

Domain Name Registration Policy

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1 Definitions

In this policy:

Allocation means the method by which a domain name is created and assigned to an Applicant, **Allocated** shall have a corresponding meaning.

Applicant means a natural person, company or organisation in whose name an Application is submitted.

Application means the complete and technically correct request for a domain name, which complies with this policy and any other policy issued by us, or ICANN.

Customer Registration Agreement means an agreement between a Registrar and a Registrant.

DNS means the 'Domain Name System' that is a distributed database and hierarchical global infrastructure deployed on the Internet and private IP-based networks used to resolve domain names into IP addresses.

ICANN means the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, its successors and assigns.

Label means a string of characters used to form part of a domain name. The elements of a domain name and their composition are more fully described in our Registration Policy.

Published Policies collectively means:

- those specifications and policies established and published from time to time by us or any of our subcontractors; and
- any ICANN Temporary Specifications or Policies and Consensus Policies or any Rights Protection Mechanisms and associated rules, policies, requirements and procedures (as defined in our agreement with ICANN).

Premium Domain Name means any domain name so designated by us.

Registrant means a natural person, company or organisation in whose name a domain name is Allocated in the TLD.

Registrar means an entity that is authorised to offer domain name registrar services in relation to the TLD.

Registry means the systems used to record, store and maintain details of domain names in the TLD.

Registry-Registrant Agreement means the agreement between the Registry and the Registrant as amended from time to time, in the form posted at the following link: <http://nic.krd>.

Service means the services that we provide in relation to the TLD.

TLD means Top Level Domain and for the purpose of this policy **the TLD** means .krd

We, us and our means the Department of Information Technology of the Kurdistan Regional Government, or our designated representatives.

You and your means the person or entity accessing the Service.

Zone File means a data file which describes a sub-section of the Domain Name System hierarchy for which administrative responsibility has been delegated.

2 About this document

This document describes our policy regarding the registration of domain names in the TLD.

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3 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to describe:

- the eligibility requirements for registering a domain name in the TLD;
- the required criteria for domain name registration
- the technical requirements for the composition of a domain name;
- what domain names may be restricted or reserved by us;
- information about a domain name that is displayed publically in the WHOIS Service;
- how the Zone File for the TLD may be accessed.

We have developed this policy with reference to applicable industry standards, ICANN mandated requirements, and to meet our operational requirements for the TLD.

All domain names in the TLD are subject to this and other policy issued by us. Further policy and procedure in relation to the TLD can be found at the following link: <http://nic.krd>.

4 Policy statement

4.1 Eligibility

The purpose of this section is to describe the eligibility requirements for registering a domain name in the TLD.

Mission and purpose of the TLD

The mission and purpose of the TLD is to promote the Kurdistan Region and elevate the people of the Kurdistan Region onto the international stage by providing an online space in which to promote and develop the culture and language of the region and its people. As such, the TLD aims to establish a dedicated, open namespace that represents Kurdish people both within Kurdistan and internationally, and offers a new and innovative approach for internet users globally to engage with the people of Kurdistan.

The TLD will promote the Kurdistan Region, its culture and its potential through a dedicated open space for the benefit of the people of the Kurdistan Region whether living in the region or elsewhere, the Kurdistan Regional Government, registrants, and Internet users in the Kurdistan Region and globally. The TLD will provide a portal for Internet users to access information relating to Kurdistan. As such, the TLD will be targeted at those seeking to affiliate themselves with the Kurdistan Region.

The TLD will play a strategic role in validating the Kurdish culture and language in an age of increasing globalisation. The TLD will allow the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to take part in the increasingly global, cultural online perspective through the ability to educate and share its rich language, cultures and traditions. As such, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq will be given an opportunity to foster cross-cultural integration and understanding of this region and its people.

The TLD will also play a pivotal role in promoting further the use of the Kurdish language on the Internet as a modern medium of communication. The TLD will function as a means of preserving, enriching and developing Kurdistan for the benefit of its constituents as well as the global Internet community. The TLD will centre on creating an Internet identity for the Kurdish linguistic and cultural community.

To support the Mission and Purpose of the TLD we have registered the domain name gov.krd for the use of the Kurdistan Regional Government, its authorised staff members, Ministries and Departments. The registration of this domain name in our name is considered necessary for the operation and promotion of our TLD.

Eligibility requirements

To support the mission and purpose of the TLD, in order to register or renew a domain name the Applicant must satisfy either Criterion A, or B as described in this section.

At the time of submitting an application to register or renew a domain name in the TLD, the Applicant or Registrant must warrant that:

- It meets the eligibility requirements;
- It will be the intended beneficiary of the domain name registration; and

- That the domain name and its use will be consistent with:
 - the mission and purpose of the TLD;
 - applicable laws, government rules or requirements and the Published Policies.

An Applicant or a Registrant:

- Must provide true and accurate details and information about itself at the time of Application for, and registration of, the domain name and make those warrants as described in the Published Policies;
- Must provide to their Registrar updated details and information as soon as practicable when information about the Registrant changes, and in any case no greater than 14 days from such change; and
- Must not do anything, or use any third party, or any service to obfuscate or conceal the true identity of the intended beneficiary of the domain name registration.

NOTE: For the purpose of clarity a service provider or agent of the Applicant or Registrant shall not be considered to be the intended beneficiary of the domain name registration.

A Registrar must not do anything, to obfuscate or conceal the true identity of the customer requesting the registration or renewal of a domain name, and must cause such information to be recorded in the Service.

All domain names in the TLD are subject to our policies which can found at the following link:
<http://nic.krd>.

