

Taming the Chaos of Supply Chain Security Risks with MITRE's System of Trust™



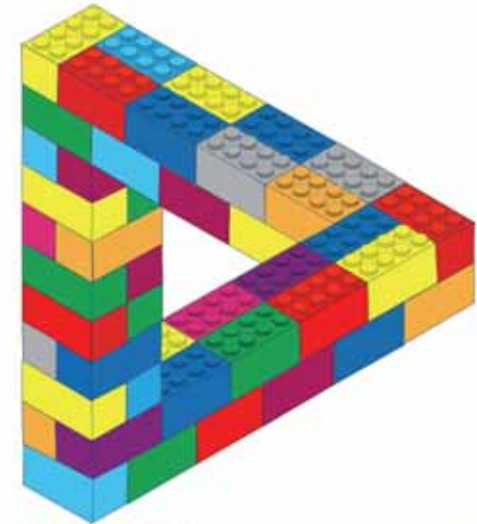
Robert Martin

Sr. Software and Supply Chain Assurance Prin. Eng.

Cross Cutting Solutions and Innovation Dept.

Cyber Solutions Innovation Center

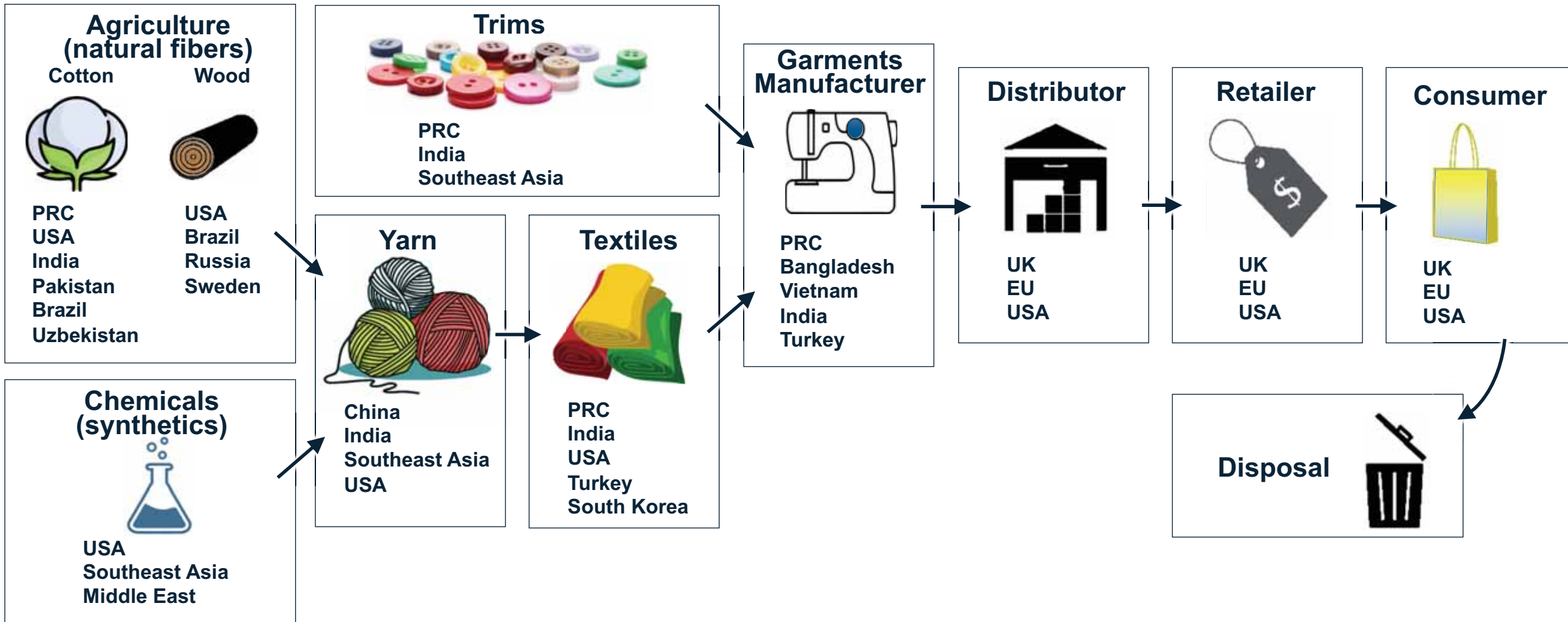
MITRE Labs



MITRE | System of Trust™

MITRE | SOLVING PROBLEMS
FOR A SAFER WORLD™

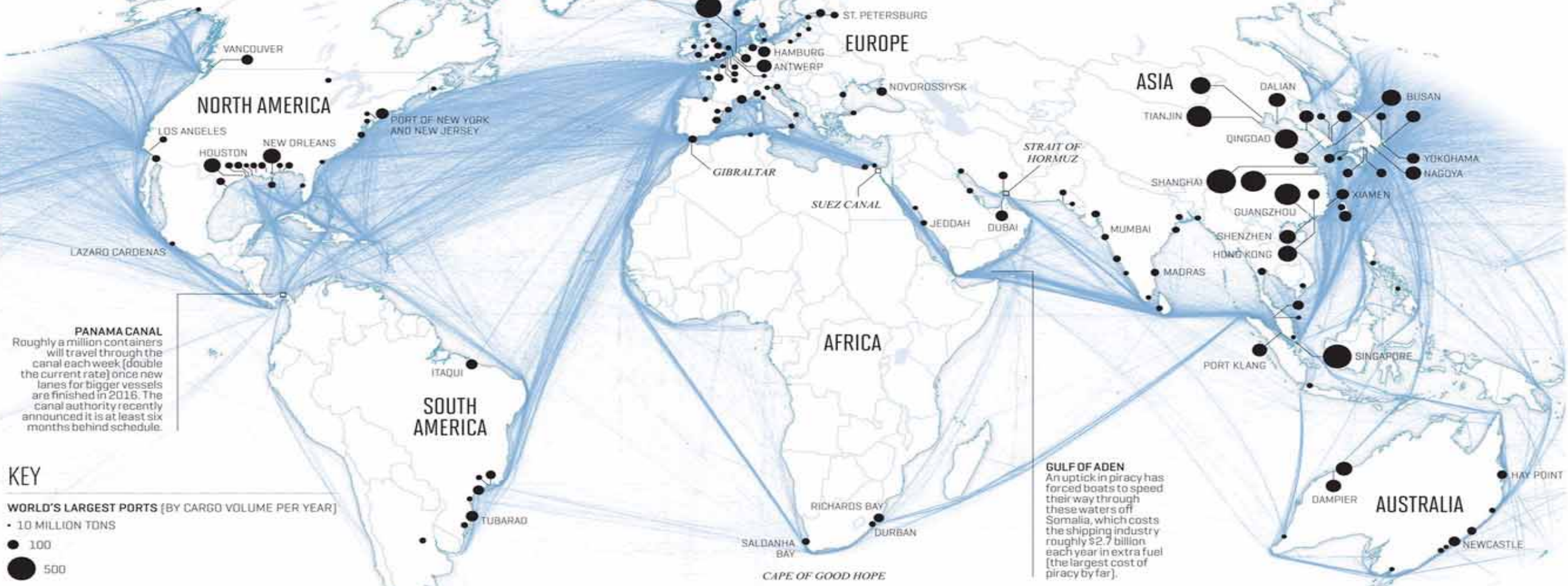
Supply Chain Example – Consumer Clothing



https://imgs.mongabay.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2020/04/23100736/FF_Supplychain.png



1956-1970 0.8k TEU 1970-1980 2.5k TEU 1980-1988 4k TEU 1988-2000 5k TEU 2000-2005 8k TEU 2006-present 15.5k TEU Next... 18k TEU



PANAMA CANAL
Roughly a million containers will travel through the canal each week (double the current rate) once new lanes for bigger vessels are finished in 2016. The canal authority recently announced it is at least six months behind schedule.

KEY
WORLD'S LARGEST PORTS (BY CARGO VOLUME PER YEAR)
• 10 MILLION TONS
● 100
● 500

GULF OF ADEN
An uptick in piracy has forced boats to speed their way through these waters off Somalia, which costs the shipping industry roughly \$2.7 billion each year in extra fuel [the largest cost of piracy by far].

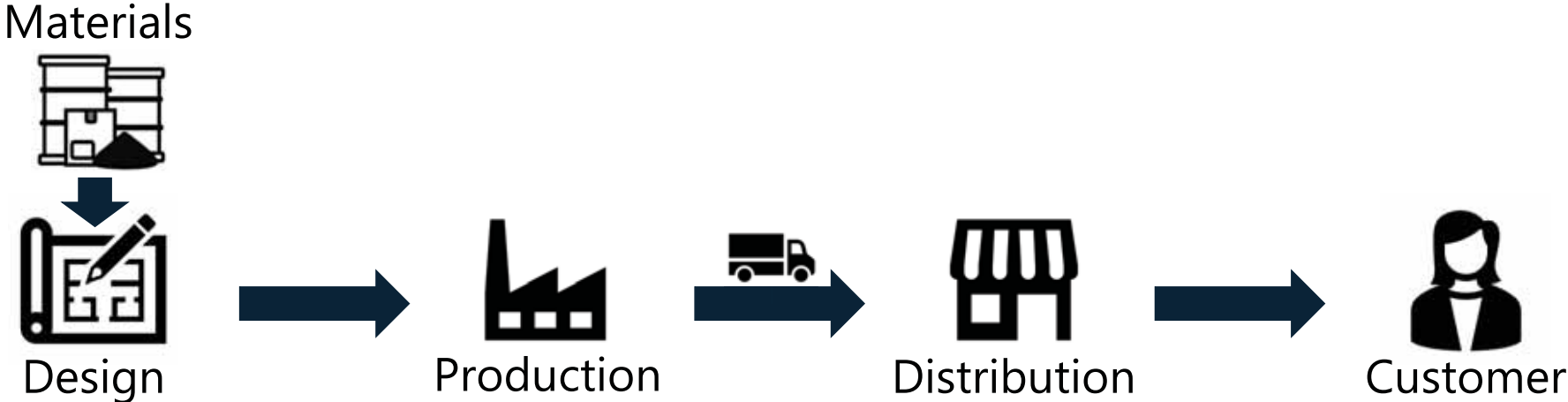


SOURCES: THE GLOBAL INSIGHT, INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING, NORSTRA UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GLOBAL STUDIES & GEOGRAPHY, NATIONAL CENTER FOR ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS, UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, CONTAINERSATION INTERNATIONAL, DREWRY SHIPPING CONSULTANTS, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, WORLD SHIPPING COUNCIL

2011 TOP EXPORTERS	CHINA \$1,639 BILLION	JAPAN \$759	SAUDI ARABIA \$604	UNITED STATES \$576	S. KOREA \$461
TOP IMPORTERS	CHINA \$1,326 BILLION	UNITED STATES \$1,212	JAPAN \$752	TAIWAN \$510	S. KOREA \$478

Supply Chains

Generic Supply Chain



Supply Chains

Generic Supply Chain

Materials



Design



Production



Distribution



Customer

Seafood Supply Chain



Harvesting



Landing &
Processing



Distribution



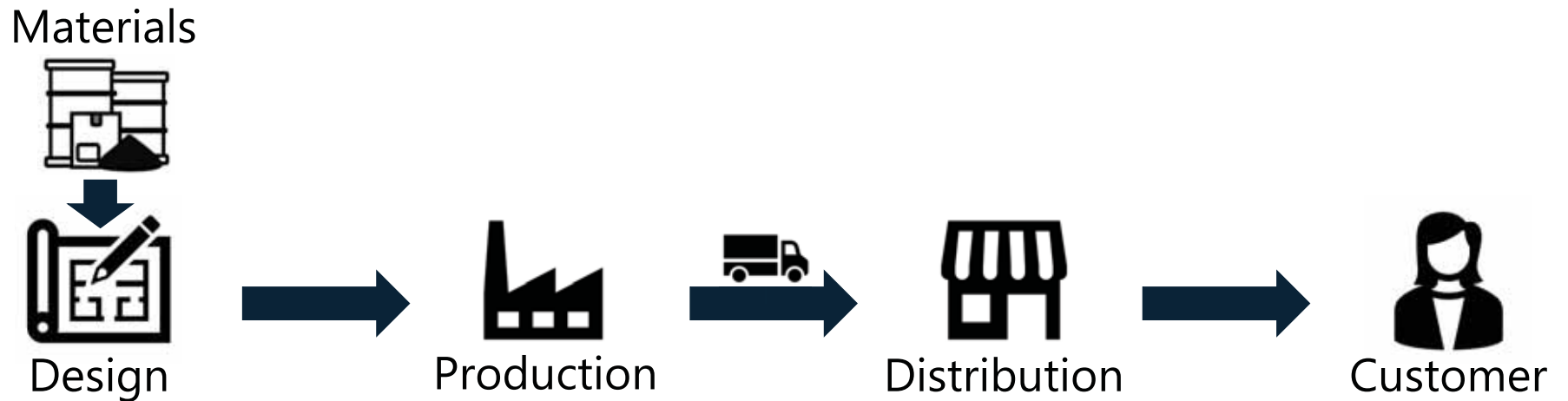
Retail &
Commercial
Food Services



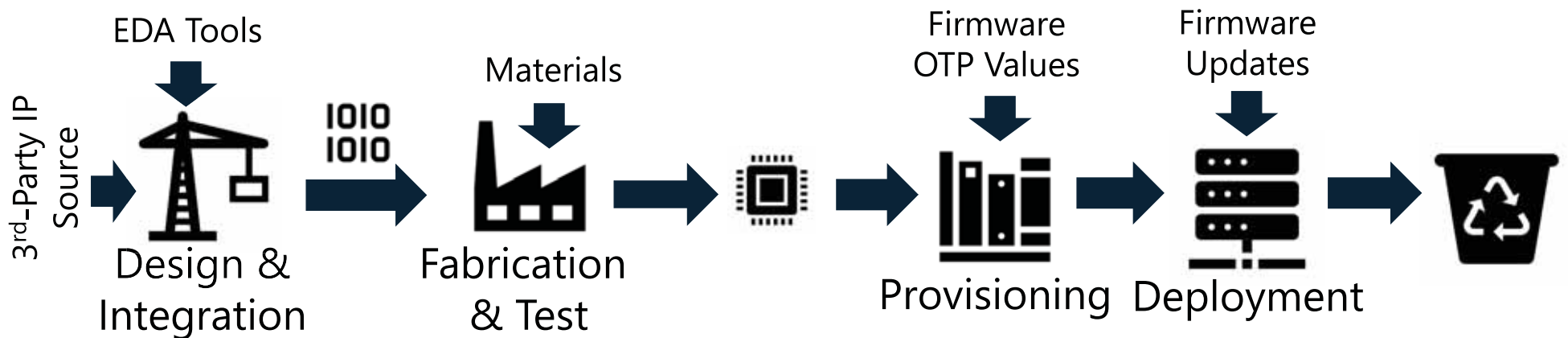
Consumers

Supply Chains

Generic Supply Chain

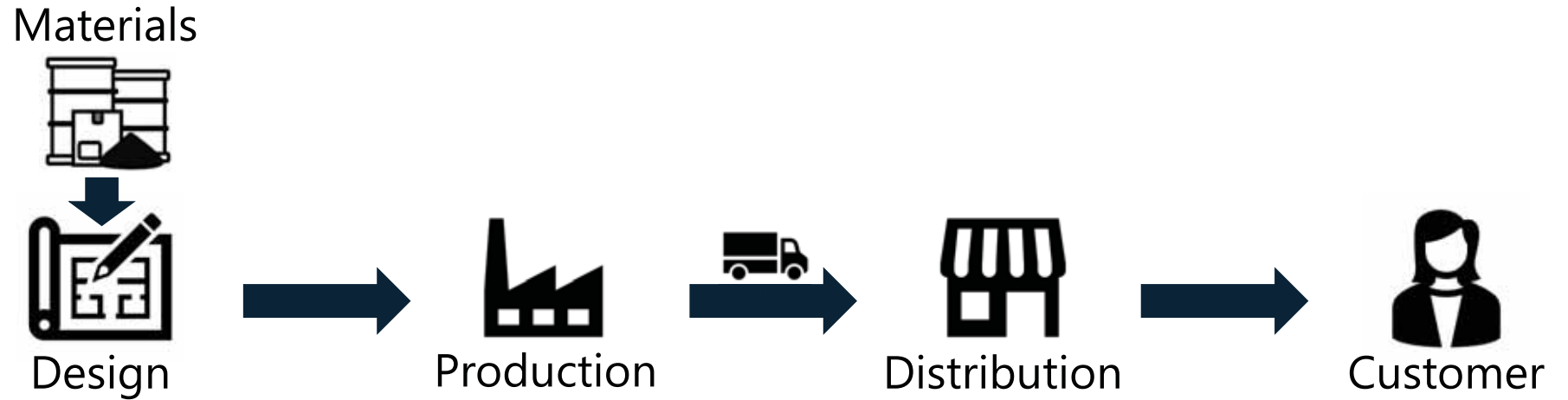


Micro-electronics Supply Chain

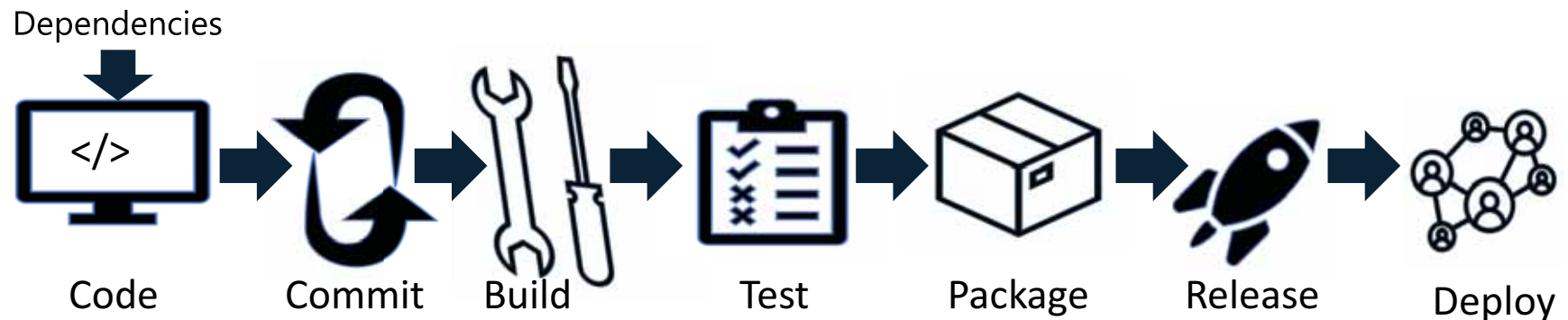


Supply Chains

Generic Supply Chain



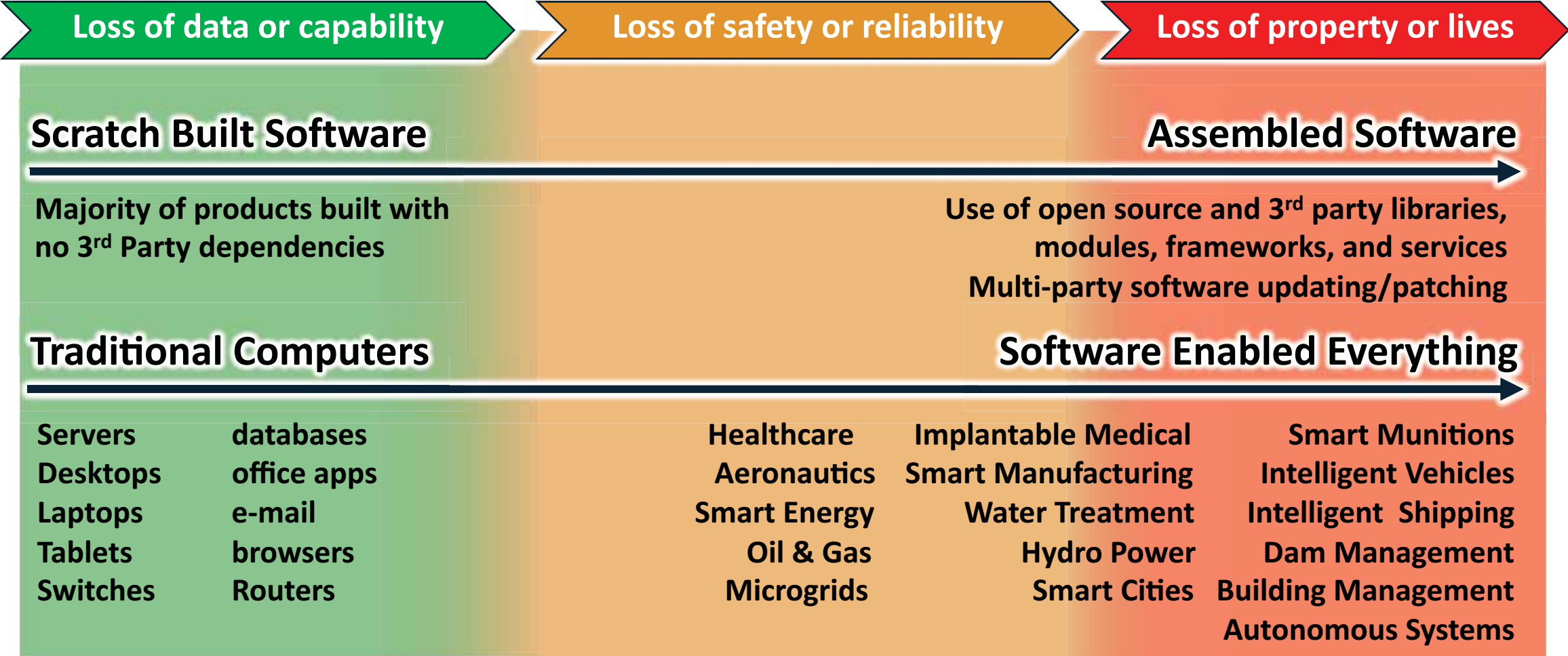
Software Supply Chain



Software is Ubiquitous, Assembled, and Critical

IT Risk

Operational Risk



Software Enabled Critical Infrastructure and Mission Capabilities...

