



APNIC

2026 Member & Stakeholder Survey Report

Prepared by Survey Matters

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Introduction.

The APNIC Survey is one of the organization's most important sources of strategic insight. Commissioned by the APNIC Executive Council and conducted every two years, it provides Members and stakeholders across the Asia Pacific region with an opportunity to share their perspectives on Internet development, regional challenges, and APNIC's role in supporting a secure, stable and resilient Internet.

More than 1,300 respondents participated in the 2026 survey, making it one of the most comprehensive consultations undertaken by APNIC. The findings provide insight not only into perceptions of APNIC's current performance and contribution, but also into how community expectations are evolving across a region characterised by different levels of technical maturity, operational capability and Internet development.

A consistent theme throughout the results is continuity combined with change. Respondents continue to express strong support for APNIC's core role and activities. At the same time, they emphasise practical capability development, implementation support, regional relevance and trusted technical expertise. Together, these findings provide an important evidence base to inform future planning and decision-making.

We thank everyone who contributed their perspectives and experiences through the survey. Their feedback provides valuable insight into both the opportunities and challenges facing the Internet community across the Asia Pacific region.



Background & Methodology.

The 2026 survey represents the fourteenth iteration of the APNIC Survey program and reflects an evolution in approach.

While continuing to monitor key measures over time, the survey was designed with a stronger focus on strategic direction and future priorities. Operational feedback is now gathered continuously through APNIC's existing engagement channels, allowing the survey itself to concentrate on community priorities, emerging challenges, perceptions of APNIC's role, and expectations for the future.

The survey was commissioned by the APNIC Executive Council and conducted independently by Survey Matters. Individual responses remain confidential, results are reported only in aggregate form, and no identifying respondent information has been provided to APNIC.

The report combines quantitative findings with extensive qualitative feedback. The inclusion of respondent comments provides important context, helping explain not only what respondents think, but also the experiences and considerations that inform those views.

It should be noted that the Oceania sample is dominated by Australia and New Zealand respondents, who account for approximately 70% of the sub-regional sample. Findings for Oceania should therefore be interpreted as primarily reflecting the views of respondents from Australia and New Zealand. Where there are significant differences between Australia and New Zealand responses and other respondents in the Oceania region, these have been noted in this report.



1.

Executive Summary.



Executive Summary

The 2026 APNIC Survey provides a clear view of how Members and Stakeholders see APNIC's performance and contribution to the Internet community in the region.

Drawing on 1,385 responses, the findings show strong confidence in APNIC activities while also pointing to changes in how respondents expect value to be delivered over the next three to five years.

The overall message is one of continuity with a changing emphasis. Respondents recognise APNIC's registry role and place a high value on the services that underpin the operation of an effective registry – practical capability, trusted technical expertise and Internet services that support their operations.

APNIC enters the next planning period from a position of trust

APNIC continues to perform strongly against its established measures. More than nine in ten respondents rate service quality (93%), value (92%), interactions (92%) and responsiveness (91%) positively. APNIC is also widely regarded as respected in the Internet community and as making a positive contribution to Internet development. Almost two-thirds speak well or highly of APNIC to others.

This provides an important context for the findings that follow. Respondents feedback is more often about where greater emphasis would add value to Members.

Governance reflects a similar pattern. Members familiar with APNIC's governance generally express confidence in it, although readership of governance material and active engagement are much lower. For many Members, governance appears to operate on a basis of passive confidence rather than close involvement.

APNIC is associated with a broad range of registry functions

APNIC continues to be identified primarily as the Regional Internet Registry for the region, and 86% of respondents strongly associate it with the allocation and management of Internet number resources.

Large majorities also associate APNIC with the activities that support the operation of the registry, including

supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure (80%), and technical training and conferences (both 76%). Other related functions, including Internet governance (74%), Internet research and policy development (both 73%) are also strongly associated with APNIC.

This recognition indicates that respondents see these activities as established parts of how APNIC's role is understood.

These associations are stronger in South Asia and Least Developed Economies, while East Asia and Oceania are generally more selective, suggesting that the relevance and visibility of APNIC's broader activities varies according to local circumstances and levels of Internet development.

Infrastructure, technical capability and practical insight provide the greatest value

Examining the value of APNIC services to individual organizations as well as the broader Internet community, support for Internet infrastructure (85% and 86% respectively) and technical skills development (both 84%) receive the strongest ratings.

Research, measurement and Internet data are also highly valued, particularly where they provide practical insight into networks and security.

When respondents were asked what APNIC's information and research should focus on, network information and insights led at 72%, followed by security research and insights (67%).

In government and international engagement, the leading priority was neutral technical expertise to support policy and decision-making, selected by 65% of respondents.

Interest in potential new services follows the same pattern. Routing security, IP abuse mitigation, BGP analysis and network visibility attract stronger support than premium support services. The demand is largely for deeper technical capability within areas already closely connected to APNIC's role.

Members are seeking practical support for their operations

Training on registry-related topics remains one of APNIC's most valued activities, with respondents emphasising practical implementation support as their priority.

Across the open-ended feedback, there are repeated calls for hands-on labs, implementation support, mentoring, practical workshops, operational tools and opportunities to learn from real-world experience. IPv6, RPKI, routing security, cybersecurity and network automation appear frequently.

The same pattern is evident in APNIC's information services. Respondents place greater emphasis on useful network (72%) and security (67%) insights than on the communication channels that are necessary to deliver these.

The distinction is between access to knowledge and the ability to apply it within an operational environment.

Different circumstances shape how Members want to engage

The broad priorities are shared, but their relative importance varies across the region.

South Asia and Least Developed Economies place greater value on training, community development and Internet development activities than other sub-regions or economies. Pacific Island respondents also raise issues of local visibility, access and opportunities to participate.

The qualitative feedback adds calls for local-language resources, in-country activities, stronger local partnerships and delivery that reflects different levels of technical capability.

Participation in the Policy Development Process shows another aspect of this issue. Non-participation is associated more with low awareness, uncertainty about how to become involved, relevance to respondents' roles and competing priorities than a lack of interest.

The priorities point to balance rather than a single focus

The final strategic question required respondents to allocate 100 points across eight APNIC activities, forcing explicit trade-offs.

Rather than concentrating their points on one or two specific functions, respondents spread them across the range of activities that support the operation of the registry and the provision of an open, stable, and secure Internet for the Asia Pacific region.

Internet infrastructure (15.5), registry services and community support (both 15.1) received the highest allocations, while research, new tools, advocacy, organizational sustainability and PDP participation all attracted meaningful support.

This broadly balanced result brings the findings together. Respondents continue to value APNIC's registry role, and the technical, research, policy and community functions associated with it.

Overall, the survey highlights strong support for APNIC's overall role, priorities and contribution to the Asia Pacific community.

The strongest message emerging from the 2026 APNIC Survey is that Members and stakeholders continue to support APNIC's overall role, priorities and contribution to the Asia Pacific Internet community. High levels of trust, satisfaction and endorsement provide a strong platform for the next strategic planning period.

At the same time, the survey highlights areas where Members and stakeholders are seeking greater value.

Respondents are looking to APNIC to help them translate knowledge into capability, to deliver services in ways that reflect local circumstances, to make participation easier and more accessible, and to continue providing trusted technical expertise and evidence.

Key Findings.

Over **90%**

Rate service quality, value, interaction and responsiveness positively.

86%

Associate APNIC with allocation and management of Internet number resources



85%

Value APNIC's support for deployment of Internet infrastructure



84%

Value technical training and skill development



77%

Average governance confidence score



Balanced Priorities

No single APNIC activity dominates when respondents are forced to choose.



Detailed Results

2.

Key Performance Indicators



Engagement

Engagement with APNIC has remained stable since 2024.

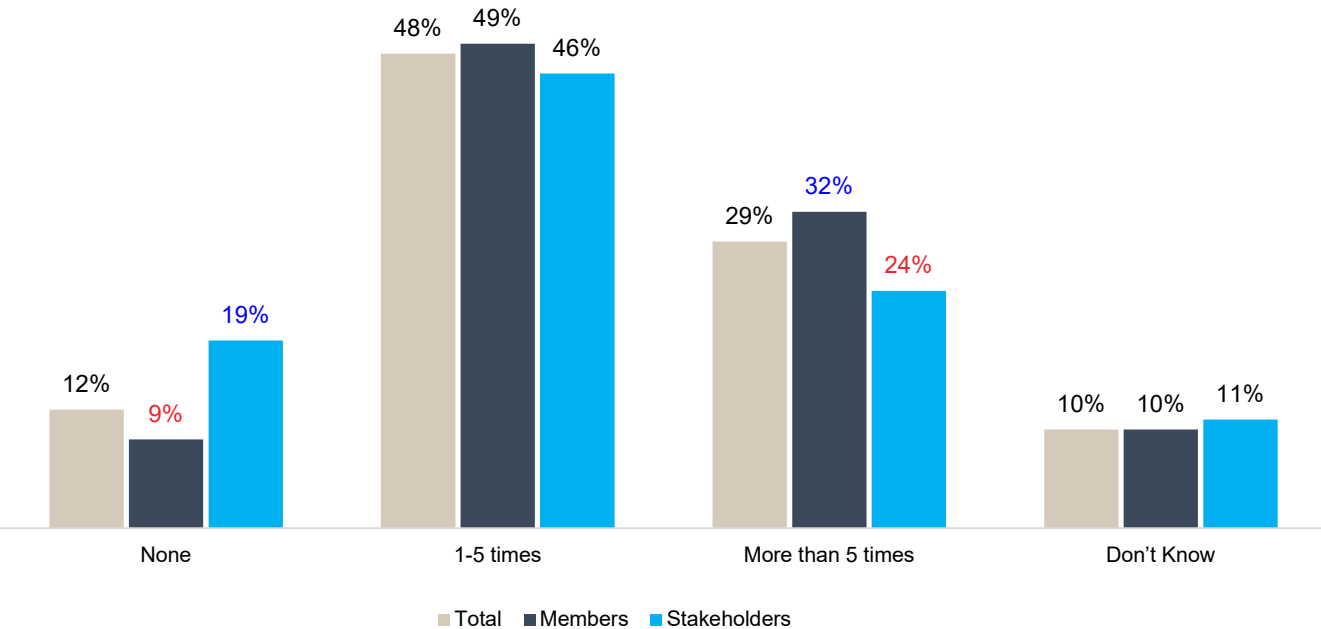
Overall, 77% of respondents reported at least one interaction in the past two years. Almost half (48%) had interacted between one and five times, while 29% had interacted more than five times.

As expected, Members reported more frequent

engagement than Stakeholders, reflecting their ongoing use of APNIC services.

Within the sub-regions, respondents from Oceania were more likely to report frequent interaction, while respondents from Least Developed Economies were more likely to report no contact over the previous two years.

Contact with APNIC in the last two years



	2022	2024	2026	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample	1,622	1,173	1,385	170	245	434	464	490	819
None	14%	12%	12%	11%	7%	14%	16%	18%	9%
1-5 times	41%	47%	48%	55%	52%	44%	48%	44%	51%
More than 5 times	30%	30%	29%	29%	33%	29%	25%	24%	31%
Don't know	15%	10%	10%	6%	7%	13%	11%	14%	8%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Key Performance Indicators

Quality and Value of Services and Membership

APNIC continues to achieve consistently high ratings across all core service measures, with more than nine in ten respondents providing positive ratings for service quality, value, experience and responsiveness.

More than nine in ten respondents rated the quality of APNIC's services and products (93%), their experience interacting with APNIC (92%), the value of APNIC's services and products (92%), and APNIC's responsiveness to Member and community feedback (91%) positively.

The value of APNIC membership is slightly lower, largely driven by responses from Oceania, and in particular Australia and New Zealand. It should be noted that membership value is rated very highly by respondents

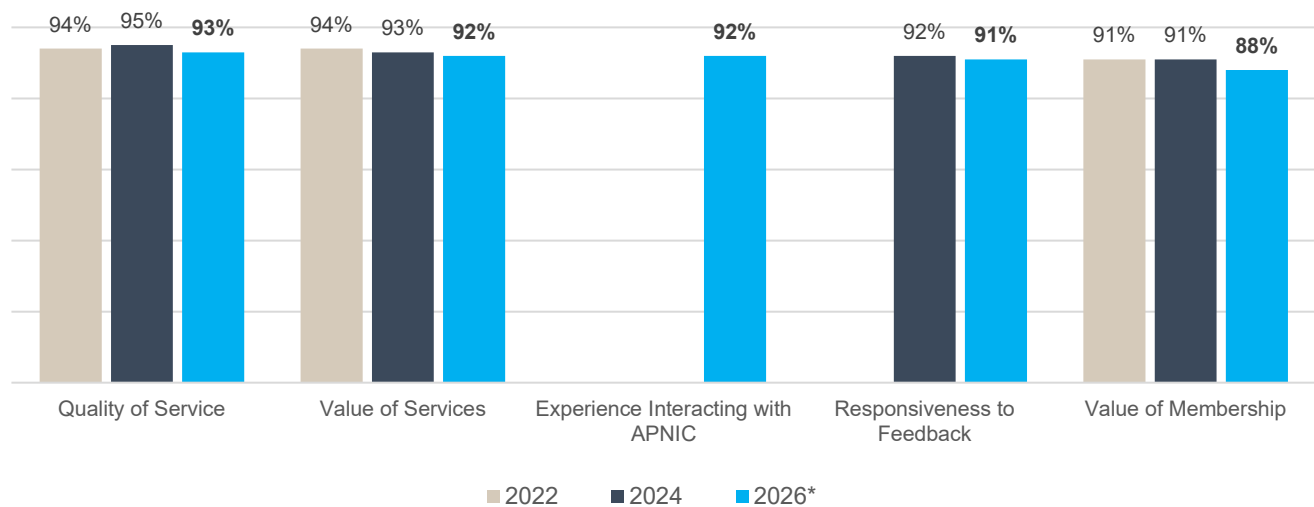
from the Pacific Islands (96%).

Overall results are largely consistent with previous surveys, indicating that APNIC has maintained the high levels of service quality and Member experience reported in recent years.

Regional differences were relatively modest, although respondents from South Asia generally reported the most positive ratings.

