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PROCEDURAL REGULATION
FOR THE .LT DOMAIN

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CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. . The Procedural Regulation for the .lt Domain (hereinafter – Regulation) defines the principles, requirements and conditions of procedural performance in the .lt domain. The appendix "Registrars" is considered to be a part of the Regulation.

2. The principles, requirements and conditions of the procedures must be followed by new and existing second-level domain holders (present Registrants or gaining Registrants) in the .lt domain, Registrars, providing the domain-related services as well as persons seeking accreditation, as far as this is related to the special procedures applicable to them.

3. The terms and abbreviations used in this Regulation, including the appendix "Registrars":

3.1. **Registry** – Kaunas University of Technology (legal entity code 111950581) Internet Service Centre, which manages the .lt domain. The Registry's website is https://www.domreg.lt.

3.2. **Registry services** – the services provided to domain holders including domain name check and registration, domain records inclusion to the "Whois" database and listing it for a specific number of terms, records on keeping the domain in the DNS servers from the domain registration until the domain deletion. Registry terms of services comply with the principles, requirements and conditions set out by the Regulation.

3.3. **Accreditation agreement** – a termless agreement between the Registry and the Registrar regarding the latter's right to perform the permitted procedures in the .lt domain. The accreditation agreement is concluded in writing during the accreditation procedure as determined in the appendix "Registrars" of the Regulation.

3.4. **Blocked label** – words or phrases inappropriate to be used publicly in domain names. The blocked label list is created, changed or supplemented by the Registry. This list is not disclosed or distributed by other means due to the nature of the labels.

3.5. **DAS** – domains administration system, installed by Registry and linked to the Registry's website, used for the purpose to receive applications, carry out procedures, process and store data.

3.6. **DNS servers** – servers, directing incoming requests regarding domains and ensuring their availability in the domain name system in this way. If the Regulation does not specify the DNS server dependence, this term means the DNS servers are operated by the Registry.

3.7. **Domain** – any created and existing second-level domain in the .lt domain. The created domain is called a domain with a registered name once the procedures for that domain's name check and registration are completed successfully.

3.8. **Domain name** – the label that identifies the domain. The domain name is composed by the Registrant who is subsequently responsible for it.

3.9. **EPP** – a protocol, designed to ensure safe interaction between the DAS and software used by the Registrars to provide the procedural and related technical services.

3.10. **IDN** – domain name adapted to the multilingual media, concluded and used according to the special provisions of the internet self-regulatory documents.

3.11. **"Quarantine"** – the period between the domain deletion and the deregistration. "Quarantine" means that the records of the domain remain temporarily in the "Whois" database after the domain is deleted.

3.12. **Application** – a technically correct command, regarding the performance of a permitted procedure, presented to the DAS. Applications are submitted by connecting to the DAS via the EPP interface (by using specific EPP commands) or via the WEB interface (by filling in the required electronic form on the Registry's website).

3.13. **Service agreement** – an agreement between the Registrant and Registrar regarding the performance of the procedural and related technical services when creating and managing the domain (-s).

3.14. **Registrar** – a person accredited by the Registry, providing Registrants with procedural and related technical services. The appointed Registrar is defined as the one specified in records regarding a specific domain in the "Whois" database.

3.15. **Procedural services** – the performance of permitted procedures when submitting the applications to the DAS. The procedures are considered as permitted if the Registrar, by the order from the Registrant, may perform (domain creation, renewal, data change and domain deletion procedures) or complete (transfer and domain trade procedures) the procedures according to the Regulation.

3.16. **Reserved label** – words, phrases or other labels, whose use in domain names is restricted by legislation. The reserved labels list is made publicly available on the website of the Registry. This list is publicly disclosed on the Registry's website. The labels are not reserved at the request of a person.

3.17. **Technical services** – services related to procedural services: the Registrant's, with whom a service contract has been concluded, account creation and data submission in the DAS, the processing of orders for the performing of procedures, briefing and consulting regarding questions on the performance of procedures, warning about the need to perform procedures, creating records in Registrar's DNS servers about the served domains.

