



Introduction to vulnerability disclosure

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Introduction to vulnerability disclosure

1. What are vulnerabilities?
2. What is vulnerability disclosure?
3. Who is involved in vulnerability disclosure?
4. What are the different types of vulnerability disclosure?





Good Practice Guide on Vulnerability Disclosure

From challenges to recommendations

NOVEMBER 2015



Economics of vulnerability disclosure

DECEMBER 2018

|| What are vulnerabilities?

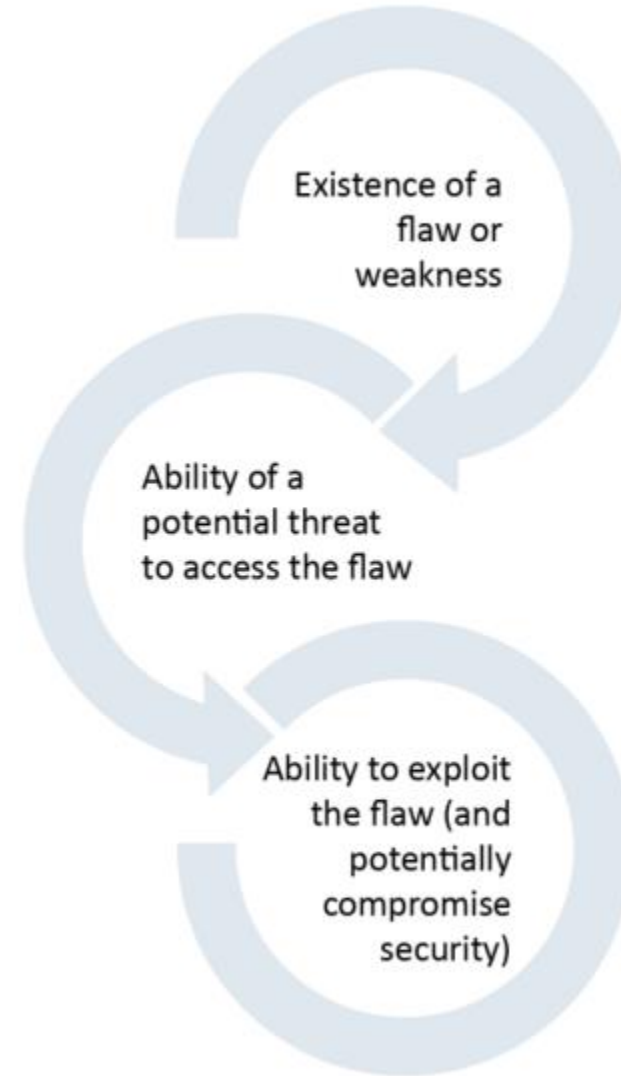


A vulnerability is a weakness of software, hardware or online service that can be exploited or, more broadly, functional behaviour of a product or service that violates an implicit or explicit security policy.

ISO/IEC 29147:2018



Three characteristics of a vulnerability



ENISA (2015)

|| What is vulnerability disclosure?



The act of initially providing vulnerability information to a party that was not believed to be previously aware. The overall disclosure process typically includes multiple disclosure events.

ISO/IEC 29147:2014



Who is involved in
vulnerability
disclosure?



Discoverers
Discover vulnerabilities, are also referred to as reporters or researchers. Discoverers are the starting point of the vulnerability cycle



Vendors
Supplier of a product which contains the vulnerability or organisation that is dependent on a product or service which contains the vulnerability; simultaneously, vendors can also be discoverers



Users
Individuals and organisations that use the products containing the vulnerability



Coordinators
Organisations such as Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) that coordinate the disclosure process



ENISA (2015)

