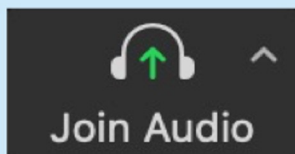


Virtual Participants

1

Connect your **Zoom Audio** to listen to the meeting.



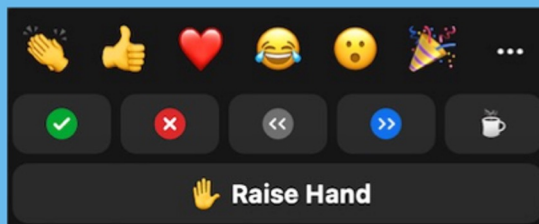
2

Turn on your **Zoom Video** to be seen by other participants.



3

Raise your hand in **Zoom Reactions** to join the speaking queue.



4

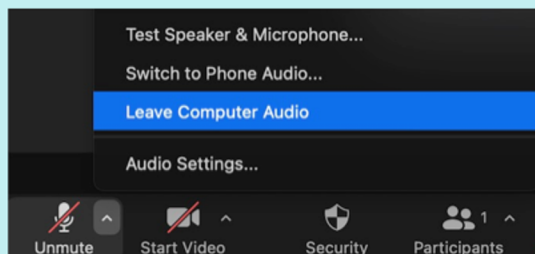
Unmute your **Zoom Audio** when called upon to speak.



On-Site/In-Room Participants

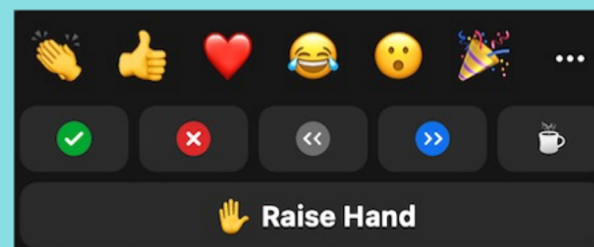
1

Do **not** connect your **Zoom Audio**. To disconnect your audio, click on the **Up Arrow** and select **Leave Computer Audio**.



2

Raise your hand in **Zoom Reactions** to join the speaking queue.



3

Use the physical microphone at your seat or in the aisle when called upon to speak.





Transfer Policy Review PDP Working Group ICANN74 Working Session

Roger Carney, Working Group Chair



Agenda

1. Overview of the Transfer Policy and the PDP
2. High-level Overview of Phase 1(b) Work - Change of Registrant (COR)
3. Discussion of [Charter Questions](#) d1 & d2
4. AOB

Transfer Policy and the PDP

What is the Transfer Policy?

ICANN **consensus policy** governing the procedure and requirements for **registrants to transfer their domain names from one registrar to another.**

- Goal: Enhanced **domain name portability**
 - greater consumer and business choice
 - registrants may select the registrar that offers the best services and price for their needs
- Formerly called the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP)
- Went into effect on 12 November 2004
- GNSO reviewed the policy once before, shortly after implementation

Issue Areas for the PDP and Status

A phased approach:

Phase 1(a):

- Form of Authorization (including Rec. 27, Wave 1 FOA issues)
- AuthInfo Codes
- Denying (NACKing) Transfers

Phase 1(b):

- Change of Registrant (including Rec. 27, Wave 1 Change of Registrant issues)

Phase 2:

- Transfer Emergency Action Contact
- Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy (including Rec. 27, Wave 1 TDRP issues)
- Reversing transfers
- ICANN-approved transfers

Topics in Phase 1(b)

Change of Registrant (CoR)

What is Change of Registrant (CoR)?

Requirements that seek to prevent domain name hijacking by **ensuring that certain changes to registrant information have been authorized.**

What is required?

Registrars must **obtain confirmation from the Prior Registrant and New Registrant before a material change** is made to: Prior Registrant name, Prior Registrant organization, Prior Registrant email address, and/or Administrative Contact email address, if no Prior Registrant email address.

What specific elements of the CoR Policy need review?

- **“60-day inter-registrar transfer lock”** prevents transfer to another registrar for sixty (60) days following a CoR. Registrants have difficulty with the 60-day lock, especially that they are not able to remove the lock once it is applied.
- **Designated Agent:** an individual or entity that the Prior Registrant or New Registrant authorizes to approve a CoR.
 - Appear to be different interpretations of role and authority.
- **Compliance enforcement is being deferred** in relation to CoR as it applies to removal or addition of **privacy/proxy services**, pending further work to clarify implementation of relevant IRTP-C provisions.

CoR Lock: Transfer Policy Status Report Data



ICANN's Global Support Center: Inquiries regarding transfers increased at a higher rate than inquiries overall, likely due to issues related to CoR lock.



ICANN Aggregate Transfer-Related Monthly Registry Reporting: Large spike in transfers in 2016 just before implementation of IRTP-C, including CoR lock.



Metrics from ICANN's Contractual Compliance Department: Complaints about inter-registrar transfers have been decreasing, complaints related to CoR lock increased.



Survey of Registrars and Registrants: Registrants are confused and frustrated when the CoR lock prevents them from completing a transfer. Some want to eliminate or change it.

CoR: Focus of Charter Questions

- Does the **policy achieve its stated goals**? Is it still relevant in the current domain ownership system?
- Can **requirements be simplified** to make them less burdensome and confusing, especially regarding the 60-day lock?
- To what extent should there be a process or options to **remove** the 60-day lock?
- To what extent **should the Change of Registrant policy, and the 60-day lock, apply** to underlying registrant data when the registrant uses a **privacy/proxy service**?
- Is the **Designated Agent function operating as intended**? If not, should it be retained and modified? Eliminated?

Discussion

Charter Questions d1 & d2

d1) According to the Transfer Policy Review Scoping Team Report, the Change of Registrant policy “does not achieve the stated goals” and “is not relevant in the current & future domain ownership system.” To what extent is this the case and why? Are the stated goals still valid? If the Change of Registrant policy is not meeting the stated goals and those goals are still valid, how should the goals be achieved?

d2) Data gathered in the Transfer Policy Status Report indicates that some registrants find Change of Registrant requirements burdensome and confusing. If the policy is retained, are there methods to make the Change of Registrant policy simpler while still maintaining safeguards against unwanted transfers?