| **Results** | |
| --- | --- |
| **Number of records in this query:** | 67 |
| **Total records in survey:** | 67 |
| **Percentage of total:** | 100.00% |

Top of Form



Bottom of Form

| **Field summary for 811** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Should individuals, organizations or entities have a use case for lawful, elevated access rights to WHOIS data?** | | | |
| **Answer** | **Count** | **Percentage** |  |
| No (1) | 17 | 25.37% |  |
| Yes, as a member of law-enforcement agency (2) | 24 | 35.82% |  |
| Yes, as a member or staffer of my jurisdiction's judiciary (3) | 14 | 20.90% |  |
| Yes, due to provisions of the law in my jurisdiction (4) | 23 | 34.33% |  |
| Yes, as an employee of a Registry, Registry Operator or Registrar (5) | 25 | 37.31% |  |
| Yes, for other reasons (6) | 15 | 22.39% |  |
| Other | 13 | 19.40% |  |
| **'Other' Responses** Statistical, non-invasive analysis Only in extremely narrow and well-defined circumstances, for certain kinds of verified law enforcement with established due process. commercial anti-abuse agents, brand managers to address staff changes that may no longer exist within an organization Policy dependent my own domainname or resource no special access for TM holders LAw enforcement as defined in rigourous review of this need companies verifying for contesting copyright and ownership rights Thin WHOIS allows to respect local law to define increased access to local servers. WIPO or other entitites who provide UDRP services so we can quickly, efficiently take action to protect our subscribers and customers; and so we can contact an owner directly with any queries of any kind..... why would you ask us to agree to having to pay someone else to do this for us? That only adds to cost and time - which must be passed on to the public - unfair for them. As an intellectual property enforcement professional | | |  |
| https://limesurvey.icann.org/tmp/def8666d460b7abe6bd8b4d0152bac0d.png | | | |

| **Field summary for 812** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **If access rights to WHOIS were circumscribed (e.g. only to particular TLDs) please describe the constraints they should operate under.** | | | |
| **Answer** | **Count** | **Percentage** |  |
| No constraints for elevated access rights (1) | 14 | 21.21% |  |
| Elevated access is constrained to a certain TLD (2) | 14 | 21.21% |  |
| Elevated access is constrained to a subset of TLDs (3) | 4 | 6.06% |  |
| Elevated access to a list of domains regardless of TLD (4) | 5 | 7.58% |  |
| Indifferent (5) | 8 | 12.12% |  |
| No answer | 21 | 31.82% |  |
| https://limesurvey.icann.org/tmp/8ce24dca9e715a2dfaee7b65419ae83f.png | | | |

| **Field summary for 813** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Should this elevated access right to be granted to automatic computer systems, or people carrying out a task?** | | | |
| **Answer** | **Count** | **Percentage** |  |
| Computer systems (1) | 3 | 4.55% |  |
| People (2) | 24 | 36.36% |  |
| Both (3) | 20 | 30.30% |  |
| Indifferent (4) | 3 | 4.55% |  |
| None (5) | 7 | 10.61% |  |
| No answer | 9 | 13.64% |  |
| https://limesurvey.icann.org/tmp/aee7020f04f086a5affc179e12f26a30.png | | | |

| **Field summary for 814** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Describe your preferred approach for being authenticated/verified while engaging your elevated access rights, if you have one.** | | | |
| **Answer** | **Count** | **Percentage** |  |
| No preference (1) | 12 | 18.18% |  |
| SSL certificates (2) | 23 | 34.85% |  |
| Virtual Private Network (VPN) (3) | 4 | 6.06% |  |
| Private IP address (4) | 4 | 6.06% |  |
| Other | 9 | 13.64% |  |
| No answer | 14 | 21.21% |  |
| **'Other' Responses** Most strict authentication possible SSL Cert and VPN are fine, private IP is moderately exclusionary this is an implementation detail and should not be a matter of policy otther certificate/authentication method combination of autn attributes like certs and ip addresses some form of certificate Using thin WHOIS the data is stored in the same country where the access should be granted. So local regulation applies. There is no global way. Identity federation, using personal client certificates or similar authentication pre-registration perhaps?? Some form of PKI or adding a front-end application with user name / password authentication for this purpose | | |  |
| https://limesurvey.icann.org/tmp/a972f965f1e2ab1230ca678ef9d59b13.png | | | |

| **Field summary for 815** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Should the WHOIS Service provide rate limiting to ensure the system is not overloaded?** | | | |
| **Answer** | **Count** | **Percentage** |  |
| Yes (1) | 44 | 66.67% |  |
| No (2) | 6 | 9.09% |  |
| Other | 5 | 7.58% |  |
| No answer | 11 | 16.67% |  |
| **'Other' Responses** rate limit to limit email harvesting hell yes by default with approved exceptions an implementation should not "fall over" due to load High limit prevents automation, but does not hinder lawful use Yes for third parties, no for registrars, registries and elevated access | | |  |
| https://limesurvey.icann.org/tmp/8daf477ce063287f79eac62b246cdd5f.png | | | |