Quality, Value, and Experience of APNIC

Top 3 = % Above average / Good / Excellent

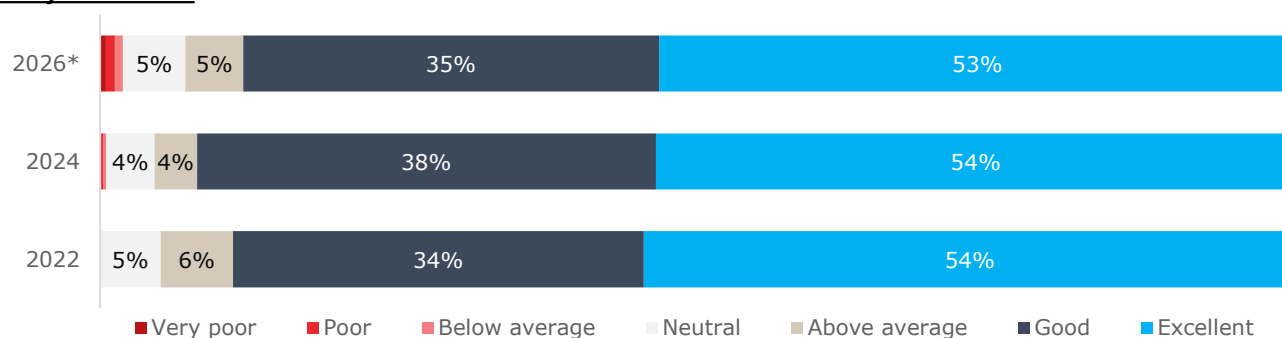
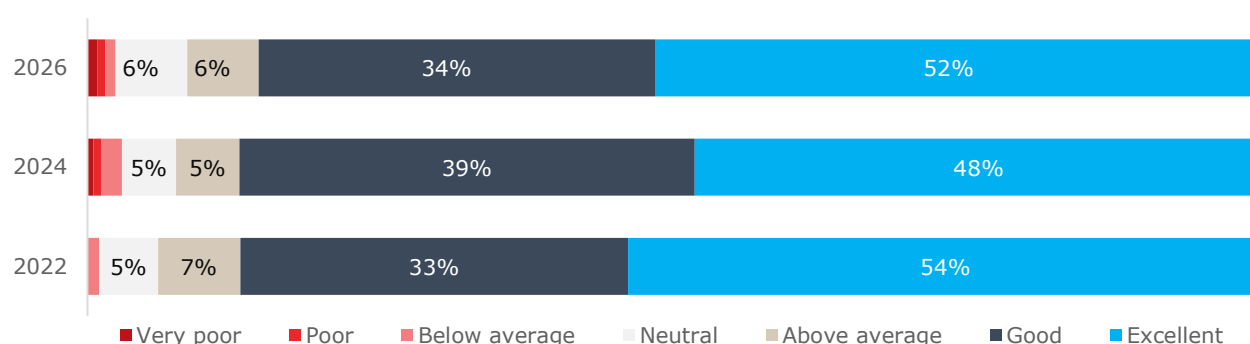
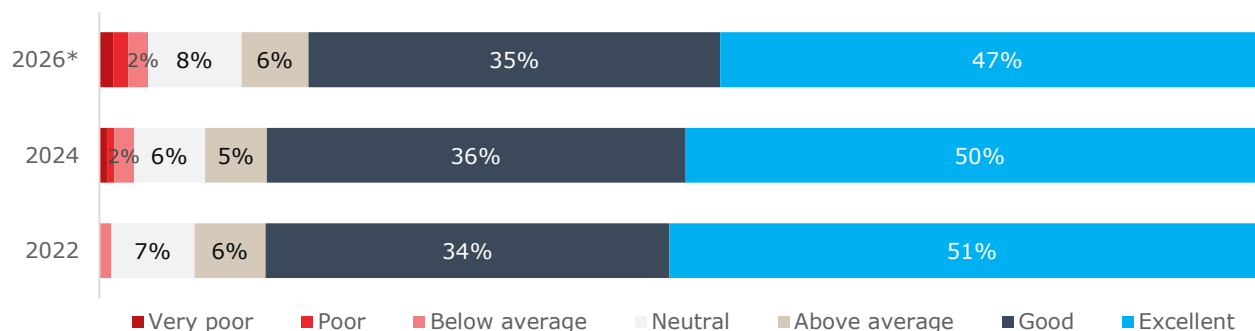
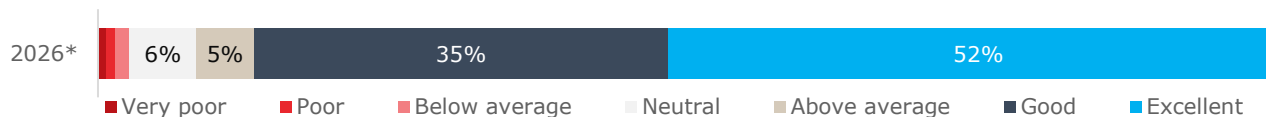
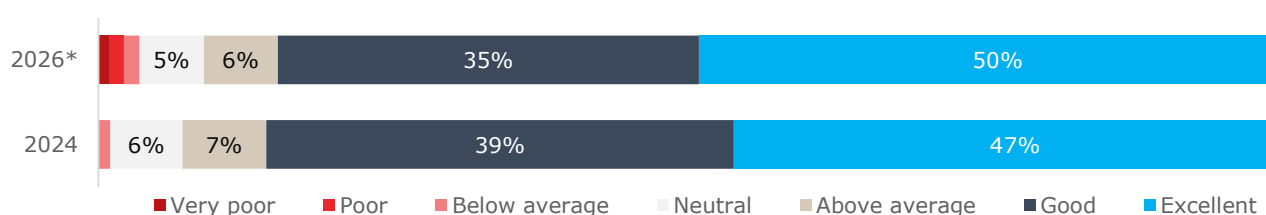


Top 3 Box Scores (Excl. "Don't know")	Total	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	1073	142	210	319	339	332	675
The quality of APNIC services and products	93%	86%	93%	94%	95%	94%	92%
Your experience interacting with APNIC	92%	85%	91%	93%	94%	92%	92%
The value of APNIC services and products	92%	88%	87%	95%	92%	91%	92%
APNIC's responsiveness to Member and community feedback	91%	86%	88%	93%	94%	93%	91%
The value of APNIC membership	88%	86%	82%	92%	88%	87%	88%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others.
Note: Number may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Q9. Thinking about APNIC overall, how would you rate: Base n=1,073 (Respondents who used, interacted or contacted APNIC in the last two years). Don't Know responses excluded. *Note: Questions asked of all respondents in 2026.

Quality of Services**Value of Services****Value of Membership****Experience Interacting with APNIC****APNIC's Responsiveness to Feedback**

Q9. Thinking about APNIC overall, how would you rate: Base n=1,073 (Respondents who used, interacted or contacted APNIC in the last two years). Don't Know responses excluded. *Note: Question asked of all respondents in 2026.

Reputation

APNIC continues to be regarded as a respected, trusted and transparent organization that makes a positive contribution to Internet development across the region.

Perceptions of APNIC's reputation remain consistently strong across the benchmark measures.

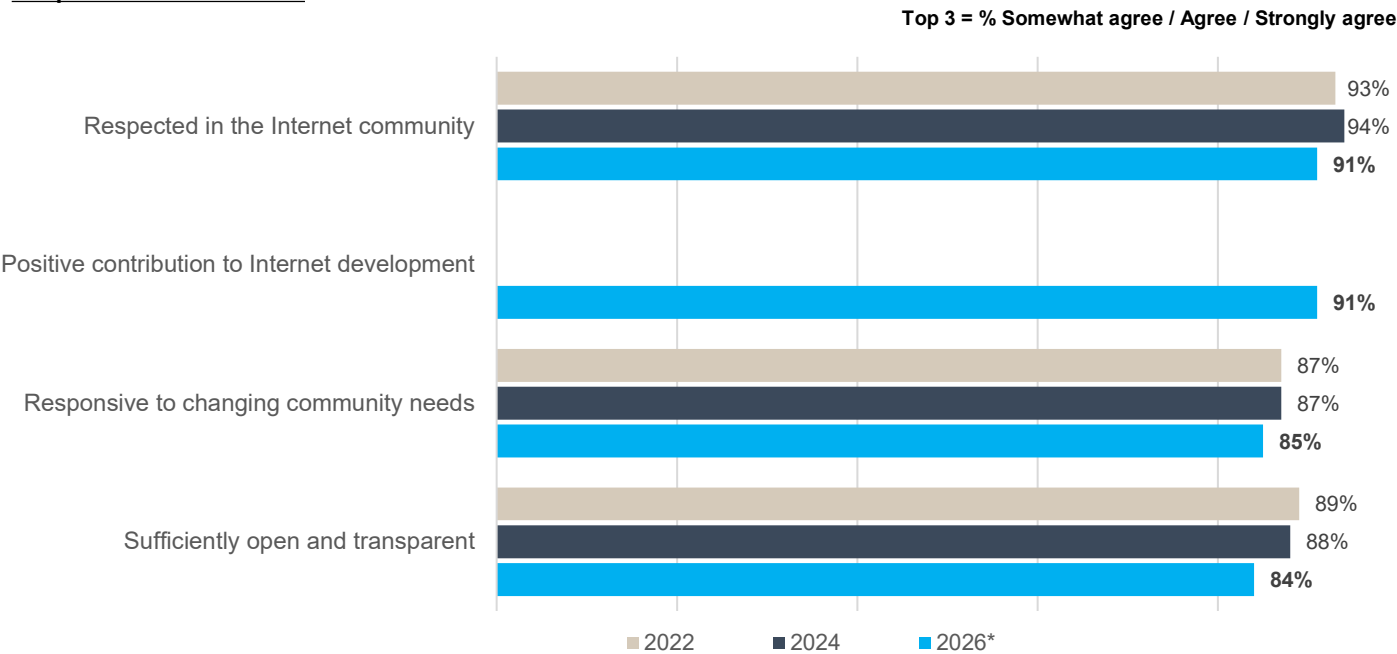
More than nine in ten respondents agreed that APNIC is respected in the Internet community, while 85% agreed that APNIC is responsive to changing community needs and 84% that APNIC is sufficiently open and transparent.

The new measure introduced in 2026 found that 91% of respondents agreed APNIC makes a positive contribution to Internet development in the Asia Pacific region.

Results were broadly consistent across Members, Stakeholders and regions, with only modest regional variation.

While not significant, respondents from South Asia generally reported the strongest levels of agreement, while East Asia recorded slightly lower ratings across several measures.

Respect and Contribution

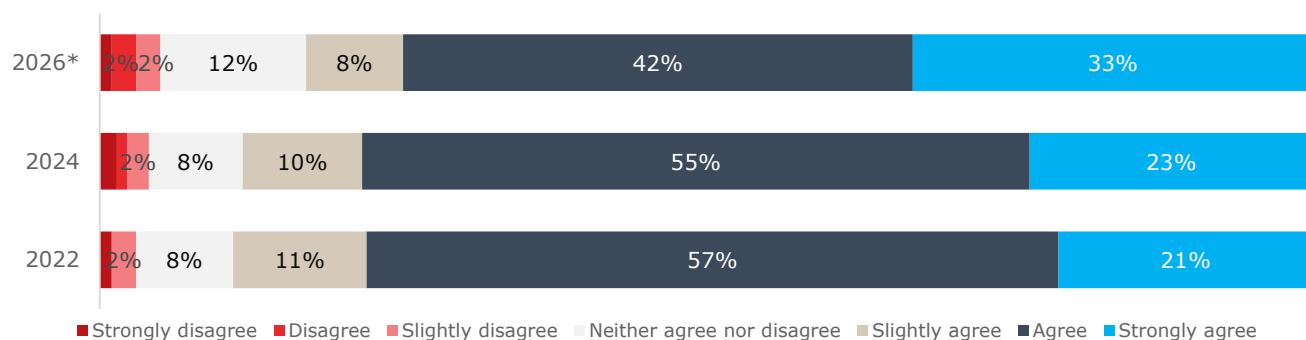
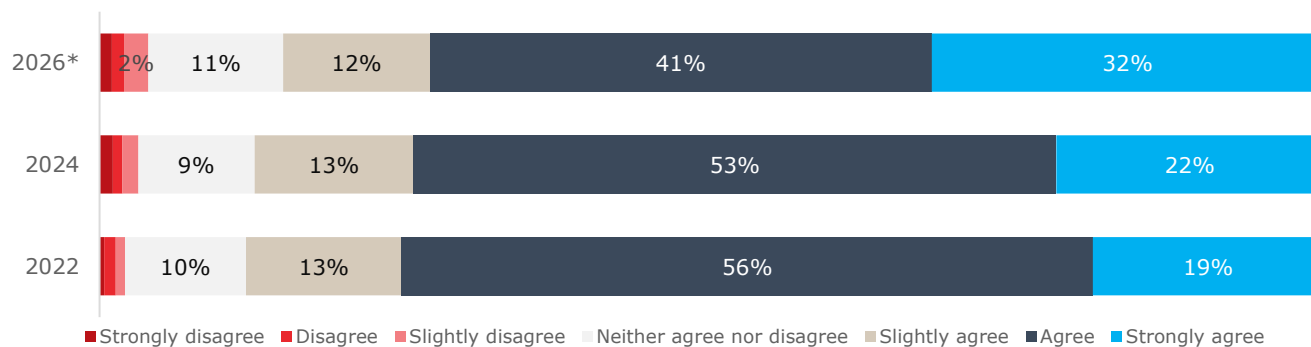
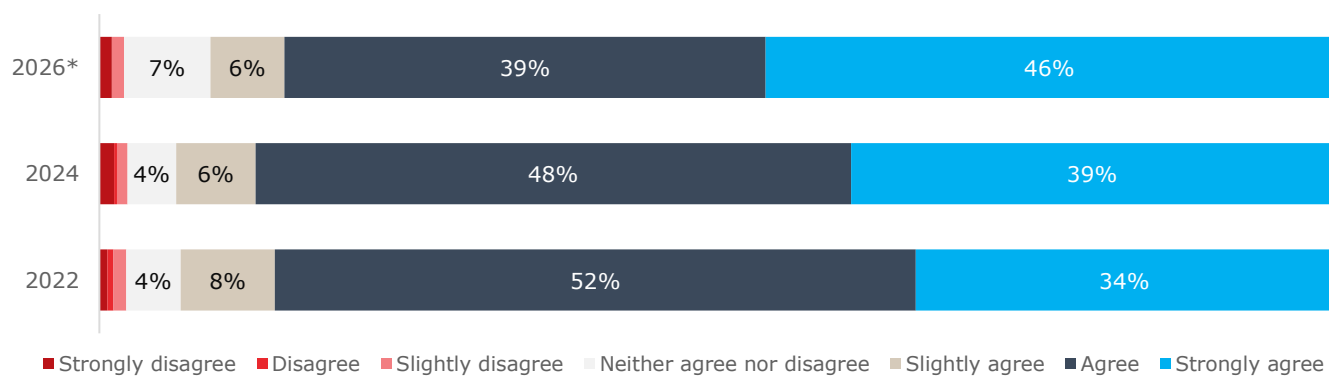
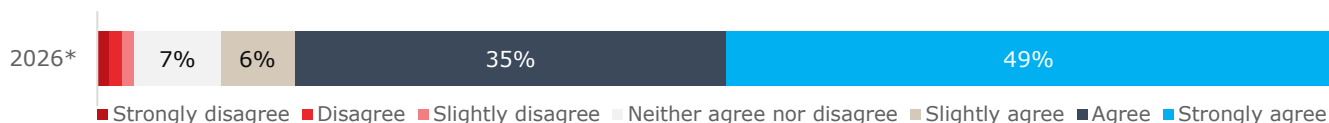


Top 3 Box Scores (Excl. "Don't know")	Members	Stakeholders	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample	964	420	170	245	434	464	490	819
Respected in the Internet community	92%	89%	88%	90%	91%	93%	90%	92%
Positive contribution to Internet development in the AP region	91%	90%	91%	88%	91%	93%	90%	92%
Responsive to changing community needs	85%	84%	81%	82%	86%	88%	86%	84%
Sufficiently open and transparent	84%	82%	81%	82%	86%	85%	83%	85%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others
Note: Number may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Q12. Please indicate how much you AGREE with the following: Base n=1,385. Don't Know responses excluded. *Note: Questions asked of all respondents in 2026.

Open and Transparent**Responsive to Changing Needs****Respected in the Internet Community****Positive Contribution to Internet Development in the Region**

Endorsement

Two-thirds of respondents speak well or highly of APNIC, with relatively few expressing negative views.

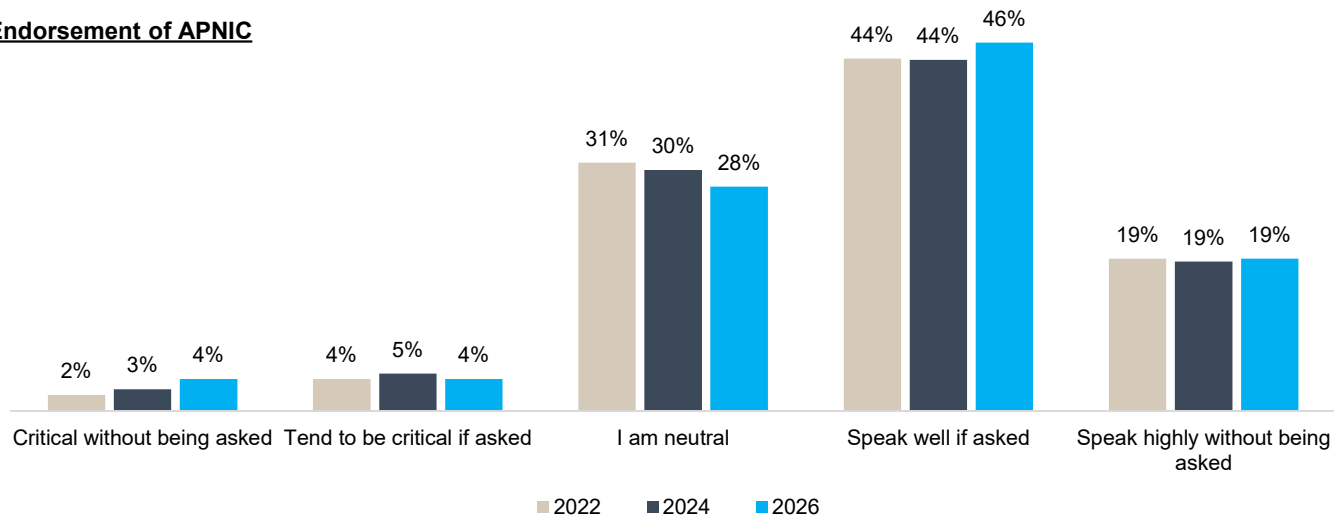
Endorsement of APNIC remains broadly positive, with 65% of respondents saying they speak well or highly of APNIC to others. This result is consistent with previous surveys, suggesting APNIC has maintained a strong reputation among Members and the wider community

Most of the remaining respondents were neutral rather than critical, with only 8% indicating they tend to speak negatively about APNIC.

