Appendix 7 - Routine description

for the top-level domains .se and .nu

(The Swedish version of this appendix shall prevail)

Version 20261208

Appendix 7 - Routine description **1**

for the top-level domains .se and .nu **1**

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1. New registration of domain names

1.1. Definition

A new registration of domain name entails that a registrar, at the request of a registrant, assumes responsibility for registering a new domain name with The Swedish Internet Foundation. New registration of domain name is a registration service in accordance with the applicable registry-registrar agreement.

1.2. Conditions

New registration of domain names shall only take place at the holder's request following the receipt of a complete application.

A complete application is deemed to have been received when the registrar has obtained obligatory information from the holder and when this information is complete and correct. The information that is obligatory in respect of the holder is shown in chapter 9 in the registry-registrar agreement.

The holder shall also examine and approve current terms and conditions of registration for .se and/or current terms and conditions of registration for .nu. The registrar shall document that the holder has accepted the terms and conditions of registration, in accordance with item 11.1 of the registry-registrar agreement.

1.3. Registration period

The Swedish Internet Foundation offers the possibility to register a domain name for a period of 12-120 months. The registrar is, however, free to make the same offer to the holder with a minimum period of 12 months. In other words, it is perfectly possible to register a domain name for 18 months, for example.

The price for the registration is then the monthly rate multiplied by 18. The applicable prices are indicated in Appendix 4 of the registrar agreement.

1.4. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This description of procedures does not cover technical details or exactly how a new domain name registration should be performed using EPP documentation. This information is provided in the EPP documentation, which is available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

The price is based on a monthly rate. If a price change is made, it is not applicable retroactively, regardless of whether the price is raised or lowered. When the domain name expires and is to be renewed, the applicable price is the price that is in effect at that time. The applicable prices are indicated in Appendix 4 of the registrar agreement.

The registrar shall register the domain name for the period which the registrant has selected.

1.5. Flow chart – New registration of domain name – the registrant is validated with e-identification at the time of registration

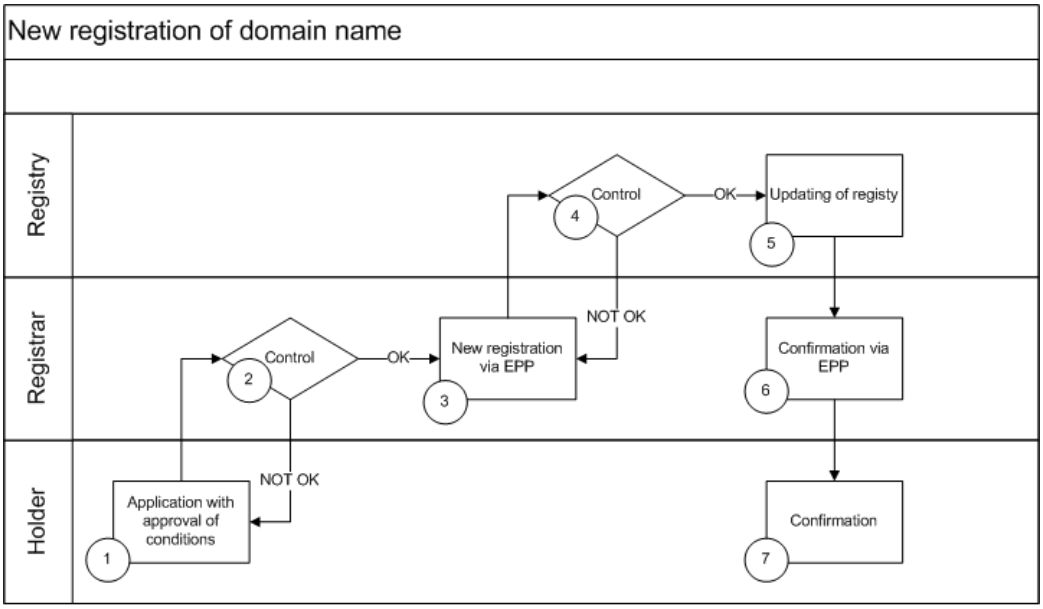


Figure 1: Flow chart – New registration of domain name, the registrant is validated with e-identification at the time of registration

Step	Event
1.	The registrant contacts a registrar and requests registration of a new domain name, provides the mandatory information and approves the applicable terms of registration for .se or current terms of registration for .nu. The registrar shall provide the registrant with the opportunity to check and confirm the information provided before any order is placed. The registrar may not change the information after it has been confirmed by the registrant.
2.	The registrar checks that all mandatory information has been provided and that it is complete and correct. The registrar validates the registrant using e-identification. The registrar also documents that the registrant has accepted the terms of registration.
3.	Using EPP, the registrar carries out the registration service (domain create) against The Swedish Internet Foundation. The EPP commands also include the registration period for which the registrant has chosen to

register the domain name. The minimum period is 12 months (one year) and the maximum period is 120 months (ten years).

4. The Swedish Internet Foundation checks that the EPP commands are correct and that no mandatory information is missing.

   If the EPP commands are not correct or if mandatory information is missing, The Swedish Internet Foundation sends a response to the registrar using EPP. Usually, such responses are sent immediately, but they are sent a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

5. If the commands are correct and no mandatory information is missing, The Swedish Internet Foundation updates the register with the new domain name and other information associated with the registration, including contact information and name servers etc.

6. The Swedish Internet Foundation confirms to the registrar that the new registration has been carried out. Usually, such confirmations are sent immediately, but they are sent within a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

7. The registrar confirms to the registrant that the new registration has been carried out. This confirmation shall take place as soon as possible, but not later than five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed the registration.

1.6 Flow chart – New registration of domain name – the registrant is not validated with e-identification at the time of registration

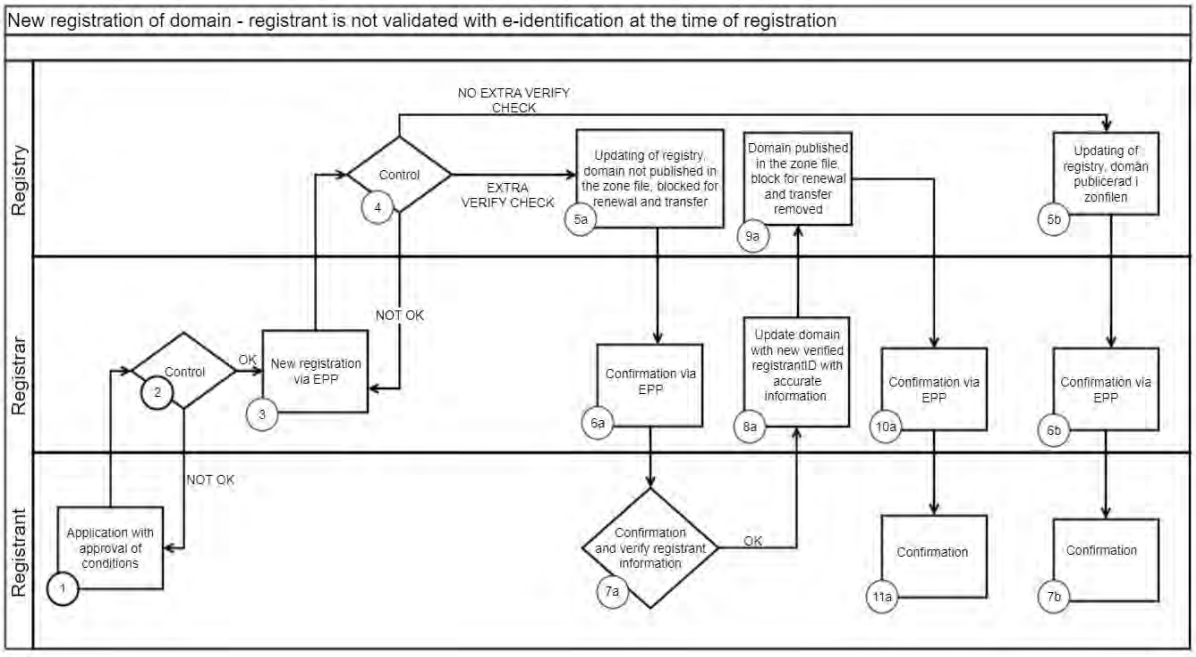


Figure 2: Flow chart - New registration, the registrant is not validated with e-identification at the time of registration

Step	Event
1.	The registrant contacts a registrar and requests registration of a new domain name, provides the mandatory information and approves the applicable terms of registration for .se or current terms of registration for .nu. The registrar shall provide the registrant with the opportunity to check and confirm the information provided before any order is placed. The registrar may not change the information after it has been confirmed by the registrant.
2.	The registrar checks that all mandatory information has been provided and that it is complete and correct. The registrar also documents that the registrant has accepted the terms of registration.
3.	Using EPP, the registrar carries out the registration service (domain create) against The Swedish Internet Foundation. The EPP commands also include the registration period for which the registrant has chosen to register the domain name. The minimum period is 12 months (one year) and the maximum period is 120 months (ten years).
4.	The Swedish Internet Foundation checks that the EPP commands are correct and that no mandatory information is missing.

