

GNSO Final Report on Domain Tasting

STATUS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the Final Report on the pending Domain Tasting Policy Development Process, prepared by ICANN staff for submission to the GNSO Council following public comments on the Initial Report of 7 January 2008 and draft Final Report of 8 February 2008.

SUMMARY

This report is submitted to the GNSO Council following public comments to the Initial Report and draft Final Report, as a required step in this GNSO Policy Development Process on Domain Tasting.

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1 Executive summary

The practice of domain tasting (using the add grace period to register domain names in order to test their profitability) has escalated significantly in the last two years. ICANN community stakeholders are increasingly concerned about the negative effects of domain tasting and in the spring of 2007 the At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) asked that the domain tasting issue be studied further by the GNSO Council. The ALAC request enumerated five areas of potential concern for Internet users:

1. Potential destabilization of the domain name system through excessive operational load on registry systems;
2. Creation of consumer confusion as names quickly appear and disappear, or as users are redirected to advertising or otherwise confusing sites;
3. Potential increased costs and burdens of legitimate registrants and service providers;
4. Facilitation of trademark abuse, where existing dispute resolution mechanisms may not be sufficiently timely or cost-effective for trademark holders to use against short-term infringement; and
5. Facilitation of criminal activity including phishing and pharming.

Following this request, in May 2007, the GNSO Council called for an Issues Report on domain tasting from ICANN staff. This Issues Report, available at <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gns0-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf> was discussed at the ICANN San Juan meeting, where the Council on 27 June 2007 decided to establish an ad hoc group for further fact-finding. The ad hoc group delivered an Outcomes Report on 4 October 2007, available at <http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf> .

These reports, taken together, provide extensive documentation about the volumes and consequences of domain tasting, and in particular the increasing use of the add grace period for the purpose of tasting domain names. They also discuss how best to discourage abuse of the AGP for domain tasting. Three potential mechanisms were discussed in particular: 1) making changes to the add grace period, such as

eliminating the add grace period entirely; 2) making the ICANN transaction fee apply to deletes within the add grace period; and 3) making contractual changes in individual registry agreements with ICANN, such as imposing an “excessive deletion fee” as was done by PIR in June 2007. These reports also consider other consequences if such mechanisms were implemented, for example, whether elimination of the add grace period could limit the ability to correct typographical errors or detect fraudulent activity. Based on these reports and further discussions at the ICANN Los Angeles meeting, the GNSO Council resolved on 31 October 2007 to launch a policy development process on domain tasting.

In approving the 31 October resolution, the GNSO Council also encouraged ICANN staff “to apply ICANN's fee collections to names registered and subsequently deregistered during the add-grace period”. Subsequently, on 29 January 2008, the ICANN Board voted to “encourage ICANN's budgetary process to include fees for all domains added, including domains added during the AGP, and encourage[s] community discussion involved in developing the ICANN budget, subject to both Board approval and registrar approval of this fee.”

<http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-29jan08.htm>. ICANN staff has pursued this option and the measure is included in the proposed budget, posted at <http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-04feb08.htm>.

At the outset of the policy development process on domain tasting, an [Initial Report](#) was produced for public comment, outlining the policy development process, possible actions to be taken to curb domain tasting, and the arguments put forward for and against the various options. Public comments were then incorporated into a draft Final Report (posted 8 February), <http://www.gns0.icann.org/drafts/draft-final-report-domain-tasting-08feb08.pdf>, which was also submitted to the GNSO Council. These reports document constituency views and public comments about the subject of domain tasting and a plurality of viewpoints about the options that should be considered to curb the practice. The GNSO constituency statements reflect a variety of perspectives on the effects of domain tasting, and important insights regarding the mechanisms that should be considered to discourage the practice. While opinions

vary, there is a consensus that measures should be considered to reduce domain tasting and that the add grace period should not be exploited for tasting purposes. However, constituency views and public comments reflect differing views on the steps that should be implemented to curb tasting. In addition, there are differing views about the potential effectiveness of various options. These views are explored in Section 4 of this Report, and constituency statements are set forth in their entirety in Annex 1 and 2.

On 6 March, the GNSO Council voted to solicit public comments on a draft motion to curb domain tasting prepared by a small group of GNSO Council members and constituency representatives. The text of the motion can be found at: <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/dnt-motion-6mar08.shtml>. The language, if approved, would prohibit any gTLD operator that has implemented an add grace period from offering a refund for any domain name deleted during the AGP that exceeds 10% of its net new registrations in that month, or fifty domain names, whichever is greater. An exemption may be sought for a particular month, upon the documented showing of extraordinary circumstances, as detailed in the motion. The draft text also calls for monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the proposed policy change over time. The key text of the draft resolution is as follows:

1. The applicability of the Add Grace Period shall be restricted for any gTLD which has implemented an AGP (“Applicable gTLD Operator”). Specifically, for each Applicable gTLD Operator:
 - a. During any given month, an Applicable gTLD Operator may not offer any refund to a registrar for any domain names deleted during the AGP that exceed (i) 10% of that registrar's net new registrations in that month (defined as total new registrations less domains deleted during AGP), or (ii) fifty (50) domain names, whichever is greater.
 - b. A Registrar may seek an exemption from the application of such restriction in a specific month, upon the documented showing of extraordinary circumstances. For any Registrar requesting such an exemption, the Registrar must confirm in writing to the Registry Operator how, at the time the names were deleted, these extraordinary circumstances were not known, reasonably could not have been known, and were outside of the Registrar's control. Acceptance of any exemption will be at the sole reasonable

discretion of the Registry Operator, however "extraordinary circumstances" which reoccur regularly will not be deemed extraordinary.

Public comments and updated constituency statements were invited on this draft motion from 7 March 2008 to 28 March 2008, and this report also summarizes comments received during this 21-day public comment period. Again, these comments (detailed further in Section 4 of the report) reflect a plurality of views about how to eliminate exploitation of the AGP for domain tasting. Comments and constituency statements considered three potential options:

1. Views on the draft resolution described above. This resolution is supported by the Intellectual Property Constituency, the Business Constituency, the Non-Commercial Users Constituency and the At Large Advisory Committee. The ISP Constituency has generally supported all reasonable means to curb exploitation of the AGP. While the Registry Constituency does not oppose the draft resolution, it has several concerns including concerns that: 1) a one-size-fits-all policy will not work for all registries; 2) the process that led to these options did not adequately assess the potential effectiveness and impact of various options; and 3) if the resolution is approved, the proposed budget change discussed in #3 below should not be instituted. Some registries and registrars objected to initiation of a policy development process on domain tasting for a number of reasons, noting that certain steps should have been taken before initiating a PDP.
2. Views on eliminating the AGP entirely. Many of the proponents of the draft resolution would have preferred to see the elimination of the AGP but are supporting the resolution language as a compromise, recognizing that many registrars and registries view the AGP as extremely valuable for a number of reasons. Others in the broader ICANN community do continue to support elimination of the AGP as the only way to eliminate domain tasting. Many registrars and registries caution that eliminating the AGP would be an extreme measure with many negative implications that will not eliminate domain tasting, only remove the ability to exploit the AGP for domain tasting.
3. Views on the proposed change to the ICANN budget to charge the \$.20 fee on all registrations. Though not all constituencies commented on the matter,

the Intellectual Property Constituency and the Business Constituency support changing the ICANN fee in addition to adopting the draft motion. The Registry Constituency opposes charging the ICANN fee if the resolution is implemented. Other stakeholders, such as the ALAC and at least some registrars, also reject adopting this fee if the resolution is implemented quickly.

In addition, following introduction of the proposed draft resolution, several members of the GNSO Council asked two questions:

1. whether the agreement of the registry constituency is necessary for a PDP to become a consensus policy that affects their contracts; and
2. whether modifying the AGP limits would be a “prescription or limitation on price” and thus be unenforceable.

Staff has consulted with the office of the General Counsel and determined that:

Regarding question #1, nothing in the Bylaws or any registry agreement requires the agreement of the Registry Constituency in order for ICANN to impose new obligations on gTLD registry operators through the “Consensus Policy” provisions of their agreements with ICANN. That said, as a practical matter, staff has determined that, as had been found previously in other policy contexts, “If the policies being considered are intended for assured implementation, and not simply to be non-binding statements of desirable conduct, the policy-development process must encourage active participation by registrars and registry operators and meaningfully address any reasoned concerns they have.... While unreasoned objections by some (or perhaps even all) of the registrars and registry operators should not prevent the adoption of consensus policies, and thus their implementation pursuant to the terms of ICANN's agreements, reasoned objections to a proposed policy by a substantial portion of those entities that must comply with the policy will likely make it impossible to require compliance with that policy.” (See, <http://www.icann.org/legal/briefing-on-implementation-20oct02.htm>)

Thus, the reasoned objections and concerns of a substantial portion of registrars and registries must be addressed.

Regarding question #2, imposing a cap on the AGP, or imposing other limits on the application of the AGP is not a “prescription or limitation on price”. We note that this is consistent with the views voiced by several registries.

The GNSO Council will be considering these views when it takes up the subject of domain tasting at its scheduled 17 April meeting.

2 Objective and Next Steps

This Final Report on domain tasting is prepared as required by the GNSO Policy Development Process as stated in the ICANN Bylaws, Annex A (see <http://www.icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#AnnexA>). It is based on the Initial Report of 7 January 2008, the draft Final Report of 8 February 2008 and reflects the comments received on both documents. Thus, the Final Report documents public comments and constituency views on the subject of domain tasting, views on the various options under discussion to prevent the add grace period from being exploited for the purpose of domain tasting, and views on the specific draft resolution that has been put forward as of March 6. This report is submitted to the GNSO Council for the Council's consideration of further action to take on domain tasting.

Options for next steps are noted in the Executive Summary and described in further detail in the Background and Discussion of Issues sections of this report.

3 Background

3.1 Initial ALAC request and Issues Report

Following a request from the At-Large Advisory Committee in spring 2007, the GNSO Council called for an Issues Report on Domain Tasting from ICANN Staff in May 2007. This Issues Report, completed on 14 June and available at <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gnso-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf> was discussed at the ICANN San Juan meeting, where the GNSO Council on 27 June 2007 (minutes at <http://gnso.icann.org/meetings/minutes-gnso-27jun07.shtml>) resolved to establish an ad hoc group for further fact-finding on the practice of domain tasting.

The 14 June GNSO Issues Report (“Issues Report”) details several key concerns first identified by the ALAC regarding domain tasting, <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gnso-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf>. These include:

- Potential impact on the stability of the gTLD name space and potentially on the entire DNS;
- Potential consumer confusion and other concerns about potential negative affects on the consumer experience;
- Potential increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants;
- Potential for facilitation of trademark infringement;
- Added difficulty for law enforcement to access records and pursue cases of criminal activity; and
- Potential for other negative consequences (Issues Report at pages 7-13).

In the Issues Report, ICANN staff recommended that the GNSO Council move forward on a policy development process, including further fact finding and research. Staff also identified a series of questions that might be addressed as part of a fact finding effort (see Issues Report, p. 30). Staff further recommended that other mechanisms be considered to address the domain tasting issue. Staff noted two potential mechanisms in particular: 1) making changes to the add grace period, such as eliminating the add grace period entirely (this

could be done in the context of the ICANN budget process); and 2) making contractual changes in individual registry agreements with ICANN, for example to impose an “excess deletion fee” as was requested by PIR in September, 2006 and introduced in June 2007 (see Issues Report p. 27, see also http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR_request.pdf).

3.2 Outcomes Report

The ad hoc group delivered an Outcomes Report of the GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Name Tasting (“Outcomes Report”) on 4 October 2007, available at <http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>. The Outcomes Report was developed in response to a 27 June GNSO Council request to provide additional data on the practice of domain tasting. The Outcomes Report reflected significant data gathering and information retrieval including a request for information, analysis of monthly registry reports, responses to a questionnaire from UDRP service providers, and a supplemental request for information conducted by the intellectual property constituency.

The research and analysis reflected in the Outcomes Report provide an array of information about the practice of domain tasting. First, the Outcomes Report found a marked increase in the practice of domain tasting beginning in early 2005 and accelerating in late 2006 (see Outcomes Report at p. 10). Report data also showed that a very small number of registrars were responsible for the overwhelming majority of deletes within the add grace period (Outcomes Report at p. 12, also p. 18).

Second, the Ad Hoc Group solicited information about the effects of domain tasting on community stakeholders. Some respondents, including many registrars, noted a number of benefits from the current add grace period. For example, registrants have the ability to correct typographical errors. In addition, registrars may derive net increases in registration revenue, may be able to engage in early fraud detection and mitigation, address certain customer complaints and other related benefits (Outcomes Report, p. 14, pp. 24-28). That said, a clear majority of respondents view the disadvantages of domain tasting to outweigh any benefits, pointing to consumer confusion and potential fraud, trademark infringement

and use in furtherance of criminal activity (Outcomes Report at p. 14, 21). A majority of respondents also see domain tasting as a potential threat to the security and stability of the Internet (Outcomes Report at p. 15). Some view domain tasting as a threat to Internet stability based on the tie between some domain tasting and criminal activity. Others suggest a threat to Internet stability based on the increased transaction load that might result from the rapid turnover of registered names.

Lastly, the Ad Hoc Group solicited views from community stakeholders about steps that might be taken to reduce the practice of domain tasting, including changes to the add grace period. A majority of respondents support eliminating the add grace period, though there is also some support for imposing a charge on registrars for excessive deletions and for making the ICANN fee apply to names deleted within the add grace period. Those respondents who voiced support for the benefits of an add grace period also emphasized the negative impacts if the add grace period were eliminated (Outcomes Report, p. 28). Most respondents participating in the study also view existing enforcement mechanisms such as the Uniform Dispute Resolution Procedure and judicial proceedings as ineffective against domain tasting (Outcomes Report at p. 22).

The Outcomes Report also set forth draft Terms of Reference to be considered if the GNSO Council initiates a policy development process on domain tasting. Specifically, the following three terms of reference were suggested:

1. Review and assess all the effects of domain tasting activities that have been identified.
2. Judge whether the overall effects justify measures to be taken to impede domain tasting.
3. If the answer to #2 is affirmative, then consider the potential impacts of various measures on the Constituencies, and recommend measures designed to impede domain tasting.

The Outcomes Report also noted that the Public Interest Registry (PIR), the operator of the registry for .org, introduced an “excess deletion fee”. Registrars that delete more than 90% of their registrations within the add grace period are charged a \$0.05 fee for each domain

deleted. Monthly registry statistics show that this measure has reduced such deletes substantially, from 2.4 million in May 2007 to 152,700 in June. Furthermore, at the San Juan ICANN meeting, a PIR representative stated that most of the domain tasting was performed by two entities, both of which discontinued the practice as a consequence of PIR's implementation of the fee.

3.3 31 October GNSO Council action to launch PDP and to recommend ICANN budget change

Further discussions based on the Issues Report and the Outcomes Report during the ICANN LA meeting led to the Council resolving on 31 October 2007 to launch a PDP on Domain Tasting by passing the resolutions below:

"Resolution 2.

Whereas the issues report on Domain Tasting <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gns0-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf> has been released and discussed

and

Whereas, the GNSO Council acknowledges the Final Outcomes Report of the ad hoc group on Domain Tasting, <http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>

the Council hereby initiates a Policy Development Process, and pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of Annex A of the Bylaws,

The GNSO council resolves to initiate a PDP to address the issues set forth in the Issues Report by Staff and in the Outcomes Report of the ad hoc group and encourages staff to apply ICANN's fee collections to names registered and subsequently deregistered during the add-grace period.

