

ASSIGNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DOMAIN NAMES IN THE SLD EDU.IT

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0. Introduction

0.1. Premise

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

The Regulations define the rules for registering domain names in the SLD edu.it. The technical manual is contained within the “Guidelines for managing operations on domain names in the SLD edu.it”, hereafter, “Technical Guidelines”.

0.2. Basic Principles

0.2.1. 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.

0.2.2. Domain names in the SLD edu.it

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

0.2.3. 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 3;
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 SLD edu.it according to the technical regulations in force;
5. the Registry will not tolerate either the hoarding of domains names nor cybersquatting;
6. 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 SLD edu.it terms set forth in these Regulations, and is aware of their responsibilities.

0.2.4. 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.

0.2.5. Laws and jurisdiction

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

1. Subjects: Duties and Functions

1.1. Registry

The Registry (also known as Registro.it) is the body responsible for the assignment and management of domain names in the SLD edu.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 SLD edu.it through a suitable technical and administrative infrastructure.

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

1.2. Registrars

The registration and maintenance of a domain name in the SLD edu.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.

1.3. Registrants

A Registrant is someone who has applied for or obtained the registration and use of a domain name in the SLD edu.it. 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 SLD edu.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.

1.4. Steering Committee of the Registry (SCR)

The Steering Committee of the SLD edu.it is a mixed body, which combines MIUR, AGID, and CNR. It defines the rules and procedures of the SLD edu.it and 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. Organization and structure of names assigned in the SLD edu.it

2.1. Names that can be assigned

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

- minimum length of 3 characters for domain names directly under the SLD edu.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 (-)
 - NON 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.

2.2. Structure of the name tree

The SLD edu.it has in its tree-like structure:

- assignable domain names;
- reserved domain names that can be assigned only to specific categories.

2.3. Reserved domain names assigned only to specific categories

In addition to the domain names in the .it, as listed in Article 3.4.2 “Domain names corresponding to Italy” and Appendix D of the “Assignment and management of domain names in the ccTLD.it”, the following domain names are reserved and may only be assigned to Italian institutional bodies:

- direzioneregionale.edu.it
- istruzione.edu.it
- ministero.edu.it
- miur.edu.it
- provveditorato.edu.it
- ricerca.edu.it
- ufficioscolasticoprovinciale.edu.it
- ufficioscolasticoregionale.edu.it
- universita.edu.it
- universitaericerca.edu.it
- università.edu.it
- universitàericerca.edu.it
- urp.edu.it
- usp.edu.it
- usr.edu.it
- ust.edu.it
- www.edu.it

3. Registration and maintenance of domain names edu.it

The system of registration and maintenance of domain names in the SLD edu.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 SLD edu.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 SLD edu.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.

3.1. Main operations

The operations of registering and maintaining domain names in the SLD edu.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”.

Tabella con le principali operazioni a cura del Registrar

OPERATIONS	DESCRIPTION	SUBJECTS OPERATIONALLY INVOLVED
Registration	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
Change of Registrar	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
Change of Registrant	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 new Registrant of the conclusion of the operation and the new "Authinfo" code associated with the domain name. The "Change of Registrant" can take place at the same time as a "Change of Registrar".	Registrar
Cancellation	Allows the Registrar to cancel a domain name that has been explicitly requested by the Registrant of the domain name itself or by an authority, or 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.	Registrar
Simple changes	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.	Registrar
clientHold	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 Registrar has received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; notice of an ongoing investigation by the authorities. The Registry will remove the DNS proxies.	Registrar, Authority

OPERATIONS	DESCRIPTION	SUBJECTS OPERATIONALLY INVOLVED
clientLock	Used by the Registrar to block a domain name, in cases where the Registrar has received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; notice of an ongoing investigation by the authorities. 	Registrar, Authority
Recovery from redemptionPeriod	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".	Registrar

Other operations by the Registry

OPERATIONS	DESCRIPTION
Bulk Transfer	Allows the variation, with a single request, of the Registrar of a set of domain names.
Cancellation	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.
Revocation	Enables the Registry to revoke a domain name, also on the advice of a relevant authority.
Challenge	Allows the Registry to put a disputed domain name into "challenged".
To-be-reassigned	Allows the Registry to put a domain name in "inactive/toBeReassigned" 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.
serverHold	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.
serverLock	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
noRegistrar	Operation in which the Registry puts the domain name in "noRegistrar" in the event that the Registrar no longer has a current contract with the Registry.

