

APNIC Submission to MCMC Consultation

Public Consultation Paper on Proposed Amendments to the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 [Act 588] (Public Consultation Paper) - Question 1 / Category A

Executive Summary

APNIC thanks the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (**MCMC**) for the opportunity to participate in this public consultation, and appreciates the Commission's continued engagement on the development of the Internet in Malaysia (in this regard, we refer to our correspondence with MCMC on a potential Malaysian NIR, which has been published on our EC Correspondence Page¹).

This submission addresses Question 1 / Category A of the Public Consultation Paper regarding the proposed conferral of statutory authority on MCMC in relation to electronic addressing resources - namely Internet Protocol (**IP**) addresses and Autonomous System Numbers (**ASNs**), together known as Internet Number Resources (**INRs**) – which amendment is to support the proposed development of a Malaysian National Internet Registry (**NIR**).

APNIC's position can be summarised in three points:

- APNIC supports Malaysia's Internet development objectives, and views the multistakeholder processes through which INRs are globally coordinated as the most effective means of achieving those objectives sustainably.
- The establishment of a Malaysian NIR would not, of itself, alter the availability of, or criteria for, INRs for Malaysian operators. Whether a Malaysian operator obtains INRs directly from APNIC or from a Malaysian NIR, the same community-developed policies managed by APNIC would apply, and resources would remain available on the basis of demonstrated operational need rather than nationality or geography.
- Consideration of any new NIR - including a Malaysian NIR - should therefore be aligned with the outcomes of the current multistakeholder processes updating the governance of the Regional Internet Registry (**RIR**) system and the framework for INRs. This is essential to preserve a single, interoperable Internet, and to ensure that any future Malaysian NIR is built on a stable foundation endorsed by the multistakeholder community.

APNIC is not opposed to the establishment of a Malaysian NIR in principle. Rather, this submission respectfully observes that the establishment, timing, sequencing and design of any

¹ [EC correspondence and feedback – APNIC](https://www.apnic.net/about-apnic/organization/structure/apnic-executive-council/ec-roles-and-obligations/ec-correspondence-and-feedback) (<https://www.apnic.net/about-apnic/organization/structure/apnic-executive-council/ec-roles-and-obligations/ec-correspondence-and-feedback>)

such NIR are matters that must be addressed through the multistakeholder processes already underway, and that the outcomes that may be sought in relation to INR availability, cybersecurity, IPv6 acceleration, cost, and local support are not dependent on, and in several respects would not be advanced by, the establishment of a Malaysian NIR.

APNIC's observations are intended to assist MCMC and stakeholders in considering the broader operational and governance context within which any proposed Malaysian NIR would operate, and to support an informed and constructive consultation process.

1. APNIC and Malaysia - a shared record

APNIC has a long and proud history of supporting Internet development in Malaysia:

- Malaysia is APNIC's 10th largest Member economy (380 Members), with 1,020 IPv4 delegations and 411 IPv6 delegations made to the economy since October 1992.
- Since 2010, 1,231 Malaysian network professionals have been trained by APNIC in network management, IPv6 deployment, RPKI, network security and related topics, including annual training support to Malaysia IX (MyIX).
- Malaysia has hosted five APRICOT-APNIC conferences - the most of any economy in the Asia Pacific.
- APNIC helped deliver two DNS root server instances in Kuala Lumpur (I-root in 2004; and M-root in 2022).
- APNIC supported the formation of the Malaysia Network Operators Group (MyNOG) and has continuously supported it with sponsorship and staff contributions since its first event in 2012.
- Since 2012, APNIC and the APNIC Foundation have supported 34 Internet development projects in Malaysia, with more than USD \$990,000 in grants and awards.

These efforts have contributed to Malaysia's 72% IPv6 capability rate - the second highest in the Asia Pacific and 5th highest in the world - together with 96.3% IPv4 and 75.3% IPv6 ROA coverage, and DNSSEC usage of over 81% (statistics as at 2 July 2026).

