



Regulations for the Assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD “it”

Version 5.0.2

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1 Introduction

1.1 Preliminary

These Regulations, for the assignment and management of domain names under the “.it” ccTLD (for the sake of brevity hereafter called “Regulations”) contain the rules for the assignation of domain names under the Italian county code Top Level Domain, “.it” under IPS (Internet Protocol Suite) standards.

The Regulations define the “rules and technical procedures for registration” and are accompanied by technical manuals (“Guidelines for managing tasks and operations on domain names in ccTLD “.it”, henceforth called “Technical Guidelines”) which detail each operation referred to in these regulations and specify the competences and actions of the people involved.

An integral part of these Regulations are the “Regulations for resolution of disputes in the ccTLD “.it”, henceforth called “Legal Guidelines”) which detail each operation referred to in these regulations and specify the competences and actions of the people involved.

1.2 Rationale

1.2.1 Domain names

A domain name is a mnemonic code to aid access to one or more network resources, themselves having a numeric address in accordance with IPS protocols.

1.2.2 Registration – general principles

- a) By the very nature of resolving domain names in Internet (DNS), it is only possible to use a domain name if this has been registered in the international hierarchy of domain names
- b) A domain name is assigned on a first come basis first served basis; a domain name cannot be booked in advance and will be assigned directly to a registrant.
- c) The Registry registers new applications and successive domain name maintenance operations, as referred to in these regulations
- d) The Registry guarantees the technical and administrative infrastructure for the service of resolving “.it” ccTLD domain names in accordance with the technical norms in force.
- e) The Registry will not tolerate “cybersquatting” that is to say the systematic buying up and hoarding of domain names.
- f) The registration of a domain name under the “.it” ccTLD does not imply any right to the name in any branch of the hierarchy of names nor directly under the “.it” ccTLD
- g) These Regulations apply to the registration of domain names under the “.it” ccTLD and only by persons who have citizenship, residence or premises in the European Union.

1.2.3 Responsibility

The assignee is responsible for the registration and assignation of the domain name as well any services activated on the domain name.

In any case, controversy with the Registry is subject to the law and jurisdiction of the Italian State.

The Registry cannot be held responsible for errors of syntax and/or semantics contained in the data received during the phases of assignation and maintenance of domain names, except in the case of grave misdeed.

1.3 Revisions of this document

Versions later than version 5.0 shall be considered revisions.

1.3.1 Updates to Version 5.0

Revision 0.1 of 28 August 2007:

- Update in reference to the Guidelines for the management of domain name operations under the ccTLD “it” version 1.1;

Revision 0.2 24 January 2008:

- Revision of article 4.1 concerning the management of registrations of domain names cancelled in the previous 7 (seven) days.
- Revision of article 5.6.1 e 5.6.2 concerning the procedures of management of opposition;
- Insertion in appendix B of some recently constituted province abbreviations;

1.4 Glossary of terms used in this document

<i>Term</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Top Level Domain	TLD	Univocal label identifying the suffix to a tree of Internet domain names, directly under the root. Also known as “First Level Domains”.
country code Top Level Domain	ccTLD	Univocal label identifying the suffix assigned to a Nation on the basis of ISO 3166 (e.g. Italy = “it”) in the Internet domain name tree.
generic Top Level Domain	gTLD	Univocal label identifying the suffix of a <i>generic type</i> Internet domain name tree. “generic” TLDs, or “gTLDs” comprise 3 or more characters and can be subdivided into two types: “sponsored” TLDs (sTLDs) and “un-sponsored” TLDs (uTLDs).
sponsored Top Level Domain	sTLD	These are gTLDs run by a sponsor who represents a community of users having a common aim. The organisation is called the “sponsor” and is delegated specific responsibilities regarding the management of a Registry of the sTLD, for example policy formulation. An sTLD has an ICANN-approved Charter which defines the aims and method of management of the TLD.
Un-sponsored Top Level Domain	uTLD	Un-sponsored gTLDs (uTLDs), for example “.com” or “.info”, operate according to the policies established by the global Internet Community and ICANN procedures.
Second Level Domain	SLD	Univocal label identifying the second level of the Internet domain name tree under a TLD.
Internet		A worldwide network of computers interconnecting national and international networks by TCP/IP protocol for the exchange of information between any type of computer.
Public IP address		The IP (Internet Protocol) address is the univocal identity of a computer permanently or occasionally connected to the Internet network.
Domain name		The association between a public IP address and a string of characters to guarantee the coherence between IP address and

		domain name. A Domain Name Server (DNS) converts the domain name into its IP address. A domain name comprises two parts.
DNS delegacy		By means of the insertion of records in the respective zone files, this permits the activation of the domain name in Internet.
ccTLD “it”Zone		The file of the DNS master of ccTLD “it” in which all active delegacies are entered for the ccTLD “it”.
ICANN		ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is an international no profit organisation responsible for the assignation of IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, protocol identifiers, the management of the Top-Level (TLD), generic (gTLD) and County Code (ccTLD) domains as well as root server systems. ICANN works for the safeguarding of the operative stability of Internet, for promoting competition, widening representation of global communities in Internet and developing appropriate policies by means of participation and consensus. (http://www.icann.org)
Registry		The body which is responsible for the assignation of domain names and for the management of registers and primary name servers of a TLD. Delegated for this duty directly by ICANN
Registrant		The person or group of people requesting the registration of a domain name or who has obtained the use of a domain name.
Maintainer	MNT	An organisation which makes asynchronous registrations of domain names on behalf of Registrants in accordance with the regulations for assignation and management of domain names under the ccTLD “it”.
Registrar		An organisation which makes synchronous registrations of domain names on behalf of Registrants in accordance with the regulations for assignation and management of domain names under the ccTLD “it”.
Database of assigned names	DBAN	Database maintained by the ccTLD “it” Registry where all data regarding domain names assigned under ccTLD “it” is kept
Dispute resolving services	DRS	Organisations accredited by the ccTLD “it” Registry for the handling of disputes regarding the re-assignation of domain names registered under ccTLD “it”.
Letter of assumption of responsibility	LAR	The LAR is the document by means of which the Registrant assumes complete civil and penal responsibility for the domain name applied for.
Electronic form		An electronic form sent by the MNT to the Registry containing technical data and information for carrying out registration or maintenance of domain names and/or related functions in the DBAN.
Working days		From Monday to Friday and excluding any public holidays during the week.

2 People: duties and Functions

2.1 Registry

The Registry carries out all the operations necessary for guaranteeing the working of the domain name registration service under the ccTLD"it" by means of a suitable technical and administrative infrastructure.

The Registry activates a domain name assigned directly to the applicant following verification of the operational functionality of the authoritative name server of the domain name.

2.2 Registrant

The Registrant is the person or body applying for registration or who has obtained the assignation of a domain name.

The Registrant applies for registration of a new domain name through a Maintainer or Registrar recognised by the Registry and through whom any further maintenance of the domain name is carried out.

The Registrant is the only person or body responsible for the assignation application and use of the domain name along with any services activated on the domain name, following the Registry's insertion of a "DNS delegacy" within the ccTLD"it" zone.

The Registrant is also obliged to communicate, in good time and with a current reference number, to the Maintainer or to the Registrar any change to data given at the time of registration or later domain name operation as updated in the DBAN.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the Registrant who assigns the use of a domain name can also be called the Assignee.

2.3 Maintainer

The asynchronous registration and maintenance service of a domain name is supplied by organisations who have a valid contract with the Registry (hereinafter MNT).

The MNT is an intermediary for the Registry for all domain name registration operations as well as the updating of information held in the DBAN of the Registry by means of an "asynchronous mode" registration system described in the relative section of this document.

2.4 Registrar

The "synchronous" registration and maintenance service of a domain name is supplied by organisations who have a valid contract with the Registry and who are accredited by the Registry.

The Registrar remains the intermediary, as far as the Registry is concerned, for all domain name registration as well as the updating of data held in the DBAN of the Registry by means of the registration system in "synchronous mode". During the primary application phases of the regulations, the Registrar shall accept the transitory and experimental nature of the introduction of the synchronous mode of registration.

2.5 The Rules Committee

The Rules Committee is the consulting technical body of the "Registry" and has the duty of formulating the rules and technical procedures for the assignation and management of ccTLD"it" domain names in line with the national and international technical evolution of the sector by applying recognised technical standards and protocols in the highest public interests.

The functions, activities and composition of the Rules Committee are detailed on the website of the Registry.

2.6 *Dispute Resolving Services*

The Dispute Resolving Services are those bodies accredited by the ccTLD “it” Registry for the alternative resolution of disputes arising from the re-assignment of a ccTLD “it” domain name.

In “section 4 of the Guidelines for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD “it”” the functions of the DRSs are described and the document “Accreditation Methods for Suppliers of Services for the extrajudicial Resolution of disputes in the ccTLD “it””, available on the Registry’s website, describes the procedure for accreditation of DRSs.

3 Organisation and structure of ccTLD "it" assignable names

3.1 Assignable names

A ccTLD "it" domain name is subject to the following limitations:

- Minimum length of 3 characters for domain names directly under the ccTLD "it" and a maximum of 63 characters for each part of the domain name for a maximum total length of 255 characters;
- Allowed characters: numbers (0-9), letters (a-z) (ASCII) dash (-);
- A domain name cannot begin or end with the dash symbol (-);
- The first four characters must not contain the string "xn--";

3.2 Domain name Statuses

Each domain name is associated with one or more "statuses" whose value indicates the current operational condition and possible future transactions:

<i>Status</i>	<i>Brief description of the status</i>
PENDING-CREATE	Domain name pending registration. This status identifies the domain names for which the Registry has received a valid, correct LAR.
EXPIRED-REQUEST	Domain name for which the Registry has received a valid LAR but for which registration has not been made within the time limit of the electronic form by the MNT. The domain name is freely available for immediate assignation.
REJECTED-REQUEST	Domain name for which the Registry has received an invalid LAR. The domain name is freely available for immediate assignation.
CANCELLED-REQUEST	Domain name for which the Registry has received a valid LAR but for which the registrant has later requested its cancellation. The domain name is freely available for immediate assignation.
ACTIVE	Assigned domain name, active DNS, available for any operation. This status indicates active domain names and is attributed by default to all domain names on their registration.
AUTO-RENEW	Domain name automatically renewed at the end of the current period of maintenance including grace-periods. Attributed by default to all domain names on their registration.
CHALLENGED	Assigned domain name, active DNS, challenged by third parties, not available for change of registrant. This status indicates all domain names for which a challenge procedure has been activated.
REGISTRAR-TRANSFER	Assigned domain name, active DNS, change of MNT procedure in progress.
REGISTRANT-TRANSFER	Assigned domain name, active DNS, change of Registrant procedure in progress.
REGISTRANT-HOLD	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS. This status identifies domain names for which the Registrant has asked the Registry to suspend operations, whilst maintaining title

	to use the domain name.
REGISTRAR-HOLD	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS. This status identifies domain names for which the MNT has asked the Registry to suspend operations following the commencement of judicial proceedings regarding the use and/or assignation of a domain name.
REGISTRAR-LOCK	Assigned domain name, active DNS. This status identifies domain names for which the MNT has asked the Registry to prohibit any operation for changing MNT or any data associated with the domain name in the DBAN following the filing of legal proceedings regarding the use and/or assignation of a domain name:
REGISTRY-HOLD	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS, single possible operation permitted by the Registry “remove registry-hold status”. This status indicates domain names for which the Registry recognizes the necessity to render the domain name inactive; the data in the DBAN associated to domain name remains unchanged.
REGISTRY-LOCK	Assigned domain name, active DNS. This status indicates domain names for which the Registry recognizes the necessity to keep the data in the DBAN for the domain name unchanged.
THIRDPARTY-HOLD	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS, with request by a competent authority to prohibit the use of the domain name.
NO-PROVIDER	Assigned domain name, active DNS, operations allowed: change of MNT, change of Registrant, deletion, revocation, status change to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” or to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”.
REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS, single possible operation permitted “recovery from REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” with the same Registrant only by the MNT associated with the domain name or by change of MNT. The domain name may remain in this status for a minimum of 30 (thirty) days from the date of change to this status and nevertheless no longer than the expiry date of the domain name.
REDEMPTION-PERIOD	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS, single possible operation permitted “recovery from REDEMPTION-PERIOD” with the same Registrant only by the MNT associated with the domain name within 30 (thirty) days from the date of change to this status.
PENDING-DELETE	Assigned domain name, inactive DNS, no operation permitted; highlights the period prior to deletion of the registration (random procedure) from the DBAN of the Registry which must take place within 5 (five) days from the date of change to this status.
RESERVED	Non-assigned domain name, inactive DNS, reserved for a particular type of Registrant.
UNASSIGNABLE	Domain name which cannot be assigned to any Registrant, DNS inactive.
GEOGRAPHICAL	Domain name which is part of a predefined geographical structure, active DNS. Non assignable to third parties.
DELETED	Domain name for which the Registry has completed deletion. DNS inactive.

	The domain name is available for assignation.
VISIBILITY-CHECK	Domain name for which the Registry is conducting checks for its visibility and accessibility.
REVOKED	Domain name revoked by the Registry. Not immediately available for assignation. Inactive DNS.
TO-BE-REASSIGNED	Domain name for which there has been a positive outcome for a procedure of re-assignation or challenge. The domain name can only be assigned, within 30 (thirty) days, to the promoter of the challenge. DNS inactive.
GRACE-PERIOD	Assigned domain name, active DNS. This status identifies the “grace period” of 15 days following the expiry of the domain name.

3.3 Structure of the name tree

The ccTLD “it” in its tree structure has:

- A geographical type hierarchy
- Domain names corresponding to ICANN gTLDs
- Reserved domain names assignable only to specific categories
- Reserved domain names which are non-assignable
- Non-reserved, assignable domain names

3.4 Pre-defined geographical structure

3.4.1 Regions

A list of domain names for “Italian Regions” is enclosed in Appendix A.

These domain names have been entered into the DBAN with MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and have been “RESERVED” awaiting insertion of their DNS delegacies. Once the DNS delegacy has been entered by the Registry, the domain name will have the “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW, GEOGRAPHICAL” status, keeping the same MNT label.

3.4.2 Provinces

A list of domain names for the Italian Provinces is enclosed in Appendix B, which is updated to reflect any institutional change.

These domain names have been entered into the DBAN with MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and have been “RESERVED” awaiting insertion of their DNS delegacies. Once the DNS delegacy has been entered by the Registry, the domain name will have the “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW, GEOGRAPHICAL” status, keeping the same MNT label.

3.4.3 Municipalities

A list of domain names for Italian Municipalities is enclosed in Appendix C, which is updated to reflect any institutional change.

These domain names have been entered into the DBAN with MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and have been “RESERVED” awaiting insertion of their DNS delegacies. Once the DNS delegacy has been entered by the Registry, the domain name will have the “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW, GEOGRAPHICAL” status, keeping the same MNT label.

3.5 Domain names corresponding to ICANN gTLDs

The ccTLD “it” Registry specifically defines the criteria adopted for any SLD under “it” corresponding to current or future ICANN gTLDs on the basis of ICANN instructions contained in the document “Un-sponsored TLD Agreement: Appendix K”.

Domain names mentioned in this charter, where assignable, are to be considered usable solely if they conform to the criteria defined for SLDs.

3.5.1 un-sponsored gTLDs (uTLD) – generic correspondence

Not assignable as a domain name and/or SLD.

The list includes the following labels:

- com
- net
- org
- info
- biz
- name
- pro

These domain names are entered in the DBAN with the label MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and status “UNASSIGNABLE”.

3.5.2 sponsored gTLDs (sTLD) for certain sectors or categories

Assignable to bodies presented to the Registry by the competent organs of State and thus institutionally placed in charge of the relevant sector.

The delegacy follows the signing of a special “SLD” contract, following the implementation by the applicant of all the criteria and technical equipment needed for maintaining the SLD requested, according to the principles described in documents ICANN ICP1 and ICP2, to which the management criteria adopted by the “Registry of the ccTLD “it” refer.

The list includes the ICANN defined sponsored gTLDs and the “4 historic TLDs”:

- aero
- coop
- museum
- cat
- jobs
- mobi
- travel
- tel
- edu
- gov
- mil
- int

These domain names are initially entered in the DBAN with the label MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and status “RESERVED”.

3.6 Reserved domain names assignable only to specific categories

The following domain names are reserved and assignable only to the corresponding territorial Body:

- The name “regione” after the geographical domain name corresponding to a region or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A,
- Domain names commencing with the term “regione” followed (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A
- Names corresponding (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) to the official name of the Regional Body, under the “it” ccTLD
- Names corresponding (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) to the official name of the Regional Body, under the geographical name for the region or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A

- The name “provincia” after the geographical domain name corresponding to a province or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B
- Domain names commencing with the term “provincia” followed (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B
- Names corresponding (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) to the official name of the Provincial Body, under the “it” ccTLD
- Names corresponding (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) to the official name of the Provincial Body, under the geographical name for the province or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B
- The name “comune” after the geographical domain name corresponding to a municipality or as listed in Appendix C or the name of the municipality which also corresponds to a provincial capital
- Domain names commencing with the term “comune” followed (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) by the official name of the Municipal Body and/or its geographical name as listed in Appendix C
- Names corresponding (with or without the separator “-” or the characters “di”) to the official name of the Municipal Body, under the geographical domain name for the municipality, as listed in Appendix C

For those territories where, under Italian law, there is more than one official language, the terms for “comune”, “provincia” and “regione” translated into the language/s in question and the composite terms commencing by the translation into the language/s in question are reserved names.

Domain names for Italy and any translation into any language are reserved

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| • it.it | • RepubblicaItaliana.it |
| • Italia.it | • RepubblicaItalia.it |
| • Repubblica-Italiana.it | • Repubblica-Italia.it |

These domain names are initially entered in the DBAN with the label MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and status “RESERVED”.

3.7 Reserved domain names which are non-assignable

The list of reserved domain names which are not assignable to any person or body other than the Registry is contained in Appendix D.

These domain names are initially entered in the DBAN with the label MNT “REGISTRY-MNT” and status “UNASSIGNABLE”.

4 Operations on domain names

Registration requests for the assignment of ccTLD “it” domain names are examined by the Registry on a “first-come-first-served” basis.

Two operational methods are in place to carry out the operations necessary for the registration and maintenance of ccTLD “it” domain names. Synchronous and asynchronous, they permit compatibility and sufficient time for the so-called asynchronous “system of Registration”.

The asynchronous system is based on the sending by the MNT to the Registry of hardcopy documentation and/or technical/electronic forms by email-template (called asynchronous method). The synchronous system of registration allows the real time registration and maintenance of domain names by Registrars, within the time limit of the regulations.

The synchronous method will be introduced initially on a provisional, trial basis. Registrars will be able to access this system once they have been accredited by the Registry and on their expressed acceptance of the experimental nature of the system.

4.1 Asynchronous registration method

The chronological order of registration requests is determined by the receipt by the Registry of the letter of assumption of responsibility (LAR) duly compiled and signed by the Registrant and sent by the MNT to the Registry. The Registry assumes that the MNT has been made aware of the content of the LAR.

The LAR must be written according to the models shown in “Sections 2.1.1.2 and 2.1.1.3 of the Technical Guidelines” and according to the procedures defined in “Section 2.1.1 of the Technical Guidelines”. LARs which do not conform to these prerequisites will be rejected.

Registration requests for domain names already existing in the DBAN or waiting to be processed will be rejected.

Each registration request must be supported, within 10 working days of acknowledgement of receipt of the LAR by the Registry, by the “electronic form” sent by the MNT chosen by the Registrant according to the procedure defined in “Section 2.1.2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

Registration requests of domain names that have been subject to cancellation in the 7 (seven) previous days, must be carried out according to the procedures defined in section 2.1.4 of the technical Guidelines

Once the Registry has received both the LAR and the electronic modules, the Registry will check their congruence and notify the result to the MNT. Registration of the requested domain name can then take place.

The Registry can request additional documentary proof of the declaration contained in the LAR. The technical and procedural specifications and standardised messaging regarding the above mentioned operations can be found in “Sections 2.1.and 3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2 Maintenance in asynchronous mode

For the operations of maintenance of previously registered domain names listed below, it is necessary to send an electronic form. For other maintenance operations specified below, the electronic form must be preceded by a hard-copy form, both sent by the MNT. The technical and procedural specifications and standardised messaging regarding the above mentioned operations can be found in “Sections 2 and 3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.1 Simple changes

These are modifications which do not change the registrant and/or the MNT currently associated, and/or the deletion of the domain name and therefore simply require the MNT to send a new technical form. Such modifications include the change of contacts and authoritative DNSs for the domain name, in accordance with the instructions in “sections 2.2 and 3 of the Technical Guidelines”

4.2.2 Change of MNT

The Registrant can change the MNT registered for the domain name in the DBAN. The procedure for changing MNT requires the new MNT to send a hard copy document containing the details of and signed by the Registrant and highlighting the current and the new MNTs.

For the procedure for changing MNT, the Registry changes the status of the domain name to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER”, substitutes the name of the MNT with that of the <NEW-MNT>, notifying both the current and the new MNT.

To complete the procedure the <NEW-MNT> must send, within 10 working days of acknowledgement of receipt by the Registry of the above mentioned documentation, the relative electronic form.

Once the change procedure to <NEW-MNT> has been carried out successfully, the Registry will change the status of the domain name to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” and notify the <OLD-MNT> and the <NEW-MNT>. If the change procedure fails, the Registry will reinstate the previous status including the name of the MNT. If the event does not have a positive outcome within the time period shown in the expiry field, or within the 15 (fifteen) day “GRACE-PERIOD”, the status attributed will be “NO-PROVIDER”.

The correspondence template and electronic form must be completed according to the specifications shown in “sections 2.3 and 3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.3 Change of Registrant

For any change of Registrant, or of the Registrant’s fiscal identity, a transfer operation by the Registrant is required. The change takes place by means of a procedure which requires the new Registrant to send a hard copy document containing the details of the current and the new Registrant, signed by both, and sent to the Registry together with a new LAR signed by the new Registrant.

For the change of Registrant, the Registry changes the status of the domain name to “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER” and, in the case where this operation contains the implicit request to change MNT, the status “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER” will be added at the same time.

To complete the procedure, the MNT indicated in the LAR must send, within 10 working days of acknowledgement of receipt by the Registry of the above mentioned documentation, the relative electronic form.

Once the change of Registrant procedure has been carried out successfully, the Registry will change the status of the domain name to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”. If the change of Registrant procedure fails, the Registry will return it to the previous status. If the event does not have a positive outcome within the time period shown in the expiry field, or within the 15 (fifteen) calendar day “GRACE-PERIOD”, the status attributed will be “NO-PROVIDER”.

The correspondence template and electronic form must be completed according to the specifications shown in “section 2.4 of the Technical Guidelines”.

In the case of universal or individual succession or change of company status, change of name, conveyance, merger or incorporation, the procedure is identical to the above with the exception that the document containing the details of the current and the new Registrant must be signed by the latter. The Registry may request further documentary proof of this change. Once the Registrant change procedure has been carried out successfully, the Registry will change the status of the domain name

to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”. If the change of Registrant procedure fails, the Registry will return it to the previous status.

If the operation requires a change of MNT, the Registry will change the name of the MNT for that of the <NEW-MNT>. If the event does not have a positive outcome within the time period shown in the expiry field, or within the 15 (fifteen) day “GRACE-PERIOD”, the status attributed will be “NO-PROVIDER”. The correspondence template and electronic form must be complete according to the specifications shown in “section 2.4 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.4 Renewal

For domain names with the status “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”, renewal is by tacit consent and no renewal request is required from either the Registrant or the MNT.

4.2.5 Status changes

4.2.5.1 Change to “REGISTRANT-HOLD”

The change of domain name status to “REGISTRANT-HOLD” can be made by the Registry on the request of the Registrant whose use of the domain name has been judicially contested. The request should be sent to the Registry by the MNT of the domain name.

The operation will not be accepted by the Registry if the domain name is in any of the following statuses at the time of the request: “REGISTRY-HOLD”, “REGISTRY-LOCK”, “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”, “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”, “THIRDPARTY-HOLD”, “PENDING-DELETE” or “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER”, and any further pending operations will be annulled.

Once the status change has been carried out, the Registry will change the status of the domain name to “REGISTRANT-HOLD” and notify this change to the MNT.

If the request is not accepted, the Registry will notify the MNT.

The Registrant can ask his MNT to remove the status of “REGISTRANT-HOLD”; the Registry will then change the domain name status to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The method for requesting a change of status to “REGISTRANT-HOLD” by the Registrant and the Registry’s procedure are shown in “section 2.10.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.5.2 Change to “REGISTRAR-LOCK”

An MNT can request the change of domain name status to “REGISTRAR-LOCK”.

The request can be carried out by the Registry at the request of the MNT if the latter receives official notice from a competent authority of a legal challenge regarding the use and/or assignation of a domain name or of judicial proceedings or if the MNT receives notice of an enquiry in progress by the competent authorities

The operation will not be accepted by the Registry if the domain name is in any of the following statuses at the time of the request “REGISTRAR-HOLD”, “REGISTRY-HOLD”, “REGISTRY-LOCK”, “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”, “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”, “THIRDPARTY-HOLD”, or “PENDING-DELETE”, and any further pending operations will be annulled.

Once the status change has been carried out, the Registry will change the status of the domain name to “REGISTRAR-LOCK” and notify this change to the MNT. If the request is not accepted the Registry will notify the MNT.

The MNT can ask the Registry to remove the status of “REGISTRAR-LOCK”; the Registry will then change the domain name status to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The method for requesting a change of status to “REGISTRAR-LOCK” by the MNT and the Registry’s procedure are shown in “section 2.10.3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.5.3 Change to “REGISTRAR-HOLD”

An MNT can request the change of domain name status to “REGISTRAR-HOLD”.

The request can be made to the Registry by the MNT if the latter receives official notice from a competent authority of a legal challenge regarding the use and/or assignation of a domain name or of judicial proceedings or if the MNT receives notice of an enquiry in progress by the competent authorities

The operation will not be accepted by the Registry if the domain name is in any of the following statuses at the time of the request: “REGISTRY-HOLD”, “REGISTRY-LOCK”, “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”, “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”, “THIRDPARTY-HOLD”, or “PENDING-DELETE”, and any further pending operations will be annulled.

Once the status change has been carried out, the Registry will change the status of the domain name to “REGISTRAR-HOLD” and notify this change to the MNT. If the request is not accepted the Registry will notify the MNT.

The MNT can ask the Registry to remove the “REGISTRAR-HOLD” status; the Registry will then change the status of the domain name to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The method for requesting a change of status to “REGISTRAR-HOLD” by the MNT and the Registry’s procedure are shown in “section 2.10.2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

4.2.5.4 Change from “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” to “NO-PROVIDER”

The change of domain name status to NO-PROVIDER can be made by the MNT associated with the domain name by means of a technical form sent to the Registry as specified in “section 2.10.5.2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

The MNT is obliged to inform the Registrant in advance and, in any case, in accordance with the contract between the MNT and the Registrant. If the checking procedure on the request and the syntax of the technical module conform to the requirements indicated in “section 2.10.5.2.3 of the Technical Guidelines” for the operation requested, the Registry will update the data in the DBAN accordingly.

On the completion of this operation, the Registry will communicate to the Registrant the change of domain name status by the means described in the document “Success codes for the notification of paper documents and status transition” The Registrant has 60 days from the date of completion of the change of domain name status by the Registry to “NO-PROVIDER”, to request his MNT to convert the status from “NO-PROVIDER” to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” (according to the method described in “section 2.10.5.3 of the Technical Guidelines”).

Failure to do so within this time limit and on the expiry of the domain name shown in the DBAN, the Registry will update the domain name status to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”.

Once the period allowed for the status of “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” has expired and before the expiry of the domain no request has been received for a change of status from “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” according to the method described in “section 2.10.6 of the Technical Guidelines”, the Registry will update the domain name status to “PENDING-DELETE” for removal from the DBAN.

4.2.5.5 Change from “NO-PROVIDER” to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” or from “NO-PROVIDER” to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER” or from “NO-PROVIDER” to “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER”

The change of status from NO-PROVIDER to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” must be made by the MNT currently associated with the domain name in the DBAN on receipt of the Registrants request by means of a technical form. If the Registrant wants to change MNT whilst the domain name status

is “NO-PROVIDER”, he/she should refer to point “Change MNT”; to change Registrant, refer to point “Change Registrant”.

If the checking procedure on the request and the syntax of the technical module conform to the requirements indicated in “section 2.10.5.3 of the Technical Guidelines” for the operation requested, the Registry will update the data in the DBAN accordingly.

4.2.5.6 Change from “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”

The change of status from REDEMPTION-PERIOD to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” must be made by the MNT currently associated with the domain name in the DBAN on receipt of the Registrants request by means of a technical form sent to the Registry. If the checking procedure on the request and the syntax of the technical module conform to the requirements indicated in “section 2.5.9 of the Technical Guidelines” for the operation requested, the Registry will update the data in the DBAN accordingly.

4.2.5.7 Change from “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” or from “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER”

The change of status from REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER to “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” must, on receipt of the Registrant’s request, be made by the MNT currently associated with the domain name in the DBAN by means of a technical form sent to the Registry.

If the Registrant wants to change MNT whilst the domain name status is “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”, he/she should refer to point “Change MNT”. If the checking procedure on the request and the syntax of the technical module conform to the requirements indicated in “section 2.10.6.1 of the Technical Guidelines” for the operation requested, the Registry will update the data in the DBAN accordingly.

4.2.6 Deletion at the request of the Registrant

The deletion of a domain name from the DBAN can be requested by the Registrant by means of a hard copy document signed by the Registrant and sent via the MNT to the Registry. The correspondence template must be completed according to the specifications shown in “sections 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

Domain names for which the Registry has received a valid request for deletion will change status to “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” or if the Registrant denies consent for the processing of his personal data, the domain name will be assigned the status “REVOKED” in the DBAN

After 30 (thirty) calendar days of “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” or “REVOKED” the domain name will change status to PENDING-DELETE and will be deleted within 5 (five) days.

5 Operations by the Registry on domain names

This chapter describes the operations on domain names active in the DBAN which can be carried out by the Registry independently.

5.1 Status assignment to domain names in the stages of initial registration

5.1.1 Change to “PENDING-CREATE”

The entry of the status “PENDING-CREATE” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry on receipt of a valid, correct LAR from the Registrant.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “PENDING-CREATE” status are described in “section 2.1.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.1.2 Change to “EXPIRED-REQUEST”

The change of status to “EXPIRED-REQUEST” for a domain name previously assigned the “PENDING-CREATE” status is carried out by the Registry if the time limit within which the MNT must send the technical form for the completion of the registration procedure is exceeded.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “EXPIRED-REQUEST” status are described in “section 2.1.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.1.3 Change to “REJECTED-REQUEST”

The entry of the status “REJECTED-REQUEST” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry on receipt of an invalid, incorrect LAR from the Registrant.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REJECTED-REQUEST” status are described in “section 2.1.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.1.4 Change to “CANCELLED-REQUEST”

The change of status to “CANCELLED-REQUEST” for a domain name previously assigned the “PENDING-CREATE” status is carried out by the Registry on the request of the Registrant to cancel the registration procedure in progress.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “CANCELLED-REQUEST” status are described in “section 2.1.4 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.1.5 Change to “ACTIVE” e “AUTO-RENEW”

The change of status to “ACTIVE” and “AUTO-RENEW” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the first registration of the domain name.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “ACTIVE” and “AUTO-RENEW” statuses are described in “section 2.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2 Status changes for domain names which are already registered

5.2.1 Change to “CHALLENGED”

The change of status to “CHALLENGED” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following a “Challenge” procedure regarding a domain name in the status of “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”, “REGISTRANT-HOLD”, “REGISTRAR-HOLD”, “REGISTRAR-LOCK”, “VISIBILITY-CHECK”, “REGISTRY-LOCK”, “NO-PROVIDER”, “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” or “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “CHALLENGED” status are described in “section 2 of the Legal Guidelines”.

5.2.2 Change to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER”

The change of status to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the activation of a procedure defined in the section “Change of MNT” and when the domain name subject to this operation has the status “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REGISTRAR-TRANSFER” status are described in “section 2.3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.3 Change to “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER”

The change of status to “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the activation of a procedure defined in the section “Change of Registrant” and when the domain name subject to this operation has the status “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REGISTRANT-TRANSFER” status are described in “section 2.4 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.4 Change to “REGISTRY-HOLD”

The change of status to “REGISTRY-HOLD” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry when it recognizes the necessity to render the domain name inactive; the data in the DBAN for the domain name remains unchanged.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REGISTRY-HOLD” status are described in “section 2.8 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.5 Change to “REGISTRY-LOCK”

The change of status to “REGISTRY-LOCK” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry when it recognizes the necessity to maintain unchanged the data in the DBAN.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REGISTRY-LOCK” status are described in “section 2.6.2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.6 Change to “THIRDPARTY-HOLD”

The change of status to “THIRDPARTY-HOLD” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following receipt of legal notice of proceedings from the competent authorities.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “THIRDPARTY-HOLD” status are described in “section 2.10.4 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.7 Change to “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”

The change of status to “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the activation of a procedure defined in the section “Deletion” and when the domain name subject to this operation has the status “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” status are described in “section 2.5.7 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.8 Change to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”

The change of status to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the expiry of the status of “NO-PROVIDER”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” status are described in “section 2.10.6 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.9 Change to “PENDING-DELETE”

The change of status to “PENDING-DELETE” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the expiry of the status of “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”, “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” or “REVOKED”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “PENDING-DELETE” status are described in “section 2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.10 Change to “DELETED”

The change of status to “DELETED” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the expiry of the status of “PENDING-DELETE”.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “DELETED” status are described in “section 2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.11 Change to “VISIBILITY-CHECK”

The change of status to “VISIBILITY-CHECK” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the start of checks for its visibility and accessibility.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “VISIBILITY-CHECK” status are described in “section 2.6.3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.12 Change to “REVOKED”

The change of status to “REVOKED” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the conclusion of a procedure for revoking a domain name or following a request for deletion by a Registrant when he denies continued consent to the processing of his personal data.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “REVOKED” status are described in “section 2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.13 Change to “TO-BE-REASSIGNED”

The change of status to “TO-BE-REASSIGNED” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the conclusion of a challenge procedure and/or the re-assignment of the domain name.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “TO-BE-REASSIGNED” status are described in “section 2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.14 Entry status “RESERVED”

The “RESERVED” status for a domain name is applied by the Registry following the inclusion of the domain name among those names only assignable to a predefined category of Registrants.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “RESERVED” status are described in “section 2.10.8 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.15 Entry status “UNASSIGNABLE”

The “UNASSIGNABLE” status for a domain name is applied by the Registry following the inclusion of the domain name among those names which cannot be assigned to any category of Registrant.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “UNASSIGNABLE” status are described in “section 2.10.9 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.16 Change to “GRACE-PERIOD”

The change of status to “GRACE-PERIOD” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the expiry of the term shown in the “empire” field for the domain name for the following 15 (fifteen) days.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “GRACE-PERIOD” status are described in “section 2.10.15 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.2.17 Change from “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW” to “NO-PROVIDER” and from “NO-PROVIDER” to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”

The change of status to NO-PROVIDER for a domain name can be carried out by the Registry when the MNT no longer has an active contract with the Registry. The Registry will update the data in the DBAN accordingly.

On the completion of this operation, the Registry will communicate to the Registrant the change of domain name status by the means described in “section 2.10.5.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

The Registrant has 60 (sixty) days from the date of completion of the change of domain name status by the Registry to “NO-PROVIDER” to change MNT. Failure to do so within this time limit and the Registry will update the domain name status to “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER”.

Once the period allowed for the status of “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” has passed and on the expiry of the domain name shown in the DBAN, and no request has been received from the Registrant for a change of MNT, the Registry will update the domain name’s status to “PENDING-DELETE” for removal from the DBAN.

5.2.18 Change from “RESERVED” to “GEOGRAPHICAL”

The change of status from “RESERVED” to “GEOGRAPHICAL” for a domain name is carried out by the Registry following the entry of a primary DNS delegacy in the zone of a domain name included in the predefined geographical structure. This status will hold until there is at least one valid DNS in the in the zone of a domain name included in the predefined geographical structure.

The methods used by the Registry for carrying out the change to “GEOGRAPHICAL” status are described in “section 2.10.10 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.3 Suspension

5.3.1 Official Suspension

At the time of assignation of a domain name, if the Registry recognises the necessity and urgency, a check on the substance of the declaration made by the Registrant in the LAR will be made using documentary evidence. The domain name will be put on “REGISTRY-HOLD” until the required documentation is received.

5.4 Revocation

5.4.1 At the request of a competent authority

The revocation of a domain name in the DBAN can take place following a final judgement or following an injunction issued by a competent authority, notified to the Registry in accordance with the law.

Revoked domain names will be assigned the status “REVOKED” and will be assignable only after 30 (thirty) days from the date of this change of status and following the status change to “PENDING-DELETE” and then “DELETED”.

The “REVOKED” status will not be applicable in the case where the request of the competent authority provides for the successive re-assignation of the domain name to third parties, in which case the domain name will change to the “TO-BE-REASSIGNED” status. Change to these two statuses will be carried out by the Registry in accordance with the procedure defined in “section 2.6.1 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.4.2 For lack of subjective requisites

The Registry will officially revoke the assignation of a domain name should the subjective requisites which determined its assignation in the ccTLD “it” be lacking.

The loss of subjective requisites occurs when the assignee of the domain name no longer has title to the domain name because of the lack of the aforesaid requisites. During the course of checks the Registry will put the domain name into “REGISTRY-LOCK”

Any revoked domain name will be assigned the status “REVOKED” and will be assignable only after 30 (thirty) days from the date of this change of status; at the end of the period in the “REVOKED” status, the domain name will be assigned the status “PENDING DELETE” and will later be “DELETED”.

Checks will be carried out by the Registry in accordance with the procedure defined in “section 2.6.2 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.4.3 For lack of visibility and reachability of the domain name

The Registry will officially revoke the assignation of a domain name should the technical requirements defined in “section 2.6.3 of the Technical Guidelines” be lacking.

The domain names subject to a check for visibility and accessibility will be assigned the status “VISIBILITY-CHECK”.

If the domain name in question does not satisfy the technical requirements defined in “section 2.6.3 of the Technical Guidelines”, after 60 (sixty) days it will be assigned the status “REDEMPTION-PERIOD” and, after 30 (thirty) days, “PENDING DELETE”.

Checks will be carried out by the Registry in accordance with the procedure defined in “Section 2.6.3 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.4.4 For lack of documentation required of the registrant

The Registry will officially revoke the assignation of a domain name should it fail to receive the documentation required as per point 5.3.1 and 5.4.2.

Any revoked domain name will be assigned the status “REVOKED” and will be assignable only after 30 (thirty) days from the date of this change of status and after change to “PENDING DELETE” followed by “DELETED”.

Revocation will be carried out by the Registry in accordance with the procedure defined in “section 2.10.12 of the Technical Guidelines”.

5.5 Deletion

5.5.1 For expiry of status REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER

Domain names in the status of “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” will only be deleted after the expiry date recorded in the DBAN.

5.6 Challenge

A challenge may be made by anyone having the right to register a domain name in the ccTLD “it”. The domain name subject to challenge must have any of the following statuses “ACTIVE, AUTO-RENEW”, “REGISTRAR-HOLD”, “REGISTRAR-LOCK”, “VISIBILITY-CHECK”, “REGISTRY-LOCK”, “NO-PROVIDER”, “REDEMPTION-PERIOD”, “REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER” or any status which permits valid foundation. The Registry reserves the right in any case to evaluate the foundation of the request on the basis of the existing rights recognized to the assignee by law and to annul the challenge.

5.6.1 Presentation of a challenge

A request to challenge the assignation of a domain name can be made to the Registry by anyone proving that they suffer damage due to the assignation of the domain name to the current Registrant.

The challenge must contain the details of the challenger, the domain name being challenged, a description of the alleged damages suffered and/or the rights allegedly infringed.

The Registry can officially add the status “CHALLENGED” to the domain name should it become aware of the existence of legal or arbitration proceedings concerning a domain name. A change of Registrant cannot be made for a challenged domain name.

The activation of a challenge can be requested of the Registry in accordance with the procedure defined in “section 2 of the Legal Guidelines”.

5.6.2 Action by the Registry in the case of a challenge

The Registry will add the status “CHALLENGED” to a challenged domain name.

The Registry will communicate the opening of a challenge procedure to the assignee by e-mail (where indicated in the “email:” field of the “registrant” object, or by a recorded delivery letter) within 10 (ten) working days of the receipt of the challenge to the assignee’s domain name. The Registry will send all information regarding the challenge procedure to all the interested parties in accordance with “section 2 of the Legal Guidelines”.

The parties will have access to the documentation concerning the challenge procedure in compliance with the procedures defined in section 2 of the Guidelines for the resolution of disputes.

5.6.3 Pending Challenge

The Registry does not participate in the resolution of a challenge. If the challenge cannot be resolved amicably, the parties can make use of the procedure for resolving disputes regarding domain names provided in these Regulations. The parties may in any case turn to the judicial Authorities.

In the case of a pending challenge, the party proposing the challenge must confirm to the Registry every 180 (one hundred and eighty days) its will to keep the challenge pending and its interest for the domain name being challenged. Failure to do so will mean that the Registry will deem the challenge resolved and the status of “CHALLENGED” will be removed, unless the Registry receives legal notice of verdict of an arbitration or re-assignment proceedings regarding the domain name.

The request to challenge cannot be renewed more than twice between the same parties or for the same domain name in the absence of re-assignment proceedings, the establishment of arbitration or proceedings in the competent judicial session.

5.6.4 Challenge resolved

The Registry considers a challenge resolved when:

- 1) it receives notice of a legal proceedings or arbitration regarding the domain name in question, or
- 2) it receives communication from the challenging party of its wish to abandon the challenge, or
- 3) it receives a request to “change registrant” signed by the two parties concerned (the assignee and the challenging party), or
- 4) it receives a request from the assignee for deletion of the challenged domain name, or
- 5) the challenged domain name has the status “PENDING-DELETE”, or
- 6) one of the two parties offers proof of the extinction of legal proceedings for the resolution of the dispute, or
- 7) that 180 calendar days have passed from the activation or renewal, in accordance with clause three of the “Pending Challenge” paragraph, of the challenge without receiving notice from the challenger of his wish to continue the challenge or without the Registry’s having legal notice of the verdict of an arbitration or re-assignment proceedings regarding the domain name, or
- 8) it receives from one of the DRSS the outcome of a re-assignment proceedings regarding a challenged domain name, or
- 9) it officially revokes the domain name.

A resolved challenge cannot be re-proposed between the two parties for the same domain name unless the resolution occurs by means of a re-assignment proceedings and new facts emerge after the re-assignment.

A challenge can be re-proposed between the same parties and for the same domain name if the parties introduce legal proceedings regarding the ownership of the domain name already challenged.

5.6.5 Change of Registrant following a challenge

Once the challenge has been resolved, the Registry will not make a challenged domain name available for 30 (thirty) days.

If the resolution of the challenge brings about the change of assignee and this cannot be done by means of the transfer of assignee, "Change of Registrant", the Registry places the domain name in the status "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" and invites the challenging party within 10 working days to begin the normal process of registration in accordance with the procedure defined in "section 2.7 of the Legal Guidelines".

If the procedure for re-assignment is not begun within 30 (thirty) days from the resolution of the challenge, the domain name can be assigned by the Registry to any applicant.

6 Appendix A – List of reserved names corresponding to the names of the Italian regions

Val-d-Aosta.it	TAA.it
Val-dAosta.it	Friuli-Venezia-Giulia.it
Vald-Aosta.it	Friuli-VeneziaGiulia.it
ValdAosta.it	FriuliVenezia-Giulia.it
Valle-d-Aosta.it	FriuliVeneziaGiulia.it
Valle-dAosta.it	Friuli-Ve-Giulia.it
Valled-Aosta.it	Friuli-VeGiulia.it
ValledAosta.it	FriuliVe-Giulia.it
Valle-Aosta.it	FriuliVeGiulia.it
ValleAosta.it	Friuli-V-Giulia.it
Vallee-Aoste.it	Friuli-VGiulia.it
ValleeAoste.it	FriuliV-Giulia.it
Aosta-Valley.it	FriuliVGiulia.it
AostaValley.it	FVG.it
VAO.it	Emilia-Romagna.it
VDA.it	EmiliaRomagna.it
Piemonte.it	EMR.it
Piedmont.it	Toscana.it
PMN.it	Tuscany.it
Liguria.it	TOS.it
LIG.it	Marche.it
Lombardia.it	MAR.it
Lombardy.it	Umbria.it
LOM.it	UMB.it
Veneto.it	Abruzzo.it
VEN.it	ABR.it
Trentino-Alto-Adige.it	Molise.it
Trentino-AltoAdige.it	MOL.it
TrentinoAlto-Adige.it	Lazio.it
TrentinoAltoAdige.it	LAZ.it
Trentino-A-Adige.it	Campania.it
Trentino-AAAdige.it	CAM.it
TrentinoA-Adige.it	Puglia.it
TrentinoAAAdige.it	PUG.it
Trentino-Sued-Tirol.it	Basilicata.it
Trentino-SuedTirol.it	Lucania.it
TrentinoSued-Tirol.it	BAS.it
TrentinoSuedTirol.it	Calabria.it
Trentino-Sud-Tirol.it	CAL.it
Trentino-SudTirol.it	Sicilia.it
TrentinoSud-Tirol.it	Sicily.it
TrentinoSudTirol.it	SIC.it
Trentino-S-Tirol.it	Sardegna.it
Trentino-STirol.it	Sardinia.it
TrentinoS-Tirol.it	SAR.it
TrentinoSTirol.it	

7 Appendix B – List of reserved names corresponding to the names of the Italian provinces

Agrigento.it	Iglesias-Carbonia.it
AG.it	IglesiasCarbonia.it
Alessandria.it	CI.it
AL.it	Caserta.it
Ancona.it	CE.it
AN.it	Catania.it
Aosta.it	CT.it
Aoste.it	Catanzaro.it
AO.it	CZ.it
Arezzo.it	Chieti.it
AR.it	CH.it
Ascoli-Piceno.it	Como.it
AscoliPiceno.it	CO.it
AP.it	Cosenza.it
Asti.it	CS.it
AT.it	Cremona.it
Avellino.it	CR.it
AV.it	Crotone.it
Bari.it	KR.it
BA.it	Cuneo.it
Andria-Barletta-Trani.it	CN.it
AndriaBarlettaTrani.it	Dell-Ogliastra.it
Trani-Barletta-Andria.it	DellOgliastra.it
TraniBarlettaAndria.it	Ogliastra.it
Barletta-Trani-Andria.it	OG.it
BarlettaTraniAndria.it	Enna.it
Andria-Trani-Barletta.it	EN.it
AndriaTraniBarletta.it	Ferrara.it
Trani-Andria-Barletta.it	FE.it
TraniAndriaBarletta.it	Fermo.it
BT.it	FM.it
Belluno.it	Firenze.it
BL.it	Florence.it
Benevento.it	FI.it
BN.it	Foggia.it
Bergamo .it	FG.it
BG.it	Forli-Cesena.it
Biella.it	ForliCesena.it
BI.it	Cesena-Forli.it
Bologna.it	CesenaForli.it
BO.it	FC.it
Bolzano.it	Frosinone.it
Bozen.it	FR.it
Balsan.it	Genova.it
Alto-Adige.it	Genoa.it
AltoAdige.it	GE.it
Suedtirolo.it	Gorizia.it
BZ.it	GO.it
Brescia.it	Grosseto.it
BS.it	GR.it
Brindisi.it	Imperia.it
BR.it	IM.it
Cagliari.it	Isernia.it
CA.it	IS.it
Caltanissetta.it	LAquila.it
CL.it	Aquila.it
Campobasso.it	AQ.it
CB.it	La-Spezia.it
CarboniaIglesias.it	LaSpezia.it
Carbonia-Iglesias.it	SP.it

Latina.it	PesaroUrbino.it
LT.it	Urbino-Pesaro.it
Lecce.it	UrbinoPesaro.it
LE.it	PU.it
Lecco.it	Piacenza.it
LC.it	PC.it
Livorno.it	Pisa.it
LI.it	PI.it
Lodi.it	Pistoia.it
LO.it	PT.it
Lucca.it	Pordenone.it
LU.it	PN.it
Macerata.it	Potenza .it
MC.it	PZ.it
Mantova.it	Prato.it
MN.it	PO.it
Massa-Carrara.it	Ragusa.it
MassaCarrara.it	RG.it
Carrara-Massa.it	Ravenna.it
CarraraMassa.it	RA.it
MS.it	Reggio-Calabria.it
Matera.it	ReggioCalabria.it
MT.it	RC.it
Medio-Campidano.it	Reggio-Emilia.it
MedioCampidano.it	ReggioEmilia.it
Campidano-Medio.it	RE.it
CampidanoMedio.it	Rieti.it
VS.it	RI.it
Messina.it	Rimini.it
ME.it	RN.it
Milano.it	Roma.it
Milan.it	Rome.it
MI.it	RM.it
Modena.it	Rovigo.it
MO.it	RO.it
Monza.it	Salerno.it
Monza-Brianza.it	SA.it
MonzaBrianza.it	Sassari.it
MonzaeBrianza.it	SS.it
MonzaedellaBrianza.it	Savona.it
Monza-e-della-Brianza.it	SV.it
MB.it	Siena.it
Napoli.it	SI.it
Naples.it	Siracusa.it
NA.it	SR.it
Novara.it	Sondrio.it
NO.it	SO.it
Nuoro.it	Taranto.it
NU.it	TA.it
Oristano.it	Tempio-Olbia.it
OR.it	TempioOlbia.it
Padova.it	Olbia-Tempio.it
Padua.it	OlbiaTempio.it
PD.it	OT.it
Palermo.it	Teramo.it
PA.it	TE.it
Parma.it	Terni.it
PR.it	TR.it
Pavia.it	Torino.it
PV.it	Turin.it
Perugia.it	TO.it
PG.it	Trapani.it
Pescara.it	TP.it
PE.it	Trento.it
Pesaro-Urbino.it	Trentino.it

TN.it
Treviso.it
TV.it
Trieste.it
TS.it
Udine.it
UD.it
Varese.it
VA.it
Venezia.it
Venice.it
VE.it
Verbania.it

VB.it
Vercelli.it
VC.it
Verona.it
VR.it
Vibo-Valentia.it
ViboValentia.it
VV.it
Vicenza.it
VI.it
Viterbo.it
VT.it

8 Appendix C – List of reserved names corresponding to the names of the Italian municipalities

For the sake of simplicity, the complete list is available in a file on the Registry's web site.

9 Appendix D – List of reserved and non-assignable names

dechnet.it
dns.it
dsa.it
e-mail.it
extranet.it
finger.it
ftam.it
ftp.it
gopher.it
internet.it
intranet.it
ldap.it
mail.it
mime.it
naming-authority.it
namingauthority.it
news.it
nis.it
noc.it
osi.it
ping.it
pop.it
registration-authority.it
registrationauthority.it
rlogin.it
slip.it
smtp.it
sna.it
talk.it
tcpip.it
telnet.it
uucp.it
wais.it
whois.it
www.it
x25.it
x400.it
x42d.it
x500.it
unassignable.it
cancelledrequest.it
cancelled-request.it
expiredrequest.it
expired-request.it
rejectedrequest.it
rejected-request.it
pendingcreate.it
pending-create.it
geographical.it
registrylock.it
registry-lock.it
registryhold.it
registry-hold.it
registrarhold.it
registrar-hold.it
registrarlock.it
registrar-lock.it
registrarhold.it
registrar-hold.it
noprovider.it
registrartransfer.it
registrar-transfer.it
registranttransfer.it
registranttransfer.it
registrant-transfer.it
graceperiod.it
grace-period.it
redemptionnoprovider.it
redemptionnoprovider.it
redemption-no-provider.it
redemption-noprovider.it
redemptionno-provider.it
redemptionno-provider.it
redemptionperiod.it
redemption-period.it
revoked.it
tobereassigned.it
to-be-reassigned.it
to-bereassigned.it
tobe-reassigned.it
visibilitycheck.it
visibility-check.it
pendingdelete.it
pending-delete.it
deleted.it
reserved.it
active.it
hold.it
lock.it
challenged.it