

# Transfer Policy

As of [INSERT Registration Data Policy Effective Date] this Policy was updated to reflect changes required to implement the Registration Data Policy

## News

On 26 January 2020, the ICANN Board passed a [resolution](#) to defer contractual compliance enforcement of the gaining registrar's requirement to obtain express authorization of an inter-registrar transfer from the Transfer Contact via a Standardized Form of Authorization (FOA). ICANN Contractual Compliance will defer enforcement of Section I(A)(2.1) of the Transfer Policy until the matter is settled in the GNSO Council's Transfer Policy review.

### I. Inter-Registrar Transfer

#### A. Holder-Authorized Transfers

##### 1. Registrar Requirements

Registered Name Holders must be able to transfer their domain name registrations between Registrars provided that the Gaining Registrar's transfer process meets the minimum standards of this policy and that such transfer is not prohibited by ICANN or Registry policies. Inter-Registrar domain name transfer processes must be clear and concise in order to avoid confusion. Further, Registrars should make reasonable efforts to inform Registered Name Holders of, and provide access to, the published documentation of the specific transfer process employed by the Registrars.

##### 1.1. Transfer Authorities

The Registered Name Holder<sup>1</sup>, ~~is~~ the only party that has the authority to approve or deny a transfer request to the Gaining Registrar.

Registrars may use ~~Registration Data~~<sup>2</sup> from either the Registrar of Record or the relevant Registry for the purpose of verifying the authenticity of a transfer request; or from another data source as determined by a consensus policy.

<sup>1</sup> Registered Name Holder is the Registrant value collected under Section 6 of the Registration Data Policy and displayed in the RDDS where required pursuant to Section 10.

<sup>2</sup> The term "Registration Data" as used in this policy SHALL have the meaning given to it in the Registration Data Policy [add link].

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## 2. Gaining Registrar Requirements

For each instance where a Registered Name Holder requests to transfer a domain name registration to a different Registrar, the Gaining Registrar shall, unless otherwise specified below:

- 2.1. Obtain express authorization from the Registered Name Holder. Hence, a transfer may only proceed if confirmation of the transfer is received by the Gaining Registrar from the Registered Name Holder<sup>3</sup>.

- 2.1.1. The authorization must be made via a valid Standardized Form of Authorization (FOA). There are two different FOAs available at the ICANN website. The FOA labeled "Initial Authorization for Registrar Transfer" must be used by the Gaining Registrar to request an authorization for a registrar transfer from the Registered Name Holder. The FOA labeled "Confirmation of Registrar Transfer Request" must be used by the Registrar of Record to request confirmation of the transfer from the Registered Name Holder. The FOA shall be communicated in English, and any dispute arising out of a transfer request shall be conducted in the English language. Registrars may choose to communicate with the Registered Name Holder in additional languages. However, Registrars choosing to exercise such option are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the translation into such additional non-English version of the FOA. Until such time as a secure method for transferring data is required by ICANN to be offered, if the Gaining Registrar is unable to gain access to then-current Registration Data for a domain name subject of a transfer, the Gaining Registrar is not required to obtain a Form of Authorization from the Registered Name Holder. Additionally, the Gaining Registrar must require the Registered Name Holder to independently re-enter Registration Data with the Gaining Registrar. In such instance, the Gaining Registrar is not required to follow the Change of Registrant Process as provided in Section II.C. of this Policy.

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**Commented [A1]:** Contracted parties are currently required to provide RDAP services. However, current requirements do not provide for a secure method of transferring data between registrars, as contemplated by the original language in the Temporary Specification. Therefore, the IPT proposes to modify this language to reflect the intention of the language in the Temp Spec and EPDP recommendation.

<sup>3</sup> ICANN Board Resolution 2020.01.26.02 defers compliance enforcement of the Transfer Policy's Gaining Registrar FOA requirement until the matter is settled in the GNSO Council's planned Transfer Policy review.

2.1.2. In the event that the Gaining Registrar relies on a physical process to obtain this authorization, a paper copy of the FOA will suffice insofar as it has been signed by the Registered Name Holder, and further that it is accompanied by a physical copy of the Registrar of Record's Registration Data Directory Service (hereinafter "RDDS") output for the domain name in question.

