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US Financial Services Industry Group Endorses SPF

April 21, 2007 — BITS, a nonprofit industry consortium formed by many of the largest financial institutions in the USA, has announced their *BITS Email Security Toolkit* white-paper, describing "protocols and recommendations for reducing the risks" in institutions' e-mail correspondence, addressing prominent problems such as *identity forgery* and *phishing* (password fishing). *BITS* held an industry e-mail security summit in November 2006, which developed these recommendations. The *SPF Project* participated in this summit.

The BITS Email Security Toolkit points out, and recommends to BITS members the deployment of, three major complementary technologies that are considered to provide a significant contribution "to [mitigating] the threat to email security and [restoring] customer confidence in email as a channel of communication with financial institutions":

- Transport Layer Security (TLS) (an update to the well-known SSL) for message transport confidentiality and server-to-server authentication,
- Sender Policy Framework (SPF) and Sender ID (a Microsoft derivative of SPF) for sender address authentication, and
- DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) for sender authentication and message integrity.

According to *BITS*, *SPF* is a computationally light-weight means for protecting the credibility and reputation of brands and domains while improving the deliverability of messages and reducing the volume of non-delivery receipts received by spoofed domains. It also acknowledges the ease of deploying *SPF*.

Specifically, the BITS Email Security Toolkit calls for e-mail senders and recipients to:

- publish *SPF* records for both e-mail and non-e-mail domains enabling sender authentication within eighteen months,
- enable SPF record validation on incoming e-mail immediately,
- publish *SPF* records as (hard) "Fail" (-all) as opposed to "SoftFail" (~all), which should only be used while testing out one's SPF record,
- honor records in receiving environments that are published as (hard) "Fail", and reject failing messages.

"We welcome the initiative of *BITS* and we support their clear recommendations for financial institutions to deploy *SPF* in combination with other e-mail security technologies", says *Scott Kitterman*, member of the *SPF Council*, the project's steering committee. "Sender address forgery is among the biggest problems of the e-mail medium and provides significant potential for criminal conduct. However, *SPF* is not just for banks and insurance companies. Anyone with a domain or a mail server, ranging from governments through sports clubs to hobbyist individuals, can benefit from protecting their domain and brand name with an *SPF* policy and checking *SPF* on incoming e-mails."

About the SPF Project

The *SPF Project* was founded in 2003 by *Meng Weng Wong* and other dedicated internet technologists to act against the increasing levels of e-mail sender address forgery by spammers, imposters, and computer viruses. The project has developed the sender authentication technology called *Sender Policy Framework*, which aims to fix various ambiguities in the standards underlying the e-mail system that have essentially remained unchanged since their inception in 1982. *SPF* allows domain owners to define who may and may not send mail using their domain names.

For more information about *Sender Policy Framework* see: http://www.openspf.org

About the SPF Council

The *SPF Council* is a group of participants elected by the *SPF Project*'s community who are commissioned to steer and represent the project based on community consensus. The council drives the project's technology standardization and research efforts, and maintains contact with other e-mail anti-abuse initiatives and industry organizations.

For more information about the *SPF Council* see: http://www.openspf.org/Council

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