

WHOIS1 Rec #4: Compliance Subgroup

Follow-up emails to maguy.serad@icann.org from Alice Jansen on 20 April 2018

- 1. Is it known (or can it be determined from ARS-sampled data) how often Registrant Contact data elements such as Registrant email address, Registrant postal address, and Registrant telephone number are absent from WHOIS records for grandfathered domain names?**

WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints created from the WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (ARS) are processed in parallel with single and bulk submission of WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints. ICANN Contractual Compliance tracks and reports based on Syntax, Operability and Identity; more information about each category can be found at this link - <https://features.icann.org/compliance/dashboard/archives#annual-details> or on the WHOIS ARS reports. In addition, WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints are tracked for legacy and for new gTLDs. This data can be found in the monthly dashboards at this link: <https://features.icann.org/compliance/dashboard/report-list>.

Contractual Compliance's participation in the WHOIS ARS is limited to providing guidance for Registrar Accreditation Agreement obligations regarding syntax and accuracy, and processing complaints with inaccuracies identified by the WHOIS ARS. The WHOIS ARS program is managed by ICANN's Global Domains Division.

- 2. Why are a significant number of WHOIS Inaccuracy Complaints closed without any action being taken? What does Compliance treat as valid reasons for immediate ticket closure and are there any metrics for how often tickets are closed for each of those reasons?**

According to the ICANN Contractual Compliance 2017 Annual Reports <https://features.icann.org/compliance/dashboard/2017/complaints-approach-process-registrars>, out of approximately 25,000 WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints received during 2017, approximately 12,000 were closed before contacting the registrar. Common reasons for closing a complaint before a 1st notice is sent to the registrar include:

- The reporter not providing information requested to validate the complaint,*
- The domain name is suspended when the complaint was received, or*
- The complaint is outside of the scope of ICANN's contractual authority (e.g., it is too broad or incomplete or is a request to change a registrant's own domain name information).*

While certain WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints are automatically closed by the complaint processing system (including complaints for country code top-level domains and suspended domain names), for those that are not automatically closed, Contractual Compliance will attempt to validate the information in the complaint or obtain more information before closing the complaint.

RDS-WHOIS2 Questions to Contractual Compliance
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Follow-up questions on the WHOIS ARS reports.

Q1/ Is this due to the time lapsing between sampling and creating a ticket? I cannot imagine the registration data changing significantly why were over half of these closed?

Information is provided in the report file <https://whois.icann.org/sites/default/files/files/whois-ars-phase-2-report-cycle-5-19dec17.pdf> on p.6 footnote - 4

The process of reviewing and reporting WHOIS ARS test results is time consuming, such that in previous cycles it has taken between four and five months before ICANN Contractual Compliance could begin processing the ARS-discovered inaccuracies. This lag time can result in outdated WHOIS ARS inaccuracies provided to Compliance. For Cycle 5, the ARS team was able to reduce that lag time to 3 months. With each new WHOIS ARS cycle, the ARS and ICANN Contractual Compliance teams continue to seek ways to reduce this lag time.

Q2/ Does GDD create these tickets or Compliance?

The data is sent via a file directly to the compliance ticketing system and uploaded in batches of 200 a day. The records are tagged with a reporter identifier WHOIS ARS for tracking and reporting purposes.

Q3/ What is the period of time between when records are chosen for a sampling, initial review to determine inaccuracy warranting a ticket being created and when the data is reviewed again during processing?

It is approximately 4 months between when the ARS sampling begins and inaccurate records are provided to Compliance to research.

Q4/ How many gtlds domain names were registered in 2013?

In 2013 there were 18 existing legacy TLDs and 146 new gTLDs added for a total of 164.

Top level domains (TLD) have two categories: 1) ccTLDs which are country codes and 2) generic Top Level Domains (gTLD) which in the simplest terms, are not country specific.

To the left of the dot is the secondary domain name so:
Secondary domain name.ccTLD/gTLD

The secondary domain name is handled by the Registry for that TLD, but Registries are required to submit a monthly report to ICANN that includes their total secondary domain names. In 2013 there were 1,789,550,533 domain names.

Q5/ Please provide a status of the Cross Validation working group.

In February 2018, ICANN completed the Request for Information (RFI) and nine (9) responses were received. These responses contained updated information regarding current services available to complete across field address validation and verification. A summary of these nine responses are located on the [Across Field Address Validation WIKI page](#) and have been provided to the Registrar Working Group.