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2.1.2.1. If the Gaining Registrar relies on a physical authorization process, then the Gaining Registrar assumes the burden of obtaining reliable evidence of the identity of the Registered Name Holder, and maintaining appropriate records proving that such evidence was obtained. Further the Gaining Registrar also assumes the burden for ensuring that the entity making the request is indeed authorized to do so. The acceptable forms of physical identity are:

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- (a) Notarized statement
- (b) Valid Drivers license
- (c) Passport
- (d) Article of Incorporation
- (e) Military ID
- (f) State/Government issued ID
- (g) Birth Certificate

2.1.3.1 In the event that the Gaining Registrar relies on an electronic process to obtain this authorization the acceptable forms of identity would include:

- a. Electronic signature in conformance with national legislation, in the location of the Gaining Registrar (if such legislation exists).
- b. Consent from an individual or entity that has an email address or phone number matching the Registered Name Holder, email address or phone number.

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2.1.3.2 The Registrar of Record may not deny a transfer request solely because it believes that the Gaining Registrar has not received the confirmation set forth above.

2.1.3.3 A transfer must not be allowed to proceed if no confirmation is received by the Gaining Registrar. The presumption in all cases will be that the Gaining Registrar has received and authenticated the transfer request made by a Registered Name Holder.

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2.2 Request, by the transmission of a "transfer" command as specified in the Registrar Tool Kit, that the Registry Operator database be changed to reflect the new Registrar.

2.2.1 Transmission of a "transfer" command constitutes a representation on the part of the Gaining Registrar that the requisite authorization has been obtained from the Registered Name Holder, where required pursuant to Section I.A.2.

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2.2.2 The Gaining Registrar is responsible for validating the Registered Name Holder requests to transfer domain names between Registrars. However, the Registrar of Record must still transmit an FOA in accordance with Section I.A.3 ("Obligations of the Registrar of Record") of this policy.

2.2.3 The FOA labeled "Initial Authorization for Registrar Transfer" shall expire under the following circumstances:

2.2.3.1 a period of sixty (60) days has passed since the FOA was issued by the Gaining Registrar, unless the Gaining Registrar allows automatic renewal of the FOA and the Registered Name Holder has expressly opted in to the automatic renewal;

2.2.3.2 the domain name expires before the inter-registrar transfer is completed;

2.2.3.3 a Change of Registrant is completed further to Section II.C.

2.2.3.4 the inter-registrar transfer is completed.

2.2.4 If the FOA expires pursuant to one of the aforementioned circumstances described in I.A.2.2.3.1 – I.A.2.2.3.4, prior to submitting the

"transfer" request to the registry, in order to proceed with the transfer, the Gaining Registrar must re-authorize the transfer request via a new FOA, where the FOA is required pursuant to Section I.A.2.

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### 3. Obligations of the Registrar of Record

3.1. A Registrar of Record shall confirm the intent of the Registered Name Holder when a notice of a pending transfer is received from the Registry by notifying the Registered Name Holder of the transfer. The Registrar of Record must do so in a manner consistent with the standards set forth in this policy.

3.2. In order to ensure that the form of the request employed by the Registrar of Record is substantially administrative and informative in nature and clearly provided to the Registered Name Holder, for the purpose of verifying the intent of the Registered Name Holder, the Registrar of Record must use the FOA.

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3.3. The FOA shall be communicated in English, and any dispute arising out of a transfer request, shall be conducted in the English language. Registrars may choose to communicate with the Registered Name Holder, in additional languages. However, the Registrar choosing to exercise such option is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the translation into such additional non-English version of the FOA. Further, such non-English communications must follow the processes and procedures set forth in this policy. This includes but is not limited to the requirement that no Registrar shall add any additional information to the FOA used to obtain the consent of the Registered Name Holder, in the case of a transfer request.

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In the event the Registered Name Holder preapproves a transfer, the Registrar of Record has the option of sending a modified version of the FOA, which informs the Registered Name Holder that the preapproved transfer has been initiated. This requirement does not preclude the Registrar of Record from marketing to its existing customers through separate communications.

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3.4. The FOA should be sent by the Registrar of Record to the Registered Name Holder as soon as operationally possible, but must be sent not later than twenty-four (24) hours after receiving the transfer request from the Registry Operator.

3.5. Failure by the Registrar of Record to respond within five (5) calendar days to a notification from the Registry regarding a transfer request will result in a default "approval" of the transfer.

3.6. In the event that a **Registered Name Holder**, listed in the **RDDS**, has not confirmed their request to transfer with the Registrar of Record and the Registrar of Record has not explicitly denied the transfer request, the default action will be that the Registrar of Record must allow the transfer to proceed.

