



MIS|TI™ PRESENTS

InfoSecWorld
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CRYPTO-AGILITY: RESPONDING QUICKLY TO SECURITY EVENTS

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Two Actors on a Network

People

Usernames & Passwords



Machines

Keys & Certificates



Secure and protect identities – people and machines

\$7 Billion Annually on Identity and Access Management

We spend billions protecting
usernames and passwords.



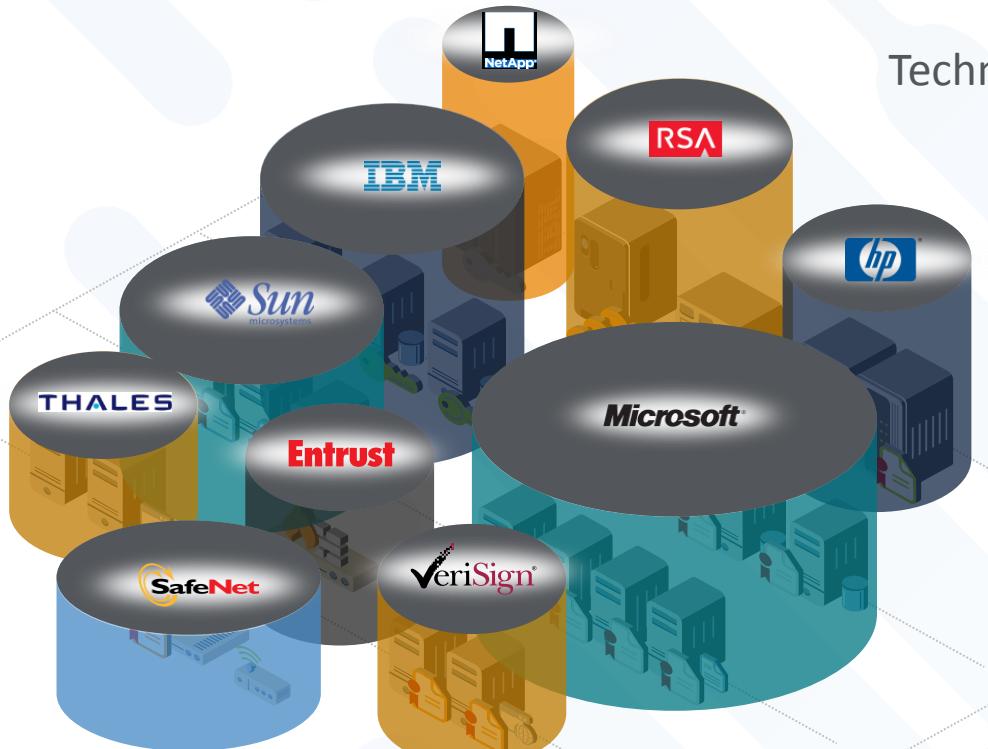
But almost nothing protecting
machine identities which secure
our critical systems and data.

Source: MarketsandMarkets.com. Identity and Access Management Market by Component, by Organization Size, by Deployment, by Vertical, and by Region - Global Forecast to 2020. March 2016.

