

**Asia Oceania Electronic
Messaging Association
(AOEMA)**

APEC

**Telecommunications Working Group
Business Facilitation Steering Group**

Domain Name Registration Survey Report

Research project carried out on behalf of the
APEC Telecommunications Working Group



Carried out by the Asia Oceania Electronic
Messaging Association (AOEMA)



Supported by the Foundation for Multimedia
Communications (FMMC) and the Japan
Electronic Messaging Association (JEMA)



SEPTEMBER 2000

Table of Contents

1	PREFACE	4
2	REPORT SUMMARY	5
3	ORIGINAL PROJECT SCOPE	6
3.1	INITIAL STEPS TAKEN	6
4	ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO TEL 21	7
4.1	TEST OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN	7
4.2	LITERATURE REVIEW	7
5	ACTIVITIES BETWEEN TEL 21 AND TEL 22	8
6	WHAT'S IN A NAME?	9
7	HOW YOU USE THE DNS TO FIND A WEB SITE	10
8	A SHORT HISTORY OF DNS	11
8.1	THE EARLY INTERNET.....	11
8.2	INTERNIC AND NETWORK SOLUTIONS, INC.....	13
9	ICANN	15
9.1	ICANN ACCREDITED REGISTRARS	15
9.2	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	15
10	FORMATION OF APTLD - HISTORY & BACKGROUND	16
10.1	FUNDING	16
10.2	MEMBERSHIP	16
10.3	MAILING LISTS	17
10.4	AIMS OF APTLD.....	17
11	INTERNATIONALIZED DOMAIN NAMES	18
11.1	INTRODUCTION	18
11.2	ACTIVITIES SO FAR.....	18
11.3	MULTILINGUAL INTERNET NAMES CONSORTIUM (MINC).....	19
11.4	CONCLUSION	22
12	CCTLD ADMINISTRATION AND DELEGATION POLICIES 23	
13	PROPOSED NEW DOMAINS	24
14	COUNTRY DOMAINS USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES	26
15	REGISTERING DOMAINS IN MULTIPLE ECONOMIES	27
16	SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	28
17	SURVEY SUMMARY	30
17.1	AUSTRALIA.....	30
17.2	BRUNEL.....	31
17.3	CANADA.....	32
17.4	CHILE.....	33
17.5	CHINA	34
17.6	HONG KONG	35
17.7	INDONESIA.....	36
17.8	JAPAN.....	37
17.9	KOREA	38
17.10	MALAYSIA.....	39
17.11	MEXICO.....	40
17.12	NEW ZEALAND	41
17.13	PAPUA NEW GUINEA.....	42
17.14	PERU	43
17.15	PHILIPPINES	44
17.16	RUSSIA.....	45

17.17	SINGAPORE.....	46
17.18	CHINESE TAIPEI	47
17.19	THAILAND	48
17.20	USA.....	49
17.21	VIETNAM.....	50
17.22	INTERNATIONAL DOMAIN(.INT)	51
18	STATISTICS.....	52
18.1	DOMAIN REGISTRATION INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM THE NIC	52
18.2	TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN NAME AS AT JULY1999	53
18.3	NET NAMES STATISTICS	54
19	CONCLUSION AND ONGOING WORK	55
20	APPENDICES.....	57
20.1	HOW TO REGISTER A DOMAIN NAME.....	57
20.2	REFERENCE: DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY.....	58
20.3	GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	59
20.4	WEB SITES FOR DOMAIN NAME INFORMATION.....	64
21	LIST OF SECOND LEVEL DOMAIN NAMES.....	67
22	SURVEY RESULTS IN FULL	68

1 Preface

Domain names are a vital part of the Internet itself. As cyberspace becomes more commercialized, one of the most critical issues facing the Internet community is how best to deal with domain name conflicts. It is often said that the Internet is creating a global marketplace, with opportunities for businesses large and small to compete in a borderless economy.

However, it is this very point about the borderless nature of the Internet that has given rise to some of the most controversial debates in the cyberworld. At the heart of these debates is the Domain Name System, or DNS. This is the system that allows users to use friendly and intuitive names, instead of hard to remember numeric strings, to find what they are looking for.

With so many businesses and organizations creating their "cyber image", friendly and intuitive name are now at a premium. We hear about trademark infringement, cybersquatting and intellectual property rights. These are all issues directly related to the availability of a domain name and the process by which that name is registered for use within and across global economies.

Within the group of twenty-one APEC economies, we find some of the most active participants in the global marketplace and certainly the greatest growth potential for the future. Hence, this whole area of domain names and the domain name registration process should be of critical interest to representatives of the APEC TEL.

It is with that in mind that this project was proposed by AOEMA at the TEL 19 meeting held in Miyazaki, Japan, March 1999. At that time it was proposed that AOEMA would undertake to conduct a self-funded survey of domain name registration authorities in the region. The purpose of which is to increase the level of understanding of the procedures required to register a domain name.

It was anticipated from the start that this project might extend over a period of twelve months. In Internet terms, that is more like four years and a lot can happen in that time period. A lot has happened since the project officially got underway in July 1999, requiring changes in the initial project scope. Section 2 of this report outlines the original project scope and initial steps taken to get project underway. Section 4 includes a summary of preliminary results presented at TEL 20 in Lima, Peru, September, 1999.

2 Report Summary

The domain name registration process is changing rapidly, particularly in the generic level domains. The management of the naming structure of the Internet has opened the provision of generic domains to the market and now there are many organisations that are able to provide domain name registration services.

In addition to this a whole new economy has grown up around the buying and selling of domain names.

Meanwhile country level Domain Name Registration Authorities(DNRA) have their own problem. Most are struggling with being able to hire and retain qualified staff. The need for Internet skills is high and these skills are at a premium today.

In recent times, most DNRA's have come to terms with the dispute resolution process that has been internationally agreed to and many have adopted the international rules to some extent.

Automated registration services are not available from all DNRA's and instantaneous registration is rarely available due to the need to check on the current ownership of the name and whether the registering company is entitled to the name.

Costs vary widely depending on the economy from being free in some to one to two hundred US dollars in others. No country level DNRA's in the APEC economies operate in a competitive environment (ie more than one DNRA in the economy) at this time but there are some that are moving in that direction. Australia and Canada are notable examples of this process.

Language and alphabet differences in the region are broad but the Internet today is still largely English based. Those economies having the different language are working closely with those committees that are trying to establish a multi-lingual environment for the Internet.

While there are many issues that each DNRA is dealing with and there are many technical issues behind the process, this will be transparent to most businesses. They will find it relatively easy to identify and abide by the rules associated with establishing domain names in all the economies in the region.

3 Original Project Scope

At APEC TEL 19, AOEMA proposed to investigate the domain name registration authorities in the APEC region and create a database of their procedures. It was proposed that the registration authorities in the region be investigated and questionnaires be sent to them.

Information that is being sought includes:

- Name of the registry/registrar
- Economies covered
- Operational characteristics of the registry/registrar
- Starting date of the registry/registrar
- Requirements and procedures for registration
- Types of domain name offered and the criteria to be met to register them
- Total number of registration of registered domain names
- Issues on registering domain names
- Other items of interest

This investigation will contribute to the enhancement of international trade opportunities by increasing the level of understanding of the procedures required to register a domain name, thereby accelerating the advance of individual firms into global market.

The first report of this project was presented at TEL 20.

3.1 Initial Steps Taken

The first step for the project was that a survey questionnaire was developed to address the range of topics under the general headings of:

- Organizational structure
- Domain structure
- Policies and procedures
- Issues faced today and challenges of the future

The methodology of the project was to visit the Domain Name Registries/Registrars in person as well as conducting a considerable amount of desk research into the processes involved.

4 Activities Prior to TEL 21

4.1 Test of Survey Questionnaire Design

A provisional questionnaire was developed at the very start of this project. It was based on issues and concerns of the Internet community as of July, 1999. Refer to Section 14 for a copy of the original questionnaire. The provisional survey instrument was tested with the following four APEC economies and involved face-to-face interviews with senior managers:

- Japan
- Thailand
- Brunei
- Vietnam

4.2 Literature Review

A comprehensive literature review has been completed, using a range of information sources, including:

- WIPO
- ICANN
- APNIC
- ARIN
- ITU
- Intellectual Property Law Briefs
- Cyberspace Law Briefs
- CommerceNet (US)
- Articles from multiple general media sources (magazines, newspapers, wire services, etc)

5 Activities Between TEL 21 and TEL 22

During this time contact was made with all those Registration Authorities who had not responded to the survey so far.

In some cases the APEC TEL points of contact used their influence to encourage the Registration Authorities to complete the survey documents.

Special thanks are extended to those POC's who took the time to help.

In addition to the gathering of information, a check was made of all existing information to ensure that it was up to date. A check was made of the ongoing activities of ICANN and of the development of the Internationalized Domain Name system.

6 What's in a name?

Everything, at least on the Internet. Everyone wants a domain name that helps a consumer find a specific web location intuitively, quickly and easily. If you have a presence on the web, you want your intended audience to find you! Cyberspace may seem infinite, but when it comes to the "name game," politics, technology and money are all at stake and have given rise to many controversial and heated debates over the Domain Name System (DNS).

This guide is intended to give you a working knowledge of how the DNS functions and to provide a framework for understanding the underlying issues. While the DNS is a technical process, this is not a technical manual. Rather, the focus is on business issues that potentially affect everyone who has a web address or wants one.

7 How you use the DNS to find a web site

To explain how the DNS works, we will use an example that most everyone can relate to. Let's say you wanted to access the corporate web site of the well-known computer manufacturer, IBM. While "IBM" is really an acronym that stands for "International Business Machines", it is the three letters that create the identity or "branding" of the company. Hence, the web address is www.ibm.com and recognized the world over.

Technically speaking, IBM's Internet address is 129.34.139.30. This numeric reference is used by the global network of servers to locate IBM's web site. While the user types in www.ibm.com, the network actually locates the information stored at 129.34.139.30, and it is the DNS that makes this a seamless operation.

8 A Short History of DNS

8.1 The Early Internet

From Sputnik to WWW (1957 to 1985)

In 1957, the USSR launched Sputnik. In response, the US formed the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), under the authority of the US Department of Defense. ARPAnet was an experimental network developed in the late 1960s by the US DoD to create a communications link that would enable ARPA scientists and research contractors to share their resources and ideas. The network was designed to survive breakdowns along any of its connections, in case of a nuclear attack, through use of individual packet switching computers interconnected by leased lines. If a connection broke down, the packets would be automatically rerouted.

The Internet was born

Between the 1960s and 1980s a number of significant developments helped to shape the Internet:

- Further developments of the Packet Switched Network
- TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol over Internet Protocol) declared the standard for the US DoD (1982)
- Desktop workstations were introduced (early 1980s)

Between 1982 and 1984 the Internet underwent a number of changes to transform itself into a hierarchical administrative structure, not unlike the international postal system and the international telephone system. The international telephone system is a four-level hierarchy consisting of a top level or International Direct Dial Number, a second level or Country Code, a third level being City or Area Code, and fourth level the actual business or personal number.

The DNS is based on a four-level domain system and this is how we know it today:

top level domain	gTLD (generic TLD) com, org, net, edu, mil, int ccTLD (country code TLD) 2-letter international country codes as specified by the ISO 3166 standard iTLD (international TLD) only for international organizations, such as the ITU (International Telecommunications Union)
second level domain	up to 22 characters; can include a hyphen symbol; refers to specific organizations
third level	refers to a local area network within an organization
fourth level	refers to a single computer within a local area network in an organization

and is expressed in the format:

<specific computer>.<local area network>.<organization>.com

proceeding left to right, with the most specific to the most general.

It wasn't long before numeric references were replaced by the friendlier and more intuitive address strings we are accustomed to today.

1984 - DNS created and in 1985 - the first Top Level Domains defined

The DNS was created and an initial set of top level domains were proposed:

COM	Commercial
ORG	Organization
EDU	Education
GOV	Government
MIL	Military
ccTLD	Country Code TLDs

The DNS is a distributed database, which means that responsibility for different components of a domain name reside in entirely different organizations, both local and national.

In terms of historical notations, the following chart notes the earliest registrants for some of the newly defined domains:

April 1985	cmu.edu, purdue.edu, rice.edu, ucla.edu are first registered DNS domains
May 1985	think.com is first registered .com domain
June 1985	css.gov is the first registered .gov domain
July 1985	mitre.org is the first registered .org domain
July 1985	.uk is the first registered country code domain
Oct 1985	there were a total of 2 .com; 1 .org; 14 .edu; 1 .gov; 1 .uk domains (and no .net)

1988 - IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)

Late in 1988 IANA came into existence as a government-funded authority that assigns and distributes international domain names and IP (Internet Protocol) numbers or Internet addresses and oversees the Internet software protocols of the officially sanctioned root servers. It is the central registry for various Internet protocol parameters, such as port, protocol and enterprise numbers, and options, codes, and types.

For more information about this body and its responsibilities, see www.iana.org.

Internet Registries

While IANA focused on Internet standards, the day-to-day responsibility of administrating the DNS became the responsibility of:

INTERNIC/ NSI	www.internic.net www.networksolutions.com	Central registry (initially InterNIC, then NSI)
APNIC	www.apnic.net	Regional registry for Asia Pacific
RIPE	www.ripe.net	Regional registry for Europe
ARIN	www.arin.net	Regional registry for Western hemisphere and South Africa

Their primary activity is the allocation and registration of IP addresses (numeric addresses) and management of the corresponding DNS name space. They do not register conventional DNS names. A registry is defined as an organization or entity that assigns and maintains domain names on the Internet. Refer to the websites noted above for more information about registries in general and the specific registries in operation today.

1991 - World Wide Web (WWW)

Internet hypertext-based global multimedia information network first introduced.

Refer to <http://www.w3.org> to keep up with the latest developments.

8.2 InterNIC and Network Solutions, Inc

In January 1993 InterNIC was formed as a collaborative DNS infrastructure project by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and awarded Network Solutions, Inc (NSI) the registration services administration, AT&T the database services management, and General Atomics the information services component.

NSI was awarded a five-year contract to administer the registration services of the .com, .edu, .gov, .net, and .org top level domains (to end 1998).

Is the "InterNIC" synonymous with Network Solutions, Inc.?

No. The InterNIC is a concept for an integrated network information center that was developed by several companies, including Network Solutions, in cooperation with the U.S. Government.

When the U.S. Government withdrew from the day-to-day responsibility of DNS management, it out-sourced the responsibility of registering top-level domain names to Network Solutions. The name "InterNIC" is a registered service mark of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Network Solutions was

required to drop that reference in 1995 when they started charging a fee (US Government withdrew its subsidy).

1996-97 IAHC (Internet International Ad Hoc Committee)

A coalition of participants from the broad Internet community that came together as a committee to satisfy the requirement for enhancements to the Internet's global DNS. For more information refer to www.iahc.org/index.html.

This committee was disbanded in May, 1997, after finalizing the gTLD-MoU. This document can be found at www.gtld-mou.org and proposed the creation of seven new top level domains to relieve the pressure on the .com top level domain and end the monopoly control over its administration.

