



## About APNIC

One of five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), APNIC is an open, membership-based, not-for-profit organization charged with ensuring the fair distribution and responsible management of IP addresses and related resources.

The administrative arm of the organization, the APNIC Secretariat, also maintains the public APNIC Whois Database, manages Reverse DNS zone delegations and provides a Resource Certification service.

The organization actively assists in the development of the Internet, providing training and education services, supporting technical activities such as root server deployments, and collaborating with other regional and international organizations.

APNIC manages numeric Internet resources and is not responsible for registering Domain names.

## A Community Organization

A membership-based, not-for-profit organization APNIC consists of the three parts: APNIC Members and other account holders, an Executive Council, and the Secretariat.

<http://www.apnic.net/about-APNIC/organization/structure>

### Members

A range of interested parties, which may, or may not, directly use the Internet number resources provided by APNIC form the membership.

Open to all individuals and organizations, APNIC's Members are predominantly Internet Service Providers (ISPs), National Internet Registries (NIRs), and other users of Internet address space in the Asia Pacific. However, other organizations, such as domain registries, government regulators, Internet content providers, and the education community are also Members so that they can participate in the management of these resources.

### Executive Council

An Executive Council (EC) is elected by the Members to represent their interests and undertake corporate governance responsibilities.

[www.apnic.net/ec](http://www.apnic.net/ec)

### Secretariat

The Secretariat (APNIC's staff) undertake the day-to-day work of the organization. APNIC employs people from throughout the region to assist in understanding and responding to local needs. Currently, APNIC employs staff from more than 20 economies.

<http://www.apnic.net/secretariat>

## Asia Pacific Network Information Centre



## APNIC in the Asia Pacific community

APNIC has strong ties with many Internet-related organizations in the Asia Pacific region and regularly participates in regional dialogues. MoUs with several of these organizations help coordinate activities.

### Economies served by APNIC

Afghanistan, American Samoa, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, British Indian Ocean Territory, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Christmas Island, Cocos Keeling Islands, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Guam, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Pitcairn, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

## APNIC Activities

### Registration services

APNIC allocates and registers Internet Protocol (IP) addresses (IPv4 and Ipv6) and Autonomous System (AS) numbers. It maintains Reverse DNS delegations and the public whois database.

[www.apnic.net/services](http://www.apnic.net/services)

### Training and education

Training for technical staff and network administrators responsible for managing Internet infrastructure covers Internet Resource Management, Security, Internet routing, DNS and IPv6.

[www.apnic.net/training](http://www.apnic.net/training)

### Research and Publications

APNIC is a trusted and objective information source on Internet infrastructure development (particularly as indicated by IP address deployment) and other key trends affecting the Internet Industry. APNIC undertakes collection and analysis, speculative research, and standards-related activities with both a short and long term focus. This information is relevant for all stakeholders in Asia Pacific including government regulators, enterprise, and the research and education sector.

[www.apnic.net/research](http://www.apnic.net/research)

### Policy development

APNIC's policies are developed by the broader Internet community, through bottom-up processes of consultation and consensus. The APNIC secretariat facilitates policy processes through open policy meetings and mailing lists.

[www.apnic.net/policy](http://www.apnic.net/policy)

### Representation

As a member of the Asia Pacific Internet community, APNIC represents the interests of that community on the global stage and maintains strong relationships with key organizations both in the region and on a global scale.

[www.apnic.net/community](http://www.apnic.net/community)

## Asia Pacific Network Information Centre



## History

The Internet began as an experimental project interconnecting a small number of research institutions. From the beginning, every device directly connected to the Internet required an IP address – a unique number that identifies the device and allows it to be located on the network. To ensure every device connected to the network has a unique address, it is crucial that IP addresses are allocated and registered in an organized manner.

At first the global IP address registry was an informal list of IP address ranges, along with details of the organizations to whom these had been allocated. In time this important role was assigned to IANA – the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. As the Internet expanded globally, it became clear IANA would be unable to scale to meet the demand for addresses, or properly service regional needs. So, in 1992, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) recommended that Internet number resources be managed by subsidiary organizations at a regional level.

The Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) were established to assume this role for their respective regions in cooperation with IANA. Today, there are five RIRs – APNIC, ARIN, RIPE NCC, LACNIC, and AfriNIC.