Key and Certificate Growth in the Enterprise



Certificate and Key Management Silos

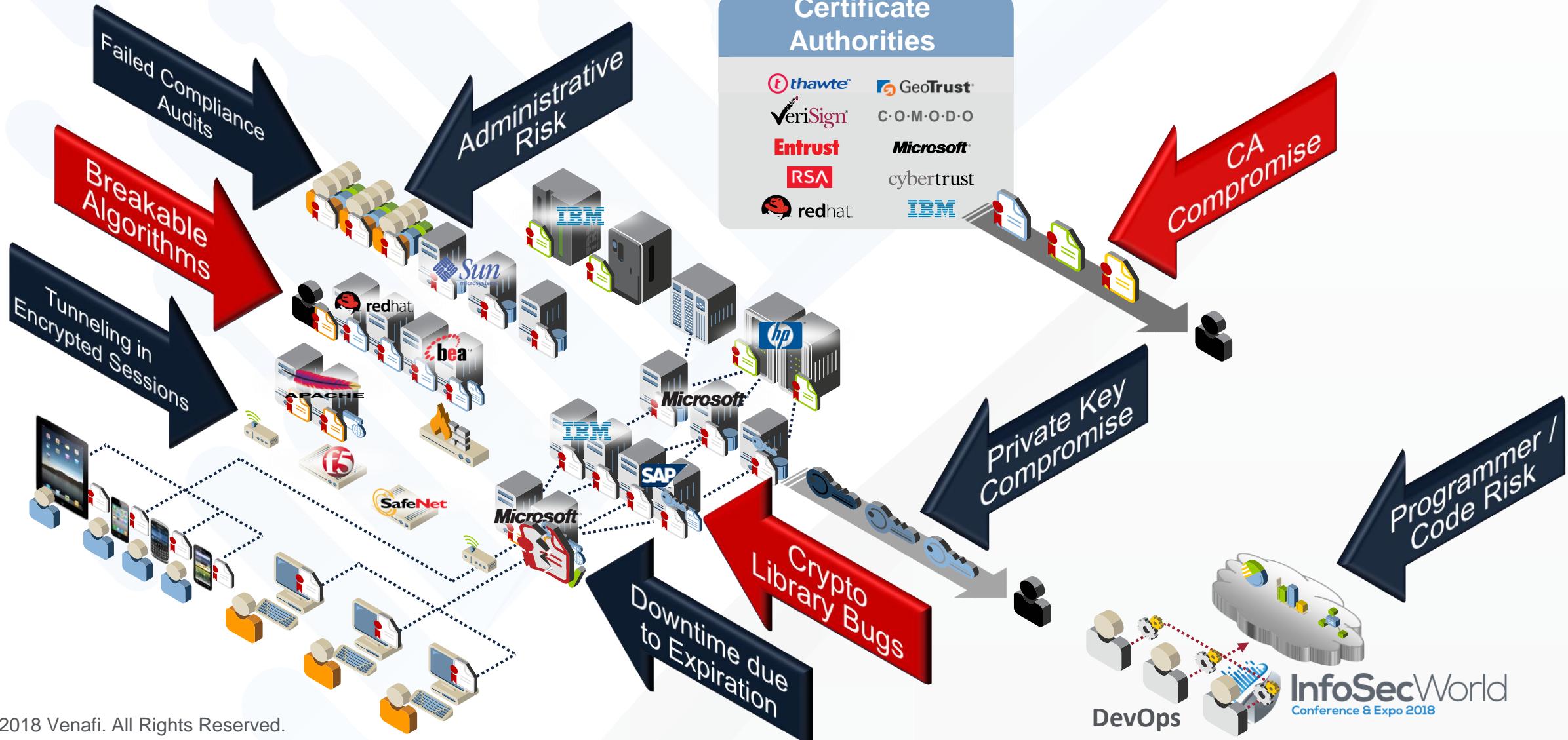


Technology silos

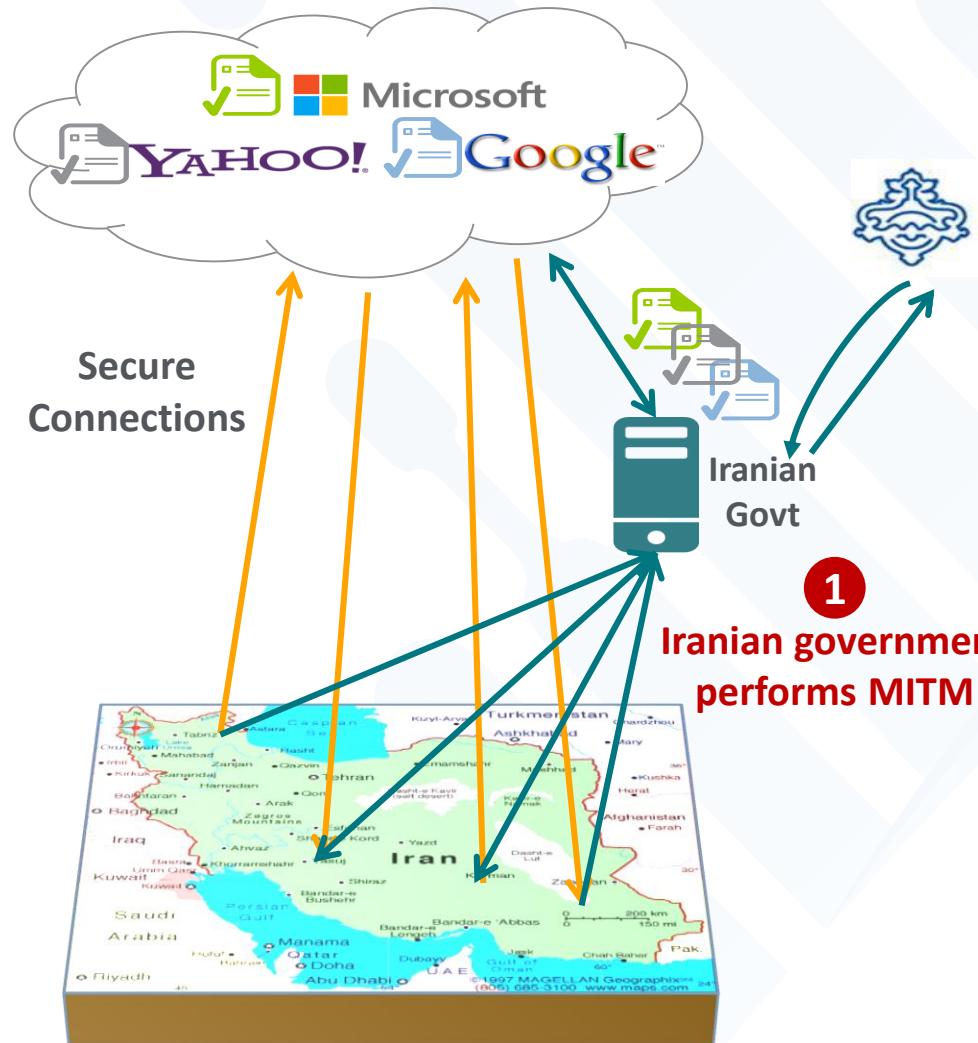


Departmental silos

Certificate and Key Management Risks



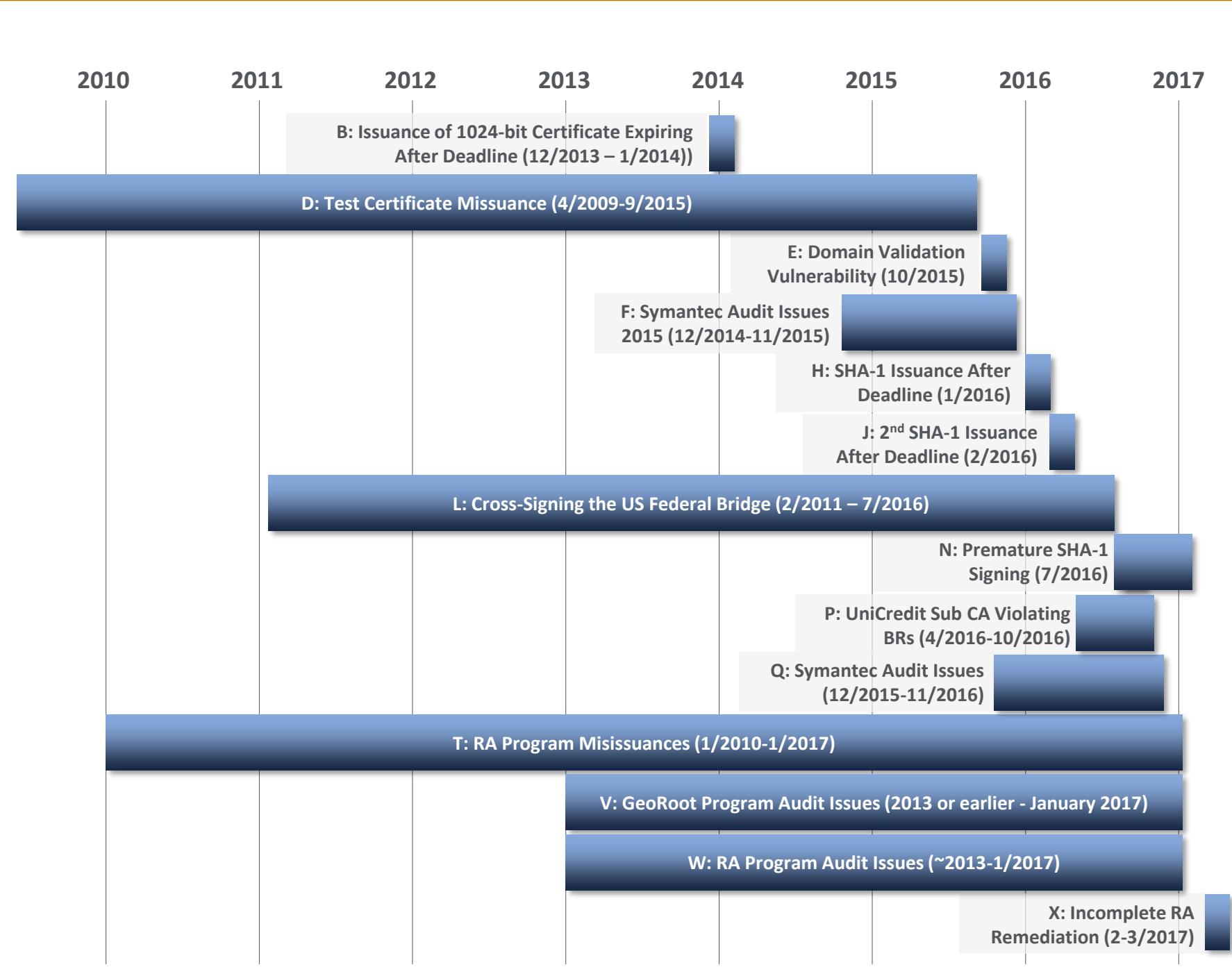
DigiNotar CA Compromise Impact



2 Major browsers blacklist
