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| Overarching Purpose: Criminal Law enforcement/national or public securityA government entity’s authority to investigate, detect, prevent, disrupt, and prosecute criminal activity (including but not limited to terrorism); protect the national security and public safety; protect against threats to the government, its people, property, or interests; or the exercise of the official or statutory authority vested in a government authority to pursue such activities. |

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| Use Case: Investigation of criminal activity against a victim in the jurisdiction of the investigating EU LEA requesting data from a local data controller. |
| 1. User Groups (Requestors) / User characteristics
 | Criminal Law enforcement/national or public security |
| 1. Why is non-public registration data necessary?
 | Non-public registration data is requested in order to ascertain if the domain is part of criminal infrastructure involved in the crime and identify further investigatory requirements or belongs to a secondary victim of the crime. |
| 1. Data elements that may typically be disclosed[[1]](#footnote-1)
 | * Domain Name
* Registry Domain ID
* Registrar Whois Server
* Registrar URL
* Updated Date
* Creation Date
* Registry Expiry Date
* Registrar Registration Expiration Date
* Registrar
* Registrar IANA ID
* Registrar Abuse Contact Email
* Registrar Abuse Contact Phone
* Reseller
* Domain Status(es)
* Registry Registrant ID
* Registrant Fields:
* Name
* Organization
* Street
* City
* State/province
* Postal code
* Country
* Phone
* Email
* Tech ID
* Tech Fields:
* Name
* Phone
* Email
* Name Server(s)
* DNSSEC
* Name Server IP Address(es)
* Last Update of Whois Database

A requestor should be able to get both redacted and public information rather than just disclosure of redacted information this ensures that any processing is carried out on correct and current information. |
| 1. Lawful basis of entity disclosing non-public registration data to the requestor
 | 6(1)(c) if required to disclose under jurisdictional legal process, otherwise 6(1)(f) |
| 1. Supporting info to determine lawful basis for the requestor
 | Known competent authority processing data for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security. Thus falling outside the scope of GDPR (Article 2.2 (d)): national legal basis is required  |
| 1. Safeguards (requirements) Applicable to the Requestor
 | The requestor :* Must only request data from the current RDS data set (no data about the domain name registration’s history);
* Must provide representations with each unique request for data of its corresponding purpose and legal basis for their processing which will be subject to auditing (no bulk access).
* The requestor must be endowed with the appropriate legal authority to make such a request of a non-local controller.
* Personal data collected must not be processed in an manner that is incompatible with the purpose for which it was originally collected.
* Personal data processed must be adequate, relevant and not excessive to the purpose for which it is processed.
* Personal data processed must be accurate and. Where necessary, kept up to date.
* Personal data processed must be kept for no longer than is necessary for the purpose for which it is processed.
* Personal data processed must be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, using appropriate technical or organisational measures.
* Must handle the data subjects personal data in compliance with data protection laws such as GDPR.
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| 1. Safeguards (requirements) applicable to the Entity Disclosing the Nonpublic Registration Data
 | The entity disclosing the data [must] [may]:* Must only supply the necessary data requested by the requestor;
* Must return current data in response to a request;
* Must process data in compliance with data protection laws such as GDPR.
* Must log requests.
* Must be able to verify the legal authority of the requestor
* Must define and perform before the processing a balancing test. The data subject should be able to challenge –with proper substantiation- the balancing test with rights to object and to erasure
* Must disclose to the Registered Name Holder (data subject), on reasonable request, confirmation of the processing of personal data relating to them, per relevant data protection laws such as GDPR.
	+ Any system designed for disclosing of data under this use case must include a mechanism for implementing the need for confidentiality for ongoing investigations.
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| 1. Safeguards (requirements) applicable to the data subject
 | The Registered Name Holder (data subject) [must] [may] * Must have their data protected and processed in line with relevant data protection legislation.

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| 1. Safeguards (requirements) applicable to the access/disclosure system
 | The access/disclosure system [must] [may]* Must only supply the necessary data requested by the requestor.
* Must return current data in response to a request.
* Must process data in compliance with data protection laws such as GDPR.
* Must monitor the system and take appropriate action, such as revoking or limiting access, to protect against abuse or misuse of the system.
* Must log requests.
* Must disclose to the Registered Name Holder (data subject), on reasonable request, confirmation of the processing of personal data relating to them, per relevant data protection laws such as GDPR.
	+ Any system designed for disclosing of data under this use case must include a mechanism for implementing the need for confidentiality for ongoing investigations.
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| 1. Accreditation of user group(s) required (Y/N) – if Y, define policy principles
 | With respect to the accreditation of [user groups] seeking accreditation as a member of this user group must provide:TBD (No method of accreditation exists which adequately includes all of the lawful bodies that are incorporated in this use case).Additional items to be considered in the development of a code of conduct[[2]](#footnote-2): * Non-disclosure of audit information to data subject(s) whilst part of an active investigation.
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| 1. Authentication – policy principles
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| 1. What information is required to be provided for a request under this lawful basis?
 | * Domain name
* Confirmation of purpose
* Acceptance of User Agreement
* Accreditation status of requestor
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| 1. Expected timing of confirmatory response
 | If automated within seconds, if manual 2 business days |
| 1. Is automation of substantive response possible / desirable?
 | Yes |
| 1. Expected timing of substantive response
 | If automated within seconds, if manual 2 business days or agreed timescale. |
| 1. How long can the requestor retain the data disclosed and what are the requirements for destruction following the end of the retention period?
 | Dependent on processor requirements (eg. if used as evidence requirement for retention could be twice the length of sentence)  |
| 1. Other?
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1. For each request, the requestor must request only the minimum relevant data, and

the Controller should disclose only the minimum relevant data. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The code of conduct referenced within this table is distinct from the code of conduct referenced in [Section 3.7.1 of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement](http://www.icann.org/2013raa#3.7.1). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)