

**.be**

# **Terms and conditions for .be domain name registrations**

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**dnsbelgium**

## 1 Definitions

“**DNS Belgium**” means the Belgian non-profit organization DNS Belgium vzw, Belgische vereniging voor Internetdomeinregistratie, domiciled in 3001 Leuven, Ubicenter, Philippsite 5, box 13, and with enterprise number BE046618640, and is the official registration body of the “.be” domain.

“**The registrar**” means the company that enters into a non-exclusive registrar agreement with DNS Belgium and obtains from DNS Belgium the right to apply for the registration and renewal of “.be” domain names on behalf of its clients but for its own account.

“**The registrant**” means the person, organisation or company having obtained or having applied for the registration of a particular “.be” name.

“**The consumer**” means each private person who is, exclusively for a non-professional objective, registrant.

The “**domain name**” is a name in the Domain Name System (DNS), the nomenclature system on the internet that identifies networks, computers, web servers, mail servers and other applications.

An “**internationalized domain name, or IDN**”, is a domain name containing at least one non-ASCII character; each IDN has an U-label and an A-label; the U-label is automatically converted into an A-label by the registration system of DNS Belgium.

A “**non-IDN domain name**” is a domain name containing only the letters from a to z, the numbers from 0 to 9 and the hyphen.

A “**U-label**” is the IDN with the special characters, for instance: belgië.be.

An “**A-label**” is the version of an IDN that has been transformed into ASCII characters; an A-label always starts with the prefix ‘xn--’, for instance xn--belgi-rsa.be’.

## 2 Acceptable domain names

DNS Belgium will not accept the following domain names for registration:

- Names that are already registered, names that have been removed but are still in quarantine, names that have been withdrawn or blocked by DNS Belgium on the basis of a court order or injunction:
- For non-IDN domain names:
  - names that consist of less than two characters or more than 63 characters
  - names that contain other characters than ‘a-z’, ‘0-9’ or ‘-’
  - names with a ‘-’ on the third and fourth position
  - names that start or end with a ‘-’

- For Internationalized domain names:
  - names where the U-label consists of less than 2 characters or names where the A-label and/or U-label consist of more than 63 characters
  - names where the U-label starts or ends with a '-'
  - names where the U-label contains a '-' on the third and fourth position
  - names where the U-label contains other characters than mentioned in appendix 1 of these general conditions

Names will be registered for the person whose application is received and approved first by the computerised registration platform of DNS Belgium, and insofar as the application meets the foregoing registration conditions ("first come, first served" rule).

A failed attempt to register a domain name does not create any rights (priority rights or other) for the applicant. The applicant may file a new application, in competition with anybody else, if that name later becomes available to the public.

## 3 Registration

- a) After the registrar completes the registration process and pays the registration fees, the registrant is granted the exclusive right to use the domain name applied for.
- b) The registration of the domain name is valid for one year and is renewable as far as the renewal fee has been settled.
- c) A domain name is put on hold if DNS Belgium is notified that legal proceedings, whether within or outside the scope of a court of law or for another institution, are in progress over that name. A domain name that is on hold cannot be transferred or deleted, nor can the details of the registrant be modified. The registrant can, however, still use his domain name.
- d) DNS Belgium may terminate the registration if the registrant breaches any of the terms and conditions of the domain name registration. In case of a breach of the terms and conditions, DNS Belgium can send a reminder by e-mail to both the registrar and the registrant informing them that the registration will be terminated if the breach is not remedied within 14 days or earlier if necessary.
- e) After termination of the registration for reasons outside the scope of item d) of this article, the concerned domain name shall be placed in quarantine for forty (40) days. During this period the registrar can restore the domain name to its original status at the request of the registrant provided that a reactivation fee is paid. At the end of this period the concerned domain name will be available again for registration provided that it has not been reactivated.
- f) The registrant can opt to have the domain name locked ("Domain Guard" service) on condition that the registrant's registrar has decided to offer this locking service. Activating the "Domain Guard" prevents any configuration alteration, update, transfer or cancellation of the domain name in question. At the request of the registrant (or the registrant's authorised proxy), the "Domain Guard" can be temporarily deactivated to allow, for example, a technical modification to be made. Registrants who use the "Domain Guard" service expressly agree that DNS Belgium may, if necessary, deactivate the service – on a temporary basis or otherwise – for example in the event of a financial dispute between the registrant and the registrant's registrar or if the registrar decides to cease trading or if the registrar's contract with DNS Belgium is terminated.