- On 04 May 2018, the Registrar Stakeholder Group requested ICANN org to pause the IRT's work, pending the creation of a permanent policy to be created, possibly via an expedited process, following the Board's adoption of the Temporary Specification to comply with GDPR. The Coalition for Online Accountability opposed this request in an 11 May letter.
- ICANN org [distributed a response](#) on 18 June 2018, noting that there are no plans to pause the AFAV work.
- The Registrar Working Group is reviewing the criteria from ICANN org that will be used to determine whether any solution exists in the marketplace that is technically and commercially viable. The working group is expected to respond by 31 July 2018.

ICANN Contractual Compliance recently began reporting on closure reasons by complaint type, including those for WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints. These metrics are reported on a quarterly basis and the first quarter of 2018's report is found at <https://features.icann.org/compliance/dashboard/2018/q1/registrar-resolved-codes>.

3. What additional evidence in WHOIS Inaccuracy Complaints would Compliance find useful?

Additional evidence in WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints that compliance might find useful if the reporter provides are listed below:

- Evidence of returned mail sent to the postal address listed in the WHOIS information*
- Evidence of a bounceback or undeliverable email notification for email sent to the email address listed in the WHOIS information*
- Evidence or explanation why the telephone number listed in the public WHOIS is not accurate*
- Evidence or explanation why the person or entity listed in the public WHOIS does not exist or is not the registered name holder (RNH)*

4. Does Compliance do any analysis of WHOIS Inaccuracy trends? If not, why not? For example, would a policy be necessary to enable trend analysis?

ICANN Contractual Compliance does attempt to identify patterns and systemic issues of noncompliance within and across all of the complaint types. This effort is useful in identifying trends of issues and most importantly in identifying opportunities to conduct outreach or additional proactive monitoring.

5. It shows that one of Compliance activities is ICANN-initiated monitoring to take proactive actions. What kind of monitoring programs have been conducted or planned?

Please provide more information on what "It" refers to, so that Contractual Compliance may provide an accurate response.

To address the question about the kind of monitoring programs – Proactive monitoring is ICANN's effort to take initiative in identifying potential issues instead of waiting for issues to happen. Proactive monitoring actions, to list a few, are: the audit program, review of blogs and social media, observed behavior from complaints, WHOIS Quality Review, review related to the DNS infrastructure for example, usability and format of data escrow files, or the automated monitoring system to ensure compliance with Specification 10 of the Registry Agreement. Contractual Compliance reports on the proactive monitoring activities in the Quarterly and Annual Report published on ICANN.org under Report & Blogs.

- 6. Is there any monitoring program to check some common grounds or linkages among ARS, Audit Program, public complaints received, e.g. from specific registrar, gTLD, region?**

As stated in the response to question 5, ICANN monitors the observed behavior from complaints. For example, based on trends identified by Contractual Compliance (including review of WHOIS inaccuracy complaints submitted by the public and generated as a result of the WHOIS ARS), WHOIS Inquiry efforts were taken in 2016 that focused on registrars in China and Korea. These inquiries focused on issues with the 2013 RAA WHOIS Accuracy Specification Program (WAPS) requirements. These efforts continued for registrars in China, the United States, and other regions. Please refer to the annual update published at this link <https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/annual-2016-31jan17-en.pdf>.

- 7. Does compliance credit-rate registrars or just treat all of them equally?**

ICANN treats all registrars equally and does not rate them.

Please refer to the WHOIS1 Recommendation 5-9 Data accuracy Subgroup for additional questions and responses regarding WHOIS ARS.

WHOIS1 Rec #4: Compliance Subgroup

Emails to maguy.serad@icann.org from Alice Jansen on **19 March 2018**

Subgroup 4 Meeting with ICANN Contractual Compliance - 28 March 2018

- 8. Please provide a step by step work flow for inaccuracy reports and templates/guidance for responding to the reports.**

Registrars are contractually required by the 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) to confirm and conduct verification and validation of the accuracy of WHOIS information.

ICANN Contractual Compliance receives complaints via web forms, email to compliance@icann.org, the bulk WHOIS inaccuracy submission tool and through proactive monitoring or internal referrals.

