APNIC

Apster

-ster *(suffix)* One that is associated with, participates in, makes, or does. For example: *songster.*
Source: ***www.dictionary.com***

Issue 9 February 2004

APNIC - Addressing the challenge of responsible Internet resource distribution in the Asia Pacific region

www.apnic.net

The Internet in Malaysia

Malaysia is the host country for 17th APNIC Open Policy Meeting and APRICOT 2004. In this article, we look briefly at the growth and development of the Internet in Malaysia.

The story of the commercial Internet in Malaysia began in 1990, when the Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS, now MIMOS Berhad) launched JARING (Joint Advanced Integrated Networking), the first Malaysian ISP. It was not until 1992, however, with the installation of a satellite link between Malaysia and the US, that Malaysian users gained easy access the global Internet.

The Malaysian government has been an enthusiastic supporter of Internet technology since the early nineties, and has employed a range of policies to encourage Malaysian businesses to venture online. It has also invested in large projects such as the Multimedia Super Corridor, a 50km area stretching north from the Kuala Lumpur International Airport which has attracted more than 900 local and international IT and communication companies.

Malaysia's second ISP, TMNet, launched in 1995. Since then, the market for both commercial and residential Internet access has grown steadily. There are now seven ISPs within Malaysia offering both dial-up and broadband connectivity and in 2002 there were an estimated 7.8 million Malaysian Internet users.*

▼ Kuala Lumpur's Petronas Towers symbolise Malaysia's technological growth.

PIKOM, the Association of the Computer and Multimedia Industry, Malaysia, has estimated that the ICT (information and communication technology) industry will grow to around RM9 billion (US$2.3 billion) in 2004. APNIC currently has 35 Malaysian member organisations, including one Very Large and three Large members.

Over the last few years, the Malaysian IT industry has focused on consolidating its domestic network infrastructure and investigating new developments, including the emergence of IPv6. In 2003, three of the country's largest ISPs, MIMOS Berhad/Jaring, Maxis Communications Berhad, and NTT MSC Sdn. Bhd. teamed up to establish My6, a working group which aims to lay the groundwork for IPv6 implementation in Malaysia. In October 2003, My6 organised the 1st ASEAN IPv6 Summit in Kuala Lumpur, which brought together IT professionals from around the region to discuss some of the issues surrounding IPv6.

Malaysia achieved one of its most significant Internet milestones in November 2003, with the establishment of the Malaysia Internet Exchange (MIX). The MIX is the first Internet Exchange to be set up in Malaysia and provides a common backbone for all Malaysian ISPs, ensuring the robustness of the local Internet.

* Statistics from the 2002 Internet Subscriber Study, published by the National Information Technology Council (NITC), 2003