DigiNotar



Google and Mozilla distrust Symantec certificates



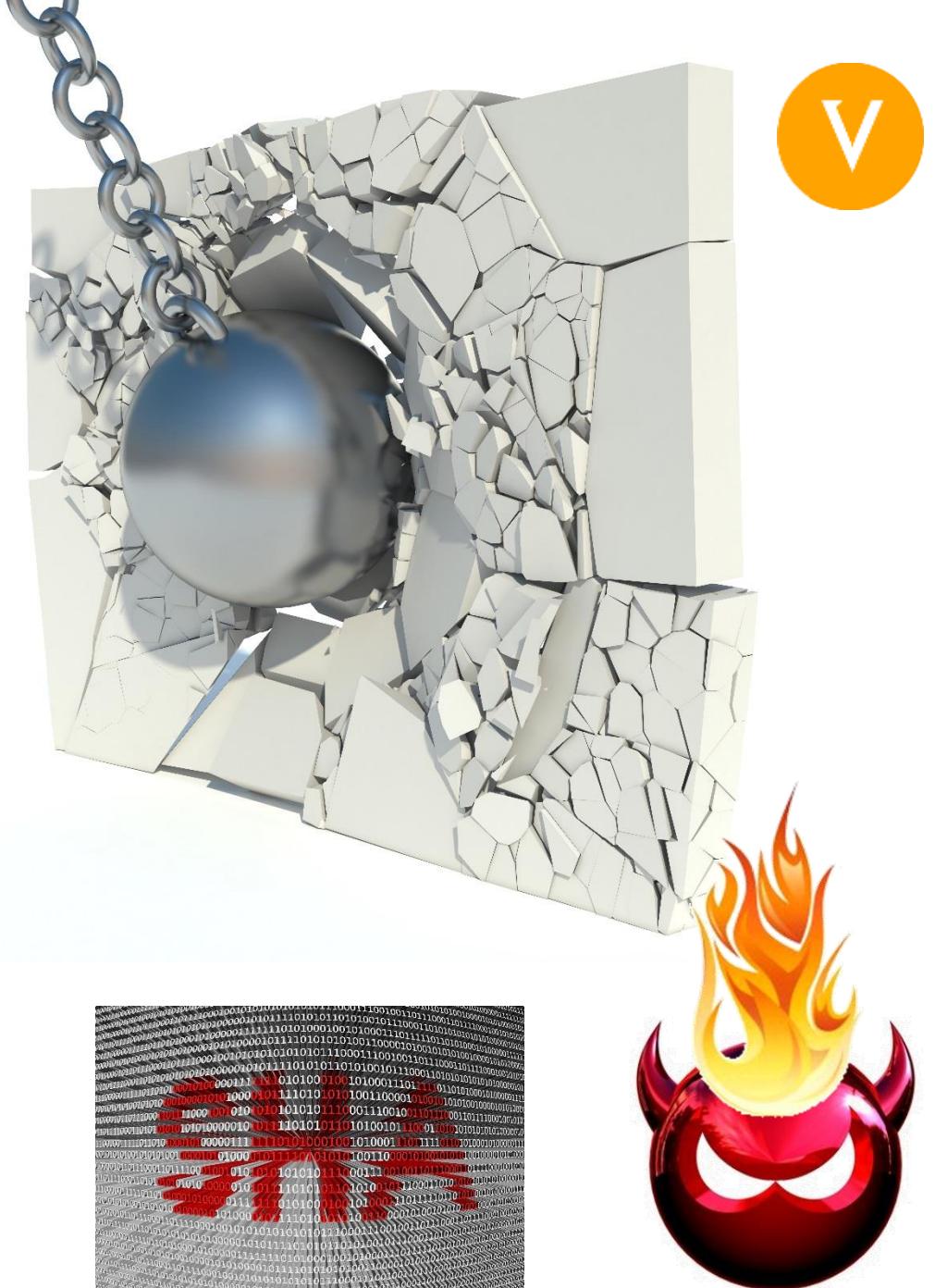


Vulnerable Algorithm

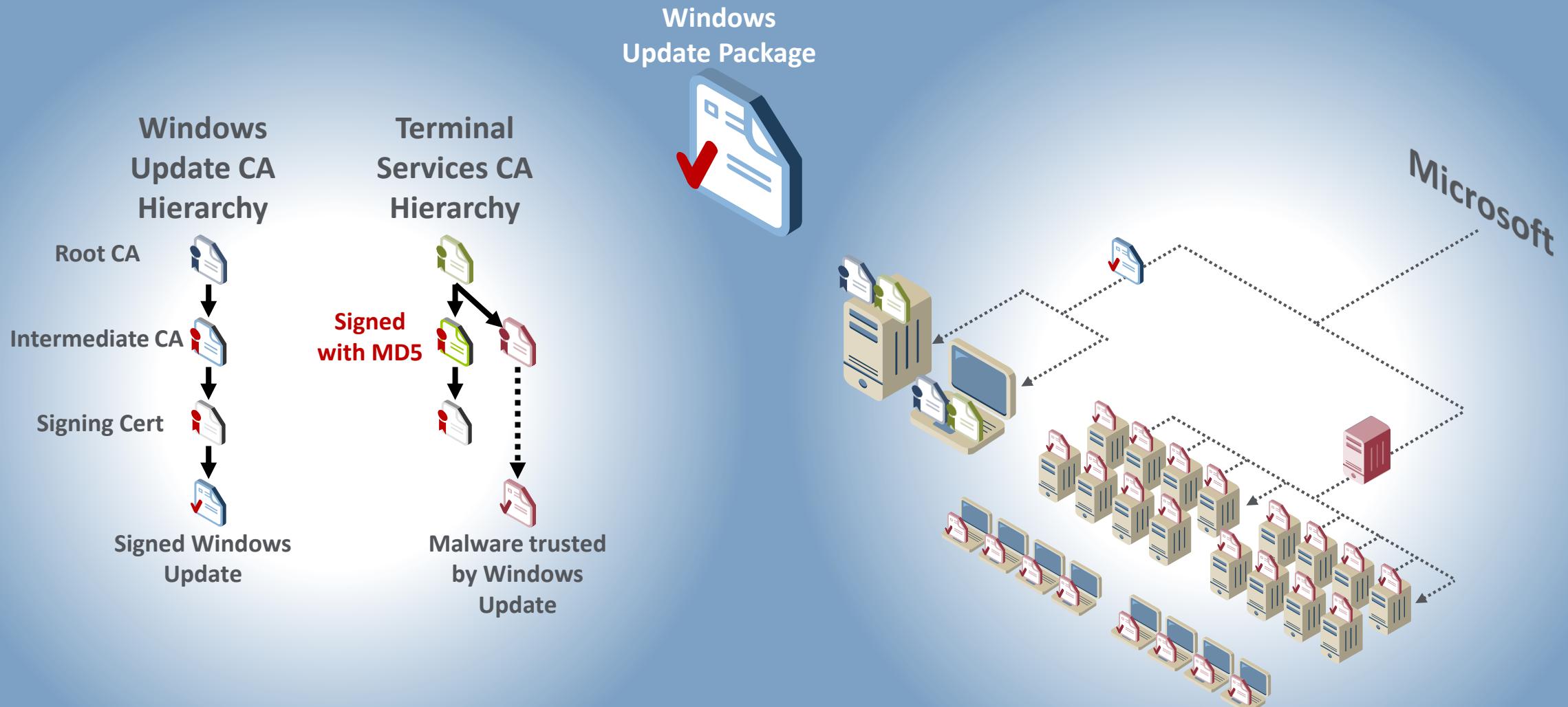
Algorithms become breakable over time

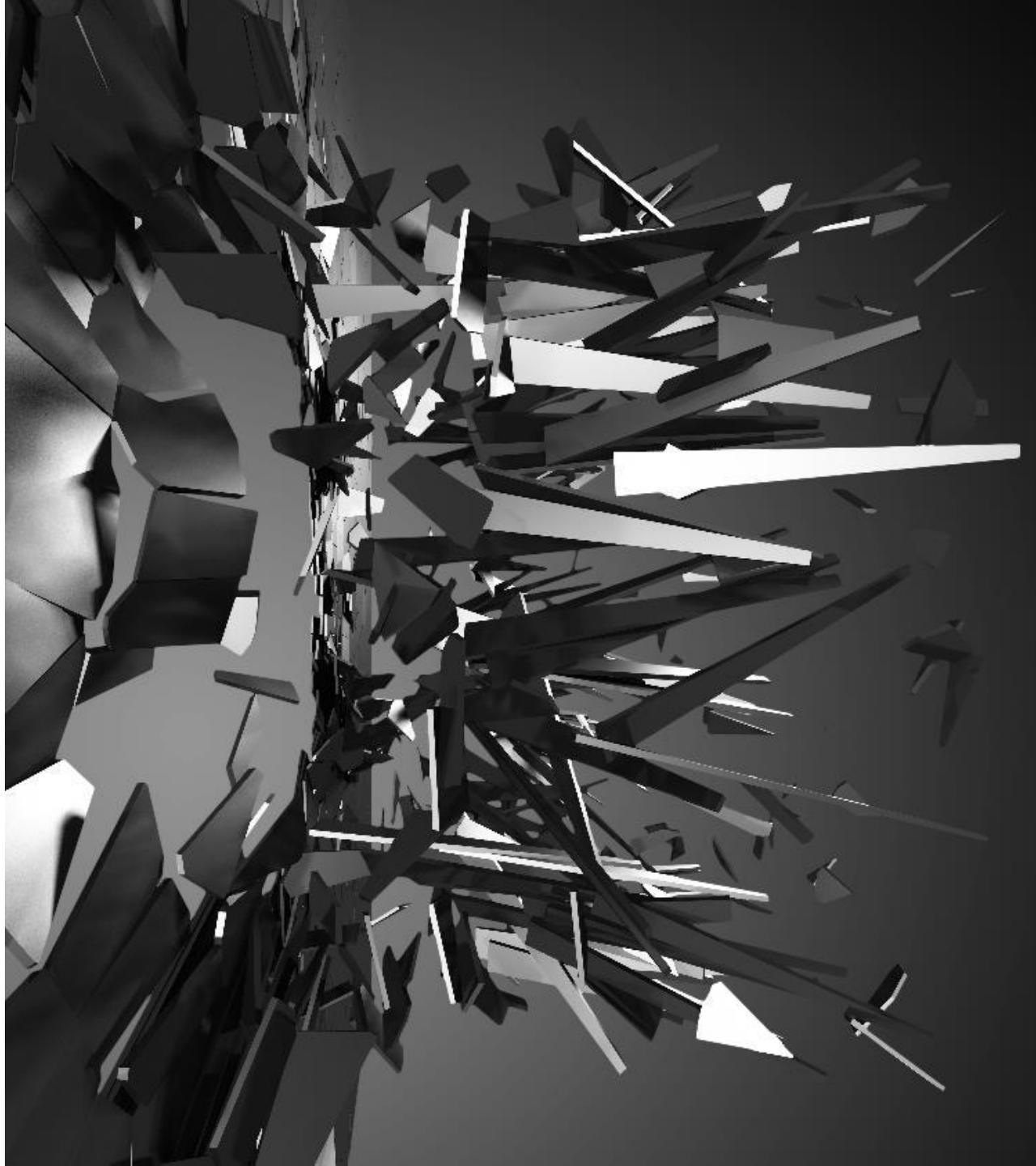
- Increased computing capabilities
- Improved breaking techniques