2. INRs are globally coordinated resources

A clear understanding of the nature of INRs is central to assessing what a National Internet Registry (NIR) can, and cannot, achieve.

INRs are not ordinary domestic administrative assets. They sit within a global coordination framework that ensures the Internet functions as a single, interoperable network.

At the highest level, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (**IANA**) manages the global pool of INRs under global policies developed through open, multistakeholder processes, and allocates large blocks of INRs to the RIRs, including APNIC for the Asia Pacific region.

Within the Asia Pacific, APNIC receives INRs from IANA and distributes them only in accordance with community policies developed through APNIC's open, bottom-up Policy Development Process (**PDP**).² These policies are designed to ensure that INRs remain globally unique, are allocated fairly and consistently, support efficient routing of Internet traffic, and are available based on demonstrated operational need rather than nationality, geography, or political preference.

The APNIC PDP is:

- **Open** - anyone can propose policies, regardless of their affiliation, and everyone can discuss them;
- **Transparent** - all discussions and decisions are publicly archived; and
- **Bottom-up** - the community, not APNIC, drives policy development.

Policies adopted through the PDP are then incorporated into the APNIC Internet Number Resource Policies (**APNIC-127**³) and applied by APNIC and by all NIRs. NIRs that receive address space from APNIC must adopt delegation policies consistent with APNIC-127 and must ensure that address space is only allocated or assigned subject to agreements consistent with the license provisions in APNIC-127.

A key objective set out in APNIC-127 is fairness: all policies and practices relating to the use of public address space are to apply *"fairly and equitably to all existing and potential members of the Internet community, regardless of their location, nationality, size, or any other factor"*.⁴

The practical implication is important, and is a central point of this submission: whether a Malaysian operator obtains INRs directly from APNIC or from a future Malaysian NIR, the criteria applied, and therefore the availability of INRs, would be the same. An NIR does not, and under the global framework cannot, receive or distribute INRs on more favourable terms than APNIC applies. In this regard, the establishment of a Malaysian NIR would not, of itself:

- increase the availability of IPv4 addresses in Malaysia;
- alter the criteria on which IPv6 addresses or ASNs are allocated; or
- confer any preferential access to resources for Malaysian-based parties.

(Note: While NIRs are free to determine the fees they charge for the INRs distributed to their account holders, the fees that NIRs themselves pay to APNIC are determined by the APNIC Executive Council).

² [APNIC Policy Development Process – APNIC](https://www.apnic.net/about-apnic/corporate-documents/documents/policy-development/development-process/) (https://www.apnic.net/about-apnic/corporate-documents/documents/policy-development/development-process/)

³ [APNIC Internet Number Resource Policies – APNIC](https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources) (https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources)

⁴ 3.1.6, [APNIC Internet Number Resource Policies – APNIC](https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources) (https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources)

APNIC makes these observations not to oppose the establishment of a Malaysian NIR, but to assist MCMC and Malaysian stakeholders in calibrating the expected outcomes of such a step.

Several of the objectives commonly associated with national registries - such as improved cybersecurity oversight, accelerated IPv6 adoption, local-language support, and support for local talent - can be pursued through domestic regulation, industry engagement, and continued cooperation with APNIC, without depending on the establishment of an NIR.

3. Current multistakeholder processes updating the governance of RIRs and NIRs

Consideration of any new NIR in the APNIC region, including a Malaysian NIR, is currently subject to the outcomes of two related multistakeholder processes that are already well advanced.

3.1. The RIR Governance Document

Internet Coordination Policy 2 (**ICP-2**), which sets out the criteria for the establishment of new RIRs, is under review at the request of the Number Resource Organization Executive Council (**NRO EC**). That review has led to the development of an updated RIR Governance Document - the framework that is intended to govern the recognition, operation, and derecognition of RIRs. The RIR Governance Document will have direct consequences for the responsibilities and oversight of NIRs.

