

How .CO ccTLD handles cybersecurity matters

Agenda

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 - Motivation
 - Relationship
 - Strategy
 - Policies
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About us

.CO Internet

- Started in 2010 to promote and manage the ".CO" ccTLD
- Concession contract with the Colombian Government (ITC Ministry)



.CO Statistics and Milestones

- From 1991 to 2010 there were only 28,000 registered domains
- Today: +2.2 million domain names registered in +200 countries
 - +70 Registrars and their resellers

Credibility and Awareness

- All Colombian government agencies have at least one ".CO" domain name.
- 90% of Top-100 Colombian enterprises use ".CO" as their primary online domain name
- URL shorteners
 - T.CO (Twitter), G.CO (Google), O.CO (Overstock)
- A lot of startups worldwide using ".CO"
 - 500.co, vine.co, up.co (Startup Weekend)











.CO Security: Our Motivation



We are <u>committed</u> to supporting initiatives, projects and activities which contribute to the <u>security</u>, <u>stability</u>, and <u>reliability</u> of both the .CO namespace and the Internet in general.





.CO Security: Our Relationship

- Identification of trustworthy sources/feeds and sharing information agreements with relevant cybersecurity partners and stakeholders
- <u>Memberships</u> to security related organizations
 - APWG (AMDoS program)
 - FIRST (NEUCIRT)
 - DNS-OARC
 - NCMEC
 - EU-CICILE
 - TSDF
 - WEF-PCR
 - And others











WØRLD



.CO Security: Our Strategy

- 1. High-level IT operation, based on industry standards and best practices
- 2. <u>Active</u> participation as stakeholders in <u>national</u>, <u>regional</u> and <u>worldwide</u> cybersecurity communities, positioning the ccTLD
- 3. Generate mechanisms of collaboration with the community at <u>national</u>, <u>regional</u> and <u>global</u> levels
- 4. Take specific actions in regard to <u>legal compliance</u> and <u>safety issues</u>
 - .CO ccTLD namespace is under Colombian applicable law
- 5. .CO security policies





- 1. Good practices in IT, Security and Business Continuity
- 2. Promotion and active participation in initiatives, communities, and joint efforts in-country, regionally and worldwide
 - Knowledge Transfer and Security Awareness
 - Joint projects and campaigns with public/private stakeholders
 - (in-country) Support to the IT and Security industry
- 3. Collaborative action with our Registrar's channel
 - Cybersecurity: "added-value" for .CO <u>Registrants</u>
 - Registrars: our best partners
- 4. Higher price in order to discourage domain name registrations for fake, illegal, abusive, malicious or criminal use





- Rapid Domain Compliance Process (RDCP)
 - <u>Defined:</u> Verification/Validation of contractual obligations (Terms & Conditions) compliance of all our .CO Registrants
 - Tool: Registry Threat Mitigation Service (RTMS):
 Operational workflow for RDCP infringements or violations





- Registry Threat Mitigation Service (RTMS)
 - Alert management related to .CO domains and URL's
 - Multiple <u>sources</u>: communities and security companies, SOC's, CERT's, CSIRT's
 - <u>Incident</u> follow-up: actions between Registry, Registrars and Registrants ("Terms & Conditions")
 - RTMS Incident's scope
 - Phishing, Pharming, Malware distribution, Malicious Hacking, CP,
 Defacements
 - We do <u>NOT</u> focus on content, rogue-pharma, e-piracy, cyber-squatting, etc.





- If an alert is actionable (validated via NEUCIRT .CO
 Team), incident is reported and followed-up on by the
 respective entity, based on the domain type
 - EDU.CO, GOV.CO, ORG.CO or MIL.CO domains:
 - Registry to Registrant (CC'ing Colombian LEA's)
 - COM.CO, NET.CO or .CO domains:
 - Registry to <u>Registrar</u>
 - Registrar handles case with <u>Registrant</u> (based on "Terms and Conditions")
 - URL shorteners, subdomains, ISP's, Hosting Providers
 - Registry to <u>Registrant</u>





- Rapid Domain Compliance Process (RDCP)
 - Continuous improvement
 - Terms & Conditions
 - Policies and procedures review with
 - » (a) Our <u>Registrars</u> channel
 - » (b) the Colombian ITC Ministry



- Special (<u>non-RTMS</u>) cases like SPAM, content,
 Rogue-Pharma, e-Piracy, Cyber-squatting, etc.
 - We always <u>escalate</u> these cases to Colombian Law Enforcement Agencies (<u>LEA's</u>) and ITC Ministry so that they can investigate and take action.





