

Strengthening National Internet Resilience: A Focus on Openness and Security

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Internet Society
Pulse

simulam**et**

Background

What is trust?

- A country allows a different country to run their internet services → Trust.

Critical functions in society

- All depend on Internet and email.

National Self-sufficiency

- We talk about this but what is the status?

Openness

- Is the internet becoming less open?

Research topics

- National self reliance
- Internet Resilience Index
- Internet trust relationships

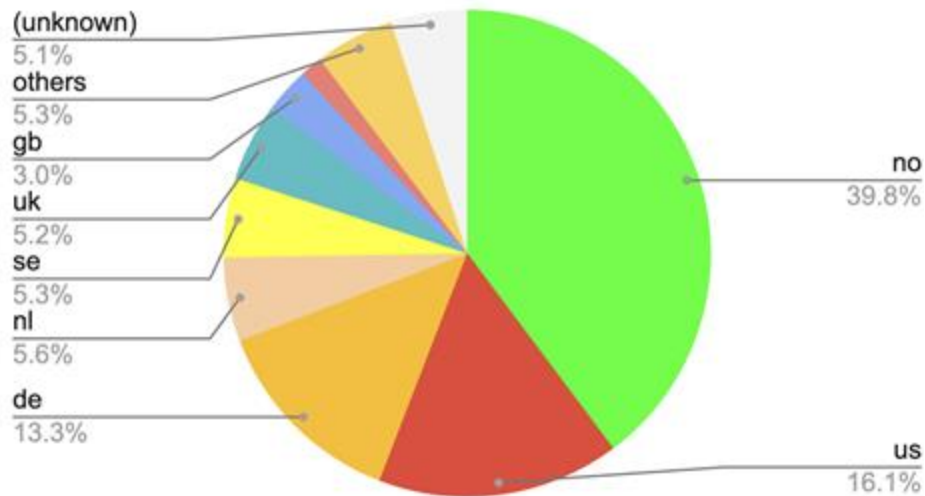
Methodology

- Publicly available data
 - TRANCO 1m list of internet domains
 - DNS lookup (A, MX, NS)
 - GeolIP (Maxmind)
 - HTTPS Certificates
- “Social network” of countries
 - Bi-directional trust as observed from the data
 - What is Trust? Critical functions in society dependencies => Implied trust.
 - Bi-directional matrix of trust relationships. Louvain algorithm to identify clusters.

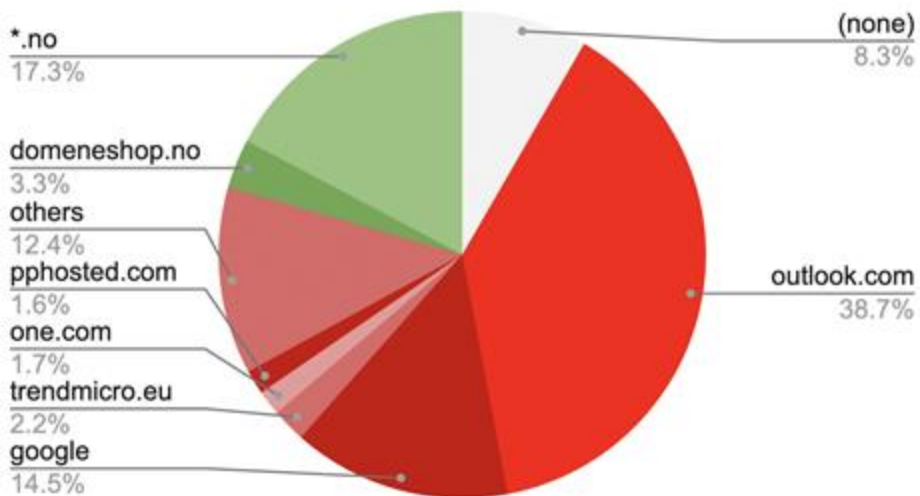
Results

- Evang, J.M., Bryhni, H. (2025). National ICT Resilience: An Analysis of Norway's Cyber Infrastructure Preparedness. In: Neri, F., Du, KL., San-Blas, AA., Jiang, Z. (eds) Computer and Communication Engineering. CCCE 2024. Communications in Computer and Information Science, vol 2192. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-71079-7_8
- Evang, J. M., Gomola, A. (2025) Global Trust and Network Security: The Geopolitics of Offshoring Digital Services

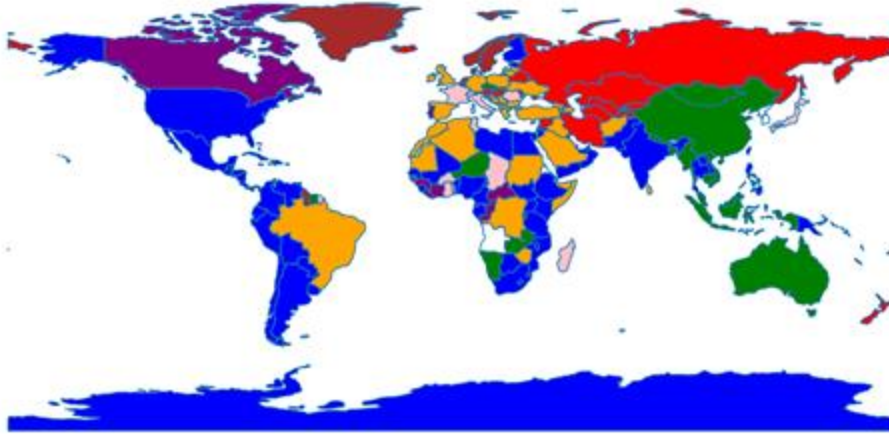
Hosting for .no domains



MX for .no domains



2023 trust clusters



2024 trust



- More regional clustering in 2024 (ex: South America, South Africa, SE Asia)
- More independence in 2024 (ex: Kazakhstan, Spain, Italy, Japan)

Conclusion

- All countries depend on other countries (as expected)
- Our methodology shows that Internet trust, to a large extent, follows expected patterns and country relationships.
- The trust landscape is evolving towards less globalization.

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