The RIR Governance Document is being developed through a global, multistakeholder process led by the ICANN Address Supporting Organization Address Council (**ASO AC**), with the support of the NRO. Successive rounds of public consultation have been conducted as follows (details of APNIC activities in this regard are included in **Appendix 1**):

Consultation	Dates
Principles questionnaire	8 Oct – 6 Dec 2024
RIR Governance Document Version 1	14 Apr – 27 May 2025
RIR Governance Document Version 2	28 Aug – 7 Nov 2025

The Governmental Advisory Committee (**GAC**) to ICANN, on which Malaysia is represented through officials of MCMC, has been integral to the RIR Governance Document consultation process, participating in joint sessions with the ASO AC at ICANN 81 (Istanbul, November 2024), ICANN 83 (Prague, June 2025), ICANN 84 (Dublin, October 2025), and ICANN 85 (Mumbai, March 2026). Further consultation will be conducted as the RIR Governance Document progresses to completion.

The RIR Governance Document is expected to be finalised in late 2026, following which a period of implementation – currently three years from adoption under the current draft - will apply across the RIR system.

3.2. Consequential development of an updated NIR framework

The RIR Governance Document is directly relevant to the future recognition and operation of NIRs. In particular, the RIR Governance Document contemplates RIRs being held accountable for any non-compliance by NIRs, which applies to APNIC and LACNIC who have provided for the establishment of NIRs. As a consequence, a number of obligations under the RIR Governance Document must, by necessity, be cascaded down to NIRs.

Following adoption of the RIR Governance Document, APNIC has committed to undertaking a public, bottom-up community consultation to develop an updated NIR framework. Consistent with the treatment of RIRs under the RIR Governance Document, that consultation will consider the full lifecycle of NIRs, including whether new NIRs should be established and, if so, the criteria and conditions for their recognition, operation and derecognition. These criteria and conditions will apply to existing NIRs as well.

The legacy criteria previously used for NIR recognition (**APNIC-104**) were developed over two decades ago, have been subject to moratorium since February 2012, and were formally deprecated by the APNIC Executive Council in February 2024. No functioning criteria therefore currently exist against which any potential new NIR - Malaysian or otherwise - could be consistently and fairly assessed. Only once community-developed criteria are established will the APNIC Executive Council be in a position to consider any new NIR application in a manner consistent with good governance and APNIC's bottom-up multistakeholder model. This is not a rejection of new NIRs; it is a matter of governance discipline.

4. Why alignment with these processes matters - a single, interoperable Internet

A single, globally interoperable Internet depends on the consistent and coordinated allocation of INRs through community-developed processes.

The Internet's success over decades has depended on collaborative multistakeholder governance in which governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and the technical community all play a role. This approach helps governments make durable, technically workable decisions because the people who operate the networks are involved before decisions are locked in. It also ensures that no single entity controls the Internet, and that diverse perspectives contribute to and strengthen its development.

This approach is well established and consistently reaffirmed at the international level. The World Summit on the Information Society (**WSIS**) outcomes, together with subsequent United

Nations General Assembly (**UNGA**) reviews - including the WSIS+10 and WSIS+20 processes - confirm broad international consensus that multistakeholder governance is the appropriate framework for managing the Internet. UNGA resolution 80/173 (17 December 2025) reaffirms *"the value and principles of multistakeholder cooperation and engagement,"* recognising that effective participation and partnership among governments, the private sector, civil society, international organisations, and the technical and academic communities *"has been and continues to be vital in developing the information society."*⁵ APNIC also notes Malaysia's support of the continuation of the WSIS process as an inclusive, rights-based, and technology-neutral multistakeholder platform - a position that is consistent with ensuring that Internet policy decisions are informed by a broad range of stakeholders.

Against this backdrop, unilateral or nationally-timed decisions on new NIRs, taken outside the current multistakeholder processes, carry material risk of fragmentation to the global, interoperable Internet, including inconsistency with the framework being developed under the RIR Governance Document, downstream compliance difficulties for APNIC (and, by cascade, for the new NIR itself), upstream conflicts for IANA and other RIRs, and dilution of the coordination that has enabled the Internet to function as a single, global network, and potential tension with Malaysia's long-standing alignment with the UNGA and WSIS outcomes.

