



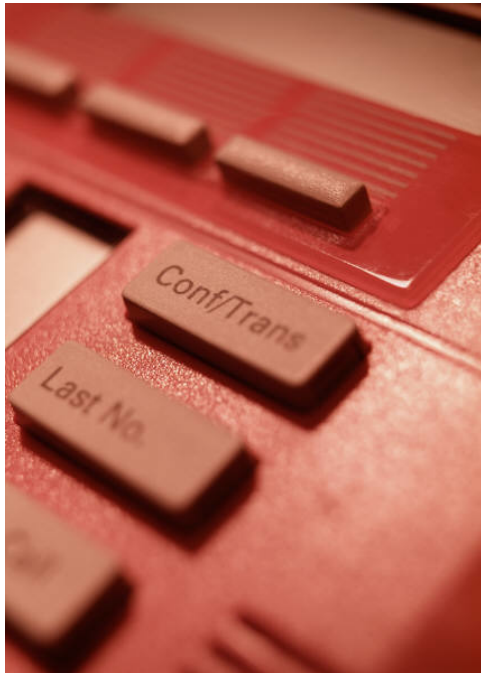
# Policy Update



# Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy Part C



# Why is it important?



- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP)
- Straightforward process for registrants to transfer domain names between registrars
- Currently under review to ensure improvements and clarification - nr 1. area of consumer complaints according to data from ICANN Compliance



# IRTP Part C PDP Working Group

- IRTP Part C to address three issues:
  - a) Change of Control / Change of Registrant function
  - b) Should Form Of Authorization (FOA)s be time-limited
  - c) Should registries be required to use IANA IDs for registrars rather than proprietary IDs.
- Initial Report was published on 4 June, in conjunction with public comment forum
- WG reviewed comments received, continued deliberations on open items and finalized report
- Final Report submitted to the GNSO Council on 9 October 2012



# Recommendations - Charter Question A

- Creation of change of registrant consensus policy, which outlines the rules and requirements for a change of registrant of a domain name registration
- Convert the IRTP in overarching transfer policy, with one part dedicated to change of registrar and other to change of registrant
- Requirements of new policy detailed in the report, including:
  - Requirement for both prior and new registrant to authorize change
  - Possibility to allow pre-approval
  - Not possible to have a change of registrant at the same time as change of registrar
  - Following a change of registrant, domain name locked for 60 days for security reasons, with option to opt-out of lock



# Recommendations - Charter Question B

- FOAs should be valid for no longer than 60 days. Following expiration of the FOA, the registrar must reauthorize (via new FOA) the transfer request. Possibility for automatic renewal.
- In addition to the 60-day maximum validity restriction, FOAs should expire if there is a change of registrant, or if the domain name expires, or if the transfer is executed, or if there is a dispute filed for the domain name.
- The next IRTP PDP should examine whether the universal adoption and implementation of EPP AuthInfo codes has eliminated the need for FOAs



# Next Steps



- Following submission of Final Report, GNSO Council will consider recommendations for adoption
- IRTP Part C Workshop in Toronto on Wednesday from 8.30 - 10.00 to present Final Report



# Background Information



- IRTP Part C Initial Report - <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/transfers/irtp-c-initial-report-04jun12-en.pdf>
- Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy - <http://www.icann.org/en/transfers/>





# ‘Thick’ Whois Policy Development Process



# Why is it important?

- ICANN specifies Whois requirements through the registry and registrar agreements
- Registries use different services to satisfy their obligations:
  - ‘thin’ Whois: A thin registry only stores and manages the information associated with the domain name
  - ‘thick’ Whois: Thick registries maintain and provide both sets of data (domain name and registrant) via Whois.
- ‘Thick’ Whois has certain advantages e.g. IRTP, but there may be negative consequences that should be explored in order to determine whether ‘thick’ Whois should be required



# Recent Developments & Next Steps



- GNSO Council initiated a PDP on this topic in March 2012
- A drafting team was formed to develop a charter for a WG which will define the scope of the PDP
- DT submitted proposed charter for GNSO Council consideration on 8 October 2012



# Proposed Charter

- PDP Working Group is tasked to provide the GNSO Council with a policy recommendation regarding the use of ‘thick’ Whois by all gTLD Registries, both existing and future
- At a minimum consider the following elements: response consistency; stability; accessibility; impact on data and privacy protection; cost implications; synchronization/migration; authoritativeness; competition in registry services; existing Whois applications; data escrow, and; Registrar Port 43 Whois requirements



# Proposed Charter (continued)

- Should the PDP WG reach consensus on a recommendation that ‘thick’ Whois should be required, then also consider: cost implications; guidelines as to how to conduct such a transition; need for special provisions / exemptions
- WG should take into account: Registry/Registrar separation and related developments; output from any/all of the four Whois Studies; the 2004 transition of .ORG from thin to thick; the work on the internationalization of Whois and the successor to the Whois protocol and data model; results of the RAA negotiations, and; recommendations of the Whois Review Team



# Next Steps



- GNSO Council to consider proposed Charter for adoption
- If/when adopted - call for Volunteers to form PDP Working Group



# Further Information



- Proposed Charter -
- ‘Thick’ Whois Final Issue Report - <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/whois/final-report-thick-whois-02feb12-en.pdf>
- DT Workspace - <https://community.icann.org/display/PDP/Home>



# Locking of a Domain Name Subject to UDRP Proceedings PDP Working Group





# Why is it important?



- The GNSO Council initiated a PDP limited to the subject of locking of a domain name subject to UDRP Proceedings
- Currently there is no requirement to lock names in period between filing complaint and commencement of proceedings and no definition of 'status quo' which has resulted in different interpretations and confusion



# Charter Questions

- Whether the creation of an outline of a proposed procedure, which a complainant must follow in order for a registrar to place a domain name on registrar lock, would be desirable.
- Whether the creation of an outline of the steps of the process that a registrar can reasonably expect to take place during a UDRP dispute would be desirable.
- Whether the time frame by which a registrar must lock a domain after a UDRP has been filed should be standardized.
- Whether what constitutes a “locked” domain name should be defined.
- Whether, once a domain name is 'locked' pursuant to a UDRP proceeding, the registrant information for that domain name may be changed or modified.
- Whether additional safeguards should be created for the protection of registrants in cases where the domain name is locked subject to a UDRP proceeding.

# Recent Developments & Next Steps



- WG conducted a survey amongst registrars and UDRP Providers to understand current practices and issues
- Public comment forum opened to obtain community input and outreach to GNSO SG/C & ICANN SO/ACs to help inform the deliberations
- WG has started its deliberations on the charter questions and is planning to publish its Initial Report by December



# Other Activities



- UDRP Domain Name Lock Open WG Meeting - Thursday 18 October from 9.00 - 10.30
- <https://community.icann.org/display/gnsolockdomainnamedt/Home>



# Questions?

One World

One Internet



Thank You