1998 - White Paper

June 1998 American government issued a white paper stating that it wanted to get out of the domain-name business altogether. The system would be regulated by a new not-for-profit entity (later called ICANN) that would be accountable to the world-wide Internet community. This white paper and the earlier version known as the green paper can be found at www.ntia.doc.gov.

From here ICANN had overall responsibility for the DNS

October 1999 - Dispute Resolution

In 1999 ICANN agreed to a dispute resolution process. This process has been put in place and is operating at this time. As with any process such as this, there have been criticisms but at least the process has been established and is operational.

9 ICANN

ICANN is a global, non-profit, consensus-driven organization. It is a private sector initiative to assume responsibility for overseeing the technical coordination of the Domain Name System (DNS), which allows Internet addresses to be found by easy-to-remember names, instead of numbers.

Incorporated and headquartered in California, ICANN is a non-profit corporation structured to make decisions on the basis of Internet community consensus. ICANN is a coalition of the Internet's business, technical, non-commercial, and academic communities

ICANN represents an unprecedented effort by the Internet business, technical, non-commercial and academic communities to create a globally representative private sector (that is, non-governmental) policymaking body.

For more information on the background of ICANN, refer to <http://www.icann.org/general/background.htm#1>.

To keep up to date on new developments in ICANN, refer to www.icann.org.

9.1 *ICANN Accredited Registrars*

For a list of ICANN accredited registrars, refer to <http://www.icann.org/registrars/accreditation.htm>.

For details on the Shared Registry System (SRS) and how to become accredited, refer to <http://www.icann.org>.

9.2 *Dispute Resolution*

The Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy proposed by ICANN late in 1999 is now in operation. Under the policy, most types of trademark-based domain-name disputes must be resolved by agreement, court action, or arbitration before a registrar will cancel, suspend, or transfer a domain name. Disputes alleged to arise from abusive registrations of domain names (for example, cybersquatting) may be addressed by expedited administrative proceedings that the holder of trademark rights initiates by filing a complaint with an approved dispute-resolution service provider. For more details refer to ICANN site at <http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp.htm>.

10 Formation of APTLD - History & Background

Before APTLD was voted as the name for Asia-Pacific Top Level Domain Forum, it was called APccTLD. At the APRICOT meeting in Manila, Feb 18th 1998, for the first time the formation of APTLD was discussed formally. The purpose of the APccTLD meeting is to establish a voice for AP regions' ccTLDs, and to participate in the processes of forming the new IANA.

IANA had been supported by grants from US Government contracts, this was not appropriate and it was time to reorganize the functions and support of IANA. The Internet community was looking to form probably a not-for-profit corporation, with an interim board of directors who would hire staff and create committees for address management, protocol management in conjunction with the IETF and industry groups, and the management of domain names.

Professor Kilnam Chon explained that the idea for AP regional registries to form some representative organization came from conversations he had with Jon Postel of IANA in late 1997. IANA wants some central contact point for ccTLD administrators, and ccTLD administrators themselves have an interest in presenting a collective voice when the IANA is reformed following the White Paper.

After some discussion online and at the APRICOT meeting in Manila, a mailing list and temporary web page was set up by Dr. Tan Tin Wee.

Key APTLD members were also involved in the formation of WWTLD www.wwtld.org in an effort to bring the whole infrastructure together. Information about this can be found at mirage.irdu.nus.edu.sg/wwtld

10.1 Funding

There was seed funding for APTLD, to be paid on a volunteer basis on a sliding scale from \$1000 to \$7000 maximum. In the Singapore meeting in August 1998, it was agreed by a majority that there be a payment of fees based on the number of registrations which could produce revenue of \$52,000 based on 4 large TLD's, 5 medium TLD's and 5 small TLD's.

10.2 Membership

The meeting agreed that membership should be AP region ccTLD administrative contacts and agreed to the following statement:

That voting membership is limited to the ccTLD administrative representative or his/her designated representative. One vote per ccTLD.

There were 9 members of the meeting volunteered to form the Taskforce and a 10th representative joined the group later. The taskforce was comprised of AP region ccTLD representatives present at the meeting:

1. KR Kilnam Chon
2. JP Toru Takahashi
3. AU Clive Flory
4. NU Bill Semich

5. HK Che-Hoo Cheng
6. TW Kuo-Wei Wu
7. SG Agnes Lee
8. NZ Patrick O'Brien
9. CN Hualin Qian
10. Secretary Tan Tin Wee (at least until Singapore meeting)

Members of APTLD included according to the 12th August 1998 meeting:

1. Voting Member
2. Associate Member
3. Liaison Member (exchange)
4. Affiliation(one way from them to us)

10.3 Mailing Lists

Dr. Tan Tin Wee continued to act as Secretariat till the next meeting that was scheduled to be held in Singapore. Dr. Tan would create 2 mailing lists:

1. apcctld-taskforce@apng.org
2. apcctld-discussion@apng.org

Mailing Lists/Website was kept by Secretariat until Singapore meeting - under APNG site after Singapore meeting. After the Singapore meeting the new secretariat was assigned to create the lists under the organization's new name.

10.4 Aims of APTLD

1. Internet self governance Skill(maintaining stability and continuity)
2. Harmonization guidelines - good practice or bad practice e.g. US domain name practice
3. Dispute resolution

11 Internationalized Domain Names

11.1 Introduction

Today, the Internet has reached the four corners of the world to a diverse community with different languages and cultures. The World Wide Web has progressed to address the localization needs of its audience with Web pages in different languages a reality today. However, the Internet Domain Name System (DNS) which started out to be strictly based on a subset of the Latin 1 alphabet, is still mainly English. For instance, today, you will still need to type "**gbchinese.yahoo.com**" instead of " 简体中文. 雅虎. 公司" to reach the [Chinese Yahoo homepage](#). This restriction also applies to other aspects of the Internet which makes use of domain names as well, e.g. *ftp*, *email*, etc.

The *iDNS* project of the *Centre for Internet Research (CIR)* aims to address this issue with the following objectives:

- To create an experimental internationalized DNS as proof of concept that it is viable.
- To develop a proxy DNS server to work-around the restriction that current BIND implementation placed on the DNS.
- To operate a test-bed of pilot internationalized name server(s) with participating countries domain name registrars (NIC) or research institutions.

11.2 Activities so far

After the research into the concept and operation of the *iDNS*, it was necessary to operate the system in the real world in order to prove that it would work.

Late in 1999 the work was commercialised and several organisations became registrars of Internationalized Domain names in such places as Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Chinese Taipei.

The next step in the process is to have the concept agreed to as an Internet standard. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is the place for this to be done. At a meeting in February 2000 a working group was formed to work on the concept. The following information was taken from the working group's web site.

Formation of Internet Engineering Task Force(IETF) Working Group on Internationalized Domain Name (idn)

Description of Working Group:

Technical Advisor(s): John Klensin Harald Tveit Alvestrand

The goal of the group is to investigate and specify the requirements for internationalized access to domain names.

The scope of the group is to investigate the possible means of doing this and what methods are feasible given the technical impact they will have on the use of such names by humans as well as application programs, as well as the impact on other users and administrators of the domain name system.

A fundamental requirement in this work is to not disturb the current use and operation of the domain name system, and for the DNS to continue to allow any system anywhere to resolve any domain name.

The group will not address the question of what, if any, body should administer or control usage of names that use this functionality.

The Action Item(s) for the Working Group are

1. An Informational RFC specifying the requirements for providing Internationalized access to domain names. The document should provide guidance for development solutions to this problem, taking localized (e.g. writing order) and related operational issues into consideration.
2. An Informational RFC or RFC's documenting the various proposals and Implementations of Internationalization (i18n) of Domain Names. The document(s) should also provide a technical evaluation of the proposals by the Working Group.

Goals and Milestones:

- Feb 00 First draft of the requirements document
- Mar 00 First draft of the proposal document(s)
- Mar 00 Presentation and discussion at IETF-Adelaide, Australia
- May 00 Second version of the requirement document
- May 00 Second version of proposal document(s)
- Jun 00 IETF presentation and wg last call
- Jul 00 Requirements and proposal(s) sent to IESG for publication as Informational

11.3 Multilingual Internet Names Consortium (MINC)

The following information was taken from the Proposed Bylaws from MINC (Multilingual Internet Names Consortium)
<http://www.minc.org/launch/bylaws1.0.html>>

The Multilingual Internet Names Consortium (MINC) is an international organisation founded for the coordination on multilingual Internet names worldwide and the facilitation of the internationalization of the Internet for all peoples of the world.

The scope of the multilingual Internet names covered by MINC includes multilingual domain names and multilingual keywords.

In the future, it plans to enlarge the scope to include other internationalization processes which are needed for the Internet to be widely usable.

Introduction and Historical Background

Growth of the Internet using a single international language

The Internet at the time of the formation of the Consortium in the year 2000, is largely based on the ASCII character set, and on the usage of English as the

international language of communication in the research, development, management, administration and policy of the Internet.

Increasing but incomplete support of the Internet for other languages

Yet the Internet has evolved to support multilingual multiscrypt content and communications among nearly all peoples of the world, allow information such as that of the World Wide Web, and email content to be transferred in the preferred language of the user. However, not all aspects of the Internet that need multilingualisation to reflect its international global character has been internationalized to operate without the language constraint.

Internet internationalization

By overcoming any linguistic barriers introduced historically in the evolution of the Internet, the ultimate aim of Internet internationalization is to make the Internet, its resources, its standards, its protocols, procedures and processes, its policies, management and administration, its deployment, development and evolution, globally accessible to all peoples of the world.

The process of internationalization includes internationalizing Internet protocols to support multilingual characters, multilingualisation of standards and support of multilingual names in the Internet.

Current difficulties in the internationalization process

The issues relating to multilingual support on the Internet are not well understood technically. Politically, they are generally not well appreciated.

Asia Pacific Origin of the Internationalization of Internet Names

In order to facilitate the process of internationalization in the specific area of multilingual Internet names, the Consortium has been founded through the initial effort of the Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG) in 1998, the pioneering research work funded partially by the National University of Singapore (NUS) and the PanAsia Networking R&D programme of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, and subsequent work carried out by the diverse effort of members of the Asia Pacific Internet academic, government and business communities.

Global reach of the Internationalization of Internet Names

Although the focus of the internationalization of Internet Names originated in the Asia Pacific, its benefits are worldwide and participants in other regions are encouraged to join in the effort.

Membership

Scope of Membership

Notwithstanding its Asia Pacific origins, the Consortium draws membership without geographical restrictions from a wide range of stakeholders including providers of Internet services, industry and commercial organisations, non-

commercial organisations, country NICs, and government or quasi-government bodies, or any individuals of sufficient standing, dedicated to the process of internationalization of the Internet, in particular, of Internet Names.

Organizational Membership

Membership of the Consortium may consist of various companies and organizations such as

- Software companies
- ISPs
- Regional organisations
- TLD administrators
- User Organisations
- Public Organisations

Membership carries voting rights vested in the official representative of the organizational member.

Individual Membership

In addition, individual members are allowed as non-voting members.

Membership Fees

Membership fees shall be defined by the Board of the Consortium and may be modified in their categories and quantum payable.

Aims, Objectives and Outcome of the Consortium

Members are dedicated to the following roles, aims and objectives of the Consortium.

The Overall Objective

The objective of the Consortium is to develop technical solutions supporting use of the Internet in any region in the world where the English language or the ASCII character set is not natively understood or in widespread use specifically where it pertains to Internet Names and their internationalization.

Coordination Role

The Consortium aims to coordinate the technical development and deployment of multilingual Internet names worldwide, so as to reduce the digital divide artificially created by the need to use characters of a specific language before one can access and make full use of the Internet, be it World Wide Web addresses or electronic mail addresses or Internet keywords.

Cooperative Policy

The Consortium will work towards achieving internationalization of Internet in the area of Multilingual Internet Names through dialogue, cooperation, coordination and liaison with existing organisations such as IETF, IESG, IANA, DNSO, ICANN, W3C, Unicode Consortium, IEEE, ISO and ITU, etc.

Evolutionary Policy

The Consortium shall work towards globalization of the internationalization process in an integrated and incremental way that is backward compatible, future extensible and that preserves the integrity and stability of the Internet as far as the multilingualisation process allows, respecting the evolutionary growth of the Internet process that has given rise to the universally adopted global information infrastructure that the Internet is today (2000).

Desired Outcome

The Consortium will help to create a better future for future generations of global Internet users who will be able to access, use, develop, participate in and benefit from the Internet and its evolution from anywhere, at any time and in any language they are comfortable with, from any perspective of the Internet be it consumer and provider, commercial and legal, technical, educational and scientific, management, policy, and administrative, etc. without any linguistic hindrance.

11.4 Conclusion

In order to remain in touch with this work it is recommended that interested parties keep in touch with it through the web sites of the IETF and the iDNS. These web sites are listed at the end of this document.

12 ccTLD Administration and Delegation Policies

At the last ICANN meeting, one of the agenda items was concerned with governmental responsibilities with regards the Domain Name System. An outline of the topic and the results of the meeting are shown below.

Issues Involved

ICANN's Cairo meeting will address the issues concerning what policies should apply to the administration and delegation of ccTLDs. Different aspects of this set of issues are:

- **Delegation issues.** Under what circumstances should the designated manager of a ccTLD be changed? What principles should be applied in deciding what substitute manager to appoint? What is the role of the government of the affected country or territory in redelegation issues?
- **Allocation of global and local policy responsibility.** As recognized in ICP-1, the operation of a ccTLD has effects on all parts of the Internet, yet the local community has a special interest in the manner in which a ccTLD is operated. The global interest suggests that certain topics (those concerning interoperability, for example) should be the subject of uniform, global policies. The local interest, on the other hand, can sometimes be served best by locally established policies that suit the economic, cultural, and linguistic circumstances of the country or territory involved. What policies for the operation of ccTLDs should be established globally, and what policies should be set locally? What is the relevance of laws of the country or territory associated with the country code to this allocation of policy-making responsibility?
- **ccTLD relationship to ICANN/IANA.** What services should the IANA (and ICANN) provide to support the operation of ccTLDs? How can ICANN best work with ccTLD managers to promote the stable operation of the Internet?
- **Participation in ICANN funding.** The [White Paper](#) indicates that ICANN should be funded by name and address registries. What role responsibilities should ccTLD managers have to assist in ICANN's funding? What should be done if a manager does not meet these responsibilities?

The following was resolved at the meeting:

Resolved that the President and staff are authorized to work with the ccTLD managers, Governmental Advisory Committee, and other interested parties to prepare draft language for contracts, policy statements, and/or communications, including appropriate funding arrangements, to be presented to the Board and posted for public comment as soon as practicable

13 Proposed new Domains

In an effort to increase the number of names available in the Internet world, there has been a proposal on the table for some years with regards adding new gTLDs. There has been ongoing discussion on this topic and there was some expectation among name providers and journalists that the new gTLD's will be released during the course of the year 2000.

More information on the background of the decision can be obtained from <http://www.gtld-mou.org>.

