

RSA[®]Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: STR-F03

Supply Chain as an Attack Chain: Key Lessons to Secure Your Business

CHANGE

Challenge today's security thinking



 #RSAC

MODERATOR:

Tony Gaidhane

Senior Associate
Booz | Allen | Hamilton
@Tony_Gaidhane

PANELISTS:

Scott Stephens

Director, EG Global Supply Chain
HP

Sam Phillips

VP, GM, CISO
Samsung Business Services
@Sam_Phillips_se

Benjamin Jun

CTO
Chosen Plaintext
@BenjaminJun

Agenda

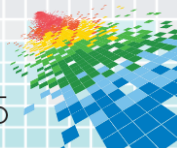
◆ Motivations and Drivers

- ◆ Adversarial Supply Chain Operations (ASCO)
- ◆ Maturing Customer Requirements (Public vs. Private Sector) and Regulations
- ◆ Threat Actors

◆ Capabilities of a mature Supply Chain Cyber Risk Management (SCCRM) Program

- ◆ Tools and Techniques
 - ◆ Counterfeit Resistant Chips (crypto key pairs)
 - ◆ Security by Design
- ◆ Visibility and Traceability
 - ◆ Component Tracking
- ◆ Cyber Security Testing and Options
- ◆ Product Security Incident Response
- ◆ The future of SCCRM

◆ Wrap-up and Q&A



Adversarial Supply Chain Operations (ASCO) To vs. ASCO Through

Adversaries

- Nation State Actors
- Competitors (esp. Nation State-owned)
- Criminals
- Hacktivists

Lifecycle Process



ASCO To

Methods:

- Interdiction/ Compromise
- Theft/ Re-Route
- Break/Fix Subversion

Effects:

- Halt or slow production
- Prevent sustainment operations
- Loss of Intellectual Property

ASCO Through



Customer Operations

Methods:

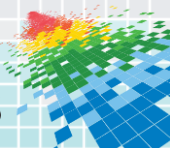
- Malware Shotgun Infection
- Malicious Component Insertion
- Repair part compromise
- Trojan Insertion/Design to Fail

Effects:

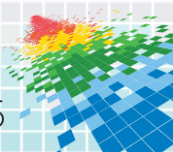
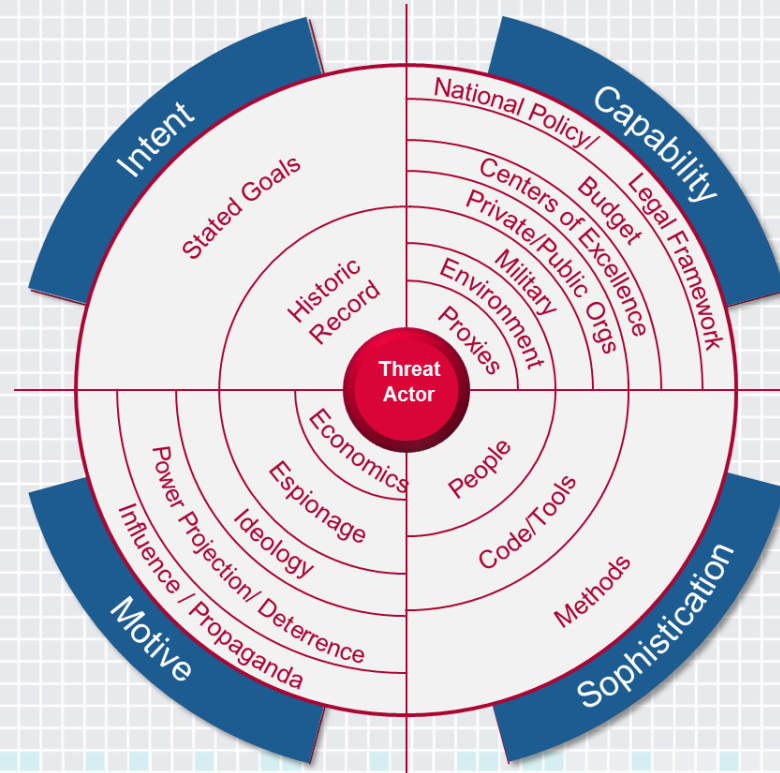
- National security risk
- Customer compromise
- Impaired customer operations
- Brand/ Legal/ Market Impact
- Loss of customer intellectual property

Public Sector Requirements

- ◆ **Cyber Hygiene Practices of Third Parties**
 - ◆ Executive Order 13636 PD 21
 - ◆ NIST Cyber Risk Management Framework
 - ◆ Voluntary Implementation for Critical Infrastructure
- ◆ **Product Integrity/ Software Assurance And Hardware Assurance (Anti-Counterfeit)**
 - ◆ GSA/DOD Improving Cybersecurity Through Acquisition Recommendation V
 - ◆ Using Commercially Acceptable Global Sourcing Standards And Evaluation Of Context And Fit For Use
- ◆ **Malicious Insertion During Development**
 - ◆ DODI 5200.44 - Protection of Mission Critical Functions to Achieve Trusted Systems and Networks (TSN)
 - ◆ NIST SP 800-161 Supply Chain Risk Management Practices for Federal Information Systems and Organizations



Understand your adversary



Agenda

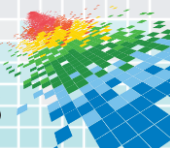
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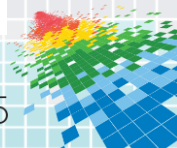
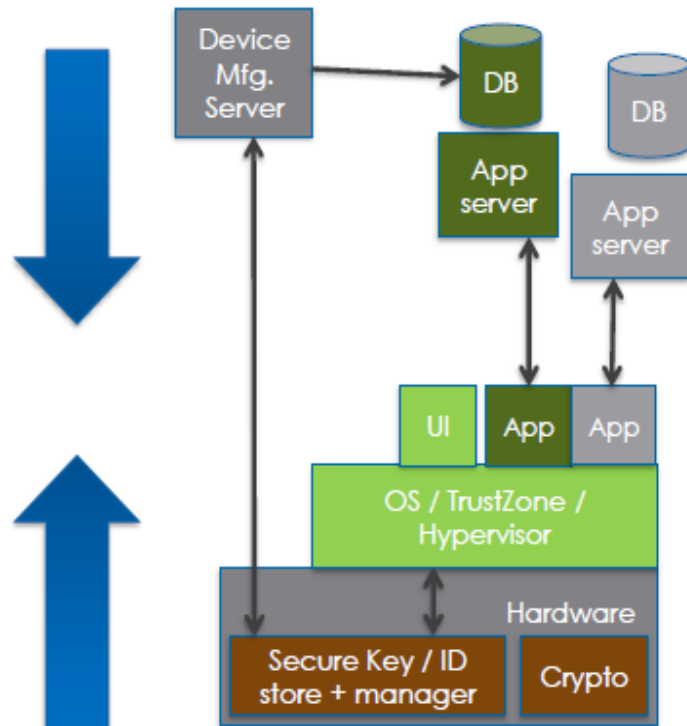
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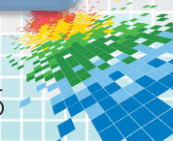
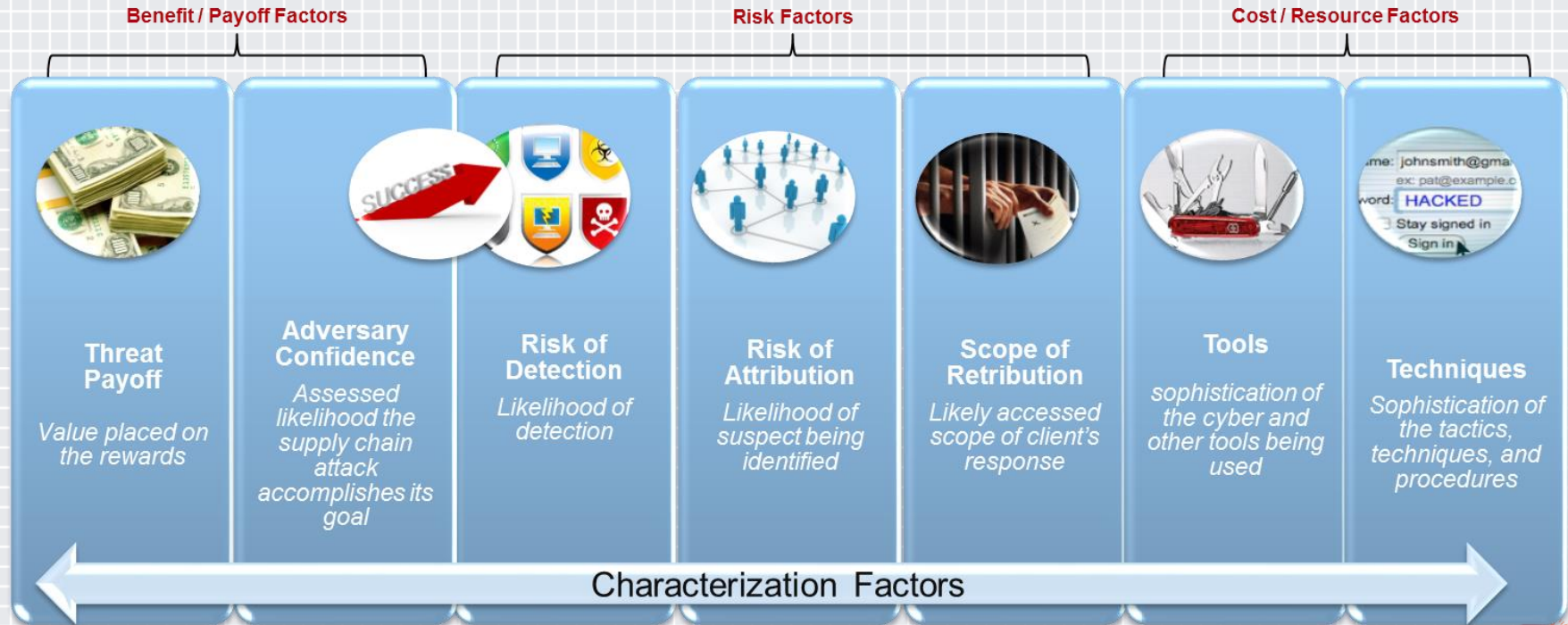
Trust meets in the Middle

*Identity + key provisioning
Authentication service
Secure session management
Security updates*

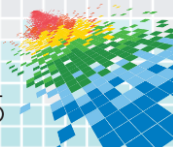
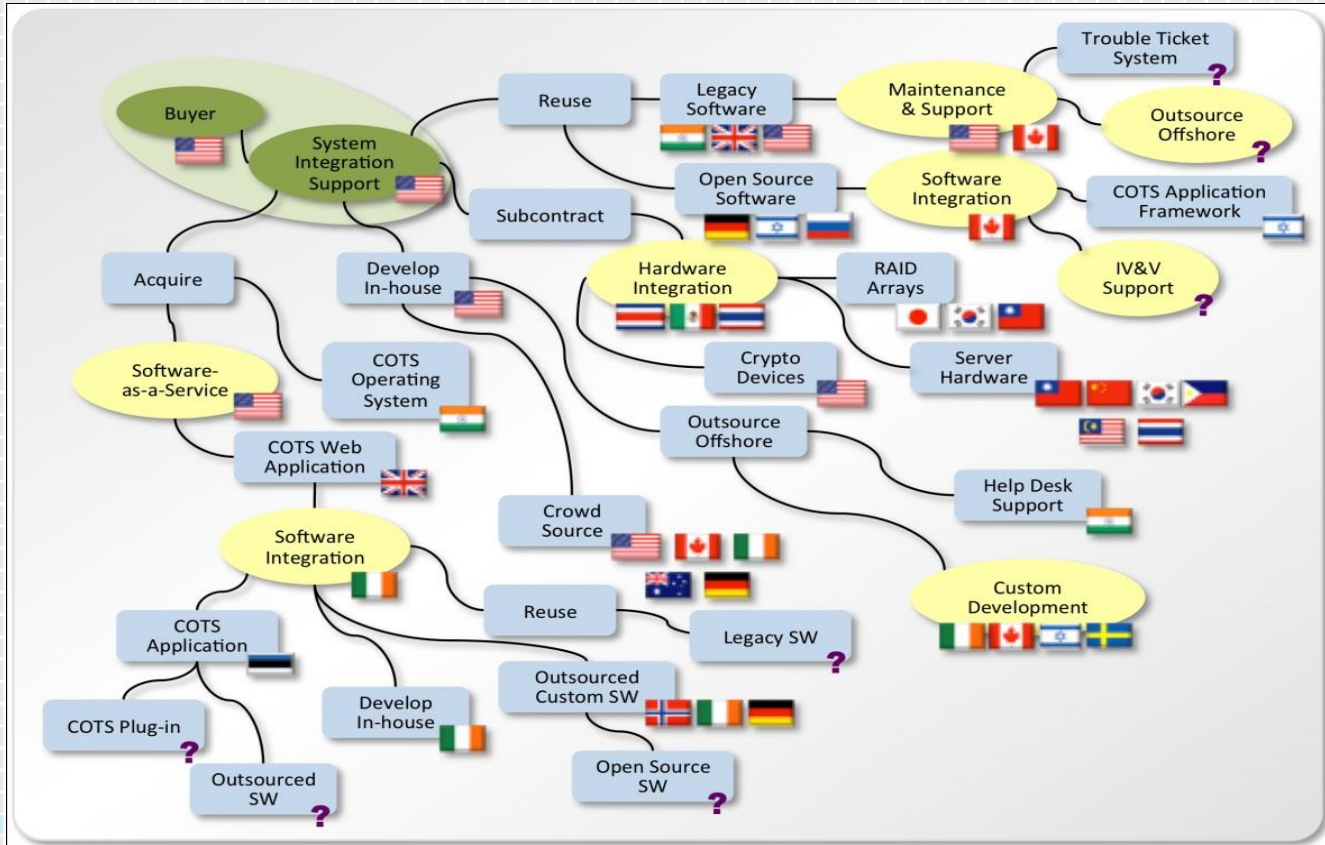
*Identity + key management
Sandboxed secrets
Partitioning of critical state
Reliability & integrity*



Characterize Your Threats

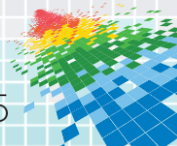


Test This?



Apply What You Have Learned Today

- ◆ Next week you should:
 - ◆ Conduct a Supply Chain Decomposition and Identify High-Priority Components
- ◆ In the first three months following this presentation you should:
 - ◆ Conduct a Threat Assessment (Outside-in, Open Source, Threat Vectors)
 - ◆ Characterize your Risks (Business Impact Analysis, Inherent Risks)
 - ◆ Understand your Baseline Capabilities (including Compliance Posture)
- ◆ Within six months you should:
 - ◆ Conduct a Gap Analysis, and define Target State Maturity
 - ◆ Identify Key Priorities for Visibility, Control and Governance



Comprehensive SCCRM Program Maturity

Control Implementation of technical capabilities

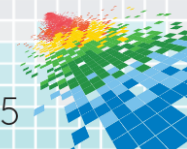
- Supplier Assessments
- Supplier Contractual Amendments
- R&D Engagement across Supply Chain
- Collaboration with Threat Intelligence
- Segmentation of Proprietary Data
- Automatic Security Checks
- Standardized Software Security Testing
- High Assurance Product Maturity Model

Governance Oversight, monitoring, and collaboration with supplier cyber operations

- Database of Cybersecurity Requirements
- Organizational Structure & Design
- Cybersecurity Engagement Tool
- Strategy Development
- Legal Requirements for Suppliers
- Formalized Cyber Organizational Functions
- Procedures for Vulnerability ID
- Risk Management Framework & Function

Ongoing Visibility Comprehensive, timely, and dynamic vision over key cyber components

- Supply Chain Cybersecurity Assessment
- Component Sourcing
- Integration of Incident Response
- Repair/Replace Parts Management
- Counterfeiting Detection
- Consolidation of BOM Tools
- Cybersecurity Performance Management
- Monitoring of Emerging Risks
- Awareness of Cybersecurity



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QUESTIONS?

