

**dot AFRICA**

*AfricaInOneSpace.org*

---

**DotAfrica Published Policies and Procedures**

---

**Version 5  
10 May 2017**

**AfricaInOneSpace.org  
dotAfrica.org**

## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Definitions.....	4
3	Contact Operations .....	5
4	Domain Operations .....	9
5	WHOIS .....	18
6	Dispute Resolution .....	21
7	Billing and Registrar Accounts .....	22
8	Registrar Guidelines .....	22
9	Suspension and Termination of Accreditation .....	23
10	Miscellaneous Provisions.....	24
11	System Parameters.....	25

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document describes the Published Policies and Procedures for the operation of the dotAfrica zone. Some policy clauses outlined herein are subject by reference to various other policies, available on the Registry website.

## 2 Definitions

- 2.1 **“dotAfrica Registrar/ Accredited Registrar”** means an ICANN Accredited Registrar that is also accredited with the dotAfrica Registry.
- 2.2 **“dotAfrica Registry / Registry”** is the TLD Registry sponsored and operated by Registry Africa.
- 2.3 **“Applicant”** means the entity or collective entity applying for the domain name.
- 2.4 **“Contact”** means the Registrant, Billing, Technical, Administrative or Reseller contact object associated with a domain name.
- 2.5 **“Domain Name”** means the text string of the domain name, not including the TLD, submitted for registration
- 2.6 **“Entity Name”** means the name of a Juristic Entity, e.g. a company name, name of an organisation, or a partnership.
- 2.7 **“ICANN”** means Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.
- 2.8 **“IDN”** means Internationalised Domain Names. Domain names that contain characters beyond the LDH repertoire.
- 2.9 **“LDH”** means Letter-Digit-Hyphen. A special term to describe the expression of a fully qualified domain name utilising only the ASCII alphabet. A-z and digits 0-9, and the hyphen.
- 2.10 **“Registered Entity / Registered Entity Name”** means a legal entity that is not a natural person that is registered in a national corporation Registry or equivalent.
- 2.11 **“Registrar Portal”** means the Internet website made available exclusively to Accredited Registrars by the Registry at [dotafrica.org](http://dotafrica.org).
- 2.12 **“Registry Africa”** means a non-profit organisation incorporated in Mauritius.
- 2.13 **“Sponsoring Registrar”** means the accredited registrar for which a domain name is registered with
- 2.14 **“TLD”** means Top Level Domain
- 2.15 **“UDRP”** means Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy means the ICANN UDRP as described in <http://www.icann.org/dndr/udrp/policy.htm>

2.16 “WIPO Standard ST.3” means the Recommended Standard on Two-Letter Codes for the Representation of States. Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organisations” maintained by WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) and archived at <http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/scit/en/standards/pdf/03-03-01.pdf>

### 2.17 Nature of the dotAfrica Registry

2.17.1 The dotAfrica Registry will operate as a Thick Registry. This means that registered domains must have an associated Registrant Contact, Administrative Contact, Billing Contact and Technical Contact. Associated contacts may be duplicates of each other for the purpose of satisfying the requirements related to the nature of the dotAfrica Registry.

2.17.2 The Registrar may act as any associated contact except as the Registrant.

## 3 Contact Operations

3.1 This section sets out the general rules regarding the creation, amendment and deletion of contact objects.

### 3.2 Contact Creation

3.2.1 This section sets out the general rules regarding the creation of Contact Objects.

#### 3.2.2 Contact Types

3.2.2.1 New domain registrations must be accompanied by four (4) associated contacts, including:

- Registrant Contact
- Administrative Contact
- Technical Contact
- Billing Contact

3.2.2.2 The same contact may exist as all four (4) types for a domain registration, except in the case where a contact is also the Registrar of Record and cannot act as the Registrant.

#### 3.2.3 Contact Data Specification

3.2.3.1 Contact object data requirements and specification for all four (4) contact types are described in the table below:

<u>Data Field</u>	<u>Restrictions</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Contact Full Name	1-255 Characters	Required
Contact Organization	0-255 Characters	Optional

Contact Email	n@m.africa	Required
Contact Address 1	1-255 Characters	Optional
Contact Address 2	0-255 Characters	Optional
Contact Address 3	0-255 Characters	Optional
Contact City	1-255 Characters	Required
Contact State/Province	0-255 Characters	Optional
Contact Postal Code	1-16 Characters	Optional
Contact Country	2 Character Country Code	Required
Contact Phone	+nnn.nnnnnnnnn (E.164 Standard)	Required
Contact Phone Extension	nnnnn	Optional
Contact Fax	+nnn.nnnnnnnnn (E.164 Standard)	Optional
Contact Fax Extension	nnnnn	Optional

### 3.2.4 Contact Data Specification Types

3.2.4.1 Each contact object must have associated Internationalised (int) information as per the Contact Data Specification above. The Internationalised information must contain only ASCII values, limited to:

- a through z
- A through Z
- 0 through 9

3.2.4.2 Additional ASCII values allowed for specific fields include:

**@ , . - ( ) & :**

3.2.4.3 An optional Localised (loc) information type may be associated with a contact object in accordance with the Contact Data Specification above. The localised information may contain characters outside the ASCII specified range, but limited to the ISO8859-1 and UTF-8 character set.