Some proposed new gTLDs are:

.firm	for businesses, or firms
.shop	for businesses offering goods to purchase
.web	for entities emphasizing activities related to the World Wide Web
.arts	for entities emphasizing cultural and entertainment activities
.rec	for entities emphasizing recreation/entertainment activities
.info	for entities providing information services
.nom	for those wishing individual or personal nomenclature, i.e., a personal nom de plume

Note: an initial set of seven new generic TLDs was chosen by the International Ad Hoc Committee (IAHC) in its final report. Following a public request for comments on the new names (Notice-97-02: Review of new generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs), and consultation with the Council of Registrars (CORE) and the gTLD-MoU Policy Advisory Body, all of the gTLD names in the IAHC final report were confirmed except *.store* which was replaced by *.shop*.

The following was resolved regarding this issue at ICANN's meeting of the 10th March 2000

Resolved that the Names Council is requested to submit recommendations on the topic of the introduction of new generic top-level domains, taking into account protection of globally famous trademarks, no later than April 20, 2000;

Resolved that the staff is authorized and instructed to prepare, taking into account any working group reports and Names Council recommendations received and based on consultation with the Names Council, draft policies, draft implementation documents, commentary, and statements of issues on these topics, to be posted for public comment on the ICANN web site in advance of the Board's meeting in Yokohama on July 15-16, 2000; and

Resolved that the Board notes its intention to act on these topics at the Yokohama meeting

At the Yokohama meeting, the issue was still left somewhat in the air with more decisions to be made later in 2000.

The minutes of the meeting in Yokohama on this topic read as follows:

Resolved [00.46], that the Board hereby adopts the Names Council's recommendation that a policy be established for the introduction of new TLDs in a measured and responsible manner.

Resolved [00.47], that the President is authorized to implement this policy according to the following schedule, which the President may adjust if necessary to accommodate circumstances that arise:

1 August 2000 - ICANN to issue a formal call for proposals by those seeking to sponsor or operate one or more new TLDs, accompanied by a New TLD Registry Application Form, instructions for filling out the application, and a statement of criteria for the Board's eventual decision.

1 October 2000 - Deadline for ICANN's receipt of applications. Portions of these applications deemed appropriate for publication for purposes of public comment or otherwise will be posted on ICANN's web site.

15 October 2000 - Close of period for public comments on proposals.

20 November 2000 - After approval by the Board, ICANN to announce selections for negotiations toward entry of agreements with registry sponsors and operators.

31 December 2000 - Target date for completion of negotiations.

14 Country Domains used for other purposes

A search on the internet of the .cc domain (Cocos Keeling Islands) finds over 70,000 pages. This would be amazing given the small population of this Island but that the operators of the domain have decided to market this domain as a dot com alternative. From their website (<http://spot.cc/ccfaqs/>):



Dot cc (.cc) is a premium, international top-level domain (TLD) that works worldwide on the internet just like .com, .net and .org. All DNS nameservers in the world recognize .cc, just like .com. Assigned by the International Standards Organization (ISO), .cc is administered in the United States and managed by an American Company. It has been adopted by ICANN for use as a global ccTop Level Domain, originating for the beautiful Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

This is an interesting development that TEL members should be aware of as it is sure that others will follow this procedure as well.

An example of another country that is using its country level domain for another reason is the Philippines. (.ph)



Recently the Philippines DNRA included the ability to register names directly onto the .ph level without needing to use .com etc. They are now marketing this domain level as .phone

From their website (<http://www.names.ph/>) is the following:

DotPhone domains can be used as a:

- Mail address
- Web address
- Phone address (mobile)
- Phone address (landline)
- Fax address
- Pager address
- Instant Messaging Address
- PGP Public key Address
- Physical address (snail mail)
- Name Address (Person's Name)

DotPHONE domains end in **PH**.

This could be a significant development due to the increase in use of Internet Phones and Wireless Phones.

15 Registering Domains in Multiple Economies

While it is possible to contact each DNRA to establish a name in each economy, most people will see this as a tedious and time-consuming activity. In recent times companies have sprung up that offer a service to be able to register domain names across many countries.

Business users should keep in mind, however, that these companies are not able to bypass the requirements imposed by each DNRA. These requirements include having a registered company in the target economy or having a local representative in the target economy.

There are many resources today to find out more about these types of services and the best place to start is the ICANN list of accredited registrars. This can be found at:

<http://www.icann.org/registrars/accreditation-qualified-list.html>

16 Survey Questionnaire

1. Business Name:
2. Contact Details:
Name:
Phone #:
Email:
URL:
3. Date first offered services (MM/YY): _____/_____
4. Type of organization (check only one):
 Government entity
 Public corporation
 Private company
 Institution under auspices of university
 Other _____
5. Financial structure (check only one):
 Profit making entity
 Not-for-profit entity
6. What is your main source of funding?
7. Relationship between government and NIC:
8. How many people are engaged in the RAs?
9. Domain structure:
Top level: _____
("jp" "au" "sg")

Second level: _____
"com" "co" "edu" "org" "or" "gov" "go"
10. What is the second level domain names and their meanings in detail?(i.e. .CO means Co., Ltd, LLC and other forms of company, bank, foreign-affiliated company.)
11. Policies on REGISTRAR and REGISTRY responsibilities:
 Operation of registry and registrar is limited to NIC only.
 NIC solely manages registry, but ISPs allowed to act as registrars.

 Price is the same if registration handled by either NIC or ISP.
 Price differs, depending on whether directly to NIC or

through ISP.

- _____ Policy of one domain name per one registering organization.
- _____ No restrictions on number of domain names per organization.

- _____ Requirement to have corporate registration within geographical border of designated country.
- _____ Only requirement is to have a postal address within designated geographical border.
- _____ No requirements.

- _____ To avoid trademark disputes, registered domain names must be similar to registered name of organization (must show ownership of business name).
- _____ Not currently managed by NIC.

- _____ Transfer of domain names is prohibited.
- _____ Not the concern of NIC.

12. Any problems related to the structure of domain names?
13. What are your biggest challenges today in running this operation?
14. What are your major concerns as you look forward to the next 5 years of operation?
15. What is the nature of your backup procedures and disaster recovery plan?
16. What are your procedures for handling disputes? How are users made aware of this process?
17. In the unlikely event that you cease to exist as a NIC, what happens to the users you have served?
18. Have you been involved (either directly or indirectly) in a trademark suit? If so, what was the outcome?
19. What role do you believe government should play in managing domain name registrations?
20. What role do you believe APEC should play in this process?
21. Is there a real or perceived shortage of available domain names in your economy?
22. Additional comments on any subject related to domain name registration.
23. Language used in web site
24. Opinion of NIC on Internationalised Domain Names

17 Survey Summary

In the following sub-sections, ordered alphabetically and according to APEC conventions, you will find the survey summaries for each of the 21 APEC economies.

17.1 *Australia*

Country Code

.au

Web Address

www.auda.org.au

E-Mail

ceo@auda.org.au

Phone

61 4 1374 3959

Management Structure

Not for profit

Domain Name Registration since

04/ 99

Language

English only.

Initial cost per domain

For .com.au

Standard Service Level \$125 Turnaround Time - Two days*

Express Service Level \$285 Turnaround Time - Two hours*

* Victorian working days, during standard working hours

plus 10% GST

Domains

com.au, org.au, gov.au, edu.au, net.au, asn.au, info.au, conf.au, id.au, oz.au

Registration Policy

.com.au Must be registered to trade in Australia (Australian Company Number or Registered Business Number required)

17.2 Brunei

Country Code

.bn

Web Address

www.telecom.gov.bn/sol/brudomain.htm

E-Mail

wallace@brunet.bn

Phone

673-2 382382 x 2226

Management Structure

Government entity

Domain Name Registration since

1995

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

No cost at this time

Domains

com.bn, org.bn, gov.bn, edu.bn, net.bn, brunet.bn

Registration Policy

.com.bn Registration Policy: 'Requirement to have corporation registered within Brunei.'

17.3 Canada

Country Code

.ca

Web Address

www.cira.ca

E-Mail

turcotte@ canarie.ca

Phone

+1 613-943-5454

Management Structure

Private company

Domain Name Registration since

The first administrator of the .ca began accepting registrations in the .ca in January 1988. CIRA will assume responsibility for the management and administration of the .ca in Fall, 2000.

Language

French and English

Initial cost per domain

For 1 year it is \$50.00 plus GST. There is a discount for longer periods.

Domains

Second level: Divided into 13 provincial and territorial slds, one for each province or territory. There is also a sld devoted to the federal government (.gc.ca)

Please note that .ca currently, and will continue to allocate names at the 2nd level (open) as well as the third (as per the 13 above i.e. xyz.qc.ca) and 4th (city must exist in one of the above 13 provinces/territories i.e. xyz.toronto.on.ca).

Registration Policy

Company .ca Registration Policy: 'Must be legal entity (federally incorporated or has office in multiple provinces or territories or owns a Canadian registered trademark).'

17.4 Chile

Country Code

.cl

Web Address

www.nic.cl

E-Mail

info@nic.cl

Phone

+56 2 689 8482

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

1992

Language

Spanish with an English form for foreigners

Initial cost per domain

Applications for Domain Creation: Ch\$ 25.000 (VAT included), approx. US\$ 50

Domains

Flat Structure. Organisation can register almost anything they would (within the rules) like under .cl.

Registration Policy

Domain registrations under .CL now require a local presence in Chile. Foreign applicants must provide the name and RUT number of an administrative contact with an address in Chile. The following information must be faxed after the initial request is made: a signed statement accepting the rules governing domain registrations, and a photocopy of the applicant's ID (National ID card for individuals, Chilean Tax ID for institutions).

17.5 China

Country Code

.cn

Web Address

www.cnnic.net.cn

E-Mail

cnnic-staff@cnnic.net.cn

Phone

+86 010 626 19750

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

1994

Language

Chinese and English

Initial cost per domain

300 RMB per year

Domains

com.cn,org.cn,gov.cn, edu.cn,ac.cn,net.cn, geographical (34 administrative divisions based on geography)

Registration Policy

.com.cn Registration Policy: Must have branches or offices in China. Main domain name server should be inside China.

17.6 Hong Kong

Country Code

.hk

Web Address

www.hknic.net.hk/hknic

E-Mail

hostmaster@hknic.net.hk

Phone

+852 859 2491

Management Structure

Private company under auspices of universities

Domain Name Registration since

Dec-94

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

The registration fee is \$200. \$200 will also be charged for change of name servers.

Domains

com.hk,org.hk, gov.hk,edu.hk, net.hk

Registration Policy

.com.hk Registration Policy: 'Must be registered with a public registry in Hong Kong (company/business registry). If multinational must use registered subsidiary to register.'

17.7 Indonesia

Country Code

.id

Web Address

www.idnic.net.id

E-Mail

idnic-pm@idnic.net.id

Phone

+62 22 250 6280

Management Structure

other

Domain Name Registration since

1995

Language

Bahasa Indonesia and some English

Initial cost per domain

ac.id, co.id, or.id, net.id : Rp 150.000,- +10% tax (one time fee) web.id Rp 150.000,- + 10% tax (yearly) go.id, mil.id, sch.ac.id (free)

Domains

co.id,or.id,go.id, ac.id,net.id,mil.id, sch.ac.id and web.id

Registration Policy

.co.id Registration Policy: 'Companies formally registered in Indonesia and proof of registration is required.'

17.8 Japan

Country Code

.jp

Web Address

www.nic.ad.jp

E-Mail

query@nic.ad.jp

Phone

+81 3 5297 2311

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

1991

Language

Japanese and English

Initial cost per domain

20,000 yen per year

Domains

co.jp,or.jp,go.jp, ac.jp,ed.jp,ad.jp, ne.jp,gr.jp,geographical (40 prefectures, 10 big cities)

Registration Policy

.co.jp Registration Policy: 'Requirement to have corporation registered in Japan.'

17.9 *Korea*

Country Code

.kr

Web Address

www.nic.or.kr

E-Mail

domain-manager@nic.or.kr

Phone

+82 2 2186 4400

Management Structure

non-profit organization

Domain Name Registration since

April, 1993

Language

Korean and English

Initial cost per domain

No cost at this time

Domains

co.kr, or.kr, go.kr, ac.kr, ne.kr, re.kr, pe.kr, seoul.kr, pusan.kr, taegu.kr, inchon.kr, kwangju.kr, taejon.kr, ulsan.kr, kyonggi.kr, kangwon.kr, chungbuk.kr, chungnam.kr, chonbuk.kr, chonnam.kr, kyongbuk.kr, kyongnam.kr, cheju.kr, es.kr, ms.kr, hs.kr, sc.kr(4 are not in use yet, will be deployed soon)

Registration Policy

.co.kr Registration Policy: 'Only Korean organizations or Korean branches of a foreign company.'

17.10 Malaysia

Country Code

.my

Web Address

www.mynic.net

E-Mail

domreg@mynic.net

Phone

+60 3 8657 7008

Management Structure

MIMOS is a company wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia

Domain Name Registration since

1988

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

RM100.00 per year

Domains

com.my,org.my, gov.my,edu.my, net.my

Registration Policy

.com.my Registration Policy: 'Only Malaysian based organizations registered with Registry of Companies (ROC), Registry of Business (ROB), or Registry of Society (ROS) in Malaysia are eligible to apply.'

17.11 Mexico

Country Code

.mx

Web Address

www.nic.mx

E-Mail

orobles@nic.mx

Phone

+52 8 387 5346

Management Structure

Institution under auspices of Private University

Domain Name Registration since

Feb-89

Language

Spanish/English

Initial cost per domain

the quota of registry for new names of dominion is of \$70,00 USD (IVA including) or its equivalent one in national currency.

Domains

com.mx, net.mx, org.mx, edu.mx, gob.mx

Registration Policy

com.mx

17.12 New Zealand

Country Code

.nz

Web Address

www.domainz.net.nz

E-Mail

www.4service@domainz.net.nz

Phone

+64 4 473 4567

Management Structure

Limited Company, owned 100% by a not for profit entity, ISOCNZ

Domain Name Registration since

1996

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

Account set up (one time costs for one or more domain names): NZ\$30

Annual charge for domain name: NZ\$44

Domains

co.nz, org.nz, govt.nz, ac.nz, net.nz, gen.nz, mil.nz, cri.nz, iwi.nz, school.nz

Registration Policy

.co.nz Registration Policy: Registration is a listing service, carried out on a "first come, first served" basis. Conflict between an applicant and an existing name holder is for those parties to resolve. Applicants inform Domainz of their rights to use a name

17.13 Papua New Guinea

Country Code

.pg

Web Address

www.unitech.ac.pg/Unitech_General/ITS/ITS_Dns.htm

E-Mail

root@unitech.ac.pg nmobiha@ee.unitech.ac.pg

Phone

(675) 473 4722

(675) 473 4221

Management Structure

Managed by the Office of the Vice Chancellor, PNG Uni. of Technology

Domain Name Registration since

1989

Language

English

Initial cost per domain

.net & .com \$US100

.gov, .ac .org \$US50

Domains

.net, .com, .gov, .ac, .org

Registration Policy

.com.pg: Domain name operations is not commercially driven. To qualify for registrations are the applicant must have a physical presence in PG, have a PG Business Number and the domain name applied for must reflect very closely the registered name.

