Dear Registrar,

ICANN has observed that a large number of ICANN-accredited registrars do not include a separate expiration event for the "Registrar Registration Expiration Date" in their Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) Directory Service in response to domain queries. This information is required per Section 9.1.1.5 of the Registration Data Policy. Note that while it is optional for the registrar to include the registry expiration, it is mandatory to include the registrar expiration, see excerpt below:

> *9.1.1. In responses to RDDS queries, Registrar and Registry Operator MUST Publish the following data elements:*
> *…*
> *9.1.1.4. Registry Expiry Date (exception: Registrar MAY Publish)*
> *9.1.1.5. Registrar Registration Expiration Date (exception: Registry Operator MAY Publish)*

In RDAP, the "Registrar Registration Expiration Date" is provided as an eventAction type "registrar expiration," whereas the "Registry Expiry Date" is provided as an eventAction type "expiration" (See Appendix D, of the RDAP Response Profile).

ICANN notes that the RDAP Response Profile has a drafting error in Section 2.3, which is inconsistent with the Requirements in Section 9.1.1 of the Registration Data Policy. Note that ICANN Consensus Policy, in this case the Registration Data Policy, is the authoritative source for RDDS publication requirements.

It is important to highlight that the two expirations dates may differ, specifically in instances of expiration where a domain is auto-renewed by the registry but has not been renewed by the registrant/registrar. To ensure that registrants and other RDAP

users have access to accurate registration data, please ensure that your RDAP service includes the “Registrar Registration Expiration Date” (eventAction type of “registrar expiration”) in your RDAP response if you have not done so already.

Sincerely,

Contractual Compliance
Global Domains & Strategy
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)