3.2.4.4 Telephonic fields must be formatted as per E.164 Standard, in the order below to include:

- a plus (+) sign
- a one-to-three digit country code
- a dot (.)
- phone number including area code

### **3.2.5 Privacy**

- 3.2.5.1 Registrants wanting to register domains may not exclude any of the required information above. In the event that a registrant finds the Contact Data Specification requirements not in favor of their privacy, they may elect to use Privacy or “Proxy” Services if they choose. In this event, the information displayed in the WHOIS will be the private/proxy information.
- 3.2.5.2 Registrars whose registrants make use of Privacy or Proxy services must fully store the required fields in accordance with the Contact Data Specification above in their local databases.

### **3.2.6 Reasons For Data Collection**

- 3.2.6.1 All information listed as “Required” under the “Requirement” column of the table in Clause 3.2.3.1 is mandatory for all Contact Types.
- 3.2.6.2 Information listed as “Optional” under the “Requirement” column of the table in Clause 3.2.3.1 is non-mandatory for all Contact Types.
- 3.2.6.3 The Registry will use all provided Contact information for:
- WHOIS Publication as outlined in Clause 5.3.4 below;
  - Publication of information in EPP Contact Info Commands, excluding any information that is marked for non-disclosure through use of the protocol;
  - Duplication of information upon successful transfer of a domain from a Registrar of Record to a new Registrar of Record;
  - Escrow deposits in accordance to Escrow Requirements outlined in the Registry Agreement with ICANN.

### **3.2.7 Disclosure of Personal Information**

- 3.2.7.1 The Registry may disclose Personal or Private Registrant information for the following additional reasons:
- The registrant has consented to such use or disclosure; or
  - The Registry believes in its sole judgment that the use or disclosure is necessary for the following reasons:
    - To lessen or prevent serious threat to an individual’s well being;
    - To lessen or prevent serious threat to public well being and safety;
    - Suspicion of unlawful activity or a violation of any Registry Policy, where the disclosure of information is part of the investigation of the matter or in reporting in concern to relevant parties;
    - On behalf of an enforcement body, to prevent, detect, investigate any breaches of law;
    - In use for the preparation of, or conduct of, proceedings before a court or tribunal, or implementation of the orders of a court or tribunal;
  - For any other lawful purpose.

### **3.3 Amendment of Contact Objects**

3.3.1 This section sets out the general rules regarding the amendment of existing Contact Objects.

#### **3.3.2 Updating of Information**

3.3.2.1 The registrar who created a contact object may change all data specification fields related to the contact object.

3.3.2.2 Amendment of existing information may only be done in accordance with the minimum contact object data requirements.

3.3.2.3 Registrars must act in good faith regarding the amendment of any information pertaining to a contact object. All amendments to a contact object must be requested by the contact and the registrar must store evidence (physical or digital) indicating the request for amendment.

3.3.2.4 All contact object amendments will be actioned immediately by the Registry upon receipt of the request.

3.3.2.5 Registrar contact objects may only be updated through the Registrar Portal available on the Registry website. Amendments on the Registrar Portal will automatically affect the associated EPP contact object.

### **3.4 Deletion of Contact Objects**

3.4.1 A contact cannot be deleted from the Registry repository if it is associated with a domain that is currently in the zone.

3.4.2 Contact objects for which the Registry has received a deletion request will be deleted immediately by the Registry upon receipt of the request.

3.4.3 Registrars are encouraged to perform regular audits on linked and unlinked contact objects. Unlinked contact objects should be removed from the Registry database as part of ongoing registrar maintenance.



## 4 Domain Operations

4.1 This section sets out the general rules regarding the registration, amendment, cancellation, reinstatement and transfer of Domain Objects within the dotAfrica Registry.

### 4.2 General

4.2.1 Registration of a dotAfrica domain must be processed through a dotAfrica Accredited Registrar. A list of dotAfrica Accredited Registrars will be made available to the public on the Registry website.

4.2.2 The registration of domain names may only be performed by registrars once they have been authenticated by the Registry system.

4.2.3 The registrant will retain control of a domain name, and in this regard registrants must be able to choose the registrar they wish to use to administer the domain name.

4.2.4 Registrars are to ensure that they act in good faith on behalf of a registrant when registering a domain with the dotAfrica Registry. Pursuant to this, a registrar may not collude with other registrars to sway market forces.

4.2.5 Registrars will not operate in such a way that a registrant feels locked-in or such that the actions of the registrar could make the registrant reasonably believe that they are locked-in, unless the lock-in is part of the Registrar Lock as outlined further in this document.

4.2.6 The registrant is responsible for ensuring that the use of a domain name, where that domain name is a two-letter label that corresponds to a country code described in the ISO 3166-1 Alpha-2 standard, avoids confusion with the corresponding country code. Furthermore, the registrant must not, personally or through its business dealings, falsely imply that it is affiliated with a government or country-code manager if such affiliation, endorsement or sponsorship does not exist.