If the EPP commands are not correct or if mandatory information is missing, The Swedish Internet Foundation sends a response to the registrar using EPP. Usually, such responses are sent immediately, but they are sent a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

Extra verification check

5a. If the command is correct and the Swedish Internet Foundation requests verification to ensure the accuracy of the information, the Swedish Internet Foundation updates the registry with the new domain name and other information related to the registration, such as contact details, name servers, etc., but the domain is not published in the zone file. The domain is also blocked from renewal and registrar transfer.

6a. The Swedish Internet Foundation confirms to the registrar that the new registration has been carried out but that verification of the registrant is required, and any incorrect information needs to be corrected by updating the domain with a contact (registrant) containing the correct information. Usually, such confirmations are sent immediately, but they are sent within a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

7a. The registrar verifies the registrant information.

8a. The correction is made via EPP by updating the domain with a contact (registrant) that has accurate information.

9a. The domain is then published in the zone file, and the block on renewal and registrar transfer is removed.

10a. The Swedish Internet Foundation confirms the correction to the registrar Usually, such confirmations are sent immediately, but they are sent within a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

11a. The registrar confirms to the registrant that the update has been carried out. This confirmation shall take place as soon as possible, but not later than five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed the registration.

No extra verification check

5b. If the command is correct and no extra verification check is required, the Swedish Internet Foundation updates the registry with the new domain

name and other information related to the registration, such as contact details, name servers, etc., and the domain is published in the zone file.

6b. The Swedish Internet Foundation confirms to the registrar that the new registration has been carried out, but an extra verification of the registrant is required. Any incorrect information needs to be corrected by updating the domain with a contact (registrant) that has accurate information. Usually, such confirmations are sent immediately, but they are sent within a maximum of five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request from the registrar.

7b. The registrar confirms to the registrant that the new registration has been carried out. This confirmation shall take place as soon as possible, but not later than five (5) working days after The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed the registration

2. Renewal of domain names

2.1. Definition

Domain name renewals are a registration service in accordance with the applicable registry-registrar agreement.

Domain name renewal means that a registrar undertakes, at the request of a domain holder, to renew the registration period for the holder's domain name.

The request for renewal also refers to the request for automatic renewal of the registration period if it is included in the agreement between the Registrar and the Holder.

Automatic renewal is the renewal method that is switched on automatically in the registry system. If renewal is to be handled manually instead, the registrar must actively opt out of this by performing a so-called opt-out via The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

When the registration period for a domain name expires, the domain is automatically renewed for 12 months. If the registrar has chosen manual renewal, then the domain must be actively renewed for continued registration, otherwise the domain name will be deregistered. It is possible to renew a domain name for any period (monthly) of time between 12-120 months.

It is quite possible to actively renew a domain by more than 12 months. The registrar can, for example, choose to renew a domain for 18 months. The cost of the renewal will then be the monthly price of SEK 10 multiplied by 18, which will be SEK 180 excluding VAT.

2.2. Conditions

Renewal of domain names is performed by the registrar at the request of the holder through automatic renewal of the domain or by having manual renewal turned on.

Automatic renewal

If a domain name has an expiration date of 2020-06-28, it will automatically renew to 2021-06-28 (12 months) when the expiration date occurs. The status continues to be "Active".

Manual renewal

With manual renewal, if a domain name has an expiration date of 2020-06-28, the domain will be set to the "Expired" status after the expiration date. If the domain is not renewed within 10 days, the domain's status changes to "Deactivated" for a period of 60 days. The domain name will then be excluded from the zone file, but the domain can still be renewed during the deactivation period.

2.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This procedure description does not address technical details nor how a domain name renewal is performed via EPP. Information about this can be found in the EPP documentation available on The Swedish Internet Foundation’s website for Registrars.

When a domain name automatically renews, its expiration date is advanced 12 months. To prevent an automatic renewal, a so-called "Delete" needs to be sent in via EPP before the domain's expiry date.

When a domain name is actively renewed, its expiration date is moved forward the number of months specified in connection with the renewal, for example from 2020-06-28 to 2021-06-28 (in this example by 12 months).

The price is based on a monthly price of SEK 10. This means that a renewal of 12 months, for example, costs 10 x 12 = SEK 120, excluding VAT. When the domain name expires, renewal takes place according to the applicable renewal price. If there has been a price change, it does not apply retroactively, regardless of whether it is an increase or decrease in the price.

In the case of a manual renewal, the registrar must renew the domain name with the period chosen by the holder.

The Swedish Internet Foundation does not send out information about which domain names are about to expire/renew. It is up to each individual registrar to keep track of which domain names are to be renewed in their own systems. There is a list of expired domains that may be helpful. The list is published on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

Active renewals made after a domain name has expired, are performed in the same way as for domain names renewed before they expired.

The Swedish Internet Foundation does not credit domains that have automatically renewed.

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2.4. Domain name life cycle (automatic renewal)

The sequence of events below explains what happens during the lifecycle of a domain name during automatic renewal.

Conditions for the following example: the domain name has an expiry date (Expire date) which is 28 June 2020.

Step	Event
1.	The domain is automatically renewed on 28 June. If the domain is *not* to be renewed, the request for deregistration (via EPP) must be submitted no later than 27 June in this example. If the request for deregistration is made in time, the domain name is put in the "Deactivated" status for 60 days from the time the request for deregistration was submitted, i.e. until 26 August. This means that the domain name is not included in the zone file that The Swedish Internet Foundation sends out. This means, among other things, that the website and e-mail addresses that are linked to the domain name stop working. It is possible to cancel the deregistration request during this period (via EPP), and the domain will then be automatically renewed.
2.	After 60 days (the deactivation period), the domain name is deregistered and quarantined (status "Quarantine"). At this point, the domain name can no longer be reactivated, and must be registered again, but only after the end of the quarantine period. For more detailed information about quarantine, see the routine description for releasing domain names in chapter 8 below.
3.	The domain name is released for new registration thirty days later.

2.5. Notes

Note 1: The Swedish Internet Foundation invoices registrars at the beginning of each month. The invoice includes the new registrations and renewals of domain names that took place through the last day of the previous month. In the event of late payment, interest is charged according to the Interest Act.

Note 2: By logging on to The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for registrars, each individual registrar can access their invoice specifications from the time the invoice is created at The Swedish Internet Foundation. Card payment is possible via The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars. The invoice will be sent out via e-mail.

If no specific billing information is specified in the register, the invoice will be sent to the administrative email address provided by the registrar.

2.6. Flow chart – Automatic renewal of domain names

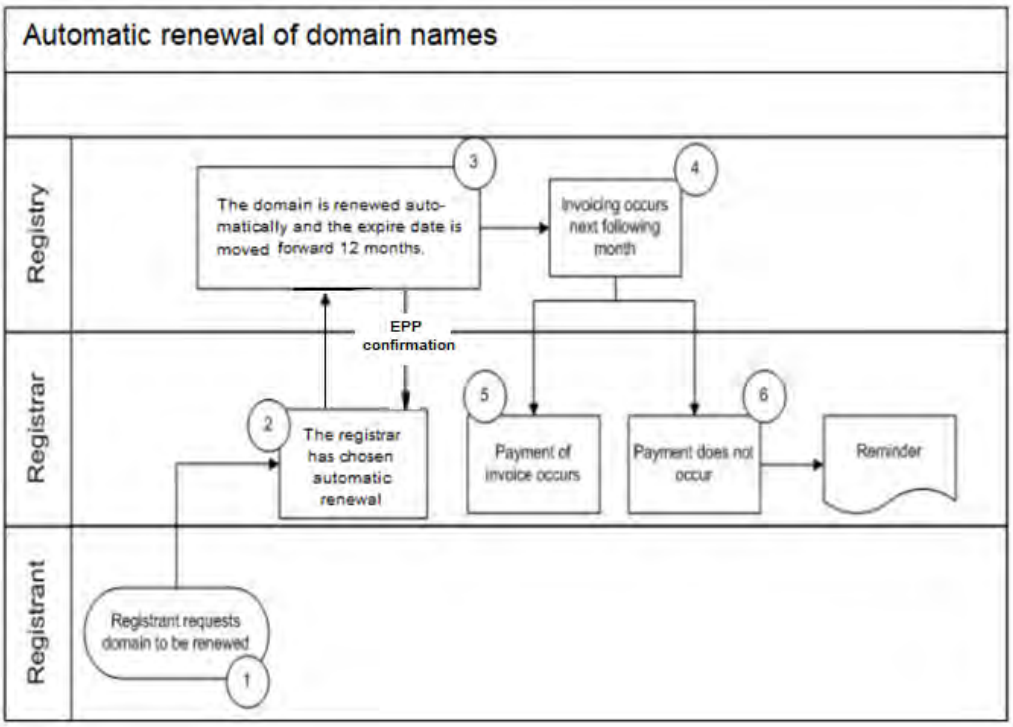


Figure 1: Flow chart – Automatic renewal of domain names

Step	Event
1.	The holder requests that the domain name be renewed, based on an automatic renewal agreement with their registrar.
2.	The registrar has automatic renewal turned on at the registry level. The domain name is automatically renewed on the domain's expiration date.
3.	The domain name's expiration date is moved forward 12 months. To prevent the domain from being renewed, the deregistration request must be made before the domain's expiration date via the EPP command.
4.	At the beginning of each month, The Swedish Internet Foundation creates supporting documentation for invoicing; see note 1 above. Renewals carried out after this period will be included on the invoice immediately following. For invoice specifications, see note 2 above.