Our Process: Lessons Learned

- After 5 years of RTMS operation, 97% of alerts are nonactionable
 - 44% dead links
 - 56% not malicious after research
- Therefore:
 - We review <u>every single alert</u> we received
 - Based on RDCP / RTMS's incident scope
 - We only <u>notify</u> after <u>exhaustive</u> investigation
 - .CO special (non RTMS) cases:
 - Escalate to LEA's and ITC Ministry for investigation and action
 - We are NOT a LEA and we're very conscious of it
 - Local LEA's: our partners in cybersecurity (collaboration).
 - Every country has its own perspective on cyber-crime





.COllaboration

- Related to <u>Security Policies</u>
 - ICANN (ccNSO, current LATAM's SSR and Security projects),
 LACTLD, LACNIC, APWG, ISOC, OAS/IDB, WEF, DNS-OARC
- Related to <u>Incident Management</u>
 - RDCP/RTMS
 - <u>Colombia</u>: *Ministry of Defense* (National CERT and Cyberdefense Command, National Police), Ministry of ITC and *child protection* communities/organizations (REDPAPAZ)
 - Worldwide: FIRST, APWG, SOC's, CERT's and CSIRT's
 - Permanent <u>networking</u> and <u>exchange</u> with world-class cybersecurity stakeholders.



Digital Security - National Policy

(CONPES 3854 / 2016)



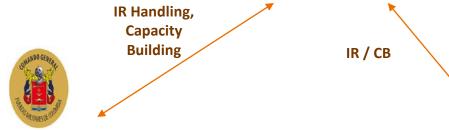
President, Ministers, External Affairs:

<u>Political</u> and <u>Strategic</u> management



Coordinates:

- National Critical Infrastructures
- National Security Issues
- Interaction with <u>Private Sector</u>, <u>Academy, Civil Society</u>
- International IR inquiries/requests



Joint Cyber-Command / CCOC (Military Forces)



- National Critical Infrastructure framework
- Cyberdefense issues

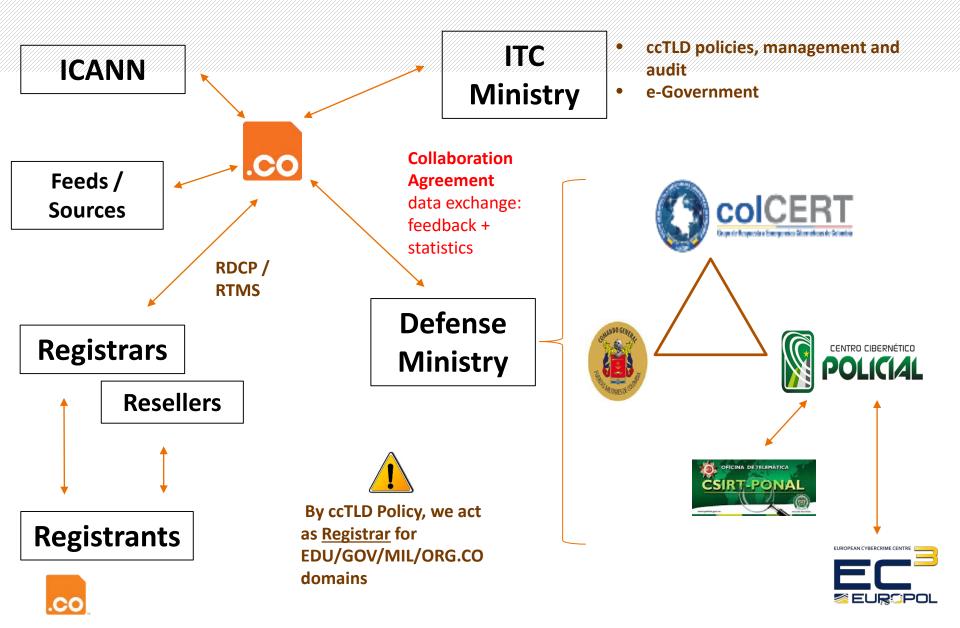


C C P (Colombian Police)

