

Increasing Trust in the Internet

Triple I: a GFCE Capacity-building project

RIPE NCC Regional Meeting Almaty, 25 September 2018

Maarten Botterman



"What to do to improve justified trust in using the Internet and email in the region"

Purpose of the Day

Internet Infrastructure Initiative



- Aim: to help build a robust, transparent and resilient internet infrastructure.
- Rationale: A robust, open and resilient internet infrastructure is key to counter infringements and threats to the cyber domain, and increases justified trust, as it:
 - diminishes the chances and impact of cyber-attacks (like DDoS) and cybercrime (hacking malware, phishing, botnets) and SPAM.
 - enables the public to maintain confidence and trust;
 - is a precondition for the use of the internet as a means to boosting innovative and economic activities.
- Offering: this Initiative seeks to deepen and broaden the know-how in locally applying, testing and monitoring compliance with widely agreed open internet standards.
 - Key elements include national internet infrastructure protection, internet exchange points, registries, open source software, email security and routing security.

Setting up Capacity building events

- > Targeted at regions that are catching up
- ➤ Bringing together regional stakeholders
- ➤ Awareness raising on Open Internet Standards
- ➤ Inspiration through Good Practice Examples
- >Impact through joint commitment for action



Supported by global and regional stakeholders







- Governments
- International Organisations
- Businesses
- Regional Internet Registries
 - All regions
- Internet Society
 - Global office
 - Local chapters
- NL Ministry of Economic Affairs







PANEL AGENDA

Intro GFCE Triple-I

Maarten Botterman

Intro: Better Use of Today's Open Internet Standards

Hisham Ibrahim (RIPE NCC)

Inspiration from Good Practice: joint mitigation of DDOS

Aiko Pras (Professor, Twente University - via video)

Panel discussion: Increasing Trust in the use of Internet and e-mail

Kristina Hakobyan (CEO, Global AM); Yuriy Kargapolov, (Chair, ISOC IoT SIG); Talant Sultanov (Chair, Internet Society-Kyrgyz Chapter), Bakhrom Nasirjanov (Megafon Tajikistan)



From State-of-Practice to Stateof-the-Art, together

Joint priority setting and action planning



- Almaty, Kazachstan, hosted by RIPE NCC, supported by RIPE/ISOC/Kazachstan Telecom, 25 September 2018
- Delhi, India, hosted by Indian Summerschool for Internet Governance, supported by ISOC/APNIC/Indian Govt, 12 October 2018
- Daejeon, Korea, hosted by APRICOT2019, supported by APNIC/ISOC/dotASIA, 23 February 2019

Next events under preparation

WWW.THEGFCE.COM

Help make the Internet more reliable in your region

1

Contribute with good practice examples to events

2

Support an event in your region as coorganizer or participant 3

Improve the reliability of Internet by taking action

Triple I is a GFCE project

www.thegfce.com



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About Maarten Botterman

 More than 25 years experience with work "in the public interest": where connected technologies touch society - internationally

 Independent analyst, strategic advisor, moderator and chairman, see for more: www.gnksconsult.com

 Currently chairing: IGF Dynamic Coalition on Internet of Things (www.iot-dynamic-coalition.org/); PICASSO Policy Expert Group (www.Picasso-project.eu), and Supervisory Board of NLnet Foundation (www.nlnet.nl.)

ICANN Board Member (www.icann.org)

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A proactive and collaborative DDoS mitigation strategy for the Dutch critical infrastructure

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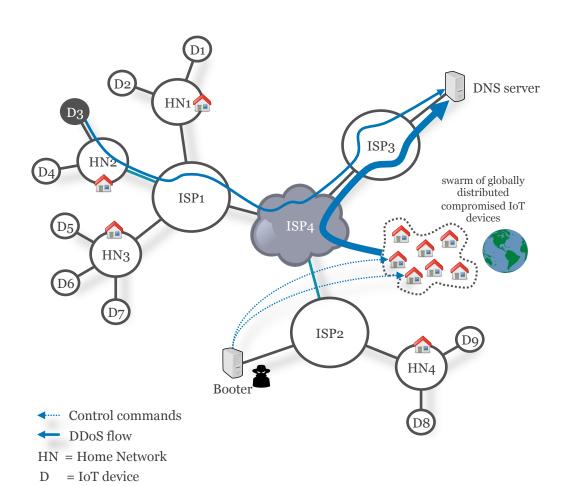