17.14 Peru

Country Code

.pe

Web Address

<http://www.nic.pe/>

E-Mail

domreg@nic.pe

hostmaster@nic.pe

Phone

+51 (1) 422-4848

+51 (1) 421-8086

Management Structure

Non Profit Organization

Domain Name Registration since

1995

Language

Spanish only

Initial cost per domain

For all dominions US\$118 dollars.

Domains

Second level: edu.pe; gob.pe; mil.pe; org.pe; com.pe; net.pe; nom.pe

Registration Policy

.com.pe will be assigned following the criterion of " first come, first served".
Individuals are not allowed to register .com.pe Domains

17.15 Philippines

Country Code

.ph

Web Address

www.names.ph

E-Mail

applications@names.ph

Phone

+63 2 637 2104

Management Structure

Public Corporation

Domain Name Registration since

1990

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

US\$ 70 for first 2 years -\$25/yr subsequently

Domains

PH has also introduced flat domains As well as com.ph,org.ph,gov.ph, edu.ph,net.ph,mil.ph, ngo.ph

Registration Policy

.com.ph Registration Policy: No requirement for local presence.

17.16 *Russia*

Country Code

.ru

Web Address

www.ripn.net/nic

E-Mail

ru-ncc@ripn.net

Phone

+7 095 196-7278 +7 095 737-06-01, 737-06-02, 737-06-03

Management Structure

Non-commercial organization

Domain Name Registration since

12/93

Language

Russian and English

Initial cost per domain

Cost of registration of a second level domain in .RU zone is \$30 USA (excluding VAT).

Domains

com.ru,org.ru, net.ru,mil.ru, pp.ru, gov.ru, ac.ru, edu.ru (ru-zone generic domains) at the same time registration of other second level domains is allowed

Registration Policy

.com.ru Registration Policy: Foreign organizations can register domains in .RU, .COM.RU, .NET.RU, .ORG.RU and .PP.RU zones, acting both as administrators and payers. Such organizations can fail to have their offices in Russia and can use services of non-Russian providers.

17.17 Singapore

Country Code

.sg

Web Address

www.nic.net.sg

E-Mail

dnq@nic.net.sg

Phone

+65 774 0479

Management Structure

Public Corporation

Domain Name Registration since

1997

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

For the 1st domain name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, \$60.00
For the 2nd and every subsequent domain name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, S\$120.00 for each and every domain name.

Domains

com.sg,org.sg, gov.sg,edu.sg, net.sg, per.sg

Registration Policy

.com.sg Registration Policy: 'Commercial entities which are either registered or about to be registered with the Registry of Companies and Business (RCB) or its equivalent. Foreign company may only apply if it has a registered representative in Singapore.'

17.18 Chinese Taipei

Country Code

.tw

Web Address

www.twnic.net.tw

E-Mail

service@twnic.net.tw

Phone

886 2 2341 1313

Management Structure

non-profit organization

Domain Name Registration since

1994

Language

Chinese and English

Initial cost per domain

NT\$1000 per year

Domains

com.tw,org.tw, gov.tw,edu.tw, net.tw,mil.tw

Registration Policy

.com.tw Registration Policy: Applicants for domain names under this category must be commercial entities which are either registered or are about to be registered in Taiwan. A foreign company which is not so registered may only apply for such a domain name if it has a representative in Taiwan. This local representative must itself be registered with the Registry of Companies and Businesses and be authorised by the foreign company to apply for the registration of the domain name.

17.19 Thailand

Country Code

.th

Web Address

www.thnic.net

E-Mail

help@thnic.net

Phone

+662 524 5703

Management Structure

Part of University

Domain Name Registration since

1989

Language

Thai and English

Initial cost per domain

THB : 1,500.00 + VAT or USD : 55.00

Domains

co.th,or.th, go.th,ac.th, net.th,mi.th,in.th

Registration Policy

.co.th Registration Policy: Applicants for domain names under this category must be commercial entities which are either registered within Thailand. A foreign company which is not so registered may only apply for such a domain name if it has a representative in Thailand and this local representative must itself be registered within Thailand and be authorised by the foreign company to apply for the registration of the domain name

17.20 USA

Country Code

.us

Web Address

www.nic.us

E-Mail

usdomreg@isi.edu

Phone

1-310-448-8239

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

Language

English only

Initial cost per domain

Free

Domains

The US Domain currently registers businesses, individuals, federal government agencies, state government agencies, K-12 schools, community colleges, technical/vocational schools, private schools, libraries, museums, and city and county government agencies.

Registration Policy

There is no .com.us and so there is no policy for its operation

17.21 Vietnam

Country Code

.vn

Web Address

No web site at this time

E-Mail

ng.n.canh@bdvn.vnmail.vnd.net

Phone

"+84 4 822 7066" Mr Hai and J22 Mrs Le Thi Ngoc Mo

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

1998

Language

No web site at this time

Initial cost per domain

No cost at this time

Domains

com.vn,org.vn, gov.vn,net.vn, int.vn

Registration Policy

.com.vn Interim Registration Policy: 'Must be an organization that has been registered according to law and can independently assume civil liability.'

17.22 International Domain(.int)

Country Code

Not applicable

Web Address

www.iana.org

E-Mail

iana@iana.org

Phone

+1.310.822.1511 x302

Management Structure

Domain Name Registration since

1993

Language

English

Initial cost per domain

Free

Domains

Not applicable

Registration Policy

To register in the INT domain, the applicant must comply with the requirements found in RFC 1591. In brief, the INT domain is used only for registering organizations established by international treaties between governments or Internet infrastructure databases

18 Statistics

There are many places on the web where statistics of the number of domains that have been registered are shown. There seems to be some discrepancies between the figures shown in these surveys and so we have shown three types of sources here.

18.1 Domain registration information directly from the NIC

The following information was gathered from those Domain name registration authorities that supply registration numbers.

Canada

as of March 15, 2000

CA Registered Organizations by Classification

Commercial	Educational	Government	Other	Total
63,006	3,483	1,647	1,1048	79,184

People's Republic of China

January 2000

Domain Names Registered In The Top-Level Domain "CN":

Ac.cn	Com.cn	Edu.cn	Gov.cn	Net.cn	Org.cn	(Aadn).cn	total
500	38776	731	2479	3753	940	1516	48695

*AADN = Administration Area Domain Name

Hong Kong

As on June 2000

com.hk	edu.hk	gov.hk	net.hk	org.hk	Total
36,261	825	126	102	1,363	38,677

Indonesia

July 20 2000

ac.id	co.id	mil.id	net.id	or.id	sch.id	web.id	Total
229	4803	6	89	1156	357	556	7196

Japan

As on 1 January 2000

jp	ad	ac	co	go	or	ne	gr	ed	geo	Total
1	233	1,878	98,897	421	6,904	7,115	4,969	1,589	2,566	124,573

Korea

Total domains registered to June 2000

co	ac	re	ne	or	pe	go	regional	total
398,737	713	867	6,049	13575	43656	527	6060	470,184

Malaysia

Domains registered to the end of 1999

*.com.my	*.net.my	*.org.my	*.gov.my	*.edu.my	Total
8,742	404	257	287	209	9,899

Mexico

06/30/00

edu.mx	edu.mx	com.mx	net.mx	org.mx	gob.mx	Total
177	696	42987	716	1827	802	47205

Singapore

As at February 1999

edu.sg	com.sg	net.sg	org.sg	gov.sg	Total
1.3%	92.5%	0.4%	4.8%	0.8%	9,401

18.2 Top-Level Domain Name as at July 1999Internet Software Consortium(<http://www.isc.org/>)**Distribution by Top-Level Domain Name by Name
January 2000**

Domain	Hosts	Level 2	Level 3	Name
au	1,090,468	62	39,477	Australia
ca	1,669,664	6,794	393,591	Canada
cl	40,190	2,047	13,989	Chile
cn	71,769	46	1,202	China
com	24,863,331	29,075,185	8,202,003	Commercial
edu	6,085,137	4,039	1,988,558	Educational
gov	777,750	486	272,094	Government
hk	114,882	15	13,940	Hong Kong
id	21,052	12	992	Indonesia
int	8,727	38	7,680	Internat Orgs
jp	2,636,541	105	67,717	Japan
kr	283,459	34	4,914	Korea
mil	1,751,866	76	196,183	US Military

my	59,012	25	4,485	Malaysia
mz	162	11	123	Mozambique
nz	271,003	18	7,436	New Zealand
org	959,827	124,147	739,844	Organizations
pe	9,230	9	1,191	Peru
pg	337	5	51	Papua New Guinea
ph	12,394	23	424	Philippines
ru	214,704	6,747	114,453	Russian Federation
sg	148,249	12	2,403	Singapore
tw	597,036	25	6,423	Chinese Taipei
us	1,875,663	84	3,505	United States
vn	126	11	116	VietNam

"Source: Internet Software Consortium(<http://www.isc.org/>)"

18.3 Net Names Statistics

Domain names not operated by the InterNIC, showing only those with more than 2,000 registrations.

Last Updated - Sunday January 31, 2000 08:13:05 AM		
ISO and other country level domains		
.au	(Australia)	122,061
.jp	(Japan)	65,017
.kr	(Korea)	144,172
.ca	(Canada)	61,498
.nz	(New Zealand)	48,855
.tw	(Taiwan)	18,727
.cn	(China)	32,076
.mx	(Mexico)	18,142

[Powered by NetNames](#)

© 1997-99 NetNames Ltd. Non commercial use of these statistics is granted so long as NetNames is acknowledged as the originator of them. For further statistical information on Domain Names and NetNames services contact stats@netnames.com

19 Conclusion and Ongoing Work

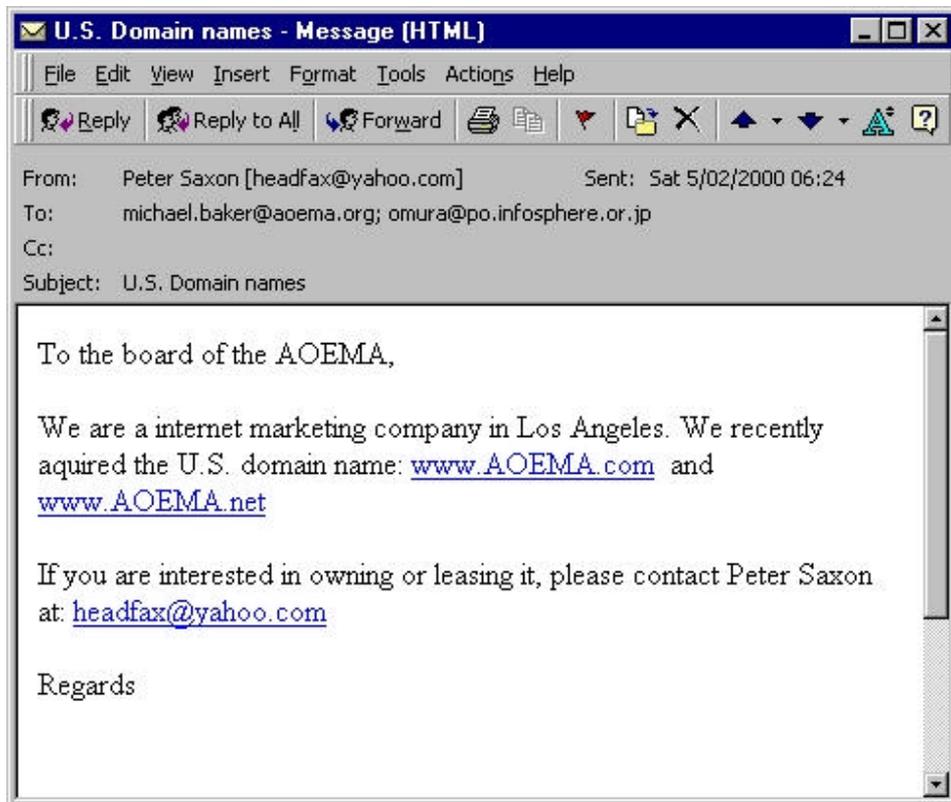
Considering the amount of effort required to compile this information into a concise and meaningful document, AOEMA firmly believes that a user guide of domain name registration procedures for all APEC economies would be a valuable addition to the APEC TEL "bookshelf". AOEMA presented this user guide to TEL 21 in March, 2000.

In keeping with AOEMA's commitment to support and facilitate the TEL, this user guide will become a living document on the AOEMA website and continuously updated as required.

Also AOEMA has prepared a full report with responses from all Authorities in the APEC region, to present at TEL22. Meanwhile there are issues which Governments need to follow. Two of which are identified below.

- **APEC governments need to take particular note to the recommendations that are being made to ICANN regarding governmental responsibilities in relation to the Domain Name system.**
- **Internationalised Domain Names have become a topic which will be of significant importance to the development of the internet in those economies which do not use the western alphabet. Governments should monitor and encourage this development.**
- **The new top level domains which are being considered by ICANN at the moment will have a significant impact upon company names and how they are used on the net, in each economy. The business registration departments of all economies should take an active interest in this development**

- Also the issue of "cybersquatting" is still unresolved and has far reaching ramifications for both users and policy makers. An example of the type of activity that is causing concern with the activities of cybersquatters is shown below.



20 Appendices

20.1 How to Register a Domain Name

To assist you in the actual registration process, the following terms are defined:

WHOIS	<p>The first step in the registration process is to determine if the domain name you want is available. This is accomplished by searching the WHOIS database. A WHOIS search can help you find the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domain name • organization using domain name • status of domain name • administrative contact information • technical contact information • billing contact • primary and secondary domain servers • date the domain record was created • date the domain record was last updated • date the database was last updated
organization using domain name	<p>If an organization will own the domain, use the name of that organization. If an individual will own the domain, enter the individual's name as the organization name. The organization or person identified should be capable of having legal title to the domain.</p>
administrative contact	<p>The Administrative Contact is the person who will have ultimate authority over decisions affecting the domain name registration. Enter information about a person who will represent the organization in an administrative (not technical) capacity. This may be the administrative head of the organization, or anybody else who is authorized to represent the organization. It's also possible to list a "role" position (e.g. "Vice President", "Administrative domain rep", etc) that may be filled by any available person. Listing a role position has the advantage that the listed domain information does not get outdated when a designated employee leaves the company.</p>
billing contact	<p>The Billing Contact is the one who will be involved with payment of invoices and maintenance fees. Invoices from the registration authority are sent to either the specified "billing contact" or if not filled in, will automatically be sent to the administrative contact. Again, it is possible to list a "role" position (eg "Accounts Payable", "Domain Payments", etc) that may be filled by any available person.</p>

ISP primary and secondary name servers and technical contact	Unless you have your own server on which you host your own website, this information is in terms of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). You will need to find out the name, address, phone, e-mail, fax of your ISP, and the addresses and domain names of their primary and secondary name servers.
technical contact	Usually an individual associated with your ISP who knows how to modify the domain name server software files.
administrative, billing and technical contacts	It is possible for all three entities to be the same individual and can be noted as such on the registration form.
	<p>General Tips for Online Registration Forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use only alphanumeric characters in the registration template. Any control characters such as ampersands, asterisks, parentheses, etc., will likely be returned by the automated responder; • submit only the most current version of the Domain Name Registration form. Check the site you are using for the latest form version; • many systems require that you submit your application with the legal agreement attached; do not alter the agreement in any way - do not insert or delete any lines or words; • phone and fax number must be in numeric format; • avoid sending registration applications as attachments, as many systems are incapable of opening attachments; • country and state codes must be valid ISO 3166 codes; • be sure all email addresses are in standard format; • use role accounts, not name accounts, within organizations to ensure access to domain records even if an employee leaves the company;

20.2 Reference: Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

Up to this point in time it has been the responsibility of individual registries/registrars to publish their own dispute resolution policy. Refer to the websites of individual registries/registrars for more detail.

