

Cloud Without Borders; Global Security and Privacy

April 20, 2015, Cloud Security Alliance, San Francisco—Philippe Courtot from Qualys talked about global security and privacy as being an intertwined pair. Both are being threatened while users want more of each of them.

The two concepts are parallels to Doctors without Borders in that they are working in areas of greatest need. To prevent cyber diseases requires a complex set of actions: detect origins, intervene at the local level to be most effective, share information on the outbreak, setup quarantine protocols for entry and exit, develop vaccinations and delivery technologies, orchestrate the whole enterprise, and monitor disease and treatment progress.

Both security and privacy are becoming more public issues, and not just for the technical community. In the medical areas, disease severity has dropped over time, while in security to opposite seems to be occurring. The doctors tie immediacy and local infrastructure to global expertise and technologies. They develop best practices, standards, and certifications for all facets of the ongoing operations.

The same efforts are being attempted by the Cloud Security Alliance (CSA) to help all levels of users to become more data disease resistant. The CSA is improving its influence in many areas. For example, in Dubai the local agencies have adopted the CSA compliance and its monitoring capabilities as a part of their security dashboard.

Also like Doctors without Borders, the CSA has a flat organization, which helps improve agility. The organization depends on its staff and volunteers to do most of the work autonomously. The increasing levels of disruption are being developed and dispersed on a global scale, so the response has to rise to match the scale of the disrupters. As a result, security must change to mirror the technologies and capabilities of the criminals. First, the architectures and infrastructure must change to embed security as the starting point. Then all users and organizations have to change practices to increase collaboration and move from silos of defenses to a cloud platform that allows greater agility and intelligence within the security framework. Finally, the organization structures have to change to increase centralization and coordination of all the users.

Panel Discussion: "Top 5 Security Challenges Facing the Cloud Adopting Enterprise"

Sol Cates CSO, Vormetric Jay Chaudhry CEO, Zscaler John DiMaria ISO Product Manager, BSI Rehan Jalil CEO, Elastica Krishna Naraswamy Chief Data Scientist, Netskope Chenxi Wang VP Cloud Security, CipherCloud





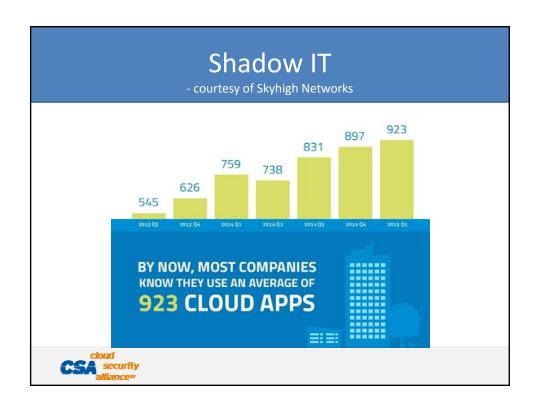
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Major Themes @ RSAC

