



Registrar Accreditation Policies and Compliance Programs

prepared for APTLD non-technical training
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Tina Dam
Director IDN Program
ICANN

Email: tina.dam@icann.org

Channeling....

■ ICANN's Registrar Liaison Staff:

- Tim Cole, Chief Registrar Liaison
 - tim.cole@icann.org
- Mike Zupke, Registrar Liaison Manager
 - mike.zupke@icann.org
- Ellen Sondheim, Registrar Liaison
 - ellen.sondheim@icann.org

■ ICANN's Compliance Staff:

- Stacy Burnette, Director, Contractual Compliance
 - stacy.burnette@icann.org
- Constance Brown, Compliance Program Specialist
 - constance.brown@icann.org

Agenda

- Short Definitions
- ICANN Scheme – SRS History
- Registrars Data
- Registrar Accreditation Process
 - ICANN gTLD registrar accreditation
 - gTLD registry accreditation – standard process
 - ccTLD examples – various different models
- Registrar Requirements
 - Agreements
 - Cost
 - Policies
 - Penalty Schemes

Definitions

- Registrars, resellers, partners, etc
 - Sell domain names to end-users usually combined with other services
 - Some are both reseller, registry, registrar
- ICANN registrars
 - gTLD accredited registrars
 - ICANN accreditation requirement for all gTLDs
 - All gTLD's are sold through registrars
 - discussions about sponsored TLDs, such as .aero

ICANN Scheme - History

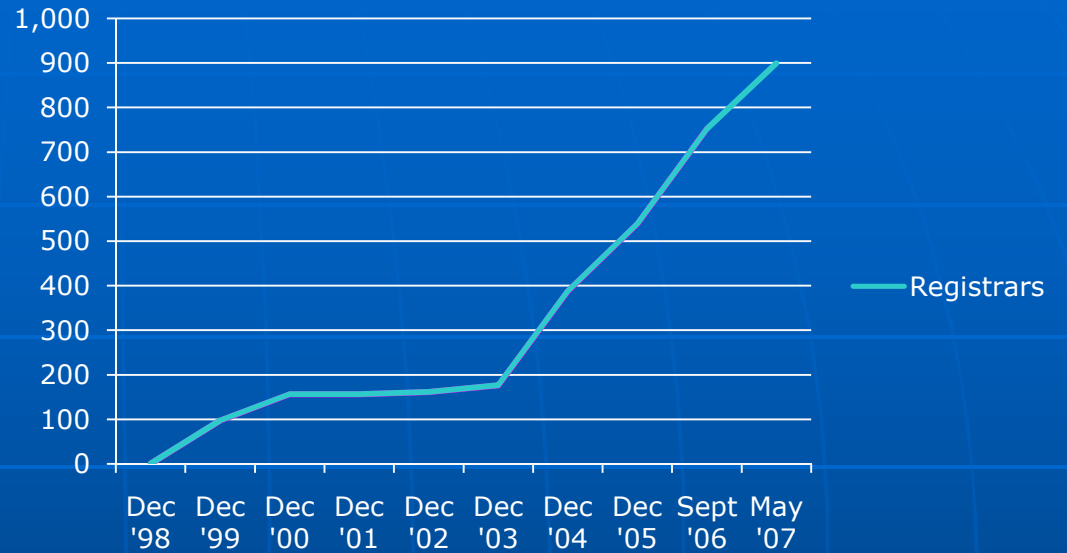
- Oct 1998: amendment of NSI (sole registrar and registry for com/net/org) agreement with DoC
 - Establishment of SRS, unlimited number of registrars compete for registration
 - Formation of ICANN to oversee the transition to competition, incl process for registrar
 - Formation of RIPE CENTR to ensure ccTLD individual interests
- Mar 1999: ICANN Board adopts Registrar Accreditation Policy
- Apr 1999: ICANN accepted applications for the testbed SRS program
 - Nov 1999: testbed ended
- Since Apr 1999 ICANN have accepted applications for registrar accreditation
- May 2001: Posted current version of Registrar Accreditation Agreement
- On the ccTLD front the assigned ccTLD managers make individual decisions regarding registrar/reseller/partner practices
 - ICANN has no mandate over ccTLD registrar practices
 - One model does not fit all, but experience shows merging to similar models
 - More information in other sessions

