

Thomas Schmidt (BSI)

Geheimrezept Automatisierung: Mehr Ressourcen für IT/OT-Sicherheit durch CSAF

Andreas Harner (CERT@VDE)



Was ist CSAF?

Carl Andrew Spaatz (Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force: 26.9.1947-29.4.1948)

Was ist CSAF?

Common Security Advisory Framework

Wer hat davon schon gehört?

Wer verwendet es schon?



IEC 62443: Anforderungen zum Umgang mit Schwachstellen

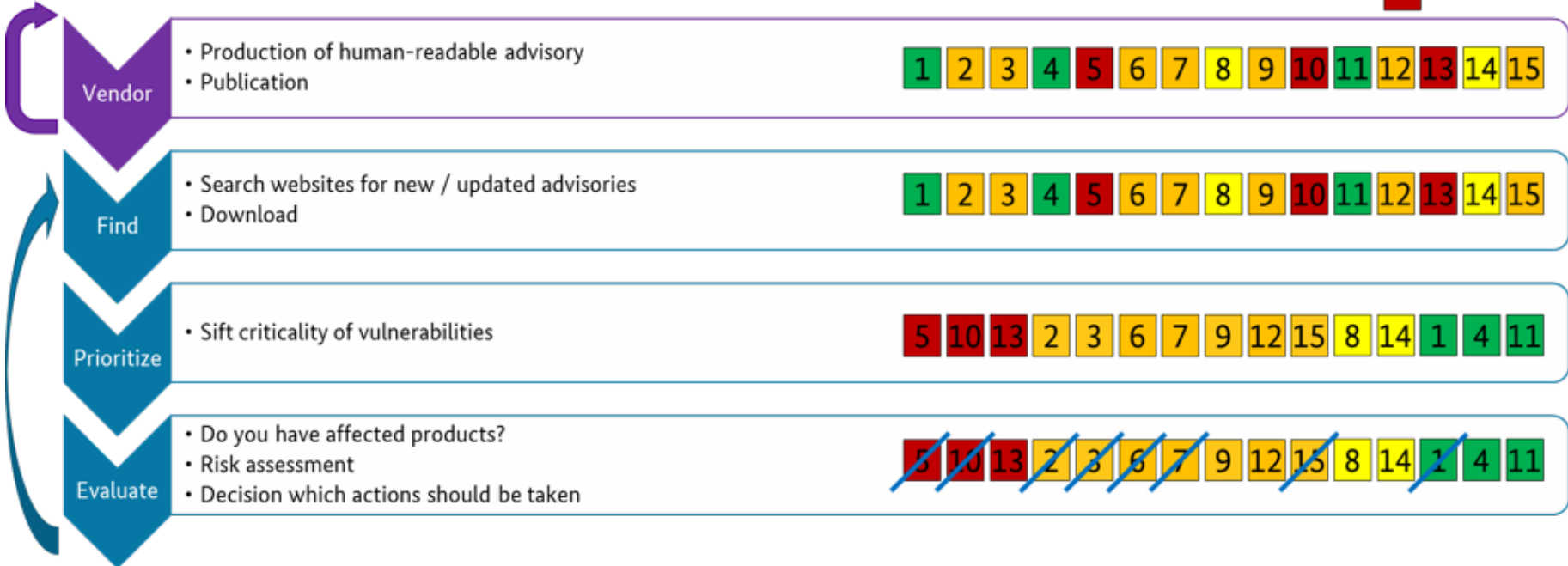
General	Policies & Procedures	System	Component
1-1 Concepts and models	2-1 Security program requirements for IACS asset owners	3-1 Security technologies for IACS	4-1 Secure product development lifecycle requirements
1-2 Master glossary of terms and abbreviations	2-2 IACS security program ratings	3-2 Security risk assessment and system design	4-2 Technical security requirements for IACS components
1-3 System security conformance metrics	2-3 Patch management in the IACS environment	3-3 System security requirements and security levels	
1-4 IACS security lifecycle and use-cases	2-4 Security program requirements for IACS service providers		
	2-5 Implementation guidance for IACS asset owners		

 Published
  Work in progress

Manuelles Vorgehen

Severity of advisory

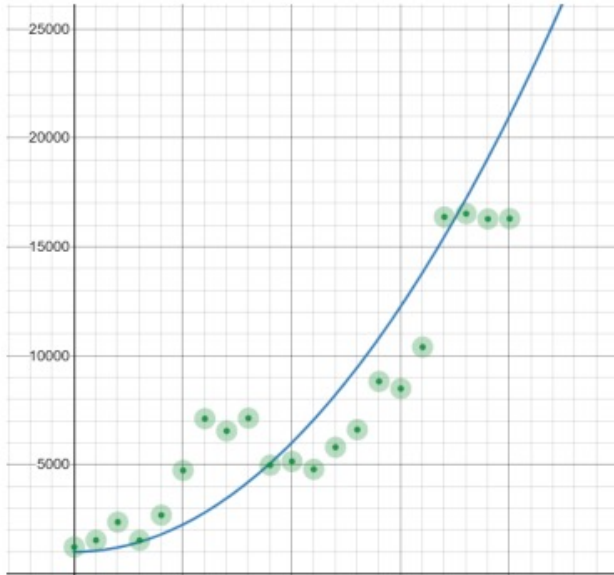
- low
- medium
- high
- critical



 Bundesamt
für Sicherheit in der
Informationstechnik

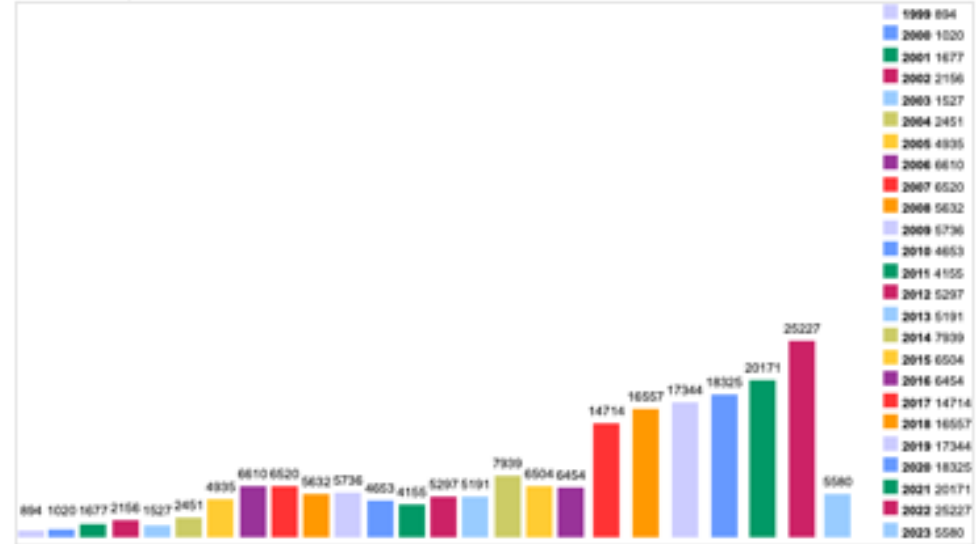
CSAF | Thomas Schmidt Seite 6

Die Anzahl von Schwachstellen steigt...