Weaknesses in signing algorithms allow attackers to forge rogue certificates



FLAME Malware – Exploiting MD5 for Rapid Distribution





SHA-1 SHATTERED

SHA-1 replacement deadline

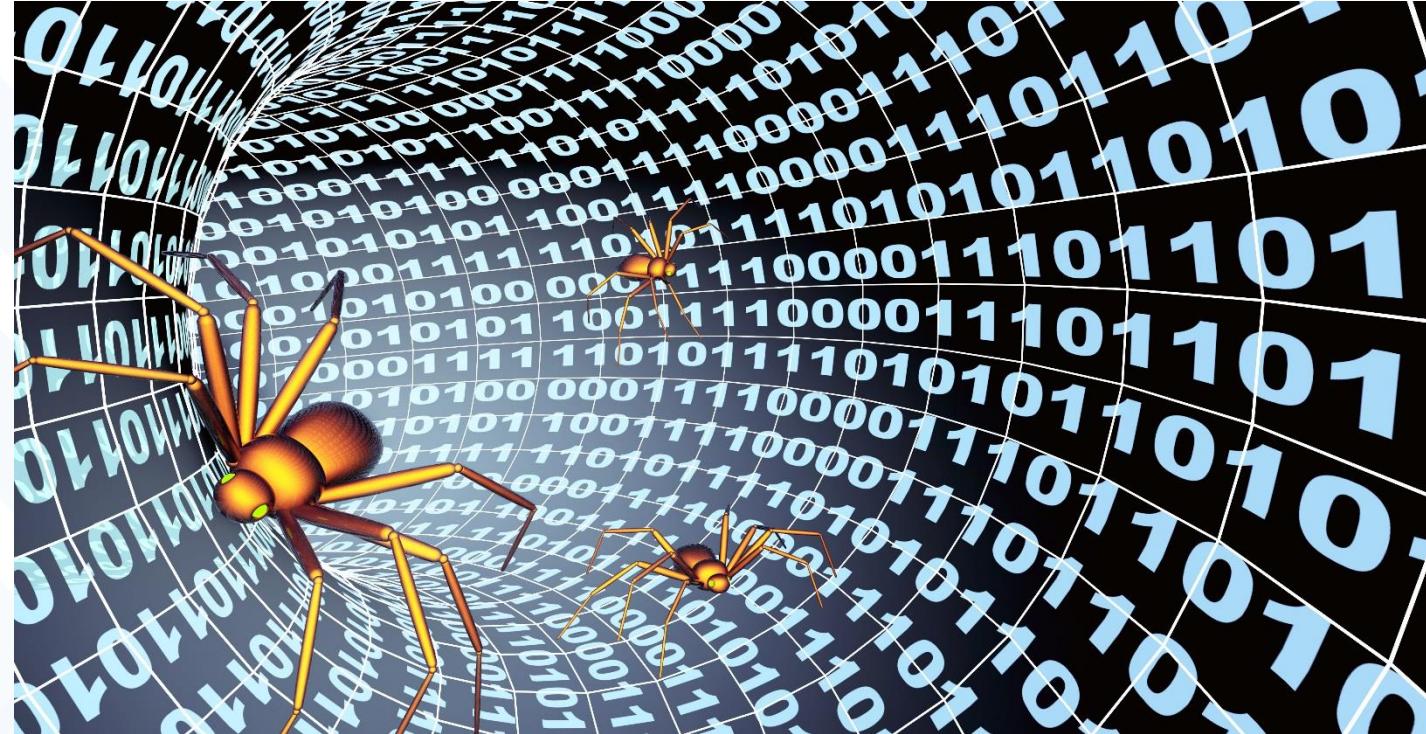
- Known insecure for years
- Still missed early 2017 deprecation deadlines

In early 2017 more than 1 in 5 certificates for unique IP addresses were still using SHA-1