Conversely, aligning consideration of a new NIR with these multistakeholder processes would ensure that, if established, it is built on foundations that are operationally workable, internationally consistent, and trusted by all stakeholders.

APNIC recognises the important role of governments in driving national digital development, cybersecurity and resilient Internet infrastructure, and welcomes MCMC's continued participation in multistakeholder processes - including through the ICANN GAC - as those processes progress to completion.

5. Routing security - RPKI, ASPA and continuity

Preserving the continuity and consistency of the routing security trust framework is a further reason for aligning consideration of any new NIR with the current processes.

Routing security is underpinned by two related components: the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (**RPKI**) and Autonomous System Provider Authorisation (**ASPA**).

- RPKI is a cryptographic framework that helps secure Internet routing by enabling network operators to verify that IP address blocks and AS numbers are used by their legitimate holders, through a hierarchy of digital certificates that mirror INR allocations.

⁵ [80th GA Resolution: Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/a_res_80_173_en.pdf) (https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/a_res_80_173_en.pdf)

- ASPA, built on the RPKI trust model, allows network operators to publish signed information about which upstream providers are authorised to carry their Internet traffic, helping detect and prevent route leaks.

Within this framework, APNIC acts as a trust anchor for the Asia Pacific region, issuing top-level certificates and maintaining the authoritative RPKI data upon which validation depends. NIRs, where present, operate as intermediate layers that extend this framework to their local members.

Malaysia is already one of the leaders in the region in this area, with approximately 96.3% IPv4 and 75.3% IPv6 ROA coverage (as at 2 July 2026). This has been achieved without an NIR. The introduction of an intermediate NIR layer would necessarily introduce additional responsibilities relating to the operation and oversight of routing security services, requiring assurance that existing trust relationships, security attestations and operational practices can be maintained throughout any transition, and on an ongoing basis.

These are solvable engineering and governance challenges, but they are best solved within the community-developed NIR framework to be established following adoption of the RIR Governance Document, rather than in advance of it.

6. Question 1: Would statutory authority for MCMC to manage electronic addressing resources support the future development of the Communications & Multimedia industry?

In light of the above, APNIC's response to Question 1 is as follows:

- 6.1. The availability of INRs to support the future development of the Malaysian Communications & Multimedia industry does not depend on the establishment of a Malaysian NIR.

Malaysian operators already have direct access to INRs through APNIC on the same fair and equitable terms that would apply through any Malaysian NIR. The community-developed policies in APNIC-127 do not permit differential treatment based on nationality or geography.

- 6.2. Where the Commission's objectives relate to the reporting, oversight or use of INRs within Malaysia - for example, in relation to cybersecurity, critical infrastructure, or IPv6 adoption - these objectives can be advanced through domestic regulation, industry engagement, and continued cooperation with APNIC, without requiring the conferral of statutory authority in relation to INR allocation.

- 6.3. Where the Commission's objectives relate to the allocation or delegation of INRs by a Malaysian NIR - for example, local support, local-language services, or coordination with national policy - these objectives are best pursued through the community-developed NIR framework that will follow the adoption of the RIR Governance Document.
- 6.4. Consideration of a Malaysian NIR at this time - in advance of the RIR Governance Document's adoption and the subsequent NIR framework consultation - risks producing an arrangement that is inconsistent with the framework of the RIR system. This will be setting both APNIC and any new NIR up for failure. APNIC therefore respectfully suggests that MCMC's stated aims would be better served by aligning the timing of any Malaysian NIR consideration with those processes, rather than by legislating statutory authority in advance of them.

7. Questions for MCMC

With the above as context, APNIC respectfully invites MCMC to consider and address the following questions in the course of this consultation. The questions are grouped by the underlying issue they seek to clarify. In the interests of transparency and informed stakeholder participation, APNIC would welcome public responses to these questions, so that all interested stakeholders may have the opportunity to consider them.

7.1. Alignment with the RIR Governance Document and forthcoming NIR framework

Consistency of any new NIR with the multistakeholder processes underway is fundamental to preserving a single, interoperable Internet.

