

= Project X (2012 film) =

Project X is a 2012 American comedy film directed by Nima Nourizadeh and written by Michael Bacall and Matt Drake based on a story by Bacall , and produced by director Todd Phillips . The film follows three friends ? Thomas (Thomas Mann) , Costa (Oliver Cooper) and J.B. (Jonathan Daniel Brown) ? who plan to gain popularity by throwing a party , a plan which quickly escalates out of their control .

The title Project X was initially a placeholder for a final title , but interest generated by the secretive title kept it in place . A nationwide open casting call was employed to find fresh faces . The majority of the cast were sourced from this casting call , but a few with prior acting credits , such as Mann , were accepted after multiple auditions . Filming took place on sets in Los Angeles over five weeks on a US \$ 12 million budget . The film is presented as a found footage home video from the perspective of an attendee using a camera to document the night 's events .

Project X was released in the United States , Canada , and the United Kingdom on March 2 , 2012 , and grossed over \$ 100 million worldwide during its theatrical run . Criticism focused on the " loathsome " behavior of the lead characters , the perceived misogyny and the disregard for the effects of drug use . Other reviews considered it funny and thrilling , and equated it to a modern incarnation of the 1978 comedy Animal House . Following release , incidents of large scale parties referenced or blamed the film as an inspiration .

= = Plot = =

In Pasadena , high school students Costa and J.B. plan to throw a party for their friend Thomas ' birthday , aiming to increase their popularity . Thomas ' parents go away for the weekend , leaving him alone in the house , but warn him not to have too many people over , and not to drive his father 's Mercedes . Thomas is reluctant to have the party at his house , but Costa continues with his plan . Costa hires AV @-@ student Dax to chronicle the night 's events . Costa and J.B. advertise the party throughout the school . Thomas himself invites Alexis , the hottest girl at school , and his best friend Kirby , who has a crush on Thomas .

Costa , Thomas , and J.B. go to buy marijuana from drug @-@ dealer T @-@ Rick . While T @-@ Rick gets the marijuana , Costa steals his lawn gnome to use as a party mascot . As they leave , T @-@ Rick discovers his gnome stolen and chases after them but they escape in Thomas ' mini @-@ van . As night falls , the party 's start time passes but no one turns up and Thomas worries that the party will fail . Suddenly , party @-@ goers arrive en @-@ masse . Thomas intends to limit the party to the backyard and poolhouse with the house guarded by two young security guards , Everett and Tyler . However , more and more people begin to arrive and the party moves beyond their control and into the house . Thomas questions Costa on how he advertised the party , forcing him to confess that he put ads on Craigslist and on a local radio station , worried that no one would attend .

Things escalate quickly and the police arrive , responding to a noise complaint . The partygoers remain silent , convincing the officers that the party has already ended . The police leave and the party resumes . T @-@ Rick 's gnome is smashed , revealing that it contains a large amount of ecstasy tablets , which are quickly consumed by the partygoers . Thomas kisses Kirby and reveals that he loves her . Alexis meanwhile flirts with Thomas throughout the night and eventually seduces him . Kirby walks in on the pair as they are about to have sex and leaves the party upset . The noise and chaos of the party , which has now spilled into the surrounding neighborhood , receives televised news coverage with helicopters flying over the house . A dwarf guest drives Thomas ' dad 's Mercedes into the pool after being put into an oven by other partygoers .

The police return in force but are overwhelmed and repelled by the guests . They decide to let the party end naturally before moving in . T @-@ Rick arrives armed with a flamethrower in an attempt to reclaim his gnome . He begins setting fire to the trees and cars in search of Costa , forcing the guests to flee and the party to end . The police shoot his flamethrower pack and it explodes . Thomas , Costa , J.B. , and Dax flee with the other guests as Thomas ' house burns and the SWAT

team moves in to retake the neighborhood . The neighborhood is left aflame .