### 4.3 Domain Name Registration Process

4.3.1 A registrar must supply the following information to the dotAfrica Registry when registering a domain:

- Domain Name
- Registrant Contact
- Technical Contact
- Administrative Contact
- Billing Contact
- Reseller Contact (Optional)
- Authorisation Code
- Zone Records
- DNSSEC Key Information (Optional)

- 4.3.2 A registrar may include their own information as any of the required Contacts except for the Registrant Contact.
- 4.3.3 A domain name may not be 2 Characters long. 2-Character domain names are designated as reserved names and may not be registered in accordance with the Registry requirements specified in the contract between the Registry and ICANN.
- 4.3.4 The Reseller Contact Type is an optional contact type. This field should be used to indicate the reseller that is working through the registrar for the registration of the domain.
- 4.3.5 The maximum length for a domain name label is 63 characters. This excludes the “.africa” character extension.
- 4.3.6 A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 10 zone records must be provided with each domain registration.
- 4.3.7 On successful registration, the provided nameservers will not be verified for authority by the Registry. The Registry may, from time to time at its discretion, initiate verification checks to identify non-responsive nameservers. Registrars will be notified if any listed nameserver is identified as non-responsive.
- 4.3.8 The registrant, being the legitimate beneficiary of the domain name service, is accurately identified on the domain name record through the Registrant Contact.

#### **4.3.9 Registration Terms**

- 4.3.9.1 Domain registration terms are calculated on a one (1) year basis. Domain registrations may be issued for up to a maximum of ten (10) years.
- 4.3.9.2 Domains may be reinstated for up to nine (9) years at a time, unless an increase in the expiration date is due to a successful transfer in which the expiration year is increased automatically by one (1) year.

#### **4.3.10 Registrar Responsibilities**

- 4.3.10.1 The registrar will apply a basic level of validation to ensure that the domain name is available, that mandatory fields have been provided and that relative fields comply with the requirements as outlined in these policies.
- 4.3.10.2 The registrar must at all times provide and maintain accurate and complete domain name registration data.

#### **4.3.11 Valid Characters for Domain Names**

- 4.3.11.1 dotAfrica domain names may only contain the following ASCII values:

- a to z
- 0 to 9
- hyphens

#### **4.3.12 Limitations on Valid Characters for Domain Names**

- 4.3.12.1 Hyphens cannot be used for the first or last character of a domain name, nor have more than 2 consecutive hyphens without an ASCII character separating the hyphens.
- 4.3.12.2 Only 7-Bit ASCII values may be used for domain names. Spaces or special characters (! , ^, &, etc..) may not be used as part of a domain name.

#### **4.4 Registration Fees**

- 4.4.1 All Accredited Registrars will be provisioned with a billing account with the dotAfrica Registry.
- 4.4.2 Upon successful registration, renew or transfer of a domain name, the dotAfrica Registry will charge the registrar's account.
- 4.4.3 Associated domain provisioning fees will be made public in the dotAfrica Fee Schedule which will be published on the Registry website.
- 4.4.4 The Registry reserves the right to cancel, transfer or suspend a domain name registration where maintaining the registration would put the Registry in conflict with any law, including, without limitation, the terms of an UDRP or court order (having jurisdiction).

#### **4.5 Grace Period Registrations**

- 4.5.1 A grace period will apply to new registrations so as to enable registrars to cancel a new registration and claim a full refund of the domain registration fee, subject to Clause 4.7.3 below. The duration of the Registration Grace Period is a total of 7 consecutive days following the successful registration of a domain name.

#### **4.6 Grace Period Transfers**

- 4.6.1 A domain cannot be transferred between registrars while in its grace period. The grace period for domain transfers is a total of 60 consecutive days from the day of registration.

## 4.7 Grace Period Cancellations

- 4.7.1 A domain that is cancelled during its grace period will have the status of “pendingDelete” and “inactive” and will only become available for registration at the end of the grace period.
- 4.7.2 Domains pending a grace period suspension will not be published in the DNS. Upon expiry of the grace period, the domain will revert back into the pool of available names, and the administrator will process a full refund to the registrar, subject to Clause 4.7.3 below
- 4.7.3 A full refund will be provided to the registrar upon successful cancellation of a domain name during its grace period, except when the number of grace period deletes has exceeded:
- 10% of the registrar’s net new registrations for the previous month; or
  - fifty (50) domain names, whichever is greater.
- 4.7.4 No refund will be processed for domain name cancellations that occur outside of the scope of Clause 4.7.3 above. This does not prevent a registrar from continuing to cancel domain names during their grace period.

## 4.8 Reserved Names

- 4.8.1 The dotAfrica Registry will make public a list of all domain names that are reserved for varied uses. The domain names in the reserved list may not be registered by any party except the reserving party.
- 4.8.2 Reserved names categorized as “Offensive” will not be made available for registration. Such names will be displayed through the EPP interface and Whois service as being reserved for Offensive reasons.