- Multi-Factor Authentication
- Cryptography
- Privacy
- Shadow IT
- IoT

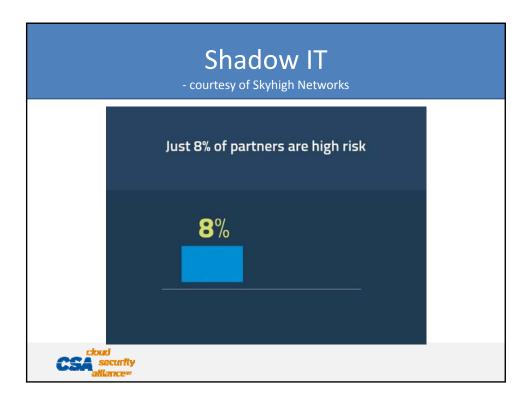


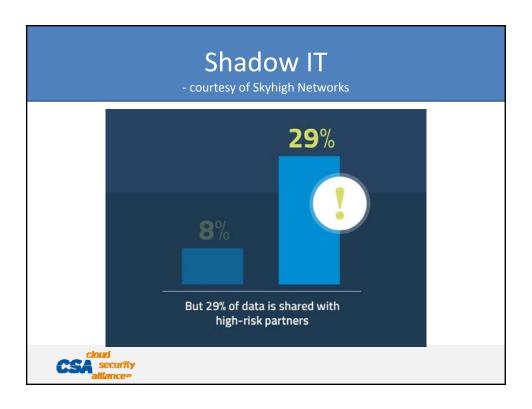




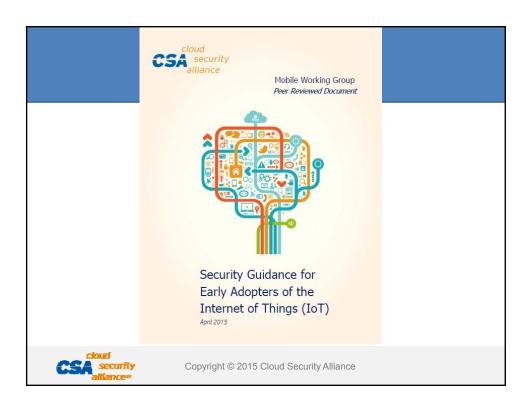










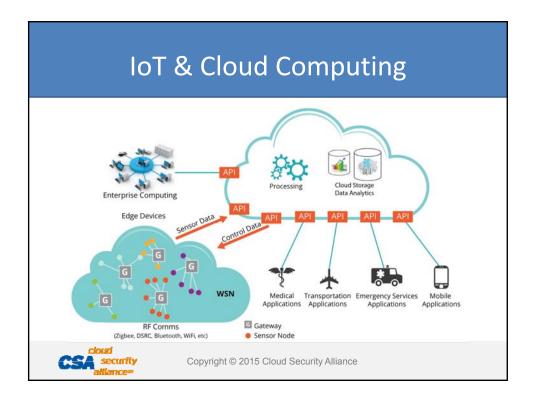


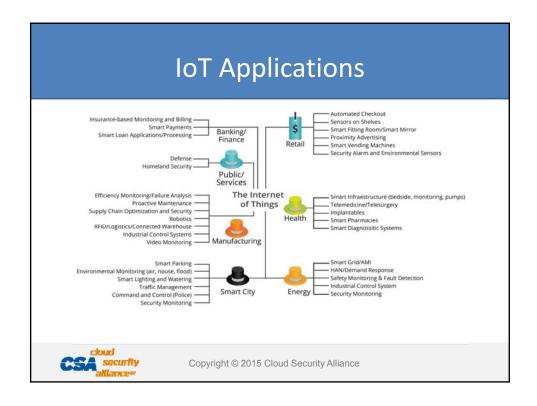
CSA Goals and Guideline Recommendations for early business adopters of the IoT

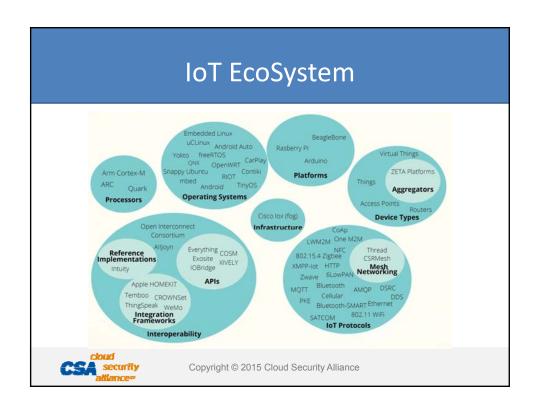
- Maintain confidentiality and integrity of business and personal data collected by provisioning of encryption, authentication and integrity protections throughout the IoT infrastructure
- Understand and address stakeholder privacy concerns prior to the implementation of the IoT capabilities by performing a privacy impact assessment
- Safeguard the infrastructure from attacks that target the IoT as a vector into an organization's assets, through the use of IoT device life cycle controls and a layered security approach
- Initiate a global approach to combat security threats by sharing threat information with security vendors, industry peers and CSA