Criteria A – Educational Institutions and Service Providers

To support the Mission and purpose of the TLD we have registered the domain name edu.krd for educational institutions and service providers. The registration of this domain name in our name is considered necessary for the operation and promotion of our TLD. To make an Application under Criteria A the Applicant must warrant in its Customer Registration Agreement that it is an authorised representative of an educational institution or service which:

- Operates in the Kurdistan Region; and/or
- Teaches, promotes, researches, or records the people, language, culture or history of the Kurdistan Region;

and must provide evidence of such to us at our registered address, no later than 14 days after the application for the domain name.

The Applicant must also warrant and agree in its Customer Registration Agreement that:

- The domain name will be used to support of the mission and purpose of the TLD;
- The domain name is directly related to the provision of education activities or services; and
- The control of the domain name will not be sold, distributed or transferred to any third party.

An Applicant meeting Criteria A may apply for a domain name at the second level of the TLD (e.g. domain.krd), or at the third level under .edu.krd (e.g. domain.edu.krd). Requirements for the type of domain names that can be registered and the composition of domain names can be found in Section 4.2 and Section 4.3 of this policy.

Criteria B – General Registrations

To make an Application under Criteria B the Applicant must warrant and agree in its Customer Registration Agreement that the domain name will be used to support of the mission and purpose of the TLD.

An Applicant applying for a domain name under Criteria B may only apply for a domain name at the second level of the TLD (e.g. domain.krd). Requirements for the type of domain names that can be registered and the composition of domain names can be found in Section 4.2 and Section 4.3 of this policy.

Continuing eligibility

Where the Registrant no longer meets the eligibility requirements of the TLD, it must contact its Registrar as soon as possible, and in any case no greater than 14 calendar days of its ineligibility, and request that the domain name be transferred or deleted.

Transferring a domain name to another person or entity

A domain name may only be transferred to another party that meets the requirements of this and our other policies, and the receiving party must make also warrant in its Customer Registration Agreement that it meets the eligibility requirements and would be entitled to register the domain name if it were applying for it in its own right.

Monitoring and review

During the lifecycle of the domain name we may take certain steps to substantiate whether a Registrant meets the requirements described in our policy.

We may request that the Registrant provide information to demonstrate compliance and maintain its eligibility. In such cases, the Registrant must respond to our request within 14 calendar days. Failure to respond within the specified timeframe may result in suspension or deletion of the domain name.

We may in our absolute discretion cancel, lock, place on hold, transfer or delete a domain name:

- Where we determine that the Registrant does not meet the eligibility requirements described in this policy; or
- Where we determine that the domain name is not consistent with the mission and purpose of the TLD.

Application of the Eligibility Dispute Resolution Procedure

Any person or entity may challenge a Registrant's eligibility in accordance with our Eligibility Dispute Resolution Policy.

Our Eligibility Dispute Resolution Procedure is available on our website at the following link:
<http://nic.krd>.

4.2 Domain name selection and use and our rights and responsibilities

The purpose of this section is to describe the criteria that will be applied to domain names that can be registered in the TLD to ensure that the domain name supports the mission and purpose of the TLD and to detail some of our rights and responsibilities.

Criteria for domain name selection

In order for a domain name to be registered in the TLD, the following criteria must be met.

The domain name must:

1. Be consistent with the mission and purpose of the TLD, which includes but is not limited to, the promotion and development of the Kurdistan Region as it relates to:
 - a. people;
 - b. language;
 - c. culture;
 - d. history; or
 - e. economy.
2. Not be:
 - a. Already registered; or
 - b. Reserved, restricted or otherwise unavailable.
3. Meet all the technical requirements as described in this and any other policy or document issued in relation to the TLD.

Our rights and responsibilities

We reserve the right to deny any Application for a domain name, or cancel, lock, place on hold, transfer or delete any domain name or transaction that we deem necessary, in our sole discretion:

1. to protect the integrity and stability of the Service;
2. to comply with our obligations to ICANN;
3. to comply with any applicable laws, government rules or requirements, requests of law enforcement, or in compliance with any dispute resolution policies or process;
4. to avoid any liability, civil or criminal, on our part, as well as our affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees and subcontractors;
5. to ensure compliance with the Published Policies;
6. to stop or prevent any violations of any terms and conditions of the Customer Registration Agreement;

7. for the non-payment to us of any fee; or
8. to correct mistakes made by us or any Registrar or any of our service providers in connection with an Application for a domain name, or a domain name.

4.3 Requirements for the composition of a domain name

The purpose of this section is to describe the elements that make up a domain name, how those elements are commonly described, and the technical requirements for those elements.

General information about domain names

In the operation of the TLD we use the word 'Label' to describe a sequence of characters. A domain name is made up of one or more Labels, separated by a period ('.'), before the TLD, for example name.krd, or domain.name.krd.

Labels that may be used to make a domain name are subject to composition requirements described in this policy.

Levels of domain names

A domain name is often described in relation to its 'level', a:

- 'second level' domain name consists of one Label before the TLD, for example name.krd; and a
- 'third level' domain name consists of two Labels before the TLD, for example domain.name.krd; and so on.

Composition requirements

We validate all domain names that are created in the TLD meet the technical composition requirements described in this section.

All domain names must conform to the following set of requirements. Each Label in the domain name must:

- Have a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 63 characters;
- Only contain letters (a-z, A-Z), digits (0-9) and hyphens (-) or a combination of these;
- Begin with a letter or a digit and end with a letter or a digit;
- Neither begin with, nor end with a hyphen (-);
- Not contain hyphens (-) in the third and fourth positions (e.g. www.ab - - cd.krd); and
- Not include a space (e.g. www.ab cd.krd).

4.4 Reserved and Restricted Domain Names

The purpose of this section is to describe the various types of Labels in the TLD that may be 'reserved', meaning that they are unavailable for registration as a domain name, or 'restricted' meaning that they may be available for registration as a domain name under certain conditions.

Our use of reserved and restricted Labels

Subject always to ICANN mandated requirements; a reserved or restricted Label may be Allocated or registered to us.