Crypto Bugs

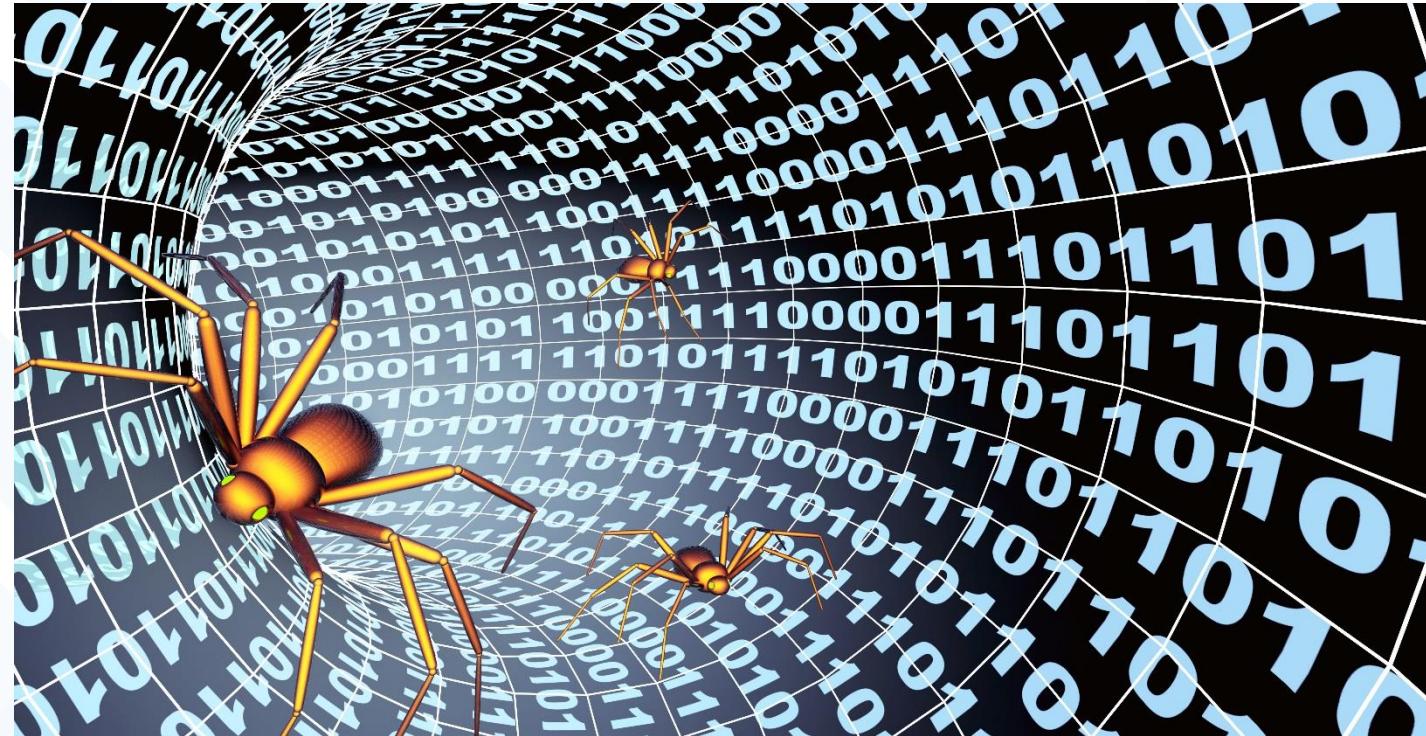
Bugs in cryptographic libraries can make keys easier to break

Bugs in programs that use keys and certificates may expose keys to compromise

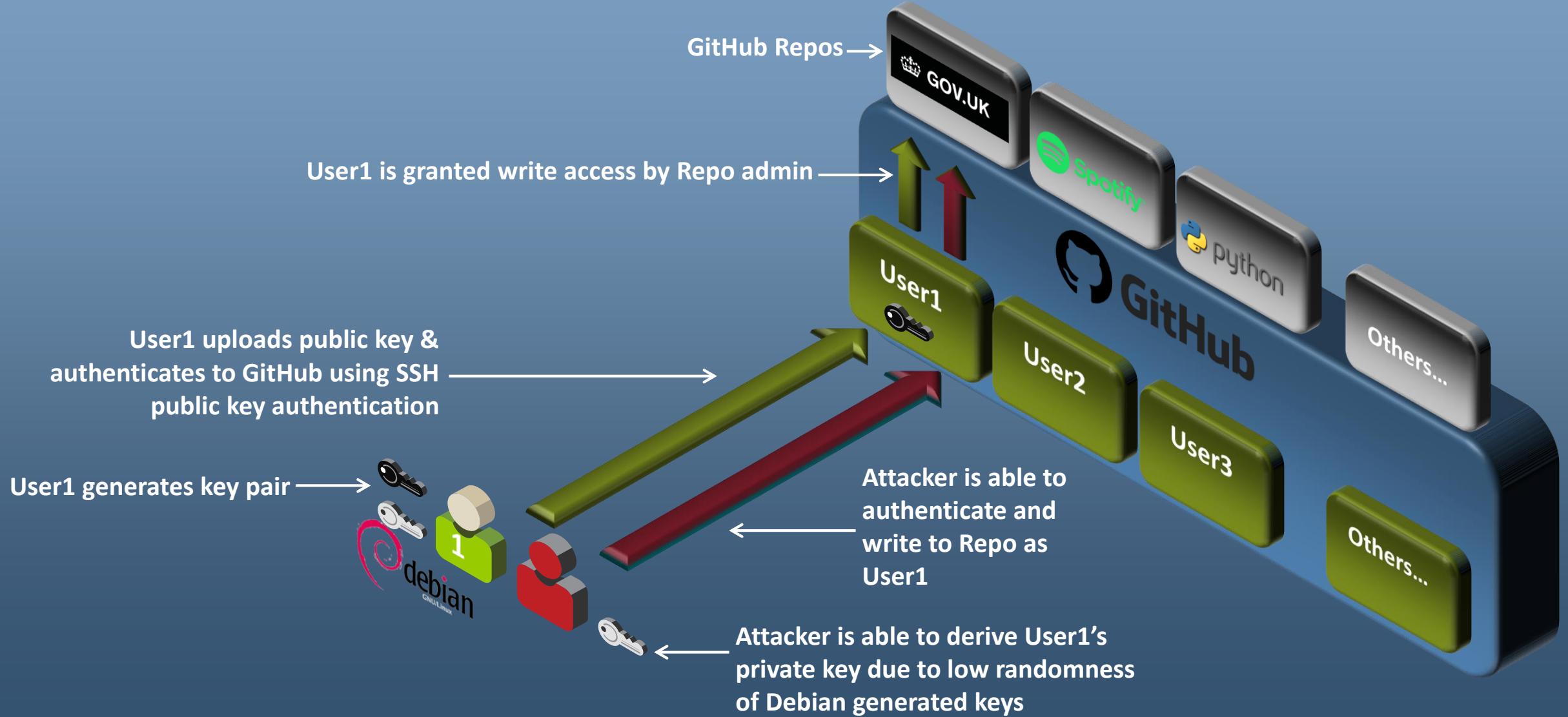


Crypto Bugs

- Debian
- Heartbleed
- Infineon
- ...



