

# GNSO Issues Report on Domain Tasting

## STATUS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the Issues Report on Domain Tasting produced by ICANN staff for submission to the GNSO Council on 29 May, 2007.

The original version of this document is the English text, which is available at. Where a difference of interpretation exists or is perceived to exist between this document and the original text, the original shall prevail.

## SUMMARY

This report is submitted to the GNSO Council in response to a request received from the At-Large Advisory Committee for an Issues Report on Domain Tasting.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DISCUSSION OF POSSIBLE DIRECTIONS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>STAFF RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>ANNEX 1 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>ANNEX 2 – ALAC REQUEST FOR ISSUES REPORT ON DOMAIN TASTING</b>	<b>30</b>

# 1 Executive summary

## 1.1 Definitions

### Add Grace Period (AGP)

A Grace Period refers to a specified number of calendar days following a Registry operation in which a domain action may be reversed and a credit may be issued to a registrar. AGP is typically the five day period following the initial registration of a domain name. AGP appears as a contractual term in some, but not all gTLD registry agreements.<sup>1</sup>

AGP allows for the correction of typos and other errors by registrants. Once a domain name is deleted by the registry at this stage, it is immediately available for registration by any registrant through any registrar.

When a domain name is registered through an ICANN accredited registrar, that registrar may cancel the domain name at any time during the first five calendar days of the registration and receive a full credit for the registration fee from the registry. When a name is deleted by the registry during this period, money on deposit with the registry is refunded to the registrar.

**Domain Tasting** – Domain tasting is a monetisation practice employed by registrants to use the add-grace period to register domain names in order to test their profitability.

During this period, registrants conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine 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).

## 1.2 Background

---

<sup>1</sup> Reference to an add grace period appears in the following gTLD registry agreements: .BIZ (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/biz/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>) .COM (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/verisign/appendix-07-01mar06.htm>), .INFO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/info/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), .NAME (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/name/registry-agmt-appc-5-02jul01.htm>), .NET (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/net/appendix7.html>), .ORG (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/org/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), and .PRO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/pro/registry-agmt-appc-30sep04.htm#C.10>).

- The AGP did not arise from an ICANN policy process. AGP was instituted by registries with the agreement of registrars and introduced into the registry contracts for .BIZ, .COM, .INFO, .NAME, .NET, .ORG and .PRO.
- The original intent of the AGP was to allow registrars to recover fees to registries if domain names were mistyped during registration.
- Data in the public domain shows that most domain tasting is done via a small proportion of registrars and that a majority of AGP names are immediately dropped.
- The .ORG monthly report for January, 2007<sup>2</sup> shows that five registrars deleted 1,773,910 (99.4%) of domain names within the AGP, retaining only 10,862 domain names following the AGP.
- The combined .COM and .NET monthly report for January, 2007<sup>3</sup> shows that the top ten registrars engaged in domain tasting accounted for 95% of all deleted .COM and .NET domain names. These registrars deleted 45,450,897 domain names out of 47,824,131 total deletes. The top four registrars engaged in domain tasting deleted 35,357,564 domain names, or 74% of all deletes.

### 1.3 Possible directions for ICANN community

- A GNSO policy development process is one of several mechanisms the ICANN community could use to consider domain tasting. Other mechanisms include:
  - the ICANN budget process,
  - registry contractual changes or negotiations, or
  - the process for consideration of new registry services.

In order to inform the ICANN community of possible directions that may be taken, Section 4.2 of this report describes these mechanisms in more detail.,.

### 1.4 Staff recommendation

- The issues surrounding domain tasting have generated significant discussion among several constituencies and stakeholders and would benefit from review as part of a structured discussion. However the GNSO may choose to proceed, staff notes that the completion of concrete fact-finding and research will be critical in informing the community's deliberations.

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.icann.org/tlds/monthly-reports/org/pir-200701.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.icann.org/tlds/monthly-reports/com-net/verisign-200701.pdf>

- In determining whether the issue is within the scope of the ICANN policy process and the scope of the GNSO, staff and the General Counsel's office have considered the following factors:
  1. Whether the issue is within the scope of ICANN's mission statement,
  2. Whether the issue is broadly applicable to multiple situations or organisations,
  3. Whether the issue is likely to have lasting value or applicability, albeit with the need for occasional updates,
  4. Whether the issue will establish a guide or framework for future decision-making,
  5. Whether the issue implicates or affects an existing ICANN policy.
- Based on the above, the General Counsel finds that the proposed issue is within scope of the ICANN policy process and within the scope of the GNSO.
- Staff recommends that the Council begin a policy development process, including further fact-finding and research and the consideration of other mechanisms to address the issue. Staff resources would be made available to support these research activities and objectives. To assist the community with its decision-making process, ICANN staff would welcome guidance on specific directions for further research.

## 1.5 Next steps

- The GNSO Council will meet on 7 June, 2007 and is expected to acknowledge receipt of this report and decide on the next action to take.

## 2 Objective

1. This report is submitted in response to the At-Large Advisory Committee's request for an 'Issues Report on Domain Tasting' which was sent to the GNSO Council on 9 May, 2007 (<http://gnso.icann.org/mailing-lists/archives/council/msg03474.html>).
2. In this context, and in compliance with ICANN Bylaw requirements:
  - a. The proposed issue raised for consideration; domain tasting
  - b. The identity of the party submitting the issue:

The party submitting the issue is the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)<sup>4</sup>, whose role (as defined in the ICANN Bylaws) is to consider and provide advice on the activities of ICANN, insofar as they relate to the interests of individual Internet users. The ALAC indicated in its request that it had the support of the Commercial and Business Users<sup>5</sup> and Intellectual Property<sup>6</sup> constituencies, as well as qualified support from the gTLD Registries constituency<sup>7</sup>. Since GNSO constituencies cannot on their own request an Issues Report, the ALAC is the party submitting the issue for purposes of this report.

c. How that party is affected by the issue; the ALAC represents the interests of individual Internet users. ALAC raised five consequences of the existing policy that affect Internet users: destabilisation of the domain name system, creation of consumer confusion, increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants, and, facilitation of trademark abuse and facilitation of criminal activity. (The full text of the ALAC request for an issues report is in Annex 2 of this report.)

