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SERIES E: OVERALL NETWORK OPERATION,
TELEPHONE SERVICE, SERVICE OPERATION AND
HUMAN FACTORS

Other

**Procedures for registration within the
domain ".int"**

ITU-T Recommendation E.910



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ITU-T Recommendation E.910

Procedures for registration within the domain ".int"

Summary

This Recommendation clarifies the principles and procedures for the registration of names under the Internet top-level domain ".int" and the process by which qualified international organizations can register for domain names under ".int".

Source

ITU-T Recommendation E.910 was approved on 15 December 2005 by ITU-T Study Group 2 (2005-2008) under the WTSA Resolution 1 procedure.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure e.g. interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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Introduction

The Internet has evolved from a tool reserved for computer and networking research to a global medium for commerce, education, and communication. Advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, are of crucial importance as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century. Therefore, the management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical and functional nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders. In particular, the management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names under the top-level domain ".int" should follow clear and universally agreed rules.

ITU-T Recommendation E.910

Procedures for registration within the domain ".int"

1 Scope

This Recommendation clarifies the principles and procedures for registration of names under the Internet top-level domain ".int" and the process by which qualified international organizations can register for domain names under ".int".

2 References

- ITU-T Recommendation T.50 (1992), *International Reference Alphabet (IRA) (Formerly International Alphabet No. 5 or IA5) – Information technology – 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*.

3 Definitions

This Recommendation defines the following terms:

3.1 applicant: A qualified international organization which organizes itself under a common name and submits an application to register an Internet domain name under the ".int" top level domain.

3.2 application form: The form which can be found in Annex A, subject to modification by the Registrar.

3.3 domain name: An alphanumeric name that, when combined with an Internet top level domain (TLD), represents a unique name which is the sequence of labels from the node at the root of the domain to the root of the whole tree, with dots separating the labels.

3.4 international organization: An international organization, as defined in this Recommendation, may be created by a treaty or other agreement (resolution, etc.) among international juridical persons. What is most important is that the constitution of the organization makes it clear that it is governments, or other entities with international juridical personality, which are members of the organization. The following criteria usually assist in determining whether an entity is an intergovernmental organization: a constitutive treaty (we note that this is not always a reliable criterion given the existence of international organizations established through other mechanisms); organs indicating a permanent autonomous structure for the achievement of definite goals, as mandated by the parties to the constitutive instrument; international legal personality separate from that of the states which established it.

The definition excludes non-governmental, commercial and private organizations, even if they may have an international character.

3.5 international reference alphabet (IRA): The 7-bit character set defined in ITU-T Rec. T.50 (ISO/IEC 646), commonly referred to in the past as IA5 or 7-bit ASCII.

3.6 internationalized domain name: A domain name based on an extended character set in accordance with relevant RFCs, using characters other than letters, digits and hyphen (LDH), including characters other than IRA. Internationalized domain names are represented with a special IRA encoding and will not display properly without special software.

3.7 letters, digits, and hyphen (LDH): The subset of IRA characters consisting of letters, digits, and hyphen as defined in 2.3.1 of IETF RFC 1035.

3.8 registrar: A .int applicant whose application has been accepted for registration by the registry. For the purpose of communication with the registrar, a registrant is represented by the administrative contact stated in the application form.

3.9 registry: The organization responsible for operating the .int TLD. The registrar and registry for .int are currently the same organizations.

3.10 registrar: The organization responsible for processing .int applications. The registrar and registry for .int are currently the same organizations.

4 Abbreviations

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations.

DNS Domain Name System

IDN Internationalized Domain Names

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

IRA International Reference Alphabet

ITU International Telecommunication Union

ITU-T International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunication Standardization Sector

LDH Letters, Digits, and Hyphen

RFC Request for Comment

TLD Top-Level Domain

TSB Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

5 Qualified international organizations

International organizations who qualify to obtain a domain name within ".int".

5.1 Institutions, programs, or subsidiaries

The request must come from a qualified international organization. Programs within an international organization also qualify to obtain a domain name within ".int", provided that the program constitutes or is intended to constitute, within the international organization, a permanent entity having specified aims and its own rights and obligations.

The registrar shall make the determination as to whether a request comes from a qualified international organization or program.

The registrar shall accept domain name registrations from the United Nations system of organizations, funds, programs, commissions, institutes, specialized agencies and related organizations to register a domain name within ".int", as shown in the appropriate official list.

In case of dispute, the registry shall consult the committee of 5.2 below.

5.2 Organizations qualified under an exceptional basis

Under an exceptional basis, the registrar – on the advice of the Director of TSB who shall consult with a committee chaired by the Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2, and composed of no more than 5 additional permanent members representing the Registrar, intergovernmental organizations, and 2 non-permanent members from and representing non-treaty organizations of international scope and character who shall serve for a non-renewable 3-year term – may authorize applicants who are not international organizations to register a domain name within the scope of this service.

To qualify, the applicant must show evidence that it is substantially equivalent to an international organization in respect of:

- a) a structure reflecting an international status;
- b) international membership and governing structure, where the governing structure should consist of organizations, not individuals;
- c) recognition in the international community, in particular by international organizations. Recognition can be achieved both formally (for example, by membership) or de facto (for example, by cooperation);
- d) not for profit and pursuing activities in the public trust.