By morning , the friends return to their respective homes to discover what punishment awaits them . After his parents return , Thomas ' father commends him for managing to throw the party because he thought he was a loser , but he uses Thomas ' college fund to pay for the damages . At school , Thomas , Costa and J.B. are cheered by the students and Thomas reconciles romantically with Kirby . In the epilogue , T @-@ Rick is recovered alive following the explosion , Thomas is convicted for disturbing the peace , contributing to the delinquency of minors , and inciting a riot , and Costa and J.B. are acquitted ; Costa because of his expensive lawyer and J.B. because his parents convince the court that he is mentally incapable and unfit to stand trial . Costa , however , is currently waiting for the results of three paternity tests . Dax , meanwhile , is under investigation for the disappearance of his parents . In an interview with Jillian Reynolds , Costa promises his next party will be even better .

= = Cast = =

Thomas Mann as Thomas Kub

Mann had prior acting experience , in the feature film It 's Kind of a Funny Story (2010) , and was told he could not audition for Project X because the producers wished to cast only people without acting credits . Mann ultimately auditioned seven times before winning the role .

Oliver Cooper as Costa

The film is Cooper 's feature film debut . Costa 's confident nature and backstory of being unwillingly moved to the film 's setting of North Pasadena from Queens , New York was developed based on Cooper 's auditions , where it was felt he gave the impression of being from New York City , despite originating from Ohio .

Jonathan Daniel Brown as J.B.

The film is Brown 's feature film debut .

Dax Flame as Dax

A friend of Costa 's hired to chronicle the party . Flame was discovered through his personal YouTube video blog . Describing his character , Flame stated " Because he 's holding the camera , my character doesn 't have a lot of screen time , but when he does , it 's very impactful . "

Kirby Bliss Blanton as Kirby

Thomas ' friend , who has an unrequited crush on Thomas .

Brady Hender and Nick Nervies as Everett and Tyler

A pair of children hired as security for Costa 's party .

Alexis Knapp as Alexis

A popular high school girl . Knapp 's character required nudity , something with which she was initially uncomfortable , stating " I just had a lot of moral issues with it but I got over it and I heard that it 's not that revealing . So I 'm relieved . " Knapp described her character as a tomboy , and was given the opportunity to add to the role , move beyond a " hot chick " archetype .

The cast also includes : Miles Teller as college jock Miles ; Martin Klebba as Angry Little Person , a party guest ; Rick Shapiro as drug dealer T @-@ Rick ; Rob Evors as Rob , Thomas 's neighbor ; Caitlin Dulany and Peter MacKenzie as Thomas 's Mom and Dad respectively ; Nichole Bloom as J.B. 's girl ; and Jesse Marco as the party DJ . Television hosts Jillian Reynolds and Jimmy Kimmel cameo as themselves .

= = Production = =

= = = Development = = =

Producer Todd Phillips described the film as an experiment , after executive producer Alex Heineman provided a basic concept , with the production team sharing tales of memorable parties that they had either attended or heard about . Writer Michael Bacall developed these stories into an

outline scenario in one night with the goal of creating the "gnarliest high school party of all time". The remainder of the story was fleshed out in the following weeks. Bacall and Drake were told to "go crazy" with the script, although Bacall confessed "I was a nerd in high school so I never did anything like what's in the movie". Bacall worked on the script generally at nights between simultaneously working on the scripts for 21 Jump Street and Scott Pilgrim vs. the World.

Nima Nourizadeh had previously only worked directing music videos and commercials, but he came to the producers' attention for his directing work on a series of party @-@ themed Adidas commercials. Nourizadeh explained to the producers how he would want to develop the script and how he would want the film to look and feel, and he was eventually brought from London to Los Angeles, for what he believed would be two weeks, but stretched to two years. Phillips believed that Nourizadeh's interpretation of the film was compatible with his vision, influencing the decision to hire Nourizadeh in his feature film debut.

Project X was not intended to be the title of the film, but it was kept to capitalize on interest generated by the rumored secrecy surrounding the project. Adding to the secrecy, producers decided to not send full scripts to any prospective cast member, instead providing only watermarked individual pages.