Reserved Labels

The Labels that are reserved in the TLD fall into the following categories; these are Labels that are reserved:

- for technical operations;
- that represent country and territory names;
- that represent names of intergovernmental organisations;
- which are certain Labels composed of two characters;
- that represent names of the International Olympic Committee, and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; and
- those that are reserved by us.

Technical operations

The following Label(s) are reserved in all levels of the TLD:

- EXAMPLE
- NIC
- RDDS
- WWW
- WHOIS

Country and territory names

Country and territory name Label(s) are reserved in all levels of the TLD. The following Label(s) are reserved in all levels of the TLD:

- The short form (in English) of all country and territory names (including the European Union) contained on the ISO 3166-1 list (http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes).
- Country and territory names described in the United Nations publication:

Technical reference manual for the standardization of geographical names, part three 'Names of Countries of the World'

(http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/pubs/UNGEGN%20tech%20ref%20manual_m87_combined.pdf) as published by the Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

- The list of United Nation member states, in each of the official United Nations languages described in the United Nations publication:

List of Country Names (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/ungegn/wg1.html>) as submitted by the Working Group on Country Names of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names to the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

Two-character Labels

Certain Labels composed of two characters set may be reserved in all levels of the TLD.

Names of intergovernmental organisations

Names of intergovernmental organisations are reserved at the second level of the TLD.

These Labels can be found at the following link:

<http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registries/reserved>

Names of the International Olympic Committee, and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Names of the International Olympic Committee and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are reserved at the second level of the TLD.

These Labels can be found at the following link:

<http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registries/reserved>

Reserved by us

Other Label(s) may be reserved by us for our exclusive use, at any level of the TLD. The Labels that are reserved by us are determined at our absolute discretion, and will not be published.

Status of reserved Labels in the Service

Unless otherwise Allocated according to this policy, the response to a WHOIS query for a domain name containing a reserved Label includes a message indicating that the domain name is reserved.

The WHOIS Service and the information that is displayed are described in the WHOIS section of this policy and in Appendix A of this document.

Restricted Labels

We have identified certain Labels that will be restricted in the TLD. These Labels have been chosen:

- due to laws which exist, or may come into existence; or
- to preserve religious, moral and cultural values.

The Labels that are restricted are determined at our absolute discretion, and will not be published.

Registering a domain name that includes a restricted Label

We will consider proposals to register or renew a domain name that includes a restricted Label. Proposals to register or renew such domain names must be approved by us.

In considering your proposal we may require that you provide additional information including such things as the grounds for which you believe that you should be able to register the Label, and your intended use of the domain name.

Our decision to grant or decline such requests will be at our absolute discretion, and we will not communicate to the reason for making such determination.

Status of restricted Labels in the Service

The response to a WHOIS query for a domain name containing a restricted Label will return information if we have allowed the domain name to be registered, or where the domain name is not registered no data will be returned.

The WHOIS Service and the information that is displayed is described in Section 6 of this policy.

Amending the list of reserved or restricted Labels

We may at our absolute discretion from time to time, subject always to applicable industry standards, and ICANN mandated requirements:

- Add to, delete from and generally amend or modify the list of Labels which are reserved or restricted, and the level at which they are reserved or restricted;
- Allow a domain name containing a reserved or restricted Label to be registered; or
- Delete a domain name containing a Label which is reserved or restricted.

4.5 Domain name pricing

Our pricing and the obligations of the Registrar

All domain names must be purchased and managed using a Registrar; they are the retail channel for the TLD. We have an agreement with all of our Registrars which amongst other things details the fees associated with domain name transactions. While we set the fees for domain name transactions to Registrars, they are free to retail those domain names based on their service offering and delivery models.

It is our intention however that when an end user enters into an agreement with a Registrar, that they are made aware of the fees associated with the domain name including the fees for creation and renewal of the domain name. Also described in our Registrar Code of Practice, Registrars must fully disclose to an Applicant for, or registrant of a domain name at the time of Application, or creation or renewal, certain information including but not limited to the registration and renewal fee of the domain name.

Pricing of domain names

Creation and renewal

Our agreement with ICANN to operate the TLD includes a number of obligations with regard to the price that we may set for domain name creation and renewals. Subject always to that agreement we may from time to time revise the fees that we charge to Registrars. We do commit however that any increase in the fees associated with a domain name that is registered shall be no more than 10% percent of the then current fee, and that increases in fees shall not occur more than one time per calendar year.

Premium Domain Names

We may, at our discretion at any time, identify certain desirable domain names as a Premium Domain Name. A Premium Domain Name may have a higher than standard fee for creation and renewal.

Where a Premium Domain Name is not registered, subject always to applicable industry standards and ICANN mandated requirements, we may:

- Add to, delete from and generally amend or modify the list of Premium Domain Names;
- Modify the pricing of any un-registered Premium Domain Names; or
- Allow a Premium Domain Names to be registered.

Where we make a Premium Domain Name available for registration, that domain name may be subject to a Claims Period as it is described in our Launch Policy which can be found at the following link: <http://nic.krd>.

Application fees

At certain times domain names will not be issued on a first come, first served basis, this includes during the Sunrise Period and the Limited Registration Period (as they are described in our Launch Policy), and this may also occur when we make a Premium Domain Name available for registration.

During such times:

- A domain name may be subject to multiple Applications;
- Where there are multiple Applications, contention between Applications will be resolved as described in the relevant policy, which may include auctions;
- There may be a fee for Application for the domain name, which is separate to any fee for creation and renewal, or auction fee.

Auction fees

Auctions may occur where there are multiple Applications for a domain name. Where a domain name is subject to an auction, any auction fees charged are for the right to register the domain name and not for the domain name registration itself. The fee for creation will still apply.

4.6 The WHOIS Service

The purpose of this section is to describe the WHOIS Service for the TLD, the information displayed by the WHOIS Service and how to use the WHOIS Service.