Medical



Vehicles



Buildings

-  Temperature, Humidity, CO2
-  Motion Sensor
-  AC, Chiller
-  Electric power
-  Elevator
-  Entrance gate

Aeronautics



Energy



Manufacturing

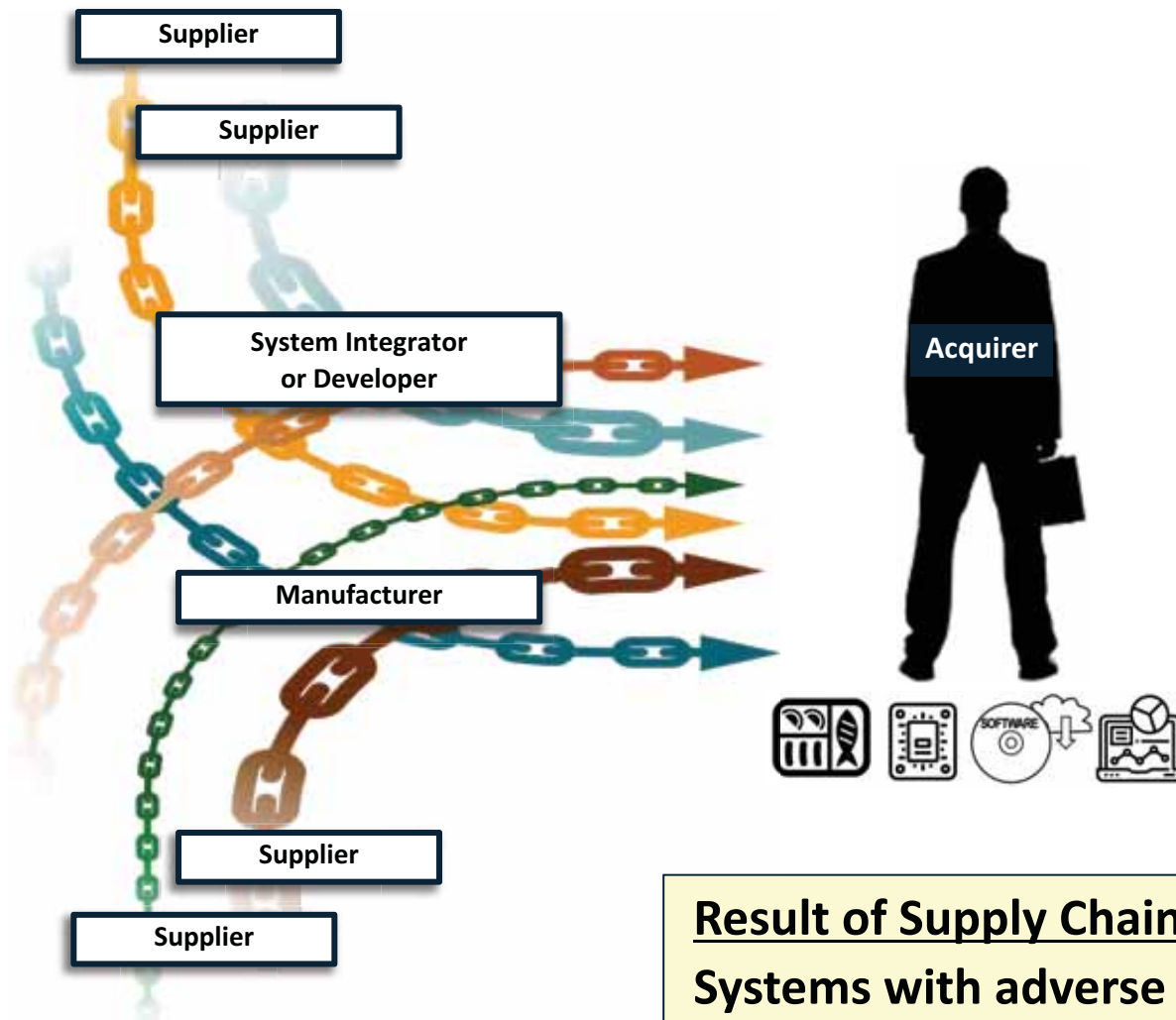


Shipping



Whether for Fish, Chips, or Software

Supply Chain Trustworthiness: Intentional and Unintentional Acts



Based on SEI/CMU materials

Intentional acts

- Counterfeit products
- Disruption, hijacking, theft, civil unrest,...
- Malicious taint or insertion

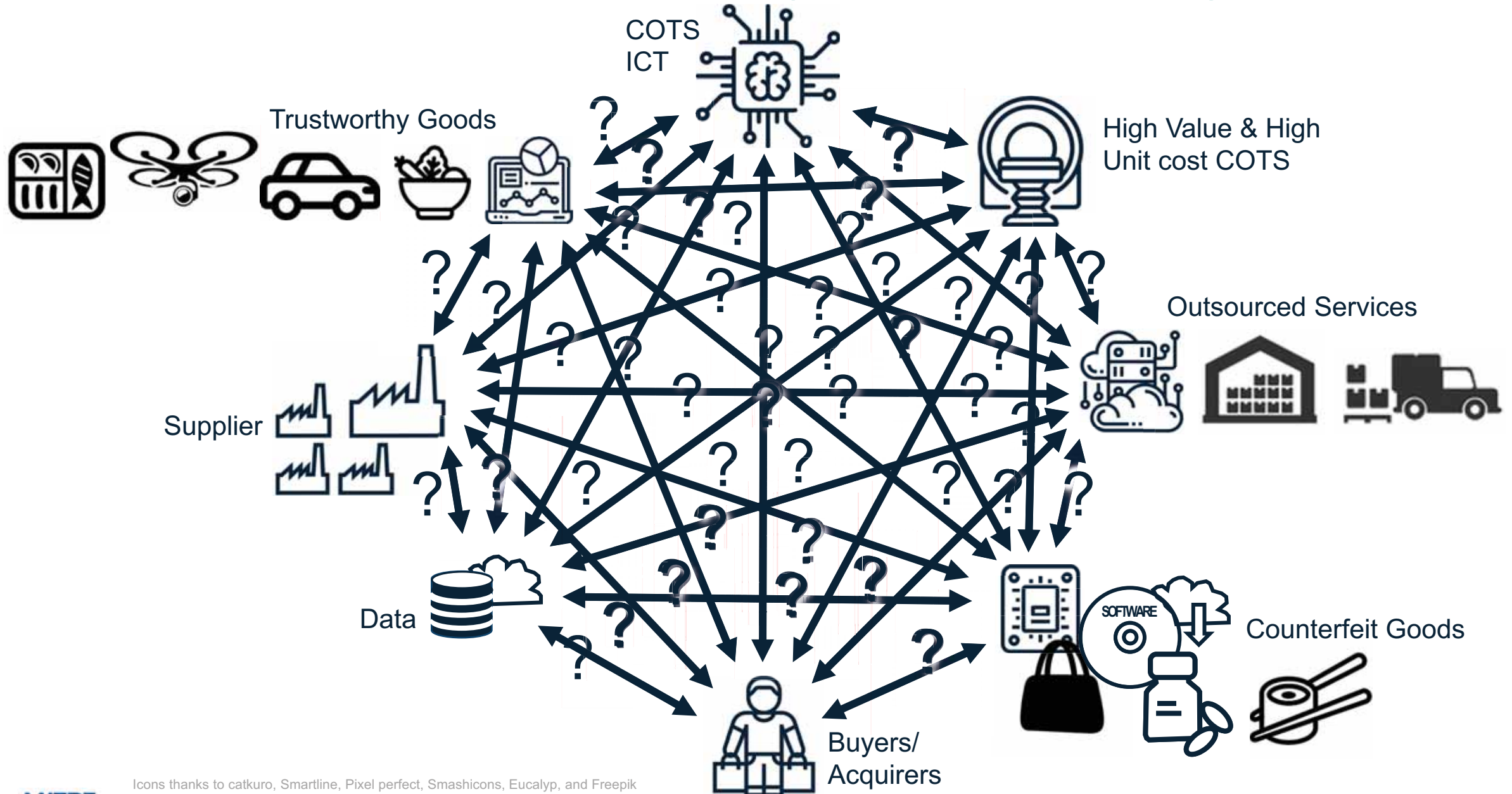
Unintentional acts

- Poor quality/tainted goods/shortages/weather disruptions
- Vulnerable software/hardware inserted unintentionally (components/modules w/weaknesses and/or known vulnerabilities)

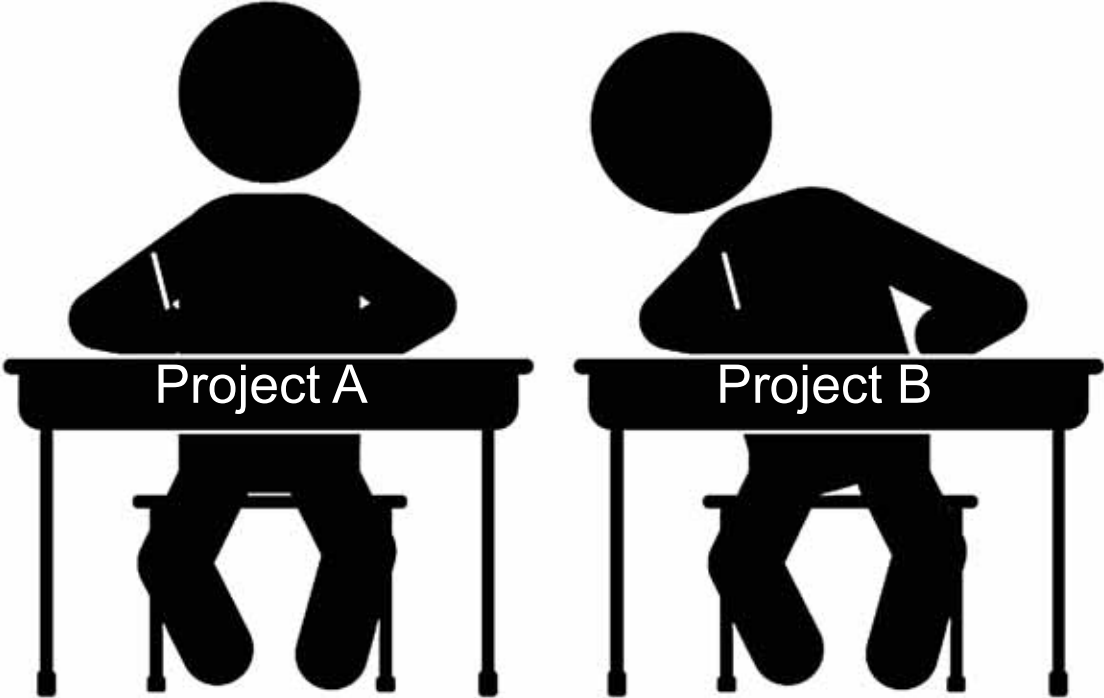
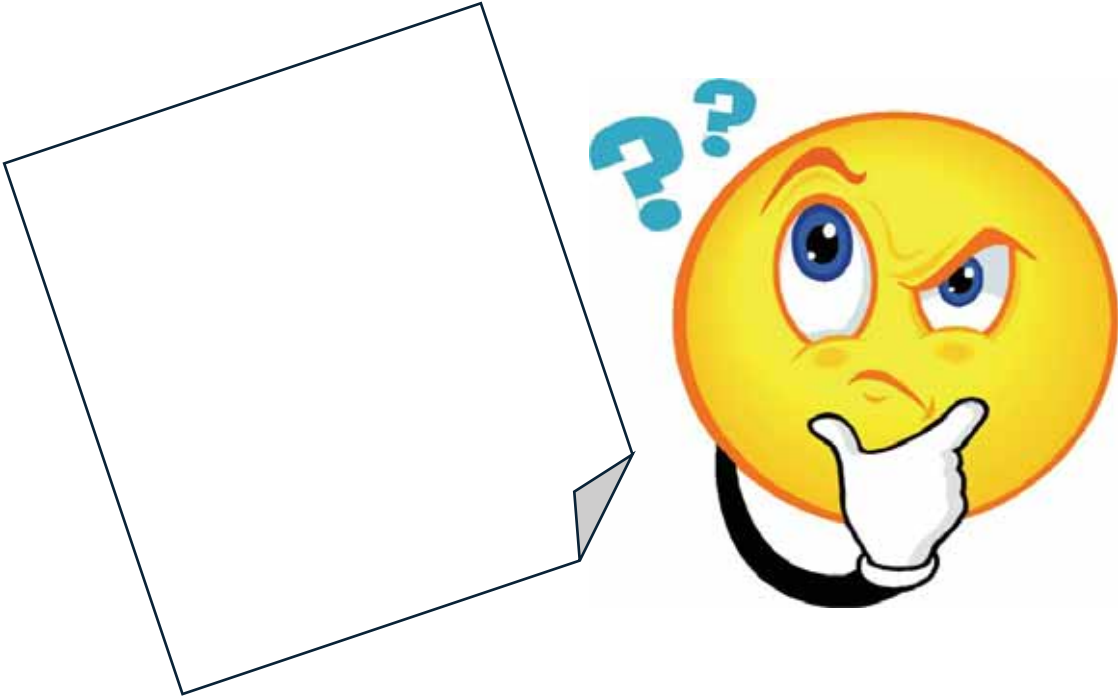
Result of Supply Chain Attacks:

Systems with adverse behaviors including functional degradation, data exfiltration, espionage, adversarial control and disruption.

Open Question: What Supply Chain Risks to Manage?



Open Question: What Supply Chain Risks to Manage?



Supply Chain Risk Areas

Quality Culture of the Supplier

Natural Disasters and Hazards



Icons thanks to freepik

- Floods
- Avalanche
- Drought
- Winds
- Heavy Rains
- Pandemics
- Earthquake
- Volcanoes
- Tornadoes
- Forest Fires
- Snow
- Thunderstorms
- Tsunamis

External Influences of the Supplier



Attackers & Counterfeits



Human Hazards



Hijacking



Corporate Corruption



Traffic Congestion



Civil Disruption



Interdependent Supply Chains



National Corruption

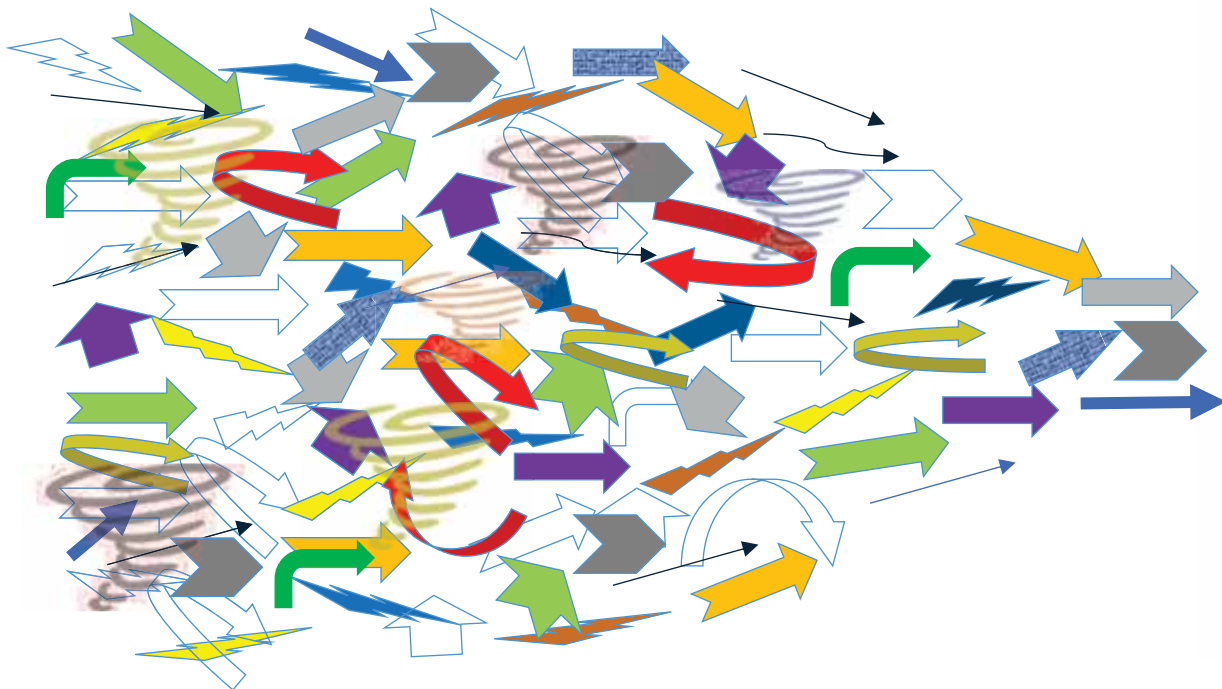
Supply Chain Security (SCS) System of Trust (SoT)

“What Supply Chain Risks to Manage?”

