



# The Responsible Internet

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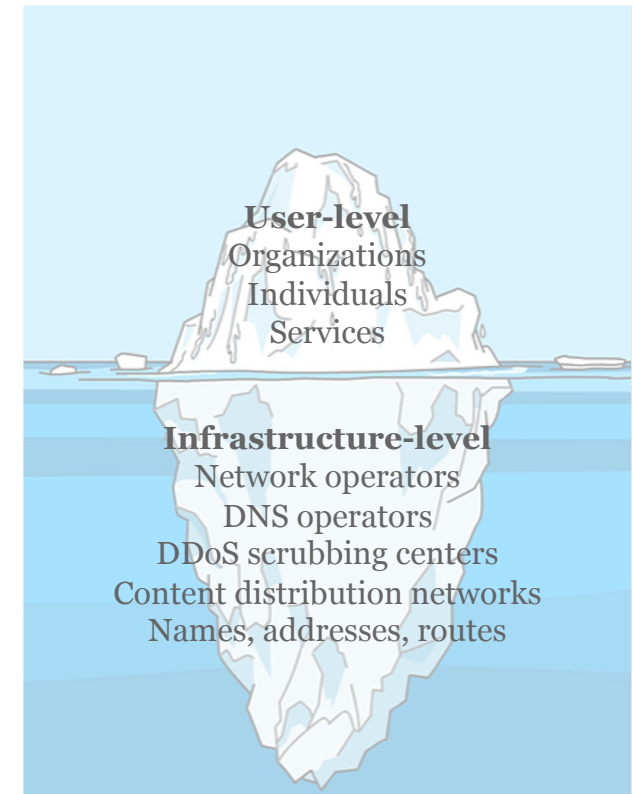
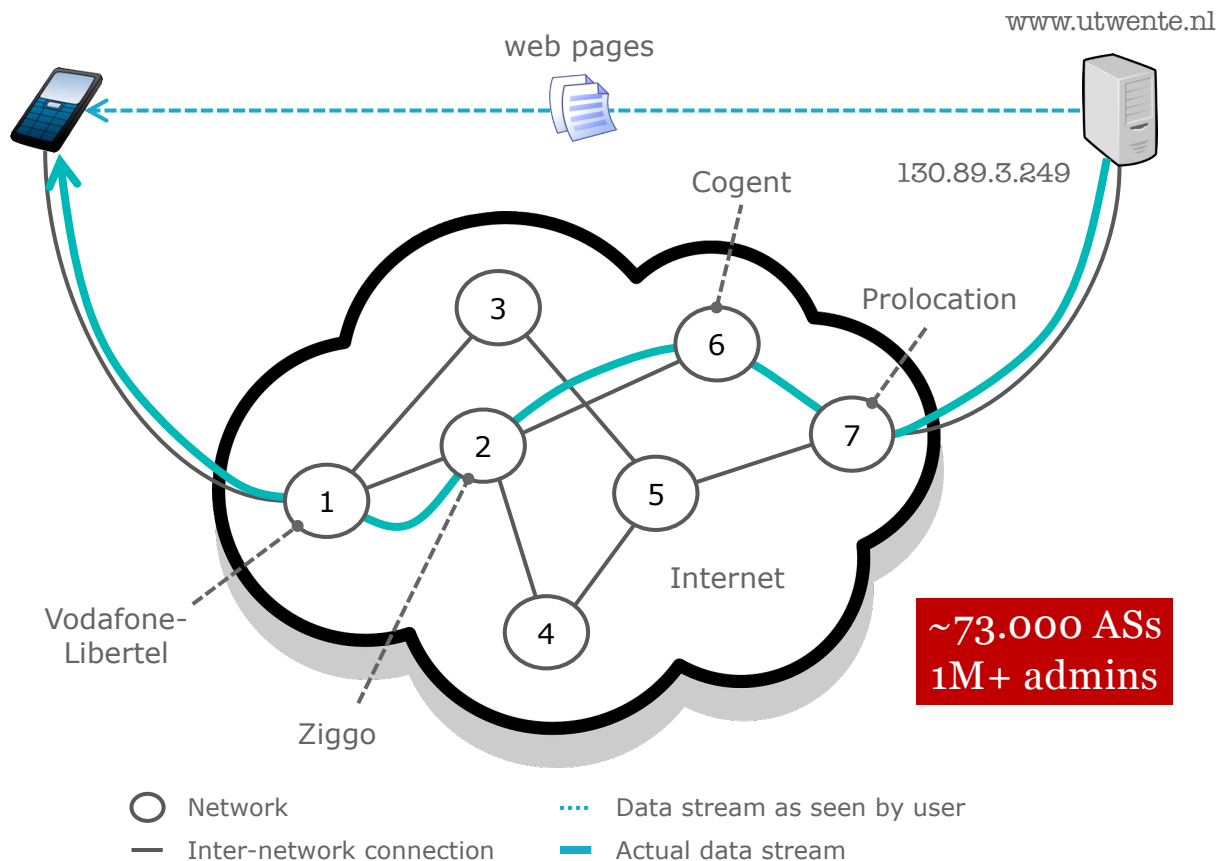


