

Governance Framework of .JP ccTLD Registry

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APrIGF

Hiro Hotta, JPRS

Agenda

- Brief history of .JP management
- Framework of .JP management
 - How JPRS is overseen
- JPRS activities as ".JP Registry"

Brief history of .JP management

1986	Aug	* .JP delegated to Prof. Jun Murai
1993	Apr	* JPNIC (Prof. Jun Murai as President) was established as incorporated association and was named as .JP management body
2000	Dec	* JPNIC decided to spin off a new private company 'JPRS' for .JP management
2002	Jan	* Japanese government endorsed JPRS as the manager of .JP * JPRS and JPNIC signed agreement for transfer of .JP management
	Feb	* ICANN and JPRS signed ccTLD Sponsorship Agreement for .JP
	Apr	* Transfer of management responsibility to JPRS (redelegation) was completed

Internet resource management in Japan

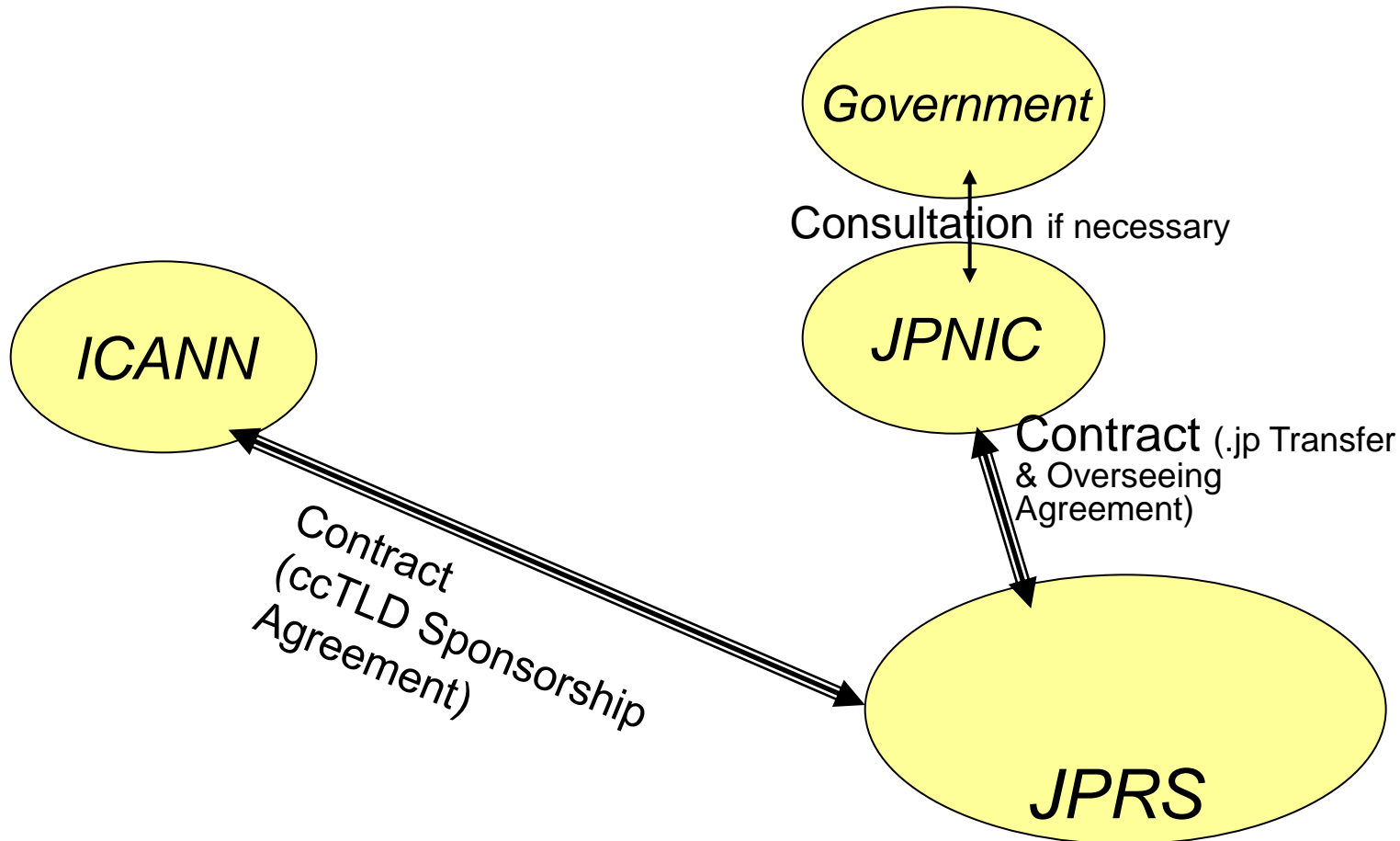
	JPRS	JPNIC
JP Domain Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages <u>.JP domain names</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops name registration policy and Registry systems - Manages Registry database - Operates JP DNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees management of .JP conducted by JPRS (consulting with gov.) • Finds new Registry in case redelegation from JPRS is decided to be necessary (consulting with gov.) • Maintains JP-DRP (JP domain name dispute resolution policy)
IP Address		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocates <u>IP addresses</u>