2.7 Domain name´s lifecycle (manual renewal)

The sequence of events below explains what happens during a domain name's life cycle during manual renewal.

Conditions for the following example: The domain name's expiry date is June 28, 2020.

Step	Event
1.	The final date on which a renewal can be carried out before the domain name expires is June 27. Thereafter, the domain name will be in the status "expired" for 10 days, until July 7.
2.	If no renewal is carried out, the domain name will be deactivated on July 8 (status "Deactivated"). This entails that the domain name is not included in the zone file distributed by The Swedish Internet Foundation. This means, for example, that the website and e-mail addresses associated with the domain name will stop functioning. However, it is entirely possible to renew the domain name during the deactivation period.
3.	After the 60-day deactivation period, the domain name will be de-registered and placed in quarantine with the status "Quarantine". The domain name can no longer be renewed but will need to be registered again, which can be done after the quarantine period when the domain name is released. For more detailed information on the quarantine process, see the description of procedures for the release of domain names in section 8 in this document.
4.	The domain name is released for new registration 30 days later.

2.8 Notes

Note 1: The Swedish Internet Foundation invoices its registrars at the beginning of each month. Invoices include the new registrations and renewals of domain names that have occurred until the final day of the preceding month. If payment is delayed, interest will be applied in accordance with applicable legislation.

Note 2: By logging on to The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars, each individual registrar can access his or her invoice specifications from the date when The Swedish Internet Foundation creates the invoice. Card payment is possible on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars. The invoice will be sent by e-mail.

If no specific billing information is specified in the register, the invoice will be sent to the administrative email address provided by the registrar.

2.9 Flow chart – Manual domain name renewal

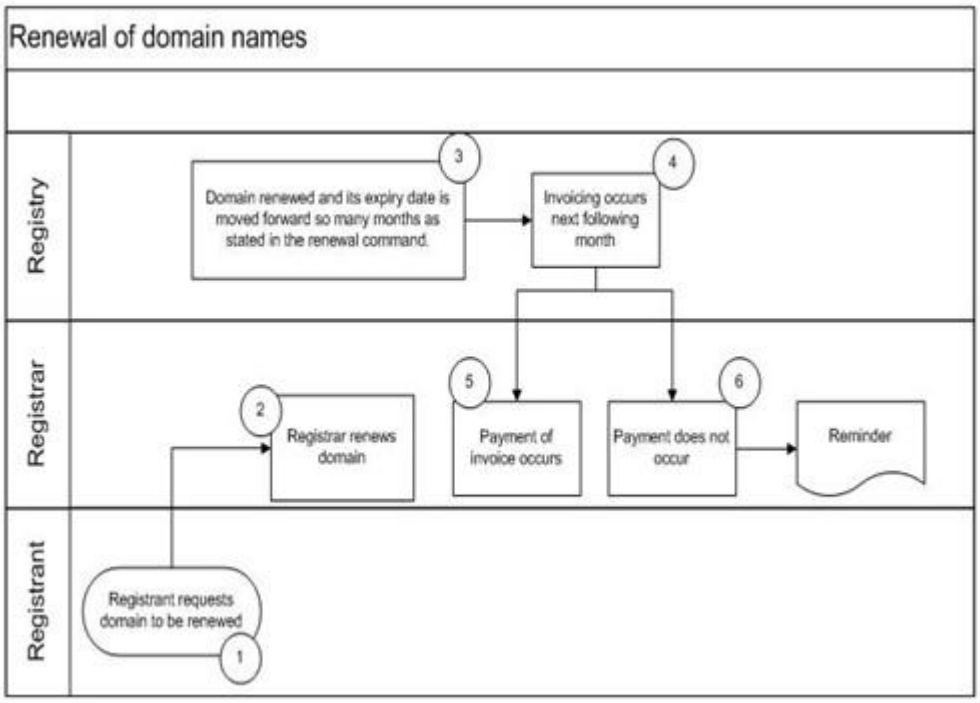


Figure 2: Flow chart – Renewal of domain names

Step	Event
1.	The registrant requests renewal of the domain name.
2.	The registrar requests renewal of the domain name by submitting the EPP command “renew” to The Swedish Internet Foundation during the renewal period. To prevent the domain name from expiring, renewal must take place before the domain name’s e expiry date. The EPP command must also specify the number of months or years for which the registrant has chosen to renew the domain name. The minimum period is 12 months (one year) maximum 120 months (ten years). The expiration date can be maximum 10 years, from when the renewal occurs.
3.	The renewal is registered in the system, and the domain name’s expiry date is moved forward for the number of months specified in conjunction with the renewal, where the minimum is 12 months and the maximum is 120 months.

4. At the beginning of each month, The Swedish Internet Foundation creates supporting documentation for invoicing; see note 1 above. Renewals carried out after this period will be included on the invoice immediately following. For invoice specifications, see note 2 above.

3. Updating of contact details

3.1. Definition

Updating of contact details means that a registrar undertakes, upon request by a holder, to ensure that his contact details are updated. Updating of contact details for a holder is a registration service in accordance with the current registry-registrar agreement.

3.2. Conditions

Updating of contact details takes place at the request of the holder and may only be carried out by the registrar with whom the holder is registered.

It is the holder's contact details that shall be stated. The following details are obligatory:

- Company name and contact person for businesses, and first name and surname for private individuals, respectively.
- Organisation number for businesses and personal ID numbers for private individuals, respectively. *For domain names under the top-level domain .nu, those other than Swedish holders can instead provide another unique identification information.*
- Mailing address
- Telephone number
- Email address

When updating or creating a new holder, information on which details require in each fields are shown in the EPP documentation.

3.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This routine description does not include the technical details or exactly how the updating of contact details is carried out via EPP. Information about this is to be found in the EPP documentation, which is available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

Changes of contact details shall only be obtainable from the person who has requested the updating. This shall take place in accordance with current instructions for identification, "Identification of Domain Holders".

Upon change of organisation or personal ID number, see routine description for assignment of domain names.

3.4. Notes

Note 1. Updating of contact details that relate to a registrar object are carried out by the registrar through his account on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars. It is possible to update details regarding the registrar object such as billing and admin contact addresses etc. It is also there that one can alter the details that are presented in the registrar list on The Swedish Internet Foundation's public website.

3.5. Flow chart – Updating of contact details

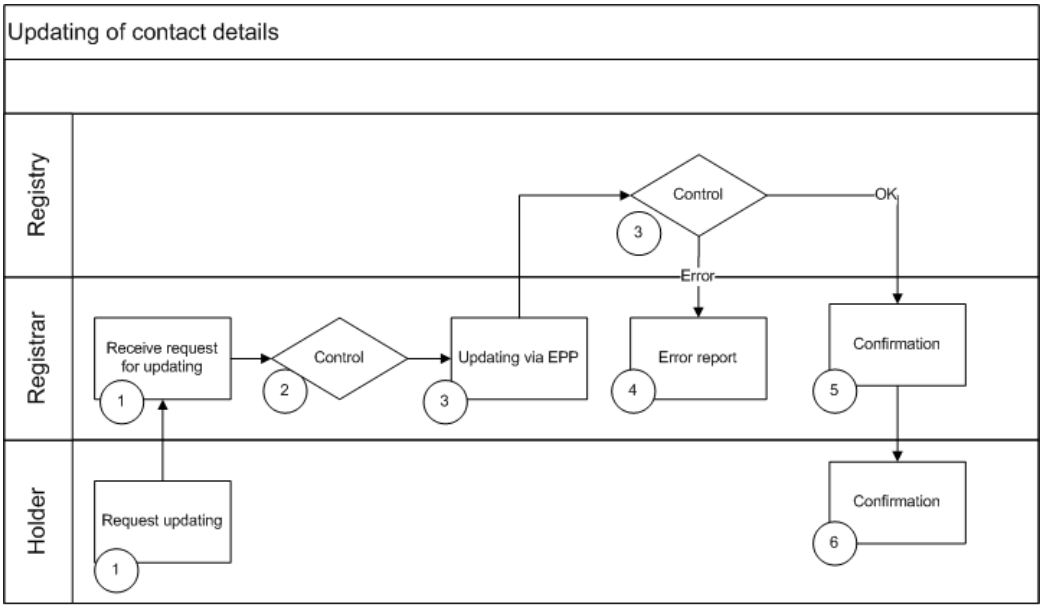


Figure 3: Flow chart – Updating of contact details

Step	Event
1.	The holder requests an update of his contact details with the registrar who administers the relevant domain name.
2.	The registrar identifies that the new contact details are coming from the holder. (For more information regarding identification, see Appendix 5 "Identification of Domain Holders".)
3.	The registrar updates the contact details by sending in the EPP command "update contact" for the contact object.
4.	If, for some reason, the update does not go through, an error message is sent from The Swedish Internet Foundation via EPP. In normal cases this occurs immediately though no later, however, than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.