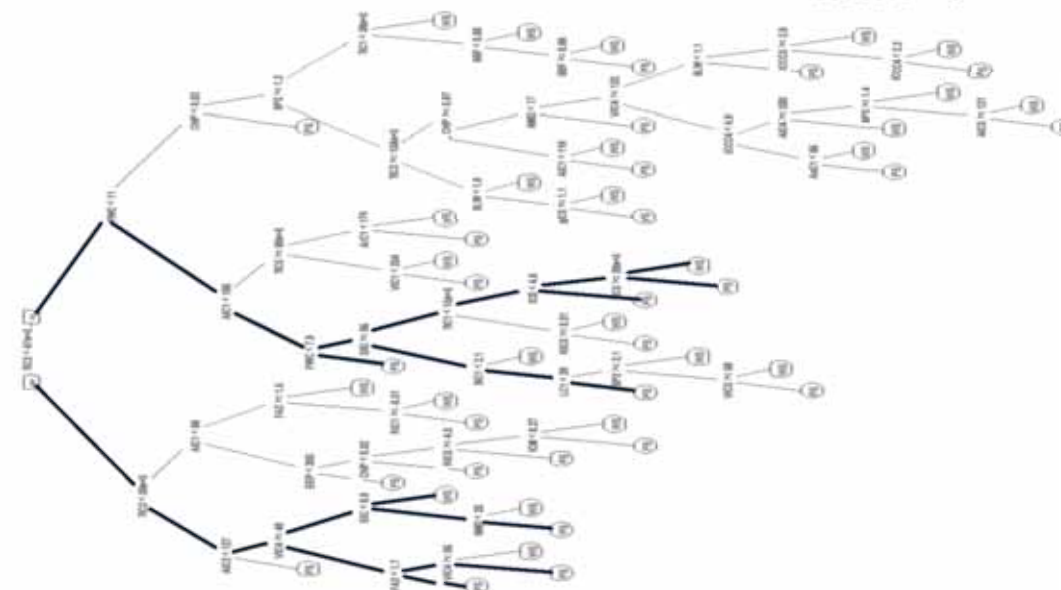
SoT - a strategic, widely-adoptable, holistic, data-driven analysis platform to assess supply chain security risks



MITRE | System of Trust™

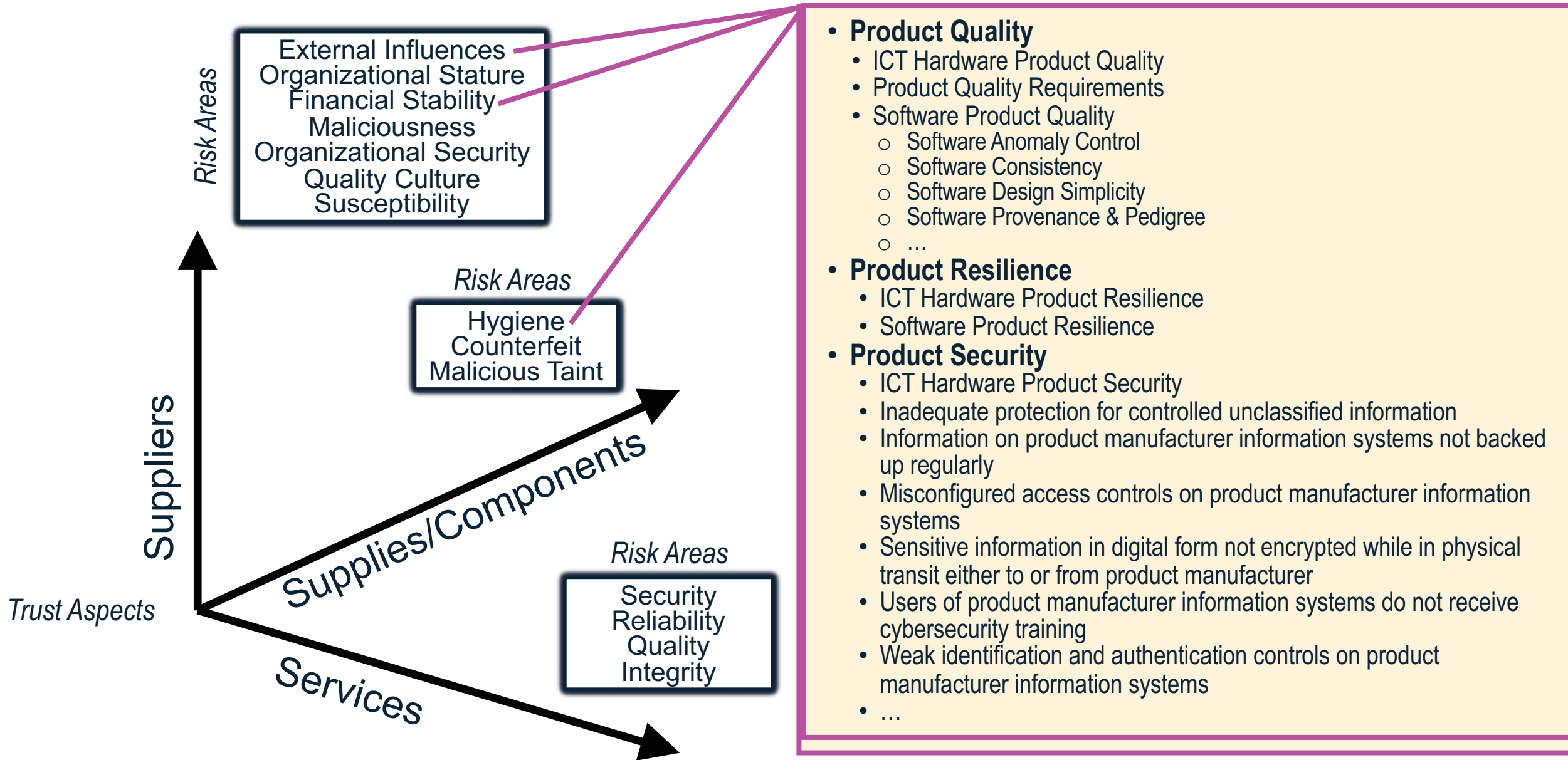


Address Chaos, Align & Organize



Simplify, Tailor & Use

Basis of Trust



MITRE Supply Chain Security System of Trust Risk Areas* **

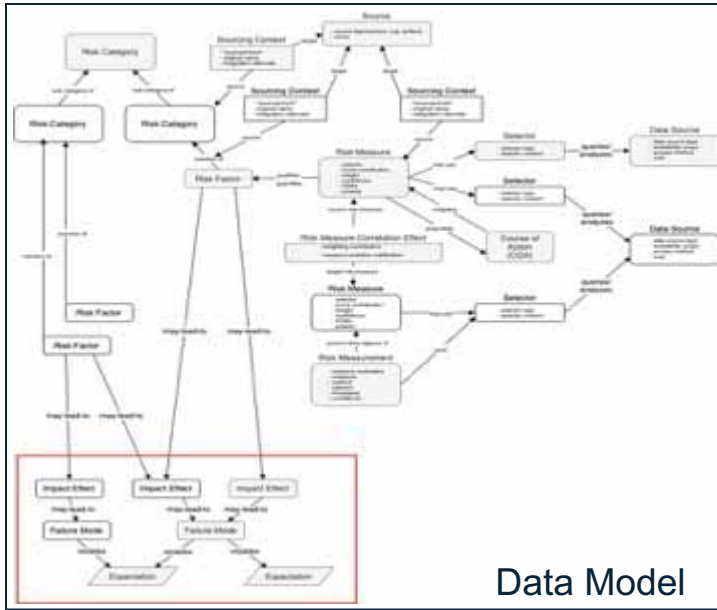
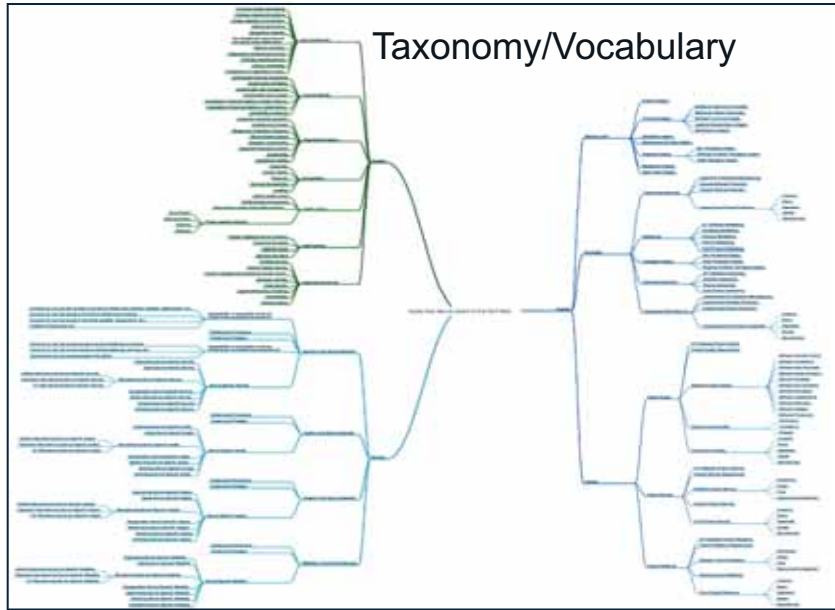
Supply Chain Risks													
Supplier Risks							Supply Risks			Services Risks			
External Influences	Financial Stability	Organizational Stature	Susceptibility	Quality Culture	Maliciousness	Organizational Security	Hygiene	Malicious Taint	Counterfeit	Integrity of Service Delivered	Quality of Service Delivered	Reliability of Service Delivered	Security of Service Delivered
Company foreign relationships with countries of concern	Questionable debt management	Corporate ownership reputation	Customers	Company has a low CMMI rating	Foreign Intelligence Service (FIS) influence	Concerns regarding facility access	Product quality	Facilities integrity	Copycat manufacturing	Service infrastructure pedigree	Service infrastructure pedigree	Service infrastructure pedigree	Service infrastructure pedigree
Company operational locations in countries of concern	Questionable financial stewardship	Diversity and inclusion	Industry sector	Internal company QC, SCRM policy & practice	Fraud and corruption	Concerns regarding software access	Product resilience	Functional integrity	Mislabeled	Service Infrastructure provenance	Service infrastructure provenance	Service infrastructure provenance	Service infrastructure provenance
Foreign registration/incorporation	Questionable future outlook	Geographic concentration	Location	Subcontractor supply chain health / risk	Legal/law issues	Concerns regarding hardware access	Product security	Geopolitical integrity	Packaging integrity	Service specific integrity	Service specific quality	Service specific reliability	Service specific security
Geopolitical instability	Questionable profitability	Mergers & acquisitions frequency	Personnel		Sanction list status	Cyber threat activity		Logistics / transportation integrity	Technical authenticity				Susceptibility to manipulation of service infrastructure via physical access/touch
Key Management Personnel (KMP) and non-person entity relationships of concern	Vulnerability of financial stability to foreign influence	Natural disasters	Technical susceptibility			Data security status		Maintenance integrity	Unsanctioned manufacturing				Susceptibility to manipulation of service infrastructure via remote/virtual access/touch
National corruption	Vulnerability of financial stability to market factors	Operational volatility				Type/ level /frequency of security training		Manufacturing process integrity					
National governance	Vulnerability to takeover	Sustainability				Vulnerabilities		Packaging integrity					
Organization ownership and control								Reputational integrity					
Politically Exposed Person (PEPs) in corporate leadership								Supply chain integrity					
Political vulnerability													
Transparency of organization control													



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MITRE's Supply Chain Security System of Trust™
<https://www.mitre.org/publications/technical-papers/trusting-our-supply-chains-a-comprehensive-data-driven-approach>

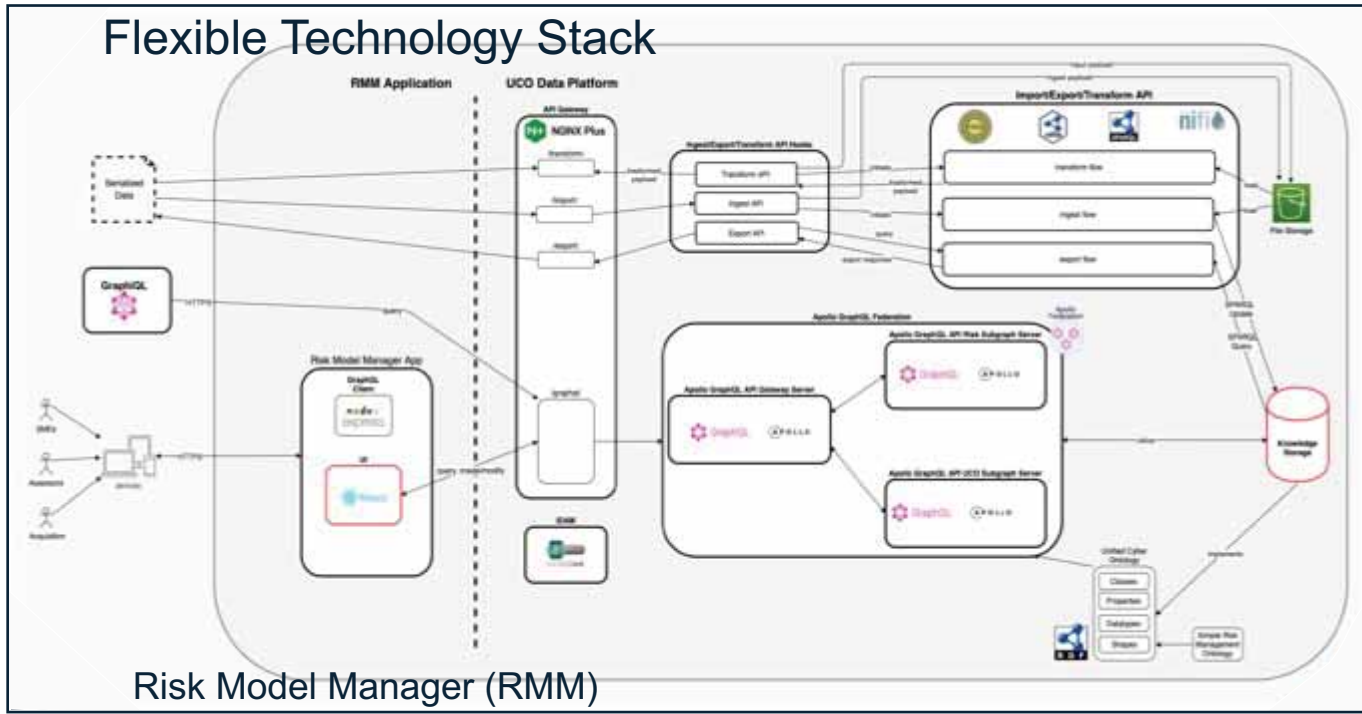
* Supply Chain Security Top 75 Risk Areas Levels 1-4
 ** System of Trust Expanding to Pharma, Food, and other types of Products



Analytic Methods

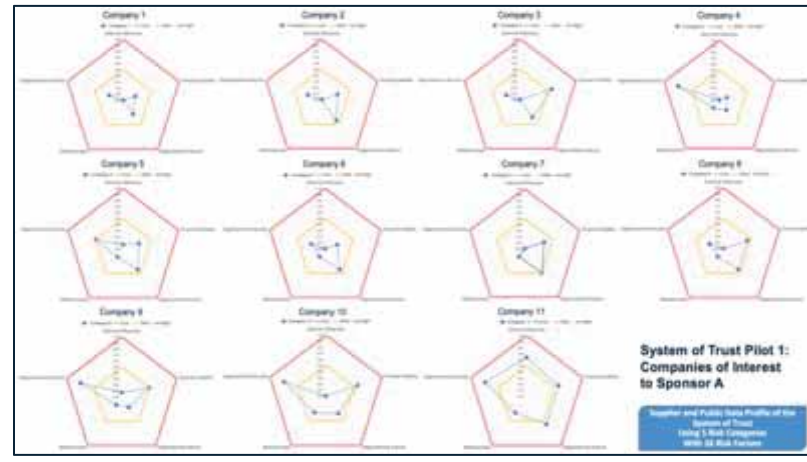
Security Area	Risk Category	Sub Items & Score	Risk Measure	Overall Score	Number of Risk Items	Total Scored Points	Risk Score % of Threshold
Malware	Malware Detection/Prevention	Endpoint Protection	100	100	1	1.00	100%
		Network Protection	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Cloud Protection	100	100	4	2.00	50%
		Mobile Protection	100	100	2	2.00	100%
Software Vulnerability	Software Vulnerability	Software Vulnerability	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Software Patching	100	100	4	2.00	50%
		Software Configuration	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Software Updates	100	100	2	2.00	100%
Software Development	Software Development	Software Development	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Software Testing	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Software Security	100	100	2	2.00	100%
		Software Architecture	100	100	2	2.00	100%

Analytic Methods



Piloting
11, 3, 1, 6,
22, 12, ...