These areas are discussed below:

### Stability of the DNS

---

<sup>4</sup> <http://alac.icann.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://gnso.icann.org/commercial-and-business/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://gnso.icann.org/intellectual-property/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://gnso.icann.org/gtld-registries/>

The ALAC communication notes that the operational load on the registry systems caused by domain tasting may cause instability in the gTLD namespace or the entire DNS.

ICANN's first Core Value is "preserving and enhancing the operational stability, reliability, security, and global interoperability of the Internet," and an examination of the actual impact of domain tasting on DNS stability should inform the policy discussion.

On 28 March 2006, PIR, the registry operator for the .ORG top-level domain, published an article titled "Impact on Automated Domain Registrations ('Domain Tasting') on .ORG Registrants"<sup>8</sup>. According to the PIR article, "PIR is concerned about the potential impact of Domain Tasting on the stability and security of the Internet and is working on some initiatives to better manage issues that arise as a result of such activities." (PIR later made a request through the RSEP process to address certain aspects of AGP. The PIR request was approved by the ICANN Board of Directors in November 2006<sup>9</sup>.)

The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)<sup>10</sup> issued an Advisory in June 2006 entitled "Renewal Considerations for Domain Name Registrants"<sup>11</sup> which sought to make registrants aware of marketplace activities (including domain tasting) that might affect them in the renewal phase. Inputs to an investigation of stability issues might include data offered by registry operators and others and further study by the SSAC.

Registry operators to date have not taken a uniform position on the technical impact of domain tasting activity. Steve Crocker of the SSAC has reported that VeriSign responded to a communication that tasting activities do not affect nor threaten the stability of their operations; however, VeriSign has made no official statement on this. In a 2006 letter to the SSAC, PIR stated that: "PIR is concerned about the potential impact of Domain Tasting on the stability and

---

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.circleid.com/posts/impact\\_of\\_automated\\_domain\\_registration\\_tasting/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/impact_of_automated_domain_registration_tasting/)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.icann.org/minutes/resolutions-22nov06.htm>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.icann.org/committees/security/>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.icann.org/committees/security/renewal-advisory-29jun06.pdf>

security of the Internet and is working on some initiatives to better manage issues that arise as a result of such activities.”<sup>12</sup>

## Consumer experience

The ALAC communication notes that consumers may be confused as a result of domain tasting. Consumers trying to register names whose availability changes quickly due to domain tasting activity may be confused because the names seem to appear and disappear.

Existing registrants may also find that their expired names are registered by others much faster than occurred in the past, making registrants significantly more likely to lose a name whose registration they have failed to maintain. A 2006 report by ICANN's Security and Stability Advisory Committee<sup>13</sup> noted that domain name tasting is one of the risks and threats involved for registrants who allow names to expire; reputational harm, commercial considerations, domain name brokering in the after-market, domain traffic monetisation and domain name tasting.<sup>14</sup>

Some Internet users may report a lower quality of experience when encountering a high volume of parked pages or advertising-related links in response to search queries. However, some Internet users prefer to encounter parked pages with possibly relevant content or links than a “page not found” response. Some large Internet service providers and popular browsers already redirect unregistered names<sup>15</sup>, so that the elimination of domain tasting practices by registrants would result in the substantially same experience as users now encounter with parked names.

The ALAC suggests that if users encounter continual negative experiences in trying to register domain names or use the domain name system (DNS), the result is a general undermining of confidence in the DNS. Some users have

---

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.icann.org/correspondence/viltz-to-crocker-26mar06.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.icann.org/committees/security/>

<sup>14</sup> SSAC Advisory SAC0010: Renewal Considerations for Domain Name Registrants, June 2006, <http://www.icann.org/committees/security/renewal-advisory-29jun06.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> E.g. recent versions of Internet Explorer direct users to a page on the Microsoft website rather than serve up a ‘file not found’ when a user types in an incorrect URL.



raised concerns that the practice of domain tasting reduces the number of available names to, for example, potential business owners who would use a name to describe their business rather than extract advertising revenue from Internet traffic.

## Costs

The ALAC communication lists a possible consequence of domain tasting as “increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants.” The request does not define who is considered to be a “legitimate” registrant. However, an examination of the respective costs associated with domain tasting might be useful.

The parties involved in domain tasting have invested the amount of the registration fees, which is then refunded on names deleted within the add grace period, depending on the practice of their registrar. While there is presently no data on financial impact, registrars may find that confusion associated with tasting activities results in higher support costs for them.

The ALAC request notes that “tasted” names may be in conflict with other registered names, resulting in businesses or non-commercial entities assuming monitoring costs and the need to purchase additional defensive registrations. The ALAC also points out that registry costs may be increased due to the operational load from the volume of add and delete transactions.

Domain tasting may also be a source of revenue for registries and registrars, which may offset or exceed the costs involved in maintaining the registry operations or registrar support systems. It is also possible that having more names registered and renewed may be financially beneficial to registries and/or registrars.

## Trademarks

The ALAC communication notes that automated programs are able to find and register “typographical permutations” of a trademark. Policies such as the

UDRP<sup>16</sup> exist to provide recourse for those who believe their trademarks are being infringed. However, existing dispute resolution mechanisms may not be sufficiently timely or cost-effective for trademark holders to use in dealing with all infringement or typo-squatting activity that may occur as a result of domain tasting. The short timeframes involved in addition, deletion, and re-registration of domain names may mean that some registrants are profiting from short-term use of trademark variations, making it difficult for trademark holders to effectively use the UDRP.

A recent statement from the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)<sup>17</sup> drew attention to domain tasting as one of several factors that have given rise to the mass registration of domain names, with registrations “often anonymously undertaken on a serial basis without particular attention to third-party intellectual property rights.” (Further discussion of the WIPO concerns is in Section 3.7.)

## **Criminal Activity**

The ALAC communication notes that names being added and deleted also makes it more difficult for law enforcement to access records and pursue cases of criminal activity, and that the capability to do domain tasting also enables activities such as phishing or pharming.

Phishing is defined as the practice of creating a replica of an existing webpage to fool a user into submitting personal, financial or password data. Pharming is the practice of redirecting a website’s traffic from the legitimate website to a bogus website for the purpose of stealing personal, financial or other data.

However, ICANN’s role and responsibilities do not extend to Internet content. The use of registered domain names is not within scope of ICANN policy and how domain tasting facilitates such behaviour will require further research.

