

# Aligning Continuous Vulnerability Management with Risk and Compliance

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# Agenda

## Aligning Continuous Vulnerability Management with Risk and Compliance

- About Carson & SAINT
- Challenges of managing VA, risk and compliance
- PCI DSS v4.0 – Roadmap to alignment
- Key elements of aligning these programs
- Benefits of alignment
- Wrap Up

# About Carson & SAINT

- Headquarters in the US
- Over 25 Years in Cyber security industry
- Over 14,000 customers in 20+ countries
- Product and Services portfolio
- Partner programs



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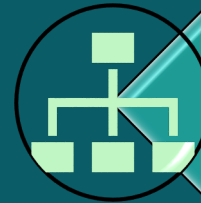
# VA, Risk and Compliance

## Challenges - Key Differences

- Vulnerability Management
  - Tactical in nature
  - Find exposures
  - Identify and prioritize remediation
- Compliance
  - Industry standard
  - Framework (what, not how-to)
- Risk Management
  - Strategic focus
  - Protect most critical assets
  - Business continuity



Vulnerability  
Management



Risk Management



Compliance

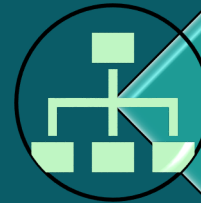
# VA, Risk and Compliance

Challenges - managing them separately

- Expensive
- Redundancy
- Conflicting priorities
- Inefficient
- Separate outcomes – no alignment
- No stakeholder buy-in
- Compliance is forced versus a natural outcome



Vulnerability  
Management



Risk Management



Compliance

# PCI DSS v4.0

## Roadmap to alignment

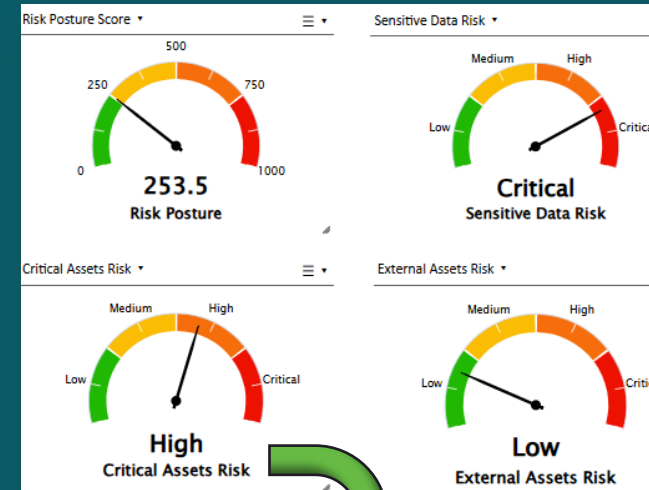
- Requirement 2 - Secure configurations to **ALL** system components
- Requirement 5: Protect **ALL** Systems/Networks from Malicious Software
- Requirement 6.3.1 – “...managing vulnerabilities **should be integrated** with other mgt processes”
- Requirement 6.4.1 – Vuln and risks to **web apps**
- Requirement 11.3.1.1 – Regular **security testing**
- Requirement 12.3 - Risks to the CDE... (**TRAs**)
- Requirement 12.6.3.1 – **Phishing**/Social Eng.
- Requirement 12.9.2 – **3<sup>rd</sup> Party** Service Providers



# Aligning VA, Risk and Compliance

Include measures for all key Stakeholders

- Vulnerability Management
  - IP, MAC, hostname, CVE, CVSS, Threat
- Compliance
  - Industry (PCI)
  - Standard (DSS)
  - Control (assist in targeted risk analysis)
  - Purpose
- Risk
  - Critical Assets
  - Sensitive Data
  - Function
  - Location
  - Owner



Risk Level	Criticality	PCI - Function	Internet Facing	Sensitive Data	Location	Function	Hostname	CVSSv3 Critical	CVSSv3 High	CVSSv2 Medium	Total Vulnerabilities
Critical	Critical	Testing	No	Yes	Denver	Testing	xpprounpatch	18	104	51	345
Critical	Critical	Customer DB	No	Yes	Naples	Database	ip-10-9-0-135	38	20	26	113
High	Critical	eCommerce	Yes	No	Tuscany	eCommerce	ip-10-9-0-97.e	20	20	14	64
High	Critical	eCommerce	Yes	No	Rome	eCommerce	ip-10-9-0-214	7	2	2	23
Low	Critical	Load Balancer	Yes	No	Milan	Infrastructure	ip-10-9-0-2.ec	0	0	0	4

# Aligning VA, Risk and Compliance

Aligned measures contribute to the TRA

1. Identify critical assets; align to the business.
2. Map assets to CDE to support TRA.
3. Identify Stakeholders and their role(s).
4. Identify 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendors and supply chain that connect to critical systems.
5. Implement VA and Pentesting to assess and verify exposures.
6. Verify state of malware tools
7. Phishing testing as well as prevention.
8. Measure outcomes by risk – not just severity.
9. Focus resources and response on **business risk and TRA**.
10. Outcomes feed TRA

## 12.3 Risks to the cardholder data environment

### Defined Approach Requirements

**12.3.1** For each PCI DSS requirement that specifies completion of a **targeted risk analysis**, the analysis is documented and includes:

- Identification of the assets being protected.
- Identification of the threat(s) that the requirement is protecting against.
- Identification of factors that contribute to the likelihood and/or impact of a threat being realized.

# Aligning VA, Risk and Compliance

Use common language to implement controls

## 12.3 Risks to the cardholder data environment

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Criticality	Risk Level	PCI Rating	CVSSv3 Rating	PCI - Function	Location	Function	Internet Facing	Sensitive Data	Hostname	System Type	Description	Exploit	CISA Known Exploited
Critical	Critical	High	Critical	Customer DB	Naples	Database	No	Yes	ip-10-9-0-135	Windows Server 2012 R2	September 2022 security update for Windows Server 2012 R2 not applied	CORE   <a href="#">PACKETSTORM: 168723</a>	Yes
Critical	Critical	High	Critical	Customer DB	Naples	Database	No	Yes	ip-10-9-0-135	Windows Server 2012 R2	April 2022 security update for Windows Server 2012 R2 not applied	CORE   METASPLOIT	Yes

Date	2024-02-05
CVE	<a href="#">CVE-2024-2111</a>
Type	remote
Platform	Linux
Background	<a href="#">Software</a> is a web-based remote access VPN.
Problem	A server-side request forgery vulnerability in the SAML component allows attackers to access restricted resources without authentication. This can lead to remote command execution when chained with other vulnerabilities.
Resolution	Apply the appropriate patch referenced in the <a href="#">Security Advisory</a> .
References	<a href="https://forums.com/s/article/CVE-2024-2111">https://forums.com/s/article/CVE-2024-2111</a>

# Benefits of Aligning VA, Risk and Compliance

1. Cost reduction
2. Risk-based VA aligns to TRA
3. Eliminate redundancy
4. Better communication, decision making and response.
5. Increase stakeholder confidence
6. Encourages continuous improvement through feedback between programs and stakeholders.



# Key Takeaways

1. PCI DSS v4.0 emphasized continuous security.
  - The DSS is not only a standard. It is a framework.
2. Vulnerability Management programs must evolve to vulnerability risk management.
3. Human Weaknesses cannot be overlooked.
4. 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Vendor/Supply Chain risks pose unique exposures.
5. Alignment feeds Targeted Risk Analysis
  - Protecting the CDE and reducing costs of TRAs

**KEY**  
TAKEAWAYS



# Questions

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