

13 October 2021  
ENISA Telecom Security Forum

# The MANRS Project

## Routing Security for the Internet



Kevin Meynell  
Senior Manager, Technical & Operational  
Engagement  
[meynell@isoc.org](mailto:meynell@isoc.org)

# What is Routing and why is it needed?

- The Internet is actually a global system of interconnected computer networks using the **TCP/IP protocols**
- **Routing** is needed to get packets from one destination to another (unless on the same subnet)
- **Routers** (aka gateways) are specialised computing devices that discover other connected networks and forward packets to them
- Each network is connected to the rest of Internet with a router
- Packets are forwarded by routers to other routers or final destination, based on IP addresses (usually blocks of IP addresses known as **prefixes**)
- Routers use **Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)** to exchange “reachability information” - networks they know how to reach
- Routers build a routing table (i.e. “road map”) to pick the best route when sending a packet<sub>2</sub>

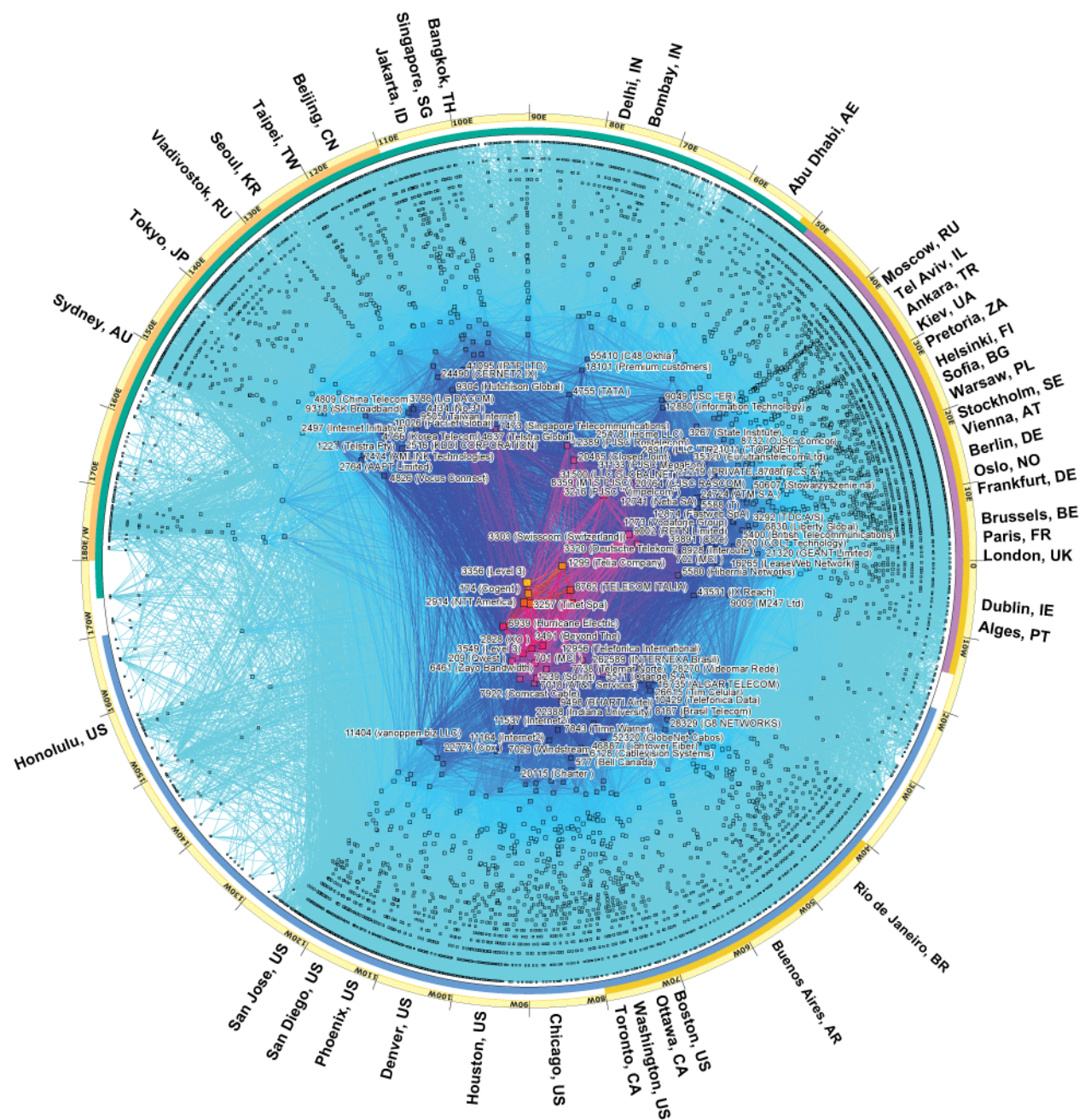


# Global Routing System Overview

(as of 12 October 2021)