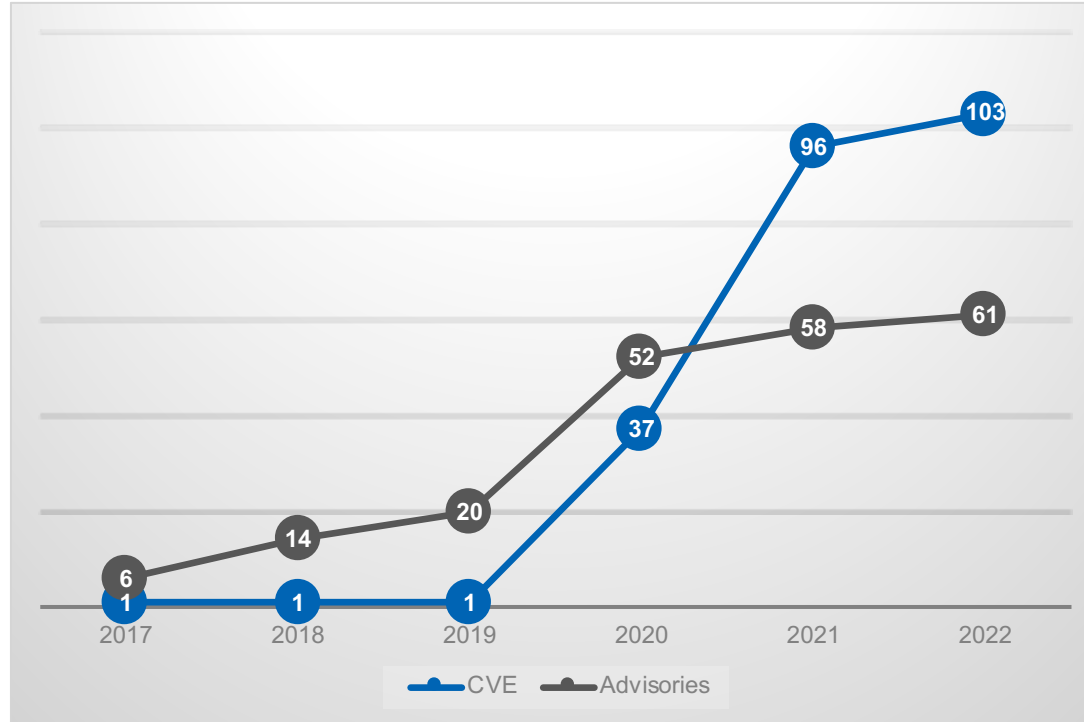
<https://opensourcsecurity.io/2021/03/30/its-time-to-fix-cve/>

Vulnerabilities By Year



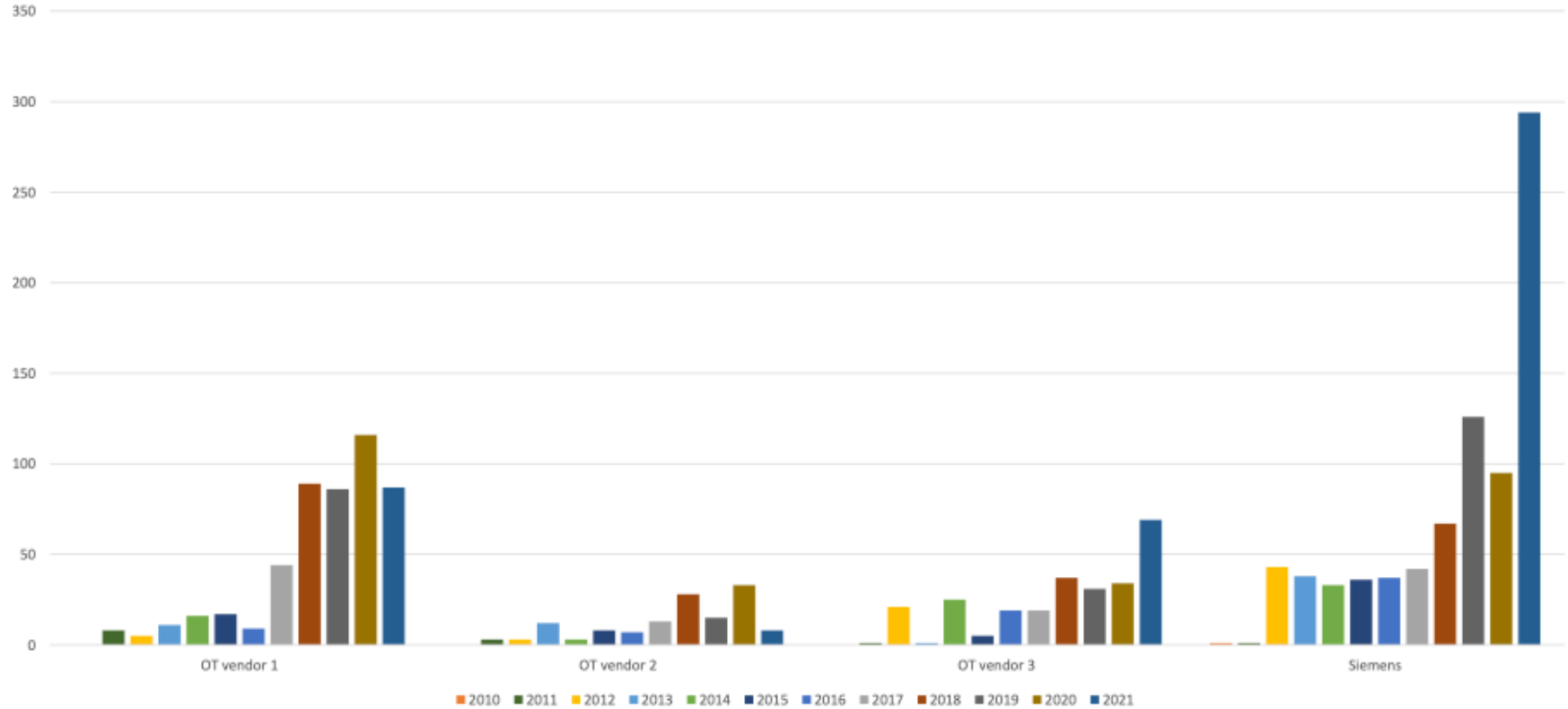
Source: <https://www.cvedetails.com/browse-by-date.php>