The word WHOIS is not an acronym, it is the phrase 'who is', which is concatenated into the word WHOIS; it can also be written as *WhoIs* and *Whois*, and is also known as Registration Data Directory Services (RDDS).

To operate the TLD we have entered into an agreement with ICANN, which describes the requirements that we have in relation to the provision of the WHOIS Service. Details about ICANN's requirements with regard to WHOIS and additional information can be found on the ICANN website at the following link <http://whois.icann.org/>.

WHOIS is a query and response protocol used to lookup data related to domain names. A WHOIS query returns information related to contact details, name servers, and the Registrar of a domain name.

Who collects the information that is shown in the WHOIS Service?

Our agreement with ICANN requires that when a domain name is registered or renewed, we include certain information to be displayed in the WHOIS Service.

During the procedure of making a proposal to register or renew a domain name, the requestor is asked to enter into an agreement, acknowledging and authorising the collection and use of the information in the provision of the WHOIS Service.

What information is returned from a WHOIS query?

When a user queries the WHOIS Service, where information exists a response will be returned containing details relating to the domain name, Registrar, and name server data, described in detail in APPENDIX A of this policy.

WHOIS data accuracy

Registrant responsibilities

It is the Registrant's responsibility to ensure that any information provided when registering or renewing a domain name is complete and accurate. Additionally the Registrant is required to update their information with the Registrar if a change has occurred to the information provided.

What we may do to promote accuracy

We or the Registrar may attempt to verify the information provided. A proposal to register a domain name may be rejected where incomplete information is provided, or where verification fails.

During the term of registration of the domain name we, ICANN or the Registrar, may:

- perform audits of the information that has been provided; or
- attempt to contact the nominated entities associated with the domain name, requesting the review of the information that has been provided—and if required request that the Registrant contact the Registrar to make adjustments.

What happens if WHOIS data is inaccurate?

Where it is determined that information provided in relation to a domain name is false, incorrect or out-dated; we, ICANN or the Registrar may suspend or cancel the domain name.

Preventing misuse of WHOIS data

The use of the WHOIS Service provided by us is subject to our Acceptable Use Policy which can be found at the following link: <http://nic.krd>. We also impose limits on the number of queries a user may make to the WHOIS Service.

No user of the WHOIS Service is permitted to utilise automated and/or electronic processes that send high volume to the WHOIS Service.

WHOIS query limits

To ensure that privacy concerns are addressed we have imposed limits on the number of queries that may be made. For general use of the WHOIS Service the following limits will apply, up to:

- Twenty queries per hour from the same IP address; and

- Two-hundred queries per day from the same IP address.

Please note however we may amend these limits at any time.

WHOIS restrictions

Where the WHOIS query limits have been exceeded the IP address will be barred from the ability to make additional queries for a period of 24 hours.

WHOIS query exemptions

We may consider exemptions to the WHOIS query limits described in this section from law enforcement, government agencies, regulatory bodies, subject always to our policy, and that of ICANN.

4.7 Zone File Access

The purpose of this section is to describe how access to the Zone File may be granted.

ICANN requires that we in our management of the TLD follow the stated requirements to allow any user access to the TLD Zone File. Details about ICANN's requirements for Zone File access can be found on the ICANN web site at the following link:

<http://www.icann.org/en/resources/compliance/registries/zfa>

Submitting a request for zone file access

All requests to access the zone file for the TLD must be submitted through the Centralized Zone Data Service found at the following link: <https://czds.icann.org/en>

Credentialing requirements and agreement

Access to zone file data for the TLD may be available to users subject to verification of the users' credentials and agreement by the user that the data will only be used for lawful purposes.

In order to grant access to the zone file for the TLD, we will request, through the Centralized Zone Data Service, each user to provide the reason for which it seeks access and information sufficient to correctly identify and locate the user.

A user will be required to enter into an agreement that will govern the access to our zone file data and its use. The agreement will be standardized, facilitated and administered by the Centralized Zone Data Access Provider.

A user's access to the Zone File data is always subject to the requirements of ICANN.

Grant and revocation of access

On approval, we or ICANN will grant the user a non-exclusive, non-transferable, limited right to access our Zone File data. The method of access will be defined by us and this method will be made to you at the time of application.

The Centralized Zone Data Access Provider may reject the request for access of any user that does not satisfy the credentialing requirements. In addition, we may reject the request for access;

- of any user that does not provide correct or legitimate credentials; or

- where we reasonably believe that the user will use the data in a manner that contravenes this policy

On approval, we or ICANN will grant the user a non-exclusive, non-transferable, limited right to access our zone file data. Such access will be facilitated by the Centralized Zone Data Service.

We may, at any time, revoke access of any user where we have evidence to support that the user's use of the data contravenes this policy or any other policy issued by us, or where we are instructed to do so by ICANN.

Use of data by the user

We will permit the user to use the Zone File data for lawful purposes, provided that:

- 1 The user takes all reasonable steps to protect against unauthorised access to, and use and disclosure of, the Zone File data; and
- 2 Under no circumstances shall the user use the Zone File data to:
 - a. Allow, enable or otherwise support the transmission by email, telephone or facsimile of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations to entities other than users' own existing customers; or
 - b. Enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that send queries or data to our systems, or that of any Registrar.

Term of use

Use of the Zone File data will be for a limited time and we or ICANN may require the user to renew the grant of access.

5 Definition and review

This document has been prepared and published to represent our policy regarding the administrative and technical management of the TLD.

We may discontinue or amend any part or the whole of this policy from time to time at our absolute discretion.

Appendix A

Using the WHOIS Service

How to make a WHOIS query

A WHOIS query for the TLD may be made by, using the command line interface as described in RFC 3912 *WHOIS Protocol Specification* to send the query, or via a web-based interface.