# Agenda

- The Internet infrastructure
- Two problems: black box nature and centralization
- The Responsible Internet and example building blocks
- Strategy suggestions
- Discussion

# The Internet infrastructure

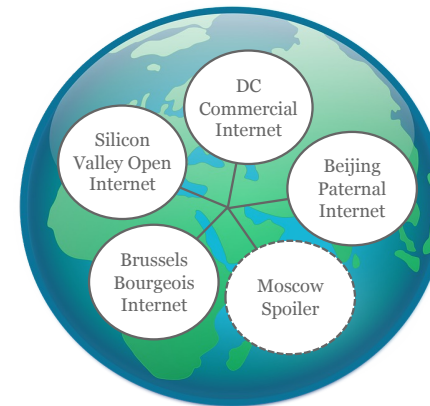
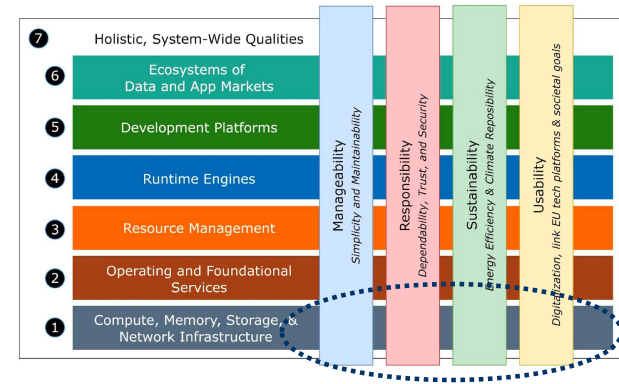
# High-level operation of the Internet infrastructure



Per-AS planning and coordination, no central authority

# Strategic developments

- Ever increasing dependency on the Internet infrastructure for citizens, organizations, society
- Vision: will eventually also serve cyber-physical systems such as smart grids, tele-robots, ITSs
- The Internet and societal systems increasingly co-develop (e.g., strategic digital autonomy, IoT security, DNS4EU)
- Many challenges going forward, such as security, manageability, sustainability



# Two problems of the Internet infrastructure

# Problem #1: it's a black box for users

- Traditional focus on uninterrupted and seamless connectivity
  - No insight in nor notification of route changes
  - Such as in terms of operators, vendors, security, jurisdictions
  - No control over response (e.g., stop transmission or reroute)
- Downside: data might travel through untrusted networks
  - Store data, metadata analysis, disrupting equipment or data
  - Potentially huge impact on society
  - Particularly relevant for cyberphysical/OT services (safety)
- Reduced **trust** in the foundations of our digital society

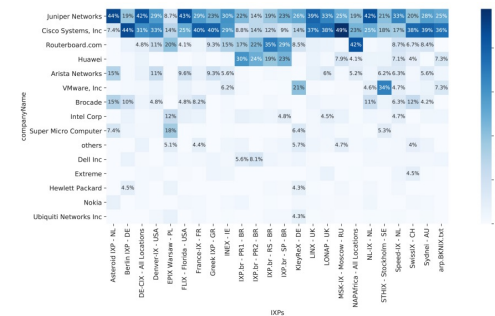
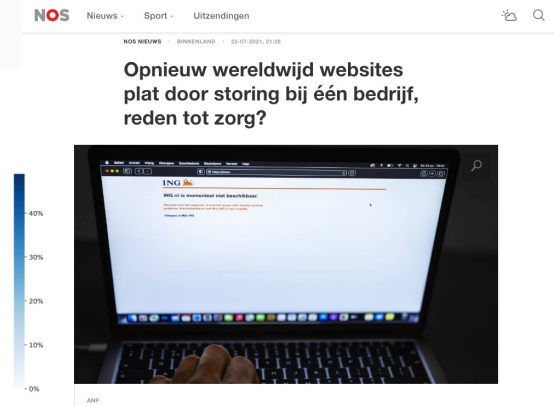
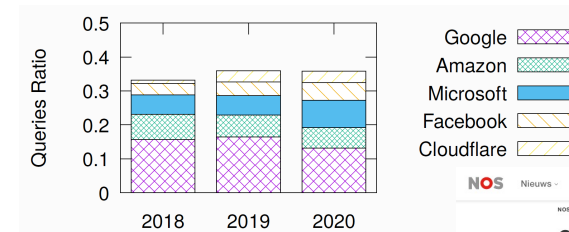
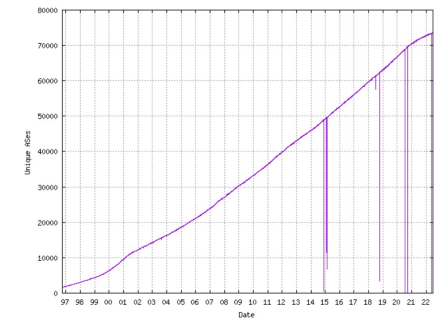