Export to Spreadsheet for "Offline" Assessment



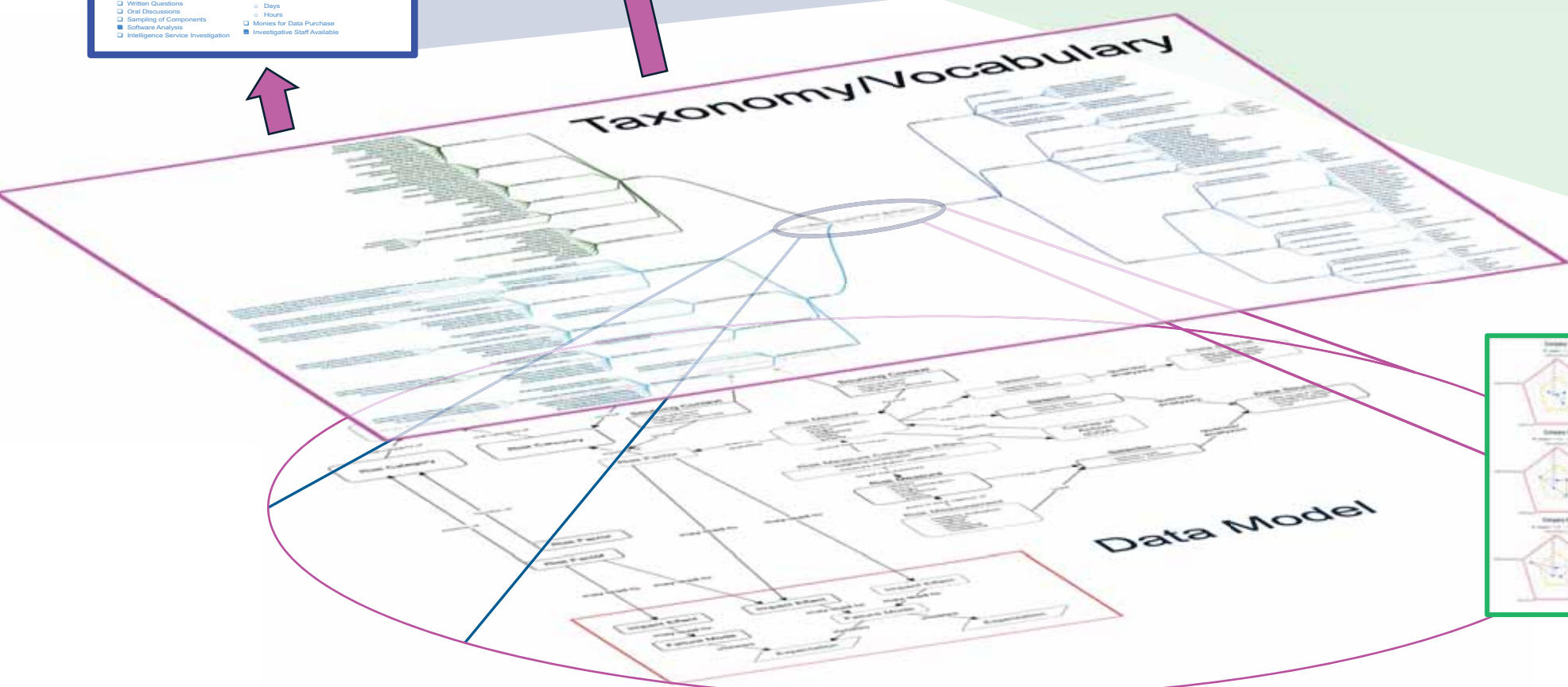
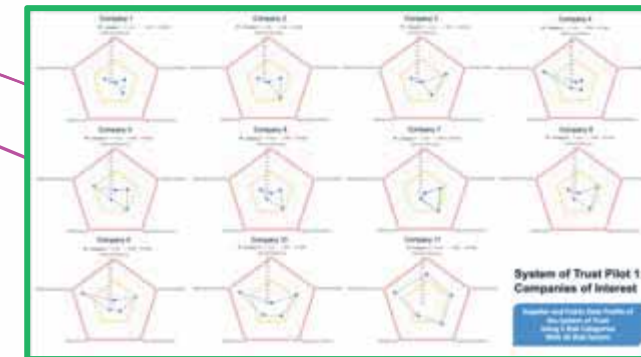
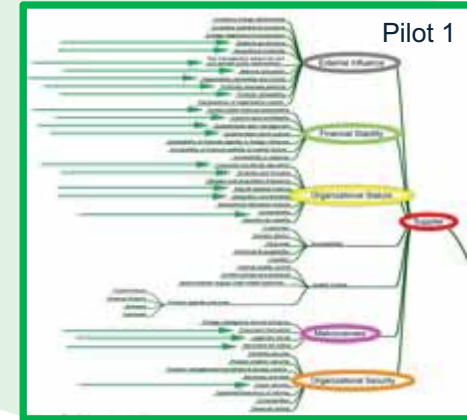
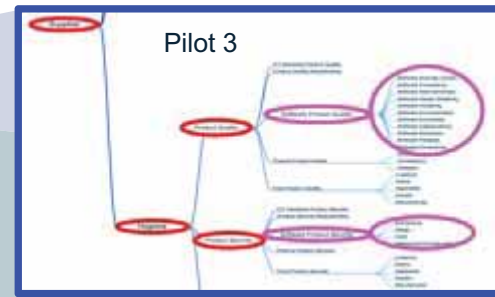
Tying together SoT and RMM

SoT Profiling [optional screen]

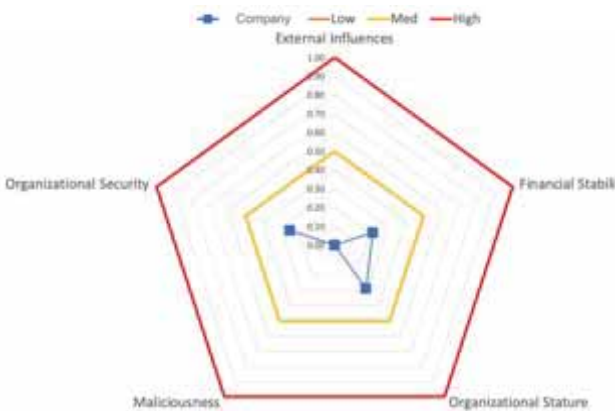
- Type of Acquisition Issues
 - COTS ICT
 - Trustworthy SW/HW
 - Supplier
 - High Value & High Unit cost COTS
 - Outsourced Services
 - Counterfeit ICT HW/SW
- Assessment Scope, Skills & Means
 - Open Source Information
 - Purchased Data Sources
 - Written Questions
 - Oral Discussions
 - Sampling of Components
 - Software Analysis
 - Intelligence Service Investigation

SoT Profiling [optional screen]

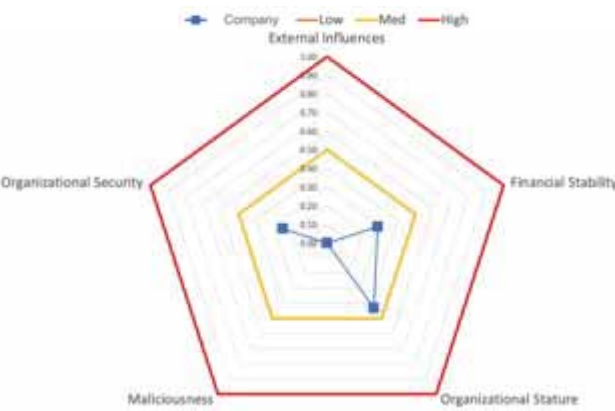
- Acquiring Organization
 - US Federal Government
 - US Military
 - State/Local
 - Tribal
 - US Critical Infrastructure
 - US DHS
 - Commercial
 - Small Business
- Assessment Constraints
 - Time Period
 - Weeks
 - Days
 - Hours
 - Monies for Data Purchase
 - Investigative Staff Available



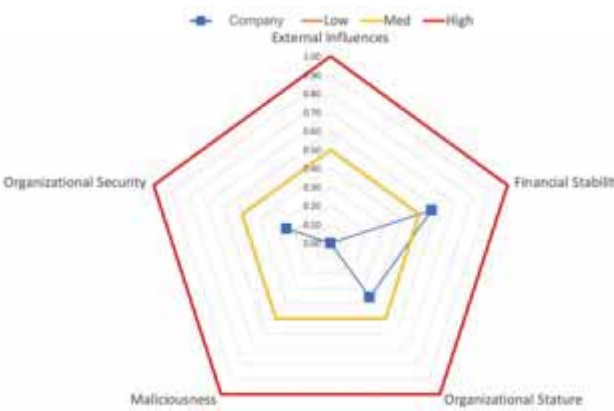
Company 1



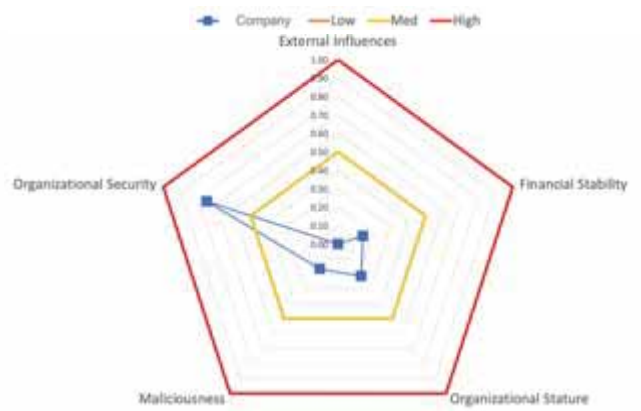
Company 2



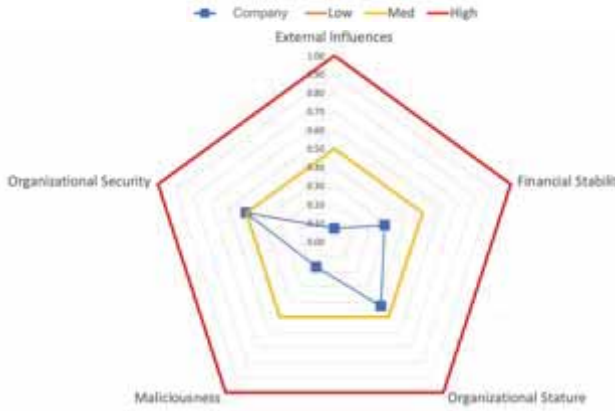
Company 3



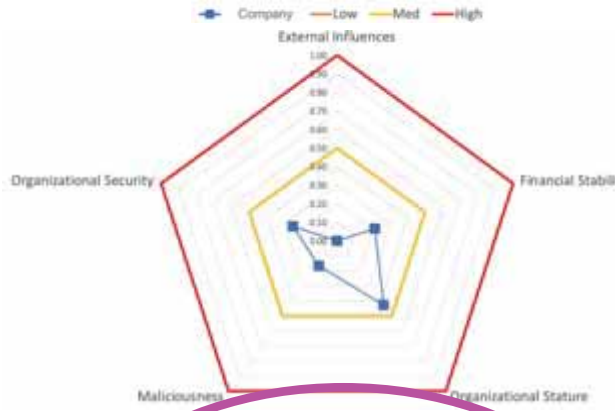
Company 4



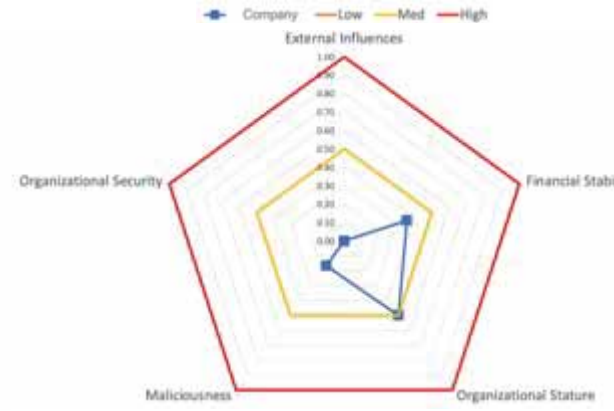
Company 5



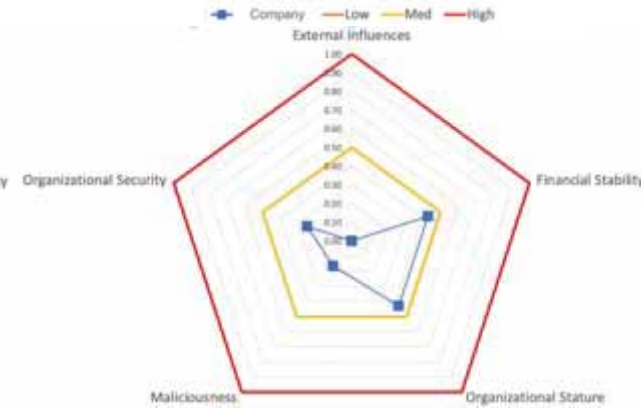
Company 6



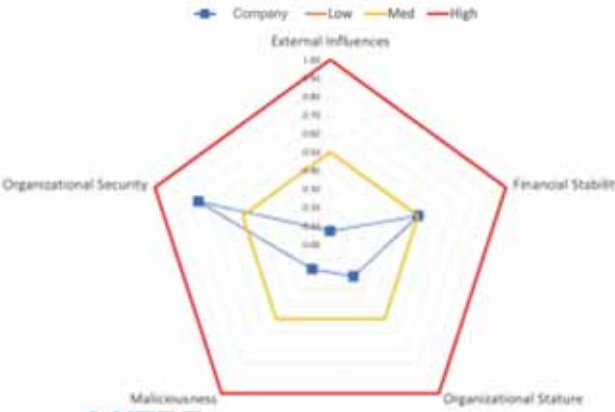
Company 7



Company 8



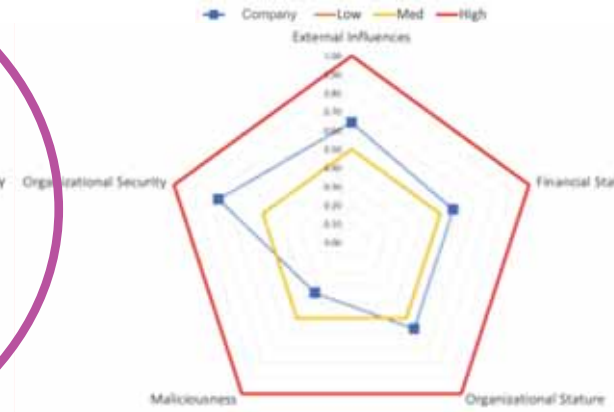
Company 9



Company 10



Company 11



Applying
**System of Trust Pilot 1:
 Companies of Interest**

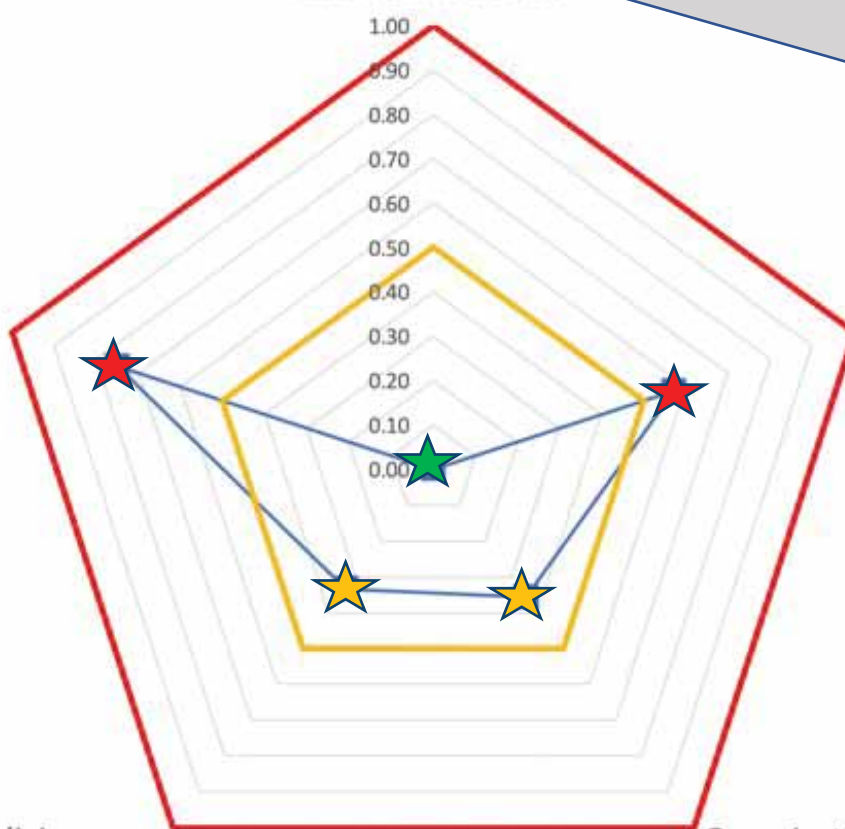
**Supplier and Public Data Profile of
 the System of Trust
 Using 5 Risk Categories
 With 26 Risk Factors**

Company 10

Company — Low — Med — High

External Influences

1.00
0.90
0.80
0.70
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00



- 13. Citizenship of Key Persons
- 14. Ownership Structure
- 15. National Corruption
- 16. Political Vulnerability
- 17. National Governance
- 18. Geopolitical Instability
- 19. PEP Members in Corporate Leadership

- Organizational Security
- 8. IT Security Status
 - 9. Data Security Status

- Financial Stability
- 1. Solvency Ratio
 - 2. Inventory Turnover
 - 3. Liquidity + Cash Flow Risk
 - 4. Corporate Payment Score
 - 5. Mergers & Acquisition Risk
 - 6. Gross Profit Margin
 - 7. R&D Costs by Industry Sector

- Maliciousness
- 10. Intellectual Property Litigation
 - 11. Sanction List Status
 - 12. Fraud and Corruption

Pilots 1, 2, 4 & 5

Supplier and Public Data Profile of the System of Trust Using 5 Risk Categories With 26 Risk Factors

- Organizational Stature
- 20. Natural Disasters
 - 21. Geographic Concentration
 - 22. Mergers & Acquisition Frequency
 - 23. Operational Volatility
 - 24. Sustainability
 - 25. Corporate Ownership
 - 26. Diversity and Inclusion

Building up Sources of Insight about Supply Chain Risks

Risk Model Manager

ramartin | Export | View | Edit | Tailor | Assessments

Data Sources

- DS-14 Bloomberg Datasets
- DS-17 Bureau of Industry and Security (Department of Commerce)

Sort By: by Name

Details

Name: SAM.gov
 Description: empty
 Status: draft
 Type: Website
 Location: https://sam.gov/content/home
 Availability: Public
 Scope:
 Access Method: Manual; API

Risk Model Manager

ramartin | Export | View | Edit | Tailor | Assessments

Selectors

Sort By: by Name

- SL-7 General research
- SL-15 Manual BIS (Department of Commerce) search
- SL-11 Manual Bloomberg search**
- SL-13 Manual Edgar search
- SL-23 Manual ERAI search
- SL-22 Manual GIDEP search
- SL-25 Manual IAPP (Department of State) search
- SL-8 Manual LexisNexis search
- SL-16 Manual OFAC (Department of Treasury) search
- SL-6 Manual Orbis - Current Directors and Managers search
- SL-9 Manual Orbis search
- SL-26 Manual Privacy Rights Clearinghouse Data Breach List search
- SL-14 Manual SAM.gov search
- SL-10 Manual Thomson Reuters Refinitiv Company Datasets search
- SL-24 Manual Wikipedia data breach list search
- SL-20 Manual World Risk Report search

Risk Model Manager

ramartin | Export | View | Edit | Tailor | Assessments

Active Assessment

Name: Demo Assessment1
 Contributors: jdoe
 Objective: empty
 Scope: empty
 Target: empty

Profile: "SoT Pilot - Supplier Quick Check" (as of 2022-02-28T19:24:05.018Z)
 Last updated: 2022-03-04T21:44:09.692Z

Description: empty
 Tags: empty

Progress

84 risk measures in this profile:
 unanswered: 81
 yes: 2
 no: 1

151 other entries in this profile.

Score: 70 to 100 (70 to 100)

Least risk | Most risk

Path: RC-1 | RC-4 | RC-6 | RC-107 | RC-371 | RM-426

Has the company recently been acquired, restructured, merged, or acquired by stakeholders from a non-adversary nation?