5. If the update goes through then a message to that effect is sent from The Swedish Internet Foundation via EPP. In normal cases this occurs immediately though no later, however, than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.

6. The registrar notifies the holder immediately that the update has been carried out, though no later than within five (5) working days from the date that the confirmation has been received by The Swedish Internet Foundation.

4. Handling of name servers

4.1. Definition

Handling of name servers means that a registrar undertakes to add to, remove or alter stated name servers, upon request by a holder. Handling of name servers is a registration service in accordance with the current registry-registrar agreement.

In the event that the Registrar is the name server operator for the Domain Holder's Domain Name, the Registrar has the right, for technical reasons, to add, remove or change name servers for these Domain Names without the request of the Domain Holder.

In the event that the Registrar has received confirmation that name servers used for the Domain Name will cease to exist, the Registrar has the right, for technical reasons, to add, remove or change name servers for these Domain Names without the request of the Domain Holder. In such cases, the Registrar shall inform the relevant Domain Holders.

4.2. Conditions

Handling of name servers only occurs upon the holder's request, with the exceptions stated above. The registrar carries out the change via the EPP protocol.

The Swedish Internet Foundation's responsibility is to operate the .se/.nu zone in accordance with the RFC's that define the standard for the DNS system. The zone shall also be operated in accordance with the practice that applies to well-managed zones. The aim of this is to maintain an .se/.nu zone that is good, functionally and qualitatively. By testing the name servers before changes are carried out, the registrar helps the .se/.nu zone to maintain its good quality.

4.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This routine description does not include the technical details or exactly how handling of name servers is carried out by EPP documentation, which is found on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

Upon registration, change or addition of name servers all the name servers administered by the registrar shall be correctly configured and shall respond authoritatively to DNS questions regarding the domain name.

If name servers are stated upon registration of domain names the registrar shall ensure that at least two are stated. In the event of the registrar assisting a holder with a change or addition of name servers, the registrar shall ensure that at least two are stated.

The registrar shall check and test the stated name servers (if they are administered by the registrar) and ensure that they respond correctly to DNS questions concerning the relevant domain name. Testing of name servers shall be made before the registration service is carried out. The aim is to ensure that the servers really are correctly configured and that they respond correctly to the relevant domain name.

Testing of name servers may, for example, be made via the web-tool (note 1) that The Swedish Internet Foundation provides, Zonemaster (https://zonemaster.The Swedish Internet Foundation.se). It is available on The Swedish Internet Foundation website and consists of a form that is to be completed. Click on "Undelegated domain test".

4.4. Notes

Note 1. Zonemaster, The Swedish Internet Foundation's web-tool for testing of web servers is to be found on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

4.5. Flow chart – Handling of name servers

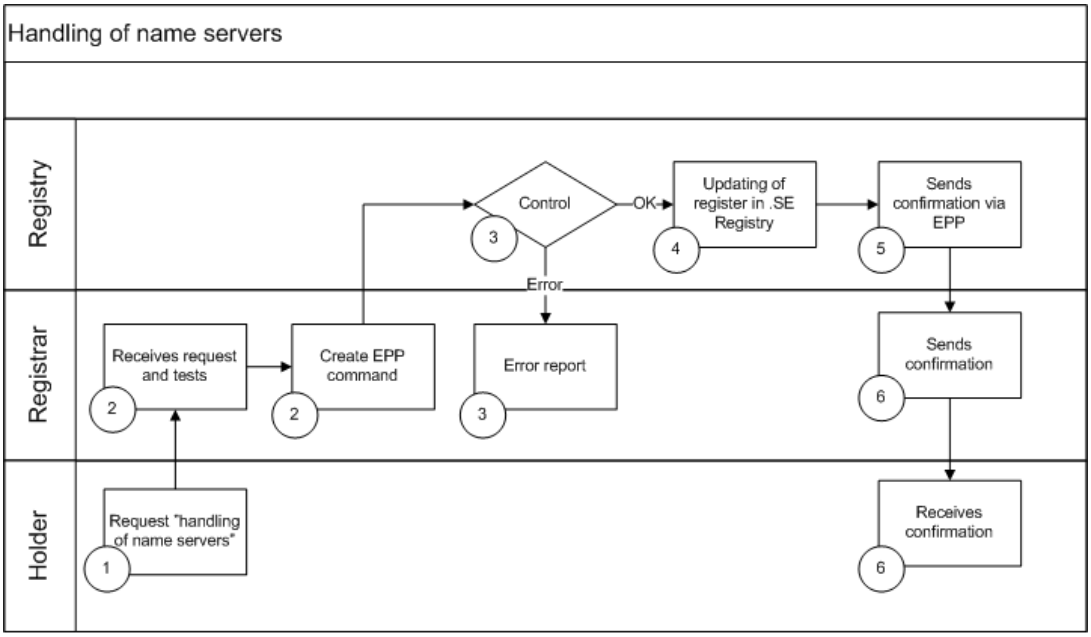


Figure 4: Flow chart – Handling of name servers

Step	Event
1.	The holder requests the registrar to carry out the registration service “handling of name servers”, or the criteria in the second or third paragraph in section 4.1 above are applicable.
2.	The registrar receives the request and tests the stated name servers (if these are administered by the registrar). When everything is correct, the registrar sends an EPP command to The Swedish Internet Foundation to carry out the registration service.
3.	The Swedish Internet Foundation checks that the EPP command is correct. If the EPP command is not correct, then The Swedish Internet Foundation sends a response back to the registrar. In normal cases the response is sent immediately but this shall occur, however, no later than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.
4.	If the EPP command is correct then The Swedish Internet Foundation updates the register.
5.	The Swedish Internet Foundation confirms to the registrar that the registration service is carried out. In normal cases the confirmation is

sent immediately but this shall occur, however, no later than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.

6. The registrar notifies the holder immediately that the registration service has been carried out, though no later than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed that it has been carried out.

4.6. Appendix A – prior check and Zonemaster

General

The Swedish Internet Foundation makes no prior check that the stated name servers answer correctly for the relevant domain name. On the other hand, The Swedish Internet Foundation carries out after checks by means of the support tool Zonemaster.

Zonemaster is a service that verifies the quality of the delegations in the domain name system, DNS. It should not be compared with the program that tests the contents of a zone. The service consists of a program that tests delegations as well as a larger system that runs continuously and gathers statistics.

Zonemaster may also be used by holders in order to check the delegation of a certain domain name or a certain operator.

4.6.1 Zonemaster subscription

As a registrar, you can choose to subscribe on the Zonemaster email service. These emails contain an overview, including an attached more detailed description, over domains in the .se/.nu zone that Zonemaster considers have persistent problems (after being changed in some way). Every day, at a time when few changes occur in the .se/.nu zone, Zonemaster goes through all tests run over the last 24 hours and builds an email per registrar with domains they manage that generate serious errors that haven´t been fixed. This email will then be sent to the registrar´s tech-c address, assuming that the registrar has not designated an alternative email address for this purpose.

This subscription is entirely voluntary and should be seen as a tool to simplify problem handling with the registrar´s customers. At most one email per day will be sent and, hopefully, the registrar will quite often not get one at all. Also, considering this email is based on live changes in the .se/.nu zone and also on time (only the last 24 hours are considered), the registrar will not get any duplicates or other "unnecessary" information in these emails.

If the registrar doesn´t want to subscribe to Zonemaster´s email service, the registrar can make the setting in the account on The Swedish Internet Foundation website for Registrars.

5. Assignment of domain name

5.1. Definition

Assignment of domain names is a transaction between two parties where the receiving party becomes the new holder of a domain name and compensates the assigning holder.

In practice this means that there is a change of registrant ID for a domain name where the receiving holder has another organisation or personal ID number than the assigning holder. The assignment of domain name is a registration service in accordance with the current registry-registrar agreement.

Upon an assignment, only the holder is updated. The domain name's expiry date is not affected but remains the same.

5.2. Conditions

The assignment of domain name only occurs at the existing holder's request and after a complete assignment has been received. For an assignment to be regarded as complete, the following is required:

1. That the registrar with regard to *the receiving* holder:

- Obtains the following obligatory information and verifies that it is complete and correct:
  - Complete company name and contact person for the business and first name and surname for private individuals, respectively.
  - Organisation number for companies and personal ID numbers for private individuals, respectively. *For domain names under the top-level domain .nu, those other than Swedish holders can instead provide another unique identification information.*
  - Mailing address
  - Telephone number
  - Email address
- Document that the holder is aware of, and approves, current terms and conditions of registration for .se and/or current terms and conditions of registration for .nu before the assignment is carried out (in accordance with item 11.1 in the registry-registrar agreement.