## 4.9 Domain Name Amendments

- 4.9.1 The onus is placed on the registrar to maintain their administrated domains on behalf of the registrant. The following domain related fields may be amended by registrars:
- Associated Registrant Contact
  - Associated Technical Contact
  - Associated Billing Contact
  - Associated Reseller Contact (Optional)
  - Associated Administrative Contact
  - Domain Zone Records
  - Domain Authorisation Code
  - DNSSEC Key Information
  - Autorenew Status

4.9.2 The Registry will not verify the authority or responsiveness of any nameserver updates. The Registry may, from time to time at its discretion, initiate verification checks to identify non-responsive nameservers. Registrars will be notified if any listed nameserver is identified as non-responsive.

#### 4.10 Locking of Domain Names

4.10.1 A registrar may not set statuses on a domain or alter the domain information in such a way that the registrant feel locked-in. However, a Registrar Lock may be applied to a domain, the details of which are outlined further in this policy.

4.10.2 The complete locking of domains may only be performed by the dotAfrica Registry with prior notification from a court of law, or other recognized authority such as an accredited Domain Name Dispute Resolution Provider. Domains that are locked due to a court order will have a status of “serverUpdateProhibited”, “serverTransferProhibited”, “serverDeleteProhibited” with no amendments allowed by the registrar until such a time as the dispute is resolved.

#### 4.11 Domain Cancellations

4.11.1 This section outlines the rules for the cancellation of registered domain names.

4.11.2 Cancellation of a registered domain name can only be done by the sponsoring Accredited Registrar in accordance with the provisions of Clause 4.11 .

##### 4.11.3 Cancelling a Domain Name During Grace Period

4.11.3.1 The grace period allows a registrar to cancel a registered domain name in the event that domain was registered erroneously, with minimal cost to the registrar due to the error.

4.11.3.2 The grace period only applies to new domain registrations. The period starts from the moment of a successful domain registration for the duration of the “grace period” as specified in the System Parameters section of this policy.

4.11.3.3 The initiation of the cancellation process during the grace period will result in the following:

1. The domain status will change to “pendingDelete”, “inactive” and will be removed from the published zone on the next publication
2. On expiry of the grace period, the domain will revert back into the pool of available names.
3. A full refund will be provided to the registrar upon successful cancellation of a domain name during its grace period, except when the number of grace period deletes has exceeded:
  - 10% of the registrar’s net new registrations for that month; or
  - fifty (50) domain names, whichever is greater

- 4.11.3.4 No refund will be processed for domain name cancellations that occur outside of the scope of Clause 4.7.3 above. This does not prevent a registrar from continuing to cancel domain names during their grace period.
- 4.11.3.5 A domain name that is in its grace period and locked by the Registry will not be able to be cancelled until the lock is removed by the Registry.

#### **4.11.4 Cancelling a Domain Name**

- 4.11.4.1 Registrars can only initiate the cancellation of a registered domain upon prior request from the registrant.
- 4.11.4.2 The initiation of the cancellation process will result in the domain being suspended and ultimately deleted.
- 4.11.4.3 The initiation of the cancellation process, subject to the reinstatement of the domain, will result in the following:
1. The domain status will change to “pendingDelete” and the Pending Manual Suspension period will commence
  2. On expiry of the Pending Manual Suspension period, the “inactive” status will be added alongside the “pendingDelete” status. The domain now enters the Pending Manual Deletion period. The domain will not be published in the DNS
  3. On expiry of the Pending Manual Deletion period, the domain name will be deleted and revert back into the pool of available names
- 4.11.4.4 The Pending Manual Suspension and Pending Manual Deletion periods are predefined system parameters that can only be modified by the Registry.

#### **4.12 Expiration of Domain Names**

- 4.12.1 Registered domains will enter the Suspension Phase if not reinstated prior to their expiration date.
- 4.12.2 The expiration process, subject to the reinstatement of the domain, will result in the following:
1. The domain status will change to “pendingDelete” and the Pending Suspension period will commence.
  2. On expiry of the Pending Suspension period, the “inactive” status will be added alongside the “pendingDelete” status. The domain now enters the Pending Deletion period. The domain will not be published in the DNS.
  3. On expiry of the Pending Deletion period, the domain status will change to “inactive”, “serverTransferProhibited” and “pendingDelete”. The domain now enters the Closed Redemption period.
  4. On expiry of the Closed Redemption period, the domain name will be deleted and revert back into the pool of available names.

4.12.3 A domain name may not be transferred to another registrar during the Closed Redemption period.

#### **4.13 Reinstatement of Domains**

4.13.1 For the purpose of this clause, reinstatement refers to the removal of the cancellation process so as to avoid suspension, closed redemption and/or deletion of a domain name.

4.13.2 During either the pending suspension, pending deletion or closed redemption period, the registrar will be able to fully re-instate the domain name for the registrant. In the event of reinstatement, the domain will become active again. A domain name is also able to be transferred to a new registrar and be reinstated by the gaining registrar during a cancellation process, other than during a Grace Period or Closed Redemption Period.

4.13.3 Any reinstatement of a domain name where the cancellation process has commenced due to expiry will result in the full renewal fee being charged immediately to the registrar's account and the domain name being fully reinstated as before.