= = = Casting = = =

To create the impression that the events of Project X had actually happened, the producers decided against casting known faces, but to find completely new actors. Phillips stated that the goal of the open call was to cast "unknown actors" and "real people of all ethnicities, who would not normally be given a chance to star in a film". Phillips and producer Joel Silver decided to create a nationwide open casting call, allowing any United States resident over the age of 18 to audition for Project X through a specially created website. Actors were required to provide videos of themselves telling embarrassing or funny stories, or dancing. However, traditional casting was still employed to allow actors with little professional acting credits to audition. The process allowed traits of the selected actors to be incorporated into their characters, including in several cases, their respective characters taking the actors' names. In casting the three leads, the production avoided solo casting and instead had a group of three actors auditioning together, switching out and adding different actors to see which group worked best together.

The casting of low @-@ profile actors aided in keeping the production budget low by avoiding the larger salaries attached to stars. To prepare for the role and create a believable friendship between the leads, Brown, Cooper, and Mann were sent to Disneyland together and spent a weekend in a cabin at Big Bear City, California.

= = = Principal photography = = =

Principal photography was scheduled to begin on June 14, 2010, in Los Angeles, California on a budget of \$12 million. Filming took place over twenty @-@ five nights between 5pm and 5am on the Warner Ranch in Burbank, California. The set contained a faux residential area featuring multiple houses. The house belonging to Thomas was situated directly opposite the house used by Danny Glover's character Roger Murtaugh in the Silver @-@ produced 1987 action film Lethal Weapon.

The production decided to film on a set because locating a real neighborhood that could be effectively closed off and which would allow filming throughout the evening and early morning proved difficult. Phillips explained that using a real neighborhood would have also proven difficult because of the fire damage required for the film. Much of the set was destroyed as part of filming. The film was largely shot in chronological sequence as repairing the set damage from a later scene to film an earlier one would have been difficult. Mann described the filming as a "party atmosphere", with New York disc jockey Jesse Marco on set performing music even when the cameras stopped rolling to maintain the energy of the cast and extras. Many of the same extras were brought back for multiple nights of filming, and would continue to party between scenes. Periodic takes of up to

20 minutes were made of just extras dancing . During filming , Burbank police were called to the set concerning noise complaints made by nearby residents .

Project X was filmed in cinéma vérité style , only displaying the events of the film through the first @-@ person view of the cameraman observing the party , to create the effect of the audience being in attendance at the out of control party . Nourizadeh stated that the style allowed the film to seem " real " and " show some of the realities of what kids do " . Cinematographer Ken Seng and Nourizadeh tested twelve different camera systems before choosing the digital @-@ HD Sony F23 video camera , basing their decision on its ability to handle sudden extreme changes in lighting due to natural daylight and strobe lights .

The film is primarily presented from the perspective of the character Dax and his camera , but Nourizadeh also obtained footage by providing the cast and extras with recording devices such as BlackBerrys and iPhones to capture events occurring outside of the perspective or knowledge of the cameraman . This resulted in hours of unusable footage that had to be observed by Nourizadeh and his team to find segments that could be incorporated into the final film . Nourizadeh stated " when you have real material being shot by real people , it then kind of feels like it is . It is found footage . I hated spending 10 hours looking through bits of flip footage ? people didn't press stop , it's like in their pockets . But yeah , it was great , man . " Other footage was provided from fictional police and news cameras to give a different perspective on the events .

= = Release = =

Project X held its world premiere on February 29 , 2012 , at the Grauman 's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood , followed by an after party with performances by Kid Cudi , Tyler , The Creator , and The Hundred in the Hands . Party guests were greeted by a Los Angeles Police Department cruiser and a bouncer warning them to keep their clothes on .

The film was scheduled for release in November 2011 , but in August of that year the date was pushed back four months to March 2012 . The film first received a wide release on March 1 , 2012 , in Australia , followed on March 2 , 2012 by the United States and Canada .

= = = Box office = = =

During its box office run , the film grossed \$ 54 @, @ 731 @, @ 865 in North America and \$ 48 @, @ 000 @, @ 000 from markets elsewhere ? a worldwide total of \$ 102 @, @ 731 @, @ 865 .