- (a) The anticipated adoption of the RIR Governance Document is in late 2026 or early 2027, and the subsequent community consultation to establish an updated NIR framework would follow shortly thereafter. Would MCMC consider aligning the establishment of a Malaysian NIR with the above process?
- (b) If MCMC considers an alternative timing or pathway appropriate, APNIC would welcome further explanation of how that approach would be consistent with a single, interoperable Internet and maintain continuity for Malaysian stakeholders.
- (c) Given that APNIC will be accountable for NIR compliance under the RIR Governance Document, would MCMC agree that a Malaysian NIR should be subject to oversight mechanisms consistent with those applicable to other NIRs, to ensure alignment with consensus-built community policies?

7.2. INR allocation

Community-developed policy applies equally through APNIC and any NIR.

- (a) Would MCMC intend for a Malaysian NIR to implement community-developed APNIC policies for the allocation of INRs - on the basis that this would mean the establishment of the NIR would not alter the availability of, or criteria for, IP addresses and ASNs for Malaysian operators, and that those criteria would continue to be applied fairly and equitably in accordance with APNIC-127? If not, could MCMC provide its reasons and outline any alternative approach it proposes to adopt?

7.3. Inclusivity and multistakeholder participation

The consultation process itself, and the operation of any resulting NIR, should reflect the multistakeholder principles that underpin the global INR system.

- (a) Would MCMC envisage that a Malaysian NIR would operate in accordance with multistakeholder governance principles, including open participation and transparency? In a regulator-operated model, how would participation be enabled to ensure all Malaysian stakeholders - including smaller operators - can participate on an equal basis, and without risk of adverse consequences?

7.4. Member choice and access

The NIR framework has always preserved network operator choice. This section addresses continuity of that principle in Malaysia.

- (a) Under a Malaysian NIR model, would Malaysian parties continue to have the option to obtain INR resources directly from APNIC?
- (b) If not, what is the rationale for such limitations and how would continuity of service be ensured?
- (c) Does MCMC intend to publish the outcomes of its assessments of NIR models ahead of any amendments to the CMA, including the basis for adopting a model that may limit network operator choice or access?
- (d) In a model where Malaysian parties may no longer be direct APNIC Members, how would MCMC ensure their interests are effectively represented in APNIC governance - including voting for the APNIC Executive Council and on changes to APNIC's By-laws?

7.5. International and cross-border operations

A Malaysian NIR would need to accommodate the operational realities of multinational network operations, which routinely span jurisdictions.

- (a) Would multi-national organisations operating in Malaysia be permitted to retain INR resources obtained from RIRs or other NIRs, maintain existing relationships with them, and use those resources for their Malaysian operations?
- (b) If any restrictions are contemplated, what would be the rationale, and how would they align with global RIR frameworks and the operational requirements of organisations that manage INRs across multiple jurisdictions?

7.6. Routing security - RPKI and ASPA continuity

Malaysia's high RPKI adoption ensures a stable and secure Internet for Malaysia's network. Any change in registry arrangements should preserve and not add risks to that outcome.

- (a) How would the establishment of a Malaysian NIR ensure alignment with APNIC's role as the RPKI trust anchor, and maintain a single, coherent certificate hierarchy for the region?
- (b) How would a Malaysian NIR maintain the integrity and consistency of the RPKI trust framework, including through coordination with APNIC on routing security responsibilities such as certificate management and the publication of ROA and ASPA objects?
- (c) Would a Malaysian NIR explicitly confirm that RPKI and ASPA data, certificate issuance and routing validation processes will align with appropriate accountability mechanisms and APNIC policies?
- (d) What arrangements would preserve the continuity and validity of existing ROA and ASPA objects, and minimise any risk of disruption for Malaysian network operators, in the event of any transition of resources from APNIC to a Malaysian NIR?

In closing

APNIC appreciates MCMC's consideration of the matters raised, and the opportunity to contribute to this consultation.