72,315 networks known as Autonomous Systems connected to Internet, each using a unique Autonomous System Number (ASN) for identification

897,845 advertised IP prefixes (routes)



# The Routing Problem

The Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) used by the Internet routing system is based entirely on *unverified trust* between networks

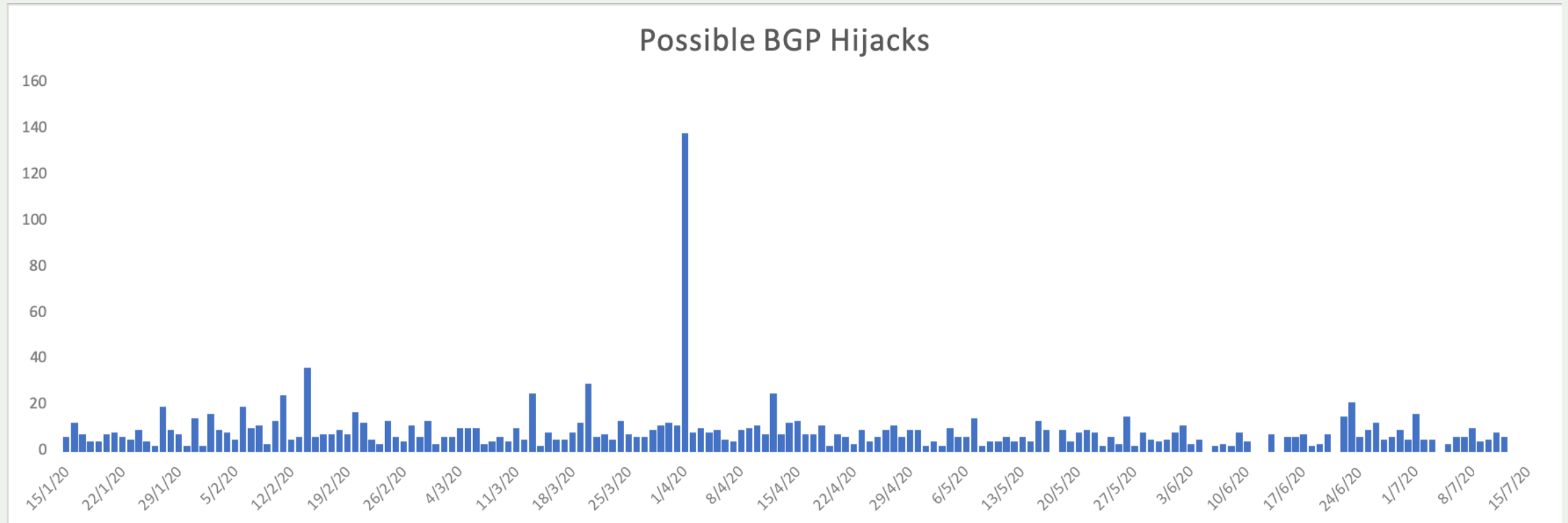
- No built-in validation that updates are legitimate
- Any network can announce any ASN or IP prefix
- Any network can claim to be another network



# Routing Incidents Cause Real World Problems

Event	Explanation	Repercussions	Example
<b>Route Leak</b>	A network operator with multiple upstream providers announces to one upstream provider that it has a route to a destination through the other upstream provider. Often due to accidental misconfiguration.	Can be used for a MITM, including traffic inspection, modification and reconnaissance.	<i>June 2019. Verizon accepted incorrect routes from DQE Communications that diverted traffic destined for Cloudflare, Facebook &amp; Amazon.</i>
<b>Prefix/Route Hijacking</b>	A network operator or attacker impersonates another network operator, pretending that a server or network is their client.	Packets are forwarded to the wrong place and can cause Denial of Service (DoS) attacks or traffic interception.	<i>The 2008 YouTube hijack April 2018 Amazon Route 53 hijack</i>
<b>IP Address Spoofing</b>	Someone creates IP packets with a false source IP address to hide the identity of the sender or to impersonate another computing system.	The root cause of reflection DDoS attacks	<i>March 1, 2018. Memcached 1.3Tb/s reflection-amplification attack reported by Akamai</i>