3.18. **Term** – a validity term of one year to the rights to the domain, during which Registry services are performed. Starting with the first one, the terms are counted from the domain creation day.

3.19. **Registrant** – natural person or legal entity, by whose request the domain is created, or by whom the right to a particular registered domain is gained, in the case of domain trade, cession or succession. The Registrant is the domain holder from the domain creation or acquisition of rights to a registered name domain until the domain deletion.

3.20. **"Whois" database** – systematised, methodically organised collection of data about the domains and persons responsible for them, which can be used individually by electronic means. The "Whois" database belongs to the Registry and is related to the DAS.

4. The meanings and content of separate procedures are disclosed in Chapter IV of the Regulation, for special procedures – in the appendix "Registrars" of the Regulation.

5. The .lt domain management model is "Registry – Registrar – Registrant". The Registry may be an appointed Registrar, when chosen by the Registrant, or the Registrar and Registrant together, following the creation of their own domain (-s). A Registrar may simultaneously be a Registrant while creating an own domain (-s).

6. Procedures according to the competence assigned by the Regulation are performed by the Registry, Registrars and accreditation applicants. No other persons can perform any procedures. Registrants have no rights to independently submit applications to the DAS, but they initiate transfer and domain trade procedures in the DAS.

CHAPTER II
PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURAL PERFORMANCE

7. The procedures are performed according to these principles:

7.1. The general:

7.1.1. The principle of **non-discrimination**. All applications are subject to the same rules, regardless of the number of the Registrant's domains, the Registrant's citizenship, nationality, race, gender, legal form, place of residence or registration and other individual characteristics.

7.1.2. The principle of **fairness**. The Registry has no personal interest regarding the domain name attribution to one or another person; therefore, it is not a party to address the issues regarding the rights or legal interests in the labels used by Registrants in the domain names.

7.1.3. The principle of **data accuracy**. Registrants must guarantee that their data and information about the domain specified in the DAS are constantly correct.

7.1.4. The principle of **recompense**. For every permitted procedure performed, except for those without cost, fee payment to the Registry must be guaranteed. The fee is paid to the Registry by the Registrars, included in the cost of services performed to the Registrants.

7.2. Related to the domain creation:

7.2.1. The principle of **domain name uniqueness**. Several domains with the same name cannot exist simultaneously in the .lt domain; from creation to deletion, the domain can only have one name.

7.2.2. **"First come, first served"** principle. The date and time, when the domain is created, is the only reference point for deciding on the priority to use the domain name specified in the application if it complies with the requirements determined by the Regulation.
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CHAPTER III
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOMAIN NAME

8. The domain name can be any unblocked label, complying with these requirements:

8.1. Technical:

8.1.1. It is not used as a name of any other domain created in the .lt domain (including the protected "quarantine" period according to paragraph 91 of the Regulation).

8.1.2. Consists of at least two standard Latin alphabet letters from "a" to "z" (IDN can have other letters), numbers from "0" to "9" as well as the dash (-es).

8.1.3. Consists at most of sixty-three symbols.

8.1.4. Does not have dashes at the beginning and (or) at the end, as well as at the third and fourth positions, unless it is IDN with a special prefix.

8.2. Publicity – it is composed in such a way that, according to the contextual meaning, it is not flawed from the disclosure approach, and is not harmful to the .lt domain prestige and the business reputation of the Registry.

9. Special IDN requirements:

9.1. When creating IDN, these Lithuanian alphabet letters can additionally be used:

Letter	Code (Unicode standard)	Letter	Code (Unicode standard)
"ą"	U+0105	"š"	U+0161
"č"	U+010D	"ų"	U+0173
"ę"	U+0119	"ū"	U+016B
"ė"	U+0117	"ž"	U+017E
"į"	U+012F		

9.2. The third and fourth positions of the IDN are dashes (when formulating according to the internet self-regulatory institution provisions with the special prefix "xn--").