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# Problem #2: increasing centralization

- Internet designed to be “in the hands of many”
  - Decentralized and distributed ownership and control
  - Resilience through diversity
- Under pressure due to market concentration
  - A few large powerful players, often non-EU
  - Operators (e.g., DNS, CAs, time) and vendors
  - Pro: quickly introduce new technologies at scale
- Risk for the **resilience** of the Internet and that of society (knowledge, data, technologies elsewhere)



Er zijn niet zo veel zogeheten contentdistributienetwerken (CDN). Dus als er een storing is bij een bedrijf dat zo'n dienst aanbiedt, kunnen de gevolgen groot zijn. Anderhalve maand geleden lagen er wereldwijd websites plat vanwege een storing bij Fastly, vanavond was dat het geval door een storing bij concurrent Akamai. In beide gevallen duurde de storing ongeveer een uur.

Hoe kan het twee keer zo snel achter elkaar gebeuren? Het lijkt toeval, zegt technologie-criticus en softwareontwikkelaar Bert Hubert. "De storingen hebben waarschijnlijk niet met elkaar te maken."

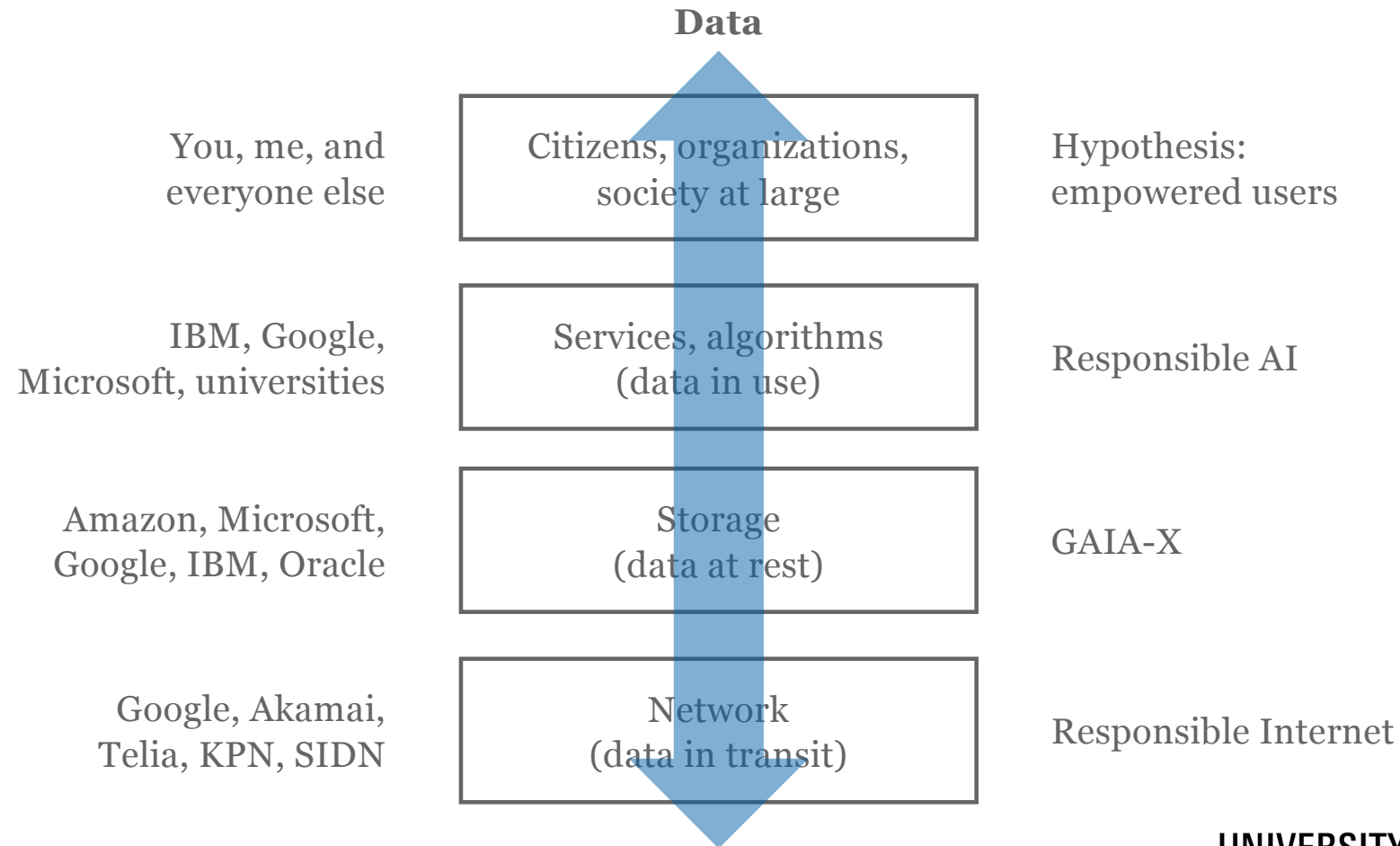


What does it take to address these problems and enable a more trusted and resilient Internet infrastructure?

# Approach: the Responsible Internet

- New security-enhancing properties: transparency, accountability, controllability
- Open software, hardware, protocols, designs (~TRL7)
- Open Internet measurements (exogenous)
- Added value for critical infrastructure operators, network operators, policy makers, individuals