Resolution 3.

Whereas, the GNSO Council has resolved to initiate a Policy Development Process on Domain Tasting, and pursuant to Sections 4 and 8 of Annex A of the Bylaws, resolves as follows:

- 1. To request that each constituency appoint a representative to solicit the constituency's views on the issues presented in the Issues Report by Staff and in the Outcomes Report of the ad hoc group. Each such representative is asked to submit a Constituency Statement to the ICANN staff manager within thirty-five (35) calendar days of this resolution.*
- 2. To request that ICANN Staff take all Constituency Statements, the two prior reports, and other information and compile (and post on the Comment Site) an Initial Report within fifty (50) calendar days of this resolution.*

3. *Thereafter, the PDP shall follow the provisions of Item 9 of Annex A of the Bylaws, in creating a Final Report for Council.*

Based on these reports and further discussions at the ICANN Los Angeles meeting, the GNSO Council resolved on 31 October 2007 to launch a policy development process on domain tasting.

In approving the 31 October resolution, the GNSO Council also encouraged ICANN staff “to apply ICANN's fee collections to names registered and subsequently deregistered during the add-grace period”. Subsequently, on 29 January 2008, the ICANN Board voted to “encourage ICANN's budgetary process to include fees for all domains added, including domains added during the AGP, and encourage[s] community discussion involved in developing the ICANN budget, subject to both Board approval and registrar approval of this fee.” <http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-29jan08.htm>. ICANN staff has pursued this option and the measure is included in the proposed budget, posted at <http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-2-04feb08.htm>.

Subsequent policy development activity

At the outset of the policy development process on domain tasting, an [Initial Report](#) was produced for public comment, outlining the policy development process, possible actions to be taken to curb domain tasting, and the arguments put forward for and against the various options. Public comments were then incorporated into a draft Final Report (posted 8 February), <http://www.gnso.icann.org/drafts/draft-final-report-domain-tasting-08feb08.pdf>, which was also submitted to the GNSO Council. These reports document constituency views and public comments about the subject of domain tasting and a plurality of viewpoints about the options that should be considered to curb the practice. The GNSO constituency statements reflect a variety of perspectives on the effects of domain tasting, and important insights regarding the mechanisms that should be considered to discourage the practice. While opinions vary, there is a consensus that measures should be considered to reduce domain tasting and that the add grace period should not be exploited for tasting purposes. However, constituency views differ on the steps that should be implemented to curb tasting. In addition, there are differing views about the potential effectiveness of various options.

Constituency views are explored in Section 4 of this Report, and are set forth in their entirety in Annex 1.

On 6 March, the GNSO Council voted to solicit public comments on a draft motion to curb domain tasting prepared by a small group of the GNSO Council. The text of the motion can be found at: <http://gnso.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/dnt-motion-6mar08.shtml>. The language, if approved, would prohibit any gTLD operator that has implemented an add grace period from offering a refund for any domain name deleted during the AGP that exceeds 10% of its net new registrations in that month, or fifty domain names, whichever is greater. An exemption may be sought for a particular month, upon the documented showing of extraordinary circumstances, as detailed in the motion.

Public comments and updated constituency statements were invited on this draft motion from 7 March 2008 to 28 March 2008, and this report also summarizes comments received during this 21-day public comment period. This Report will be submitted to the Council for use in its consideration of domain tasting at its scheduled 17 April meeting. The public comments received from 8 January to 28 January and from 7 March to 28 March are discussed in Section 4 of this Report. The first set of comments may be found at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/domain-tasting-2008/>. The comments from March may be found at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/domain-tasting-motion/>.

These comments (detailed further in Section 4 of the report) reflect a plurality of views about how to discourage the exploitation of the AGP for domain tasting. Comments and constituency statements considered three potential options:

1. Views on the draft resolution described above. This resolution is supported by the Intellectual Property Constituency, the Business Constituency, the Non-Commercial Users Constituency and the At Large Advisory Committee. The ISP Constituency has generally supported all reasonable means to curb exploitation of the AGP. While the Registry Constituency does not oppose the draft resolution, it has several concerns including concerns that: 1) a one-size-fits-all policy will not work for all registries; 2) the process that led to these options did not adequately assess the potential effectiveness and impact of various options;

- and 3) if the resolution is approved, the proposed budget change discussed in #3 below should not be instituted. Some registries and registrars objected to initiation of a policy development process on domain tasting for a number of reasons, noting that certain steps should have been taken before initiating a PDP. Neither the Registrar Constituency nor the ISP Constituency submitted a statement on the pending resolution.
2. Views on eliminating the AGP entirely. Many of the proponents of the draft resolution would have preferred to see the elimination of the AGP but are supporting the resolution language as a compromise, recognizing that many registrars and registries view the AGP as extremely valuable for a number of reasons. Others in the broader ICANN community do continue to support elimination of the AGP as the only way to eliminate domain tasting. Many registrars and registries caution that eliminating the AGP would be an extreme measure with many negative implications that will not eliminate domain tasting, only remove the ability to exploit the AGP for domain tasting.
 3. Views on the proposed change to the ICANN budget to charge the \$.20 fee on all registrations. Though not all constituencies commented on the matter, the Intellectual Property Constituency and the Business Constituency support changing the ICANN fee in addition to adopting the draft motion. The Registry Constituency opposes charging the ICANN fee if the resolution is implemented. Other stakeholders, such as the ALAC and at least some registrars, also reject adopting this fee if the resolution is implemented quickly.

In addition, following introduction of the proposed draft resolution, several members of the GNSO Council asked two questions:

1. whether the agreement of the registry constituency is necessary for a PDP to become a consensus policy that affects their contracts; and
2. whether modifying the AGP limits would be a “prescription or limitation on price” and thus be unenforceable.

Staff has consulted with the Office of the General Counsel and determined that:

Regarding question #1, nothing in the Bylaws or any registry agreement requires the agreement of the Registry Constituency in order for ICANN to impose new obligations on gTLD registry operators through the “Consensus Policy” provisions of their agreements with ICANN. That said, as a practical matter, staff has determined that, as had been found previously in other policy contexts, “If the policies being considered are intended for assured implementation, and not simply to be non-binding statements of desirable conduct, the policy-development process must encourage active participation by registrars and registry operators and meaningfully address any reasoned concerns they have.... While unreasoned objections by some (or perhaps even all) of the registrars and registry operators should not prevent the adoption of consensus policies, and thus their implementation pursuant to the terms of ICANN's agreements, reasoned objections to a proposed policy by a substantial portion of those entities that must comply with the policy will likely make it impossible to require compliance with that policy.” (See, <http://www.icann.org/legal/briefing-on-implementation-20oct02.htm>)

Thus, the reasoned objections and concerns of a substantial portion of registrars and registries must be addressed.

Regarding question #2, imposing a cap on the AGP, or imposing other limits on the application of the AGP is not a “prescription or limitation on price”. We note that this is consistent with the views voiced by several registries.

The GNSO Council will be considering these views when it takes up the subject of domain tasting at its scheduled 17 April meeting.

On 27 March 2008, the ICANN Board approved requests by NeuStar and Afilias to launch measures similar to that put forward in the pending draft motion, see <http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/>. The NeuStar request is 2008001 (<http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/biz-proposal-full-version-05feb08.pdf>), and the Afilias request is 2008002 (<http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/afilias-request-05-feb08.pdf>).

4 Discussion of issues

This section features issues and aspects of domain tasting reflected in the statements from the GNSO constituencies and the ALAC for this PDP. This section has been updated since the draft Final Report was published on 8 February to include additional points made in updated constituency statements for those constituencies that submitted updated statements during the comment period 7 March through 28 March. Constituency abbreviations used in the text are as follows:

BC - Business and Commercial Users' Constituency

RyC - gTLD Registry Constituency

IPC - Intellectual Property Interests Constituency

ALAC - At-Large Advisory Committee

NCUC - Non-Commercial Users Constituency

ISPC - Internet Service Providers and Connectivity Providers Constituency

RrC - Registrars' Constituency

Annex 1 of this report contains the full text of constituency statements that were submitted for the Initial Report (Dec-Jan). Annex 2 contains the text of updated constituency statements provided in response to the Council request in its motion of 6 March. These should be read in their entirety. While the constituency statements vary considerably as to themes covered and highlighted, the following section attempts to summarize key constituency views on the effects of domain tasting and whether changes to the add grace period should be made. This section also summarizes further work recommended by certain constituencies, views on possible actions recommended to curb domain tasting, and the impact of potential measures on the GNSO constituencies. Lastly, this section summarizes public comments reflected in the Outcomes Report, and on the Initial Report and draft Final Report, and the public comments submitted on these documents. Other information from the Outcomes Report has also been considered in this effort.

4.1 Constituency Views on the Effects of Domain Tasting

The BC notes that domain tasting makes up the majority of domain transactions today and states that the practice is abusive and contrary to goals of creating a fair and open Internet that encourages competition and delivers relevant experiences for all users. The BC states that domain tasting only benefits a small number of registrars and registrants while causing harm to the vast majority of Internet users. Restriction of choice is another adverse effect noted by the BC, as tens of millions of domain names are caught up in the 5-day AGP at any given time, making them unavailable to interested parties.

The BC notes that the increase in domain tasting is correlated to the increase in domain registrations, and also that too many of those registrations are infringing or otherwise being made in bad faith. The BC adds that examining domain names owned by serial domain tasters shows that the objective is to monetize traffic via PPC advertising. While recognizing that domain name monetization is not illegal, the BC asserts that the combination of tasting and monetization has created an Internet environment that is counterproductive to providing all users with relevant and tailored experiences, and that is conducive to cybersquatting.

The BC emphasizes the potential risks of domain tasting to end users. The BC describes a typical example, in which an unsuspecting user who mis-types a variation of a brand name into a browser bar is linked to irrelevant content, or to a competitor's products, or to other advertisements of the infringed brand owner itself. The BC is also concerned that domain tasting ties up millions of domain names at any given time, leading to fewer choices of domain names as users find that names they want are unavailable. Moreover, noting that domain tasting has primarily taken place in .com, the BC predicts growth of the practice into other TLDs if left unchecked.

The RyC notes that new policies to curb domain tasting could impose new requirements on registries and registrars. Thus the RyC finds it essential to take the following steps before making any policy recommendations: i) clearly define any problems to be solved and validate their existence with accurate data; ii) test proposed solutions to make sure that they have reasonable chances of solving identified problems; iii) minimize the possibility of creating new problems; iv) make best efforts to ensure that anticipated benefits are worth the implementation costs; v) where possible, take advantage of existing mechanisms to

solve problems before creating new policy. The RyC is concerned that these steps were not taken in evaluating the policy options in this case.

The IPC states numerous harmful effects on IPR holders, as the tasted domain names frequently are registered intentionally because they are typographical errors of trademarks, and quotes a recent report identifying domain tasting as a major factor in the recent growth in “typosquatting”, which causes consumer confusion and erodes brand reputation. According to the IPC, large IPR holders with famous or well-known brands are more likely to be exposed to domain tasting and incur costs for action against the practice, while smaller IPR holders often do not have the resources needed to take such actions. As registrants, IPR holders subsidize domain tasting when any increased costs attributable to domain tasting are passed on by registrars and registries. Harmful effects for IPR holders include lost advertising and sales revenues from parked pages associated with the tasted names, and misdirection of potential customers to competitors, exploiting the goodwill of established brands. Domain tasting also prevents IPR holders from registering and using for legitimate purposes the domain names that are being tasted. Costs for IPR holders are increased by domain tasting as they pay once when “purchasing” the keyword from an advertiser as part of its advertising efforts and pay a second time to the domain taster for directing Internet users via links from parking pages to the IPR holder’s site. IPR holders incur further costs to police tasted domain names, although efforts to police are often unsuccessful. The IPC finds that UDRP and remedies under national law are ineffective against the ephemeral nature of domain tasting. In addition, domain tasting increases IPR holders’ costs for defensive domain registrations, for enforcement and litigation against domain tasters.

The IPC further finds that domain tasting forces Internet users to sort through numerous false hits when searching for legitimate sites, leading to confusion, frustration and waste of time. Users may inadvertently end up doing business with someone other than an intended supplier, be exposed to inferior goods or services, become disappointed and lose confidence in Internet-based commerce. Users may also be diverted to potentially harmful sites, as bad actors may exploit the anonymity facilitated by the temporary nature of tasted names. Individual registrants must also bear costs passed on both by registrars and registries, and by businesses. Domain tasting harms businesses and users by restricting the

selection of domain names available to registrants at any point in time. The IPC finds that all the effects of domain tasting combine to reduce the user trust in the DNS and in Internet navigation generally. In the view of the IPC, domain tasting risks turning the DNS into a mostly speculative market. Domain names, intended to be identifiers of businesses and other entities, may become mere commodities of speculative gain.

The ALAC also notes the tremendous growth in the volume of domain tasting since early 2005. The ALAC is concerned that the volume of domain tasting could destabilize the domain name system due to the volume and rate of domain name adds and deletes. The ALAC is also very concerned that domain tasting undermines consumer confidence in the DNS. Domain tasting results in increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants and facilitates trademark abuse which also leads to consumer confusion. The position of the ALAC is that domain tasting is both inappropriate and harmful and should be eliminated.

The NCUC is concerned that some registrants are exploiting the add grace period to avoid paying registration costs, thereby forcing registries to subsidize them. The NCUC notes that this was clearly not the intent of the add grace period, and suggests that action by ICANN may be appropriate to counter the practice. The NCUC also takes note of the benefits that the add grace period may provide to both registrants and registrars and suggests that the implications of eliminating the add grace period be studied further before implementing such a change. The NCUC statement also examines the relationship between domain tasting and trademark infringement, particularly in light of trademark concerns raised by other constituencies. The NCUC notes that existing trademark protection mechanisms remain fully valid in cases of domain tasting that do infringe trademarks, even when the period of infringement is very brief, but that the problem is one of enforcement. This distinction should be kept in mind by the GNSO and by any subsequent working group established to consider policy changes. Many of the responses to the RFI listed problems such as “erosion of brand names,” “erosion of reputation” and “loss of revenues [through] diversion of traffic” as disadvantages of domain tasting. These are problems with infringement, not with domain tasting. While it may be appropriate for ICANN to consider whether its policies unduly encourage infringement or impede enforcement of intellectual property rights, the NCUC cautions against assuming that a revised domain tasting policy will eliminate short term

infringement or that all domain tasting necessarily infringes. Insofar as the add grace period allows a registrant to use a domain for a very short time at no cost, it does provide an incentive to a prospective infringer to operate in a manner that frustrates enforcement of trademark rights. The NCUC suggests that this incentive can be removed by implementing a modest restocking fee where no corrective motive can be shown for the deletion. The NCUC recommends that because the bulk of deletions come from a handful of registrars and because registration fees are only likely to deter an infringer who operates a large number of sites, the approach adopted by PIR is particularly worthy of further consideration.

The ISPC states that domain tasting is deleterious to the stability and security of the Internet and sees the following harmful effects:

1. Domain tasting facilitates the practice of short-term infringement on and dilution of trade marks, as well as phishing. It allows criminals to employ a hit and run strategy wherein domain names may be held at no cost to the registrant for up to 5 days. By dynamically changing registrations, these malefactors can defeat the existing dispute resolution mechanisms which were not designed to deal with such short time frames.
2. The rampant use of domain tasting, and particularly its abuses, gives rise to a huge number of complaints to ISPs, both from individual consumers and businesses. It significantly weakens our customers' trust and faith in the validity of domains and the DNS. This is a stability issue.
3. At any given time millions of domain names are being tasted and there is a high turnover from week to week. This added operational load potentially threatens the stability of the DNS. And, since all but an insignificant percentage of domain name resolutions are performed by ISP domain name servers, the burden of this excess falls on ISP members.