9.3. An IDN with a special prefix and domain name with the letters of the Lithuanian alphabet must correspond interchangeably when converted using IDN-compatible software.

9.4. The requirements determined in paragraph 8 of the Regulation apply both to IDN with the special prefix and domain names with the letters of the Lithuanian alphabet.
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CHAPTER IV
CONDITIONS OF PROCEDURAL PERFORMANCE

SECTION IV.I
DOMAIN CREATION

10. Domain creation – procedure, following which an order is presented to the Registry regarding the processing of Registry services for one (first) term.

11. The basis for the procedure – the Registrant's will, expressed in actions (the submission of the order to the appointed Registrar).

12. The procedure is performed by submitting a domain creation application to the DAS in the name of the Registrant.

13. The procedure is carried out by the Registrar according to the Registrant's instructions.

14. Cancellation of the submitted domain creation application is not possible.

15. The Procedure is completed when the "Whois" database shows records on the created domain with the marked state **"Checking domain name"**.

16. From the moment of domain creation:

16.1. It is considered that the domain is created upon the will of the Registrant specified in the application.

16.2. The Registrant is responsible for the domain name.

16.3. An appointed Registrar's obligation to pay a fee to the Registry for the first term arises.

16.4. The domain name cannot be changed or moved to another top-level domain.

16.5. Until domain name registration, domain records are not available in DNS servers.

17. If the requested domain name contains a label reserved by legislation, the Registrant has to submit to the Registry the Registrant's permit to use that label or confirmation that the Registrant does not require such a permit according to the legislation before the submission of the domain creation application.

SECTION IV.II
DOMAIN NAME CHECK

18. Domain name check is a procedure, designed to ensure that the domain name complies with the requirements. The check procedure is carried out by the Registry.

19. The basis for the procedure – the fact of submitting a domain creation application to the DAS.

20. Domain name compliance with the requirements is checked:

20.1. Automatically, during the submission of the domain creation application (in real time). The submission of the domain creation application is terminated and further procedures are not performed, if:

20.1.1. The domain name does not comply with the technical requirements, including the special IDN requirements;

20.1.2. The domain name has a blocked label;

20.1.3. The domain name has a label reserved by legislation if the Registry does not receive the documents specified in paragraph 17 of this Regulation until the submission of a domain creation application.

20.2. Manually, within 3 workdays since the domain creation, by evaluating the domain name according to the contextual meaning for flaws from the disclosure approach. If the domain name is acceptable from this point of view, the Registry performs its registration procedure, if not acceptable – the Registry performs the domain deletion procedure, includes the domain name in the blocked labels list and sends a notification about it to the email address specified in the application.

21. The Procedure is completed when the domain status indicated in the "Whois" database changes to **"Registered"** or the records on the deleted domain in the "Whois" database are removed.

22. If the Registry, upon a motivated request from the domain holder or the appointed Registrar, determines that the label in the domain name, due to the imperfectness of the automatic filter was wrongly considered blocked, that label is removed from the blocked labels list, but the availability of the domain creation with that name is pending release for a random time within a 24 hrs period so that other people, who have been blocked against the use of that name, could create a domain.

23. The procedure does not involve:

23.1. Determination of the purpose for the domain creation.

23.2. A legitimacy verification of the domain name and the domain holder's interest in it. The domain holder is personally responsible for verifying that he / she did not violate the exclusive rights of other persons to the legal entity name, registered trademark, etc. when composing the domain name.

SECTION IV.III
DOMAIN NAME REGISTRATION

24. Domain name registration is a procedure, following which the order for Registry services for one (first) term is considered as accepted for execution.

25. The basis for the procedure (only entirety):

25.1. The domain creation procedure is completed.

25.2. The fact of the domain name's compliance with the requirements determined during the domain name check procedure.

25.3. The Registry's actions approving the order's acceptance for execution, expressed by changing domain status in the "Whois" database to **"Registered"** and creating records about the domain in the DNS servers (if indicated in the application). The Registry does not inform the domain holder in any other way about domain name registration.

