



Reconciling vulnerability response with certifications

U13b - ICMC16

May 19th, 2016
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Agenda

Certification overview

- Why do we need security certification?
- A changing landscape

Security vulnerability

- Discovery of a security vulnerability in the product lifecycle
- Types of security vulnerability – operational phase

Assurance continuity

- Why do we need an efficient vulnerability response?
- Assurance continuity amongst certification schemes
- Challenges

Conclusion

- Opportunities for FIPS 140
- Open issue

Why do we need security certification?

Market requirement

Common approach and recognition

- Assess the security
- Provide a level of assurance

Under constraints

- Time-to-market, state-of the art



A changing landscape

New technologies: high-connectivity, permits field updates

- Internet of Things, everything is connected



Development processes are more flexible, better tools, more frequent releases

- Agile development process, static/dynamic tools for code review



Data protection is critical!

- Biometrics, payment information, merge between safety and security

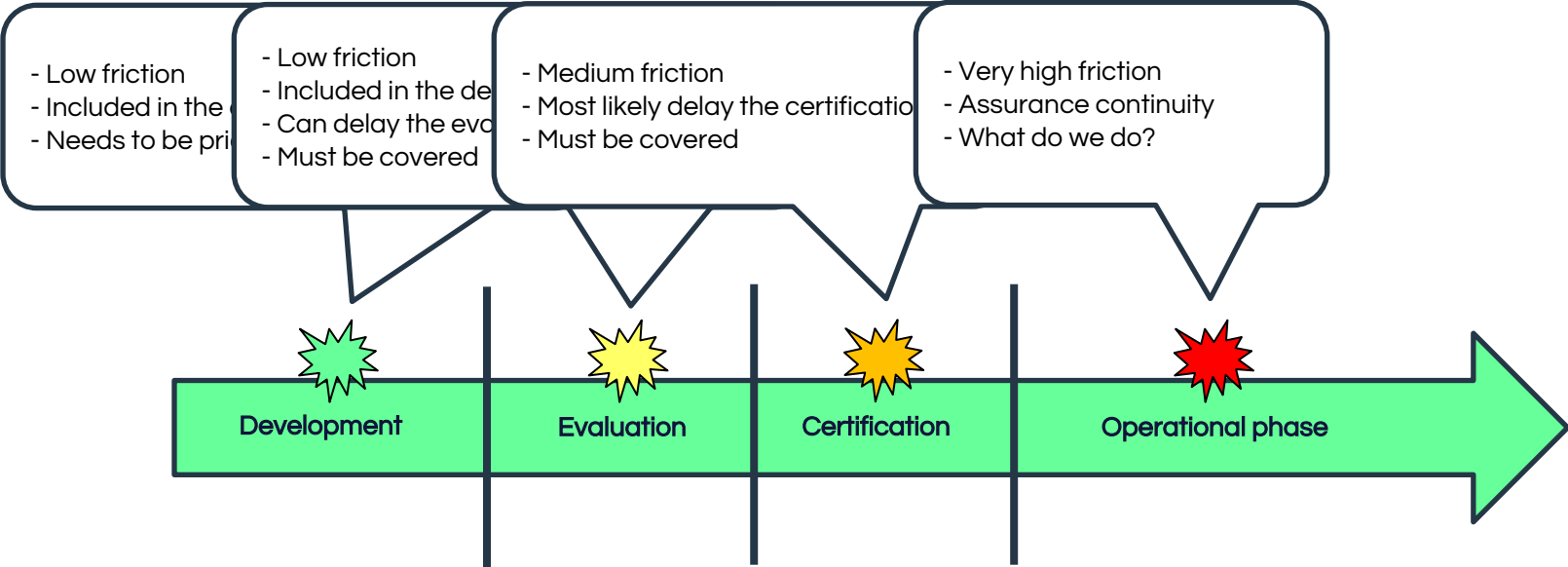


Attacks are improving

- More connections, a lot to win, benefits from past experiences, tools



Discovery of a security vulnerability in the product lifecycle



Type of security vulnerability - operational phase

On a FIPS non-security relevant feature -> 1SUB

- Can still have an impact on security, eg buffer overflow
- Denial of Service

On a FIPS security relevant feature -> 3SUB

- Cryptographic algorithm, authentication method
- Product has a security breach, can be mitigated by some rules or requires an update

Most likely, patch or update

- Will consist of a very tiny modification
- Is necessary and time-critical



Why do we need an efficient vulnerability response?

To correct a known security vulnerability (public or internal)

- Having a secure product, efficiently protected
- Responsibility of the developer to the customer, reputation of the company

Time efficient

- Reduce the risk that the vulnerability is exploited
- Reduce the time of exposure



Assurance continuity amongst certification scheme

FIPS 140-2

- 1SUB if the fix is a non security relevant feature, otherwise 3SUB
- 3SUB, heavy process and long, similar as a recertification
- Security update must first be certified, in the meantime non-FIPS certified



Common Criteria

- Scheme dependent – UKSP01 Assurance continuity, ANSSI CC note 6 & MAI/P/01, ...
- Impact Analysis Report from the developer + Report from the lab on the impact
- Security update must first be certified, in the meantime non-CC certified



PCI

- PTS Program Guide v1.5
- Process for dealing with Security breach or compromise
- Developers must inform and work with PCI lab to mitigate or prevent further security breach or compromise
- Continuity of the certification - 24th hour turnaround



Challenges

- Disclosure of known security issues
- Releases are delayed until certification is obtained
- Release is made but some customer's won't or can't upgrade until certification is obtained
- Latest version more secure than the certified version
 - Ignore certification status? As certified versions are known to be less secure than the latest version



Dedicated process for security vulnerabilities

- Distinct from 3SUB-recertification and 1SUB
- Time efficient to reduce the impact of the vulnerability

Update package

- Impact Analysis Report, produced by the vendor
- Standardized approach based on a template

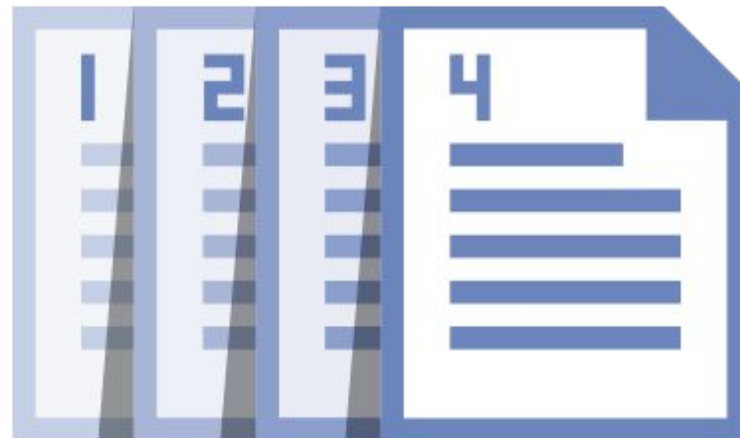
What does the laboratory need to produce?

- Something light and efficient!
- Ideally the Impact Analysis Report (with comments?)
- Labs are accredited!!



Product versioning

- How to manage the certificates for product versions that are susceptible to a security vulnerability?
- What about users that are not impacted?



Thank You

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