The RrC have a split view, with one group stating that tasting should be curbed as it causes confusion among registrants, erodes consumer confidence and is contrary to good practice, notably by disturbing the stability of domain name registration services, by disturbing other services relying on zone files and third party WHOIS services, and by increasing costs that

must be absorbed by others. This group also finds that domain tasting has been allowed to grow to a high-volume practice, without any prior tests or analysis that the “first do no harm” approach would call for.

Others within the RrC state that tasting should not be a matter of concern or action by the GNSO or ICANN as tasting occurs due to market demand, and the market should be allowed to evolve with demand. This group also finds that it is outside ICANN’s remit to regulate market activity.

4.2 Constituency Views Regarding the Add Grace Period

As summarized below, constituency statements considered at length whether changes should be made to the add grace period to discourage domain tasting. Staff notes in the Issues Report that the add grace period was instituted by registries into the registry contracts for .BIZ, .COM, .INFO, .NAME, .NET, .ORG and .PRO, to allow registrars to recover fees to registries if domain names were mistyped during registration. Thus, the grace period did not arise from an ICANN policy process, and its use for domain tasting was not envisioned when the add grace period was implemented.

The BC states that domain tasting is an unforeseen abuse of the add grace period, that the main volume of domain tasting is performed by a select few registrars and/or their customers, and that such registrars are operating outside the guidelines of the RAA. The BC further states that the add grace period provides registrars with an unfair competitive advantage over all other potential registrants since they have the technological capability to quickly add, drop, and identify names of value without incurring any cost, whether on their own account or on behalf of their customers. Domain tasters are able to register very large numbers of names, while only paying for names which apparently will deliver a positive ROI over a paid registration period. The updated BC statement of 27 March emphasizes that the BC supports the pending resolution that would prohibit any gTLD operator that has implemented an add grace period from offering a refund for any domain name deleted during the AGP that exceeds 10% of its net new registrations in that month, and would also support eliminating the add grace period altogether.

The RyC raises concerns about adopting any single “one size fits all” approach to discouraging domain tasting, and recommends that registries and their sponsors consider a variety of approaches that might be uniquely appropriate to each gTLD. While the Registry Constituency does not oppose the draft resolution, it has several concerns including concerns that: 1) a one-size-fits-all policy will not work for all registries; 2) the policy development process that led to these options did not adequately assess the potential effectiveness and impact of various options; and 3) if the resolution is approved, the proposed budget change imposing the annual fee on all registrations should not be instituted. The RyC does not think that the AGP should be eliminated.

The IPC states that non-speculating registrars have come to rely on the add grace period for purposes that should be better addressed through other mechanisms. The IPC notes that several ccTLD registries do not have an add grace period and suggests that registrars for these ccTLDs be consulted about such alternative mechanisms. The IPC expects any losses through non-payment by registrants to be more than offset by reduced registrar costs for tasting and kiting transactions. The IPC suggests that registrars could require registrants to double-verify information and domain name spelling during the registration procedure to reduce the likelihood of typographical errors. Such double-verification is widely used elsewhere in Internet commerce. The IPC further notes that registration agreements for a number of large ICANN-accredited registrars either state that all registration fees are non-refundable or do not identify misspelled domain names as a refundable event. When the add grace period was introduced, domain name registrations were significantly more expensive than they are today. With the current low cost of domain name registration, registrants could well expect no refunds for misspelled domain names. The IPC finds no reason to require the equivalent of an add grace period to address fraud. Many traditional and online businesses provide immediate activation of service with a credit card payment, and do not rely on a 5-day grace period, as exemplified by long distance telephone service providers and Apple’s iTUNES® services. The IPC finds that registrars using the add grace period as a “cart hold to provide access to domain names” calls into question whether this is in compliance with Section 3.7.4 of the RAA.

The ALAC finds that while the add grace period was created for the legitimate purpose of enabling the cancellation of accidentally registered domain names, the reduction in domain name registration prices combined with better registrar software eliminates the need for the add grace period in the future. Moreover, the ALAC notes that many registrars and resellers do not pass this benefit on to registrants. The position of the ALAC is that the domain tasting enabled by the add grace period is both inappropriate and harmful and should be eliminated. The ALAC also highlights other means by which domain tasting might be discouraged, such as fees for excessive deletions and other related options, and notes that some mechanisms could be adopted by individual service providers without any ICANN-initiated policy change. In its updated statement of 28 March 2008, the ALAC emphasizes that while it would have preferred to see a more aggressive recommendation to eliminate the add grace period entirely, it will support the proposed resolution as drafted, including provisions to monitor the effectiveness of the action when implemented, which the ALAC views as particularly important.

In its initial statement, the NCUC also acknowledges the growing problem of domain tasting, caused by exploitation of the add grace period but notes that eliminating the add grace period could also eliminate related benefits to both registrants and registrars. The NCUC encourages the community to consider the option of a modest “excessive delete fee” or “restocking fee” as alternatives to eliminating the add grace period, noting that this approach gives registrars flexibility to adopt effective practices tailored to their customers and business model, which would also preserve the other advantages of the add grace period. In its updated statement of 1 April, the NCUC voices support for the current draft resolution, stating that the policy change would eliminate the benefit of the AGP without placing undue restrictions on registrars and registries.

The ISPC is concerned that the add grace period is being exploited to test the profitability of domain names and strongly recommends that new policies be adopted to curtail or eliminate this practice.

The RrC state that their constituency is in near unanimous agreement that sun-setting the Add Grace Period (AGP) is not an appropriate action, should the GNSO decide to address

tasting activity. The RrC also underlines that many registrars who do not participate in tasting use the AGP in various ways not related to tasting, as detailed in section 4.4 of the Outcomes Report, and that sun-setting the AGP would unnecessarily put additional burdens and costs on registrars and registrants using the AGP for these non-tasting reasons.

4.3 Further Work Suggested by Constituencies

Several constituencies suggest that further work be conducted either prior to or in the course of a policy development process.

The RyC states that further work is needed before policy changes should be made, as follows:

- i) clearly define any problems to be solved and validate their existence with accurate data;
- ii) test proposed solutions to make sure that they have reasonable chances of solving identified problems;
- iii) minimize the possibility of creating new problems;
- iv) make best efforts to ensure that anticipated benefits are worth the implementation costs;
- v) where possible, take advantage of existing mechanisms to solve problems before creating new policy.

The RyC reiterates this point in its updated statement, noting its continuing concern that these steps were not followed in the current instance.

The IPC suggests that further information is needed regarding the mechanisms that are used today by ccTLD registrars (without an add grace period) to monitor, test and develop systems, about mechanisms that might have been used by gTLD registrars before implementation of the add grace period, and what other potential mechanisms might be considered for such purposes.

In its initial statement, the NCUC advises strongly against launching a “zone file data study”, an approach mentioned in the Outcomes Report to determine to what extent domain tasting infringes upon trademarks by comparing a sample of add grace period deletes to a list of registered trademarks. The NCUC states that this method would result in excessive findings

of infringement based on an erroneous assumption that any unauthorized use of a registered trademark is unlawful. The NCUC notes that trademark law does not categorically ban use of a trademark without the permission of the owner but prohibits uses of trademarks which deceive or confuse consumers, emphasizing that where there is no confusion, there is no infringement. Thus, trademark law does not prohibit the use of the same name or symbol by companies in different fields of commerce, and trademark protections are also limited in geographic reach. Therefore a test for infringement based solely on the fact that a word has been registered with a government trademark office would erroneously conclude that many lawful entities are infringing. ICANN should not take it upon itself to decide these issues for the courts and legislatures of every country. The delicate balance of competing public policies inherent in intellectual property law should instead be left to the courts and political processes to work out.

4.4 Constituency Views Regarding Proposed Actions

The BC supports the pending resolution and would also support a new policy that either removes the add grace period completely. The BC also advocates implementing both the resolution and imposing the ICANN annual fee for all registrations.

As stated above, while the Registry Constituency does not oppose the draft resolution, it has several concerns including concerns that: 1) a one-size-fits-all policy will not work for all registries; 2) the process that led to these options did not adequately assess the potential effectiveness and impact of various options; and 3) if the resolution is approved, the proposed budget change imposing the annual fee on all registrations should not be instituted. The RyC does not think that the AGP should be eliminated.

The IPC views favourably the option of making the ICANN fee apply to all add grace period deletes, stating that domain tasting reduces ICANN revenues as tasted domains are not subject to this fee. The IPC notes that had the 0.20 USD been levied on each domain name deleted during the add grace period in July 2007 alone, it would have resulted in over 12.5 million USD in revenue, over 25% of the projected revenues in ICANN's FY 2007-2008 budget. The IPC states that ICANN could put such additional revenues to good use by, for example, expediting rollout of IDNs and the introduction of gTLDs. The IPC recognizes that

imposing a fee could reduce the number of registrations and the associated additional revenue, thus achieving a decrease in the incidence of domain tasting. In its updated statement of 28 March, the IPC emphasized support for the draft resolution, noting several concerns with the current language, as follows:

- A concern that the “extraordinary circumstances” provision would provide a loophole and be unenforceable.
- A concern with the clause that states: “During any given month, an Applicable gTLD Operator may not offer any refund to a registrar for any domain names deleted during the AGP that exceed (i) 10% of that registrar's net new registrations in that month”, change “may not” to “shall not”.
- The need to provide specific guidance as to the meaning of “regularly” in paragraph 1.b of the motion, regarding the frequency of circumstance that would not be considered extraordinary.
- A concern that the information that is reported by applicable gTLD operators be made public.
- A need for time frames or deadlines for implementation to be established.
- A need for assurance from the Council that it would take further action if the resolution is implemented and found not to be effective in preventing the exploitation of the add grace period for domain tasting.

The NCUC also supports the draft resolution. However, the NCUC specifically noted in its updated statement that it is not concerned about the “extraordinary circumstances” text of concern to the IPC and others. In the view of the NCUC, the provision provides necessary flexibility for registries without creating “unfettered discretion” in the registry to accommodate unforeseen problems.

The ALAC statement notes supports for a number of actions that could be taken to eliminate domain tasting. Among the regional at-large organizations (RALOs), most views have favoured elimination of the add grace period. The ALAC recognized in its initial statement that there are other actions which may also be helpful in eliminating domain tasting, including:

- A registry-charged fee for all add grace period uses. The fee would need to be set to effectively eliminate tasting and not just change the dynamics of it.
- A registry-charged fee if the AGP uses exceed a pre-determined threshold per month. The fee could be as much as the full cost of the domain. The threshold would need to be set to catch domain tasters but not work to the detriment of registrars that use the add grace period for legitimate, non-tasting purposes. Similarly, the fee would need to be set to effectively eliminate tasting and not just change the dynamics of it.
- A change to the current ICANN fee of 0.20 USD per domain to charge for all registrations, including those deleted during the AGP. In the view of the ALAC, it is unclear if this fee would be sufficient to eliminate domain tasting, but could curtail current levels of tasting activity.
- The RAA currently requires registrars to activate a domain if they have a reasonable expectancy of being paid (3.7.4). This clause could be altered to allow registrars to restrict activation of a domain unless they have a reasonable expectancy of being paid AND retain the fee.

In its updated statement, the ALAC states that while it would have preferred to see a more aggressive recommendation, to eliminate the AGP entirely, in light of the monitoring provisions the ALAC would support the proposed draft resolution.

The ISPC opposes the exploitation of the add grace period for domain name tasting and urges the GNSO to create new policy to curtail or eliminate this practice.

The RrC is opposed to sun-setting the AGP, for reasons stated in 4.2 above. Among the measures contemplated, the RrC prefers that ICANN make its transaction fee apply to all new registrations except for a reasonable number that are deleted within the AGP. The RrC also finds it acceptable, although not preferred, that the GNSO encourages gTLD registries to only allow AGP refunds on a reasonable number of new registrations, while noting that such action is effective only if all gTLD registries apply it in a reasonably consistent manner. The RrC also notes that neither of the above actions requires new policy or modifications to existing policy and states that the RrC is generally opposed to a PDP on this issue.

4.5 Impact of Potential Measures on the Constituencies

Constituency statements described the possible effects on the constituencies of implementing changes to discourage domain tasting. The RyC states that if a consensus policy is implemented, registries and sponsors would be required to implement the policy, which may call for amendments to existing registry agreements. Registries and sponsors would likely have to coordinate implementation efforts with registrars. To estimate financial impact on registries and sponsors would require details of a consensus policy and the RyC will cooperate in estimating the financial impact if and when a possible consensus policy is more clearly defined.

Relating to making the ICANN fee apply to deletes within the add grace period, the RyC finds that the impact on registries and sponsors would be minimal as the transaction fee is an issue between ICANN and registrars. Most registries and sponsors already report the names deleted during the add grace period so no new reporting requirements are expected. Any financial impact on registries and sponsors is expected to be minimal.

Concerning introduction of excess deletion fees, the RyC states that the impacts of such an approach, financially or otherwise, would need to be determined individually and that the impacts will probably vary across gTLDs.

The IPC states that taking action to effectively prohibit tasting would negatively impact only a small class of domain name speculators, some of which are ICANN-accredited registrars. The impact of any such measure on the IPC would depend upon the measure chosen, but the IPC expects that elimination of domain tasting should eliminate its harmful effects as experienced by the IPC. In its updated statement of 28 March, the IPC noted that its members would not likely be harmed by changes to the AGP as set forth in the draft resolution.

The RrC states that the implementation time for registrars would be negligible in the case that ICANN makes its transaction fee apply to all new registrations except for a reasonable number that are deleted within the AGP. If gTLD registries only allow AGP refunds on a

reasonable number of new registrations, the implementation time for registrars could be substantial depending on how each registry defines its policy. If registrars need to modify their systems and/or services a minimum of 90-days advance notice should be given. Furthermore, the RrC is opposed to sun-setting the AGP, a measure that would unnecessarily put additional burdens and costs on registrars and registrants using the AGP for non-tasting reasons.

4.6 Summary of Public Comments from the Outcomes Report

The Ad Hoc Group received over 200 responses to the RFI conducted as part of the Outcomes Report. Most of the respondents represented the interests of intellectual property rights owners and registrants/users. A clear majority of respondents expressed the view that the disadvantages with domain tasting significantly outweigh the benefits. Most respondents are in favour of discouraging domain tasting by eliminating the add grace period, although a number of respondents recommended alternative mechanisms, a number of which are also highlighted in the constituency statements summarized above. Allowing domain name registrations at no cost is regarded by most as facilitating domain tasting and a majority of respondents suggest that ICANN should stipulate minimum registration fees, while some state that such action is outside of ICANN's mandate. A number of respondents provide examples, statistics and suggested sources of additional information.

Graphs based on data from monthly registry reports, mainly from .com and .net, show a marked increase in total number of deletes in recent years and also an increase in the fluctuation of net additions over time. Recent data on deletes within the add grace period show that a small number of registrars are responsible for the overwhelming majority of such deletes.

Input from a group of ccTLD registry operators show that domain tasting is a comparatively rare phenomenon for most in this group. The different main factors put forward for this state of affairs are absence of AGP, monthly pricing modes and provisions for activation on payment. A few have experienced domain tasting and acted against it, while at least one has introduced domain tasting as a service, for a fee.

A submission from a group of registrars indicates several other uses of the AGP unrelated to domain tasting.