## **Other effects**

---

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.icann.org/dndr/udrp/policy.htm>.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/news/2007/article\\_0010.html](http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/news/2007/article_0010.html).

Domain tasting is an existing business model used by certain registrants. Further research may need to look at competition aspects and determine whether the downstream adjustments to any changes to current AGP practices will have other negative consequences. To the extent that the GNSO determines that any of the above consequences exist and are harmful, the GNSO could consider the consequences that may result in the domain marketplace.

ICANN's Core Values also include "Respecting the creativity, innovation, and flow of information made possible by the Internet by limiting ICANN's activities to those matters within ICANN's mission requiring or significantly benefiting from global coordination," and "Where feasible and appropriate, depending on market mechanisms to promote and sustain a competitive environment." In consideration of consumer-related aspects of domain tasting, the GNSO should bear in mind ICANN's limited role.

d. Support for the issue to initiate the PDP;

The ALAC request for an issues report and subsequent policy development process indicated that it was supported explicitly by the Commercial and Business Users and the Intellectual Property constituencies of the GNSO.

The request also included a statement from the gTLD Registries constituency with qualified support for a "properly framed issues report on the above, including the soliciting of feedback on the utilisation of the five day AGP itself, recommended changes, the effects of such a change, and how any changes would be handled under the provisions in the existing gTLD registry contracts relating to consensus policies and to the contractual obligations of support for the five day grace period within many registry agreements." The gTLD Registries constituency noted that "it is also important to recognize in the Issues Report that the Registrar Accreditation Agreement with ICANN have provisions relating to consensus policies that also need to be examined. That would have an impact on the RAAs (Registrar Accreditation Agreement)."

## 3 Background

### 3.1 Process background

- On 13 January, 2005, the GNSO Council resolved “to request the ICANN staff manager to write an issues report (as specified in annex A to the ICANN by-laws) on the "Problems caused by contention for domain names made available by a gTLD registry ", so that Council can subsequently decide if a policy development process would be appropriate”. Staff resources were insufficient at that time to respond to this request. When staff resources were increased, from February / March 2005 onwards, the GNSO Council agreed in successive GNSO Operating Plans to de-prioritise this issue.
- Public workshops on the domain name marketplace and domain name monetisation were conducted at ICANN meetings in Marrakech, Morocco (27 June 2006)<sup>18</sup>, Sao Paulo, Brazil (6 December 2006)<sup>19</sup> and Lisbon, Portugal (25 March 2007)<sup>2021</sup>.
- On 9 May, 2007, Alan Greenberg, the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) Liaison to the GNSO Council, notified the GNSO Council that the ALAC had formally requested the ICANN staff to prepare an Issues Report on Domain Tasting<sup>22</sup>.
- For the purposes of this Issues Report, ICANN staff has assumed, based on the ALAC's communication, that ALAC wishes the GNSO to consider whether policies should be developed that would limit or proscribe domain tasting behaviour.

### 3.2 Issue Background

- Domain tasting is defined in the ALAC's request as “the systematic exploitation of the five day AGP to gain access to domain names without cost.” Domain Tasting can also be characterised as a practice used by registrants that uses the add-grace period to register domain names in order to test their profitability. During the five

---

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/marrakech/captioning-dn-27jun06.htm>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/saopaulo/captioning-dnmarket-06dec06.htm>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/transcript-tutorial-secondary-25mar07.htm>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/transcript-tutorial-expiring-25mar07.htm>

<sup>22</sup> <http://gnso.icann.org/mailling-lists/archives/council/msg03474.html>

day period, registrants conduct a cost-benefit analysis (using traffic monitoring, pay-per-click or other advertising models) to determine if the tested domain names may return enough revenue 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).

- A Grace Period refers to a specified number of calendar days following a Registry operation in which a domain action may be reversed and a credit may be issued to a registrar.
- AGP is typically the five-day period following the initial registration of a domain name. If, for any reason, a domain name is deleted during this period, the registrar will be fully credited for the amount of the new registration fee by the applicable registry. Once a domain name is deleted by the registry at this stage, it is immediately available for subsequent registration by any registrant through any registrar.<sup>23</sup>
- The language describing the AGP in the ICANN contract with the .BIZ registry is as follows:

*“The Add Grace Period is a specified number of calendar days following the initial registration of a domain. The current value of the Add Grace Period for all registrars is five calendar days. If a Delete, Renew, or Transfer operation occurs within the five calendar days, the following rules apply:*

*Renew:*

*If a domain is extended within the Add Grace Period, the account of the sponsoring Registrar at the time of the extension will be charged for the initial add plus the number of years the registration is extended. The expiration date of the domain is extended by the number of years, up to a total of ten years, as specified by the registrar's requested Renew operation.*

---

<sup>23</sup> Reference to an add grace period appears in the following gTLD registry agreements: .BIZ (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/biz/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), .COM (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/verisign/appendix-07-01mar06.htm>), .INFO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/info/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), .NAME (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/name/registry-agmt-appc-5-02jul01.htm>), .NET (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/net/appendix7.html>), .ORG (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/org/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), and .PRO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/pro/registry-agmt-appc-30sep04.htm#C.10>).

Transfer (other than ICANN-approved bulk transfer):

*Transfers under the Registry-Registrar Agreement may not occur during the Add Grace Period or at any other time within the first 60 days after the initial registration. Enforcement is the responsibility of the Registrar sponsoring the domain name registration and is currently enforced by the SRS.*

Bulk Transfer (with ICANN approval):

*Bulk transfers with ICANN approval may be made during the Add Grace Period. The expiration dates of transferred registrations are not affected. The losing Registrar's account is charged for the initial add.*

Delete:

*If a domain is deleted within the Add Grace Period, the sponsoring Registrar at the time of the deletion is credited for the amount of the registration; provided, however, that Registry Operator shall have the right to charge Registrars a fee as set forth in its Registry-Registrar Agreement for disproportionate deletes during the Add Grace Period. The domain is deleted from the Registry database and is immediately available for registration by any Registrar. See Section 3.2 for a description of overlapping grace period exceptions.”<sup>24</sup>*

- AGP is described in the various registry agreements as a documented component of registry specifications; it is not the subject of an ICANN consensus policy. AGP is described in the Functional Specifications included in all current un-sponsored Registry Agreements (.BIZ, .COM, .INFO, .NAME, .NET, .ORG, .PRO).<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>24</sup> See <http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/biz/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>. This contract language is typical of gTLDs with AGP.

