RAA Update and WHOIS Validation Workshop

Moderated by: Volker Greimann, Gray Chynoweth, Kurt Pritz 12 March 2012





Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA)

Status of Negotiations



RAA Amendments to cover:

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- Multiple stakeholders' interests considered
 - Law Enforcement Agencies
 - GNSO recommendations
 - ICANN Board & Staff
 - Registrars
- Topics advancing registrant protection & DNS stability
- Priority on LEA requests

General Operating Method

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- RAA negotiations
 - 12+ meetings
 - Weekly phone conferences
 - Progress posted on wiki page
 - Status Report Published:

http://www.icann.org/en/resources/registrars /raa/raa-negotiations-progress-report-01mar12-en.pdf



Next Steps – new agreement

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- Registrars must renew their agreement under a new form of RAA if one is approved based on a consensus among Internet stakeholders demonstrated by:
 - a recommendation, adopted by at least a two-thirds vote of GNSO council
 - a written report that documents the extent of agreement/disagreement of affected groups and the outreach to those groups
 - adoption by the Board

Next Steps – when agreement takes effect

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- Registrars have 5 year agreements
- Many registrars signed a revised agreement in 2009, and this comes up for renewal in 2014
- Other registrars at varying times
- Registrars could voluntarily sign an updated agreement prior to 2014
- A new registrar would sign the new agreement
- Policy aspects can be implemented via PDP

What makes this difficult

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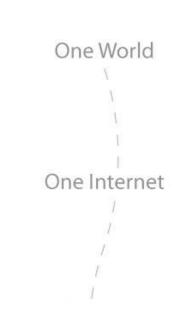
- Negotiating on behalf of many parties
- Full compliance with LEA asks
- Some vagueness to LEA asks
- Can't publish partial agreement
- Some issues require public discussion or some type of bottom-up process
 - Examples:
 - Validation of Whois information
 - Reveal of proxy registration data



Example: Whois Data Validation

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- What does validation mean?
- Identify the benefits
- Identify financial / social costs:
 - Time to register a domain name
 - Identification requirements
 - Increased cost
 - Effects on market



WHOIS Validation Workshop



What is Whois "Validation"?

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• Related concepts:

- Validation: fields are non-blank and contain data in the proper format
- Authentication: data is useful to actually reach registrant
- Verification: data authentically corresponds to the true information
- Making sure that Whois data is "accurate"

How Do We Achieve Whois Validation?

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- A range of models
- Each of different effectiveness
- Potential spectrum of validation efforts available at <u>http://costarica43.icann.org/meetings/sanjos</u> <u>e2012/draft-whois-verification-steps-</u> <u>12mar12-en.pdf</u>



Whois Validation Progression

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- 1. No blanks
- 2. Correct formatting
- 3. Deliverable addresses
- 4. Patently false information
- 5. Confirming email
- 6. Registered mail receipt
- 7. Match payment / registration data
- 8. Phone number verification
- 9. D/L or passport authentication

What is the Right Solution? Balance:

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- Incremental in accuracy
- Benefits of that increase in accuracy

Costs

- Registration price
- Impacts in registration process







Number Resource Organization

December 2011

Internet Number Resource Report



Whois Data Validation

John Curran, NRO Chair

March 15, 2012

Number Resource Organization

December 2011

Internet Number Resource Report



Considerations

Several factors influence Whois data accuracy across the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs):

- Internet number resources issued directly from an RIR versus legacy resources
- Membership and/or service contract requirements
- RIR business practices

The RIRs each pursue Whois data accuracy as directed by the community in their respective regions; as improvements in practices occur in one region, they are often considered by the other regions.



<u>AfriNIC</u>

- Maintains accuracy through routine informal member interactions
- Reviews member data before annual billing cycle
- Routinely checks and validates WHOIS contact information when members request additional resources or services.
- Committed through RSA to maintain their data always accurate in the WHOIS.
- Staff also perform annual data consistency cleanup as well.