4.7 Summary of Public Comments to the Initial Report

The [Initial Report](#) was posted for comments on 8 January 2008, with 28 January 2008 as deadline for contributions. See <http://www.icann.org/announcements/announcement-07jan08.htm> . In total, 67 public comments were submitted, whereof 1 clearly off-topic. All contributions are compiled in Annex 2 to this report and also available in the posted archives at <http://forum.icann.org/lists/domain-tasting-2008/> .

The contributions can be grouped as follows:

a) Short email contributions from individuals, calling for measures to stop or reduce the practice of domain tasting, some suggesting measures like cancelling the AGP, introducing a waiting period, limiting the number of allowable AGP deletes, auditing of registrars, restricting registrar activities and blacklisting of tasted domains. Some comments address the proposed introduction of the ICANN registration fee for all registrations (i.e. not making it refundable for deletes within the AGP) and question such a measure's effectiveness in curbing domain tasting. In total 50 contributions.

b) Documents from groups and associations, notably CADNA, AIPLA, APWG, INTA and ICA. The constituency statement from the Registrars' Constituency (RrC) was also posted here, since it was submitted after the Initial Report was posted. Key content in these contributions:

CADNA - After analyzing the applications and implications of a handful of proposals including restocking fees, ratios, and accreditation revocation (as it pertains to notorious tasters), CADNA contends that abolishing the AGP is the safest and most practical solution to implement.

AIPLA - Effective measures should be adopted to curb the practice of domain tasting.

The "business model" of tasters is built around trademark abuse. Even infringements that last only 5 days are harmful to trademark owners.

APWG - A study on the use of domain tasting by phishers shows minimal such use in the time the study was performed. It should be noted, though, that members of the anti-phishing community have had to increase their infrastructure to account for the much larger number of potential phish sites that are being registered by tasters, and this impedes anti-phishing efforts and increases the cost of detecting and mitigating fraudulent behavior.

INTA - Methods that ICANN should implement to eliminate domain name tasting, in descending order of preference: 1. Eliminate the AGP 2. Redefine AGP to significantly restrict the percentage of Deleted names to which it applies 3. Impose the ICANN fee. 4. Endorse imposition of a Registry fee.

ICA - Support for the imposition of a nominal non-refundable registration fee by ICANN, perhaps enhanced by individual actions by gTLD registries.

RrC - Preferred – To recommend that ICANN make the transactional fee component of the variable Registrar fees apply to all new registrations except for a reasonable number that are deleted within the AGP. Acceptable but not preferred – To encourage gTLD Registries to only allow AGP refunds on a reasonable number of new registrations, noting that such action is affective only if all gTLD registries apply it, and do so in a reasonably consistent manner.

c) Comments objecting to a service recently launched by NSI. These comments were prompted by the actuality of that particular topic and do not focus on domain tasting in the strict sense but rather to what is called "domain name front-running". In total 18 contributions.

d) Comments from a couple of threads on the GA (General Assembly) mailing list, introduced by list members copying their mails to the public comment address. These comments fall into the categories a) and c) above, and some individual comments do

depend on the thread context for understanding. Recent GA list email exchanges can be found in archives at <http://gns0.icann.org/mailling-lists/archives/ga-200709/>. In total 29 contributions.

4.8 Summary of public comments on the draft Final Report and on the draft Resolution of 6 March 2008

General comments:

A total of 41 public comments were received during the public comment period. Of those, 15 were multiple postings by the same individuals reinforcing previous points (many of which were also email threads also posted to other lists).

22 of the 26 non-duplicative comments received agreed that steps should be taken to curb domain tasting. Four comments do not object to domain tasting. JE, GC, FVS, KT. One comment (KT) emphasized the importance of distinguishing between domain tasting and domain “kiting”, referred to by that commenter as “the re-registration of a domain name by the same registrar when it is dropped...”

The 22 remaining comments reflect a plurality of views on the best course of action that should be taken to reduce domain tasting. Viewpoints coalesced around three of the options that have been most widely discussed, as follows:

1. Nine comments support the pending draft motion to prohibit gTLD operators from offering any refund to a registrar for any domain names deleted during the AGP that exceed (i) 10% of that registrar's net new registrations in that month (defined as total new registrations less domains deleted during AGP), or (ii) fifty (50) domain names, whichever is greater. ED, Neustar, INTA, YAHOO, CADNA, HL, eBAY, PayPal, Dell. Several of these comments emphasize important improvements that are needed, these are described further below. Several of these comments suggest that they would prefer outright elimination of the add grace period (INTA, eBAY, perhaps others), but are supporting this option as an initial policy step to assess whether it

would be effective in significantly curbing domain tasting, before pushing for tougher measures.

2. Seven comments support elimination of the add grace period entirely. PS, AN, CM, DF, JW, TLDA, JT. These comments have the view that other measures, such as the approach contained in the proposed motion, will not be effective in curbing domain tasting. These comments also take the view that the primary reason that registrars want to preserve the AGP, such as to address typographical errors and other registration mistakes, can be better addressed by implementing a “double opt-in” purchase verification system. These comments also cite the ability of registrars to employ other more effective means to substitute for reliance on the AGP, such as measures to detect fraud and other uses identified by registrars. One comment supports reducing the AGP to 24 hours. IDOA.
3. Four comments support the proposed change to the ICANN budget that would charge the \$.20 fee for all registrations. PJ, JAW, ICA, USCIB. Two of these three comments raise concerns with other options and view the budget option as an essential first step. USCIB leaves open the possibility of supporting other options that might also be effective in its view. Two comments specifically object to the option of revising the budget. Neustar, CM

In addition, two comments objected to the draft motion but did not voice support for any other options. JA, JH

Additional analysis:

In addition to commenting on the threshold questions discussed above, several comments raised important details that are noted below:

- Comments on “extraordinary circumstances” provision of the pending draft motion. Several comments voice concern that the language would provide a loophole and be unenforceable. ED, INTA, HL, Dell. INTA suggests adding an illustrative list of the types of circumstances that would be considered “extraordinary”.
- Concerns about the need for stepped up enforcement. DF, JW, CADNA

- There were specific recommendations to change certain provisions in the draft motion, as follows:
 - In the clause that states: “During any given month, an Applicable gTLD Operator may not offer any refund to a registrar for any domain names deleted during the AGP that exceed (i) 10% of that registrar's net new registrations in that month”, change “may not” to “shall not”. INTA, HL, Dell
 - Provide specific guidance as to the meaning of “regularly” in paragraph 1.b of the motion, regarding the frequency of circumstance that would not be considered extraordinary. INTA, Dell
 - Require public disclosure of information that is required to be reported by applicable gTLD operators. INTA
 - Establish time frames for implementation. INTA

Next Steps: Staff will incorporate these comments, and any updated constituency statements received, into a final report by 4 April 2008. The GNSO Council will then review and consider these comments and the final report. The Council is scheduled to consider the matter further, including motions that may be drafted or updated prior to its scheduled 17 April meeting.

Contributors, in order of first appearance (with abbreviation) and number of postings if more than one:

Paul Scheufler (PS)

Eduardo Diaz (ED)

John Erickson (JE)

Pamela Jones (PJ)

Jeff Neuman for Neustar (Neustar)

Jack Avilar (JA) – 2 submissions

Anon “domain tasting” (AN)

James Walker (JAW)

Chris McElroy (CM) – 4 submissions

Gilbert Cheung (GC)

Final Report on Domain Tasting

Author:, Liz Gasster, policy@icann.org

Dominik Filipp (DF) – 6 submissions
Jeff Williams (JW) – 5 submissions
Claudio DiGangi for the International Trademark Association (INTA)
Karl Peters for TLDA (TLDA) – 2 submissions
Freddy VanSant (FVS)
J. Scott Evans for Yahoo (Yahoo)
Karen Thompson (KT)
Phil Corwin for the Internet Commerce Association (ICA)
Jacob Hearst (JH)
Joop Teernstra (JT)
Philip Lodico for the Coalition Against Domain Name Abuse (CADNA)
Cameron Smith for Herbalife (HL)
Matt Hooker for the Internet Domain Owners Association (IDOA)
Susan Kawaguchi for PayPal (PayPal)
Susan Kawaguchi for eBay (eBay)
Christopher Martin for USCIB (USCIB) – [sent to ICANN staff, should be posted]

5 Conclusion

The practice of domain tasting is of significant concern to many constituencies and community stakeholders. These concerns and potential remedies have been explored extensively, as reflected in the substantial documentation referenced in this report. This documentation provides a robust foundation of information and community viewpoints to inform the Council's future actions. The GNSO Council is scheduled to take up action on the subject at its next scheduled meeting on 17 April 2008.

Annex 1 - Constituency Statements (Nov – Jan)

Business Constituency

Statement of the Business Users Constituency, regarding the Domain Tasting PDP, November – 2007

Background

On 31 October 2007, the GNSO Council launched a Policy Development Process (PDP) on domain tasting based upon the Final Outcomes Report of the ad hoc group on Domain Tasting and the ICANN Staff's prior Issues Report on Domain Tasting.

The BC provides this statement in accordance with Council's request for Constituency Impact Statements by 5 December 2007.

Summary

Domain tasting, the practice whereby would-be registrants leverage the 5-day Add Grace Period (AGP) to register domain names free of charge and test their value before deciding whether or not to keep them, is an unforeseen abuse of the AGP. Domain tasting, as is evident from the Verisign .COM monthly add/drop reports, now makes up the majority of domain transactions. While tasting appears to have led to an increase in the number of registered domain names, we believe that the practice is unfair, abusive, and contrary to our collective goals of creating a fair and open Internet that encourages competition and delivers all users relevant and tailored experiences.

Furthermore, based upon the Final Outcomes Report of the ad hoc group on Domain Tasting, we believe that the current practice benefits only a small number of registrars and registrants while causing harm to the vast majority of Internet Users. As such, the BC encourages and supports policy reform aimed at curbing abusive domain name tasting. In line with this, we recommend a new policy that either removes the AGP completely, or substantially changes the economics associated with this grace period so that one cannot commercially "test" large quantities of names for free.

Statement

As demonstrated by the Final Outcomes Report and other research performed to date, domain tasting is harmful and is an unfair business practice. Since accredited registrars have the unique ability to add and drop domains quickly and easily, the abuse of the AGP and the greatest volume of domain tasting is generally practiced by a select few domain name registrars and/or their customers. Since ICANN Staff believes these registrars are operating within the guidelines of the RAA, despite fairly clear language apparently to the contrary, they do not face any repercussions for participating in domain name tasting. Immediate corrective action needs to be taken to address the AGP policy and rectify the current problem which has been ongoing and rapidly expanding for more than two years.

Domain tasting is the practice whereby domain names are “tested” over the 5-day AGP. Valuable domains typically are not deleted during the AGP and thus show up as new registrations. Thus, conversation about domain tasting often leads to a conversation about cybersquatting and its subsequent harms such as trademark infringement, customer confusion and other fraudulent activities. The BC understands that analyzing the impact of domain tasting is inherently problematic since the harms it causes are associated with domain name registrations outside of the AGP. Yet there is no doubt that the increase in domain tasting activity directly correlates to the increase in domain registrations over the past several years. Far too many of those registrations are obviously infringing or otherwise in bad faith, to the profit of registrars and registries, and detriment of everyone else in the internet community.

Domain tasting has largely been confined to the .com TLD to date, leading to some 70 million current registrations, a large portion of which were part of a commercial tasting scheme and are blatantly cybersquatting. The BC fears that if the practice goes unchecked, the same experience will occur in other gTLDs. Indeed we have noticed similar problems in various ccTLDs already.

While the BC recognizes the difficulty in quantifying the negative impacts of tasting and tasted domains, it is evident to the BC that tasting is problematic for the following reasons:

1) The most active domain name tasters are concentrated within a small group of accredited registrars, which have been identified in Verisign's April 2007 .COM registry report (see below graph). Yet this graph may not capture some of the most voluminous tasters, who have obtained numerous registrar accreditations and thus are able to spread their activity amongst those separately accredited entities.

The AGP provides domain name registrars with an unfair competitive advantage over all other potential registrants since they have the technological capability to quickly add, drop, and identify names of value without incurring any cost, whether on their own accounts or on behalf of their customers. Domain tasters are able to register very large numbers, in some cases tens of millions, of names with no risk. They only incur cost of those names which apparently will deliver a positive ROI over the paid registration period (usually one year, but some registrars are offering monthly registrations).

A practice that allows for the testing and subsequent return of non-profitable purchases is unheard of in nearly every other marketplace. The BC believes we must advance domain name policies so that they are more closely aligned with those of other marketplaces.

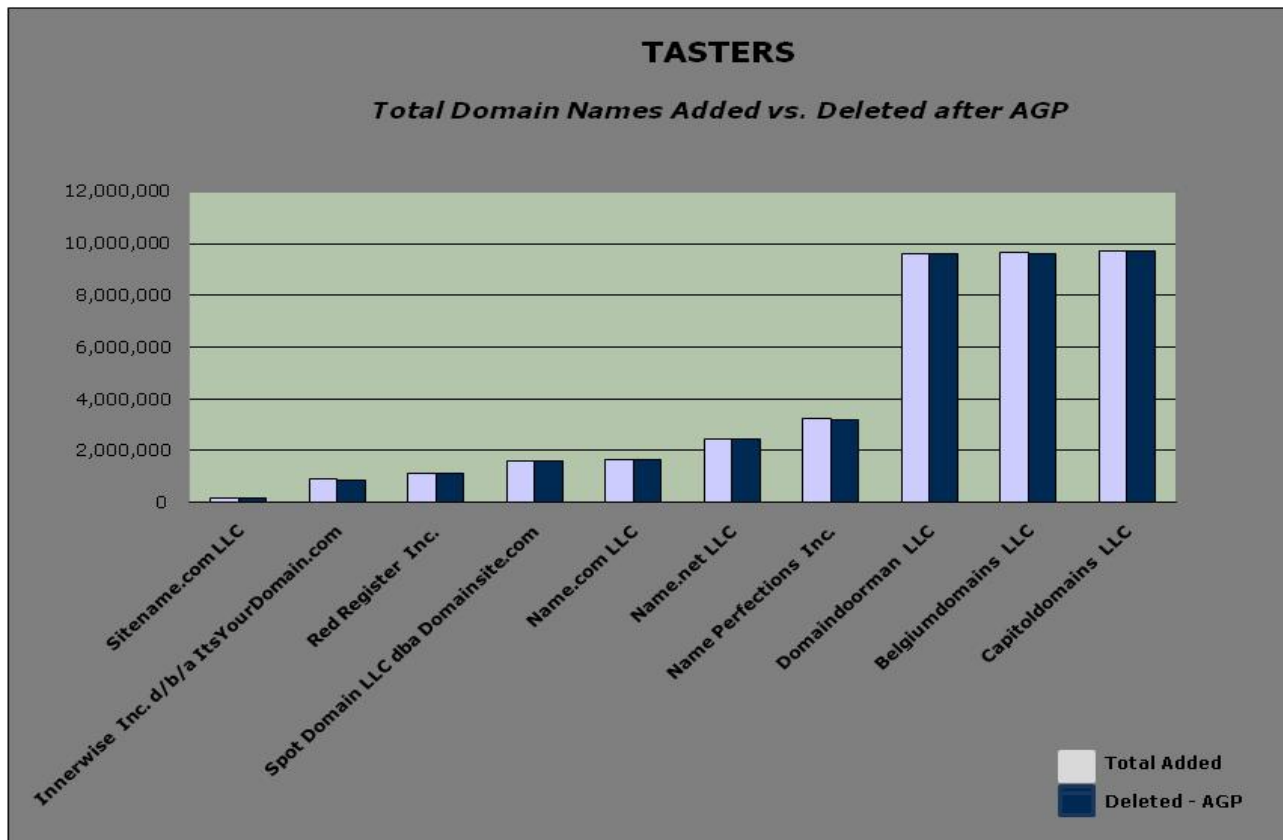


Figure. Created from April 2007 .COM report provided by VeriSign.

