

Policy for the Registration of .versicherung Domain Names

tldbox GmbH (subsequently called the "registry") is the registration office for domain names under the generic top level domain (gTLD) .versicherung.

The .versicherung TLD is a so-called "community based" top level domain. Domain names may only be registered under the gTLD .versicherung by a limited group of registrants and are subject to special conditions as is their use.

The operation of .versicherung requires and is based upon fair and transparent guidelines for the issuing of domain names under .versicherung. These take account of the requirements to permit the operation and management of the gTLD .versicherung as specified by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), by the corresponding contract with ICANN as well as by the various interest groups (multi-stakeholder approach).

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1 The registration contract

When a domain name is registered under the gTLD .versicherung, the registered domain name will be exclusively issued to the registrant concerned.

The contract about the registration of the domain will be agreed between the registrant and an ICANN-accredited registrar, who must also be accredited with the registry.

By agreeing a registration contract, the registrar obliges the registrant to accept all of the ICANN consensus policies and all .versicherung policies and ensures compliance with them.

2 The structure of the name space

All of the domain names under the gTLD .versicherung will only be registered as second level domains. It is permissible to set up subdomains (third level domains) beneath registered second level domains but they will solely be the registrant's responsibility.

3 Characters, which can be registered

A domain may only consist of numbers (0 to 9), hyphens, the letters A to Z as well as certain Latin characters. It may neither begin nor end with a hyphen, nor may it have a hyphen as both its third and fourth characters. The minimum length of a domain is one (1) character; the maximum length is sixty three (63) characters. If the domain contains special characters, the decisive criterion for determining the maximum length is the so-called ACE-encoded form of the domain as defined in Request for Comments 5890.

The list of allowed characters is available under <http://nic.versicherung>.

4 The priority principle

Provided no special allocation method is foreseen for a domain name, as a basic principle it will be allocated to the person who is entitled to register, whose application arrives first at the registry in a technically correct form and in compliance with the .versicherung registration guidelines (also called the priority principle or "first come, first served") and will be entered into the .versicherung registry database.

With the registration, this domain name will no longer be available for other registrations until the registration expires and is not renewed or until the domain is deleted.

5 Authorisation to register

When registering a domain name under .versicherung, every registrant irrevocably accepts the registry's registration guidelines, vis-à-vis the registrar responsible for the registration, and agrees to also comply with them in future.

5.1 The person and entity authorised to register

Eligible registrants to register a second-level name in .versicherung TLD are based in the countries of the german-speaking insurance-industry, mainly Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Luxembourg, and are in detail:

- a) Governments

- b) Governmental organizations regulating the insurance industry
- c) Organizations and individuals (sole proprietors) that are recognized and registered members of the insurance industry community:
 - (i) Primary insurers, reinsurers and social insurers with an authorization within the legal frameworks for the insurance industry in the respective countries.
 - (ii) Insurance agents and insurance intermediaries with an authorization within the legal framework for the insurance industry in the respective countries
 - (iii) At an official public register registered associations, educational institutions and service providers of the insurance industry

Anyone may have the registrant's compliance with the registration guidelines checked via a legal or an extra-judicial dispute resolution process.

On request of the registry, a .versicherung Domain Name registrant has to proof its relationship to the Insurance community as defined in the .versicherung registration policy.

5.2 Conditions for the content and use of domain names

The .versicherung TLD as a Community TLD has both, content and use restrictions:

- (i) Content: .versicherung domain names must only be used for purposes solely dedicated to insurance topics.
- (ii) Use: The registrant must have started the use of a .versicherung domain name within six months after the registration in respect to the content and use restrictions of a .versicherung domain.

5.3 Checking the authorisation to register

The registry will verify compliance with the registration policies by the registrant through a "Validation" procedure.

The validation or re-validation of a registrant will happen in the following cases:

- (i) New registration of a .versicherung domain name
- (ii) Changes of the registrant data (eg. owner change) of a domain name
- (iii) At least once a year even if nothing has changed in the registrant data

The re-validation ensures that .versicherung domain names are only owned by eligible community members. The re-validation is performed annually for each registrant.

The validation procedure has been developed in connection with ICANN accredited registrars and the .versicherung advisory council.

If the validation fails, the domain is put on "Server-Hold", meaning that the domain is not working any more.

Further levels of enforcement include appeals under the .versicherung Eligibility Requirement Dispute Resolution Policy (ERDRP) as well as court appeals under URDP or national courts. All procedures against abuse are described in detail in the .versicherung Anti Abuse Policy under <http://nic.versicherung>.

5.4 Accuracy and Completeness of Registrant Data

Due to legal and contractual requirements (in particular the European NIS2 Directive, as implemented by the Austrian NIS Act in its currently valid version, as well as the registration

guidelines), the registrant must provide the registrar with accurate and complete data and keep it up to date.