Increases Risk | Score contribution: 60

Potential Selectors for this Risk Measure

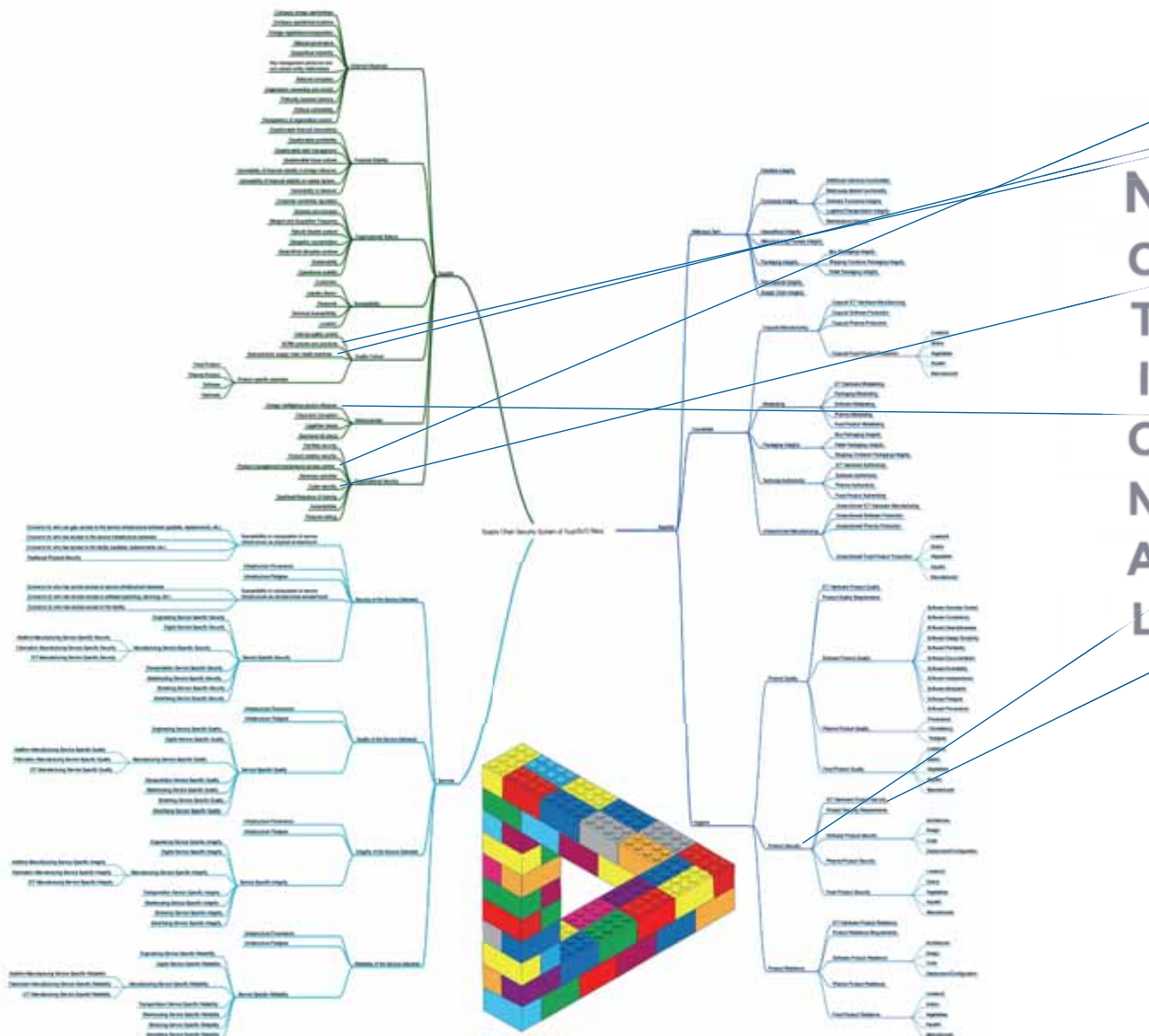
- Name: Manual Bloomberg search | Type: manual query | Use
- Description: Manual search entry and results review on Bloomberg
- Data Source: Bloomberg Datasets
- Execution Vector:
- Name: General research | Type: manual query | Use
- Description: Human assessor conducts open research
- Data Source: Undefined
- Execution Vector:

Measurements made as part of this assessment

Add a measurement by clicking the "Use" button next to a selector above

Assessment Item	Score
Does this company have key stakeholder nationality of >= 15% from country/ies of concern?	0 to 75
Organization acquisition by or merger with stakeholders from a foreign nation	0 to 85
Has the company recently been acquired, restructured, merged, or acquired by stakeholders from a non-adversary nation?	0 to 60
Has the company recently been acquired, restructured, merged, or acquired by stakeholders from an adversary nation?	0 to 85
Has the company recently taken steps to be acquired,	

Mapping SoT Risks to Assessment Information Sources / Standards



TIA/QUEST Forum
SCS 9001

6. Leadership

6.1 Leadership and Commitment

6.1.1 General

6.1.2 Customer Focus

6.1.2.1 SC 1 - Customer Communications Methods

6.2 Policy

6.2.1 Existing Policies

6.2.1.1 SC 1 - Security Policies

6.2.1.1.1 SC 1.1 - Mobile Traveling Policy

6.2.1.1.2 SC 1.2 - Human Resources / HR Security Policy

6.2.1.1.3 SC 1.3 - Acceptable Use of Assets Policy

6.2.1.1.4 SC 1.4 - Workplace Policy

6.2.1.1.5 SC 1.5 - Access Control Policy

6.2.1.1.6 SC 1.6 - Asset Handling Policy

6.2.1.1.7 SC 1.7 - Mobile Device Policy

6.2.1.1.8 SC 1.8 - Configuration Control Policies

6.2.1.1.9 SC 1.9 - Hardware/Connected Parts Migration Policy

6.2.1.2 SC 2 - Communicating the Quality Management Policy

6.2.2 Organizational Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities

6.2.2.1 SC 1 - Top Management Responsibility for Supply Chain Security

6.2.2.2 SC 2 - Management Responsibility for Supply Chain Security

6.2.2.3 SC 3 - Segregation of Duties

6. Planning

6.1 Actions to Address Risks and Opportunities

6.1.1 General

6.1.1.1 SC 1 - Security Planning

6.1.1.1.2 SC 1.1 - Asset Inventory

6.1.1.1.3 SC 1.2 - Classification of Assets

6.1.1.1.4 SC 1.3 - Asset Disposition

6.1.2 Supply Chain Security

6.1.2.1 SC 1 - Supply Chain Security Risk Assessment and Analysis

6.1.2.1.1 SC 1.1 - Supply Chain Security Risk Assessment (SCSR)

6.1.2.1.2 SC 1.2 - Supply Chain Security Risk Mitigation

6.1.2.1.3 SC 1.3 - Establish the Acceptable Level of Risk

6.1.2.1.4 SC 1.4 - Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) Plan

6.2 Security Objectives and Planning to Satisfy Them

6.2.1 Security Objectives

6.2.1.1 SC 1 - SCS 9001 Measurement Targets

6.2.1.2 SC 2 - Security Objectives

6.2.1.3 SC 3 - Customer Order Lead

6.2.1.4 SC 4 - Change Management Plan

6.3 Planning of Changes

7. Support

7.1 Resources

7.1.1 General

7.1.1.1 SC 1 - Business Impact Analysis

7.1.1.2 SC 2 - Business Continuity Planning

7.1.2 People

7.1.3 Infrastructure

7.1.4 Environment for the Operation of Processes

7.1.5 Monitoring and Measuring Resources

7.1.6 Organizational Knowledge

7.2 Competence

7.2.1 SC 1 - Security Awareness Training

7.3 Awareness

7.4 Communications

7.4.1 SC 1 - Organization Feedback

7.5 Documented Information

7.5.1 General

7.5.2 Creating and Updating

7.5.3 Control of Documented Information

7.5.3.1 SC 1 - Protection of Records

7.5.3.2 SC 2 - Protection of Personally Identifiable Information

7.5.3.3 SC 3 - Audit Log Records

Operation

8.1 Operational Planning and Control

8.1.1 SC 1 - Job Cost Model

8.1.1.1 SC 1.1 - Operational Risk Management

8.1.1.1.2 SC 1.2 - Technical Vulnerability Management

8.1.1.1.3 SC 1.3 - Secure Network & Systems Planning

8.1.1.1.4 SC 1.4 - Secure Wireless Network Procedures

8.1.1.1.5 SC 1.5 - Maintenance of Organizational Systems

8.1.1.1.6 SC 1.6 - Information Backup

8.1.1.1.7 SC 1.7 - Prevention of Counterfeit Parts (Hardware, Firmware, & Software)

8.1.1.1.8 SC 1.8 - Requirements for Products and Services

8.1.2 Customer Communication

8.1.2.1 SC 1 - Problem Escalation

8.1.2.1.1 SC 1.1 - Problem Report Feedback

8.1.2.1.2 SC 1.2 - Product Requirement

8.1.2.1.3 SC 1.3 - Notification About Critical Problems

8.1.2.1.4 SC 1.4 - Notification About Critical Service Disruption

8.2 Determining the Requirements for Products and Services

8.2.1 SC 1 - Identify Customer and Stakeholder Security Needs

8.2.1.1 SC 1.1 - Security & Regulatory Process

8.2.2 Review of Requirements for Products and Services

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8.3.2.1.3 SC 1.3 - Test Planning

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8.5.1.3 SC 3 - Property Belonging to Customers or External Providers

8.5.2 Identification and Traceability

8.5.2.1 SC 1 - Product Traceability

8.5.3 Property Belonging to Customers or External Providers

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8.5.3.3 SC 3 - Operator & Maintenance Process

8.5.3.4 SC 4 - Repair Process

8.5.3.5 SC 5 - Software Patching Information

8.5.4 Control of Changes

8.5.4.1 SC 1 - Operator & Maintenance Process

8.5.4.2 SC 2 - Repair Process

8.5.4.3 SC 3 - Software Patching Information

8.6 Release of Products and Services

8.7 Control of Nonconforming Outputs

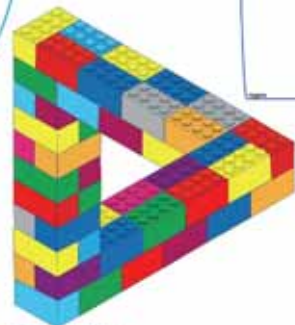
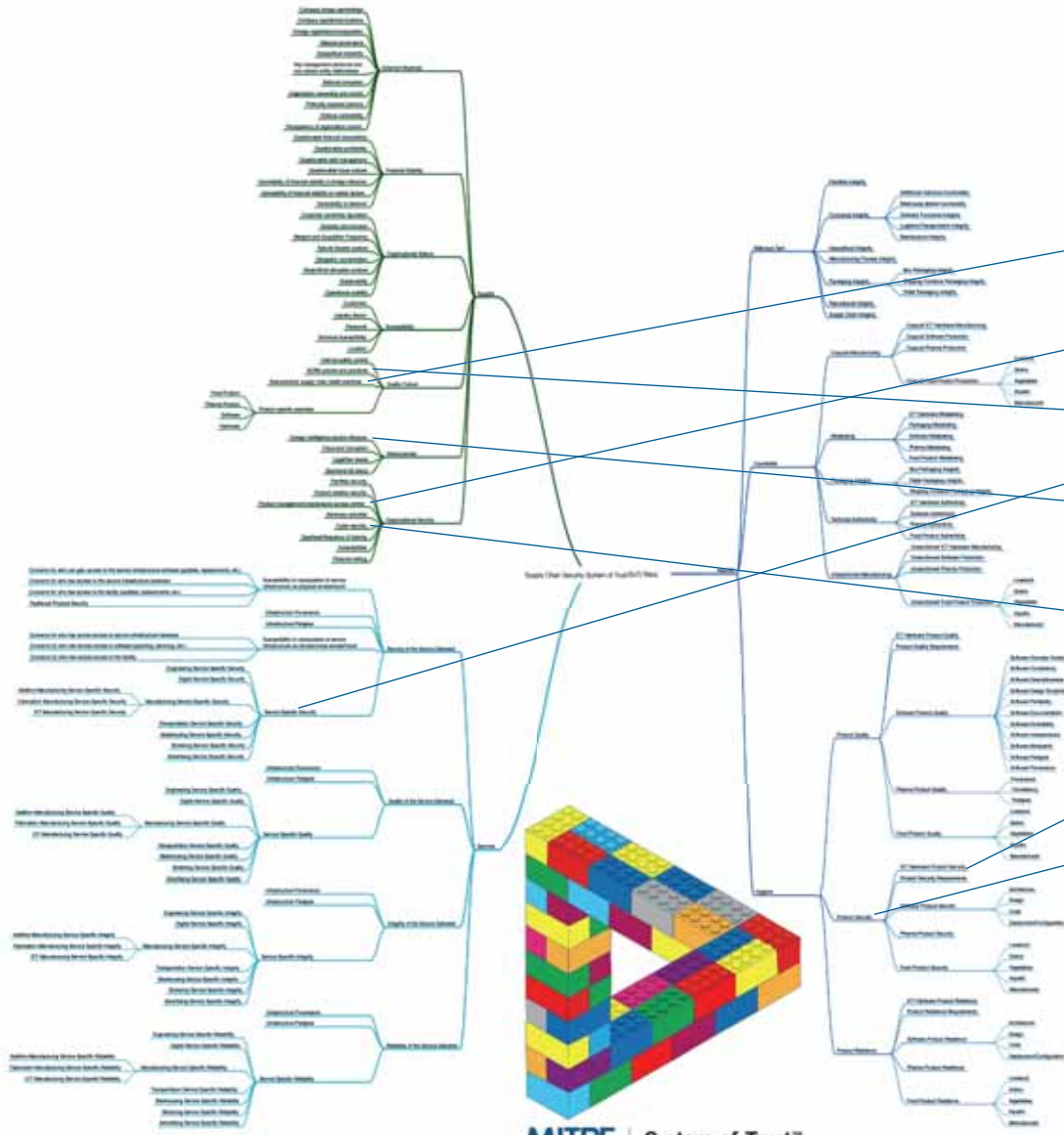
8.7.1 Identification of Nonconforming Product

8.7.2 Nonconformity Documentation

Along with DHS ICT SCRM Task Force Vendor Template, and others, ...

Mapping SoT Risks to Assessment Information Sources / Standards

ISO/IEC 20243



MITRE | System of Trust™

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The Open Group Standard

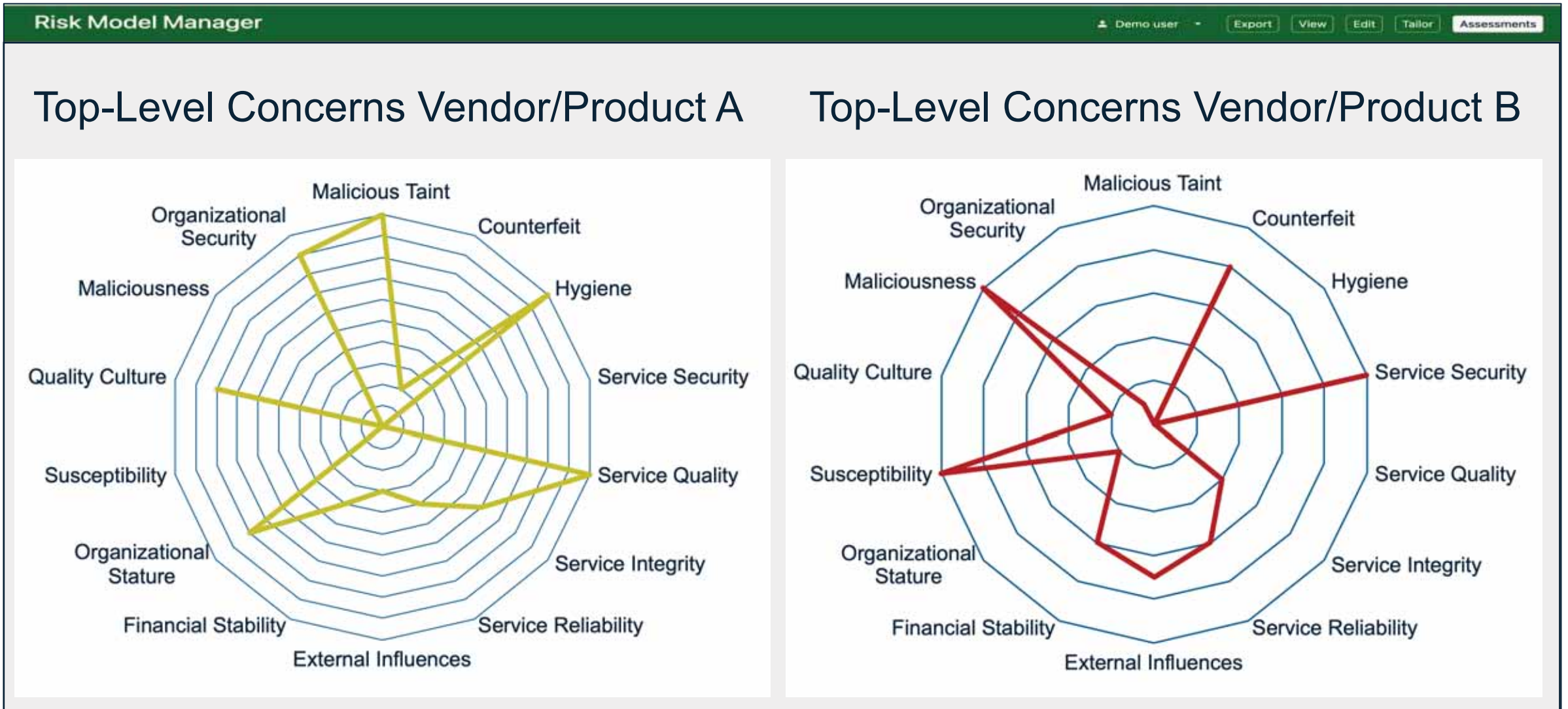
Open Trusted Technology Provider™ Standard (O-TTPS) – Mitigating Maliciously Tainted and Counterfeit Products

Part 1: Requirements and Recommendations

Version 1.1.1

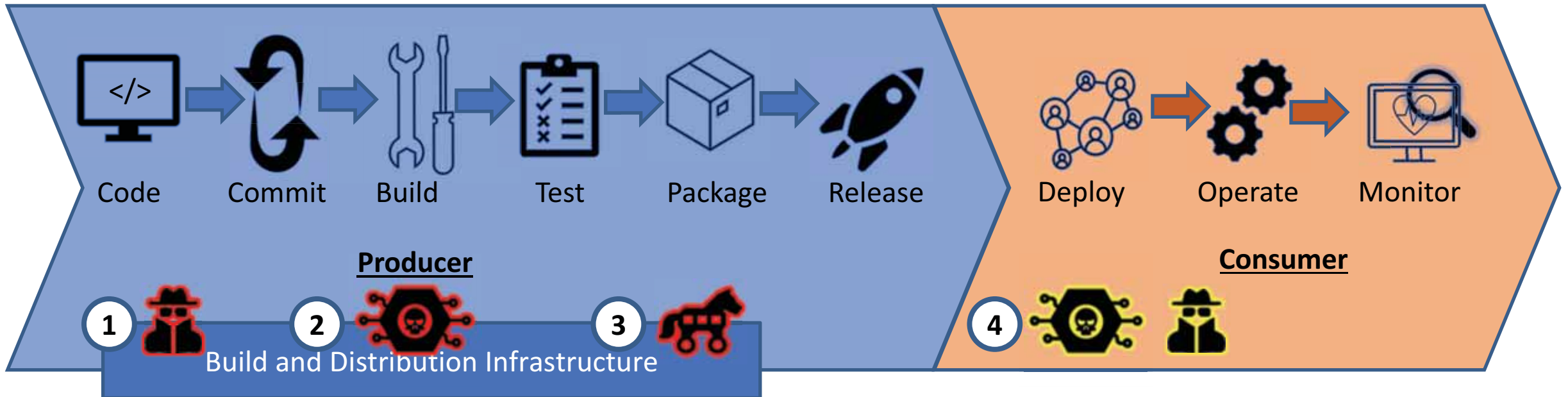


GOAL for use of SoT in Industry and Government...



Software Supply Chain Integrity Attack (a.k.a SolarWinds)

1. Preparatory compromises at SolarWinds date back to October 2019. (Refs 11 & 12)
2. At some point there was a compromise of the build environment itself.
3. Malicious code sent in SolarWinds updates released between March and at least June 2020. (Refs 32 & 33)
4. Approximately 18,000 organizations receive the tainted updates and may have been targeted and impacted.





