Duration of removal process

speaking about the formula, let's go back to breakout groups

Thoughts as to what the possible scenarios are (at least 2 or 3) and for each scenario, how long do you think time should be between A and B? Why is that a reasonable number?

Break-out Sessions 2: How should the timeframe for the retirement look like?

Group 1

Cases

Old replaced with empty new TLD
• new operator is same or not

New ccTLD is not empty

Old split up into new empty TLDs

All cases 3 years sufficient
Start to finish in all 3 cases: 3 years are sufficient to solve branding issues

Old registry operator has 3 years to get the job done.

Why 3 years?

We did not want the process to be dragged out. We initially considered 5. Once a registry starts cutting off registry streams. By 5 years: registry will have run out of cash

Eberhard: never considered to think about the registry that might run out of cash. If they need longer than 5 years, they can get up to 10 years.

Group 2

9-10 years
• 9 to 10 years hard removal date: longer timeframe

• 5 years was mooted.

• Minimum period needed. Max period needed as well

Need for minimum and maximum period
Minimum period needed. Max period needed as well

Policy only process for removal
- No established process within PTI for termination of a ccTLD outside of the process we are going to deal with

Need voluntary process

No distinction
distinction between significant name change adn removal of code element?

Group 3

3 year Pre-removal cc process
- • 3-year lead-up process before a country does not exist

What about siginifcant change of name?

5 year basic period
- • 5-year period from moment the ccTLD is no longer in 3166. Lights get switched off in 5 years, unless the ccTLD has a retirement plan with PTI (milestones, consultation stakeholders)

10 years, if extension
- • If needed Extended to 10 years. Max period

No distinction
between significant name change and removal

Topic / Issues

Reputation damage ICANN/PTI
worried about ICANN's reputation when there is an involuntary removal. Whatever we do, we need to be seen more than generous in the policy. Let's not forget about the registrants. As long there is no other country looking for that code ….

Associated risks
one question to ask would be to understand risks associated with 3 5 10 years (on the latter one would hope that in ten years one could reasonably be personally retired

Failing business scenario
Experience to date limited.

a minority of cases. Likely scenario, if the current operator is not involved with the new operator. Future consideration, flagged as an issue: gap in the policy, there is no provision that allows us to do a transfer

56   request for a TLD that is no longer eligible to exist. We do need to have a mechanism by which if the
57   business fails, they need to have a formal transfer

58   ## Ensure stability of namespace
59   we need to be overly generous to the registrants to ensure their stability of the namespace. 3 years is
60   definitely too short. You should focus on what best serves the registrants. Try to maintain continuity for
61   the registrants

62   The country no longer exists. Registrants would naturally look for alternatives.

63   Registries should not be forced to continue.

64   Moving a bigger registry, there are interesting side effects

65   If there is no-one to accept the transfer, the reality is about the registrant. We make guidelines as to
66   how it should be. If something goes very wrong, we have to build in safety procedures. Not that you
67   extend it forever. But your minimum should make sense.

68   Is there a ccTLD that accept registrations for more than 10 years?