CERT@VDE: Die Anzahl von Schwachstellen und Advisories steigt



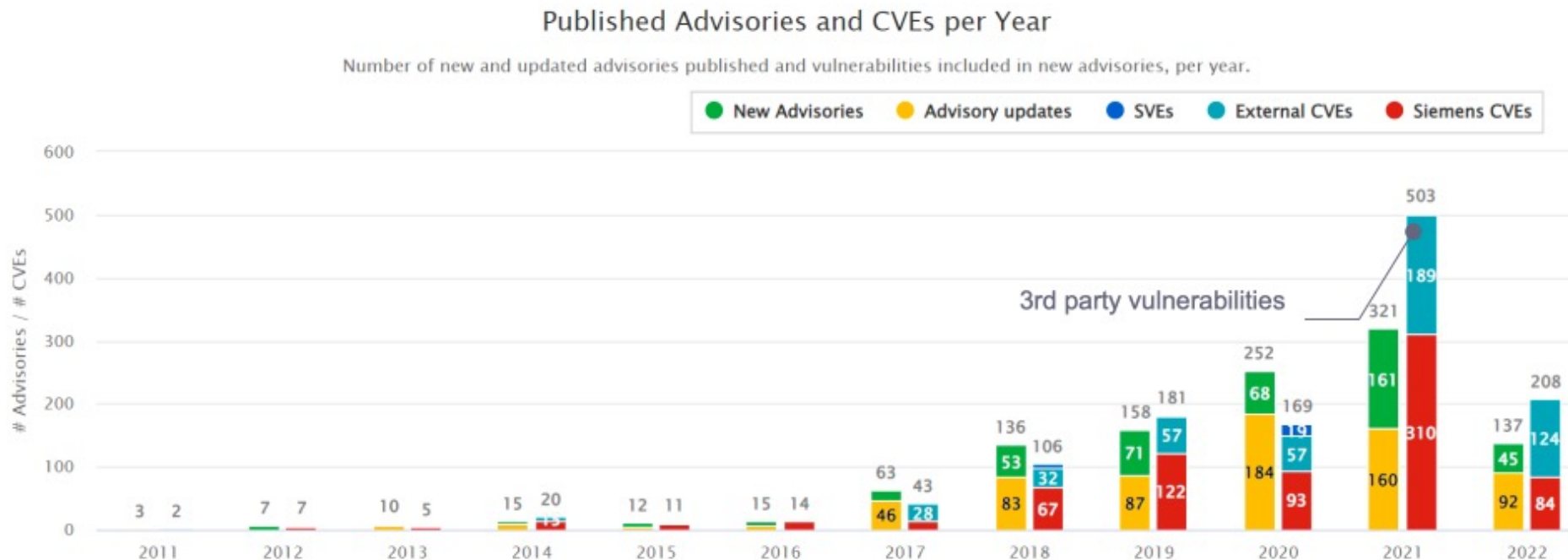
...dito: Siemens & andere Hersteller

(Quelle: Dr. Tom Pröll / Dr. Tobias Limmer, Siemens)



...detaillierter Blick auf Siemens

(Quelle: Dr. Tom Pröll / Dr. Tobias Limmer, Siemens)



Wie schnell wächst dieses Problem zukünftig?

- Lineares oder exponentielles Wachstum?
- In welchen Dimensionen findet Wachstum statt:
 - Anzahl der Schwachstellen im OT-Code?
 - Anzahl der Schwachstellen in 3rd Party-Code?
 - Anzahl der betroffenen Produkte?
 - Anzahl der Hersteller und Zulieferer die Schwachstellen Handling machen?
- Was trägt Regulierung dazu bei?



Manuelles Schwachstellen-Handling:

„Das skaliert nicht!“



CISA: „Das skaliert nicht....“

(<https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/ics-advisories/icsa-23-103-10>)

An official website of the United States government [Search this site](#)

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ICS ADVISORY

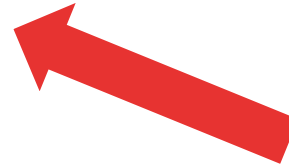
Siemens Industrial Products

Release Date: April 13, 2023 Alert Code: ICSA-23-103-10

As of January 10, 2023, CISA will no longer be updating ICS security advisories for Siemens product vulnerabilities beyond the initial advisory. For the most up-to-date information on vulnerabilities in this advisory, please see [Siemens' ProductCERT Security Advisories](#), [CERT Services](#), [Services](#), [Siemens Global](#).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- CVSS v3 7.5
- **ATTENTION:** Exploitable remote/low attack complexity



Mögliche Lösungen



CSAF standardisiert Herstelleradvisories!

Für den Nutzer werden die Tools in Zukunft ohne Zusatzarbeit Informationen über relevante Patches und Updates anzeigen können

Was ist CSAF?

Common Security Advisory Framework

- Internationaler, kostenloser und offener Standard
- Maschinenlesbares Format für Security Advisories (JSON)
- Standardisierte Methode zur Verteilung von Security Advisories
- Ausgerichtet auf Automatisierung
- Standardisiertes Toolset
- Empfehlung für umsetzbarer
- Nachfolger von CSAF CVRF 1.2



Bereit zur Benutzung!