Command line interface

To make a query using the command line interface:

1. Connect to `whois.nic.krd`, Port 43.
2. Send the query in the required format, described in the following sections. Please note that the example query formats provided assume the use of the JWHOIS client (<http://www.gnu.org/software/jwhois/>) and should be adjusted for the selected command line interface; and
3. The WHOIS Service will respond with the requested information.

Web-based interface

The web-based interface allows any user to make a WHOIS query without any specific technical knowledge:

1. The web-based interface is available at the following link: <http://nic.krd>.
2. Enter the desired information in the required format, described in the following section.
3. The WHOIS Service will respond with the requested information.

Sample WHOIS query and response formats

Domain name data

The following table shows the information that a response to a WHOIS query would return for the domain name *EXAMPLE.TLD*.

The status codes that may be displayed in response to a WHOIS query are described in <INSERT LIFECYCLE APPENDIX> of this policy.

Query format

Command line interface: `whois EXAMPLE.TLD`

Enter into the web-based interface: `EXAMPLE.TLD`

Response format

```
Domain Name: EXAMPLE.TLD
Domain ID: D1234567-TLD
WHOIS server: whois.example.tld
Referral URL: http://www.example.tld
Updated Date: 2009-05-29T20:13:00Z
Creation Date: 2000-10-08T00:45:00Z
Registry Expiry Date: 2010-10-08T00:44:59Z
```

Sponsoring Registrar: EXAMPLE REGISTRAR
 Sponsoring Registrar IANA ID: IANA ID: 5555555
 Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited
 Domain Status: clientRenewProhibited
 Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited
 Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited
 Registrant ID: 5372808-ERL
 Registrant Name: EXAMPLE REGISTRANT
 Registrant Organisation: EXAMPLE ORGANIZATION
 Registrant Street: 123 EXAMPLE STREET
 Registrant City: ANYTOWN
 Registrant State/Province: AP
 Registrant Postal Code: A1A1A1
 Registrant Country: EX
 Registrant Phone+: 1.5555551212
 Registrant Phone Ext: 1234
 Registrant Fax: +1.5555551213
 Registrant Fax Ext: 4321
 Registrant Email: EMAIL@EXAMPLE.TLD
 Admin ID: 5372809-ERL
 Admin Name: EXAMPLE REGISTRANT ADMINISTRATIVE
 Admin Organisation: EXAMPLE REGISTRANT ORGANIZATION
 Admin Street: 123 EXAMPLE STREET
 Admin City: ANYTOWN
 Admin State/Province: AP
 Admin Postal Code: A1A1A1
 Admin Country: EX
 Admin Phone: +1.5555551212
 Admin Ext: 1234
 Admin Fax: +1.5555551213
 Admin Fax Ext: 4321
 Admin Email: EMAIL@EXAMPLE.TLD
 Tech ID: 5372811-ERL
 Tech Name: EXAMPLE REGISTRAR TECHNICAL
 Tech Organisation: EXAMPLE REGISTRAR LLC
 Tech Street: 123 EXAMPLE STREET
 Tech City: ANYTOWN
 Tech State/Province: AP
 Tech Postal Code: A1A1A1
 Tech Country: EX
 Tech Phone: +1.1235551234
 Tech Ext: 1234
 Tech Fax: +1.5555551213
 Tech Fax Ext: 93
 Tech Email: EMAIL@EXAMPLE.TLD
 Name Servers: NS01.EXAMPLEREGISTRAR.TLD
 Name Servers: NS02.EXAMPLEREGISTRAR.TLD
 DNSSEC: signedDelegation
 DNSSEC: unsigned
 >>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2009-05-29T20:15:00Z <<<

Registrar data

The following table shows the information that a response to a WHOIS query would return for the Registrar *Example Registrar Inc.*

Query format

Command line interface:

- `whois -h whois.nic.TLD 'registrar example-registrar' or`
- `whois -h whois.nic.TLD 'registrar 5555555'`

Enter into the web-based interface: registrar Example Registrar.

Response format

```
Registrar Name: Example Registrar.
Street: 1234 Admiralty Way
City: Marina Del Rey
State/Province: CA
Postal Code: 90292
Country: US
Phone Number: +1.3105551212
Fax Number: +1.3105551213
Email: registrar@example.tld
WHOIS Server: whois.example-registrar.tld
Referral URL: http://www.example-registrar.tld
Admin Contact: Joe Registrar
Phone Number: +1.3105551213
Fax Number: +1.3105551213
Email: joeregistrar@example-registrar.tld
Phone Number: +1.3105551214
Fax Number: +1.3105551213
Email: janeregistrar@example-registrar.tld
Technical Contact: John Geek
Phone Number: +1.3105551215
Fax Number: +1.3105551216
Email: johngeek@example-registrar.tld
>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2009-05-29T20:15:00Z <<<
```

Name server data

The following table shows the information that a response to a WHOIS query would return for the name server *NS1.EXAMPLE.TLD*.

Query format**Command line interface:**

- `whois NS1.EXAMPLE.TLD or`
- `whois -h nameserver (nameserver name) or`
- `whois -h nameserver (IP Address)`

Enter into the web-based interface:

- `NS1.EXAMPLE.TLD or`
- `nameserver (nameserver name) or`
- `nameserver (IP Address)`

Response format

```
Server Name: NS1.EXAMPLE.TLD
IP Address: 192.0.2.123 IP
Address: 2001:0DB8::1
Registrar: Example Registrar.
WHOIS Server: whois.example-registrar.tld
```

Referral URL: <http://www.example-registrar.tld>
>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2009-05-29T20:15:00Z <<<

Appendix B

Domain Name Lifecycle

The purpose of this section is to describe the lifecycle of a domain name in the TLD. This section includes the:

- Length of time that a domain name may be registered for;
- The operations that may be performed on a domain name;
- The various states that a domain name may be in;
- Grace periods that are given to a domain name;
- How a domain name transitions between states;
- Locks that may be placed on domain names, and;
- Special considerations for exceptional circumstances.