In recent times there has been considerable discussion in the international community to establish a uniform policy to govern disputes regarding domain

name registrations. For more information on current developments, the following web addresses may be of interest to TEL delegates:

- Proposed “Model Uniform Dispute Policy” and minutes from ICANN meeting held August 24-26, 1999, when resolution was adopted by ICANN Board of Directors – www.icann.org
- Comments and recommendations from WIPO – <http://wipo2.wipo.int/process/eng/processhome.html>
- Comments on ICANN Board Meeting and adoption of Model Uniform Dispute Policy – www.icannwatch.com

20.3 Glossary of Terms

Administrative Contact

The Administrative Contact is the person who will have ultimate authority over decisions affecting the domain name registration. Enter information about a person who will represent the organization in an administrative (not technical) capacity. This may be the administrative head of the organization, or anybody else who is authorized to represent the organization. It's also possible to list a "role" position (e.g. "Vice President", "Administrative domain rep", etc) that may be filled by any available person. Listing a role position has the advantage that the listed domain information does not get outdated when a designated employee leaves the company.

Administrative, Billing And Technical Contacts

It is possible for all three entities to be the same individual and can be noted as such on the registration form.

APNIC

Asia Pacific Network Information Center. Their primary activity is the allocation and registration of IP addresses (numeric addresses) and management of the corresponding DNS name space. They do not register conventional DNS names

APNG

Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG) is an Internet organization dedicated to the advancement of networking infrastructure in this region, and to the research and development of all associated enabling technologies. Its mission is to promote the Internet and the coordination of network inter-connectivity in the Asia Pacific Region.

APRICOT

Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies

APTLD	<p>Involvement of the Internet naming in the Asia-Pacific region. The involvement includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet governance relevant to naming• Maintaining stability and continuity of naming systems• Skill development• Harmonization of naming in the region• Facilitation of dispute resolution• Representation of TLDs in Asia-Pacific• Liaison with other bodies• Education• Research and Development
ARIN	<p>American Registry for Internet Numbers. A non-profit registry responsible for the administration and registration of Internet Protocol (IP) numbers in North and South America, South Africa, the Caribbean, and all other regions currently managed by Network Solutions, Inc. Their primary activity is the allocation and registration of IP addresses (numeric addresses) and management of the corresponding DNS name space. They do not register conventional DNS names</p>
ARPA	<p>Advanced Research Projects Agency, the central research and development organization for the US Department of Defense. By 1972, a "D" was added to indicate the connection to the DOD.</p>
ARPANET	<p>A pioneering network of Advanced Research Projects Agency computers under the authority of the DOD. Predecessor to the Internet.</p>
Billing Contact	<p>The Billing Contact is the one who will be involved with payment of invoices and maintenance fees. Invoices from the registration authority are sent to either the specified "billing contact" or if not filled in, will automatically be sent to the administrative contact. Again, it is possible to list a "role" position (eg "Accounts Payable", "Domain Payments", etc) that may be filled by any available person.</p>
BIND	<p>Berkeley Internet Name Domain. BIND software, developed by the University of California at Berkeley, implements a DNS server and a resolver library that enables clients to store and retrieve resources or objects and share this information with other resources on the network. Most Internet hosts run BIND.</p>
ccTLD	<p>Country Code top level domain</p>

Country code	A two-character abbreviation for a country according to the standards promulgated by ISO 3166. This alpha code is used as a top level domain identifier to assist root servers in finding a specific computer address.
DNS	Domain Naming System. The DNS is a general purpose distributed, replicated, data query service. The principal use is the lookup of host IP addresses based on host names. The style of host names now used in the Internet is called "domain name," which offers a means of mapping an easy-to-remember name to an Internet Protocol number. The DNS is administered by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.
Domain name	A unique alpha-numeric designation to facilitate reference to the sets of numbers that actually locate a particular computer connected to the global information network.
gTLD	Generic top level domain. An internationally allocated portion of name space
Host name	The name given to a machine which is the part of the Internet address located immediately left of the "dot".
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer protocol. The set of rules that govern the transfer of most documents traveling over the Internet. It appears at the beginning of every Internet address.
IAB	Internet Architecture Board (formerly Internet Activities Board), a technical body that oversees the development of the Internet suite of protocols.
IAHC	International Ad Hoc Committee. IAHC was a non-governmental task force of eleven Internet experts drawn from Internet-related boards. It was dissolved on May 1, 1997.
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority IANA is a government-funded authority that assigns and distributes international domain names and IP numbers or Internet addresses and oversees the Internet software protocols of the officially sanctioned root servers.

ICANN	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers is the non-profit corporation that was formed to assume responsibility for the IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system management, and root server system management functions now performed under U.S. Government contract by IANA and other entities.
iDNS	A project which is working on a method of allowing domain names to be registered which are in languages and alphabets, other than English
INTA	International Trademark Association, based in New York City and has worldwide membership.
Internet	International network of networks, the world's largest network of interconnected computers used by individuals, organizations, and businesses for the exchange of information, goods and services. The Internet came into being between the late 1970s and early 1980s with the development and adoption of TCP/IP, which allowed ARPANET to join with other networks.
IETF	The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual
Internet address	A 32-bit quantity that uniquely identifies a node on the Internet, i.e., both the network and the specific host that a network application is running on.
IP	Internet Protocol, defined in RFC 791, is the network layer for the TCP/IP Protocol Suite. It is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol.
IP address	Every machine on the Internet has a unique 32-bit numerical assignment which allows computers and hosts on the network to locate it. The IP address consists of a dotted octet, four sets of numbers separated by dots. If a machine does not have an IP address, it is not officially on the Internet.
ISP	Internet Service Provider.

ISP primary and secondary name servers and technical contact	Unless you have your own server on which you host your own website, this information is in terms of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). You will need to find out the name, address, phone, e-mail, fax of your ISP, and the addresses and domain names of their primary and secondary name servers.
NIC	Network Information Center
Organization Using Domain Name	If an organization will own the domain, use the name of that organization. If an individual will own the domain, enter the individual's name as the organization name. The organization or person identified should be capable of having legal title to the domain.
Registry	An organization or entity that assigns and maintains domain names on the Internet.
Resolver	a set of routines residing in a system library that provides the interface that programs can use to access a domain name.
RIPE NCC	Reseaux IP Europeens - Network Coordination Centre. Their primary activity is the allocation and registration of IP addresses (numeric addresses) and management of the corresponding DNS name space. They do not register conventional DNS names
Router	A device which forwards traffic between networks.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol over Internet Protocol. This is a common shorthand which refers to the suite of transport and application protocols that allow different networks around the world to communicate packets to each other.
Technical Contact	Usually an individual associated with your ISP who knows how to modify the domain name server software files.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator. The letters that correspond to an IP address and identify the location of a particular document on a particular host computer.

WHOIS

An Internet program which allows users to query a database of people and other Internet entities, such as domains, networks, and hosts and other registration information submitted to the registration authority.

The first step in the registration process is to determine if the domain name you want is available. This is accomplished by searching the WHOIS database. A WHOIS search can help you find the following information:

- domain name
- organization using domain name
- status of domain name
- administrative contact information
- technical contact information
- billing contact
- primary and secondary domain servers
- date the domain record was created
- date the domain record was last updated
- date the database was last updated

WIPO

World Intellectual Property Organization.

WWW

World Wide Web, an Internet hypertext-based global multimedia information network.

20.4 Web sites for Domain Name Information

APNIC - Asia Pacific NIC	www.apnic.org
APTLTD - Representation of TLDs in Asia-Pacific	www.apnld.org
ARIN - American Registry for Internet Numbers	www.arin.net
Asia Pacific Networking Group	www.apng.org
APRICOT - Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies	www.apricot.net
Business Week Online	www.businessweek.com
CAL Law - Daily briefing on California Law	www.callaw.com
Cnet News - online tech news source	www.news.com
CNN Online	www.cnn.com

CommerceNet (US)	www.commerce.net
Domainz (New Zealand NIC) Global News Service	www.domainz.net.nz
FindLaw - news on cyberspace legal issues	http://legalnews.findlaw.com
Global E-commerce law & business report	www.wtexec.com/ecom.html
GLOCOM - Global Community (Japan) - conducted survey of selected NICs in 1998	www.glocom.ac.jp/personnel/ajp/AP-DNS/ap-dns.html
GTLD MoU	www.gtld-mou.org
IAB - Internet Architecture Board	http://www.iab.org/iab/
IANA - Internet Assigned Numbers Authority	www.iana.org
ICANN - International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers	www.icann.org
ICANNwatch - Independent body & central point of reference about what ICANN is and is not doing	www.icannwatch.org
IETF	www.ietf.org
INTA - International Trademark Association	www.inta.org
Intellectual Property magazine & law center	www.ipmag.com
Internet News Service	www.emarketer.com
ISOC - Internet Society	www.isoc.org
ITU - International Telecommunications Union	www.itu.int
John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Information on Domain Name Disputes	http://www.jmls.edu/cyber/cases/domain.html
Law of the Internet - Domain Name Issues	www.ljx.com/internet/irdomain.html
Legal Intelligencer & Pennsylvania Law Weekly (Law	www.palawnet.com
NSI - Network Solutions Inc	www.networksolutions.com
NTIA - National Telecommunications Information Administration (US Dept of Commerce News Source)	www.ntia.doc.gov

WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization	www.wipo.int
World Wide Web Consortium (MIT, Keio University, Darpa, European Union)	www.w3.org

22 Survey Results In Full

The DNRA did not answer some questions and this has been indicated in the report as "intentionally blank". Occasionally the DNRA indicated that the question was not applicable to them. This has been shown as "n/a"

1 Business Name:	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
auDA is the organisation formed in April 1999 as the industry self-regulatory body for the .au namespace (Internet domains that end in .au). auDA is a non-profit company.	Brunei Telecommunication Department	Canadian Internet Registration Authority/ Association canadienne pour les enregistrements Internet	Managed by Universidad de Chile	Managed by Government Office of the State Council's Steering Committee on Informatization	The Joint Universities Computer Centre (JUCC) is currently the management authority for the registration and assignment of Internet Domain Names in Hong Kong under the .hk top-level domain name. The assignment of second and third level domain levels is administered by the Hong Kong Network Information Centre (HKNIC) under the JUCC.	Managed by IDNIC, Indonesia Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) and a group of volunteers	Japan Network Information Centre, Managed by public not-for-profit entity funded under the civil code	Korea Network Information Center.	MIMOS Berhad (336183-H)	NIC-Mexico	
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Managed by New Zealand Internet Registry Ltd (NZIRL), trading as Domainz, a limited liability company. NZIRL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Internet Society of New Zealand (ISOCNZ) which is a not-for-profit incorporated society. The delegation of responsibility for .nz is to ISOCNZ.	PG DNS	Managed by the RCIPIP (La Red Cientifica Peruana or the Peruvian Scientific Net). This is an ONG	Managed by a non-profit organization - PH Domain Foundation	Russian Institute for Public Networks (RIPN)	SGNIC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infocom Development Authority of Singapore (f.k.a. National Computer Board)	Taiwan Network Information Center ,Non-profit Organization	THNIC Managed by the Asian Institute of Technology	Managed by the Information Sciences Institute of the University of Southern California	Managed by government entity under Department General Posts and Telecoms of Vietnam	IANA is a government-funded authority that assigns and distributes international domain names and IP numbers or Internet addresses and oversees the Internet software protocols of the officially sanctioned root servers.	

2 Contact Details: Phone	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
61 4 1374 3959	673-2 382382 x 2226	+1 613-943-5454	+56 2 689 8482	+86 010 626 19750	+852 859 2491	+62 22 250 6280	+81 3 5297 2311	+82 2 2186 4400	+60 3 8657 7008	+52 8 387 5346	
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
+64 4 473 4567	(675) 473 4722 (675) 473 4221	+51 (1) 422-4848 +51 (1) 421-8086	+63 2 637 2104	+7 095 196-7278 +7 095 737-06-01, 737-06-02, 737-06-03	+65 774 0479	886 2 2341 1313	+662 524 5703	1-310-448-8239	" +84 4 822 7066" Mr Hai and J22 Mrs Le Thi Ngoc Mo	+1.310.822.1511 x302	

1 September, 2000

2 Contact Details: Web Address	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	www.auda.org.au	www.telecom.gov.bn/sol/brudomain.htm	www.cira.ca	www.nic.cl	www.cnnic.net.cn	www.hknic.net.hk/hknic	www.idnic.net.id	www.nic.ad.jp	www.nic.or.kr	www.mynic.net	www.nic.mx
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	www.domainz.net.nz	www.unitech.ac.pg/Unitech_General/ITS/ITS_Dns.htm	http://www.nic.pe/	www.names.ph	www.ripn.net/nic	www.nic.net.sg	www.twnic.net.tw	www.thnic.net	www.nic.us	No web site at this time	www.iana.org

2 Contact Details: E-Mail	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	ceo@auda.org.au	wallace@brunet.bn	turcotte@canarie.ca	info@nic.cl	cnnic-staff@cnnic.net.cn	hostmaster@hknic.net.hk	idnic-pm@idnic.net.id	query@nic.ad.jp	domain-manager@nic.or.kr	domreg@mynic.net	orobles@nic.mx
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	www.4service@domainz.net.nz	root@unitech.ac.pg nmobiha@ee.unitech.ac.pg	domreg@nic.pe hostmaster@nic.pe	applications@names.ph	ru-ncc@ripn.net	dnq@nic.net.sg	service@twnic.net.tw	help@thnic.net	usdomreg@isi.edu	ng.n.canh@bdvn.vnmail.vnd.net	iana@iana.org

3 Date first offered services:	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	04/ 99	1995	The first administrator of the .ca began accepting registrations in the .ca in January 1988. CIRA will assume responsibility for the management and administration of the .ca in Fall, 2000.	1992	1994	34669	1995	1991	April, 1993	1988	32540
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	1996	1989	1995	1990	12/93	1997	1994	1989	intentionally blank	1998	1993

4 Type of organization	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	Not for profit	Government entity	Private company	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Private company under auspices of universities	other	intentionally blank	non-profit organization	MIMOS is a company wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia	Institution under auspices of Private University
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	Limited Company, owned 100% by a not for profit entity, ISOCNZ	Managed by the Office of the Vice Chancellor, PNG Uni. of Technology	Non Profit Organization	Public Corporation	Non-commercial organization	Public Corporation	non-profit organization	Part of University	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

