



# A Call For A Cybersecurity Social Contract

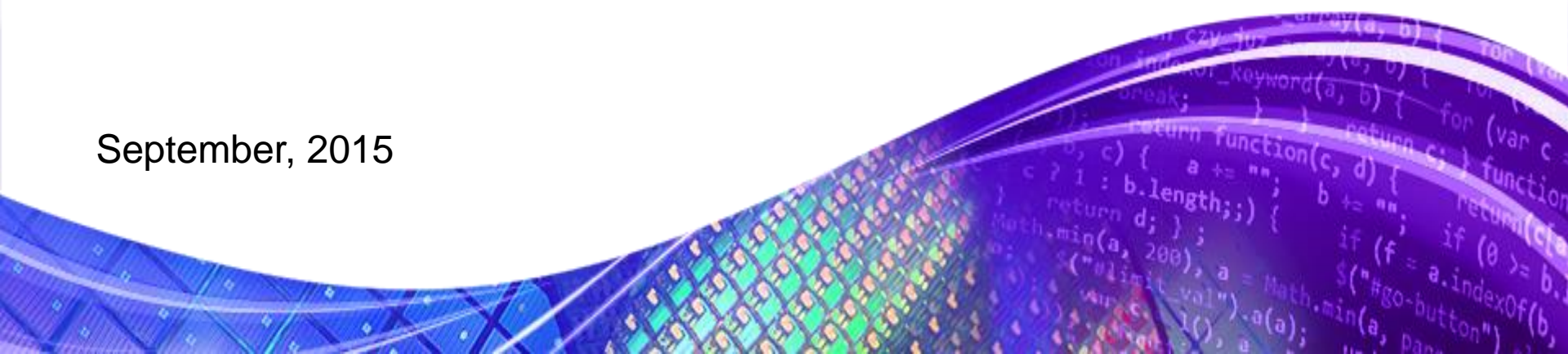
A request to software companies to  
act more responsibly



# Presented By:

**Mike Ahmadi,  
Global Director Critical Systems Security,  
Synopsys Software Integrity Group**

September, 2015



# Zero Days Are Very Interesting

- A 0-Day is a previously unknown bug
- Particularly challenging because they are a big unknown
- They get a lot of attention
- They are like needles in a haystack



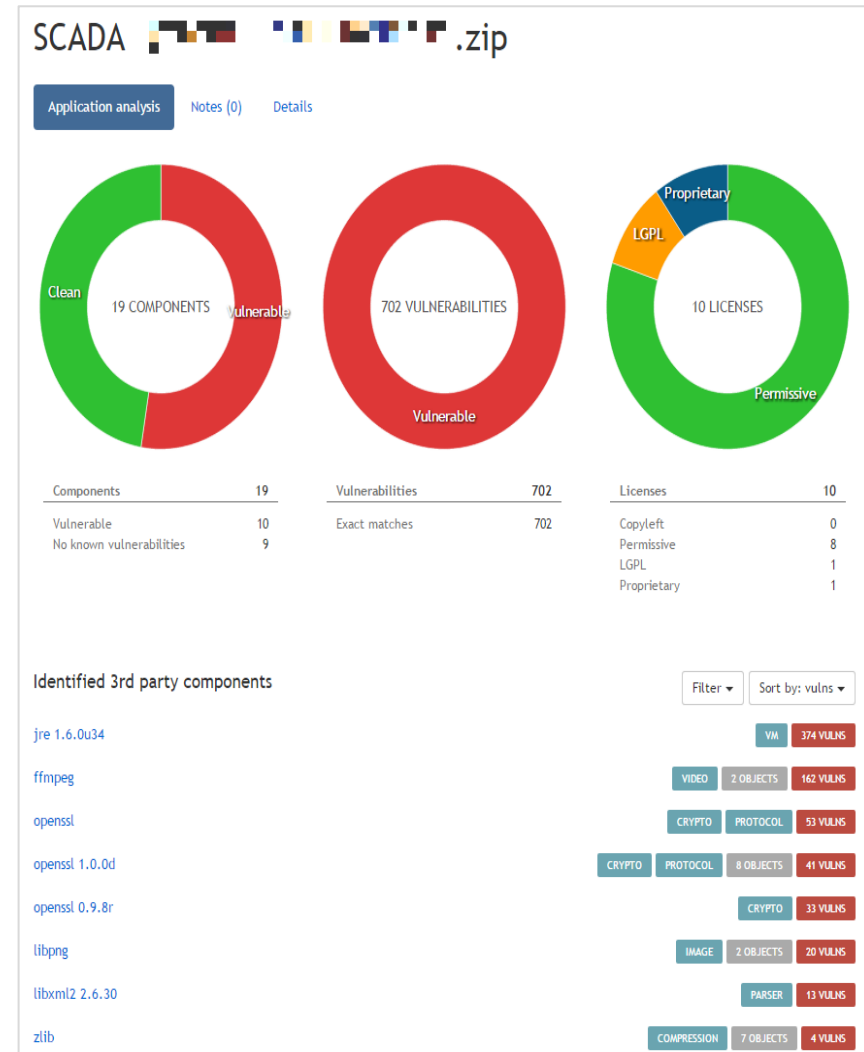
# Unknown Vulnerabilities Are **Bad**... Known Vulnerabilities Are A **HUGE** Problem