Members were more likely than Stakeholders to speak positively about APNIC, while respondents from South Asia recorded the highest levels of endorsement.



Endorsement of APNIC



	Members	Stakeholders	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	964	420	170	245	434	464	490	819
Critical without being asked	4%	4%	1%	4%	6%	2%	6%	2%
Tend to be critical if asked	3%	5%	2%	7%	3%	3%	3%	4%
I am neutral	26%	31%	36%	25%	29%	25%	28%	28%
Speak well if asked	47%	44%	44%	44%	44%	50%	44%	47%
Speak highly without being asked	20%	17%	16%	20%	18%	21%	19%	19%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

3.

Perceptions of the Role of APNIC



Perceptions of APNIC's Role

APNIC is most strongly associated with its core registry role, while its broader technical, community and development activities are also well recognized.

To provide a starting point for deciding where APNIC should direct its focus in coming years, the survey first sought to understand how APNIC is perceived in the Internet community. It did this by asking what activities Members and Stakeholders most commonly associate with APNIC.

Respondents most strongly associate APNIC with the registration and allocation of IP addresses and AS numbers (86%), reinforcing that its primary role is the management and administration of the Regional Internet Registry.

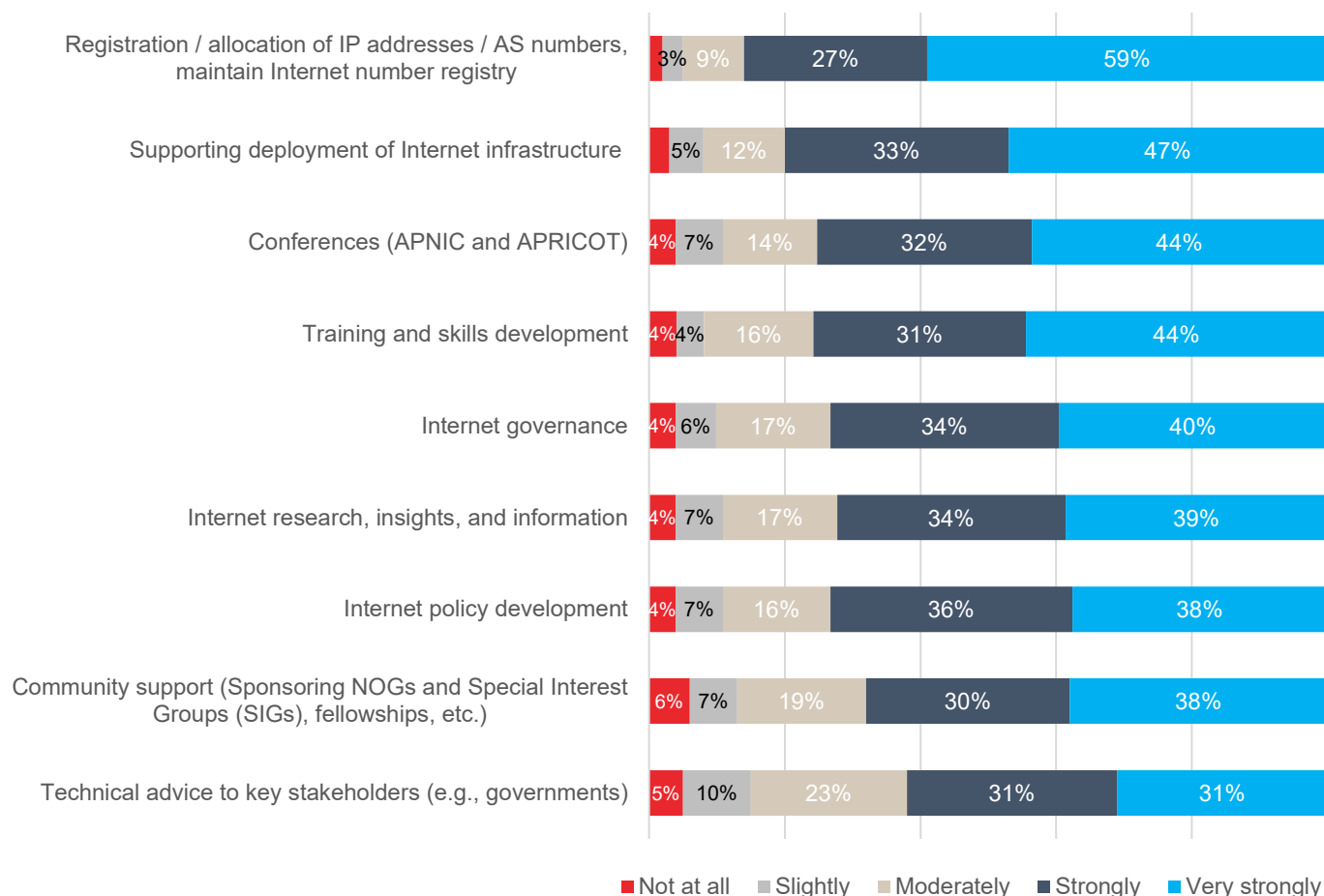
Four in five (80%) strongly or very strongly associate APNIC with supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure, and around three quarters also connect APNIC with conferences (76%), delivering technical

training and skills (76%), Internet governance (74%), Internet research and information (73%), and Internet policy development (73%), indicating these activities have become well established in community perceptions of the organization.

While respondents' assessment of other activities such as community support and providing technical advice to governments and regulators were slightly lower, they were nevertheless recognized by most respondents.

Overall, the results suggest APNIC has successfully built recognition for its broader contribution to Internet development across the region, rather than being viewed solely as an organization responsible for Internet number resource management.

Association of Activities with APNIC



Q10. When you think about APNIC, how strongly do you associate it with the following activities? Base n=1,385 Don't know excluded

Top 2 - % Strongly / Very strongly Don't know excluded	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	1,385	964	420	170	245	434	464	490	819
Registration / allocation of IP addresses & AS numbers, maintaining whois	86%	88%	81%	84%	92%	83%	86%	83%	88%
Supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure	80%	80%	78%	76%	79%	83%	80%	78%	82%
Training and skills development	76%	75%	78%	65%	65%	79%	83%	81%	73%
Conferences (APNIC and APRICOT)	76%	75%	79%	72%	70%	77%	79%	76%	76%
Internet governance	74%	74%	74%	68%	71%	75%	77%	74%	73%
Internet research, insights, and information	73%	72%	75%	65%	60%	76%	80%	78%	70%
Internet policy development	73%	72%	75%	70%	65%	75%	78%	75%	73%
Community support (Sponsoring NOGs, SIGs, fellowships, etc.)	68%	66%	74%	60%	55%	76%	72%	74%	66%
Technical advice to key stakeholders	62%	61%	65%	46%	53%	68%	67%	67%	59%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

The strength of association with APNIC's activities varies more by region and economic classification than by relationship.

While Members and Stakeholders share broadly similar perceptions of APNIC's activities, Members reported stronger associations than Stakeholders with APNIC's core registry functions (88% and 81% respectively). This likely reflects their more frequent engagement with APNIC's services and programs.

The most pronounced differences were evident across sub-regions and economic classifications.

Regionally, respondents from South Asia consistently reported the strongest associations across many of APNIC's activities. By contrast, respondents from East Asia and Oceania were less likely to strongly associate APNIC with technical training and skills development (both 65%), research and Internet insights (65% & 60% respectively), community support, and technical advice to governments and regulators than their sub-region counterparts.

It should be noted, however, that Oceania responses are dominated by participants from Australia and New Zealand. These respondents may have less need for

training, knowledge sharing and other community support activities because they have more resources and a greater level of Internet maturity.

In contrast, the results from the Pacific Island economies, who are also included in the Oceania sub-region, show very strong association with all the APNIC activities.

A similar pattern emerged across economic classifications.

Respondents from Least Developed Economies were significantly more likely to strongly associate APNIC with activities such as training (81%), Internet research and insights (78%), community support (74%) and technical advice to governments and others (67%) than developed or developing economies.

This may imply that APNIC's capacity-building, community development and technical leadership activities have greater visibility and relevance in developing Internet economies, where demand for technical skills, knowledge sharing and institutional support remains high.



When asked if there were any other activities they identify with APNIC, most respondents reinforced its existing role, particularly around training, community engagement and its core technical functions.

Training and education were the dominant themes, followed by community and regional engagement, and IP address and ASN management. Routing and security, including cybersecurity, and conferences and workshops were also mentioned relatively frequently. Smaller numbers also associated APNIC with research, innovation and emerging technologies, and Internet governance.

The majority of the comments that were provided were a re-iteration of those offered in the prompted activities in the previous question, suggesting respondents have

a clear understanding of APNIC's activities beyond its core registry functions.

While relatively few respondents identified entirely new activities, there were emerging references to AI, cybersecurity, network automation and new technologies, indicating areas where respondents increasingly associate APNIC with leadership and knowledge sharing.

These are outlined below.

Research, innovation and emerging technologies

Some respondents associated APNIC with research, Internet measurement, AI, automation and emerging technologies.

- "AI or high-speed network rapid development forums" APNIC Member, East Asia
- "AI in network applications and monitoring." APNIC Member, South East Asia
- "APNIC also provides DASH reports which have been useful recently." APNIC Member, Oceania
- "Development in the networking world and major participation in management of connections, security, and resources in each region across Asia." APNIC Member, South East Asia
- "Developing AI tools for monitoring network and managing network security" APNIC Member, South Asia
- "Network futures plan. Next development in new technology." APNIC Member, South Asia



“

“Capacity building, technical training, IPv6 deployment, RPKI and routing security, IXP development, Internet governance, community engagement, fellowships, and support for strengthening Internet infrastructure...”

APNIC Member, South East Asia

4.

APNIC **Services** and Activities



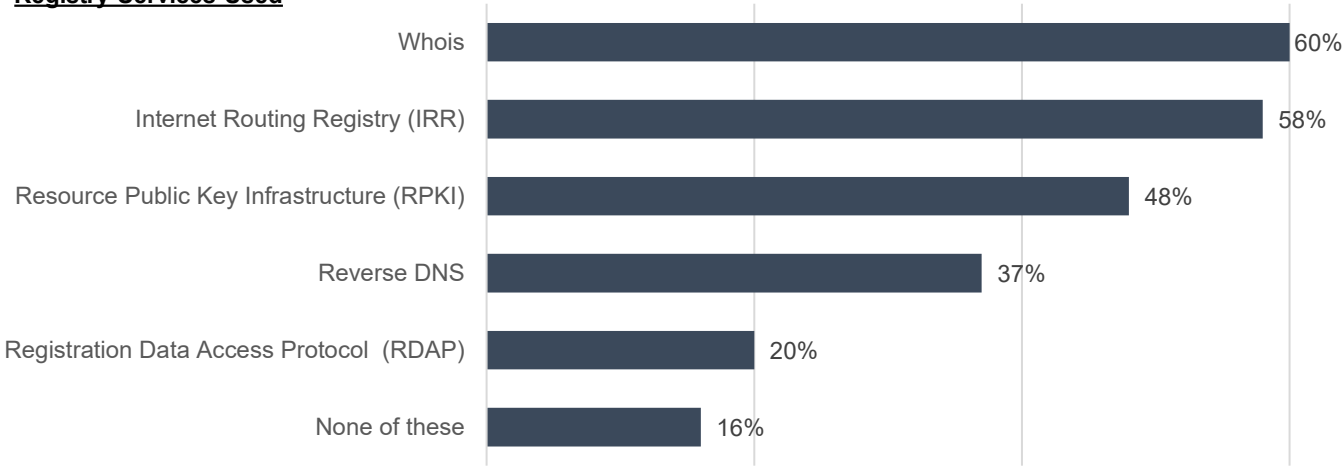
Core Registry Services

Whois is the most used and highest priority of the core registry services provided by APNIC, closely followed by the Internet Routing Registry database.

Whois (60%) and the Internet Routing Registry (IRR) (58%) are the two most widely used core registry services, followed by Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) (48%) and Reverse DNS (37%).

Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) is a relatively newer and less frequently used service, with one in five respondents reporting current use.

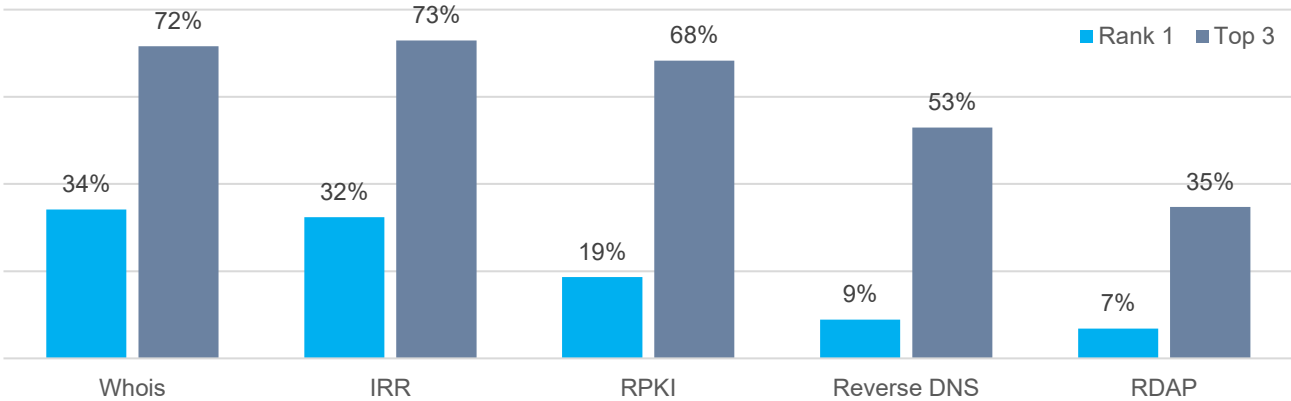
Registry Services Used



When respondents were asked to prioritize these services, the ranking closely mirrored usage patterns. Whois and the Internet Routing Registry were clearly regarded as the highest priorities, with around one-third of respondents ranking each as their single most important service and around seven in ten including them in their top three priorities.

RPKI formed a clear second tier, with two-thirds of respondents including it among their top three priorities, reflecting its growing importance in supporting secure Internet routing. Reverse DNS and RDAP were assigned lower priority, consistent with their more specialised use cases and narrower operational relevance.

Priority of Core Registry Services



Usage of APNIC's core registry services was broadly consistent across most respondent groups, although several clear differences emerged by Member type and region.

APNIC Members were more likely than NIR Members to use Whois, the Internet Routing Registry (IRR) and RPKI, reflecting their more direct relationship with APNIC's registry services.

In contrast, NIR Members reported higher use of RDAP (26% compared to 19% of direct Members), suggesting stronger adoption of this newer protocol within some National Internet Registry environments.

Regional differences were most evident for Whois and RPKI. Respondents from East Asia reported the highest use of both services, while Oceania also recorded above-

average use of Whois and the Internet Routing Registry.

By comparison, respondents from Least Developed Economies were consistently less likely to report using the core registry services, particularly Whois (54%), and IRR (52%), and were more likely to indicate they did not use any of the services tested (21%).

This may reflect differences in technical maturity, organizational roles, or the extent to which registry functions are undertaken directly by respondents within their organizations.

Usage of Core Registry Services	Total	Member	Member NIR	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	1,157	957	200	148	210	347	399	406	694
Whois	60%	63%	47%	71%	69%	55%	59%	54%	65%
Internet Routing Registry	58%	61%	46%	60%	61%	60%	57%	52%	64%
RPKI	48%	50%	41%	60%	46%	47%	48%	44%	51%
Reverse DNS	37%	38%	35%	41%	40%	37%	35%	34%	40%
Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)	20%	19%	26%	27%	14%	22%	19%	20%	20%
None of these	16%	15%	16%	11%	17%	15%	18%	21%	13%

Whois was also the highest-ranked core registry service across most respondent groups, particularly South Asia and Least Developed Economies (both 42%).

APNIC Members were significantly more likely to rank the IRR a priority than NIR Members (35% and 21%

respectively), with Developed and Developing economies also much more likely to rank this the top priority than Least Developed Economies.

Top Rank By Segments	Total	Member	Member NIR	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	890	739	151	123	168	268	286	275	567
Whois	34%	34%	37%	35%	27%	31%	42%	42%	31%
Internet Routing Registry	32%	35%	21%	31%	42%	31%	31%	24%	38%
RPKI	19%	19%	19%	23%	17%	21%	17%	19%	19%
Reverse DNS	9%	8%	12%	7%	11%	9%	8%	9%	9%
Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)	7%	6%	13%	4%	3%	10%	4%	7%	5%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others



Value of APNIC Services

Value to organizations

Alongside core registry services, the survey also sought to understand the value of other, related APNIC activities.

