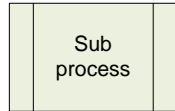


Logo Here

Process Legend



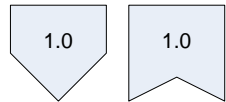
Process Step



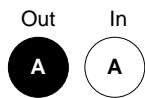
Sub-Process Step



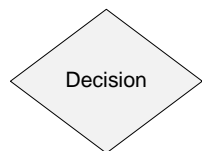
Process Input



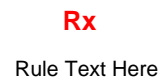
Off Page Reference



On Page Reference



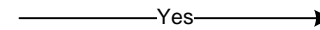
Decision



Process Rule



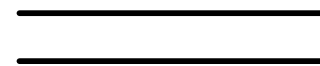
Begin of Process



Process Flow



Diversion to External Process



Parallel Process



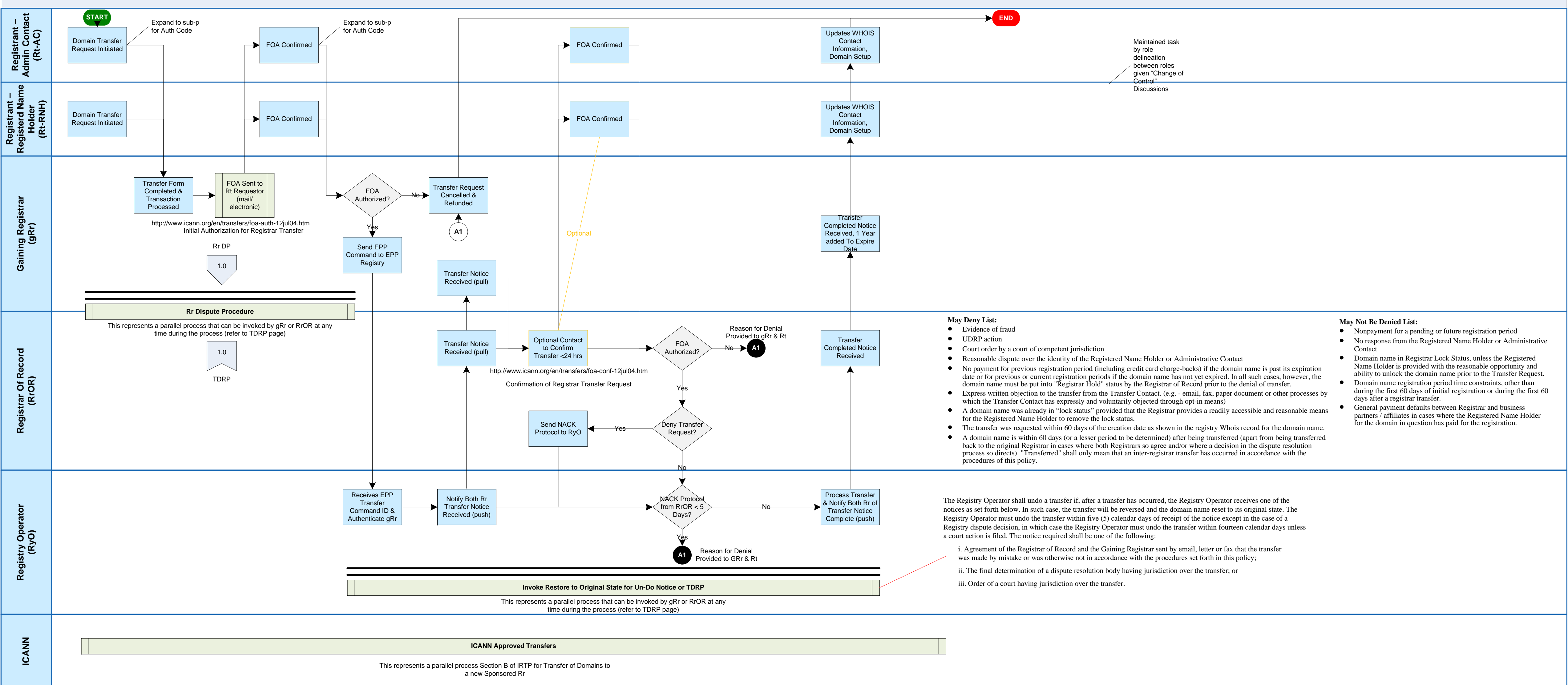
Terminator of Process



External Process not Active



Optional Process Step



Maintained task by role delineation between roles given "Change of Control" Discussions

May Deny List:

- Evidence of fraud
- UDRP action
- Court order by a court of competent jurisdiction
- Reasonable dispute over the identity of the Registered Name Holder or Administrative Contact
- 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.
- Express written objection to the transfer from the Transfer Contact. (e.g. - email, fax, paper document or other processes by which the Transfer Contact has expressly and voluntarily objected through opt-in means)
- A domain name was already in "lock status" provided that the Registrar provides a readily accessible and reasonable means for the Registered Name Holder to remove the lock status.
- The transfer was requested within 60 days of the creation date as shown in the registry Whois record for the domain name.
- 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.