Registrar Data

- Statistics of ccTLD registrars and resellers
 - Not available in one place
 - Several models still apply
- On the gTLD front:
 - Over 900 registrars accredited by ICANN
 - Numbers are changing every day, no limit, no deadline

	aero	biz	cat	com	coop	info	jobs	mobi	museum	name	net	org	pro	travel
Jan-07	13	180	11	810	6	226	35	132	4	125	808	232	14	24

gTLD: # registrars vs. registration fee



Registrar Accreditation Processes

ICANN gTLD registrar accreditation process

- gTLD registrars are all ICANN accredited
 1. Submit a completed application and the application fee
 2. Notification if more detailed information in your application is needed
 - its better to ask questions up front
 - accredit@icann.org or +1-310-823-9358, ext 5814
 3. Receive qualification notification
 4. Sign the standard registrar agreement with ICANN and pay accreditation fee
 5. ICANN notifies applicable registries of the accreditation
 6. Registry operator will contact you to complete the registry accreditation
 7. Once operational with selected TLD registries you will be able to start offering domain name registration services to the public
- Timing:
 - depends entirely of # of applications in queue
 - First come first serve although non-complete applications will not hold up complete applications (some level of parallel processing)
 - Staff is capable of **estimating** processing time

gTLD registry operator's registrar accreditation process

- Fairly standard process across all gTLDs, with main differences between sponsored and unsponsored TLDs
 - Created in the 1980s:
 - com, net, org - all unsponsored and unrestricted
 - mil, edu, arpa, int, gov - all special purpose and restricted
 - Selected in year 2000 and Implemented in 2001/02
 - info - unsponsored and unrestricted
 - biz, name, - unsponsored, unrestricted but special purpose
 - pro - unsponsored, special purpose, restricted
 - coop, aero, museum - sponsored, special purpose/restricted
 - Selected in year 2003, implemented 2003-2007 or underway
 - asia, cat, jobs, mobi, tel, travel – sponsored, special purpose/restricted
- Examples of accreditation processes;

.aero (<http://www.sita.aero>)

- Three-step accreditation process:
 1. Initial Process – submit application papers
 2. Complete business and legal requirements
 3. Technical application – testing can be done in the OT&E→ Ready to go-live

- Sponsoring organizations has **delegated charter** that among other things allows them some freedom in selecting registrars:
 - *Sponsor will select from among ICANN-Accredited Registrars in a manner that promotes the following characteristics in the group of authorized ICANN-Accredited Registrars:*
 - *Recognition of the specific aspects of the aviation community, that will be supported by the .aero TLD and a willingness to participate in it in that spirit;*
 - *Thorough understanding of the principles and intentions underlying .aero TLD policies, especially as manifested in the domain name management policy and ability to provide Eligibility and Name-Selection Services (ENS Services);*
 - *Dedicated willingness and ability to propagate and enforce these policies in an observant and diligent manner and in accordance with policies and procedures prescribed by the Sponsor;*

.org (<http://www.pir.org>)

- Three step application process:
 1. Application: Confidentiality agreement, contact form, fax authorization form, RRA, financial form
 2. Technical: client application testing in OT&E demonstrate that SRS functions work, additional IDN requirements
 3. Account set-up, sign of agreements
- Go-live

ccTLD examples – various different models

contact details are available at <http://www.iana.org>

.br

- Domain Name registrations under .br
 - Performed by Registro.br
 - online at <https://registro.br/cgi-bin/nicbr/stini>)
 - Coordinated by Brazilian Internet Steering Committee:
 - Multi-stakeholder organization
 - Members: government, enterprise, third sector, and academic community
 - Developed in May 1995
 - Amended in September 2003
 - Democratically chosen members per July 2004

.gl

- .gl domain registrations are done by the registry, hence no reseller or registrar model
- <http://www.nic.gl/>
- Online application form for domain registration
 - Submit to registry by email (attached scanned) or fax
 - Second level registrations, no data available

.dk

- .dk registrations can only be done through dk accredited registrars
- Registrar accreditation process:
 - Anybody can apply
 - Submit the application form
 - Name, type of company, contact details, registrar server names and IP addresses
 - Payment of DKK 25.000 deposit (4.000 USD) and registration deposit of DKK 2.400 (400 USD)
 - Processing time is 5 days

.mu

- The Mauritius Network Information Centre currently in the process of migrating to a **shared registry system** and a policy / structural review
- Completed migration to EPP shared registry November 2006
 - 47 international registrars
 - 17 domestic entities
 - direct access to the .mu ccTLD Registry

.za

- At present one may only register a domain on the third level (eg. name.sld.za)
- Allocated second level administrator / registrar
 - Examples:

Subdomain	Administrator	Web	#	Limited to	Registration cost
AC.ZA	Duncan Martin, Tertiary Education Network (TENET)	http://www.ac.za	127 + 17 pending (2003- 06-13)	Higher education and research institutions and related organisation	Free
CITY.ZA	Pieter Geldenhuys, UNISA Graduate School of Business Leadership	Coming soon	468 (2003-06-13)	Official representatives of local government structures, municipalities, local business chambers and local tourism boards	Free
CO.ZA	UniForum SA	http://co.za	225884 (2006- 03-16)	Unlimited	R50 per year

.in

- .in is open for registration without restrictions
 - Second and third level / EPP protocol
- Four-step registrar accreditation process:
 1. Submit application form
 - Requirements includes evidence of service relationship with an Indian ISP
 - Applicant is notified if more application information is necessary (10 days to complete)
 - Registry may administer optional tests
 2. Business and Legal Qualification
 - Registrar data Form, Registrar Accreditation Agreement
 - Registrar Access Agreement and Supplemental Agreement
 3. Technical Qualification
 - OT&E certification/technical test demonstrating applicants client/operational application interfacing with the registration system
 4. Funding of account with registry and payment of accreditation fee (Rs50.000 ~ 1000USD)
 5. Registry will announce accreditation as complete and business may commence

Summary:

Accreditation Processes have become more standard and similar

- Main question is if there is (i) fee (ii) technical test

Operational procedures have become harmonized

- Trademark and dispute laws are merging too but with some local law applicable

Not all registries work through registrars

- Dependant on local needs
- Registrars might still be able to provide the registration service for clients

ICANN Registrar Requirements

- Agreements and Policies
- Cost
- Penalty Schemes

gTLD Registrar Agreements and Policies

- One ICANN registrar accreditation agreement for all registrars
- One registry-registrar agreement per TLD
- Consensus Policies are requirement for all registrars (and affected registries):
 - UDRP
 - Inter-registrar Transfer Policy
 - Whois Data Reminder Policy
 - Expired Domain Deletion Policy
 - Etc...

Costs

- ICANN fees:
 - US\$2.500 application fee (non-refundable)
 - US\$4.000 yearly accreditation fee
 - Quarterly variable fee, budget dependant
 - Quarterly transaction-based fee, currently .25c per domain year registration/renewal
 - US\$70.000 in working/liquid capital (not to be paid)

- Domain name registration fee

- What's the benefits compared to being a reseller to a registrar?
 - Whois information lists sponsoring registrars
 - Direct access to the registry registration system
 - Possible to participate in registry promotional programs
 - Access to registry staff resources on an equal basis
 - Membership of registrar constituency
 - Three GNSO Council representative for policy development
 - AsiaPac rep is newly elected Adrian Kinderis (.AU)

Penalties

- A registrar found to be in violation of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement will be:
 1. Notified by ICANN and requested to make sufficient changes
 2. De-accredited if 1) is not completed in reasonable time

- Compliance methods
 - Previously by random checks and incoming complaints
 - Currently a new compliance program is being developed with dedicated staff to perform compliance checks of agreement requirements

- Revision of Registrar Accreditation Agreement
 - Potential to include additional levels of penalties

Purpose of ICANN's Compliance Program

- Serve the Internet community
- Promote order and consistency
- Encourage compliance
- Preserve and enhance the operational stability, reliability, security and global interoperability of the Internet

ICANN'S Updated Contractual Compliance Program

- <http://www.icann.org/compliance/>
- Summary of Expectations Regarding Contractual Compliance from the Community
 - Philosophy
 - Vision
 - Operating Plan for 2007 (goals)

Completed Registrar Audits

- Primary Contact Update Audit
- Website Compliance
- ICANN Fees Audit

Other Audits scheduled for 2007

- Registrar Whois Data Accuracy Audit
- Registrar Whois Data Accessibility Audit
- Registry Equivalent Access Audit
- Registry and Registrar Audit Schedules
 - <http://www.icann.org/compliance/gtld-compliance.htm>
 - <http://www.icann.org/compliance/registrar-compliance.htm>

Relevant Links

- ccTLD contacts: <http://www.iana.org/root-whois/index.html>
- gTLD contacts and descriptions:
<http://www.iana.org/gtld/gtld.htm>
- ICANN Registrar accreditation information:
<http://www.icann.org/registrars/accreditation.htm>
- Registrar Accreditation agreement (gTLDs):
<http://www.icann.org/registrars/agreements.html>
- Consensus Policies for gTLD registrars:
<http://www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm>
- gTLD Dispute Resolution Policies:
<http://www.icann.org/udrp/>
- gTLD registrars constituency:
<http://gns0.icann.org/registrars/>
- gTLD registrar list:
<http://www.icann.org/registrars/accredited-list.html>