26. From the moment of domain name registration, the domain holder, following the principles, requirements and conditions of the Regulation, at his / her discretion determines the domain structure, decides on the contents, methods of use, etc. The Registry does not consider domain inactivity as evidence for the illegitimacy of domain holder interests in the domain name.

27. In the case of domain name registration, the first term starts the following day (from zero hours zero minutes) after the day of the domain creation and ends on the corresponding day of the month of the next calendar year, and if such a calendar day does not exist or is a legal holiday – the following day after that (workday).

SECTION IV.IV
RENEWAL

28. Renewal is a procedure, after performing which the terms continue uninterrupted.

29. The procedure can be performed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion. The Registry does not provide warnings to the domain holder about the expiration of the current term.

30. Renewal is calculated in indivisible terms. The largest number of cumulative (not yet started) renewals is five terms.

31. The basis for the procedure – domain holder's will, expressed in actions (the submission of the order to the appointed Registrar).

32. The procedure is completed by submitting a renewal application to the DAS. From the submission of a renewal application, the appointed Registrar must pay a fee to the Registry according to the number of renewals.

33. The Procedure is performed by the appointed Registrar. Auto-renewal for one term can be set in the options regarding a specific domain.

34. The procedure is finished, when the specified expiration date in the "Whois" database is changed.

35. In the case of renewal, the terms are calculated by adding all the terms since the day of the domain creation.

SECTION IV.V
VERIFICATION OF THE DOMAIN HOLDER'S DATA

36. Verification of the domain holder's data is the procedure to verify the accuracy and/or authenticity of the domain holder's data.

37. The procedure can be performed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

38. The basis for the procedure is the will expressed by the Registry's action (making an enquiry directly to the domain holder and the appointed Registrar) (either one separately) to:

38.1. verify the accuracy and/or authenticity of the data of a randomly selected domain holder;

38.2. verify the data of a particular domain holder:

38.2.1. in case of reasonable doubt regarding the accuracy of the data provided by the domain holder;

38.2.2. in case of reasonable doubt regarding the authenticity of the data provided by the domain holder.

39. If the domain holder and the servicing Registrar fail to provide, or provide incomplete or inaccurate data within 7 calendar days after the Registry's enquiry, the Registry may apply the suspension procedure stipulated by Chapter IV.VI of the Regulation.

SECTION IV.VI
SUSPENSION
(by the Registry's will)

40. Suspension is a procedure, by which:

40.1. the domain accessibility is temporarily restricted;

40.2. the transfer procedure is not permitted;

40.3. the domain trade procedure can only be initiated by the Registry.

40.4. the domain deletion procedure can be performed only by the Registry's will, as indicated in subparagraph 89.2.2 of the Regulation.

41. The procedure may be completed at any time during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

42. The basis for the procedure (any option separately):

42.1. The Registry's will, expressed in actions, if the domain holder fails to verify or confirm the following during the procedure for checking the domain holder's data:

42.1.1. the accuracy of data. The suspension is terminated upon submitting proof of the accuracy of the data or following a data amendment procedure;

42.1.2. the authenticity of data. The suspension is terminated upon submission of proof of the authenticity of the data or the identification of the true domain holder according to the domain trade rules (with the exception that the domain trade in the DAS is initiated by the Registry at the request of the Registrar);

42.2. defects in the creation, acquisition or affiliation of the domain, whether independently identified by the Registry or confirmed by the documents submitted to the Registry by an interested party related to the domain holder:

42.2.1. If the domain was created by or rights to the registered name domain were acquired by:

42.2.1.1. A natural person of limited ability under 14 years old, who was not represented by parents or guardians when concluding the transaction. Suspension is terminated upon submission of the documents certifying the transaction approval of parents or guardians;

42.2.1.2. A natural person of limited ability between the ages of 14 and 18 without the agreement of parents or guardians. Suspension is terminated upon submission of the consent of parents or guardians.

