1	Policy for the Retirement of ccTLDs
2	DRAFT
3	ccNSO
4	2019-01-28

# 5 1 Background

- 6 Request For Comment[2] ("RFC") 1591[1] states:
- 7 4. Rights to Names
- 8 [...]
- 9 2) Country Codes
- The IANA is not in the business of deciding what is and what is not a country. The selection of the ISO 3166 list as a basis for country code top-level domain names was made with the knowledge that ISO has a procedure for determining which entities should be and should not be on that list.
- In 2014 the ccNSO through its Framework of Interpretation confirmed that RFC 1591applies to ccTLDs.
- 17 The ISO 3166-1 list is dynamic and country codes are added and removed<sup>1</sup> on a regular
- 18 basis. When a new country code is added a ccTLD can be added via the standard
- 19 delegation process by the IANA Naming Functions Operator (PTI). However, as was
- identified in 2011 by the ccNSO Delegation and Redelegation Working Group, there is no formal policy available for the removal of a ccTLD from the root when a country
- 22 code is removed from the ISO 3166-1 list of country names.

# 23 2 Policy Objective

- 24 The objective of the policy is to provide clear, and predictable guidance and to docu-
- 25 ment a process that is orderly and reasonable from the time a country code is removed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>ISO 3166-1, Section 3.4

from the ISO 3166-1 list of country names<sup>2</sup> up and to, but excluding, the removal of a ccTLD from the Root Zone<sup>3</sup>.

# 28 3 Applicability of the policy

- 29 This policy is applicable to all ccTLDs which are a member of the ccNSO and are
- 30 managed by a [functional manager] and whose country code is removed from the ISO
- 31 3166-1 list.
- 32 If a ccTLD's country code has been removed from the ISO 3166-1 list and it does not have
- 33 a [functional manager] the policy for the retirement of a ccTLD is not applicable and
- 34 PTI cannot transfer responsibility to a new manager according to its standard process.
- 35 This set of circumstances would create a deadlock situation which would prevent PTI
- 36 from ever removing the retiring ccTLD from the root. To avoid such a deadlock, and
- only under these specific conditions, this policy allows PTI to proceed with a transfer of
- 38 responsibility for the retiring ccTLD to establish a [functional manager] for the ccTLD
- 39 for the purpose of retiring the ccTLD. Such a transfer should follow the standard PTI

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40 process for such transfers where possible.

#### 41 4 Retirement Process

### 42 4.1 Expectations

- 43 It is the expectation that there will be cooperation between PTI and the Manager of the
- 44 retiring ccTLD to ensure an orderly shutdown of the registirying ccTLD which takes
- 45 into consideration the interests of its registrants and the stability and security of the
- 46 DNS.
- 47 Note: Given the importance and exceptional nature of the ccTLD retirement process
- 48 PTI, prior to sending a Notice of Retirement, should contact the ccTLD Manager and
- 49 confirm who PTI should be dealing with regarding the retirement process. The person
- 50 or role identified by the ccTLD manager to deal with the retirement process is referred
- to as the Manager in the remainder of this document.

#### 52 4.2 Notice of Retirement

- 53 Once PTI has been informed, and confirmed, that a country code has been removed
- 54 from the ISO 3166-1 list and that PTI has also confirmed that the ccTLD has a functional
- 55 manager, it shall promptly notify the Manager of the ccTLD that the ccTLD shall be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The procedures and process related to the removal of a country code are excluded, as this is determined by ISO.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The removal of a (cc)TLD by PTI is excluded from the policy, as this outside the remit of the policy scope of the ccNSO.

- removed from the Root 5 years from the date of this notice (Notice of Retirement) unless a retirement plan which is mutually agreed to by the Manager and PTI stipulates
- 58 otherwise and is in accordance with the retirement policy.
- In conjunction with the Notice of Retirement PTI will inform the manager that it is expected, but not mandatory, to produce a mutually agreeable retirement plan for the ccTLD. PTI should include with the notice a document describing the rReasonable rRequirements it expects of a retirement plan and that PTI will make itself available to the Manager to assist in the development of such a plan should the Manager request it.
  - The Notice should also clearly state that:

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- If the Manager does not produce a mutually acceptable retirement plan within the prescribed time frame (described in the following sections) that the ccTLD will be removed from the root 5 years from the date the Notice of Retirement was sent by PTI to the manager of the retiring ccTLD
- If the Manager intends on producing a retirement plan it should formally communicate this to PTI within 360 calendar days of PTI having sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager of the retiring ccTLD.