<u>APNIC</u>

- Maintains regular contact with account holders and through the annual renewal process and thereby updates Whois objects for resources delegated to those account holders
- Indicates that changes to the database are very rare as most resources are registered to "role" objects
- Obligates the member to maintain their own assignment information records, therefore no validation is conducted
- Provides a public form for reporting invalid details in which staff follow up with members
- Performs an annual Whois data cleanup process which helps to maintain current and valid information
- Updates Whois data when processing requests

Number Resource Organization



<u>ARIN</u>

- Obligates the resources holders contractually through legacy or standard services agreement to maintain accurate data
- Provides a public form for reporting invalid/fraudulent details in which staff research and update accordingly
- Performs a rolling annual point-of-contact (POC) validation per Annual POC Validation policy

Number Resource Organization



<u>LACNIC</u>

•Reviews Whois data when resources are requested and updates accordingly

Updates data as a result of other efforts such as outbound member communications resulting in corrected information
Obligates the resources holders contractually through their RSA.

<u>RIPE NCC</u>

•Conducts monthly reviews of about 50 Whois records resulting in 500-600 annual so called 'audits'



RIPE NCC (Continued)

•Plans to conduct a yearly self-audit by the LIRs and bi-yearly audit performed by Registration Services Department when reaching the last /8

•Performs Whois database queries to locate, research, and correct inconsistencies

•Updates legacy Whois data as holders register their address space

•Conducts updates persuant to Policy 2007-1, specifically "Contractual Requirements for Provider Independent Resources Holders in the RIPE NCC Service Region" Number Resource Organization



Conclusion

Each Regional Internet Registry conducts Whois data validation consistent with their community and regional needs, although overall the RIR's have no uniform position for Whois data validation.

Any global approach would need to be introduced to the policy development process in each region, ratified by the appropriate policy body each region, and subsequently ratified by the ICANN Board per the global number resource policy development process. Number Resource Organization



thank you

December 2011

Internet Number Resource Report

Story on CN Whois Verification

Prof. Xiaodong Lee Chinese Academy of Sciences

Why Whois Accuracy

- User requirement vs. Governmental requirement
 - Domain name Abuse
 - Law enforcement
- Regulation on China Internet Domain Name
 - Registrant MUST submit the true, accurate and complete registration information
 - Individual registration was not permitted
 - It was said that China will open the individual registration in the near future

Story on CN Whois Accuracy

Challenge

- What is Whois accuracy?
 - Address, phone, email, ID, certificate and so on
 - Check if it is true? If it is complete and if it is accurate
 - Consistency check between registration information and proof materials
- How to valid the information?
 - No unique system available
 - How to protect the privacy?
 - CSDN, Tianya, and etc.
 - How to deal with the legacy issues

Story on CN Whois Accuracy

- Advantage
 - Domain name abuse
 - Second in the world vs. almost none
 - Connect to registrant
 - All necessary contact information collected
 - Much more safety and trustworthy domain name
- Disadvantage
 - Registration number
 - 13 million vs. 3.3 million
 - Cost increase
 - Facilities, human resource, validation services
 - Marketing and user experience
 - Regulation is not stable, and so many materials need to be provided

Questions

- How to define the Whois accuracy?
 What's the standard?
- How to valid the information globally?

– Where is the online system?

- How to protect the user privacy?
 - Transfer, storage, backup, law enforcement, and etc.
- Who like it?

Neustar Registry Services .US WHOIS Accuracy Program

ICANN Costa Rica March 2012

neustar

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.US WHOIS Accuracy Program - Overview

- No pre-validation of registrants
- Random audits (post-registration)
- Policy compliance and enforcement
- Proxy data not permitted

.US WHOIS Accuracy Program – Key Components

»Weekly random spot checks looking for:

