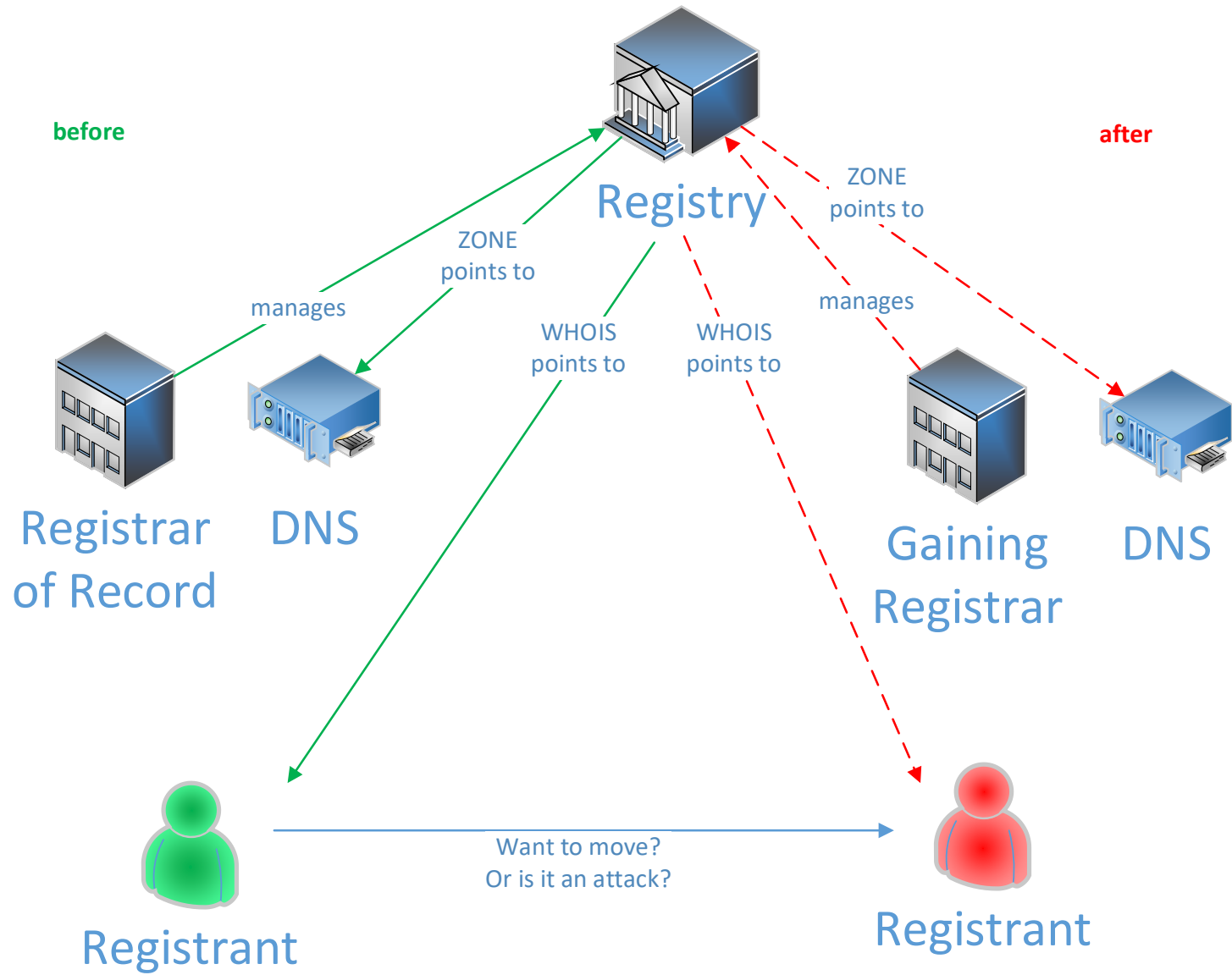


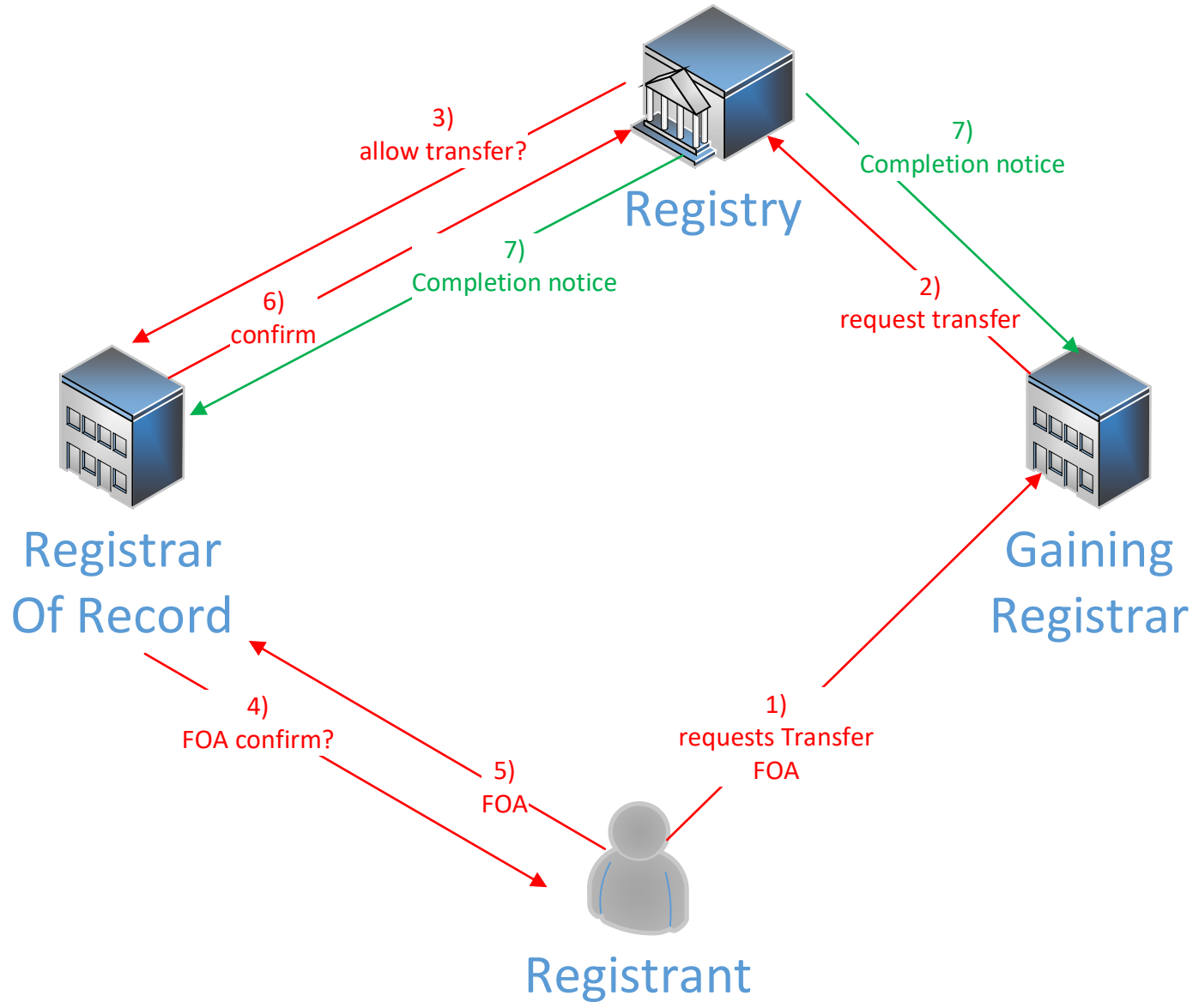
# Transfer Policy Review

Introduction

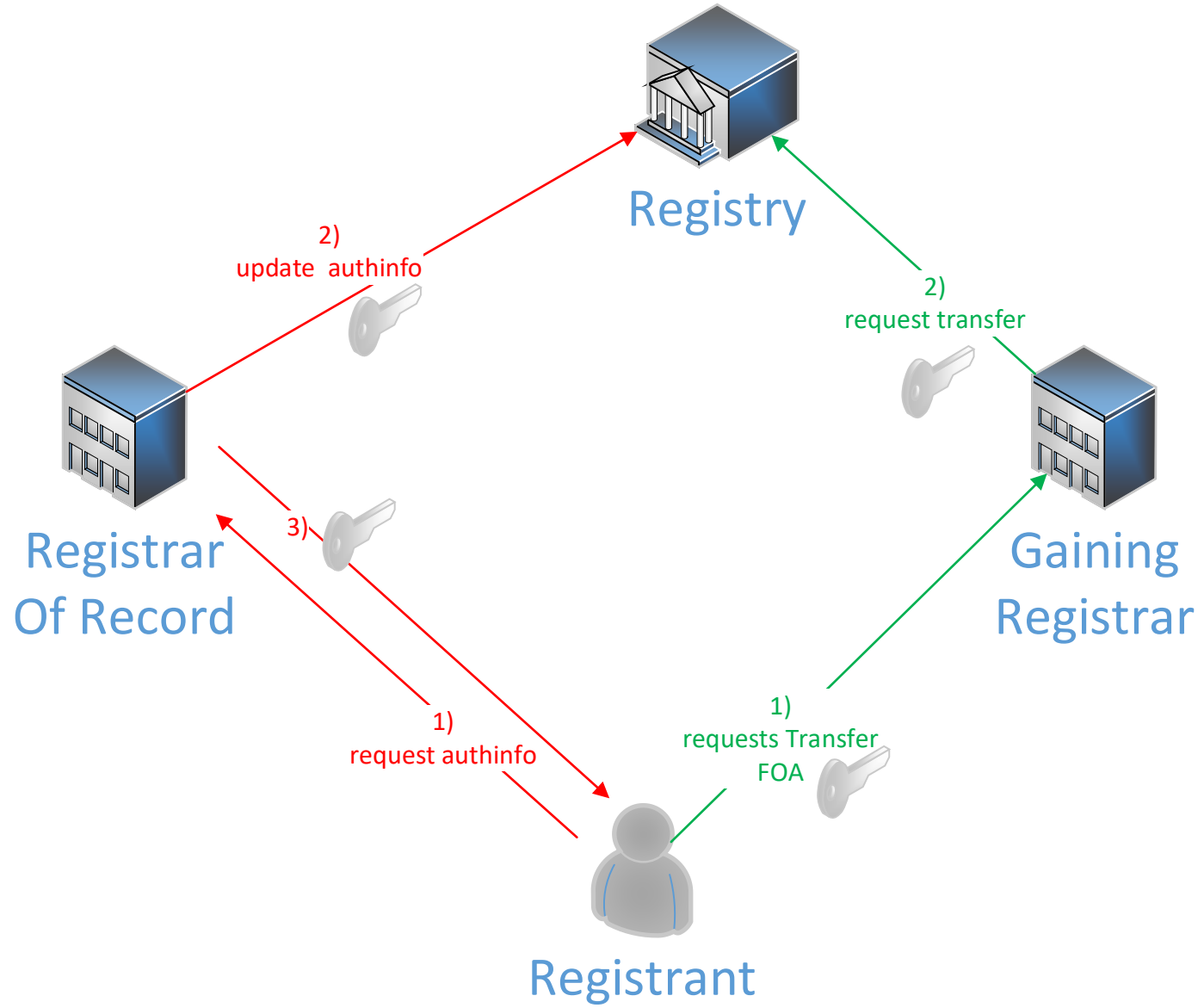
# Problem statement legitimate or fraudulent?



# Workflow and legal documentation



# Securing the initial FOA with AUTHINFO



# Question block 1a

- Can the authinfo **replace** the FOA of the *gaining* registrar?
  - Already in place
  - Less paperwork for the registrant
- Can the authinfo **replace** the FOA of the *losing* registrar?
  - Already in place
  - No timing issues (5 days auto-acknowledge)
- Should the authinfo become more secure? 2FA with registrant?
  - Authinfo is the **only** data needed to transfer a domain
  - More technical hurdles for the registrant
  - Automatic lock after a transfer (authinfo used twice)
- How to prove a **fraudulent** transfer as a *losing* registrant?

# Question block 1b

- Change of Whois data
  - Whois not public (beside registrars and LEA)
  - Hidden change of ownership
- Obscure security rules for the registrant
  - 60 day lock after change
  - Easy to trigger by the end users => long timeouts
- Privacy/Proxy and Designated agents
  - Who is the real owner of the domain?

# Question block 2

- Transfer Emergency Action Contact (TEAC)
  - Goal: Reduce inter-registrar delays to max 4h in total
  - Registrars require well qualified 24x7 contact
  - Registrant: How to trigger it? (missing in the charter)
  - Registrant: Lose rights to participate (FOA)? (missing in the charter)
- Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy (TDRP)
  - Inter-Registrar policy. How to trigger it as a registrant?

# Question part 2 (open charter)

- Denying Transfer
  - Power of the losing registrar over the registrant
  - Where to find help if transfer is denied?
  - How to distribute all the „non-allowed“ NACK-reasons to the registrants?
- ICANN-approved Transfers
  - Registrar of Record is unable to fulfill its duties
  - Registrants are lost for a long time
- Possibility to take ICANN into record!