Weak SSH Keys - GitHub Example

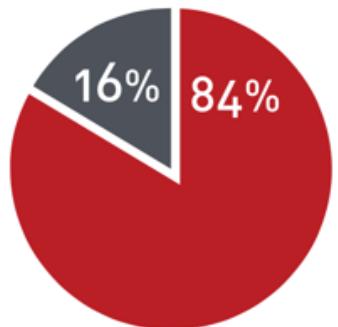


Global 2000: Heartbleed Remediation

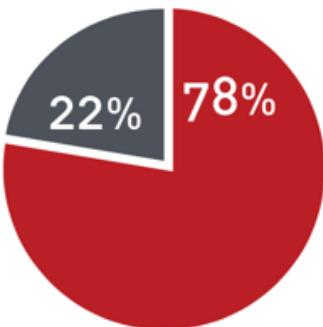


Remediation 1 year later – April 2015

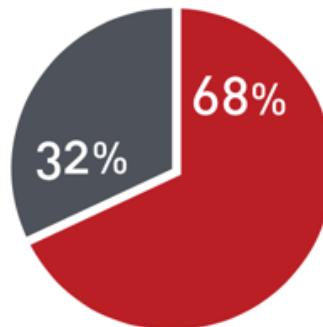
Australia



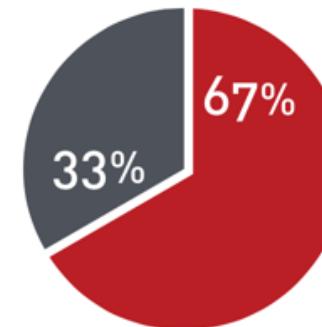
France



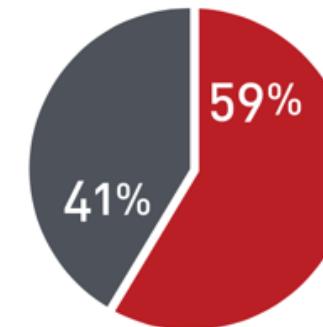
Netherlands



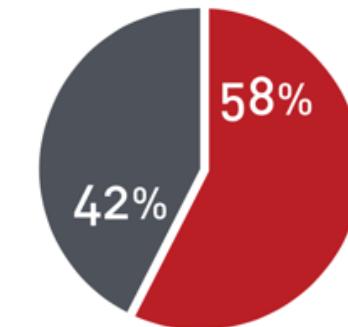
UK



US



Germany



■ Demonstrated remediation
■ Still vulnerable

A photograph of a man in a dark suit and tie standing by a large window. He is looking out over a city skyline during what appears to be sunrise or sunset, as the light is bright and golden. He is holding a white coffee cup in his right hand. The window has a dark frame and a metal railing. The background shows blurred buildings and trees.

Establishing Crypto-Agility

- Establish and communicate clear policies
- Inventory all crypto assets
- Replace vulnerable keys and certs
- Maintain ownership information
- Automate management
- Automate replacement tracking

Establishing & Communicating Clear Policies

- Distributed nature of cryptography makes policies a requirement
- Must include:
 - Cert/key attributes (key length, algorithm, etc.)
 - Inventory
 - Ownership management
 - Crypto-agility (maximum time to replace all crypto assets)
 - Private key security
 - Dual control
 - CA trust
 - Roles and responsibilities

TLS Certificate/Key Security Best Practice and Policy Checklist

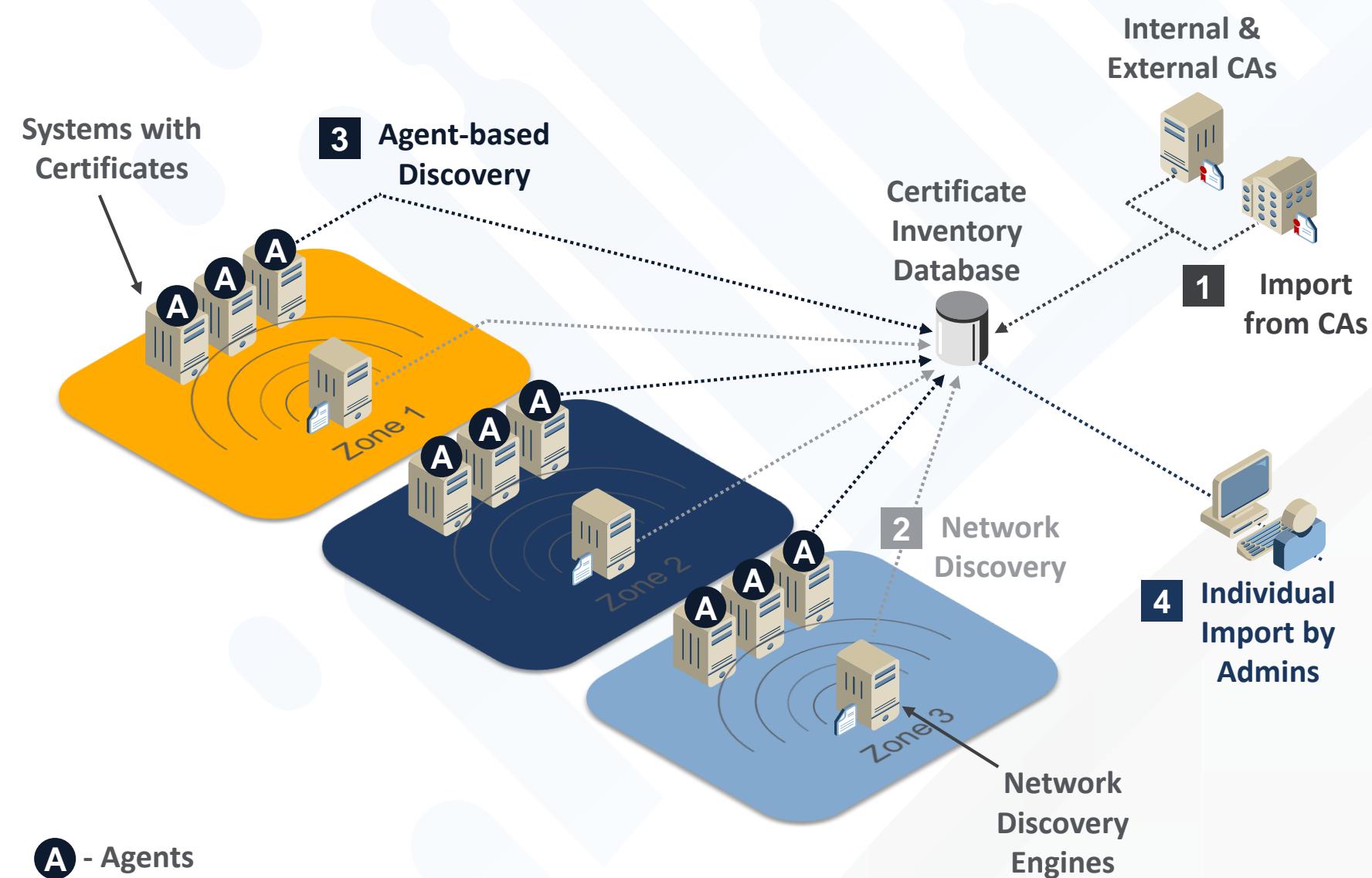
NOTE: This is a template. All text between <> should be replaced with text specific to your organization.

