

URS Technical Requirements for Registries and Registrars

The terms MAY, MUST, MUST NOT, SHOULD and SHOULD NOT are used in accordance with RFC 2119, which is available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.

1. Definitions:

- **URS Lock:** A combination of statuses that prevents a Domain Name from being updated or transferred. The URS provider **MUST** request the activation of URS Lock to the Registry Operator as specified by the URS rules.
 - The Registry Operator **MUST** activate the following EPP-statuses when a Domain Name is in URS Lock:
 - I. *serverUpdateProhibited*
 - II. *serverTransferProhibited*
 - There are two types of URS Lock pseudo-status:
 1. **URS Lock with Redirection:** A Domain Name is redirected when the name servers of the Domain Name are modified by the Registry Operator, so that if the end-user enters the Domain Name or any subordinate domain names (e.g., `www.nameInUrsLock.tld`, `abc123.nameInUrsLock.tld`) in a web browser, s/he will be redirected to a website maintained by the URS Provider. The URS Provider **MUST** specify the NS and optionally DS data (if the URS provider does not support DNSSEC, the Registry Operator **MUST** remove the old DS records) that **MUST** be set by the Registry Operator.
 - Note: The Registry Operator **MUST** temporarily save the original statuses (e.g., if the Domain Name was already in *serverUpdateProhibited* and/or *serverTransferProhibited*), NS and DS information in case this information needs to be restored.
 2. **URS Lock with Non-Redirection: A Domain Name is non-redirected when the name servers of the Domain Name are set by the Registry Operator** with the NS and DS information originally present in the Domain Name before the URS process started.
 - Note: If internal hosts were automatically deleted when activating "URS Lock with Redirection", the internal hosts **MUST** also be restored.

- **Non-URS state:** This is the state of a Domain Name that is not under a URS procedure. If the Domain Name is in URS Lock, the URS Provider MAY request that the Domain Name be transitioned to a Non-URS state, all modifications made to the Domain Name because of the URS procedure MUST be undone.

2. Registry Operator Requirements:

- **Registry Requirement 1:** The Registry Operator MUST activate the URS Lock (with or without redirection as requested) on the Domain Name specified in the email sent by one of the official URS providers, as defined on the ICANN website [INSERT LINK], within 24 hours of receipt of the email.
 - Note: For security purposes all emails sent by URS Providers to Registries and Registrars MUST be cryptographically signed using a S/MIME certificate from a reputable Certification Authority.
- **Registry Requirement 2:** The Registry Operator MUST activate or deactivate redirection on a URS Locked Domain Name specified in the email sent by one of the official URS providers, as defined on the ICANN website [INSERT LINK], within 24 hours of receipt of the email.
- **Registry Requirement 3:** The Registry Operator MUST deactivate the URS Lock (Non-URS state) on a URS Locked Domain Name specified in the email sent by one of the official URS providers, as defined on the ICANN website [INSERT LINK], within 24 hours of receipt of the email.
- **Registry Requirement 4:** The Registry Operator MUST promptly notify the URS provider via email that the action (e.g. activation of URS Lock with Redirection) requested by the URS provider has taken place on the Domain Name.
 - Note: For security purposes emails sent by the Registry Operator to the URS provider MUST be cryptographically signed using a S/MIME certificate from a reputable Certification Authority.
- **Registry Requirement 5:** The Registry Operator MUST promptly notify the URS provider via email if the Domain Name has been: 1) Expired, 2) Auto Renewed, 3) Deleted, or 4) Purged.
- **Registry Requirement 6:** Each Registry Operator and Registrar MUST provide a URS point of contact (e.g., role email address) that will be shared with the URS provider for the interaction of this process.

3. Domain Name Life-Cycle:

- **Registry Requirement 7:** If the Domain Name is under URS Lock and there is determination in favor of the Complainant, the Registry Operator MUST activate the EPP status *serverDeleteProhibited*. At the moment of expiration of the Domain Name, the Registry Operator MUST deactivate the EPP status *serverDeleteProhibited*.
- **Registrar Requirement 1:** While there is no URS determination, a Domain Name subject to a URS procedure MUST follow the normal Domain Name life-cycle. If the Domain Name is auto-renewed or renewed, the original Registrant MAY pay for the renewal and/or restoration.
 - Note: If a Domain Name subject to URS procedure is purged (if the Registry Operator implements RGP, or deleted if otherwise) the URS procedure terminates.
- **Registrar Requirement 2:** After a URS determination in favor of the Complainant, a Domain Name subject to a URS procedure MUST follow the normal Domain Name life-cycle. If the Domain Name is auto-renewed, the complainant MAY pay for up to one year of renewal and/or restoration.

4. Registry-Registrar Agreement:

- The Registry Operator MUST specify in the Registry-Registrar Agreement that the Registrar MUST handle payments for renewals or restoration by the Complainant in cases where the Complainant prevails.