- Hospital central monitoring system with **1683 known vulnerabilities**
- 378 of the vulnerabilities are in one (Java) runtime environment, meaning **just updating the version will fix 378 vulnerabilities.**
- This **system** is **widely used** throughout hospitals...including government hospitals



# Let's look at an industrial control system

- SCADA system with over **20,000 licenses worldwide**
- **Customer reference list on website (including government customers)**
- **702 exact match vulnerabilities** in 10 components.
- **374 vulnerabilities in 1 java runtime**
- **Over 150 NIST CVSS critical in one component**



# Serious Nature of Specific Vulnerabilities

- Over **150 vulnerabilities** in Java scored **CRITICAL**
- Critical commonly means **remotely executable with no authentication**
- This means that there are potentially at least **150 fairly trivial ways to exploit** the system

jre 1.6.0

VM

529 VULNS

91 HISTORICAL

Objects with jre 1.6.0

Library license

proprietary (jre)

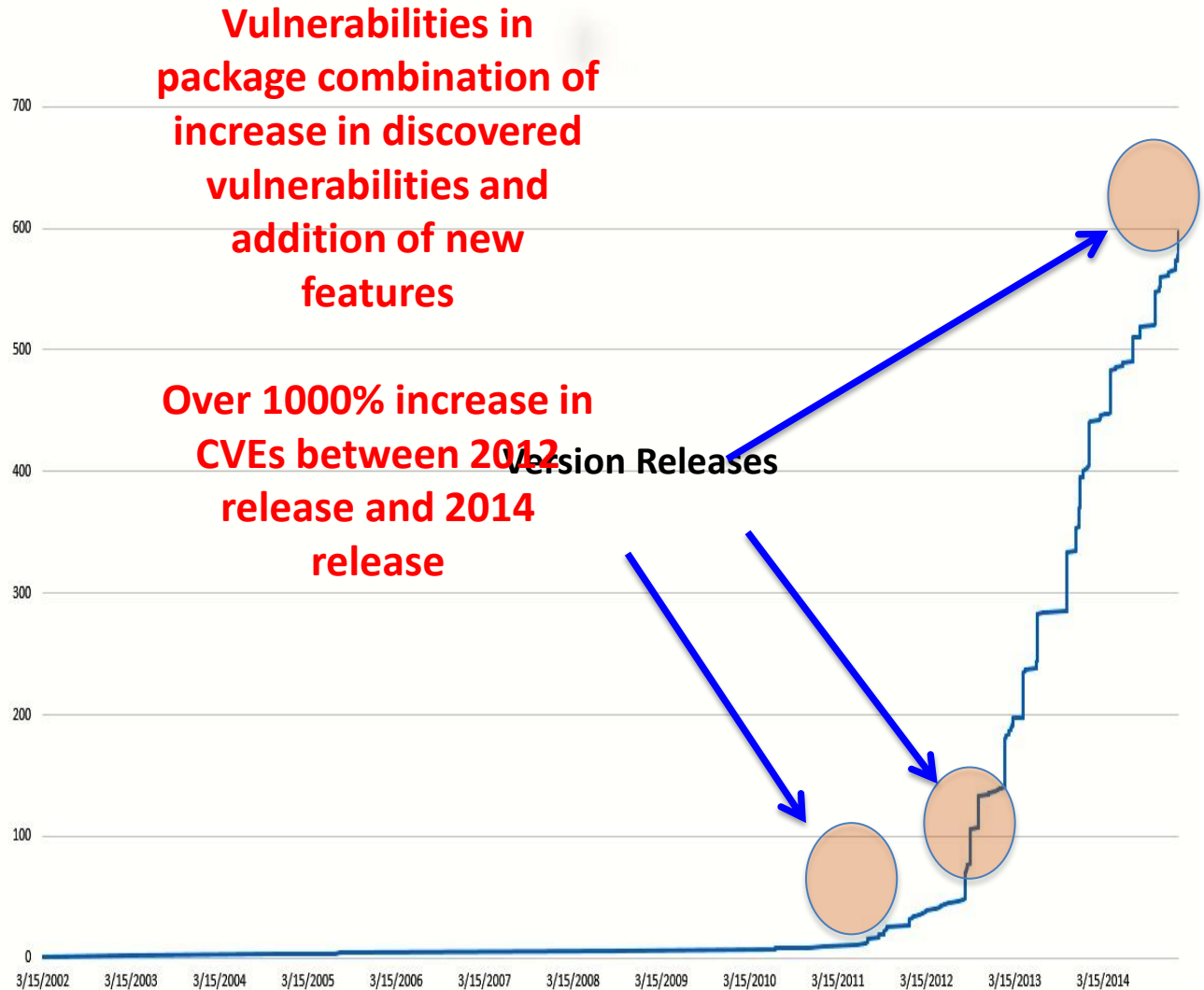
Known vulnerabilities in this library (CVSS range 0-10)

Vulnerabilities with CVSS 7.0-10.0 are critical, 4.0-6.9 major and 0-3.9 are minor.