Beispiel CSAF Dokument

```
1 {
2   "document": {
3     "title": "Cisco IOS and IOS XE Software Smart Install Remote Code Execution Vulnerability",
4     "category": "Cisco Security Advisory",
5     "csaf_version": "2.0",
6     "publisher": {
13   "tracking": {
14     "id": "cisco-sa-20180328-smi2",
15     "status": "final",
16     "version": "3.0.0",
17     "revision_history": [
54     "initial_release_date": "2018-03-28T16:00:00Z",
55     "current_release_date": "2018-04-17T15:08:41Z",
56     "generator": {
61   },
62   "notes": [
114   "references": [
115     {
116       "url": "https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20180328-smi2",
117       "summary": "Cisco IOS and IOS XE Software Smart Install Remote Code Execution Vulnerability"
118     }
119   ]
120 },
121 "product_tree": {
122   "branches": [
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3029   "references": [
3035   }
3036 ]
3037 }
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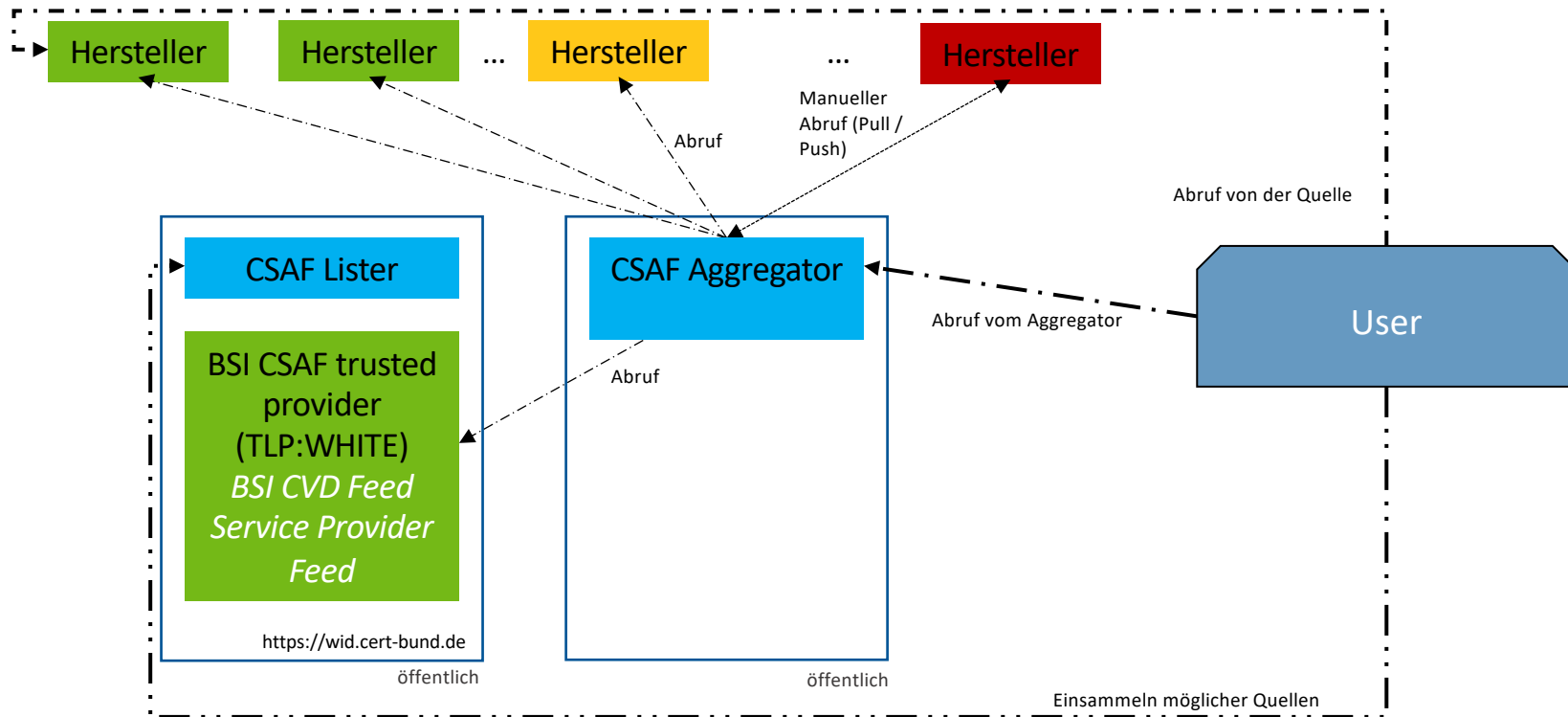
Beispiel CSAF Dokument

Metadaten auf
Dokumentebene

Produktbaum

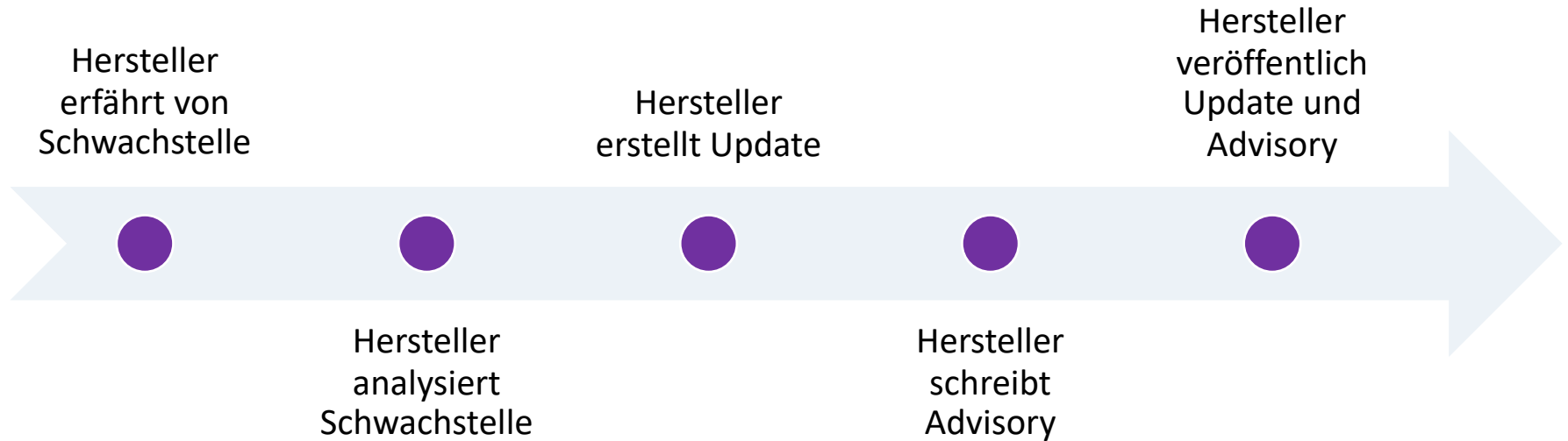
Schwachstellen

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62     "notes": [
114    "references": [
115      {
116        "url": "https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20180328-smi2",
117        "summary": "Cisco IOS and IOS XE Software Smart Install Remote Code Execution Vulnerability"
118      }
119    ]
120  },
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3035    ]
3036  ]
3037 }
```