The Internet in Malaysia - relevant links

- **PIKOM - The Association of the Computer and Multimedia Industry, Malaysia**

http://pikom.org.my

- **My6 - Malaysia next generation IP services exploration**

http://my6.net.my

- **MIMOS - Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems**

www.mimos.my

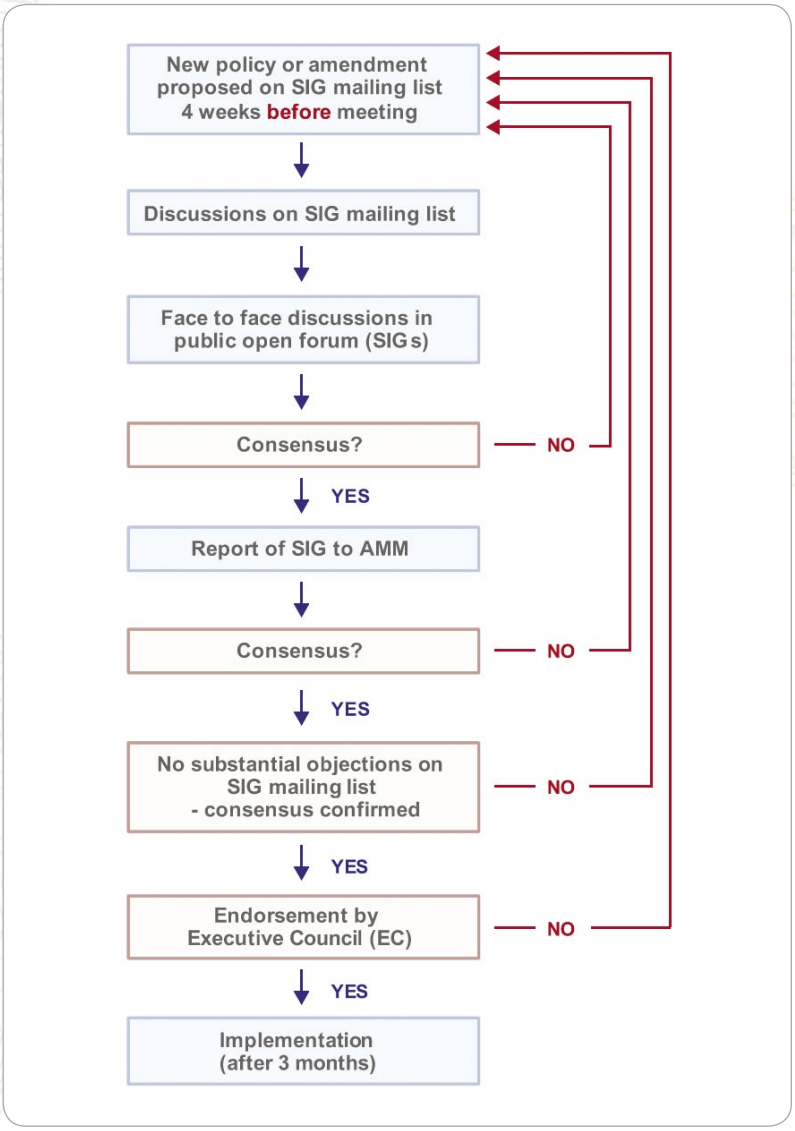
Proposals to be discussed at APNIC 17

▲ APNIC 17 will be held at the Palace of the Golden Horses, located at the Mines Resort City in Kuala Lumpur. The hotel has world class conference facilities available at a very reasonable cost.

Policy proposal process

As discussed in the last issue of *Apster*, there is an improved process for developing APNIC policies. This process is now active and guides the development of policy proposals being discussed at APNIC 17 in Kuala Lumpur.

From proposal to policy



More information on APNIC's policy proposal process is available at:

www.apnic.net/docs/policy/policy-development.html

Sponsors

Silver Sponsor

Japan Network Information Center (JPNIC)

Silver Sponsor

Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC)

Meeting host

The Association of the Computer and Multimedia Industry of Malaysia (PIKOM).The Association of the Computer and Multimedia Industry of Malaysia (PIKOM).

APRICOT 2004
KUALA LUMPUR

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APNIC 17 policy proposals

Proposal description	Proposal reference
Policy for mirroring on IRR IRRs should maintain policies on the copying of source data. If an IRR has such a policy, other registries should not copy the source data from the IRR without its permission.	prop-003-v002
LIRs to manage multiple discreet networks under a single APNIC membership A plan to simplify procedures for LIRs with multiple membership accounts by combining them into a single membership, while maintaining APNIC's current operational requirements.	prop-013-v001
A proposal to lower the minimum IPv4 allocation size and initial allocation criteria in the Asia Pacific region Proposes a reduction in the minimum allocation size from a /20 to a /21. The respective criteria for an initial allocation will be amended to reflect the new minimum allocation size.	prop-014-v001
Should APNIC allocate global unicast IPv6 address space to 'unconnected' networks? Clarifies that the APNIC Secretariat be allowed to continue allocating global IPv6 space, in accordance with the criteria stated in the IPv6 allocation and assignment policy, both to networks that are to be connected to the global IPv6 Internet and to unconnected networks.	prop-015-v001
IPv6 allocations to organisations with existing IPv4 infrastructure An update to IPv6 policy and allocation procedures to explicitly document the consideration given to an existing infrastructure and customer base.	prop-016-v001
Recovery of unused address space A proposal that APNIC recover allocated or assigned address space that has not been used for a reasonable period of time.	prop-017-v001
Protecting historical records in the APNIC Whois Database Proposes that APNIC protect historical resource objects (inetnum and aut-num) in the APNIC Whois Database, in order to prevent unverified transfer of resources.	prop-018-v001

More information is available at:

www.apnic.net/docs/policy/proposals

APCERT

The Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) consists of 15 member Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) across the Asia Pacific region. The organisation was formally established in 2003 in response to an increased need for cross-border cooperation among CSIRTs.

The idea of forming a CSIRT was first proposed after the Morris worm incident, which brought 10% of all Internet systems to a halt in November 1988. In order to coordinate communication among experts during security emergencies and help prevent such incidents in the future, the CERT/CC was created in the United States. Since then, many CSIRTs have been established around the world.

In the early 1990s, the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST) was created to facilitate international coorporation in dealing with computer security problems and attack prevention. FIRST has over 100 members worldwide and provides access to best practices, tools, and trusted communication with the member teams. Many APCERT members are also members of FIRST.

In the Asia Pacific region, a vision to establish a similar mechanism for regional cross-border cooperation was first developed within a working group of the Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG) in the mid 1990s. The Asia Pacific Security Incident Response Coordination (APSIRC) Working Group was chartered in 1997 with the objective of providing a forum for sharing information such as security incidents and vulnerabilities.

