

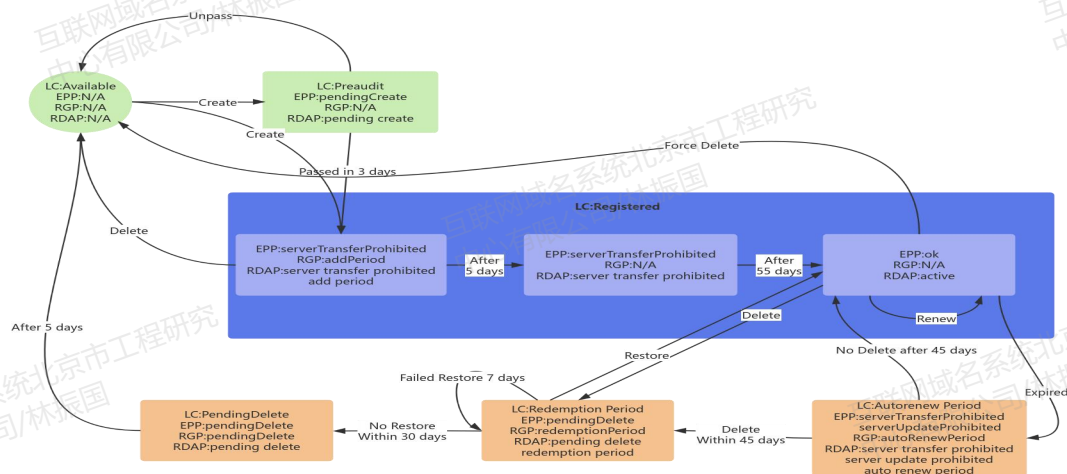
Domain Name EPP Status can be referred to according to EPP (RFC5730 to RFC5734) and RFC3915, there are a total of 18 statuses (excluding those that can be set by the registrar, such as clientDeleteProhibited, clientHold, clientRenewProhibited, clientTransferProhibited, clientUpdateProhibited).

Among these, EPP statuses include: OK, inactive, pendingCreate, pendingDelete, pendingRenew, pendingTransfer, serverHold, serverDeleteProhibited, serverRenewProhibited, serverTransferProhibited, serverUpdateProhibited.

RGP statuses related to RFC 3915 include: addPeriod, autoRenewPeriod, renewPeriod, redemptionPeriod, transferPeriod, pendingRestore, pendingDelete.

Among these, RDAP statuses include: active, inactive, pending create, pending renew, pending transfer, pending update, pending delete, add period, auto renew period, client delete prohibited, client hold, client renew prohibited, client transfer prohibited, client update prohibited, pending restore, redemption period, renew period, server delete prohibited, server renew prohibited, server transfer prohibited, server update prohibited, server hold, transfer period.

Throughout the entire lifecycle of a domain name, the registration status of the domain will change along with the phases of its lifecycle and due to operations such as renewals and transfers. The diagram below illustrates the lifecycle transition process of a domain that includes only creation and deletion operations.



The changes in the registration status of a domain during its lifecycle are as follows:

serverHold: All operations for the domain are prohibited, and it cannot be resolved normally.

If the domain is within the Registered Period, the registry receives a complaint regarding the domain, they will first set the EPP status of this domain to serverHold. If the relevant authorities confirm that the domain is indeed involved in abuse or fraudulent activities, both the EPP and RGP statuses of the domain will be set to pendingDelete, entering the Pending Delete lifecycle phase; if no such behavior is confirmed, the registry will restore the EPP status to ok and revoke the RGP status.

serverTransferProhibited: The domain can be renewed, modified, and deleted, but it cannot be transferred.

1. Within the Registered lifecycle of a domain, for the first 60 days, the EPP status is serverTransferProhibited. If there is an Update request from the registrar, the EPP status of the domain will additionally show pendingUpdate; after the Update is completed, the EPP status returns to serverTransferProhibited. If the registrar renews the domain, the EPP status remains unchanged, while the RGP status will include renewPeriod, which is removed after five days. If the registrar deletes the domain, the EPP status changes to pendingDelete, and the RGP status also changes to pendingDelete.
2. Within the Autorenew Period, the EPP status of the domain is OK, and the RGP status

is autoRenewPeriod. After 45 days, if there is no delete request from the registrar, the domain's EPP status changes to ok, and the RGP status is removed; if the registrar issues a delete request within 45 days or if the account balance is insufficient for automatic renewal, the EPP status changes to pendingDelete, and the RGP status changes to redemptionPeriod. If the registrar submits a renewal request during this period, the EPP status changes to ok, and the RGP status changes to renewPeriod, which is then removed after five days.

serverUpdateProhibited: The domain can be renewed, transferred, and deleted, but it cannot be modified.