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3.7. Upon denying a transfer request for any of the following reasons, the Registrar of Record must provide the Registered Name Holder and the potential Gaining Registrar with the reason for denial. The Registrar of Record may deny a transfer request only in the following specific instances:

3.7.1. Evidence of fraud.

3.7.2. Reasonable dispute over the identity of the Registered Name Holder,

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3.7.3. No payment for previous registration period (including credit card charge-backs) if the domain name is past its expiration date or for previous or current registration periods if the domain name has not yet expired. In all such cases, however, the domain name must be put into "Registrar Hold" status by the Registrar of Record prior to the denial of transfer.

3.7.4. Express objection to the transfer by the authorized **Registered Name Holder**. Objection could take the form of specific request (either by paper or electronic means) by the authorized **Registered Name Holder** to deny a particular transfer request, or a general objection to all transfer requests received by the Registrar, either temporarily or indefinitely. In all cases, the objection must be provided with the express and informed consent of the authorized **Registered Name Holder** on an opt-in basis and upon request by the authorized **Registered Name Holder**, the Registrar must remove the lock or provide a reasonably

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accessible method for the authorized Registered Name Holder, to remove the lock within five (5) calendar days.

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3.7.5. The transfer was requested within 60 days of the creation date as shown in the registry RDDS record for the domain name.

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3.7.6. A domain name is within 60 days (or a lesser period to be determined) after being transferred (apart from being transferred back to the original Registrar in cases where both Registrars so agree and/or where a decision in the dispute resolution process so directs). "Transferred" shall only mean that an inter-registrar transfer has occurred in accordance with the procedures of this policy.

3.8. The Registrar of Record must deny a transfer request in the following circumstances:

3.8.1. A pending UDRP proceeding that the Registrar has been informed of.

3.8.2. Court order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

3.8.3. Pending dispute related to a previous transfer pursuant to the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy.

3.8.4. URS proceeding or URS suspension that the Registrar has been informed of.

3.8.5. The Registrar imposed a 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock following a Change of Registrant, and the Registered Name Holder did not opt out of the 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock prior to the Change of Registrant request.

3.9. Instances when the requested change of Registrar may not be denied include, but are not limited to:

3.9.1. Nonpayment for a pending or future registration period.

3.9.2. No response from the Registered Name Holder,

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3.9.3. Domain name in Registrar Lock Status, unless the Registered Name Holder is provided with the reasonable opportunity and ability to unlock the domain name prior to the Transfer Request.

- 3.9.4. Domain name registration period time constraints, other than during the first 60 days of initial registration, during the first 60 days after a registrar transfer, or during the 60-day lock following a Change of Registrant pursuant to Section II.C.2.
- 3.9.5. General payment defaults between Registrar and business partners / affiliates in cases where the Registered Name Holder for the domain in question has paid for the registration.
- 3.10. The Registrar of Record has other mechanisms available to collect payment from the Registered Name Holder that are independent from the Transfer process. Hence, in the event of a dispute over payment, the Registrar of Record must not employ transfer processes as a mechanism to secure payment for services from a Registered Name Holder. Exceptions to this requirement are as follows:
  - 3.10.1. In the case of non-payment for previous registration period(s) if the transfer is requested after the expiration date, or
  - 3.10.2. In the case of non-payment of the current registration period, if transfer is requested before the expiration date.

#### 4. Registrar Coordination

- 4.1. Each Registrar is responsible for keeping copies of documentation, including the FOA and the Registered Name Holder's response thereto, that may be required for filing and supporting a dispute under the dispute resolution policy. Where the FOA is required pursuant to Section I.A.2. Gaining Registrars must maintain copies of the FOA as received from the Registered Name Holder, as per the standard document retention policies of the contracts. Copies of the reliable evidence of identity must be kept with the FOA.
- 4.2. Both the Gaining Registrar and the Registrar of Record must provide the evidence relied on for the transfer during and after the applicable inter-registrar domain name transaction(s). Such information must be provided when requested by, and only by, the other Registrar that is party to the transfer transaction. Additionally, ICANN, the Registry Operator, a court or authority with jurisdiction

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over the matter or a third party dispute resolution panel may also require such information within five (5) days of the request.

