

i. List and briefly describe tasks commonly involved in carrying out this purpose.

Using registration data to seek to ascertain the identity and location of the operator (or domain name registrant responsible for) a website on which A's intellectual property rights are being exercised. For example, this could involve use of A's trademark in logos displayed on the site; offers for sale of merchandise bearing A's trademark; making available for download or streaming movies or sound recordings for which A holds the copyright; etc. This is a necessary first step to determining whether the operator (or registrant) is a licensee with respect to the intellectual property in question, and if so, whether the use of the intellectual property exceeds the scope of the license (e.g., because of territorial restrictions in the license). Alternatively, if A determines that the operator/registrar is not a licensee, this is a necessary first step in seeking contractual enforcement of terms of service by the registrar/registry, and/or potentially ICANN contractual enforcement of registrar/registry obligations to investigate and take appropriate action. Additionally, if the registrant contact data obtained is clearly false, this can lead to a false Whois complaint, triggering remedies under applicable contracts with ICANN.

ii. Describe the parties who often access gTLD registration data in pursuit of Regulatory or Contractual Enforcement purposes

Trademark and copyright owners, or their exclusive licensees, and/or their investigators, attorneys or other agents engaged in contract compliance.

iii. List gTLD registration data often involved in this purpose.

Data tending to establish the identity and/or location of domain name registrant.

I.

Controlling authority to ensure that bindings contracts between registrants and registries or between registrars and registries are compliant and that they follow established operating procedures for data protection, users privacy, data processing rules, etc.

II.

Tax collection agencies may request to access registration data to identify identification of contacts for domain name engaged in on-line sales.

Regulatory agencies way want to access registration for many purposes: investigations, compliance and auditing, billing, etc.

III. Data that tend to categorize the type of users: individual, corporation, organization, academic, etc. The types of users may result in different tax systems or different compliance standards.

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Registration data can be used by security groups to combat various types of malicious activity online. These services can include cyberthreat intelligence, anti-spam, etc.

User	Purpose	Example Use Cases	RDS Data Used to...
Security Groups	Provide services to clients to provide threat intelligence and guard against DNS system attacks.	Threat Intelligence	Sort and determine patterns of abusive use across multiple registries and registrars for abuse metrics and remediation.
		Anti- Spam	Sort and determine patterns of abusive use across multiple registries and registrars for abuse metrics and remediation.

ii. Describe the parties who often access gTLD registration data in pursuit of Regulatory or Contractual Enforcement purposes

Organizations and companies which provide DNS monitoring and protection services to clients allowing their clients to maintain the safety and security of their systems as part of the global Internet. Organizations that utilize the output from these efforts to build reputation lists for use in network trust and routing.

iii. List gTLD registration data often involved in this purpose.

Data identifying the registrants and the associated IP address, registrar and cross reference from whois details to determine patterns that associate abuse with bad actors/criminals.

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User	Purpose	Example Use Cases	RDS Data Used to...
Security Groups	Provide services to clients to investigate into fraud and crime conducted hosted content or mail server	Recruiter/Hiring Fraud	Determine infrastructure source AKA Registrar, reliability of contact information, and actual contact information
		Phishing Spear Phishing Harassment Defamatory information delivery	

ii. Describe the parties who often access gTLD registration data in pursuit of Regulatory or Contractual Enforcement purposes

Organizations and companies which provide investigative services under license both as contracted parties as well as internal organization staffing such as IT security, global security and investigations and auditors.

iii. List gTLD registration data often involved in this purpose.

Data identifying the registrant and the associated IP address, registrar and jurisdiction/location of registrant.