

Ref:	OLD	Version:	1.6
Title:	Outline Document		
Date Issued:	5 March 2007		
Status:	REPLACED BY v 1.7		

This policy is issued by the Office of the Domain Name Commissioner on behalf of [InternetNZ](#), the Internet Society of New Zealand Incorporated.

OUTLINE DOCUMENT

1. Statement of Purpose

- 1.1 This document serves as an outline of all the new policy documents and guidelines that have been generated in response to the change to a shared registry system ("SRS").
- 1.2 It provides details of document references, links to the documents, and a brief description of the content of each document.
- 1.3 This document also defines terms that have been used throughout the documents.

2. Principles

- 2.1 The policies and procedures are in line with the agreed general principles of the Shared Registry System ("SRS").
- 2.2 The policies, procedures, and guidelines should be read in conjunction with each other, and also with the relevant agreement.
 - 2.2.1 The InternetNZ [Registrar Authorisation Agreement](#)
 - 2.2.2 The [Registrar Connection Agreement](#)
 - 2.2.3 .nz [Registrant Core Terms and Conditions](#)
- 2.3 Due to the time constraint to establish the policies, guidelines, and procedures, prior to the implementation of the SRS, there has unfortunately been limited opportunity for consultation. However, review of the policies and procedures will take place, and consultation will be undertaken.

3. Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Authorised Registrar	A registrar that has been authorised by InternetNZ and has signed the Authorisation Agreement. The only entity that is able to manage .nz domain names on behalf of registrants.
ccTLD	Country code. Top level of the domain name hierarchy. Eg. www.internetnz.net.nz
De-authorisation	The process whereby a registrar has their authorisation status taken away, either by choice, or enforced by InternetNZ, through the office of the DNC.
Domain name	An alphanumeric string which resolves to Internet resources. Eg. www.internetnz.net.nz
Domain Name Commissioner (" DNC ")	The person who oversees and monitors the daily running of the competitive business environment.
Domain name system	The system used by the Internet to translate domain names such as internet.net.nz into network addresses that allow one computer to connect to another.
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
InternetNZ	The Internet Society of New Zealand Incorporated is the organisation authorised by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority to manage the .nz domain name space. InternetNZ has established an Office of the DNC to oversee the management of the .nz DNS.
Moderation	The process by which proposed domain names are scrutinised for their suitability to be accepted within certain 2LDs.
.nz Registry Services (" NZRS ")	New Zealand Domain Name Registry Limited, trading as .nz Registry Services.
Register	The authoritative database and record of .nz domains managed and operated by NZRS.
Registrant	The person who holds the right to use a 3LD name (previously referred to as the name holder). E.g.: InternetNZ is the registrant of the domain name www.internetnz.net.nz .
Registrar	The entity that registers a domain on behalf of the registrant.
Registry	The entity that maintains the register, providing access to Registrars. Previously Domainz but under the SRS, NZRS.
Reseller	A secondary party that works through the registrar. Under the .nz SRS the reseller has no formal status. The registrar must take full

	responsibility for all employees and any entities, such as resellers, that they enter into a relationship with.
Second Level Domain 2LD	A name at the second level of the .nz domain name hierarchy. Eg: www.internetnz.net.nz. The .nz DNS has 12 2LD's. Please refer to document " 2LD ".
Shared Registry System (SRS)	A single database for registering and maintaining domain names which allows multiple, accredited registrars to provide domain name registration services. These authorised registrars can affect changes to the registrar.
Third Level Domain Name ("3LD")	A name at the third level of the .nz domain name hierarchy. Eg: www. internetnz .net.nz. 3LD name holders are referred to as registrants.
Top Level Domain TLD	Either generic: gTLD, Eg. .com or based on country code: ccTLD, Eg. .nz, .au.
UDAI	Unique Domain Authorisation Identification. This is required to transfer a domain name from one registrar to another.
WHOIS Server	A service that enables a search of domain names to be conducted to find certain information.

4. Policies, Procedures and Guidelines

Document Name	Reference	Description
Authorisation Process	AOR	This document details the process that potential registrars must follow in order to gain authorisation from InternetNZ to access the NZRS, as per the Authorisation Agreement . The attached "Authorisation Application Form" (" Form AOR1 ") must be completed by the registrar and returned, plus attachments, to InternetNZ before authorisation will be considered.
Best Practice Guidelines	BPG	ccTLD Managers recognise the desirability of Conforming to Best Practice and undertake to work towards compliance.
Connection Process	CON	This document details the process that potential registrars must follow in order to connect to the .nz register
Change of Registrant	COR	This policy acts as a guide for registrars in the change of registrant process. It offers suggestions that the registrar may consider before designing a process to deal with a registrant's