- 4.3. Where the FOA is required pursuant to Section I.A.2, the Gaining Registrar must retain, and produce pursuant to a request by a Losing Registrar, a written or electronic copy of the FOA. In instances where the Registrar of Record has requested copies of the FOA, the Gaining Registrar must fulfill the Registrar of Record's request (including providing the attendant supporting documentation) within five (5) calendar days. Failure to provide this documentation within the time period specified is grounds for reversal by the Registry Operator or the Dispute Resolution Panel in the event that a transfer complaint is filed in accordance with the requirements of this policy.

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- 4.4. If either a Registrar of Record or a Gaining Registrar does not believe that a transfer request was handled in accordance with the provisions of this policy, then the Registrar may initiate a dispute resolution procedure as set forth in Section I.C of this policy.

- 4.5. For purposes of facilitating transfer requests, Registrars should provide and maintain a unique and private email address for use only by other Registrars and the Registry:

- 4.5.1. This email address is for issues related to transfer requests and the procedures set forth in this policy only.
- 4.5.2. The email address should be managed to ensure messages are received by someone who can respond to the transfer issue.
- 4.5.3. Messages received at such email address must be responded to within a commercially reasonable timeframe not to exceed seven (7) calendar days.

- 4.6. Transfer Emergency Action Contact

- 4.6.1. Registrars will establish a Transfer Emergency Action Contact ("TEAC") for urgent communications relating to transfers. The goal of the TEAC is to quickly establish a real-time conversation between registrars (in a language that both parties can understand) in an emergency. Further

actions can then be taken towards a resolution, including initiating existing (or future) transfer dispute or undo processes.

- 4.6.2. Communications to TEACs will be reserved for use by ICANN-Accredited Registrars, gTLD Registry Operators and ICANN [Org](#). The TEAC point of contact may be designated as a telephone number or some other real-time communication channel and will be recorded in, and protected by, the ICANN registrar portal. Communications to a TEAC must be initiated in a timely manner, within a reasonable period of time following the alleged unauthorized loss of a domain.
- 4.6.3. Messages sent via the TEAC communication channel must generate a non-automated response by a human representative of the Gaining Registrar. The person or team responding must be capable and authorized to investigate and address urgent transfer issues. Responses are required within 4 hours of the initial request, although final resolution of the incident may take longer.
- 4.6.4. The Losing Registrar will report failures to respond to a TEAC communication to ICANN Compliance and the registry operator. Failure to respond to a TEAC communication may result in a transfer-undo in accordance with Section I.A.6.4 of this policy and may also result in further action by ICANN, up to and including non-renewal or termination of accreditation.
- 4.6.5. Both parties will retain correspondence in written or electronic form of any TEAC communication and responses, and share copies of this documentation with ICANN and the registry operator upon request. This documentation will be retained in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA). Users of the TEAC communication channel should report non-responsive Registrars to ICANN. Additionally, ICANN may conduct periodic tests of the Registrar TEAC communication channel in situations and a manner deemed appropriate to ensure that registrars are indeed responding to TEAC messages.

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**5. Requirements for the "ClientTransferProhibited" Status and "AuthInfo" Codes**

- 5.1. Subject to ICANN specifications or policies and any applicable laws or regulations, Registrars must follow the requirements set forth below.

Registrars may only set a domain name in "ClientTransferProhibited" status upon registration or subsequent request by the Registered Name Holder, provided, however, that the Registrar includes in its registration agreement (obtaining the express consent of the Registered Name Holder) the terms and conditions upon which it prohibits transfer of the domain name. Further, the Registrar must remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" status within five (5) calendar days of the Registered Name Holder's initial request if the Registrar does not provide facilities for the Registered Name Holder to remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" status.

- 5.2. Registrars must provide the Registered Name Holder with the unique "AuthInfo" code and remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" within five (5) calendar days of the Registered Name Holder's initial request if the Registrar does not provide facilities for the Registered Name Holder to generate and manage their own unique "AuthInfo" code and to remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" status.
- 5.3. Registrars may not employ any mechanism for complying with a Registered Name Holder's request to remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" status or obtain the applicable "AuthInfo Code" that is more restrictive than the mechanisms used for changing any aspect of the Registered Name Holder's contact or name server information.
- 5.4. The Registrar of Record must not refuse to remove the "ClientTransferProhibited" status or release an "AuthInfo Code" to the Registered Name Holder solely because there is a dispute between the Registered Name Holder and the Registrar over payment.