APNIC is not opposed to the establishment of a Malaysian NIR in principle. However, APNIC considers that any such step should be taken through, and be consistent with, the multistakeholder processes that are currently underway. As outlined above, those processes

will consider the future framework applicable to NIRs, including matters relating to their operation and oversight as well as whether new NIR arrangements should be established.

In the meantime, and as explained above, the establishment of a Malaysian NIR would not of itself alter the availability of, or criteria for, INRs for Malaysian operators. APNIC remains committed to supporting Malaysia's Internet development objectives - through direct services to Malaysian Members, training, community capacity-building, RPKI and routing security support, and continued engagement with MCMC - irrespective of the form or timing of any future NIR arrangements.

APNIC invites and encourages MCMC and the Malaysian community to participate fully in the RIR Governance Document process and in the subsequent community consultation on an updated NIR framework, and remains available to provide further information or input as MCMC's considerations progress.

APNIC looks forward to continuing its constructive engagement with MCMC and Malaysian stakeholders to support a stable, secure, and globally interoperable Internet in Malaysia and across the Asia Pacific region.

APNIC will publish this submission on its website in the interests of transparency.

Appendix 1

RIR Governance Document Community Consultations (completed)

Note that this list does not include consultation activities carried out by other RIRs and ICANN. However, we note that ICANN's public comment reports for the following consultation stages can be found at:

a) **Principles** (<https://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/proceeding/proposed-internet-coordination-policy-2-icp-2-version-2-principles-08-10-2024>)

b) **RIR Governance Document Version 1** (<https://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/proceeding/governance-document-for-the-recognition-maintenance-and-derecognition-of-rirs-14-04-2025>)

c) **RIR Governance Document Version 2** (<https://www.icann.org/en/public-comment/proceeding/second-draft-of-the-rir-governance-document-28-08-2025>).

Consultation	Dates	Outcome	APNIC activities included:
Principles questionnaire ¹	8 Oct - 6 Dec 2024	ICP-2 Principles Questionnaire Report ²	• Principles Questionnaire APNIC Blog post³, also sent to the following mailing lists, ◦ APNIC-Announce⁴ ◦ APNIC-Talk ◦ Electronic Direct Mail (EDM) to Member contacts • Concluding the ICP-2 principles consultation⁵ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ◦ APNIC-Announce⁶ ◦ APNIC-Talk ◦ APNIC's ICP-2 Review • ICP-2 principles and questionnaire report⁷ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ◦ APNIC-Announce⁸ ◦ APNIC-Talk ◦ ICP-2 Review.
RIR Governance Document (RGD) Version 1 ⁹	14 Apr-27 May 2025	RIR Governance Document v1 ¹⁰	• Community consultation on version 1¹¹ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ◦ APNIC-Announce¹² ◦ APNIC-Talk ◦ ICP-2 Review ◦ EDM to Member contacts • Webinar 1¹³, 30 April 2025 ◦ Summary¹⁴ sent on APNIC-Talk and ICP-2 Review mailing lists • Webinar 2¹⁵, 15 May 2025 ◦ Summary¹⁶ sent on APNIC-Talk and ICP-2 Review mailing lists • Webinar 3¹⁷ for NIRs, 20 May 2025

			• Revising ICP-2: Scope, expectations, and next steps¹⁸ APNIC blog post (call to action) • Concluding the Draft RGD consultation¹⁹ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ APNIC-Announce²⁰ ○ APNIC-Talk ○ ICP-2 Review • RGD consultation summary report and next steps²¹ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ APNIC-Announce²² ○ APNIC-Talk ○ ICP-2 Review • APNIC community engagement on ICP-2 Review²³ blog post.
RGD Version 2 ²⁴	28 Aug-7 Nov 2025	RIR Governance Document v2 ²⁵	• Second draft RGD community consultation²⁶ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ APNIC-Announce²⁷ ○ APNIC-Talk ○ ICP-2 Review²⁸ ○ EDM to Member contacts • APNIC 60 session²⁹ 10 September 2025, • Summary³⁰ APNIC Blog post and sent to APNIC-Talk³¹ mailing list • Webinar³², 21 October 2025 ○ Summary³³ APNIC Blog post and sent to APNIC-Talk³⁴ and ICP-2 Review³⁵ mailing lists • Concluding the second draft consultation³⁶ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the APNIC-Talk³⁷ mailing list • RGD second consultation summary report and next steps³⁸ APNIC Blog post, also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ ICP-2 Review³⁹ ○ APNIC-Talk⁴⁰ • RGD Status Report Q1⁴¹ APNIC Blog post also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ ICP-2 Review⁴² ○ APNIC-Talk⁴³ • RGD Status Report May 2026⁴⁴ APNIC Blog post also sent to the following mailing lists, ○ APNIC-Talk⁴⁵ ○ ICP-2 Review⁴⁶