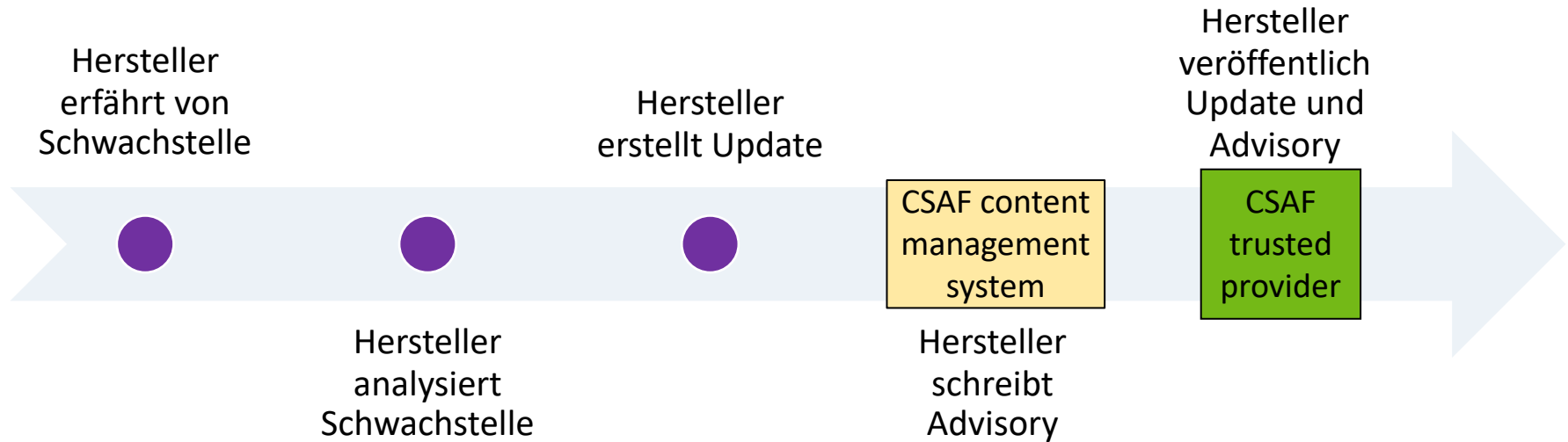


Sicht eines Herstellers

Hersteller



Hersteller



<https://secvisogram.github.io>

Form EditorJSON EditorPreviewCSAF DocumentAboutLogin

NewExportActive Relevance Levels:12345Document is Invalid: 16 errors0 warning0 info

Document level meta-data

Document acknowledgments

Aggregate severity

Rules for sharing document

Document notes

Publisher

Document references

Tracking

Product tree

List of branches

List of full product names

List of product groups

List of relationships

Vulnerabilities

Document category

Must NOT have fewer than 1 characters

Must match pattern "`^[^\\s\\-_\\.](.*[^\\s\\-_\\.])?$`"

CSAF version

2.0

Document language

Source language

Title of this document

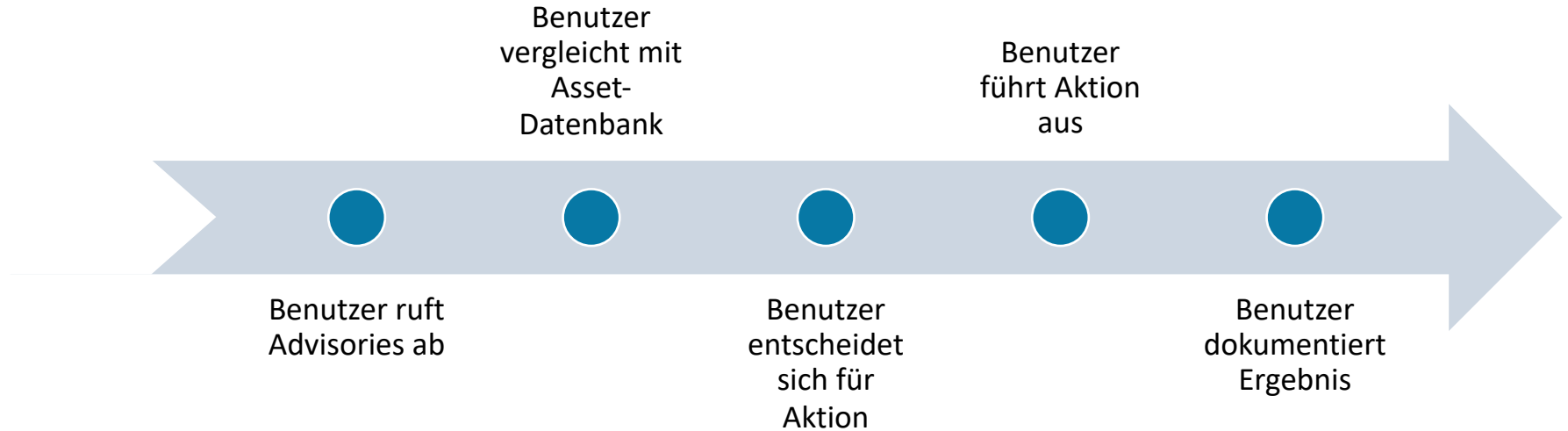
Must NOT have fewer than 1 characters

!