Registration periods

The maximum validity period for domain names is 10 years. Domain names may be created with, or renewed in, one year increments up to the maximum period.

Operations that may be performed on a domain name

Throughout the lifecycle of a domain name, certain operations may be performed on the domain name. The outcome of those operations may differ depending on the state the domain name is in. These states are described in the section <STATES A DOMAIN NAME MAY BE ASSIGNED WITHIN THE REGISTRY>.

The operations applicable to a domain name are as follows.

Create

Create is the operation that produces a domain name in the Registry. While this is not an operation on a domain name, it is included here for completeness.

Update

An Update operation modifies the domain authinfo, associated contact objects and delegation information.

Renew

A Renew operation may be explicitly performed on a domain name by the sponsoring Registrar in order to extend its validity period.

Transfer

A "Transfer" operation moves a domain name from the sponsorship of one Registrar to another. Where applicable, a domain name is moved from the sponsorship of one Registrar to another through the use of a Transfer operation. Transfer operations are further broken down into:

Transfer (request)	The Registrar which will take sponsorship of the domain name (gaining Registrar), requests the Transfer.
Transfer (approve)	The Registrar which will lose sponsorship of the domain name (losing Registrar), explicitly approves the Transfer request.
Transfer (reject)	The Registrar which will lose sponsorship of the domain name rejects the Transfer request.
Transfer (cancel)	The gaining Registrar cancels the Transfer request.

A Transfer (request) operation is automatically approved by the Registry after five days if a Transfer (approve) or Transfer (reject) operation is not received from the losing Registrar, and the Transfer (request) has not been cancelled by a gaining Registrar.

Delete

The sponsoring Registrar requests that the domain name be removed from the Registry by the Delete operation.

For further information please refer to the section <TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STATES>.

Restore

After a Delete operation a domain name may be reinstated using the Restore operation. Restore operations are further broken down into:

Restore (request)	The sponsoring Registrar requests that a domain name be restored.
Restore (report)	The sponsoring Registrar provides a report regarding a domain name for which it has previously issued a Restore request.

For further information refer to the section 'Transitions between states'.

States a domain name may be assigned

The states that a domain name can exist in are:

- Registered
- Pending Create
- Pending Transfer
- Redemption
- Pending Restore
- Pending Delete

The following section describes the states a domain name may be in.

Domain status	Means the status information that will be available to Registrars, and in some cases displayed in the WHOIS output.
In DNS?	Means the associated name server records (and glue records if any) are

	published in the DNS.
--	-----------------------

Registered

State	Registered
Domain status	ok, or varied status values noted by the absence of pendingTransfer or pendingDelete
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Update, Renew, Transfer (request) and Delete
What it means for a domain name	The default state of a domain name. There are no pending operations and the domain has not been deleted.
Length of time in this state	-

Pending Create

State	Pending Create
Domain status	pendingCreate
In DNS?	No
Allowed operations	Delete
What it means for a domain name	We have received a request from a Registrar to register a domain name matching an entry on the list of restricted Labels for the TLD. Subsequent attempts to register the same domain name will not be queued whilst in this state. Approval of the request is at our discretion. This state is not used for applications for domain names made during the Sunrise and Claims Notice Periods as described in our policy.
Length of time in this state	This state applies for a maximum of 5 calendar days.

Pending Transfer

State	Pending Transfer
Domain status	pendingTransfer
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Transfer (cancel, reject, approve)
What it means for a domain name	A Registrar has requested a Transfer of the domain name and it is not yet completed. All operations that would transform the domain name, other than those to cancel, reject, or approve the Transfer are rejected.
Length of time in this state	This state applies for a maximum of 5 calendar days.

Redemption

State	Redemption
Domain status	pendingDelete
	redemptionPeriod
In DNS?	No
Allowed operations	Restore (request)
What it means for a domain name	The sponsoring Registrar has requested that the domain name be Deleted. The sponsoring Registrar may perform a Restore operation to reinstate the domain name. The domain name continues to be withheld from the DNS unless it is reinstated. All operations that would transform the domain name, other than to Restore are rejected.
Length of time in this state	This state applies for 30 calendar days.

Pending Restore

State	Pending Restore
Domain status	pendingDelete
	pendingRestore
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Restore (report)
What it means for a domain name	A Restore request is pending. The sponsoring Registrar must submit a Restore report. The domain name is in the DNS. All operations that would transform the domain name, other than the Restore report are rejected.
Length of time in this state	This state applies for a maximum of 7 calendar days.

Pending Delete

State	Pending Delete
Domain status	pendingDelete
In DNS?	No
Allowed operations	None
What it means for a domain name	The Redemption Grace Period has lapsed and the domain name is pending being removed from the Registry. This state prohibits the sponsoring Registrar from the Update, Restore operations or modifying the domain name. At the end of this period the domain name is removed from the Registry and may become available for registration.
Length of time in this state	This state applies for 5 calendar days.

Grace periods

There are five grace periods that are applicable to domain names:

- Add Grace Period
- Renew Grace Period
- Auto-Renew Grace Period
- Transfer Grace Period
- Redemption Grace Period

The following describes each of the domain name grace periods and how these may affect operations in relation to the domain name.

The grace period states described in this section are additional to those described in the preceding section.