6 Names and/or abbreviations of international organizations that can be registered

For the purposes of the registration service provided by the registry, and assuming the applicant falls within the scope and definitions set forth above, the domain names and/or abbreviations of an international organization that can be registered include:

- the name and/or abbreviation of the international organization itself; and
- any institution, program or subsidiary organ established by the international organization, provided it has specific aims and its own rights and obligations.

Specific aims means that the entity is competent for certain subject matters which are clearly defined in its enabling instruments, or in the resolutions or other decisions establishing such entity.

Own rights and obligations means that the entity has rights and obligations, which are clearly defined in its enabling instruments or in the resolutions or other decisions by which it has been established. Such rights and obligations may concern the management of the entity, election or appointment of its chief executive, finances, reporting of activities, etc.

To be registered, domain names requested in the application form should bear a strong similarity to the full name, acronym or abbreviation of the applicant or of its subsidiary organ(s), institution(s) or program(s).

Any request for registration from any institution, program or subsidiary organ established by a qualified international organization shall be first coordinated, approved and finally submitted by the qualified international organization itself as registrant. Other names (e.g., service names) of an international organization cannot be registered as a second level domain name in ".int". Such names may be registered as third or greater level domain under an applicant's second level domain registration in ".int". An exception may be granted where there is a joint institution, program, or service involving more than one international organization.

All applications from a single organization must have the same administrative contact.

7 Multiple language registrations

7.1 Names and acronyms

The applicant shall have the right to register domain names corresponding to its acronyms and names in all of the official languages of the applicant. It may register those acronyms and names in IRA characters or using IDN strings.

7.2 Internationalized top-level domain name

When policies regarding internationalized top-level domain names are established, the applicant shall have the right to register domain names under internationalized top-level domains corresponding to the characters "int" in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, these being the official languages of the United Nations in which "int" is not rendered as an IRA string, as well as other non-IRA strings corresponding to "int" in other languages as appropriate.

8 Responsibility of applicants and registrants

Applicants and registrants are responsible for ensuring that:

- they have the right to use the domain name as requested in the application form;
- the statements in their application form are true;
- they have a bona fide intention to use the domain name on a regular basis;
- the applicant has all necessary rights to use the submitted name; and that
- the applicant is not seeking to use the domain name for any unlawful purpose.

The applicant is responsible for its selection of the domain name. Consequently, an applicant or registrant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the registry from any costs or damages resulting from its use of said name. The applicant or registrant shall give the registry written notice of any such claim or action.

9 Responsibility of the registry/registrar

The registry/registrar declines all responsibility for the verification of rights to a name. Approval of an application and registration of a domain name does not constitute an endorsement by the registry/registrar that the applicant has the right to use the domain name under the laws of any nation or state that might be applicable, or under international law.

10 Domain name specifications

Domain names are case-insensitive, i.e., "organizationname.int" is equivalent to "OrganizationName.INT".

A domain name contains 2 to 63 alphanumeric characters per name (a through z, 0 through 9), which results in a domain name with a maximum length of 67 characters including ".int".

A hyphen (-) is the only special character allowed in a domain name. The use of hyphens is subject to restrictions such as: a hyphen may not appear as the first or last character of the domain name, in addition all labels with hyphens in the third and fourth character positions (e.g., bq--1k2n4h4b) are reserved by the registry/registrar.

Internationalized domain names are represented with a special IRA encoding and will not display properly without IDN-capable software.

11 Applications

11.1 Responsibility

11.1.1 General

The applicant shall submit its request for registration on the application form provided by the registry and shall be responsible for the accuracy of all information it provides therein. International organizations applying for a .int domain name are required to provide a copy of their Convention or other constituent instruments or resolutions including a list of their member states, or a reference to the treaty when it is stored in the treaty database of the United Nations.

The registry will not be responsible for verifying the information submitted by an applicant and shall not be liable in any manner for any disputes arising from the submission of false or inaccurate information.

Domain names that are registered under ".int" may not be sold, licensed or traded by the registrant, nor may they be transferred, except upon the prior written approval of the registry/registrar and then only to another qualified international organization.

To be accepted for registration and for purposes of reliability, a domain name should be served by at least two name servers, preferably located in different geographic regions, and on different networks. All name servers for the domain require permanent connectivity to the Internet.

11.1.2 Formal validity

The .int applicant must be the secretariat or other formally constituted organization having responsibility for administrative or other tasks in connection with the international organization for which the .int application is being made.

The constitution (treaty, resolution, or other equivalent document) must be in force, that is, formally approved or ratified in accordance with its own provisions.

11.1.3 Intellectual property

The registry shall not be responsible for determining the validity or existence of any intellectual property rights of the applicant in the domain name requested in the .int Application Form. International organizations applying should indicate on the application form whether their name has been notified to the World Intellectual Property Organization under the provisions of Article 6 *ter* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. Applicants that are not international organizations shall indicate on the application form any intellectual property rights they claim to their name under international or national law and identify the nature of that claim.