TLS is one of the most broadly used protocols for securing communications. TLS certificates and private keys serve as critical machine identities by enabling secure authentication and confidentiality. If not properly managed and controlled, TLS machine identities can become a security liability instead of asset and increasing the risk of system and data breaches. This document provides a checklist of TLS security best practices for the management of TLS certificates and keys. If you have questions or would like to request an exception to one of these requirements, please contact <insert contact>.

Policy Checklist

- **Inventory:** An up-to-date inventory of all deployed certificates and private keys MUST be maintained, including:
 - Expiration date
 - Issuing certificate authority
 - Key length
 - Key algorithm (e.g., RSA, ECDSA)
 - Signing algorithm
 - Validity period (ValidFrom and ValidTo)
 - Installed location(s) of certificate (e.g., system address and file path)
 - Owner(s) (parties responsible for certificate)
 - Approver(s) (parties responsible for review issuance and renewal requests)
 - Business application (application using the certificate)
 - Applicable regulations (e.g., PCI-DSS, HIPAA)
 - Key usage flags
 - Extended key usage flags
 - ...
- **Ownership:** Owner and approver information MUST be kept up to date and updated within 30 business days of role reassignment or termination.
- **Certificate Authorities (CAs):** Certificates must only be issued by the following certificate authorities:
 - <List approved CAs>
- **Validity Period:** The maximum validity period (from ValidFrom to ValidTo dates) for certificates must be *one (1) year* or less.
- **Key Length:** All certificates must use approved key lengths, as defined in <insert corporate cryptography policy>
- **Signing Algorithms:** All certificates must be signed with an approved hash algorithm (e.g., SHA-2), as defined in <insert corporate cryptography policy>
- **Subject DN and SAN Contents:** Names used in Subject distinguished names (DNs) must conform to the following:
 - The Organization (O) attribute in the Subject DN must be one of the following values:

Establishing a Comprehensive Inventory



Include:

- Certificates
 - Server
 - Client
 - User
 - CA (root)
- SSH
 - Authorized keys
 - Host and user private keys
 - Known host
- DNSSEC
- Symmetric
- ...