In 2001, the formation of a formal regional body was initiated by JPCERT/CC (the Japan Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center) in response to an increased need for coordination among the security teams in the Asia Pacific region. In February 2002, the APSIRC 2002 Conference (the first of its kind) was held in Tokyo, Japan. The following year, APCERT (the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team) was established when representatives of CSIRTs from all over the Asia Pacific region met at APSIRC 2003, held in Taipei, Taiwan.

Steering Committee and Working Groups

During the APSIRC 2003 Conference, a Steering Committee was established with the following teams: AusCERT (Chair), CNCERT/CC, HKCERT/CC, JPCERT/CC (Secretariat), KrCERT/CC, MyCERT, and SingCERT.

At the same meeting, three working groups were formed with the following objectives:

1. Accreditation Rule WG - to develop the accreditation rule for the APCERT membership;
2. Training & Communication WG - to discuss a mechanism for exchanging security information, education and training for CSIRTs within APCERT;
3. Finance WG - to discuss the membership fee in the short run, and to develop a concrete funding scheme in the long run.

Since its inception, APCERT has evolved into a dynamic network of responsive CSIRT contacts. The members actively support each other by sharing information about computer threats, vulnerabilities, and incidents, enabling effective and efficient responses to security incidents. This regional organisation has now been recognised by many governments and other security related bodies around the world.

To fulfill the objectives of APCERT, members and interested parties gather for an annual conference called APSIRC. APSIRC 2004 is being held from 23-25 February 2004, in conjunction with APRICOT 2004 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The program includes a workshop, member meeting, and various working group and committee meetings. APCERT offers a one-day security track within the APRICOT program as well.

Program Highlights

For the first time, APCERT is offering joint sessions with both APRICOT and APNIC.

APRICOT Security Track

APCERT is responsible for a security track in the APRICOT program on 25 February 2004. The presentations include an introduction to CSIRTs and their experiences in handling security incidents such as Dvldr32, the Blaster and Nachi worms, and W32/Mydoom. In addition, the session will discuss a model for effective and efficient coordination among CSIRTs and with their constituencies, as well as Internet traffic monitoring and filtering.

APNIC/APCERT whois database BOF

APCERT and APNIC are jointly organising a Birds-of-a-Feather session (BOF) during APRICOT/APNIC 17 on 25 February 2004. The discussion topic is the use of an Incident Response Team (IRT) object in the APNIC Whois Database.

In the future, APCERT is expected to evolve into a more dynamic network of security contacts in the region. Having a trusted network such as this is critical to the development and enhancement of information security. APCERT will continue to serve the Asia Pacific security community by fostering regional and international cooperation among CSIRTs.

References

APCERT	www.apcert.org
APNG	www.apng.org
CERT/CC	www.cert.org
FIRST	www.first.org

Contact information

The APCERT Secretariat can be contacted at:

apcert-sec@apcert.org

APCERT Members

At present, APCERT has 15 members from 12 economies across the Asia Pacific region:

Teams	Official Name	ISO Code
AusCERT	Australian Computer Emergency Response Team www.auscert.org	AU
BKIS	Back Khoa Internetwork Security Center	VN
CCERT	CERNET Computer Emergency Response Team www.ccert.edu.cn/index_en.php	CN
CNCERT/CC	National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team / Coordination Center of China www.cert.org.cn	CN
HKCERT/CC	Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center www.hkcert.org	HK
IDCERT	Indonesia Computer Emergency Response Team www.cert.or.id	ID
JPCERT/CC	Japan Computer Emergency Response Team / Coordination Center www.jpcert.or.jp/english	JP
KrCERTCC	Korea Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center (formerly CERTCC-KR) www.certcc.or.kr/english	KR
MyCERT	Malaysian Computer Emergency Response Team www.mycert.org.my	MY
PH-CERT	Philippine Computer Emergency Response Team www.ph-cert.org	PH
SecurityMap.net CERT	Securitymap Network Computer Emergency Response Center www.securitymap.net	KR
SingCERT	Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team www.singcert.org.sg	SG
ThaiCERT	Thai Computer Emergency Response Team thaicert.nectec.or.th	TH
TWCERT/CC	Taiwan Computer Emergency Response Team / Coordination Center www.cert.org.tw/eng/index.htm	TW
TW-CIRC	Taiwan Computer Incident Response Coordination Center	TW
	Total Members	15

Root server update

F-Root installed in Brisbane

In February 2004, APNIC and the Internet Software Consortium deployed the sixth nameserver to mirror the F-Root in the Asia Pacific region. The latest server was installed in Brisbane, Australia and was a joint project between Internet exchange company PIPE Networks, web-hosting company WebCentral and APNIC.