»WHOIS Accuracy

»Nexus Compliance

»Weekly searches for proxy WHOIS data

»Bi-Annual manual review of a large random WHOIS sampling

»Annual review of every Registrar's WHOIS implementation

»Annual WHOIS accuracy reminder email to Registrants

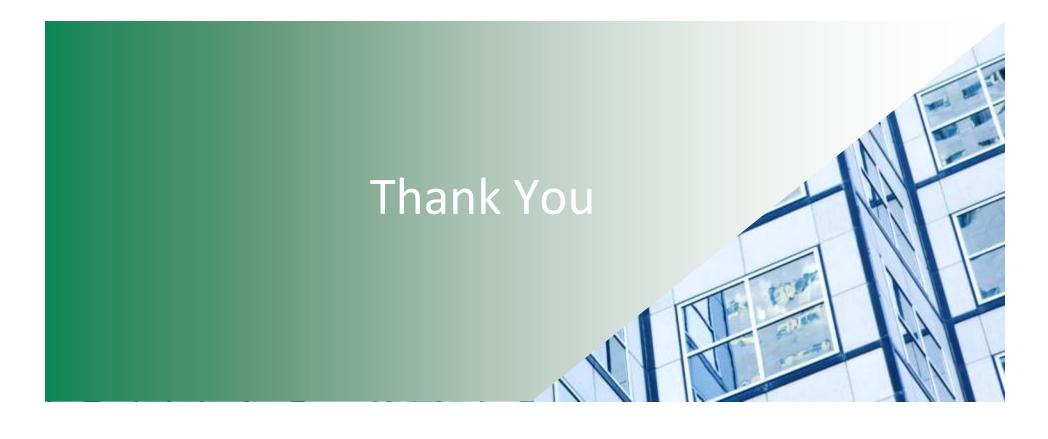
»Online WHOIS accuracy reporting tool



.US WHOIS Accuracy Program – Random Audits

- »Weekly and Bi-Annual Spot checks
- »Looking for any data that appears to be inaccurate, including:
 - » Missing data
 - » Blatantly inaccurate data
 - » Mistakes that appear to be unintentional
- »Data is not validated
- »Inaccuracies are scored based on severity
- »Registrars are notified and required to correct inaccuracies or delete/suspend the domain







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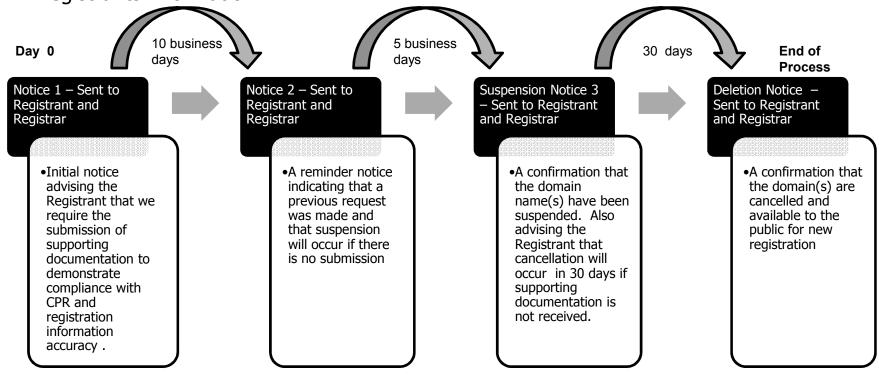


CIRA's Registrant Information Validation

CIRA Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA)

CIRA's Registrant Information Validation Process

 CIRA utilizes a validation process to verify that the Registrant meets with CIRA's Canadian Presence Requirements ("CPR") and that their registration information is complete and accurate. The process continues for roughly 45 days until CIRA receives acceptable documentation and/or approves the validation of the Registrants information.











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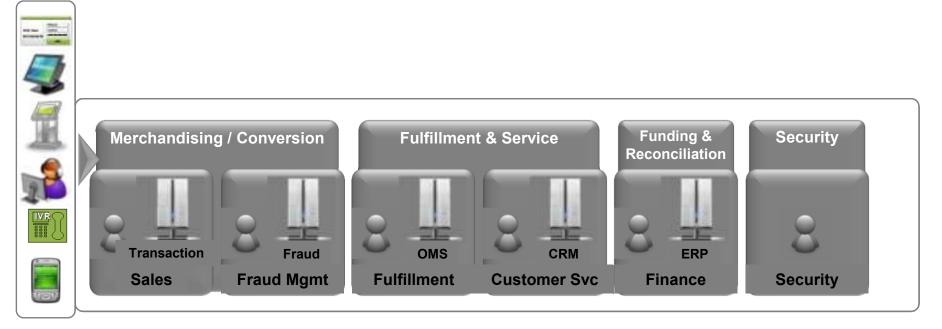
Ecommerce Fraud Solutions