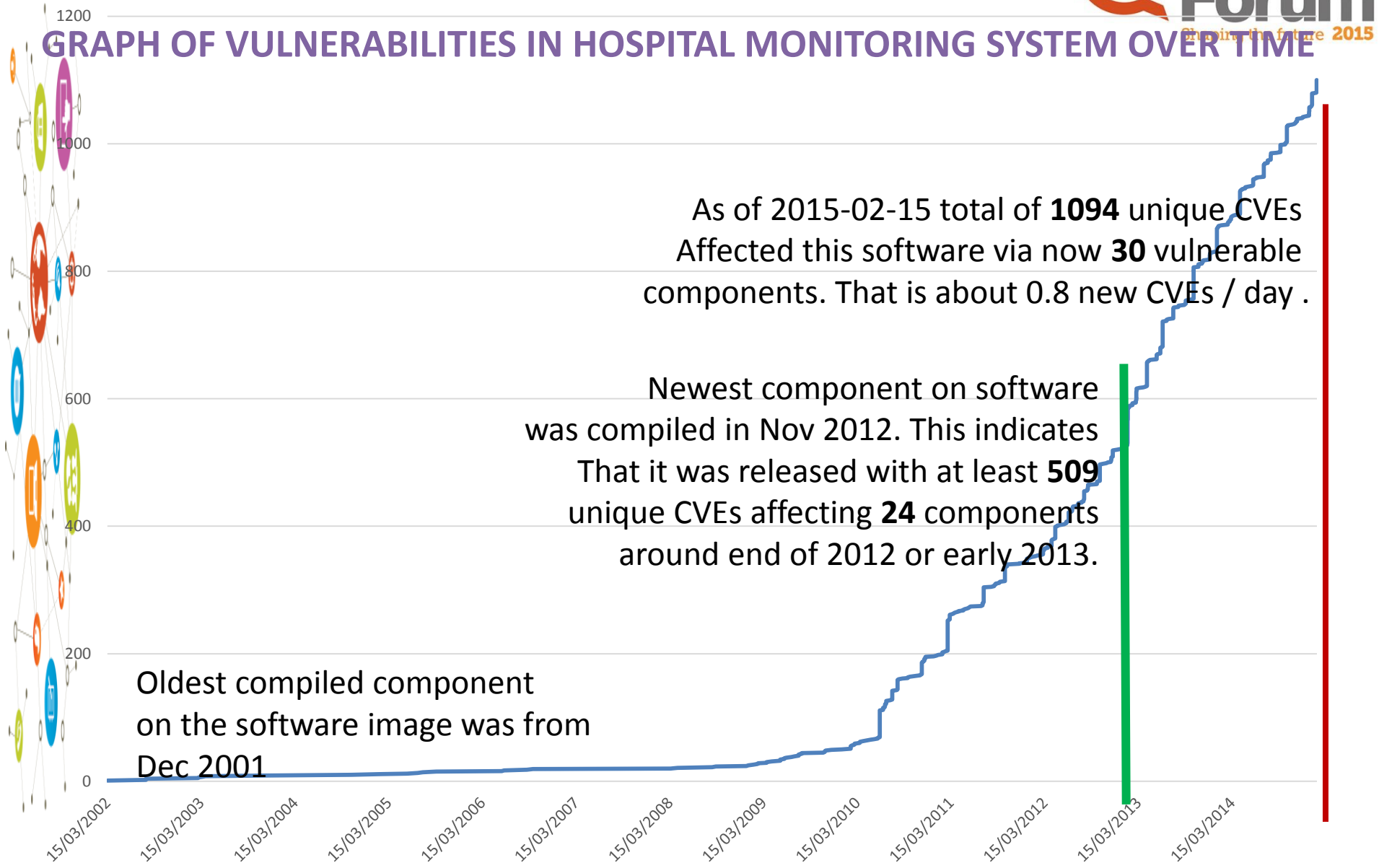
CVE	Date	CVSS	Type
CVE-2015-0408	2015-01-21	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-6601	2015-01-21	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-6549	2015-01-21	10	Exact match (timestamp)
CVE-2014-6513	2014-10-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-4227	2014-07-17	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-2421	2014-04-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0457	2014-04-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0456	2014-04-16	10	Exact match (timestamp)
CVE-2014-0429	2014-04-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0415	2014-01-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0422	2014-01-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0428	2014-01-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2014-0410	2014-01-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5907	2014-01-15	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5842	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5843	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5817	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5814	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5829	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5809	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5830	2013-10-16	10	Exact match
CVE-2013-5824	2013-10-16	10	Exact match

# Unique Vulnerabilities Graph Over Time

- **Huge increase** in number of vulnerabilities entering **NIST CVE database** in the last 3 years
- **Massive spike** since **2013** for common software components (such as Java, OpenSSL)