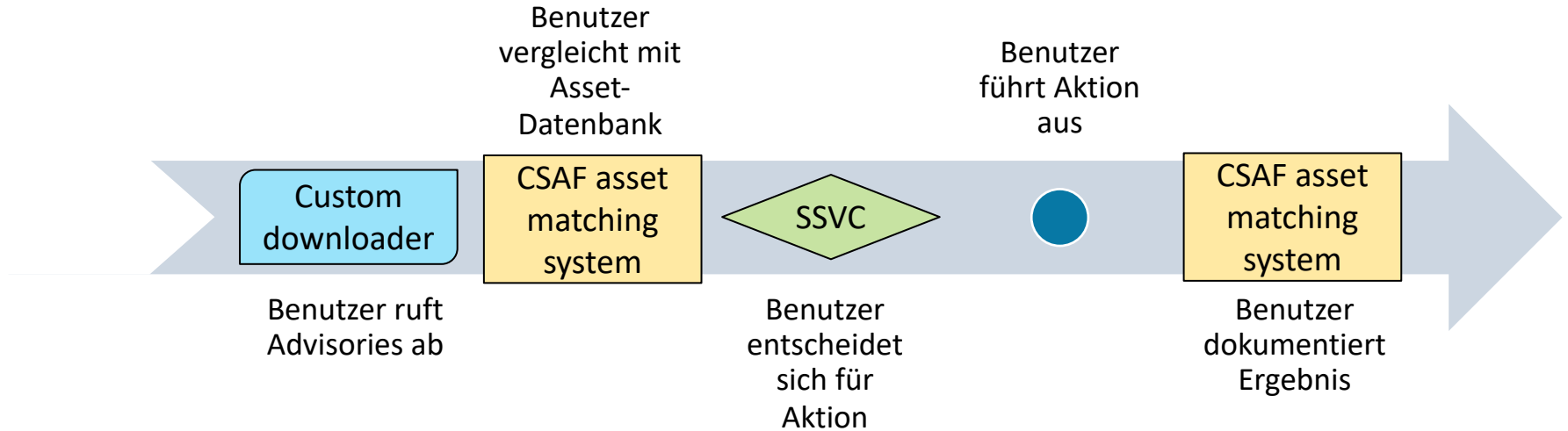
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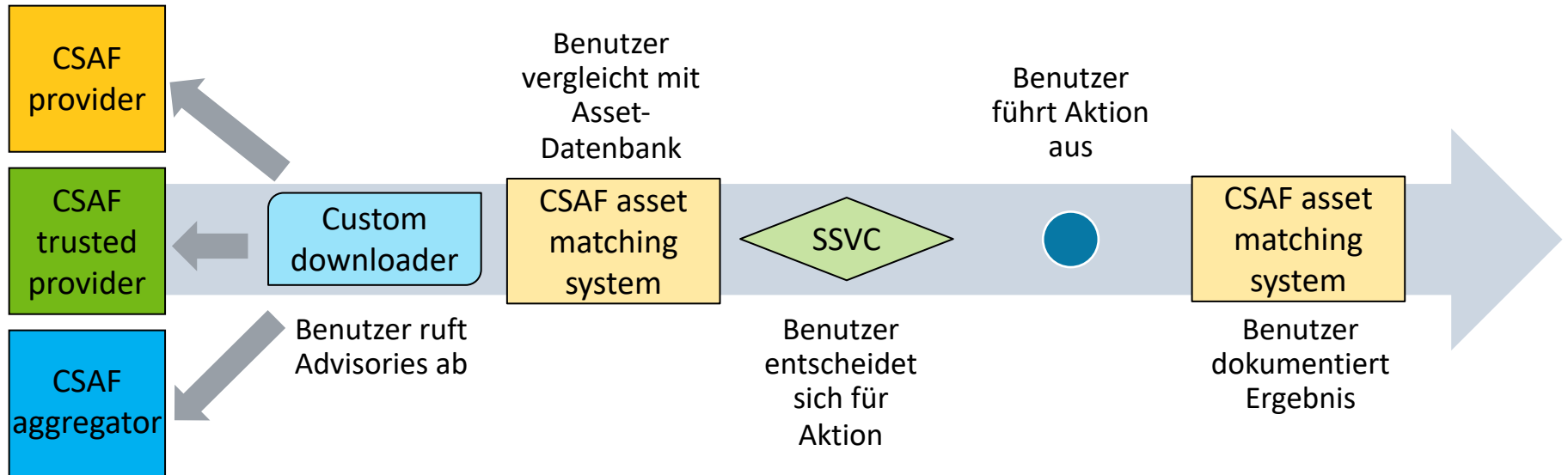
Benutzer