Andrew Naumann, Director, Product Management, Risk Products

Ecommerce Overview: Merchant Challenge

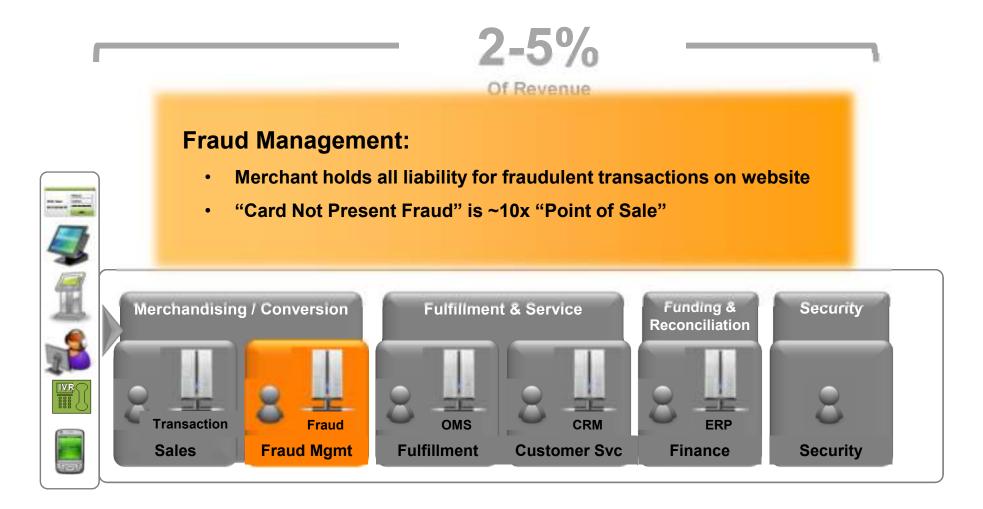


Payment Processing | Fraud Management | Payment Security



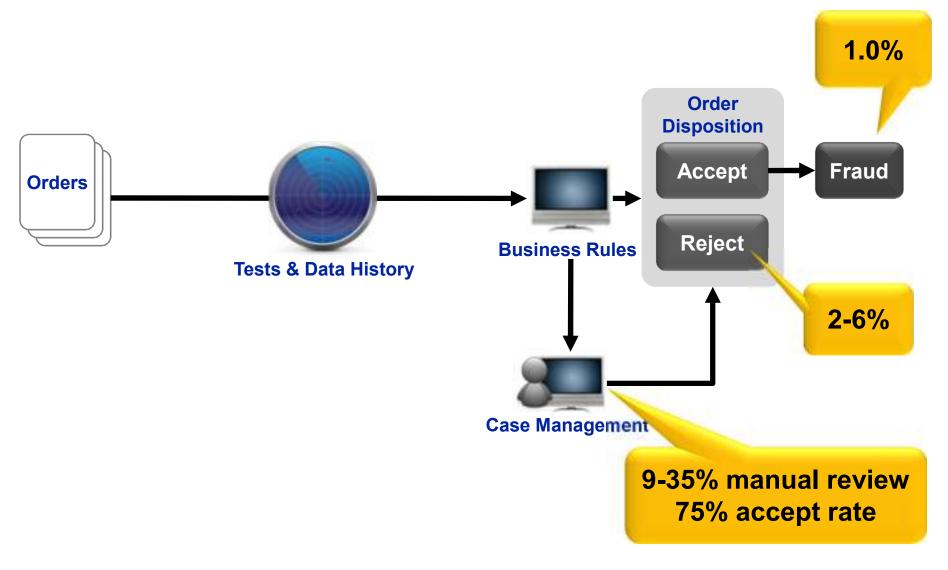


Ecommerce Overview: Merchant Challenge





Fraud Overview: Situation



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Fraud Overview: Situation Order **Disposition** Accept Fraud **Orders** Reject **Business Rules Tests & Data History Case Management**

- **1.** How can I have an accurate detection process?
- 2. How will I reduce manual intervention and tune process efficiently?
- 3. And how do I do this as my business continues to grow?