42.2.1.3. An incapacitated natural person. Suspension is terminated upon submission of the documents certifying the transaction approval of guardians;

42.2.2. If, after the domain creation or acquisition of rights to the registered name domain:

42.2.2.1. The domain holder (natural person) is recognised as incapable or of limited capability. Suspension is terminated upon submission of the documents certifying this transaction (in the case of incapability) or approval from a guardian that the domain holder may continue to operate the domain (in the case of limited capability) for persons between the ages of 14 and 18;

42.2.2.2. The domain holder – a natural person has died or is declared dead. Suspension is terminated once the succession procedure is completed.

42.2.2.3. The domain holder – a legal entity is liquidated. Suspension is terminated once the successor completes the succession procedure.

42.3. The Registry is presented with official information that permission for the domain holder to use a label reserved by legislation in the domain name is no longer in effect. Suspension is terminated following the submission of a valid permit.

43. Suspension upon a domain holder's will or by the request of unrelated persons is not possible.

44. The procedure is completed by the Registry by deleting records of the domain from Registry's DNS servers and setting the domain status in the "Whois" database as **"Suspended use"**. In addition to the records in the "Whois" database, the domain holder is not informed about the performance of the procedure.

45. The suspension does not affect the terms.

SECTION IV.VII
RESTRICTION
(not by the Registry's will)

46. Restriction is a procedure, following which the rights to the domain are temporarily restricted. Only those procedures that do not contradict the basis for restriction can be performed during the period of restriction.

47. The procedure may be completed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

48. The basis for the procedure (any option separately):

48.1. A court (arbitration) order or enforcement document restricting the right to dispose of a particular domain name is submitted to the Registry. The procedure is performed by the Registry by marking the domain status in the "Whois" database as **"Restricted disposal"**. After completion of the procedure, domain accessibility is not restricted until the end of the term.

48.2. A court (arbitration) order or enforcement document restricting the use, operation and disposal rights related to a particular registered domain name is submitted to the Registry. The procedure is performed by the Registry, by eliminating records of the domain from Registry DNS servers and marking domain status in the "Whois" database as **"Restricted rights"**. After completion of the procedure, domain accessibility is restricted.

48.3. Other acts of the application of the law, except for those indicated under subparagraphs 48.1 and 48.2 of the Regulation, directly obliging the Registry to perform the restriction procedure. The procedure is performed by the Registry according to the instructions of the implementing legislation.

49. The Registry performs the procedure immediately after receiving the basis for restriction, within as much time, as is needed to ascertain the level of restriction, distribute the task and execute orders manually. In addition to the records in the "Whois" database, the domain holder is not informed about the performance of the procedure.

50. Restriction is terminated once the Registry receives a document indicating that the basis for the procedure has expired or after the expiry of the limitation periods for the decisions set out by the legislation.

51. The restriction does not affect the terms.

SECTION IV.VIII
DATA CHANGE

52. Data change is a procedure, designed to specify the data indicated in the DAS.

53. The procedure may be completed during the period from domain name creation until domain deletion.

54. When performing the procedure, the domain name, domain holder, Registrar or date of expiration cannot be changed.

55. The basis for the procedure (any option separately):

55.1. The domain holder's will regarding the change in data expressed in actions (submission of an order to the appointed Registrar);

55.2. The appointed Registrar's will regarding change of the technical domain information is expressed in actions (application submission to the DAS), ensuring the interest of the domain holder.

56. The procedure is performed by the Registrar by submitting a data change application to the DAS, except in the case of a change of the domain holder's name.

57. In the case of a change of the domain holder's name, this data is manually changed by the Registry according to the provided documents.

58. The procedure is completed when the data of the domain holder and (or) information about the domain is changed in the "Whois" database.

59. The data change does not affect the terms.

SECTION IV.IX
TRANSFER

60. Transfer is a procedure designed for the domain holder to choose another appointed Registrar instead of the present one.

