# Assignment and management of domain names in the SLD gov.it

**Regulation**
Version 1.0
7 July 2022

# SUMMARY

# 1   Introduction

## 1.1  Preamble

These Regulations for the assignment and management of domain names in the SLD gov.it (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations") contain the rules for assigning domain names within the SLD gov.it, with reference to the Internet Protocol Suite (IPS) standards.

These Regulations define the rules for the registration of domain names in the SLD gov.it. The technical manual of the SLD gov.it is contained in the "Guidelines for the management ofoperations on domain names in the SLD gov.it", hereinafter referred to as "Technical Guidelines".

## 1.2  Basic principles

### 1.2.1   Internet Domain names

From a technical point of view, a domain name is a mnemonic code that facilitates access to resources on the Internet network, which are characterised by a numerical address.

### 1.2.2   Domain names in the SLD gov.it

A domain name is defined as registered in the SLD gov.it when it is assigned to a Registrant, is included in the Database of Assigned Names (DBNA) and ends with the suffix ".gov.it".

### 1.2.3   Registration of a gov.it domain name

By the very nature of the name resolution service (DNS) on the Internet, it is only possible to use a domain name if it has been duly registered within the international hierarchy of domain names;

a domain name shall be assigned according to the chronological order of the requests and as defined in article 4;

a domain name cannot be reserved;

the Registro .it (hereinafter the Registro) guarantees the technical and administrative infrastructure for the domain name resolution service in the SLD gov.it in accordance with the technical rules in force;

a domain name is assigned to a Registrant only after the Registrant has indicated its data, accepted the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the SLD gov.it, under the terms set out in these Regulations, and has become aware of the charges against it.

### 1.2.4   Who can register a gov.it domain name?

The registration of a domain name in the SLD gov.it is allowed only to the Central State Public Administrations and to the National Social Security and Welfare Institutions, indicated in the list of public administrations identified pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 3, of Law no. 196 of 31 December 2009 and subsequent amendments. This list (List S13) is managed by ISTAT and published annually in the Official Gazette.

The request for the assignment of a domain name in the SLD gov.it can only be submitted by the Public Administrations present in the aforementioned list and registered in the Index of Public Administrations (IPA) managed by AgID.

The request for the assignment of a domain name in the SLD gov.it, according to AgID

Determination n. 130/2022, is allowed also to the following Italian Public Administrations (if registered in the IPA database):

- ACI
- Agenzia per la Cybersicurezza Nazionale
- Arma dei Carabinieri
- Avvocatura Generale dello Stato
- Commissari Straordinari nominati con provvedimento della PCM
- Enti Previdenziali
- Guardia di Finanza
- Scuola Nazionale dell'Amministrazione.

### 1.2.5    Responsibility

The Registrant is responsible for registering and assigning the domain name and for its own declarations and information provided to the Registro.

The Registro is not liable for technical errors that may compromise the data in the DBNA, except for gross negligence**.**

### 1.2.6    Applicable law and jurisdiction

In any case, disputes against the Registro are subject to the law and jurisdiction of the Italian State.

## 2    Subjects: duties and functions

### 2.1  Registro

The Registro, as responsible for the assignment and management of domain names within the SLD gov.it, performs the functions and tasks necessary for the fulfilment of this role, as well as all the operations needed to guarantee the functionality of the domain name registration service within the SLD gov.it, through an adequate technical and administrative infrastructure. The Registro activates a domain name by inserting the appropriate "DNS delegation" within the "SLD gov.it zone", after checking the functionality of the authoritative nameservers of the domain name itself.

### 2.2  Registrars

The service of registering and maintaining a domain name in the SLD gov.it is provided by the Registro through accredited Registrars, organisations that have an adequate technical infrastructure and have a contract in force with the Registro.
The Registrar is always the intermediary vis-à-vis the Registro for all domain name registration operations, as well as for the proper maintenance of the information in the DBNA.

### 2.3  Registrants

A Registrant is the subject who applies for or has obtained registration of a domain name in the SLD gov.it.
The Registrant requests registration of a new gov.it domain name from the Registro through an accredited Registrar. Any subsequent operations relating to the domain name itself are also carried out through the Registrars.
The Registrant is solely responsible for the application for registration and use of the domain

name. A domain name may be assigned to the Registrant only after the Registrant has indicated its data, accepted the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the SLD gov.it, in accordance with the terms set out in these Regulations, and has become aware of the charges to be borne by the Registrant.

The Registrant is also obliged to promptly notify the Registrar, referenced in the registration of the domain name, of any variation in its data issued during the registration phase, or in the last operation performed on the domain name that resulted in the updating of the data in the DBNA.

## 2.4 SLD gov.it Rules Steering Committee

The Steering Committee of the Rules of the SLD gov.it is a joint body of AgID, IIT-CNR, in charge of defining the rules and procedures of the SLD gov.it, in order to improve the functioning of the service regarding the registration of domain names, in the light of the principles of fairness, transparency, equal accessibility to the service, and the rights of third parties and consumers.

## 3    Organisation and structure of assignable names in the SLD gov.it

### 3.1   Assignable names

A domain name in the SLD gov.it shall meet the following specifications:

- minimum length of 3 characters for domain names directly under the SLD gov.it and maximum length of 63 characters for each part of a domain name for a maximum total length of 255 characters;

- characters allowed:
    - ASCII: digits (0-9), letters (a-z) and hyphen (-);
    - NON-ASCII: all characters belonging to the charsets indicated in the Technical Guidelines "Management of operations on domain names in the ccTLD.it";

- each component of a domain name cannot begin or end with a hyphen (-);

- each component of a domain name shall not contain in the first four characters the string "xn--", which is reserved for the IDN encoding of a domain name.

### 3.2   Structure of the domain tree

The SLD gov.it has a tree structure:

- assignable domain names;

- reserved domain names which can only be assigned to specific categories.

### 3.3   Reserved domain names which can be assigned to specific categories only

In the SLD gov.it, in addition to the domain names reserved in the .it, referred to in article 3.4.2 "Domain names corresponding to Italy" and to Appendix D of the "Regulation for the Assignment and Management of Domain Names in the ccTLD .it", the following domain names are reserved and can only be assigned to Italian institutional bodies:

amministrazione.gov.it
amministrazioni.gov.it
cooperazione.gov.it
dipartimento.gov.it
dipartimenti.gov.it
dominio.gov.it
ente.gov.it
enti.gov.it
gestore.gov.it
ministero.gov.it
ministeri.gov.it
pec.gov.it
postaelettronicacertificata.gov.it
pubblicaamministrazione.gov.it
pubblicamministrazione.gov.it
pubblicheamministrazioni.gov.it
amministrazionepubblica.gov.it
amministrazionipubbliche.gov.it

registrazione.gov.it    5
registro.gov.it
servizi.gov.it
sistemapubblicoconnettivita.gov.it
sistemapubblicoconnettività.gov.it
sistemapubblicodiconnettivita.gov.it
sistemapubblicodiconnettività.gov.it
spc.gov.it

## 4    Registration and maintenance of domain names gov.it

The system for registering and maintaining domain names in the SLD gov.it is based on the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP). This system allows domain name registration and maintenance operations to be carried out in real time.

Registration and maintenance operations are forwarded to the Registro by the Registrar, who interfaces with the aforementioned registration system and performs these operations on behalf of the Registrant or on his own behalf.

A domain name may be assigned to the Registrant only after the latter has indicated its identification data, accepted the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the SLD gov.it under the terms set out in these Regulations and the relevant "Technical Guidelines".

The registration procedure shall be carried out in such a way as to enable the Registrar to document to the Registro the facts relating to the registration in accordance with the indications set out in these Rules and the relevant "Technical Guidelines".

The assignment of domain names in the SLD gov.it is based on the "first come first served" principle: the date and time of registration of a domain name coincides with the date and time of entry in the DBNA of a syntactically and semantically correct request.

Domain names are registered for a period of one year from the date of registration, i.e. until the date indicated in the DBNA in the "expire" field, and are automatically renewed at each subsequent expiry date if the conditions set out in these Rules are met. Domain names are not automatically renewed if a cancellation or revocation takes place by the date indicated in the DBNA in the "expire" field or the relevant "autoRenewPeriod". The Registrar shall maintain active dns delegations even for domain names in the "autoRenewPeriod" status. The cancellation of a domain name may take place, by the Registrar, during the validity period of the domain name or during the period of "autoRenewPeriod", upon express request by the Registrant. If the Registrar's obligation to maintain the Domain Name is terminated in law or in fact, the Registrar may delete the Domain Name during the "autoRenewPeriod" period, even without the Registrant's explicit request.

### 4.1  Main operations

Registration and maintenance operations for domain names in the SLD gov.it are normally forwarded to the Registro by the Registrar on behalf of the Registrant. In the cases provided for in these Rules, certain operations may be performed directly by the Registro upon the request of the Registrant or a third party. In cases where an operation on a domain name is performed directly by the Registro, the Registro will inform the relevant Registrar by e-mail.

All registration and maintenance operations are described in detail in the "Technical Guidelines".

**Table with the main operations by the Registrar**

| Operations | Description | People operationally involved |
|---|---|---|
| **Registration** | Operation through which the Registrar carries out the relevant technical command to create the domain name on behalf of one of its clients or on its own behalf. It is the Registrar's | Registrar |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | obligation to inform the Registrant of the registration of the domain name and the "Authinfo" code associated with it. If the "Authinfo" code is changed, the Registrar shall inform the Registrant of the new "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name. | |
| **Change of Registrar** | Operation that allows a Registrant to change the Registrar of the assigned domain name. The Registrant informs the new Registrar of the "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name and the Registrar executes the change request. It is the Registrar's obligation to inform the Registrant of the completion of the operation and the new "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name.<br><br>It may be concurrent with a "Change of Registrant" operation. | Registrar |
| **Change of Registrant** | An operation that allows a Registrar to change the Registrant of a domain name, subject to notification of the new Registrant, to whom the old Registrant has communicated the "Authinfo" code. It is the Registrar's obligation to inform the new Registrant of the conclusion of the operation and the new "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name. It may be concurrent with a "Change of Registrar" operation. | Registrar |
| **Cancellation** | An operation that allows the Registrar to delete a domain name, following an explicit request by the Registrant of the domain name itself or by an appropriate authority, or when the expiry date of the maintenance of the domain name has expired, in fact or in law, the obligation under which the Registrar was obliged to maintain it. | Registrar |
| **Simple changes** | Operation that allows a Registrar to modify the authoritative nameservers and the "Authinfo" code of a domain name, its administrative and technical contacts and the information associated with them. In the case of a | Registrar |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | change to the "Authinfo" code, it is the Registrar's obligation to inform the Registrant of the new "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name. A Registrar may only proceed to change the "Authinfo" if the Registrant explicitly requests it or if there is a valid reason for doing so. | |
| **clientHold** | An operation whereby the Registrar blocks a domain name by inhibiting any operation on it. The domain name, placed in clientHold status, will no longer be reachable on the Internet. The Registrar may place the domain name in clientHold status if it:<br><br>• has received notification of objection, judicial notice of use and/or assignment or judicial order for that domain name, from the competent authority as per the applicable law;<br>• or it is informed of an ongoing investigation by the relevant authorities.<br><br>The Registro shall remove the DNS delegations. | Registrar, Authority |
| **clientLock** | Operation whereby the Registrar blocks a domain name in the event that:<br><br>• has received notification of objection, judicial notice of use and/or assignment or judicial order for that domain name, from the competent authority as per the applicable law;<br>• or it is informed of an ongoing investigation by the relevant authorities. | Registrar, Authority |
| **Recovery from redemptionPeriod** | Operation whereby the Registrar, upon request by the Registrant, recovers a previously deleted domain name and following which the domain name was placed in the "pendingDelete/redemptionPeriod" status. | Registrar |

| Operations | Description |
|---|---|
| **Bulk transfer** | This operation allows the Registrar of a set of domain names to be changed with a single request. |
| **Cancellation** | An operation that allows the Registrant, upon indication by a competent authority, to request the Registro to immediately delete the domain name without it going through the pendingDelete/redemptionPeriod status. |
| **Revocation** | Operation enabling the Registro to revoke a domain name, including on the indication of a designated authority. |
| **Opposition** | An operation that allows the Registro, upon the indication by competent authority, to place a domain name in a "challenged" status. |
| **To-be-reassigned** | An operation that allows the Registro to place a domain name in the status of "inactive/toBeReassigned" at the end of an opposition and/or reassignment procedure that provides for the assignment of the domain name to the party that initiated the opposition. In this case, the opposing party may start a new registration procedure for the domain name by forwarding the appropriate request form to the Registro. |
| **serverHold** | This operation allows the Registro to prevent any maintenance and modification operation on a domain name, leaving the data in the DBNA unaltered and removing the DNS delegations. This operation is carried out by the Registro following receipt of an order sent by the competent authorities and notified as per the applicable law or upon the request of the Registrant whose use is judicially challenged. |
| **serverLock** | This operation allows the Registro to prevent any maintenance and modification operation on a domain name, leaving the data in the DBNA unaltered. This operation may also be initiated following a request by a third party for verification of the subjective requirements. |
| **noRegistrar** | Operation whereby the Registro places a domain name in the status of "noRegistrar" in the event that the Registrar no longer has an active contract with the Registro. |

## 4.2 Status

The status characterises the current operating condition of an object and its possible future transitions.

In the SLD gov.it registration system the actual statuses of a domain name and the additional constraints applicable to those statuses that may condition the acceptance and processing of commands are separated. In the system of registration and maintenance of domain names in the SLD gov.it the concept of "multistatus" of a domain name is emphasised and used. This means that, at any instant in the life cycle of a domain name, it may not be associated with a single status but with a combination of statuses that determine both its current status and the constraints imposed by the Registrar or the Registro. These constraints govern the operations to which the domain itself may be subjected.

The same considerations also apply to "contact" objects; therefore, in the SLD gov.it, contacts are also subject to status transitions, albeit much simpler than for domain names.

Further details and a description of the statuses associated with domain names and contacts can be found in the Technical Guidelines "Management of operations on domain names in the ccTLD.it".

# 5 Opposition and access to data and documents relating to the registration, maintenance and opposition of a domain name in the SLD gov.it

## 5.1 Introduction of the opposition

If the Registro learns from an appropriate authority of the existence of legal proceedings concerning a domain name, it may automatically add the status of "challenged" to the domain name. The challenged domain name may not be subject to an amendment operation by the Registrant.

### 5.1.1 Opposition resolved

The Registro considers an opposition to be resolved when:

1. It receives notification of a court order concerning the domain name in question, as required by law; or
2. The Registrar provides for the cancellation of the disputed domain name upon request by the Registrant, or the Registro is notified a request to cancel the disputed domain name by the Registrant; or
3. One of the two parties provides evidence that judicial proceedings instituted for the settlement of the dispute have been terminated; or
4. It revokes the domain name ex officio.


### 5.1.2 Assignment to another party following opposition

In the cases envisaged in points 1), 2), 3) and 4) of Article 4.1.1 above, the removal of the domain name entails the automatic assignment to the party that initiated the opposition.
Should any of the aforesaid events take place, the Registro will put the domain name in the "inactive/toBeReassigned" status and will not make it available for free assignment, unless the time limits indicated in the penultimate paragraph of this Article have elapsed.
By changing the status of the domain name into "inactive/toBeReassigned", the Registro, no later than 10 (ten) working days after the resolution of the opposition, invites the party that initiated the opposition to activate the registration procedure.
The procedure shall be concluded within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of the communication.
After the above period has elapsed without the opposing party having completed the registration, the domain name may be registered by anyone who requests it.

## 5.2 Access to data and documents relating to the registration, maintenance and opposition of a domain name in the SLD gov.it also by means of a request received from the Registrar

In order to obtain the documentation relating to the registration, maintenance and opposition of a domain name in the SLD gov.it, as well as the data relating to the assignee of a domain name, anyone who has a legally protected interest in the information for which access is requested shall forward a specific request to the Registro in the manner and terms set out below.
The Registro is not required to process the data it holds in order to comply with requests for access and, in any case, documents that cannot be disclosed under legal or regulatory provision

should not be requested.

### 5.2.1　Essential elements of access requests

The access request shall contain:

- the domain name;
- the details of the applicant;
- the subject of the request;
- the interest related to the subject of the request.

A copy of the identification document of the person concerned must be attached to the duly signed request for access.

### 5.2.2　Persons entitled to make a request

The access request must be submitted by the person who has an interest in it; the request may also be made by an authorised person. In this case, the request shall be signed by the representative and the delegator, or the representative shall attach the power of attorney conferred for the management of the access procedure to the request.

It is understood that in the aforementioned cases, the identification document of the person concerned by the access procedure shall be attached to the access request.

If the application is made by a lawyer during legal proceedings of which the Registro is aware, the application may be drafted and submitted directly by the lawyer himself; otherwise the application submitted by the lawyer must meet the requirements set out in the preceding paragraph.

### 5.2.3　Assessment of requests

The applications are assessed by the Registro which, within 10 (ten) days of receipt, will determine the formal correctness of the application and will initiate the preliminary investigation by registered mail with return receipt sent in advance to the e-mail address or fax number, if any, indicated in the application.

In the event of irregular or incomplete requests, the Registro will notify the applicant within 10 (ten) days of receipt of the access request, by PEC or registered letter with return receipt; in the latter case, the notifice will be anticipated by e-mail or fax, if any, using the information indicated in request.

The regularisation of the request for access shall be sent to the Registro within the deadline indicated in the communication.

In that case, the time limit of 10 (ten) days shall remain suspended for the period between the communication and the regularisation of the access request.

### 5.2.4　Notification of interested parties

The Registro is required to notify the start of the access procedure to identified or easily identifiable persons who, as a result of the access request, might see their right to confidentiality compromised.

The notification is sent by PEC or registered mail with return receipt to the address shown in the Registro. The access request is attached to the notification.

Interested parties may file a reasoned objection to the access request with the Registro within 10 (ten) days of receipt of the notification.

### 5.2.5 Access restrictions

The Registro may limit access to a document by withholding certain of its contents if this is necessary to safeguard the right to confidentiality of third parties, provided that, having assessed the contents of the access request, the information is not relevant to the applicant.

### 5.2.6 Exclusion of the right of access

The Registro may, after careful assessment of the elements at its disposal and of the specific case, exclude access for the following types of documents:

- acts and documents falling within the general categories identified by Article 24(1) of Law 241/90;

- acts and documents which may harm the important interests identified in Article 24, paragraph 6, letters a), b), e) of Law 241/90;

- documents concerning the privacy or confidentiality of natural persons, legal persons, groups, undertakings and associations, with particular reference to the correspondence, health, professional, financial, industrial and commercial interests of which they are the actual holders, even if the relevant data are supplied to the administration by the persons to whom they relate, when knowledge of such data might cause serious and irremediable harm to the persons to whom the information contained in the documents relates or when the persons supplying the information have made it clear that they are subject to special forms of protection under the law.

### 5.2.7 Protection of confidentiality

In any event, the Register guarantees applicants access to documents which they need to know in order to take care of or defend their legal interests.
In the case of documents containing personal, sensitive and judicial data, access is granted by exercising the right of access governed by Law No. 241 of 7 August 1990, as subsequently amended, and by the other legal provisions on the subject, as well as by the relevant implementing regulations.

### 5.2.8 Obligations of the applicant

By signing the application, the applicant undertakes not to use the documents obtained nor the personal data contained therein, except for the purposes strictly indicated in the application itself, nor to disseminate such data and content. The applicant also takes all responsibility for the incorrect use of the personal data communicated. In all cases, the applicant undertakes to hold the Registro harmless and indemnified against any charge for any actions of third parties or of the Registrant in relation to the application itself and to events connected with it or consequent to it.
By means of the application, the applicant also gives consent to the transmission of the personal data contained therein, as well as the reasons for the request to the interested parties.

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

If the Registrar receives a request to access the documentation relating to domain names maintained by it, it is obliged to advance such request to the Registro within a maximum of 5 (five) working days from the time it receives such access request.
In this case, within the aforementioned deadline the Registrar shall transmit to the Registro

the written domain name registration document drawn up pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation on the Assignment and Management of Domain Names in the SLD gov.it.

# 6 Verification, suspension and revocation

This section describes the verification, suspension and revocation operations on domain names active in the DBNA and the ways in which the Registro implements them.

## 6.1 Verifications and possible follow-up actions

The Registro may proceed to verify, by means of documentary evidence, what the Registrant has declared to the Registrar during the registration of the domain name.

### 6.1.1 Verifications concerning the Registrant and possible consequent actions

The Registro may verify, by means of documentary evidence, what has been declared by the Registrant, at any time it deems necessary or urgent or at the request of a third party. In this case, the Registro shall verify that the Registrant of a domain name meets the subjective requirements that determined the registration of the domain name, requesting the Registrant to send appropriate documentation to prove the identification data of the Registrant and therefore the existence of the subjective requirements, on the basis of what is established in the section "Verifications of domain names" of the Technical Guidelines "Management of operations on domain names in the ccTLD.it". Notification of the start of the procedure will also be sent to the Registrar currently associated with the domain name by email.

When an audit is triggered, the Registro inhibits any operation on the domain name, putting it in the status of "serverTransferProhibited/serverUpdateProhibited/serverDeleteProhibited".

In the event that the declarations made by the Registrant at the time of registration of the Domain Name are not substantiated by the documentation submitted to the Registro, the Registro shall proceed to withdraw the Domain Name ex officio as described in Article 6.3 of these Regulations. Otherwise, the Registro will restore, for that Domain Name, the status prior to the start of the verification.

### 6.1.2 Verification on the Registrar's actions and any resulting actions

The Registro may proceed with the verification, through documentary evidence, of what has been declared by the Registrant, at any time the Registro deems it necessary or urgent and in all the cases provided for by the Regulations. The verification is performed on the basis of what is established in the section "Verifications of domain names" of the Technical Guidelines "Management of operations on domain names in the ccTLD.it". For domain names subject to this type of verification, the Registro requires the Registrar to send, in writing, the documentation provided for in the aforementioned section.

When an audit is triggered, the Registro inhibits any operation on the domain name by placing it in the status of "serverTransferProhibited/serverUpdateProhibited/serverDeleteProhibited".

If the Registrar's declaration at the time of registration of the domain name is not substantiated by the documentation submitted to the Registro, or if the Registrar does not send it, or sends it incompletely or erroneously, the Registro will apply the sanctions provided for in the "Registro/Registrar Service Agreement"; the domain name will remain in the above-mentioned status until the completion of the investigation with the Registrar, which is responsible for maintaining it. Otherwise, the Registro will restore, for that domain name, the status prior to the verification.

## 6.2  Suspension

### 6.2.1    Upon the request of the competent authority

The Registro suspends the assignment of a domain name upon notification, in the form provided for by law, of a measure issued by a competent authority prohibiting the Registrant from using the domain name. In this case, the domain name is placed in the "inactive/serverHold" status and all operations relating to it are inhibited.

The domain name thus suspended shall be reinstated in favour of the original assignee only in the event of an enforceable order of the judicial authority or of an arbitration decision rejecting the claims of those who contested the legitimacy of its use, or upon demonstration that the proceedings in the context of which the measure leading to the suspension was issued have been extinguished.

### 6.2.2    Upon request of the assignee

The Registro suspends a domain name at the request of the assignee whose use is judicially challenged.

In this case, the Registro is obliged to restore the domain name in favour of the original assignee as soon as the latter requests it.

## 6.3  Revocation

### 6.3.1    Upon request of the competent authority

The revocation of a domain name may take place as a result of a court order, or other orders issued by a competent authority, in each case notified to the Registro in accordance as per the applicable law.

Revoked domain names shall be placed in the status of "inactive/revoked" and shall remain in that status for 30 (thirty) days. After this period, they will be permanently deleted from the DBNA and will then be put into the status of "pendingDelete/pendingDelete" and subsequently "deleted". In the event that a domain name is also the subject of an opposition (and is therefore also associated with the status "challenged"), the domain name will subsequently pass from the status "inactive/revoked" to the status "inactive/toBeReassigned".

### 6.3.2    Ex officio

#### 6.3.2.1    Lack of subjective requirements or failure to submit the required documents to the Registrant

The loss of the subjective requirements occurs when the Registrant of the Domain Name is no longer entitled to the Domain Name or when the Registro has not received the documentation required pursuant to Art. 6.1.1 of these Regulations. In this case, the Registro revokes the Domain Name ex officio.

Revoked domain names shall be placed in the status of "inactive/revoked" and shall remain in that status for 30 (thirty) days. After that they will be permanently deleted from the DBNA and will therefore be put into the status of "pendingDelete/pendingDelete" and subsequently "deleted". In the event that a domain name is also the subject of an opposition (and is therefore also associated with the status "challenged"), the domain name shall pass from the status "inactive/revoked" to the status "inactive/toBeReassigned".

# Appendix A - Glossary

The following table contains definitions of terms used in this document.

| Term | Abbreviation | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| ASCII | | 7-bit character encoding system commonly used in computers. |
| Authinfo | | Authorisation password used by the Registrant to request specific operations. |
| country code Top Level Domain | ccTLD | Label that uniquely identifies the suffix assigned to a Nation according to the ISO-3166 encoding (e.g. Italy = "it") in the Internet domain name tree. |
| Database of Assigned Names | DBNA | Database maintained at the .it Registro, where all data relating to domain names assigned in the ccTLD .it are stored and managed. |
| Domain Name System | DNS | This is the system used to convert domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. |
| DNS delegation | | It allows, through the insertion of appropriate records in the respective zone files, the activation of the domain name on the Internet network. |
| Extensible Provisioning Protocol | EPP | Synchronous client-server protocol based on XML; in the implementation of the .it Registro, it provides secure connections for the management of objects related to the registration and maintenance of domain names. |
| generic Top Level Domain | gTLD | Label that uniquely identifies the suffix of a generic Internet domain name tree: "generic" TLDs, or "gTLDs" are made up of 3 or more characters, and can be divided into two genres: "sponsored" TLDs (sTLDs) and "unsponsored" TLDs (uTLDs). |
| Working days | | These are understood to be days from Monday to Friday, excluding any public holidays. |
| ICANN | | ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is a not-for-profit corporation responsible for assigning Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, protocol identifiers, managing the generic Top-Level Domain (gTLD) and international code top-level domain (ccTLD) name system and root server systems. ICANN's function is to safeguard the operational stability of the Internet, to promote competition, to broaden the representation of the global Internet community and to develop policy appropriate to its intent, through participatory and consensus-based processes (http://www.icann.org). |
| Internationalised Domain Name | IDN | Domain name containing non-ASCII characters such as accented letters. It is possible to register .it domain names that include the non-ASCII characters indicated in these Regulations. |
| IP address | | The IP (Internet Protocol) address is a numerical sequence that uniquely identifies a machine connected to the Internet, either permanently or occasionally. |
| Internet | | World-wide computer network interconnecting thousands of national and international networks using the TCP/IP protocol, enabling the exchange of information. |
| Internet Protocol Suite | IPS | The Internet Protocol Suite is the set of network protocols on which the Internet operates. |
| Authoritative Nameservers | | A nameserver that is in possession of the data for a certain area of the name tree. |

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| **Domain name** | | Association between a public IP address and a character string to ensure consistency of associations between IP addresses and domain names. Conversion from domain name to IP address and vice versa is guaranteed by the Domain Name System (DNS). A domain name consists of several parts. |
| **Registrant / Registrant** | | The person or organisation applying for the registration of a domain name or which has already obtained its assignment. |
| **Registrar** | | Organisations that perform domain name registrations on their own behalf or on behalf of Registrants. To become a Registrar, an organisation shall pass an accreditation procedure set up by the Registro. |
| **Registro/ Registry** | | Body responsible for assigning domain names and managing the registries and primary nameservers for a TLD. It is delegated this task directly by ICANN. The name Registro.it is to be considered equivalent to Registro of the ccTLD .it. |
| **Second Level Domain** | *SLD* | Label that uniquely identifies the second level in the Internet domain name tree under one of the TLDs. |
| **sponsored Top Level Domain** | *sTLD* | They are gTLDs managed by a sponsor who represents the community and demonstrates affinity with it. The organisation to which specific responsibilities for the management of an sTLD Registro are delegated, for example in the formulation of policies affecting the operation of the TLD, is called a sponsor. An sTLD has an ICANN-approved Charter that provides a definition of the purpose of the sTLD and how the TLD is to be managed. |
| **Status** | | Operational condition that characterises the current situation of an object and its possible future transitions. |
| **Top Level Domain** | *TLD* | Label that uniquely identifies the suffix of an Internet domain name tree, immediately below the root, which is why it is also referred to as the 'First Level Domain'. |
| **unsponsored Top Level Domain** | *uTLD* | This identifies those non-sponsored gTLDs (uTLDs), which, such as .com or .info, operate directly under the policies established by the global Internet community and more specifically through ICANN's procedures. |
| **SLD gov.it area** | | The SLD gov.it DNS master file in which all active delegations in the SLD gov.it are inserted. |