Different types of disclosure

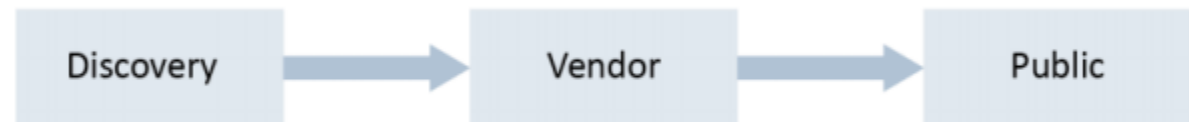
Non-disclosure



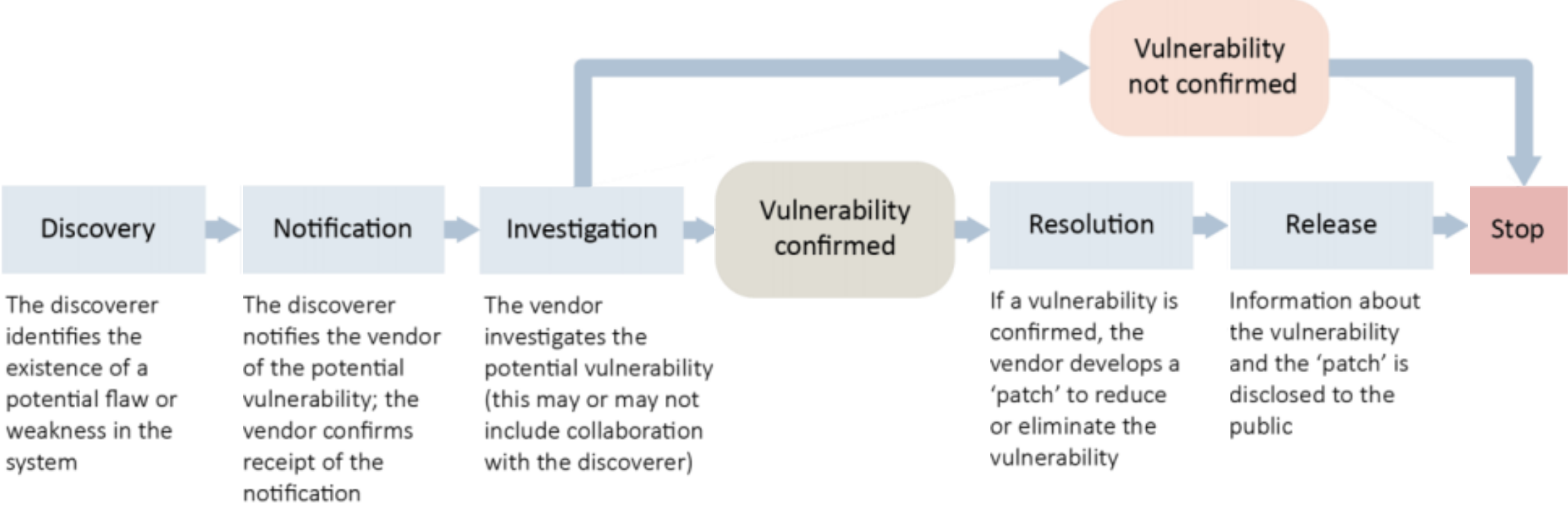
Full disclosure