Supporting the deployment of Internet infrastructure was considered the most valuable activity for respondents, (85%) followed closely by technical training and skills development at 84%.

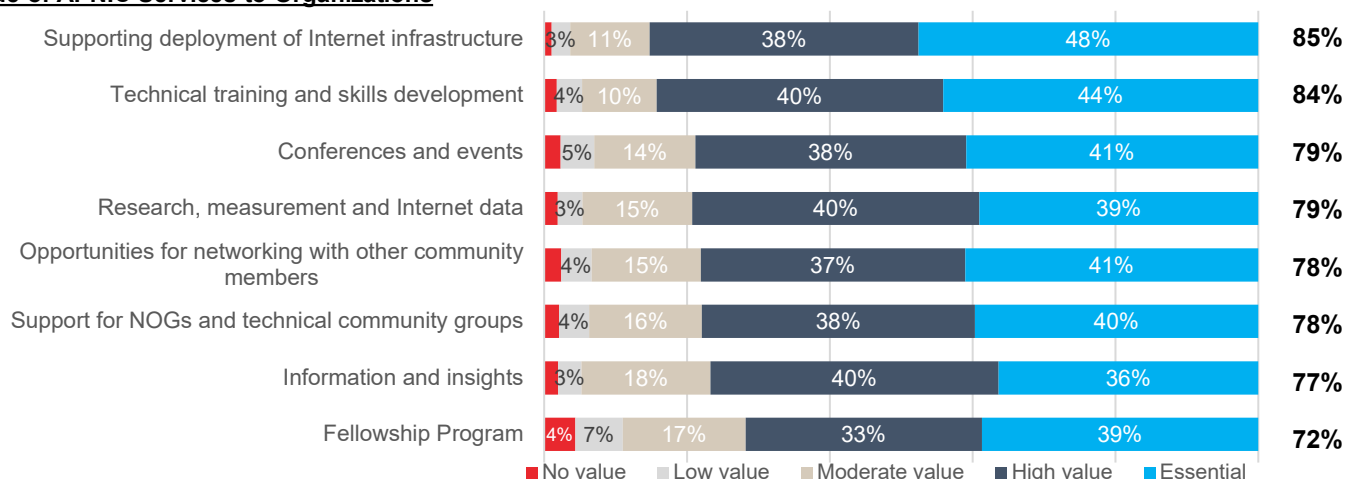
Conferences and events, Internet measurement data, networking opportunities, technical community groups and information services also received consistently strong ratings, demonstrating that respondents value APNIC not only for its technical expertise, but also for its role in strengthening collaboration and knowledge sharing across the Internet community.

While not significant, differences between APNIC Members or Account Holders are apparent. Those who do not contribute funds to support related registry services are more likely to place a higher value on these, particularly for training, conferences, and other community-based activities.

There are also differences across sub-regions, although it should be noted those in Oceania are driven by responses from Australasia. In the Pacific Islands, ratings of value for these activities largely mirrors those from South East or South Asia.

Value of APNIC Services to Organizations

Top 2 Score - % High Value / Essential



Top 2 - % High Value / Essential	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure (IPv6, RPKI, IXP and root servers)	85%	86%	83%	82%	75%	88%	91%	86%	86%
Technical training & skills development	84%	83%	87%	77%	66%	90%	92%	91%	81%
Conferences and events (APRICOT, APNIC)	79%	77%	82%	78%	58%	82%	89%	85%	76%
Research, measurement and Internet data	79%	78%	82%	79%	58%	84%	88%	87%	76%
Opportunities for networking with other community Members	78%	76%	82%	66%	59%	84%	89%	85%	75%
Support for NOGs & technical community groups	78%	76%	82%	73%	64%	82%	85%	84%	75%
Information & insights (DASH, APNIC Blog, PING podcast)	77%	75%	81%	68%	59%	81%	86%	80%	75%
Fellowship Program	72%	70%	77%	60%	46%	77%	84%	81%	66%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'. 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Q16. How valuable are the following APNIC activities to you or your organization? Base n=various (1,096-1,170). Don't Know responses excluded

Comments provided by respondents suggest that lower value ratings should be interpreted with some caution - many respondents were not saying that APNIC's activities lacked value, but rather that they were less relevant to their own role, organization or current priorities.

This is consistent with the question wording, which was only asked of respondents who had selected moderate value or below, meaning many comments reflect relative rather than absolute value.

1. Limited relevance or use

The most common reason for a perceived lack of value was that some activities were simply not relevant to respondents' current role, organization or technical responsibilities. Many indicated they prioritized services directly related to network operations and therefore placed lower value on other activities.

- "Don't use them because of lack of demand." APNIC Member, Oceania
- "... services like IRR and RPKI are important for network routing and security, but since I am not heavily involved in managing network infrastructure, I do not interact with them often." NIR Member, Non-AP Region
- "Just not relevant to my work or my career path." APNIC Member, South Asia
- "Some APNIC services are not very valuable to me because I am not directly involved in Internet number resource management or ISP-level network operations..." APNIC Member, South East Asia

2. Operational and business priorities

Respondents often explained that immediate operational needs take precedence over broader community, research or engagement activities. This reflects competing priorities rather than a view that these services lack value.

- "As an ISP network engineer, my priority is daily operations and routing stability..." APNIC Member, South East Asia
- "Its purely based on what our industry needed." APNIC Member, East Asia
- "Some of these services are not directly related to my current field of work and I don't use them regularly, so their value is relatively low to me." APNIC Member, South Asia

3. Geographical and language barriers

Some respondents felt they had limited access to APNIC activities because of location, language or the concentration of events in larger centres.

- "APNIC's academic services have not yet reached the provinces that actually need APNIC Academic Services because they are only available in big cities..." APNIC Member, South East Asia
- "Very few training activities held in Australia of relevance." APNIC Member, Oceania
- "I inevitably end up needing materials in Japanese, so I have to spend time and effort on translation." APNIC Member, East Asia

4. Awareness and understanding

A smaller number of respondents acknowledged they were unfamiliar with some services or had not yet had an opportunity to use them. This indicates that lower value ratings may, in some cases, reflect limited awareness rather than negative perceptions.

- "Because I don't know about that service." APNIC Member, South East Asia
- "Just don't use them / not aware of what they do." APNIC Member, Oceania
- "I said it's low in value because I don't know it well." APNIC Member, East Asia
- "Maybe not applicable for my organisation or I have lack of knowledge about this activities." APNIC Member, South Asia

5. Resource or engagement constraints

Limited time, staffing or opportunity to participate in community programs, training or policy activities was also mentioned.

- "All things are important for myself but for the job responsibility I don't have enough time to spend time community and development program." APNIC Member, South Asia
- "Conferences, we barely attend. I can attend only online events. Physical events my company will not support due to the cost." APNIC Member, South Asia
- "Our organization does very little networking... Its possible we could greatly improve our usage of APNIC services, but we lack the resources to invest." APNIC Member, Oceania

6. Services valued but not personally used

There were also comments that respondents recognized that these activities were valuable to the broader Internet community, even if they had little personal need for them.

- "None of them is less valuable to me. All of them have their own significance." APNIC Member, South Asia
- "I think services provided by APNIC is a valuable resources that really help newcomers or people that are interested in learning about internet." Stakeholder, South East Asia
- "I find most APNIC services useful. If I gave a lower rating to some services, it is because I do not use them often, not because they are not valuable. Different people and organizations may find different services more useful depending on their needs..." APNIC Member, East Asia

Value to the Community in the Region

Supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure and technical skill development are also viewed as valuable to the APNIC community overall.

When asked about activities of value for the APNIC community in the region, respondents recognized high value across all APNIC activities.

Supporting the deployment of Internet infrastructure remained the highest-rated activity (86%), closely followed by technical training and skills development, research, measurement and Internet data (both 84%), and providing a voice in global Internet governance (83%).

These findings reinforce the importance respondents place on APNIC's technical leadership, while also recognising its role in supporting the long-term development of the Internet across the region.

When considering the broader APNIC community, respondents also placed a high value on activities that

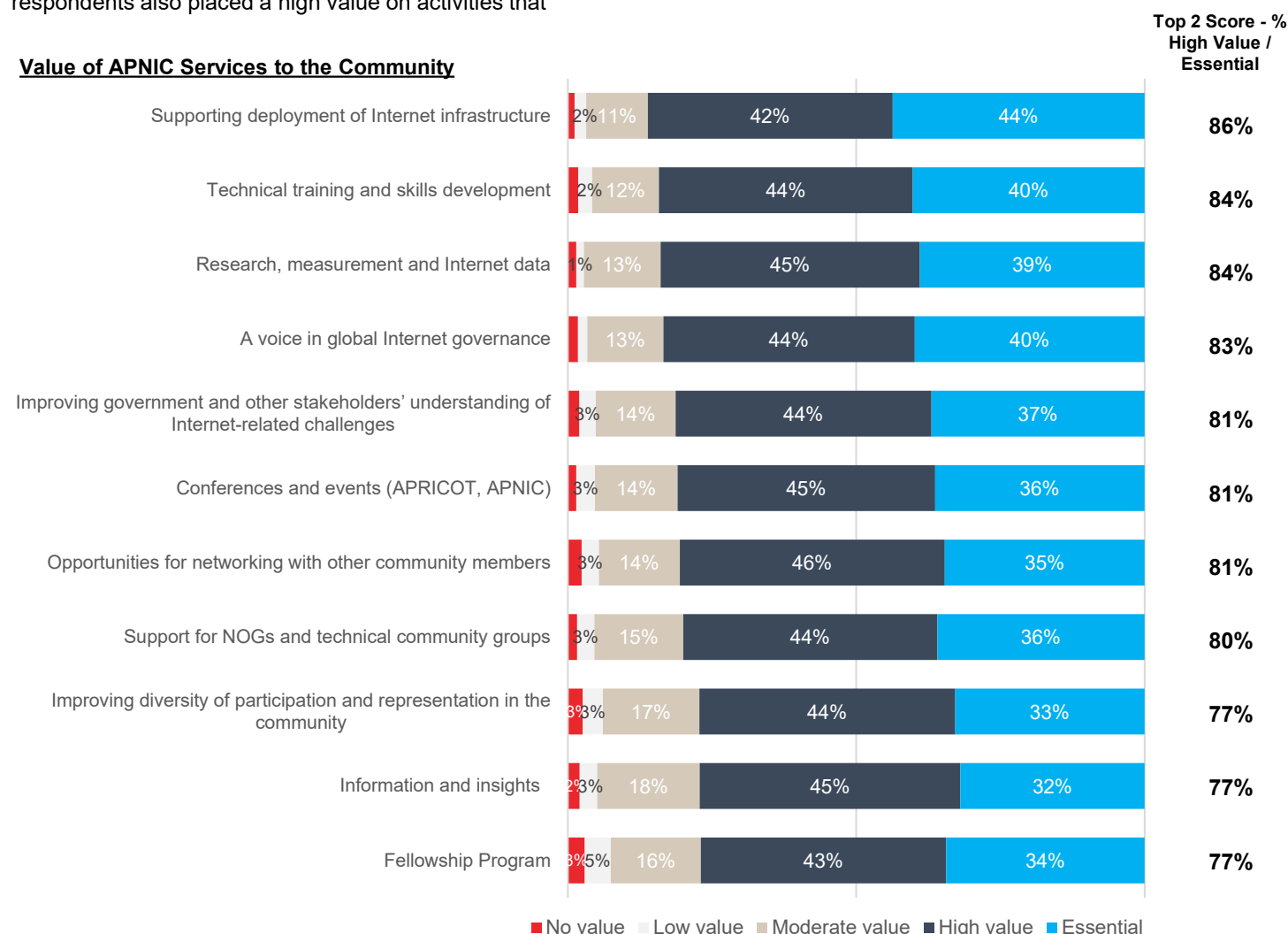
strengthen the regional Internet ecosystem.

More than eight in ten respondents rated improving governments' understanding of Internet-related issues, conferences and events, and opportunities for networking (all 81%), as highly valuable or essential.

At four in five, support for NOGs and other technical community groups is also seen as a valuable Internet community activity.

Unlike organizational priorities, which are naturally focused on direct operational benefits, these findings suggest respondents recognize the importance of activities that build collaboration, influence policy, strengthen technical communities and support the long-term resilience of the Internet in the APNIC region.

Value of APNIC Services to the Community



Top 2 - % High Value / Essential	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample	1176	797	378	150	208	376	376	401	706
Supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure	86%	86%	86%	82%	87%	85%	90%	86%	87%
Technical training and skills development	84%	84%	85%	75%	76%	89%	90%	90%	83%
Research, measurement and Internet data	84%	84%	84%	79%	79%	86%	89%	87%	84%
A voice in global Internet governance	83%	83%	83%	78%	81%	85%	87%	86%	83%
Improving Gov't / other stakeholders' understanding of Internet-related challenges	81%	80%	85%	76%	76%	83%	87%	84%	81%
Conferences and events (APRICOT, APNIC)	81%	80%	83%	76%	70%	83%	89%	87%	79%
Opportunities for networking with other community Members	81%	79%	85%	69%	68%	86%	89%	88%	78%
Support for NOGs and technical community groups	80%	78%	84%	75%	73%	84%	83%	84%	78%
Improving diversity of participation and representation in the community	77%	75%	83%	68%	63%	84%	83%	84%	74%
Information and insights (DASH, APNIC Blog, PING podcast)	77%	75%	81%	70%	68%	81%	83%	81%	77%
Fellowship Program	77%	74%	83%	70%	62%	81%	83%	84%	73%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Reflecting the differing needs and priorities of APNIC's Membership and Internet community, perceptions of value vary across regions and economy classifications

Assessments of value were broadly aligned between APNIC Members and Stakeholders but differed more substantially across sub-regions and economic classifications.

Respondents from South Asia and Least Developed Economies consistently placed higher value on almost every activity, particularly technical training, conferences, networking, Fellowships and other community-building initiatives.

In contrast, respondents from East Asia and Oceania were generally more selective in their ratings, especially for activities focused on community engagement and participation. However, it should be noted that respondents from Pacific Island economies placed a very high degree of value on training, opportunities to network with other Members and improving the diversity of participation and representation in the community.

These findings reinforce that APNIC serves a region with differing levels of Internet maturity and varying expectations of its role.

While support for deployment of infrastructure is a universally important priority, the stronger support for capability building and community development in South Asia and Least Developed Economies, and Pacific Island Members indicates these activities are likely to deliver the greatest value where technical Internet communities are continuing to develop in maturity.

The greatest differences across the region relate to capability building and community development, rather than APNIC's core technical role.



“

“All APNIC services are valuable, but some are less directly used in our daily operations.

Our organization gives higher priority to services that directly support ISP operations, routing security, IPv6, RPKI, peering, and technical training.”

APNIC Member, South East Asia

Service Priorities

APNIC Information, Research & Insight

Network and security information, research and insights are the key priorities for APNIC focus

Respondents who provided high ratings of value for information, research and insights were asked where APNIC should prioritize its activities in this area.

Most expressed a clear preference for practical, operational information that directly supports the management and security of Internet infrastructure.

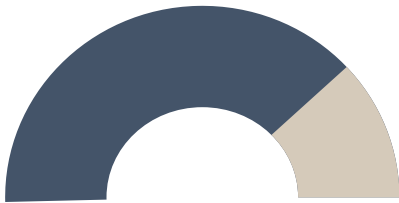
Nearly three-quarters (72%) identified network information, research and insights as a priority for APNIC, closely followed by security-related information (67%).

A second tier of priorities centred on knowledge sharing and decision support. Around two in five respondents identified knowledge sharing platforms (46%), tools and dashboards such as DASH (40%), and data to support policy and regulation (39%) as priorities.

While these activities are important, they appear to be valued primarily as mechanisms for applying and sharing the technical knowledge, rather than as ends in themselves.

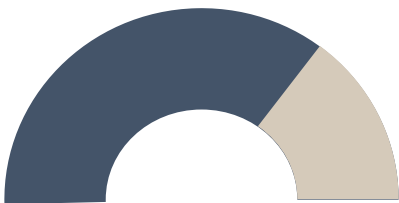
Differences across respondent groups were generally modest. APNIC Members place greater emphasis on tools and dashboards (44%) than Stakeholders, while respondents from Least Developed Economies expressed stronger interest in knowledge sharing platforms (53%).