The film opened to \$ 1 @. @ 2 million in midnight takings from 1 @, @ 003 theaters in the United States and Canada . Throughout its opening day , the film 's release was expanded to 3 @, @ 055 theaters , where it grossed a total of \$ 8 @. @ 2 million including midnight takings . The end of the opening weekend saw the film take a total of \$ 21 million ? an average of \$ 6 @, @ 891 per theater ? finishing as the number two grossing film of the weekend behind the animated family film The Lorax (\$ 70 @. @ 2 million) , and exceeding expectations that it would finish with a gross in the mid to high teens . Project X was highly popular with males and youth ; 58 percent of the opening weekend audience for the film was male , and 67 percent of the audience was under the age of 25 .

Outside of North America , the film had its most successful opening weekends in France (\$ 3 @. @ 8 million) , Australia (\$ 1 @. @ 3 million) , and Germany (\$ 1 @. @ 2 million) . These countries also represented its largest total gross takings , with \$ 15 million from France , \$ 4 @. @ 4 million from Australia , and \$ 4 @. @ 3 million from Germany .

= = = Critical reception = = =

On Rotten Tomatoes , the film has a rating of 28 % , based on 129 reviews , with an average score of 4 @. @ 2 / 10 . The site 's critical consensus reads , " Unoriginal , unfunny , and all @-@ around unattractive , Project X mines the depths of the teen movie and found @-@ footage genres for 87 minutes of predictably mean @-@ spirited debauchery . " On Metacritic , the film has a score of 48 out of 100 , based on 25 critics , indicating " mixed or average reviews " . CinemaScore polls

reported that the average grade moviegoers gave the film was a " B " on an A + to F scale , with young males rating it the highest (A) , and males in general rating the film higher (B +) than females (C +) .

Criticism against the film focused on the perceived misogyny , mean @-@ spirit , and " loathsome " behavior of the characters , and disregard for the effects of drugs . Empire 's Chris Hewitt gave the film one star out of five , and referred to the central characters portrayed by Mann , Cooper , and Brown , as " spectacularly unlikable " . Hewitt labeled the characters " unrepentant , nihilistic , vile , venal , animalistic , avaricious , charmless , entitled , sub @-@ Kardashian , stunningly irresponsible brats " . Hewitt ended his review by stating that the film was " possibly the worst film of the last 20 years . It ? s certainly the worst comedy of the last 20 years " . Todd McCarthy of The Hollywood Reporter was similarly critical , calling it " grimly depressing , glumly unfunny teensploitation " , but admitted that it would " enthrall a portion of the high school / college age demographic it depicts , just as it alternately outrages , confounds and disgusts other , presumably older audiences . " USA Today 's Claudia Puig found the film treated female characters poorly , labeling it a " heinous , misogynistic movie filled with faceless crowds and nary a character who resembles an actual human being " , a sentiment echoed by Melissa Anderson of The Village Voice who felt the film promoted " skull @-@ numbing hedonism without consequences " , and " second @-@ nature misogyny " , and that the only purpose of the male characters is to " ' get high , fuck bitches . ' "

Robbie Collin of The Telegraph called the film " flamboyantly loathsome on every imaginable level " and was critical of the three lead characters , saying " unlike Superbad 's leads , these three are poisonously unpleasant , and the supposedly comedic banter between them comes off as bullying . " The Los Angeles Times 's Robert Abele called the main trio " numbingly predictable " and the film itself " unoriginal " , stating the film " bears a cravenly piggish attitude toward rewarding socially unacceptable behavior that feels unseemly rather than exciting " .