To better serve the needs of their regional communities, the RIRs adopted open structures which encourage direct participation by interested parties through consensus-driven, bottom-up, decision-making processes. This ensures that those who directly use Internet resources are able to participate policy formation governing resource distribution and use. All RIRs are not-for-profit organizations which are entirely self-funded by their Members.

For more than a decade the RIR framework has provided the effective, stable, open, and fair system which has enabled rapid Internet growth, and will ensure its stability into the future.

While RIRs work independently within the regions they serve, they also cooperate and coordinate their activities with each other. Some of this work is done through the Number Resources Organization (NRO), which is a coordinating body that unites the five RIRs.

Each RIR has its own history. APNIC was established in 1992 by the Asia Pacific Co-ordinating Committee for Intercontinental Research Networks (APCCIRN) and the Asia Pacific Engineering and Planning Group (APEPG). These two groups were later amalgamated and renamed the Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG). APNIC began as a pilot project to administer address space as defined by RFC-1366, as well as encompassing a wider brief: "To facilitate communication, business, and culture using Internet technologies".

In 1993, APNG discovered it was unable to provide a formal umbrella or legal structure for APNIC, and so the pilot project was concluded. However, APNIC continued to exist independently as an 'interim project', with IANA recognition. At this stage, APNIC still lacked legal rights, a membership, and a fee structure.

In 1995, the inaugural APNIC meeting was held in Bangkok. This was a free, two-day meeting, run by volunteers. In 1996, a proper fee structure was introduced and the initial membership was established.

By 1997, it was becoming increasingly clear the APNIC's location in Japan was restricting growth – for example there was a legal limit of 4 to 5 staff. The consulting firm KPMG was contracted to identify a location for APNIC's headquarters and Brisbane, Australia was chosen for its stable infrastructure, low costs, and tax advantages for membership organizations. Relocation was completed by 1999 and since then, APNIC has continued to grow to a membership of more than 1,800 in 56 economies throughout the region and a Secretariat of around 60 staff.

## Asia Pacific Network Information Centre



## Key Issues in the Internet Community

### IPv4 exhaustion

Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) is the address system that the current Internet has been based on for over 30 years. As more people and devices connect to the Internet, the free pool of available IPv4 addresses is running out. This free pool is currently projected to be exhausted some time in 2011.

**APNIC provides information on these topics:**

- Data and statistics on IPv4 allocations in the Asia Pacific and globally
- The expected date of IPv4 exhaustion
- Management of the remaining IPv4 addresses

**APNIC also provides commentary on the following:**

- IPv4 exhaustion statistics and projections
- Stewardship of the remaining IPv4 resources
- Techniques to efficiently manage IPv4 addresses

### IPv6 deployment

Network administrators are beginning to plan for IPv6 deployment to supplement the declining pool of IPv4 addresses. The migration to the larger address space will take many years. In the interim, networks will need to communicate using both protocols.

**APNIC provides information on these topics:**

- Statistics on IPv6 deployment and activity
- Training on IPv6 deployment
- Technical developments in IPv6
- Updates on IPv6 discussion through international and regional forums
- IPv6 information for educators, governments, regulators, and content providers
- Hosting an IPv6 transit exchange

**APNIC also provides commentary on the following:**

- IPv6 deployment issues for industry and stakeholders
- IPv6 in emerging economies
- Technical developments for IPv6

### Internet in emerging economies

Emerging economies have unique Internet development, usage and maintenance issues.

**APNIC provides information on these topics:**

- Internet Governance
- Initiatives in emerging economies to increase skills development and capacity building, such as training and root server deployment

**APNIC also provides commentary on the following:**

- Internet issues in emerging economies
- APNIC activities in training and education
- Discussion and issues within world forums, such as OECD, ICANN, IGF

## Asia Pacific Network Information Centre



## Key spokespeople

Paul Wilson, Director General

Geoff Huston, Chief Scientist

German Valdez, Communications Area Manager

Speaker Biographies are available on [www.apnic.net/press](http://www.apnic.net/press)

## Media Resources

APNIC logo – 4 colour, mono

Photography

Speaker Photography: Paul Wilson, Geoff Wilson

APNIC Events

Speaker Biographies

[www.apnic.net/press](http://www.apnic.net/press)

## Press contact

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