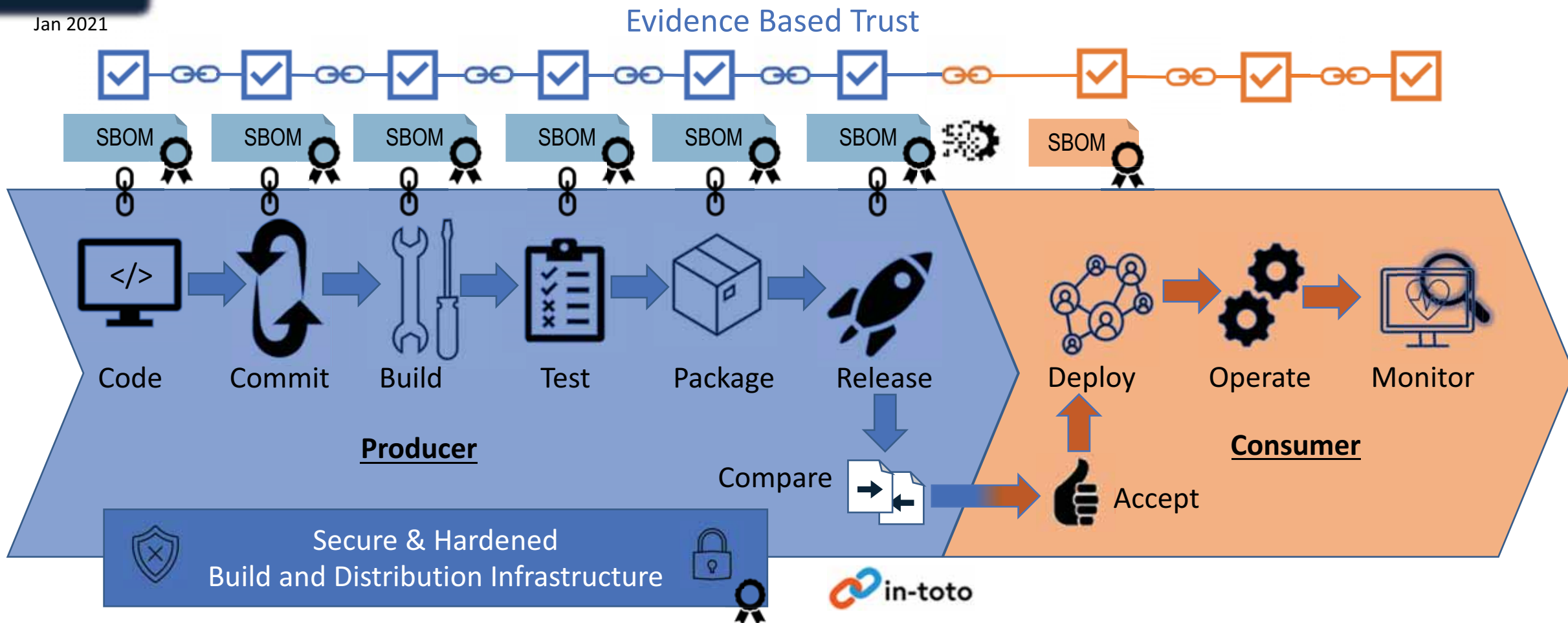
DELIVER UNCOMPROMISED:
SECURING CRITICAL SOFTWARE
SUPPLY CHAINS

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN END-TO-END FRAMEWORK FOR SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY

by Charles Chesley, Joseph Smayda, Robert Work, Alan Pappas, Christopher Sogard, and Greg Pinner

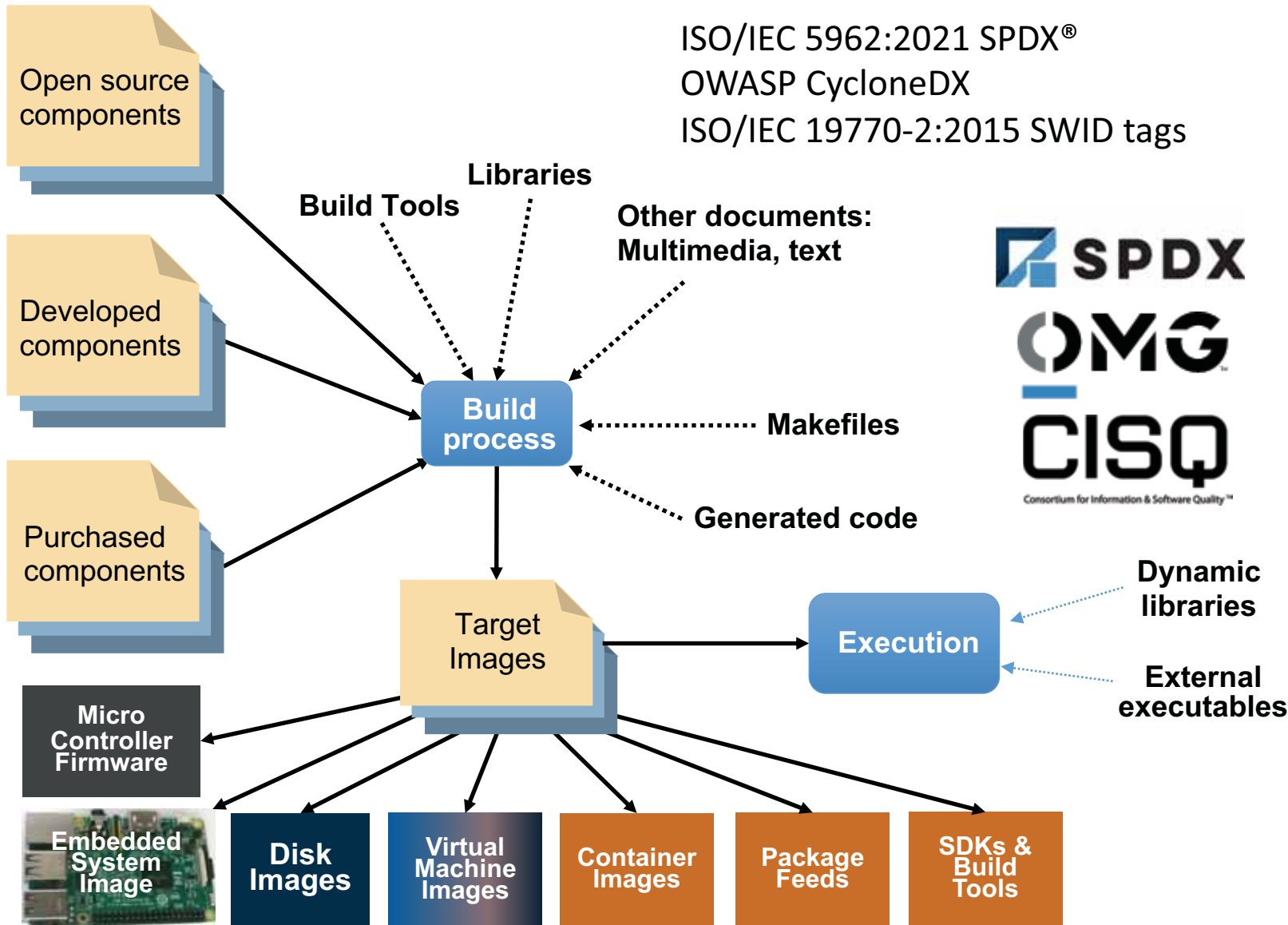
Jan 2021

Software Supply Chain Integrity



<https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/publications/pr-21-0278-deliver-uncompromised-securing-critical-software-supply-chains.pdf>

Software Bill of Materials Standardization



Usage Scenarios Around SBOMs

Refer, Transfer or Purchase
(definition of what it is)

Pedigree
(history of how it was produced)

Provenance
(chain of custody of it)

Integrity
(cryptographic basis of unalteredness)

Proper and Legal
(conditions about its use)

Known Sw Vulns
(known fixes are applied to it)

Assurance
(safe-secure-resilient)

SBoM of a SW Service
(SBoM of sw delivering service)

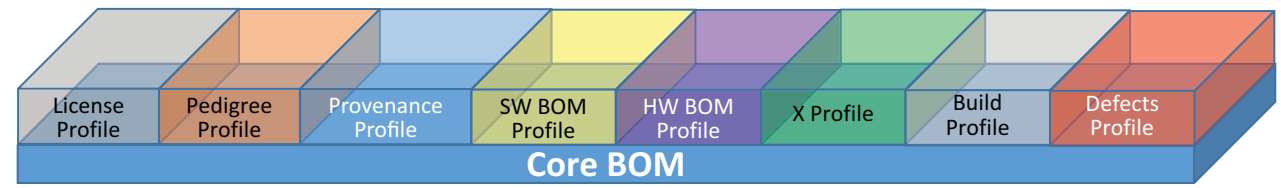
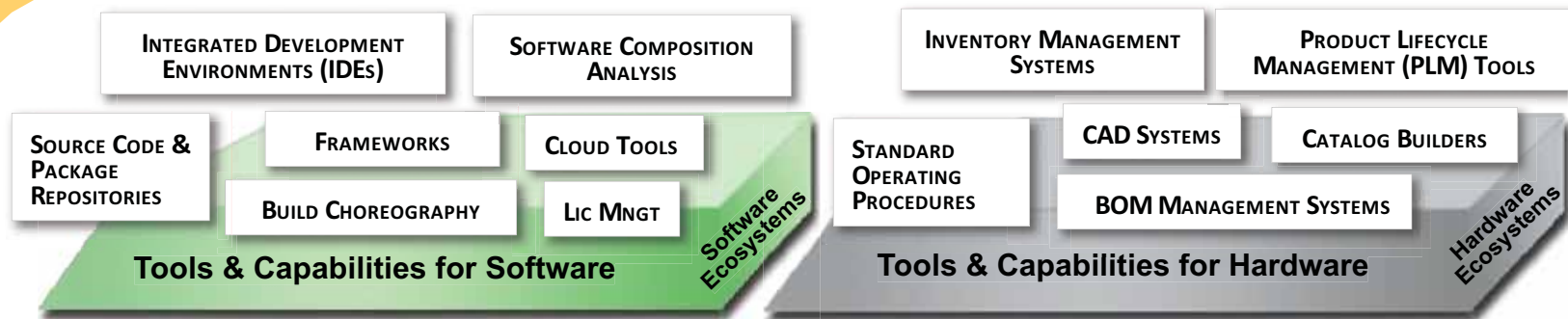
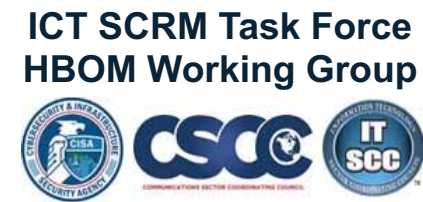
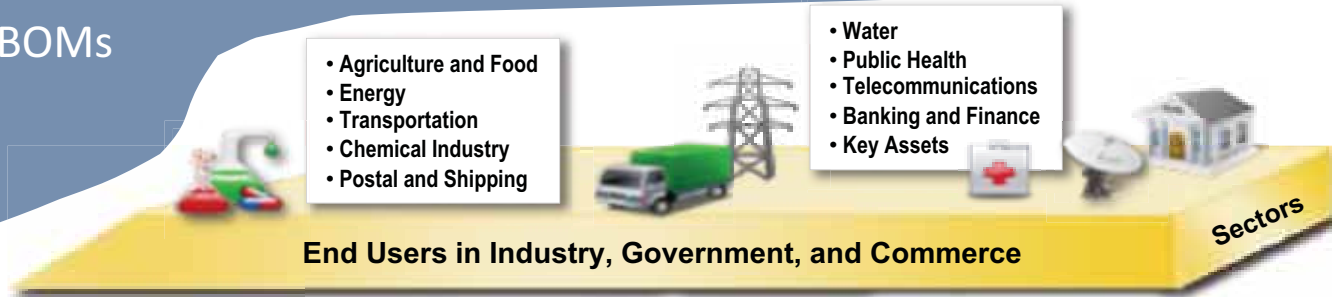
Supply Chain Sequence Integrity

<https://www.mitre.org/publications/technical-papers/standardizing-sbom-within-the-sw-development-tooling-ecosystem>

Lowering Adoption Hurdles for SBOMs and more



SBOMs
SBOMs
SBOMs
SBOMs

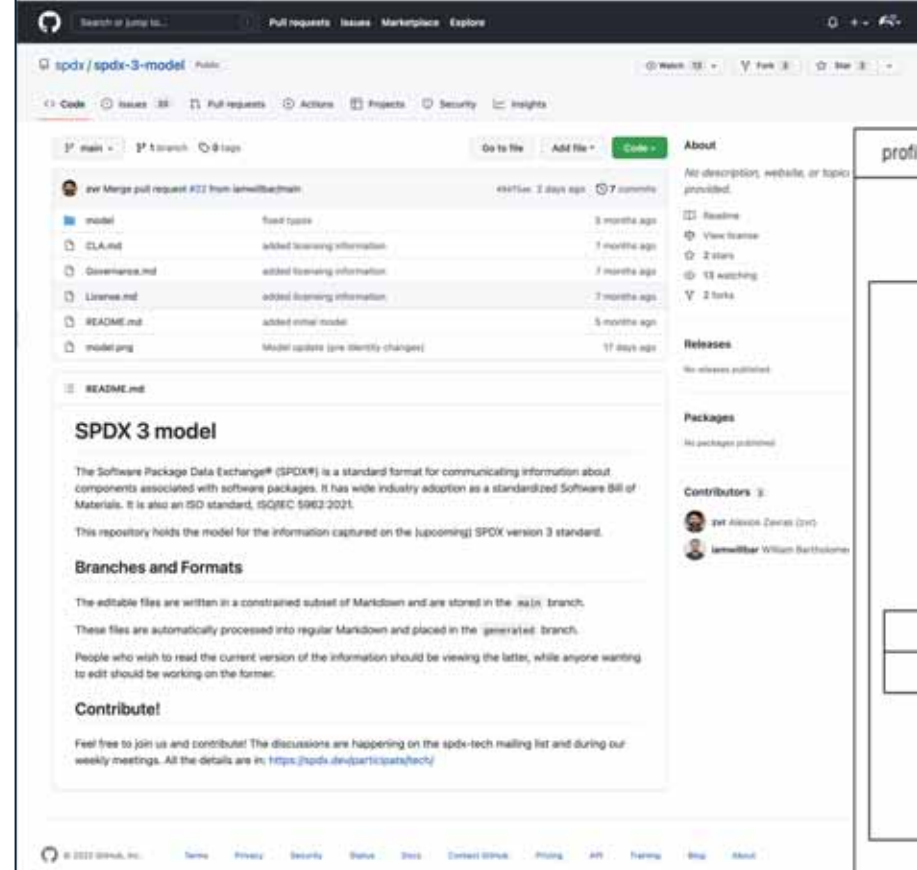


SPDX 3.0 effort

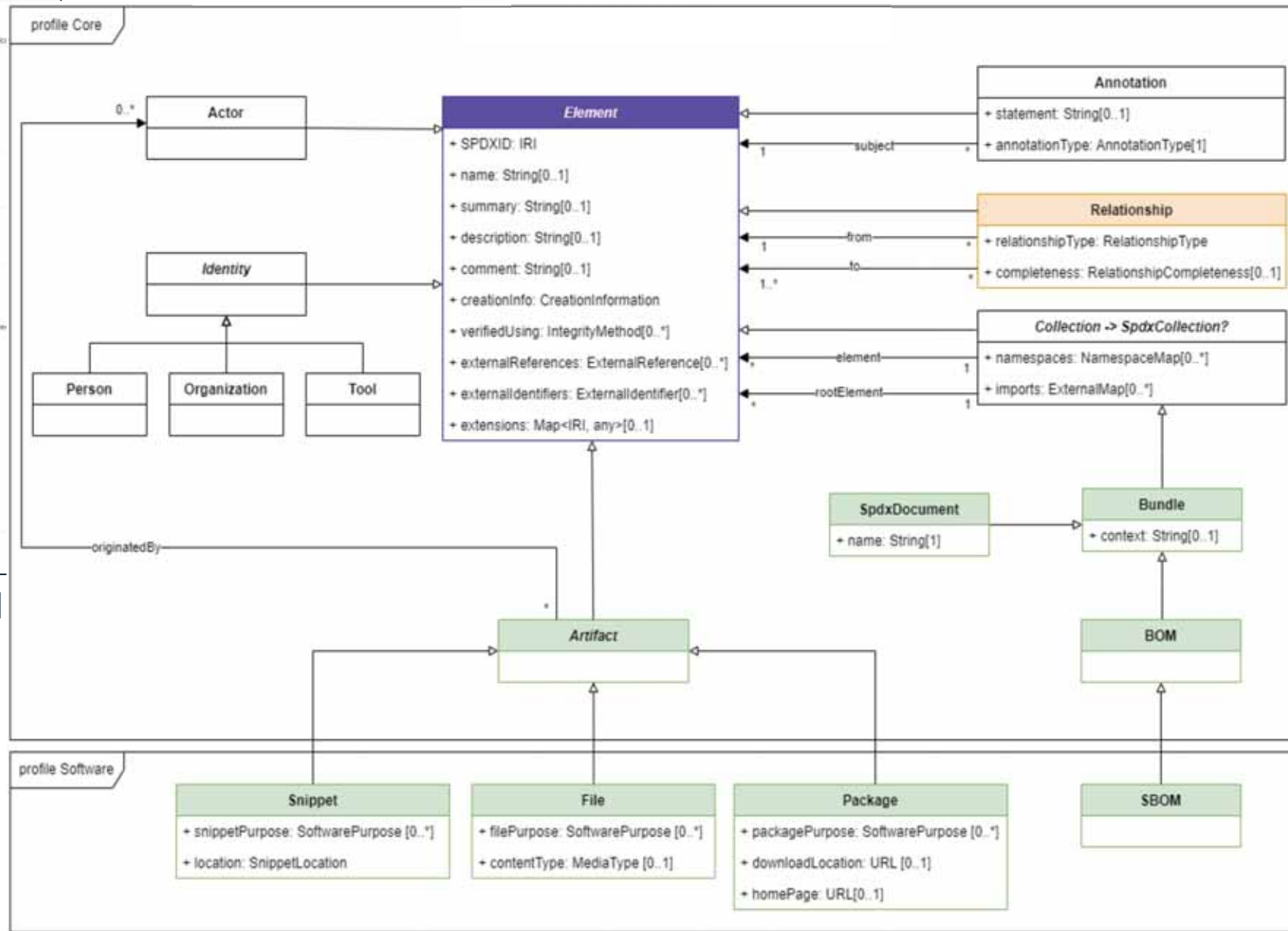


[https://github.com/spdx/outreach/blob/main/SPDX and 3T-SBOM Intro.pptx](https://github.com/spdx/outreach/blob/main/SPDX%20and%203T-SBOM%20Intro.pptx)