Priority of Information, Research & Insights



72%

Prioritize network information, research and insights



67%

Prioritize security information, research and insights

	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	1,035	707	327	128	167	337	352	367	615
Network information, research & insights	72%	74%	69%	75%	74%	72%	73%	70%	75%
Security information, research & insights	67%	67%	67%	63%	66%	69%	68%	68%	67%
Knowledge sharing platforms (Blog, PING Podcast, Orbit Mailing lists, etc.)	46%	45%	50%	37%	39%	49%	50%	53%	42%
Tools and dashboards (including DASH)	40%	44%	32%	48%	43%	38%	37%	34%	44%
Data to support policy & regulation	39%	38%	42%	49%	43%	38%	34%	36%	41%
Don't know	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Q19. What information, research and insights should APNIC prioritize? Base n=1,035

External Engagement Priorities

APNIC is expected to play a trusted technical role in shaping Internet policy and governance.

Respondents were also asked what APNIC should prioritize in its engagement with governments and other related bodies.

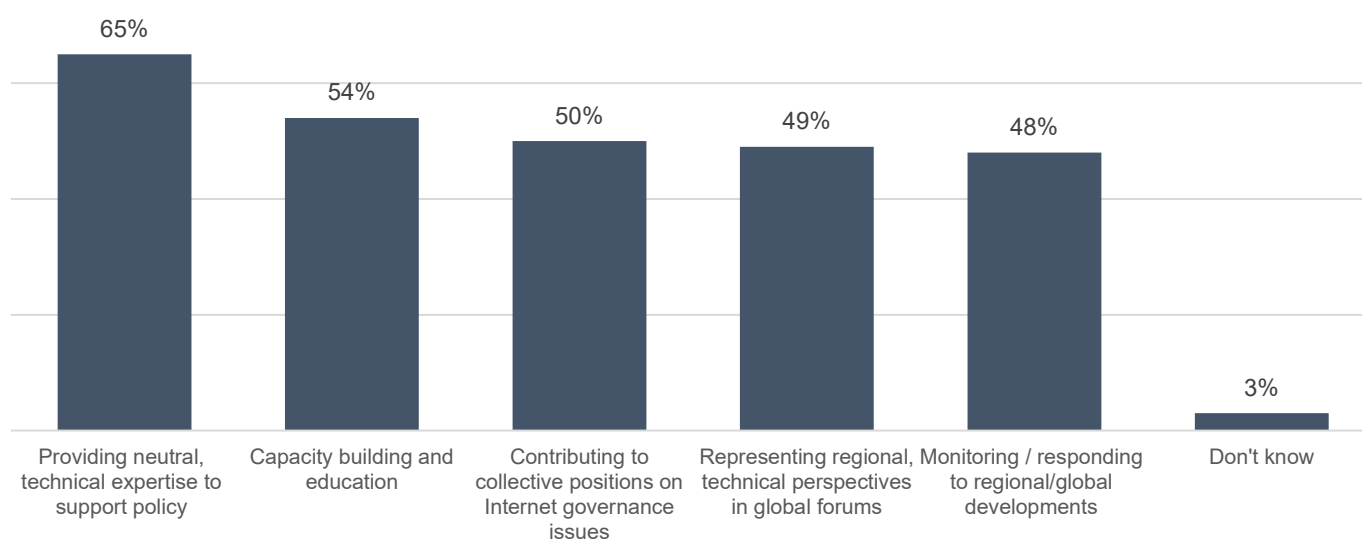
Almost two-thirds of respondents prioritize providing independent technical expertise to inform policy and decision making.

A further 54% favour capacity building and education, reinforcing the view that APNIC's role extends beyond policy engagement to strengthening technical capability across the region.

Around half of participants believe that contributing to collective Internet governance positions (50%), representing regional technical perspectives in global forums (49%), and monitoring regional and global developments (48%) should be the focus.

Aside from a stronger emphasis on capacity building in South Asia and Least Developed Economies, there were few significant differences, possibly indicating a common view of APNIC's role in providing technical expertise and supporting informed policy development across the region.

External Engagement Priorities



	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	970	655	314	123	159	309	355	343	580
Providing neutral, technical expertise to support policy & decision making	65%	64%	66%	63%	71%	63%	64%	59%	68%
Capacity building and education	54%	51%	59%	43%	47%	53%	62%	60%	50%
Contributing to collective positions on Internet governance issues	50%	51%	48%	61%	50%	55%	42%	47%	53%
Representing regional, technical perspectives in global forums	49%	51%	44%	53%	49%	49%	47%	52%	47%
Monitoring / responding to regional or global developments	48%	49%	47%	52%	48%	51%	46%	47%	50%
Don't know	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Q20. What should APNIC prioritize in its engagement with governments and other international bodies in the APNIC region and beyond?
Base n=970

5.

Potential New Services



Potential New Services

Further improvements to routing security, IP abuse mitigation and BGP analysis and insights would provide the most value to APNIC Members.

When asked about the value of potential new services from APNIC, respondents expressed strong interest in expanding APNIC's technical service portfolio, particularly services that strengthen the security, resilience and management of Internet infrastructure.

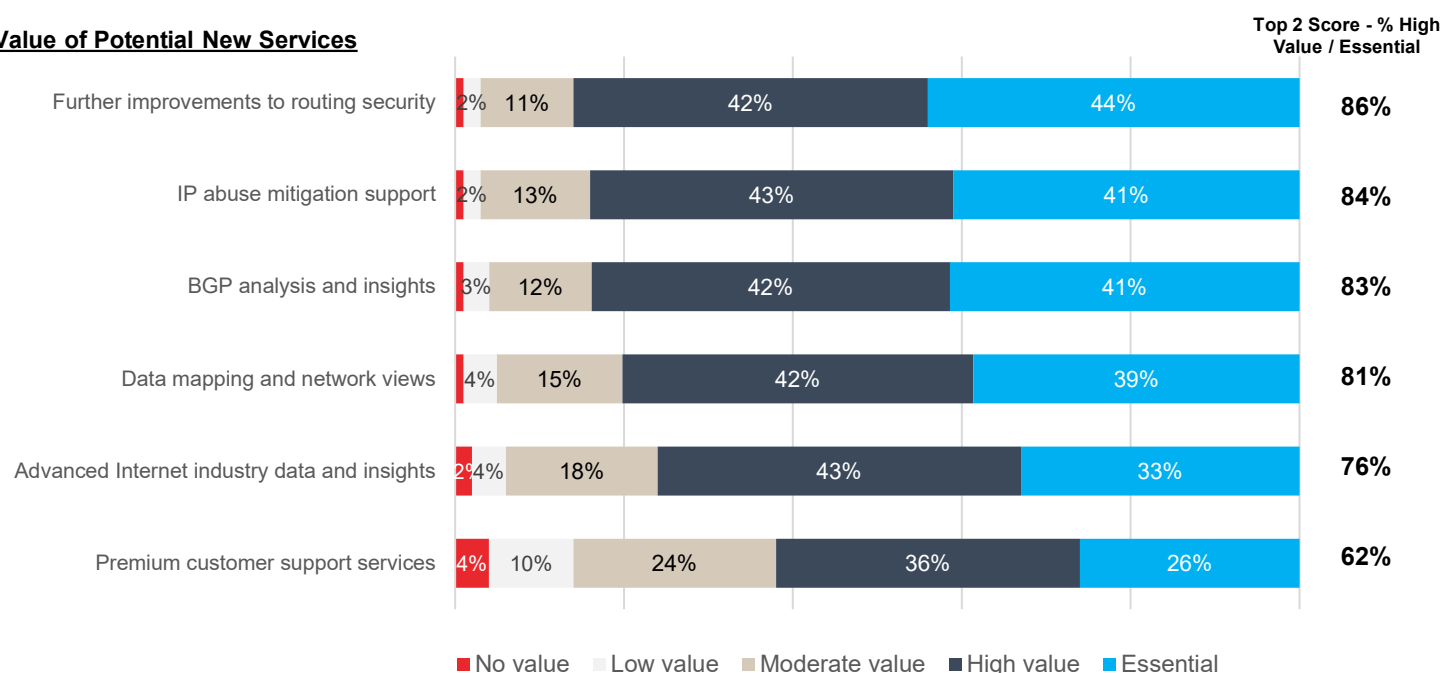
Further improvements to routing security (86%), IP abuse mitigation support (84%), BGP analysis and insights (83%), and data mapping and network views (81%) attracted the strongest support, reinforcing demand for practical tools that help Members manage increasingly complex network environments.

Advanced Internet data and insights also rated highly (76%), while premium customer support services was of lower value (62%).

Support for most proposed services was significantly higher in South Asia and Least Developed Economies.

While Oceania recorded the lowest value ratings for potential new services, this was largely driven by the responses from Australia and New Zealand in the sample, where more mature Internet markets and established technical capability may reduce the perceived need for additional assistance.

Value of Potential New Services



Top 2 = % High value / Essential	Total	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	757	93	165	209	261	259	466
Further improvements to routing security	86%	87%	78%	89%	91%	90%	85%
IP abuse mitigation support	84%	78%	77%	87%	90%	88%	83%
BGP analysis and insights	83%	84%	69%	89%	89%	88%	82%
Data mapping and network views (e.g. ASN to organization, IP to organization)	81%	85%	59%	89%	88%	87%	79%
Advanced Internet industry data & insights	76%	72%	54%	86%	84%	84%	73%
Premium customer support services	62%	60%	34%	69%	74%	75%	55%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

While respondents expressed strong interest in all six proposed services, willingness to pay an additional fee for them was more measured.

Among those who had already rated each service as High Value or Essential, around half indicated they would be willing to pay, ranging from 45% for enhanced data mapping and network views to 53% for Premium Customer Support.

Notably, Premium Customer Support attracted the highest willingness to pay despite receiving the lowest overall value rating. This may indicate respondents distinguish between services that strengthen the broader Internet community and those that deliver a direct benefit to their own organization.

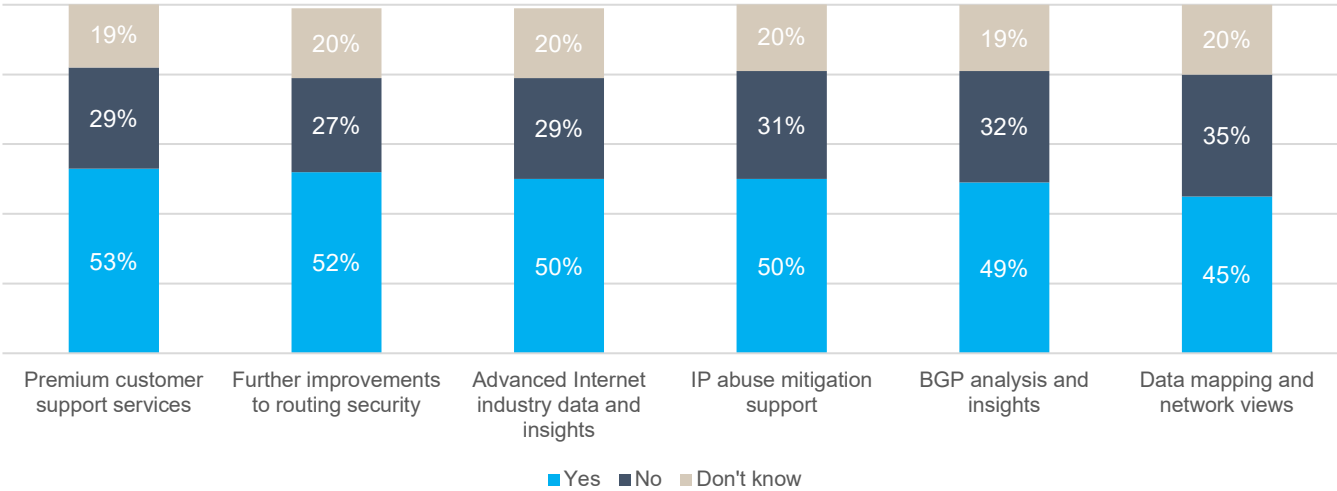
While advanced technical services such as routing security, IP abuse mitigation and BGP analysis are highly valued, respondents may view these as core services that APNIC should provide for the benefit of the community.

In contrast, Premium Customer Support delivers an individualized benefit, making a user-pays model more acceptable.

Willingness to pay was generally higher in South East Asia, South Asia and Least Developed Economies, and lower in Oceania, mirroring the regional patterns observed for perceived value.

C-suite executives were more likely to indicate they were not willing to pay for BGP analysis or data mapping and network views than other position types. However, there were no other significant differences in opinions across organisation type, size or participants' role.

Willingness to Pay for Potential New Services



% Yes	Total	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size							
Premium customer support services	53%	48%	42%	58%	52%	59%	48%
Further improvements to routing security	52%	54%	38%	62%	52%	60%	48%
Advanced Internet industry data and insights	50%	54%	36%	54%	51%	56%	47%
IP abuse mitigation support	50%	43%	48%	53%	51%	56%	47%
BGP analysis and insights	49%	56%	37%	55%	48%	53%	47%
Data mapping and network views	45%	39%	36%	54%	42%	53%	40%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total';
'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

When asked about other new services or emerging areas of interest where APNIC could offer support, respondents indicated that practical tools and services to support network operations, security and emerging technologies would provide most benefit.

The comments indicate respondents are primarily seeking practical tools and services that support the operation, security and management of their operations or organizations, rather than proposing entirely new areas of activity for APNIC. However, AI was also frequently mentioned as an emerging area of interest for many.

Other themes focused on cybersecurity, routing and network management, reflecting the evolving technical challenges faced by respondents.

Many comments also highlighted the importance of continuing APNIC's role in building technical capability through training and education, alongside support for IPv6 deployment and engagement with governments and policymakers.

While some suggestions were highly specialised, the overall feedback was for services that strengthen network resilience, improve operational efficiency, and help Members respond to emerging technologies and threats.

“AI and Network Operations. AI is increasingly being used for network monitoring, anomaly detection, traffic analysis, and incident response. APNIC could support research, training, and community collaboration in this area.”

APNIC Member, South Asia



AI and network automation are seen as emerging areas where APNIC could provide support.

1. Cybersecurity support

Cybersecurity was one of the strongest themes, with requests for threat intelligence, DDoS mitigation, abuse detection, incident response, API security and practical security tools. Respondents also sought additional guidance and training to help improve network resilience.

- “DDoS Mitigation and Cybersecurity Resilience, advanced resources on DDoS defence, threat intelligence sharing, incident response, and security operations.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Cybersecurity technical education and training.” APNIC Member, East Asia
- “Localized Cyber-Threat Intelligence. Sharing region-specific threat feeds with local CERTs/CSIRTs to mitigate localized malware outbreaks and routing attacks quickly.” APNIC Member, South Asia

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Many respondents identified AI as an emerging area where APNIC could provide value. Suggestions focused on applying AI to network operations, monitoring, security, traffic analysis, routing optimisation and operational decision making, rather than AI as an end in itself.

- “AI and its impact on the internet security landscape.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “AI Routing and Security Dashboard for data bad network Packet Analysis, prevention and response.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “I'd like to see APNIC expand support for emerging areas such as AI networking, cybersecurity and automation.” APNIC Member, South Asia

3. Routing/BGP automation

Respondents frequently requested additional routing tools, BGP analysis, RPKI and ASPA support, route leak detection, routing security and greater automation of network operations. These comments reflected ongoing demand for tools that simplify routing management and improve operational resilience.

- “Advanced Routing Troubleshooting and New Technologies of BGP, OSP etc.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Virtual labs for Members to learn and practice BGP, IPv6, DNSSEC or RPKI experimentally. More easy-to-use tools, dashboards and training for RPKI, BGP security and route leak prevention.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Promote BGP flowspec and recommend that every BGP and IP holder deploy it, to make the network safer and easier to handle DDoS issues.” APNIC Member, East Asia

4. Network monitoring tools

Many comments requested enhanced monitoring, visualisation and operational dashboards, including traffic monitoring, ASN and IP mapping, real-time alerts, and performance monitoring tools.

- “If anything, a centralised looking glass system that has nodes in many networks is something I would love to see, but there may be integration challenges.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “Mapping information flow is very important. It would also be good to have a tool that brings internet traffic monitoring and measurement to a new level.” APNIC Member, East Asia
- “Network security and public route server or monitoring tool like cisco thousand eyes.” APNIC Member, South Asia

5. Training and education

Training was a recurring theme, with requests for additional courses, practical workshops, certification, knowledge sharing and learning resources, particularly in newer technical areas.

- “1. Addressing and inclusion of new technologies in APNIC academy. 2. Focusing on Train the Trainer program beyond Community Trainers.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Expanding APNIC Foundation grants to fund hands-on, student-led networking projects would help prepare next-generation professionals for the local tech workforce.” APNIC Member, South East Asia



“

There have recently been rapid, innovative advances in AI.