<sup>25</sup> References to an add grace period appears in the following gTLD registry agreements: .BIZ (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/biz/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), .COM (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/verisign/appendix-07-01mar06.htm>), .INFO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/info/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), .NAME (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/name/registry-agmt-appc-5-02jul01.htm>), .NET (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/net/appendix7.html>), .ORG (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/org/appendix-07-08dec06.htm>), and .PRO (<http://www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/pro/registry-agmt-appc-30sep04.htm#C.10>).

- Regarding the historic background of the AGP, Chuck Gomes of VeriSign stated during ICANN's June 2006 meeting that AGP was instituted at the agreement of registrars and registries:

“What we discovered several months later in responses from our customers, which at that time were mostly test bed registrars...is that registrants would sometimes make a typo and there was no recovery for the registry fee under that scenario. So we actually proposed to registrars at that time and to ICANN that we be able to introduce that grace period. It was not part of the first contract for com, net and org. In the renegotiation that occurred in 2001, it was incorporated as part of the contract. So there really was no policy development process. The initial intent was for typos and to allow [a] mechanism to deal with that.”<sup>26</sup>
- Domain tasting appear to be primarily an issue for .COM registrations, although domain tasting also occurs in other gTLDs such as .NET and .ORG, and is also emerging in some ccTLDs.
- Published data regarding .COM, .NET and .ORG show that most tasting of names in these domains is done via a small proportion of registrars, and also that a majority of tasted names are dropped.
- The January 2007 monthly report<sup>27</sup> of PIR, the registry for .ORG, shows that five registrars deleted 1,773,910 domain names within AGP, and retained only 10,862 domain names, i.e. they deleted 99.4% of all registrations within the AGP.
- The January 2007 monthly report<sup>28</sup> of VeriSign, the registry for .COM and .NET, showed that the top ten registrars engaged in domain tasting accounted for 95% of all deleted .COM and .NET domain names during January 2007. These registrars deleted 45,450,897 domain names out of 47,824,131 total deletes. The top four registrars engaged in tasting deleted 35,357,564 domain names, or 74% of all deletes.
- In September 2006 PIR submitted a proposal for a five-cent excess-deletion fee to be applied on a per registrar basis to registrars performing deletions above a threshold of 90% during the AGP.<sup>29</sup> This request was made through the Registry Service Evaluation Policy (RSEP)<sup>30</sup>, a consensus policy developed by the GNSO.

---

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/marrakech/captioning-dn-27jun06.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.icann.org/tlds/monthly-reports/org/pir-200701.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.icann.org/tlds/monthly-reports/com-net/verisign-200701.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR\\_request.pdf](http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR_request.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/rsep.html>

The PIR request was approved by the ICANN Board of Directors in November 2006<sup>31</sup>.

- PIR noted in its proposal that “the abuse of the add-grace period is restricted to a few registrars who are engaged in domain tasting on a larger scale than the vast majority of registrars. While the back-end provider for PIR (Afilias) is confident that it currently has the technical capacity to handle any burdens caused by the high percentage of add-grace period transactions being experienced, this situation could change if a large number of additional registrars were engaged in the same practices. Imposing a fee at this time should help limit the risk that could accompany a large surge of add-grace period transactions.”<sup>32</sup>
- In a 21 November 2006 letter from former PIR CEO, Ed Viltz, to Vint Cerf, Chairman of the ICANN Board, regarding the PIR excess deletion fee proposal, Mr. Viltz stated:

“The PIR Proposal makes it abundantly clear that it is not intended to address the phenomenon known as “domain tasting”, nor is it intended to resolve all the problems that have arisen in connection with the 5-day add-grace period. PIR has not taken a position pro or con on domain tasting. Furthermore, it may well be that there are reasons to amend, improve or even abolish the 5-day add-grace period, but the PIR Proposal does not address these.

The PIR proposal is a straightforward attempt to deal with a problem that has arisen from certain abuses of the 5-day add-grace period in the experience of PIR. It is not offered to the Internet community as an endorsement of domain tasting or as a model for other registries (although PIR would have no objection to its adoption by other registries).”<sup>33</sup>

- PIR is implementing the excess deletion fee on 26 May, 2007. This means the July, 2007 invoice to registrars will assess the excess deletion fee on activity during the month of June 2007). As this practice has not yet begun, there is no data currently available on the effect of a fee on domain tasting in the .ORG TLD. This data will be useful in the future for determining the impact of registry efforts to address the level of domain tasting within individual TLDs.

---

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.icann.org/minutes/resolutions-22nov06.htm>.

<sup>32</sup> [http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR\\_request.pdf](http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR_request.pdf), page 12.

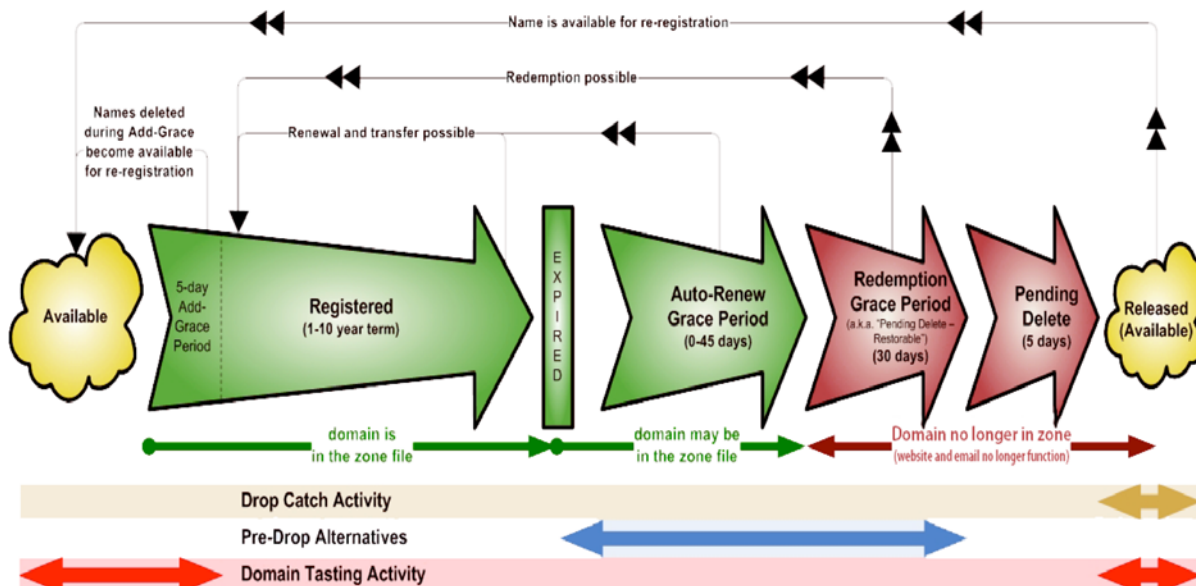
<sup>33</sup> <http://www.icann.org/correspondence/viltz-to-cerf-21nov06.htm>.