2) Domain tasting has led to an environment where tens of millions of domain names are caught up in the 5-day AGP at any given time. Because so many domain names are being added and dropped on a regular basis, domain name tasting has led to restricted choice as interested parties including individual registrants, small business, and corporations often find that the names they want are unavailable.

3) Examining domain names that are owned by the serial domain tasters noted in Figure 2 demonstrates that tasters are registering names to monetize traffic via PPC advertising. The BC recognizes that the practice of domain name monetization is not illegal, but asserts that the combination of tasting and monetization has created an Internet environment that is counterproductive to providing all users with relevant experiences, and conducive to rampant cybersquatting.

There is no doubt that the large tasters are utilizing domains that correlate to well-known brands, as such domains generally garner more traffic than non-branded domains, since they are backed by advertising and consumer trust. The total number of domain names registered is directly correlated to the rise of domain tasting. The large number of domain names that have been registered to profit from the practice of direct navigation has created customer confusion and an increase in trademark infringement.

As noted previously, it is difficult to find concrete proof that tasting is connected to these issues since domain names that impact consumers and cause brand harm are those which garner traffic and are attractive registrations beyond the AGP. That said, the harm created by domain name tasting is aptly demonstrated simply by typing in any variation of a brand, group, event, or nearly any combination of characters and numbers into a browser bar. More often than not, these Web sites deliver users with links to irrelevant content, to relevant parties that are competitors of the brand in question and/or to advertising of the infringed brand owner itself.

For example:

Samesclub.com - REGISTRAR - CAPITOLDOMAINS, LLC – 11.12.07

mycokerewatds.com – REGISTRAR – CAPITOLDOMAINS, LLC – 11.12.07

Again, it is difficult to be certain whether these names that deliver unexpected content were the result of domain tasting. These examples have been included, however, since they are connected to registrars who are among the most active domain tasters and they both receive thousands of visitors per month. There are thousands of other examples known to BC members.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We propose the following steps, in order of preference, based upon the BC's position that domain tasting is counterproductive, problematic and unfair:

- 1) Eliminate the AGP, but provide accredited registrars with the ability to test their domain fulfillment systems via a number of test adds/changes/deletes without cost. The number agreed upon should be derived from research on registrars that are not involved in domain tasting. Or,
- 2) Change the economics of domain tasting – The portion of every domain registration fee due to ICANN should be non-refundable, and excess deletes (based on an agreed ratio in a given time period) should result in full payment of all registration fees for the period.

Domain tasting

A monetisation practice employed by registrants to use the AGP to register domain names in order to test their profitability. During this period, registrants conduct a cost-benefit analysis to see if the tested domain names return enough traffic to offset the registration fee paid to the registry over the course of the registration period (e.g., currently \$6 US for a .NAME domain name).

Domain kiting

A form of domain tasting which involves continual registration, deletion, and re-registration of the same names in order to avoid paying the registration fees. This practice is sometimes referred to as “domain kiting.” This term has been mistakenly used as being synonymous with domain tasting, but it refers to multiple and often consecutive tasting of the same domain name that avoids paying the registration fee. N.B. there is no guarantee that a registrant who allows a name to drop at the end of the AGP will be successful in re-registering it as other registrants may also compete for the same name.

Phishing

The practice of creating a replica of an existing webpage to fool a user into submitting personal, financial or password data.

Pharming

Re-directing a website’s traffic from the legitimate website to a bogus website for the purpose of stealing personal, financial or other data.

Type-in traffic

“Type-in traffic is a term describing visitors landing at a web site by entering a word or phrase (with no spaces or a hyphen in place of a space) in the web browser's address bar (and adding .com or any other gTLD or ccTLD extension)(Presently); rather than following a hyperlink from another web page, using a browser bookmark, or a search-box search.”¹

Typo-squatting

The practice of registering misspellings of known terms as domain names in order to attract type-in traffic.

UDRP

The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy;
<http://www.icann.org/dndr/udrp/policy.htm>.

¹ This is the Wikipedia definition of type-in traffic. Further information is available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_in_traffic

GNSO gTLD Registry Constituency Statement

Issue: **Domain Tasting**
Date: 5 December 2007
Version: 1.0

General RyC Information

- Total # of eligible RyC Members²: 15
- Total # of RyC Members: 15
- Total # of Active RyC Members³: 15
- Minimum requirement for supermajority of Active Members: 10
- Minimum requirement for majority of Active Members: 8
- # of Members that participated in this process: 13
- Names of Members that participated in this process:
 1. DotAsia Organisation (.asia)
 2. DotCooperation (.coop)
 3. Employ Media (.jobs)
 4. Fundació puntCAT (.cat)
 5. Global Name Registry (.name)
 6. mTLD Top Level Domain (.mobi)
 7. Museum Domain Management Association – MuseDoma (.museum)
 8. NeuStar (.biz)
 9. Public Interest Registry (.org)
 10. RegistryPro (.pro)

² All top-level domain sponsors or registry operators that have agreements with ICANN to provide Registry Services in support of one or more gTLDs are eligible for membership upon the “effective date” set forth in the operator’s or sponsor’s agreement (Article III, Membership, ¶ 1). The RyC Articles of Operations can be found at http://www.gldregistries.org/about_us/articles.

³ Per the RyC Articles of Operations, Article III, Membership, ¶ 4: Members shall be classified as “Active” or “Inactive”. A member shall be classified as “Active” unless it is classified as “Inactive” pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph. Members become Inactive by failing to participate in a Constituency meeting or voting process for a total of three consecutive meetings or voting processes or both, or by failing to participate in meetings or voting processes, or both, for six weeks, whichever is shorter. An Inactive member shall have all rights and duties of membership other than being counted as present or absent in the determination of a quorum. An Inactive member may resume Active status at any time by participating in a Constituency meeting or by voting.

11. Societe Internationale de Telecommunication Aeronautiques – SITA (.aero)
12. Telnic (.tel)
13. VeriSign (.com & .net)

- Names & email addresses for points of contact:
 - Chair: David Maher, dmaher@pir.org
 - Vice Chair: Jeff Neuman, Jeff.Neuman@Neustar.us
 - **Secretariat: Cherie Stubbs, Cherstubbs@aol.com**
 - **RyC rep. for this statement: Hakon Haugnes, hakon@haugnes.name**

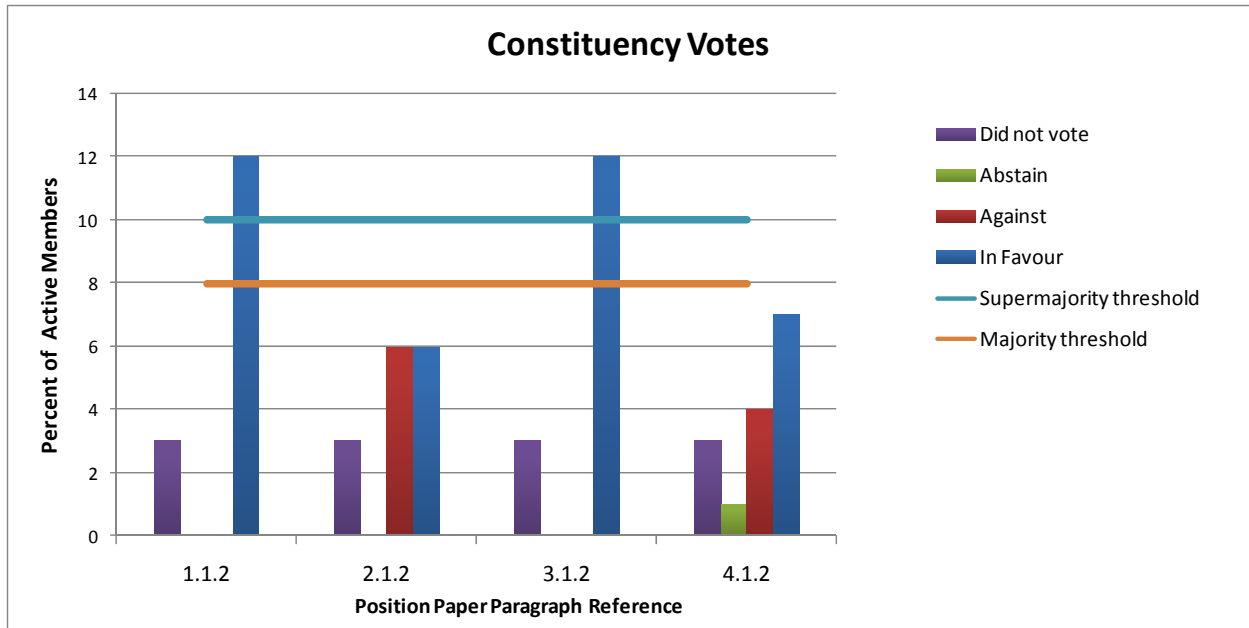
Regarding the issue noted above, the following positions represent the views of the ICANN GNSO gTLD Registry Constituency (RyC) as indicated. Unless indicated otherwise, the RyC positions were arrived at through a combination of RyC email list discussion and RyC meetings (including teleconference meetings).

Summary of voting:

Voting Summary

Position Paper Paragraph Reference

	1.1.2	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2
In Favour	12	6	12	7
Against	0	6	0	4
Abstain	0	0	0	1
Did not vote	3	3	3	3



1. Position 1

1.1. Position Description:

- 1.1.1. The second sentence of Section 4.1 of the GNSO Issues Report on Domain Tasting⁴ says, "A policy recommendation on this issue could impose new requirements, or institute new prohibitions applicable to contracted parties, which ICANN staff would then implement and enforce through its contracts with registries and/or registrars."
- 1.1.2. The RyC believes that it is essential to do the following before making any policy recommendations: i) clearly define any problems to be solved and validate their existence with accurate data;⁵ ii) test proposed solutions to make sure that they have reasonable chances of solving identified problems; iii) minimize the possibility of creating new problems; iv) make best efforts to ensure that anticipated benefits are worth the implementation costs; v) where possible, take advantage of existing mechanisms to solve problems before creating new policy.

1.2. Level of Support of Active Members: Supermajority

- 1.2.1. # of Members in Favor: 12
- 1.2.2. # of Members Opposed: 0
- 1.2.3. # of Members that Abstained: 0
- 1.2.4. # of Members that did not vote: 3

1.3. Minority Position(s): none

1.4. **General impact on the RyC:** If a consensus policy is implemented, registries and sponsors⁶ are required to implement the policy. To the extent that the consensus policy changes existing contractual terms (e.g., the add grace period), there could be a need to amend existing registry agreements. Registries and sponsors that implement the new policy will likely have to coordinate implementation efforts with registrars.

1.5. **Financial impact on the RyC:** It is not possible to estimate financial impact on registries and sponsors without details of a consensus policy. If and when a

⁴ <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/gns0-domain-tasting-report-14jun07.pdf>

⁵ Note that the GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Tasting collected data and reported it in its Outcomes Report (<http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>)

⁶ Note that some Sponsored Agreements have some exceptions regarding requirements to implement consensus policies.

Final Report on Domain Tasting

Author:, Liz Gasster, policy@icann.org

possible consensus policy is more clearly defined, the RyC will cooperate in estimating the financial impact.

- 1.6. **Analysis of the period of time that would likely be necessary to implement the policy:** It is not possible to estimate the time required for registries and sponsors to implement a consensus policy before the more details are known about any such policy. If and when a possible consensus policy is more clearly defined, the RyC will cooperate in estimating implementation time.

2. Position 2

2.1. Position Description:

- 2.1.1. As a possible means to reduce domain tasting, Section 4.2 of the Issues Report discusses the possibility of extending the ICANN new registration transaction fee to name registrations deleted during the add grace period.
- 2.1.2. The RyC encourages ICANN staff to further explore this option with members of the community with particular focus on registrars and registrants. In doing this it is very important to identify other uses of the add grace period not related to tasting and make sure that registrants are not unduly harmed if the transaction fee is applied to names deleted during the add grace period.

2.2. Level of Support of Active Members: no majority

- 2.2.1. # of Members in Favor: 6
- 2.2.2. # of Members Opposed: 6
- 2.2.3. # of Members that Abstained: 0
- 2.2.4. # of Members that did not vote: 3

- 2.3. **Minority Position(s):** To explore the issue is useful, as long as this is not projected as a “one size fits all” solution that would affect all Registries, and there could be other levers than using the add grace period. Members have voted against on this basis.

- 2.4. **General impact on the RyC:** The impact on registries and sponsors would be minimal if any because the transaction fee is an issue between ICANN and registrars. Note that most registries and sponsors already report the names deleted during the add grace period so there probably would be no new reporting requirements.

- 2.5. **Financial impact on the RyC:** If there is any impact on registries and sponsors, it is expected that it would be minimal.

- 2.6. **Analysis of the period of time that would likely be necessary to implement the policy:** It is possible that registries and sponsors would not have any actions if this

approach is implemented; even if there are some actions required of registries and sponsors, the time required should be very minimal.

3. Position 3

3.1. Position Description:

- 3.1.1. Section 4.3 of the Issues Report notes that “many of the gTLD registries have contractual provisions which enable them to address the issue of domain tasting on an individual basis.” It goes on to point out that one RyC member, PIR (.org), has already implemented an approach in this regard.
- 3.1.2. The RyC believes that a one-size-fits-all approach will not work for all registries and sponsors. The RyC therefore suggests that consideration of variations of this approach should be evaluated by individual registries and sponsors. It should also be noted that what is successful for one gTLD may not have the same results in another gTLD.

3.2. Level of Support of Active Members: Supermajority

- 3.2.1. # of Members in Favor: 12
- 3.2.2. # of Members Opposed: 0
- 3.2.3. # of Members that Abstained: 0
- 3.2.4. # of Members that did not vote: 3

3.3. Minority Position(s): none

- 3.4. **General impact on the RyC:** The impact of this approach needs to be determined by individual registries and sponsors and it seems reasonable to expect that it will vary across gTLDs.
- 3.5. **Financial impact on the RyC:** Financial impacts of this approach need to be determined by individual registries and sponsors and it seems reasonable to expect that it will vary across gTLDs.
- 3.6. **Analysis of the period of time that would likely be necessary to implement the policy:** In the case of PIR’s implementation, it took several months, part of which was to provide adequate notice to registrars. Each registry or sponsor would need to determine the time needed and it seems reasonable to expect that any that elect to go this route would give plenty of notice to registrars.

4. Position 4

4.1. Position Description:

- 4.1.1. The GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Tasting recommended the following terms of reference for a possible PDP on domain tasting: 1) Review and

assess all the effects of domain tasting activities that have been identified; 2) Judge whether the overall effects justify measures to be taken to impede domain tasting; and 3) If the answer to 2 is affirmative, then consider the potential impacts of various measures on the Constituencies, and recommend measures designed to impede domain tasting. (See the GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Tasting Outcomes Report at <http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>)

4.1.2. The RyC supports these terms of reference

4.2. Level of Support of Active Members: no majority

4.2.1. # of Members in Favor: 7

4.2.2. # of Members Opposed: 4

4.2.3. # of Members that Abstained: 1

4.2.4. # of Members that did not vote: 3

4.3. Minority Position(s): The terms of reference should include the consideration that one policy affecting all Registries might not be appropriate. One-size may not fit all. Four members voting “Against” have done so on this basis. One member abstained on the basis that this position conflicts with position 2.