# GRAPH OF VULNERABILITIES IN HOSPITAL MONITORING SYSTEM OVER TIME





# Why not?

<b>Supplement Facts</b>			
Serving Size		2 fl. oz.	
	Amount per Serving	% Daily Value*	Amount per Serving
<b>Calories</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>40</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	18mg	1%	35mg
<b>Potassium</b>	35mg	1%	70mg
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b>	5g	3%	10g
Dietary Fiber	less than 1g	2%	1g
Sugars	4g		8g
Other Carbohydrate	less than 1g		1g
<b>Vitamin B3</b> (niacin, niacinamide)	4mg	20%	8mg
<b>Vitamin B6</b> (pyridoxine HCl)	4mg	200%	8mg
<b>Vitamin B12</b> (cyanocobalamin)	15mcg	250%	30mcg

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.  
† Daily Value not established

Other Ingredients: Linux Kernel, Zlib, Glibc, OpenSSL

# Software bill of materials

Component:	Version	License
bind	9.5.0	ISC
commons-lang	2.4	Apache
openssl	0.9.6f †	Apache
	0.9.7a †	
	0.9.8g †	
	1.0.0j †	
pcre	7.6	BSD
rsync	2.6.9	GPL
tcl	8.5.0	BSD
zlib	1.2.1.2	zlib

† Daily Value not established

Other Ingredients:

# Opposition Arguments

- **We already do this:** The data indicates that if this is already being done no action is being taken to resolve the issue. More likely it is not being done...or being done quite poorly, and leaving us all at risk.
- **Sharing a Bill of Materials means giving up proprietary information:** FDA already requires an ingredient list. Coca Cola can supply an ingredient list without sharing trade secrets.
- **I cannot control my supply chain:** You already do in selection of products based on feature requirements.
- **This requires too much work:** Tools are completely automated and easy to use.

