

A Recipe For How To Make The Internet Safer

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The New Internet

Changes

- During the next five years the Internet will transition from 1980's technologies to ones ready for the 21st century
- IPv6, DNSSEC, Software Defined Networks, IoT
- 900+ gTLDs – brands such as .HSBC, .Barclays, bnpparibas, communities such as .scot and .irish
- We will vastly increase the global security debt if we don't do anything

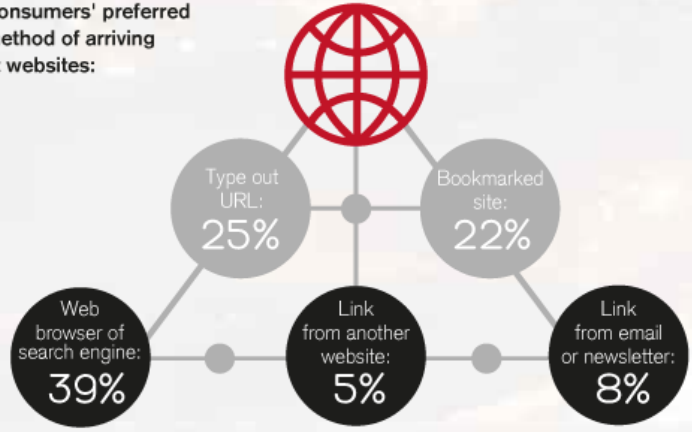
Opportunities

- Most importantly, this period is one of malleability, where we have an opportunity to change the user experience for the better and rebuild trust
- gTLDs offer a once-in-a-generation chance to fix many of the problems

Trust in the Internet Survey 2016



Consumers' preferred method of arriving at websites:



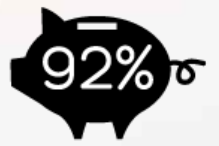
After a website has been breached, 27% of consumers say they would not use that website again or open emails from that organisation.



20% of consumers claim to have been a **victim of a cyber attack** in the past.



63% of consumers think an online data breach will **compromise their financial information** within the next year.



Banking websites evoke the highest degree of confidence. **92% of consumers feel secure** visiting them.



While 85% of consumers shop online, **just 20% feel very secure** on online shopping sites.

What ingredients are needed?

Verification – users need to be sure who they are interacting with online

Security – users want to know that the highest standards are being applied

Assurance – users want the comfort that vigilance is high



Verify

Registrars need to :

- Verify registrants
- Use state of the art fraud checks on registrant payments
- Offer secure account management – such as 2FA
- Have procedures to prevent domain hijacking

.trust, .bank, .ngo,

- Applicants must submit identity documentation & proof of intellectual property & naming rights to prevent misleading, abusive & malicious registrations.
- Organisations are verified so consumers know that domains are representative of the brand they know and trust.

Closed TLDs

- Customers should be confident that closed TLDs for brands will be operated by the organisation they expect to be dealing with – but will they?

Secure using specific, auditable standards

trust Technical Security Policy

18 months to produce : **66** high-level compliance issues

In the public domain & monitored by Technical Advisory Board

Developed by coalition of industry & NCC Group experts

200+ technical guidelines covering **network**, web app, **email**, DNS & **abuse**

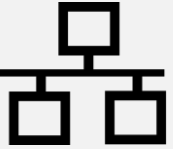




comprehensive
specific
externally verifiable
achievable

Combination of negative & positive requirements

whodoyou.trust

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Say what 'good' looks like

	Current Practice	Policy Requirement
Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecure exposure of critical internal services is forbidden Operating systems & services kept up-to-date on patches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All services must be exposed only over secure channels
Web App 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not have known critical web application vulnerabilities - e.g. SQL Injection, XSS, CSRF, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement cutting edge security standards that reduce risk and minimise attack surface. CSP. OWASP
Email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish security policy in DNS that eliminates the risk of spam from your domain DMARC Email must be communicated over a secure transport (TLS)
Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "perform periodic evaluations to identify and evaluate evolving malware threats" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No serving of or linking to malicious content – flip DNS on detection Continuous Monitoring of domain & IP blacklists for your names and addresses
DNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cryptographically signed DNS records (DNSSEC with NSEC3) Secure registrar protected with multi-factor authentication

Assure

Policy checks, Abuse & Security Monitoring

What is being done

- Abuse monitoring of the whole TLD
- ICANN Specification 11 (rule 3(b)) requires this for all new gTLDs
- Older TLDs escape (again)

What could be done

- Every Registrant should be assessed against the TLD registry policy on domain renewal
- Registries could proactively intervene
- Registrant reputation checks during registration

Community Initiatives

- **Community Approach**

- If we are going to make a difference then we need to form communities that commit to high standards and get onto the front foot

- Build a community of closed TLD owners and verified domain owners

- **Education and Awareness**

- Publicise and educate consumers through the community

- Show people what good looks like from a security perspective

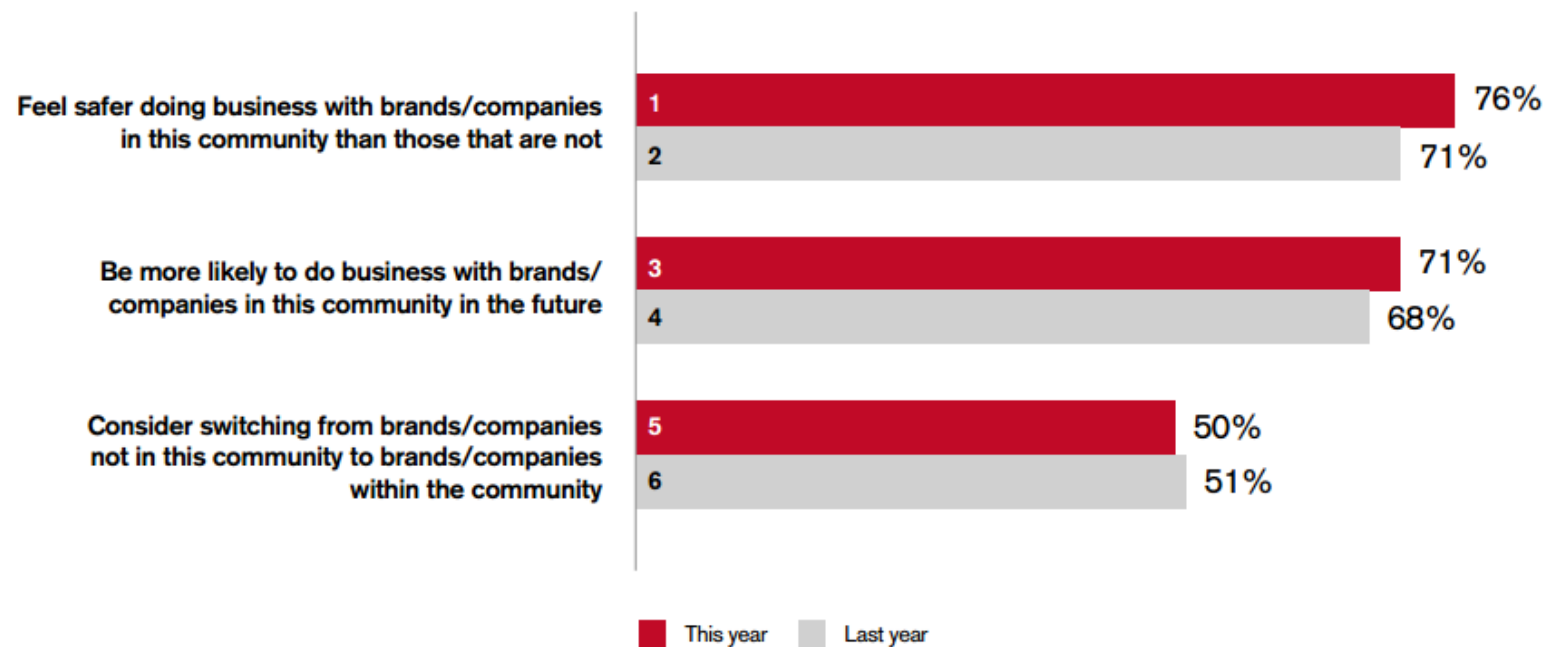
- **Vigilance**

- Monitor communities' compliance with the agreed registry policies

- Continuous abuse monitoring

Why it's worth doing

If there was an online community made up of secure/safe websites, where only verified brands could operate I would...



Source: Trust in the New Internet Survey 2016, IDG