# The routing system is constantly under attack – incidents every day



<http://bgpstream.com/>

# Introduction to MANRS

**Provides well-defined actions to eliminate the most common threats in the global routing system**

**Brings together established industry best practices**

**Based on collaboration among participants and shared responsibility for the Internet infrastructure**

**4 no-cost programmes for Network Operators, IXPs, CDN/Cloud Providers & Vendors**



# MANRS Actions – Network Operators Programme

**Launched November 2014. Actions 1, 3 and 4 are mandatory. Action 2 is optional.**

## Filtering

Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

Ensure the correctness of your own announcements and announcements from your customers to adjacent networks with prefix and AS-path granularity

## Anti-spoofing

Prevent traffic with spoofed source IP addresses

Enable source address validation for at least single-homed stub customer networks, their own end-users, and infrastructure

## Coordination

Facilitate global operational communication and coordination between network operators

Maintain globally accessible up-to-date contact information in relevant RIR database and/or PeeringDB

## Global Validation

Facilitate validation of routing information on a global scale

Publish your routing data, so others can validate

Registering number resources in an IRR and/or creating ROAs for them



# MANRS Actions – IXP Programme

**Launched April 2018. Actions 1 and 2 are mandatory, plus at least one additional action is required.**

## Action 1

Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

IXPs to implement filtering of route announcements at the Route Server based on routing information data (IRR and/or RPKI)

## Action 2

Promote MANRS to the IXP membership

IXPs should provide encouragement or assistance for their members to implement the MANRS actions

## Action 3

Protect the peering platform

IXPs should have a published policy of traffic not allowed on the peering fabric and performs filtering of such traffic

## Action 4

Facilitate global operational communication and coordination

IXPs should facilitate communication amongst members by providing necessary mailing lists and member directories

## Action 5

Provide monitoring and debugging tools to the members.

The IXP provides a looking glass for its members

# MANRS Actions - CDN & Cloud Programme

- Was launched on 1 April 2020 to complement existing Network Operators and IXP programme.
- Principles developed by large industry players including Akamai, Azion, Cloudflare, Comcast, Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Nexica Oracle, Redder, Telefonica, TORIX, Verisign.
- Conformance with Actions 1-5 is mandatory. Action 6 is optional.

## Action 1

Prevent propagation of incorrect routing information

Egress filtering

Ingress filtering – non-transit peers, explicit whitelists

## Action 2

Prevent traffic with illegitimate source IP addresses

Anti-spoofing controls to prevent packets with illegitimate source IP address

## Action 3

Facilitate global operational communication and coordination

Contact information in relevant RIR database and/or PeeringDB

## Action 4

Facilitate validation of routing information on a global scale

Publicly document ASNs and prefixes that are intended to be advertised to external parties

## Action 5

Encourage MANRS adoption

Actively encourage MANRS adoption among the peers

## Action 6

Provide monitoring and debugging tools to peering partners

Provide tools to indicate incorrect announcements from peers filtered by CDN

# The MANRS Observatory

Checking Conformance

# MANRS Observatory - <https://observatory.manrs.org/>

Tool to impartially benchmark ASes to improve reputation and transparency

Provide factual state of security and resilience of Internet routing system over time

Allow MANRS participants to easily check for conformance

Collates publicly available data sources

- BGPStream / CAIDA GRIP
- CIDR Report
- CAIDA Spoofer Database
- RIPE Database / RIPE Stats
- PeeringDB
- IRRs
- RPKI Validator

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USE GRIP DATA

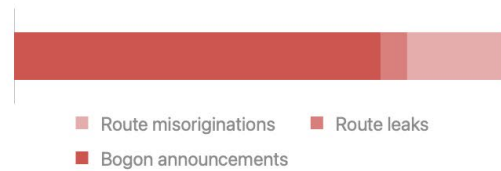
## Overview

### State of Routing Security

Number of incidents, networks involved and quality of published routing information in the IRR and RPKI in the selected region and time period

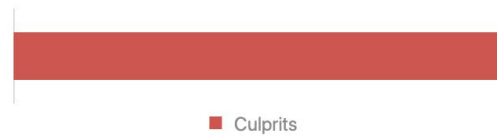
#### Incidents

Route misoriginations	177
Route leaks	49
Bogon announcements	683
<b>Total</b>	<b>909</b>