May Not Be Denied List:

- Nonpayment for a pending or future registration period
- No response from the Registered Name Holder or Administrative Contact.
- 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.
- Domain name registration period time constraints, other than during the first 60 days of initial registration or during the first 60 days after a registrar transfer.
- 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.

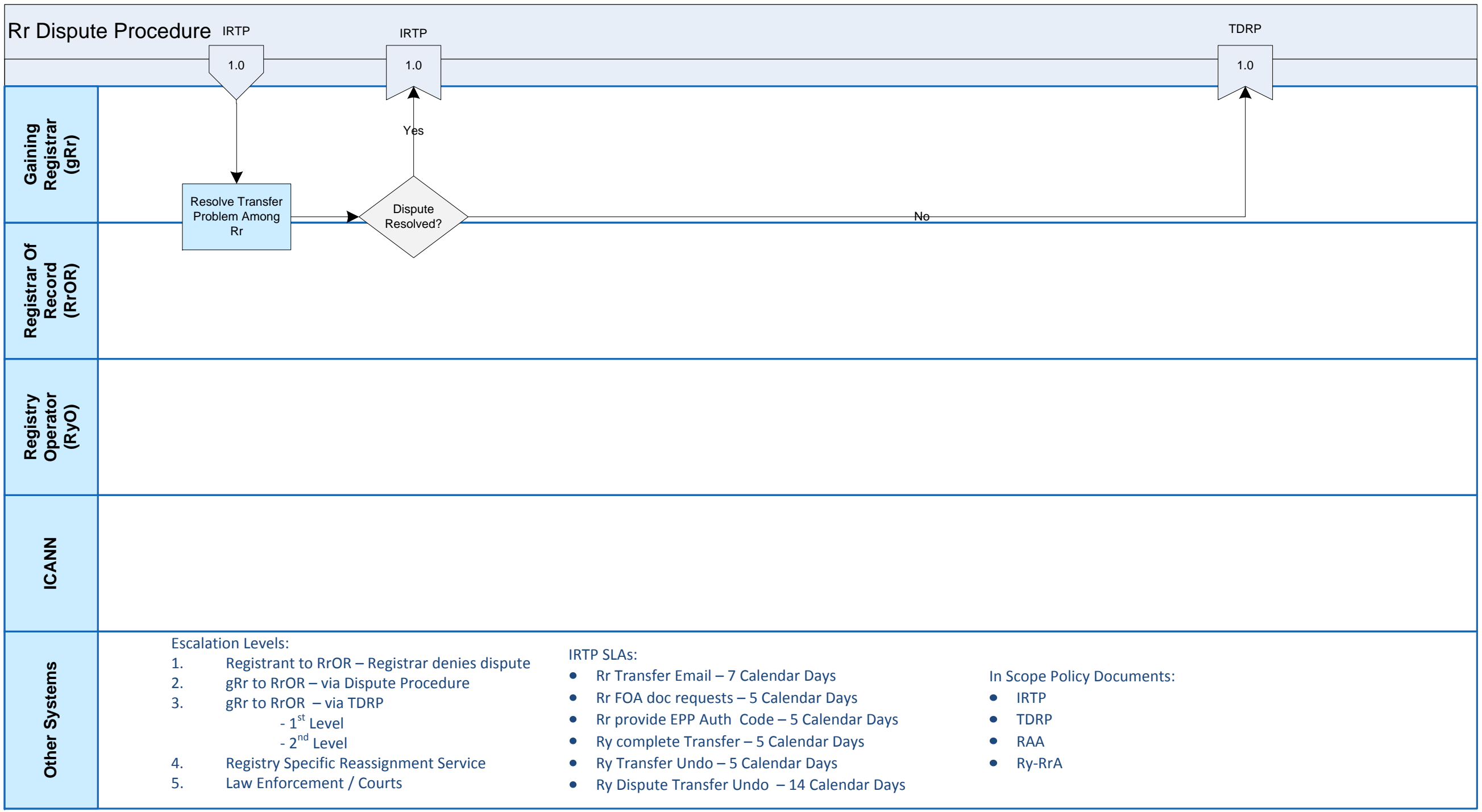
The Registry Operator shall undo a transfer if, after a transfer has occurred, the Registry Operator receives one of the notices as set forth below. In such case, the transfer will be reversed and the domain name reset to its original state. The Registry Operator must undo the transfer within five (5) 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 transfer within fourteen calendar days unless a court action is filed. The notice required shall be one of the following:

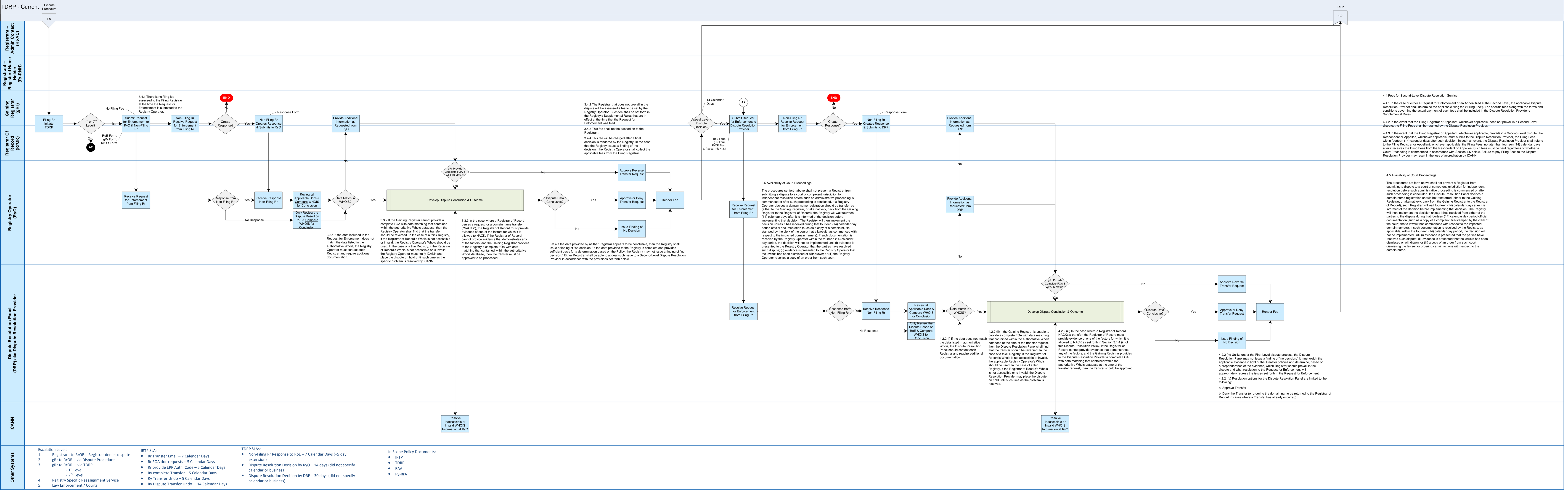
- Agreement of the Registrar of Record and the Gaining Registrar sent by email, letter or fax that the transfer was made by mistake or was otherwise not in accordance with the procedures set forth in this policy;
- The final determination of a dispute resolution body having jurisdiction over the transfer; or
- Order of a court having jurisdiction over the transfer.

