

CHANNELS/SOURCES/ TYPOLOGY OF TECHNICAL ABUSE NOTIFIERS



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DNS Operators receive technical abuse complaints (“Notices”) from a variety of sources representing different types of stakeholders in the DNS ecosystem (“Notifiers”). Whether and how DNS Operators take action in response to Notices depends on many factors, including, but not limited to whether the Notice contains information required for evaluation and possible action by the Operator, whether the Operator has a pre-existing relationship (contractual or otherwise) with the Notifier concerning detection and remediation of the type of abuse alleged¹, the Operator’s contractual obligations to third parties (e.g., ICANN), the Operator’s Terms of Service and the local jurisdictional framework. In all cases, Notifiers should exercise careful due diligence before requesting Operators to take action at the DNS Level to address alleged abuses.

The table below provides an overview of the types of notifiers, as well as examples of entities or persons that fall within each given type. Such examples are not meant to be exhaustive nor prescriptive. Some categories of notifiers may fall within more than one type: for example, a Reputation Block List Provider may be a non-commercial entity. Likewise, a DNS Infrastructure Provider may be a commercial or non-commercial entity.

TYPES	NOTIFIERS
Individuals	DNS users acting in their personal capacity
Governments (Domestic, Regional, Foreign)	Court orders
	Public Administration Bodies (e.g. Regulators, Public Safety Administrators, CSIRTs)
	Law enforcement
DNS Infrastructure Providers	Registries Registrars and resellers Back-end service providers Technical solutions and security providers ICANN
Commercial Entities	Reputation blocklist providers CERTs Businesses and consultants
Non-commercial entities	Mission-based organizations that are dedicated to furthering the public interest
Machine	Artificial Intelligence

¹ Operators may enter into contractual obligations with different notifying entities. According to the terms of such agreements, the DNS Operator can determine the level of evaluation that it may undertake.