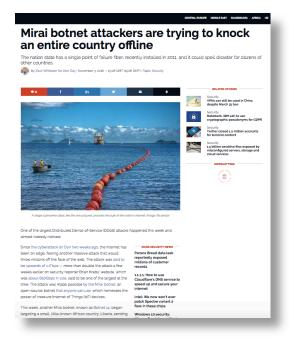






DDoS attacks (on the DNS)





Other targets: OVH (hosting provider), Krebs On Security (website), Deutsche Telecom (ISP)







DDoS trends

- Volume at 1+ Tbps, likely going up (Dyn @ 1.2 Tbps, GitHub @ 1.3 Tbps)
- Many widely distributed DDoS sources (Mirai: 600K, bots all over the world)
- IoT bots mutating and spreading quickly (Mirai: 75-minute doubling time)
- Easier to launch through booters/stressers (Mirai)
- Combination of direct and reflection attacks (Mirai)
- DNS increasingly a high-profile target (DNS root 2015, Dyn 2016)







The Netherlands

- DDoS attacks on Dutch critical infrastructure operators (Jan 2018)
- Estimated 40 Gbps attacks resulted in service outages at several operators
- Reactive and individual DDoS mitigation strategy
 - (Commercial) DDoS protection services per critical service provider
 - Person-to-person incident response communications during attacks











A proactive and collaborative strategy

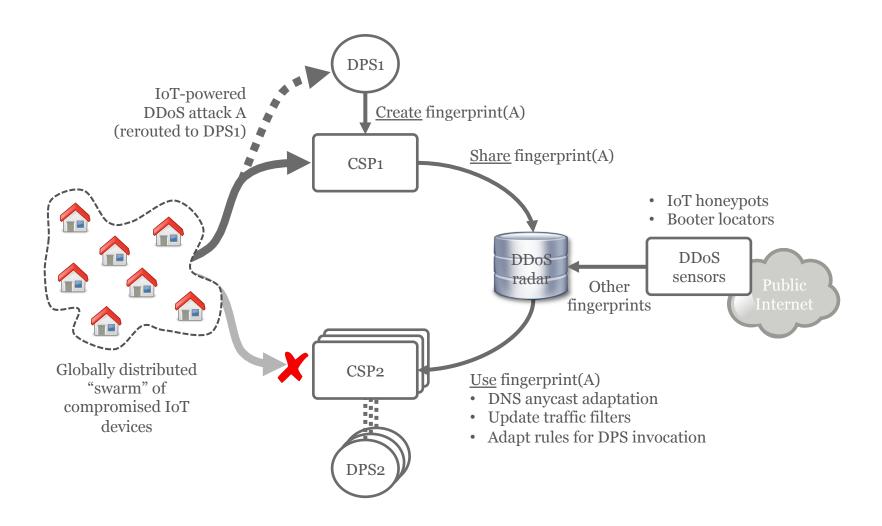
- Improve information position of Dutch critical service providers by <u>continually</u> <u>and automatically</u> sharing <u>fingerprints</u> of actual and potential DDoS sources
- Widens view of critical service providers, enabling them to *proactively* prepare for attacks that have not hit them yet
- Information provisioning layer that <u>extends</u> existing DDoS protection services that Dutch critical service providers use and <u>does not replace them</u>
- Improve <u>attribution</u> of perpetrators and booter operators, allowing for better prosecution and increased deterrent effects
- Onboard <u>all</u> critical providers in NL (Internet, financial, energy, water, etc.)



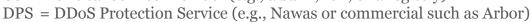




DDoS radar (IoT example)













Fingerprint

- Summary of DDoS traffic
 - Domain names used
 - Source IP addresses
 - Protocol
 - Packet length
- Created from traffic capture files like PCAPs
- Victim IP addresses not part of fingerprint
- Challenge: creation at high speed (10s of Gbps)







Status and next steps

- DDoS radar embraced by broad coalition of 25 players from industry (ISPs, xSPs, IXPs, banks, not-for-profit DPS) and gov't (ministries and agencies)
- Dutch Continuity Board (DCB) acts as springboard, supported by Dutch National Cyber Security Center (NCSC-NL)
- Develop DDoS radar based on existing components, such as
 - DDoS-DB of the University of Twente (ddosdb.org)
 - NaWas' DDoS pattern recognition system (ddos-patterns.net)
- Working groups: (1) clearing house, (2) cross-industry information sharing, (3) outreach, (4) ground rules and incident response, and (5) exercises







Longer-term

• Pilot part of an EU cybersecurity research project (CONCORDIA) + development of a blueprint "business plan" to sustainably run (national) DDoS radars

• Envisioned growth path: (1) Netherlands → Europe → global and (2) extend to "non-critical" service providers







Q&A