5 Financial structure	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
A company structure(for profit)		profit making entity	Not-for-profit entity	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Not-for-profit entity	Not for profit	Not for profit	Not-for-profit entity	Not-for-profit entity	Not-for-profit entity
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Profit making entity (but owned by a not-for-profit entity)		intentionally blank	The registration and maintenance of the Domain name have a price, this is a fundamental way to support the financial structure.	Not for profit	Not-for-profit entity	Not for profit	not for profit	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

6 What is your main source of funding?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
Domain name registration and services		government	Registration fees for domain names	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Administration fee	Registration fee (and volunteerism)	intentionally blank	Domain Name Registration Fee and Maintenance Fee.	Government development projects Internet services	Domain name registrations
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Domain name fees		intentionally blank	Registration of new domain names and Year Maintenance of domain names	intentionally blank	two almost equal parts: state budget and not-for-profit activity	Domain registration/subscription fees	It is funded by the directorate General Telecommunications of MOTC(Ministry of Transportation and Communication) and Computer Society of Republic of China.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

7 Relationship between government and NIC:	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
On the board		We're the NIC and a government department	Government has permanent non-voting observer on the Board of Directors	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	currently no. A review process is underway. The government has formed a task force to review the administration and assignment of Internet domain names in HK.	Informal relation	Government Registered Organisation under the Civil Code	One of KRNIC's board of directors is from Ministry of Information and Communication.	intentionally blank	Personal relation. Unofficial.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Same as for any other NZ corporation; there is no special relationship with the Government of New Zealand		intentionally blank	Not exist	intentionally blank	RIPN has been founded by Kurchatov Institute and two government institutions - Ministry of Science and Ministry of Education	NIC is a private company wholly owned by a government's statutory board.	The TWNIC is a non-profit organization .officially funded by the DGT of MOTC and Computer Society of Republic of China.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Directorate General of Posts and Telecommunications DGPT will be international contact point for domain name and IP address	intentionally blank

8 How many people are engaged in the RAs?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
n/a		intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	all on part-time basis	10	About 40 people	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	We are 9 people in the NIC-MEXICO (8 full time, 6 part time)
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Approximately equal to 12 Full Time		intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	about 10 people	7	about 14	At the moment they have a few people. Technically the process is not that simple. They need to train more people.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

9 Domain structure: Second Level	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	com.au, org.au, gov.au, edu.au, net.au, asn.au, info.au, conf.au, id.au, oz.au	com.bn, org.bn, gov.bn, edu.bn, net.bn, brunet.bn	Second level: Divided into 13 provincial and territorial slds, one for each province or territory. There is also a sld devoted to the federal government (.gc.ca) Please note that .ca currently, and will continue to allocate names at the 2nd level (open) as well as the third (as per the 13 above i.e. xyz.qc.ca) and 4th (city must exist in one of the above 13 provinces/territories i.e. xyz.toronto.on.ca).	Flat Structure. Organisation can register almost anything they would(within the rules) like under .cl.	com.cn,org.cn,gov.cn, edu.cn.ac.cn,net.cn, geographical (34 administrative divisions based on geography)	com.hk,org.hk, gov.hk,edu.hk, net.hk	co.id,or.id,go.id, ac.id,net.id,mil.id, sch.ac.id and web.id	co.jp,or.jp,go.jp, ac.jp,ed.jp,ad.jp, ne.jp,gr.jp,geographical (40 prefectures, 10 big cities)	co.kr, or.kr, go.kr, ac.kr, ne.kr, re.kr, pe.kr, seoul.kr, pusan.kr, taegu.kr, incheon.kr, kwangju.kr, taejon.kr, ulsan.kr, kyonggi.kr, kangwon.kr, chungbuk.kr, chungnam.kr, chonbuk.kr, chonnam.kr, kyongbuk.kr, kyongnam.kr, cheju.kr, es.kr, ms.kr, hs.kr, sc.kr(4 are not in use yet, will be deployed soon)	com.my,org.my, gov.my,edu.my, net.my	com.mx, net.mx, org.mx, edu.mx, gob.mx
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	co.nz, org.nz, govt.nz, ac.nz, net.nz, gen.nz, mil.nz, cri.nz, iwi.nz, school.nz	.net, .com, .gov, .ac, .org	Second level: edu.pe; gob.pe; mil.pe; org.pe; com.pe; net.pe; nom.pe	PH has also introduced flat domains As well as com.ph,org.ph,gov.ph, edu.ph,net.ph,mil.ph, ngo.ph	com.ru,org.ru, net.ru,mil.ru, pp.ru, gov.ru, ac.ru, edu.ru (ru-zone generic domains) at the same time registration of other second level domains is allowed	com.sg,org.sg, gov.sg,edu.sg, net.sg, per.sg	com.tw,org.tw, gov.tw,edu.tw, net.tw,mil.tw	co.th,or.th, go.th,ac.th, net.th,mi.th,in.th	The US Domain currently registers businesses, individuals, federal government agencies, state government agencies, K-12 schools, community colleges, technical/vocational schools, private schools, libraries, museums, and city and county government agencies.	com.vn,org.vn, gov.vn,net.vn, int.vn	Not applicable

9 Domain structure: Country code	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	.au	.bn	.ca	.cl	.cn	.hk	.id	.jp	.kr	.my	.mx
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	.nz	.pg	.pe	.ph	.ru	.sg	.tw	.th	.us	.vn	Not applicable

10 What is the second level domain names and their meanings in detail?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	<p>.com.au - Commercial Entities</p> <p>This domain is for commercial entities, such as companies</p> <p>Registry: Internet Names Australia</p> <p>http://www.ina.com.au/register/registerfr.html</p> <p>.net.au -Network Service Providers</p> <p>For companies that provide Network Services</p> <p>Registry: connect.com.au</p> <p>https://registry.connect.com.au/</p> <p>.edu.au - Educational Institutions</p> <p>Bodies of national significance (such as universities)</p> <p>Registrar: Geoff Huston</p> <p>http://www.aunic.net/tde.html</p> <p>.gov.au - Government Entities</p> <p>Federal government bodies are registered below .gov.au.</p> <p>Registry: DCITA:</p> <p>http://www.dcita.gov.au/cgi-bin/trap.pl?path=4276</p> <p>.asn.au - Associations and Non-Profit Organisations</p> <p>The .asn.au domain serves for incorporated bodies, political parties, trade unions, sporting and special interest clubs</p> <p>Registry: Connect West</p> <p>http://www.west.net.au/asn.au/</p> <p>.id.au - Individuals</p> <p>The .id.au domain is</p>	<p>com - Co, Ltd, any form of company, bank; org - non-profit organisation, body, society, embassy; gov - government ministries/department; edu - educational institution; net - network provider;</p>	<p>(i.e. .CO means Co., Ltd, LLC and other forms of company, bank, foreign-affiliated company.) .bc = British Columbia; .ab = Alberta; .sk = Saskatchewan; .mb = Manitoba; .on = Ontario; .qc = Quebec; .nb = New Brunswick; .ns = Nova Scotia; .pe = Prince Edward Island; .nf = Newfoundland and Labrador; .yk = Yukon; .nt = Northwest Territories; .nu = Nunavut; .gc = Government of Canada.</p>	<p>intentionally blank</p>	<p>intentionally blank</p>	<p>COM.HK is for commercial entity with Business Registration (NOT Branch Registration).</p> <p>ORG.HK is for miscellaneous organization which are usually non-profit</p> <p>NET.HK is mainly for Internet Access Providers which have PNETS license.</p> <p>EDU.HK is mainly for schools registered with Education Department and higher institutions.</p> <p>GOV.HK is for HK Government Departments and agencies.</p>	<p>AC - academic, CO - company, OR - other, NET - network provider/ISP, WEB - web, GO - government, MIL - military, SCH.AC.ID - school</p>	<p>CO.JP for commercial companies</p> <p>OR.JP for corporations</p> <p>NE.JP for network services</p> <p>GR.JP for non-incorporated,</p> <p>AC.JP for universities</p> <p>ED.JP for educational entities</p> <p>GO.JP for Japanese government 403</p> <p>AD.JP for JPNIC members</p> <p>Geographic domain names</p>	<p>The second level domain has 6 organizational domains and 16 area domains and 1 person domain.</p> <p>co.kr - profit company</p> <p>or.kr - non-profit organization, group, etc</p> <p>go.kr - government organization</p> <p>ac.kr - college/university(2 year or more)</p> <p>ne.kr - network service organization</p> <p>re.kr - research institution</p> <p>pe.kr - person</p> <p>seoul.kr - Seoul</p> <p>pusan.kr - Pusan</p> <p>taegu.kr - Taegu</p> <p>incheon.kr - Incheon</p> <p>kwangju.kr - Kwangju</p> <p>taejon.kr - Taejon</p> <p>ulsan.kr - Ulsan</p> <p>kyonggi.kr - Kyonggi Province</p> <p>kangwon.kr - Kangwon Province</p> <p>chungbuk.kr - Chungbuk Province</p> <p>chungnam.kr - Chungnam Province</p> <p>chonbuk.kr - Chonbuk Province</p> <p>chonnam.kr - Chonnam Province</p> <p>kyongbuk.kr - Kyongbuk Province</p> <p>kyongnam.kr - Kyongnam Province</p> <p>cheju.kr - Cheju</p>	<p>com.my : For private/commercial organisations</p> <p>net.my : For network related organisations/activities</p> <p>org.my : For organisations which do not qualify for other categories</p> <p>edu.my : For educational organisations which have been duly certified by the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Malaysia</p> <p>gov.my : For Malaysian government organisations only</p> <p>mil.my : For Malaysian government military organisations only.</p>	<p>.edu.mx Mexican Educational or research institutions</p> <p>.org.mx Mexican non-profit organizations.</p> <p>.net.mx Internet services suppliers located in Mexico.</p> <p>.gob.mx Mexican government agencies</p> <p>.com.mx Commercial entities and any other not included on the above classifications.</p>

<p>designated for Individuals use.</p> <p>http://www.id.au/</p> <p>.info.au - Major Information Resources</p> <p>This domain is used to identify major Australian information resources.</p> <p>Registrar: Geoff Huston</p> <p>http://www.aunic.net/tdinfo.html</p> <p>.oz.au - ACSNet Members</p> <p>Machines connected to the ACSNet network use the domain .oz.au. This domain is largely historic.</p> <p>Registrar: Robert Elz</p> <p>kre@munnari.oz.au</p> <p>.telememo.au - X.400 Gateway</p> <p>A gateway to the X.400 email service operated by Telstra Enhanced Services</p> <p>.csiro.au - Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation</p> <p>.conf.au - Conferences and Exhibitions</p> <p>Registrar: Robert Elz</p> <p>kre@munnari.oz.au</p> <p>.otc.au - OTC X.400 Gateway</p> <p>(Removed. See .telememo.au).</p> <p>gw.au - AARNet Gateways</p> <p>(Deprecated. See .net.au)</p> <p>.org.au - Miscellaneous</p> <p>The .org.au domain is a catch-all, for bodies that do not fit within the policies of other second level domains such as .com.au, .asn.au or .gov.au.</p> <p>Registrar: Robert Elz</p> <p>kre@munnari.oz.au</p>								<p>Island</p> <p>es.kr - Elementary School</p> <p>ms.kr - Middle School</p> <p>hs.kr - High School</p> <p>sc.kr - School</p>		
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	<p>.co.nz: commercial organisations (but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.org.nz not-for-profit organisations (but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.gen.nz personal names (but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.net.nz network organisations (including ISPs etc, but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.school.nz schools or other educational institutions (but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.ac.nz tertiary educational institutions (universities and polytechnics, but not moderated, open to anyone to register)</p> <p>.govt.nz central and local government organisations only (moderated)</p> <p>.mil.nz military use only (moderated)</p> <p>.cri.nz CRI (Crown Research Organisations) only (moderated)</p> <p>.iwi.nz Maori iwi (tribal) organisations only (moderated)</p> <p>see also http://www.isocnz.org.nz/dnsstr98.html#Currentsecondeveldomains</p>	intentionally blank	<p>EDU.PE: This subdomain is only assigned to institutions of educative character: universities, schools, institutes, etc. Example:</p> <p>Peruvian institute of Administration of Companies (ipae) postmaster@ipae.edu.pe</p> <p>GOB.PE: This subdomain assigns only to the dependencies or institutions pertaining to the Peruvian government, except military institutions. Example:</p> <p>National supervision of Customs postmaster@aduanas.gob.pe</p> <p>MIL.PE: This subdomain is assigned only to the dependencies of the Armed Forces of Peru. Example:</p> <p>Navy military of Peru - Direction of Telematics postmaster@marina.mil.pe</p> <p>ORG.PE: This subdomain is assigned to institutions without profit aims, international organisms of cooperation and institutions nondefined in no of the existing subdomains. Example:</p> <p>Association Human Pro-Derechos - APRODEH postmaster@apdh.org.pe</p> <p>COM.PE: This subdomain assigns to commercial companies in general or companies with profit aims. Example:</p> <p>Association of Banks of Peru postmaster@asbanc.com.pe</p> <p>NET.PE: Only delegations of dominions of third order within this subdomain were made when the applicant fulfills all the</p>	intentionally blank	<p>.com - commercial organization</p> <p>.org - non-commercial organization</p> <p>.net - networking organization (ISP, ICP, IBP, ...)</p> <p>.mil - Military organization</p> <p>.gov - Government institution</p> <p>.ac - Academic (Research) organization</p> <p>.edu - Educational organization</p> <p>.pp - Private person</p>	<p>CO.SG Applicants for domain names under this category must be commercial entities which are either registered or are about to be registered with the Registry of Companies and Businesses (RCB) or its equivalent, such as the Trade Development Board (TDB), or any other professional associations (e.g. Board of Architects (BOA), or The Law Society (LawSoc). A foreign company which is not so registered may only apply for such a domain name if it has a representative in Singapore. This local representative must itself be registered with the Registry of Companies (or its equivalents) and Businesses and be authorised by the foreign company to apply for the registration of the domain name.</p> <p>NET.SG This category is for network providers in Singapore. Applicants for domain names under this category must possess a valid licence issued by the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore (TAS).</p> <p>ORG.SG This domain is for "Not-for-profit" organizations, i.e. non-commercial entities. Applicants for domain names under this category shall either be registered or are about to be registered with the Registry of Societies. Town Councils and Community Centres should also apply under this category</p> <p>GOV.SG This domain is for all government organizations. Applicants for domain names under this category must be members of the Singapore Government, which include Ministries, Organs of State, and</p>	<p>EDU.TW This is for educational institutions.</p> <p>Applicants for domain names under this category must be educational institutions registered with the Ministry of Education, Taiwan.</p> <p>COM.TW Applicants for domain names under this category must be commercial entities which are either registered or are about to be registered in Taiwan. A foreign company which is not so registered may only apply for such a domain name if it has a representative in Taiwan.</p> <p>ORG.TW This domain is for "Not-for-profit" organizations.</p> <p>Applicants for domain names under this category shall either be registered or are about to be registered with the Registry of Societies.</p> <p>NET.TW This category is for network providers in Taiwan.</p> <p>GOV.TW This domain is for all government organizations.</p> <p>Applicants for domain names under this category must be members of the Taiwan Provincial Government (Republic of China). Third level domain names under this category, must follow the naming convention determined by the TWNIC Policy.</p>	<p>co.th: for commercial entities and business entities. Applicants for domain names under this category must be commercial entities which are either registered within Thailand. A foreign company which is not so registered may only apply for such a domain name if it has a representative in Thailand and this local representative must itself be registered within Thailand and be authorised by the foreign company to apply for the registration of the domain name.</p> <p>ac.th: for academic institutions. Applicants for domain names under this category must be educational institutions registered within Thailand.</p> <p>go.th: for government use, such as ministries or agencies of the government. Applicants for domain names under this category must be members of the Royal Thai Government.</p> <p>net.th: for Internet or network service providers. A verification from the Communication Authority of Thailand is required.</p> <p>or.th: for non-profit organization.</p> <p>mi.th: for military use.</p>	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