The New York Times ' Neil Genzlinger said that the funny script and skilled editing potentially made it the " Animal House of the iPhone generation " . Owen Gleiberman of Entertainment Weekly praised the film for updating the clichés of similarly themed films from the 1970s to the 1980s like Animal House and Risky Business " so that they look just dangerous enough to make nostalgia feel naughty " , but stated that the film does not offer anything more outrageous than real parties , despite implying " that it 's breaking down bold new barriers of misbehavior " . Gleiberman accused negative reviews of " fulfilling the role of all those uptight parents in ? 50s news reports about the dangers of rock & roll " , by applying moral judgments to the events of the film . Time Out 's Joshua Rothkopf gave the film four stars out of five , calling it " brainless " , but feeling that the sheer anarchy of the film 's events were " thrilling " . Pete Travers of Rolling Stone praised the film as " gut @-@ bustingly funny " that appealed to a base youth element to become " shitfaced and run amok " , and said that it puts its own spin on Animal House . Travers gave particular mention to Mann as " excellent " , however he also stated that Nourizadeh 's filmmaking was a " disaster " .

Several reviewers were particularly critical towards Cooper and his character . Hewitt called him " the most annoying movie character since Jar Jar Binks " , while others similarly described him as " singularly loathsome , venal and without humor " , " supremely annoying " , " that dick in a sweater @-@ vest " and a " misogynistic " imitation of Jonah Hill " minus the timing , sad sack appeal and motormouth grace " . Conversely , Genzlinger praised Cooper for bringing a " mischievous likability " to Costa that " anchors " the events .

== = Accolades == =

Cooper was nominated for two 2012 MTV Movie Awards for Best Comedic Performance and Best On @-@ Screen Dirtbag , and the film received a nomination for Best Music for the Steve Aoki remix of the Kid Cudi song Pursuit of Happiness . Project X was listed as the number 1 most illegally downloaded film of 2012 on BitTorrent with approximately 8 @.@ 7 million downloads .

== = Home media == =

Project X was released on DVD , Blu @-@ ray disc , the UltraViolet cloud storage service and digital download on June 19 , 2012 . Two versions of the Blu @-@ ray disc were released : one containing a Blu @-@ ray and UltraViolet copy of the film , and a combo pack containing the film on Blu @-@ ray , DVD and UltraViolet . The Blu @-@ ray disc version contains an extended edition featuring approximately 6 minutes of additional footage , the theatrical cut , and presents the film in 1080p / AVC with DTS @-@ HD Master Audio sound . The home release also contains three featurettes : " Project X : Declassified " , a behind @-@ the @-@ scenes look at the film 's production ; " Project X : The Pasadena Three " , showing the casting of the three leads , Mann , Cooper , and Brown ; and " Project Xpensive " , detailing how much the damage caused in the film would have cost in reality . The DVD version sold 401 @,@ 204 units in the United States during its first week , earning approximately \$ 5 @.@ 9 million , and as of December 2012 , it has sold 1 @,@ 012 @,@ 223 units and earned \$ 15 @.@ 5 million from home media sales .

= = Soundtrack = =

The Project X (Original Motion Picture Soundtrack) was released on iTunes and on CD on February 28 , 2012 , by WaterTower Music . The album features 13 tracks which appeared throughout the film , with songs by Kid Cudi , D12 , MGK , Nas , and Pusha T .

The score spent eighteen weeks on the US Billboard 200 , where it peaked at number twelve . The album reached number five on the Top Digital Albums , number one on the Top Soundtracks and Top Independent Albums , and number three on the Top Rap Albums and Top R & B / Hip @-@ Hop Albums . It also charted on the Top Canadian Albums at number eight , the Swiss Albums Chart at number seventy @-@ three , the French Albums Chart at number twenty , and the Belgian Ultratop 50 Albums Charts at number sixty @-@ six in Flanders and number twenty @-@ nine in Wallonia . In the United States , the album was the number 6 selling soundtrack album of 2012 , selling approximately 217 @,@ 000 units .

= = Impact = =

Following the release of Project X , many parties were inspired by the film .

On March 9 , 2012 , " Project M " became the first event to gain media attention after a party invite was posted on Twitter by Farmington Hills , Michigan high schooler Mikey Vasovski , and was subsequently passed to thousands of users , to the point that the message was being resent once per second , and was posted on Craigslist . The party was dubbed " Project M " by Vasovski , and the invite contained the address of a foreclosed home where the party would take place . By 9 a.m. on March 9 , potential party @-@ goers began arriving at the location , but by 11 a.m. the party had been officially cancelled after police began escorting people off of the premises . Based on his promotion job , Vasovski was offered a summer internship by Gawker Media . On March 10 , 2012 , a second party gained media attention . The party was organized by a Canadian student , titled " Project Kris " . Within 24 hours , it had been viewed by over 900 @,@ 000 people . The event was allegedly intended to be a small party for 30 .