In 2003, F-Root mirrors were installed in Hong Kong, Seoul, Beijing, Taipei, and Singapore.

I-Root to be installed in Hong Kong

During 2004, APNIC will work with Swedish organisation Autonomica to install the first mirror of the I-Root nameserver in the Asia Pacific region, in Hong Kong.

For more information, see:

www.apnic.net/services/rootserver

Root nameservers worldwide

In January RIPE deployed a K-Root nameserver in Frankfurt. For more information, see:

www.ripe.net/ripencc/kroot-history-20040127.html

▶ APNIC Senior Systems Administrator Terry Manderson and Systems Administrator Darrin de Groot install a mirror of the F-Root server in Brisbane, Australia.

The genius of the Internet:
Open processes drive growth and connectivity

The Internet Society (ISOC) recently published this article on its website, and it is reproduced here with the permission of ISOC and the author. APNIC is a platinum member of ISOC. More ISOC bulletins are available in ISOC news at:

www.isoc.org/news

The explosive growth of the Internet since the 1980s has been far faster than the growth of any other communications medium - faster than the spread of the telephone, radio, television, or even cellular telephones. This growth has been possible largely because of the open processes that have supported the development of Internet technologies and the administration of Internet resources. The continued success of the Internet as a public communications infrastructure depends on maintaining these open processes while building on the extensive experience of the organisations that facilitate them.

Who's in charge of the Internet?

No one is in charge of the Internet and yet everyone is in charge of the Internet. Unlike the telephone network, which for years in most countries, was run by a single regulated telephone company, the global Internet consists of tens of thousands of interconnected networks run by Internet Service Providers, individual companies, universities, governments, and other institutions. These entities, together with the users of the Internet and the developers of Internet technologies and applications, have specific needs that are catered for by a number of non-governmental organisations and communities - some of which are introduced here.

One such community is the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The IETF develops the standards that provide the technological foundation for the Internet. Historically, the IETF has been much more nimble than other standards groups because of its informal structure and streamlined consensus-based procedures. Unlike many other standards bodies, the IETF is open to anyone who cares to participate and the standards it sets are open, rather than proprietary.

Internet resources must also be coordinated in a way that is fair and equitable. For example, a critical component of the Internet is the Domain Name System (DNS) that translates domain names into numerical addresses that machines on the Internet can understand. The technical coordination of Internet resources, including the Domain Name System, is the responsibility of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), an international, non-profit organisation, which works with the root server operators, registries, independent domain name registrars, and the broader Internet community to ensure the stability of the Internet. At the regional level, the Regional Internet Registries' (RIRs) policy development processes provide a further good example of how open, inclusive policy coordination can work - here it is applied to the allocation and assigning of Internet Protocol (IP) resources within a particular geography.

All these organisations and groups share several common characteristics: they are open, independent, non-profit membership organisations that work together to meet the needs of the global Internet community. They provide for direct participation by any interested party and ensure that the policies for allocating Internet resources (such as domain names and IP addresses) are defined by those who require them for their operations. This self-regulation has been the key to the successful growth of the Internet and is flexible enough to adapt to changing future needs.

The Internet has evolved in a way that ensures that no one person or entity is "in charge". No one person or entity can determine how the Internet will work and what applications can or cannot run on the Internet. And that is the genius and beauty of the Internet. Hundreds of different organisations and thousands of different companies make decisions every month that might affect how the Internet develops. Through this decentralized process, the companies that supply connectivity, services, computers, software, and content - along with the users who purchase them and employ the network for their own purposes - are free to innovate, experiment, generate value, and enjoy the connectivity, information, and services that are made available. More than any other communications medium, it is the users that define what the Internet is and what it will become.

APNIC assists ITU meeting in Phnom Penh

APNIC Director General Paul Wilson recently visited Cambodia to attend an ITU workshop on telecommunications standardisation. Paul gave two substantial presentations over the course of the meeting, covering topics including IP addressing, address management, policy development, and the role and responsibilities of APNIC. Other presentations covered topics such as ITU standards activities, telecommunications policy, technology and tariffing, and related matters.

The meeting, held in Phnom Penh from 11 - 13 February, attracted over 60 participants, representing government agencies and ISPs. Judging by the extended question and answer sessions after every presentation, the audience gained much useful information, making the meeting a great success.

RIR updates

ARIN On-demand educational resources

To assist members of the community in understanding ARIN processes, ARIN has developed a set of on-demand educational tools. These include computer-based training (CBT) modules and interactive process flowcharts, all provided on-line and available to anyone who cares to use them. These resources were developed as an alternative to sending training teams around the ARIN region. Development and maintenance costs for these resources are significantly less than the costs associated with deploying training teams, with the added benefit of reaching more people. While currently available only in English, these tools could be translated, thus providing a means of bridging any language barrier.