### 3.3 Life cycle of a domain name

The diagram below depicts the AGP phase as part of the registration cycle of a domain name:



Some registrar activity post-expiration may not be reflected in the life cycle chart above.

### 3.4 Uses of the Add Grace Period

- Typos, mis-registrations, consumer fraud  
AGP allows for the correction of typos and other errors by registrants, which may be of benefit to them. Registrars have a variety of practices regarding refunds to registrants in these circumstances.
- AGP can also be used by registrars to correct system errors. For example, if names are erroneously added at the registry, the fees can be refunded to the registrar if the names are deleted during the AGP. AGP may help registrars recover some losses from failed payment transactions or fraud cases, although many of these types of scenarios extend beyond the first five days of registration.

### 3.5 Domain Tasting

- AGP can also be used by registrants to facilitate large-scale addition and deletion of domain names in order to test market value of names. As noted above, this practice is referred to as “domain tasting.”

- A variety of tools can be used by domain holders during the “tasting” period to assess the market value of a domain name and to generate revenue. During this period, the name may resolve to a ‘parking page’ that contains advertising and/or links determined to be relevant to the name or to certain associated search terms, for which the registrant has made pay-per-click arrangements with advertisers.<sup>34</sup>
- Some general sources on how domain name monetization works and a short history of the practice are available in the footnotes.<sup>35</sup>
- Domain parking is a practice used by registrars, individual registrants and Internet advertising publishers to monetize type-in traffic. Type-in traffic refers to Internet users who visit a web-page by typing its URL directly into their browser rather than by clicking on a link from another page such as a search engine result page. Proponents of domain parking say it uses domain names to deliver relevant advertising and enhanced search options instead of serving Internet users with an error page often referred to as a ‘404 file not found’.<sup>36</sup>
- Pay-per-click (PPC) is a technique in which advertisers bid on “keywords” that they believe their target market would type in the search bar when they are looking for a particular type of product or service.
- ICANN’s previous workshops on the domain marketplace and secondary market have included discussion of domain monetisation, the role of search engines and AGP deletions (see <http://www.icann.org/meetings/marrakech/dn-workshop-27jun06.htm>), domain tasting and AGP (<http://www.icann.org/meetings/saopaulo/domain-names-marketplace->

---

<sup>34</sup> Further information about the Pay Per Click (PPC) advertising model is available here; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pay\\_per\\_click](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pay_per_click).

<sup>35</sup> A selection of articles on the domain name monetisation business: CircleID, “How Domain Traffic Testing/Tasting Works”; [http://www.circleid.com/posts/how\\_domain\\_name\\_tasting\\_works/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/how_domain_name_tasting_works/). CircleID, “The Parked Domain Monetization Business”, [http://www.circleid.com/posts/the\\_parked\\_domain\\_monetization\\_business/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/the_parked_domain_monetization_business/), Wall Street Journal; “Thanks to Web Ads, Some Find New Money in Domain Names”, [http://online.wsj.com/public/article/SB113200310765396752-FYV6dsilRS0N1fsiVu\\_bLf\\_5nI8\\_20061116.html?mod=rss\\_free](http://online.wsj.com/public/article/SB113200310765396752-FYV6dsilRS0N1fsiVu_bLf_5nI8_20061116.html?mod=rss_free). A CircleID article on this history of domain name tasting, “The Closing Window: A Historical Analysis of Domain Tasting”, is here; [http://www.circleid.com/posts/historical\\_analysis\\_domain\\_tasting/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/historical_analysis_domain_tasting/), CircleID, “How Domain Traffic Testing/Tasting Works”, [http://www.circleid.com/posts/how\\_domain\\_name\\_tasting\\_works/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/how_domain_name_tasting_works/), “Getting the Drop on Domain Name Abuse,” BusinessWeek, 5 June 2006, [http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/jun2006/tc20060605\\_633379.htm](http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/jun2006/tc20060605_633379.htm), and ‘In Bad Taste’, [http://www.circleid.com/posts/print/domain\\_in\\_bad\\_taste/](http://www.circleid.com/posts/print/domain_in_bad_taste/).

<sup>36</sup> For more information on what a ‘404 File not Found’ is, visit [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP\\_404](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_404).  
Issues Report on Domain Tasting

[06dec06.htm](#)), and the domain name secondary market

(<http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/agenda-tutorial-secondary-25mar07.htm>).

- The secondary market in domain names (the market for previously registered domain names) was discussed in detail during the Lisbon workshop (see <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/presentation-secondary-schumacher-25mar07.pdf>, <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/presentation-secondary-snap-25mar07.pdf>, and <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/presentation-secondary-frakes-25mar07.pdf>). Secondary market domain names may be domain names offered for sale by the current registrant or a subsequent registrant.
- It should be noted that domain tasting is only one mechanism which registrants might use for the purpose of gauging traffic on domain names. A variety of other tools and services are also available in the market to perform similar functions. A number of businesses in the domain name industry offer these services.
- While statistics should be obtained independently to inform the discussion, it appears that domain tasting practices in the .COM registry result in approximately 95% of all registered names being deleted within the AGP. It also appears that registrants who register names strictly for tasting delete over 99% of registrations during the AGP.

### 3.6

#### Domain Kiting

Registrants may also use the AGP for 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. ICANN staff has received anecdotal reports that this type of activity is occurring, but does not currently have data to demonstrate definitively that domain kiting occurs or to what extent.