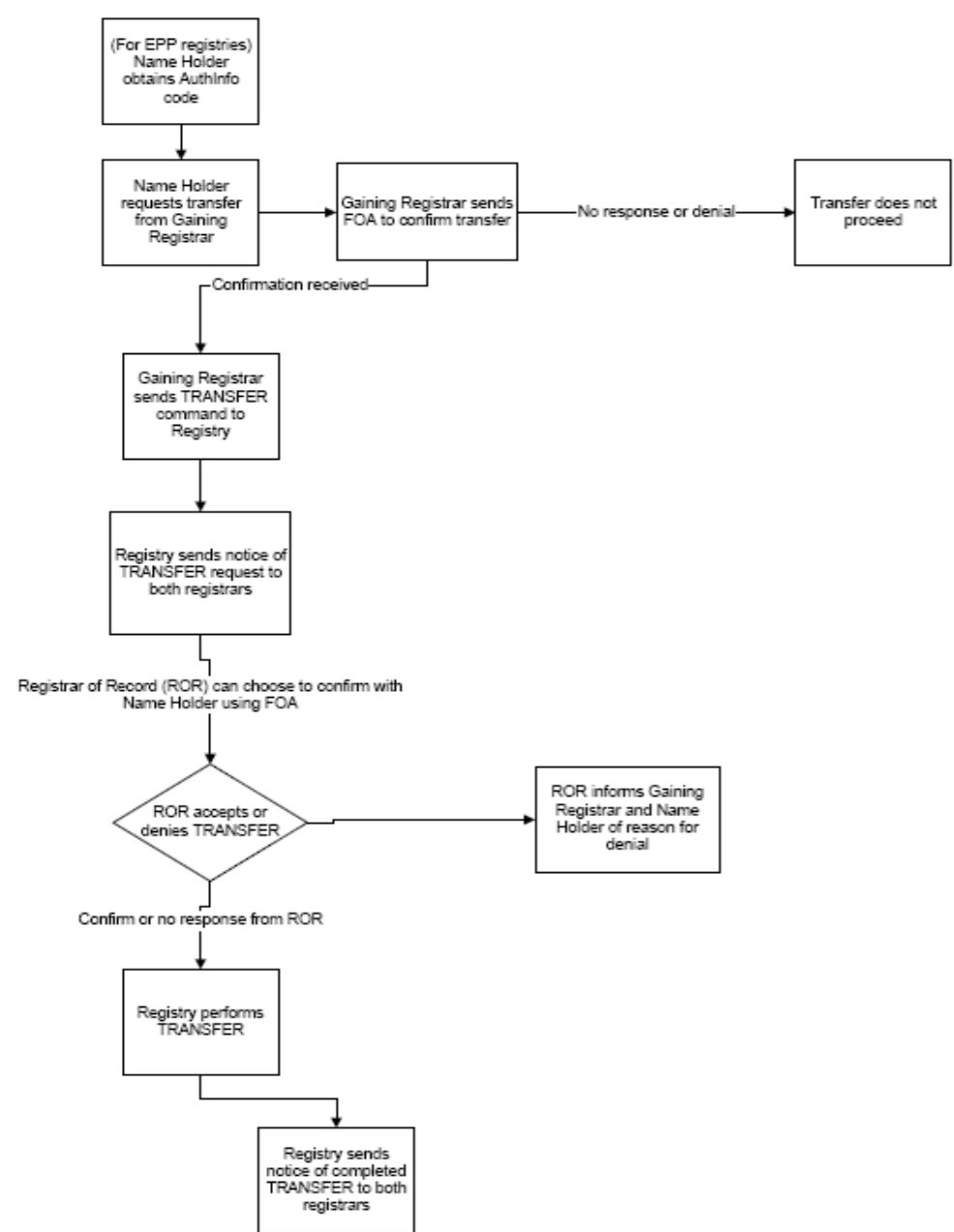
Invoke Restore to Original State for Un-Do Notice or TDRP
This represents a parallel process that can be invoked by gRr or RrOR at any time during the process (refer to TDRP page)

ICANN Approved Transfers
This represents a parallel process Section B of IRTP for Transfer of Domains to a new Sponsored Rr