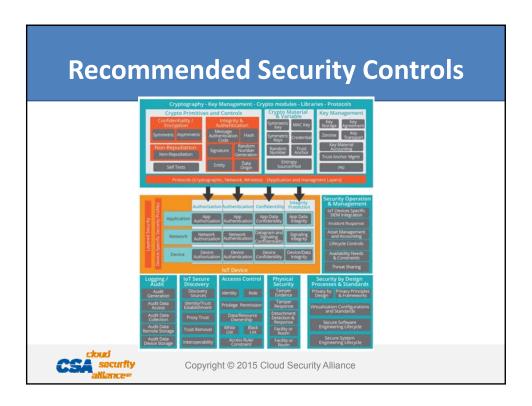


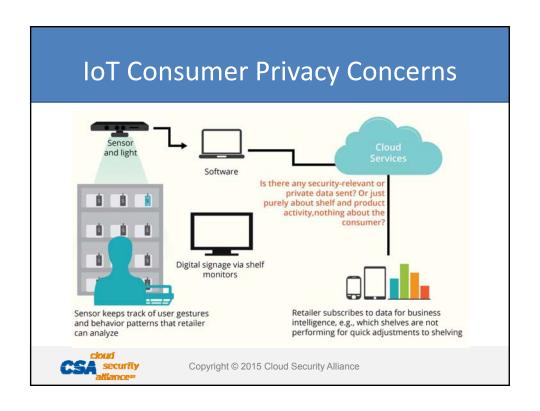
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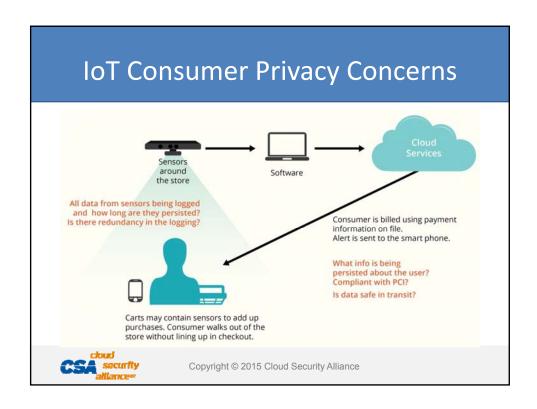


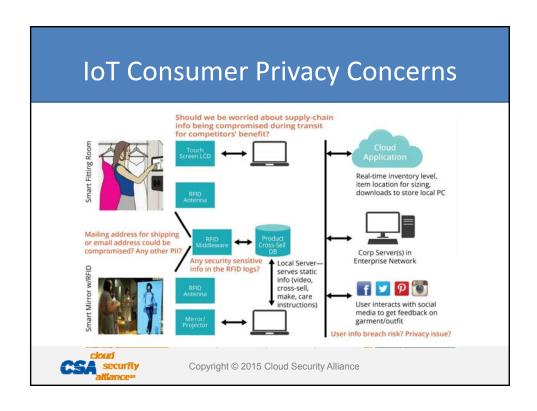


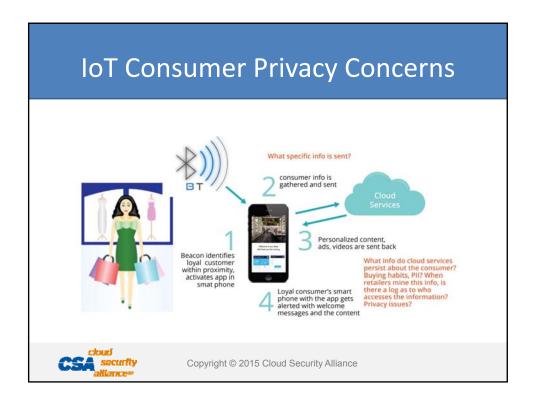


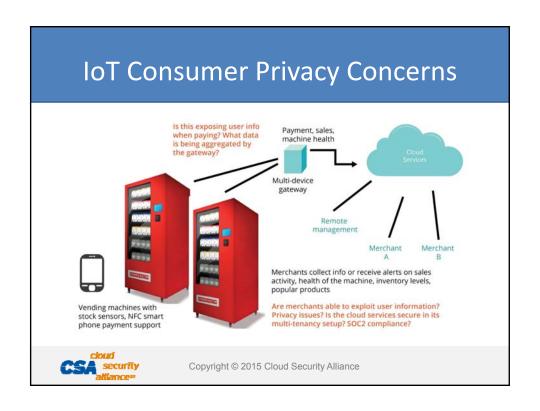


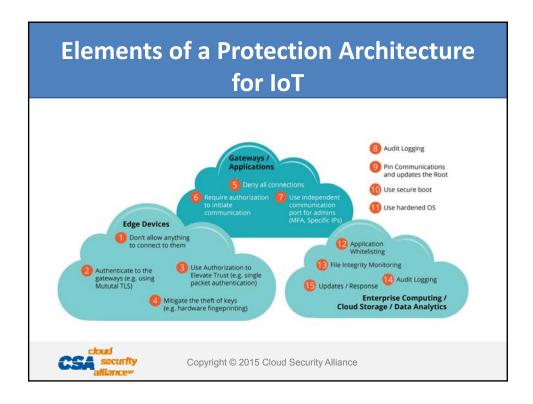














FIDO Privacy Principles

The design and implementation of FIDO
Authenticators, Clients, and Servers must
adhere to the following principles in order to be
considered fully compliant. Just as we
seek to protect the integrity of users' accounts,
we also ensure that FIDO technologies
are not used to identify users when they don't
want or expect it.