# Inspiration: responsible AI and GAIA-X



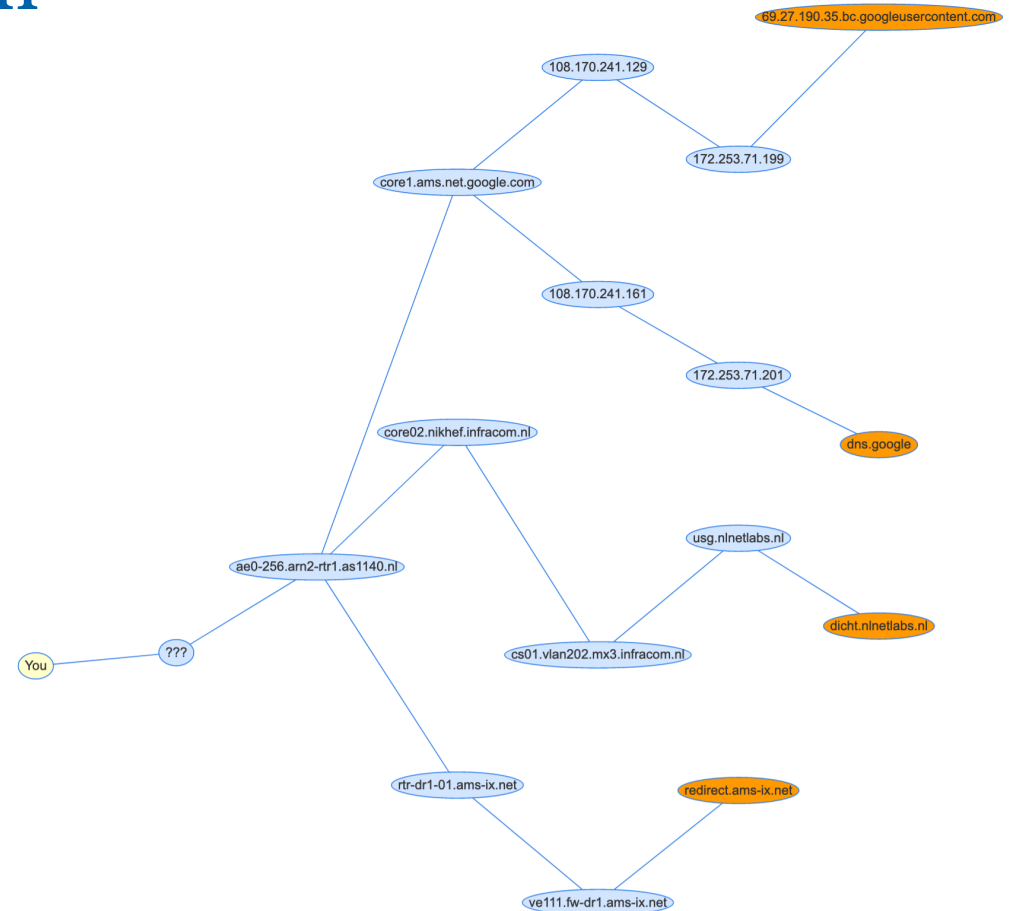
# Examples of required mechanisms

Building block	Examples of mechanisms
Controllability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Descriptions of path security requirements</li><li>• Path-aware technologies (e.g., SCION or segment routing)</li><li>• Virtual Network Functions (VNFs)</li></ul>
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Append-only distributed logging (cf. certificate logs)</li><li>• Scalable path validation</li><li>• Cross-measurements from multiple vantage points</li></ul>
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Network scopes, network-level data exchanges</li><li>• Active measurements (e.g., OpenINTEL), in-band telemetry</li><li>• Self-descriptions (cf. GAIA-X and “cybersecurity labels”)</li></ul>
Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pilots and lessons learned with “vertical” use cases</li><li>• New CAT-based applications and business models</li><li>• Insight in investments and operational costs</li></ul>
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standardized CAT levels</li><li>• Policy models (voluntarily, regulated, (inter)national)</li><li>• Policy bodies (cf. MANRS or ICANN)</li></ul>

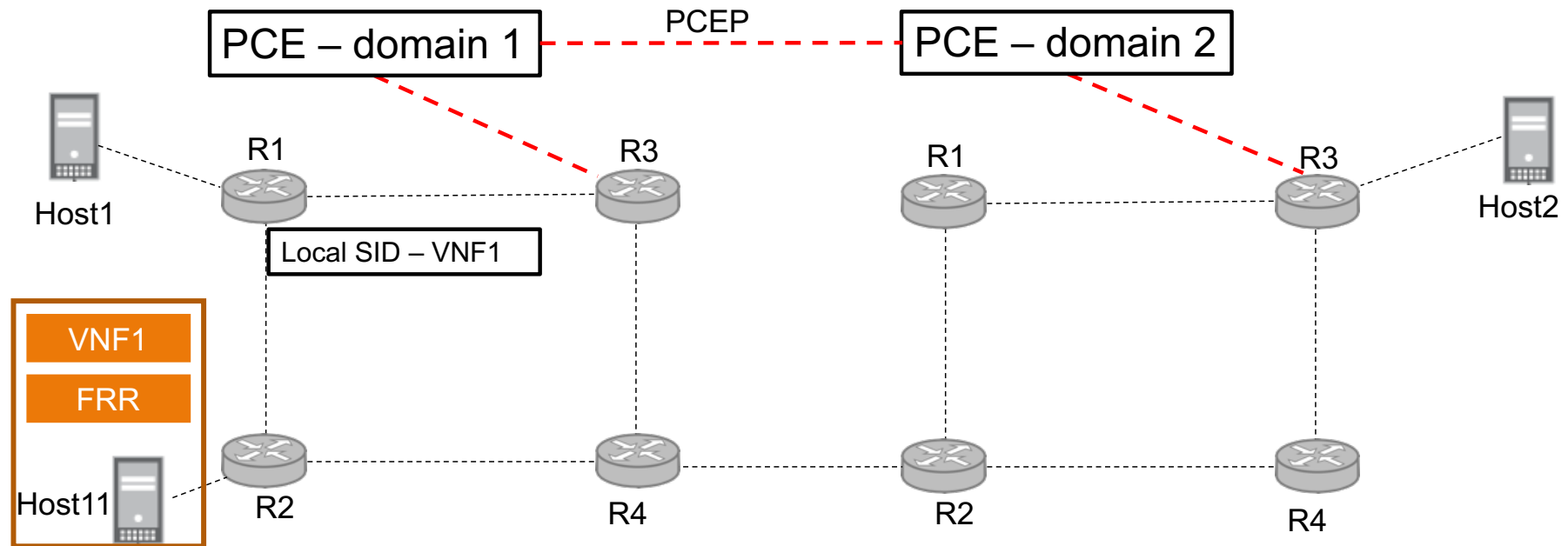
# Example building blocks

# Inter-domain path validation

- Users get a cryptographically signed “receipt” of how their data flows through the network
- When it changes, they can stop transmission or redirect data through a different path
- Hypothesis: benefits applications with higher security requirements
- Challenges: technical design, security vs. transparency, scoped deployment