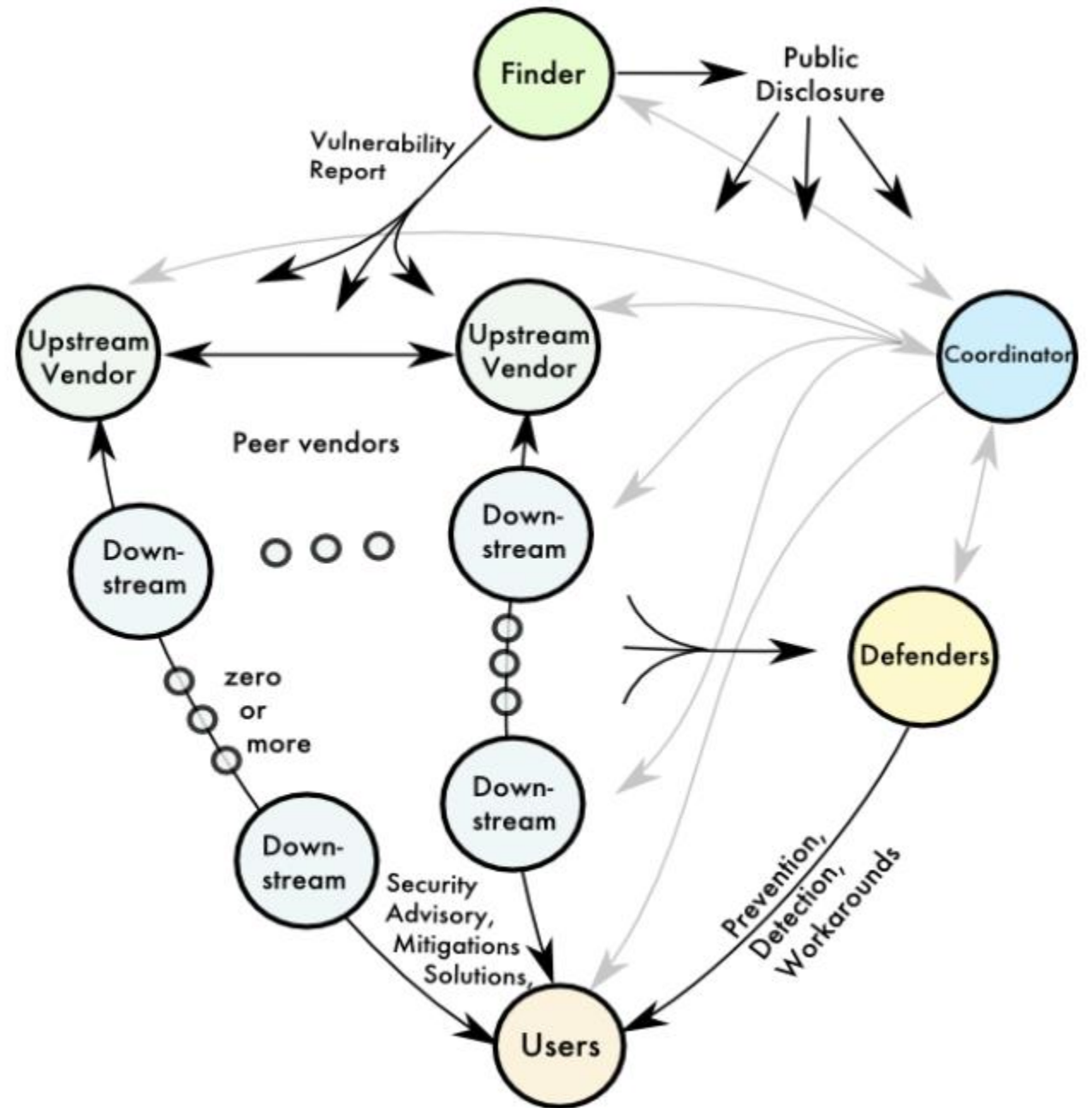
Responsible disclosure



Simplified responsible disclosure process



However, things are not always as simple



FIRST (2017)

