Architectural ideas for a robust and effective Registration Data Directory System – What does “Good” Look Like?

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Current Status

- **ICANN planned a centralized system (SSAD) with strong identification of requestors. Price tag was unacceptable.**
- **ICANN proceed with a slimmed down version (RDRS).**
  - Still centralized
  - No authentication of identity
  - Manual coordination with requestors and registrars
- **Very slow and expensive processing of registration data requests**
  - Attorney evaluates each request
  - Evaluation is up to each registrar
  - Timelines are days to weeks. (Pre-GDPR, times were in seconds.)
- **No action regarding accuracy**

We Can Do Better

- Unifying Authorization and Identity
- Decentralization
- Codify and Implement Incrementally
- Accommodate Existing Practice;
  Evolve toward better practices

Identity is neither necessary nor sufficient

→ **Identity of the requestor is often a key focus in policy discussions**

- Who is going to vouch for the identity
- How much will it cost
- How to provide a uniform worldwide service

→ **What the registrars really need is assurance that the requestor can be trusted**

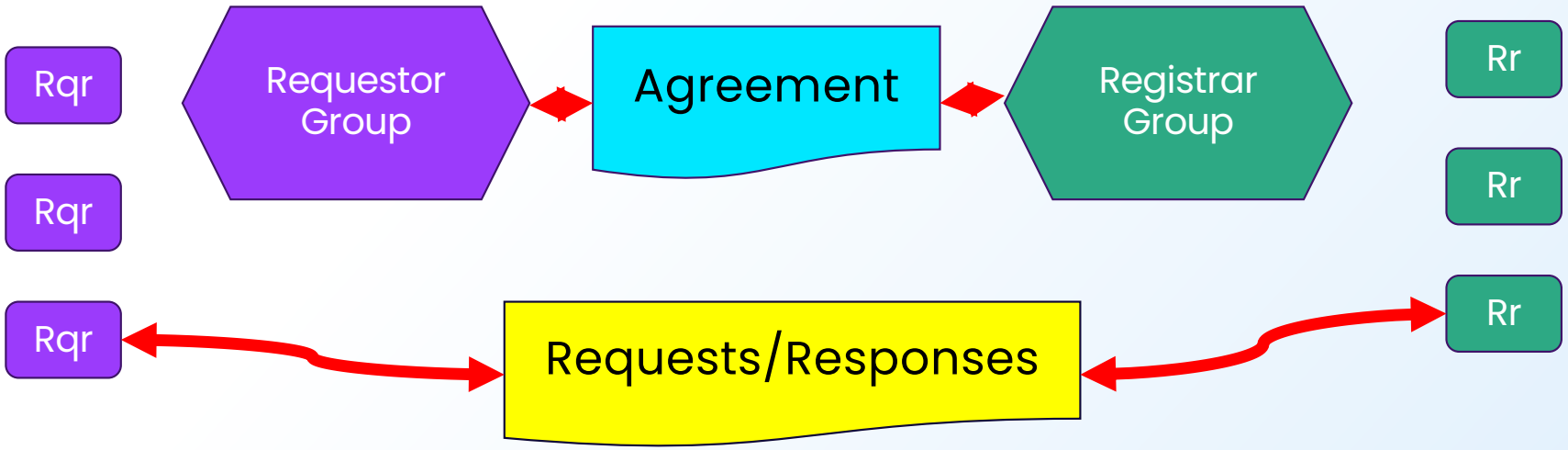
- To have a legitimate purpose
- To protect the data from misuse
- To be accountable

The requisite assurance requires an organization that knows and can bind the requestor to these obligations

Groups of Requestors and Registrars

- One size will not fit all. On the other hand, many registrars have the same requirements. The same is true for many requestors.
- Let a group of requestors form a Requestor Group
- Let a group of registrars form a Registrar Group
- These groups can grow, merge, split, etc. over time
- Some will be formed quickly. Others more slowly.

Bi-lateral Agreements



Agreements: Codification and Implementation

An Agreement between a Requestor Group and a Registrar Group:

- Acceptable purposes for use of registration data
- Criteria regarding who is an acceptable requestor
- Credible Authentication and Authorization within the the Requestor Group
- Procedures for Auditing, Enforcement, etc.
- Potential for charging for the service

Worked examples will likely be followed by others

Decentralization

→ There is no need for a centralized authority or operation.

Well defined protocols will provide the operational connective tissue.

Separate administration and operation will provide the needed flexibility.

What about Accuracy?

Current practice has very little enforcement of accuracy

Privacy/proxy services or outright fictitious data

To build a path toward stronger control of accuracy, simply document the accuracy level of the data. Setting and enforcing requirements can come later.

Thanks and Questions