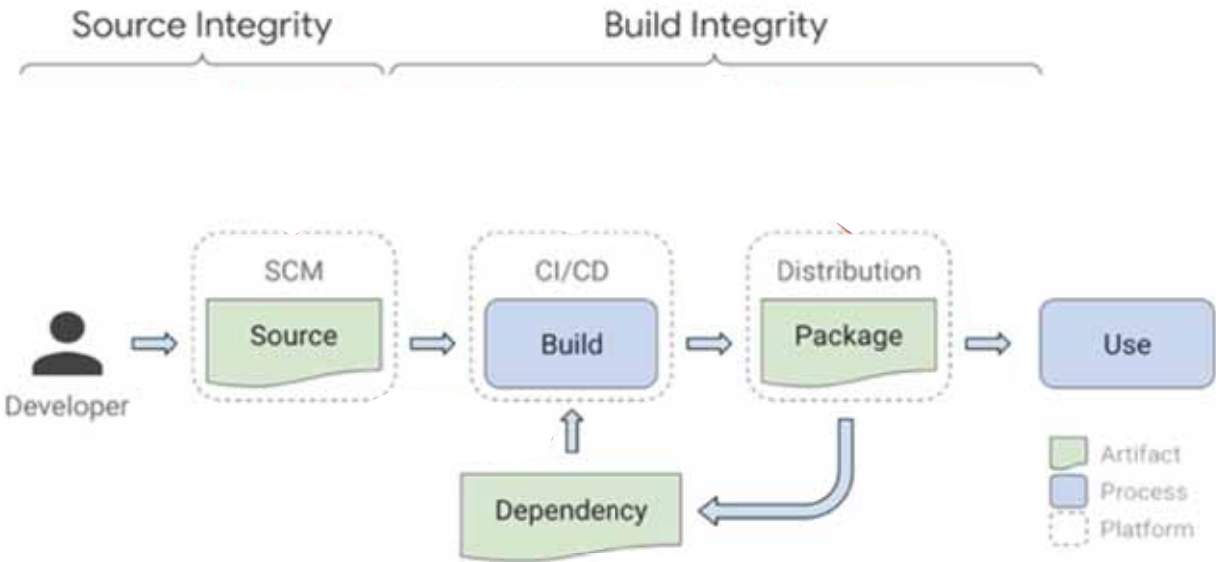
SPDX 3.0 effort



<https://github.com/spdx/spdx-3-model>



Supply-chain Levels for Software Artifacts (SLSA)

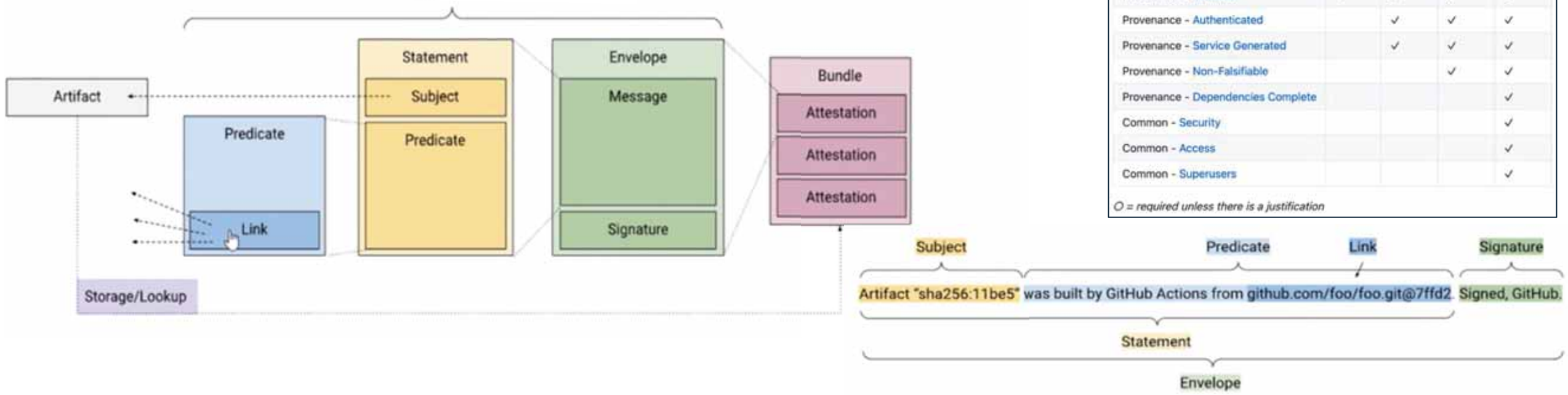


SLSA guidelines have 4 levels of incremental and actionable things that software producers can claim to do to protect against specific integrity attacks

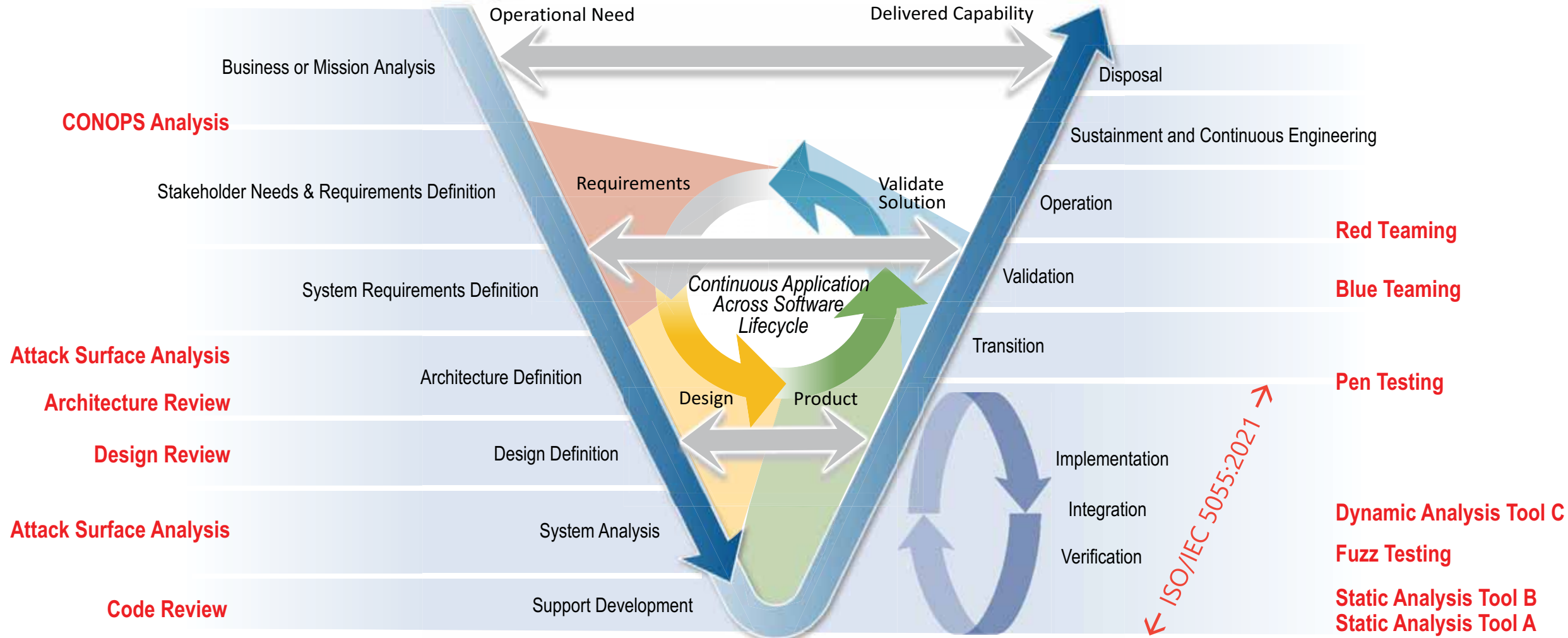
<https://github.com/slsa-framework/slsa>

Requirement	SLSA 1	SLSA 2	SLSA 3	SLSA 4
Source - Version Controlled		✓	✓	✓
Source - Verified History			✓	✓
Source - Retained Indefinitely			18 mo.	✓
Source - Two-Person Reviewed				✓
Build - Scripted Build	✓	✓	✓	✓
Build - Build Service		✓	✓	✓
Build - Ephemeral Environment			✓	✓
Build - Isolated			✓	✓
Build - Parameterless				✓
Build - Hermetic				✓
Build - Reproducible				○
Provenance - Available	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provenance - Authenticated		✓	✓	✓
Provenance - Service Generated		✓	✓	✓
Provenance - Non-Falsifiable			✓	✓
Provenance - Dependencies Complete				✓
Common - Security				✓
Common - Access				✓
Common - Superusers				✓

○ = required unless there is a justification



Software Development and Assurance Lifecycle Phases



NOTE: Lifecycle processes typically occur simultaneously, **not** in sequence; see ISO/IEC 15288 & 12207

NOTE: Implementation, Integration & Verification are often performed continuously & simultaneously with the aid of Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) & other tools.

Figure 3-2 from "Software Trustworthiness Best Practices," 2020, https://www.iiconsortium.org/pdf/Software_Trustworthiness_Best_Practices_Whitepaper_2020_03_23.pdf

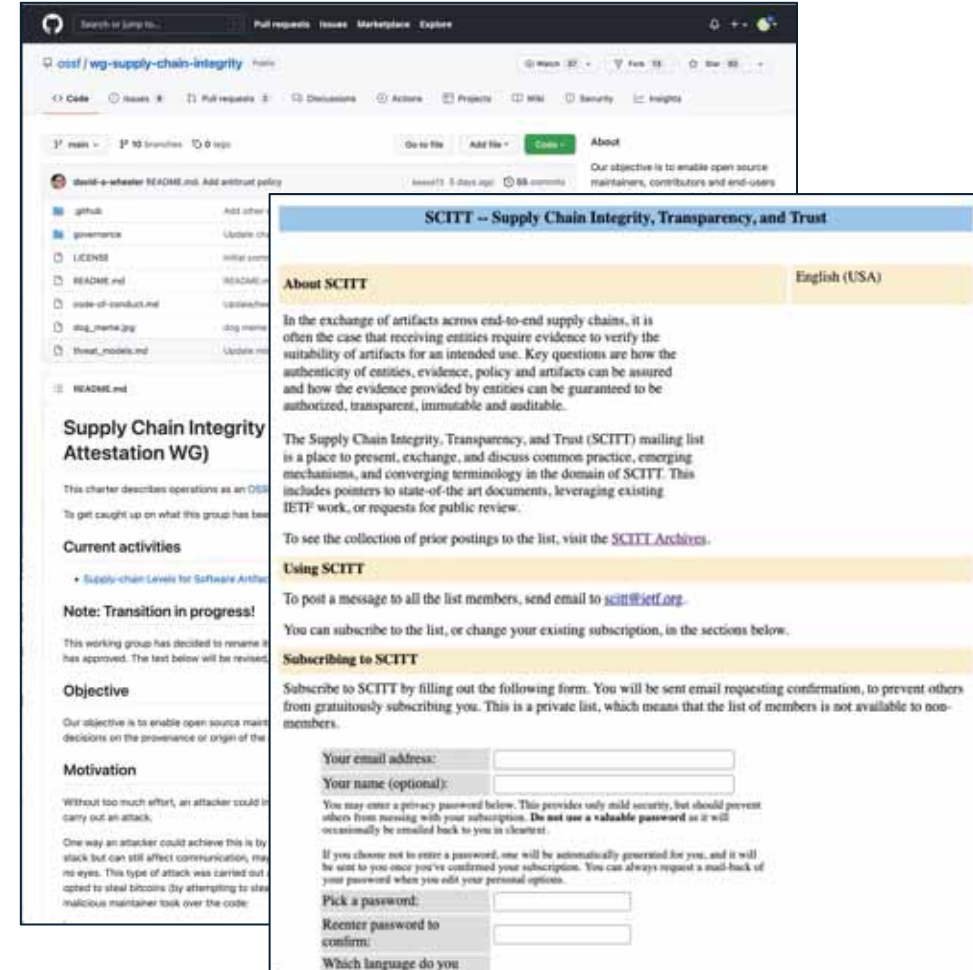
Supply Chain Integrity Transparency and Trust (SCITT) IETF Working Group Formed (July 2022)

Technologies leveraged:

- Claims/Evidence, Confidential Ledgers, Hardware Roots of Trust, BOMs, CBOR (RFC 8949) and COSE (RFC 8152)

SCITT:

- defines minimum standards around the:
 - preparation, storage, distribution, consumption, validation and evaluation of arbitrary claims/evidence about artifacts that are critical to maintaining the integrity of supply chains
- specifies an end-to-end system for validating arbitrary claim/evidence artifacts in terms of supply chains whose integrity has been proven.
- is applicable to both hardware (objects in the physical world) and software (digital) artifacts.
- does not define how artifacts are produced or distributed, nor the methods by which claims/evidence about artifacts are produced prior to preparation for inclusion in SCITT.



The image shows a screenshot of the GitHub repository for the SCITT working group. The repository page displays the README file, which includes the following content:

SCITT -- Supply Chain Integrity, Transparency, and Trust

About SCITT

In the exchange of artifacts across end-to-end supply chains, it is often the case that receiving entities require evidence to verify the suitability of artifacts for an intended use. Key questions are how the authenticity of entities, evidence, policy and artifacts can be assured and how the evidence provided by entities can be guaranteed to be authorized, transparent, immutable and auditable.

The Supply Chain Integrity, Transparency, and Trust (SCITT) mailing list is a place to present, exchange, and discuss common practice, emerging mechanisms, and converging terminology in the domain of SCITT. This includes pointers to state-of-the-art documents, leveraging existing IETF work, or requests for public review.

To see the collection of prior postings to the list, visit the [SCITT Archives](#).

Using SCITT

To post a message to all the list members, send email to scitt@ietf.org.

You can subscribe to the list, or change your existing subscription, in the sections below.

Subscribing to SCITT

Subscribe to SCITT by filling out the following form. You will be sent email requesting confirmation, to prevent others from gratuitously subscribing you. This is a private list, which means that the list of members is not available to non-members.

Your email address:

Your name (optional):

You may enter a privacy password below. This provides only mild security, but should prevent others from messing with your subscription. Do not use a valuable password as it will occasionally be emailed back to you in cleartext.

If you choose not to enter a password, one will be automatically generated for you, and it will be sent to you since you've confirmed your subscription. You can always request a mail-back of your password when you edit your personal options.

Pick a password:

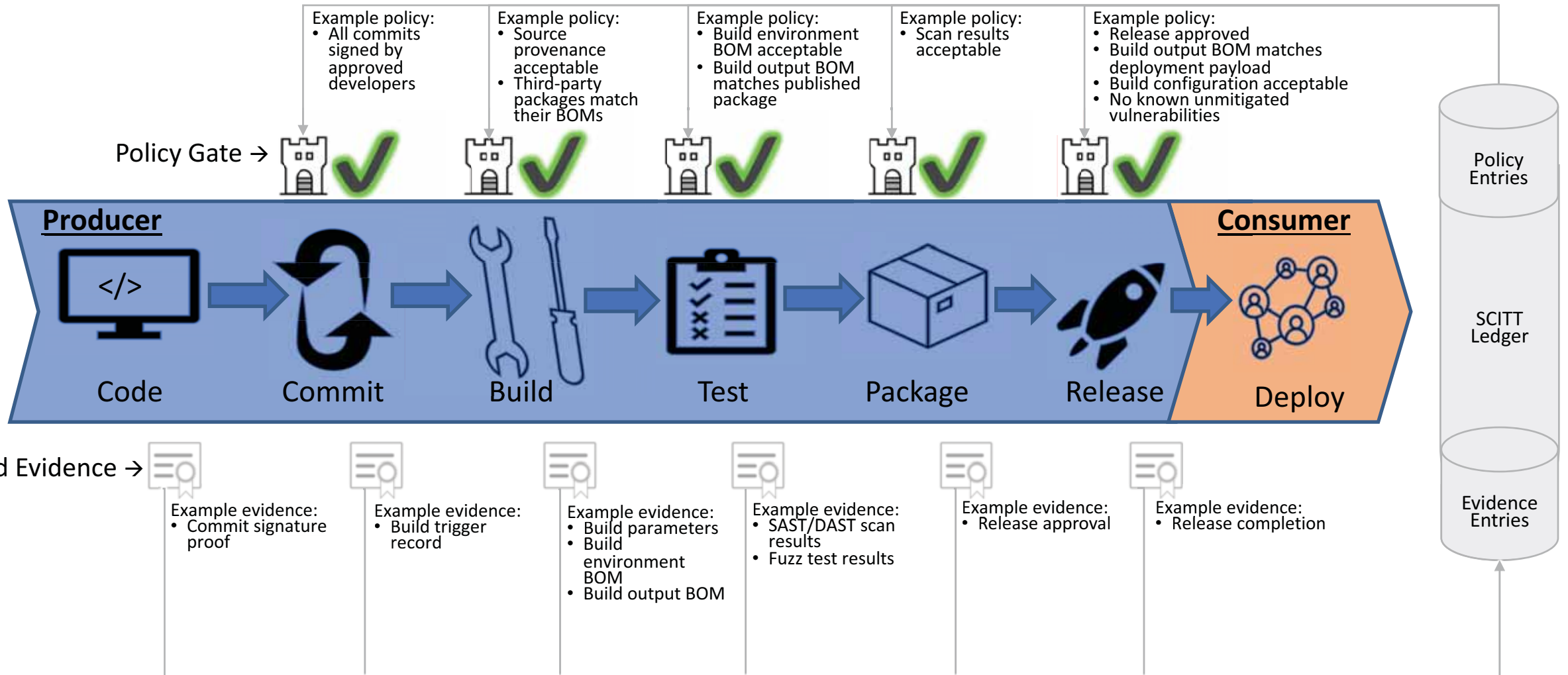
Reenter password to confirm:

Which language do you:

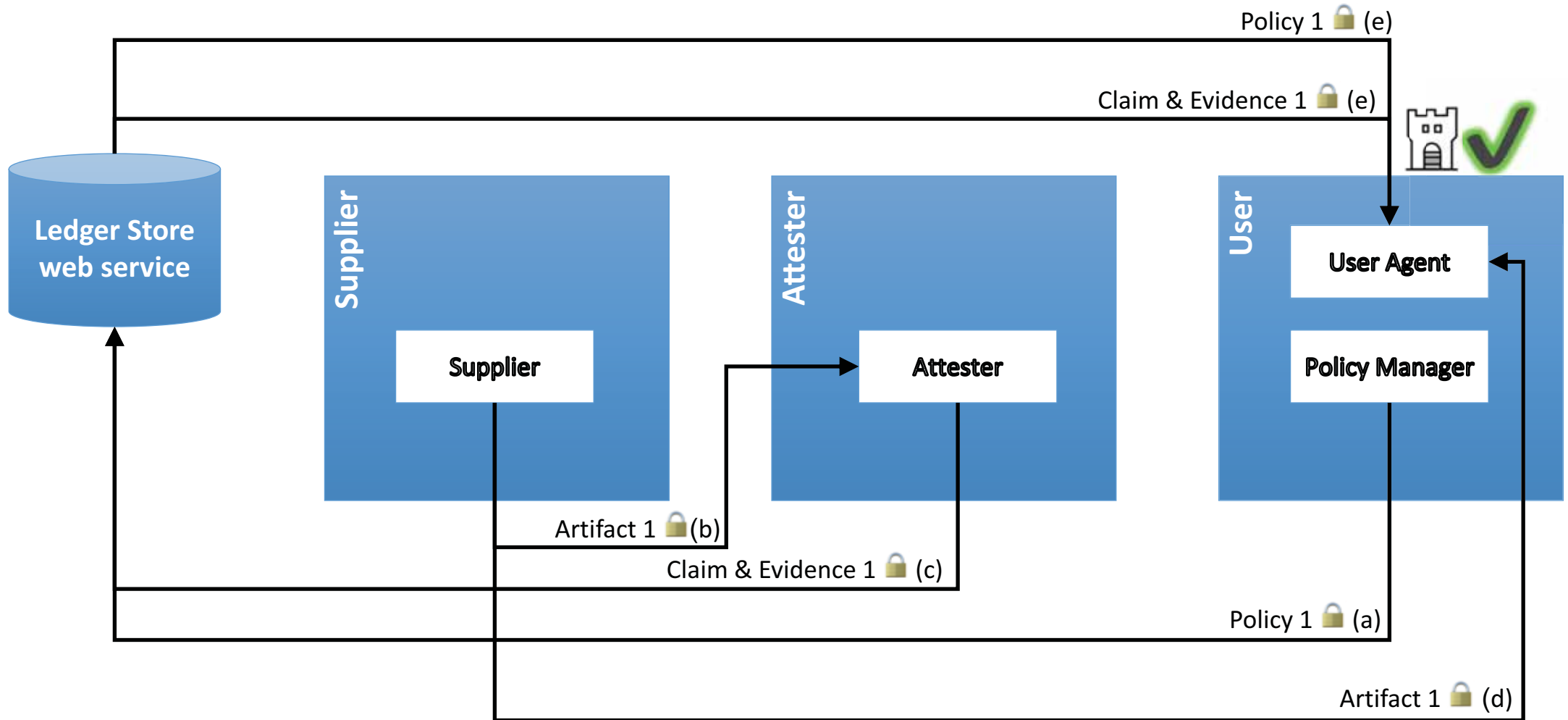
<https://github.com/ossf/wg-supply-chain-integrity>