Computer-based training

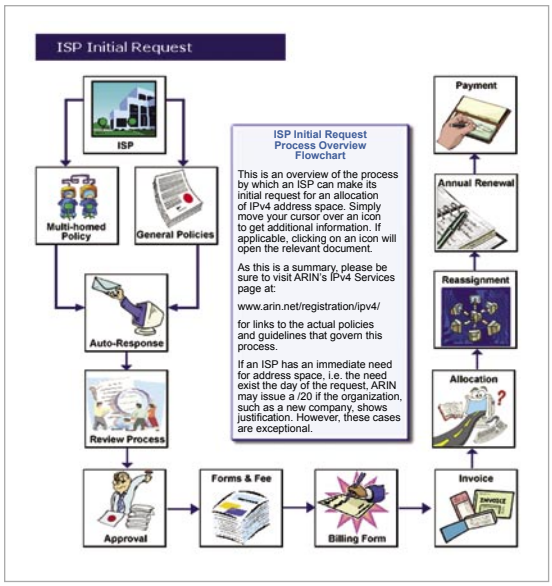
Currently, ARIN offers two computer-based training modules. “Understanding ARIN’s Database and Templates” describes the features of ARIN’s database and the areas of authority involved with using its templates. “Querying ARIN’s Whois” provides instruction to users of ARIN’s Whois in structuring queries and reading output. Over the past six months, the Whois CBT has been used by just under 12,000 individuals.

Process flowcharts

Interactive flowcharts document how ARIN’s Registration Services Department allocates and assigns Internet numbering resources. Four request processes are currently available. Each flowchart identifies relevant policies, interactions with ARIN, and documentation. Since their introduction in September 2003, thousands have used the flowcharts.

All of ARIN’s educational materials are available on ARIN’s website at:

www.arin.net/library/training



▶ In Cambodia, January 2004, APNIC Director General Paul Wilson (left), H.E. Koy Kim Sea, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications, Cambodia (centre), Houlin Zhao, Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, ITU (right).

Recent News from the RIPE NCC

Registration services

RIPE NCC released a new set of simpler and more flexible request forms in 2003.

The RIPE NCC LIR Portal (the RIPE NCC equivalent of MyAPNIC) has been continually developed, giving members increased information and control over their resources. Response times remain low, while service levels remain high. Statistics for the LIR Portal can be viewed at:

www.ripe.net/rs/response-times.html

Regional meetings

The RIPE NCC held its first regional meeting in Dubai in December 2003. The purpose of the meeting was to focus on Internet resource allocation and management issues specific to the Middle East. The RIPE NCC will continue to hold regional meetings throughout 2004.

Information services

During 2003, the RIPE NCC developed a beta-version of a DNS monitoring tool, which provides an objective and up-to-date service overview of DNS root and certain Top-Level Domain (TLD) nameservers. The DNS Monitoring service is available at:

dnsmon.ripe.net

MyAPNIC v1.3 - new features

MyAPNIC provides APNIC account holders with a free, easy-to-use web-based management system. With the release of version 1.3, MyAPNIC gives users more tools than ever to help manage APNIC resource and account details, participate in APNIC decision-making processes, and communicate with APNIC. Below is a summary of some of the new features in v1.3.

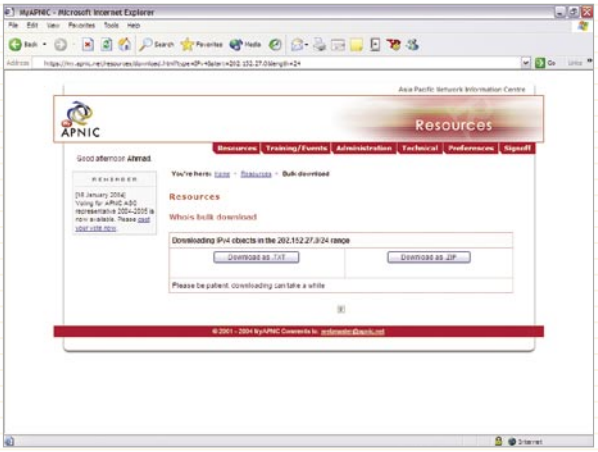
Resources area:

Bulk upload/download

- Allows bulk upload of whois objects, useful for mass updates by large APNIC members
- Allows bulk download of inetnum or inet6num objects within an address range. Can also be used to download all aut-num objects delegated to that member.