When ICANN receives complaints or otherwise has information that suggests these requirements are not being fulfilled by a registrar, ICANN Contractual Compliance will review the registrar's compliance through a WHOIS Inaccuracy complaint. ICANN makes its compliance determination by conducting the following steps during its reviews:

- 1. Review the complaint to determine whether it is in scope of the requirements.*
- 2. Review what WHOIS information the reporter claims to be inaccurate. Follow up with reporter if unclear on the inaccuracy reported and request additional information. Such information may include a request for evidence of the alleged inaccuracy (e.g., an email rejection notice or returned postal mail) or further explanation regarding why the data is invalid (e.g., explanation to support an allegation that the contact information does not belong to the listed contact in the WHOIS). Reporters are requested to respond within 5 business days. The complaint is closed absent receipt of adequate information for processing.*
- 3. Confirm the WHOIS information is available from the registrar by querying the domain name(s).*
- 4. Confirm the WHOIS format per Section 1.4.2 of the Registration Data Directory Service (Whois) Specification also known as RDDS.*
- 5. Confirm that all required WHOIS fields have values present.*
- 6. Confirm that the WHOIS information has no glaring inaccuracies on its face.*
- 7. Review the reporter's complaint history in the compliance ticketing system to avoid processing of duplicative complaints and obtain additional information from other complaints, as applicable.*
- 8. Once above checks are complete, ICANN will commence the informal resolution process by sending a 1st notice to the sponsoring registrar.*
 - WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints allow the registrar a 15-5-5 business day timeline to respond during the Informal Resolution period for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd notices, respectively.*
- 9. To demonstrate compliance, a 2013 RAA registrar must:*
 - Contact the Registered Name Holder (RNH)*

- *Verify the RNH email address with an affirmative response*
- *Provide the results of the registrar's investigation*
- *Validate the format of the WHOIS information*
- *Suspend domain within 15 days if unable to verify*

10. When the registrar demonstrates compliance:

- *ICANN assigns a resolution code to the complaint detailing the outcome of the review*
- *ICANN sends a closure communication to the registrar and the reporter*
 - i. To confirm the complaint's resolution*
 - ii. To seek feedback regarding the processing of the complaint via a brief survey*

11. If the registrar does not demonstrate compliance by the 3rd notice:

- *ICANN performs a compliance check to identify other areas of non-compliance*
- *Internal ICANN notification is sent to ensure alignment*
- *ICANN issues a Notice of Breach*
- *ICANN publishes the [Notice](#) on ICANN.org*

The 2013 RAA provides a graduated approach for registrars to come into compliance. ICANN issues a Notice of Breach, then possibly a Notice of Suspension, and if still unresolved, a Notice of Termination which leads to de-accreditation.

- *A Notice of Breach provides a 21 calendar day cure deadline for registrars under the 2013 RAA.*
- *Suspensions of a registrar's accreditation may vary depending on the severity of the noncompliance and level of collaboration of the registrar. The period of suspension is typically 90 days.*
- *Termination effective dates may occur as soon as 15 days from written notice, but typically occur within 30 days of a notice to allow for the procurement of a gaining registrar for the bulk transfer of the terminated registrar's domain names.*

The templates and guidance used by ICANN Contractual Compliance to correspond with registrars and/or reporters are for internal use and training purposes. The template communications, capturing the relevant WHOIS-related contractual obligations and most commonly used requests, are modified by the team as needed to request additional information from the reporter and to facilitate the registrar's demonstration of compliance with the WHOIS obligations, including Section 3.7.8 of the RAA and the WHOIS Accuracy Program Specification.

Additional information regarding the Contractual Compliance approach and process is available [here](#).

9. Inaccuracy reports that are closed with no action please provide access to those reports so that the RT can review reports in which no action can be taken.

In an effort to enhance transparency to the complaints resolution process, ICANN is now publishing a new quarterly report – please see the first published report for 2017 Q4

***Registrar Closed Complaints by Closure Code.** This new report presents the number of closed complaints for registrars by closure code. When a complaint is closed, a description is selected which best describes the resolution of the complaint. The closed complaints fall into one of four categories: resolved, out of scope, ICANN issue and other. Please see the report for the definition and details of these categories.*

10. Compliance team indicated they used the following sources to validate format of data when working on inaccuracy reports. Please provide more detail on how these fit in the work flow:

- a. UPU website
- b. ITU website for digits in phone number
- c. Chinese data for address

The UPU and ITU format validation resources are incorporated into the WHOIS Accuracy Program Specification (WAPS) to the RAA. In addition to ensuring registrars are complying with the WAPS requirements for validation, ICANN uses these resources to substantiate complaints regarding WHOIS inaccuracies related to telephone numbers and postal addresses. For example, if it is reported that a telephone number listed in the WHOIS does not contain sufficient digits or contains an invalid country code, ICANN may refer to the ITU website to confirm the reporter's allegation. Similarly, if it is reported that the postal code is invalid for the country or territory of a postal address appearing in the WHOIS, ICANN may refer to the UPU website for acceptable postal code formats for that country/territory. Localized resources such as China Post or USPS websites are used to confirm reports of inaccuracy as secondary resources only, when substantiating complaints.