61. The procedure may be performed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

62. When completing the procedure, the domain name, domain holder or expiration date cannot be changed.

63. The basis for the procedure – the domain holder's and his / her newly chosen Registrar's will, expressed in actions as indicated below.

64. The procedure is performed by:

64.1. The domain holder or the appointed Registrar acting at domain holder's will by initiating the change of the Registrar in the DAS;

64.2. The domain holder's newly chosen Registrar, within 7 calendar days, submitting to the DAS transfer application and thus confirming the acceptance to provide procedural and related technical services to the domain holder.

65. If the domain holder's newly chosen Registrar submits the application on time specified in subparagraph 64.2 of the Regulation, the procedure is completed when the records about the appointed Registrar change in the "Whois" database.

66. If the domain holder's newly chosen Registrar fails to submit the application on time specified in subparagraph 64.2 of the Regulation, the procedure is terminated, and the appointed Registrar is considered unchanged.

67. The transfer does not affect the terms. The domain holder's newly chosen Registrar may link the application submission with an advance payment for one renewal term.

SECTION IV.X
DOMAIN TRADE
(by the domain holder's will)

68. Domain trade is a procedure, by which the right of the domain holder to the domain is ceded to another person by the domain holder's free will.

69. Rights to the created domain name (as a label) cannot be transferred to another person separately from the rights to the domain.

70. The Procedure may be performed 30 calendar days after the registration of the domain name, until the domain deletion. Registry, after receipt of a motivated request from the domain holder may, for valid reasons, manually advance the admissibility of the procedure.

71. The basis for the procedure is the contract between the domain holder and the gaining Registrant (purchase-sale, trade, donation, investment, peace, etc.) whose subject is the trade of the rights to a specific domain. Only the fact of entering into a contract is confirmed to the Registry. The contractual parties are responsible for the legitimacy and validity of the basis for the domain trade procedure.

72. The procedure consists of the deletion of a domain belonging to the domain holder without "Quarantine" and the creation of the same registered name domain, with registration in the name of the gaining Registrant. The procedure is performed by:

72.1. The domain holder initiating the domain trade in the DAS and thus confirming their domain refusal in favour of the gaining Registrant. During initiation it is verified, whether the domain name is not included in the list of labels reserved by legislation. If the domain name has such a label, the procedure is manually initiated by the Registry, after receiving the request of the domain holder and documents specified in paragraph 17 of this Regulation, issued to the gaining Registrant.

72.2. The gaining Registrant's chosen Registrar, within 7 calendar days after initiation of the procedure, submits to the DAS the domain trade completion application in the name of the gaining Registrant.

73. If the gaining Registrant's chosen Registrar submits the application within the term specified in subparagraph 72.2 of the Regulation, the procedure is completed when the domain creation date changes in the "Whois" database and the gaining Registrant is indicated as the domain holder. From that moment, the domain holder initiating the domain trade loses the rights to the registered name domain, while the gaining Registrant acquires them.

74. If the gaining Registrant's chosen Registrar fails to submit the application within the term specified in subparagraph 72.2 of the Regulation, the procedure is terminated, while the rights to the registered name domain remain with the domain holder initiating the domain trade.

75. When performing the domain trade, it is automatically verified if the data of the gaining Registrant indicated in the application correspond with the data indicated by the domain holder initiating the domain trade. If the data does not correspond, the consequences specified in paragraph 74 of the Regulation occur.

76. During the performance of the procedure, domain delegation is not restricted.

77. After completing the domain trade:

77.1. The term course is discontinued – provision of Registry services to the domain holder initiating the domain trade is terminated and started for the gaining Registrant.

77.2. The fee paid to the Registry for the term until the domain trade and all current terms is non-refundable, while the payable fee is not recalculated and must be paid following the general procedures; there is the obligation of the gaining Registrant's appointed Registrar to pay the Registry fee for the first term following domain trade.

77.3. The accumulated terms of the domain holder initiating the domain trade are transferred to the gaining Registrant and are calculated from the first term following the completion of the domain trade.