IPv4 request form

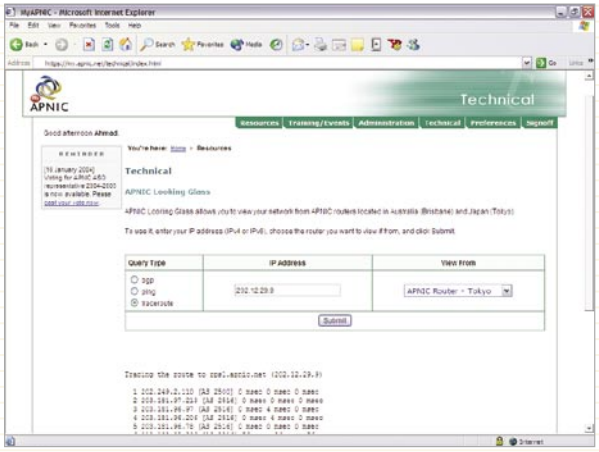
- Simplified IPv4 request form, allowing members to get new or additional IPv4 address space through a simple sets of screens.



Technical area:

Looking glass

- Perform BGP, ping, and traceroute from APNIC's routers in Brisbane and Tokyo.



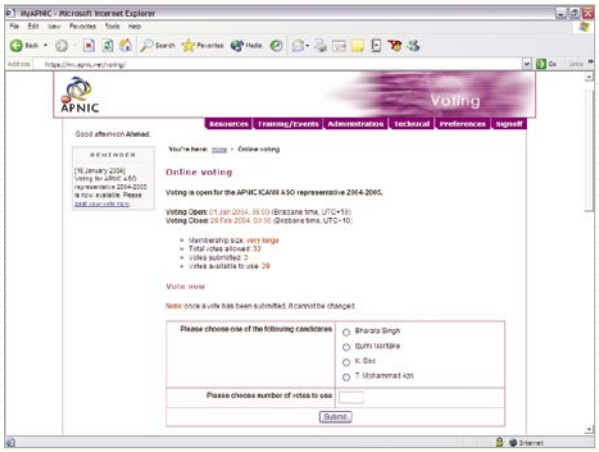
Other new features:

Online voting

- Allows member to vote online in a secure and confidential manner.

Request tracking

- In the past, requests have been sent and replied to using e-mail. Now members can look at their request tickets, add information, and send responses back to APNIC, all from within MyAPNIC.



To take MyAPNIC for a test run, see the HTML demo version at:

www.apnic.net/myapnic-demo

To start using MyAPNIC, apply for your digital certificate at:

www.apnic.net/ca

For a more detailed overview of MyAPNIC, see the new Flash demonstration at:

www.apnic.net/myapnic-demo/flash

The Flash demo will also be screening throughout APNIC 17 at the APNIC Helpdesk.

Cross Registry Information Service Protocol (CRISP)

APNIC Technical Services Manager George Michaelson discusses the next generation of whois information tools.

The IETF CRISP working group is exploring a new protocol for access to registry information. Based on XML, this protocol offers several advantages over existing whois services:

1. It will be implemented in common by all of the RIRs. This will provide users with a cohesive, consistent view of registry-managed data for the whole Internet.
2. It will share technology with other registries, ccTLD, gTLD, and other similar bodies. There will be schema differences, but it is expected that the same tools which work for one kind of CRISP service will be able to present information correctly for another CRISP source. For people who need to collate data from domain-name and Internet number resource sources this will be very useful.
3. Using XML means that the object and attribute types will be fully specified, allowing clients to obtain much more specific data. For example, if you only want to be told postal address details for a given range of IP addresses you can construct a query which will return only that data.
4. The protocol includes access control methods which allow differentiation of users, meaning that data can be restricted to certain classes of access, such as law enforcement officials, general users, or ISPs. This will permit much better privacy controls and, combined with improved mechanisms for use-tracking, will help prevent data mining and other abuses of the service.

CRISP will not supplant existing whois services, which will continue to be available for some time, but instead be a new service, providing data collated from a range of registry sources. The protocol is specified only for access to read data: it is not a mechanism for the management of resources.

At this time, CRISP also does not have a framework for representation of routing information (as found in the RPSL data specification in the current APNIC Whois Database, which supports the routing registry function).

Current status

The CRISP working group issued its first RFC earlier this year. This is the requirements specification document, RFC3707 and is available from the APNIC IETF document mirror at:

http://ftp.apnic.net/ietf/ietf-mirror/rfc3707.txt

The document defines the profiles of different Internet registry communities, participants in the data exchanges, the functional requirements for the base (common) set of functions, and the first profile to be specified (for the domain registry community).

The RIRs are currently cooperating on the authorship of a draft document specifying Internet number resource registry behaviours. This will be finalised in the IETF working group process later this year. CRISP services should be available in 2005, with the Number Resource Organization likely to provide a context for common implementation and coordination between the RIRs. Interim work on a "joint whois" service will be carried out to ensure existing whois services continue to be improved and provide better support to the wider community.