- e-Crime issues (LEA's engagement)
- Individuals & Companies Awareness and Protection



How everything is linked to us









- 2010: Colombian ITC Chamber (CCIT)
 - Our first cybersecurity cooperation agreement
 - Support for CSIRT-CCIT to be the 1st national member of the FIRST community
 - Via NeuStar's NEUCIRT (site visit sponsor)
- Today: Nine (9) Colombian CSIRT's in FIRST
 - Including .CO Team from NEUCIRT









- National Government CERT (colCERT)
 - CO incidences exchange and follow-up
 - GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO domain names
 - Support knowledge transfer, cyber-hygiene and awareness campaigns in public entities
 - WHOIS.CO contact info updates from GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO Registrants
 - DNSSEC for GOV.CO's project
 - HONEYPOT project
 - Incident Management System
 - Joint software development project









- National Cyber-Police Center (CCP)
 - CO incidences exchange and follow-up
 - GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO domain names
 - Support to knowledge transfer, cyber-hygiene and awareness campaigns in public entities
 - WHOIS.CO contact info updates from GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO Registrants
 - "Cyber experts Coffee" active attendance
 - PANGEA (Rogue Pharma) and IOS-II (e-Piracy) operations (INTERPOL): currently working together, under Colombian Applicable Law









- National Police CSIRT (CSIRT-PONAL)
 - CO incidences exchange and follow-up
 - GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO domain names
 - Support to knowledge transfer, cyber-hygiene and awareness campaigns in public entities
 - WHOIS.CO contact info updates from GOV/MIL/EDU/ORG.CO Registrants
 - Active attendance in Crisis Meetings
 - Incident handling during national holidays









- Joint Cyber-Command (CCOC)
 - Active participation in their Critical Infrastructure's meetings
 - We are aware and conscious of being a <u>critical asset</u> for the global and country's Internet stability and reliability
 - DNSSEC for MIL.CO's project
 - Training and knowledge transfer program to military forces
 - Internet Governance matters
 - Domain and Internet industry trends
 - Cyberdefense related topics









- National General Attorney (FGN)
 - Training and knowledge transfer program to investigators and attorneys
 - Internet Governance matters
 - Domain and Internet industry trends
 - Cybercrime related topics











National ITC Ministry (MinTIC)

- Active participation in their multi-stakeholder meetings to generate a new version of the National Cybersecurity and Cyberdefense Public Policy and Strategy (CONPES 3854/2016)
- Support to knowledge transfer, cyber-hygiene and awareness campaigns in government entities
 - WHOIS.CO contact info updates from GOV.CO Registrants





.COllaboration: Efforts in LATAM





- Paraguayan Cybersecurity Strategy
 - 2015: .CO invited by OAS to participate in its construction
- Peruvian Cybersecurity Strategy
 - 2016: .CO invited by ICANN and Peruvian External Affairs to make two (2) awareness trainings for Government entities



Some Lessons Learned



- Active collaboration between us (ccTLD as a Critical Infrastructure) and LEA's
 - Exhaustive joint research, follow-up and feedback when complex cases are submitted by trusted sources
 - Legal and tech expert advice before generate official requests to take any action
 - Continuous training to in-country LEA's in regard to domains (expiration/suspension) and DNS management matters and issues
 - Continuous review to ccTLD policies and domain registration's terms and conditions
 - Registrar's follow-up is **KEY** for success.



.COnclusions



TRUST is <u>KEY!</u>

- Domain Registration Channel: our best partners
- Global Law Enforcement Authorities
 - Our most capable <u>friends</u> and <u>supporters</u> in cybersecurity

Cybersecurity communities

- Most <u>fruitful</u> and <u>valuable</u> relationships
 - Need to be permanently <u>nurtured</u> by attending meetings and events
- Friends trust Friends
 - Having a strong network of partners and friends in the industry leads to better results than complex MoU's and signed agreements.





Q & A

Thanks!