The anecdotal reports received by the ICANN staff would indicate that:

1. Very few registrants engage in kiting;
2. Those registrars who facilitate kiting are discovered and warned by the registry to cease the behaviour;
3. Kiting practices cannot enable a registrant to “keep” a single domain name. Any name is available to be taken in the drop pool by another

registrant. The activity is only practicable if attempting to maintain a number of names – some would be lost at each drop.

### 3.7 Previous discussions on this issue

- Discussions of domain tasting behaviour in the ICANN community to date have revealed a range of views.

In addition to various informal public discussions, ICANN has held a series of workshops on domain marketplace issues at its international public meetings. A session in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in December 2006 focused primarily on marketplace activities during the five-day add grace period.<sup>37</sup>

- A workshop in Marrakech, Morocco in June 2006 featured an educational session on domain monetisation activities, their impacts, and policy implications.<sup>38</sup> Most recently, tutorials were held in Lisbon, Portugal in March of this year on the expiring names and secondary markets.<sup>39</sup>
- In a public comment forum regarding the proposed excess-delete fee in the .ORG registry<sup>40</sup>, Caroline Chicoine of the Intellectual Property constituency expressed personal concern [and referenced INTA<sup>41</sup> concerns] about domain tasting. Ms. Chicoine said domain tasting was an abusive registration practice that has become a serious problem as it has rapidly expanded since 2004, and called for ICANN to take a pro-active approach to solving this problem.
- A recent statement from the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)<sup>42</sup> reported a 25% increase in cyber-squatting<sup>43</sup> disputes in 2006 over the previous year. The statement linked this increase to various developments in the registration market, including domain tasting:

...the evolution of the domain name registration system is causing growing concern for trademark owners, in particular some of the effects of the use of computer software to automatically register expired domain names and their 'parking' on pay-per-click portal sites, the option to register names free-of-

---

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/saopaulo/captioning-dnmarket-06dec06.htm>.

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/marrakech/captioning-dn-27jun06.htm>.

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/transcript-tutorial-secondary-25mar07.htm>;

<http://www.icann.org/meetings/lisbon/transcript-tutorial-expiring-25mar07.htm>.

<sup>40</sup> <http://forum.icann.org/lists/registryservice/msg00001.html>.

<sup>41</sup> INTA stands for the International Trademark Association, <http://inta.org/>

<sup>42</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/news/2007/article\\_0010.html](http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/news/2007/article_0010.html).

<sup>43</sup> See glossary of terms for a definition of cyber-squatting.

charge for a five-day ‘tasting’ period, the proliferation of new registrars, and the establishment of new generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs). The combined result of these developments is to create greater opportunities for the mass, often anonymous, registration of domain names without specific consideration of third-party intellectual property rights.

- In the same public comment forum<sup>44</sup>, Phil Corwin of the Internet Commerce Association expressed support for the .ORG registry's proposed approach of charging a fee for excess-deletes rather than banning the practice outright. Mr. Corwin opposed “expansion of the rights of trademark holders to the detriment of the equally legitimate rights of domain name owners who have risked considerable capital and labor to develop their DNS [domain names] as valuable properties monetised through the provision of content and associated advertising.”
- Nominet, the ccTLD for .UK, has taken action to curb domain tasting. On 7 August 2006, Nominet announced a limit on the number of registrations in .UK that can be deleted by registrars.<sup>45</sup>
- An 18 May 2007 article in eWeek<sup>46</sup> by Larry Seltzer states that “stopping domain tasting in particular would show some serious good faith [by ICANN].” He also mentions that VeriSign could impose a re-stocking fee on domain tasters. (Note, this is not currently permitted in the .COM registry agreement. To provide this service, VeriSign would have to submit a request to ICANN through the Registry Services Evaluation Policy<sup>47</sup>).
- A 22 May 2007 article in Business2.0 provides further detail on a domain name investor who has used domain tasting as a business model to develop one of the largest privately-held domain name portfolios.<sup>48</sup>

### 3.8 Community Consultation

For some time, ICANN staff has been engaged in consultations with registry operators, registrars, and other constituencies about ways that domain tasting might be addressed. Recently, staff has been involved in focused discussions with VeriSign on possible options,

---

<sup>44</sup> <http://forum.icann.org/lists/registryservice/msg00000.html>.

<sup>45</sup> [http://www.nominet.org.uk/digitalAssets/8783\\_DomainTasting.pdf](http://www.nominet.org.uk/digitalAssets/8783_DomainTasting.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.eweek.com/article2/0,1895,2133111,00.asp>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/rsep.html>.

<sup>48</sup> [http://money.cnn.com/magazines/business2/business2\\_archive/2007/06/01/100050989/index.htm?postversion=2007052214](http://money.cnn.com/magazines/business2/business2_archive/2007/06/01/100050989/index.htm?postversion=2007052214)

including potential contract amendments to address domain tasting and its effects. VeriSign has stated that it will come back to staff on this issue following internal analysis, and has made a commitment to continue discussions on the issue. Staff expects these discussions to continue, independently of a policy development process within the GNSO. Staff would expect to discuss any viable options arising out of this process with the community through the Registry Services Evaluation Process.

## 4 Discussion of possible directions

It should be noted that the GNSO policy development process is one of several ways that domain tasting might be addressed within the ICANN community. This section describes the various mechanisms for addressing this issue in order to inform the ICANN community of possible directions that may be taken.

### 4.1 GNSO Policy Development Process

As stated in the staff recommendations (see Section 5 and Executive Summary in Section 1), ICANN staff support the initiation of a policy development process on this topic as one possible mechanism for considering this topic. 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.

### 4.2 ICANN Budget Process

As part of ICANN budgets beginning with FY2004-05, registrars were levied a transactional fee for each “Add” transaction performed at the registry. The budget was implemented so that domains deleted within the add or auto-renew grace periods would not be charged a transaction fee to match the registry agreement(s) requirement that registries not charge registrars for those registrations. Registrars are therefore not billed the transactional fee for names that are deleted within AGP; they pay the transactional fee only for names that are kept. If the transaction fee were charged to registrars on all “Add” transactions, rather than only those which passed through grace period, this would presumably curtail some domain tasting activity.