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FIDO Privacy Principles

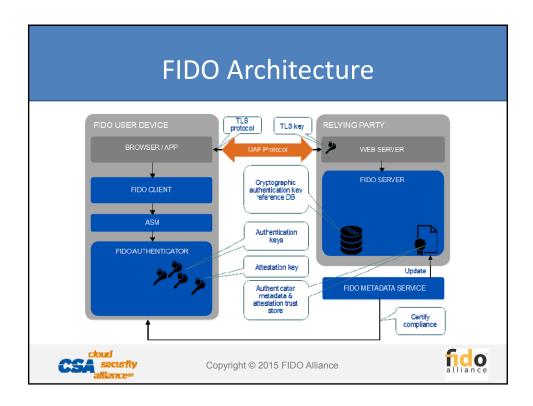
- #1 Require explicit, informed user consent for any operation using personal data
- **#2** Provide clear context to the user for any FIDO operations
- **#3** Limit collection of personal data to FIDO-related purposes
- **#4** Use personal data only for FIDO operations

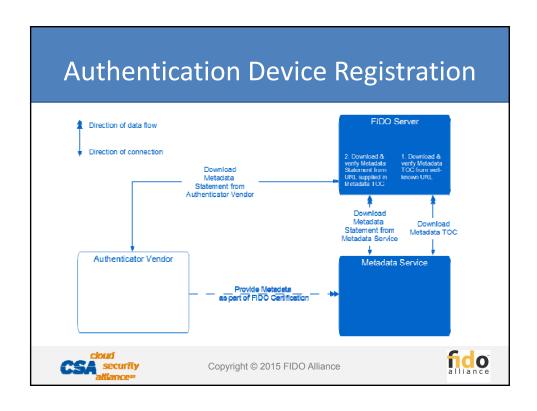
- **#5** Prevent identification of a user outside of FIDO operations
- #6 Biometric data must never leave the user's personal computing environment
- **#7** Protect FIDO-related data from unauthorized access or disclosure
- #8 Allow users to easily view and manage their FIDO Authenticators

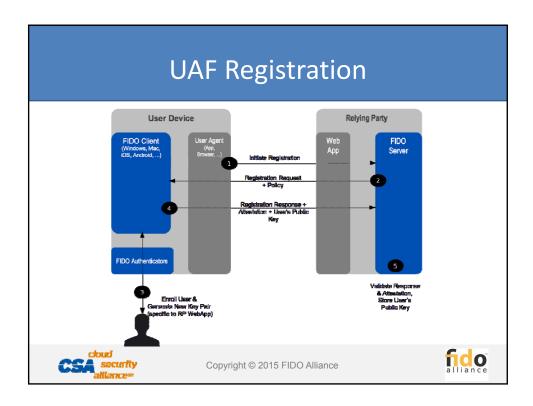


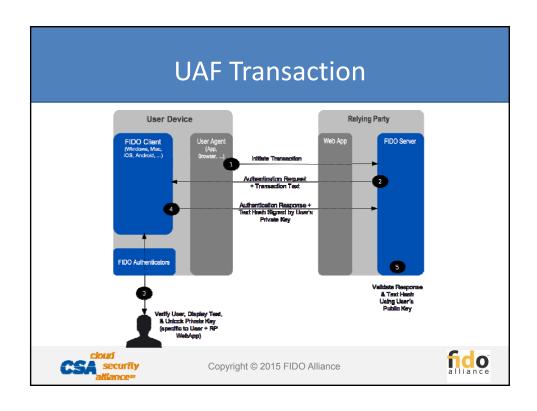
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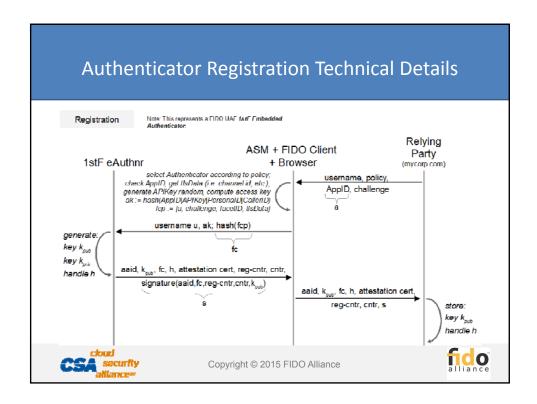