SECTION IV.XI
CESSION
(not by the domain holder's will)

78. Cession is a procedure, following which the domain holder's rights to the domain are transferred to another person but not by the free will of the domain holder.

79. The procedure may be performed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

80. The basis for the procedure (any option separately):

80.1. The enforceable decision of a court (arbitration), obliging the domain holder to cede the rights to the specific domain to a specified person. The procedure is performed under the rules of domain trade, with the exception – domain trade in the DAS is initiated by the Registry instead of the domain holder when the processing of the received basis for the procedure is pursued upon the request of the gaining Registrant or the bailiff's ordinance.

80.2. An enforceable court (arbitration) decision to recognise another person's rights to the specific domain. The procedure is performed by the Registry, following receipt of the request of the person, whose rights are recognised, with the domain holder data to be indicated in the "Whois" database and a document confirming the basis for the procedure. In that case, the completion of the procedure does not affect the terms, while the previous domain holder's accumulated terms are

transferred to the person whose rights are recognised. The procedure is performed manually by replacing the domain holder and his / her data in the "Whois" database, by marking the status **"Out of service"** in the Registrar's part and eliminating records about the domain from the DNS servers. Domain delegation may be restored by performing the transfer procedure, which is initiated by the Registry at the request of the gaining Registrant.

80.3. Any administrative act regarding the cession of the rights of the domain belonging to the state (municipal) budget office to another legal entity. The procedure is performed under domain trade rules, while the domain holder and gaining Registrant complete the basis for the procedure.

SECTION IV.XII
SUCCESSION
(caused by events)

81. Succession is a procedure following which the domain holder's rights to the domain are taken by another person, when the domain holder, due to an event, cannot implement their own will.

82. The procedure may be completed during the period from domain name registration until domain deletion.

83. The basis for the procedure is events (any option separately):

83.1. The death of the domain holder – natural person or declaration of his / her death;

83.2. The termination of the domain holder – legal entity following reorganisation.

84. The Procedure is manually performed by the Registry, after receiving a request from the successor or the assignee of rights together with the data of the domain holder, to be indicated in the "Whois" database, and a document confirming the inheritance or the acquisition of rights.

85. The procedure is completed, when the domain holder and his / her data in the "Whois" database change, by marking a status **"Out of service"** in the Registrar's part and eliminating the records on the domain from the DNS servers. Domain delegation may be restored by performing the transfer procedure, initiated by the Registry at the request of the successor (successor Registrant).

86. Completion of the procedure does not affect the terms, while the former domain holder's accumulated terms are transferred to the successor (successor Registrant).

SECTION IV.XIII
DOMAIN DELETION

87. Domain deletion is a procedure designed to eliminate the records of the domain from the WHOIS database.

88. The procedure may be performed, as long as the records of the domain are in the "Whois" database.

89. The basis for the procedure (any option separately):

89.1. The domain holder's will, expressed in actions (the submission of the order to the appointed Registrar) or inaction:

89.1.1. Submission of a domain deletion application to the DAS during the period from domain name registration until the current term's expiration. The procedure is performed by the appointed Registrar following the domain holder's indications. In the case of restriction, the domain deletion may be performed on this basis, if it does not contradict the basis for the restriction procedure.

89.1.2. Initiation of the domain trade procedure in the DAS under the rules of domain trade. The procedure is performed by completing the domain trade procedure, as determined in paragraph 73 of this Regulation. In the case of suspension, domain deletion is not permitted. In the case of restriction, domain deletion may be performed, if it does not contradict the basis for the restriction procedure.

89.1.3. Expiration of the current term, without performing timely renewal procedures, in the absence of the auto-renewal option and accumulated terms. In the case of restriction, domain deletion is not permitted. The procedure is performed automatically without the application.

89.2. Will expressed by the Registry's actions:

89.2.1. Deletion of a specific domain, that does not comply with the requirements, as determined under subparagraph 20.2 of this Regulation.