4.4. General impact on the RyC: Representatives from RyC member registries or sponsors will need to commit time to participate in the PDP and the RyC itself will need to cooperate with those representatives by reviewing issues and providing feedback throughout the PDP.

4.5. Financial impact on the RyC: The RyC itself will not incur any add-on costs in supporting the PDP. Volunteer time is supported by individual registries and sponsors as well as by individuals donating their own time.

4.6. Analysis of the period of time that would likely be necessary to implement the policy: N/A

IPC Constituency

Intellectual Property Interests Constituency Constituency Statement on Domain Name Tasting December 5, 2007

Pursuant to GNSO Council Resolution 20071031-2, the Intellectual Property Interests Constituency (“IPC”) submits this Constituency Statement on Domain Tasting. The IPC arrived at the positions below in accordance with the requirements of the GNSO Policy Development Process as outlined in the ICANN bylaws. These positions incorporate by reference Section 4.3 of the Outcomes Report of the GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Tasting, October 4, 2007 (hereinafter “Outcomes Report”), and Annex 5 thereto.

I. Constituency Position

A. Domain Tasting Harms Intellectual Property Rights Holders

1. Domain tasting harms holders of intellectual property (“IP”) rights (“IPR”) when, as is often the case, the tasted domain names (“tasted names”) are anticipated typographical errors of trademarks. A recent report by McAfee, Inc. characterizes domain tasting as one of the most significant factors in the recent growth in typosquatting. What’s In a Name: The State of Typosquatting 2007, available at http://us.mcafee.com/root/identitytheft.asp?id=safe_typo&cid=38296#WhatIsDriving. Domain tasting that is also typosquatting causes consumer confusion, erodes brands, and harms the goodwill represented by those brands. See Outcomes Report, page 14 and Annex 2.

2. Domain tasting prevents IPR holders from registering and using for legitimate purposes the tasted domain names (“tasted names”). Outcomes Report, pages 18-19.

3. Large IPR holders and those that own famous or well-known brands are more likely to have their brands/marks be the subject of tasted names. Consequently, they are more likely to incur the greatest costs in preventing and taking action against domain tasting involving typosquatting. On the other hand, smaller IPR holders and those that do not own famous or well-known brands often do not have the resources to take prophylactic measures or aggressively combat domain tasting.

4. Many IPR holders have significant and extensive domain name portfolios. As registrants, IPR holders subsidize domain tasting when any increased costs attributable to domain tasting are passed on by registrars and registries. Outcomes Report, page 15.

5. Many IPR holders suffer the harmful effects of domain tasting on their businesses, including lost advertising and sales revenues from parked landing pages associated with the tasted names, and misdirection of potential customers to direct competitors, who exploit the goodwill of their established brands. Complaint ¶¶ 114-39. *Dell Inc. v. BelgiumDomains, LLC et al.*, Civ 07-22674 (S.D. Fl. filed Oct. 10, 2007); Outcomes Report, pages 135-41.

6. IPR holders are harmed when the tasted names effectively require them to pay twice for keywords. An IPR holder pays once when “purchasing” the keyword from the advertiser as part of its intended advertising efforts. It pays a second time when it pays the taster for directing Internet users via links from parking pages associated with the tasted names to the trademark owner’s site.

7. Domain tasting imposes significant costs on IPR holders to police tasted domain names, and efforts to police are often unsuccessful. The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy ("UDRP") and remedies under national law are ineffective against domain tasting because of the ephemeral nature of tasted names. Outcomes Report, page 22; Response of the World Intellectual Property Organization to the UDRP Providers RFI in Outcomes Report, pages 113-15.

8. The tremendous incidence of domain tasting increases IPR holders’ costs for prophylactic budgets on defensive domain name registrations, for increased enforcement needs attributable to domain tasting, and for registration of previously tasted names. Outcomes Report, page 22.

9. IPR holders’ responsibility to police their marks will result in increased litigation against those registrants widely known as domain tasters.

B. Domain Tasting Harms Internet Users

1. As a result of tasting, Internet users who seek branded goods, services or information must sort through numerous false hits for tasted names when searching for legitimate sites and suffer confusion, wasted time and frustration: Outcomes Report, pages 14ff.

2. Users sometimes may not be able to navigate through all of the false tasted names and may ultimately do business with someone other than an intended trusted IPR holder or licensee thereof. When the “substitute” entity provides goods or services inferior to those provided by the trusted IPR holder, users are disappointed and consumer confidence in Internet-based commerce is damaged. Outcomes Report, page 14ff; McAfee report.

3. Other times, users seeking goods, services or information may be diverted to unexpected and potentially harmful sites: Outcomes Report, page 14.

4. Embedded viruses, malware, and related illegitimate activity may be associated with sites at tasted names: Outcomes Report, pages 15ff.

5. The temporary nature of tasted names encourages anonymity and discourages identification of registrants of tasted names. Bad actors who seek to do harm on the Internet and decrease their exposure or possible detection by authorities may be attracted to tasting: Outcomes Report, page 15.

6. Individual registrants must also bear those costs passed on both by registrars and registries, and by businesses. See A.4 above.

7. Tasting harms businesses and users because it restricts the choice of available domain names for would be registrants at any point in time: Outcomes Report, page 15.

C. Domain Tasting Harms the Domain Name System Generally

1. All of the foregoing factors combine to reduce the user trust of the domain name system and Internet navigation generally.

2. Domain tasting risks turning the domain name system into a mostly speculative market. Domain names, which are meant to be primarily specific identifiers of businesses and other Internet users, are characterized as becoming mere commodities of speculative gain: Press Release, March 12, 2007, World Intellectual Property Organization, "Cybersquatting Remains on the Rise with Further Risks to Trademarks from New Registration Practices", (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/prdocs/en/2007/wipo_pr_2007_479.html).

D. Only Domain Name Speculators Would be Negatively Impacted by Prohibition of, or Action that Effectively Prohibits, Domain Tasting

1. Prohibiting domain tasting, or taking action to effectively prohibit tasting, would negatively impact only a small class of domain name speculators. This class of domain name speculators includes some ICANN-accredited registrars. Preliminary Injunction, Verizon California, Inc. v. Ultra RPM, Inc., CV 07-2587 PA (C.D. Cal. entered September 10, 2007); Response of the World Intellectual Property Organization to the UDRP Providers RFI in Outcomes Report, pages 113-15;

2. Non-speculating registrars have come to rely on the Add Grace Period ("AGP") for purposes that can – and should – be better addressed through other mechanisms.

a) Several ccTLD registries are identified as not having an AGP. Outcomes Report, page 4. Registrars of domain names in these ccTLDs have presumably developed mechanisms for achieving the "benefits" identified in Section 4.4 of the Outcomes Report. These registrars should be consulted about such alternative mechanisms.

b) Any losses through non-payment by registrants would be expected to be more than offset by the reduction in registrar costs arising from tasting and kiting transactions.

c) Registrars could require registrants to double verify information, including the spelling of a domain name, during the registration procedure. Such double verification is widely used in Internet commerce.

d) The registration agreements for a number of large ICANN-accredited registrars either state that all registration fees are non-refundable or do not identify misspelled domain names as a refundable event.

e) The AGP was first adopted when domain name registrations were significantly more expensive than they are today. The retail price of a domain name registration is now sufficiently low that it is not unreasonable for registrants to expect – in accordance with the registration agreements noted above – that refunds for misspelled domain names will not be forthcoming.

f) Other industries and business do not require the equivalent of an AGP to address fraud. Many traditional bricks and mortar businesses and online businesses provide immediate activation of services with a credit card payment, and do not rely on a 5-day grace period such as the AGP. Long distance telephone service providers and Apple's iTUNES[®] retail store services are examples of both traditional and online businesses that provide such services.

g) Use of the AGP as a “cart hold to provide access to domain names” calls into question whether the participating registrar is in compliance with Section 3.7.4 of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.

h) Registrars in ccTLD registries that do not have an AGP presumably find it necessary to monitor, test, and develop systems. Similarly, registrars must have found it necessary to monitor, test, and develop systems before the AGP was widely used. One potential area of fact finding that merits development is what mechanisms are used by registrars in ccTLD registries that do not have an AGP, what mechanisms were used by gTLD registrars before the AGP, and what mechanisms other than the AGP would permit the registrars to monitor, test, and develop systems.

E. Domain Tasting Harms ICANN

1. Domain tasting adversely impacts ICANN by artificially suppressing its revenues because tasted domains are not subject to ICANN fees. For example, levying the \$0.20 per name fee on all domain names deleted during the AGP in July 2007 alone would have resulted in over \$12.5 million in revenue.

TLD	Number of Deletes Add Grace	Revenue if ICANN had levied USD 0.20 per name fee
.com	57,021,555	11,404,311
.net	5,466,679	1,093,336
.org	84,880	16,976
.biz	37,922	7584
.info	109,000	21,800

.pro	?	?
.jobs	71	14
.museum	no report	n/a
.travel	0	0
.cat	232	46
.aero	no report	n/a
.coop	?	?
.mobi	473	95
.name	?	?
TOTAL	62,720,812	USD 12,544,162

That amount, which represents only one month of lost potential revenue, exceeds 25% of the projected revenues under ICANN's approved FY 2007-2008 budget.

ICANN could certainly put such additional revenues to use by, for example, expediting the rollout of IDNs and the introduction of gTLDs; defraying the gTLD application fee for qualified applicants; increasing the number of ICANN fellowships; expanding the number of languages into which ICANN documents are translated and for which real-time translation is available at the meetings; supporting the expenses for travel to the meetings by GNSO and ccNSO Councilors; and innumerable other projects. In the alternative, even if imposing the fee were to reduce the number of registrations, and thus ICANN did not realize the full sum stated above, the levying of the fee could dramatically decrease the incidence of domain tasting.

[There was not unanimous support within the IPC for the preceding paragraph. A small minority expressed the view that ICANN may financially benefit from domain tasting.]

II. Methodology for Reaching Position

The issue of domain tasting has been discussed within the IPC on numerous occasions, including the meetings of the IPC held in conjunction with the San Juan and Los Angeles ICANN Meetings. A draft constituency statement was circulated to IPC officers and leadership on November 27, 2007, and was discussed on a teleconference of the IPC membership, including its officers and GNSO Council representatives, on November 28. Revisions and additions proposed by members and officers via email were discussed via email and incorporated as agreed upon. Additional revisions were subsequently circulated and discussed via email.

III. Impact on Constituency

The impact of the PDP on the IPC depends upon its ultimate outcome. In general, it is expected that elimination of domain tasting should eliminate the harms outlined in Section I above.

IV. Time Period Necessary to Complete Implementation

This depends on the outcome of the PDP.

Respectfully submitted,

Kristina Rosette, IPC GNSO Council Representative for North America
Steve Metalitz, IPC President

ALAC

ALAC “Constituency” statement regarding the PDP on Domain Tasting

Overview:

The ALAC advocates any and all actions that will *quickly* eliminate domain tasting. There has been much discussion on this issue in the RALOs and on the general At Large discussion list. Although not all regions have been similarly active, the preponderance of views to date favour the complete elimination of the AGP.

Rationale:

While the AGP had legitimate roots, the reduction in domain name pricing combined with better registrar software eliminates this need.

Preamble:

The At Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) is pleased to have been asked to submit a statement regarding the newly launched GNSO Policy Development Process (PDP) on Domain Tasting. The ALAC is not yet in a position to thoroughly vet such positions through the Regional At large Organizations (RALOs) and At large Structures (ALSs) but this statement has included significant input from the some RALOs, ALAC members and the At Large community. As work proceeds on the PDP, additional input will be sought from these groups.

Domain tasting is the use of legitimate ICANN-approved processes to register a domain, test if there is any substantial traffic (perhaps because it was recently in use by someone else or is similar to another regularly used domain), and if not, cancel the registration within five days at no net cost to the registrant - an Add Grace Period (AGP) delete.

Domain Tasting and the PDP:

The issue of domain tasting has been regularly been discussed since the phenomena began in 2005 – and with good reason. In January 2005, before the practice was common, for .com and .net, there were about 1.7 million domains registered and 0.7 million domains deleted for a net increase of 1.0 million domains. By the end of that month, there were just over 40 million total domains registered.

Two years later, at the end of January 2007, the total number of domains had increased by 78% to 72 million domains. However, in January 2007, there were 51 million domains registered and 48 million domains deleted. That is, there was a net increase of 3 million names, but most of the rest were just being “tasted”.

In the period since January 2007, the practice has grown even more. Although the practice is relatively widely used, the majority of tasting was being done by just three registrars, all of which have the same address, telephone number and formation date.

The AGP was originally created to allow domain names that had been accidentally registered to be cancelled. Although a legitimate requirement at the time, the reduction in domain name pricing and better registrar software eliminates any substantive requirement for the AGP as it was originally envisioned. Moreover, many registrars and resellers do not even pass this benefit on to registrants. It was and is the position of the ALAC that the domain tasting enabled by the AGP is both inappropriate and harmful and should be eliminated with due haste.

To this end, the ALAC initiated the formal investigation of domain tasting by requesting that ICANN develop an Issues Report. This was done with the support of several GNSO constituencies. Ultimately, the Issues Report was delivered to the GNSO and it included staff agreement that this was indeed an ICANN policy issue. At the ICANN meeting in Los Angeles, the GNSO decided to undertake a PDP with

the intent of further understanding the effects of domain tasting and if appropriate, recommend measures to impede domain tasting.

The ALAC is not only pleased that the GNSO has taken this action, but is particularly pleased that the action was taken with a 72% vote where only >33% was required to initiate a PDP. This indicated wide GNSO constituency support for *some* action. Although each constituency may have different reasons for supporting the process, it is nonetheless encouraging that the end target is the same.

The GNSO has chosen to solicit constituency statements and most likely will create one or more working groups to further investigate domain tasting.

From the ALAC's perspective, our main concerns were raised in the request for the Issues Report and with the possible exception of the reference to Facilitation of Criminal Activity, the positions remain valid. Specifically:

- Destabilization of the Domain Name System due to volume and rate of domain name adds and deletes;
- Creation of consumer confusion undermining confidence in the Domain Name System;
- Increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants;
- Facilitation of Trademark Abuse which also leads to consumer confusion.

ALAC Position:

The ALAC advocates any and all actions that will *quickly* eliminate domain tasting. Whilst at this stage there is no unilaterally supported view from all the RALOs at least one RALO (North America) and several ALAC members formally and strongly advocate complete elimination of the AGP, as the optimal way forward.

The ALAC and RALOs have taken the opportunity to consult their user communities over the last several weeks. Active discussion resulted and opinions varied ranging from the North American RALO position that the AGP is not beneficial to the public

good and should be abolished, through to the Latin American and Caribbean RALO and the Asia Pacific RALO positions (as given in previous regional statements) where they respectively stated that “action to control the practice [of domain tasting] may be necessary” and that “the effectiveness of economic tools should be investigated, such as has been successfully used in the PIR.”

ALAC does recognize that there are other actions which could lead to the effective elimination of domain tasting including:

- Application of a registry-charged fee for all AGP uses. The fee would need to be set to effectively eliminate tasting and not just change the dynamics of it.
- Application of a registry-charged fee if AGP uses exceed some threshold per month (this is effectively what PIR did). The fee could be as much as the full cost of the domain. The threshold would need to be set to catch domain tasters but to not cause perceived pain to registrars who use the AGP for legitimate, non-tasting purposes. Similarly, the fee would need to be set to effectively eliminate tasting and not just change the dynamics of it.
- ICANN currently charges registrars \$0.20 per domain added excluding AGP deletes (actually \$0.25 decreased this year by \$0.05). The exclusion could be removed in the next budget (or perhaps even sooner). Alternately, it could be removed only if a threshold of AGP uses were reached (there is already an AGP threshold used in a different registrar fee, so the mechanism is there). It is unclear if this fee would be sufficient to eliminate domain tasting, but it would almost surely alter the phenomena.
- The RAA could be altered to change the clause stating that registrars cannot activate a domain unless they have a reasonable expectancy of being paid (3.7.4) to a clause which requires them to have a reasonable expectancy of being paid AND keep the money.