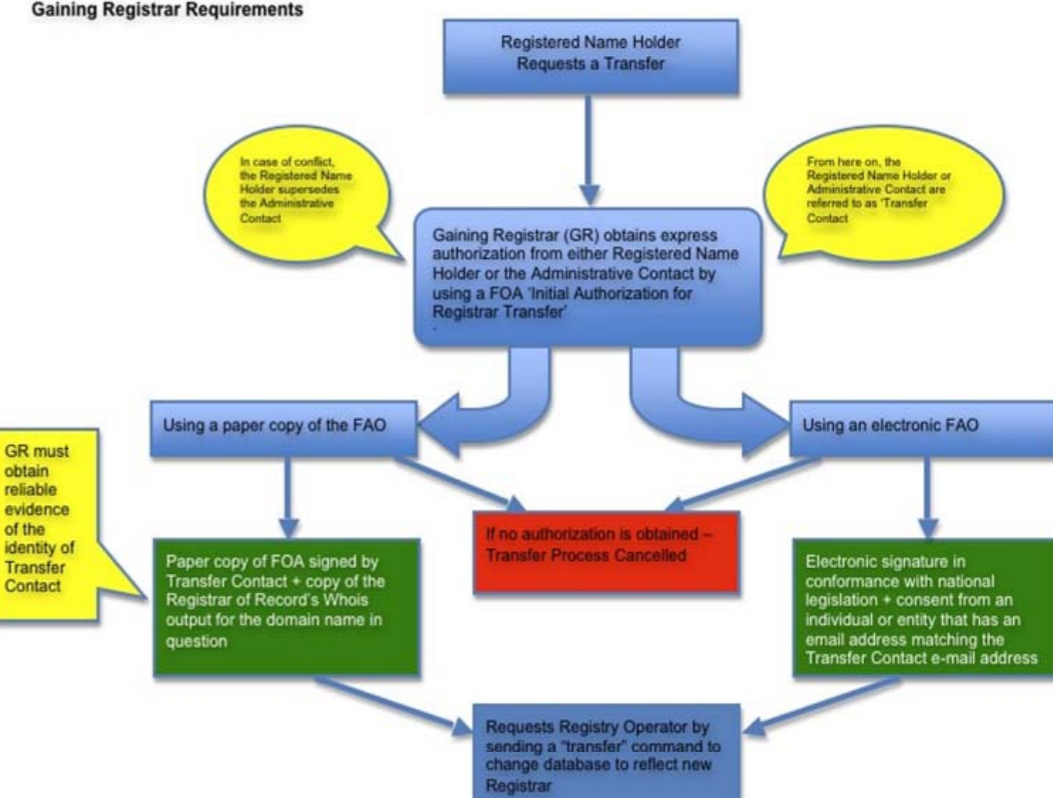
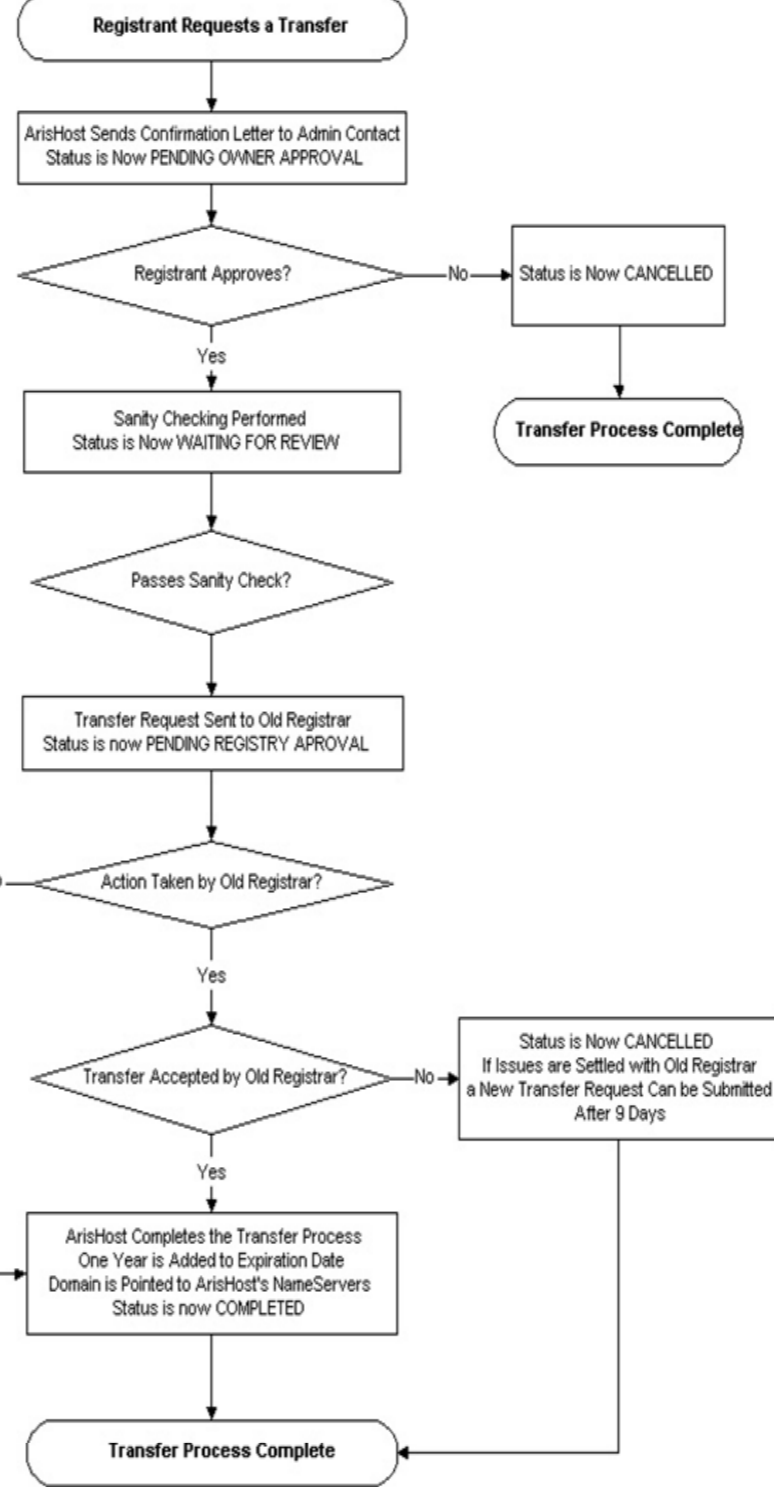
Other Systems	Escalation Levels:	IRTP SLAs:	In Scope Policy Documents:
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registrant to RrOR – Registrar denies dispute 2. gRr to RrOR – via Dispute Procedure 3. gRr to RrOR – via TDRP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st Level - 2nd Level 4. Registry Specific Reassignment Service 5. Law Enforcement / Courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rr Transfer Email – 7 Calendar Days • Rr FOA doc requests – 5 Calendar Days • Rr provide EPP Auth Code – 5 Calendar Days • Ry complete Transfer – 5 Calendar Days • Ry Transfer Undo – 5 Calendar Days • Ry Dispute Transfer Undo – 14 Calendar Days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRTP • TDRP • RAA • Ry-RrA