# Inter-domain path control

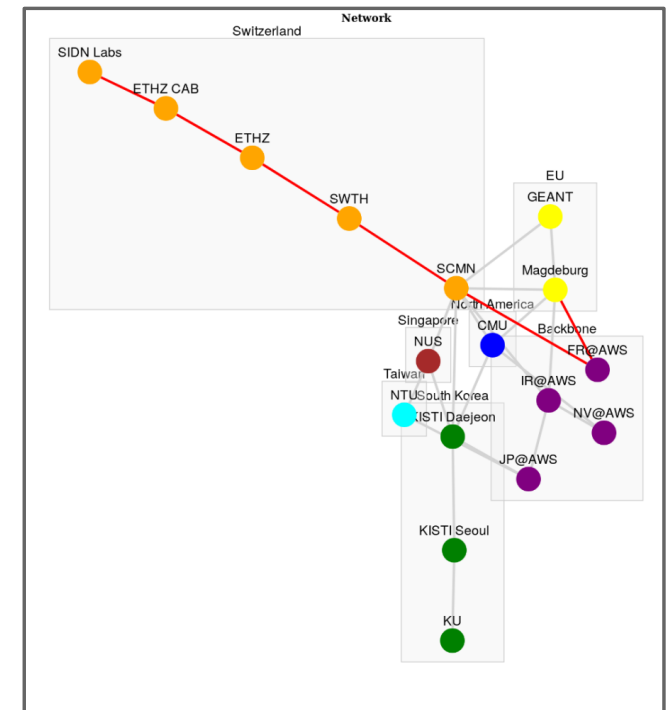
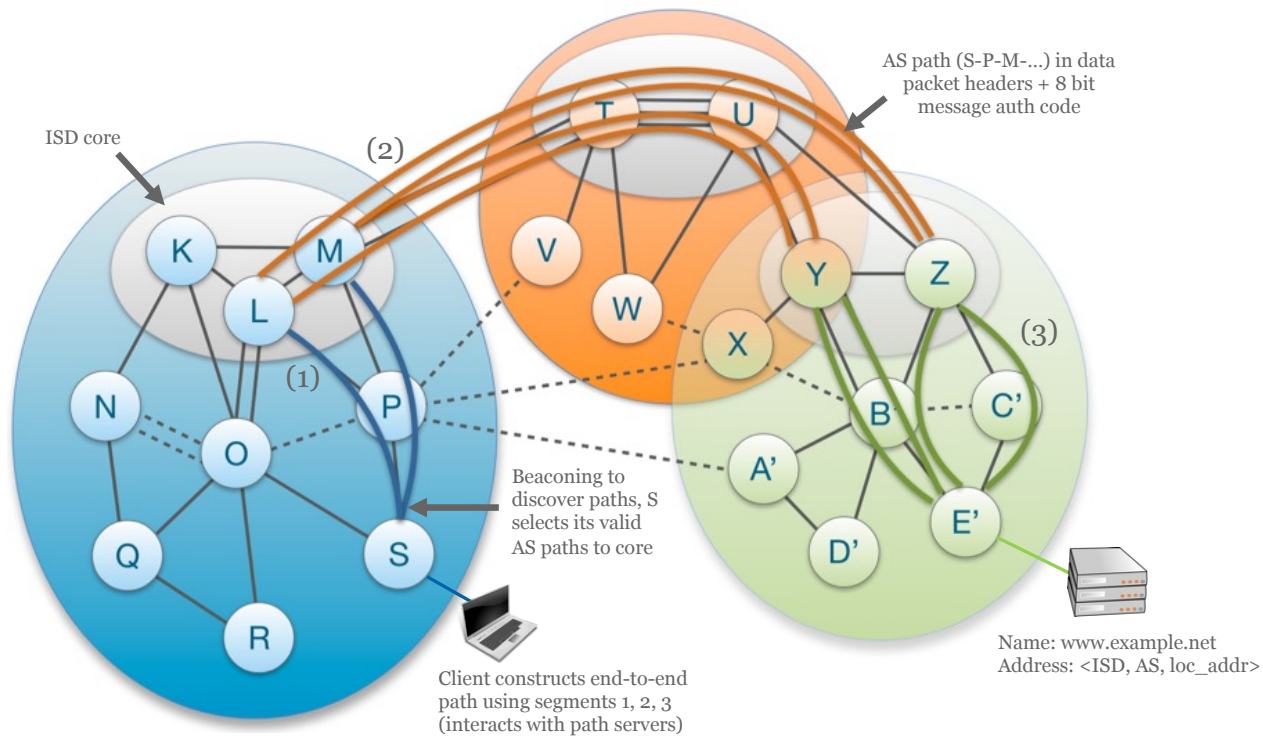


