- IRTP-C Workplan
  - Tasks
    - Item A - change of control
      - Reach out to other AC/SOs for initial comments
      - Understand why we're looking at this question -- what problems are we trying to solve
      - Background
      - Investigate how this function is currently achieved
        - Results from Matt's review with his team
          - Are there categories of TLDs
            - gTLD model -- registrar can send EPP commands to registry
            - middle ground -- either regirstrant deals directly with registry, or the registrar kicks the registry process EPP
            - the opposite -- physical process
            - advantage to EU process -- trade and IRT can happen together
              - existing process -- but it is changing
              - problem with current process -- confusing -- multiple commands, registrant confusion
              - changes w/fees -- transfer wil be a transfer
              - policy change is primarily technical in focus
          - Detailed notes
            - Here is just a high level overview of different "levels" of change of ownership (control):
            - Easiest:
              - •.NL, ,MX, .DE, COCCA, Afilias and many others. The current registrar can send a domain update command to the registry and update any domain information (contacts or DNS).
              - •.GR process: the loosing registrant provides the auth code to the new domain holder. Transfer and ownership changes can be done at the same time.
              - •.EU and .FR. The registrar submits a "trade" EPP command. The registry then sends an email to the gaining and loosing domain owner with a link to approve the request. Once both parties approve the request, the registrar receives a poll message stating that the trade is complete. One benefit to this is a transfer and trade can be done together. For example, the gaining registrar can submit the trade command, once this is approved by both parties the ownership of the domain is updated and the domain is transferred to the new registrar.
            - Moderate:
              - •UK: The loosing registrant logs into their account with the registry and initiates the ownership change. The new registrant will then receive an email with a link to approve the request. This process is not done via registrars or EPP.
              - •.SE and .AU: Documents required through a random audit by the registry. The current registrar must have the loosing domain owner sign a document agreeing to the change of ownership. The registrar then submits a domain update command to the registry.
            - Hardest:
              - •.BR - the loosing registrant must sign documentation agreeing to the change. The original copies of the documentation must be submitted to the registry.
              - •.KR - The current and new domain registrants will be required to sign ownership change documents and provide a copy of their Korean Business Registration certificates or, if the current or new holders is an individual, a copy of their Korean personal identification (passport, driver's license, etc).
              - •.EG, .JO, .OM - the loosing registrant and the new registrant must sign and notarize original documentation agreeing to the change. The original documents are then submitted to the registry to process.
            - Notes:
              - If a TLD is using EPP than we do not need the option to processes orders in bulk. The downside to registries who process ownership changes in bulk, is the process generally changes all domains tied to a specific registrant handle and it becomes difficult to only modify specific domains.
          - Results from Simonnetta
            - .DE
              - Fast process -- simple process
              - Few confirmation steps -- may want to check w/data-gathering team
        - Challenges
          - additional hurdles in process
          - confirmation of who is on the receiving end
          - restrictions on who is allowed to own a TLD -- domain eligibility -- new registrant may need the same level of eligibility as the old
            - may be an important requirement in new community TLDs
            - needs to be acknowledged/handled/addressed in the transfer of control process
            - roles may need to be defined for registrars/registries/registrants
            - There needs to be a way to express the difference between eligibility rules -- and the way of expressing those rules in the process -- between registry, registry service provider, registrar, registrant
            - build into "consent" process -- registrant is aware of and understand eligibility requirements
            - Refer this issue back to the GNSO Council as a heads up?
            - may want to send this issue back to the New gTLD team as a heads up
            - Two scenarious -- 1) you have to meet a requirements vs 2) ticking a box allows you to "join" the community very quickly
            - Likely to be complex and difficult to confirm eligibility -- we probably want to avoid geting too prescriptive
            - messy -- how would this confirmation take place? how do i know that this is an authorized transfer
            - may want to look at these more restrictive TLDs for models on how to build this into the process
            - difference between country-codes (sovereigns) vs gTLDs which lack that role -- indian tribes vs .XXX for example -- collides w/national law
            - Just because a policy exists doesn't mean it's legal
          - non-electronic communication -- fax, mail, etc.
        - Understand the way transfers are being done in ccTLDs -- looking for the good and bad
        - Look at both ccTLDs *and* existing gTLD "change of account" type processes for models
        - Understand current definitions of "change of control"
          - Different rules for different circumstances
        - Understand the connection between policy/practice and the experience of registrants
          - How the IRTP is normally done -- how can this be related to a particular registrant impact/effect/experience
          - What specific features have specific effects
          - Understand the shape of, and unintended consequences of, the arrival of the aftermarket
          - Note -- there are other change of control mechanisms than just the aftermarket -- corporate agreements, mergers, tax issues, legal issues, death in the family for example
          - Rob Golding (othello): a change of registrar doesnt mean a changeof control - you either have to change it at the existing regsitrar first, or after the transfer - in both cases it has to be auditted
        - Education Exercise -- Use real transfers between members of the working-group to demonstrate to us a real transfer
          - Basis for documentation
          - How-to
          - 13-Dec call refinements
        - Covered pretty comprehensively with the sub-team slideshow, etc.
        - Identify if there are any applicable models in the country-code space that can be used as a best practice for the gTLD space
        - Draw up an "ideal" process based on what has been learned
        - Send the "ideal process" back to the registrars for review and comment
        - Incorporate changes into "ideal"
        - Determine whether such a policy is even appropriate for ICANN to consider
        - Draft changes to existing (or new) policy
        - Draft educational materials/explanations
        - Action items
          - Launch a subgroup to sketch the rough first draft of the process
      - Item B - time-limiting FOAs
      - Item C - Whether the process could be streamlined by a requirement that registries use IANA IDs for registrars rather than proprietary IDS
      - Public comment cycle(s)
      - Publication and approval cycle
  - Milestones
    - Open public comment period
    - Circulate constituency/stake-holder templates
    - Close public comment period
    - Face to face meeting in Costa Rica
    - Initial report
    - Public comments on initial report
    - IRTP workshop in Prague
    - Publish final report and submit to Council