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- ¹ <https://www.nro.net/the-nro-invites-internet-community-to-participate-in-icp-2-questionnaire/>
- ² <https://www.nro.net/policy/internet-coordination-policy-2/icp-2-principles-questionnaire-report-and-data/>
- ³ <https://blog.apnic.net/2024/10/09/the-nro-invites-internet-community-to-participate-in-icp-2-questionnaire/>
- ⁴ <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/apnic-announce@apnic.net/thread/ISXNOCW6AH7BDS4EHTCWLXRQ6SEULM6N/>
- ⁵ <https://blog.apnic.net/2025/01/22/concluding-the-icp-2-principles-consultation/>
- ⁶ <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/apnic-announce@apnic.net/thread/TAAEE37KPAHAVYT6XJ57FZRLG54NBJUF/>
- ⁷ <https://blog.apnic.net/2025/02/24/icp-2-principles-questionnaire-report-and-data-published/>
- ⁸ <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/apnic-announce@apnic.net/thread/QNHKQPONZQV2IBJYMBFI744CWLWU7JSQU/>
- ⁹ <https://www.nro.net/consultation-on-draft-governance-document-for-the-recognition-maintenance-and-derecognition-of-regional-internet-registries/>
- ¹⁰ <https://www.nro.net/policy/internet-coordination-policy-2/rir-governance-document/>
- ¹¹ <https://blog.apnic.net/2025/04/14/consultation-on-draft-icp2/>
- ¹² <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/apnic-announce@apnic.net/thread/HK3Y4NT5XNUXRIQ43RTKSJ27VWX6RNH/>
- ¹³ https://apnic.zoom.us/rec/play/BTV_jWfiaw9fB4Bx-Abhgsdr3-dqv3NJH2_sT2zlkPEWgMoWbGyh1DAdEpyxvYCQUjFVL9Eo498_cE12.kvtntzhZ9UhsPtCi?accessLevel=meeting&canPlayFromShare=true&from=share_recording_detail&continueMode=true&componentName=rec-play&originRequestUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fapnic.zoom.us%2Frec%2Fshare%2Fqp7jSYGvUSVQATCFZjnVQk__dCt4u2dAy9iboXnZilOk79IVKzEbu52_dpPbw.7Na2Pd2NSlv9l-jq
- ¹⁴ <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/icp-2review@apnic.net/thread/GG4TB54ACHUU4WJHOR7Z7SVOP2GWS3UG/>
- ¹⁵ https://apnic.zoom.us/rec/play/0JzXg5mNA4e31NRUGVGUC63SpRT5DWHghvOkdcuLn3CNbldOBQLDAFurSMgGi99Skn2TfQe8ixHSRUYY.eYDFNm-oGNg5Mhbf?accessLevel=meeting&canPlayFromShare=true&from=share_recording_detail&continueMode=true&componentName=rec-play&originRequestUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fapnic.zoom.us%2Frec%2Fshare%2FRH4Q5UvzQZBNXAaFWIMg06PplHIPORcMVWTLRyGmi5CcpcptN8m7IURjOW5zYoCgq.SPvpES0RwKifUi8-
- ¹⁶ <https://orbit.apnic.net/hyperkitty/list/icp-2review@apnic.net/thread/U3YRE5D3REMXYMIILEPG346U7AG6DMB/>
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