11.2 Internationalized domain names

The special LDH encoding for internationalized domain names shall be specified on the application form, that is, the form shall contain only LDH characters and it is the responsibility of the applicant to specify the correct LDH string corresponding to the internationalized domain name.

11.3 Processing of applications

Applications and other notices or communications to the registry shall be in English, French, or Spanish or any other language agreed between the applicant and the registry. The registry will attempt to reply in the corresponding language but may, at its discretion, reply in English only.

Applications will be processed on a "first come, first serve" basis in chronological order, based on the date of receipt of the first valid application form by the registrar. The registry will only consider applications when a valid, complete and signed application form has been received from an applicant.

The registrar reserves the right to reject the domain name submitted by any applicant. Reasons for such rejection include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the applicant is not an international organization as defined in this Recommendation;
- domain names which are identical to or for which there is a likelihood of confusion with a currently registered .int domain name;
- domain names which are identical to or for which there is a likelihood of confusion with a domain name for which an application has already been submitted;
- domain names considered by the registry to be misleading, deceptive or offensive.

In case of dispute, the registry shall consult the committee of 5.2 above.

11.4 Effective date of registration

A registration shall take effect upon the date of notice by the registry to the applicant of acceptance, which shall usually occur within thirty (30) working days of receipt by the registry of a valid and complete application form.

11.5 Liability of the registry

The registry shall have no liability whatsoever to any registrant. Notwithstanding the foregoing, but for purposes of clarification, the registry shall not be liable for any loss of use, interruption of business, or any indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any kind (including lost profits) under any circumstances.

12 Registration costs

Registrations of more than one domain to the same organization shall be provided on a basis of a graduated fee structure.

13 Termination of registration

Registration of domain names under this service may be terminated by the registry upon written notice for the following reasons:

- If the registrant requests deletion of its entry. The request must be sent to the registry in writing and shall take effect within thirty (30) days of receipt by the registry of the request;
- If the registrant does not maintain at least two Internet domain name system nameservers;
- If the organization ceases to exist.

In case of dispute, the registry shall consult the committee of 5.2 above.

14 Registrar database and publication of data

The registry records accepted domain names in its own database, which is authoritative for second level domain names that are registered, in the process of registration, on "hold", or currently reserved under the .int top level domain. This information may be published, at the registry's sole discretion, by means chosen by the registry.

15 Dispute resolution

Applicants and registrants agree that the registry cannot act as an arbiter of disputes arising from the registration and use of domain names, and further agree that any disputes concerning the validity of intellectual property rights to a domain name for which registration is sought shall be settled between the parties claiming rights to the name and shall not involve the responsibility of the registry, nor shall the registry be a party to such dispute. In the event that the registry is notified of a dispute concerning a domain name that is in the process of being registered or that has been registered, it shall refuse the application or may place the registered name on "hold" status, pending resolution of the dispute. To resolve such disputes, applicants and registrants may use the World Intellectual Property Organization Arbitration and Mediation Centre.

Any other disputes related to the use of this system between the registry and an applicant or registrant, which cannot be settled amicably between them through mutual negotiations, shall be finally settled by a sole arbitrator to be nominated at the request of either of the parties by the World Intellectual Property Organization Arbitration and Mediation Centre. The place of arbitration shall be Geneva and the language of arbitration shall be the language in which the registration was filed. The arbitrator shall apply such rules of law, including international law, as he or she considers appropriate, in his or her sole discretion. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the registry and registrant and any appeal or recourse to any court or tribunal shall be excluded.

16 Existing registrations

The registry may choose to delete a domain name that does not meet the suggested criteria in this Recommendation.

The registrant shall be notified in advance of any proposed deletion. In case of dispute, the registry shall consult the committee of 5.2 above.

Annex A

Application form

Registrant Information

Domain name or names requested for registration
(provide only the IRA/ASCII strings):

Organization Name
(please use full official name):

Address 1:

Address 2:

Address 3:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Country:

Administrative Contact Information

Information for contacting the person who will be dealing with administrative issues concerning the domain.

Name:

Address 1:

Address 2:

Address 3:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Country:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

Technical Contact Information

Information for contacting the person who will be dealing with technical management of the domain.

If same as the Administrative Contact, check here:

(You don't need to fill out the rest of the technical contact information.)

Name:

Address 1:

Address 2:

Address 3:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Country:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

Name Server Information

A minimum of two nameservers are required.

Primary Nameserver Name:

Primary Nameserver IP Address:

Secondary Nameserver Name:

Secondary Nameserver IP Address:

Additional Secondary Name Servers

Name:

IP Address:

Name:

IP Address:

Name:

IP Address:

Name:

IP Address:

Supplementary Information

If you have further information about your application, please enter it here.

Also please attach supporting documentation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- IETF RFC 1035 (1987), *Domain Names – Implementation and Specification*.
- IETF RFC 1591 (1994), *Domain Name System Structure and Delegation*.
- IETF RFC 3490 (2003), *Internationalizing Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)*.
- IETF RFC 3491 (2003), *Nameprep: A Stringprep Profile for Internationalized Domain Names (IDN)*.
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