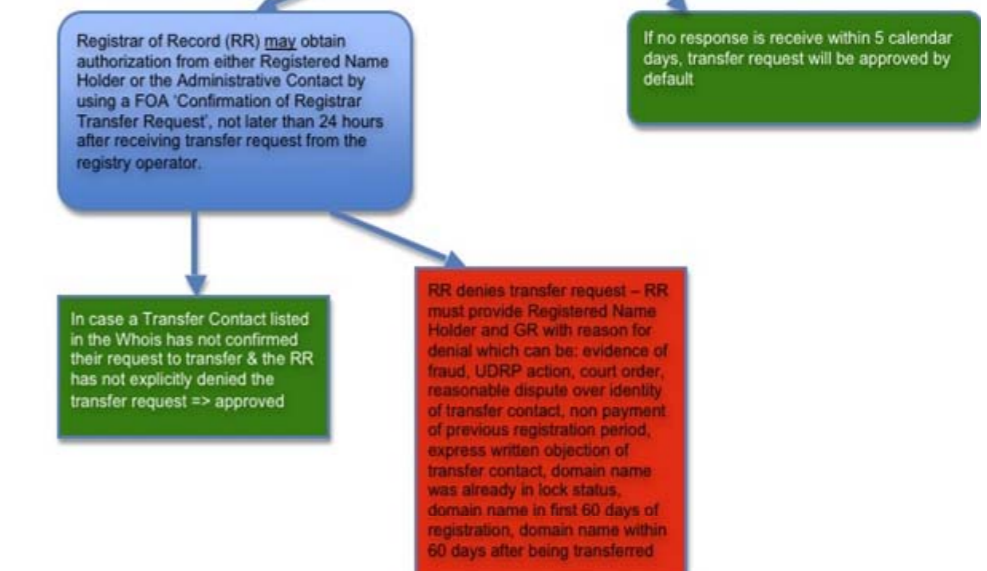




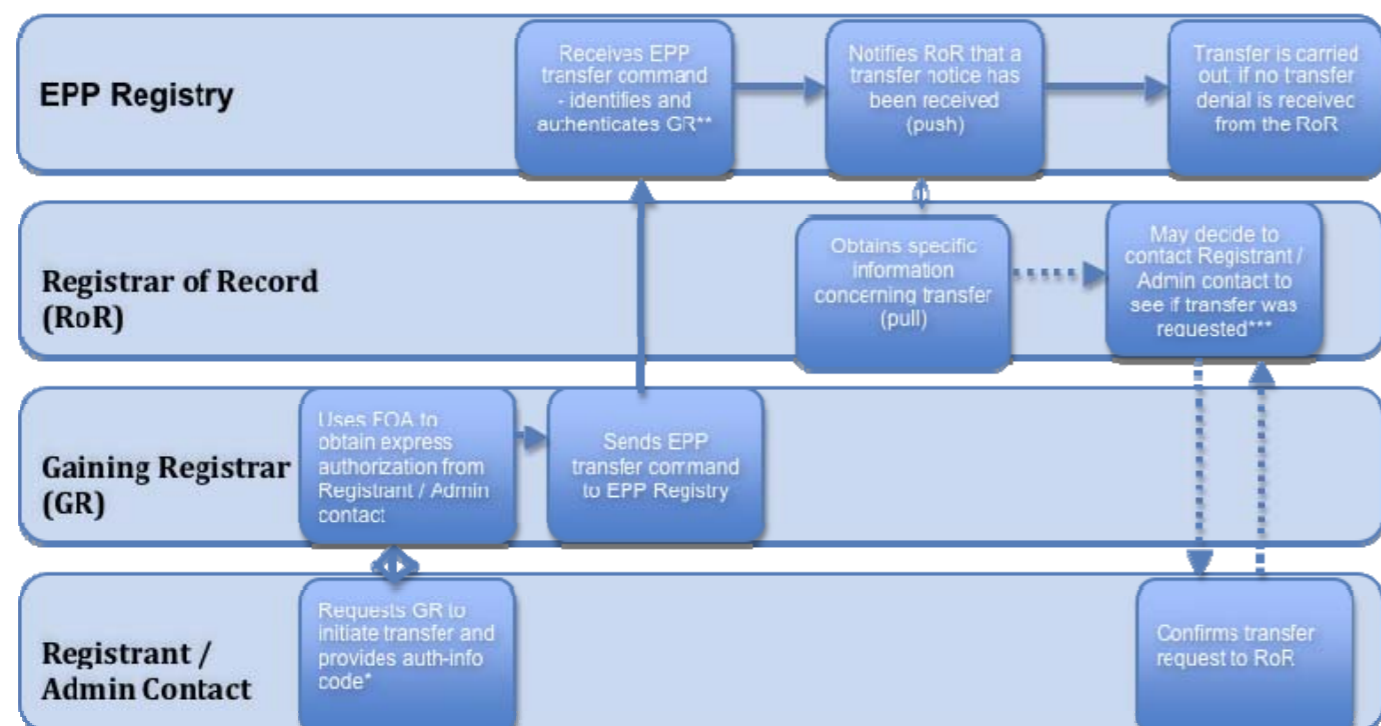