- 5.5. Registrar-generated "AuthInfo" codes must be unique on a per-domain basis.
- 5.6. The "AuthInfo" codes must be used solely to identify a Registered Name Holder, whereas the FOAs still need to be used for authorization or confirmation of a transfer request, as described in Section I.A.2 and Section I.A.4 of this policy.

5.7. Registrar SHALL follow best practices in generating and updating the "AuthInfo" code to facilitate a secure transfer process.

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## 6. Registry Requirements

- 6.1. Upon receipt of the "transfer" command from the Gaining Registrar, Registry Operator MUST (1) verify that the "AuthInfo" code provided by the Gaining Registrar is valid in order to accept an inter-registrar transfer request and MUST (2) transmit an electronic notification to both Registrars. In the case of those Registries that use electronic mail notifications, the response notification may be sent to the unique email address established by each Registrar for the purpose of facilitating transfers. Registry Operator SHALL follow best practices in generating and updating the "AuthInfo" code to facilitate a secure transfer process.
- 6.2. The Registry Operator shall complete the requested transfer unless, within five (5) calendar days, Registry Operator receives a NACK protocol command from the Registrar of Record.
- 6.3. When the Registry's database has been updated to reflect the change to the Gaining Registrar, Registry Operator will transmit an electronic notification to both Registrars. The notification may be sent to the unique email address established by each Registrar for the purpose of facilitating transfers or such other email address agreed to by the parties.
- 6.4. The Registry Operator shall undo a transfer if, after a transfer has occurred, the Registry Operator receives one of the notices as set forth below. In such case, the transfer will be reversed and the Registrar of Record field reset to its original state. The Registry Operator must undo the transfer within five (5) calendar days of receipt of the notice except in the case of a Registry dispute decision, in which case the Registry Operator must undo the

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transfer within fourteen calendar days unless a court action is filed.  
The notice required shall be one of the following:

- 6.4.1. Agreement of the Registrar of Record and the Gaining Registrar sent by email, letter or fax that the transfer was made by mistake or was otherwise not in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy;
- 6.4.2. The final determination of a dispute resolution body having jurisdiction over the transfer; or
- 6.4.3. Order of a court having jurisdiction over the transfer;
- 6.4.4. Documentation provided by the Registrar of Record prior to transfer that the Gaining Registrar has not responded to a message via the TEAC within the timeframe specified in Section I.A.4.6.

**7. Records of Registration**

Each Registrar shall require its customer, the Registered Name Holder, to maintain its own records appropriate to document and prove the initial domain name registration date.

**8. Effect on Term of Registration**

The completion by Registry Operator of a holder-authorized transfer under Section I.A shall result in a one-year extension of the existing registration, provided that in no event shall the total unexpired term of a registration exceed ten (10) years.

**B. ICANN-Approved Transfers**

- 1) Transfer of the sponsorship of all the registrations sponsored by one Registrar as the result of (i) acquisition of that Registrar or its assets by another Registrar, or (ii) lack of accreditation of that Registrar or lack of its authorization with the Registry Operator, may be made according to the following procedure:

1.1 The gaining Registrar must be accredited by ICANN for the Registry TLD and must have in effect a Registry-Registrar Agreement with Registry Operator for the Registry TLD.

1.2 ICANN must certify in writing to Registry Operator that the transfer would promote the community interest, such as the interest in stability that may be threatened by the actual or imminent business failure of a Registrar.


2. Upon satisfaction of these two conditions, Registry Operator will make the necessary one-time changes in the Registry database for no charge, for transfers involving 50,000 name registrations or fewer. If the transfer involves registrations of more than 50,000 names, Registry Operator will charge the gaining Registrar a one-time flat fee of US\$ 50,000.

#### C. Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy

Procedures for handling disputes concerning inter-registrar transfers are set forth in the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy. Procedures in this policy must be followed by the applicable Registry Operators and ICANN accredited Registrars.