11. Who provides guidance on interpretation of RAA?

ICANN Contractual Compliance may seek guidance from within ICANN org when faced with a contract interpretation challenge; the team may consult with the contracting team and/or the Technical Services team in the Global Domains Division.

12. Are there standardized template for team to rely on in interpreting RAA? If so please provide copies of the templates.

ICANN Contractual Compliance does not have such templates; however, an [overview of registrar obligations](#) is provided as a guide on ICANN.org.

13. WHOIS ARS report indicate that 40% of legacy gTLDs only must comply with the 2009 RAA on WHOIS data. Has this created any issues when inaccuracy reports are filed on these data fields are incomplete? How many reports have you received that fall into this category?

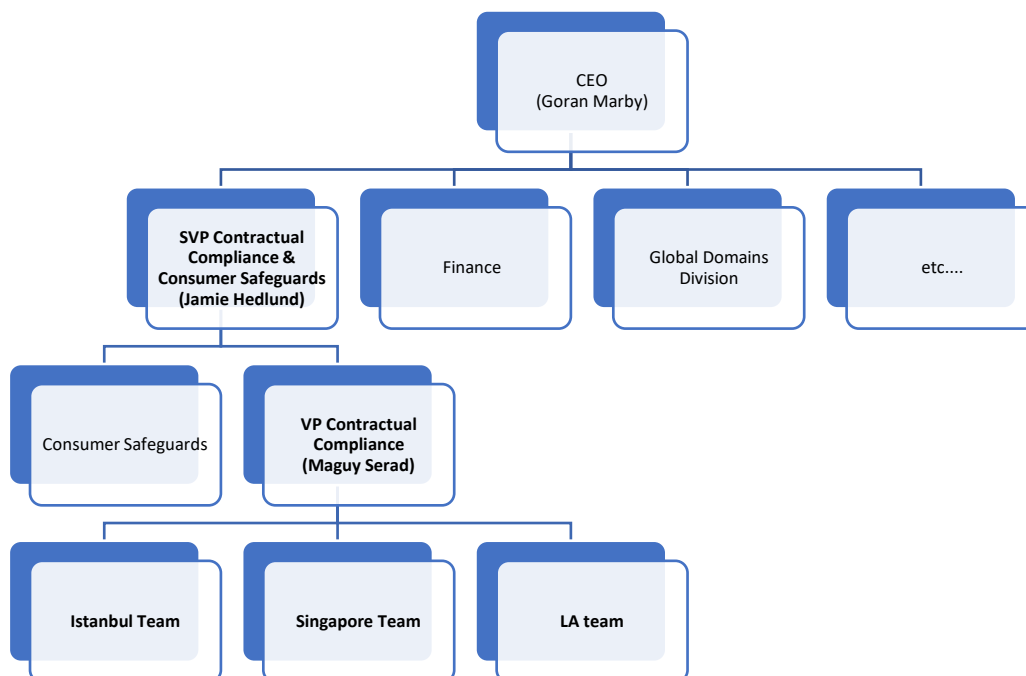
Please refer to the enhanced compliance [metrics and dashboards](#) for the monthly, quarterly or annual reports on ICANN.org to learn more about the criteria and breakdown of complaints by new and legacy gTLDs.

14. Review Compliance User Collaboration Tool – Please provide access to this tool so that the RT can review

ICANN Contractual Compliance uses several internal collaboration tools for efficiency and effectiveness and for reporting. The tools consist of shared drives, the [Portfolio Management System](#) for project reporting and tracking, the compliance ticketing system and different means of internal communications.

What does the review team want to review? And how is that related to the data accuracy effort.

15. Please provide Org chart indicating where the Compliance team reports. Is there dotted line reporting?



The Contractual Compliance team reports directly to Jamie Hedlund, SVP Contractual Compliance & Consumer Safeguards.