1 September, 2000

		<p>requirements that appear to continuación:</p> <p>The network applicant must be a proveedor of Internet access. The network applicant must count on physical presence in the country. The network applicant must operate its own one to nameserver main. They must have a Number Autonomous System (AS) own. The network must count independently total of any other existing network in the country with respect to its policy of expansion and administration. Also the network applicant must have at least one direct connection with some ISP outside the country.</p> <p>NOM.PE: This domain is only for individual persons.</p>		<p>Statutory Boards.</p> <p>EDU.SG This domain is for educational institutions. Applicants for domain names under this category must be educational institutions registered with the Ministry of Education (MOE), Singapore. All primary and secondary schools on the list (given by MOE) must register and obtain their domain name from MOE.</p> <p>PER.SG This domain is for the registration of personal domain names. Applicants for domain names under this category must register via one of our Agents (Registrars).</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

11 Policies - Operation of registry and registrar is limited to NIC only.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	yes	<p>NIC solely manages registry, has accreditation policies that allow any Canadian to apply to become an accredited registrar.</p> <p>CIRA levies fee for a domain name to the registrar; the amount paid by a registrant to a registrar for the domain name is determined by the registrar and registrant, not by CIRA</p> <p>There has been a restriction of one English and one French domain name per organization, however there will no longer be any restrictions on the number of domain names per organization once CIRA implements the new rules for domain name registrations in Fall, 2000.</p>	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	<p>The current management of the Internet domain names registration in Hong Kong under .hk lies with the JUCC Steering Committee. The administrative tasks are handled by the JUCC office (eg billing, resolution of disputes), which is located at the Computer Centre of the University of Hong Kong. The registration of domain names on the .hk root servers is carried out by the Computer Services Centre of The Chinese University of Hong Kong.</p>	Operation of registry & registrar is limited to NIC only.	intentionally blank	(Many ISPs and Web hosting companies are registering on behalf of their customer)	Yes	intentionally blank

1 September, 2000

	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	The registration are in two steps. First send a form to the NIC and this form generate a web publication for third people that can oppose to the registration, the people have 10 days for this (but is necessary to have one right before the registration of the name). If don't have problem's with third persons you can complete the registration.	intentionally blank	At the present moment RIPN operates registry and registrar. In the second half of 2000 RIPN will operate registry and ISPs will act as registrars (RIPN will not be allowed to act as registrar)	intentionally blank	Operation of registry and registrar is limited to NIC only.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

11 Policies - NIC solely manages registry, but ISPs allowed to act as registrars.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	intentionally blank	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	n/a	yes
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	intentionally blank	yes	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	Now the price is fixed. After the Institute of Registrars will be in place (2-nd half of 2000) the price will be formed on the basis of competition of registrars.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no. ISPs allowed to act as registrars	intentionally blank

Cost of registration of a second level domain	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
For .com.au Standard Service Level \$125 Turnaround Time - Two days* Express Service Level \$285 Turnaround Time - Two hours* * Victorian working days, during standard working hours plus 10% GST	No cost at this time	Will depend on the future registrars but is currently \$CA50 plus GST for 1 year	Applications for Domain Creation: Ch\$ 25.000 (VAT included), approx. US\$ 50 This payment covers the first two years of operation of a given domain. This same amount must be paid for revalidation of domains first registered before 9/9/1997, and when a domain is transferred to a different holder. Bi-annual maintenance: Ch\$ 10.000 (VAT included), approx. US\$ 20 This fee must be paid every two years from the last time a fee was paid, and covers the next two years of operation. No fees of this kind will be charged until 9/9/2000.	300 RMB per year	The registration fee is \$200. \$200 will also be charged for change of name servers. There is no annual fee at this moment, but it is quite possible that there will be annual fee in the near future. If we need to put in an annual fee in the future, we shall notify the contacts you gave us in your application form.	ac.id, co.id, or.id, net.id : Rp 150.000,- +10% tax (one time fee) web.id Rp 150.000,- + 10% tax (yearly) go.id, mil.id, sch.ac.id (free)	20,000 yen per year	No cost at this time	RM100.00 per year	the quota of registry for new names of dominion is of \$70,00 USD (IVA including) or its equivalent one in national currency. This payment will have a use of two years as of the date in which the dominion name has been registered. 4.5 The quota of maintenance is the one that applies to all the existing names of dominion or, and is of \$35,00 USD (IVA including) or its equivalent one in national currency. 4.6 The payment will be able to take place to the type of change of the day of the accomplishment of the payment. 4.7 At the moment, the names of dominion located directly under " MX ", " EDU.MX " and " GOB.MX ", do not pay to no quota associated to the registry and maintenance of dominion names.	
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
All \$ figures quoted are exclusive of NZ GST (12.5%) Normal pricing: Scale of charges as follows: account set up (one time costs for one or	.net & .com \$US100 .gov, .ac .org \$US50	intentionally blank	US\$ 70 for first 2 years - \$25/yr subsequently	Cost of registration of a second level domain in .RU zone is \$30 USA (excluding VAT). Payments are made in roubles at the exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation for the day of payment	Registration Fees are to be paid by an Applicant within thirty (30) days of the Activation Date. The current schedule of charges for Registration Fees is as follows: i. For the 1st domain	NT\$1000 per year	Initial Registration Fee for new domain names: Covers registration of one domain name for the first two years. THB : 1,500.00 + VAT or USD : 55.00	Free	No cost at this time	Free	

	<p>more domain names): NZ\$30</p> <p>Annual charge for domain name: NZ\$44</p> <p>Optional secondary server: NZ\$18</p> <p>Accredited registrar:</p> <p>Bulk billing rate annual domain name charge NZ\$20</p> <p>Except for the moderated domains where specific rules for each domain apply, there are no restrictions or limitations of any sort on domain names .nz</p>			<p>Cost of annual re-registration of a second level domain in .RU zone is \$30 USA (excluding VAT).</p>	<p>name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, \$60.00</p> <p>ii. For the 2nd and every subsequent domain name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, \$120.00 for each and every domain name.</p> <p>3. Non-Refundable Deposit for bulk Registrations</p> <p>This fee of 10% from the total payable registration fee is levied where a Registrant intends to register more than or equal to ten (10) domain names together with any one application.</p> <p>4. Maintenance Fees</p> <p>This fee is to be paid by the Registrants to maintain the domain names which have been registered. Currently, the Maintenance Fee for each domain name is \$60.00 regardless of the number of domain names which have been registered in the name of the Registrant.</p> <p>5. Transfer Fees</p> <p>This fee is to be paid to SGNIC at the time when a Request to Transfer is made. The current Transfer Fee is \$50.00 for each domain name transferred.</p> <p>6. Reinstatement Fees</p> <p>The reinstatement fee of a domain name that has been deleted or rendered inactive for reasons stated in sub-clauses 19(a) and 19(b) of the Agreement and is reinstated pursuant to clause 21, is \$25.00 (in addition to the normal Registration or Maintenance Fees).</p>	<p>Renewal Fee for maintenance of one domain name: Maintenance fee for one domain name cover upkeep of a registered domain name for one year.</p> <p>THB : 800.00 + VAT or USD : 28.00</p> <p>Reinstatement Fee (in addition to the normal Initial Registration or Renewal Fees): The domain name may be deleted from THNIC's database if the Initial Registration Fee or the Renewal Fee for the domain name is not paid by the respective due dates. The deleted domain name will become available for other registration after a thirty-day (30) hold period. The registrant may make an application to THNIC during the "hold" period to reinstate such domain name upon paying the normal and the Reinstatement Fees.</p> <p>THB : 200.00 + VAT or USD : 10.00</p>		
--	---	--	--	---	--	---	--	--

11 Policies - Initial cost per domain	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
For .com.au Standard Service Level \$125 Turnaround Time - Two days* Express Service Level \$285 Turnaround Time - Two hours* * Victorian working days, during standard working hours plus 10% GST	No cost at this time		\$CA50 +GST for 1 year	Applications for Domain Creation: Ch\$ 25.000 (VAT included), approx. US\$ 50	300 RMB per year	The registration fee is \$200. \$200 will also be charged for change of name servers.	ac.id, co.id, or.id, net.id : Rp 150.000,- +10% tax (one time fee) web.id Rp 150.000,- + 10% tax (yearly) go.id, mil.id, sch.ac.id (free)	20,000 yen per year	No cost at this time	RM100.00 per year	the quota of registry for new names of dominion is of \$70,00 USD (IVA including) or its equivalent one in national currency.
New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)	
Account set up (one time costs for one or more domain names): NZ\$30 Annual charge for domain name: NZ\$44	.net & .com \$US100 .gov, .ac .org \$US50	Tariffs Exist two types of tariffs for the registry and maintenance of any dominion of DNS of second low level " pe ": Tariff of registry again dominion: For all dominions US\$59 dollars. Tariff of annual maintenance of existing dominion: For all dominions US\$59 dollars. (Note: These tariffs include the tax of 18% by IGV concept) the registry tariff covers the initial operation with registry of a new dominion, or active in the inactive DNS or (only reserved for a future use).	US\$ 70 for first 2 years - \$25/yr subsequently	Cost of registration of a second level domain in .RU zone is \$30 USA (excluding VAT).	For the 1st domain name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, \$60.00 For the 2nd and every subsequent domain name to be registered in the name of the Applicant, \$120.00 for each and every domain name.	NT\$1000 per year	THB : 1,500.00 + VAT or USD : 55.00	Free	No cost at this time	Free	

11 Policies - Price is the same if registration handled by either NIC or ISP.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Price is the same. (Although ISP may charge more to the users, the amount ISP pay to NIC is the same.)	intentionally blank	Directly to NIC maybe cheaper, because ISP may add handling charges.	yes	intentionally blank
New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)	
intentionally blank	intentionally blank	For all dominions US\$118 dollars.	yes	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	

11 Policies - Price differs, depending on whether directly to NIC or through ISP.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank	n/a	yes						
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank							

11 Policies - Policy of one domain name per one registering organization.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	
	For .com.au Only one domain name is licensed per registered commercial name. Organizations with more than one registered commercial name (for example, a company with several registered trading names) can apply for one com.au domain name for each registered trading name.	intentionally blank	A given organization may register at most one CA subdomain, with two exceptions. The first is an allowance for a temporary overlap interval while changing from one CA subdomain name to another. This may happen, for example, when a provincial or territorial organization becomes federally incorporated and wishes to change from a third-level to a second-level subdomain name. The second exception is for an organization whose legal name has both an English form and a French form, and which wishes to apply for one CA subdomain corresponding to each form. The new entity - CIRA, will not limit the number of names a registrant may register	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	one domain per one registering organization for co.id unlimited for web.id	yes	An organization can have only one domain name, but if you can provide a certificate that your company and your subsidiary company are different organizations, a new domain name can be assigned to the subsidiary. pe.kr is one name per person for now.	no	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)	
	no	There shall be only one registered name per business. Any further requirements, must be justified directly to the DNS administrator at PNGUT for approval.	intentionally blank	no	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Each entity can apply for only one domain name for ALL above domain names	intentionally blank	Must prove that you own or have rights to the name	intentionally blank

1 September, 2000

11 Policies - No restrictions on number of domain names per organization.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	yes	yes
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	no restrictions	intentionally blank	To avoid trademark disputes, registered domain names must be similar to registered name of organization (must show ownership of business name).	TRUE	yes	intentionally blank	There are no restrictions	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

11 Policies - Requirement to have corporate registration within geographical border of designated country.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
For .com.au Only commercial entities registered and trading in Australia will be allocated a com.au domain name.	yes		A national level .CA domain name is normally registered to a Canadian organization which does not already have a .CA domain name, and which is federally incorporated, or is incorporated in more than one province or territory, or is provincially/territorially incorporated and has offices in more than one province or territory, or if the organizational part of the domain name is a Canadian registered trademark of the applying organization.Registrants must be Canadian citizens, residents, companies or other legal entities as defined by Canadian law and must be operating in Canada and have a physical presence in Canada (in the case of companies or legal entities) or be resident in Canada in the case of citizens.	intentionally blank	.com.cn Registration Policy: Must have branches or offices in China. Main domain name server should be inside China.	Must be registered with a public registry in Hongkong (e.g. company/business registry)	Indonesian corporate registration is required for co.id Valid Indonesian ID for ac.id, or.id, web.id	.co.jp Registration Policy: 'Requirement to have corporation registered in Japan.'	.co.kr Registration Policy: 'Only Korean organizations or Korean branches of a foreign company.'	Organisations requesting for domain registration under MY must have local presence and registered with the relevant authorities in Malaysia. Organisations registered with the Registry of Companies (ROC) or Registry of Business (ROB) in Malaysia may apply for a domain under COM.MY or NET.MY . Organisations registered with the Registry of Society Malaysia may apply for a domain under ORG.MY . EDU.MY can be applied by Educational institutions that are registered with the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Malaysia. GOV.MY domain can only be applied by Malaysian government organisations.	NO REQ for .com.mx Requirements for the rest of sLD
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
.co.nz: commercial organisations (but not moderated, open to anyone to register)	All applicants must demonstrate a local presence or interests in Papua New Guinea. Registration will not be granted if the operation is solely conducted from overseas without any local interests. It should however be noted that the computers providing DNS services for the organisation, can be situated out of Papua New Guinea.	.com.pe will be assigned following the criterion of " first come, first served". Individuals are not allowed to register .com.pe Domains	- only for com.PH	intentionally blank	Requirement to have corporate registration within geographical border of designated country, either the corporate itself or the corporate's representative as administrative contact must have local presence.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

11 Policies - Only requirement is to have a postal address within designated geographical border.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	n/a	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no	intentionally blank						

1 September, 2000

11 Policies - No requirements.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	n/a	NO REQ for .com.mx Requirements for the rest of sLD
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	Identifiable individuals over 18 years or properly constituted organisations are allowed to list third level domain names in the .nz domain name space. These names must be unique within the appropriate selected second level domain.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank					