2. That the registrar, with regard to *the assigning* holder:

- Obtains a mandatory written approval of the transfer in a safe and traceable way, where the timing and procedure are documented. This documentation should be made available at the request of The Swedish Internet Foundation. Examples of such documentation are The Swedish Internet Foundation's specific form (available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars) or a log file where the domain name, time, assigning holder, recipient holder and the course of action for approval are clearly listed.

In normal cases The Swedish Internet Foundation does not require the document and thus makes no checks to see that it is correct. The responsibility for this is placed on the registrar in accordance with the registry-registrar agreement. However, upon request by The Swedish Internet Foundation, the registrar shall immediately provide a copy of the document to The Swedish Internet Foundation or, if so required, the original. The documentation must be stored and saved in a safe and transparent way.

3. That both the assigning and receiving holders are to be found registered with one and the same registrar when the assignment is carried out. This depends upon:

- An assignment being carried out, in practice, through one registrant ID being changed for another in a domain object. The domain object and registrant ID must be registered with one and the same registrar in order for this to be carried out.
- The registrar must be able to identify the assigning and receiving holders.

If one of the two holders are not registered with the same registrar a change of registrar must be carried out. Alternatively, the receiving holder is registered by the assigning holder's registrar, the assignment is carried out and then change of registrar is performed.

5.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This routine description does not include the technical details or exactly how an assignment of domain name is carried out by EPP. Information about this is to be found in the EPP documentation, available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

The expire date for a domain name assigned to a new holder will not be moved forward one year. The original expire date shall remain. As a result of this the registrar will not incur a registration charge.

A change of register ID where the new holder has the same organisation or personal ID number as the present holder, is not defined as an assignment but constitutes an updating of the domain object.

An organisation or personal ID number may only be altered through an assignment (change of registrant ID). A registrar has no means of changing organisation or personal ID numbers in an existing contact object, by his own hand.

5.4. Notes

Note 1: A document for approval of assignment of domain name is obtainable on the registrar web.

5.5. Flow chart – Assignment of domain name

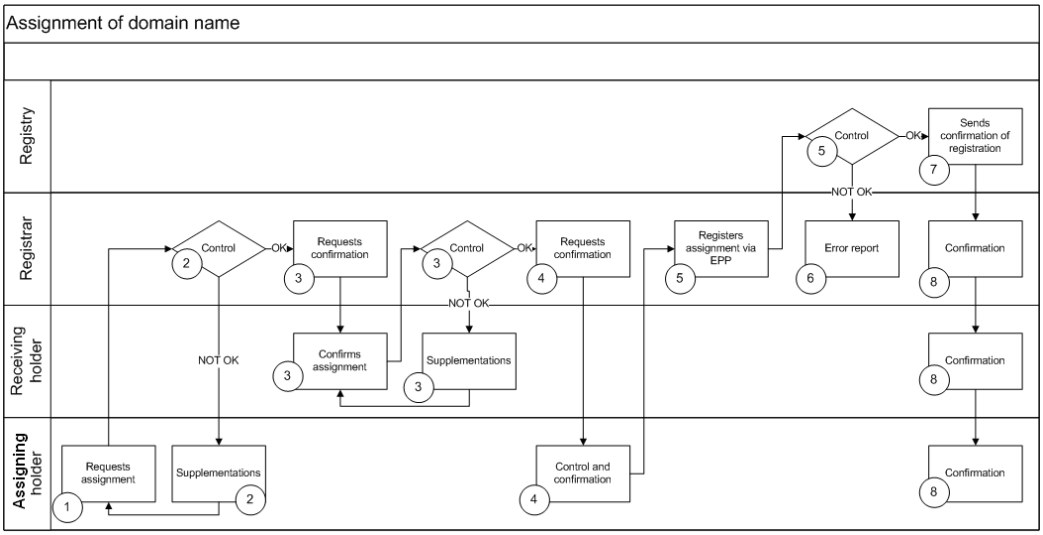


Figure 5: Flow chart – Assignment of domain name

Step	Event
1.	The assigning holder contacts his registrar and requests assignment of his domain name.
2.	The registrar checks that the requests actually come from the assigning holder. For more information about identification of holder, see Appendix 5, Identification of holder".
3.	The registrar takes in complete and correct contact details regarding the receiving holder and ensures that he accepts The Swedish Internet Foundation’s terms and conditions of registration and also documents this. The receiving holder shall be given an opportunity to check and confirm the details stated. The details may not be altered by the registrar after they have been confirmed by the holder.
4.	The registrar receives an approval from the assigning holder. This shall occur through a secure and traceable way, where the timing and approach are documented. This document shall be made available upon request by The Swedish Internet Foundation.
5.	When the registrar has received a complete assignment in accordance with the above, the registration service is carried out through the EPP command “update domain” being sent in for the domain object to The

Swedish Internet Foundation and in this way, replaces the domain name's registrant ID. This shall be done as soon as possible though no later than within five (5) working days from when the registrar has received the assignment.

6. If, for any reason, the updating does not go through then an error report is sent back from The Swedish Internet Foundation via EPP. In normal cases this occurs immediately though no later, however, than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.

7. If the updating goes through a message to that effect is sent back from The Swedish Internet Foundation via EPP. In normal cases this occurs immediately though no later, however, than within five (5) working days from the time that The Swedish Internet Foundation has received the request from the registrar.

8. The registrar is responsible for immediately notifying the assigning and receiving holders when the assignment is carried out, though no later than within five (5) working days of the confirmation having been received from The Swedish Internet Foundation.

6. Change of registrar

6.1. Definition

Change of registrar is made when a holder requests the administration of a domain name to be moved from one registrar to another. In practice this means that the holder becomes a customer of the new registrar and that the administration is there upon undertaken by the latter. Change of registrar is a registration service in accordance with the current registry-registrar agreement.

6.2. Conditions

The holder must have obtained the current authorisation code from the current registrar and have supplied the code to the receiving registrar.

6.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This routine description does not include the technical details or exactly how a change of registrar is carried out by EPP. Information about this is to be found in the EPP documentation, which is available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

The current registrar shall, at the holder's request, ensure that a unique authorisation code is created in the domain name register for the domain name or names that the

holder wishes to move. The authorisation code shall be provided quickly, though no later than within five (5) working days from the time that the holder's request has been received.

The current registrar shall not receive payment for a change of registrar.

The receiving registrar shall ensure that the holder again approves the terms and conditions of registration in connection with the change being carried out.

The information that is transferred upon change of registrar is:

- The holder's contact details
- The holder's domain name
- current name servers (if new name servers have not been stated in the transfer command)

Other possible contacts such as admin, tech contact and/or billing are never included with the transfer.

If no new name servers are stated, no change of name servers or any DS-posts are made. If new name servers are stated, the old ones are removed and any DS-posts are also removed. No check is made to see if the new name servers exist in The Swedish Internet Foundation's database or not. For example, if one of the new name servers aren´t in the database the transfer will not be performed and the EPP server will reply with an error message.

A domain name is deactivated in 60 days before it will be deregistered when a registrar, on request of the registrant, has sent in the deregistration. If the domain is transferred to a new registrar during this period, the deregistration will be cancelled. This means that the parameter ClientDelete will be set to "0" and the result of that is that ClientDeleteDate and ClientDeactivationDate is removed. If the registrant wants to deregister the domain name it has to be done through the new registrar. In this way, the current registrar has the basis of the deregistration.

6.3.1 Contact ID

Normally, the registrar states which contact ID a contact should have in connection to the creation of the contact. However, the contact ID can only be stated in accordance with the rules indicated in the EPP documentation.

When a holder changes registrar, though, it is The Swedish Internet Foundation that gives the contact ID. The Swedish Internet Foundation copies the information connected to the contact in question and creates a new contact with identical contact details, but with a new contact ID. From then on, the former contact is administered by the holder's former registrar and the new contact is administered by the holder's new registrar.

6.3.1 Handling of DS keys

The receiving registrar shall, prior to the change of registrar being carried out, inform the holder whether the change affects the holder's DNSSEC.

If the receiving registrar does not provide the service DNSSEC to the holder, the registrar shall remove published DS keys.

With the transfer of the name server supplier, it is important to check that The Swedish Internet Foundation has the correct key material, otherwise there is a risk that the domain name will not function for those who validate DNSSEC.

