

# Assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it

**Regulation**

**Version 6.1**

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## 0 Revisions of this document

Versions after 6.0 are considered revisions.

The January, 1th 2011 revision 6.1:

- Article 4.1.1: modification of the description of the domain name cancellation operation;
- Article 4.3.4: removal of the “change from Registrar to Maintainer” operation;
- Article 4.3.6: removal of the “change from Registrar to Maintainer associated with a change of Registrant” operation;
- Article 4.4: removal of the Bulk Transfer operation from Registrar to Maintainer;
- Article 4.1.2.1: modification of the “clientTransferProhibited” definition;
- Modification of the article 5.1.3 “Challenge resolved”;
- Modification of the article 5.1.4 “Effects of the resolution of the challenge”;
- Modification of the article 5.1.5 “Assignment to another subject following a challenge”;
- Modification of the article 5.2.4 “Notification to counter-parties”;
- New article 6.2 “Suspension”.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Foreword

These Regulations for the assignment and management of domain names under the ccTLD .it (referred to herein as the “Regulations”) contain the rules for assigning domain names under the Italian country code Top Level Domain, .it, with reference to IPS (Internet Protocol Suite) standards.

The Regulations establish the rules and technical procedures for registration and are accompanied by technical manuals (“Guidelines for managing tasks and operations on domain names in the ccTLD .it using the synchronous mode”, hereinafter referred to as “Technical Guidelines for synchronous registration” and “Guidelines for registering operations on domain names in the ccTLD .it in asynchronous mode”, hereinafter referred to as “Technical Guidelines for asynchronous registration”), which provide details of the operations required to register domain names in using the synchronous and the asynchronous method. These guidelines also describe the competences and tasks of the people involved in the registration process.

These Regulations also include the “Rules for settling disputes in the ccTLD .it as well as a technical manual (“Guidelines for settling disputes in the ccTLD .it, hereinafter referred to as “Legal Guidelines”), which provides details of each operation listed in the document, together with a description of the competences and tasks of the people involved in the registration.

### 1.2 Rationale

#### 1.2.1 Domain names

A domain name is a mnemonic code aiding access to one or more network resources, characterized by a numeric address in accordance with IPS protocols.

#### 1.2.2 Registered domain names

A domain name is defined as registered when it has been assigned to the Registrant and is registered in the DBAN.

#### 1.2.3 Registration

- a) By the very nature of the service for resolving domain names in the Internet (DNS), a domain name can only be used if has been duly registered in the international hierarchy of domain names.
- b) a domain name is assigned in chronological order of application and in accordance with the provisions of article 4.3.
- c) a domain name cannot be booked in advance and is assigned directly to a Registrant.
- d) the Registry guarantees the technical and administrative infrastructure for the service of resolving ccTLD .it domain names in accordance with the applicable technical standards.
- e) the Registry repudiates systematic domain-name hoarding and cybersquatting.
- f) registration of a domain name under the ccTLD .it does not imply any right to the name in any branches of the name hierarchy nor directly under the ccTLD .it.
- g) these Regulations contemplate the registration of domain names under the ccTLD .it only to entities who have EU citizenship, or reside or are based in the European Union.
- h) a domain name can be assigned to the Registrant only when said indicates its data, accepts the terms and conditions and responsibilities specified in the registration of a domain name under the ccTLD .it, according to the terms and conditions specified in the Regulations, and has acknowledged the charges at its expense as established in the technical Guidelines.

### 1.2.4 Responsibilities

The Registrant is responsible for the registration and assignment of the domain name as well as any information services activated therein.

Any disputes regarding the Registry are subject to the laws and jurisdiction of Italy.

The Registry can not be held liable for syntactic and/or semantic errors in the data received at the domain name assignment and maintenance stage, unless they are the result of serious misconduct.

### 1.3 Definition of the terms used in the document (glossary)

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>ASCII</b>		7 bit codification system commonly used in computers.
<b>Authinfo</b>		Authorization password used by the Registrant in the synchronous system to request specific operations.
<b>country code Top Level Domain</b>	<i>ccTLD</i>	Univocal label identifying the suffix assigned to a nation on the basis of ISO 3166 (e.g. Italy = .it) in the Internet domain tree.
<b>Database of Assigned Names</b>	<i>DBNA</i>	Database kept by the .it Registry where all the data regarding the domain names assigned in the ccTLD .it are conserved and managed.
<b>Domain Name System</b>	<i>DNS</i>	The system used to convert domain names into IP addresses.
<b>DNS delegacy</b>		This allows activation of the domain name in the Internet via the insertion of records in the respective zone files.
<b>Extensible Provisioning Protocol</b>	<i>EPP</i>	Synchronous client-server protocol based on XML; in the implementation of the .it Registry it offers secure connections for management of objects related to the registration and maintenance of domain names.
<b>generic Top Level Domain</b>	<i>gTLD</i>	Univocal label identifying the suffix of a generic type Internet domain name tree. "Generic" TLDs, or "gTLDs", comprise 3 or more characters and can be divided into two types: "sponsored" TLDs (sTLDs) and "un-sponsored" TLDs (uTLDs).
<b>Working days</b>		The days from Monday to Friday, excluding any public holidays falling on weekdays.
<b>ICANN</b>		ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is an international no-profit organization responsible for the assignment of IP (Internet Protocol) addresses and protocol identifiers and the management of the Top-Level (TLD), generic (gTLD) and Country Code (ccTLD) domains as well as root server systems. ICANN works to safeguard the operative stability of the Internet, promote competition, extend the representation of global communities in the Internet and develop appropriate policies by means of participation and consensus ( <a href="http://www.icann.org">http://www.icann.org</a> ).
<b>IP Address</b>		The IP (Internet Protocol) address is a numeric sequence which unequivocally identifies a machine connected to the Internet in a stable or occasional way.
<b>Internet</b>		Network of computers spread throughout the world which connects thousand of national and international networks that use the TCP/IP protocol, allowing the exchange of information between computers of any type.
<b>Internet Protocol Suite</b>	<i>IPS</i>	The Internet protocol suite is the series of network protocols on which Internet functions.
<b>Letter of assumption of responsibility</b>	<i>LAR</i>	The LAR is a written document with which the Registrant undertakes full civil and criminal responsibility for the domain name for which assignment is requested.

<b>Maintainer</b>	<i>MNT</i>	Organizations that make asynchronous registrations of domain names on their own behalf and that of the Registrants according to the “Rules of assignment and management of domain names under the ccTLD .it”.
<b>Electronic form</b>		Electronic form, sent by the MNT to the Registry which contains the technical data and information needed to perform certain asynchronous registration or maintenance operations with domain names and/or related objects present in the DBNA.
<b>Authoritative Nameserver</b>		A nameserver which possesses the data for a given zone of the names tree.
<b>Domain name</b>		Association of a public IP address with a string of characters to guarantee unequivocal association between IP addresses and domain names. The conversion from domain name to IP address and vice versa is guaranteed by the Domain Name System (DNS). A domain name is made up of several parts.
<b>Dispute Resolution Service Providers</b>	<i>PSRD</i>	Organizations accredited by the ccTLD .it Registry for the management and resolution of disputes concerning the re-assignment of domain names registered in the ccTLD .it in compliance with the document called "Procedure for qualifying out-of-court dispute resolution Service Providers within the context of the ccTLD .it" consultable on the Registry’s site.
<b>Registrant</b>		The person or organization that requests registration of a domain name or that has been assigned one.
<b>Registrar</b>		An organization which makes synchronous registrations of domain names on its own behalf and that of Registrants. For an organisation to become a Registrar it must pass an accreditation procedure established by the Registry.
<b>Registry</b>		Organism responsible for assigning domain names and managing the primary registers and nameservers for a TLD. ICANN is directly tasked with his activity. The name .it Registry is the same as the registry of the ccTLD .it
<b>Second Level Domain</b>	<i>SLD</i>	Univocal label identifying the second level of the Internetdomain name tree below a TLD.
<b>sponsored Top Level Domain</b>	<i>sTLD</i>	These are gTLDs run by a sponsor representing a community of users with a common aim. The organisation delegated specific responsibilities regarding the management of a Registry of the sTLD, for example policy formulation, is called the “sponsor”. An sTLD has an ICANN-approved Charter which defines the aims and method of management of the TLD.
<b>Status</b>		Operative condition that characterizes the current situation of an object and its possible future transitions.
<b>Top Level Domain</b>	<i>TLD</i>	Univocal label identifying the suffix to a tree of Internet domain names, directly below the root. Also known as “First Level Domains”.
<b>unsponsored Top Level Domain</b>	<i>uTLD</i>	Unsponsored gTLDs (uTLDs), for example “.com” or “.info”, operate according to the policies established by the global Internet Community and ICANN procedures.
<b>ccTLD .it zone</b>		The file of the ccTLD .it DNS master in which all active delegacies in the ccTLD .it are entered.

## 2 Subjects: duties and functions

### 2.1 Registry

The Registry (or, equivalently, .it Registry) carries out all the operations required to guarantee 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 domain name's authoritative nameservers.

### 2.2 Registrant

The Registrant is the person or body applying, or who has obtained, registration.

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

The Registrant is the only subject responsible for the registration application and the 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 inform the Maintainer or the Registrar, in good time and with a current reference number, of any change to data given at the time of registration, namely in the last operation on the domain name that determined an update of the database of assigned names (DBAN) data.

### 2.3 Maintainer

The "asynchronous" service for registration and maintenance of a domain name is supplied by Maintainers, organisations having a valid contract with the Registry (hereinafter also MNT).

The Maintainer is always an intermediary for the Registry regarding all domain name registration operations as well as the correct maintenance of information held in the Registry's Assigned Names Database (DBNA), using the "asynchronous" registration method described in the related section of this document.

### 2.4 Registrar

The "synchronous" service for registration and maintenance of a domain name is supplied by Registrars, organisations having a valid contract with the Registry and which are accredited by the Registry.

The Registrar remains an intermediary for the Registry regarding all domain name registrations as well as the maintenance of data held in the Registry's Assigned Names Database (DBNA), using the "synchronous method".

### 2.5 Rules Committee (or other appointed committee)

The Rules Committee is the Registry's consulting technical body and has the task of formulating the rules and technical procedures for the assignment 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 interest.

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

## 2.6 Dispute Resolution Service Providers (DRSPs)

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Dispute Resolution Service Providers are bodies accredited by the Registry for the alternative resolution of disputes arising out of the re-assignment of a ccTLD .it domain name.

The Guidelines for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it describe the functions of the DRSPs and the document entitled “Accreditation Methods for Suppliers of Services for extrajudicial Resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it”, available on the Registry’s website, describes the relevant accreditation procedure.

## 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 3 characters for domain names directly below the ccTLD .it and maximum 63 characters for each part of a domain name, giving a maximum total length of 255 characters.
- permitted characters: digits (0-9), letters (a-z) (ASCII) and hyphen (-);
- each component of a domain name cannot begin or end with the hyphen symbol (-);
- each component of a domain name must not contain the string “xn--” in the first four characters.

Structure of the name tree

The tree structure of the ccTLD .it has:

- a geographical 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.

### 3.2 Pre-defined geographical structure

#### 3.2.1 Regions

A list of domain names of Italian Regions is provided in Appendix A.

These domain names are non-assignable and are an integral part of the pre-defined geographical structure. They allow the registration and maintenance of the domain names that come under it.

#### 3.2.2 Provinces

A list of domain names of Italian Provinces is provided in Appendix B, which is updated to reflect any changes occurring at an institutional level.

These domain names are non-assignable and are an integral part of the pre-defined geographical structure. They allow the registration and maintenance of the domain names that come under it.

#### 3.2.3 Towns

A list of domain names of Italian Towns is provided in Appendix C, which is updated to reflect any changes occurring at an institutional level.

These domain names are non-assignable and are an integral part of the pre-defined geographical structure. They allow the registration and maintenance of the domain names that come under it.

#### 3.2.4 Institution of new regions, provinces and towns

The domain names contained in the list of names belonging to the pre-established geographic structure, registered prior to their inclusion as geographic domain names, may be maintained by the assignees for a maximum period of one year from the date on which same names have been declared non-assignable. After this they will be used in accordance with “Rules for the

assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it”.

### 3.3 Domain names corresponding to ICANN gTLDs

The .it Registry specifically defines the criteria needed for any SLD under .it corresponding to current ICANN gTLDs on the basis of ICANN instructions contained in the document “Unsponsored TLD Agreement: Appendix K”.

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

#### 3.3.1 Unsponsored gTLDs (uTLDs) – generic correspondence

Not assignable as a domain name or SLD.

The list includes the following labels:

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

#### 3.3.2 Sponsored gTLDs (sTLDs) 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 implementation by the applicant of all the criteria and technical means needed for maintaining the SLD requested, according to the principles described in documents ICANN ICP1 and ICP2, to which the management criteria adopted by .it Registry refer.

The list includes the following gTLDs:

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

### 3.4 Reserved domain names assignable to specific categories only

The following are reserved domain names, and as such can only be assigned to the corresponding territorial body:

- the term “regione” below 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 separator “di”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A;
- the names (with or without the separator “-” or the separator “di”) corresponding to the

official denomination name of the Regional Body, below the ccTLD .it;

- the names (with or without the separator “-” or the separator “di”) corresponding to the official denomination of the Regional Body, below the geographical domain name for the region or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A;
- the term “provincia” below 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 separator “di”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B;
- the names (with or without the separator “-” or the separator “di”) corresponding to the official denomination of the Provincial Body, below the ccTLD .it;
- the names (with or without the separator “-” or the separator “di”) corresponding to the official denomination of the Provincial Body, below the geographical domain name for the province or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B;
- the term “comune” below the geographical domain name corresponding to a town, as listed in Appendix C or the name of a town coinciding with the name of the provincial capital;
- the domain names (with or without the separator “-” or the separator “di”) corresponding to the official denomination of the Municipal Body, below the ccTLD .it;
- the names (with or without the separator “-” or the letters “di”) corresponding to the official denomination of the Municipal Body, below the geographical domain name corresponding to the town, as listed in Appendix C.

For areas in which, under Italian law, there is more than one official language, the translations of “comune”, “provincia” and “regione” and composite terms commencing with the translation in the language in question are reserved names.

The following domain names corresponding to Italy are reserved:

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| • it.it                  | • republique-italienne.it  |
| • italia.it              | • republiqueitalienne.it   |
| • repubblica-italiana.it | • republiqueitalie.it      |
| • repubblicaitaliana.it  | • republiqueditalie.it     |
| • repubblicaitalia.it    | • italierepublique.it      |
| • repubblicaditalia.it   | • republique-italie.it     |
| • italiarepubblica.it    | • italie-republique.it     |
| • italianarepubblica.it  | • italiennerepublique.it   |
| • italiana-repubblica.it | • italienne-republique.it  |
| • repubblica-italia.it   | • italien.it               |
| • italia-repubblica.it   | • italien-republik.it      |
| • italy.it               | • italienrepublik.it       |
| • italian-republic.it    | • republik-italien.it      |
| • italianrepublic.it     | • republikitalien.it       |
| • italyrepublic.it       | • italienischerepublik.it  |
| • republic-italy.it      | • italienische-republik.it |
| • italy-republic.it      | • republikitalienische.it  |
| • republicofitaly.it     | • republik-italienische.it |
| • republic-of-italy.it   | • repubblicaitaliana.it    |
| • italie.it              | • repubblica-italiana.it   |

- italiana-repubblica.it
- italianarepubblica.it
- italiarepubblica.it
- italia-repubblica.it
- republicaitalia.it
- repubblica-italia.it
- republicadeitalia.it
- repubblica-de-italia.it
- italiaanserepubliek.it
- italiaanse-republiek.it
- republiekitaliaanse.it
- republiek-italiaanse.it
- italierepubliek.it
- italie-republiek.it
- republiekitalie.it
- republiek-italie.it
- republiekdeitalie.it
- republiek-de-italie.it

### 3.5 Non-assignable reserved domain names

A list of reserved domain names that are not assignable to entities other than the Registry is contained in Appendix D.

The above-stated names are non-assignable either directly below .it or below the pre-defined geographical structure.

## 4 Registration and maintenance methods: synchronous and asynchronous

Domain names in the ccTLD .it are assigned on a “first come, first served” basis.

There are two operational methods for registering and maintaining domain names in the ccTLD .it, synchronous and asynchronous.

The synchronous method is based on the use of EPP (Extensible Provisioning Protocol) by the Registrars and allows the registration and maintenance of the domain name in real time, within the limits established by these Regulations.

The asynchronous method is based on the despatch of hardcopy documentation by the Maintainer or Registrant to the Registry and/or technical forms (by the Maintainer), by e-mail and web template.

Domain names are registered for the period of one year from the date of registration up until the date indicated in the “expire” field in the DBAN and are automatically renewed at each successive expire date if the conditions established in these Regulations are met, if a *delete domain* operation is not performed or it is not transferred to NO-PROVIDER within the expiry of the domain name and related grace period.

### 4.1 Synchronous method of registration and maintenance

The synchronous method is based on the use of EPP protocol by the Registrars and allows the registration and maintenance of a domain name in real time, within the limits established by these Regulations.

Registration requests are forwarded, using EPP, by the Registrar on its own or the Registrant’s behalf.

A domain name can be assigned to the Registrant only after the applicant has indicated its data, accepted the conditions and responsibilities as set forth for registration of a domain name in the ccTLD .it in these Regulations and has acknowledged the charges at its expense as established in the technical Guidelines.

The Registrar must acquire in advance from each Registrant the relative data, a declaration of acceptance of responsibility connected with domain name registration in the ccTLD.it, in accordance with these Regulations, and acknowledgment of the charges as established in the synchronous system technical Guidelines. The registration procedure must take place in such a way as to enable the Registrar to document in writing in the Registry all the facts connected with the registration.

Syntactically and semantically correct registration requests are, on entry in the DBAN, based on the “first come, first served” principle.

#### 4.1.1 Main operations

Registration and maintenance using the synchronous method are forwarded by the Registrar on behalf of the Registrant. In the cases envisaged in the Regulations, some operations may be carried out directly by the Registry.

All synchronous registration and maintenance operations are detailed in the document entitled “Technical guidelines for synchronous registration”.

**Table of main operations and a brief description**

Operations	Description	Subjects involved
<b>Registration</b>	An operation whereby the Registrar registers a domain name on behalf of itself or a customer. The Registrar is required to inform the Registrant of the "authinfo" code associated with the domain name and keep said informed of any changes.	Registrar
<b>Change of Registrar</b>	The operation allowing a new Registrar to change the Registrar of a domain name. The Registrant communicates to the new Registrar the "authinfo" code associated with the domain name and the Registrar presents the request for the change. This can take place simultaneously with a "Change of Registrant" operation.	Registrar
<b>Bulk Transfer</b>	Operation allowing the Registrar to vary a series of domain names with a single request.	Old and new Registrar; Registry
<b>Change of Registrant</b>	The operation allowing a Registrar to change the Registrant of a domain name, following communication of the new Registrant to which the old Registrant has communicated the "authinfo" code. The Registrar is required to communicate to the new Registrant the new "authinfo" code associated with the domain name. This can take place simultaneously with a "Change of Registrar" operation.	Registrar
<b>Deletion</b>	The operation allowing the Registrar to delete a domain name, following a request from the Registrant of the domain name or a competent authority, that is, the maintenance period having expired, when the juridical obligation on the basis of which the Registrar was obliged to maintain the domain name is terminated, in fact or in law.	Registrar
<b>Revocation</b>	An operation whereby the Registry revokes a domain name, on the request of a competent authority or other party.	Registry

<p><b>Simple change</b></p>	<p>An operation whereby a Registrar modifies the authoritative name servers and the “authinfo” code of a domain name, its administrative and technical contacts, and any information associated with them. When changing the “authinfo” code, the Registrar is required to inform the Registrant of the new "authinfo" code associated with the domain name. A Registrar may only proceed with a change to "authinfo" in the presence of a specific request from the Registrant or valid reasons.</p>	<p>Registrar</p>
<p><b>Challenge</b></p>	<p>An operation whereby the Registry assigns a challenged domain name the “challenged” status.</p>	<p>Registry</p>
<p><b>To-be-reassigned</b></p>	<p>An operation whereby the Registry assigns a domain name the “inactive/to-be-reassigned” status following the conclusion of a challenge and/or re-assignment procedure entailing the same assignment to the subject proposing the challenge.</p>	<p>Registry</p>
<p><b>serverHold</b></p>	<p>An operation whereby the Registry prevents the maintenance and change of a domain name, leaving the data in the DBAN unchanged and removing DNS delegacies. This operation is also performed on the request of the Registrant whose use of the domain has been legally challenged or on the receipt of an order sent to the Registry by the relative authorities and notified in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Registrant, Registry</p>
<p><b>serverLock</b></p>	<p>An operation whereby the Registry prevents the maintenance and change of a domain name, leaving the data in the DBAN unchanged.</p>	<p>Registry</p>

<b>clientHold</b>	An operation whereby the Registrar holds a domain name, making it non-visible on the Internet network, when it receives for that domain name, official notice from a relative authority, of a legal challenge regarding the use and/or assignment, or of judicial proceedings; or if it receives notice of an enquiry in progress by the relative authorities. The Registry removes DNS delegacies.	Registrar
<b>clientLock</b>	An operation whereby the Registrar locks a domain name, when it receives for that domain name, official notice from a relative authority, of a legal challenge regarding the use and/or assignment; or if it receives notice of an enquiry in progress by the relative authorities.	Registrar
<b>Recovery from redemptionPeriod</b>	An operation whereby the Registrar, on the Registrant's request, recovers a domain name for which it had previously requested deletion, following which the domain name was assigned the "pendingDelete / redemptionPeriod" status.	Registrar
<b>noRegistrar</b>	An operation whereby the Registry changes the status of a domain name to "ok/noRegistrar". This operation takes place when the Registrar no longer has an active agreement with the Registry.	Registry

#### 4.1.2 Statuses

A status identifies the current operational condition of an object and its possible future transactions. Unlike the asynchronous registration method, the synchronous method also introduces the concept of status for managing the "contact" object, adopting the indications established in the EPP.

Below is a list of the statuses present in the ccTLD .it synchronous registration system, for both a domain object and a contact, and a brief description of each status. Further information can be obtained in the Synchronous System technical Guidelines.

##### 4.1.2.1 Domain name statuses

Compared to the concept of domain name status in the asynchronous system, the concept of "multi-status" is more highlighted and used more in the synchronous system. This means that, throughout its life cycle, a domain name is associated not with a single status but rather with a combination of statuses that determine its current condition and constraints imposed by the Registrar or the Registry. Such constraints govern the operations to which the domain can be subjected.

Status	Description	DNS
<b>OK</b>	Domain name registered, active and available for any operation.	Delegated
<b>inactive/dnsHold</b>	Domain name registered but not yet active since a positive DNS configuration check is pending. This status is attributed by default to all domain names upon registration. The domain name remains in that status for a maximum of 30 (thirty) days, after which if the DNS configuration control is still negative, the domain name is cancelled.	Not delegated
<b>pendingUpdate</b>	A domain name for which a change of the authoritative name servers has been requested and pending a positive DNS configuration check. The domain name remains in that status for a maximum of 5 (five) days. If the new DNS configuration is not positively validated by the Registry within this term, it is abandoned. The domain name returns to the previous status.	Delegated
<b>inactive/clientHold</b>	A domain name for which the Registrar has suspended operations and inhibited any change, following filing of legal proceedings regarding the use and/or assignment of the domain name. The only permitted operation is the removal of “clientHold” by the Registrar.	Not delegated
<b>inactive/serverHold</b>	A domain name for which the Registry recognizes the need to render the domain name inactive; the data in the DBAN associated with domain name remain unchanged. The only permitted operation is the removal of “serverHold” by the Registry.	Not delegated

<b>pendingDelete/redemptionPeriod</b>	A registered domain name for which the Registrar has asked the deletion on behalf of the Registrant. The only permitted operation is recovery by the Registrar within 30 (thirty) days of the date of transfer to that status.	not delegated
<b>pendingTransfer</b>	A domain name for which a change of Registrar is in progress. The “old” Registrar may veto the change of Registrar only if a notice regarding the domain name has been duly served by the relative authorities. The domain name remains in this status for a maximum of 5 (five) days. If the change of Registrar is not explicitly deleted by the new Registrar within this term, it will be automatically approved by the Registry.	delegated
<b>Pending Transfer/Bulk</b>	Domain name for which a Bulk Transfer is underway.	Delegated
<b>autoRenewPeriod</b>	Identifies the period of 15 (fifteen) days immediately after expiry of the domain name.	depends on the statuses with which it is associated
<b>clientDeleteProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registrar to prevent deletion of a domain name. The Registrar may not raise this limit to prevent the Registrant from requesting deletion of a domain name.	depends on the statuses with which it is associated
<b>clientUpdateProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registrar to prevent a domain name from being changed. The only permitted operation is removal of the constraint. The Registrar may not place this constraint to prevent the Registrant from requesting a change of domain name, unless valid grounds are provided.	Depends on the statuses with which it is associated

<p><b>clientTransferProhibited</b></p>	<p>A constraint imposed by the Registrar to prevent the transfer of a domain name to another Registrar. If the Registrar, based on a decision of the administrative, judicial or police authorities, notified in the proper form, or a decision relating to the use and / or assignment of domain names maintained by them, is about to put the domain name into "clientTransferProhibited" or simultaneously into "clientDeleteProhibited / clientUpdateProhibited / clientTransferProhibited, then said Registrar is required to notify the Registry of the decision in question, together with a copy for verification purposes, however without this preventing the Registrar from arranging for what may be needed.</p> <p>The Registrar may only veto the change of Registrar if a notice, for said domain name, has been duly served by the competent authorities.</p>	<p>Depends on the statuses with which it is associated</p>
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<p><b>clientDeleteProhibited/ clientUpdateProhibited/ clientTransferProhibited</b></p>	<p>constraints set by the Registrar to prohibit any change to the domain name, following the filing of legal proceedings on the domain name regarding its use and/or assignment. If the Registrar, based on a decision of the administrative, judicial or police authorities, notified in the proper form, or a decision relating to the use and / or assignment of domain names maintained by them, is about to put the domain name into "clientTransferProhibited" or simultaneously into "clientDeleteProhibited / clientUpdateProhibited / clientTransferProhibited, then said Registrar is required to notify the Registry of the decision in question, together with a copy for verification purposes, however without this preventing the Registrar from arranging for what may be needed. The only permitted operation is the removal of the "client" constraints by the Registrar.</p>	<p>Depends on the statuses with which it is associated</p>
<p><b>serverDeleteProhibited</b></p>	<p>A constraint imposed by the Registry to prevent deletion of a domain name.</p>	<p>Depends on the statuses with which it is associated</p>
<p><b>serverUpdateProhibited</b></p>	<p>A constraint imposed by the Registry to prevent change of a domain name.</p>	<p>Depends on the statuses with which it is associated</p>
<p><b>serverTransferProhibited</b></p>	<p>A constraint imposed by the Registry to prevent the transfer of domain to another Registrar.</p>	<p>depends on the statuses with which it is associated</p>
<p><b>serverDeleteProhibited/ serverUpdateProhibited/ serverTransferProhibited</b></p>	<p>Constraints set by the Registry to prohibit any change to the domain name.</p>	<p>Delegated</p>

<b>pendingDelete/pendingDelete</b>	This identifies the period preceding final deletion of the domain name from the Registry's DBAN, which must take place within 5 (five) days of transfer to that status.	Not delegated
<b>challenged</b>	A domain name contested by a third party, not available for the change of Registrant. It identifies all domain names for which a challenge procedure is active.	Depends on the other statuses
<b>inactive/revoked</b>	A domain name revoked by the Registry and not immediately available for free assignment.	Not delegated
<b>inactive/toBeReassigned</b>	A domain name for which a re-assignment or challenge procedure has been concluded successfully. The domain name can be registered within 30 (thirty) day only to the opposing party.	Not delegated
<b>ok/noRegistrar</b>	A domain name for which the Registrar has no active contract with the Registry. The domain name retains this status until the date in the expire field. The only permitted operation is the change of Registrar (together with a change of Registrant, if required) by the Registrant.	Delegated
<b>inactive/noRegistrar</b>	A domain name for which the Registrar no longer has an active contract with the Registry or for which a "Change of Registrar" operation gave a negative result beyond the autoRenewPeriod. The domain name has reached the date in the "expire" field and retains this status for 60 (sixty) days. The only permitted operations are "Change of Registrar" (together with "Change of Registrant", if required) by the Registrant and "domain name recovery" by the Registrar if the Registrar has an active contract with the Registry.	Not delegated

<b>inactive/notRenewed</b>	A domain name that has reached the date in the “expire” field and has not been renewed automatically due to insufficient credit on the part of the Registrar. Domain names in this status are recovered automatically as soon as the Registrar’s credit allows. The domain name retains this status for 30 (thirty) days. The only permitted operations are automatic recovery by the change system as soon as the Registrar’s credit allows and change of Registrar (together with “Change of Registrant”, if required) by the Registrant.	Not delegated
<b>reserved</b>	A non-registered domain name reserved for a particular Registrant.	Not delegated
<b>unassignable</b>	A domain name that cannot be assigned to any registrants.	Not delegated
<b>geographic</b>	A domain name belonging to the pre-defined geographical structure. Unassignable to third parties.	Delegated
<b>deleted</b>	A domain name for which a deletion operation has taken place. The domain name is freely available for assignment.	Not delegated

#### 4.1.2.2 Contact statuses

Status	Description
<b>OK</b>	A contact that has been created but is not referenced by a domain name. There are no constraints on the contact.
<b>linked</b>	A contact that has been created and is referenced by at least one domain name. There are no constraints on the contact apart from the implicit one, which cannot be deleted as it is currently referenced by at least one domain name.
<b>clientDeleteProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registrar to prevent the deletion of a contact. The only permitted operation is removal of the above-stated constraint.

<b>clientUpdateProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registrar to prevent the update of a contact. The only permitted operation is removal of the constraint.
<b>serverDeleteProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registry to prevent the deletion of a contact. The only permitted operation is removal of the constraint.
<b>serverUpdateProhibited</b>	A constraint imposed by the Registry to prevent the update of a contact. The only permitted operation is removal of the constraint.

## 4.2 Asynchronous method of registration and maintenance

The asynchronous method of registration and maintenance is based on despatch of hardcopy documentation by the Maintainer or Registrant to the Registry and/or technical forms by the Maintainer, by e-mail and web template.

During the assignment of a domain name, the priority of the application is determined on the basis of the date of arrival of the letter of assumption of responsibility (LAR), duly filled in and signed by the Registrant, at the Registry. The date and time of the request coincide with the date and time of its entry in the DBAN by the Registry.

The chronological order of registration of requests is determined by the order in which the Registry receives the LARs. The Registry assumes that the Maintainer has been informed beforehand of the contents of the LAR.

### 4.2.1 Main operations

Registration and maintenance using the asynchronous method are carried out by the Maintainer on its own or the Registrant's behalf or by the Registrant himself. In the cases envisaged in the table below, some operations may be carried out directly by the Registry. The table contains the main operations that can be carried out in connection with an asynchronous registration system and a brief description of them.

All registration and maintenance operations using the asynchronous method are detailed in the document entitled "Asynchronous system technical Guidelines".

**Table of main operations and a brief description**

Operations	Description	Subjects involved
<b>Registration</b>	An operation allowing the Registrant to register a domain name by sending a hardcopy request (LAR) to the Registry. When the Registry has received both the LAR and the technical form sent by the Maintainer, it verifies correspondence of the data and informs the Maintainer of the result.	Registrant, Maintainer

<b>Change of Maintainer</b>	An operation allowing the Registrant to change the Maintainer of its domain name by sending a hardcopy request to the Registry. The operation terminates with despatch of the technical form by the new Maintainer.	Registrant, Maintainer
<b>Bulk transfer</b>	Operation which allows the Maintainer to change a series of domain names with a single request.	Old and new Maintainer, Registry
<b>Change of Registrant</b>	An operation allowing the domain name Registrant to be changed after the Registry has received a hardcopy request and a new LAR from the new Registrant. The operation terminates with despatch of the technical form by the Maintainer. The Registry verifies correspondence of the new Registrant's data and informs the Maintainer of the result.	Registrant, Maintainer
<b>Change of Maintainer and Registrant</b>	An operation allowing both the Registrant and the Maintainer to be changed after the Registry has received both a hardcopy request and a new LAR from the new Registrant. The operation terminates with despatch of the technical form by the new Maintainer. The Registry verifies correspondence of the new Registrant's data and informs the new Maintainer of the result.	Registrant, Maintainer
<b>Deletion</b>	An operation allowing the Registrant to delete the domain name registered to it by sending a hardcopy request. The Registry verifies correspondence of the data specified in the request and deletes the domain name.	Registrant, Registry
<b>Revocation</b>	An operation whereby the Registry revokes a Registrant's domain name.	Registry

<b>Simple change</b>	An operation involving despatch of the technical form by the Maintainer to modify the name servers, administrative and technical contacts and information connected with them. It also allows a domain name to be recovered from NO-PROVIDER, REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER and REDEMPTION-PERIOD statuses.	Maintainer
<b>No-provider</b>	An operation allowing the Maintainer to assign a domain the NO-PROVIDER status by sending a technical form. The Registry also assigns this status to the domain names of Maintainers no longer with active contracts.	Maintainer, Registry
<b>Challenge</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a challenged domain name the CHALLENGED status.	Registry
<b>To-be-reassigned</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the TO-BE-REASSIGNED status at the end of a challenge procedure requiring it to be assigned to the subject promoting the challenge.	Registry
<b>Registry-hold</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the REGISTRY-HOLD status when it perceives the need to prevent all maintenance and change operations, leaving the data in the DBAN unaltered and removing DNS delegacies.	Registry
<b>Registry-lock</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the REGISTRY-LOCK status when it perceives the need to prevent all maintenance and change operations, leaving the data in the DBAN unaltered.	Registry

<b>Thirdparty-hold</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the THIRDPARTY-HOLD status on receipt of an order sent by the competent authorities and notified in accordance with the law. The Registry also removes DNS delegacies.	Registry
<b>Registrant-hold</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the REGISTRANT-HOLD status on the request of the Registrant whose domain use has been legally challenged. The Registry also removes DNS delegacies.	Registrant, Registry
<b>Registrar-hold</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the REGISTRAR-HOLD status on the request of the Maintainer that has received for that domain name, from the relative authority and in accordance with the law, notice of legal challenge regarding its use and/or assignment, or an order or notice of a current investigation by the competent authorities. The Registry also removes DNS delegacies.	Maintainer, Registry
<b>Registrar-lock</b>	An operation allowing the Registry to assign a domain name the REGISTRAR-LOCK status on the request of the Maintainer that has received for that domain name, from the competent authority and in accordance with the law, notice of legal challenge regarding its use and/or assignment, or an order or notice of a current investigation by the competent authorities.	Maintainer, Registry

#### 4.2.2 Domain name statuses

A status identifies the current operational condition of a domain name and possible future transactions.

Below is a list of the statuses associated with a domain object and present in the ccTLD .it asynchronous registration system, together with a brief description of each status.

Each domain name is associated with one or more statuses. The statuses of a domain name strictly depend on the registration method used and, for the asynchronous registration system, are detailed in the “Asynchronous system technical Guidelines”.

Below is a list of statuses present in an asynchronous system and a brief description of them:

Status	Brief description of the status	DNS
<b>PENDING-CREATE</b>	A domain name being registered. This status identifies domain names for which the Registry has received a valid and correct LAR.	Not delegated
<b>EXPIRED-REQUEST</b>	A domain name for which the Registry has received a valid LAR that has not been compiled by the deadline specified by the Maintainer on a technical form. The domain name is immediately available for free assignment.	Not delegated
<b>REJECTED-REQUEST</b>	A domain name for which the Registry has received a non-valid LAR. The domain name is immediately available for free assignment.	Not delegated
<b>CANCELLED-REQUEST</b>	A domain name for which the Registry has received a valid LAR for which the Registrant has subsequently requested cancellation. The domain name is immediately available for free assignment.	Not delegated
<b>ACTIVE</b>	A registered domain name available for any operation. This status identifies active domain names and is attributed by default to all domain names on registration.	Delegated
<b>CHALLENGED</b>	A registered domain name challenged by a third party, not available for a Change of Registrant operation. This status identifies all domain names for which a challenge procedure is active.	Delegated
<b>REGISTRAR-TRANSFER</b>	A registered domain name for which a Change of Maintainer operation is in progress.	Delegated
<b>BULK TRANSFER</b>	Domain name for which a Bulk Transfer is underway.	Delegated
<b>REGISTRANT-TRANSFER</b>	A registered domain name for which a Change of Registrant operation is in progress.	Delegated

<b>REGISTRANT-HOLD</b>	A registered domain name for which the Registrant has asked the Registry to suspend operations, maintaining title to the assignment.	Not delegated
<b>REGISTRAR-HOLD</b>	A registered domain name for which the Maintainer has asked the Registry to suspend operations, following the filing of legal proceedings regarding the use and/or assignment of that domain name.	Not delegated
<b>REGISTRAR-LOCK</b>	A registered domain name for which the Maintainer has asked the Registry to inhibit any operations regarding Change of Maintainer and any changes to DBAN data associated with it, following the filing of legal proceedings regarding the use and/or assignment of that domain name.	Delegated
<b>REGISTRY-HOLD</b>	A registered domain name for which the Registry has perceived the need to render it inactive, leaving the associated data in the DBAN unaltered and not permitting any operations on them.	Not delegated
<b>REGISTRY-LOCK</b>	A registered domain name for which the Registry has perceived the need to leave the associated data in the DBAN unaltered and not permit any operations on them.	Delegated
<b>THIRDPARTY-HOLD</b>	A registered domain name for which the Registry has received a request for prohibition of use from a relative authority and does not permit any operations on it.	Delegated
<b>NO-PROVIDER</b>	A registered domain name. Permitted operations are: recovery by means of a simple change by the Maintainer associated with the domain name, and Change of Maintainer and/or Registrant. Deletion and revocation operations are also permitted. The domain name can retain this status until the annual expiry if the domain name (expire), after which, in the absence of any of the above operations, it is assigned the REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER status.	Delegated

<b>REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER</b>	A registered domain name. Permitted operations are: recovery by means of a simple change by the Maintainer associated with the domain name, and Change of Maintainer. The domain name retains this status for a maximum of 60 (sixty) days from the date in which it is assigned this status. If no recovery operations occur during this time, the domain name is assigned the PENDING-DELETE status.	Not delegated
<b>REDEMPTION-PERIOD</b>	A registered domain name. The only operation permitted is recovery by means of a simple change by the Maintainer associated with the domain name, within 30 (thirty) days of the date of change to that status. If no recovery operations occur during this time, the domain name is assigned the PENDING-DELETE status.	Not delegated
<b>PENDING-DELETE</b>	A registered domain name, with no operation permitted. It highlights the period preceding final deletion of the domain name (random procedure) from the Registry's DBAN, which must take place within 5 (five) days of the change to that status.	Not delegated
<b>RESERVED</b>	A non-registered domain name reserved for a particular Registrant.	Not delegated
<b>UNASSIGNABLE</b>	A domain name that cannot be assigned to any Registrant.	Not delegated
<b>GEOGRAPHIC</b>	A domain name belonging to the pre-defined geographical structure. Unassignable to third parties.	Delegated
<b>DELETED</b>	A domain name for which the Registry has completed deletion; DNS inactive. The domain name is available for free assignment.	Not delegated
<b>REVOKED</b>	A domain name which the Registry has revoked and is not immediately available for free assignment.	Not delegated

<b>TO-BE-REASSIGNED</b>	A domain name for which the reassignment or challenge procedure has given a positive result. The domain name can only be registered, within 30 (thirty) days, to the party promoting the challenge.	Delegated
<b>GRACE-PERIOD</b>	A registered domain name. This status highlights the grace period of 15 (fifteen) days immediately following the domain name's "expire" date.	Delegated

### 4.3 Co-existence of both synchronous and asynchronous registration systems

Domain names in the ccTLD .it, for both the synchronous and asynchronous methods, are assigned on a "first come, first served" basis: the chronological order of receipt of a domain name request is determined by when the request is entered in the DBAN.

The technical differences between the synchronous and the asynchronous method require two separate processes for the temporal management of incoming requests:

- with the synchronous system, the positive result of a registration request and entry of the request in the DBAN, with the ok/dnsHold status, coincide from a temporal point of view (the Registrar enters the request itself);
- with the asynchronous system, requests received via LARs, duly compiled and signed by the Registrant, are entered by the Registry in the DBAN with the PENDING-CREATE status, in chronological order of receipt of the LARs by the Registry. The date and time of the request coincide with the date and time of entry in the DBAN by the Registry.

Requests for synchronous registrations (forwarded using the EPP protocol) are entered by the system in the DBNA in real time according to the first come, first served principle; asynchronous ones (forwarded by means of LARs) are entered at the time they are managed by the Registrar. The chronological order of entry of the LARs corresponds to the chronological order of receipt, while the date and time of the request correspond to the date and time of the entry of the LAR in the DBNA. This means that, despite the fact that the domain may be available at the moment of receipt of a LAR (asynchronous request), it may no longer be so at the time of its entry in the DBNA by the Registry if the same request has been received through the EPP (synchronous request).

#### 4.3.1 Temporal handling of requests using the synchronous method

The chronological order of arrival of requests for a domain name is determined by entry of the request in the DBAN by the Registrar. The date and time of registration coincide with entry of the request in the DBAN by the Registrar.

#### 4.3.2 Temporal handling of requests using the asynchronous method

The Registry enters in the DBAN requests received via LARs, duly compiled and signed by the Registrant, in their chronological order of arrival. The Registry assumes that the Maintainer has been made aware of the data contained in the LAR. The date and time of the request for registration coincide with the date and time of entry of the request in the DBAN by the Registry.

#### 4.3.3 Status mapping for synchronous and asynchronous systems

There are some differences between the statuses of the asynchronous system and those of the synchronous system. They can be attributed to the following main factors.

- the character of the two domain name management systems is the main difference. With the asynchronous system, hardcopy and/or electronic documents are sent to cause or confirm the domain name status transition. In the synchronous system this massive use of documents is not envisaged, leading to more streamlined domain name management.
- EPP contains a subdivision of the actual statuses of a domain name and the additional constraints applicable to the statuses that can prevent the acceptance and processing of synchronous commands. This does not happen with the asynchronous system, where both things assume the character of status.
- the EPP protocol specified the operations also on the contact object so in the synchronous system it is also subject to status transitions, though much simpler.

The table below lists the correspondence between the statuses of asynchronous systems and those of the synchronous system.

ASYNCHRONOUS STATUSES	SYNCHRONOUS STATUSES
ACTIVE	OK
CANCELLED-REQUEST	
CHALLENGED	Challenged
DELETED	Deleted
EXPIRED-REQUEST	
GEOGRAPHIC	Geographic
GRACE-PERIOD	autoRenewPeriod
NO-PROVIDER	OK/noRegistrar (only when the Registrar no longer has an active contract with the Registry)
PENDING-CREATE	
PENDING-DELETE	pendingDelete/pendingDelete
REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER	inactive/noRegistrar (when the Registrar no longer has an active contract with the Registry or when a request for Change of Registrar on the domain name has failed within the autoRenewPeriod).
	inactive/notRenewed
REDEMPTION-PERIOD	pendingDelete /redemptionPeriod
REGISTRANT-TRANSFER	
REGISTRAR-TRANSFER	pendingTransfer
REGISTRANT-HOLD, REGISTRY-HOLD, THIRDPARTY-HOLD	serverHold
REGISTRAR-LOCK	clientDeleteProhibited/ clientUpdateProhibited/ clientTransferProhibited
REGISTRY-LOCK	serverDeleteProhibited/ serverUpdateProhibited/ serverTransferProhibited
REJECTED-REQUEST	
RESERVED	reserved
REVOKED	inactive/revoked
TO-BE-REASSIGNED	inactive/toBeReassigned
UNASSIGNABLE	unassignable

#### 4.3.4 Change from Registrar to Maintainer

Starting from January 01, 2011 it is no longer possible to carry out this operation.

#### 4.3.5 Change from Maintainer to Registrar

The Registrant can change the Maintainer referenced in the DBAN for its own domain name to a Maintainer. This can be done via a procedure in which the Registry is sent a hardcopy request to change from Maintainer to Registrar, containing general details of the Registrant and signed by it as well as the ID of the current Registrar and the new Maintainer.

The procedure ends with the despatch of a correct electronic form by the Maintainer.

The Registrar cannot challenge the launch of this procedure.

If the procedure for changing from Registrar to Maintainer is completed successfully, the Registry sends the Registrar a delegacy removal request via e-mail. If the Change from Maintainer to Registrar procedure fails, the registry will restore the previous status, including the Registrar's ID.

#### 4.3.6 Change from Registrar to Maintainer associated with a change of Registrant

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Starting from January 01, 2011 it is no longer possible to carry out this operation.

#### 4.3.7 Change from Maintainer to Registrar associated with a Change of Registrant

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An operation to change from Maintainer to Registrar associated with a Change of Registrant is done by sending the Registry a hardcopy request to change the Registrant, containing the general details of the current and new Registrants (and its contactID), and to change the Maintainer/Registrar. The request must be signed by the old and the new Registrant. Based on the request, the Registry changes the Maintainer with the new Registrar and the contactID of the Registrant associated with the domain name, generates the "authinfo" associated with the domain name and sends it to the Registrar, who in turn informs the Registrant.

If the procedure for changing from Maintainer to Registrar associated with a Change of Registrant is completed successfully, the Registry sends the Maintainer a delegacy removal request via e-mail. If the procedure fails, the Registry will restore the previous status, including the ID of the Maintainer and the Registrant associated with the domain name.

The Maintainer cannot challenge the despatch of the EPP request for a change of Registrar by the new Registrar.

### 4.4 Transfer of a large number of domain names (bulk transfer operation)

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The bulk-transfer operation involves changing, in a single operation, a series of domain names (500 or more) between Registrars and from Maintainer to Registrar.

Starting from January 01, 2011 it is no longer possible to carry out the bulk transfer operation from a Registrar to a Maintainer.

The operation envisages a fixed cost per Bulk Transfer operation for up to 500 domain names and an extra cost per domain name above 500 names. The costs and pricing methods are defined in the service contract between the Registry and the Registrar or Maintainer.

The bulk-transfer procedure requires:

- a request for change via an online procedure executed by both the Registrar and Maintainer organisations involved in the operation;
- despatch to the Registry of a hardcopy request signed by the legal representatives or by their delegates, or both the Registrar and Maintainer organisations involved in the operation. The request must contain a statement that the domain name Registrants involved in the bulk transfer have been informed of and have consented to the transfer.

The details about this operation are described in the asynchronous system technical Guidelines and in the synchronous system technical Guidelines.

### 4.5 Transformation from Maintainer to Registrar: management of domain names to be transformed, their statuses and pending requests

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If the Maintainer wishes to change status in Registrar, it is required to:

- 1) sign a Registrar contract;
- 2) pass the accreditation procedure, which is indispensable for proving that the accredited subject has the technical skills required to register and manage domain names under the ccTLD .it using the synchronous registration system;
- 3) complete the administrative formalities prescribed in the Registrar contract.

After passing the accreditation stage and completing the administrative formalities required for the activation of the Registrar contact, the Maintainer can start operating immediately in the role of Registrar.

The Maintainer also has the possibility of sending the Registrar, within 30 (thirty) days from the date of activation as Registrar in the synchronous registration system, any requests for registration and management of the asynchronous system which it must deal with. After 30 days, the Registry will no longer accept any asynchronous hardcopy request and will allow the Maintainer only to complete, using an electronic form, any requests already pending. To this end the Registry will allow the Maintainer another 10 (ten) working days at the end of which any operations still under way will be deleted.

Subsequently, the Registry will:

- a) deactivate the Maintainer position;
- b) modify all the domain names and related contracts managed by the Maintainer replacing the old "Maintainer tag" with the new "Registrar tag";
- c) generate the "authinfo" associated with the above-stated domain names;
- d) associate with each domain name, on the basis of the mapping table in article 4.3.3 of these Regulations, the synchronous status corresponding to the current asynchronous status.

The Registrar has 30 (thirty) days, following completion of the migration, to communicate the authinfo associated with the domain name to the Registrants.

## 5 Challenge and access to registration, maintenance and challenge data and documents regarding domain names in the ccTLD .it

The procedures described below apply to both the asynchronous and the synchronous registration system. Notations of the asynchronous system statuses have been used to facilitate reading. For the synchronous system, you only need to apply the conversion table shown in article 4.3.3.

A challenge can be filed with the Registry by subject claiming that the registration of a domain name has prejudiced his/her its rights.

A challenge may not be raised on a domain name which is in the PENDING-DELETE or TO-BE-REASSIGNED status (or the equivalent in the synchronous registration system – refer to subsection 4.3.3).

The Registry reserves the right in all cases to evaluate the grounds for the request on the basis of the existing rights attributed to the Registrant by law and to annul the challenge.

The documents defined Regulations for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it and Guidelines for the resolution of disputes indicate the methods and times for resolving disputes in the ccTLD .it.

### 5.1 Filing a challenge

A request to challenge the assignment of a domain name can be filed with the Registry by subject claiming damage due to the assignment of the domain name to the current Registrant.

The challenge must contain the details of the challenger, the domain name being challenged, the Registrant's details, the alleged damage rights and a description of the damage suffered.

If the Registrant's details are not visible in the DBAN when a Whois query is performed, they can be obtained from the Registry by following the procedure described under article 2 of the legal Guidelines.

The Registry can officially add the "CHALLENGED" status to a domain name if it becomes aware of the existence of legal or arbitration proceedings concerning the domain name. A change of

Registrant cannot be made for a challenged domain name.

#### 5.1.1 Registry procedures in the event of a challenge

In the event of a challenge, the Registry adds the "CHALLENGED" (or equivalent in the synchronous registration system) status to the domain name.

Within 10 (ten) working days of receipt of the challenge with the details specified under point 5.1, clause 2, the Registry will activate the challenge procedure, inform the Registrant via e-mail (if "email" is present under "registrant") and send a notice by recorded delivery to both parties regarding the challenge and providing useful information on how to handle the challenge and the procedure for resolving disputes in the ccTLD .it.

In the case where the challenge regards a domain name maintained by a Registrar, same is required to report the to the Registry, in writing, if requested to do so by said, the registration of a domain name by the Registrant and to send any documentation required to manage the challenge in the times and ways indicated in article 3 "Acquisition of documents regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name maintained by a Registrar" in the legal Guidelines.

The Registry does not take part in resolving a challenge. If the challenge cannot be settled amicably, the parties may avail themselves of the means specified in the Regulations for the resolution of disputes. The parties may in any case have recourse to the judicial authority.

#### 5.1.2 Renewal of the challenge procedure

In the case of a pending challenge, the challenger must confirm to the Registry every 180 (one

hundred and eighty) days its willingness to maintain the pending challenge and its interest in the domain name being challenged. Failure to do so will mean that the Registry will deem the challenge resolved and the “CHALLENGED” status will be removed, unless the Registry receives legal notice of the verdict of the legal proceedings, arbitration or re-assignment proceedings regarding the domain name.

The request for 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 lawsuits before the competent judicial authority.

### 5.1.3 Challenge resolved

The Registry considers a challenge as being resolved when:

- 1) it receives, in accordance with legal requirements, notification of a decision of court or arbitration award relating to the domain name in question; or
- 2) it receives notification from the party that initiated the dispute of their willingness to abandon the dispute; or
- 3) the Registrar, on request of the Registrant, cancels the domain name relating to the dispute, or, where the domain name is managed through a Maintainer, the Registry receives a request for cancellation by the Registrant of the disputed domain name; or
- 4) the domain name is in the status of "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" due to the end of the terms of "REDEMPTION-NO-PROVIDER" status or equivalent status in the synchronous system; or
- 5) either party provides proof of termination of proceedings initiated for resolving the dispute; or
- 6) 180 (one hundred and eighty) days have elapsed from the time when the dispute was activated, in accordance with the third paragraph in the "Challenge pending" section, without the interested party having reiterated their desire to keep it active, unless the Registry had no knowledge of a judgement, of an arbitration or a reassignment procedure concerning the domain name; or
- 7) it receives from one of the PSRDs the positive result of a reassignment procedure concerning the domain name subject to dispute; or
- 8) it receives from one of the PSRDs the outcome of a reassignment procedure for rejecting again the request for reallocation of the domain name subject to dispute; or
- 9) the Registrant and the challenger act on the request for modification of Registrant; or
- 10) it revokes ex officio the domain name.

A dispute that has been resolved cannot be again revived between the same parties and for the same domain name, unless the resolution has not been a reassignment procedure and new facts have emerged from those that were put forward in the process of reassignment.

However, a dispute between the same parties for the same domain name may be revived if the same parties introduce court proceedings regarding the ownership of the domain name that is already being disputed.

### 5.1.4 Effects of the resolution of the challenge

If a dispute has been resolved under art. 5.1.3, and if the resolution of the dispute has taken place, the Registry:

- a) pursuant to:
  - I. paragraph 1), where the decision of the court or arbitrator has been favorable to the Registrant;
  - II. paragraphs 2), 5), 6), 8);
    1. removes the notation "Challenged" for the challenged domain name from the DBAN;
- b) pursuant to:
  - I. paragraph 1) where the decision of the court or arbitrator has been favorable to the challenger;

- II. paragraphs 3), 4), 10);
  - i. removes the assignment of the challenged domain name from the DBAN;
- c) pursuant to paragraph 7) the Registry, after 15 (fifteen) days without the Registrant having made recourse to ordinary courts pursuant to art. 3.12. of the Regulations for the resolution of disputes in ccTLD.it, removes the assignment of the challenged domain name from the DBAN;
- d) pursuant to paragraph 9), the Registry removes the notation “CHALLENGED” from the DBAN and assigns the domain name to the challenger; in the case of synchronous registration the allocation will take place through the Registrar.

#### 5.1.5 Assignment to another subject following a challenge

In the cases referred to in b) and c) of art. 5.1.4, removal of the domain name does not lead to the automatic assignment to the party that began the dispute.

The Registry, on the occurrence of these assumptions, switches the domain name into "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" and makes it available for free allocation, if the times given in the penultimate paragraph of this article have not elapsed.

Once the domain name is in "TO-BE-REASSIGNED", the Registry, not later than 10 (ten) working days from the resolution of the dispute, requests the challenger to activate the normal registration process.

The procedure shall be completed within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of this request.

After the above period and without the challenger having completed the registration, the domain name can be registered by anyone who requests it.

## 5.2 Access to data and documents regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it also through instance received by the Registrar

Whoever has a legally protected interest related to the information to which he requests access must send a specific request to the Registry in the ways and times established below in order to obtain the documentation regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it as well as data regarding the assignee of a domain name.

The Registry is not obliged to process the data in its possession for the purpose of fulfilling access requests and in any case the request for access cannot be fulfilled for documents that are cannot be disclosed for legal or regulatory reasons.

In the case where the instance is received directly by the Registrar, said is obliged to fulfil the provisions of article 5.2.9 “Request for access to documents and information regarding domain names maintained by a Registrar”.

### 5.2.1 Essential elements of the access request

The access request must contain:

- the domain name;
- general details of the requesting subject;
- the object of the request;
- the interest connected to the object of the request;

The instance can be transmitted to the Registry by land mail, fax to the number +39,050 3153448 or email in .pdf or similar format to the address [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it).

A copy of the person in question’s ID document must be attached to the attached to the duly signed access request.

### 5.2.2 Legitimate subjects

The access request must be made directly by the interested subject; the instance can also be submitted by a person delegated by said. In this case the request must be signed by the proxy and the proxy granter or the proxy is obliged to attach the power of attorney granted and the

proxy granter's identity document.

If the request is submitted by an attorney at law in the wake of legal proceedings which the Registry is aware of, the instance can be drawn up and sent directly by same attorney-at-law; otherwise the instance submitted by the attorney-at-law must possess the requirements as of the paragraph above.

### 5.2.3 Evaluation of the requests

The requests are evaluated by the Registry which, within 10 (ten) working days following their receipt, having verified their formal correctness, will start the inquiry procedure by registered letter with notification of receipt sent in advance to the email address or fax number indicated in the instance.

Cases of incorrect or incomplete requests will be communicated by the Registry to the party submitting the instance within 10 (ten) working days following receipt of the access request by registered letter with notification of receipt sent in advance to the email address or fax number indicated in the instance

The corrected access request must be received by the Registry in the ways indicated in the above-stated communication.

In this case the deadline of 10 (ten) days is suspended for the period lapsing between the communication and the correction of the access request.

### 5.2.4 Notification to counter-parties

The Registry shall notify the initiating access to subjects, identified or readily identifiable who, from the access request itself, might see their right to privacy compromised.

The notification is sent by registered mail to the address contained in the records of the Registry. The request for access is attached to such notification.

The defendant may submit to the Registry a reasoned challenge to the request for access within 10 (ten) days of being notified by ordinary mail, via fax (+39 050 448 3153) or via email, using a pdf or similar format, to [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it).

Any dispute will be assessed by the Registry within the meaning and effects as set forth in Art. 5.2.6 "Exclusion of the right of access" and 5.2.7 "Privacy Policy" and in accordance with the provisions relating to laws and regulations.

### 5.2.5 Access limits

The Registry can limit access to a document, blanking out any content if it is necessary to protect the right of privacy of third parties, providing that, after evaluating the content of the access request, the information is not relevant for the requesting party.

### 5.2.6 Exclusion of the right of access

The Registry, following detailed evaluation of the elements available and the specific case, can exclude access to the following types of documents:

- deeds and documents falling into the general categories identified by article 24, clause 1 of law 241/90;
- deeds and documents which can damage the interests identified by article 24, clause 6, point a), b), e) of law 241/90;
- documents which regard the lives or privacy of individuals, corporate bodies groups, companies and associations with special reference to epistolary, health, professional, financial, industrial and commercial interest of which they are the rightful owners even if the data are provided to the administration of the same subjects to which they refer, when knowledge of same can cause serious and irremediable damage to subjects to whom the information contained in the documents refers or subjects granting the information who have stated that the information is subject to particular forms of protection in accordance with law provisions.

### 5.2.7 Privacy

In any case the Registry guarantees requesting parties access to documents which are necessary to defend their legal rights.

In the case of documents containing sensitive and judicial data, access is permitted within the strictly indispensable limits and, in the case of data which can identify the state of health of sexual life, in compliance with article 60, Legislative Decree no. 196 of 30 June 2003.

In each situation where there it can be expected that access can cause damage with reference to the cases envisaged by article "Exclusion of right of access" above, the Registry assesses whether the interest or right for which the party in question is requesting access is as important or more important than the protection of the confidentiality of the data contained in the document.

In any case, the principle applies by which the conflict between right of access and the privacy of third parties must be solved in the sense that access, aimed at defending one's legitimate rights prevails over the need for privacy, but within the limits to which it is necessary for the defence of a major legal interest.

### 5.2.8 Requesting party's obligations

By signing the instance the requesting party undertakes not to use the documents obtained or the person data therein for purposes other than those indicated in the instance and not to disclose said data and content. The requesting party also assumes full responsibility for the incorrect use of the personal data communicated to him. In all cases the Registry will be relieved from all and any charge or inconvenience caused by actions taken by third parties or the Registrant in relation to the request itself and any related or consequent events.

With the instance the requesting party also gives consent to the transmission of the personal data contained therein as well as the reasons for the request to the counter-parties.

### 5.2.9 Availability and request for access to documents and information on domain names maintained by a Registrar

When the Registrar receives a request for access to documents regarding domain names he manages, he shall send this request to the Registry by email, in .pdf or similar format, to the address [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it), or by fax to the number +39,050 3153448 within a maximum of 5 (five) working days following receipt of the request. The access request must also be sent to the Registry by land mail.

In this case the Registrar must send the Registry, in the times and ways stated above, the written document of registration of the domain name prepared in accordance with the provisions of the rules for assigning and managing domain names in the ccTLD .it in the ways indicated in article 3.12.1.1 of the synchronous system technical Guidelines accompanied by a declaration signed by the Registrar's legal representative or by a person delegated by same that certifies the non-alteration and integrity of the document and the information contained therein.

The Registry, having assessed the request, can ask the registrar for further documentation for the purpose of fulfilling the third party's request in the times and ways established in clause 1 of article 3.2 of the "Transmission to the Registry of the registration and maintenance document for a domain name upon a specific request of the Registry" of the Legal Guidelines. After receiving communication as mentioned above the Registry will apply the provisions of this section "*Access to data and documents regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it*".

If the request for access to documents is received directly by the Registry, the provisions of this section "Access to data and documents regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it" and section 3 "Acquisition of documents regarding the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name maintained by a Registrar" of the Legal Guidelines apply.

## 6 Verification, suspension and revocation

This chapter describes the verification, suspensions and revocations on domain names active in the DBAN and means by which the Registry implements them.

### 6.1 Verification and consequent actions

The Registry may by means of documentary evidence verify what the Registrant has declared, as and when listed below:

- upon assignment of the domain name (only with registration using the asynchronous method). If it deems it necessary, the Registry may verify what the Registrant has declared in the LAR and require it to send documentation proving the existence of the subjective requisites for assignment of the domain name.
- randomly (only with registration using the synchronous method). Verification is conducted according to the provisions established in subsection 3.12.1 of the synchronous system technical Guidelines. For domain names subject to this type of verification, the Registry requires the Registrar to send the documentation envisaged by subsection 3.12.1.1 of the synchronous system technical Guidelines.
- whenever the Registry considers it necessary or urgent, or on a third party's request to safeguard its rights. In this case the Registry checks that the Registrant of a domain name continues to meet the subjective requirements that determined the registration of the domain name.

When a verification is activated, the Registry inhibits all operations involving the domain name, and assigns it the REGISTRY-LOCK status (or an equivalent status in the synchronous registration system – refer to article 4.3.3).

If the domain name has been registered using the asynchronous method and the verification takes place on assignment, the Registry may assign the domain name the REGISTRY-HOLD status.

If the information given by the Registrant on the registration of the domain name is not proven by the documentation received by the Registry, the Registry may revoke it ex-officio, in accordance with article 6.3.2. Alternatively, the Registry may restore the pre-verification status for that domain name.

### 6.2 Suspension

#### 6.2.1 At the request of the competent Authority

The Registry shall suspend the assignment of domain names if legally notified of an order issued by a competent authority which proves that Registrant does not have the right to use the domain name.

The domain name thus suspended is reinstated for the original assignee, only if there is an enforcement by the court or arbitration decision with which the claims of those who challenged the legitimacy of the use have been rejected, or as a result of evidence that the procedure, in which the measure that led to the suspension was issued, has expired.

#### 6.2.2 At the request of the assignee

The Registry shall suspend a domain name at the request of the assignee whose use of that domain name is being judicially challenged.

In this case, the Registry is required to restore the domain name in favor of the original assignee as soon as requested to do so.

## 6.3 Revocation

### 6.3.1 On the competent authority's request

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Revocation of a domain name in the DBAN can take place following a final judgement or other order issued by a competent authority and notified to the Registry in accordance with the law.

Revoked domain names will be assigned the "REVOKED" status and will remain as such for 30 (thirty) days, after which they will be definitively deleted from the DBAN and assigned the "PENDING-DELETE" and then the "DELETED" status. If a domain name is the subject of a challenge (or is assigned the "CHALLENGED" status), the domain name will immediately shift from the "REVOKED" to the "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" status.

### 6.3.2 Ex-officio

#### 6.3.2.1 Due to a lack of subjective requisites

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The loss of subjective requisites occurs when the assignee of the domain name no longer has title to it, in which case the Registry revokes the domain name ex-officio.

Revoked domain names will be assigned the "REVOKED" status and will remain as such for 30 (thirty) days, after which they will be definitively deleted from the DBAN and assigned the "PENDING-DELETE" and then the "DELETED" status. If a domain name is the subject of a challenge (or is assigned the "CHALLENGED" status), the domain name will immediately shift from the "REVOKED" to the "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" status.

#### 6.3.2.2 Due to a lack of documentation from the Registrant

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The Registry will revoke ex-officio the assignment of a domain name if it does not receive the documentation required under article 0.

Revoked domain names will be assigned the "REVOKED" status and will maintain it for 30 (thirty) days. They will then be definitively deleted from the DBAN and the status changed to "PENDING-DELETE" and subsequently to "DELETED".

If a domain name is the subject of challenge (i.e. it is assigned the "CHALLENGED" status), it will immediately change from the "REVOKED" to the "TO-BE-REASSIGNED" status.

**Appendix A - List of reserved names corresponding to the name 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-AAdige.it	CAM.it
TrentinoA-Adige.it	Puglia.it
TrentinoAAdige.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	

**Appendix B - List of reserved names corresponding to the name of the Italian provinces**

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

FC.it	Monza.it
Frosinone.it	Monza-Brianza.it
FR.it	MonzaBrianza.it
Genova.it	MonzaeBrianza.it
Genoa.it	MonzaedellaBrianza.it
GE.it	Monza-e-della-Brianza.it
Gorizia.it	MB.it
GO.it	Napoli.it
Grosseto.it	Naples.it
GR.it	NA.it
Imperia.it	Novara.it
IM.it	NO.it
Isernia.it	Nuoro.it
IS.it	NU.it
LAquila.it	Oristano.it
Aquila.it	OR.it
AQ.it	Padova.it
La-Spezia.it	Padua.it
LaSpezia.it	PD.it
SP.it	Palermo.it
Latina.it	PA.it
LT.it	Parma.it
Lecce.it	PR.it
LE.it	Pavia.it
Lecco.it	PV.it
LC.it	Perugia.it
Livorno.it	PG.it
LI.it	Pescara.it
Lodi.it	PE.it
LO.it	Pesaro-Urbino.it
Lucca.it	PesaroUrbino.it
LU.it	Urbino-Pesaro.it
Macerata.it	UrbinoPesaro.it
MC.it	PU.it
Mantova.it	Piacenza.it
MN.it	PC.it
Massa-Carrara.it	Pisa.it
MassaCarrara.it	PI.it
Carrara-Massa.it	Pistoia.it
CarraraMassa.it	PT.it
MS.it	Pordenone.it
Matera.it	PN.it
MT.it	Potenza .it
Medio-Campidano.it	PZ.it
MedioCampidano.it	Prato.it
Campidano-Medio.it	PO.it
CampidanoMedio.it	Ragusa.it
VS.it	RG.it
Messina.it	Ravenna.it
ME.it	RA.it
Milano.it	Reggio-Calabria.it
Milan.it	ReggioCalabria.it
MI.it	RC.it
Modena.it	Reggio-Emilia.it
MO.it	ReggioEmilia.it

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RE.it	Torino.it
Rieti.it	Turin.it
RI.it	TO.it
Rimini.it	Trapani.it
RN.it	TP.it
Roma.it	Trento.it
Rome.it	Trentino.it
RM.it	TN.it
Rovigo.it	Treviso.it
RO.it	TV.it
Salerno.it	Trieste.it
SA.it	TS.it
Sassari.it	Udine.it
SS.it	UD.it
Savona.it	Varese.it
SV.it	VA.it
Siena.it	Venezia.it
SI.it	Venice.it
Siracusa.it	VE.it
SR.it	Verbania.it
Sondrio.it	VB.it
SO.it	Vercelli.it
Taranto.it	VC.it
TA.it	Verona.it
Tempio-Olbia.it	VR.it
TempioOlbia.it	Vibo-Valentia.it
Olbia-Tempio.it	ViboValentia.it
OlbiaTempio.it	VV.it
OT.it	Vicenza.it
Teramo.it	VI.it
TE.it	Viterbo.it
Terni.it	VT.it
TR.it	

## **Appendix C - List of reserved names corresponding to the names of Italian towns.**

For simplicity's sake, the list of towns is available in a dedicated file on the Registry's website.

## Appendix D - List of reserved and non-assignable names

e-mail.it  
 internet.it  
 ldap.it  
 mail.it  
 naming-authority.it  
 namingauthority.it  
 news.it  
 nis.it  
 noc.it  
 registration-authority.it  
 registrationauthority.it  
 tcpip.it  
 whois.it  
 www.it  
 registryitaliano.it  
 registry-italiano.it  
 italianregistry.it  
 italian-registry.it  
 registry-italiano-in-internet.it  
 registry-italiano-internet.it  
 registryitalianointernet.it  
 registry-internet.it  
 registryinternet.it  
 internetregistry.it  
 internet-registry.it  
 registry-italia.it  
 registryitalia.it  
 registry-cctld.it  
 registrycctld.it  
 registry-cctld.it  
 registrycctld.it  
 registry-italiano-internet.it  
 registryitalianointernet.it  
 registryitaliano.it  
 nicit.it  
 nic-it.it  
 enum.it  
 e-num.it  
 enum-registry.it  
 e-num-registry.it  
 enum-registry.it  
 registry-enum.it  
 registryenum.it  
 registry-e-num.it  
 registry-enum.it  
 registry-e-num.it  
 enum-registry.it  
 e-num-registry.it