The ALAC recognizes that some of the possible methods of attacking domain tasting may not require GNSO action at all, but rather may be effected by independent action of one or more parties. Such actions are encouraged. However, until such actions are actually taken and prove effective, the GNSO is encouraged to begin policy development on the issue.

The ALAC will support the PDP in whatever ways are most productive to better understand the impacts of domain tasting and to eliminate it in the shortest possible

time-frame. Should working groups be formed, the ALAC would welcome participation.

Endorsed by the ALAC on December 5th, 2007

Transmitted on behalf of the ALAC to the GNSO via email by Alan Greenberg
December 5th, 2007

Statement
of the
Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC)
on
Domain Name Tasting

7 December 2007

The Final Outcomes Report⁷ of the ad hoc group on domain name tasting suggests a growing trend of registrants exploiting ICANN's Add Grace Period (the "AGP") to receive a full refund on the cost of registration by canceling their domain name registrations within five days. The AGP may have been adopted upon the assumption that all commercial uses of a domain name would require registration for a period longer than five days. Certain registrants, however, have discovered that they can profit from repeated use of extremely short-term registrations through the use of pay-per-click advertising or otherwise. A coordinated response by ICANN may be appropriate to close this loophole. This response, however, should not be disproportionate to the problem nor stem from any misconception of the issue.

Insofar as some registrants are exploiting the AGP to operate without paying any registrations costs, they are effectively forcing the registries to subsidize them. This was clearly not the intended use of the AGP, and action by ICANN may be appropriate to counter this growing practice. It remains to be seen, however, if the AGP should be removed in its entirety. The ad hoc group report indicates that the AGP may provide benefits to both registrants and registrars, and so completely eliminating the AGP risks eliminating these benefits as well. However, any reported benefits of the AGP are disputed and further elaboration is needed before recommending specific action.

⁷ Final Outcomes Report available at: <http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>

One possible approach may be similar to that adopted by the Public Interest Registries (PIR) — the imposition of a modest ‘excess deletion’ fee. This approach could penalize those registrars with heavy deletions, thus forcing them to adopt policies that prevent registrants from exploiting the AGP. Since registrants looking to avoid paying registration costs will naturally flock to those registrars least vigilant against this abuse, registrars would have a substantial incentive to be vigilant against creative disguises of these practices. Yet unlike directly imposing a fee on all short-term registrations, this approach gives registrars significant flexibility to adopt effective practices tailored to their customer base and business model, and preserves the other advantages of the AGP.

Intellectual Property Issues

The intellectual property issues discussed in the ad-hoc group's final report warrant special attention. In this context, “intellectual property” refers almost exclusively to trade and service marks, which are often referred to collectively as “trademarks.” The vast majority of the respondents to the RFI identified themselves as either intellectual property rights owners (37.93%) or representatives of intellectual property rights owners (51.23%). Consequently, intellectual property rights feature prominently in the responses.

The problem which domain tasting presents to trademark holders is not that the AGP creates a loophole which makes otherwise infringing activity legal. If a registrant makes use of a trademark in a manner that constitutes infringement, the holder of that trademark is protected through international treaty, the laws of various nations, and through ICANN's own Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy. These protections still apply even if the period of registration is very brief. The problem is instead one of enforcement.

This distinction should be kept in mind by the GNSO and by any subsequent working group established to tackle this issue. Many of the responses to the RFI listed problems such as “erosion of brand names,” “erosion of reputation” and “loss of revenues [through] diversion of

traffic” as disadvantages to domain tasting. These are problems with infringement, not with domain tasting. While it may be appropriate for ICANN to consider whether its policies unduly encourage infringement or impede enforcement of intellectual property rights, it would be a mistake to assume that a revised policy on domain tasting will stamp out short term infringement or that all domain tasting necessarily infringes.

Insofar as the AGP allows a registrant to use a domain for a very short time at no cost it does provide an incentive to a prospective infringer to operate in a manner that frustrates enforcement of trademark rights. This incentive can be removed by implementing a modest restocking fee where no corrective motive can be shown for the deletion. Because the bulk of deletions come from a handful of registrars and because registration fees are only likely to deter an infringer who operates a large number of sites, the approach adopted by PIR (option “C” on the RFI), is particularly worth further consideration.

The Sample Zone File Data Study

ICANN should be particularly careful in crafting any test to identify infringing activity. One proposal in the ad hoc group's report was to determine the percentage of domain tasting that infringed upon trademarks by comparing a sample of deletions to a list of trademarks registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (the “USPTO”). This method was termed the “sample zone file data study.” This method would result in erroneous and excessive findings of infringement because it stems from a fundamental misconception of trademark law. Specifically, it relies upon an erroneous assumption that any unauthorized use of a registered trademark is unlawful.

Trademark law does not categorically ban use of a trademark without the permission of the owner. Instead, it prohibits uses of a trademark which deceive or confuse the consumer. Where there is no confusion, there is no infringement. Thus, trademark law does not prohibit the use of the same name or symbol by companies in different fields of commerce, and is limited in terms of its geographical reach. Therefore a test for infringement based solely on the

presence of a word that has been registered with any trademark office would erroneously conclude that many lawful business uses are infringing.

This is easily illustrated by examining one registered trademark. The USPTO lists 125 live registered wordmarks which contain the word “Acme.”⁸ Many of these are simply the word “Acme” with little or no graphical embellishment. Yet hundreds of Corporations, Limited Partnerships, and Limited Liability Companies with names containing the word “Acme” have been registered with the California Secretary of State,⁹ to say nothing of General Partnerships or unincorporated Sole Proprietorships in California or business entities in other jurisdictions. While a few of these businesses may be infringing upon the trademarks of others, the vast majority are undoubtedly operating without any consumer confusion. Moreover, it may be possible to start a new business incorporating the word “Acme” without infringing upon any of those trademarks registered. Under the sample zone data file study, however, any domain incorporating the word “Acme” would be inferred to be infringing merely because this word has been registered with the USPTO.

More significantly, non-commercial uses of a registered trademark would also be determined to be infringing under the test proposed. Under U.S. Law, non-commercial use is particularly unlikely to be found to infringe because there is little chance of confusion. Thus a website critical of Jerry Falwell which used a common misspelling of his domain name (“Fallwell.com” for “Falwell.com”) was ruled to not infringe upon his trademark because the creator intended “only to provide a forum to criticize ideas, not to steal customers.”¹⁰ Since on-line critics of businesses frequently incorporate the name of the criticized business into their domain names (e.g. “paypalsucks.com,” “microsoftsucks.org,” etc.) false findings of infringement are particularly likely under the sample zone file data study discussed in the report.

8 See <http://www.uspto.gov>

9 See <http://kepler.sos.ca.gov/list.html>

10 See *Lamparello v. Falwell*, 420 F.3d 309 (5th Cir. 2005) at 315.

To be sure, an argument can be made that non-infringing domains are less likely to be deleted during the AGP. If that is the case, then it is less likely that these legal uses of registered trademarks would significantly skew the sample zone file data study's conclusions. It would be a mistake, however, to use that argument to justify the proposed test. This test is intended to determine whether infringing use predominates in the practice of domain tasting. To argue that a use of a trademark is probably infringing because it is deleted during the AGP is to assume the outcome the test is intended to determine—a logical fallacy known as “begging the question.”

More importantly, ICANN should be careful not to establish a precedent that this fundamentally flawed test establishes infringement. Given the difficulties inherent in enforcing trademark rights against domain tasters, it is possible that some sort of mechanism to screen-out infringing use will be discussed during the policy development process. The test proposed for the sample zone file data study would be manifestly inadequate for this purpose in that it would prevent a great deal of legitimate use.

This last point is particularly significant in light of the fact that trademark law is still adapting to commerce over the Internet. For example, while some U.S. Courts have held that a bad faith intent to make money from a domain containing a famous trademark is sufficient to establish infringement, others have held that such a use must be in connection with some form of goods or service.¹¹ ICANN should not take it upon itself to decide these issues for the courts and legislatures of every country. The delicate balance of competing public policies inherent in intellectual property law should instead be left to the courts and political processes to work out.

Conclusion

Further investigation within the GNSO is needed and action may be required to curb abusive domain name tasting. As the GNSO takes the next step in dealing with this problem it must be careful to ensure that the issue remains properly framed rather than assuming that

¹¹ Compare *Ford Motor Co. v. Greatdomains.Com, Inc.*, 177 F.Supp.2d 635 (E.D.Mich. 2001) with *Intermatic Inc. v. Toebben*, 947 F.Supp 1227(N.D.Ill. 1996).

Final Report on Domain Tasting

Author:, Liz Gasster, policy@icann.org

ICANN is responsible for or capable of preventing all short-term trademark infringement on the web. Moreover, while further investigation, discussion, and action is warranted at this point, the proposed sample zone file data study should not be undertaken because it relies on a fundamental misunderstanding of trademark law and sets a dangerous precedent as to what ICANN will consider to be infringing use.

Statement of the ISPCP Constituency on Domain Name Tasting

5 December 2007

The ISPCP Constituency is concerned that the practice of exploiting the AGP (Add Grace Period) to test profitability of domain names (popularly known as "domain name tasting") is deleterious to the stability and security of the Internet. Our objections to domain name tasting stem from the following issues:

1. Domain tasting facilitates the practice of short-term infringement on and dilution of trade marks, as well as phishing. It allows criminals to employ a hit and run strategy wherein domain names may be held at no cost to the registrant for up to 5 days. By dynamically changing registrations, these malefactors can defeat the existing dispute resolution mechanisms *which were not designed to deal with such short time frames.*
2. The rampant use of domain name tasting, and particularly its abuses, gives rise to a huge number of complaints to ISPs, both from individual consumers and businesses. It significantly weakens our customers' trust and faith in the validity of domains and the DNS. This is a stability issue.
3. At any given time millions of domain names are being tasted and there is a high turnover from week to week. This added operational load *potentially *threatens the stability of the DNS. And, since all but an insignificant percentage of name resolution is performed by ISP domain name servers, the burden of this excess falls on the members of our constituency.

The ISPCP Constituency opposes the exploitation of the Domain Name AGP for domain name tasting and urges the GNSO to create new policy to curtail or eliminate this practice.

On behalf of the ISPCP Constituency

Mark McFadden

Secretariat, ISPCP Constituency

mcfadden@ispcp.info

Registrars Constituency

January 26, 2008

The following statement of views was put to a vote and the Registrar Constituency (RC) approved it by majority vote. Votes were cast by 31 of the RC's 65 members, 20 voted in favor, 4 voted against, and 7 abstained.

Registrar Constituency Statement of Views on Domain Name Tasting:

Registrars Constituency (RC) has not reached Supermajority support for a particular position on Domain Name Tasting. Below are statements of the views/positions espoused by RC members.

View 1. Many registrars believe that Tasting should be curbed if not eliminated altogether for one or more of the following reasons:

- a. Tasting is causing general confusion among registrants and potential registrants trying to register domain names.
- b. Tasting is eroding consumer confidence in the security and trustworthiness of domain name registration services and our industry in general.
- c. Tasting is causing an increase in support costs for Registrars.
- d. Tasting violates well-established codes of conduct and good practice intended to ensure security and stability by:
 - i. disturbing the stability of a set of existing services that had been functioning satisfactorily, namely the competitive domain name registration services developed by Registrars;
 - ii. disturbing other existing systems and value added services, for example those relying on Zone files, and various third party WHOIS services;
 - iii. increasing costs that must be absorbed by others not participating in or benefiting from Tasting.
- e. Despite the long held tenet of "First do no harm," there has been no research, testing for potential disruption of existing services, public review, or comment prior to this high volume activity abruptly occurring in the DNS.

In summary, high volume Tasting activity has undermined expectations about reliable behavior and in so doing has reduced trust in the security and stability of the system and has increased costs for registrars, registrants, and others not participating in the activity.

View 2. Many registrars believe that Tasting should not be a matter of concern or action by the GNSO or ICANN for one or more of the following reasons:

- a. Tasting takes place due to market demand, and the market should be allowed to evolve as demand dictates.
- b. ICANN is not a regulatory body, and according to its own bylaws, coordinates policy development reasonably and appropriately related to technical functions of the DNS. ICANN should not be regulating market activity.

Notwithstanding the above, the RC is in near unanimous agreement that sun-setting the Add Grace Period (AGP) is not an appropriate action should the GNSO decide to address Tasting activity. Many Registrars who do not participate in Tasting use the AGP in various ways not related to Tasting, as detailed in section 4.4 of the Outcomes Report of the GNSO Ad Hoc Group on Domain Name Tasting. Report found here:

<http://gns0.icann.org/drafts/gns0-domain-tasting-adhoc-outcomes-report-final.pdf>

Sun-setting the AGP would unnecessarily put additional burdens and costs on Registrars and Registrants using the AGP for these non-Tasting reasons.

To the extent that the GNSO should decide to recommend policy or actions with the intent of curbing or eliminating Tasting activity, RC members are in general agreement that:

Preferred – The GNSO should recommend that ICANN make the transactional fee component of the variable Registrar fees apply to all new registrations except for a reasonable number that are deleted within the AGP. Implementation time for Registrars would be negligible.

Acceptable but not preferred – The GNSO should encourage gTLD Registries to only allow AGP refunds on a reasonable number of new registrations, noting that such action is affective only if all gTLD registries apply it, and do so in a reasonably consistent manner. Implementation time for Registrars could be substantial depending on how each Registry decided to define their policy. If Registrars need to modify their systems and/or services a minimum of 90-days advance notice should be given.

Note that neither of the above actions requires new policy or modifications to existing policy. Therefore the RC, regardless of their view, is generally opposed to a PDP on this issue.

Annex 2 – Updated constituency statements (March)

GNSO gTLD Registries Constituency Statement

Issue: **March 6, 2008 GNSO Council Draft Motion on: Domain Tasting**¹²

Date: 21 March 2008

gTLD Registries Constituency (RyC) Information:

- Total # of eligible RyC Members¹³: 15
- Total # of RyC Members: 15
- Total # of Active RyC Members¹⁴: 15

Names of Members that participated in this process:

1. Afiliias Limited (.info)
2. DotAsia Organisation (.asia)
3. DotCooperation (.coop)
4. Employ Media (.jobs)
5. Fundació puntCAT (.cat)
6. Global Name Registry (.name)
7. mTLD Top Level Domain (.mobi)
8. Museum Domain Management Association – MuseDoma (.museum)
9. NeuStar (.biz)
10. Public Interest Registry (.org)
11. RegistryPro (.pro)
12. Societe Internationale de Telecommunication Aeronautiques – SITA (.aero)
13. Telnic (.tel)
14. Tralliance Corporation (.travel)
15. VeriSign (.com & .net)

¹² <http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/dnt-motion-6mar08.shtml>

¹³ All top-level domain sponsors or Registry operators that have agreements with ICANN to provide Registry Services in support of one or more gTLDs are eligible for membership upon the “effective date” set forth in the operator’s or sponsor’s agreement (Article III, Membership, ¶ 1). The RyC Articles of Operations can be found at http://www.gtldregistries.org/about_us/articles.