4.13.4 A domain name that is reinstated during the balance of a Grace Period Cancellation will result in the domain name continuing as before with no refunds being processed.

4.13.5 A domain name that is reinstated during the Closed Redemption period will be reinstated as before, and a Closed Redemption fee charged. The Closed Redemption fee may be referenced in the dotAfrica Fee Schedule as published on the Registry website.

4.13.6 Domain names that have been locked by the Registry while they have the status of 'pendingDelete' or are in Closed Redemption cannot be reinstated by a registrar. If this were required, the registrar would need to make an application to the dotAfrica Registry Legal Department in order to reinstate it.

#### **4.14 Domain Transfers**

4.14.1 This section outlines the process involved when a domain is transferred from its current registrar ('registrar of record') to a new registrar ('gaining registrar').

##### **4.14.2 Domain Authorisation Code**

4.14.2.1 At registration, every domain must be provisioned with an Authorisation Code ('auth code').

- 4.14.2.2 A registrar may change the authorization code on request of the registrant, or if the registrar identifies a potential breach of security regarding the 'auth code'. Pursuant to the aforementioned, a registrar may change the 'auth code' from time to time as part of its ongoing security measures to ensure the domain 'auth code' is not compromised.
- 4.14.2.3 The authorization code must be used in the transfer request of a domain from the Registrar Of Record to the Gaining Registrar, by the Gaining Registrar.
- 4.14.2.4 The respective authorization code of the Registrant or Administrative contact for the domain may also be used in the transfer request.

#### **4.14.3 Domain Transfer Process**

- 4.14.3.1 The transfer process allows for a registrant to transfer their domain from the current registrar to a new registrar, in accordance with the ICANN Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (<http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registrars/transfers/policy-01jun12.htm>)
- 4.14.3.2 The transfer process is as follows:
  - 1. The registrant or administrative contact for the domain will approach the Gaining Registrar and request that the domain administration be changed
  - 2. The registrant or administrative contact will provide the Gaining Registrar with the Authorisation Code or the respective contact authorisation code
  - 3. The Gaining Registrar will use the Authorisation Code in conjunction with an EPP Transfer Request to request a transfer for the domain
  - 4. If the authorization code is correct, the domain will enter the Pending Transfer phase.
  - 5. The Registrar of Record must either approve or deny the transfer
- 4.14.3.3 A Registrar of Record may not act in bad faith and update the Authorisation Code pursuant to a transfer. A Registrar of Record must provide the Authorisation Code to the registrant on request from the registrant, or provide a reasonable means for the registrant to obtain the Authorisation Code.
- 4.14.3.4 A successful transfer request will set the status "pendingTransfer" on the domain name.
- 4.14.3.5 A transfer request will last a maximum of five (5) consecutive days from the time of the transfer request. This period is known as the Transfer Period.
- 4.14.3.6 At the end of the Transfer Period, if the current Registrar of Record has not accepted or denied the transfer request, the request will expire and the domain will be transferred to the Gaining Registrar.
- 4.14.3.7 A domain name that is locked by the Registry may not be transferred until the lock has been removed.
- 4.14.3.8 A domain name still within its Grace Period may not be transferred until the expiration of the Grace Period.



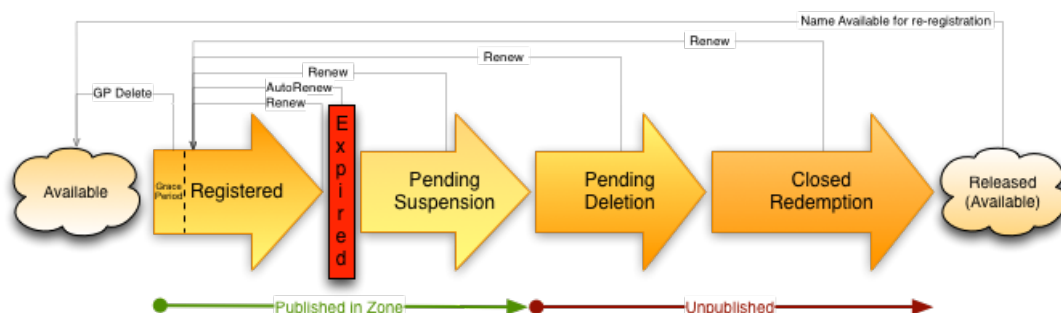
- 4.14.3.9 A domain name cannot be transferred within the first sixty (60) consecutive days of its initial registration. This is known as the Transfer Grace Period.
- 4.14.3.10 A domain name in the Closed Redemption Phase cannot be transferred until the domain is redeemed by the Registrar of Record.
- 4.14.3.11 A successful transfer to the Gaining Registrar will automatically increase the expiration date of the domain by one (1) year from its current expiration date. An increase in the expiration date will not happen if the increases results in the expiration date exceeding ten (10) years from the current expiration date. A successful increase in the expiration date will automatically charge the Gaining Registrar. If the Gaining Registrar has insufficient funds, the charged amount will be taken off as the first charge on the next account top-up.
- 4.14.3.12 Domain names may no be transferred between registrars during the first sixty (60) consecutive days after a successful transfer. However, a domain name may be transferred back to the most recent Losing Registrar during the 60 (sixty) days after a successful transfer.

