

16	<p>ICANN should collect data on the impact of restrictions on who can buy domains within certain new gTLDs (registration restrictions e.g. requirements that registrants possess the credential necessary for highly regulated domains or other domains imposing restrictions on who can buy a domain). This data collection should include both an assessment of current ICANN initiatives related to measuring DNS abuse, the health of the DNS, and DNS marketplace and further study to (1) determine whether consumers are aware that certain gTLDs have registration restrictions; (2) compare consumer trust levels between new gTLDs with varying degrees of registration restrictions; (3) determine whether there are correlations between DNS abuse and the presence or absence of registration restrictions; (4) assess the costs and benefits of registration restrictions and (4) determine whether and how such registration restrictions are enforced.</p>	ICANN organization	Low
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Public Comment Feedback:

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[ICANN: ID what you mean by restrictions](#)

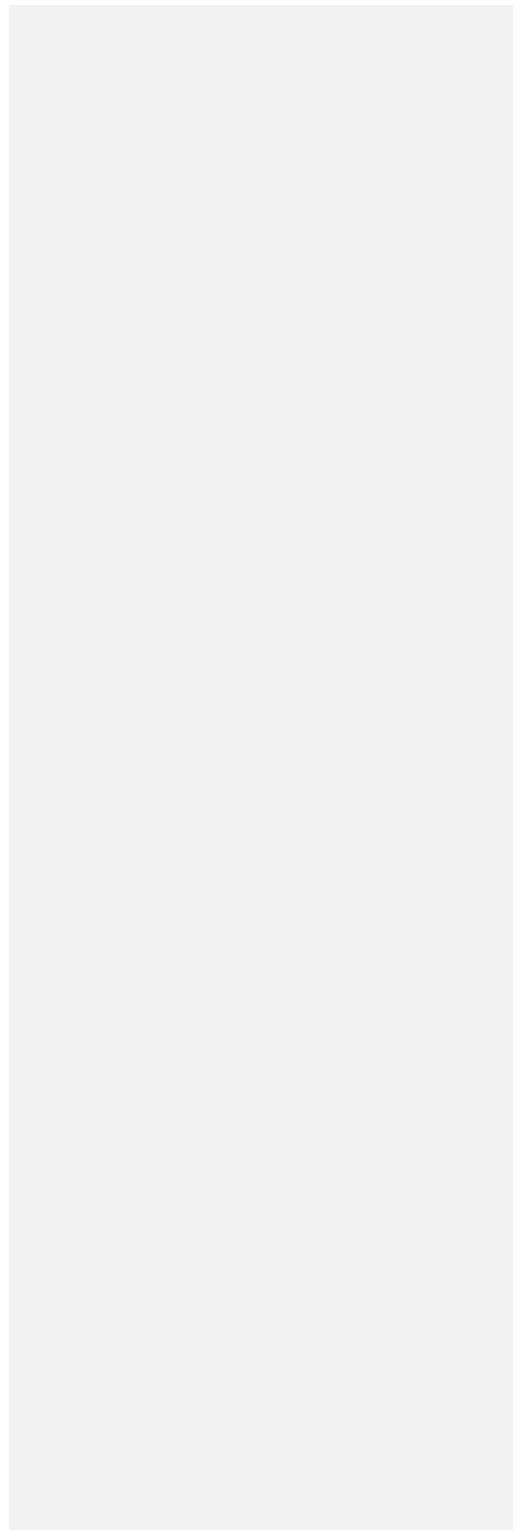
[NCSG: Limit to whether restrictions enforced b/c otherwise may stray into content regulation \(what is DNS Abuse?\)](#)

[Neustar: Assumes public familiar with registration restrictions which may not be the case; also restrictions n/appropriate for generic gTLDs and really depend on type of gTLD involved \(e.g. don't want restrictions on .coms or .xyz etc.\)](#)

Rationale/related Findings: [The ICANN Consumer Research and Registrant surveys indicating that the public expects certain restrictions about who can purchase domain names and trusts that these restrictions will be enforced. The survey results also indicated that the presence of such restrictions contributed to consumer trust. However, it would useful for those developing future policy to have more data on how aware the public is of registration restrictions and the impact of registration restrictions on consumer trust. It is also important to obtain information on the costs of registration restrictions on the relevant parties so that benefits \(perhaps in terms of increased trust and decreased DNS abuse\) can be weighed against any restrictions on competition. Future PDPs and review teams can use this data to inform future policy decisions regarding new gTLDs, especially as it relates to the issue of whether restrictions should be encouraged or included within the standard provisions included in ICANN new gTLD contracts. A measure of success would be a policy decision on whether certain categories of gTLDs should be subject to registration restrictions based upon consideration of specific data on costs and benefits.](#)

34	Repeat and refine the DNS Abuse Study to determine whether the presence of additional registration restrictions correlate to a decrease in abuse in new gTLDs, and as compared to new gTLDs that lack registration restrictions, and as compared to legacy gTLDs.	ICANN organization, PDP Working Group, and future CCT Review Teams	High
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Observation: Although 34-36 all deal with registration restrictions, 34 focuses squarely on DNS abuse and the related DNS study and hence may be difficult to combine with 35 and 36 which relate to costs and benefits of registration restrictions and balancing impact of registration restrictions on consumer trust and competition.



35	Collect data on costs and benefits of implementing various registration restrictions, including the impact on compliance costs and costs for registries, registrars and registrants. One source of this data might be existing gTLDs (for example, for verification and validation restrictions, we could look to those new gTLDs that have voluntarily included verification and validation requirements to get a sense of the costs involved).	ICANN organization, PDP Working Group and future CCT Review Teams	High
36	Gather public comments on the impact of new gTLD registration restrictions on competition to include whether restrictions have created undue preferences.	ICANN organization, PDP Working Group and future CCT Review Teams	High