6.4 Flow chart – Change of registrar

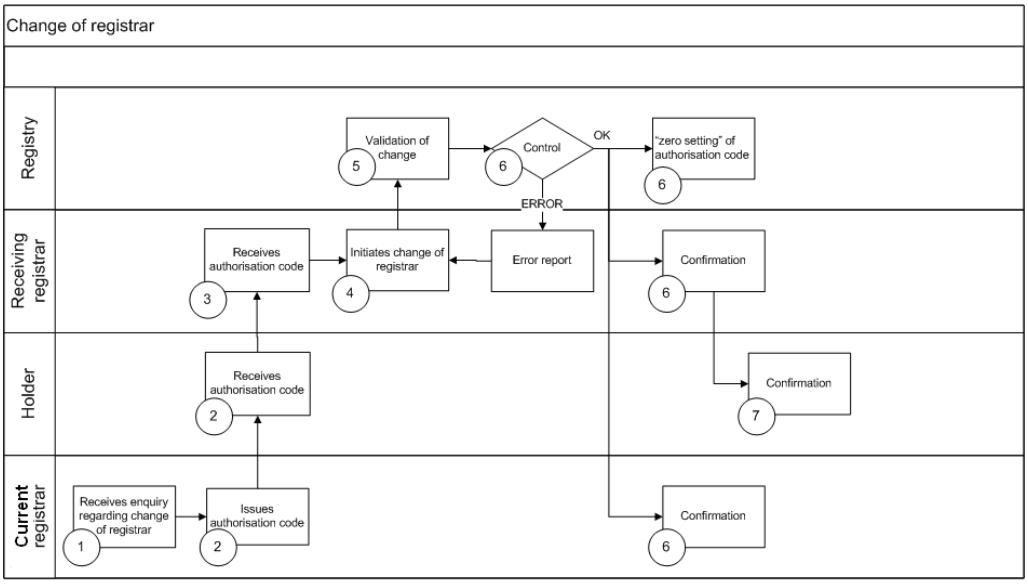


Figure 6: Flow chart – Change of registrar

Step	Event
1.	The current registrar receives a request for change of registrar. At the holder's request, the current registrar ensures that a unique authorisation code is created in the domain register for the domain name or names that the holder wishes to move.
2.	The current registrar provides the authorisation code to the holder. This shall take place quickly, though no later than within five (5) working days from the holder's request having been received. The current registrar is responsible for the assignment taking place in a secure manner. A registrar is always obliged to provide an authorisation code at the request of the holder. If the relinquishing registrar does not provide the

code within five (5) working days, then The Swedish Internet Foundation is entitled to produce and provide an authorization code for the holder.

3. The receiving registrar receives the authorisation code from the holder. Before the change is completed the receiving registrar shall ensure that the holder has seen and approved the terms and conditions of registration and shall also document this.

   If the change takes place via a website indicated by the receiving registrar then the registrar shall separately ensure that the holder is aware of the terms and conditions of registration and shall confirm this through clicking a box or, in a corresponding manner, demonstrate that he or she has read and approved the terms and conditions of registration.

4. The receiving registrar immediately requests a change of registrar through The Swedish Internet Foundation via the EPP command (transfer request).

5. The EPP command is checked by The Swedish Internet Foundation.

6. If the EPP command is correct the request is carried out and a confirmation is sent to both the assigning and receiving registrar.

   If something is not correct, then the request is not carried out and an error message is sent to the receiving registrar. In normal cases, it is sent immediately though no later than within five (5) working days from when The Swedish Internet Foundation receives the request.

   When the change is carried out then the authorisation code is "set to zero" by The Swedish Internet Foundation and the receiving registrar may, as required, indicate a new authorisation code for the domain name.

7. The receiving registrar is responsible for immediately confirming the change to the holder, though no later than within five (5) working days of The Swedish Internet Foundation having confirmed the change being made.

7. Deregistration of domain name

7.1. Definition

Deregistering of domain name means that a registrar undertakes to deregister a holder’s domain name upon request.

In practice a de-registration means that the registration of the domain name ceases after a deactivation period of 60 days. After this period the domain name is placed in quarantine (note 1). Deregistration of domain names is a registration service in accordance with the current registry-registrar agreement.

7.2. Conditions

A registrar who requests a domain name to be deregistered at The Swedish Internet Foundation must be conversant with the instructions regarding identification of holder, Appendix 5. That is to say that routines and procedures for this identification meet requirements.

7.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

This routine description does not include the technical details or exactly how a deregistration of domain names is carried out by EPP. Information about this is to be found in the EPP documentation, available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

If there is no request by the holder a deregistration may only be made by The Swedish Internet Foundation and then on the grounds of e.g. an ATF or court decision. A domain name that is deregistered on these grounds will normally have neither any deactivation period nor be placed in quarantine.

During the deactivation period the decision to deregister a domain name (that has thus occurred at the holder's request) may be reversed by the holder, which means that the domain name is reactivated. When the deactivation period is over the decision to deregister can no longer be reversed. Instead a new registration must be made which cannot, however, be done until the quarantine period is over.

7.4. Notes

Note 1. For more information on the release of domain names and domain names in quarantine, see the routine description regarding release of domain names.

7.5. Flow chart – Deregistering of domain name

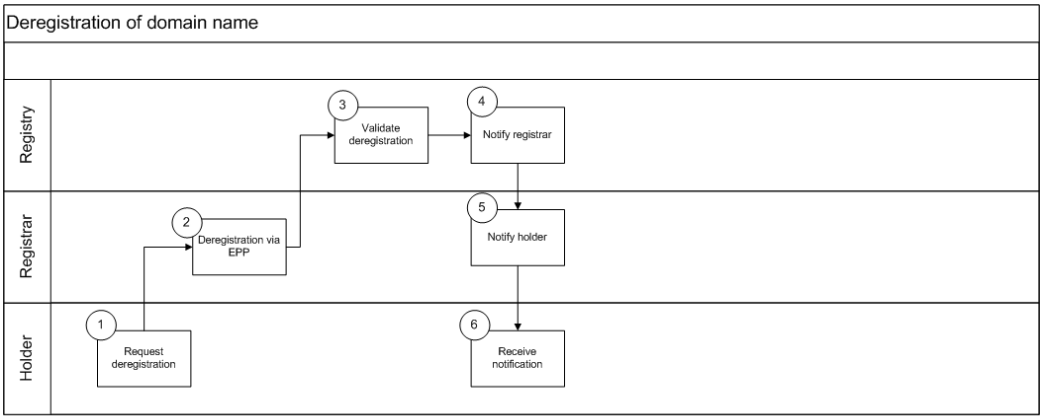


Figure 7: Flow chart – Deregistering of domain name

Step	Event
1.	The registrar receives a request for deregistration of a domain name from the holder.
2.	The registrar carries out the registration service in respect of The Swedish Internet Foundation through an EPP command (updating of the domain object).
3.	The command is checked by The Swedish Internet Foundation, a removal date that falls 60 days forward in time, is set (the so-called deactivation period). The domain name is set as "deactivated" and also has the status "ServerHold".
4.	The Swedish Internet Foundation immediately sends back a confirmation to the registrar by EPP, though no later than within five (5) working days from the request being received by The Swedish Internet Foundation.
5.	The registrar is responsible for immediately notifying the holder that the de-registration has been carried out, though no later than within five (5) working days from The Swedish Internet Foundation having confirmed that it has been carried out.
6	The holder receives the notification from the registrar but may revoke the de-registration up to the end of the deactivation period.

7.6. Flow chart – Cancelling deregistration of domain name

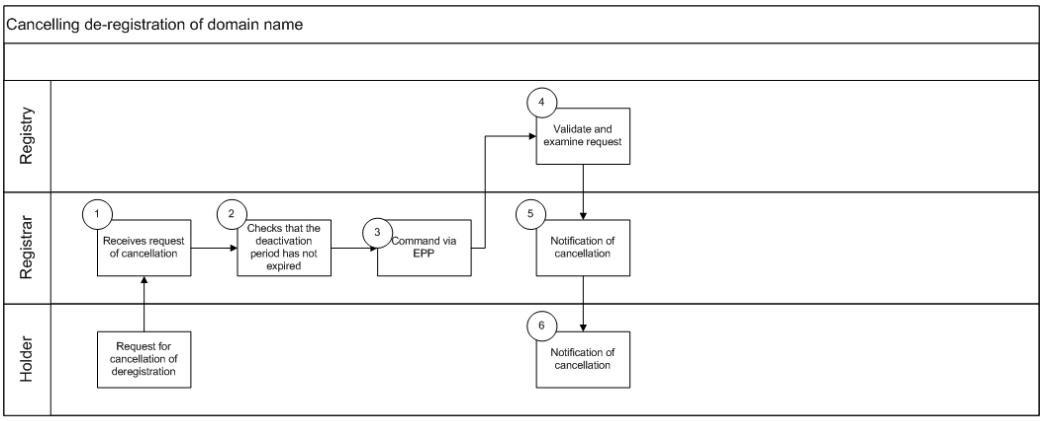


Figure 8: Flow chart – Cancelling deregistration of domain name

Step	Event

1. The registrar receives the holder's request for cancellation of a previously executed deregistration of a domain name.
2. The registrar checks that the deactivation period has not expired and that cancellation is thus possible.
3. If cancellation is possible then the registrar carries out the transaction in respect of The Swedish Internet Foundation through an EPP command (updating of domain object).
4. The command is checked by The Swedish Internet Foundation and the removal date is deleted. "ServerHold" is removed from the domain name which, instead, gains the status of "Active" or whatever is relevant, depending upon its stage in the renewal cycle.
5. The Swedish Internet Foundation immediately sends back a confirmation to the registrar by EPP, though no later than within five (5) working days from the request being received by The Swedish Internet Foundation.
6. The registrar is responsible for immediately notifying the holder that the de-registration has been cancelled, though no later than within five (5) days of when The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed the cancellation.

