

SMTP 521 reply code
<[draft-ietf-mailext-smtp-521-03.txt](#)>

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2. Abstract

This memo defines a new SMTP ([\[1\]](#)) reply code, 521, which one may use to indicate that an Internet host does not accept incoming mail.

3. Motivations

Hosts on the Internet have shifted from large, general-purpose hosts to smaller, more specialized hosts. There is an increasing number of hosts which are dedicated to specific tasks, such as serving NTP or DNS. These dedicated hosts frequently do not provide mail service.

Usually, these mailless hosts do not run an SMTP server. Unfortunately, users will occasionally misaddress mail to these hosts. Regular SMTP clients attempting to deliver this misaddressed mail must treat the lack of an SMTP server on the host as a temporary error.

They must queue the mail for later delivery, should an SMTP server be started at a later time.

This causes the mail to remain queued for days, until it is returned with what is usually a confusing error message.

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4. Two complementary solutions

Two complementary solutions MAY be implemented to deal with this issue. The first one is to use MX relays to bounce misaddressed mails. The second one is to implement a minimal smtp server on the mailless host to bounce all mails.

The choice between the two solutions is site dependent.

5. The MX relays solution

MX relays may be used to indicate SMTP clients that an Internet host does not accept mail.

During the SMTP dialog, these MX relays MAY bounce any message destined to this particular host with an SMTP 521 reply code.

SMTP dialog example:

```
---> 220 relay.imag.fr ready
<--- HELO client.inria.fr
---> 250 relay.imag.fr Hello client.inria.fr
<--- MAIL FROM: <user1@client.inria.fr>
---> 250 <user1@client.inria.fr>... Sender Ok
<--- RCPT TO: <user2@nomail.imag.fr>
---> 521 nomail.imag.fr does not accept mail
<--- QUIT
---> 221 relay.imag.fr closing connection
```

If an MX relay of precedence n for a mailless host bounces mails on its behalf, then any other MX relay of precedence lower than n for this mailless host SHOULD do the same.

6. The SMTP server solution

[6.1](#) 521 greeting

A host may indicate that it does not accept mail by sending an initial [521](#) "Host does not accept mail" reply to an incoming SMTP connection. The official name of the server host or its IP address **MUST** be sent as the first word following the reply code.

For example: 521 canon.inria.fr does not accept mail

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6.2 SMTP dialog

After issuing the initial 521 reply, the server host **MUST** do one of the following two options:

- a) Close the SMTP connection.
- b) Read commands, issuing 521 replies to all commands except QUIT.
If the SMTP client does not issue the QUIT command after a reasonable time, the SMTP server **MUST** time out and close the connection.
A suggested time-out value is 5 minutes.

DISCUSSION:

When an SMTP server closes the connection immediately after issuing the initial 521 reply, some existing SMTP clients treat the condition as a transient error and requeue the mail for later delivery. If the SMTP server leaves the connection open, those clients immediately send the QUIT command and return the mail.

[6.3](#) MX

A host which sends a 521 greeting message **MUST NOT** be listed as an MX record for any domain.

[6.4](#) Postmaster

An SMTP server which sends a 521 greeting message **IS NOT** subject to the postmaster requirement of [RFC1123](#) ([2]).

DISCUSSION:

Postmaster exists so you can report mail errors. A host that doesn't support mail doesn't need a Postmaster.

7. SMTP client behavior

If an SMTP client encounters a host in an MX record that issues a 521 greeting message, it must do one of the following two options:

- a) Attempt to deliver it to a different MX host for that domain.
- b) Return the mail with an appropriate non-delivery report.

If an SMTP client encounters a 521 reply code in any other part of the SMTP dialog, it MUST return the mail with an appropriate non-delivery report.

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8. Security considerations

Not running any SMTP server, or running A SMTP server which simply emits fixed strings in response to incoming connection should provide significantly fewer opportunities for security problems than running a complete SMTP implementation..

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10. References

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- [2] Braden, R.,ed. Requirements for Internet hosts - application and support, Request For Comments 1123. (October 1989)