### 4.3 Time span for retirement

- PTI cannot require that a retiring ccTLD be removed from the root less than 5
  years from the time PTI has sent a Notice of Retirement to the retiring ccTLD
  Manager.
  - PTI must remove a retiring ccTLD from the Root no later than 10 years after having sent a Notice of Retirement to the ccTLD manager.
    - If according to PTI the retirement of the ccTLD within the 10 year limit would pose a threat to the security and stability of the DNS PTI can request an extension to the 10 year limit from the ICANN Board.
  - Alf Rethe Manager wirshems to extend the Pinitial 5 year retirement period it should formally request this from PTI in its Retirement Plan. The request for the extension shouald clearly stagrte thed length of bthe extweension requesthed M(maximum 5 aditionagl year-ofs), the retiasons for requesting ccTLD an extension and PTI can simpeacify analysis dawhich supports the reasons for making the remquest. The Reasovnable Requirements dofcument that PTI will have inccTLDluded from with the RoNotice iof Retirement wilatl describe the factors it will consider 10 when yevaluating a request forom PTI having extenseion to the Noinitical 5 year period. If Ran extension remquenst to the intial 5 year period is made by the Manager. Fof the retiring ccTLD PTI should provide a defuinitve response to the cl Manager wity:

- Thin 60 days of the request being reclueived by PTI. The res-ponser by PTI, if podsitive, shof-uld states the extension thant 5 has ybeaen grsanted. Ifrom the response is negatimize, PTI should include a detailed reasoning for the refusal based ont the NReasotnable Requierements dofcument.
  - A Retirement Plan that is mutually agreed to between the Manager of the retiring  $ccTLD_{\overline{\tau}}$ 
    - and PTI shcall not wspecithhold agreement of y any date for the retirement oval of the ccTLD-(removal from the Root) if upno later to han 10 years from the PTI dhate viting sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager. For f-urther clarity this incTLD ludes periods of lesupps than 5 years from the dbytime PTI vhalids asendt dthe Noticue of Retirement to the dreMasnager of the retirinsg ccTLD.
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#### 106 4.4 Retirement Plan

- If the Manager intends on producing a retirement plan it should formally communicate this to PTI within 30 calendar days of PTI having sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager of the Retiring ccTLD..
- A retirement plan should, as a minimum, include commitments to the following:
- Date the ccTLD will stop accepting new registrations
  - Date the ccTLD will stop accepting the renewal of existing registrations
- Date the ccTLD will stop accepting the transfer of registrations
- Date the ccTLD will be removed from the Root Zone.
- Details of the communications plan to advise the registrants of retirement of
   the ccTLD.
  - A mutually agreeable retirement plan must be produced within 12 months of PTI having sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager of the Retiring ccTLD. PTI at its discretion can extend the 12 month limit to a maximum 24 months total. If PTI grants such an extension it will promptly notify the Manager of this.
  - If the Manager of the retiring ccTLD and PTI cannot achieve a mutually agreeable retirement plan within 12 months, or up to a maximum of 24 months if PTI has granted an extension, of PTI having sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager of the Retiring ccTLD then PTI should advise the Manager of the retiring ccTLD that the ccTLD will be removed from the root 5 years from PTI having sent the Notice of Retirement to the Manager of the retiring ccTLD.

### 4.5 Exception conditions

- Manager becomes non-functional after a retirement agreement is accepted The 128 PTI can the same procedure outlined in the Requirements to transfer the ccTLD 129 to a new manager. 130
- Manager breaches the Retirement Agreement The PTI should work with 131 the Manager with the objective of re-instating the Retirement agreement. 132 If this is not possible the PTI can advise it will return to the initial 5 year 133 retirement period. 134
- IDN ccTLD's 135

# **5 ISO3166-1 Exceptionally Reserved entries**

Draft, 2019-02-26 • Applicability to non-ccNSO members

### 138 6 Oversight

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### 139 References

- 140 [1] NETWORK WORKING GROUP: *RFC 1591*. https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/ 141 rfc1591, Last Accessed: 2019-02-08
- 142 [2] WIKIPEDIA: *Request for Comments*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Request\_ 143 for\_Comments, Last Accessed: 2019-02-08