## II. Inter-Registrant Transfer (Change of Registrant)

### A. Definitions

1. This policy uses the following terms:
  - 1.1. "Change of Registrant" means a Material Change to any of the following:
    - 1.1.1. Prior Registrant name
    - 1.1.2. Prior Registrant organization
    - 1.1.3. Prior Registrant email address
    - 1.1.4. 
  - 1.2. "Designated Agent" means an individual or entity that the Prior Registrant or New Registrant explicitly authorizes to approve a Change of Registrant on its behalf.
  - 1.3. "Material Change" means a change which is not a typographical correction. The following will be considered material changes:
    - 1.3.1. A change to the Registered Name Holder's name or organization that does not appear to be merely a typographical correction;

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- 1.3.2. Any change to the Registered Name Holder's name or organization that is accompanied by a change of address or phone number;
- 1.3.3. Any change to the Registered Name Holder's email address.
- 1.4. "Prior Registrant" means the Registered Name Holder at the time a Change of Registrant is initiated.
- 1.5. "New Registrant" means the entity or person to whom the Prior Registrant proposes to transfer its domain name registration.

#### B. Availability of Change of Registrant

1. In general, registrants must be permitted to update their Registration Data and transfer their registration rights to other registrants freely.
2. A Registrar must deny a Change of Registrant request under the following circumstances:
  - 2.1 The domain name registration agreement has expired, and the Registered Name Holder no longer has the right to renew or transfer the domain name to another registrar, as provided for in Section 2.2.5 of the Expired Registration Recovery Policy;
  - 2.2 The Change of Registrant was not properly authorized by the Prior Registrant and the New Registrant, further to Section II.C below;
  - 2.3 The domain name is subject to a domain name related dispute, including but not limited to:
    - 2.3.1 A pending UDRP proceeding that the Registrar has been informed of;
    - 2.3.2 A pending URS proceeding that the Registrar has been informed of;
    - 2.3.3 A pending TDRP proceeding;
    - 2.3.4 A court order by a court of competent jurisdiction, prohibiting a Change of Registrant, that the Registrar has been informed of.
3. In the following circumstances, the Change of Registrant process described in Section II.C below does not apply:

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3.1 the registration agreement expires;<sup>1</sup>

3.2 the registration agreement is terminated by the Registrar;

3.3 the Registrar or Registry Operator updates the Prior Registrant's information pursuant to a court order;

3.4 the Registrar updates the Prior Registrant's information in the implementation of a UDRP decision;

3.5 the Registrar updates the Prior Registrant's information in accordance with the Expired Domain Deletion Policy;

3.6 the Registrar updates the Prior Registrant's information in response to an abuse complaint.

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### C. Change of Registrant Process

1. To process a Change of Registrant from the Prior Registrant to a New Registrant, the Registrar must do all of the following:

1.1 Confirm the domain name is eligible for Change of Registrant further to Section II.B;

1.2 Obtain confirmation of the Change of Registrant request from the New Registrant, or a Designated Agent of the New Registrant. The Registrar must use a secure mechanism<sup>2</sup> to confirm that the New Registrant and/or their respective Designated Agents have explicitly consented to the Change of Registrant. In obtaining the confirmation, the Registrar must inform the New Registrant or its Designated Agent, if applicable, that the New Registrant must enter into a registration agreement with the Registrar (a link to the registration agreement itself can be provided). The Registrar must also inform the New Registrant or Designated Agent, if applicable, that the request will not proceed if it is not confirmed in a number of days set by the Registrar, not to exceed sixty (60) days);

1.3 Inform the Prior Registrant or its Designated Agent that if its final goal is to transfer the domain name to a different registrar, the Prior Registrant is advised to request the inter-registrar transfer before the Change of Registrant to avoid triggering the 60-day lock described in Section II.C.2 (unless the Registrar gave the Prior Registrant the option to opt out of the 60-day lock, and the Prior Registrant opted out the 60-day lock);



1.4 Upon or after informing the Prior Registrant or its Designated Agent, if applicable, as described in II.C.1.3 above, obtain confirmation of the Change of Registrant request from the Prior Registrant, or the Designated Agent of the Prior Registrant. The Registrar must use a secure mechanism to confirm that the Prior Registrant and/or their respective Designated Agents have explicitly consented to the Change of Registrant. In obtaining the confirmation, the Registrar must inform the Prior Registrant or Designated Agent, if applicable, that the Change of Registrant request will not proceed if it is not confirmed in a number of days set by the Registrar, not to exceed sixty (60) days);<sup>3</sup>

1.5 Process the Change of Registrant within one (1) day of obtaining the confirmations described above;

1.6 Notify the Prior Registrant and New Registrant before or within one day of the completion of the Change of Registrant. The notification must:

1.6.1 always be sent to both the New Registrant and Prior Registrant before or within one day of the Change of Registrant being performed;

1.6.2 explain the request that was received and list the domain(s) in question;

1.6.3. include contact information for questions.