11 Policies - Not currently managed by NIC.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	X - expect this to change	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank	N/A. It is the Registrant's responsibility to settle any disputes.	yes				
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	notcurrently managed	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Not currently managed by the NIC	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

11 Policies - Transfer of domain names is prohibited.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
Yes		intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	yes	intentionally blank	For transferring domains from one organisation to another full registration fees must be paid by both the original and new Registrant/Applicant. The new Registrant/Applicant will be billed for a new invoice for the domain covering period beginning on the transfer date. Two separate Domain Registration Forms are required to transfer a domain name.	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Names are delegated to specific name holders and delegation confers no rights on the name holder. It does not mean that the name holder has any rights to be associated with that name, nor to use or publish the name for any purpose. Neither ISOCNZ nor Domainz trades in, or licenses any entity to trade in, domain names.		intentionally blank	Transfer of domain names is prohibited	no	intentionally blank	Transfer of domain names is allowed, limited to one transfer per year per registrant.	intentionally blank	Domain names should be used by the designated holders, or the persons stated in the application, only. THNIC does not trades in, or licenses any entity to trade in, domain names and is not be responsible for any transfer of domain name.	intentionally blank	You cannot independantly sell or assign a name. You must pass it in to DGPT. If you vioalte this regulation it goes to one of the levels, first there could be a fine, damages can be claimed. There is an Inspector in DGPT that handles this type of thing.	intentionally blank

11 Policies - Not the concern of NIC.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
intentionally blank		x	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Not the concern of NIC	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Yes. Transfer of domain names are allowed	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
intentionally blank		intentionally blank	intentionally blank	yes	yes	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

12 Any problems related to the structure of domain names?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
intentionally blank		No Problems	Not yet.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Many people want to register directly under .id. Many foreign companies want to register under co.id	Many discussions for creating new second level domains	Over 83% of domain names are registered in .co.kr.	no	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
No. There is a policy in place for review when and if necessary.		intentionally blank	No	intentionally blank	no (at least now)	no	No particular problems with domain name structure	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

13 What are your biggest challenges today in running this operation?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	Lack of funds while in start-up mode; trying to reconcile the priorities of different key players.	Keep customer happy - accessibility, reliability, speed, ADSL 30-40 registered	Meeting demand and finding enough qualified staff	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	<p>Legal liabilities</p> <p>Lack of mature applicable laws for the electronic world</p> <p>In need of extensive administrative support with business and legislation backup</p> <p>Multiple domain names requested by large corporations, companies winning trademarks, service marks, brand names, etc.</p> <p>Additional services</p> <p>Not enough resources to market it</p>	Funding, no support for the government, domain squatting, hate mail from people who want to have free for all/open domain like InterNIC. No budget to collaborate with other TLDs (for example going to AP* meetings, ICANN meetings).	Concern: To create some system similar to ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) to handle legal issues related to domain names	Cyber squatting and domain name disputes.	? Ensuring identity of the Registrant	To offer Value added services to customers.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	Growth, enforced intermediation with creation of Registrars couple with changing role of Registrars vs. traditional ISP's, uncertainty in the ICANN direction for ccTLD's, operating without an ICANN licence, cost/terms of that licence	intentionally blank	The creation of .NOM for recuperate the people participation in the Internet Process	intentionally blank	trade mark conflicts and cybersquatting	To streamline the billing process.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

14 What are your major concerns as you look forward to the next 5 years of operation?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	none	High speed access, Local content	Lawsuits	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Stability of operation, funding, formality.	User Requests: To abolish the policy of one domain name per one registering organization and the policy of no transfer. Issues: Allocation of IPv6 sub-TLA Address(sub-TLA), Deployment of Dispute Resolution Policy Task Force and iDNS Task Force, collection of RADB fee, use of the Internet at school, etc We are now considering how to comply with user requests to abolish two policies on registration.	Whether to introduce competition in .kr domain name registration.	Opening up Registrar functions and ensuring smooth and transparent operations for all concerned and the ICANN process	ICANN policies.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	See 13, pricing commoditisation, creation of new TLD's, industry consolidation, dis-intermediation	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	introduction of shared TLD administration system and effective interaction with state law system	The global re-organising of Internet structures will induce changes in Domain Name System. Registration will become a highly competitive business.	intentionally blank	Would like an ICANN model to work here. Even though ICANN is not working yet. Future problems will be the growth. How can they handle the growth?	intentionally blank	Developing a set of rules and an infrastructure for VNNIC	intentionally blank

15 What is the nature of your backup procedures and disaster recovery plan?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	No systems, therefore we have no back-up procedures or disaster recovery plans	Typical telecom requirements, Redundant service ,UPS	Presently single site. have identified as an issue once we become operational	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Tape Backup	Data is being backup on several servers (on several different/unrelated networks).	Mirror site backup	For now two back up systems are running. One system is copying the database twice a day and the other system is copying twice a week. Within next three month, we are adopting HA(High Availability) System and OPS(Oracle Parallel Server) that will provide more reliable service.	Remote back-up Multiple DNS servers	We have distributed domain names for the operation We use Daily backups for the DB We have contracts with our providers for hardware and software backups if needed
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	As to be expected from a 24 by 7 operation, currently implementing a second site to provide redundancy/diversity with mirrored operations. Off-site security of data.	intentionally blank	We have two reflex of our tables, one in Europe another in USA, this function as backup if our primary server go-down	intentionally blank	we have several mirror database servers with individual backup procedures	Full backups of all related data to storage media. Standby server for disaster recovery.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Normal Telecom	intentionally blank

16 What are your procedures for handling disputes? How are users made aware of this process?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	Disputes are handled by the registrars.	Company breakup - both directors want to keep the domain name. Leave it up to the parties. Operating in Brunei only, no worldwide, must correspond to company name, might need to consult large companies	CIRA is currently in the process of developing an alternative dispute resolution policy along the lines of the ICANN UDRP model, but with a few differences	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	<p>HKNIC Domain Dispute Resolution Policy Statement [12/95]:</p> <p>ftp://ftp.hknic.net.hk/pub/netinfo/hknic-domain-policy</p> <p>HKNIC has no obligation to screen the requests to determine if the use of the names may infringe upon the rights of a third party. HKNIC will not act as an arbiter of disputes. Domain names, involved in claims which are based upon a trademark or service mark, will be put on hold pending resolution of dispute. The governing law shall be the Law of Hong Kong. Policy Statement may change from time to time, upon 30 days posting on the Internet.</p>	Users are encourage to solve the problem(s) among themselves.	<p>JPNIC has formed a Task Force to cope with the dispute resolution policy. This Task Force aims as follows:</p> <p>This Task Force mainly aims to localize "Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy" and "Rule for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy" both of which formulated by ICANN and continue to work on while fully considering Japanese legal system, arbitration and mediation. At the same time, it will take into consideration of the possibility of international dispute. (English translation prepared by FMMC of http://www.nic.ad.jp/jp/topics/archive/19991215-01.html)</p>	Domain name disputes are settled between domain name holder and complaint or by the court decision. This process is clearly stated in our registration policy. Within the year, we may initiate Alternative Dispute Resolution System.	Parties to resolve disputes among themselves. It is stated in the MYNIC Domain Registration Rules and Procedures that by applying for the domain name; the Registrant certifies that, to her/his knowledge, the use of this name does not violate trademark or other statutes	We have a local procedure but in the process of adopting UDRP.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	No involvement in disputes of a trademark kind. Most "disputes" relate to company break ups, deaths, insolvencies. Domainz liases with the parties concerned as necessary. There is no uniform DRP in place at present.	intentionally blank	The people can choose the best way. Mediation, Arbitration, Conciliation or the Justice Power.	we will follow the UDRP suggested by ICANN.	Disputes are held through arbitration court, we inform users about it. UDPR introduction is our plan for the nearest future	Disputes will go through legal proceeding ina Singapore court. NIC dispute policy is written in the domain delegation Agreement to the registrant.	intentionally blank	for normal dispute resolution must resolve among themselves	intentionally blank	Takes no responsibility with conflicts	intentionally blank

17 In the unlikely event that you cease to exist as a NIC, what happens to the users you have served?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	We don't serve users directly	Transfer the users to the new NIC	Government can re-delegate responsibility for registry. Registrants protected	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	We would first advocate the set-up of an open and equitable policy-making body with participation of all walks of Internet users before transferring out and entrusting our service.	Operations will be handed to the association of ISP or to IANA.	There is currently no plan for a successor to JPNIC	This event can not happen.	n/a	They will sue us!... NIC can't disappear... might transfer the management, but never disappear.

1 September, 2000

	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Maintaining the stability of the registry is a prime aim of the governance of Domainz by ISOCNZ and requirements for this are currently being reviewed. There are no specific arrangements in place at present to cope with this eventuality.	intentionally blank	Traslate to another NIC.	They are unaffected. the DNS data is backed up on a various servers worldwide.	we have several organization that can support NIC services, in the nearest future we'll deliver some of them the archive copies of our database	The DNS service will likely bew passed over to another neutral party.	intentionally blank					

	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
18 Have you been involved (either directly or indirectly) in a trademark suit? If so, what was the outcome?	no	no	No since we are not operational but expect to be soon after we become operational	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	We have been involved in some disputes based on trademark claims. Most of these cases were either settled among the parties involved or being put on hold pending resolution. To our knowledge, none of them has been put to court so far.	no	No	Not yet, we were never involved in a suit.	no	Yes. No role on the suit, the demandant desisted.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
Yes, very positive outcome. The Oggi case saw the Registry cleared of any involvement and costs were awarded in our favour. See, "Progress on Oggi" under http://www.domainz.net.nz/newsstand/index.html	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no	yes, 3 or 4 times. Our organization had no problems.	no	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	no	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

19 What role do you believe government should play in managing domain name registrations?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
Oversight.		To make sure that the domain name registration and ownership is not misuse or go against the government/nation best interest especially on what the domain name is for especially on the content.	As per Canada, responsibility for allocation of management of registry then monitoring as per operational contract	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	a gate-keeper endorse the operation of the NIC ensure equal opportunities and fair access work jointly with the Internet community to promote the proper use of the resource	deregulation, leave it alone.	To support and ensure the effort to carry out this undertaking on the concept of public benefit incorporating public opinion as widely as possible	Registration policy or creation of new SLD or etc. effects many citizen. Government should participate in the decision making process.	Ensure transparent processes are in place and reasonable quality of service.	They must promote the participations of as many as possible areas of interest on the internet issues, not only domain names, in the country.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
The New Zealand Government is in broad 'in principle' agreement with the GAC discussion document on best practices for ccTLD delegation. It has no issues with the present delegation to ISOCNZ.		intentionally blank	Don't have a role yet, but we are creating a Consultant Council with people of all the society to participate in the government of the NIC. We hope complete the process in a few months	none. In countries where the governments manage the domain, the domain eventually dies and people move to COM. (a good example is India, where COM outsells IN 240-to-1.)	no direct involmnet	Setup a good business environment for Electronic Commerce, but not directly get involve in managing domain registration policy. It's better left to the local internet industry to derive it out from the industry's need.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

20 What role do you believe APEC should play in this process?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
none		APNIC - meets the regional needs	Provide models for both governments and registries to follow	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Recognize the role of CCTLD's admins, recognize the principle of RFC 1591	To inform international society of the efforts of the individual economies	APEC can provide NIC information of each country such as registration policy, dispute resolution policy, statistics, and so on.	APEC should participate in ICANN issues	Awareness to Governments
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
It would be useful for APEC to discuss how it can support the ICANN initiatives.		intentionally blank	Perhaps in the Consultant Council.	none	sorry, but I don't know what is APEC. I'll be able to answer after I get some more information	Maybe a informative role, between NIC and Telecom industry.	intentionally blank	APEC should help educate the government in the importance of Domain Name Procedures	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

21 Is there a real or perceived shortage of available domain names in your economy?	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
Yes - shortage due to lack of second level domains and restrictive rules.		no	No	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Not pressing at the moment, but may be in a few years' time	No	The are potential demand for domain name for each goods	Many domain names are being registered every day. I don't believe we have shortage of domain names yet.	no	Not yet.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
None apparent.		intentionally blank	No	no	not now, we are only starting	no	intentionally blank	No	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank

1 September, 2000

22 Additional comments on any subject related to domain name registration.	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	intentionally blank	Brunei - 14,000 subscribers 30-40 yesterday - plans to go online will be online - within the next year	No	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Domain Name issue still controversial and we think it will take a bit of time to have social consensus	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	None	intentionally blank	Is necessary recuperate the participation of the people in the Internet Process.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank				

23 Language used in web site	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
	English only.	English only	French and English	Spanish with an English form for foreigners	Chinese and English	English only	Bahasa Indonesia and some English	Japanese and English	Korean and English	English only	Spanish/English
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
	English only	English	Spanish only	English only	Russian and English	English only	Chinese and English	Thai and English	English only	No web site at this time	English

Opinion of NIC on Internationalised Domain Names	Australia	Brunei	Canada	Chile	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Mexico
n/a		No interantionalised domain names are required and users have not been requesting them	Bernard Turcotte +1 (450) 458-8039 turcotte@canarie.ca	intentionally blank	<p>We have developed our c-DNS and m-DNS system. Under the support of MII, CNNIC steering committee</p> <p>and the major ISPs in China, we have announced the Chinese domain name system. During the past two months, there are more than 40,000 valid Chinese domain name registered.</p> <p>We are also taking part into some of the activities for the multilingual domain name system, though we can not attend all of these meetings because the time and budget limitation.</p>	The Chinese domain names are still experimental, and at least 3 different camps are each advocating their own (and incompatible) systems. More, no user in the world can access those domain names, unless they install special software or join particular ISPs. Most likely, if you register such names, few people can use it to go to your website	intentionally blank	In May 1999, JPNIC established iDN-TF, a task force to study multilingual domain name from technological aspect. This task force tries to identify conditions to introduction of multilingual domain name. In addition, it tries to implement a DNS system which supports multilingual domain names as an experiment. (http://www.nic.ad.jp/en/topics/archive/20000225-01.html)	We are participating actively, and plan to deploy korean domain name when the environment is set and testing is done. From a survey, done by a news paper company, 83% of the participant prefer to deploy Korean domain name.	The issue is important, but not critical. Generally, MYNIC supports any initiative that reflects AP's diversity. It is not something that malaysian users have been asking for.	They must exist, regardless ICANN decision.
	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	Peru	Philippines	Russia	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	USA	Vietnam	International Domain(.int)
No Position taken at this time.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	Jose Soriano	The philippines uses the standard alphabet. But I do know there is a lot of work going on in this area (eg - iDNS stuff), even in Singapore.	I think it will be useful to have web addresses in Russian (along with English). We frequently have questions on this topic	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	There is no demand from the Thai community on localized domain name. In fact, many people in the Thai Internet community today resist to this idea. However, as far as we are concerned, Thai domain name is something THNIC should do to promote the utilisation of the Internet in Thailand. It was on our research agenda eversince we set up our organization.	intentionally blank	intentionally blank	intentionally blank
								We have organized one public seminar and opened up a bulletin board for people to pose their ideas on this issue.			