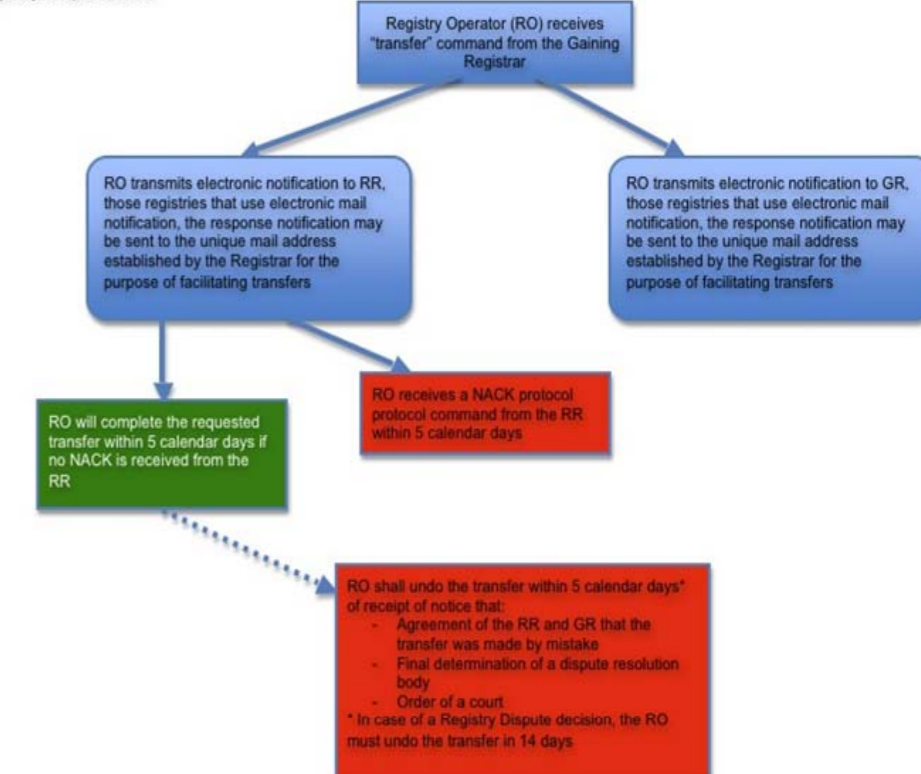
Transfer in an EPP Registry



