

Ideal Process – Change of Registrant

- STEP 0: If the Gaining and Losing Registrants are transferring the domain to a new registrar in conjunction with this Change of Registrant process, they must complete the Inter-Registrar Transfer prior to initiating the Change of Registrant process.
- STEP 1: Both Registrants authorize the change
- The Losing Registrant produces and transmits Change of Registrant Credentials to the Gaining Registrant
 - The Gaining Registrant acknowledges the receipt of credentials and accepts the transfer
- STEP 2: Registrar determines that both Losing and Gaining Registrant have authorized the Change of Registrant and that the domain is eligible for Change of Registrant (i.e. there are no locks or other restrictions on the domain)
- STEP 3: Registrar changes registrant
- STEP 4: Registrar notifies Losing and Gaining Registrant of the change that has taken place
- STEP 5: Registrar places a lock on the domain to prevent Inter-Registrar transfers of the domain for 60 days

NOTES:

- Note: Change of Registrant is defined as an update to any of the following:
- Primary Contact Method [make email required, per Rob Golding email]?
 - Name
 - Organization
- Note: The IRTP WG has not yet completed the definition of what constitutes eligibility for Change of Registrant (in STEP 2). A preliminary list of criteria includes:
- Not subject to UDRP
 - Not locked by the Registrar (with a clear mechanism for clearing the lock)
 - Not expired
- Note: Change of Registrant Credentials could be a PIN, password, string or code, including AuthCodes. However Registrars should note that AuthCodes are also generated and used in the Inter-Registrar Transfer process. A

registrar can use the same AuthCode for the Change of Registrant process, but there may be operational and security issues that they should address if they choose to do this without resetting and reissuing the AuthCode first.

Note: The Inter-Registrar Transfer Process and this Change of Registrant Process are separate and distinct – however they can be made to appear the same to Registrants if that is desirable. The key distinction between these two processes is that the first (IRTP) happens between Registrars, while this Change of Registrant (COR) process happens within a Registrar.

Note: This process is also used in cases where the Gaining and Losing Registrants are the same – e.g. the case where a Registrant is updating information in response to a WDRP reminder.

Note: The 60-day lock is used to “contain” the changes of Registrants within a single Registrar in order to facilitate recovery of domains that have been hijacked.