## 4 Fees and payment

- a) The registrant is aware that the registrar is acting on his behalf and must pay the initial registration fee and the renewal fee according to the agreement between the registrar and DNS Belgium.
- b) The registrar has access to the registration platform of DNS Belgium in order to verify the status and expiration date of the domain names that he manages. The registrar is responsible for the timely information of the registrant that the registration of his domain names is due to be renewed.
- c) DNS Belgium is not responsible for the registrar's non-payment of registration or renewal fees, which may result in the non-registration or cancellation of the registration (even if the registrant has paid the registrar).

## 5 Obligation to have a working e-mail address

The registrant must have a working e-mail address, which is inserted in the database of DNS Belgium. DNS Belgium and the registrant must use this e-mail address for official communication. If the e-mail address is no longer up to date, the registrant must contact his registrar to adapt the e-mail address. The registrar is obliged to adapt the e-mail address of the registrant at his request. If the e-mail address is not kept up-to-date, the registrant is in breach of these terms and conditions and DNS Belgium may terminate the registration as provided in article 3, paragraph (d), above.

## 6 Agreement between registrant and registrar

- a) The registration and renewal process with DNS Belgium can only be conducted by the registrant through an authorised registrar, who is acting on behalf of the registrant but for its own account. DNS Belgium must make available on its web site a list of the authorised registrars, and an example of the agreement between DNS Belgium and the registrar. DNS Belgium is not a party to the agreement between the registrant and his registrar and has no obligation or responsibility due to that agreement.
- b) If the agreement between the registrar and DNS Belgium is terminated, the registrant must appoint another accredited registrar within one month of being notified by DNS Belgium. Otherwise, the registration agreement between DNS Belgium and the registrant shall be terminated.
- c) If a registrant wishes to appoint a new registrar, a transfer code must be applied for with DNS Belgium. DNS Belgium sends the transfer code to the registrant and as soon as the registrant delivers this code to his new registrar, the latter can carry out the transfer. Transfer codes are valid for a limited time, however, and a transfer must therefore be used within the period of validity, otherwise a new transfer code will have to be applied for.
- d) When a registrant wants to transfer a domain name to a third party, the latter must ask his registrar to start the procedure described in item c) of this article with the transfer code that this third party received from the registrant.
- e) The successful execution of the procedures described in items c) and d) of this article means that a new registration period is started for the concerned domain names and implies payment of the original registration fee as specified in article 4 a). No reimbursement of fees paid for the initial registration period shall be made.

## 7 Privacy policy and management of contact data

- a) The registrant authorises DNS Belgium to process contact details (name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers) and other personal data required to operate the “.be” domain name system. DNS Belgium shall only use these data within the framework of the management of the .be domain name zone and related services. DNS Belgium may only transfer these data to third parties if ordered to do so by a public authority (local or national, judicial or administrative), upon demand of the dispute resolution entity mentioned in article 10 with a view to conducting legal proceedings, or as provided in paragraph (c) of this article. The registrant has the right to access his personal data and the right to have his personal data adapted through his registrar, when they are incorrect. More information on this matter is provided in the privacy policy of DNS Belgium on its website.
- b) The registrant must keep DNS Belgium immediately informed via his registrar of any change in name, address, e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers. An omission or delay in informing DNS Belgium of such changes may result in the termination of the registration.
- c) The registrant authorises DNS Belgium to make the following personal data accessible on its web site (through the so called WHOIS-search facility) – along with some other technical data - to guarantee the transparency of the domain name system towards the public:
  - name, address and telephone and fax number of registrant;
  - date of registration and status of the domain name;
  - e-mail address of registrant;
  - language chosen for the dispute resolution set out in article 10.