16. What transparency for the compliance team has been requested by GAC and ALAC?

ICANN Community, inclusive of GAC and ALAC have requested enhanced transparency into reporting and the compliance process. In addition, on several occasions, GAC and ALAC invited ICANN Contractual Compliance to their sessions during the ICANN international meetings to discuss and present on different topics. Please refer to the Contractual Compliance [Outreach](#) page to learn more.

17. Port 43 – What defines compliance?

- a. Percentage of registrars in complete compliance?

- b. Historically has there been issues with registrars and compliance with the policy?
- c. Have you issued any notices of breach due to non-compliance with Port 43?
- d. Any registrars not providing Port 43 besides GoDaddy?

All registrars (including those under the 2009 and 2013 RAA versions) are required to comply with Section 3.3.1 of the RAA, which require registrars to provide a port 43 WHOIS service providing free public query-based access to up-to-date (i.e., updated at least daily) data concerning all active Registered Names sponsored by the registrar, with respect to any gTLD operating a "thin" registry.

If it is determined through an outside complaint or ICANN's own monitoring that a registrar is not in compliance with these requirements, ICANN will initiate the informal resolution process with the sponsoring registrar. ICANN will work with the registrar to help them understand their contractual obligations and overcome any issues with compliance through the informal resolution process. Failure to adequately respond and/or come into compliance may lead to the formal resolution process (the Enforcement Process), including breach and/or termination.

Reporting of complaints related to Section 3.3.1 of the RAA is available [here](#), under the "WHOIS Unavailable" complaint type. This complaint type also includes complaints regarding a registrar's failure to provide web-based WHOIS services or WHOIS data for a single domain name. Compliance with Section 3.3.1 of the RAA is also tested in the registrar audit program. The majority of registrars have been subject to audit and those which have not are eligible for audit in a future audit round.

ICANN Contractual Compliance audit reports are published by year [here](#). Additionally, enforcement notices, including breach, suspension and termination notices, are available [here](#). ICANN also publishes various reports, including a 13-month rolling report on enforcement activity by status and topic, available [here](#), and an annual report for Enforcement Reasons for Registrars and Registries (available for [2016](#) and [2017](#)). These reports contain information related to suspension and termination of registrars for failure to provide WHOIS Services under 3.3.1 of the RAA. Detailed information may be found in the notices of suspension/termination.

As the informal resolution process is confidential, information regarding a specific registrar's compliance with Section 3.3.1, which has not been subject to a formal enforcement notice, is not published or available.

1. Registry Registration Data Directory Services Consistent Labelling and Display Policy - What is the compliance rate for registrars that have implemented this policy?

Registrar Abuse Contact Email

Registrar Abuse Contact Phone

The Registry Registration Data Directory Services Consistent Labeling and Display Policy is a policy imposed on registry operators, with the exception of .com, .jobs and .net. The policy requires registry operators to include in the registry WHOIS output the Registrar Abuse Contact Email and Registrar Abuse Contact Phone fields, among other things.

Compliance rate of registrars with this registry operator requirement is not something that ICANN has attempted to measure. Additionally, measuring the cause of a registry operator's noncompliance with the requirement may be difficult, as it is not obvious from the registry operator's WHOIS output. For example, the registry operator's noncompliance may be entirely within its control (e.g., it has obtained the registrar's abuse contact information but is not displaying it) or, in part, due to the registrar's (in)action (e.g., the registrar has not yet provided the registry operator with its abuse contact information).

2. How many registrars opt in to displaying the "reseller" field?

The "Reseller" field is considered an optional field for registry WHOIS under Section 2 of the Registry Registration Data Directory Services Consistent Labeling and Display Policy. Similarly, the "Reseller" field is optional for registrars to display in the registrar WHOIS (see Clarifications 1 and 51 of the Advisory: Clarifications to the Registry Agreement, and the 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) regarding applicable Registration Data Directory Service (Whois) Specifications). Therefore, it is not a noncompliance where the field itself is not shown or the field is shown but its value is blank. Accordingly, ICANN has not endeavored to survey the number of registrars that choose to display the "Reseller" field.