Running .JP with the interest of the LIC

- Advisory Committee on JP domain name service policy
 - JP Domain Name Advisory Committee was established in 2002
 - members are the representatives from the following 6 sectors
 - JPNIC (Japan Network Information Center)
 - JP domain name registrars
 - ISPs
 - user companies
 - academic people
 - individual Internet users
 - Advisory Committee discusses about the policy of the JP domain name services from various points of view
 - Committee meeting and the advisory report is open to the public.
 - After getting reports from the Advisory Committee, JPRS informs JPNIC of its action as a response to the advisory report. And then, JPNIC reports it further to the Government.
- Check on organizational stability as an registry
 - JPRS reports its financial report to JPNIC at least once a year. And then, JPNIC checks it and reports it further to the Government.

Contractual framework of .JP management

(extracted from the previous slide "Framework of .JP management")



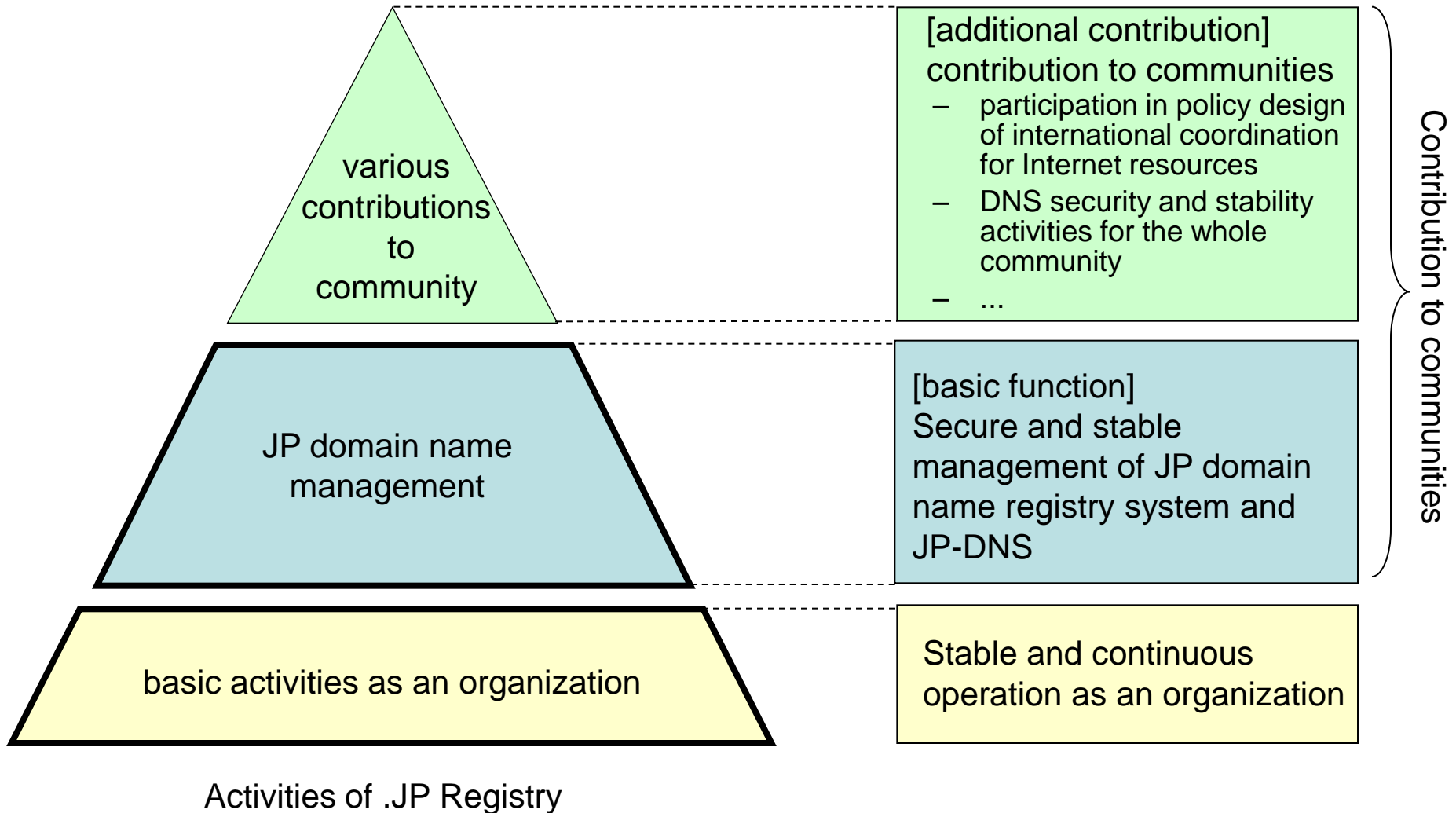
Contract between JPRS and JPNIC

- responsibilities of JPRS
 - JPRS manages .JP so that it contributes to the community
 - JPRS establishes "JP domain name advisory committee" and consults with it to maintain the public nature of the management
 - JPRS adopts JP-DRP for .JP
 - JPRS performs escrow of the registry database with the escrow agent approved by JPNIC and government
 - When JPNIC decides .JP redelegation from JPRS, JPRS transfers the registry data to the new Registry organization
 - ...
- redelegation will happen in either of the following cases
 - JPNIC and government consult each other and decide that JPRS didn't carry out its responsibility and didn't conduct corrective actions within certain period after several warnings
 - JPRS is in bankruptcy