89.2.2. Deletion of a specific domain, while undergoing a suspension procedure, while the domain holder or an interested party, upon whose request the suspension has been performed, within 30 days does not perform the actions necessary to terminate the suspension (if possible) and does not approach the Registry with a request to postpone the domain deletion due to serious reasons. The procedure is manually performed by the Registry.

89.3. An enforceable court (arbitration) decision, according to which the domain holder is obliged to delete a specific domain. The procedure is performed manually after the Registry receives the domain holder's request or bailiff's ordinance if no other domain deletion method was set by the enforceable court (arbitration) decision.

90. After completing the domain deletion:

90.1. The terms stop.

90.2. The fee paid to the Registry for the past up to domain deletion, present and accumulated terms is irrevocable, while the payable fee is not recalculated and must be paid following the general procedures.

90.3. Records of the domain are eliminated from the DNS servers (domain is not delegated).

90.4. The status **"Quarantine"** is marked in the "Whois" database when applied or any records about the domain are eliminated from the "Whois" database when "quarantine" is not applied (in the latter case, the allowance of the domain creation in the same name is delayed for a random time within a 24 hrs period).

91. During the "quarantine" period, the last domain holder has the right to create a domain in the same name. This possibility cannot be granted or transferred to other persons, except for the successors or the assignee of rights.

92. "Quarantine" is applied in the case of the domain deletion specified in subparagraphs 89.1.1 and 89.1.3 of the Regulation.

93. "Quarantine" begins from the appearance of the status **"Quarantine"** in the "Whois" database and continues for 30 calendar days, and if the expiration day is not a workday – expires the following working day. The Registry may manually shorten the duration of the "quarantine" after receiving the last domain holder's request in writing, wherein the appointed Registrar has confirmed the identity of the applicant.

94. Once the "quarantine" term expires, the records of the domain are eliminated from the "Whois" database, yet the allowance of the domain creation in the same name is delayed for a random time within a 24 hrs period.

95. After eliminating the records of the domain from the "Whois" database, the name of that domain is considered to be deregistered.

CHAPTER V
FINAL PROVISIONS

96. If the Registry declines to complete domain name registration, or any other procedure such as the suspension or domain deletion by their own will, the domain holder has the right within 7 calendar days after the relevant fact to make a claim to the Registry. The Registry, within 7 calendar days after receiving the claim, must provide the domain holder with a motivated answer. If the domain holder disagrees with the Registry's motives, the dispute is stated.

97. Disputes between the domain holder and the Registry are settled by the courts of general competence of the Republic of Lithuania.

98. Disputes between the domain holder and other persons regarding the rights to the registered name domain, its use or contents, are settled according to the legislation. The parties to the dispute are the domain holder and the person who considers that the domain holder has breached their rights (the Registry is not a part of the dispute).

99. This Regulation does not include the Registry's internal procedures and means, related to work organisation, information safety, incident investigation, information disclosure on the Registry's website and other function performance. Moreover, this Regulation does not define a one-time procedure, with features regarding enforcement of the application of the legislation or other reasons.

100. Lower-level domain names (third, fourth, etc.), established under the domains are not registered in the "Whois" database. Their creation order is determined by the domain holders themselves, considering the principles and requirements of the Regulation. The lower-level domains, in the cases of domain trade, cession and succession, follow the domain, and in the case of deletion – are deleted together with the domain where they are established.

101. A person wishing to create a domain or acquire rights to a registered domain name through third parties other than Registrars bears the risk of third parties acquiring rights to the registered domain name.

102. This Regulation was adopted after consulting with the Registrars and summarising the established practices. The authentic text of the Regulation is disclosed publicly on the Registry's website. If individual paragraphs of the Regulation are changed or supplemented, the relevant version of the current wording is published, and if the Regulation is changed essentially – the new wording is published.

103. The principles, requirements and conditions of this Regulation apply to all the procedures performed since 01 June 2023. On this date, the previous Procedural Regulation for the .lt Top-Level Domain (27 May 2014, ed. 2.0) ceases to be valid.