On March 13 , 2012 , two separate parties were attempted in Miramar , Florida and Houston , Texas . In Miramar , people were invited to a foreclosed home to recreate the film as " Project X House Party 2 " . The promoter was arrested and charged with \$ 19 @,@ 000 of criminal damage before the party had begun . Police claimed to have turned away 2 @,@ 000 teenagers who approached the property unaware of the party 's cancellation . In Houston , 13 teenagers were arrested after successfully throwing a party and causing up to \$ 100 @,@ 000 of damage to an empty home . When police questioned the teens about their motivation , they claimed to have been inspired by the film . A second Houston party attracted between 500 and 1 @,@ 000 guests , but resulted in the death of one person after an attendee started firing a gun when police attempted to break up the event .

On September 21 , 2012 , in the small Dutch town of Haren a party spiraled out of control after a Facebook invitation . News reports indicated that " There were multiple mentions of an American

film called Project X ", and that some revelers wore T @-@ shirts marked ' Project X Haren ' . The damage was estimated to be over ? 1 million (\$ 1 @.@ 32 million) .

In 2012 , a party called Proyecto X (" Project X " in Spanish) was held in the Pilar Partido of Buenos Aires Province , Argentina . The event gathered 4 @,@ 500 teenagers who were sold alcohol .

In 2014 , a party called ? Project P ? was thrown in Mecosta County , MI which attracted more that 2 @,@ 000 people to an isolated farm house . There were go @-@ go dancers , strippers , a fire thrower and two DJs reportedly hired for the party . Dozens of participants were taken to area hospitals after overdosing on drugs (particularly heroin) and alcohol including one reported sexual assault . Police from seven agencies who responded chose to manage the situation from the perimeter because of the risk of hundreds of intoxicated drivers fleeing the scene . Three suspected organizers of the rave were formally charged .

= = Sequel = =

On March 6 , 2012 , four days after its release , Warner Bros. announced a sequel , with Bacall returning to write a script . On May 19 , 2015 , the studio officially announced that the sequel would be titled Project XX and is scheduled for release on August 19 , 2016 .

= .no =

.no is the Internet country code top @-@ level domain (ccTLD) for Norway . Norid , the domain name registry , is based in Trondheim , is owned by the state @-@ owned Uninett and operates under supervision of the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority . As of May 10 , 2013 there were 583 @,@ 962 registered .no @-@ domains . Organizations with a presence in Norway and registration at the Brønnøysund Register Centre are limited to 100 domains each . Individuals residing in Norway may register in the second @-@ level domain priv.no and , as of June 17 , 2014 , directly under .no. Other second @-@ level domains exist for organizations of certain types , such as municipalities and schools . The strict regulations have resulted in near @-@ absence of cybersquatting and warehousing .

Management of the ccTLD was awarded to Pål Spilling in 1983 , but was taken over by Uninett four years later . The 1000th domain was registered in 1995 . Norid is the result of several re @-@ organizations within Uninett , in 2003 becoming a separate limited company . Norway has also been allocated two other ccTLDs , .sj for Svalbard and Jan Mayen and .bv for Bouvetøya ; neither are open to registration . Originally only a single domain was permitted per organization , and this was manually checked by Norid to ensure compliance with trademark ownership . The regulations were liberalized in 2001 , when the process was automated and a retrospective dispute resolution scheme was introduced . This resulted in a boom of registrations , with the accumulated registrations exceeding 100 @,@ 000 in the course of the year . Domain names may consist of the twenty @-@ six basic Latin letters , digits and the hyphen , and beginning in 2004 three Norwegian language letters and twenty Sami language letters have been permitted . All @-@ numeric domains were introduced in 2007 and priv.no in 2011 .