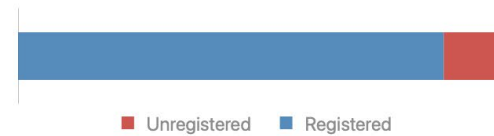
#### Culprits

Culprits	715
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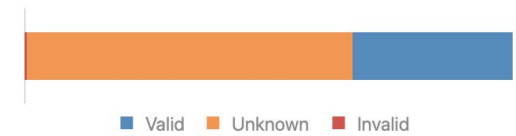
#### Routing completeness (IRR)

Unregistered	136,129	12.8%
Registered	924,377	87.2%



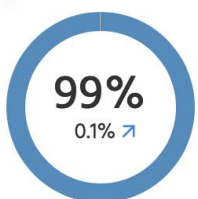
#### Routing completeness (RPKI)

Valid	347,367	32.8%
Unknown	707,749	66.7%
Invalid	5,390	0.5%

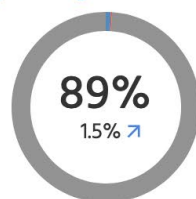


### MANRS Readiness

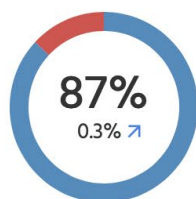
#### Filtering



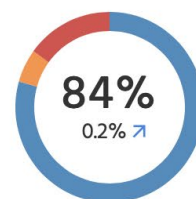
#### Anti-spoofing



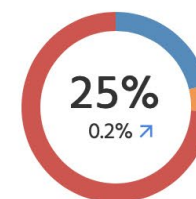
#### Coordination



#### Global Validation IRR



#### Global Validation RPKI



- COUNTRY
- Ireland
  - France
  - Spain
  - Portugal
  - Italy
  - Germany
  - Netherlands (the)
  - Belgium
  - Luxembourg
  - Denmark
  - Sweden
  - Finland
  - Estonia
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Poland
  - Hungary
  - Czechia
  - Slovakia
  - Austria
  - Romania
  - Greece
  - Cyprus
  - Malta
  - Slovenia
  - Bulgaria
  - Croatia

GRIP DATA

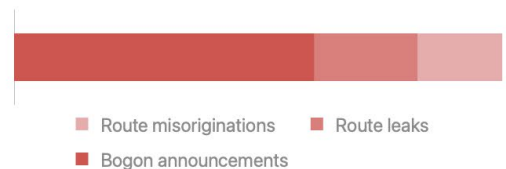
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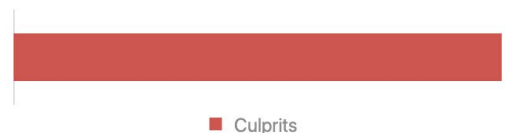
#### Incidents <sup>i</sup>

Route misoriginations	9
Route leaks	11
Bogon announcements	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>



#### Culprits <sup>i</sup>

Culprits	48
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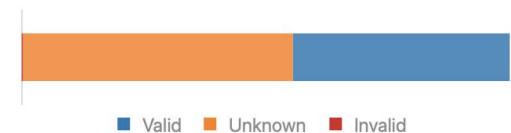
#### Routing completeness (IRR) <sup>i</sup>

Unregistered	4,777	3.8%
Registered	120,975	96.2%



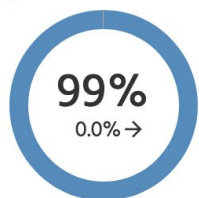
#### Routing completeness (RPKI) <sup>i</sup>