The registrar and the registry are entitled at any time to verify the accuracy and completeness of the registrant's data ("Verification"). In this regard, the registrant is obliged to actively cooperate by providing, upon request, appropriate evidence regarding the completeness and accuracy of their data. The registrant acknowledges that, failing this, the domain may be temporarily suspended by setting the "Server Hold" status or may be permanently deleted.

6 Registration

The registrar will electronically send the registrant's registration application for a period of 1 up to ten (10) years via the EPP protocol to the registry's registration system.

Registrars are required to ensure that the actual Registrant data fields, as required by the Registry, is obtained from the Registrant and Registrar must collect and maintain accurate records of such data.

If registration is successful, confirmation will be sent to the registrar. If a validation (point 5.3) fails the registrant will be requested to provide proof of eligibility. If this proof fails the registered Domain Name will be set to Server-Hold.

The registrar must notify the registry in good time if a registrant requests the registration of, or notifies their intention of registering more than 10,000 domains at once.

7 The transfer of domain names

As a basic principle, domain names can be transferred to other registrants.

Registrants taking over a domain name must themselves comply with all of the requirements in the registration guidelines. If the registration of a domain name is subject to a special award process, transferring it to another registrar may also be subject to special conditions.

8 The registrant's duties

Apart from what is listed under point 5.3, the registry is not obliged to check whether a registered domain name or its use violates the rights of third parties.

The registrant thus provides a legally binding declaration

- that they are entitled to register the domain name,
- that the domain name does not violate or encroach on the rights of any third parties,
- that the domain name and its (intended) use do not violate the provisions and/or laws and/or regulations of the European Union, the Republic of Austria or other relevant laws,
- that they have not registered or will use the domain name for abusive, speculative or anticompetitive purposes, and that they have checked this.

The registrant agrees not to register domain names

- which obviously violate ethical principles or criminal law (unlawful domains, racist domains, domains glorifying violence or inciting hatred or liable to corrupt the young, indecent, insulting or otherwise immoral domains).

- which contain words or fragments of words which as generally, objectively perceived, could be felt to be indecent. This includes above all swear words, invectives and racist words or words or parts of words which could violate ethical, religious or moral sensibilities.

9 Domain-database

All registered domain names will be added to a publicly accessible RDDS-database. In addition to the domain names, the information contractually specified by ICANN is also entered there. For data protection purposes no registrant-data will be published, provided that the registrant is a natural person and this has been announced accordingly.

10 Deletion and withdrawal

The registry is entitled to block domains which do not correspond to the registration guidelines and, by adding to the gTLD deletion cycle, to initiate the deletion or to transfer them if

- a) the registrar has not paid the domain fees to the registry,
- b) the registrant has persistently violated the registration guidelines and, despite warnings and deadlines being set, continues to violate them,
- c) the registrant violates the registration and the content and use policy,
- d) the domain name contains an obviously illegal statement,
- e) the registrant has agreed in writing with no restrictions, to not use the domain name, or for a corresponding injunction they have issued a final statement, or if a corresponding national or international absolute judgement has been passed against them,
- f) in a national or international absolute judgement or a tribunal has decided, that the registration of the domain name for the registrant violates the rights of third parties, or the registrant has issued a final statement to a corresponding injunction,
- g) the registration of the domain for its owner, taking no account of its actual use, quite obviously violates the rights of a third party, or is in some other way illegal,
- h) the use of the domain or its content are obviously abusive and could harm the general public, for example by illegal and fraudulent activities, spam, phishing, pharming, spreading malware, botnet activities, trafficking, child sexual abuse material, unusual network activities (e.g. fast flux hosting);
- i) the data for the registrant or the (optional) admin contact supplied to the registry are incomplete or incorrect or the identity of the registrant or (optional) admin contact cannot be determined from the provided data, or the registrant fails to fulfil the obligation to verify his or her identity or the accuracy and completeness of the registrant's data;
- j) registry operator receives request from ICANN

In the event of violations of statutory provisions, regulatory requirements, or abuse rules required by ICANN for gTLDs (".versicherung anti-abuse rules") the registry can, under certain circumstances, remove a domain name and the technical data from the name servers for the gTLD .versicherung (called: disconnection or "Server-Hold"), change the contact data, or delete or withdraw a domain name.

11 Extra-judicial settlement of conflicts

For extra-judicial settlement of conflicts, the registry has implemented the procedures envisaged by ICANN of UDRP, URS, ERDRP, PDDRP and RDRP. With the registration of a domain name, the

registrant agrees to be subject to the procedures for the extra-judicial settlement of conflicts envisaged by ICANN and the registry, especially UDRP, URS, ERDRP, PDDRP and RDRP.

Notwithstanding that, the national courts can still be used to settle disputes.

