

Overview of gTLD Transfers

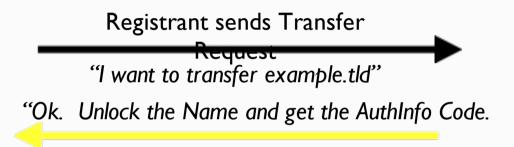
James Bladel IRTP-C

Purpose of IRTP

- IRTP is critical to supporting a competitive registration marketplace
- Allows registrants to "vote with their feet" if they are unhappy with their Registrar
- Provides standardized process for varied registrar systems & processes.
- Also sometimes used in conjunction with a "change of control"

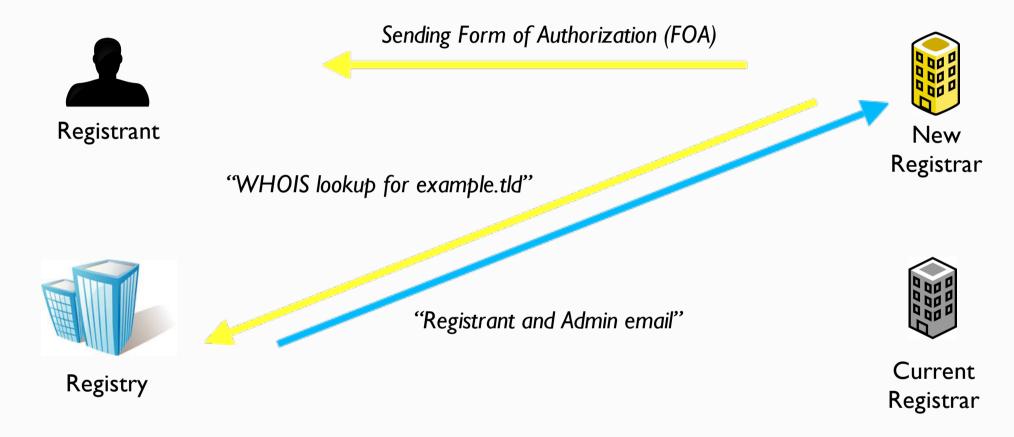




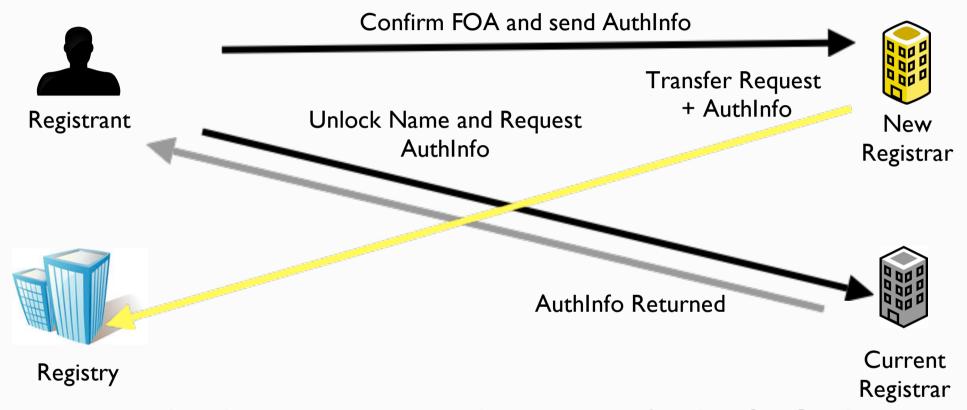




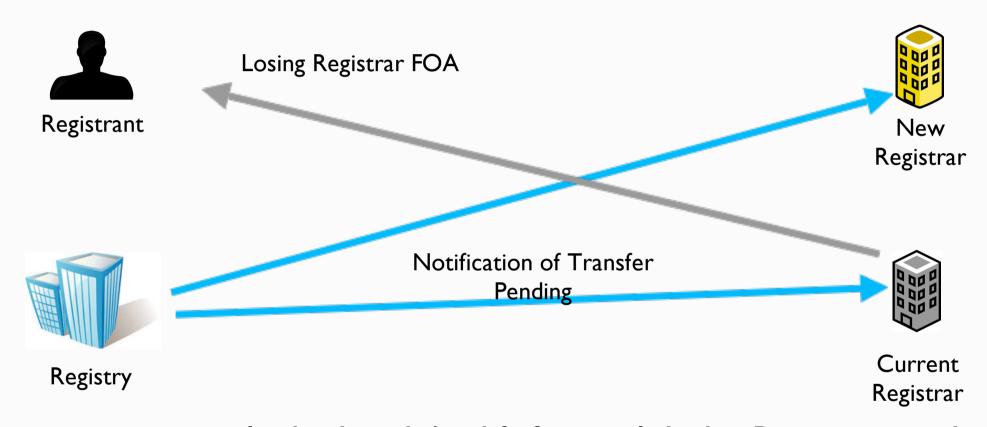
- Registrant initiates transfer at the New Registrar
- New Registrar provides instructions.



- New Registrar performs a WHOIS lookup to get Registrant and/or Admin email
- Form of Authorization (FOA) is sent to Transfer Contact



- Registrant unlocks domain name and requests AuthInfo Code
- AuthInfo is returned by current ("losing") registrar. This cannot be delayed or reasonably denied.
- Registrant sends FOA and AuthInfo to New Registrar
- New Registrar requests transfer and sends AuthInfo to Registry.



- •Assuming name is unlocked and AuthInfo is valid, the Registry sends notice that Transfer is Pending.
- •Losing Registrar may (must) send FOA to Registrant. Transfer is not dependent on this step.
- •After 5 days with no objections ("NACK"), the transfer is complete

Exception Cases

- If the Registrant does not accept the FOA or provide the AuthInfo, the New Registrar cannot request the transfer.
- If the Name is Locked or the AuthInfo is invalid, then the Registry will reject the tranfser.
- Losing Registrar can reject ("NACK") the transfer for one of the acceptable "Reasons for Denial."

Reasons for Denial

as of Nov 2011

- I. Evidence of Fraud
- 2. UDRP Action
- 3. Court Order
- 4. Reasonable dispute over the identity of the Transfer Contact
- 5. Non-payment for **previous** registration period
- 6. Express written object from the Transfer Contact
- 7. Domain Name was already "locked" *
- 8. Transfer was requested within 60 days of creation date
- 9. Transfer was requested within 60 days or previous transfer