Valid	55,795	44.4%
Unknown	69,567	55.3%
Invalid	390	0.3%

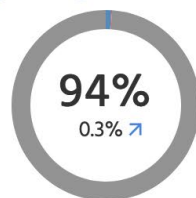


### MANRS Readiness <sup>i</sup>

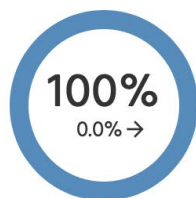
#### Filtering <sup>i</sup>



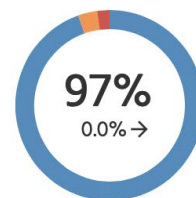
#### Anti-spoofing <sup>i</sup>



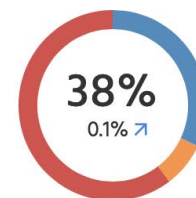
#### Coordination <sup>i</sup>



#### Global Validation IRR <sup>i</sup>

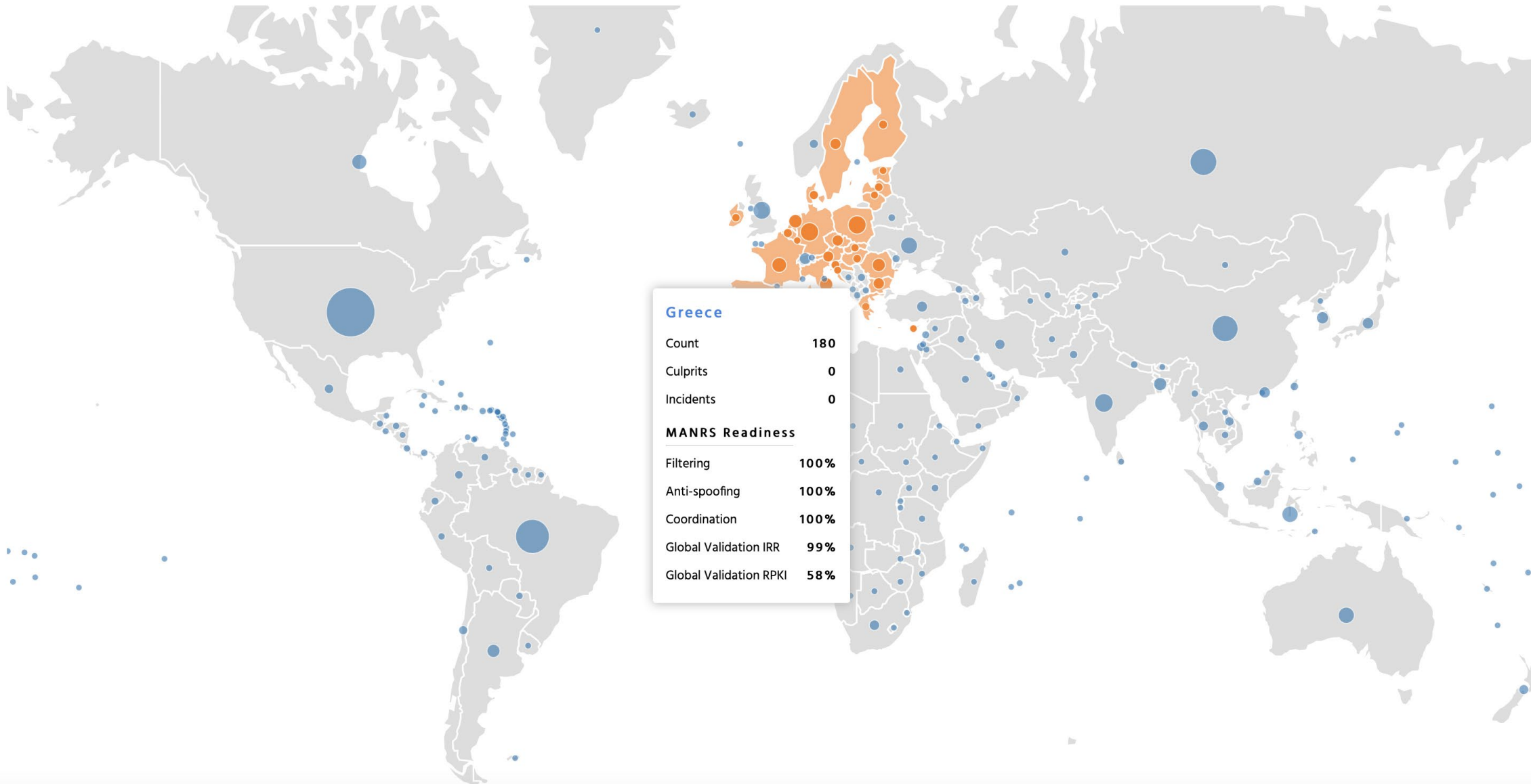


#### Global Validation RPKI <sup>i</sup>



Global view

Size: Count | Incidents | Culprits Region: Country | UN Regions | UN Sub-Regions | RIR Regions



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COUNTRY

- Ireland
- France
- Spain
- Portugal
- Italy
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- Netherlands (the)
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- Denmark
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- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Hungary
- Czechia
- Slovakia
- Austria
- Romania
- Greece
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Slovenia
- Bulgaria
- Croatia

USE GRIP DATA

## Details

[Download data](#)

Severity: **All** | Ready | Aspiring | Lagging | No Data Available

Scope: **All** | Filtering | Anti-spoofing | Coordination | Global Validation IRR | Global Validation RPKI