ICANN's budget for Fiscal Year 2007-08<sup>49</sup> contains the following restrictions regarding registrar eligibility for partial forgiveness of the standard per-registrar variable fee based on activity during the Add Grace Period:

Depending on registrar size and activity, some registrars will continue to be eligible for "forgiveness" of two-thirds of the standard per-registrar variable fee. The criteria for eligibility for partial forgiveness will be as follows: the registrar must have fewer than 350,000 gTLD names under its management, the registrar must not have more than 200 attempted adds per successful net add in any registry, and it must not have more than five percent (5%) of added names deleted during the add-grace period from any registry that offers an add-grace period.

Within the public comment and approval process for the ICANN budget, new provisions which address domain tasting could be instituted. Specific comments submitted during consideration of the ICANN budget related to domain tasting could be incorporated by the Finance Committee and ICANN Board before the final budget is approved. Consultations will occur during the ICANN meeting in San Juan, and following those consultations the budget will be presented to the ICANN Board for consideration on 29 June 2007.

#### 4.3 Contract Negotiations or New Registry Services

Additionally, many of the gTLD registries have contractual provisions which enable them to address the issue of domain tasting on an individual basis.

In September 2006 PIR submitted a proposal for a five-cent excess-deletion fee to registrars performing deletions above a certain threshold during AGP.<sup>50</sup> This request was made through the Registry Service Evaluation Policy (RSEP), a consensus policy developed by the GNSO. The PIR request was approved by the ICANN Board of Directors in November 2006<sup>51</sup>. ICANN staff then proceeded to work with PIR to make the necessary contractual changes to PIR's registry agreement with ICANN. (The discussion in section 3 above of Caroline Chicoine of the Intellectual Property Constituency and Phil Corwin of the Internet Commerce Association was in response to public comments regarding the PIR request.)

---

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.icann.org/financials/proposed-budget-fy07-08-17may07.pdf>.

<sup>50</sup> [http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR\\_request.pdf](http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/PIR_request.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.icann.org/minutes/resolutions-22nov06.htm>.



Registries may also submit proposed contract changes to ICANN to address activity within their own particular TLDs. To date, no other registries have initiated a proposal for a new registry service through the RSEP process<sup>52</sup>.

## 5 Staff recommendation

The issues surrounding domain tasting have generated significant discussion among several constituencies and stakeholders and would benefit from review as part of a structured discussion. However the GNSO may choose to proceed, staff notes that the completion of concrete fact-finding and research will be critical in informing the community's deliberations.

In determining whether the issue is within the scope of the ICANN policy process and the scope of the GNSO, staff and the General Counsel's office have considered the following factors:

### **Whether the issue is within the scope of ICANN's mission statement**

The ICANN Bylaws state that:

"The mission of The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("ICANN") is to coordinate, at the overall level, the global Internet's systems of unique identifiers, and in particular to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems. In particular, ICANN:

1. Coordinates the allocation and assignment of the three sets of unique identifiers for the Internet, which are
  - a. Domain names (forming a system referred to as "DNS");
  - b. Internet protocol ("IP") addresses and autonomous system ("AS") numbers; and,
  - c. Protocol port and parameter numbers.
2. Coordinates the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system.
3. Coordinates policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions."<sup>53</sup>

Domain tasting activities involve the allocation and assignment of domain names. ICANN is also responsible for policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions. Under items 1a and 3 above, the issue is within the scope of ICANN's mission

---

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.icann.org/registries/rsep/rsep.html>

<sup>53</sup> ICANN Bylaws, Article 1, Section 1: <http://icann.org/general/bylaws.htm#I>

statement. As domain tasting activities concern gTLDs, the issue is within the scope of the GNSO to address.

**Whether the issue is broadly applicable to multiple situations or organisations**

A consideration of the issues surrounding domain tasting would be broadly applicable to multiple situations or organisations, including each existing gTLD under contract with ICANN, each of 800+ accredited registrars, and a diversity of existing and potential registrants. Note however that a consensus policy resulting from the policy development process would only be applicable to contracted parties (registries and registrars).

**Whether the issue is likely to have lasting value or applicability, albeit with the need for occasional updates**

Completion of policy development work on issues surrounding domain tasting would affect future gTLDs, future registrars, and potential business or non-commercial entities which have not as yet entered the market.

**Whether the issue will establish a guide or framework for future decision-making**

The outcome of a policy development process will have lasting value as precedent, although the particular circumstances of the market will continue to evolve, and will thus establish a framework for future decision-making on related issues.

**Whether the issue implicates or affects an existing ICANN policy**

The issue does not implicate or affect an existing ICANN policy. A list of consensus policies is available at <http://www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm>.

Based on the above, the General Counsel finds that the proposed issue is within scope of the ICANN policy process and within the scope of the GNSO.

Staff recommends that the Council move forward on a policy development process, including further fact-finding and research to provide data to assist policy development and illuminate potential policy options. Staff resources can be made available to support these research activities and objectives.

Questions that might productively be addressed as part of fact-finding include:

- Who benefits from domain tasting, and who is harmed?

- Who would benefit from cessation of the practice and who would be harmed?
- How are registry operators being affected by domain tasting?
- How are registrars being affected by domain tasting?
- How are registrants being affected by domain tasting? Are there different categories of registrants affected differently?
- What enforceable rules could be applied toward domain tasting activity?
- What would be the impact (positive or negative) of establishing limitations, guidelines or restrictions on registrars' use of the AGP?
- What would be the impact (positive or negative) on registries, registrars, and registrants of eliminating the AGP?

## Annex 1 - Glossary of terms

### Add grace period (AGP)

A Grace Period refers to a specified number of calendar days following a Registry operation in which a domain action may be reversed and, as appropriate, a credit may be issued to a registrar. The Add-Grace Period is typically the five day period following the initial registration of a domain name.

### 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.”<sup>54</sup>

### **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>.

---

<sup>54</sup> This is the Wikipedia definition of type-in traffic. Further information is available at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type\\_in\\_traffic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Type_in_traffic)

## Annex 2 – ALAC Request for Issues Report on Domain Tasting

This annex reproduces in full the request for an issues report sent by the At-Large Advisory Committee to the GNSO Council:

### Request for Issues Report on Domain Tasting

The **At-Large Advisory Committee**, with the support and involvement of the GNSO **Commercial and Business Users and Intellectual Property Constituencies**, requests the creation of an Issues Report on Domain Tasting. In addition, the gTLD **Registries Constituency** submitted a brief statement that is attached.