The following section describes the grace periods a domain name may be in. In this section:

Domain status	Means the status information that will be available to Registrars, and in some cases displayed in the WHOIS output.
Effect on operations	Describes the effect that this grace period will have on various operations

Add Grace Period

Period	Add Grace Period	
Domain status	addPeriod	
Effect on operations	Subject to the following the Add Grace Period does not have any impact on other operations.	
	Delete	The sponsoring Registrar, who must have created the domain name, may Delete the domain name. The operation occurs with immediate effect and the domain name may become available for registration.
	Renew	The sponsoring Registrar may Renew the domain name. The total period for the domain name is the sum of the initial period specified when the domain name was created and any renewal term, subject to the 10 year maximum.
	Transfer	A Transfer may not occur during the Add Grace Period, or at any other time in the first 60 calendar days after the initial creation, or approved transfer of the domain name. The Registry will prevent such a transfer from occurring.
What it means for a domain name	Allows for no-cost cancellation of a domain name registration resulting from typographical or other errors by Registrars and Registrants. Once cancelled the domain name may become immediately available for registration.	
Length of time in this period	This state applies for 5 calendar days after the domain name is Registered. Note the Add Grace Period does not apply to Pending Create status.	

Renew Grace Period

Period	Renew Grace Period	
Domain status	renewPeriod	
In DNS?	Yes	
Effect on operations	Subject to the following the Renew Grace Period does not have any impact on other operations.	
	Delete	The sponsoring Registrar, who must have initiated the Renew operation, may Delete the domain name. The extension to the registration period caused by the preceding renew is reversed and unless the domain name is also in the Add Grace Period, the domain name enters the Redemption state. If the domain name is also in the Add Grace Period it is removed from the Registry with immediate effect and may become available for registration.
	Renew	The sponsoring Registrar, who must have initiated the Renew operation, can subsequently Renew the domain name, causing a second independent Renewal Grace Period to start. The total registration period for the domain name is extended by the renewal term, limited to the 10 year maximum.
	Transfer	An approved transfer ends the current Renew Grace Period without a refund and begins a Transfer Grace Period.
What it means for a domain name	Allows the sponsoring Registrar to undo the operation to Renew via the Delete operation.	
Length of time in this period	This state applies for 5 calendar days.	

Auto-Renew Grace Period

Period	Auto-Renew Grace Period	
Domain status	autoRenewPeriod	
Effect on operations	Subject to the following, the Auto-Renew Grace Period does not have any impact on other operations.	
	Delete	The sponsoring Registrar, who must be the sponsoring Registrar when the Auto-Renew Grace Period commenced, may Delete the domain name. The registration period auto-renew extension is reversed and the domain name enters the Redemption state.
	Renew	The sponsoring Registrar, who must be the sponsor when the auto-renew occurred, can Renew the domain name for another period causing an independent Renewal Grace Period to begin. The registration period is extended by the renewal term, limited to the 10 year maximum.

	Transfer	An approved transfer ends the current Auto-Renew Grace Period, and begins a Transfer Grace Period. The registration period auto-renew extension is reversed and the registration is extended by the period specified in the transfer.
What it means for a domain name	Auto-Renew Grace Period allows for domain names to remain in the DNS beyond the expiration of the registration period, to provide adequate time for the sponsoring Registrar to obtain the Registrants intent to renew the domain name.	
Length of time in this period	This state applies for 45 calendar days after expiry of the domain name.	

Transfer Grace Period

Period	Transfer Grace Period	
Domain status	transferPeriod	
Effect on operations		Subject to the following the Transfer Grace Period does not have any impact on other operations.
	Delete	The sponsoring Registrar, who must have initiated the Transfer, may Delete the domain name. The extension to the registration period of the preceding transfer is reversed and the Redemption state is entered.
	Renew	The sponsoring Registrar can Renew the domain name thus causing an independent Renewal Grace Period to begin. The registration period for the domain name is extended by the renewal term, limited to the 10 year maximum.
	Transfer	A further transfer may not occur during the 60 calendar day period after the approved transfer of a domain name. The Registry will prevent such a transfer from occurring. Should a special situation require transfer back to the losing Registrar, this is dealt with by taking into account the unique circumstances of the situation and will require our approval and manual intervention.
What it means for a domain name	Transfer Grace Period allows the sponsoring Registrar to undo the registration period extension (due to an approved transfer of a domain name), Deleting a domain name.	
Length of time in this period	This state applies for 5 calendar days after completion of the Transfer.	

Redemption Grace Period

Period	Redemption Grace Period	
Domain status	pendingDelete	
	redemptionPeriod	
Effect on operations	Restore (request)	

What it means for a domain name	Redemption Grace Period refers to the period of time the domain name spends in the Redemption state, starting after a domain name is deleted. The Redemption state description provides information on operations that are allowed during this period.
Length of time in this period	This state applies for 30 calendar days.

Overlap of grace periods

Grace periods may overlap. The four possible overlapping grace periods are:

- Add Grace Period with one or more Renew Grace Periods.
- Renew Grace Period with one or more other Renew Grace Periods.
- Auto-Renew Grace Period with one or more Renew Grace Periods.
- Transfer Grace Period with one or more Renew Grace Periods.

These are treated independently with respect to timelines however operations on domain names are processed in a manner that takes into account the combined effects of all grace periods.

Transitions between states

Transitions between the various states of domain names are triggered in the Registry as follows.

Available > Registered

Transition from 'Available' (for registration) to Registered is triggered by the receipt of a request from a Registrar to Create the domain name that does not match an entry on the restricted list. This transition begins the Add Grace Period.

Available > Pending Create

Transition from 'Available' (for registration) to Pending Create is triggered by the receipt of a request from a Registrar to Create the domain name where that domain name matches an entry on the list of restricted Labels. This transition does not begin the Add Grace Period.

Pending Create > Registered

Transition from Pending Create to Registered occurs on our approval of the registration request. This transition begins the Add Grace Period.

Pending Create > Deleted

Transition from Pending Create to Deleted occurs if the request to register the domain name is not approved by us. The domain name is removed from the Registry and may become available for registration.

Registered > Pending Transfer

Transition from Registered to Pending Transfer is triggered by the receipt of a request to Transfer the domain name. On approval the transfer results in the extension of the domain name registration.

Requests to Transfer the domain name within 60 days of creation or a previous Transfer are rejected. As described in the preceding section in relation to the Transfer Grace Period, exceptions may apply and are dealt with on a case by case basis.