3. Is this information audited?

- 1. Registry Operator MAY output additional RDDS fields, as defined in the WHOIS Advisory, without further approval by ICANN. The key and the value of each additional field MUST NOT: include browser executable code (e.g., Javascript); provide confidential information of any sort; or cause a negative impact to the security, stability, or resiliency of the Internet's DNS or other systems. Prior to deployment, Registry Operator SHALL provide the list of all additional RDDS fields to ICANN. Registry Operator SHALL provide to ICANN any changes to the list of additional RDDS fields prior to deploying such changes.**

The above referenced language is from Section 12 of the Registry Registration Data Directory Services Consistent Labeling and Display Policy. Whether a registry operator's WHOIS output includes additional fields is reviewed during the processing of third party complaints. However, ICANN is not proactively monitoring registry operators' notification of additional fields to ICANN at this time.

4. Has there been any compliance issues with the above? Is the compliance team aware of any issues with a registrar in this way?

Although the registry WHOIS output contains registrar-related fields, the Registry Registration Data Directory Services Consistent Labeling and Display Policy is a policy imposed on and enforced over registry operators, with the exception of .com, .jobs and .net.

Registrar compliance with registrar WHOIS output requirements, including the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, the Advisory: Clarifications to the Registry Agreement, and the 2013 Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA) regarding applicable Registration Data Directory Service (Whois) Specifications) and the Additional WHOIS Information Policy are monitored by ICANN during the processing of third party complaints and the Registrar Accreditation Agreement audit program. Metrics and reporting regarding the volume of WHOIS Format complaints can be found in the monthly, quarterly and annual reporting at <https://features.icann.org/compliance>. Similarly, audit reports, including findings of noncompliance related to WHOIS requirements, can be found by year at <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/compliance-reports-2018>.

5. Compliance Registrar audit program

- a. How many registrars pass the audit on first pass?

The Registrar Accreditation Agreement audit program consists of multiple phases as published on ICANN.org. The Final Report Phase (phase #6) is the phase that determines whether the registrar passed the audit or has remediation(s) to complete. ICANN publishes an audit report at the closure of every audit program on its [Reports](#) page. On average, 75% of registrars pass the audit by the Final Report Phase; the remaining registrars continue to work on remediation and are tested again in future audit rounds based on their remediation plan.

- b. What difficulties does compliance team run into with auditing registrars?

The difficulties or challenges experienced during an audit can be viewed from two perspectives: ICANN org's perspective and registrars' perspective. The following are examples of challenges experienced from ICANN org's perspective:

- *Obtaining a registrar's timely or complete response*
- *Understanding the uniqueness of registrars' operational and business models*
- *The evolution of registrars' business models and record keeping make it difficult to rely on past audits*

- *ICANN org's need to make its communications clearer for easier understanding by registrars in different regions and with different languages*

c. How long do you allow for remediation or collaboration?

The audit program follows the compliance approach and methodology. For the remediation phase, the process allows the registrar a 5-5-5 business day timeline to respond for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd notices, respectively. At times, the process may be extended based on the completeness of the registrar's responses, the registrar's collaboration and impact of the issue under review to registrants or the community.

d. How many notices of breach have been issued as a result of an audit?

In 2017, ICANN org issued several enforcement notices due to audit-related noncompliance; please refer to the [2017](#) (3 registrars) or [2016](#) (3 registrars) Enforcement Reasons for Registrars reports; you can also view the list of registrars who received an enforcement notice in the past 13-months [here](#) due to failure to respond to audit.

WHOIS1 Rec #4: Compliance Subgroup

Emails to maguy.serad@icann.org from Alice Jansen on **29 and 31 January 2018**
Subgroup 4 Meeting with ICANN Contractual Compliance - 1 February 2018

The Subgroup goal is to *understand the structure of Compliance and how it deals with WHOIS*. The review team submitted 19 questions on January 29 and a modified list of 15 questions on January 31; below the list of all questions combined by topic to facilitate dialog and discussion in an effective way on 1 February 2018. Please note some questions are not in the same order that they were submitted.

A. Compliance Team Structure

18. How many employees?

19. How many management?

20. Are there separate teams?

21. Do people who work on WHOIS inaccuracy work on other things?

22. Who manages compliance with all sections of RAA that pertain to WHOIS?

23. How are WHOIS issues brought to attention of others on team? (#7)

Per FY18 Operating Plan and Budget found [here](#), Contractual Compliance department is approved for 27 headcounts. The team is based in Los Angeles, Istanbul and Singapore. The team is diverse and fluent in 9 languages. Please refer to the 2017 Contractual Compliance Annual Report found [here](#) to learn more about the resource and budget allocations.