Registrar of Record Requirements

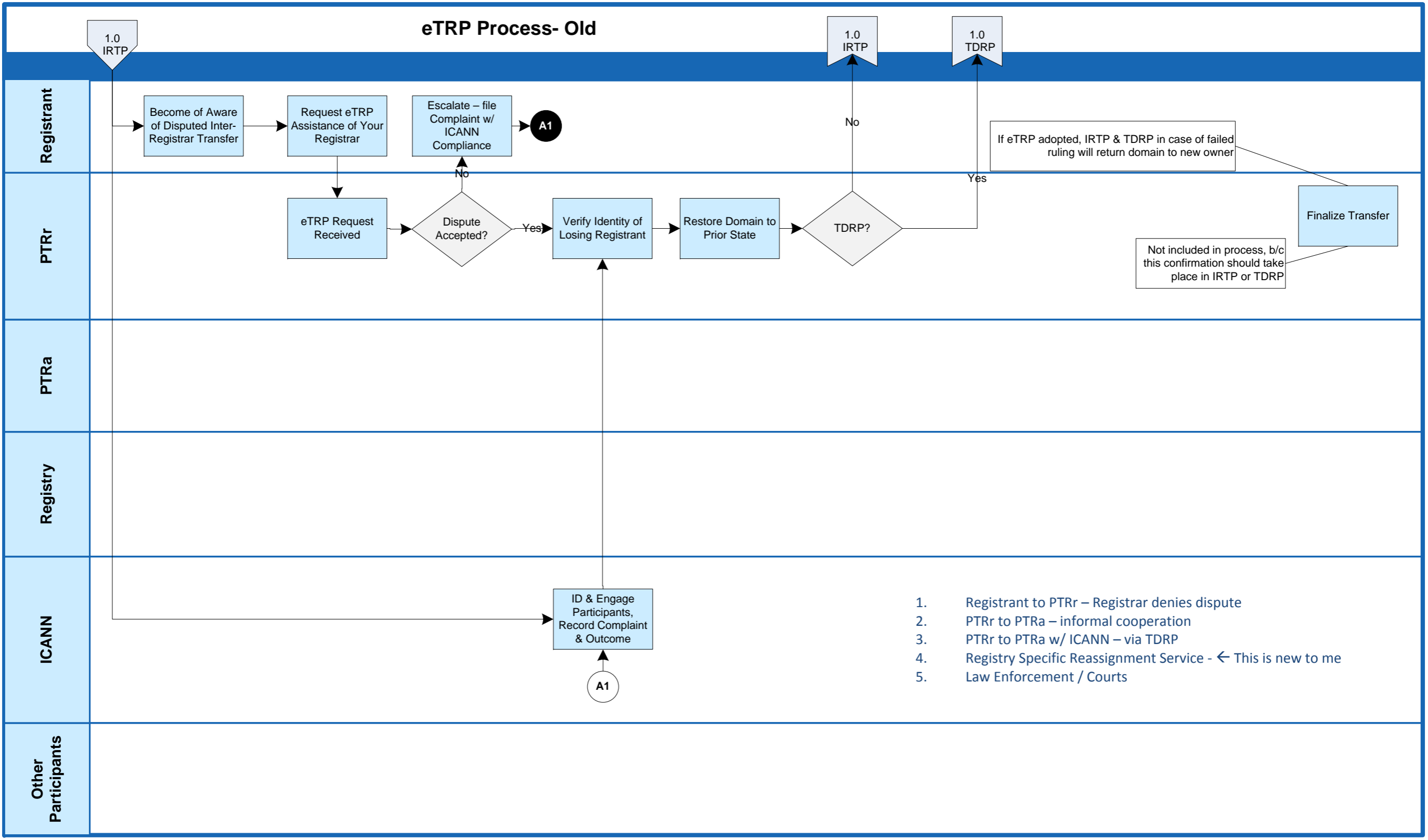


Registry Requirements



From IRTP - A

eTRP Process- Old



1. Registrant to PTRr – Registrar denies dispute
2. PTRr to PTRa – informal cooperation
3. PTRr to PTRa w/ ICANN – via TDRP
4. Registry Specific Reassignment Service - ← This is new to me
5. Law Enforcement / Courts