Result Limit: **100** | 200 | 500 | 1000

Total 15,112 Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 ... 152 Next

## Overview

ASN	Holder	Country	UN Regions	UN Sub-Regions	RIR Regions	Filtering	Anti-spoofing	Coordination	Global Validation IRR	Global Validation RPKI
137	ASGARR - Consortium GARR	IT	Europe	Southern Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	81%
286	KPN - KPN B.V.	NL	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	95%	-	100%	100%	100%
288	ESA - European Space Agency (ES	DE	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	0%
375	TIETOTIE-AS - Tieto Oyj	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	2%
553	BELWUE - Universitaet Stuttgart	DE	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%
565	VTT-AS - VTT Technical Research	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	0%
679	TUNET-AS - Technische Universita	AT	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	0%
680	DFN - Verein zur Foerderung eine	DE	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%
719	ELISA-AS - Elisa Ovi	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	93%	100%	100%	99%	60%



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COUNTRY

- Ireland
- France
- Spain
- Portugal
- Italy
- Germany
- Netherlands (the)
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- Sweden
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- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
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- Czechia
- Slovakia
- Austria
- Romania
- Greece
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Slovenia
- Bulgaria
- Croatia

USE GRIP DATA

## Details

[Download data](#)

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375	TIETOTIE-AS - Tieto Oyj	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	2%
553	BELWUE - Universitaet Stuttgart	DE	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%
565	VTT-AS - VTT Technical Research	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	0%
679	TUNET-AS - Technische Universita	AT	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	-	100%	100%	0%
680	DFN - Verein zur Foerderung eine	DE	Europe	Western Europe	RIPE NCC	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%
719	ELISA-AS - Elisa Ovi	FI	Europe	Northern Europe	RIPE NCC	93%	100%	100%	99%	60%

M1 - Route leak by the AS i



Absolute: 0.0 Normalized: 100% Incident Count: 0

M2 (BGPStream) - Route misorigin by the AS i



Absolute: 0.0 Normalized: 100% Incident Count: 0

M2 (GRIP) - Route misorigin by the AS i




Absolute: 0.0 Normalized: 100% Incident Count: 0

M1C - Route leak by a direct customer i



Absolute: 11.0 Normalized: 42% Incident Count: 1  Include possible related data

Incident Id: 2	Absolute: 11.0	Start Date: 01-10-2021 01-00-00	End Date: 11-10-2021 01-00-00	Duration: 10d, 0m, 0s					
Incident Id	Start Time	End Time	Duration	Prefix	Paths	Weight	Source	Source event	
2	2021-10-01 00:00:00	2021-10-11 00:00:00	10d, 0m, 0s	148.78.62.0/24	63774 59103 41095 3491...	1	bgpstream	279735	

 Download metrics data

M2C (BGPStream) - Route hijack by a direct customer i



Absolute: 11.0 Normalized: 42% Incident Count: 1  Include possible related data

**M7IRR** - Registered routes (% of routes registered) i

Absolute: **50%** Normalized: **50%** Incident Count: -

Number of prefixes	Number of unregistered prefixes	Unregistered prefixes	Checked on
175	88	<a href="#">104.249.21.0/24...</a>	2021-10-10

[Download metrics data](#)

**M7RPKI** - Valid ROAs for routes (% of routes registered) i

Absolute: **80%** Normalized: **20%** Incident Count: -

Number of prefixes	Number of unknown prefixes	Routing consistency	Checked on
175	140	<a href="#">Routing consistency</a>	2021-10-10

[Download metrics data](#)

**M7RPKIN** - Invalid routes i

Absolute: **1%** Normalized: **99%** Incident Count: -

175	2	<a href="#">Invalidating ROA: AS6762...</a>
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[Download metrics data](#)

Unregistered prefixes

- 104.249.21.0/24
- 104.249.12.0/24
- 104.222.182.0/24
- 104.239.60.0/24
- 104.249.48.0/24
- 104.249.54.0/24
- 104.239.57.0/24
- 104.249.9.0/24
- 104.239.110.0/24
- 104.238.6.0/24
- 104.249.23.0/24
- 104.239.58.0/24
- 104.239.8.0/24
- 216.173.94.0/24
- 104.239.103.0/24
- 104.249.53.0/24
- 104.249.52.0/24
- 104.239.109.0/24
- 2a02:26f0:128:100::/56
- 216.173.95.0/24
- 41.78.60.0/22
- 104.239.74.0/24
- 104.249.14.0/24
- 216.173.91.0/24
- 104.239.100.0/24
- 104.238.13.0/24
- 104.249.11.0/24
- 104.249.22.0/24