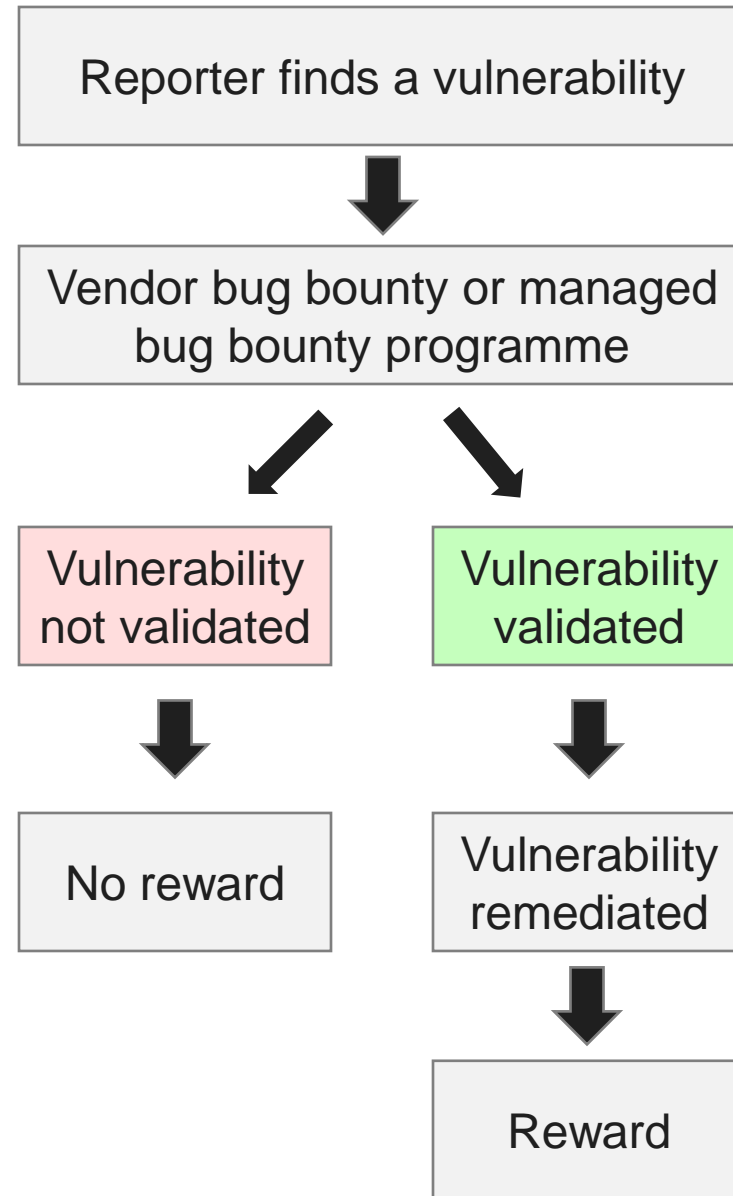


Common responsible disclosure challenges

- Reporter cannot find a vendor contact or the vendor does not reply to the reporter.
- Reporter and vendor do not agree that the vulnerability report is valid.
- Reporter discloses the vulnerability to put pressure on vendor to release appropriate patch.
- The number of vulnerable vendors is too large for the finder to deal with.
- Reporter is motivated by public recognition or fame.
- Reporter has legal concerns with the disclosure process.
- Active exploitation of the vulnerability is discovered.

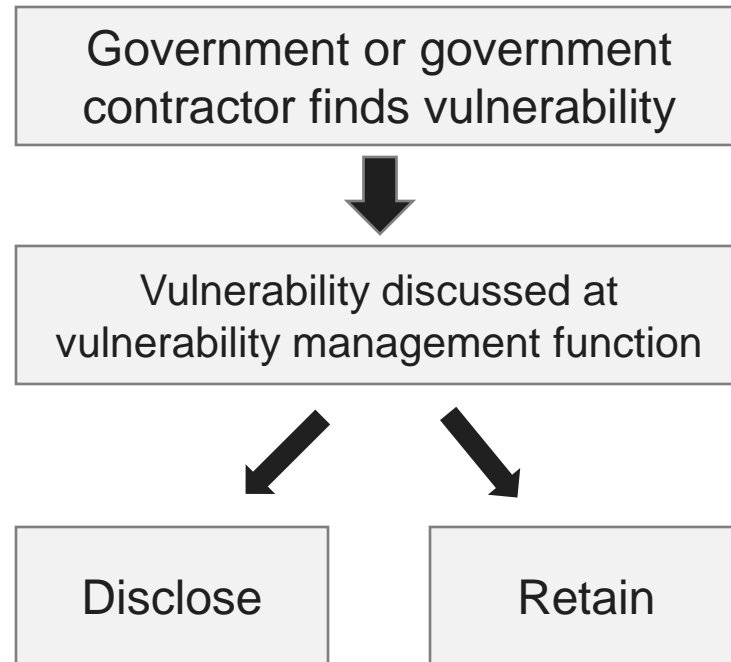
FIRST (2017)

Bug bounty programmes





Government vulnerability management





Government vulnerability management

- How much is the vulnerable system used in the core Internet infrastructure, in other critical infrastructure systems, in the U.S. economy, and/or in national security systems?
- Does the vulnerability, if left unpatched, impose significant risk?
- How much harm could an adversary nation or criminal group do with knowledge of this vulnerability?
- How likely is it that someone else will discover the vulnerability?

References

ENISA. 2015. Good practice guide on vulnerability disclosure:
<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/vulnerability-disclosure>

ENISA. 2018. Economics of vulnerability disclosure:
<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/economics-of-vulnerability-disclosure>

FIRST. 2017. Guidelines and Practices for Multi-Party Vulnerability Coordination and Disclosure:
<https://www.first.org/newsroom/releases/20170706>

ISO/IEC 29147:2018: Vulnerability disclosure: <https://www.iso.org/standard/72311.html>



Thank you

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