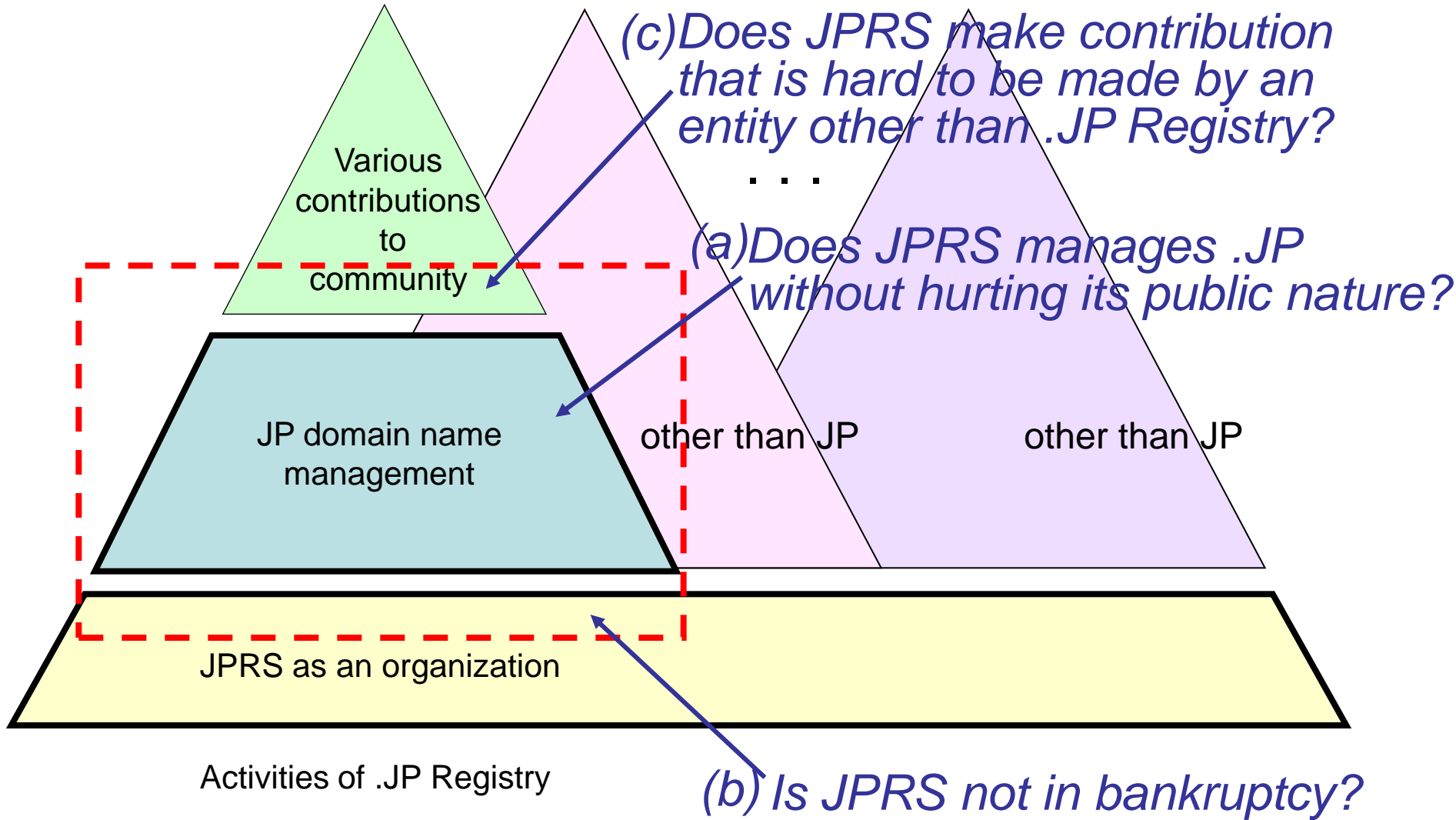
Relationship between JPRS & government

- No direct formal relationship (= voluntary dialogue)
 - indirect relationship
 - government is consulted by JPNIC concerning .JP management
- Based on “bottom-up, private-sector-led Internet”
 - Consensus among community members is respected
 - Balance between private-sector self-governance and regulation
 - no governing law for .JP
- Stakeholders are .jp community as a whole
 - Government is one of the community members
 - JPRS communicates with community members through various channels
 - Advisory Committee, registrar meetings, working groups for special topics, comment forum, call center, etc.

JPRS activities as ".JP Registry"



JPRS activities assessed by JPNIC from the contractual view regarding .JP



Examples of JPRS activities

- Secure and stable management of JP domain name registry system and JP-DNS while respecting public nature

items below this line are voluntary activities with
no specific contract with JPNIC or government

- Promoting secure Internet (not only from the viewpoint of .JP)
- Standardization related to domain name and DNS
- Education of community about DNS technology
- Participation in Internet Governance discussion
- Participation in ICANN, APTLD, CENTR, etc.
- IDN promotion (technology, market, ...)
- Participation in drills against cyber attacks in Japan
- Research about domain names and ccTLDs
- ccNSO activity report to the local community

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