Invalid prefixes

- 2001:41A8:604::/64**  
Invalidating ROA: AS6762,2001:41a8::/32,32
- 2001:41A8:27:300::/56**  
Invalidating ROA: AS6762,2001:41a8::/32,32

# MANRS Participation



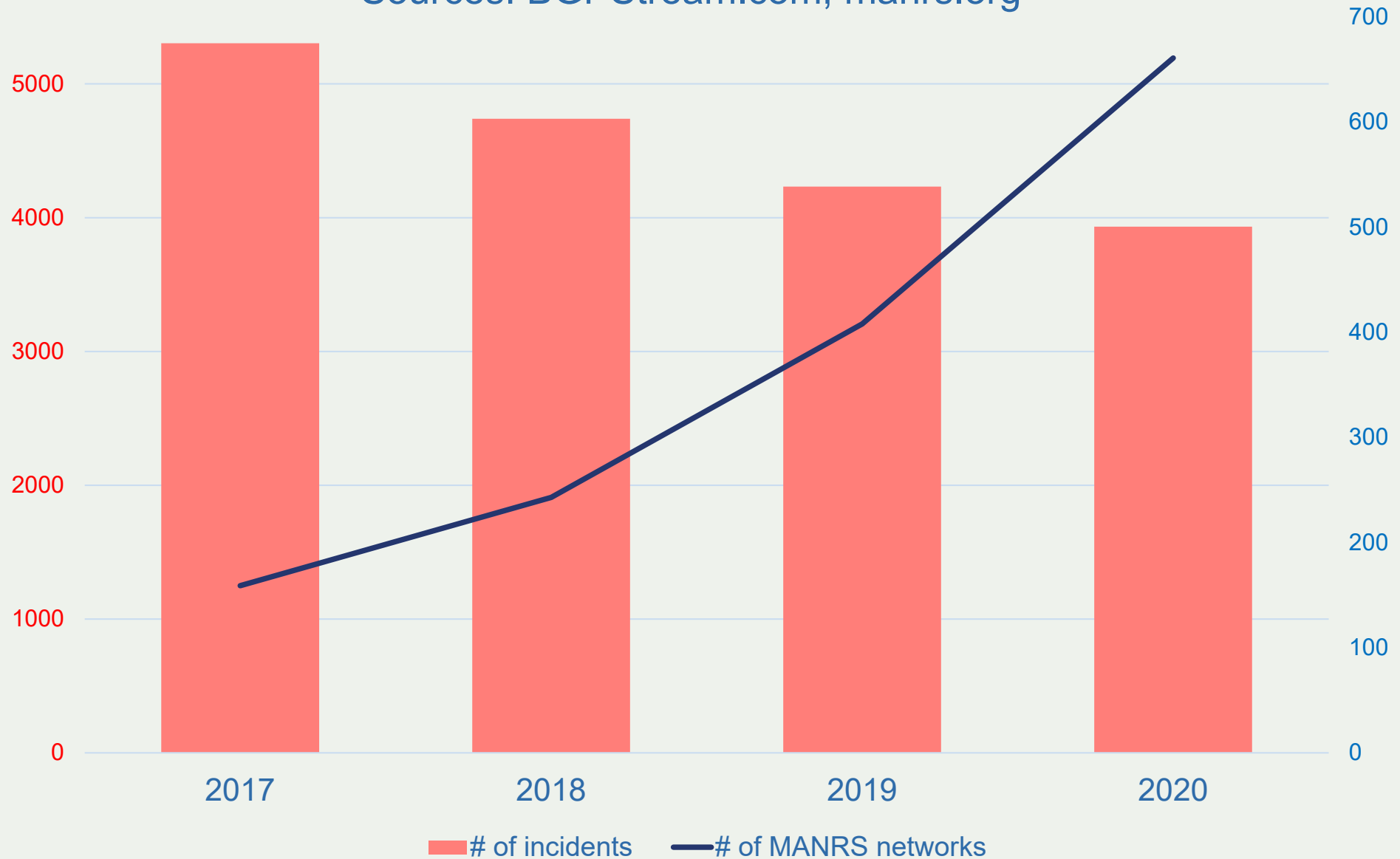
# GROWTH OF THE MANRS MEMBERSHIP (NETWORK OPERATORS)