Pending Transfer > Registered

Transition from Pending Transfer to Registered may be triggered by the following operations:

Cancel	During the Pending Transfer period the gaining Registrar may cancel the Transfer by requesting the Transfer to be cancelled. The registration period remains unchanged and all existing grace periods at the time of transfer request remain in effect.
Reject	During the Pending Transfer period the losing Registrar may reject the Transfer. The registration period remains unchanged and all grace periods existing at the time of Transfer request remain in effect.
Approve	During the Pending Transfer period the losing Registrar may approve the Transfer. If the Transfer was requested during the Auto-Renew Grace Period, the extension to the registration period is reversed. The registration period is extended by the amount specified in the Transfer request. This begins the Transfer Grace Period.
Auto-Approve	If after 5 days, no action has been taken, the Registry approves the Transfer automatically. If the Transfer was requested during the Auto-Renew Grace Period the extension to the registration period is reversed. The registration period is extended by the amount specified in the Transfer request. This begins the Transfer Grace Period.

Registered > Deleted

Transition from Registered to Deleted occurs on receipt of a request to Delete a domain name. If the domain name is in the Add Grace Period, it is removed from the Registry and may become available for registration.

Registered > Redemption

Transition from Registered to Redemption occurs on receipt of a request to Delete a domain name. If the domain name is not in the Add Grace Period, it transitions to the Redemption period state and all grace periods in effect are considered.

Redemption > Pending Restore

Transition from Redemption to Pending Restore occurs on receipt of a request to Restore a domain name. If the Redemption Period has not lapsed, the domain name transitions to the Pending Restore state. The domain name is provisioned in the DNS.

Pending Restore > Registered

Transition from Pending Restore to Registered during the Pending Restore period occurs when the sponsoring Registrar completes the Restore via a Restore (report) containing the registration data as at the time of deletion, the registration data at the time of the report, and the reason for the Restore to occur.

Pending Restore > Redemption

Transition from Pending Restore to Redemption occurs automatically 7 calendar days after the transition to the Pending Restore state. If a Restore (report) is not received the domain name transitions to the Redemption state, which begins a new Redemption period. The domain name is removed from the DNS.

Redemption > Pending Delete

Transition from Redemption to Pending Delete occurs automatically 30 calendar days after the transition to the Redemption state. If a Restore (request) is not received the domain name transitions to the Pending Delete state.

Pending Delete > Deleted

Transition from Pending Delete to Deleted occurs automatically 5 calendar days after the transition to the Pending Delete state. The domain name is removed from the Registry and may become available for registration.

Locks on domain names

Locks may be applied to the domain name to prevent specific operations occurring. There are two types of locks that may be applied 'client' locks and 'server' locks. Client and server locks may be applied independently or simultaneously.

Locks prefixed with 'client' are set or removed by the sponsoring Registrar; and we may set or remove locks prefixed with 'server'. Locks are added and removed independently however they can be combined to facilitate the enforcement of other processes, and outcomes such as those required as part of Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP).

The available locks are as follows.

Delete Prohibited

Domain status	clientDeleteProhibited
	serverDeleteProhibited
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Update, Renew, and Transfer (request)
What it means for a domain name	Requests to delete the domain name are rejected.

Hold

Domain status	clientHold
	serverHold
In DNS?	No
Allowed operations	Update, Renew, Transfer (request) and Delete
What it means for a domain name	DNS information is not published for the domain name.

Renew Prohibited

Domain status	clientRenewProhibited
	serverRenewProhibited
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Update, Transfer (request) and Delete
What it means for a domain name	Requests to Renew the domain name are rejected. Auto-Renew is allowed.

Transfer Prohibited

Domain status	clientTransferProhibited
	serverTransferProhibited
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Update, Renew, and Delete
What it means for a domain name	Requests to Transfer the domain name are rejected

Update Prohibited

Domain status	clientUpdateProhibited
	serverUpdateProhibited
In DNS?	Yes
Allowed operations	Renew, Transfer (request), Delete and Update
What it means for a domain name	Requests to Update the domain name are rejected, unless the Update removes this state.

Notes on the Update command and delegation to the DNS

The Update command does not impact the state of the domain name through its lifecycle; however the command may be used to add and remove delegation information, which changes the DNS state of the domain name. A domain name is required to have 1 or more name servers published in the DNS.

The following status information will appear in the WHOIS Service for a domain name that is not provisioned to the DNS:

inactive	The domain name has no name server information.
clientHold	The Registrar has withheld the domain name from publication to the DNS.
serverHold	We have withheld the domain name from publication in the DNS, either due to having an insufficient number of name servers, or as a result of another process or requirement.

Special considerations

ICANN approved bulk transfers

ICANN approved bulk transfers of domain names from one Registrar to another do not follow the typical transfer lifecycle. ICANN's Consensus Policy in relation to Transfer of registrations between Registrars can be found at the following link <http://www.icann.org/en/general/consensus-policies.htm>.

When bulk transfers are initiated existing grace periods are invalidated and no refunds are credited to the losing Registrar. The prohibition of a transfer period on domain names created or transferred within 60 calendar days does not apply after, and does not begin the Transfer Grace Period.

Uniform Rapid Suspension

ICANN has implemented a Uniform Rapid Suspension system; information about ICANN's Implementation of Uniform Rapid Suspension system can be found at the following link <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/urs>. We adhere to the requirements of the Uniform Rapid Suspension system; our compliance statement can be found at the following link: <http://nic.krd>.

The Uniform Rapid Suspension system allows for:

- The addition of one year to the registration period of a domain name, limited to the 10 year maximum.
- Placing of locks to prevent transform operations being performed, other than to restore a domain name as allowed by the Uniform Rapid Suspension system.
- At the expiration of the registration period, a domain name is not automatically renewed, but proceeds to the Redemption state and is not eligible for restoration.