12 Restrictions on the transfer of domain names

Apart from the transfer restrictions from the procedures for the extra-judicial settlement of conflicts, the registry offers the "appeal procedure". With this procedure, during the extra-judicial or legal dispute, third parties (subsequently called the claimant), whose rights are infringed by the domain name, can block the transfer of the domain name to a new registrant.

- a. The rules of the .versicherung appeal procedure envisage that the claimant applies to the registry for an appeal entry. With this application, the claimant must show that they can take up the rights to a domain or that a domain or its content infringes their rights, and that they will assert these rights with the registrant of the domain within twelve (12) months. If the claimant cannot get a judgement from a court or a tribunal within this period or a mutually acceptable agreement of the dispute with the registrant of the domain name, the claimant can have the appeal entry extended by twelve (12) months if they can show that they have used legal means against the registrant of the domain. The appeal entry can at most be extended to a period of three years.
- b. A domain which has an associated appeal entry may still be used by its registrant, but may not be transferred to a third party.
- c. To make an appeal entry, the registrars accredited with the registry will make an electronic form available on their web site, in which the claimant has to prove their identity and present their claims, substantiating them with upload able proofs.
- d. If the appeal entry submitted to the registry has been declared as valid following examination, then the claimant, the registrant of the domain and the (optional) admin contact will be notified about the entry. In the public RDDS- database, the registry will set the status of the entry to LOCKED so that it cannot be transferred to another registrant or registrar.
- e. The registry will charge the registrant submitting the appeal a non-returnable administration fee of currently € 300. The fee is due when the appeal is submitted and must have been received by the registry no later than 14 days after the submission.
- f. If the dispute between the claimant and the owner of the domain ends, then the claimant must immediately notify the registrar of this, who will then immediately notify the registry.
- g. If the claimant does not prove to the registrar within the three year period that they have won their case against the registrant in a court or tribunal, or have come to a mutually acceptable agreement with the registrant, the application for the appeal will be repealed.
- h. While the appeal is pending, if the claimant proves to the registrar with a decision from a court or tribunal or from a mutually acceptable agreement that the domain name must be deleted, then the registrar must delete the domain name.
- i. The registry will not transfer the domain name. The claimant may register the deleted domain name via a registrar who is accredited with the registry.

13 Glossary

- a. Consensus policies: Agreements between ICANN, ICANN-accredited registrars and gTLD registries, published under <http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registrars/consensus-policies>

- b. Domain: A domain is a contiguous part of the hierarchical domain name system (DNS). For the domain www.domain.tld "tld" is the top level, "domain" is the second level and "www" the third level.
- c. Domain name: The domain name is the so-called second level of a domain.
- d. Domain Name System (DNS): The DNS is a worldwide hierarchical directory service, distributed over thousands of servers, which manages the zones of the Internet's name space. The DNS is mainly used to convert domain names into IP addresses.
- e. Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD): Domains at the highest hierarchical level of a domain name system, which are subject to a contract between the registry (the operator) and ICANN as well as being subject to the ICANN's consensus policies.
- f. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN): This is a private company, set up according to the principles of the "Californian non-profit public benefit corporation law for charitable and public purposes" and which is not subject to any direct control by state governments or by any intergovernmental organisation. According to its articles of association, ICANN is responsible for controlling the make-up and assignment of the domains and IP address system numbers. ICANN derives its responsibilities from a contract with the US government: <http://www.icann.org/en/about/agreements/aoc/affirmation-ofcommitments-30sep09-en.htm>.
- g. Name space: The term "name space" describes the total of all second level domain names beneath a top level domain.
- h. RDDS: RDDS (Registration Data Directory Services) refers to the set of services offered by registries and registrars to provide access to registration data, e.g., RDAP, formerly Whois.
- i. RDAP: The Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) allows users to access up-to-date registration data.
- j. Registrant: The term "registrant" identifies a natural person or a legal entity, who functions as the owner of a domain name, which they have registered with a registrar.
- k. Registrar: The term "registrar" identifies a legal entity that registers a domain name for someone requesting the domain and is authorised to do that by an accreditation at ICANN.
- l. Registry: The term "registry" identifies a legal entity which organises and manages a gTLD, including the maintenance of the corresponding databases and the associated public enquiry services (RDDS), the registration of domain names, the operation of domain name register and the operation of the name server for the gTLD.
- m. Sunrise: Sunrise corresponds to the registration period during the introduction of a new gTLD, during which the owners of certain rights to a mark are given preference if they wish to register them.
- n. UDRP, URS, ERDRP, PDDRP and RRDRP: These are extra-judicial conflict resolution procedures for domain disputes in the area of generic top level domains (gTLDs). Further information on the arbitration procedures at ICANN can be found under <http://www.icann.org/en/help/dndr>
- o. WHOIS: This is a publicly available database maintained by the registry, which contains the registered domains as well as information about the owners of domains (registrants) and other contacts if agreed by them. Expiring technology, also see RDDS.