APNIC expects to be implementing CRISP services in test form throughout the life of the working group, and will be participating fully in the development and deployment of the protocol over the coming years.

In 2003, George Michaelson, Technical Services Manager of APNIC, was appointed Co-chair of the CRISP working group with April Marine of Nominum Inc.

New staff

Member Services Department

Atul Kant
Internet Resource Analyst

Atul is the newest addition to the APNIC Member Services Department, and brings a wealth of experience to the position. He graduated from the University of Adelaide, South Australia, in 1998 with a Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical/Electronic), and for the past three and a half years he has worked as an Infrastructure Engineer for Internet Services Fiji Limited, also known as Connect Internet Services. In this position Atul was responsible for a national IP network, as well as core ISP services including SMTP, POP, DNS, and RADIUS.

As part of the Member Services Department, Atul, who is fluent in Hindi, will processes requests for IP address space and AS number allocations within the Asia Pacific region.

Finance Department

Cherie Chung
Account Officer

Cherie joins APNIC having worked for the past twelve months as Junior Accountant with Albert Valley Properties. She completed a Bachelor of Business at the Queensland University of Technology in June 2003, with majors in accountancy and e-business, and is fluent in Mandarin. As the newest member of the Finance Department, Cherie handles general accounts keeping, billing related queries, and other administrative matters.

Training and community update

Over the past two months, APNIC training staff have had the opportunity to participate in a number of regional workshops and conferences. Below is a summary of some of these events.

◀ Participants at the APNIC training in Bangalore, India, January 2004.

Visiting staff programme

KRNIC

Dong-Wook, Shim (James)

• Hostmaster Training

James spent four weeks at the APNIC Secretariat office in January and February of 2004, training with APNIC hostmasters. His time in Brisbane has given him the opportunity to learn more about APNIC policies, request procedures and evaluations, and projects such as ERX and the APNIC IRR. James returns to KRNIC following APNIC 17 in Malaysia.

To participate in the visiting staff programme please contact your manager and email a request to <dg@apnic.net>, including your contact details, job role, and a short description of your areas of interest.

NZNOG '04

The New Zealand Network Operators Group Conference 2004 (NZNOG '04) took place at the University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand from 28-30 January. With 120 registered participants, the event marked the group's third annual conference, and their first stand-alone event.

Conference discussion focused primarily on operational issues. Highlights of the conference included a presentation on Citylink's IPv6 experiments by Andy Linton, Geoff Huston's thought-provoking talk on threats to today's Internet, and Philip Smith's practical tutorial on BGP troubleshooting. Other matters discussed included VoIP in New Zealand, H.323 videoconferencing, and multicast through InterOP.

APNIC trainers Miwa Fuji and Nurani Nimpuno conducted a full-day training course, and delivered a presentation on APNIC address policy and the open policy development process. Around 60 participants took part in the training session, and proved to be an enthusiastic and inquisitive audience. An extensive question and answer session ranged across topics such as address policy, the APNIC Whois Database, and IPv6.

APNIC is pleased to have been a participant at NZNOG '04, and hopes to continue working closely with this organisation over the coming years. For more information visit:

http://www.nznog.org

SANOG III

SANOG III was held in conjunction with the first South Asian IPv6 Summit in Bangalore, India from 15-22 January 2004.

The event opened with two workshops:

- BGP multihoming workshop - conducted by Philip Smith and Srinath Beldona from Cisco
- APNIC DNS Workshop - conducted by Champika Wijayatunga, Arth Paulite and Sunny Chendi from APNIC

The SANOG conference marked the first time that APNIC has offered the four-day DNS workshop. Around 40 trainees from various South Asian economies participated. Both the DNS and BGP multihoming workshops received very positive feedback from the organisers as well as from the community. The APNIC Secretariat has reviewed the feedback received and plans to offer the workshop in 2004 at a range of other venues across the region.

As well as the workshops, SANOG III included tutorials, conference discussions, the SANOG meeting and the IPv6 summit. APNIC also conducted a tutorial on Internet Resource Management Essentials and presented update reports on APNIC member status and IPv6 policy. The SANOG event overall attracted around 200 attendees.

For more information on this event, visit the SANOG website, at:

http://www.sanog.org

◀ APNIC Training Development Officer Nurani Nimpuno in Cambodia, January 2004.

International Seminar on Internet Resources Management

The International Seminar On Internet Resources Management took place on 27-28 November 2003 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and attracted more than 300 participants. A joint initiative of NiDA (the Cambodian National Information Communications Technology Development Authority) and three Korean organisations, KRNIC, KICS, and ICA, the seminar was enthusiastically supported by the Cambodian government and Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen. The stated mission of the event was to:

- Bridge the digital divide in Southeast Asian countries;
- Establish a cornerstone for sound IT infrastructure in Southeast Asian countries;
- Strengthen the friendship and facilitate the cooperation between Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Korea.