The registrant also authorises DNS Belgium to transfer these data to third parties within the scope of domain name information or monitoring services.

In exception to the two previous paragraphs, the name, address, telephone and fax number of the registrant will not be accessible on the website (through WHOIS search facility) nor be transferred to third parties if the registrant is a private person.

In contravention to the previous, third parties that want to know the personal data of a registrant, who is a private person and that have legitimate reasons for such a disclosure (e.g. the start up of a legal procedure), can send a motivated request to DNS Belgium. DNS Belgium will evaluate the invoked legitimacy for the disclosure and take a decision whether or not to communicate the requested data.

- d) If both the “name” field and the “organisation” field are completed in the WHOIS database, the entity that can be identified under the ‘organisation’ field shall be considered as the registrant. The data entered in the ‘organisation’ field therefore have priority over those entered in the ‘name’ field with regard to the identification of the registrant.

## 8 Representations and warranties

- a) The registrant represents and warrants that:
- 1) all statements (in which the contact data of the registrant are explicitly included) made during the registration process and the term of the registration are complete and accurate;
  - 2) registering the domain name will not infringe or otherwise violate the rights of a third party;
  - 3) the domain name is not registered for an unlawful purpose;
  - 4) the domain name is not used in violation of any applicable laws or regulations, such as a name that helps to discriminate on the basis of race, language, sex, religion or political view;
  - 5) the domain name is not contrary to public order or morality (e.g. obscene or offensive names);
  - 6) the domain name is not registered with contact data that have as goal to shield the identity of the real owner.
- b) As regards the quality control of the WHOIS database and the domain name system, DNS Belgium may conduct checks regarding the accuracy of the data referred to in Article 7, either on its own initiative, or following a complaint from a third party or the government. Registrants shall be required to cooperate actively in such checks and must share the necessary documents in support of the correctness of the data referred to in Article 7. If DNS Belgium has serious doubts about the accuracy of the registrant's contact data, it may suspend the domain name concerned (= disable it) and then initiate an infringement procedure pursuant to Article 3.d.
- c) DNS Belgium reserves the right to suspend domain names, terminate the registration or limit the service in any way at the request or order of the government.
- d) DNS Belgium is not liable for any damage, including direct or indirect damage, consequential damage and loss of profits, resulting from a contract or tort, including negligence due to or related to its service, the registration, use, suspension or termination of a domain name or to the use of the software or the web site of DNS Belgium, even if DNS Belgium has been informed of the possibility of such damage, e.g. regarding to:
- 1) registration or renewal (or the default of registration or renewal) of a domain name in favour of a registrant or a third party due to an error concerning their identity;
  - 2) termination of DNS Belgium's authority to register domain names in the ".be" domain;
  - 3) rights that third parties claim to domain names;
  - 4) technical problems or faults;
  - 5) acts or omissions of the registrars regarding the application, registration or renewal of domain names which may result in the non-registration or cancellation of a domain name.
- Point 4, however, does not apply when the registrant is a consumer.
- The registrant must indemnify DNS Belgium against any claim (and the resulting costs, including attorneys' fees) originating from the use or registration of a domain name that infringes the rights of a third party.
- e) Disputes between DNS Belgium and the registrant must be brought before the courts of Brussels who will have exclusive jurisdiction, and must be governed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of Belgium, unless the consumer has the legal right to bring the dispute before another court or to have it governed in accordance to other law.
- f) DNS Belgium shall do its utmost to provide its services in accordance with any best practices standards drawn up and approved at the national or international level.