**Ultimately the software industry can exempt themselves from liabilities due to ANY software failures because the law lets them do so. Software is the only industry that can get away with this!**

# What They Are Really Saying

- We don't want to know about it.
- We don't want to tell anyone about it.
- We don't want to fix it.
- ...but we still want you to buy it.



**I don't think that is reasonable !**

# We Are The Software Company.

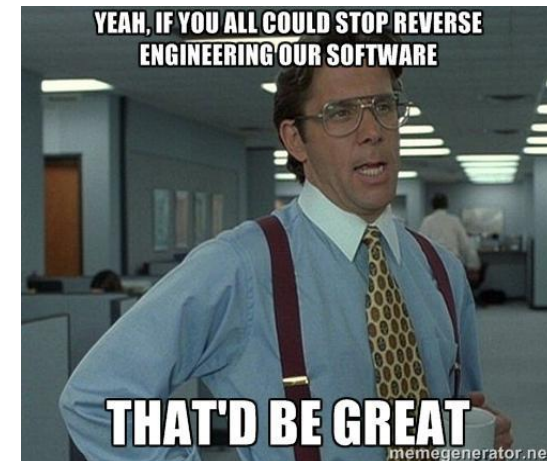
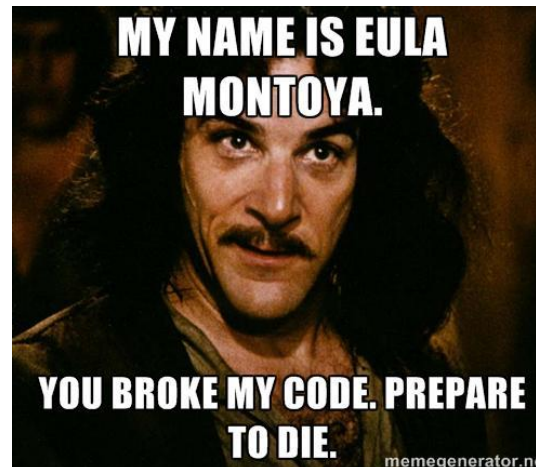
## Trust Us...Or Else!



INCONET-GCC 2

شبكة التعاون الدولية للعلوم التكنولوجية (الاتحاد الأوروبي - دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي)  
EU-GCC Science & Technology International Cooperation Network

- CSO of a large software company recently posted a blog admonishing organizations that analyze their code...or hire others to do so.
- This did not bode well with the security world.
- Fortunately, the company took down the blog post and stated that the sentiments expressed in the blog did not represent the organization's sentiment.



# The Insurance Industry Pushes Back

- Cottage Health System gets breached forced to pay class action settlement of \$4.125 million (\$81 per record)
- Insurer files suit in court for a Declaratory Judgment against Columbia for Cottage's **“Failure to Follow Minimum Required Practices.”**

Case 2:15-cv-03432-DDP-AGR Document 1 Filed 05/07/15 Page 1 of 15 Page ID #:1

1 Matthew T. Walsh, Esq. (Bar No. 208169)  
 2 CARROLL, McNULTY & KULL LLC  
 3 100 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 2100  
 4 Chicago, Illinois 60606  
 5 Telephone: (312) 800-5000  
 6 Facsimile: (312) 800-5010  
 7 Email: mw Walsh@cmk.com

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff COLUMBIA CASUALTY COMPANY

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 10 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 COLUMBIA CASUALTY COMPANY	Case No.: 2:15-cv-03432
12 Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT OF DEFENSE AND SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS
13 v.	
14 COTTAGE HEALTH SYSTEM	
15 Defendant.	

16 Plaintiff COLUMBIA CASUALTY COMPANY (hereinafter “Columbia”) by and  
 17 through its attorneys, as and for Complaint against Defendant, hereby allege as follows:

18 INTRODUCTION

19 1. This is a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and  
 20 for Reimbursement of Defense and Settlement Payments made by Columbia on behalf of its  
 21 insured.

22 2. This matter arises out of a data breach that resulted in the release of electronic  
 23 private healthcare patient information stored on network servers owned, maintained and/or

# Some Minimum Required Practices In Detail

- Check for security patches and apply within 30 days
- Replace factory default settings
- Re-assess risk yearly and apply changes
- Require 3<sup>rd</sup> parties to protect information with safeguards at least as good as your own
- **PERFORM DUE DILLIGENCE ON 3<sup>RD</sup> PARTIES TO ENSURE THAT THEIR SAFEGUARDS ARE AS GOOD AS YOUR OWN**
- **AUDIT 3<sup>RD</sup> PARTIES TO ENSURE THEY CONTINUOSLY SATISFY YOUR STANDARDS FOR SAFEGUARDING SENSITIVE INFORMATION**

12	<b>D. <u>The Columbia Policy Application</u></b>
13	29. As part of the application submitted in connection with the Columbia Policy,
14	Cottage completed and submitted a "Risk Control Self Assessment" in which it made the
15	following relevant representations:
16	
17	4. Do you check for security patches to your systems at least weekly
18	and implement them within 30 days? • Yes
19	5. Do you replace factory default settings to ensure your information
20	security systems are securely configured? • Yes
21	6. Do you re-assess your exposure to information security and
22	privacy threats at least yearly, and enhance your risk controls in
23	response to changes? • Yes
24	11. Do you outsource your information security management to a
25	qualified firm specializing in security or have staff responsible for
26	and trained in information security? • Yes
27	12. Whenever you entrust sensitive information to 3rd parties do
28	you...
	a. contractually require all such 3rd parties to protect this
	information with safeguards at least as good as your own • Yes
	b. perform due diligence on each such 3rd party to ensure that
	their safeguards for protecting sensitive information meet your
	<b>COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT</b>
Case 2:15-cv-03432-DDP-AGR Document 1 Filed 05/07/15 Page 9 of 15 Page ID #:9	
1	standards (e.g. conduct security/privacy audits or review
2	findings of independent security/privacy auditors) • Yes
3	c. Audit all such 3rd parties at least once per year to ensure that
4	they continuously satisfy your standards for safeguarding
5	sensitive information? • Yes
6	d. Require them to either have sufficient liquid assets or
7	maintain enough insurance to cover their liability arising from
8	a breach of privacy or confidentiality. • Yes
9	13. Do you have a way to detect unauthorized access or attempts to
10	access sensitive information? • Yes
11	23. Do you control and track all changes to your network to ensure it
12	remains secure? • Yes
	30. Upon information and belief, Cottage provided false responses to the foregoing
	questions when applying for coverage from Columbia.

# Building A Cybersecurity Certification Lab



[Company](#) [Offerings](#) [Standards](#) [Dashboard](#)

▼ **NEWSROOM** / [Press Releases](#)

## UL LLC Collaborates with Codenomicon to Test Industrial Automation Equipment and Services and Medical Devices for Digital Security Vulnerabilities

**NORTHBROOK, Ill., April 13, 2015** — UL and Codenomicon have collaborated to develop and perform security testing on network connected devices. Initial testing will be on industrial automation equipment and services and medical devices, with planned expansion into security testing in other industries. Codenomicon and UL will work together to provide Fuzz and Binary Analysis testing services. Fuzz Testing is a mechanism in which the communication protocols of the device under test are subjected to random exception messages to discover coding and security errors. The Binary Analysis identifies known vulnerabilities found in compiled software that could possibly be deployed in a production environment.

- **Aligned with international standards (62443)**
- **Creating program due to demand**
- **Creating program due to need**
- **Active lobbying to promote message**

**Thank You!**

**Mike Ahmadi**