Default Root CA Certs Trusted in Windows

▪ AAA Certificate Services	▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz Brasileira v 1	▪ Certification Authority	▪ Entrust.net Secure Server Certification Authority	▪ InfoNotary CSP Root	▪ RSA Security 2048 V3	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 3 CA	Applications
▪ ABA ECOM Root CA	▪ Baltimore CyberTrust Root	▪ Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ ePKI Root Certification Authority	▪ IPS SERVIDORES	▪ Secure Global CA	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 3 CA II	▪ UTN-USERFirst-Object
▪ AC Raiz Certicamara S.A.	▪ Baltimore EZ by DST	▪ Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ Equifax Secure Certificate Authority	▪ ipsCA Global CA Root	▪ Secure Server Certification Authority	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 4 CA	▪ VAS Latvijas Pasts SSI(RCA)
▪ AC Raiz DNIE	▪ Buypass Class 2 CA 1	▪ Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ Equifax Secure eBusiness CA-1	▪ ipsCA Main CA Root	▪ SecureNet CA Class B	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 4 CA II	▪ VEN-ROOTCA01-CA
▪ AC RAIS FNMT –RCM	▪ Buypass Class 3 CA 1	▪ Class 3P Primary CA	▪ Equifax Secure eBusiness CA-2	▪ Izenpe.com	▪ SecureSign RootCA1	▪ TC TrustCenter Time Stamping CA	▪ VeriSign Class 1 Public Primary Certification Authority – G3
▪ ACEDICOMRoot	▪ CA Disig	▪ Class 3TS Primary CA	▪ Equifax Secure Global eBusiness CA-1	▪ Izenpe.com	▪ SecureSign RootCA11	▪ TC TrustCenter Universal CA	▪ VeriSign Class 2 Public Primary Certification Authority – G3
▪ A-CERT ADVANCED	▪ CCA India 2007	▪ CNNIC ROOT	▪ eSign Imperito Primary Root CA	▪ Juur-SK	▪ SecureSign RootCA2	▪ TC TrustCenter Universal CA II	▪ VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority – G3
▪ ACNLB	▪ Certeurope Root CA 2	▪ Common Policy	▪ FNMT Clase 2 CA	▪ KEYNECTIS ROOT CA	▪ SecureSign RootCA3	▪ TC TrustCenter Universal CA III	▪ VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority – G4
▪ Actalis Authentication CA G1	▪ CERTICAMARA S.A.	▪ COMODO ECC Certification Authority	▪ Gatekeeper Root CA	▪ KISA RootCA 1	▪ SecureTrust CA	▪ TDC Internet Root CA	▪ VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority – G4
▪ AddTrust External CA Root	▪ Certificado de la Clave Principal	▪ COMODO RSA Certification Authority	▪ GeoTrust Global CA	▪ Macao Post eSignTrust Root Certification Authority	▪ Security Communication EV	▪ TDC OCES CA	▪ VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority – G5
▪ AdminCA-CD-T01	▪ Certificado Empresarial Clase-A	▪ ComSign Advanced Security CA	▪ GeoTrust Global CA 2	▪ Microsec e-Szigno root CA	▪ Security Communication RootCA1	▪ Telekom-Control-Kommission Top 1	▪ TeliaSonera ROOT CA v1
▪ Admin-Root-CA	▪ Certigna	▪ ComSign CA	▪ GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority	▪ Microsec e-Szigno root CA 2009	▪ Security Communication RootCA1	▪ Thawte Personal Basic CA	▪ Thawte Personal Freemail
▪ AffirmTrust Comercial	▪ Certinomis – Authorite Racine	▪ ComSign Secured CA	▪ GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority – G2	▪ Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root authority	▪ Security Communication EV	▪ Thawte Personal Premium CA	▪ Thawte Premium Server CA
▪ AffirmTrust Networking	▪ Certipost E-Trust Primary Normalized CA	▪ Copyright © 1997 Microsoft Corp.	▪ GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority – G3	▪ Microsoft Root Authority	▪ Serasa Certificate Authority I	▪ Thawte Premium Server CA	▪ Thawte Primary Root CA
▪ AffirmTrust Premium	▪ Certipost E-Trust Primary Qualified CA	▪ Correo Uruguayo – Root CA	▪ GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority – G3	▪ Microsoft Root Certificate Authority	▪ Serasa Certificate Authority II	▪ Thawte Primary Root CA – G2	▪ Thawte Primary Root CA – G3
▪ Agence Nationale de Certification Electronique	▪ Certipost E-Trust TOP Root CA	▪ Deutsche Telekom Root CA 2	▪ GeoTrust Universal CA	▪ Microsoft Root Certificate Authority 2010	▪ Serasa Certificate Authority III	▪ Thawte Primary Root CA – G3	▪ Thawte Server CA
▪ Agence Nationale de Certification Electronique	▪ Certisign – Autoridad Certificadora – AC2	▪ DigiCert Assured ID Root CA	▪ GeoTrust Universal CA 2	▪ Microsoft Root Certificate Authority 2011	▪ SERVICIOS DE CERTIFICACION – A.N.C.	▪ Thawte Server CA	▪ Thawte Server CA
▪ America Online Root Certification Authority 1	▪ Certisign – Autoridad Certificadora – AC4	▪ DigiCert Global Root CA	▪ Global Chambersign Root	▪ NetLock Arany (Class Gold) Fotanisutvany	▪ Sonera Class1 CA	▪ Thawte Timestamping CA	▪ Thawte Timestamping CA
▪ America Online Root Certification Authority 2	▪ Certisign Autoridad Certificadora AC15	▪ DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA	▪ Global Chambersign Root – 2008	▪ GlobalSign	▪ Sonera Class2 CA	▪ Thawte EVS Root CA	▪ Thawte EVS Root CA
▪ ANCERT Certificados CGN	▪ Certisign Autoridad Certificadora AC35	▪ DST (ANX Network) CA	▪ GlobalSign	▪ NetLock Expressz (Class C) Tanusitvanykiado	▪ SSC Root CA A	▪ Trustis FPS Root CA	▪ Trustis FPS Root CA
▪ ANCERT Certificados Notariales	▪ CertRSA01	▪ DST (NRF) RootCA	▪ GlobalSign	▪ NetLock Kozjegyzo (Class A) Tanusitvanykiado	▪ SSC Root CA B	▪ TUBITAK UKEKAE Kok Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici – Surum 3	▪ TUBITAK UKEKAE Kok Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici – Surum 3
▪ ANCERT Corporaciones de Derecho Publico	▪ certSIGN ROOT CA	▪ DST (UPS) RootCA	▪ GlobalSign Root CA	▪ NetLock Kozyegyzo (Class A) Tanusitvanykiado	▪ SSC Root CA C	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri
▪ ANF Server CA	▪ Certum CA	▪ DST ACES CA X6	▪ GLOBAL TRUST	▪ Go Daddy Class 2 Certification Authority	▪ Staat der Nederlanden Root CA	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri
▪ Application CA G2	▪ Certum Trust Network CA	▪ DST Root CA X3	▪ Go Daddy Root Certificate Authority – G2	▪ Go Daddy Root Certificate Authority	▪ Staat der Nederlanden Root CA – G2	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Islem Hizmetleri
▪ Application CA	▪ CESAM	▪ DST Root CA X1	▪ Government Root Certificate Authority	▪ Government Root Certificate Authority	▪ Starfield Class 2 Certification Authority	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici
▪ Arge Daten Oesterreichische Gesellschaft fuer Datenschutz	▪ Chambers of Commerce Root	▪ DST RootCA X2	▪ GPKIRootCA	▪ GPKIRootCA	▪ Starfield Root Certificate Authority	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici	▪ TURKTRUST Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici
▪ A-Trust-nQual-01	▪ Chambers of Commerce Root – 2008	▪ DSTCA E1	▪ GTE CyberTrust Global Root	▪ GTE CyberTrust Global Root	▪ StartCom Certification Authority	▪ TWCA Root Certification Authority	▪ Verizon Global Root CA
▪ A-Trust-nQual-03	▪ China Internet Information Center EV Certificates Root	▪ DSTCA E2	▪ GTE CyberTrust Root	▪ GTE CyberTrust Root	▪ S-TRUST Authentication and Encryption Root CA 2005:PN	▪ TWCA Root Certification Authority	▪ VI Registrul Centrals RCSC (RootCA)
▪ A-Trust-Qual-01	▪ Cisco Root CA 2048	▪ DST-Entrust GTI	▪ Halcom CA FO	▪ Halcom CA PO 2	▪ Swisscom Root CA 1	▪ UCA Global Root	▪ Visa eCommerce Root
▪ A-Trust-Qual-02	▪ Chambers of Commerce Root – 2008	▪ D-TRUST Qualified Root CA 1 2007:PN	▪ Halcom CA PO 2	▪ Hongkong Post Root CA	▪ Swisscom Root CA 1	▪ UCA Root	▪ Visa Information Delivery Root CA
▪ A-Trust-Qual-03	▪ China Internet Information Center EV Certificates Root	▪ D-TRUST Root Class 2 CA 2007	▪ Hongkong Post Root CA 1	▪ Hongkong Post Root CA 1	▪ SwissSign Gold CA – G2	▪ USERTrust ECC Certification Authority	▪ VRK Gov. Root CA
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz de la Secretaria de Economia	▪ Cisco Root CA 2048	▪ D-TRUST Root Class 3 CA 2007	▪ ICA – Qualified Certification Authority, 09/2009	▪ ICA – Qualified Certification Authority, 09/2009	▪ SwissSign Gold Root CA – G3	▪ USERTrust RSA Certification Authority	▪ Wells Fargo Root Certificate Authority
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz de la Secretaria de Economia	▪ Class 1 Primary CA	▪ EBG Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici	▪ ICA – Standard Certification Authority, 09/2009	▪ ICA – Standard Certification Authority, 09/2009	▪ SwissSign Platinum CA – G2	▪ UTN – DATACorp SGC	▪ WellsSecure Public Root Certificate Authority
▪ Autoridad de Certificacion de la Abogacia	▪ Class 1 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ E-CACC	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ SwissSign Platinum Root CA – G3	▪ UTN-USERFirst-Client	▪ Xcert EZ by DST
▪ Autoridad de Certificacion Firmaprofesional CIF A6263468	▪ Class 2 Primary CA	▪ E-CERT ROOT CA	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ SwissSign Silver CA – G2	▪ UTN-USERFirst-Hardware	▪ XRamp Global Certification Authority
▪ Autoridad de Certificacion Firmaprofesional CIF A6263468	▪ Class 2 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ Echoworx Root CA2	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ SwissSign Silver Root CA – G3	▪ UTN-USERFirst-Network	
▪ Autoridad de Certificacion Raiz delEstado Venezolano	▪ Class 2 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ ECraizEstado	▪ e-Given Kok Elektronik Sertifika Hizmet Saglayici CISI	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 1 CA		
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz	▪ Class 3 Primary CA	▪ E-ME SSI (RCA)	▪ Entrust Root Certification Authority	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 2 CA		
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz	▪ Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ Entrust Root Certification Authority	▪ Entrust Root Certification Authority – G2	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 2 CA II		
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz delEstado Venezolano	▪ Class 3 Primary CA	▪ Entrust.net Certification Authority (2048)	▪ Entrust.net Certification Authority	▪ ICA – Standard root certificate	▪ TC TrustCenter Class 2 CA II		
▪ Autoridad Certificadora Raiz	▪ Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	▪ IGC/A					

Information to Inventory for Crypto-Agility

- Key Length
- Key Algorithm
- Signing Algorithm
- Issuing Certificate Authority
- Location(s)
- Owner(s)
- Management processes
- Applicable regulations





Tracking Certificate and Key Owners is Crucial



Establish a baseline of all certificate and key owners

Ensure groups are tracked instead of individuals – to insulate against job changes

Ensure business units maintain up to date ownership information

Key and Certificate Growth in the Enterprise

- Key and certificate volumes are rapidly increasing into the 1000s
- Must be able to replace certificates in days, not weeks or months
- Mass replacement using manual processes is impossible



Replacement Tracking

- Tracking which certs & keys have been replacement, and which haven't, is critical
- You must know where you're still vulnerable
- Execs and business unit leaders will be asking for status
- Establish a centralized tracking and monitoring of all certificate & keys



Summary

- Machine identities—certificates and keys—impact all critical systems
- Historic crypto issues, like SHA1 replacement, were too hard and took too long
- More events are coming, and we have to do a better job
- You must have plans and systems for responding to mass key and certificate replacement events
- Imperative: Plan and establish crypto-agility



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THANK YOU
PLEASE FILL OUT YOUR
EVALUATIONS!

Paul Turner
CTO Products, Venafi