While it would be possible to use this for network analysis and to develop the necessary software, research will likely be needed on how the development of AI affects the Internet, and on the fact that AI cannot be used without Internet addresses.

APNIC Member, East Asia

6.

Policy

**Development
Process**



Policy Development Process

Current Participation

APNIC sought to understand current participation in the PDP, alongside barriers preventing broader involvement and how it could strengthen community participation.

Participation in the PDP was concentrated among a relatively small proportion of respondents.

Around one-quarter (26%) had followed policy discussions, while fewer had attended an Open Policy Meeting (17%), voted in the consensus process (15%), contributed to the Policy Mailing List (13%) or proposed a policy (7%).

Almost half (45%) had not participated in the PDP, although participation was slightly higher in South East Asia and Least Developed Economies.

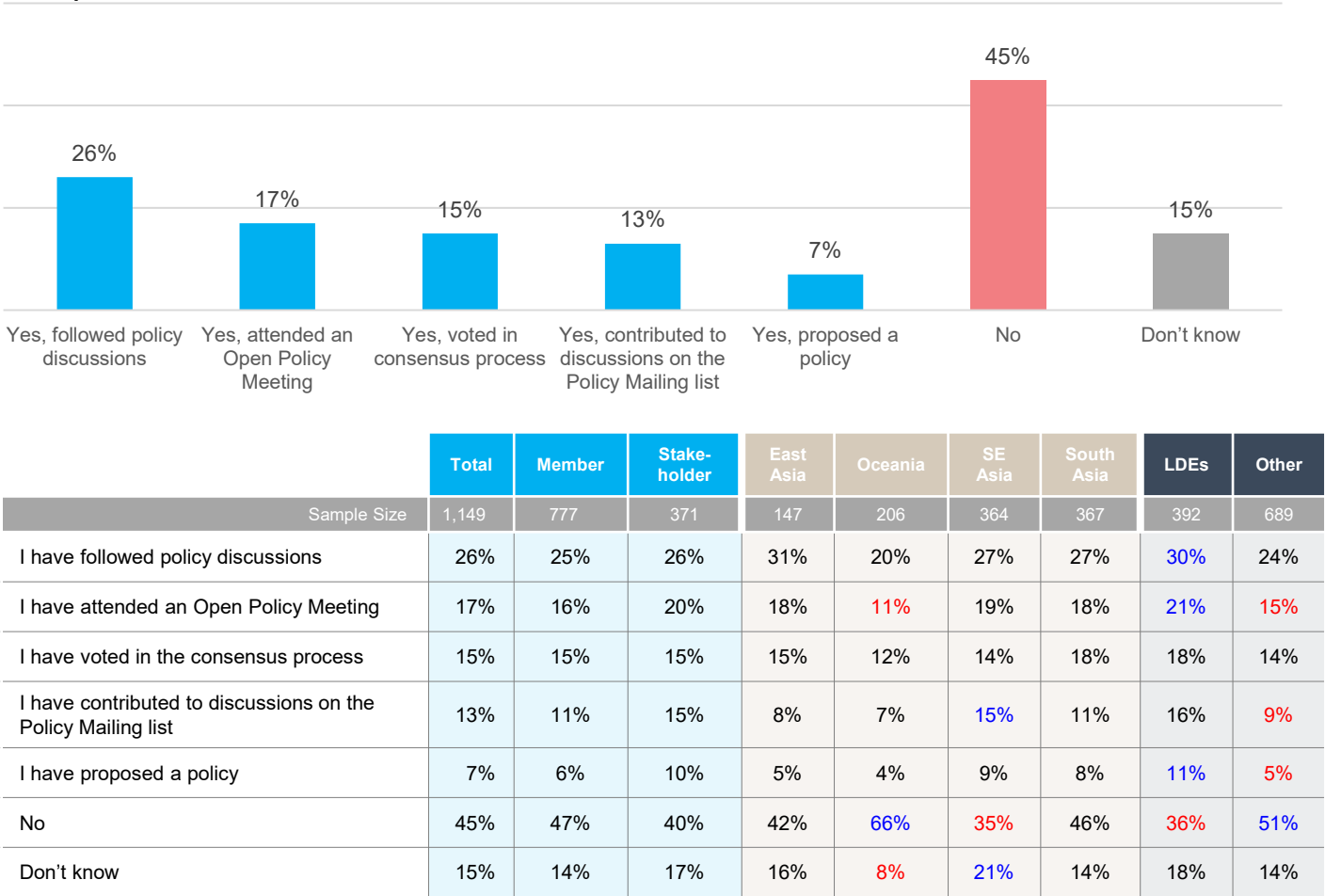
The qualitative findings provide important context for these results.

Non-participation was driven primarily by limited awareness rather than a lack of interest. Many respondents were unaware of the PDP, did not understand its purpose, or were uncertain how to become involved.

Others felt policy development was outside their role or expertise, while practical barriers such as limited time and competing work priorities also reduced participation.

Importantly, relatively few respondents expressed no interest in participating. Instead, many indicated they would consider becoming involved if the process was better explained, easier to access, and more clearly promoted.

Participation in PDP



Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Increasing participation in the Policy Development Process

Comments indicate that non-participation in the APNIC Policy Development Process is driven primarily by limited awareness, rather than a lack of interest.

1. Lack of awareness and understanding

The dominant theme was limited awareness of the PDP itself. Many respondents said they were unaware the process existed, did not understand its purpose, did not know how to participate, or had only recently become aware of it.

- “Did not know about it and I don't think I possess the expertise needed for a productive contribution.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “Don't know enough about it.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “Since my highest qualification is a diploma, I am unable to participate in the PDP.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Lacked information, didn't know what role to participate in” APNIC Member, East Asia

2. Not relevant to current role or expertise

Many respondents felt the PDP was outside their role, expertise or area of responsibility. Operational staff, students, new Members and those focused on day-to-day technical work often believed policy development was intended for others or felt they lacked the knowledge or authority to contribute.

- “My focus has primarily been on technical operations, network engineering, and professional development.” Stakeholder, South East Asia
- “It is related to the activities of the person who has the authority to represent the organization.” APNIC Member, East Asia
- “I have not participated because I am not closely involved in Internet policy or network administration activities, and I was not aware of the Policy Development Process in detail.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “I have not participated in the PDP so far due to limited exposure to Internet governance activities, as my current role is more focused on operational network engineering tasks.” APNIC Member, South East Asia

3. Lack of time and competing priorities

Time constraints were another common reason for not participating. Respondents cited workload, operational responsibilities, study commitments and competing priorities as limiting their ability to engage.

- “Cannot give time in participating the activity.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “I have not participated in the PDP primarily due to time constraints and competing professional commitments.” APNIC Member, South Asia

- “The Policy Development Process (PDP) often drops in priority due to limited operational scope and resources.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “Too much technical intellectual and travel overhead to purposefully participate.” APNIC Member, Oceania

4. Perceived lack of opportunity or invitation

A smaller number of respondents thought participation was by invitation, selection or nomination, while others said they had not received sufficient notice or had missed opportunities to become involved. These comments suggest there is uncertainty about how open and accessible the PDP is to the broader community.

- “Because I have not received any invitations since I first joined APNIC.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “Not yet invited / not involved at the moment.” NIR Member, South East Asia
- “Not get opportunity to join for my business.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “Have not been approached or asked to get involved yet.” APNIC Member, South Asia

5. Interest in participating in future

Despite not having participated, a few respondents indicated willingness to become involved in the future. These comments often came from newer Members and those developing their careers, who wanted to learn more about the PDP before contributing.

- “I am interested in engaging more in the future, particularly where policy discussions align with operator and network engineering perspectives.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “I am aware of APNIC's role in Internet resource management, but I have not yet had the opportunity to participate in policy discussions.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “I am not familiar with the proposed actions, but I would like to learn more about them.” Stakeholder, Non-APNIC Region
- “I feel it is out of my scope, as a network engineer. I will participate in the future, if I get the time.” APNIC Member, Oceania



“

“I was not previously aware of the APNIC Policy Development Process or how individuals could contribute to Internet number resource policy discussions.

My recent selection for APIGA 2026 has significantly increased my understanding of Internet governance and the importance of community-driven policy development...”

APNIC Member, South Asia

7.

Governance Engagement



APNIC Governance

Engagement with APNIC governance activities

Most APNIC Members read governance information at least occasionally, although regular readership is concentrated in a relatively small group.

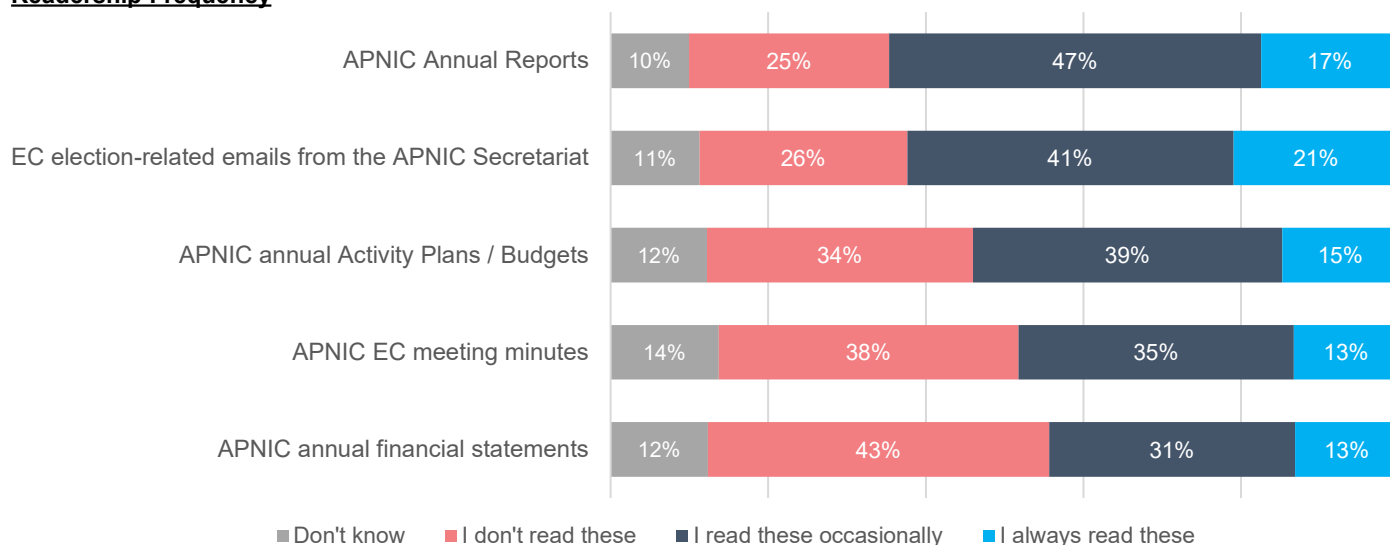
APNIC Annual Reports attract the broadest readership, with 65% of Members reading them occasionally or always, followed by EC election-related emails (62%) and Annual Activity Plans and Budgets (54%).

More detailed governance documents, including EC meeting minutes (48%) and annual financial statements (44%), are read by fewer Members, suggesting respondents are most interested in information that explains APNIC's performance, priorities and governance activities.

Readership is generally higher among Members in South Asia and Least Developed Economies, and lower in Oceania.

Across all publications, however, relatively few Members read governance documents regularly, possibly indicating that many access them when they are relevant, rather than following them routinely.

Readership Frequency



% - Read occasionally / always	Total	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	744	93	161	208	253	251	461
Annual Reports	65%	63%	58%	63%	70%	69%	63%
EC election-related emails	62%	60%	52%	58%	72%	71%	57%
Annual Activity Plans / Budgets	54%	60%	40%	53%	59%	57%	52%
EC meeting minutes	48%	38%	30%	47%	62%	57%	43%
Annual financial statements	44%	34%	31%	44%	54%	53%	39%

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

Satisfaction with APNIC governance activities

Governance is well regarded by those familiar with it, although awareness and engagement remain less widespread

Across all governance measures, respondents were more likely to provide positive ratings of APNIC's governance practices.

For analysis, the eight governance measures have been grouped into four themes of Trust, Information & Engagement, Governance Processes, and Reporting & Meetings, supported by an overall governance confidence score and a measure of "don't know" responses.

Using this framework, APNIC's governance measures are generally positive, with an average top 2 agreement rating across all governance measures of 77% among respondents able to provide an assessment.

Trust is the strongest-performing dimension, with 80% of respondents with sufficient knowledge to provide a rating expressing confidence that issues are handled fairly and objectively and that feedback and suggestions are appropriately considered.

Positive perceptions are also evident for the accessibility of governance information and engagement (79%), governance processes (75%) and financial reporting and meetings (74%), indicating broad confidence in APNIC's governance arrangements among those familiar with them.

Looking at the individual statements confidence that issues are handled fairly and objectively (68% agreement, 15% don't know) and that feedback is appropriately considered (67% agreement, 16% don't know) both score highly, reinforcing the view that APNIC is perceived as responsive and accountable.

The next strongest individual measures relate to respondents' ability to find governance information on the website (67% agreement, 17% don't know) and understanding how to raise issues, suggestions or feedback (66% agreement, 16% don't know).

Ratings are slightly lower for governance processes being applied consistently (58% agreement) and governance processes being clearly defined and easy to understand (59% agreement), although there were higher instances of don't know responses for these

statements (24% and 20% respectively).

Regionally, among those with enough knowledge to provide a rating, governance perceptions are strongest in South Asia (82%), Least Developed Economies (82%) and South East Asia (81%), all of which also report relatively low levels of "don't know" responses (12-14%).

In contrast, Oceania records the lowest governance score (62%) and the highest proportion of "don't know" responses (35%), while East Asia also reports higher uncertainty (26% don't know).

It is also important to note that a relatively large proportion of respondents selected "don't know" across the governance measures.

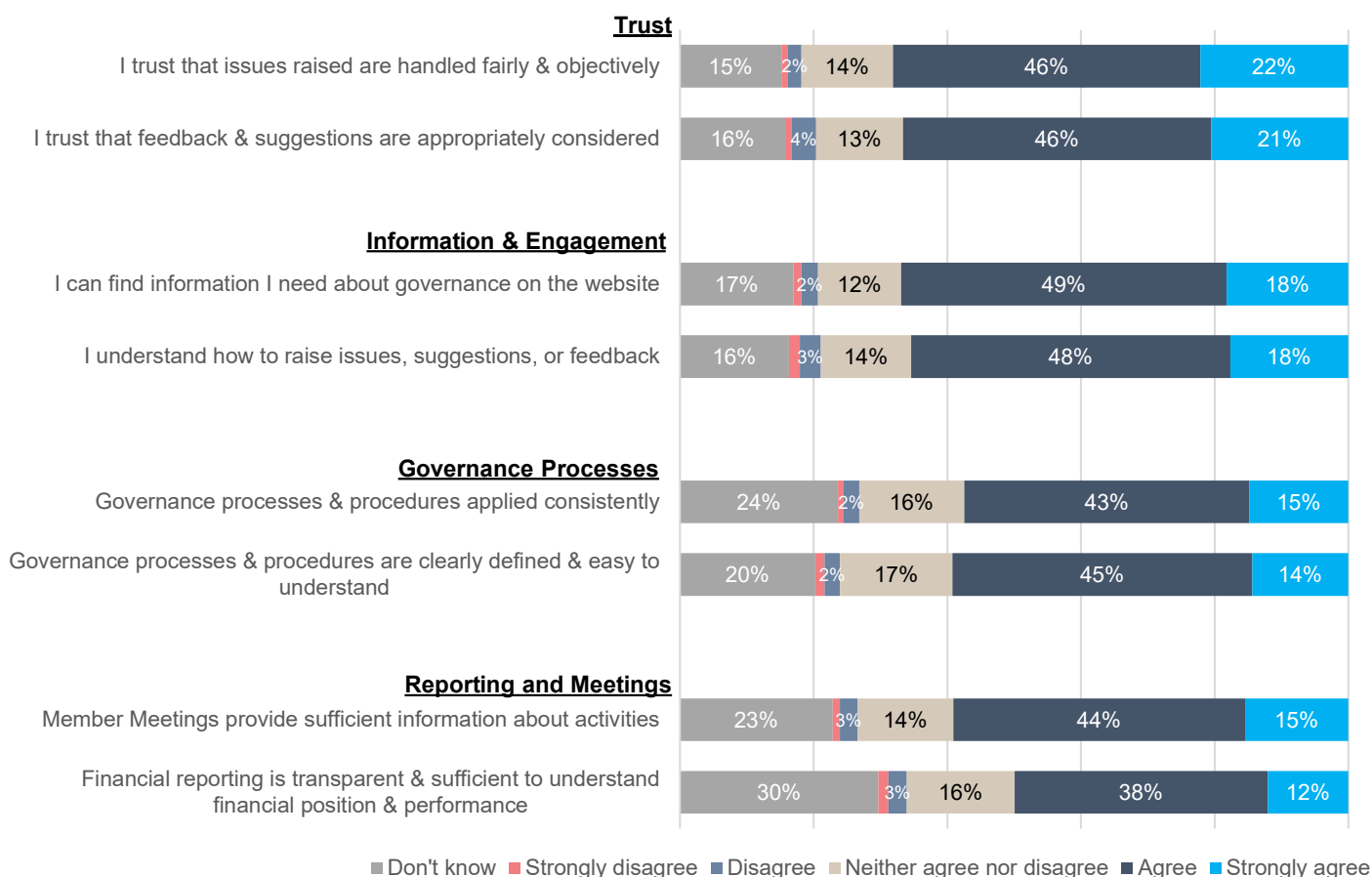
These responses have been excluded from the summary proportions to focus on the views of those able to provide an assessment.