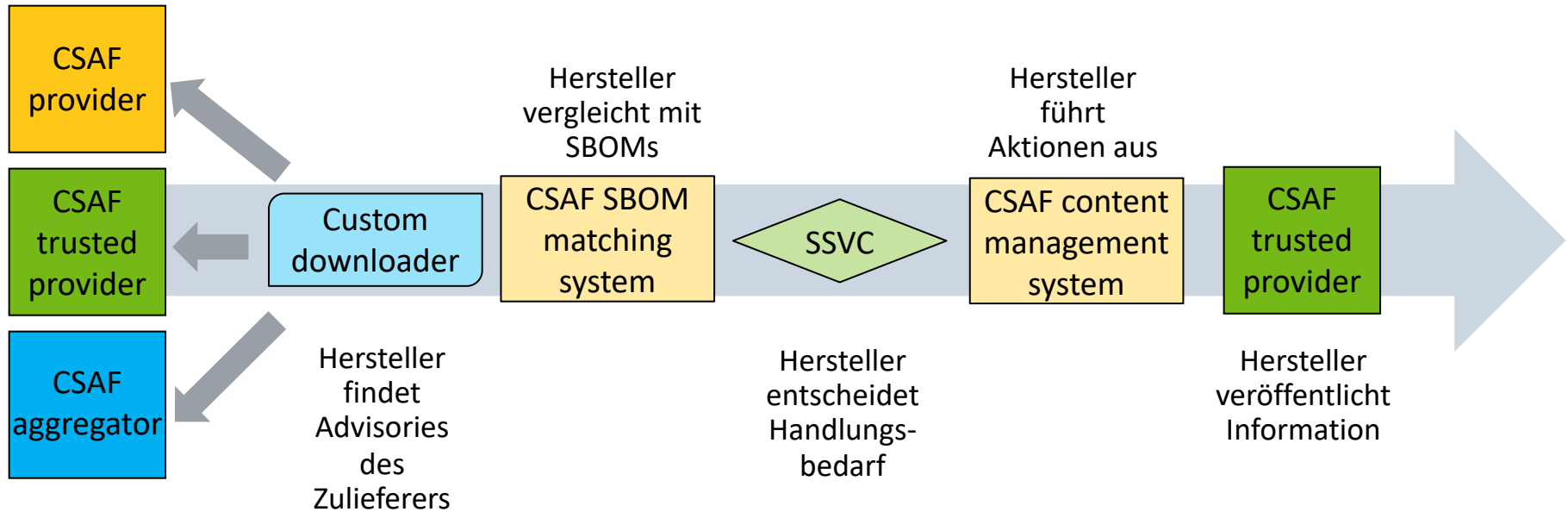
Benutzer



Benutzer



Lieferkette aus Sicht eines Herstellers



CSAF veröfentlichende Organisationen



Omicron



Federal Office
for Information Security



Life Is On



Red Hat

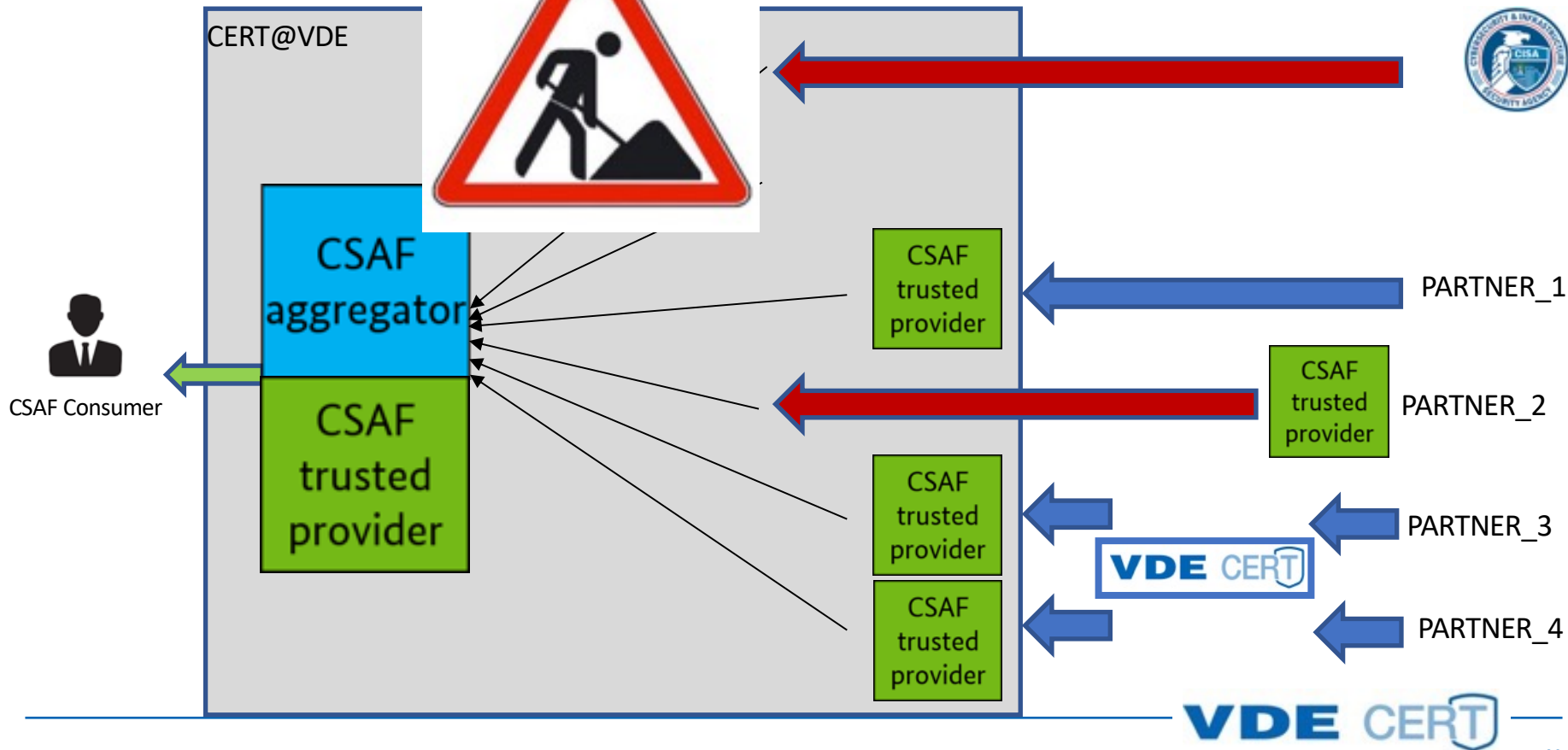
Festo



Hitachi Energy



CERT@VDE:



ZenSIM Industrie 4.0

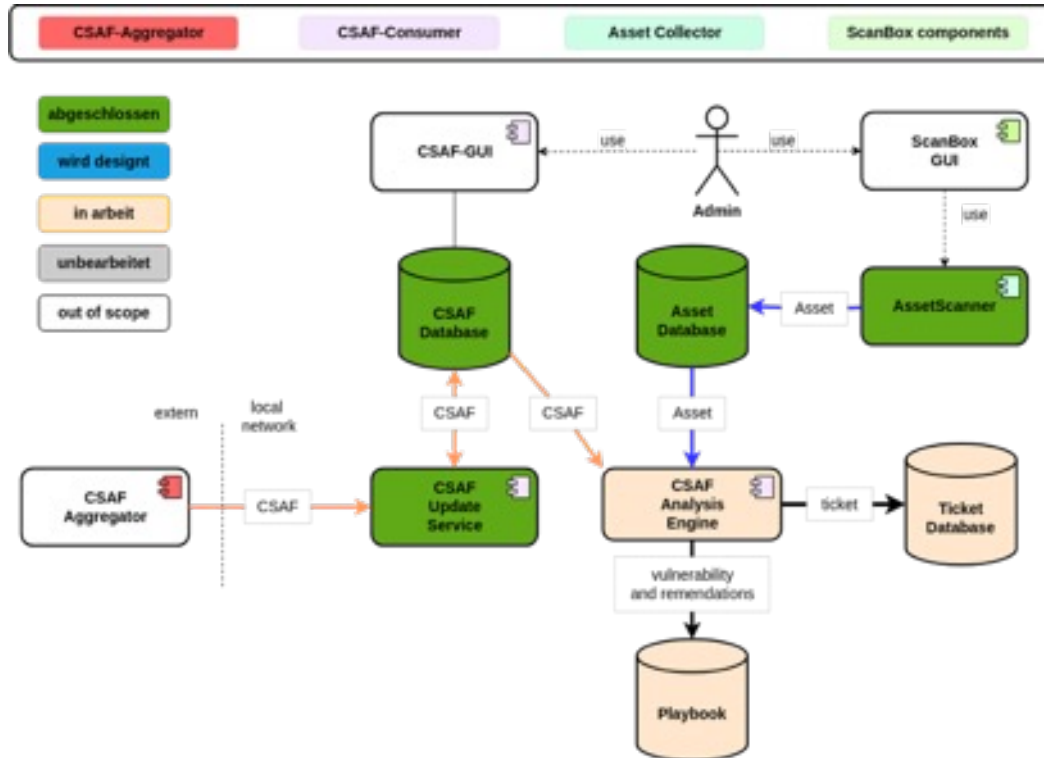


ZenSIM
Industrie 4.0



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Zusammenfassung & Aktionspunkte