Within the domain's Autorenew Period, the EPP status is serverUpdateProhibited and serverTransferProhibited, the RGP status is autoRenewPeriod. If the registrar does not issue a deletion request within 45 days, the domain's EPP status will change to ok, and the RGP status will be removed; if the registrar issues a deletion request within 45 days or if the account balance is insufficient for automatic renewal, the EPP status will change to pendingDelete, and the RGP status will change to redemptionPeriod; if there is a renewal request from the registrar during this period, the EPP status will change to ok, and the RGP status will change to renewPeriod, which will be removed after 5 days.

serverRenewProhibited: The domain can be updated, transferred, and deleted, but it cannot be renewed.

ok: The domain can be updated, renewed, transferred, and deleted.

1) If there is an update request from the registrar, the EPP status will change to pendingUpdate, and the update operation will be completed within 3 working days, after which it will revert to the ok status.

2) If there is a transfer request from the registrar, the EPP status will change to pendingTransfer, and after the transfer is completed, it will revert to the ok status, with the RGP set to a 5-day transferPeriod.

3) If there is a deletion request from the registrar, the EPP status will change to pendingDelete, and the RGP status will be pendingDelete.

4) If there is a complaint about the domain involving misconduct, the EPP status will change to serverHold. If it is confirmed that there is no abuse or fraudulent activity, the EPP status will revert to the ok status; if misconduct is confirmed, both the EPP status and the RGP status will change to pendingDelete.

inactive: An inactive state indicates the domain is not associated with any nameservers and cannot be resolved normally.

1) If the registrar submits a deletion request, the EPP status changes to pendingDelete, and the RGP status changes to pendingDelete.

2) If the registrar submits an update request and completes the association of the domain with nameservers, the EPP status changes to the ok status.

pendingDelete: In this status, the domain cannot be resolved normally and cannot undergo operations such as updates and transfers.

1) When executing a domain deletion, if the domain's lifecycle phase is in the Preaudit or Registered period, the EPP status changes to pendingDelete, and the RGP status is pendingDelete. This state lasts for 5 days before the domain is completely deleted.

2) If the deletion occurs when the domain's lifecycle phase is in the Autorenew Period, the EPP status changes to pendingDelete, and the RGP status changes to redemptionPeriod.

pendingTransfer: This status indicates that a transfer request has been accepted. Updates, renewals, and deletions of the domain are not allowed, but the domain can still be resolved normally. After the transfer is completed, the EPP status returns to its previous state; the RGP is set to transferPeriod and reverts after 5 days.

addPeriod: When a domain enters the Registered status, the RGP status is set to addPeriod for the first 5 days, reverting after 5 days. If the registrar deletes the domain within these 5 days, the registration fees are refunded.

renewPeriod: When a renewal request is executed, the RGP status changes to renewPeriod and lasts for 5 days, reverting to its original status afterward. If the registrar deletes the domain within these 5 days, the renewal fees are refunded.

transferPeriod: When a transfer request is executed, the RGP status changes to transferPeriod and lasts for 5 days, reverting to its original status afterward. If the registrar deletes the domain within these 5 days, the fees related to the transfer are refunded.

autoRenewPeriod: The RGP status during the Autorenew Period.

If there are sufficient funds in the registrar's account after the domain expires, the RGP status changes to autoRenewPeriod, and the domain is automatically renewed for one year. The Autorenew Period lasts for 45 days. If the registrar neither deletes nor renews the domain after 45 days, the domain's lifecycle returns to Registered, and the RGP status is removed. If the registrar deletes the domain within 45 days, the RGP status changes to redemptionPeriod.

redemptionPeriod: The RGP status during the Redemption Period. If the registrar issues a restore request, the RGP status changes to pendingRestore; otherwise, the RGP status changes to pendingDelete after 30 days.

pendingRestore: A temporary status applicable only during the Redemption Period. During the Redemption Period, if the registrar issues a restore request to the registry within 30 days, the RGP status changes to pendingRestore. Within the next 7 days, if the registrar submits a formal restoration request report, the EPP status changes to ok, and the RGP status is removed. If no formal report is submitted within 7 days, the RGP status returns to redemptionPeriod. If there is no restoration request or renewal operation after 30 days, the RGP status changes to pendingDelete.

pendingCreate: The domain cannot be resolved normally and no operations can be performed on it (partially supported).

After a domain is submitted for registration, it first enters the Preaudit stage of the domain lifecycle with an EPP status of pendingCreate and an RGP status of N/A. Upon passing the audit, the EPP status changes to serverTransferProhibited, the RGP status changes to addPeriod, and the domain's lifecycle enters the Registered stage. If the audit fails, the registry directly deletes the domain, returning it to the Available lifecycle.

pendingRenew, pendingUpdate: These two statuses are not supported. Renewal and Update operations for ".TLD" are processed in real-time without manual review or third-party confirmation.