The prevalence of "don't know" responses may be indicative of several factors. It could be that respondents have limited interest in being involved in these activities, particularly if there is no indication of a need to follow these. It could also mean participants have lower awareness of APNIC's governance activities, or they feel no need to engage more than they already do. This is reinforced by the relatively small proportion of respondents who always read APNIC's governance documents.

This is relevant when interpreting measures relating to governance information, reporting, processes and meetings.

Respondents who are familiar with these activities tend to hold positive views, indicating APNIC's governance processes are meeting the needs of those who take an active interest.

Rating of APNIC Governance



Q27. To what extent do you agree with the following: Base n=731 (APNIC Members).

To understand whether perceptions differed across the region, the eight governance measures have been combined into an average governance confidence score, as well as four individual dimension measures and an average "don't know" score for each respondent group.

	Average Governance Score	Trust	Information & Engagement	Governance Processes	Reporting & Meetings	Average 'Don't Know' Score
Total	77%	80%	79%	75%	74%	20%
East Asia	76%	79%	81%	73%	69%	26%
Oceania	62%	69%	67%	56%	55%	35%
South East Asia	81%	82%	83%	81%	79%	13%
South Asia	82%	84%	83%	80%	80%	14%
LDE	82%	85%	82%	78%	81%	12%
Other economies	75%	77%	78%	73%	70%	24%

Q27. To what extent do you agree with the following: Base n=731 (APNIC Members).

Significantly higher / lower than other regions/economies

Improving APNIC governance activities

Where improvements were identified, comments focused on making governance easier to understand and encouraging broader participation across the region.

Overall, the feedback focussed on lowering barriers to participation, while still maintaining APNIC's transparent, community-driven governance model.

There were calls for better communication of governance activities through simpler policy summaries, multilingual resources, earlier and more regular updates, and improved access to governance information.

Others highlighted the need to increase engagement with smaller Members, developing economies, students and under-represented communities through greater regional

outreach and easier opportunities to participate.

A smaller number of respondents suggested refinements to governance processes, including making policy discussions more accessible, strengthening transparency around decision-making, and improving opportunities for remote participation.

There were also positive comments by some respondents, who indicated they felt the current governance processes were appropriate.

“More outreach, multilingual resources, simplified policy explanations, and regular feedback opportunities would encourage wider participation and strengthen the policy development process.”

APNIC Member, South Asia



While many respondents were generally supportive, some called for governance to be more accessible, transparent and inclusive

1. Member engagement and outreach

Respondents called for broader participation through greater regional outreach, more opportunities for two-way engagement, and stronger involvement of smaller Members, developing economies, students and under-represented communities.

- “Having more interactions with members through different channels.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “I suggest holding APNIC conferences in more countries. This would help the region better understand APNIC’s activities.” APNIC Member, East Asia
- “APNIC has generally provided good governance and transparency. To further improve participation, especially from Pacific Island Members, APNIC could increase awareness of governance processes through shorter summaries, webinars, and practical examples showing how Member feedback influences decisions.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “APNIC should carry out more public outreach so that its activities become better known.” APNIC Member, South East Asia

2. Transparency and accessibility

Many comments focused on making governance more accessible by providing clearer communication, simpler policy summaries, multilingual resources, more timely updates, and easier ways to raise feedback or understand decisions.

- “APNIC may consider providing concise executive summaries of policy updates and governance decisions alongside detailed reports. This would help busy technical operators easily track changes and participate more actively.” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “APNIC could improve by making the process for raising issues, suggestions, or feedback easier to find and understand on the website. It would also be helpful to provide simple step-by-step guidance, clearer contact points, expected response timelines, and short summaries of how Member feedback has been considered or acted upon...” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “Increased opportunities for remote engagement and time zone-friendly sessions would also help members from smaller economies contribute more effectively.” APNIC Member, Oceania
- “I would suggest APNIC increase transparency and participation of smaller ISPs and developing countries in governance discussions, perhaps through more regional outreach...” APNIC Member, South Asia

3. Policy

Some respondents commented on working to make policy and governance activities easier to understand and participate in.

- “APNIC governance could be improved by increasing transparency in policy decisions, strengthening hybrid and multilingual participation to better include diverse communities, and providing clearer feedback on how community input is used....” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “... Providing easy-to-understand training on the policy-making process, regular awareness sessions, and increasing opportunities for online participation would make it possible to ensure more people’s opinions and participation...” APNIC Member, South Asia
- “I suggest that APNIC continue improving transparency, community engagement, and accessibility in its governance activities. More outreach, multilingual resources, simplified policy explanations...” APNIC Member, South Asia

4. Positive feedback

A smaller proportion of respondents expressed satisfaction with APNIC’s current governance, describing it as transparent, open and operating effectively, with no further improvements to suggest.

- “APNIC should continue maintaining its current high standards of transparency, clear communication, and consistent governance procedures.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “I think APNIC carries out its governance activities quite transparently...” APNIC Member, East Asia
- “All of APNIC’s activities are very helpful and are going well. Please continue in this good way.” APNIC Member, South East Asia
- “No further suggestions at this moment. APNIC’s current governance and transparency practices are already very clear, open, and satisfying.” APNIC Member, South East Asia



“

“Increase awareness of governance processes through more outreach activities. Provide simplified guides and educational materials that explain governance topics, policy development, elections, and member participation.

Enhance opportunities for remote participation by offering more interactive online sessions, webinars.”

APNIC Member, South Asia

8.

Strategic Priorities





APNIC Strategic Priorities

To understand where APNIC should focus its strategy over the next three to five years, respondents were asked to prioritize APNIC's activities by allocating a fixed number of points out of 100 across eight key areas.

This approach required respondents to make trade-offs, assigning more points to activities they believed should receive greater strategic focus over the next three to five years.

Perhaps the most important finding from this question is that the prioritisation exercise closely mirrors the themes emerging throughout this report.

Across measures of organizational value, community value, future services and strategic priorities,

respondents consistently reinforce APNIC's role as a trusted technical organization whose greatest value lies in maintaining essential Internet infrastructure, supporting the operational community and sharing knowledge across the region.

Rather than calling for a significant change in strategic direction, Members are signalling that APNIC should continue to build on these established strengths while evolving its supporting services to meet emerging needs.

Priorities for the next 3-5 years

Respondents place value across all the connected activities required to operate an effective Regional Internet Registry.

The relatively even allocation of points suggests respondents do not see APNIC’s activities as competing or independent priorities.

Instead, the results point to a set of connected functions that together support the management of the registry and the Internet environment in which it operates.

Registry effectiveness depends on more than registry services alone

Supporting Internet infrastructure (15.5 points), improving registry services (15.1) and community and ecosystem support (15.1) received the highest allocations. Together, these activities connect the management of Internet number resources with their secure and effective use, including IPv6 deployment, routing security, technical skills and collaboration across the operational community.

Research, tools and information support effective operation

Research, analysis and information sharing (12.3) and new tools and services (12.1) form another important part of this system. These activities provide Members with information, analysis and practical tools that help them understand network conditions, manage resources and

respond to emerging operational and security issues.

Policy, external engagement and organizational sustainability complete the picture

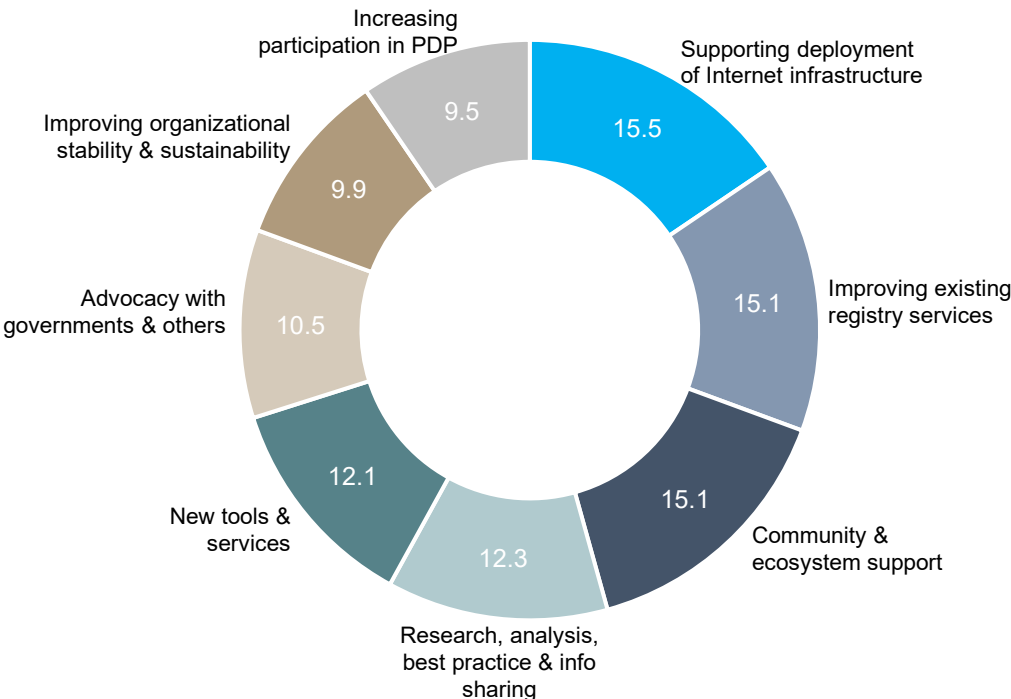
Advocacy with governments and international bodies (10.5), organizational stability and financial sustainability (9.9), and participation in the Policy Development Process (9.5) received somewhat fewer points but remain part of the overall balance.

The PDP determines the policies under which Internet number resources are managed and distributed, external engagement helps bring technical perspectives into decisions that affect the Internet. And organizational sustainability supports the continuity of the registry itself.

Taken together, the allocation may imply respondents view APNIC’s effectiveness as depending on the interaction between these activities, rather than on registry administration in isolation.

Strategic prioritization is therefore less about choosing between different activities, and more about determining the appropriate balance between the different components required to operate an effective registry.

Average Allocation to Strategic Activities



Average	Total	Member	Stakeholder	East Asia	Oceania	SE Asia	South Asia	LDEs	Other
Sample Size	1,038	689	348	132	189	340	314	344	628
Supporting deployment of Internet infrastructure (IPv6, RPKI, IXP and root servers)	15.5	16.1	14.4	15.6	16.9	15.1	15.2	14.7	16.0
Improving existing registry services (whois, RDAP, RPKI, RDNS and IRR)	15.1	16.2	12.9	18.4	15.8	14.0	13.6	13.4	15.6
Community and ecosystem support (Training, Conferences, NOGs, etc.)	15.1	14.8	15.6	14.6	13.9	15.2	16.1	16.3	14.6
Research, analysis, best practices and information sharing platforms	12.3	11.9	13.1	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.0	12.0
New tools and services	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.9	10.2	12.6	13.2	12.1	12.3
Advocacy on behalf of the Technical community with governments & international bodies	10.5	10.1	11.3	10.0	10.8	11.0	9.9	10.0	10.7
Improving organizational stability and financial sustainability	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.6	10.0	9.8
Increasing participation in the APNIC Policy Development Process	9.5	9.0	10.6	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.1

Note: Segments exclude respondents from non-APNIC regions included in the 'Total'; 'Other' segment includes developed and developing economies in the APNIC region

Significantly higher / lower than others

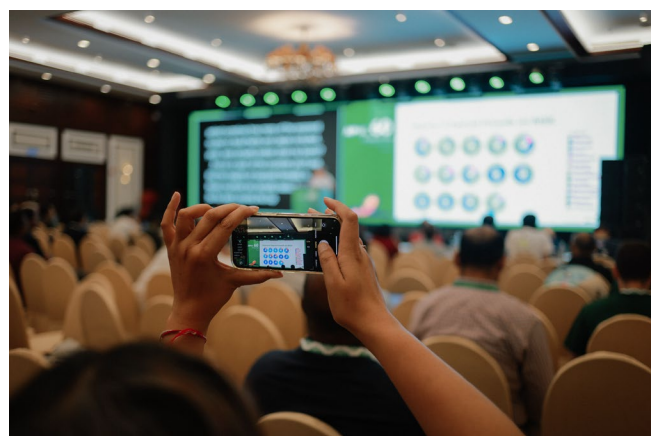
Priorities are broadly similar across all groups, with most differences reflecting the relative weight placed on individual components of APNIC's role.

Members place greater priority than Stakeholders on Internet infrastructure deployment (16.1 compared with 14.4 points) and improving registry services (16.2 compared with 12.9). This is likely to reflect their more direct operational relationship with APNIC and greater day-to-day use of these services.

Stakeholders, by comparison, place greater emphasis on participation in the Policy Development Process (10.6 compared with 9.0), which determines the policies governing the distribution and management of Internet number resources.

Regional differences are also relatively modest. East Asia places greater weight on improving registry services (18.4), while Oceania allocates fewer points to new tools and services (10.2).

Respondents from Least Developed Economies place less emphasis on registry services themselves (13.4), but greater emphasis on community and ecosystem support (16.3) and participation in the PDP (10.5).



Taken together, these results identify that respondents broadly agree on the activities required of an effective registry, but place different weight on the components most relevant to their circumstances.

Activities to start, stop and change over the next 3-5 years

After prioritization of specific areas for APNIC focus over the next three to five years, respondents were asked what activities APNIC should start, stop or change to better serve the community across the region.

Respondents want APNIC to retain its core strengths, while making its support more practical, accessible and clearly focused.

Across the three areas, the comments tell a consistent story. Respondents are not calling for extensive change, but for APNIC to place greater emphasis on helping Members and communities apply technical knowledge, while reducing complexity and ensuring its activities provide clear value.

1. START - Help communities move from knowledge to implementation

Provide more hands-on learning, practical tools, mentoring and technical assistance, particularly for IPv6, routing security, cybersecurity and network automation. Respondents called for support to be locally relevant and more accessible to smaller operators, developing economies and less-resourced communities.

2. STOP — Reduce activities and processes that add effort without clear value

Move away from repetitive or overly theoretical training, one-off activities without follow-up, complex administration and dense communications. Respondents also want APNIC to avoid generic approaches, unnecessary duplication and activities that are not clearly connected to community needs or APNIC's role.

3. CHANGE — More practical, connected and responsive support

Connect training with implementation assistance, operational tools and continuing support. Comments indicated APNIC could simplify systems and communications, adapt delivery from generic approaches to differentiated regional needs, and make it easier for Members and stakeholders to understand APNIC's decisions, participate in its processes and see how their feedback is used.



“

“Start more hands-on regional labs and virtual simulation environments focused on IPv6, RPKI, and BGP security so engineers in developing economies can practice real-world Internet infrastructure deployment and troubleshooting effectively.”

APNIC Member, South Asia

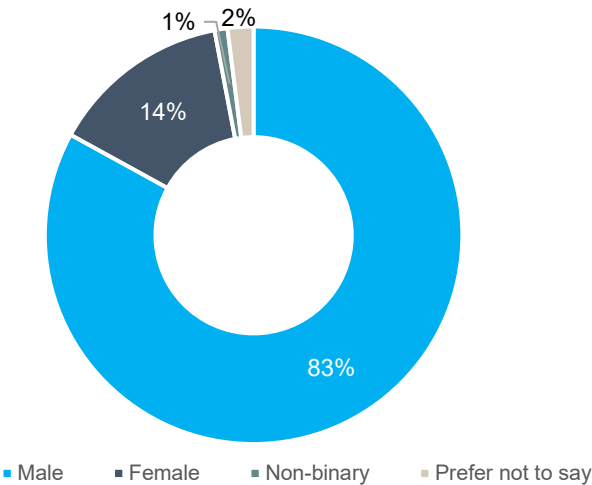
9.