8. Release of domain name

8.1. Definition

Release of domain name means that a domain name becomes available for new registration after having been lying in so-called quarantine. Quarantine relates to the period during which a previously registered domain name may no longer be renewed or newly registered. The period stretches from the end of the deactivation until the domain name is released and can again be registered.

8.2. Conditions

A domain name is released when one of two things has occurred:

1. The holder has requested that the domain name is to be deregistered which is then carried out via EPP by the responsible registrar.

2. The domain name has not been renewed by the holder, i.e. that the paid for registration has elapsed.

Independently of the reason behind it, the domain name shall always be deactivated for 60 days when it ends up in quarantine before finally being released. The length of the quarantine is 30 days.

8.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

In connection with a domain name being deactivated, a release date is set. The domain name is then presented in a list of domain names that can be available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website.

On the date of release the domain name will be available for new registration, though no earlier than at 04:00 am UTC.

A domain name that lies in quarantine may not be had again by the previous holder in any way other than through new registration following the release. Note, however, that it is a case of 'first come, first served'.

When a domain name is deregistered by The Swedish Internet Foundation on the grounds of ATF or court decision, there can be no deactivation period or quarantine. It is therefore not listed as a domain that can be released.

8.4. Notes

Note 1. The Swedish Internet Foundation would remind about the rules that are described in items 14.2 and 14.3 in the registry-registrar agreement regarding not overloading The Swedish Internet Foundation's network, etc.

8.5. Flow chart – Release of domain names

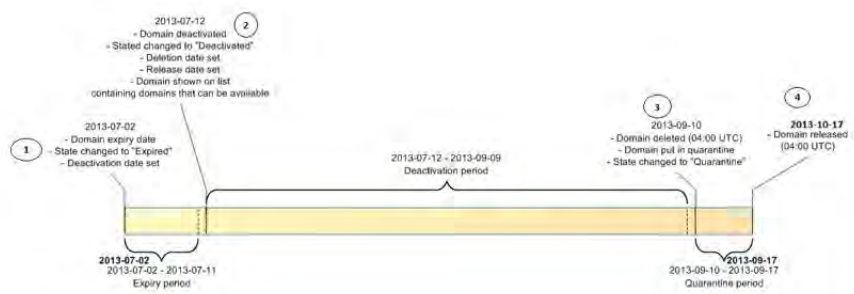


Figure 9: Flow chart – Release of domain names

Step	Event
1.	When the domain name is deactivated the deletion date and release date are set. The domain name and its release date are included in the list of domain names that can be available on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website.

2. The deletion date falls (i.e. the deactivation period of 60 days is ended). The domain name is deregistered and placed in quarantine. It is still seen in Whois but in state "Quarantine" and the domain name continues to be shown in the list of domain names that can be available.

3. The release date falls and The Swedish Internet Foundation releases the domain name, no earlier than at 04:00 am UTC on the same day.

4. A registrar can newly register the domain name in the normal manner.

9. Information about blocked .se domains

There are some categories of domain names that, for different reasons, have been blocked by The Swedish Internet Foundation. Domain names that are blocked cannot be registered at all. On the other hand, it is possible to register certain blocked domain names but it is dealt with in a somewhat different manner than with a normal new registration.

The categories are listed in paragraph 9.5 below. A text file with all blocked domain names can be downloaded at https://internetstiftelsen.se/en/how-to-register-a-domain-name/terms-and-conditions-for-se-and-nu-domains/

9.1. Definition

A blocked domain name is not available for registration at all. This concerns, e.g., test and example domains. A complete list of different categories of blocked domain names is to be found in paragraph 9.6 below.

Certain blocked domain names are reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation. How a registrar deals with an application for registration of such a domain name is seen by the following step-by-step description. Such a domain name cannot be registered before The Swedish Internet Foundation has examined the application and opened the possibility of registering the domain name. More detailed information about each category can be read in paragraph 9.5 below.

9.2. Conditions

The same conditions as with new registration also apply upon registration of certain blocked domain names reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation. For more information about these conditions, read the routine description for new registration of domain names.

9.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

See paragraph 9.5 and 9.6 below.

9.4. Flow chart – Registration of blocked domain names reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation

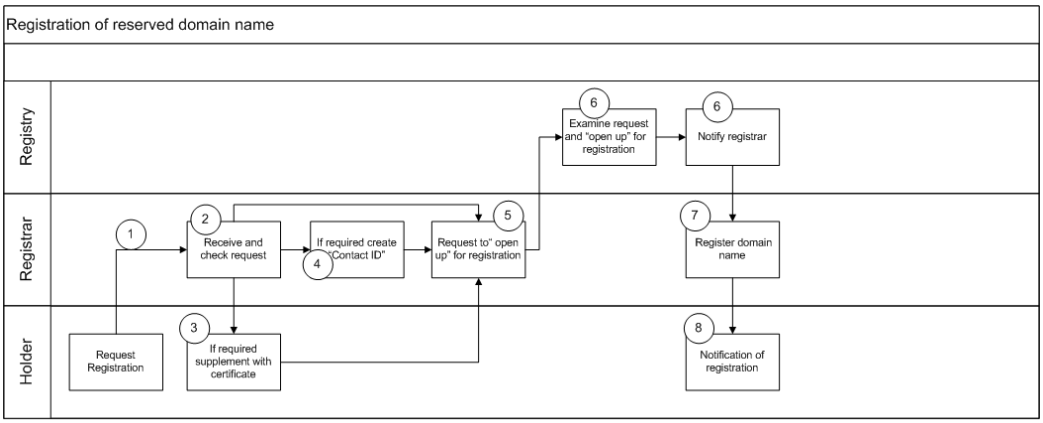


Figure 10: Flow chart – Registration of blocked domain names reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation

9.4.1 The holder possesses “the rights” to the domain name

Step	Event
1.	The registrar receives a request for registration of a blocked domain name reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation from someone holding “the rights” to the domain name.
2.	The registrar creates a contact ID for the holder if this is not already held.
3.	The registrar sends an email message to registry@internetstiftelsen.se with a request to “open” the domain name for registration. The email message shall contain information about contact ID and domain name
4.	The Swedish Internet Foundation handles the request and "opens" the domain name for registration, or alternatively rejects the request. The Swedish Internet Foundation immediately notifies the registrar of its decision, though no later than within five (5) working days from when the registrar’s request has been received.

5. If the request is correct, the domain name can be registered in the normal way. Note that the domain name can only be registered on the contact ID that The Swedish Internet Foundation has "opened" for, i.e. the contact ID that the registrar sent in with his request.

6. The registrar notifies the holder immediately after the registration service is carried out though no later than within five (5) working days from when The Swedish Internet Foundation has confirmed that it has been carried out.

9.5. Blocked domain name reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organization

The blocked domain name reserved for the exclusive registration of a certain organisation or type of organisation are divided into the following category.

- Swedish law

The protection for international organisations' names and abbreviations takes its point of departure in the Act (1953:711) regarding protection for certain international healthcare designations etc. (the act is also referred to as The Red Cross Act) and the Act (1970:498) regarding protection for arms and certain other official designations with associated ordinances (1976:100).

The list of international organisations' names and abbreviations is available at WIPO and the Swedish Patent Office (PRV). PRV advises continuously about newly introduced protected designations in "The Trademarks Gazette".

The organisation that holds the right to the name can, of course, register the domain name by proving its right to the name and verifying the right to represent the organisation unless otherwise stated in the relevant legislation. If someone other than the one who holds the rights to the domain name wishes to register it, then the applicant shall be able to prove by means of a certificate that he has the concerned organisation's approval for this. Here, too, the condition applies that nothing shall otherwise be stated in the relevant legislation.

9.6. Blocked domain names

It is not at all possible to register blocked domain names and this shall apply until otherwise decided. They belong to one of the following categories:

- Example and test domains
- Second level domains
- Sub-domains

9.6.1 Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

The following combinations are also blocked but are not reported in the text file on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website:

- All number combinations with the format xxxxxx-xxxx and xxxxxxxx-xxxx that comprise, or may come to comprise, a Swedish personal ID number
- For technical reasons, domain names that start with two signs followed by two hyphens are also blocked.

10. Registry Lock

10.1. Description

Registry Lock is a half-automatized function for locking domain names in a way that protects them against multiple security risks that can occur when handling a domain name. Registry Lock is administrated by the Registrar, throughout the EPP interface or throughout The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars, which is secured by two factor authentications.

Further information regarding Registry Lock is provided in applicable service description, published on The Swedish Internet Foundation's website for Registrars.

10.2. Conditions

The Registrar is responsible for drawing up the conditions for Registry Lock in relation to the Domain Holder.

In event of conflict between the Registrars conditions with the Domain Holder and the service description, the applicable functional description shall prevail.

Otherwise, applicable sections in the Registry Registrar Agreement between The Swedish Internet Foundation and the Registrar applies to the function Registry Lock, which includes (but is not limited to) conditions regarding compensation and choice of applicable law.

11. Extra verification check for an existing domain – Data control

11.1. Definition

Data Control is a function used to initiate an extra verification check for an existing domain when the registry becomes aware that the registrant information may be incorrect or incomplete.