Fraud Data Sources

Order Detail Data

- Sales Channel
- Shipping Method
- Product Group Risk
 * +
- + Merchant Custom Data

Identity Data: Payment

- Multiple Types/Brands
- All Channels
- Billing Address
- AVS/CVN validation

- Identity Data: Payer
- Name
- Address (Bill to/Ship to)
- Address validation
- Phone validation
- Email address

Identity Data: Device and Network

- IP Geolocation
- Device Fingerprinting
- Packet Signature Inspection

Purchase History Data

- Purchase Velocity (frequency, cumulative \$/units)
- Chargeback/Truth Data

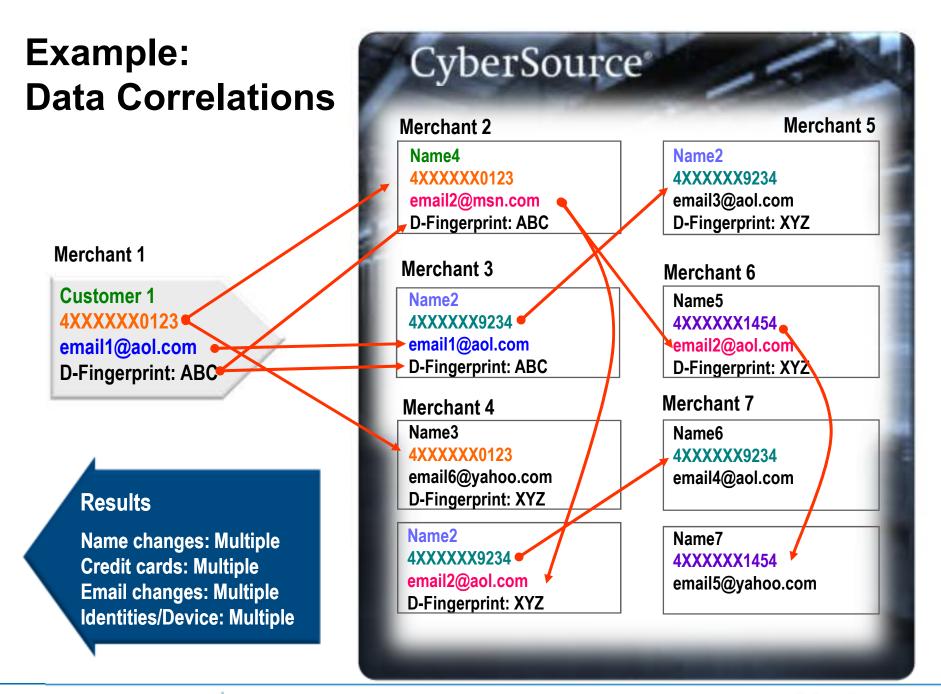
Note: individual merchant negative lists are not shared cross-merchant

Point of Sale Data

- Over 60 Billion Visa + CyberSource managed transactions annually
- Results of 200+ correlation tests