#### 4.14.4 Registrar Lock

- 4.14.4.1 A Registrar Lock is a mechanism that may be used by registrars to prevent a domain from being accidentally or inadvertently transferred away from their sponsorship. Registrar Locks may be applied by the addition of the “clientTransferProhibited”, “clientUpdateProhibited” and “clientDeleteProhibited” statuses to the domain.
- 4.14.4.2 Registrars may only apply a Registrar Lock with the consent of the Registrant, either through their contract with the Registrant or other viable means..
- 4.14.4.3 Registrars must remove an applied Registrar Lock on request from the Registrant, or provide the registrant with a reasonably accessible method to remove the Registrar Lock within 5 days of the request to remove the lock.

#### 4.15 Domain Lifecycle

4.15.1 The diagram below illustrates a general lifecycle of a domain in the dotAfrica Registry.



## 5 WHOIS

5.1 This section sets out the availability and acceptable use of data from the Registry system published through the WHOIS service.

### 5.2 WHOIS Service

5.2.1 The dotAfrica Registry maintains a Registry-level centralized WHOIS database which contains information for every registered dotAfrica domain as well as records of reserved names. The WHOIS service contains data submitted by registrars during the domain registration process.

5.2.2 Any amendments made to the data by a registrant will be submitted to the dotAfrica Registry by the Registrar of Record and will be reflected in the WHOIS in near real-time.

5.2.3 WHOIS information is not provided for the commercial benefit of any person or entity. Any use of WHOIS which results in a targeted contact campaign, or is an attempt to obtain a copy of the dotAfrica register, is prohibited.

### 5.3 Public WHOIS Service

5.3.1 Access to the Public WHOIS service will be regulated by a web based challenge-response test to ensure that the correct response is not generated by a computer but rather by a requesting individual.

5.3.2 The Registry will implement, run and maintain numerous monitoring procedures on the Public WHOIS with the purpose of detecting any inappropriate use thereof. These procedures are designed to detect and prevent abusive or inappropriate use of the Public WHOIS service and as such, in order to protect its effectiveness, they are not published in this policy.

5.3.3 The Registry has the primary responsibility for monitoring the use of the Public WHOIS service. In the event that the Registry discovers or suspects abuse of the service, it may take appropriate steps to restrict access to the service including (but not limited to) removing or limiting access to any IP address.

5.3.4 The following details will be made available in response to a public WHOIS query:

1. Domain Name
2. Domain ID
3. WHOIS Server
4. Referral URL
5. Updated Date
6. Creation Date
7. Registry Expiry Date
8. Sponsoring Registrar
9. Sponsoring Registrar IANA ID
10. Domain Statuses
11. Registrant ID
12. Registrant Name

13. Registrant Organization
14. Registrant Street
15. Registrant City
16. Registrant State/Province
17. Registrant Postal Code
18. Registrant Country
19. Registrant Phone
20. Registrant Phone Ext
21. Registrant Fax
22. Registrant Fax Ext
23. Registrant Email
24. Admin ID
25. Admin Name
26. Admin Organization
27. Admin Street
28. Admin City
29. Admin State/Province
30. Admin Postal Code
31. Admin Country
32. Admin Phone
33. Admin Phone Ext
34. Admin Fax
35. Admin Fax Ext
36. Admin Email
37. Tech ID
38. Tech Name
39. Tech Organization
40. Tech Street
41. Tech City
42. Tech State/Province
43. Tech Postal Code
44. Tech Country
45. Tech Phone
46. Tech Phone Ext
47. Tech Fax
48. Tech Fax Ext
49. Tech Email
50. Billing ID
51. Billing Name
52. Billing Organization
53. Billing Street
54. Billing City
55. Billing State/Province
56. Billing Postal Code
57. Billing Country
58. Billing Phone
59. Billing Phone Ext
60. Billing Fax
61. Billing Fax Ext
62. Reseller ID
63. Reseller Name

64. Reseller Organization
65. Reseller Street
66. Reseller City
67. Reseller State/Province
68. Reseller Postal Code
69. Reseller Country
70. Reseller Phone
71. Reseller Phone Ext
72. Reseller Fax
73. Reseller Fax Ext
74. Reseller Email
75. Associated Name Servers
76. DNSSEC Status

>>> Last update of WHOIS database: Date and time in ZULU format <<<

#### 5.4 WHOIS Port 43

- 5.4.1 The WHOIS Service is provided over port 43 at: whois.africa.
- 5.4.2 The Registry recommends that registrars point their WHOIS server to the above server for authoritative information regarding dotAfrica domain registrations.