Domain Tasting is the systematic exploitation of the 5-day Add Grace Period to gain access to domain names without cost. The AGP is a contractual clause in the registry agreements between ICANN and the operators of the unsponsored gTLD registries which allows for a full refund of domain charges if the name is deleted within 5 days of the add/registration. As a result, a registrant has full use of a domain name for up to 5 days at no net cost to them (other than the potential lost interest on the fee paid and then refunded).

The original intent of the AGP was to allow the no-cost cancellation of a domain registration when registrants or registrars mistyped or misspelled domain names during the registration process. However, it is now widely employed for the completely different purpose of Domain Tasting, providing domain names at no cost allowing the tracking and calculating the amount of revenue generated while the name is parked at a monetization page during the AGP. Furthermore, nothing in the AGP or otherwise prohibits the same registrant or a possibly related registrant from immediately re-registering the name after it is dropped at the end of the five day grace period. Due to virtually instantaneous updating of the zone file, the registrant can get almost continuous use of a name at no net cost (a procedure known as Domain Kiting).

Since 2001, the number of domains that are deleted within the AGP has increased exponentially. It is now estimated by some that between 2 and 4 million domain names are tied up in domain tasting or kiting every day. For a typical large registrar, the number of deletes is perhaps one percent of their total holdings. For some registrars, the number of deletes per

month is regularly ten times the number of stable domain names that they hold. Clearly, typing mistakes on the part of the registrant cannot account for all of these AGP deletes.

Names to be registered for Domain Tasting can generally come from several sources:

- Variations of existing names taking advantage of spelling mistakes (typo-squatting), company name/abbreviation confusion and gTLD/ccTLD confusion. Defensive registrations eliminate some of such names, but cannot realistically catch them all.
- Names not renewed by previous owners.
- Domain names composed of a recently registered second-level domains with other TLDs.

A typical individual user of the Internet (the very users that the ALAC has a responsibility to represent), does not know about arcane domain name policy, transport mechanisms, registrars, registries or even ICANN. They view the “Internet” as a holistic combination of the physical network, the policies and practices that make it work, and their user interface, typically a web browser. They expect that when they type in a URL, it will either get them to the web site that they planned to visit, or issue an error message. One of the effects of the exploitation of the AGP is that increasingly, this is not the case. Allowing this to continue to the benefit of domain tasters who use domains names without cost is a violation of the public trust placed in ICANN.

## Consequences of Domain Tasting

Possible consequences of Domain Tasting include:

1. **Destabilization of the Domain Name System** – The tremendous volume and rate of registrations and deletions associated with tasting and kiting is described as placing operational loads on Registry systems that are orders of magnitude above steady-state operations. Such incessant, systematic stress on registry systems could cause instability in the gTLD namespace or, worse, the entire domain name system.
2. **Creation of consumer confusion** – The high number of domain names estimated to be tied up in domain tasting and kiting every day (2-4 million) can result in consumer confusion and undermine confidence in the Domain Name System as domains repeatedly alternate between availability and registration for 5 day periods and legitimate users are prevented from registering their desired domain names. This user confusion is increased by the transient nature of many of the names, where they are there one day, but gone the next.

3. **Increased costs and burdens to legitimate registrants** – The ability to control (at no cost) domain names that are potentially in conflict with other registered names increases the effective cost of a domain name to its owner through increased defensive registrations and staff resources needed to monitor such potential conflicts. Registry costs must also be increased due to the volume of adds and deletes.
4. **Facilitation of Trademark Abuse** - Automated registration systems permit registration of virtually every typographical permutation of a trademark in order to test for traffic, facilitating trademark infringement on a massive level. Further, by the time the trademark owner discovers that a domain name identical or similar to its trademark has been registered, it is often too late for the trademark owner to act as the domain name has already been deleted along with the Whois data.
5. **Facilitation of Criminal Activity** – Due to the transient nature of AGP-deleted registrations, it is difficult for law enforcement to trace the registrant of tasted domains, which makes these domains ideal candidates for phishing, pharming, and other forms of internet fraud.

### Relevance to ICANN's Mission

According to ICANN's bylaws, ICANN's mission is to "coordinate, at the overall level, the global Internet's systems of unique identifiers, and in particular to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems." The ICANN Bylaws list 11 core values that should guide ICANN's decisions and actions in furtherance of its mission.

Domain tasting implicates the following core values listed in the ICANN bylaws:

1. **Preserving and enhancing the operational stability, reliability, security, and global interoperability of the Internet** - as stated above, the increased number of registrations and deletions associated with add/drop schemes may place unexpected and uncontrollable operational loads on Registry systems which could cause instability in the gTLD namespace or even the entire domain name system.
- 5,6. **Where feasible and appropriate, depending on market mechanisms to promote and sustain a competitive environment; Introducing and promoting competition in the registration of domain names where practicable and beneficial in the public interest** – It is estimated that the majority of add/drop registrations may be carried out by as few as



18 registrars out of approximately 600 accredited registrars. If this is in fact the case, a small number of registrars are tying up millions of domain names that could be registered by the remaining 600 registrars, inhibiting effective competition.

7. **Employing open and transparent policy development mechanisms that (i) promote well-informed decisions based on expert advice, and (ii) ensure that those entities most affected can assist in the policy development process** – Considering the possible consequences of the continued existence of the AGP and the interest this issue has generated amongst numerous internet communities, it seems clear that should a PDP be initiated, both experts and the entities most affected by Domain Tasting will be eager to participate.

## Statement from the gTLD Registries Constituency

Thanks for forwarding this note to the gTLD Registries Constituency regarding feedback on the subject of Domain Tasting - specifically the utilization of the 5 day (or 120 hour) Add Grace Period during which a domain may be deleted for a full credit of registry charges.

The gTLD Registries Constituency supports your efforts for a properly framed Issues report on the above, including the soliciting of feedback on the utilization of the 5 day Add Grace Period itself, recommended changes, the effects of such a change, and how any changes would be handled under the provisions in the existing gTLD Registry contracts relating to "Consensus Policies" and to the contractual obligations of support for the five day grace period within many registry agreements.

In addition, it is also important to recognize in the Issues Report that the Registrar Accreditation Agreements with ICANN have provisions relating to "Consensus Policies" that also need to be examined. That would have an impact on the Registrar Accreditation Agreements.

Again, we would like to thank you for your solicitation of our initial feedback and look forward to further examining this issue with the ALAC and the GNSO.