The compliance function consists of three main areas - Registrar and Registry Compliance, Audit and Performance Measurement/Reporting.

The compliance training for new staff begins in WHOIS inaccuracy and development continues into other complaint types once this area is completed, including other areas related to WHOIS (e.g., service, format, registrant verification and domain suspension). Each complaint type has a primary and a secondary subject matter experts responsible for overseeing and managing all aspects of the complaint type. All WHOIS-related compliance matters fall under the responsibility of one director to ensure cohesive and consistent oversight. People who work in WHOIS inaccuracy work on other compliance areas once they complete their training.

The team uses different means of internal communication while processing compliance-related matters based on the urgency of the matter, including: phone calls, email, operational meetings, all-hands compliance team meetings and a broadcast message on the compliance ticketing system landing page for all team members to see.

24. Are there [staff] liaisons assigned to, for example, the DNS Anti-abuse organizations? (#6)

25. Are there MOU/Data Sharing compact with any, for example, DNS Anti-abuse Organisations in place or contemplated? (#11)

Contractual Compliance receives reports from different sources, including individuals and entities that claim to be acting on behalf of anti-abuse organizations, and does not distinguish its processing of the report based on the source. The process and approach for all complaint types are applied in similar fashion across all report sources to avoid preferential treatment. There are no compliance team members assigned to any external organization.

B. WHOIS related questions

26. What tools do you use? (#8)

27. What are the sources of data they are capturing?

28. Do you contract with a vendor for compliance work? (#9)

Compliance tools consist of the compliance ticketing system (to receive complaints), the compliance email address compliance@icann.org, an internal system used for monitoring WHOIS service availability, an internal system used for registrar and registry data (RADAR, Naming Service portal, Registrar Info status tool (to check domains under registration reported monthly), ICANN WHOIS and manual checks of port 43 WHOIS and contracted parties' web-based WHOIS service. In addition, the team uses DomainTools (to check WHOIS history and conduct other WHOIS-related searches and refers to the standard formatting templates for the format of WHOIS values (e.g., the ITU-T E.164 notation for the format of international telephone numbers and the UPU Postal addressing format templates or equivalent in the country, such as the China Post EMS Postal addressing format template for Chinese postal addresses).

Contractual Compliance uses the service of KPMG to assist with the compliance work related to the audit program. Information is available on the ICANN.org Audit Page [here](#).

29. How does compliance assemble individual issues into a bigger picture? (question previously submitted on January 29)

The contractual compliance team has subject matter experts (SME) for each type of complaint. The SME is responsible for the complaint type and oversees the daily operations of the complaint processing. Any issues or unique situations are highlighted to the SME by the team processing the complaints. The SME is able to review the issues and identify emerging trends in the complaint type. New trends identified are highlighted to management and discussed where changes may need to be implemented. Outreach sessions and special projects have resulted as an outcome of this exercise. Updates on these type of activities are reported in the quarterly, annual and ICANN international meetings. A summary of the activities by calendar year is provided in the Contractual Compliance Annual Report section [here](#).

30. What WHOIS issue have attracted the most complaints? How many complaints per hundred? (question previously submitted on January 29)

Beginning in October 2017, Contractual Compliance began reporting additional details on WHOIS Inaccuracy complaints in the monthly dashboard found [here](#), including whether the inaccuracy was related to the identity (data is allegedly being misused), operability (functionality of the information in a record) and/or syntax (format of a record) of the WHOIS output. Such categories are aligned with those identified by the WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (ARS), which is also a source of complaints processed by Contractual Compliance. In addition to the metrics, Contractual Compliance reports on all WHOIS-related compliance complaints (see table below – extract from the Reporter Category report). Metrics regarding the WHOIS ARS compliance effort can be found [here](#).

31. What other compliance actions does WHOIS often intersect with? (#15)

WHOIS information is routinely used in the processing of other complaints by contractual compliance, including domain renewal, transfer and abuse report-related complaints.

32. Does Compliance have a roadmap for future changes to WHOIS and how that affects the compliance? (#12)

33. How will compliance work flows change when WHOIS enforcement changes? (#13)

34. What long range plans do you have to enforce the PPSAI specification once it is implemented (#14)

35. How is the team prepared for this? (question previously submitted on January 29)

Potential impacts to WHOIS may come from:

- *Privacy & Proxy Services Accreditation Issues PDP (PPSAI)*
- *Thick Whois Transition Policy*
- *GDPR*
- *Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)*

Depending on the requirements to be determined in the new policies, Contractual Compliance will:

- *Review the process, forms, communication templates, reports, etc.*
- *Identify areas that need to be adjusted to meet the new policy requirements*
- *Make the changes, test and implement where applicable*
- *Conduct outreach activities with contracted parties where applicable*

In addition to above, ICANN Contractual Compliance has an on-going continuous improvement cycle based on survey feedback, working group and review teams, lessons learned and internal reviews which also drive change.