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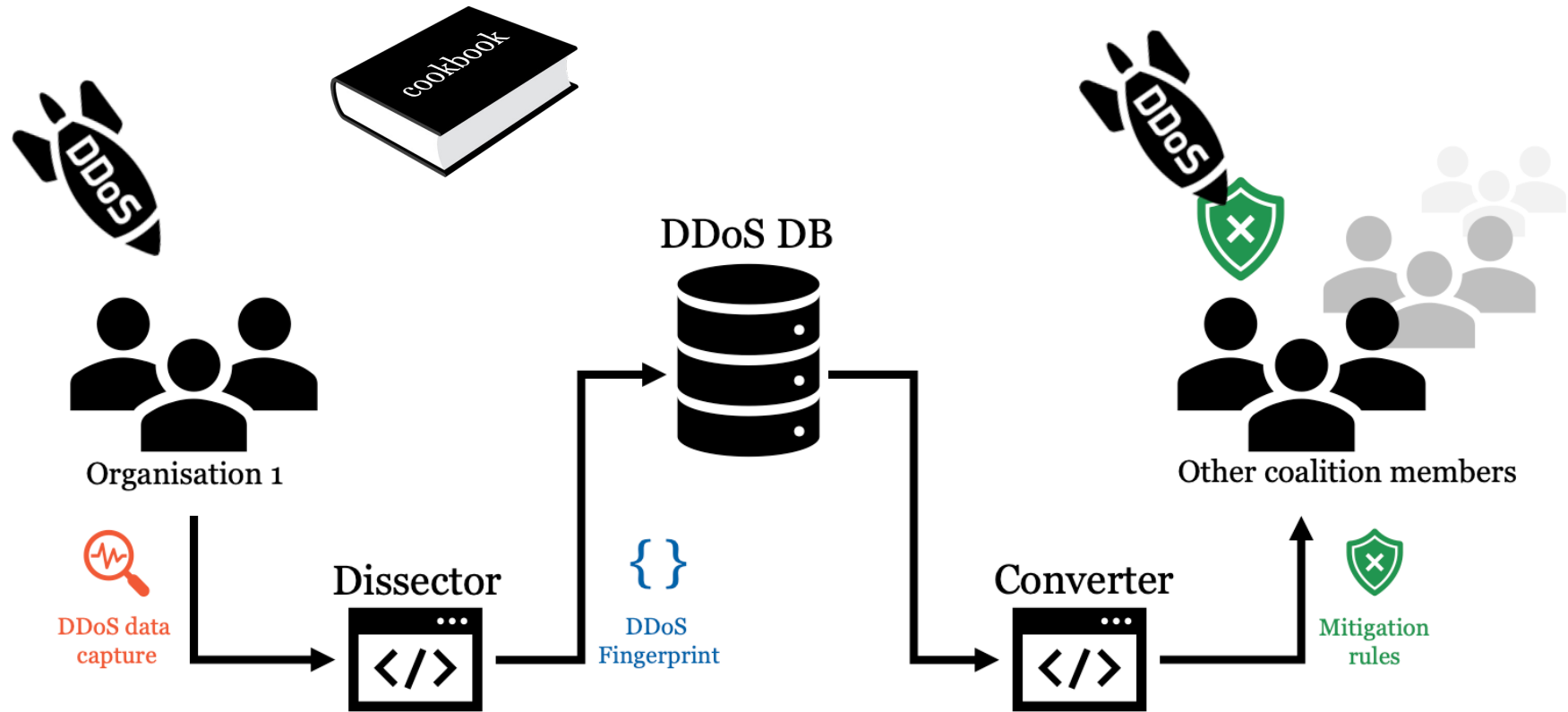


# SCION-based networks





# Data exchange between network operators (DDoS)



This work was funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation program under Grant Agreement No 830927