= = History = =

The domain name registry responsibility for .no was in 1983 awarded to Pål Spilling at the Norwegian Telecommunications Administration 's Research Institute . The actual registration work was carried out by Jens Thomassen . The first registered domains were tor.nta.no (the Norwegian Telecommunications Administration) and ifi.uio.no (the Department of Informatics at the University of Oslo) . Initially the workload of domain registration was light , but after a few years the workload had become unmanageable as a side project for an individual . Policy @-@ makers also indicated a need for the domain registration to be managed by a non @-@ commercial organization . The

responsibility was therefore transferred to the publicly owned Uninett , a supplier of information and communications technology to Norwegian public universities , colleges and research institutions on 17 March 1987 . The oldest archived zone file dates from 1989 and includes 19 domains . In 1991 and 1992 , all state university colleges were connected to the Internet and issued domain names , causing a boom of registrations . The 1000th domain was registered in 1995 .

Uninett was at first administrated as a division of SINTEF , but was in 1993 transformed to a limited company owned by the Ministry of Education and Research . Norid was established as a division within Uninett in 1996 , and issued the responsibility of managing the .no domain . On 21 August 1997 , Norid was given the responsibility for the newly created .sj and .bv domains . Uninett FAS was established the following year as a subsidiary of Uninett to manage the technical network and service infrastructure , including operation of the network systems for the universities and colleges . Thus Norid also became part of the Uninett FAS portfolio . Two organizations were established in 1998 : the Domain Resolution Body , to resolve domain disputes , and Norpol , a political advisory board . Domain name registrars were introduced in 1999 to handle aspects that could be provided by a third party . Uninett Norid was in 2003 registered as a limited company owned by Uninett , to secure the management of the domains within an independent organization .

Until 2001 , each organization could only register a single domain and had to document its right to the name , either directly connected to the company 's name or a trademark ; this information was verified by Norid . The rules were liberalized on 19 February 2001 . A new cap was set at fifteen domains per organization and Norid no longer made an evaluation of the right to the name ; if the domain was not registered it would be awarded . This resulted in a large increase in the number of domains , and the 100,000th domain was registered that same year . Originally only the basic Latin letters were permitted , but from 9 February 2004 an additional twenty @-@ three characters from the Norwegian and Sami languages were permitted , along with the number of permitted domains per organization increasing to twenty . From 13 June 2007 , all @-@ numerical domains names were allowed . The 500,000th domain was registered in January 2011 . The priv.no second @-@ level domain was permitted from June 2011 , which gave individuals the possibility to register . On 30 November 2011 , organizations were permitted to register 100 domains .

On 17 June 2014 Norid opened up for private citizen registrations of .no domains . On 9 December 2014 Norid enabled support for DNSSEC .

= = Management = =

Management of .no lies with the Trondheim @-@ based Norid , which is also the domain name registry for the unused .sj and .bv. Norid is a limited company owned by Uninett , which is again owned by the Ministry of Education and Research . The legal right to manage the domains is two @-@ fold , based both on an agreement with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and regulations under the Electronic Communications Act which is supervised by the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority . The policy for use of .no is regulated by the Regulation Concerning Domain Names Under Norwegian Country Code Top @-@ level Domains , also known as the Domain Regulation . This regulation also regulates Norway 's other two ccTLDs , .bv and .sj , for Bouvetøya and Svalbard and Jan Mayen , respectively ; neither are open to registration .

Registration takes place through a third party , a domain name registrar . The relationship between Norid , the registrar and the holder is regulated through civil legal agreements . The registrar registers the domain on behalf of the holder , and the holder then holds the right to the domain name until it is terminated , unless a dispute resolution dictates otherwise . Norid charges registrars 60 Norwegian krone (NOK) per registration and change of holder , as well as NOK 60 in an annual fee per domain . Registrars must meet criteria regarding technical and administrative resources , must pay an annual fee of NOK 5 @,@ 000 and a deposit of minimum NOK 10 @,@ 000 , depending on activity level . Registrars must also undertake a minimum activity of either administrating or registering forty domains per year .