3.2. 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 SLD edu.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 SLD edu.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.

4. Disputes and access to data and documents relating to a registration, to the maintenance and to the challenge of a domain name in the SLD edu.it

4.1. Introduction of the challenge

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.

4.1.1. 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 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
3. either party provides evidence of the termination of legal proceedings for the resolution of the dispute, or
4. the Registry proceeds to officially revoke the domain name.

4.1.2. Assignment to another person as a result of a challenge

In the cases referred to in points 1), 2), 3), and 4) 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.

4.2. Access to data and documents relating to the registration, maintenance and challenge of a domain name in the SLD edu.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 SLD edu.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.

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

4.2.2. Persons entitled to make a request

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.

4.2.3. 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 or fax 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 or fax number 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.

4.2.4. Notification to counterparties

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.

4.2.5. Restrictions on access

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.

4.2.6. 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.

4.2.7. 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 through the exercise of the right of access, according to Law N. 242 of 7 August 1990 and subsequent amendments and other relevant legal provisions, as well as the related implementing regulations.

4.2.8. Obligations of the party making the request

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.

4.2.9. Availability and request for access to documents and information for domain names maintained by a Registrar

If a Registrar receives a request for access to documents regarding domain names that they maintain, the Registrar is required to send this request within a maximum period of 5 (five) working days from the time of receipt of the request for access. 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 SLD edu.it.

5. 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.

5.1. Checks and resulting actions

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

5.1.1. Checks relating to the Registrant and resulting actions

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 5.3 of these Regulations. However, should the statements be substantiated, the Registry will restore the domain name to its status prior to running the check.

5.1.2. Checks on the work of the Registrar and resulting actions

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.

5.2. Suspension

5.2.1. Upon request of the competent authority

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.

5.2.2. 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.

5.3. Revocation

5.3.1. Upon request of the competent Authority

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”.

5.3.2. Ex-officio

5.3.2.1. Lack of eligibility or failure to submit the required documents to the Registrant

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 - Glossary

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

TERM	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ASCII		Coding system of the 7-bit characters commonly used in computers.
Authinfo		Authorization password used by the Registrant to request specific operations.
country code Top Level Domain	ccTLD	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.
Database of Assigned Names	DBAN	Database maintained by the .it Registry, where all the data for the assigned domain names in the ccTLD .it are stored and managed.
Domain Name System	DNS	System used to translate domain names into IP addresses and vice versa.
DNS Delegacy		Enables the activation of a domain name on the Internet by inserting records in their respective zone files.
Extensible Provisioning Protocol	EPP	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.
generic Top Level Domain	gTLD	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).
Working days		Monday to Friday, excluding any midweek holidays.
ICANN		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 (http://www.icann.org).
Internationalised Domain Name	IDN	Domain name that contains non-ASCII characters such as accented letters. Dot it domain names can be registered that include the non-ASCII characters specified in these Regulations.
IP address		The IP (Internet Protocol) address is a numerical sequence that uniquely identifies a machine that is connected to the Internet, either permanently or intermittently.
Internet		Network of computers worldwide that interconnects thousands of national and international networks that use the TCP/IP protocol, thus allowing the exchange of information.
Internet Protocol Suite	IPS	The suite of network protocols on which the Internet works.

TERM	ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Nameserver autoritativi		A nameserver that holds the data for a given area in the name tree.
Domain name		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.
Registrant		The person or organization seeking the registration of a domain name or who has been assigned one.
Registrar		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.
Registro / Registry		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 Registro .it is equivalent to the Registry of the ccTLD .it.
Second Level Domain	SLD	A label that uniquely identifies the second level of the Internet domain names in a TLD.
sponsored Top Level Domain	sTLD	GTLDs managed by a sponsor who represents the community, and that has a demonstrated connection with it.
Status		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.
Top Level Domain	TLD	Operating condition that characterizes the current situation of an object and its possible future transactions.
unsponsored Top Level Domain	uTLD	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".
SLD edu.it zone		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.
		The file of the master DNS of the SLD edu.it, which contains all current delegations in the SLD edu.it.