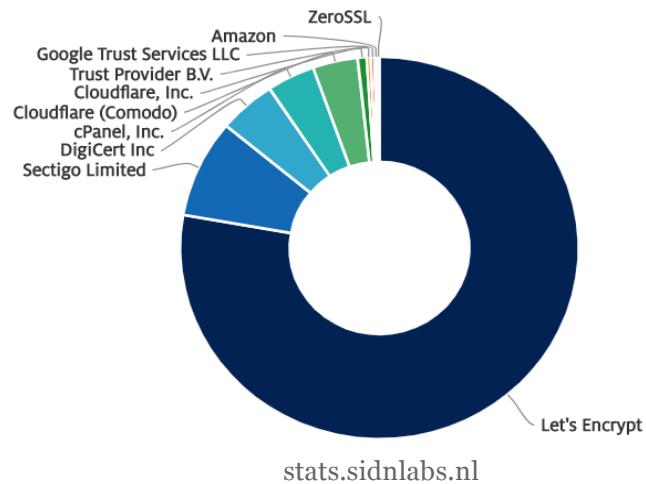
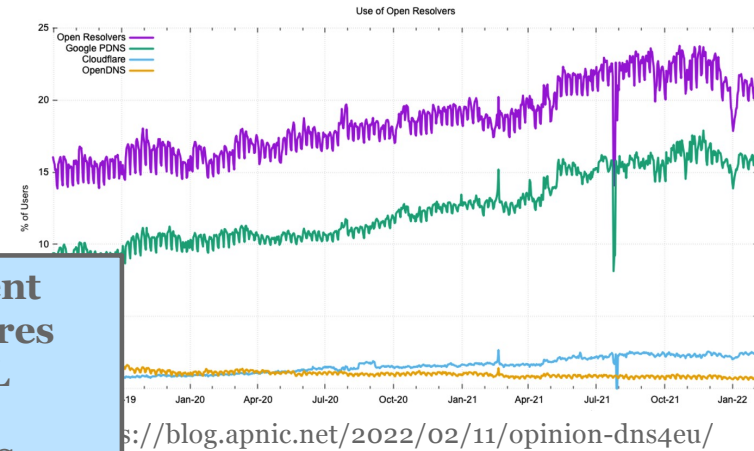
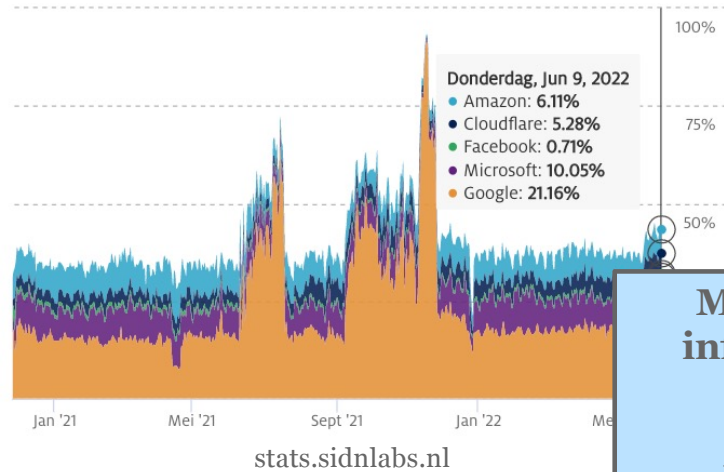


# P4 testbed

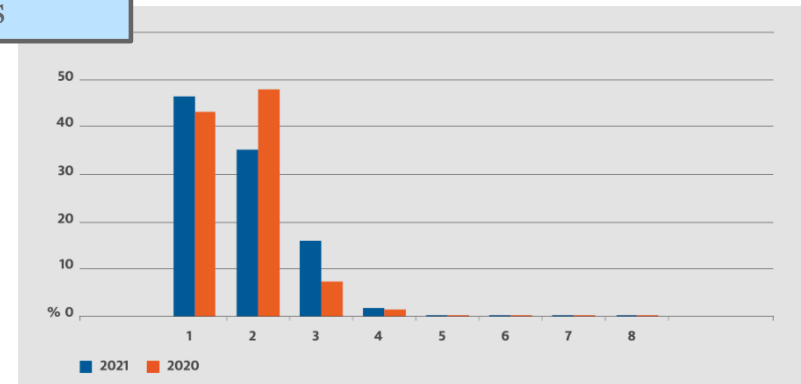
- Equipment uses open software and open programmable hardware (e.g., P4-based)
- Enables transparency and experimentation with new data plane functions (e.g., PCFS)
- Explore and learn from “clean slate” architectures such as SCION (e.g., SCION-in-P4)



# Open Internet measurements



Measurement infrastructures  
OpenINTEL  
ENTRADA  
RIPE ATLAS  
DMAP  
LG servers



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# Strategy suggestions

- A trusted and resilient Internet infrastructure requires additional properties from the network – opportunity to set up a European networking industry in niche areas
- Set up “moon shot” Internet infrastructure testbeds to start and grow the ecosystem
  - Such as the Responsible Internet or the Extensible Internet
  - One joint national research program (e.g., NGF-based)
  - Potential starting points: CATRIN project, 2STiC, TUCCR
- Unlock Internet security and evolution measurements by setting up a portal for policy makers, tech journalists, and others

# Discussion

[www.sidnlabs.nl](http://www.sidnlabs.nl) | [stats.sidnlabs.nl](http://stats.sidnlabs.nl)

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