- Die Zahl der entdeckten Schwachstellen steigt
=> auch die Zahl der Advisories
- Advisories werden für risikobasierte Entscheidungen benötigt
- Automatisierung ist möglich - also automatisieren Sie die langweiligen Aufgaben
- **Fordern Sie Ihre Zulieferer auf, CSAF 2.0 bereitzustellen**
- **Bereinigen und digitalisieren Sie Ihre Inventarlisten**
- **Fordern Sie CSAF in Ausschreibungen**
- **Verbreiten #oCSAF weiter**



Informationsmaterial unter

<https://csaf.io>

OASIS TC: CSAF Webseite:

https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=csaf

CSAF GitHub:

<https://github.com/oasis-tcs/csaf>

CSAF 2.0 JSON Schema:

https://docs.oasis-open.org/csaf/csaf/v2.0/csaf_json_schema.json

CSAF 2.0 Text:

<https://docs.oasis-open.org/csaf/csaf/v2.0/csaf-v2.0.html>

CSAF 2.0 Beispiele:

https://github.com/oasis-tcs/csaf/tree/master/csaf_2.0/examples

Secvisogram Quellcode:

<https://github.com/secvisogram/secvisogram>

Online-Editor:

<https://secvisogram.github.io>

Verfügbare Open Source Tools

- CSAF producer: <https://github.com/secvisogram/secvisogram> OR <https://github.com/mfd2007/yace>
- CSAF content management system: <https://github.com/secvisogram/secvisogram> + <https://github.com/secvisogram/csaf-cms-backend> (WIP)
- CSAF trusted provider: https://github.com/csaf-poc/csaf_distribution
- CSAF aggregator: https://github.com/csaf-poc/csaf_distribution
- Provider checker: https://github.com/csaf-poc/csaf_distribution (WIP)
- CSAF management system: *open for commercial and Open Source tools*
- CSAF asset matching system: *open for commercial and Open Source tools*
- CSAF downloader: https://github.com/csaf-poc/csaf_distribution
- CSAF full validator: <https://github.com/secvisogram/csaf-validator-service>
- CSAF filename tester: <https://pypi.org/project/paikalta/>

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Thomas Schmidt

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Andreas Harner

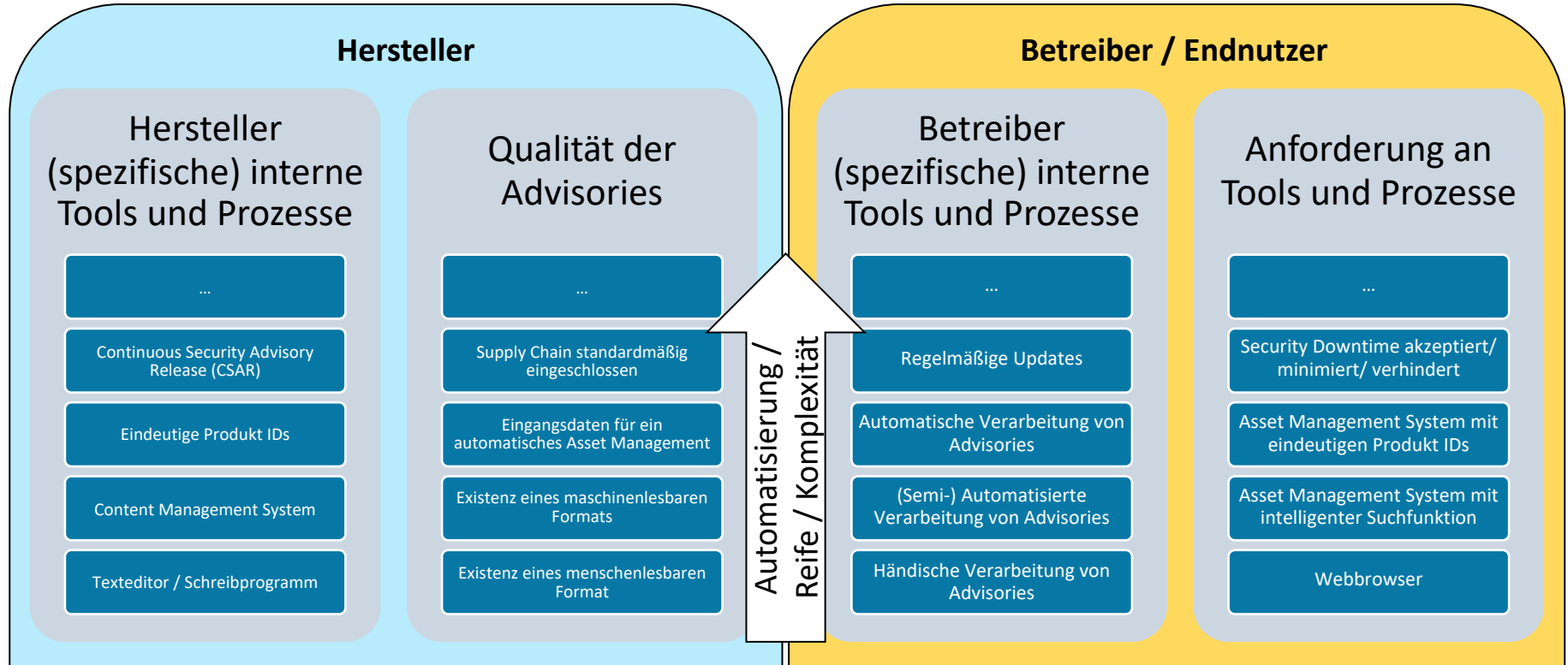
Leiter CERT@VDE

Tel. +49 69 6308-392

andreas.harner@cert.vde.com



Zwei Seiten der gleichen Medaille – verschiedene Reifegrade



Nächster Schritt: Stufe 2 bei allen beteiligten Parteien

