

**ICANN**

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUM

73

ICANN 73 - At-Large Policy Session 3:  
*Protecting the Interests of Registrants and  
End Users for a Secure and Stable DNS:  
The Transfer Policy*

Holly Raiche

## Interests of Registrants and End Users

- Choice
  - Ease (?) of transferring from one registrar to another
  - The change process confirms the requester and the choice being made – both by the gaining and losing registrar
- Security –
  - The process prevents unauthorised transfers

### *Post GDPR*

- Privacy –
  - of registrant data (data on the registrant no longer publicly available on the RDS)

**ICANN**

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUM

73

## Terminology – and implications

- **AuthInfo** - Authorization Information Code – used solely to identify the registered name holder - Registrant). Provided by the Registrar to the Registrant (recommendation to rename this Code as the Transfer Authorization Code – TAC)
- **FOA** – Form of Authorization. Needed for authorizing or confirming a transfer request.

*Pre-GDPR, once the gaining registrar confirmed the requestor as the registered name holder of record, sent a gaining FOA Post GDPR, the gaining registrar does not have access to the registrant details for the name.*

## The Transfer Process – Pre and Post GDPR

### PRE GDPR

1. Registered Name Holder contacts **Gaining Registrar** (The registrar to which the registrant is transferring the domain name).

2. If domain name is eligible for transfer, **Gaining Registrar** sends **Gaining FOA** to Registered Name Holder.

3. Registered Name Holder confirms intent to transfer.

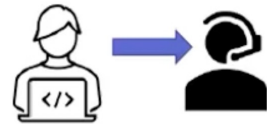
4. **Gaining Registrar** notifies Registry Operator of the transfer.

5. Registry Operator sends notice of pending transfer to both **Registrars**.

6. **Losing Registrar** sends **Losing FOA** to Registered Name Holder.

7. Absent objection to the transfer within 5 calendar days, **Losing Registrar** processes request.

### Inter-Registrar Transfer



### POST GDPR

Where the **Gaining Registrar** is unable to obtain current registration data under RDDS...

1. Registered Name Holder contacts **Gaining Registrar** (The registrar to which the registrant is transferring the domain name).

2. If domain name is eligible for transfer, Registered Name Holder independently enters data with **Gaining Registrar**.

3. **Gaining Registrar** notifies Registry Operator of the transfer.

4. Registry Operator confirms **AuthInfo Code**.

5. Registry Operator sends notice of pending transfer to both **Registrars**.

6. **Losing Registrar** sends **Losing FOA** to Registered Name Holder.

7. Absent objection to the transfer within 5 calendar days, **Losing Registrar** processes request.

**ICANN**

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUM

73

## Issues?

- Is the AuthInfo Code a secure method for inter-registry transfer
- Should a Registry (rather than registrar) be the holder of the AuthInfo Code
- Should there be minimum requirements about the AuthInfo Code to ensure its security
- What should be the minimum notification requirements to a registrant that a transfer has been requested/ taken place
- Should the losing FOA be optional?
- The length of the transfer lock period (after the registrant has transferred to another registrar
- Minimum time for losing registrar to transfer, what about refusals to transfer, appeals?

**ICANN**

VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUM

**73**

***THANK YOU***