

## Outline

Security Trends
Impacting
Registrants

What can
Registrants Do?

3 Q & A



### Threats Impacting Registrants

#### **External Threats**

- Attackers seeks to gain unauthorized access to domain name registration account to control ("hijack") a domain name
- Attackers seeks to gain unauthorized access to domain name registration account to alter DNS information associated with the domain name

#### Internal Threats

 A party interested in your domain name closely monitor the name as registration nears expiration and register the domain name if the registrant forgets to renew.



## Unauthorized access to domain registration account

- Domain registration accounts are vulnerable to many forms of attacks
  - Guess attack
  - Capture from a host containing credentials
  - Capture them as they are entered
  - Social engineering (phishing, spear-phishing)
  - Attacking the registrar/registry directly



## Unauthorized access to domain registration account

### Account compromise usually precursors to:

- Malicious or unintentional alternation of DNS Configuration Information
  - Changes to DNS configuration results in resolution of names to IP address other than the addresses registrant intended.
  - Result in loss or disruption of service (web, email), redirection to attack server
  - Lack of coordination or administrative error can introduce changes with similar consequences



# Unauthorized access to domain registration account - cont.

### Account compromise usually precursors to:

- Malicious or unintentional alternation of contact configuration Information. Could result in:
  - Transfer or wrongful taking control of a domain name (hijacking)
  - Disruption of service delivery of registrar correspondence
  - Filing of a report of WHOIS inaccuracy against the registrant that leads to suspension or deletion of domain name
  - The deletion of a domain name registration by the unauthorized party



### Failure to renew a domain name registration

- Renewal lapse occurs when by choice or oversight, a registrant allows a domain name registration to expire.
  - A different party register the domain name after the expiration of relevant grace periods.
  - In some cases, the new registrant prove harmful to the interests of the old.
  - The old registrant have to absorb the switching cost or pursue a time consuming dispute resolution process





## Actions For Registrants - I

- Consider domain name registration as an asset and included in business processes such as asset management, provisioning and risk management programs
  - A domain name registration deserves the same rigor as other sensitive digital or physical assets.



## Actions For Registrants - II

#### Protection Against Unauthorized Access

- Protect Account credentials
- Take advantage of routine correspondence from registrars
- Maintain documentation to "prove registration"
- Use Separate identifies for registrant, technical, administrative, and billing contacts
- Incorporate registrar email correspondence into domain management
- Identify domain name registration points of contact by role
- Add diversity to email contacts to reduce single points of failure of attack, and keep key email accounts secure.
- Improve change control and coordination
- Maintain accurate external contacts



## Actions For Registrants - II

# Measures to Detect or Prevent Unauthorized Change Activity

- Monitoring for WHOIS change activity
- Monitoring DNS change activity
- Setting and Monitoring Domain Status (Domain Locks)
- Choose the Domain Registration Service Provider carefully



## **Further Reading**

- SAC074: SSAC Advisory on Registrant Protection: Best Practices for Preserving Security and Stability in the Credential Management Lifecycle (03 November 2015)
- SAC044: A Registrant's Guide to Protecting Domain Name Registration Accounts (05 November 2010)
- SAC040: Measures to Protect Domain Registration Services Against Exploitation or Misuse (19 August 2009)
- SAC010: Renewal Considerations for Domain Name Registrants (29 June 2006)