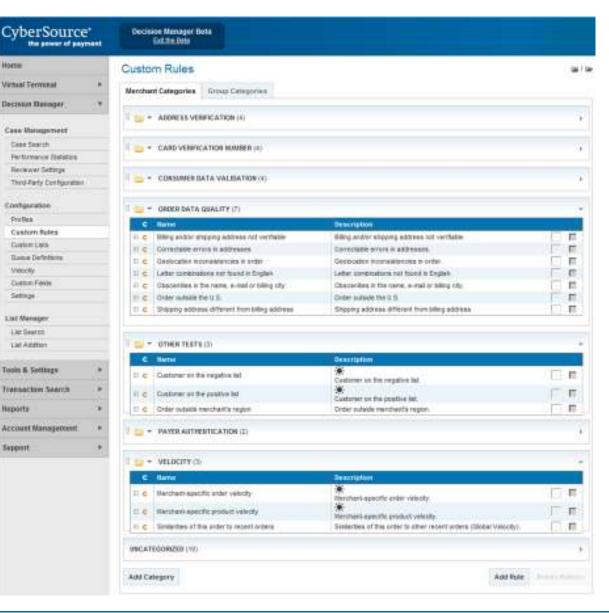
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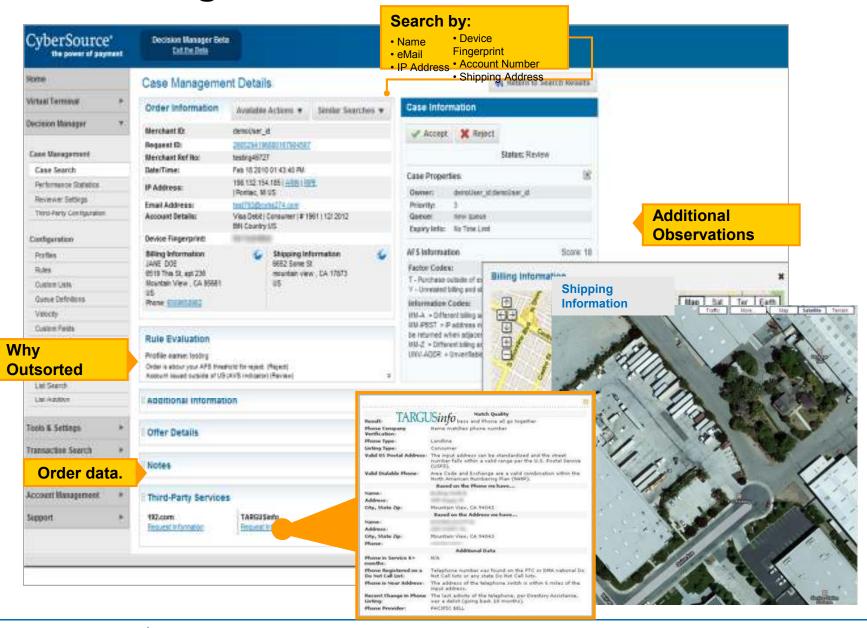
Business Rules Interface



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Manual Investigation Interface



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Rob Hall Momentous





MOMENTOUS

Verification

- Any level can be done
- Important question becomes what effects it has on the market





- Ships over 40,000 DVD's a day
- Verify address through Canada Post database to ensure it exists. Format difficult. High failure rate.
- Verify address through Trans Union and Equifax. Not effective.
- Sent first shipment via traceable courier.
- No appreciable effect on bad addresses.





- Separate account and whois data.
- Much more accurate account data provided.
- Customers do not want to put real info in their whois data because it is public.
- Verify billing data using verified by visa note: not identity verification, simply payment is possible.



namescout.com

- Allows separate account data and whois data.
- Customers demand control of what is put in the public space



- Field Level Verification: Has data. Where possible is the right data format.
- Cross Field Validation: Postal code matches City.
- Verify Contactibility at:
- Email
- Phone
- Postal Address
- Identity Verification
- When do you check what level ?
- Registration, update, complaint, annual whois reminders



Dangers

- Level of verification can cause Nationalization & Ghetto effect
- Some current stringent requirements lead to bad data
- Taking a step backwards towards old technologies
- We seem to have created a dataset called "Whois Data" that is different than other data.
- When we speak of Whois, we mean many different things.
- Customers would be provide more accurate data if not published the way whois currently is.

Benedict Addis SOCA



User Information Verification: Thoughts from online banking and e-commerce use cases



Rod Rasmussen

March 12, 2012



Verification Goals Vary

- Risk management goals
- Level of scrutiny based on context
- Asymmetry of exposure and transference of risk onto third parties
- Compliance often changes the balance
- Key thought not all transactions or service requests must be delivered, not all transactions are equal



Dealing with scale

- Verification services and databases
 - Merchant and credit card risk
 - Proper formats of addresses
 - Legitimacy of addresses
- Reputation systems for Internet locations
- Geolocation tied to user claims
- Payment information tied to delivery



Handling higher risk

- Routinize the normal, escalate the unusual
- New user/customer vs. existing
- Firms deal with risk differently
 - No transactions allowed
 - Escrow/pre-payment
 - Providing further proof of identity
 - 3rd party verification services
 - Manual review



Thank You