## 9 Change of terms and conditions

- a) These general terms and conditions are subject to change and may be amended unilaterally by DNS Belgium.
- b) If DNS Belgium decides to change the general terms and conditions, it will make the new rules available to the public by posting them on its web site at least thirty (30) days before they take effect.
- c) As a deviation of the previous rule, DNS Belgium can modify the technical registration rules of article 2 without the application of the mentioned minimum delay of thirty (30) days. Such modifications will take effect from the moment of their announcement on the website of DNS Belgium. DNS Belgium can only make use of this specific procedure as far as those modifications seem justified within the national or international technical context or as far as they are intended to prevent registrations of speculative nature.
- d) If the general terms and conditions are amended, the registrant shall be deemed to have agreed to the new version of the terms and conditions if he has not terminated the registration of his domain name before the new terms and conditions enter into force. The registrant shall in any event be bound by the version of the general terms and conditions in force at the time of the annual renewal of his domain name.

## 10 Dispute resolution policy

- a) **Dispute resolution.** The registrant must submit the type of disputes set out below to alternative dispute resolution proceedings and accepts in this regard the competence of an accredited Dispute Resolution Entity. The registrant accepts that those proceedings must be conducted before one of the accredited Dispute Resolution Entities listed at the web site of DNS Belgium. The procedure will be conducted in the language chosen by the registrant during his application. Every dispute will be governed by the dispute resolution policy applicable when the complaint is filed.
- b) **Applicable disputes.**
  - 1) Within the scope of the alternative dispute resolution proceedings the third party ("complainant") has to assert and to prove, in compliance with the rules of procedure, that :
    - i) the registrant's domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark, a trade name, a registered name or a company name, a geographical designation, a name of origin, a designation of source, a personal name or name of a geographical entity in which the complainant has rights; and
    - ii) the registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name; and
    - iii) the registrant's domain name has been registered or is being used in bad faith.
  - 2) The evidence of such in bad faith registration or use of a domain name can inter alia be demonstrated by the following circumstances:
    - circumstances indicating that the domain name was registered or acquired primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name to the complainant who is the owner of the trademark, trade name, registered name or company name, geographical designation, name of origin, designation of source, personal name or name of the geographical entity, or to a competitor of the complainant, for a price that exceeds the costs that the registrant can show are directly related to the acquisition of the domain name; or

- the domain name was registered in order to prevent the owner of a trademark, a trade name, a registered name or a company name, a geographical designation, a name of origin, a designation of source, a personal name or a name of a geographical entity to use the domain name and that the registrant has engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or
  - the domain name was registered primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or
  - the domain name was intentionally used to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to the registrant's web site or other on-line location, by creating confusion with the complainant's trademark, trade name, registered name or company name, geographical designation, name of origin, designation of source, personal name or name of a geographical entity as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of the registrant's web site or location or of a product or service on his web site or location.
  - the registrant has registered one or more personal names without the existence of a demonstrable link between the registrant and the registered domain names.
- 3) If a complaint is filed, the registrant can demonstrate his rights or legitimate interests to the domain name by the following circumstances:
- prior to any notice of the dispute, the registrant used the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services or made demonstrable preparations for such use; or
  - the registrant (as an individual, business, or other organisation) has been commonly known by the domain name, even if he has no trademark; or
  - the registrant is making a legitimate and non-commercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent to misleadingly divert consumers for commercial gain or to tarnish the trademark, trade name, social name or corporation name, geographical designation, name of origin, designation of source, personal name or name of the geographical entity at issue.
- c) **Rules of procedure.** The rules of procedure of the Dispute Resolution Entity state how to initiate and conduct the proceedings, which delays apply and how the Third-party Decider that will decide the dispute, will be appointed.
- The rules of procedure also determine the fees that the complainant must pay.
- d) **Liability.** Neither DNS Belgium, nor the Dispute Resolution Entity or the Third-party Decider will be liable for their or one and others fault during the dispute resolution process, except for intentional fault.
- e) **Remedies.** The remedies available to a complainant under any proceedings before the Third-party Decider are limited to requiring the cancellation of the domain name registration or the transfer of the domain name to the complainant.
- f) **Notification and publication.** The Dispute Resolution Entity is obliged to publish all decisions on its web site during a reasonable term. DNS Belgium must also be informed of these decisions. If the registrant is involved in other legal procedures concerning his/her ".be" domain name, he/she must inform DNS Belgium of the final decision(s). DNS Belgium has the right to publish the decisions referred to in the present article. If the registrant or complainant is a private person, DNS Belgium will omit the identity data of the person involved.
- g) **Competent courts.** The submission to the alternative dispute resolution proceedings does not prevent either the registrant or the complainant from submitting the dispute to a competent, independent court or arbitration tribunal before, during or after those proceedings, which shall settle the dispute definitively.
- h) **Enforcement of decision and appeal.** If a Third-party Decider decides that the domain name registration should be cancelled or transferred, DNS Belgium will implement that decision 14 days after being informed of the Third-party Decider's decision by the Dispute Resolution Entity, except if the registrant has started the appeal procedure of the dispute resolution proceedings in due time. This period for appeal is a prescriptive date. If the appeal procedure was started in time, DNS Belgium will not take further action (whilst leaving the domain name on hold) until the appeal procedure has ended or has been cancelled.