When an extra verification check is initiated, the registrar is notified through an EPP poll message. At the same time, the domain is blocked from transfer and renewal by applying the EPP statuses serverTransferProhibited and serverRenewProhibited. The poll message also specifies the date on which the serverHold status will be applied if the registrant information has not been corrected before that date.

To remove the restrictions and, where applicable, the serverHold status, the registrar must verify the registrant's information and ensure that it is correct. The registrar must then update the domain using a new registrantID containing the verified information. Once the registrar has updated the domain, the serverTransferProhibited, serverRenewProhibited, and, where applicable, serverHold statuses are removed automatically.

11.2. Conditions

The registrar is responsible for monitoring EPP poll messages and informing the registrant of the actions required.

In addition to the EPP poll message generated when an additional verification check is initiated, it is also possible to determine whether a domain has been flagged through EPP, Registrar Web, and the Registrar API. See: https://support.registry.se/sv/kb/articles/hur-kan-jag-som-registrar-se-om-en-doman-ar-flaggad-for-extra-verifieringskontroll

11.3. Exceptions, conditions and restrictions

When the registrar is notified that the registrant information is incorrect, the registrar must contact the registrant and verify both the registrant's identity and the accuracy of the information to be registered. Syntax validation, checks against company registers, or similar checks alone are not sufficient to fulfil the verification requirement. The verification must be carried out in a manner that enables the registrar, with a high degree of confidence, to ensure that the registrant is correctly identified and that the registered information is accurate.

If the registrant can be verified and the correct information has been obtained, the registrar shall create a new contact object and update the domain via EPP using the new contact object.

If the registrant cannot be verified, the domain must not be updated.

11.4. Notes

Note 1. Examples of poll messages generated in connection with Data Control.

When a registered domain needs an extra verification check, the registrar receives a poll message, as shown in the example below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0 epp-1.0.xsd">
<response>
<result code="1301">
<msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>
</result>
<msgQ id="8499103" count="1">
<qDate>2024-10-08T09:29:39Z</qDate>
<msg lang="en">Registrant data needs verification before YYYY-MM-DD</msg>
</msgQ>
<resData xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">
<iis:updateNotify xmlns:iis="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2 iis-1.2.xsd">
<dom:infData xmlns:dom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0 domain-1.0.xsd">
<dom:name>example.se</dom:name>
<dom:roid>DOMAIN_0004199995-SE</dom:roid>
<dom:status s="serverTransferProhibited"/>
<dom:status s="serverRenewProhibited"/>
<dom:registrant>RJHVHX5188-99982</dom:registrant>
<dom:ns>
<dom:hostObj>ns32.example.com</dom:hostObj>
<dom:hostObj>ns31.eaxample.com</dom:hostObj>
</dom:ns>
<dom:clID>Example Registrar</dom:clID>
<dom:crID>Example Registrar</dom:crID>
<dom:crDate>2018-06-12T00:00:00Z</dom:crDate>
```

```
<dom:upID>Example Registrar</dom:upID>
<dom:upDate>2024-05-23T00:00:00Z</dom:upDate>
<dom:exDate>2025-06-12T00:00:00Z</dom:exDate>
</dom:infData>
</iis:updateNotify>
</resData>
<extension>
<iis:infData xsi:schemaLocation="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2 iis-1.2.xsd"
xmlns:iis="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2">
<iis:state>0</iis:state>
<iis:clientDelete>0</iis:clientDelete>
</iis:infData>
</extension>
<trID>
<clTRID>ABC-12345</clTRID>
<svTRID>e238cbd3-76da-4cb1-af7d-452c66ef28c2</svTRID>
</trID>
</response>
</epp>
```

When a domain that needs verification check has been updated with a new registrant ID, the registrar receives a poll message as shown in the example below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<epp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0"
xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0 epp-1.0.xsd">
<response>
<result code="1301">
```

<msg>Command completed successfully; ack to dequeue</msg>

</result>

<msgQ id="4" count="1">

<qDate>2024-08-16T09:04:53Z</qDate>

<msg lang="en">Data control flag removed by Registry Services. Domain active.</msg>

</msgQ>

<resData xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:epp-1.0">

<iis:updateNotify xmlns:iis="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2 iis-1.2.xsd">

<dom:infData xmlns:dom="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0" xsi:schemaLocation="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:domain-1.0 domain-1.0.xsd"><dom:name>domain3.se</dom:name>

<dom:roid>DOMAIN_0000050051-SE</dom:roid>

<dom:status s="ok" />

<dom:registrant>contact-new</dom:registrant>

<dom:ns>

<dom:hostObj>host1.ns</dom:hostObj>

</dom:ns>

<dom:clID>Registrar X</dom:clID>

<dom:crID>Registrar X</dom:crID>

<dom:crDate>2024-08-16T00:00:00Z</dom:crDate>

<dom:upDate>2024-08-16T00:00:00Z</dom:upDate>

<dom:exDate>2025-08-16T00:00:00Z</dom:exDate>

</dom:infData>

</iis:updateNotify>

</resData>

<extension>

<iis:infData xsi:schemaLocation="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2 iis-1.2.xsd" xmlns:iis="urn:se:iis:xml:epp:iis-1.2">

<iis:state>0</iis:state>

<iis:clientDelete>0</iis:clientDelete>

```
</iis:infData>
</extension>
<trID>
<clTRID>ABC-123</clTRID>
<svTRID>ce97cc27-3c33-4f52-bf2c-a5932a4eb21a</svTRID>
</trID>
</response>
</epp>
```

11.5. Flow chart – Extra verification check for an existing domain – Data control

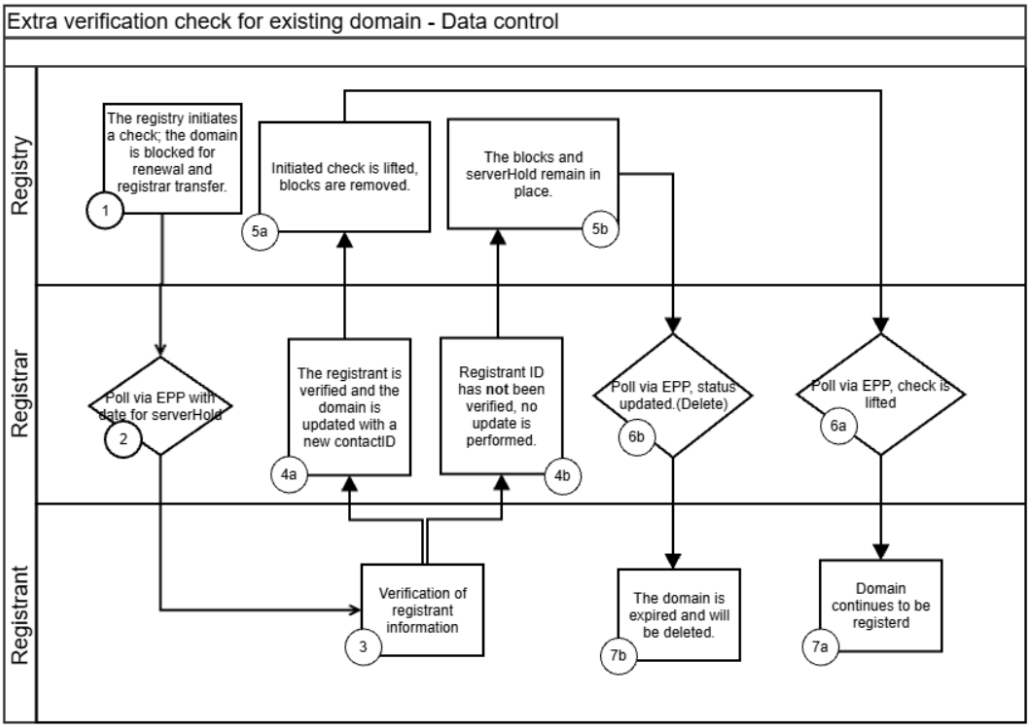


Figure 11: Flow chart – Extra verification check for an existing domain – Data control

Step	Event
1.	The registry becomes aware that the registrant information may be incorrect or incomplete and initiates an additional verification check (Data Control) for the domain. At the same time, the domain is blocked from transfer and renewal by applying the EPP statuses serverTransferProhibited and serverRenewProhibited.
2.	The registrar is notified through an EPP poll message. The poll message also specifies the date on which serverHold will be applied if the registrant information is not corrected before that date.
3.	The registrar contacts the registrant to perform the verification.
	The registrant can be verified
4a.	The registrar successfully verifies the registrant and obtains the correct information. The registrar creates a new contactID containing the verified information and updates the domain using the new contactID.
5a.	The blocks are removed and, where applicable, serverHold is removed by the registry..
6a.	The registrar is notified through an EPP poll message.
7a.	The domain remains registered.
	The registrant cannot be verified
4b.	If the registrant cannot be verified, the registrar must not update the domain.
5b.	The blocks and serverHold remain in place.
6b.	The registrar is notified that the domain will be deregistered through an EPP poll message.
7b.	The domain is deregistered when it eventually expires and cannot be renewed due to the serverRenewProhibited EPP status.