		<p>request to change the registered registrant.</p> <p>Clear minimum expectations are set for the registrars to ensure the process of domain name change is appropriately handled.</p> <p>A draft Change of Registrant form ("COR1") has been provided as a guide for registrars to ensure they are aware of the nature of the information that needs to be gathered. There is no obligation on registrars to use this form.</p>
Dispute and Complaint Process	DCP	This document complements the RAR and relates to IIP . It will allow all parties to see where the DNC will become involved in a complaint or dispute and what process the office will employ to try to resolve the situation.
Dispute Resolution Service	DRS	The covers the policy and procedure for the Dispute Resolution Service. Anyone who wishes to make a complaint about the registration of a .nz domain name that they view as being unfair may use this system.
Investigation and Inquiry Process	IIP	This process builds on DCP and explains the detail of the investigation that will be undertaken should the complaint reach the DNC. It also considers possible outcomes and sanctions.
Policy Development Process	PDP	Process to be followed when setting .nz policies.
Privacy Policy	PRI	<p>This policy details what personal information InternetNZ collects, why this information is collected, and how it is used.</p> <p>This policy is essential reading for all parties involved in the SRS.</p>
Process on De-Authorisation of Registrars	POD	This policy describes the process followed when a registrar has been de-authorized, either voluntarily, or as a result of a serious breach of the conditions and subsequent de-authorization by InternetNZ. It details the steps that parties must take upon de-authorization.
Registering, Managing and Cancelling Domain Names	RMC	<p>This document sets out the general rules regarding the .nz DNS including the data required on the register and the general business processes required to be implemented.</p> <p>Though this will be of interest to all parties, the primary audience for this policy document is registrars, as it will set out the requirements for</p>

		operating on the register. This includes the data required, validation rules for the SRS, and options that are available.
Roles and Responsibilities	RAR	This policy sets out the DNC's expectations of all parties involved in the SRS: InternetNZ, NZRS, registrars, and registrants. It clearly establishes the standards of behaviour required to operate in the .nz DNS, and the consequences of breaching these standards
Second Level Domain Names	2LD	This policy covers all aspects relating to 2LDs, including what 2LDs are currently offered, how moderation operates, and how 2LDs are established. It will act as a guide to prospective name holders in selecting the most appropriate domain name, and as a resource for registrars to aid prospective name holders in this process.
Transfer to another registrar	TAR	This policy clarifies the process involved when a domain name is transferred from one registrar to another. The transfer can be instigated by the registrant or the registrar. This policy is written for registrars and registrants and details the requirements for both parties to effect the transfer.
WHOIS Policy	WSP	This policy outlines the collection of WHOIS data. It should be read in conjunction with the PRI .
Zone Transfer Policy	ZTP	This policy is not designed to restrict legitimate zone transfers but rather to ensure that the data remains available for its intended use and to have a mechanism in place to deal with flagrant misuse of zone data.

5. Forms

Name	Reference	Description
Registrar Authorisation Application Form	AOR1	Registrars must complete this form as part of the authorisation process.
Registrar Connection Application Form	CON1	Registrars must complete this form as part of the connection process
Change of Registrant	COR1	This draft form can be used as a base document by registrars in order to fulfil the requirements of the change of name process.
Complaint Form	DCP1	This form should be used in order to issue a

		complaint.
Application for Unmoderated Second Level Domain	NUD1	This form should be used to make an application for a new unmoderated second level domain
Application for Moderated Second Level Domain	NMD1	This form should be used to make an application for a new moderated second level domain
Moderation Application	NMD2	This document outlines how the applicant proposes to moderate a second level domain for .nz.
Application for Release of Zone File	ZTP1	This form is used to apply for release of the zone file under the Zone Transfer Policy.

6. Expired Policies, Procedures, Guidelines and Forms

Document Name	Reference	Description
Policy on Domain Name Allocation	DNA	This policy details the process that was used to allocate current domain names to registrars on the registrar's initial connection to the Shared SRS. It details the criteria used in establishing the right of the registrar to have domain names transferred to them when they initially connect to the SRS. <i>The DNA policy expired with the sale of Domainz and the end of the Stabilising Registrar Agreement on 05 September 2003.</i>
Domain Name Allocation	DNA1	Registrars who were .nz accredited providers under the previous system completed this form as part of the allocation of domain names when the SRS went live. <i>This form expired when the DNA policy expired on 05 September 2003, as above.</i>
Domain Name Allocation	DNA2	Registrars who were unaccredited agents, or accredited providers who did not bill their customers directly under the previous system completed this form as part of the allocation of domain names when the SRS went live. <i>This form expired when the DNA policy expired on 05 September 2003, as above.</i>
Moderate a Second Level Domain	2LD1	Agreement to Moderate a Second Level Domain for .NZ <i>This form expired on 1 March 2005.</i>

7. General Information

- 7.1 A range of information about .nz policies, the shared registry system, registrant rights, and domain names in general is publicly available on the Internet. This includes:

- A list of all authorised registrars, with links to their home pages.
- A list of second level moderators and their contact details.
- Current policy about domain names in .nz, dispute resolution, etc.
- Frequently asked questions.
- Links to other relevant sites.

7.2 If anyone has any questions regarding this document they should email policies@dnc.org.nz.