¹⁴ Per the RyC Articles of Operations, Article III, Membership, ¶ 4: Members shall be classified as “Active” or “Inactive”. A member shall be classified as “Active” unless it is classified as “Inactive” pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph. Members become Inactive by failing to participate in a Constituency meeting or voting process for a total of three consecutive meetings or voting processes or both, or by failing to participate in meetings or voting processes, or both, for six weeks, whichever is shorter. An Inactive member shall have all rights and duties of membership other than being counted as present or absent in the determination of a quorum. An Inactive member may resume Active status at any time by participating in a Constituency meeting or by voting.

Names & email addresses for points of contact:

- Chair: David Maher, dmaher@pir.org
- Vice Chair: Jeff Neuman, Jeff.Neuman@Neustar.us
- Secretariat: Cherie Stubbs, Cherstubbs@aol.com
- RyC rep. for this Statement: Adam Palmer; apalmer@pir.org

The following positions represent the views of the ICANN GNSO gTLD Registries Constituency (RyC) as indicated. Unless indicated otherwise, the RyC positions were arrived at through a combination of RyC email list discussion and RyC meetings (including teleconference meetings).

1. The GNSO Recommendations:**1.1. Applicability of the Add Grace Period**

1.1.1. Section 1(a) of the motion under consideration by the GNSO for dealing with domain tasting (The Motion) proposes that “any gTLD which has implemented an AGP (‘Applicable gTLD Operator’)” shall be subject to the following restriction:

“a. During any given month, an Applicable gTLD Operator may not offer any refund to a registrar for any domain names deleted during the AGP that exceed (i) 10% of that registrar's net new registrations in that month (defined as total new registrations less domains deleted during AGP), or (ii) fifty (50) domain names, whichever is greater.”¹¹

1.2 Exemption procedure

1.2.1 Sections 1 (b) and (c) of the motion propose a restrictive and detailed procedure for seeking an exemption from the restriction “upon the documented showing of extraordinary circumstances.”

2. The Constituency Position:

2.1 The RyC is not opposed to the motion but believes that there are a number of considerations that appear to have been overlooked in a flawed process that led to its development.

2.2. The RyC reiterates its prior statement (in response to the 2007 Domain Tasting Issues Report) that a one-size-fits-all approach will not work for all Registries and Sponsors. The RyC, therefore, again suggests that it would be preferable to allow

consideration of various approaches to be evaluated by individual Registries and Sponsors. Tasting does not occur in all domains, and its seriousness is not the same in those domains where it does occur. This is at least one reason why provisions for an add grace period do not appear in all registry or sponsorship agreements with ICANN. It should also again be emphasized that what is successful for one gTLD may not have the same results in another gTLD and, therefore, a broad consensus approach may not be effective.

2.3 The RyC urges recognition that every registry has different internal procedures, even though they externally appear to operate similarly. For example, the registry, billing and support systems for each TLD registry, although performing similar functions, have their own protocols. Any implementation of the Motion must provide the flexibility to take into consideration these internal differences. For example, there are differences between the pending service proposals by NeuStar and Afilias, although the substance of both proposals is virtually the same, and they address the add grace period in fundamentally the same way as the motion.

2.4 The RyC'S position on the motion is predicated on two assumptions, as follows:

2.4.1 First, the RyC assumes that the motion's restrictive approach to an add grace period would have no applicability to those registries that have a review or vetting procedure for domain name applicants. Those procedures are not add grace periods as that term is used in ICANN registry and sponsorship agreements.

2.4.2 Second, and more importantly, if The Motion is approved as a consensus policy, ICANN staff must not implement its own proposal for the collection of the applicable transaction fee on all registrations including those deleted during the add grace period. If this motion becomes a Consensus Policy, then domain name tasting, we believe, will be substantially eliminated. That being the case, the add grace period will become effective for legitimate purposes, namely, to protect consumers, prevent fraud, and the other reasons that have been expressed to date by ICANN registrars. The RyC believes that charging a transaction fee on these legitimate, non-abusive deletions would be an unnecessary and unjustified tax on registrants. We strongly urge the ICANN staff to reconsider this proposal in light of this motion.

2.5 The RyC also urges the ICANN Board to make a careful review of the motion's provisions for exemptions. The thrust of the motion's wording is clearly a presumption of guilty intent on the part of any registry that might believe there is a good business reason for allowing flexibility on some occasions. There is no demonstrated need for the bureaucratic approach set out in the motion.

2.6 Finally, the RyC urges the ICANN Board to be aware that this motion is the result of the kind of flawed quasi-legislative proceedings that should be addressed in the

GNSO improvement process. The RyC has previously stated its position that certain steps are essential before making policy recommendations such as those proposed by this motion. These steps are: i) test proposed solutions to make sure that they have reasonable chances of solving identified problems; ii) minimize the possibility of creating new problems; iii) make best efforts to ensure that anticipated benefits are worth the implementation costs; iv) where possible, take advantage of existing mechanisms to solve problems before creating new policy.

3. Impact on the Constituency:

3.1 The impact of the motion on members of the Constituency will vary according to their present procedures for dealing with the add grace period. Neustar (.biz) and Afilias (.info) have already filed new service requests for ICANN that are substantially in accord with section 1(a) of the motion. Public Interest Registry (.org) would be compelled to alter its present policy known as the Excess Deletion Fee. Other registries would be required to implement entirely new procedures.

3.2 The financial impact of the motion will also vary, and the constituency does not have enough data on the current use of the add grace period by individual registries to make an overall assessment. Clearly, there will be no impact on some registries; there may be an impact on others. The RyC does not believe that financial considerations are large enough to alter the position taken in this statement.

4. The period of time that would likely be necessary to implement the policy:
Each Registry or Sponsor would need to determine the time needed. It is reasonable to expect that Registrars be provided significant advance notice of this policy.

Intellectual Property Interests Constituency
Constituency Statement on Domain Name Tasting
March 28, 2008

Pursuant to the GNSO Council's March 6, 2008 Motion, the Intellectual Property Interests Constituency ("IPC") submits this Constituency Statement on the GNSO Council's Draft Domain Name Tasting Motion ("Draft Motion"). This Constituency Statement is intended to supplement and incorporate by reference the IPC's December 5, 2007 Constituency Statement. The IPC arrived at the positions below in accordance with the requirements of the GNSO Policy Development Process as outlined in the ICANN bylaws.

Constituency Position

IPC Supports the Draft Motion with Reservations

As outlined in the IPC's December 5, 2007 Constituency Statement, the IPC believes that domain tasting harms intellectual property rights holders, Internet users, the domain name system generally, and ICANN itself. The IPC further believes that only domain name speculators would be negatively impacted by prohibition of, or action that effectively prohibits, domain tasting. Consistent with these views, the IPC maintains that domain tasting must be eliminated. The IPC has some reservations about the Draft Motion, which are set forth below. Subject to those reservations, the IPC is cautiously optimistic that the policy embodied in the Draft Motion will virtually eliminate domain tasting. Accordingly, and provided the concerns below are addressed, the IPC supports the Draft Motion.¹⁵

1. "May not" (para. 1.a) should be changed to "shall not."
2. "Extraordinary circumstances" (para 1.a) requires further delineation. In its current form, the Draft Motion lacks sufficient guidance to the Applicable gTLD Operators¹⁶ as to what constitutes "extraordinary circumstances" to warrant an exemption for a Registrar from the AGP deletion ceiling set forth in paragraph 1.a of the Draft Motion. The IPC is concerned that the absence of more detailed guidance will lead to exploitation of the exemption. The GNSO Council could provide this further guidance by including in the Draft Motion either an illustrative list of the types of circumstances that would be considered "extraordinary" (e.g., system failure, natural disaster) or a requirement that ICANN Staff develop guidelines for what types of circumstances would be considered extraordinary.

¹⁵ One member suggested that the IPC propose that the Add Grace Period ("AGP") be shortened from five days to one day.

¹⁶ References to "Registry Operator" in paragraph 1.b should be replaced with "Applicable gTLD Operator."

3. “Regularly” (para. 1.a) also requires further delineation as it is subject to widely varying interpretations. One Applicable gTLD Operator could interpret it to mean “every month,” another could interpret it to mean “once every six months,” while another could interpret it to mean “more than once.” As suggested above, the GNSO should revise the Draft Motion to identify the relevant frequency or require that the ICANN Staff develop one in consultation with the community. The IPC proposes that “regularly” refer to a 12-month period. The last sentence of paragraph 1.a would then read: Acceptance of any exemption will be at the sole reasonable discretion of the Applicable gTLD Operator; however, “extraordinary circumstances” which occur more than once in every 12-month period will not be deemed extraordinary.
4. Information provided pursuant to the reporting requirements (para. 1.c) must be publicly disclosed. The IPC endorses the concept of a reporting requirement as a mechanism to ensure both transparency and accountability. However, the Draft Motion does not explicitly state that information provided to ICANN pursuant to the reporting requirement will be publicly disclosed. Any exemption to application of a policy must be publicly disclosed. All stakeholders and Internet users are entitled to know which Registrars have requested an exemption and on what basis. Similarly, all stakeholders and Internet users are entitled to know whether the Applicable gTLD Operator granted the requested exemptions. The Draft Motion should specify that the information required to be reported by the Applicable gTLD Operators to ICANN be provided as part of and released to the public in the [ICANN | Registry Operator Monthly Reports](#). Public disclosure of this information will enhance transparency and accountability as well as facilitate independent assessment of the effectiveness of the proposed changes in eradicating domain tasting.
5. The Draft Motion should include a timeframe or deadline for implementation. Adding a timeframe or deadline for implementation that would start from the date of Board vote on the GNSO Council’s policy recommendation would both ensure prompt implementation and avoid further domain tasting harms.
6. The GNSO Council must take action promptly if the policy resulting from the Draft Motion does not eliminate, or virtually eliminate, domain tasting. Further, a formal review of the policy’s efficacy should be conducted at the end of the two-year period referenced in paragraph 2.a.

IPC Supports the Draft Motion in Addition to the Imposition of the \$0.20 ICANN Fee.

The IPC supports the Draft Motion as policy mechanism intended to eliminate domain tasting in addition to the imposition of the \$0.20 ICANN fee now under consideration through the budget process.

Methodology for Reaching Position

The issue of domain tasting has been discussed within the IPC on numerous occasions over the past year, including the meetings of the IPC held in conjunction with the San Juan and

Los Angeles ICANN Meetings. A draft constituency statement was circulated to IPC officers and leadership on March 20, 2008, and was discussed on a teleconference of the IPC membership, including its officers and GNSO Council representatives, on March 20, 2008. Revisions and additions proposed by members and officers via email were discussed via email and incorporated as agreed upon. Additional revisions were subsequently circulated and discussed via email.

Impact on Constituency

The IPC does not anticipate its members will be harmed by the restriction of the applicability of the AGP as set forth in the Draft Motion. If passage and implementation of the Draft Motion eliminates or virtually eliminates domain tasting, the harms set forth in the December 5, 2007 IPC Constituency Statement will be eliminated. If it does not, those harms will continue.

Time Period Necessary to Complete Implementation

The IPC anticipates that implementation could probably occur within 90 days after a Board vote to adopt the policy recommendations contained in the Draft Motion (as may be revised based on recommendations herein).

Respectfully submitted,

Kristina Rosette
GNSO Councilor
Intellectual Property Interests Constituency

Following is the update to the ALAC "Constituency" Statement on Domain Tasting.

From: Alan Greenberg 28 March 2008

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The At Large Advisory Committee has consulted with its constituent bodies regarding the proposed GNSO Council motion on Domain Tasting.

Some constituents would have preferred to see a more aggressive recommendation - specifically to eliminate the Add Grace Period entirely. However, the ALAC recognizes that compared to some alternative suggested ways of addressing domain tasting (such as using a 90% threshold instead of 10%, a more modest "restocking fee", more studies, or simply letting the domain name market evolve without intervention), the proposed action is relatively aggressive.

Given that the proposed motion includes the requirement to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the proposed limitations on the AGP, the ALAC unanimously supports the proposed motion.

The following constitutes the BC's update to its Constituency Impact Statement as requested by Council.

The Business Constituency supports the motion released for public comment by the GNSO Council. It is consistent with the existing BC position on this issue: that either the AGP should be dropped altogether, or ICANN should implement a combination of both a non-refundable 'ICANN fee' as proposed by the ICANN Board, and 'excess delete fees' as proposed in the GNSO's draft motion. Hopefully that combination will severely curtail commercial domain tasting, and resultant cybersquatting and other harm to the internet community.

-Mike Rodenbaugh
GNSO Councilor
Business Constituency

STATEMENT of the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) on Domain Name Tasting

1 April 2008

The Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) supports the current motion to recommend restricting the Add Grace Period (AGP) in an effort to curb domain name tasting.¹⁷ The AGP has unintentionally opened the door to the practice of domain tasting, which substantially restricts consumer choice for available domain names. Although it is clear that ICANN should address the problem of tasting, some have concerns that a policy completely forbidding refunds would unduly hinder legitimate business practices, burden registries and registrars, and interfere with the business relationships between contacting parties. NCUC believes the 6 March motion represents a fair compromise, and should eliminate the abuse of the AGP without placing undue restrictions on registries and registrars.

By placing a cap on the number of deletes for which a refund can be received, the proposal eliminates the benefit for domain tasting without unduly burdening others. The best available information indicates that the proposed cap will be sufficient to shield registrars from unreasonable expense in most circumstances. Moreover, the number of undeserved refunds that could be obtained beneath this cap is small enough to provide little financial incentive for exploitation.

The “Extraordinary Circumstances” Exception

Some public comments expressed concern that allowing an “extraordinary circumstances” exception for refunds may amount to a loophole rendering the entire resolution unenforceable. NCUC does not share this concern and believes that the proposal is narrowly tailored enough that it will be able to prevent the sort of abuse of the AGP that the pending proposal is intended to eliminate.

The exception for extraordinary circumstances is intended to give registries some discretion to permit a refund in excess of the new limit in situations where an unforeseen problem has arisen through no fault of the registrar and where the registry feels that it would be unfair to make the registrar pay for the unforeseen deletes. This preserves a certain amount of the flexibility that would normally exist in the business relationship between the registry and the registrar. Because it is intended to vest some discretion with the registry, the motion necessarily contains some degree of vague language.

17 6 March 2008 Motion on Domain Name Tasting before GNSO Council is available at:
<http://gns0.icann.org/issues/domain-tasting/dnt-motion-6mar08.shtml>

Final Report on Domain Tasting

Author:, Liz Gasster, policy@icann.org

This flexibility, however, does not create unfettered discretion in the registry. It does make clear that this discretion is reserved for truly exceptional circumstances. Moreover, it indicates that a pattern of request for an exception to this policy would be clear evidence that the circumstances would not be exceptional. If registries were to abuse this discretion and make bad faith determinations that circumstances were exceptional, then they would be in violation of this policy.

Research has indicated that where a registrar has engaged in domain tasting, that practice has been readily apparent from statistics. The small costs involved in registration mean that this practice is only profitable when conducted on a very large scale. Thus when a registrar engaged in tasting seeks an exemption, it will quickly become apparent to the registry that the registrar is engaged in the conduct specifically forbidden by this policy. Because of this, there should be little difficulty in proving that the registry abused its discretion where it allowed unwarranted exemptions.

Timeline for Enactment

While it is reasonable to include a stipulation as to when the current proposal would go into effect, this process should not be bogged down by excessive debate over how long is necessary. The calculation for the number of refunds allowed is simple, and should be easy to implement. Since domain tasting is an ongoing problem, parties should strive to agree upon a quick but reasonable time frame for this policy to go into effect.