The team also participates and monitors ICANN Policy Development Process by providing data, addressing questions, reviewing documents and ensuring readiness once a policy is implemented. Please refer to the published 2017 Contractual Compliance Annual Report [here](#) to learn more about the efforts. An extract below for your reference -

- *Participation in implementation review team meetings and implementation support activities for the Privacy and Proxy Services Accreditation Issues PDP, Translation and*

Transliteration of Contact Information Policy and Protection of IGO and INGO Identifiers in all gTLDs Policy

- *Participation in discussions or observation of policy and program progress in preparation for Compliance readiness for Thick WHOIS Transition Policy, gTLD Registration Data Services, Registration Directory Access Protocol pilot program.*

C. Reporter related questions (question previously submitted on January 29)

36. Can you identify a serial transgressor above all others and where from?

37. Have there been any sanctions applied and how many times?

Contractual Compliance follows the ICANN Approach and Process described [here](#) when processing complaints. The informal resolution process or Prevention stage is between ICANN and the contracted parties and is kept confidential to allow collaboration. However, if a Contracted Party fails to respond or demonstrate compliance during the Prevention stage, ICANN may transition to the Enforcement Stage by issuing a public enforcement notice, such as a Notice of Breach. Failure to cure a noncompliance following the issuance of a Notice of Breach may result in suspension (Registrars only) or termination of the Contracted Party's agreement. ICANN may also initiate legal action against the Contracted Party and require payment of ICANN's costs and expenses, including attorney fees, associated with enforcing the contract, among other actions. All enforcement notices issued by ICANN Contractual Compliance are posted [here](#), a list of enforcement notice reasons for the prior 13 rolling months can be found [here](#) and more information can also be found in the annual metrics reports posted [here](#).

2017 Reporter Category by Complaint Type

2017 Reporter Category Summary

Reporter Category	# Tickets	% of Total
WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System Total	9,340	18.50%
WHOIS Inaccuracy Bulk Total	3,199	6.34%
Individual Submission Total	37,267	73.81%
ICANN Submission Total	683	1.35%
2017 Total	50,489	100.00%

2017 Reporter Details by Category

Reporter Category	Complaint Type	# Tickets	% of Total
WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System			
	<u>Registrar</u>		
	WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (WHOIS ARS)	9,340	18.50%
	WHOIS Accuracy Reporting System (WHOIS ARS)	9,340	18.50%
WHOIS Inaccuracy Bulk			
Non-Anonymous	<u>Registrar</u>		
	WHOIS Inaccuracy	3,199	6.34%
	Non-Anonymous Total	3,199	6.34%
Individual Submission			
Anonymous	<u>Registrar</u>		
	Other	426	0.84%
	WHOIS Format	21	0.04%
	WHOIS Inaccuracy	289	0.57%
	WHOIS Quality Review	6	0.01%
	WHOIS Service Level Agreements	2	0.00%
	WHOIS Unavailable	19	0.04%
	<u>Registry</u>		
	Other	141	0.28%
	Anonymous Total	904	1.79%
Non-Anonymous	<u>Registrar</u>		
	Other	8,953	17.73%
	WHOIS Format	1,084	2.15%
	WHOIS Inaccuracy	24,296	48.12%
	WHOIS Quality Review	11	0.02%
	WHOIS Service Level Agreements	462	0.92%
	WHOIS Unavailable	632	1.25%
	<u>Registry</u>		
	Other	925	1.83%
	Non-Anonymous Total	36,363	72.02%
	Individual Submission Total	37,267	73.81%
ICANN Submission			
	<u>Registrar</u>		
	Other	215	0.43%
	WHOIS Format	25	0.05%
	WHOIS Inaccuracy	10	0.02%
	WHOIS Quality Review	5	0.01%
	WHOIS Unavailable	15	0.03%
	<u>Registry</u>		
	Other	413	0.82%
	ICANN Submission Total	683	1.35%
	2017 Total	50,489	100.00%