594 ISPs (751 ASNs)  
95 IXPs  
18 CDN &  
Cloud Vendors



# Impact of implementing routing security measures

Sources: BGPStream.com, manrs.org



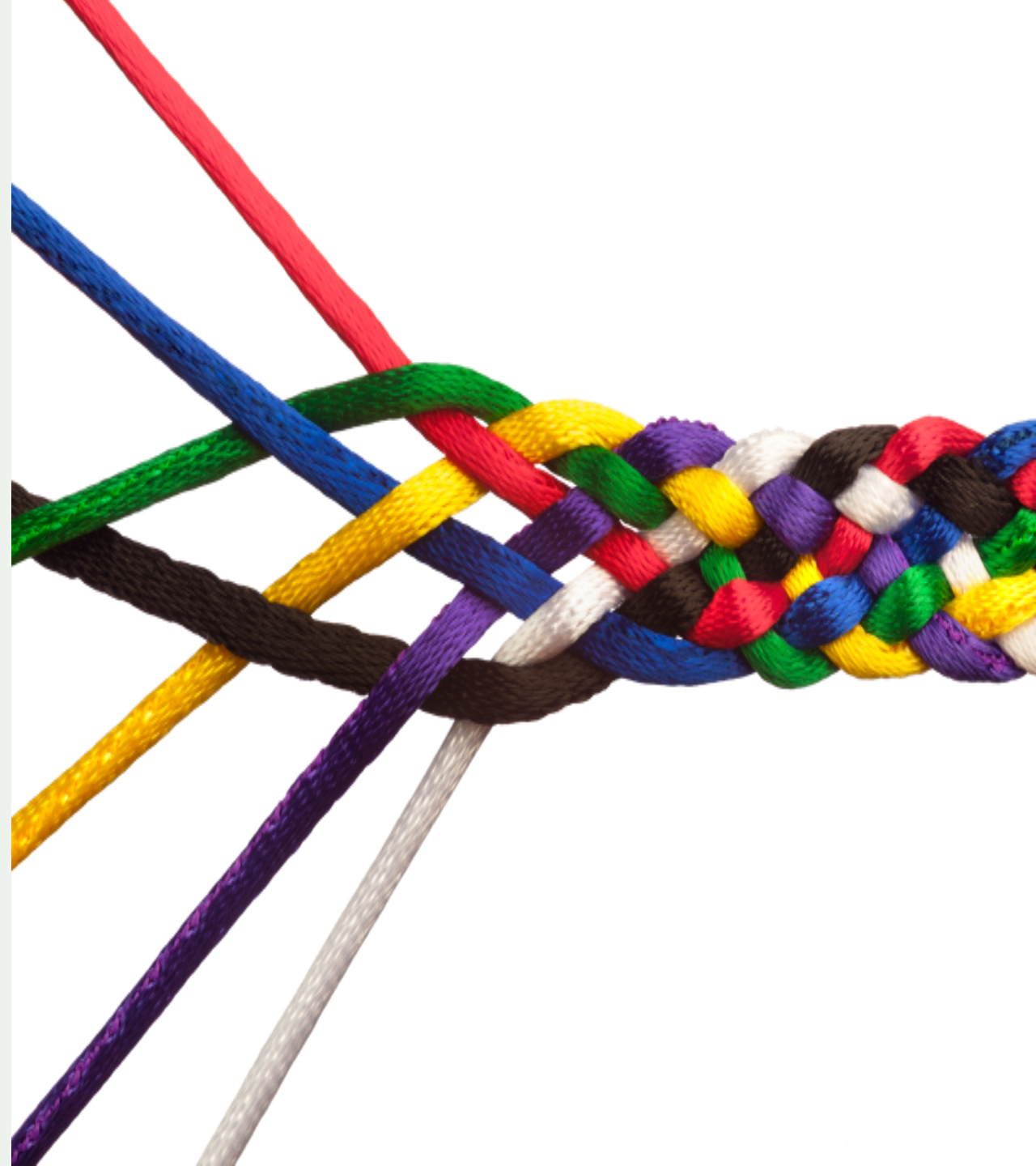
# Join the MANRS Community

Visit <https://www.manrs.org>

- Fill out the sign up form with as much detail as possible.

## Get Involved in the Community

- Members support the initiative and implement the actions in their own networks
- Members maintain and improve the manifesto and promote MANRS objectives



# How can ENISA get involved?

- Identification of global routing system as critical Internet infrastructure
- Raise awareness of routing security in CSIRT and national critical infrastructure activities
- Encourage addition routing security incident monitoring and handling to service portfolios
- Help organise practical routing security workshops and/or develop routing security curriculums in the context of training-the-trainers and/or network forensics capacity building programmes
- Encourage addition of routing security to network security auditing programmes
- Inclusion of routing security activities in cyberdrills