1.6.4. advise the Prior Registrant and New Registrant of the 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock as described in Section II.C.2 or advise the Prior Registrant that it previously opted out of the 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock as described in Section II.C.2.

2. The Registrar must impose a 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock<sup>4</sup> following a Change of Registrant, provided, however, that the Registrar may allow the Registered Name Holder to opt out of the 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock prior to any Change of Registrant request.

## Notes

**Introduction and Background:** The IRTTP Part C Policy Development Process (PDP) is the third in a series of five PDPs that address areas for improvements in the existing transfer policy.

The GNSO Council resolved at its meeting on 22 September 2012 to launch a PDP to address the following three issues:

1. "Change of Control" function, including an investigation of how this function is currently achieved, if there are any applicable models in the country-code name space that can be used as a best practice for the gTLD space, and any associated security concerns. It should also include a review of locking procedures, as described in Reasons for Denial #8 and #9, with an aim to balance legitimate transfer activity and security.
2. Whether provisions on time-limiting Form Of Authorization (FOA)s should be implemented to avoid fraudulent transfers out. For example, if a Gaining Registrar sends and receives an FOA back from a transfer contact, but the name is locked, the registrar may hold the FOA pending adjustment to the domain name status, during which time the registrant or other registration information may have changed.
3. Whether the process could be streamlined by a requirement that registries use IANA IDs for registrars rather than proprietary IDs.

The IRTP Part C Working Group published its [Initial Report](#) [PDF, 1.23 MB] on 4 June 2012 in conjunction with the opening of a public comment forum (see section 6 for further details) followed by its [Final Report](#) [PDF, 624 KB] on 9 October 2012. The ICANN Board [adopted the recommendations](#) of the IRTP Part C Working Group on 20 December 2012. The Implementation Review Team in conjunction with ICANN staff worked together to develop a draft of the Transfer Policy. The draft policy was the subject of a [public comment period](#).

All ICANN-accredited registrars are required to comply with policy by 1 December 2016.

**Material Change:** Section II.A.1.3 defines Material Change to mean a change that is not a typographical correction. Registrars have some flexibility to determine what a typographical correction is. Examples of typographical corrections could include:

1. Changing the Registrant Name field from oJhn Smith to John Smith.
2. Changing the Registrant Name field from Jane Kgan to Jane Kang.
3. Changing the Registrant Organization from Example, lcn. to Example, Inc.
4. Changing the Registrant Organization from ExampleCorp. to Example Corp.

For avoidance of doubt, nothing prevents the Registrar from treating any change to the Registrant Name or Registrant Organization field as a Material Change.

**Secure Mechanism:** The policy recommendations by the GNSO recognize that some flexibility is required in how registrars process a Change of Registrant. As a non-limiting example, Registrars may want to consider "out of band" authentication based on information that cannot be learned from within the registrar account or publicly available resources such as [RDDS](#). Examples may include, but are not limited to:

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1. sending an email requiring an affirmative response through a tool-based authentication method such as providing a unique code that must be returned in a manner designated by the Registrar; or
2. calling or sending an SMS to the Registered Name Holder's telephone number providing a unique code that must be returned in a manner designated by the Registrar; or
3. calling the Registered Name Holder's telephone number and requiring the Registered Name Holder to provide a unique code that was sent to the Registered Name Holder via web, email or postal mail.

**Inter-Registrar Transfer Lock following a Change of Registrant:** Registrars are not required to apply a specific EPP status code for the 60-day inter-registrar transfer lock described in section II.C.2; however, if a registrar chooses to apply the clientTransferProhibited EPP status code, it must also lock the name in a way that prohibits the Registered Name Holder from removing the lock per section I.A.5.1.

1 If [Registration Data](#) is changed following expiration of the domain name pursuant to the terms of the registration agreement, the protections of the [Expired Registration Recovery Policy](#) still apply.

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2 Examples of secure mechanisms can be found in the implementation notes which follow the text of this policy.

3 The registrar may use additional contact information on file when obtaining confirmation from the Prior Registrant and is not limited to the publicly accessible [RDDS](#).

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4 The Registrar may, but is not required to, impose restrictions on the removal of the lock described in Section II.C.2. For example, the Registrar will only remove the lock after five business days have passed, the lock removal must be authorized via the Prior Registrant's affirmative response to email, etc.