#### 5.5 Zone File Publication and Access

- 5.5.1 Zone File generation involves the creation of DNS zone information using the Registry database as the authoritative source of domain names registered, and their associated nameservers. Updates to the dotAfrica Zone File are generated automatically and almost continuously published to the name servers. These updates reflect amendments, additions, or deletions to the dotAfrica domain name data that have been made by registrars. Only changes that have been committed to the database are reflected in the dotAfrica Zone File update.
- 5.5.2 Incomplete units of work or transactions at the time of the dotAfrica Zone File update are ignored. The master dotAfrica Zone File includes the following types of DNS Resource Records in general:
  1. An SOA (Start Of Authority) record
  2. A number of NS (Nameserver) and A (Address) records, for the TLD nameservers
  3. One NS record for each unique domain/nameserver combination. Note however that only domain objects with appropriate status values will be included in the zone file
  4. One A record for each required glue record. The Registry will implement, on a rational schedule, standard glue generation and pruning criteria.

- 5.5.3 Other resource records may be included to facilitate Registry operations. Including but not limited to, for example, DNSSEC (DNS Security) related records.
- 5.5.4 The dotAfrica zone file will not be made available for direct download, except by a mechanism approved by ICANN.

## 6 Dispute Resolution

- 6.1 The dotAfrica Registry is committed to maintaining the integrity of the data within the Registry and to implement policies that deter infringements. Currently, the dotAfrica Registry has adopted the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) for facilitating the resolution of disputes over the registration and use of a second-level domain name registered at the dotAfrica Registry.

### 6.2 Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution

- 6.2.1 All domain name registrations must submit to proceedings commenced under ICANN's Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy ("UDRP"); which is available for review at <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-2012-02-25-en>. Complaints under the UDRP should be submitted to an approved dispute-resolution service provider listed at <https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/providers-6d-2012-02-25-en>.

### 6.3 Registry Involvement

- 6.3.1 The administrator's involvement in dispute resolution matters is largely outlined in the regulations, although the following is of practical relevance:
- The dotAfrica Registry is not the first point of contact for domain complaints initiated by means of the regulations, but rather interacts with Accredited Dispute Resolution Providers ("providers") who handle these matters directly
  - The dotAfrica Registry will lock a domain name upon receiving instructions from a provider to do so. The lock will only be removed upon further instructions from the provider, or alternatively a court of competent jurisdiction
  - A status change notice will be sent to the registrar, the registrant and all associated contacts informing them of the lock as well as any changes
  - Upon being officially informed that a domain name matter has been adjudicated in favor of a complainant, the dotAfrica Registry will notify the registrar, registrant and associated contacts of the pending transfer
  - The provider will also forward the required domain name update details to the dotAfrica Registry for processing. This will include all registrant information and possibly a new registrar nomination
  - Once the domain name has been updated in accordance with the provider's instructions, the domain lock will be removed by the dotAfrica Registry

## **7 Billing and Registrar Accounts**

- 7.1 All dotAfrica Accredited registrars will be provisioned with a billing account that will be administered by the dotAfrica Registry.
- 7.2 Only the Registrar of Record or the associated Billing contact for a domain name is permitted to send a renewal notice to a registrant. That is, a registrar who is not the Registrar of Record is not permitted to send a renewal notice, or a notice that may reasonably be considered to be a renewal notice, to the registrant.
- 7.3 Registrars are provisioned with a dollar based pre-paid account with the Registry. Registrars must ensure that the account has available funds prior to the registration or renewal of a domain name.
- 7.4 The domain name billing will be based on a registration or renewal period. The registration fee will cover the domain name for the full registration period, and the subsequent renewal fee for subsequent renewal periods.
- 7.5 Registrars will automatically be billed for domain name transactions that occur under their specific registrar account. The registrar must therefore ensure that it is acting in accordance with the instructions of its customer (registrant) prior to initiating or allowing a billable transaction on the Registry system.
- 7.6 Registrars wanting a credit limit may approach the Registry and request a provision for a credit limit. The Registry will review the request and provide/not provide a registrar with a credit limit.
- 7.7 The billing extraction process will not occur for domain names that have been locked with a status of “serverRenewProhibited” or “clientRenewProhibited” set on the domain. Once a domain name is unlocked, billing 'catch-up' transactions will be generated in the normal manner.
- 7.8 Registrars will be provided with a facility through the Registry Portal to query their billing transactions at any time, and up to 180 days historically.

## **8 Registrar Guidelines**

- 8.1 This section offers suggestion that a registrar may consider before designing a process that covers various situations such as amendments and transfers.
- 8.2 The registrar must be reasonably sure that the person requesting a change to the registrant information is in fact authorised to do so.
- 8.3 Implementing a login process that requires a pin, password or some other form of reasonable identification, that could reasonably only be known to the registrant, prior to authorizing an update.

- 8.4 The procedures utilised by the registrar for the registrant update process should be clearly identified to registrants.
- 8.5 Registrars should ensure that all documentation and correspondence relating to the transfer or update of a domain is retained for a minimum period of 18 months.
- 8.6 Registrars may also want to include an indemnity clause for any costs, losses, or liabilities incurred in the reasonable performance of their duties in processing the registrant's request, or in dealing with claims arising from the allocation or use of the name.
- 8.7 Registrars should exercise caution when registering domain names under trading names or abbreviated names as this could result in doubt or dispute over who is the authorised registrant.