Appendix

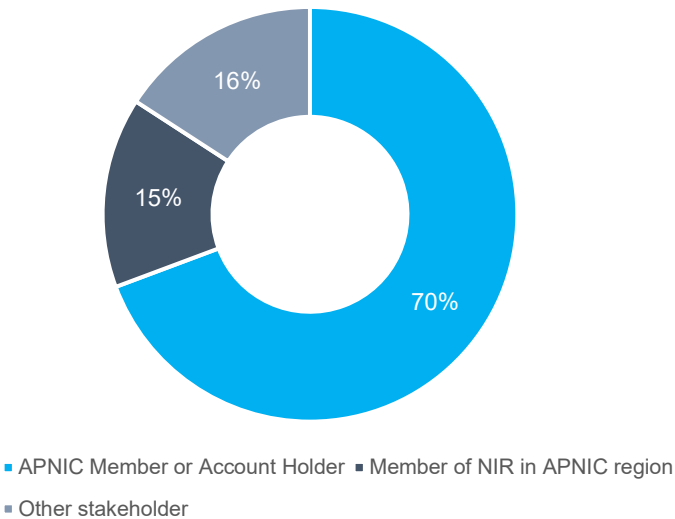


Sample

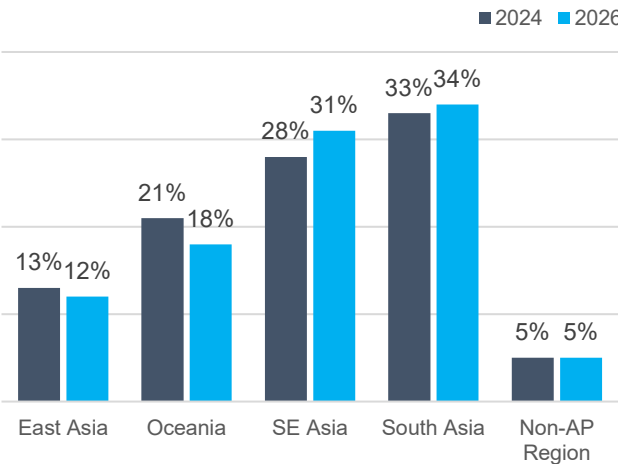
Gender



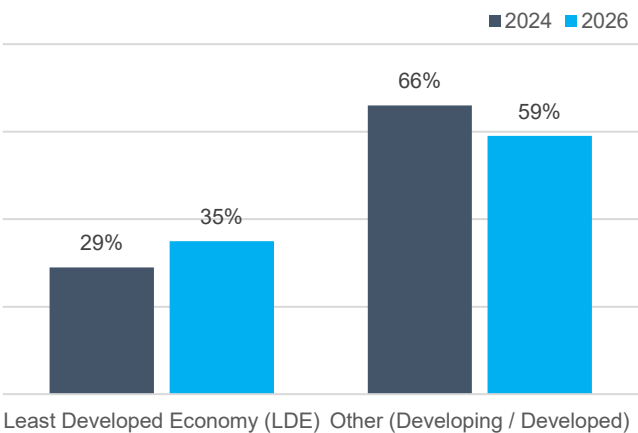
Member Type



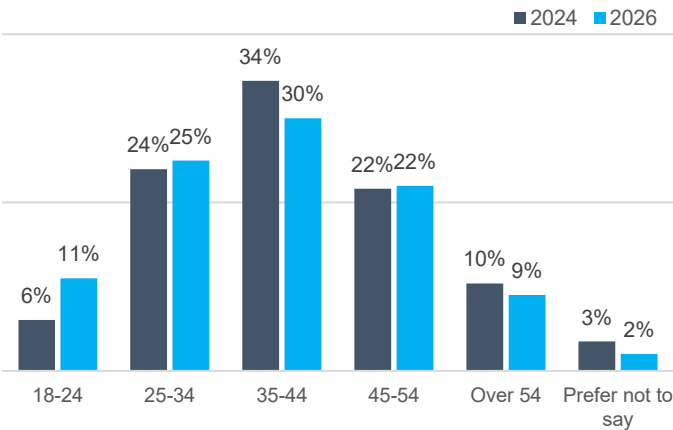
Region



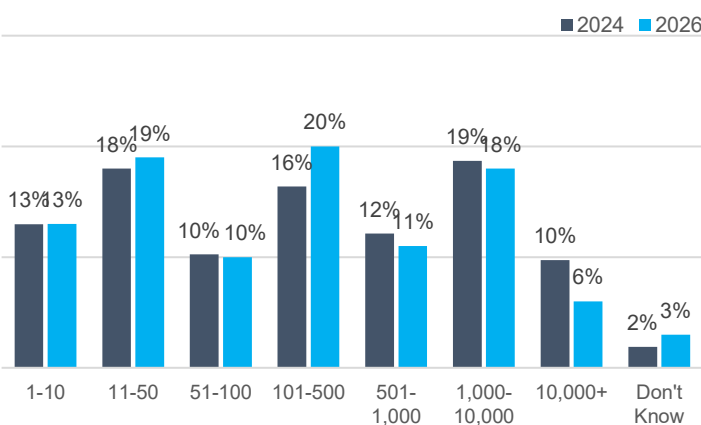
Economic Classification



Age



Organizational Size



			2022		2024		2026	
Code	Name	Economic Classification	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
East Asia								
CN	China	Developing	58	4%	28	2%	23	2%
HK	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	Developing	38	2%	28	2%	27	2%
JP	Japan	Developed	61	4%	15	1%	30	2%
KR	Republic of Korea	Developing	12	1%	5	0%	6	0%
MN	Mongolia	Developing	53	3%	44	4%	46	3%
MO	Macao Special Administrative Region of China	Developing	3	0%	2	0%	1	0%
TW	Taiwan	Developing	44	3%	29	2%	37	3%
Sub-total			269	17%	151	13%	170	12%
Oceania								
AS	American Samoa	Developing	3	0%	-	-	1	0%
AU	Australia	Developed	128	8%	118	10%	123	9%
CK	Cook Islands	Developing	2	0%	-	-	-	-
FJ	Fiji	Developing	26	2%	4	0%	11	1%
GU	Guam	Developing	2	0%	28	2%	1	0%
KI	Kiribati	LDE	-	-	1	0%	3	0%
FM	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Developing	-	-	-	-	3	0%
NC	New Caledonia	Developing	3	0%	1	0%	2	0%
NU	Niue	Developing	-	-	1	0%	2	0%
NZ	New Zealand	Developed	49	3%	42	4%	49	4%
MP	Northern Mariana Islands	Developing	-	-	1	0%	-	-
PG	Papua New Guinea	Developing	30	2%	26	2%	22	2%
PW	Palau	Developing	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
SB	Solomon Islands	LDE	10	1%	4	0%	7	1%
TO	Tonga	Developing	10	1%	8	1%	5	0%
TV	Tuvalu	LDE	-	-	1	0%	-	-
VU	Vanuatu	LDE	3	0%	4	0%	8	1%
WS	Samoa	Developing	8	0%	3	0%	7	1%
Sub-total			275	17%	243	21%	245	18%
SE Asia								
BN	Brunei Darussalam	Developing	3	0%	2	0%	-	-
ID	Indonesia	Developing	85	5%	46	4%	91	7%
KH	Cambodia	LDE	31	2%	29	2%	113	8%
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDE	8	0%	17	1%	17	1%
MM	Myanmar	LDE	55	3%	28	2%	17	1%
MY	Malaysia	Developing	41	3%	35	3%	34	2%
PH	Philippines	Developing	118	7%	84	7%	84	6%
SG	Singapore	Developing	40	2%	20	2%	17	1%
TH	Thailand	Developing	42	3%	41	3%	26	2%
TL	Timor-Leste	LDE	9	1%	14	1%	22	2%
VN	Viet Nam	Developing	22	1%	15	1%	13	1%
Sub-total			454	28%	331	28%	434	34%

			2022		2024		2026	
Code	Name	Economic Classification	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
South Asia								
AF	Afghanistan	LDE	13	1%	31	3%	25	2%
BD	Bangladesh	LDE	199	12%	152	13%	210	15%
BT	Bhutan	LDE	23	1%	18	2%	13	1%
IN	India	Developing	123	8%	73	6%	75	5%
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory	Developing	1	0%	-	-	-	-
LK	Sri Lanka	Developing	40	2%	31	3%	27	2%
MV	Maldives	Developing	5	0%	7	1%	4	0%
NP	Nepal	LDE	44	3%	39	3%	55	4%
PK	Pakistan	Developing	38	2%	37	3%	55	4%
Sub-total			486	30%	388	33%	464	34%
Non-APNIC Region								
	Aland Islands		1	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Albania		1	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Algeria		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Argentina		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Armenia		-	-	-	-	2	0%
	Austria		1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
	Belgium		2	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Benin		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Brazil		5	0%	1	0%	3	0%
	Bulgaria		-	-	-	-	1	0%
	Cameroon		1	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Canada		14	1%	7	1%	3	0%
	Chile		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Colombia		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Cyprus		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Democratic Republic of Congo		-	-	-	-	1	0%
	Denmark		1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
	Ecuador		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Estonia		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Ethiopia		-	-	-	-	2	0%
	European Union		-	-	1	0%	-	-
	Finland		1	0%	2	0%	-	-
	France		1	0%	3	0%	2	0%
	Georgia		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Germany		2	0%	6	1%	-	-
	Ghana		2	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Greece		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Iran		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Israel		-	-	1	0%	-	-
	Italy		4	0%	2	0%	1	0%
	Kenya		3	0%	1	0%	3	0%
	Kyrgyzstan		1	0%	-	-	-	-

			2022		2024		2026	
Code	Name	Economic Classification	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Non-APNIC Region (cont.)								
	Madagascar		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Malawi		1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
	Mauritius		-	-	1	0%	-	-
	Mexico		2	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Morocco		1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
	Netherlands		5	0%	4	0%	2	0%
	Nigeria		2	0%	-	-	1	0%
	Norway		-	-	1	0%	-	-
	Poland		1	0%	-	-	2	0%
	Qatar		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Romania		1	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Russian Federation		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Saudi Arabia		2	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Slovakia		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Slovenia		-	-	1	0%	-	-
	South Africa		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Spain		4	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Sweden		1	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Switzerland		1	0%	1	0%	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	Uganda		1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
	United Arab Emirates		1	0%	-	-	-	-
	United Kingdom		4	0%	1	0%	4	0%
	United States of America		46	3%	16	1%	34	2%
	Zambia		2	0%	-	-	-	-
	Zimbabwe		-	-	1	0%	-	-
Subtotal			137	8%	60	5%	72	5%
Total			1,621	100%	1,173	100%	1,385	100%

	2022	2024	2026
Language			
Bangladesh (Bengali)	12%	26%	29%
Chinese Simplified	17%	9%	10%
Chinese Traditional	12%	12%	12%
Indonesian	17%	14%	23%
Japanese	12%	4%	6%
Korean	3%	2%	1%
Mongolian	9%	12%	9%
Myanmar (Burmese)	5%	5%	3%
Thai	9%	11%	4%
Vietnamese	5%	4%	3%
Total	441	347	363

	2022	2024	2026
Organization Type			
Sample Size	1,622	1,173	1385
Internet Service Provider (ISP)	28%	30%	29%
Academic/Educational/Research	17%	17%	16%
Telecommunications / Mobile Operator	11%	12%	11%
Government/Regulator/Municipality	7%	7%	7%
Hosting / Data Centre	6%	5%	5%
Banking/Financial	5%	5%	5%
Non-profit/NGO/Internet community	4%	4%	4%
Software Vendor	4%	4%	4%
Enterprise/Manufacturing/Retail	5%	3%	4%
Internet Exchange Point (IXP)	1%	2%	2%
Domain Name Registry / Registrar	1%	1%	2%
NREN/Research Network	1%	1%	1%
Hardware Vendor	1%	1%	1%
Industrial (construction, mining, oil)	1%	1%	1%
Infrastructure (transport/hospital)	1%	1%	1%
Media / Entertainment	1%	1%	1%
Other	7%	7%	6%

	2022	2024	2026
Position			
Sample Size	1,622	1,173	1,385
Network/Systems Operations Engineer/Manager	35%	38%	24%
Network/Systems Planning Engineer/Manager	28%	31%	14%
IT Support	19%	16%	9%
Manager	14%	14%	9%
CEO/COO/CFO	9%	10%	9%
CTO/CIO	8%	8%	8%
Academic/Research	10%	9%	7%
Student	3%	4%	5%
Product/Peering/Interconnect Engineer/Manager	8%	8%	3%
Project Manager	6%	5%	2%
Sales/Marketing	3%	2%	2%
Software Engineer	4%	4%	2%
Trainer	5%	5%	1%
Applications Developer	2%	3%	1%
Other	7%	8%	6%

Definitions.

APNIC Definitions of Sub-regions

East Asia	
CN	China
KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
HK	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China
JP	Japan
KR	Republic of Korea
MN	Mongolia
MO	Macao Special Administrative Region of China
TW	Taiwan

South Asia	
AF	Afghanistan
BD	Bangladesh
BT	Bhutan
IN	India
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
LK	Sri Lanka
MV	Maldives
NP	Nepal
PK	Pakistan

South East Asia	
BN	Brunei Darussalam
CX	Christmas Island
ID	Indonesia
KH	Cambodia
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MM	Myanmar
MY	Malaysia
PH	Philippines
SG	Singapore
TH	Thailand
TL	Timor-Leste
VN	Viet Nam

Oceania	
AS	American Samoa
AU	Australia
CK	Cook Islands
FJ	Fiji
PF	French Polynesia
FM	Federated States of Micronesia
GU	Guam
KI	Kiribati
MH	Marshall Islands
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
NC	New Caledonia
NF	Norfolk Island
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
NZ	New Zealand
PG	Papua New Guinea
PW	Palau
SB	Solomon Islands
TK	Tokelau
TO	Tonga
TV	Tuvalu
VU	Vanuatu
WF	Wallis and Fortuna Islands
WS	Samoa

APNIC Definitions of Economy Types

The survey uses the definitions of economy types set down by the UN classification. This can be found using the link below.

Developed / Developing Economies	
AU	Australia
BN	Brunei Darussalam
CN	China
FJ	Fiji
GU	Guam
HK	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China
IN	India
ID	Indonesia
JP	Japan
MO	Macao Special Administrative Region of China
MY	Malaysia
MV	Maldives
MN	Mongolia
NC	New Caledonia
NZ	New Zealand
NU	Niue
PK	Pakistan
PW	Palau
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
KR	Republic of Korea
WS	Samoa
SG	Singapore
LK	Sri Lanka
TW	Taiwan
TH	Thailand
TO	Tonga
VN	Viet Nam

Least Developed Economies	
AF	Afghanistan
BD	Bangladesh
BT	Bhutan
KH	Cambodia
KI	Kiribati
LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MM	Myanmar
NP	Nepal
SB	Solomon Islands
TL	Timor-Leste
TV	Tuvalu
VU	Vanuatu

Acknowledgements.

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all respondents for participating in the 2026 APNIC Survey. Your input is extremely valuable.

The robust sample size of 1,385 provides APNIC with clear direction on the preferences and opinions of the Internet community.

The 2026 APNIC Survey highlighted many of the challenges facing the Internet community. It also provides the APNIC EC and Secretariat with insights and information to continue to assist the Internet community in supporting a global, open, stable and secure Internet in the Asia Pacific region.

We trust this information forms a solid basis upon which the APNIC EC and Secretariat can craft their strategic plans and service delivery for the coming years.

If there are any questions about this report, please do not hesitate to contact Survey Matters.

About Survey Matters.

Survey Matters is an Australian research agency specialising in associations, member-based organizations and not-for-profit organizations. For more than 15 years, we have worked with professional associations, industry peaks and community bodies to understand their members, stakeholders, industries and the wider public.

Survey Matters places particular importance on making research useful. Findings are presented clearly, with practical recommendations that organizations can use to strengthen member value, set priorities, support advocacy and policy work, evaluate programs and track change over time.

By leveraging our expertise in stakeholder engagement and evidence-based approaches, we enable leaders to make confident, informed decisions that result in tangible outcomes for their communities.

In a world where insights have the power to shape the future, choosing Survey Matters as a trusted research and insights partner will deliver the intel to fuel strategic growth and equip organizations with the understanding they need to formulate their strategies.

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