- i) **Other disputes.** All other disputes between the registrant and any party other than DNS Belgium over the domain name registration that cannot be brought under the alternative dispute resolution proceedings must be resolved through court proceedings, arbitration or other available proceedings.
- j) **Defences.** DNS Belgium will not participate in any dispute between the registrant and any party other than DNS Belgium over the registration and use of the domain name, neither in the alternative dispute resolution proceedings, nor in any other proceedings. The registrant must not name DNS Belgium as a party or otherwise include it in any such proceedings. If DNS Belgium is named as a party in any such proceedings, it reserves the right to raise any and all defences deemed appropriate, and to take any other action necessary to defend itself.
- k) **Domain name on hold.** As soon as a request for alternative dispute resolution is properly filed with the Dispute Resolution Entity and the appropriate fee is paid, the Dispute Resolution Entity must inform DNS Belgium of the identity of the complainant and the domain name involved. DNS Belgium will put the domain name involved immediately “on hold”, as stipulated in article 3 of these terms and conditions. The domain name remains on hold until the end of the proceedings set out in paragraph (h).
- l) **Costs of dispute resolution.** The dispute resolution fee is payable by the complainant. However, if the Third-party Decider concludes that the domain name registration needs to be cancelled or transferred, DNS Belgium shall repay the total of these costs to the complainant and reclaim the thus repaid costs from the registrant. Upon DNS Belgium's first request, the registrant shall reimburse the repaid amounts. The registrant will have no recourse against DNS Belgium, the Dispute Resolution Entity, the Third-party Decider or the complainant for the thus suffered financial loss. The potential financial loss for the registrant is the risk that the latter took for the speculative registration of domain names on which third parties have rights.

The repayment provision specified in the previous paragraph does not apply to the appeal procedure of the dispute resolution proceedings. The costs of the appeal procedure are payable by the party that instituted this procedure.

The costs mentioned in this article only refer to the administrative costs of the dispute resolution proceedings as stipulated in article 10 and do not include any costs or fees for legal advice of the parties.

## 11 Severability clause

If one or more clauses of these terms and conditions are found to be invalid, unenforceable or illegal, the other clauses of the terms and conditions will nevertheless remain in full force. DNS Belgium and the registrant also agree to replace the invalid, unenforceable or illegal clause with a valid, enforceable and legal clause preserving the economic aims and maintaining the spirit of the clause so replaced.