Upon registering a domain , the user signs a declaration that they are not infringing on the rights of other parties and that the user will assume full responsibility for any consequences of use of the

domain name . The registration process at Norid is fully automated and does not include any steps to ensure that the user has the rights to the name . Disputes regarding the right to a domain name are handled retrospectively , either through the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee or court proceedings . Issues which could give the right to take over a domain name include infringements of the Trademarks Act and the Marketing Control Act . Trademark holders will also be awarded the domain if the registration was solely made to sell the domain to the trademark owner . The dispute bodies will also consider the risk of confusion , based on the domain name itself rather than the content of the site . For one domain , volvoimport.no , the issue of ownership was subject to a Supreme Court case .

The Supreme Court has ruled that the Norwegian Prosecuting Authority may seize domain registrations under specifications of the General Civil Penal Code , as domains are legally regarded as assets with financial value . As of 27 September 2012 there were 552 @,@ 255 registered domains . .no @-@ domains had a 90 @.@ 6 @-@ percent renewal rate in 2009 , which is significantly higher than more liberal domains , such as 71 percent of .com domains . Cybersquatting and warehousing has not been a problem with .no @-@ domains because of the strict registration requirements . Norpol is an advisory body with thirteen members appointed to discuss and comment on the domain policy . It consists of members from several government authorities , the Internet industry and other stakeholders .

= = Policy = =

Only organizations with a local presence in Norway and with registration in the Brønnøysund Register Centre are allowed to register domains under .no. Specifically , they must be registered in the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities ? and thus have an organization number , have a postal address in Norway and must be able to actually document activity in Norway upon request from Norid . All qualified users may register up to 100 domains directly under .no and five additional domains under each second @-@ level domain .

The priv.no domain is available for registration by individuals . To register , an individual must be registered in the National Registry and have been issued a national identity number , must be resident in Norway and be at least 18 years old . Moving abroad will not result in the domain being deleted , but the person cannot register any more domains while living abroad . There is a limit of five registered domains per person .

Domain names must consist of 2 to 63 characters . Permitted characters are the ISO basic Latin alphabet (a through z) , digits (0 through 9) , the hyphen (-) , the three Norwegian language letters æ , ø and å , and twenty special Sami languages letters (á · à · ä · ? · ç · ? · é · è · ê · ? · ? · ñ · ó · ò · ô · ö · ? · ? · ü · ?) . The domain name must start and end in a digit or a letter . A large number of domains cannot be registered , including all that are the basis for second @-@ level domains , and a specified series of geographical names , including names of settlements and islands , which may become second @-@ level domains in the future . Eight specific Internet terms may not be registered (ftp , localhost , whois , www , no , nic , internet and internett) . Additional general @-@ category potential future second @-@ level domains have also been blocked , such as com.no and as.no.

= = Second @-@ level domains = =

There are three types of second @-@ level domains : geographaphy @-@ oriented , category @-@ oriented and those managed by other agencies than Norid . There are reserved geographic second @-@ level domains for all counties (such as oslo.no for Oslo and nt.no for Nord @-@ Trøndelag) , all urban areas with at least 5 @,@ 000 inhabitants (such as orkanger.no for Orkanger) and all municipalities (such as bergen.no for Bergen and both inderoy.no and inderøy.no for Inderøy) . In addition , svalbard.no has been reserved for Svalbard and jan @-@ mayen.no for Jan Mayen . Users are asked to not register with a geographic second @-@ level domain unless they have a local presence in the area . The www name under a geographic second

@-@ level domain (such as www.lillehammer.no) may only be carried out by the local government of the area , such as the municipality , the county municipality and the Governor of Svalbard .

The category second @-@ level domains require the user to meet specific characteristics ; for instance , only upper secondary schools may register under vgs.no. Most of the second @-@ level domains are managed by Norid , although five domains are managed by three other government agencies , the Government Administration Services for central parts of the government , the Norwegian Armed Forces for their own sites and the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities for municipalities and county municipalities .