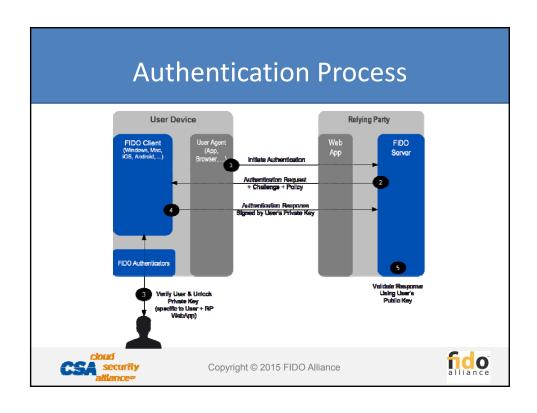


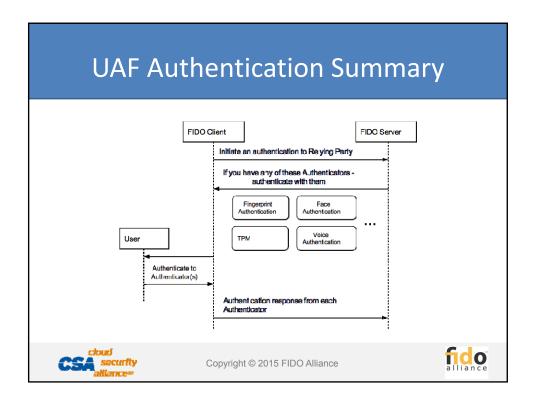


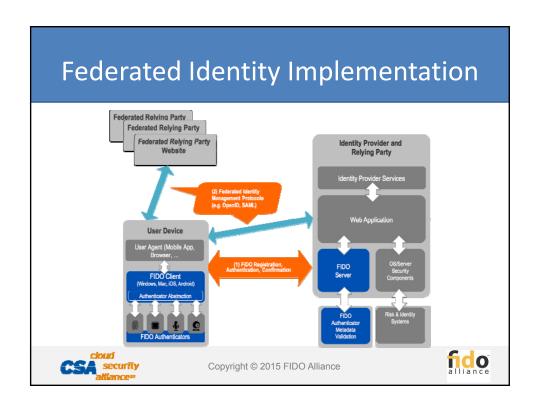


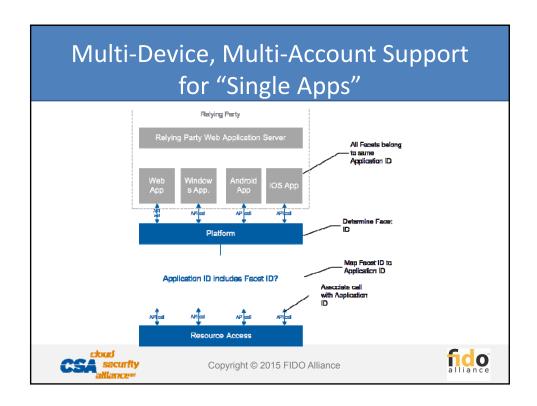


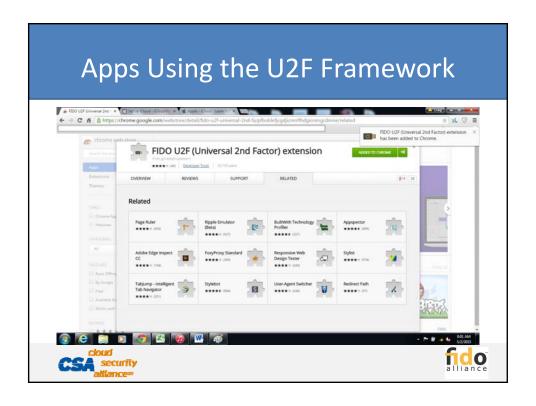


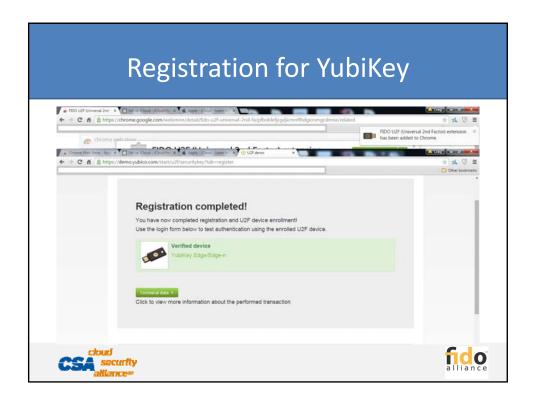


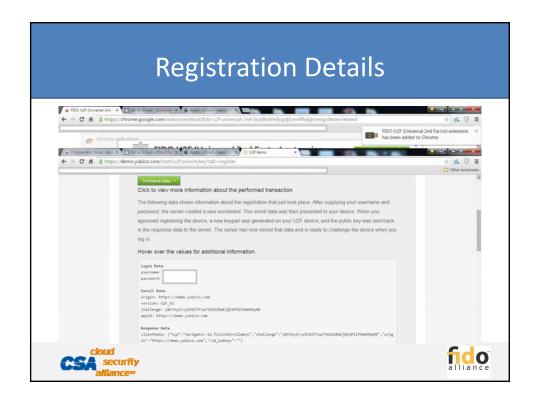


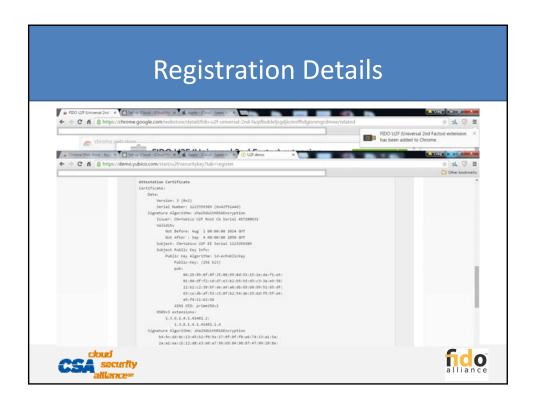


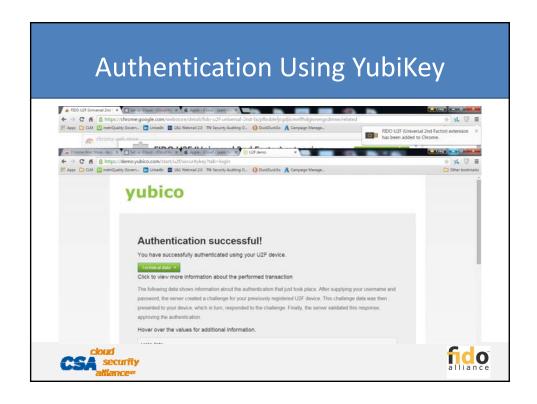


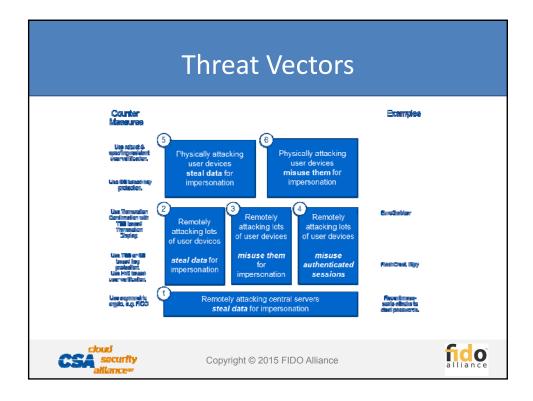


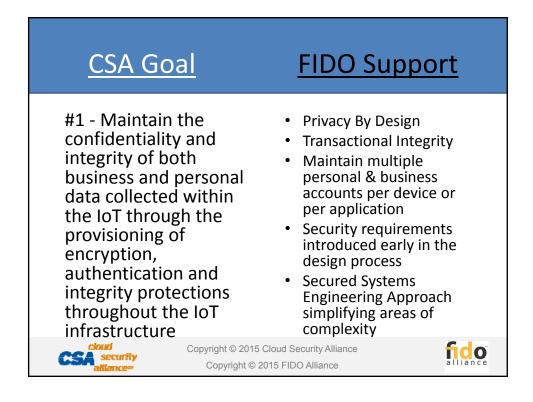












FIDO Support for other CSA Guidelines

- Secure configuration using tamper-resistant enclosures, and mechanisms for tamper evidence and tamper response
- Encrypted Data-At-Rest on device contains no PII only keys which cannot be linked to an individual or app
- Specific hardware / software versions of the devices' lifecycle can be managed
- Secure key management practices for creation, distribution and revocation, including standard processes for compromise recovery and initial registration



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FIDO Mitigates Threats Addressed by CSA Guidelines

- Identity Spoofing
- Data tampering
- Repudiation data can be traced to authenticated and authorized sources
- Standardized registration processes are well-defined and enforceable



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