APNIC staff delivered a number of presentations, including a broad overview of the RIR structure and a half day seminar covering a variety of Internet resource management topics. Both presentations were well received and inspired many questions from the audience. The event was welcomed as a valuable opportunity for members of the emerging Cambodian IT industry to share knowledge and experience with colleagues from across the region.

More material from this event can be found on the NiDA website, at:

http://www.nida.gov.kh/activities/inter_seminar

Training sponsors

中国电信 CHINA TELECOM

中国移动通信 CHINA MOBILE 中国移动通信集团公司

CNNIC 中国互联网络信息中心 CHINA INTERNET NETWORK INFORMATION CENTER

CNC 中国网通

Training schedule

2004

February

- 28 - 22 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (In conjunction with APNIC 17 / APRICOT 2004)
- 23 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (In conjunction with APNIC 17 / APRICOT 2004)
- 24 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (In conjunction with APNIC 17 / APRICOT 2004)

March

- 16 - 17 Bangkok, Thailand
- 19 Bangkok, Thailand
- 22 Kathmandu, Nepal
- 25 Pakistan

April

- 12 Beijing, China (In conjunction with Global IPv6 Summit)
- 16 Hong Kong
- 27 - 28 Melbourne, Australia

May

- 18 Vietnam
- 20 Laos

June

- 8 Jakarta, Indonesia (In conjunction with APJII OPM)
- 11 Singapore
- 14 - 15 Singapore

The APNIC training schedule is provisional and subject to change. Please check the website for regular updates at:

www.apnic.net/training

If your organisation is interested in sponsoring APNIC training sessions, please contact us at:

training@apnic.net

▲ Training in Hamilton, New Zealand, January 2004

Calendar

APRICOT 2004 / APNIC 17
23-27 February 2004
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.apricot2004.net
www.apnic.net/meetings

59th IETF
29 February - 5 March 2004
Seoul, Korea
www.ietf.org

ICANN Meetings
2 - 6 March 2004
Rome, Italy
www.icann.org/meetings

ARIN XI
6-9 April 2003
Memphis, U.S.A.
www.arin.net

LACNIC VI
29 March - 1 April 2004
Montevideo, Uruguay
lacnic.net/en/meetings.html

The 8th PITA Annual General Meeting
5-7 April 2004
Auckland, New Zealand
www.pita.org.fj

Global IPv6 Summit in China 2004
12-14 April 2004
Beijing, China
www.ipv6.net.cn/event/index_en.htm

RIPE 48
3-7 May 2004
Amsterdam, the Netherlands
www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings

INET/IGC 2004
10-14 May 2004
Barcelona, Spain
www.isoc.org/inet04

Global IPv6 Summit Korea 2004
4-6 July 2004
Seoul, Korea
www.ipv6forum.com/navbar/events/global.htm

18th APAN
5-9 July 2004
Cairns, Australia
apan.net

ICANN Meetings
19-23 July 2004
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.icann.org/meetings

60th IETF
1-6 August 2004
San Diego, CA
www.ietf.org

Pacific INET 2004
27 August - 3 September
Port Vila, Vanuatu
www.picisoc.org

ITU TELECOM ASIA 2004
7-12 September 2004
Busan, Korea
www.itu.int/ASIA2004

How to contact APNIC

Street address	Level 1, 33 Park Road, Milton, Brisbane, QLD 4064, Australia
Postal address	PO Box 2131, Milton QLD 4064, Australia
Phone	+61-7-3858-3100
Fax	+61-7-3858-3199
Web site	www.apnic.net
General enquiries	info@apnic.net
Hostmaster (filtered)*	hostmaster@apnic.net
Helpdesk	helpdesk@apnic.net
Training	training@apnic.net
Webmaster	webmaster@apnic.net
Apster	apster@apnic.net

* To improve services to members, the Hostmaster mailbox is filtered. All email to the Hostmaster mailbox must include a valid account name in the subject line. The account name must be enclosed in brackets or parentheses in the subject field - [XXXXX-YY] or (XXXXX-YY), where XXXXX is based on the member name and YY is the country code. If you are unsure of your exact account name, contact <billing@apnic.net>.

▶ The Member Services Helpdesk provides APNIC members and clients with direct access to APNIC Hostmasters.

Helpdesk Hours
9:00 am to 7:00 pm
(UTC + 10 hours)
Monday - Friday

Feedback

To ensure that *Apster* meets your needs, please provide us with feedback on the newsletter articles or provide suggestions for articles for future issues.

- **Fax: +61-7-3858-3199**
- **Email: apster@apnic.net**

Name:

Position:

Organisation:

Member Account Name (If applicable)**:**

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Comments/Suggestions: