

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

**Regulation**  
Version 8.0  
May 30, 2022

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## 0 Revision on this document

### Changes from version 7.1 of November 3, 2014:

- Revision of Section “1.2.3”: the United Kingdom has been added to the list of countries allowed to register domain names in the ccTLD.it;
- Revision of Section “4.1”: the cancellation of a domain name by the Registrar, in the case of obviously incorrect data of the Registrant has been added;
- Revision of the Regulations in order to eliminate the fax as a means of communication to and from the Registry;
- Appendix B: revision of the names corresponding to the denominations of the Italian provinces;
- Appendix C: the link of the List of names corresponding to the names of "Italian municipalities" has been added on the website of the .it Registry.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Premise

These Rules of assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it (hereafter, “Regulations”) contain the rules for the allocation of domain names in the ccTLD .it (Italy), with reference to the Internet Protocol Suite (IPS).

The Regulations define the rules for registering names and are accompanied by a technical manual (“Guidelines for managing operations on domain names in the ccTLD .it” (hereafter, “Technical Guidelines”), which detail all the operations needed for registering domain names. The “Technical Guidelines” also cover what skills are required by those involved (Registry, Registrar and Registrant) and the steps to perform in the registration process.

An integral part of these Regulations are the “Regulations for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it” which are accompanied by a technical manual (“Guidelines for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it” (hereafter, “Legal Guidelines”) which detail each operation referred to in the document, and specify the skills needed by those involved and what they are required to do.

### 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, in itself characterized by a numeric address.

#### 1.2.2 Domain names in the ccTLD .it

A domain name is defined as being registered in the ccTLD .it when it is assigned to the Registrant and is included in the Data Base of Assigned Names (DBAN).

#### 1.2.3 Registering a .it domain name

- 1) By the very nature of the domain name service (DNS) on the Internet, a domain name can only be used if it has been duly registered in the international hierarchy of domain names;
- 2) a domain name is assigned according to the chronological order of requests and as defined in Article 4;
- 3) a domain name cannot be reserved;
- 4) the Registry provides the technical and administrative infrastructure for the service of resolving domain names in the ccTLD .it according to the technical regulations in force;
- 5) the Registry will not tolerate either the hoarding of domains names nor cybersquatting;
- 6) the registration of a domain name in the ccTLD .it is permitted only to persons who have citizenship, residence or a registered office in the countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), the Vatican City State, the Republic of San Marino, the Swiss Confederation and in the United Kingdom;
- 7) a domain name is assigned to the Registrant only after the applicant has provided their data, accepted the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the ccTLD .it terms set forth in these Regulations, and is aware of their responsibilities.

#### 1.2.4 Responsibilities

A Registrant is responsible for the registration and assignment of the domain name, as well as for any declarations and information supplied to the Registry.

The Registry is not responsible for any technical errors that may compromise the data

maintained in the DBAN, except for gross negligence.

#### 1.2.5 Laws and jurisdiction

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In any case, disputes with the Registry are subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the Italian State.

## 2 Subjects: Duties and Functions

### 2.1 Registry

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The Registry/.it Registry is the body responsible for the assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it. As such it carries out the functions and duties necessary for the performance of that role, as well as everything required to ensure the functionality of the registration service of domain names in the ccTLD .it through a suitable technical and administrative infrastructure.

The Registry activates a domain name by entering the appropriate “DNS delegation” within the “area of the ccTLD .it”, after having verified the operational functionality of the authoritative name servers of the domain name itself.

### 2.2 Registrars

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The registration and maintenance of a domain name in the ccTLD .it is delegated by the Registry to Registrars that are accredited organizations and which, on successful completion of the accreditation process and having the proper technical infrastructure, have a contract with the Registry.

The Registrar is an intermediary for the Registry for all the registrations of domain names, as well as for the maintenance of the information in the DBAN Registry.

### 2.3 Registrants

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A Registrant is someone who has applied for or obtained the registration and use of a domain name. The Registrant requests the Registry to register a new dot it domain name through an accredited Registrar. The Registrar also carries out any subsequent transactions for the same domain name.

The Registrant has sole responsibility for requesting the registration and use of the domain name. A domain name can be assigned to the Registrant only after the Registrant has provided their own data, agreed to the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the ccTLD .it as set forth in these Regulations, and has taken note of their responsibilities.

The Registrant is obliged to promptly notify the Registrar, referenced in the registration of the domain name, of any variation of their data released during registration or the last operation performed on the domain name that led to the updating of the data in the DBAN.

### 2.4 Steering Committee of the Registry (SCR)

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The Steering Committee is an advisory body of the Registry which advises on improving the operation of the service regarding the registration of domain names, in the light of the principles of fairness, transparency, equal access to the service, and the rights of third parties and users.

### 2.5 Dispute Resolution Service Providers (DRSPs)

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The Dispute Resolution Service Providers (DRSPs) are the bodies accredited by the Registry for the alternative resolution of disputes relating to the redeployment of a domain name in the ccTLD .it.

The “Guidelines for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it” detail the functions of the DRSPs and the “Accreditation Methods for Service Providers of out-of-court settlements of disputes in the ccTLD .it” describes the procedure for their accreditation. These documents are available on the Registry’s website.

## 3 Organization and structure of names assigned in the ccTLD .it

### 3.1 Names that can be assigned

A domain name in the ccTLD .it should meet the following specifications:

- minimum length of 3 characters for domain names directly under the ccTLD .it, and up to 63 characters for each part of a domain name, for a maximum total length of 255 characters;
- Characters allowed:
  - ASCII: digits (0-9), letters (az), and hyphen (-)
  - NOT ASCII: all the characters which belong to the charset indicated in the “Technical Guideline”
- no component of a domain name can begin or end with a hyphen (-);
- no component of a domain name should contain the first four characters of the string “xn--”, which is reserved for the IDN code of a domain name.

### 3.2 Structure of the name tree

The ccTLD .it has in its tree-like structure:

- assignable domain names;
- an organizational and geographical hierarchy;
- reserved domain names that can be assigned only to specific categories;
- domain names that cannot be assigned.

### 3.3 Organizational and geographical structure

#### 3.3.1 Regions

Appendix A lists the domain names linked to the Italian regions.

These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and maintenance of domain names under this structure.

#### 3.3.2 Provinces

Appendix B lists the domain names related to Italian Provinces.

These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and maintenance of domain names under this structure.

#### 3.3.3 Municipalities

Appendix C lists the domain names linked to the Italian municipalities.

These domain names are not assignable and are an integral part of the organizational and geographical structure. They allow for the registration and maintenance of domain names under this structure.

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

#### 3.4.1 Domain Names registered under the organizational and geographical structure, corresponding to local authorities

Domain names are reserved, and as such can only be assigned to the corresponding territorial entity:

- the name “region” under the domain name corresponding to a geographical region or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A;
- domain names that begin with the word “region” followed (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A;
- the names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) that correspond to the official name of the Regional council, under the ccTLD .it;
- the names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) that correspond to the official name of the Regional council, under the geographical domain name corresponding to the region or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix A;
- the name “province” under the geographical domain name corresponding to a province or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B;
- domain names that begin with the word “province” followed (with or without the separator character “-” or separator “of”) by the geographical name or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B;
- the names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) corresponding to a Provincial council, under the ccTLD .it;
- the names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) corresponding to a Provincial council, under the geographical domain name corresponding to the province or its abbreviation, as listed in Appendix B;
- the name “municipality” under the domain name corresponding to a municipality listed in Appendix C or the name of a municipality that coincides with the name of the provincial capital;
- domain names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) corresponding to the official name of the Municipal body, under the ccTLD .it;
- the names (with or without the separator character “-” or the separator “of”) corresponding to the official name of the municipality, under the geographical domain name corresponding to the Municipal body listed in Appendix C.

For those geographical areas where multilingualism is present under Italian law, translations of “municipality”, “province” and “region” in the language in question are also reserved names as well as compound terms whose beginning is its translation in the language in question.

#### 3.4.2 Domain names corresponding to Italy

The following domain names corresponding to Italy are reserved and may only be assigned to Italian institutional bodies:

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ● it.it                  | ● repubblicaitaliana.it |
| ● italia.it              | ● repubblicaitalia.it   |
| ● repubblica-italiana.it | ● repubblicaditalia.it  |



- italiarepubblica.it
- italianarepubblica.it
- italiana-repubblica.it
- repubblica-italia.it
- italia-repubblica.it
- italy.it
- italian-republic.it
- italianrepublic.it
- italyrepublic.it
- republic-italy.it
- italy-republic.it
- republicofitaly.it
- republic-of-italy.it
- italie.it
- republique-italienne.it
- republiqueitalienne.it
- republiqueitalie.it
- republiqueditalie.it
- italierepublique.it
- republique-italie.it
- italie-republique.it
- italiennerepublique.it
- italienne-republique.it
- italien.it
- italien-republik.it
- italienrepublik.it
- republik-italien.it
- republikitalien.it
- italienischerepublik.it
- italienische-republik.it
- republikitalienische.it
- republik-italienische.it
- republicaitaliana.it
- repubblica-italiana.it
- italiana-repubblica.it
- italianarepubblica.it
- italiarepubblica.it
- italia-repubblica.it
- republicaitalia.it
- repubblica-italia.it
- repubblicadeitalia.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
- république-italienne.it
- républiqueitalienne.it
- républiqueitalie.it
- républiqueditalie.it
- italiérépublique.it
- république-italie.it
- italie-république.it
- italiennérépublique.it
- italienne-république.it
- italië-republiek.it
- republiekitalië.it
- republiek-italië.it
- republiekdeitalië.it
- republiek-de-italië.it

3.4.3 Unsponsored gTLDs (uTLD) and sponsored gTLDs (sTLD) for certain sectors or categories

These are assignable to bodies presented to the Registry by the competent organs of the State

and therefore institutionally responsible for the management of the related field.

The delegation will take place following the signing of a specific “SLD” contract following the implementation by the applicant of all the criteria and technical tools necessary to maintain the SLD requested, in accordance with the principles described in the ICANN ICP1 ICP2 documents to which it relates and the management policy adopted by the Registro.it.

The list includes the following historical gTLDs:

- com
- edu
- gov
- int
- mil
- net
- org

### 3.5 Domain names that cannot be assigned

Appendix D lists the domain names cannot be assigned to any entity outside the Registry.

These names cannot be assigned either directly under dot it, or under the organizational and geographical structure.

## 4 Registration and maintenance of domain names .it

The system of registration and maintenance of domain names in the ccTLD .it is based on the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP). This system allows domain names to be registered and maintained in real time.

Registering and maintenance operations are forwarded to the Registry by the Registrar, who uses the registration system referred to above to carry out such transactions on behalf of the Registrant or for themselves.

A domain name can be assigned to the Registrant only after the Registrant has indicated their identification data, and has accepted the conditions and responsibilities established for the registration of a domain name in the ccTLD .it as set forth in these Regulations and in the related “Technical Guidelines”.

The registration process must take place in order to enable the Registrar to notify the Registry of the facts relating to the registration according to the instructions set out in these Regulations and in the related “Technical Guidelines”.

The assignment of domain names in the ccTLD .it is on a “first come, first served” basis. The date and time of registration of a domain name coincide with the date and time of entry in the DBAN of a request that is syntactically and semantically correct.

Domain names are registered for a period of one year from the date of registration, or until the date indicated in the “expire” field in the DBAN. They are automatically renewed at each subsequent expiry under the conditions set out in these Regulations. Domain names are not automatically renewed if there has been a delete or revocation of the domain name by the date specified in the “expire” field of the DBAN or within the “autoRenewPeriod”. The Registrar must maintain the DNS proxies for the domain names in the “autoRenewPeriod” status. A domain name may be deleted by the Registrar during the period of validity of the domain name or during the “autoRenewPeriod” after an explicit request by the Registrant. If the constraint which the Registrar was obliged to maintain is now no longer valid, in fact or in law, the Registrar may delete the domain name during the “autoRenewPeriod”, even without the explicit request of the Registrant.

## 4.1 Main operations

The operations of registering and maintaining domain names in the ccTLD .it must be submitted to the Registry by the Registrar on behalf of the Registrant. In the cases provided for in these Regulations, certain operations can be performed directly by the Registry at the request of the Registrant or a third party. In cases where an operation on a domain name is carried out directly by the Registry, the Registry will notify the relevant Registrar via e-mail.

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

### The main operations performed by the Registrar

Operations	Description	Subjects operationally involved
<b>Registration</b>	Operation by which the Registrar executes the technical command to create the domain name on behalf of a customer or for their own account. It is the duty of the Registrar to notify the Registrant of the registration of the domain name and the “Authinfo” code associated with it. In the case of a change to the “Authinfo” code, it is the duty of the Registrar to notify the Registrant of the new “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name.	Registrar
<b>Change of Registrar</b>	Allows a Registrant to change the Registrar of a domain name assigned to him/her. The Registrant notifies the new Registrar of the “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name and the Registrar performs the change requested. It is the duty of the Registrar to notify the Registrant of the conclusion of the operation and the new “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name.  The “Change of Registrar” can take place at the same time as a “Change of Registrant”.	Registrar
<b>Change of Registrant</b>	Allows a Registrar to change the Registrant of a domain name. The current Registrant notifies the new Registrant of the “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name and the Registrar performs the change requested. It is the duty of the Registrar to notify the new Registrant of the conclusion of the operation and the	Registrar

	<p>new “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name.</p> <p>The “Change of Registrant” can take place at the same time as a “Change of Registrar”.</p>	
<b>Cancellation</b>	<p>Operation that allows the Registrar to cancel a domain name in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• upon explicit request by the Registrant of the domain name itself;</li> <li>• upon explicit request by a competent authority;</li> <li>• following notification by the .it Registry of the inaccuracy of the domain name Registrant's data and, due to obviously incorrect data, the Registrar was unable to contact the Registrant;</li> <li>• when the deadline for the maintenance of the domain name has expired, in fact or in law, and the constraint which the Registrar had been obliged to maintain is no longer valid.</li> </ul>	Registrar
<b>Simple changes</b>	<p>Allows a Registrar to change the authoritative name servers and the “Authinfo” code of a domain name, its administrative and technical contacts and information associated with them. In the case of a change to the “Authinfo” code, it is the duty of the Registrar to notify the Registrant of the new “Authinfo” code associated with the domain name. A Registrar may proceed with the change of “Authinfo” only in the presence of an explicit request by the Registrant or for a valid reason.</p>	Registrar
<b>clientHold</b>	<p>Used by the Registrar to block a domain name by inhibiting any operation on it. The domain name that is in clientHold status will no longer be accessible on the Internet. The Registrar can put the domain name in clientHold status in cases where the</p>	Registrar, Authority

	<p>Registrar has received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for this domain name, from the managing authority and in the form of law, a notice of challenge, regarding the use and/or assignment, or a court order;</li> <li>notice of an ongoing investigation by the authorities.</li> </ul> <p>The Registry will remove the DNS proxies.</p>	
<b>clientLock</b>	<p>Used by the Registrar to block a domain name, in cases where the Registrar has received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for this domain name, from the managing authority and in the form of law, a notice of protest, regarding the use and/or assignment, or a court order;</li> <li>notice of an ongoing investigation by the authorities.</li> </ul>	Registrar, Authority
<b>Recovery from redemptionPeriod</b>	<p>Operation whereby the Registrar, at the request of the Registrant, recovers a previously deleted domain name and after which the domain name has been placed in “pendingDelete/redemptionPeriod”.</p>	Registrar

#### Other operations by the Registry

Operations	Description
<b>Bulk Transfer</b>	Allows the variation, with a single request, of the Registrar of a set of domain names.
<b>Cancellation</b>	In the event that the domain name is the subject of a dispute, this operation allows the Registrant to ask the Registry for the immediate cancellation of the domain name without putting it in pendingDelete/redemptionPeriod status.
<b>Revocation</b>	Enables the Registry to revoke a domain name, also on the advice of a relevant authority.

<b>Challenge</b>	Allows the Registry to put a disputed domain name into “challenged” status.
<b>To-be-reassigned</b>	Allows the Registry to put a domain name in “inactive/toBeReassigned” status at the end of a challenge procedure and/or a reassignment of the domain name to the person who initiated the challenge. In this case, the opposing party may start a re-registration procedure of the domain name by forwarding the appropriate form to the Registry.
<b>serverHold</b>	Allows the Registry to prevent any operation of maintenance and modification of a domain name, leaving the data in the DBAN and removing DNS delegations. This is done by the Registry following the receipt of an order sent by the authorities and notified in accordance with the law, or at the request of the Registrant whose use of the domain name has been judicially challenged.
<b>serverLock</b>	Allows the Registry to prevent any operation of maintenance and modification of a domain name, leaving the data in the DBAN. This can also be initiated following a request from a third party for a verification of the subjective requirements.
<b>noRegistrar</b>	Operation in which the Registry puts the domain name in “noRegistrar” status in the event that the Registrar no longer has a current contract with the Registry.

## 4.2 Statuses

A status characterizes the current operating conditions of an object and its possible future transactions.

In the .it registration system, there is a division between the current status of a domain name and additional constraints applicable to the status which may affect the acceptance and processing of commands. In the system of registration and maintenance of domain names in the ccTLD .it a domain name can have a multi status. This means that, at any moment of the life cycle of a domain name, rather than having a single status it can have a combination of statuses that determine both its current situation and the constraints imposed by the Registrar or the Registry. These constraints govern the operations to which the domain itself may be subjected.

The same applies to “contact” type objects and therefore in the ccTLD .it contacts are also subject to changes in status state, though these are simpler than those applied to domain names. See the “Technical Guidelines” for further details and information about the statuses associated with domain names and contacts.

## 5 Disputes and access to data and documents relating to a registration, to the maintenance and to the challenge of a doname in the ccTLD .it

A challenge can be notified to the Registry by those who believe that the registration of a domain name has illegally impacted on their rights.

A challenge to a domain name cannot be made if the domain name is in

“pendingDelete/pendingDelete”, “inactive/toBeReassigned” and “inactive/revoked”.

The Registry reserves the right in any case to evaluate the merits of the request to challenge on the basis of pre-existing rights granted to the Registrant by a court, and thus annul the challenge. The “Regulations for the resolution of disputes in the ccTLD .it” and “Guidelines for the resolution of disputes” specify the manner and timeframe of the aspects relating to disputes in the ccTLD .it.

## 5.1 Introduction of the challenge

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A request to challenge the assignation of a domain name can be made to the Registry by anyone who claims to have suffered injury as a result of the allocation of the domain name to the current Registrant.

The challenge must contain the details of the sender, the domain name that is being challenged, details of the Registrant, the rights that are supposedly impaired, and a description of any injury suffered.

Where the data of the Registrant cannot be visualized through a Whois query to the DBAN, they may be requested from the Registry by following the procedure referred to in Article 2 of the “Legal Guidelines”.

In addition, if the Registry becomes aware of the existence of legal or arbitration proceedings related to a domain name, it can put the domain name in “challenged” status. A domain name that is being challenged cannot undergo a change of the Registrant.

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

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If there is a challenge, the Registry puts the domain name in “challenged” status.

Within 10 (ten) working days of receipt of the challenge that contains the data referred to in point 5.1 second paragraph, the Registry activates the challenge and informs the Registrant via email (where there is the field “email” under the “registrant”) and sends both parties by certified email or registered mail (in advance by email), a notification relating to the challenge and any useful information on the management of the challenge and on the procedures for the settlement of disputes in the ccTLD .it. On initiation of the procedure, a notification will also be sent via email to the Registrar currently associated with the domain name.

If the challenge relates to a domain maintained by a Registrar, then the Registrar must notify the Registry, in writing, if requested by the latter, of the registration of the domain name (even after a change of Registrar and/or the Registrant) by the Registrant. The Registrar must also send all documentation relevant to the management of the challenge, in accordance with the manner and timeframe set out in Art. 3 “Acquisition of documents relating to the registration, maintenance and challenge to a domain maintained by a Registrar” of the “Legal Guidelines”. The foregoing provisions do not apply to domain names registered in asynchronous mode and not subject to subsequent modifications of the Registrar or Registrant in synchronous mode.

The Registry does not take part in the resolution of a challenge. If the challenge cannot be settled amicably, the parties can make use of the means referred to in the Regulations for the resolution of disputes. Alternatively, they can involve the judicial authorities.

### 5.1.2 Renewal of the challenge procedure

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If a challenge is pending, the party that initiated the challenge must confirm their intention to keep the challenge pending and their interest in the relevant domain name to the Registry every 180 (one hundred and eighty) working days. In the absence of such confirmation, the Registry will deem the challenge as having been resolved and will thus remove the status of “challenged”, unless, that is, the Registry has been notified, according to the law, of the existence of legal proceedings, arbitration, or a reassignment procedure on the domain name.

A challenge request cannot be renewed more than twice between the same parties and for the same domain name, if there has been no reassignment procedure, no establishment of

arbitration, or no judicial proceedings.

### 5.1.3 Challenge resolved

---

The Registry considers a challenge as having been resolved if:

- 1) the Registry receives, according to the law, the judicial notice of legal proceedings or arbitration regarding the domain name in question, or
- 2) the Registry receives notice from the challenger of their intention to abandon the challenge, or
- 3) the Registrar cancels, upon request of the Registrant, the challenged domain or the Registry receives a cancellation request from the Registrant of the challenged domain name, or
- 4) either party provides evidence of the termination of legal proceedings for the resolution of the dispute, or
- 5) 180 (one hundred and eighty) working days have elapsed from the date the challenge was activated or renewed in accordance with the terms referred to in the third paragraph of Art. 5.1.2, without the interested party having reiterated their desire to keep the challenge active unless the Registry has knowledge of the existence of a judgment, arbitration or a reassignment for that domain name, or
- 6) the Registry receives notification from one of the DRSPs regarding the success of a reassignment procedure relating to the challenged domain name, or
- 7) the Registry receives notification from one of the DRSPs regarding the result of a reassignment procedure that rejects the request for the reassignment of the challenged domain name, or
- 8) the Registry proceeds to officially revoke the domain name.

A resolved challenge cannot be made again between the same parties and for the same domain name, unless the resolution has taken place with a reassignment and new facts have arisen with respect to those raised in the reassignment procedure.

A resolved challenge can, however, be made again between the same parties for the same domain name, in the event that the parties introduce legal proceedings regarding the ownership of the domain name that has previously been challenged.

### 5.1.4 Effects of the resolution of a challenge

---

Once a challenge has been resolved under Art. 5.1.3, the Registry, if the resolution of the challenge took place

- a) on the basis of:
  - I. point “1”, where the decision of the judicial or arbitrage authority is in favour of the Registrant;
  - II. points 2), 4), 5) 7);
 the Registry removes “challenged” in regard to the challenged domain from the DBAN;
- b) on the basis of:
  - I. point “1” where the decision of the judicial or arbitral authorities is favourable to the challenger;
  - II. points 3), 8);
 the Registry removes the assignment of the challenged domain name from the DBAN;
- c) on the basis of point 6) the Registry, after 15 (fifteen) working days without the Registrant having appealed to the Ordinary Courts (as per Art. 3.12 “Regulations for dispute resolution in the ccTLD .it”), the Registry removes the assignment of the challenged domain name from the DBAN.



### 5.1.5 Assignment to another person as a result of a challenge

---

In the cases referred to in points b) and c) of the preceding Article 5.1.4, the removal of the domain name does not lead to the automatic assignment to the party which initiated the challenge.

In such cases the Registry puts the domain name in “inactive/toBeReassigned” and does not make it available for free assignment, unless the time mentioned in the penultimate paragraph of this article has not expired.

Once the domain name is in “inactive/toBeReassigned”, not later than 10 (ten) working days from the resolution of the challenge, the Registry calls on the party that initiated the challenge to activate the registration process.

The procedure must be completed within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of its notification.

Once the above period has elapsed and if the challenger has not completed the registration, the domain name can be registered by anyone who requests it.

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

---

In order to obtain the documentation for the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it, as well as data relating to the assignee of a domain name, anyone with a legitimate interest which is related to the information for which access is sought, must submit a specific request to the Registry in the manner and terms below.

The Registry is not obliged to process the data in its possession in order to meet the requests for access and, in any case, the request for access cannot be met for those documents that cannot be disclosed by law or regulation.

If the application is received directly by the Registrar, the Registrar is required to meet with Art. 5.2.9 “Availability and request for access to documents and information for domain names maintained by a Registrar”.

### 5.2.1 Essential elements for the request for access

---

The application must contain:

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

The application may be sent to the Registry by traditional mail, or as a pdf or similar, by e-mail to [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it).

The request should be signed and accompanied by a copy of the ID of the person concerned.

### 5.2.2 Persons entitled to make a request

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The application must be made directly by the interested party or by a person delegated by him/her. In this case, the request must be signed by both the delegation and the delegator. Alternatively, the delegation must attach to the request the power of attorney to manage the access process.

In the cases mentioned above, when access is made this must be accompanied by the ID of the person that carries out the procedure of access.

If the request is submitted by a lawyer, pending legal proceedings which the Registry is aware of, the request can be prepared and sent directly from the lawyer’s office, otherwise the request made by the lawyer must meet the requirements of the preceding clause.

### 5.2.3 Evaluation of requests

---

The requests are evaluated by the Registry. If the request has been correctly complied, the Registry will initiate preliminary proceedings within 10 (ten) days of receipt through a registered letter to the email address reported in the request.

In the case of irregular or incomplete requests, the Registry will inform the person that made the request within 10 (ten) days of receipt of the request for access by certified email or registered mail, at the email address reported in the request.

The revised request for access in conformance with the regulations must be sent to the Registry as set forth in the notice.

In this case, the term of 10 (ten) days is suspended for the period between the notification and the revised request for access.

### 5.2.4 Notification to counterparties

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The Registry is obliged to notify the start of the access procedure to those who, in the light of the request for access, may have their right to privacy compromised.

The notification is sent by certified email or registered mail to the address in the acts of the Registry. The request for access is attached to the notification in question.

The counterparties may provide the Registry with suitable objections to the request for access within 10 (ten) days of receipt of notification. Such objections can be sent by traditional mail, or in pdf or similar, by e-mail to [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it).

Any objections will be looked into by the Registry in accordance with Articles 5.2.6 “Exclusion of the right of access” and 5.2.7 “Protection of privacy” and in accordance with the provisions relating to laws and regulations.

### 5.2.5 Restrictions on access

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The Registry can limit access to a document, by rendering some details unreadable if this is necessary to safeguard the rights to privacy of third parties, provided that, once the contents of the request for access have been assessed, the information is not relevant to the applicant.

### 5.2.6 Exclusion of the right to access

---

After a careful assessment of the evidence at its disposal and of the specific case, the Registry may deny access to the following types of documents:

- deeds and documents that fall into the general categories identified in Article 24, paragraph 1 of Law 241/90;
- records and documents that may constitute an injury to the relevant interests identified in Article 24, paragraph 6, letter a), b), e) of Law 241/90;
- documents that relate to the privacy or confidentiality of individuals, legal persons, groups, companies and associations, with particular reference to medical, professional, financial, industrial and commercial information of which the above persons and entities are owners, even if the data are supplied to the administration by the persons themselves to whom the data relate, when knowledge of this information might cause irreparable injury to persons to whom the information contained in the documents is related, or rather the persons conferring the information have revealed that they are subject to special forms of protection, according to the law.

### 5.2.7 Protection of confidentiality

---

The Registry ensures that applicants can gain access to documents in order to look after or to defend their legal interests.

If a document contains sensitive and judicial data, access is permitted to the extent that is strictly necessary and, in the case of data disclosing details on the health and sexual orientation of the

person, in the terms provided from the D. Decree of 30 June 2003, No. 196, and subsequent amendments and by Reg. (EU) 2016/679.

In any situation in which it is assumed that access would be affected in the cases provided for in the preceding Article 5.2.6 “Exclusion of the right of access”, the Registry deems that the interest or right for which the person concerned carries out the access has a weight equal to or greater than the protection of the confidentiality of the information contained in the document. In any case a conflict between the right of access to and confidentiality of third parties must be resolved on the basis that access in order to look after or protect their legitimate interests, outweighs the need for confidentiality, to the extent, however, that it is necessary to defend a legal interest.

#### 5.2.8 Obligations of the party making the request

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By signing the request, the party making the request (hereafter, the applicant) agrees not to use the documents obtained, nor the personal data contained therein, except for reasons strictly specified in the request, and not to divulge these data and any other content. The applicant also assumes all responsibility for the incorrect use of the personal data that has been made available to him/her. In all cases the applicant shall indemnify and hold the Registry harmless and free from any liability for any actions by third parties or by the Registrant in relation to the request itself and the events connected to it, or consequential damages.

Through the request, the applicant shall also provide consent to providing the counterparties with the personal data contained in the request, as well as the reasons for the request.

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

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If a Registrar receives a request for access to documents regarding domain names that they maintain, the Registrar is required to send this request to the Registry via e-mail, as a pdf or similar, to [richiesteaccesso@nic.it](mailto:richiesteaccesso@nic.it), within a maximum period of 5 (five) working days from the time of receipt of the request for access. The request for access must also be sent to the Registry by traditional mail.

In this case, the Registrar must send the Registry, in that 5-day period, the written document of the registration of the domain name prepared in accordance with the Rules of assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD .it as detailed in Section “Verification of domain names” of the “Technical Guidelines”. This must be accompanied by a statement signed by the legal representative of the Registrar, or a person delegated by him/her, stating that there has been no alteration to the integrity of the document and the information contained therein.

The Registry will assess the request, and may request the Registrar to provide additional documentation in order to meet the request of a third party as set out in the first paragraph of Art. 3.2 “Transmission to the Registry of the document of registration and maintenance of domain names on specific request by the Registry” of the “Legal Guidelines”.

Upon receipt of the notification referred to above, the Registry will proceed as set out in this Section “Access to data and documents relating to the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it, also by a written request received by the Registrar”.

If the request for access to documents is received directly by the Registry, what is set out in the details of the following sections will be applied: Section 5 “Access to data and documents relating to the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the ccTLD .it by a written request received by the Registrar”, and Section 3 “Acquisition of documents relating to the registration, maintenance and challenge to a domain maintained by a Registrar” of the “Legal Guidelines”.

## 6 Verification, suspension and revocation

This section describes the verification (hereafter, checks), suspension and revocation of domain

names active in the DBAN and how the Registry implements such operations.

## 6.1 Checks and resulting actions

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The Registry may check, using documentary evidence, what the Registrant declared to the Registrar during the registration of the domain name.

### 6.1.1 Checks relating to the Registrant and resulting actions

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The Registry may check, using documentary evidence, the statements made by the Registrant at any time the Registry deems necessary or at the request of a third party. In this case, the Registry ensures that the Registrant of a domain name meets the subjective requirements that resulted in the registration of the domain name, by requesting the Registrant to send documentation that proves the reported identification of the Registrant and thus the very existence of the requirements, as set out in the “Technical Guidelines” under Section “Verification of domain names”. Notification on the initiation of the procedure will also be emailed to the Registrar currently associated with the domain name.

When a check has been activated, the Registry prevents any operation on the domain name by putting it in “serverTransferProhibited/serverUpdateProhibited/serverDeleteProhibited”.

If the statements made by the Registrant at the time of registration of the domain name are not substantiated by the documentation received by the Registry, the Registry will proceed with a revocation, as set out in Article 6.3 of these Regulations. However, should the statements be substantiated, the Registry will restore the domain name to its status prior to running the check.

### 6.1.2 Checks on the work of the Registrar and resulting actions

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The Registry may check, the statements made by the Registrant, using documentary evidence as described below:

- random checks. The checks are run in accordance with “Checks on domain names” of the “Technical Guidelines”. For domain names subject to such checks, the Registry requires the Registrar to submit, in writing, the documentation described in the above-mentioned section;
- at any time the Registry considers necessary and in all cases provided for by the Regulations. Checks are run on the basis of what is stipulated in the “Technical Guidelines” under Section “Checks on domain names”. For domain names subject to such checks, the Registry requires the Registrar to submit, in writing, the documentation described in the above-mentioned section.

When a check is run, the Registry prevents any operations on the domain name by putting it in “serverTransferProhibited/serverUpdateProhibited/serverDeleteProhibited”.

If the statements made by the Registrar at the time of registration of the domain name cannot be substantiated by the documentation received by the Registry, or the Registrar does not provide the documentation, or sends it in an incomplete or incorrect manner, the Registry will proceed with the sanctions stipulated under the “Registry/Registrar service contract”. Consequently, the domain name will remain in the status mentioned above until the completion of the investigation with the Registrar that is responsible for the maintenance of the domain name. However, should the statements be substantiated, the Registry will restore the domain name to its status prior to running the check.

## 6.2 Suspension

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### 6.2.1 Upon request of the competent authority

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The Registry shall revoke the assignment of a domain name after being issued with a legal order by a competent authority, that stipulates that the Registrant is not permitted to use the domain name. In this case the domain name is put in “inactive/serverHold” and no transactions relating to it are permitted.

A domain name in “inactive/serverHold” can only be restored to the original assignee on the basis of a judicial decision or arbitration authority that subsequently rejects the requests of those who challenged the legality of the use, or if the proceedings in which the decision that led to the suspension being issued, have been extinguished.

### 6.2.2 Upon request of the assignee

---

The Registry shall suspend a domain name upon request from the assignee whose use of the domain name has been judicially challenged.

In this case, the Registry is obliged to restore the domain name in favour of the original assignee as soon as the original assignee requests the Registry to do so.

## 6.3 Revocation

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### 6.3.1 Upon request of the competent Authority

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The revocation of a domain name can be a result of a court order, or other order issued by a competent authority, which has been notified to the Registry in accordance with the law.

The revoked domain names will be put in “inactive/revoked” where they will remain for 30 (thirty) days. After this period, they will be permanently deleted from the DBAN and thus put in “pendingDelete/pendingDelete” and later in “deleted”. In the event that a domain name is also subject to a challenge (and therefore also associated with a “challenged” status), the domain name will then move from “inactive/revoked” to “inactive/toBeReassigned”.

### 6.3.2 Ex-officio

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

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The loss of subjective requirements occurs when the Registrant of the domain name no longer has the rights to the domain name, or in the event that the Registry has not received the required documentation in accordance with Art. 6.1.1 of these Regulations. In this case, the Registry will officially revoke the domain name.

The revoked domain names will be put in “inactive/revoked” and will remain in this status for 30 (thirty) days. After this period, they will be permanently deleted from the DBAN and thus be put in “pendingDelete/pendingDelete” and later in “deleted”. In the event that a domain name is also subject to a challenge (and therefore also associated with a “challenged” status), the domain name will then move from “inactive/revoked” to “inactive/toBeReassigned”.

## Appendix A - List of names corresponding to the denominations of Italian regions

Val-d-Aosta.it	Trentino-STirol.it
Val-dAosta.it	TrentinoS-Tirol.it
Vald-Aosta.it	TrentinoSTirol.it
ValdAosta.it	Trentin-Sud-Tirol.it
Valle-d-Aosta.it	Trentin-Sued-Tirol.it
Valle-dAosta.it	Trentin-SudTirol.it
Valled-Aosta.it	Trentin-SuedTirol.it
ValledAosta.it	TrentinSud-Tirol.it
Valle-Aosta.it	TrentinSued-Tirol.it
ValleAosta.it	TrentinSudTirol.it
Vallee-Aoste.it	TrentinSuedTirol.it
ValleeAoste.it	Trentino-Süd-Tirol.it
Aosta-Valley.it	Trentino-SüdTirol.it
AostaValley.it	TrentinoSüd-Tirol.it
VAO.it	TrentinoSüdTirol.it
VDA.it	Trentin-Süd-Tirol.it
Vallee-d-Aoste.it	Trentin-SüdTirol.it
ValleedAoste.it	TrentinSüd-Tirol.it
Vallée-Aoste.it	TrentinSüdTirol.it
ValléeAoste.it	TAA.it
Vallée-d-Aoste.it	Friuli-Venezia-Giulia.it
ValléedAoste.it	Friuli-VeneziaGiulia.it
Piemonte.it	FriuliVenezia-Giulia.it
Piedmont.it	FriuliVeneziaGiulia.it
PMN.it	Friuli-Ve-Giulia.it
Liguria.it	Friuli-VeGiulia.it
LIG.it	FriuliVe-Giulia.it
Lombardia.it	FriuliVeGiulia.it
Lombardy.it	Friuli-V-Giulia.it
LOM.it	Friuli-VGiulia.it
Veneto.it	FriuliV-Giulia.it
VEN.it	FriuliVGiulia.it
Trentino-Alto-Adige.it	FVG.it
Trentino-AltoAdige.it	Emilia-Romagna.it
TrentinoAlto-Adige.it	EmiliaRomagna.it
TrentinoAltoAdige.it	EMR.it
Trentino-A-Adige.it	Toscana.it
Trentino-AAdige.it	Tuscany.it
TrentinoA-Adige.it	TOS.it
TrentinoAAdige.it	Marche.it
Trentino-Sued-Tirol.it	MAR.it
Trentino-SuedTirol.it	Umbria.it
TrentinoSued-Tirol.it	UMB.it
TrentinoSuedTirol.it	Abruzzo.it
Trentino-Sud-Tirol.it	ABR.it
Trentino-SudTirol.it	Molise.it
TrentinoSud-Tirol.it	MOL.it
TrentinoSudTirol.it	
Trentino-S-Tirol.it	Lazio.it

LAZ.it  
Campania.it  
CAM.it  
Puglia.it  
PUG.it  
Basilicata.it  
Lucania.it  
BAS.IT

Calabria.it  
CAL.it  
Sicilia.it  
Sicily.it  
SIC.it  
Sardegna.it  
Sardinia.it  
SAR.it

## Appendix B - List of names corresponding to the denominations of Italian provinces

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



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

RA.it	Terni.it
Reggio-Calabria.it	TR.it
ReggioCalabria.it	Torino.it
RC.it	Turin.it
Reggio-Emilia.it	TO.it
ReggioEmilia.it	Trapani.it
RE.it	TP.it
Rieti.it	Trento.it
RI.it	Trentino.it
Rimini.it	TN.it
RN.it	Treviso.it
Roma.it	TV.it
Rome.it	Trieste.it
RM.it	TS.it
Rovigo.it	Udine.it
RO.it	UD.it
Salerno.it	Varese.it
SA.it	VA.it
Sassari.it	Venezia.it
SS.it	Venice.it
Savona.it	VE.it
SV.it	Verbania.it
Siena.it	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola.it
SI.it	VB.it
Siracusa.it	Vercelli.it
SR.it	VC.it
Sondrio.it	Verona.it
SO.it	VR.it
Sud-Sardegna.it	Vibo-Valentia.it
Sudsardegna.it	ViboValentia.it
SU.it	VV.it
Taranto.it	Vicenza.it
TA.it	VI.it
Teramo.it	Viterbo.it
TE.it	VT.it

## Appendix C - List of names corresponding to the denominations of Italian municipalities

The list of municipalities, for simplicity, is not attached but is available on a specific file, on the Registry's website, to the link:

[https://www.nic.it/sites/default/files/docs/comuni\\_list.html](https://www.nic.it/sites/default/files/docs/comuni_list.html)

## Appendix D - List of 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  
registroitaliano.it  
registro-italiano.it  
italianRegistry.it  
italian-Registry.it  
registro-italiano-in-internet.it  
registro-italiano-internet.it  
registroitalianointernet.it  
registro-internet.it  
registroidinternet.it  
internetRegistry.it  
internet-Registry.it  
registro-italia.it  
registroitalia.it  
registro-ccTLD.it  
registrocctld.it  
Registry-cctld.it  
Registrycctld.it  
registroitalianointernet.it  
nic.it  
nic-it.it  
enum.it  
e-num.it  
enum-Registry.it  
e-num-Registry.it  
Registry-enum.it  
Registryenum.it  
Registry-e-num.it  
registro-enum.it  
registro-e-num.it  
enum-registro.it  
e-num-registro.it

## Appendix E - Glossary

The following table contains the definition of the terms used in this document.

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
<b>ASCII</b>		Coding system of the 7-bit characters commonly used in computers.
<b>Authinfo</b>		Authorization password used by the Registrant to request specific operations.
<b>Authoritative nameserver</b>		A nameserver that holds the data for a given area in the name tree.
<b>ccTLD .it zone</b>		The file of the master DNS of the ccTLD .it, which contains all current delegations in the ccTLD .it.
<b>country code Top Level Domain</b>	<i>ccTLD</i>	A label that uniquely identifies the suffix assigned to a nation based on ISO-3166 (eg Italy = "it") in the tree of Internet domain names.
<b>Database of Assigned Names</b>	<i>DBAN</i>	Database maintained by the .it Registry, where all the data for the assigned domain names in the ccTLD .it are stored and managed.
<b>Dispute Resolution Service Providers</b>	<i>DRSPs</i>	Organizations accredited by the Registry to manage the resolution of disputes relating to the reassignment of registered domain names in the ccTLD .it, in accordance with the "Procedure for the accreditation of Service Providers of out-of-court settlement of disputes in the framework of the ccTLD .it", which is available on the Registry's website.
<b>Domain name</b>		Association between a public IP address and a string of characters to guarantee the consistency of the associations between IP addresses and domain names. The conversion from domain name to IP address and vice versa is provided by the Domain Name System (DNS). A domain name consists of several parts.
<b>Domain Name System</b>	<i>DNS</i>	System used to translate domain names into IP addresses and vice versa.
<b>DNS Delegation</b>		Enables the activation of a domain name on the Internet by inserting records in their respective zone files.
<b>Drop Time</b>		Enables the deletion, at fixed times, of domain names that are pendingDelete/pendingDelete.
<b>Extensible Provisioning Protocol</b>	<i>EPP</i>	Synchronous client-server protocol based on XML; in the implementation of the Registro.it it provides secure connections for managing objects related to the registration and maintenance of domain names.
<b>generic Top Level Domain</b>	<i>gTLD</i>	A label that uniquely identifies the suffix in a tree of generic Internet domain names: "generic" TLDs, or "gTLDs", are made up of three or more characters, and are either: "sponsored" TLDs (sTLDs) or "unsponsored" TLDs (uTLDs).
<b>ICANN</b>		ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) is a not for profit organization, responsible for assigning IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, i.e. protocol identifiers, to manage the top level domain names, generic (gTLD) and country code (ccTLD), as well as the root server systems. ICANN helps to maintain the operational stability of the Internet, promote competition, broaden the representation of global Internet communities and thus develop a related policy through participation and consensus ( <a href="http://www.icann.org">http://www.icann.org</a> ).
<b>Internationalised Domain Name</b>	<i>IDN</i>	Domain name that contains non-ASCII characters such as accented letters. .it domain names can be registered that include the non-ASCII characters specified in these Regulations.
<b>IP address</b>		The IP (Internet Protocol) address is a numerical sequence that uniquely identifies a machine that is connected to the Internet,

		either permanently or intermittently.
<b>Internet</b>		Network of computers worldwide that interconnects thousands of national and international networks that use the TCP/IP protocol, thus allowing the exchange of information.
<b>Internet Protocol Suite</b>	<i>IPS</i>	The suite of network protocols on which the Internet works.
<b>Registrant</b>		The person or organization seeking the registration of a domain name or who has been assigned one.
<b>Registrar</b>		Organizations that register domain names on their own account or on behalf of Registrants. To become a Registrar, an organization must pass an accreditation test prepared by the Registry.
<b>Registry</b>		Organization responsible for assigning domain names and management of registries and primary name servers for a TLD. The Registry is delegated to perform this task by ICANN. The name Registroid.it is equivalent to the Registry of the ccTLD .it.
<b>Second Level Domain</b>	<i>SLD</i>	A label that uniquely identifies the second level of the Internet domain names in a TLD.
<b>sponsored Top Level Domain</b>	<i>sTLD</i>	gTLDs managed by a sponsor who represents the community, and that has a demonstrated connection with it. The organization that has been given specific responsibilities regarding the management of a Registry of an sTLD, for example in formulating policies regarding the operation of the TLD, is called a “sponsor”. An sTLD has a Charter approved by ICANN that provides a definition of the purpose of the sTLD, and the way in which the TLD must be managed.
<b>Status</b>		Operating condition that characterizes the current situation of an object and its possible future transactions.
<b>Top Level Domain</b>	<i>TLD</i>	A label that uniquely identifies the suffix of a tree of domain names on the Internet, directly under the root. Also known as a “First Level Domain”.
<b>unsponsored Top Level Domain</b>	<i>uTLD</i>	Unsponsored gTLDs (uTLDs), such as, for example, .com or .info, which operate directly in accordance with the policies established by the global Internet community, and more specifically through ICANN procedures.
<b>Working days</b>		Monday to Friday, excluding any midweek holidays.