## **9 Suspension and Termination of Accreditation**

### **9.1 Suspension of Accreditation**

- 9.1.1 Where a registrar has its accreditation suspended by the administrator for whatever reason, its status on the registry system will immediately be suspended. This will have the effect that the registrar's access to the registry system will be severely restricted as follows:
  - 9.1.1.1 New domain name registrations will be prohibited;
  - 9.1.1.2 Updates to existing registrant information and/or zone records will be prohibited;
  - 9.1.1.3 Transfers of existing domain names to the suspended registrar will be prohibited; and
  - 9.1.1.4 All domain name records with an Autorenew Flag status of "True" will have the status automatically switched to "False";
- 9.1.2 Registrants may transfer their domain names away from the suspended registrar.
- 9.1.3 The registrar will still have access to the renewal functions in the registry system, and may therefore elect to continue to renew its domain names.

### **9.2 Termination of Accreditation**

- 9.2.1 Where a registrar has its accreditation terminated by the administrator for whatever reason, its status on the registry system will immediately be suspended. This will have the effect that the registrar's access to and use of the registry system will be restricted , as follows:
  - 9.2.1.1 New domain name registrations will be prohibited;
  - 9.2.1.2 Updates to existing registrant information and/or zone records will be prohibited; and

- 9.2.1.3 Transfers of existing domain names to the suspended registrar will be prohibited; and
- 9.2.1.4 All domain name records with an Autorenew Flag status of “True” will have the status automatically switched to “False”;
- 9.2.2 Registrants may transfer their domain names away from the suspended registrar.
- 9.2.3 The registrar may not renew existing domain names.
- 9.2.4 Domain names that have not been transferred to a new registrar by their next renewal date, will be subject to cancellation in accordance with the procedure outlined in clause 4.12 .
- 9.2.5 Once all domain names have been allocated to other registrars, transferred to other registrars, or have been deleted in the normal course of events, the registrar will be removed from the Registry system.

## **10 Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **10.1 Modifications Guidelines and Enforceability**

- 10.1.1 The dotAfrica Registry may issue interpretive guidelines on its website regarding the terms of these Registry policies. The dotAfrica Registry may modify these Registry policies from time to time, and modifications will take effect at the time they are announced on the Registry’s website and without prior notice to registrars or registrants.
- 10.1.2 If any part of these Registry policies is declared invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remainder of these Registry policies shall remain valid and enforceable as if the invalid or unenforceable part were not included herein.
- 10.1.3 There shall be substituted, for any invalid or unenforceable provision, a suitable provision that, as far as is legally possible, comes nearest to the sense and purpose of these Registry policies, taking into account all other applicable rules and policies.

### **10.2 Limitation of Liability and Decisions by Registry**

- 10.2.1 To the extent allowed under mandatory law, the Registry shall only be liable where the Registry’s gross negligence or willful misconduct is proven. In no event shall the Registry be held liable for and indirect, consequential or incidental damages or loss of profits, whether contractual, based on tort (including negligence) or otherwise arising, resulting from or related to registration or use of a domain name or to the use of its software or website, even if it has been advised of the possibility of such loss or damages, including but not limited to decisions taken by the Registry to register or not to register a domain name on the basis of the findings of the Registry as well as the consequences of those decisions.



- 10.2.2 To the extent allowed under mandatory law, the Registry’s liability for damages shall in any case be limited to an amount equal to the application fee paid to the Registry (that is, the fees collected from the sponsoring registrar by the dotAfrica Registry for the submission of the corresponding application, not including any other fees paid by the registrant for the acquisition of the domain, such as fees paid to the sponsoring registrar) in the context of submitting a domain registration. The applicant agrees and accepts that no greater or other damages may be claimed from the Registry (such as, but not limited to, any fees payable or paid by the applicant in the context of any proceedings initiated against a decision by the Registry to register or not to register a domain name). The applicant further agrees to submit to a binding arbitration for disputes arising from the start-up process and related allocation of domain names.
- 10.2.3 The applicant shall hold the Registry harmless from claims filed or disputes initiated by third parties, and shall indemnify and compensate the Registry for any costs or expenses incurred or damages for which it may be held liable as a result of third parties taking action against it on the grounds that the application for or the registration or use of the domain name by the applicant infringes the rights of a third party.
- 10.2.4 For the purposes of this article, the term “Registry” also refers to its members and subcontractors, and each of their respective directors, agents and employees.
- 10.2.5 The obligations of sponsoring registrars are laid out in the Registry-Registrar Agreement. Such obligations include the conformance with these Registry policies.

## **11 System Parameters**

- 11.1 The system parameters fixed by the dotAfrica Registry for certain actions on the Registry system are as follows:
1. “grace period” means a period of 7 (seven) consecutive days
  2. “pending manual suspension period” means a period of 5 (five) consecutive days
  3. “pending manual deletion period” means a period of 5 (five) consecutive days
  4. “pending suspension period” means a period of 5 (five) consecutive days
  5. “pending deletion period” means a period of 5 (five) consecutive days
  6. “pending closed redemption period” means a period of 20 (twenty) consecutive days
  7. “registration period” means a default period of 1 (one) year
  8. “transfer period” means a period of 5 (five) consecutive days
  9. “transfer grace period” means a total of 60 (sixty) consecutive days