<https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/scitt>

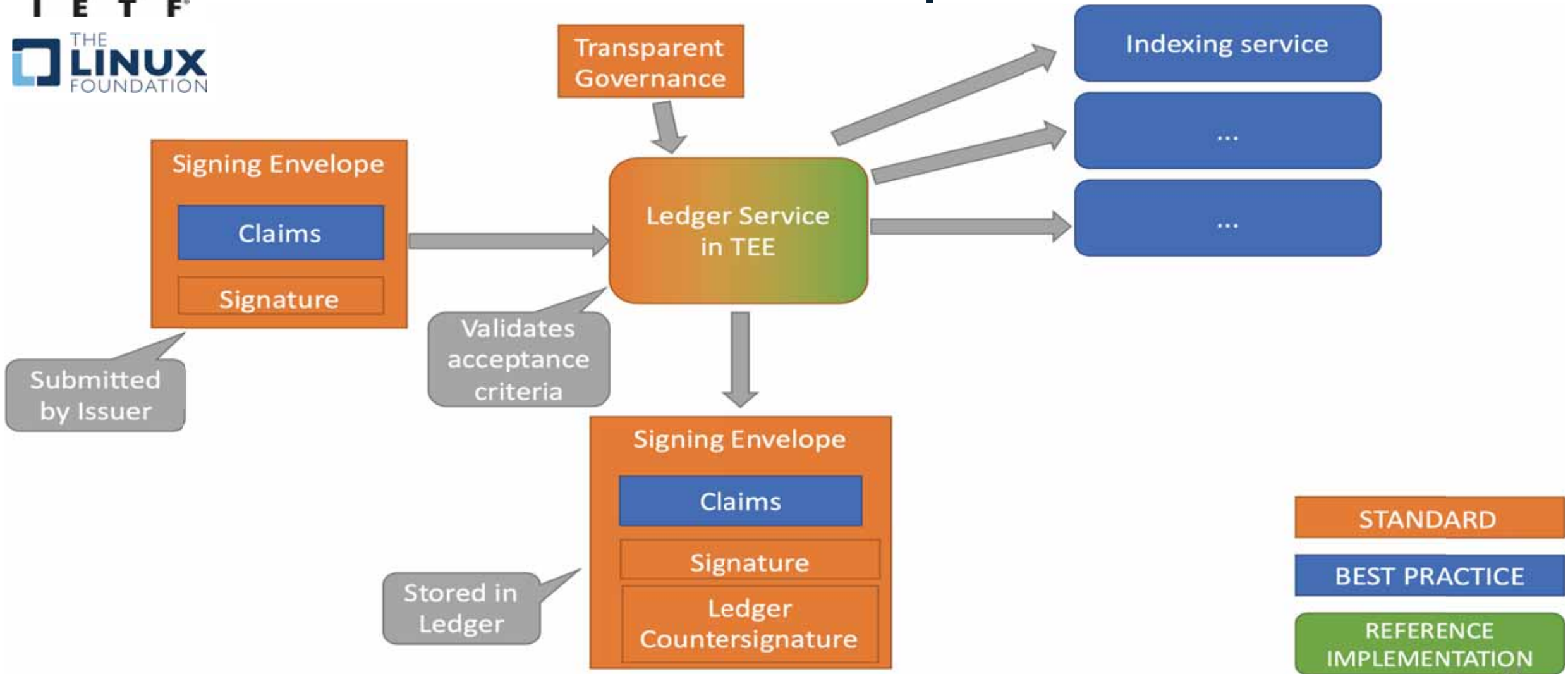
Example of Applying SCITT in SW Development



Example of SCITT in the Marketplace



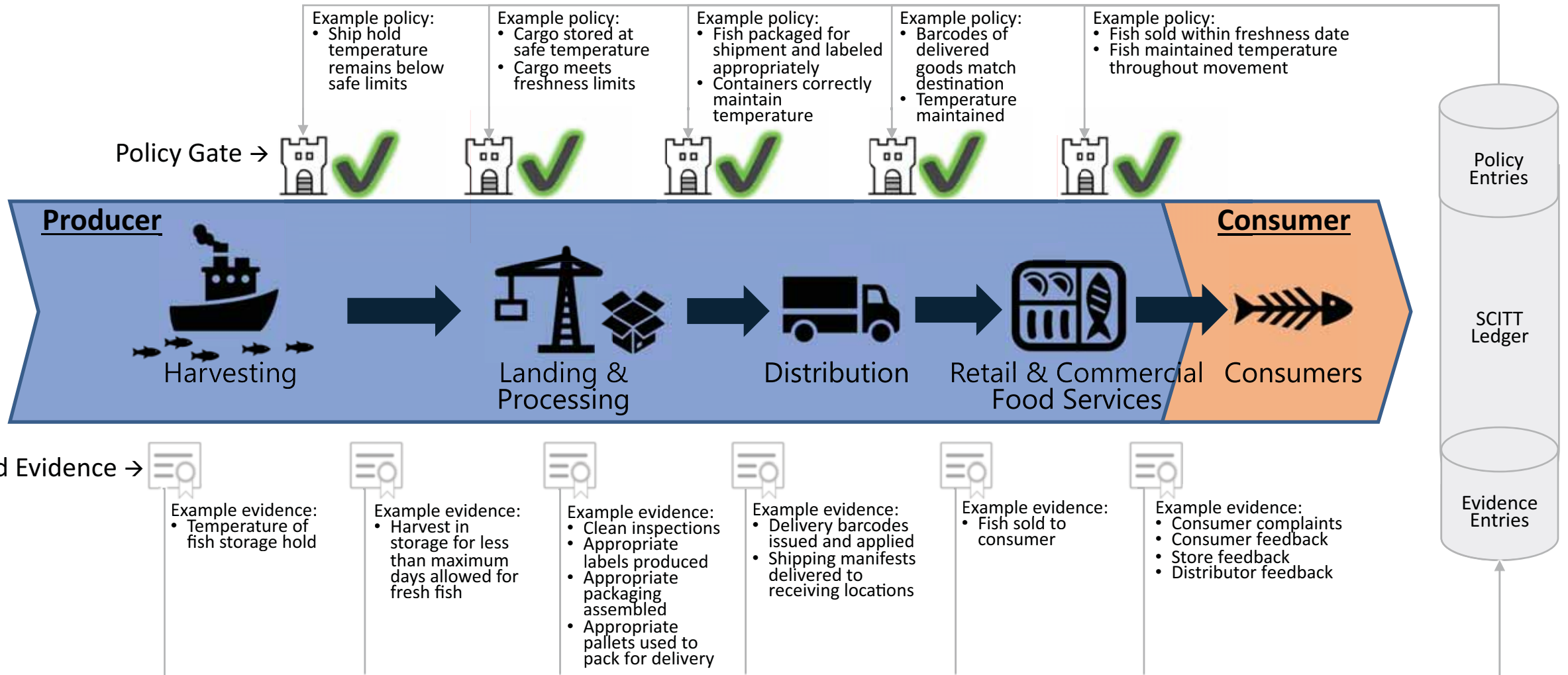
SCITT Concepts



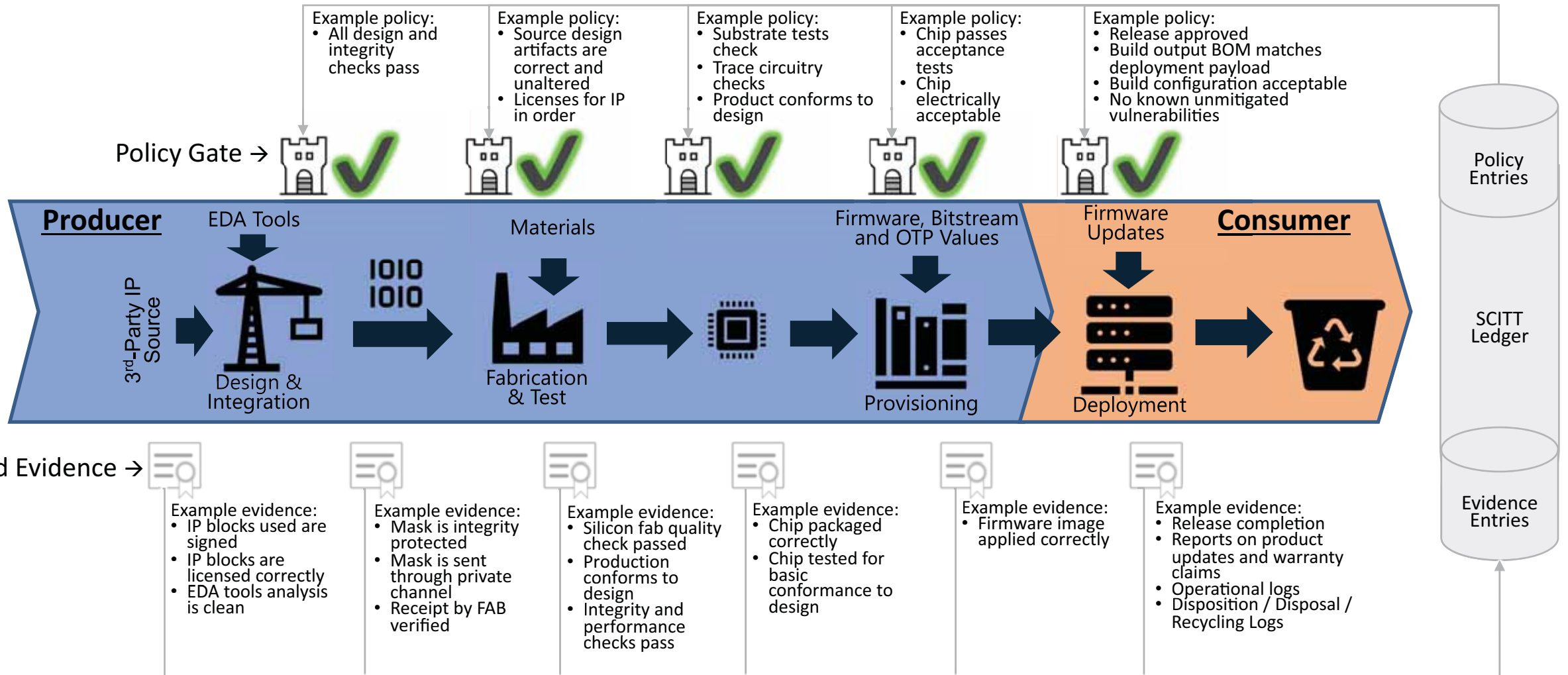
An Architecture for Trustworthy and Transparent Digital Supply Chains
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-birkholz-scitt-architecture-00>

Countersigning COSE Envelopes in Transparency Services
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-birkholz-scitt-receipts-00>

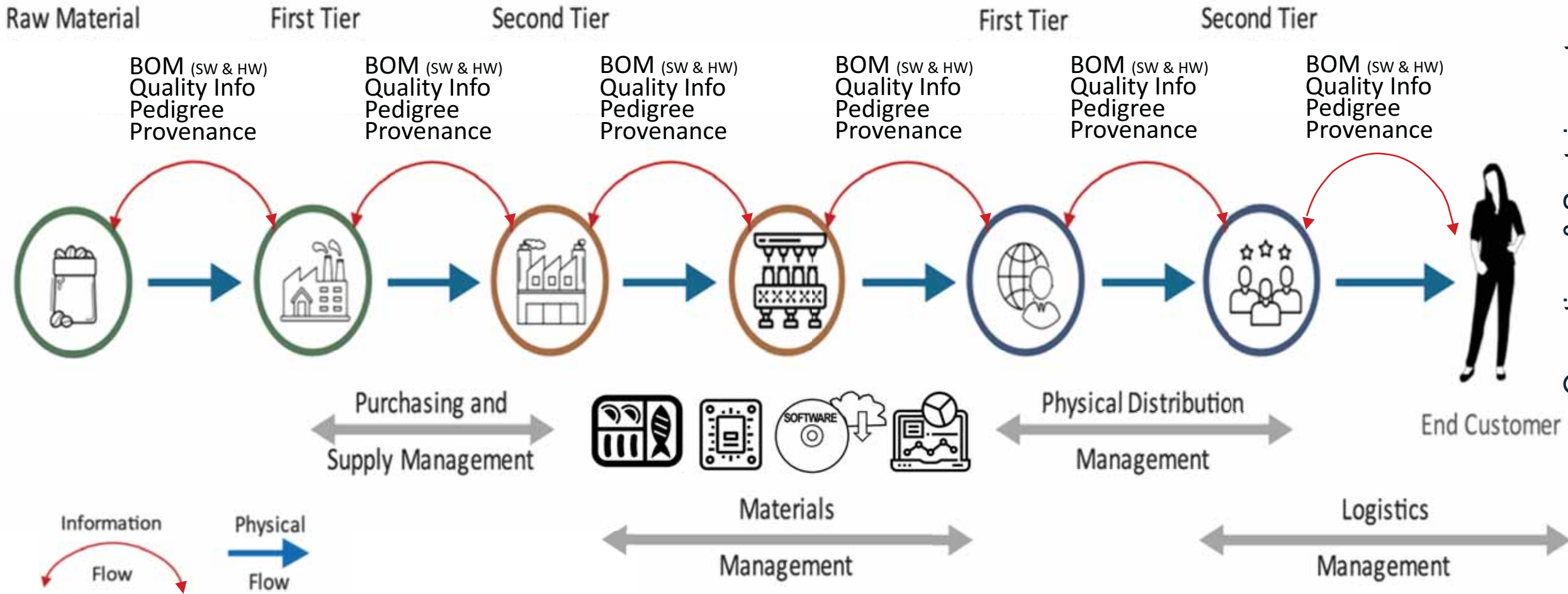
Example of Applying SCITT in Harvesting Fish



Example of Applying SCITT in Chip Development



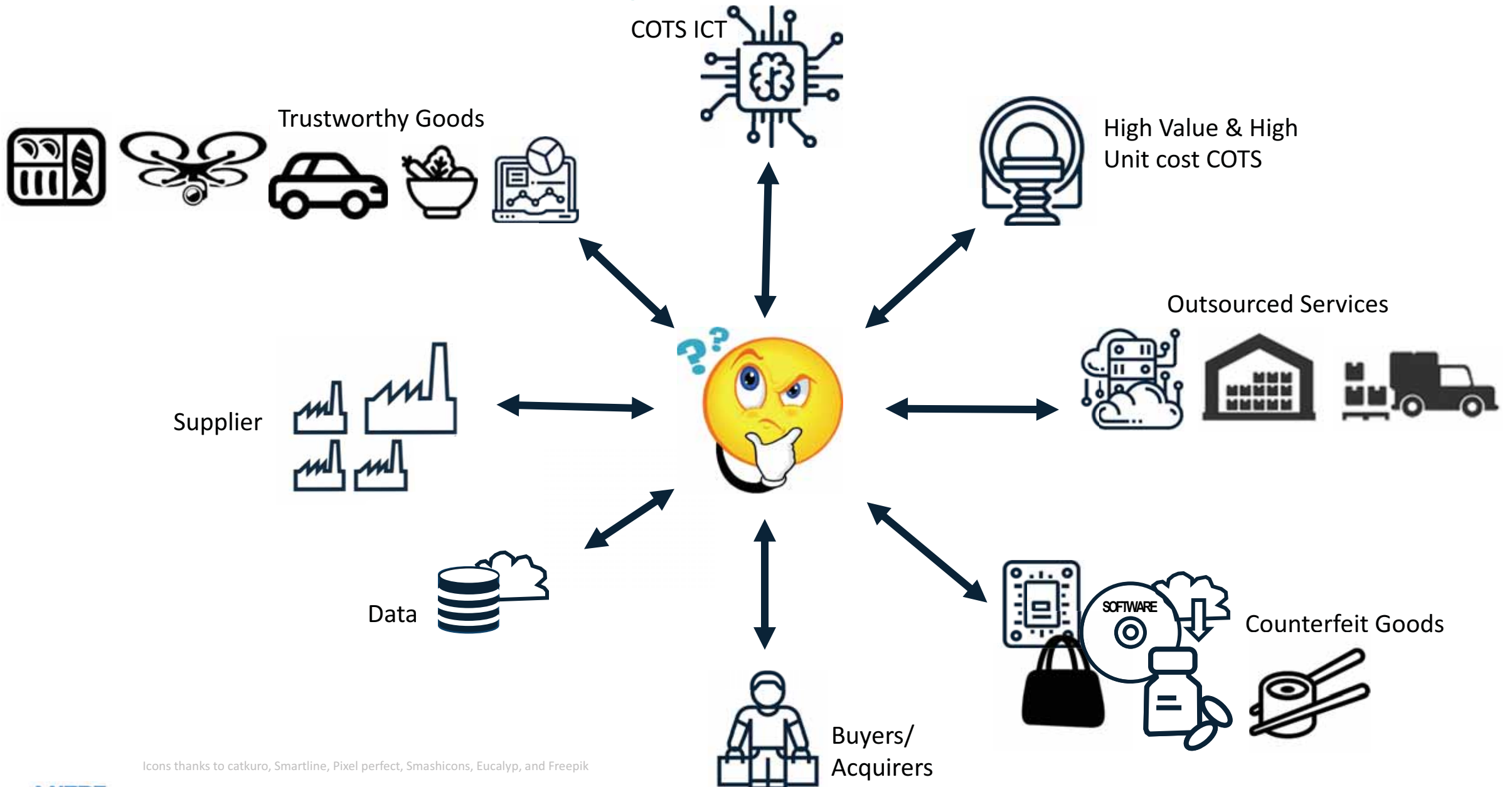
Supply Chains – As multi-Stakeholder Network



Operations & Sustainment

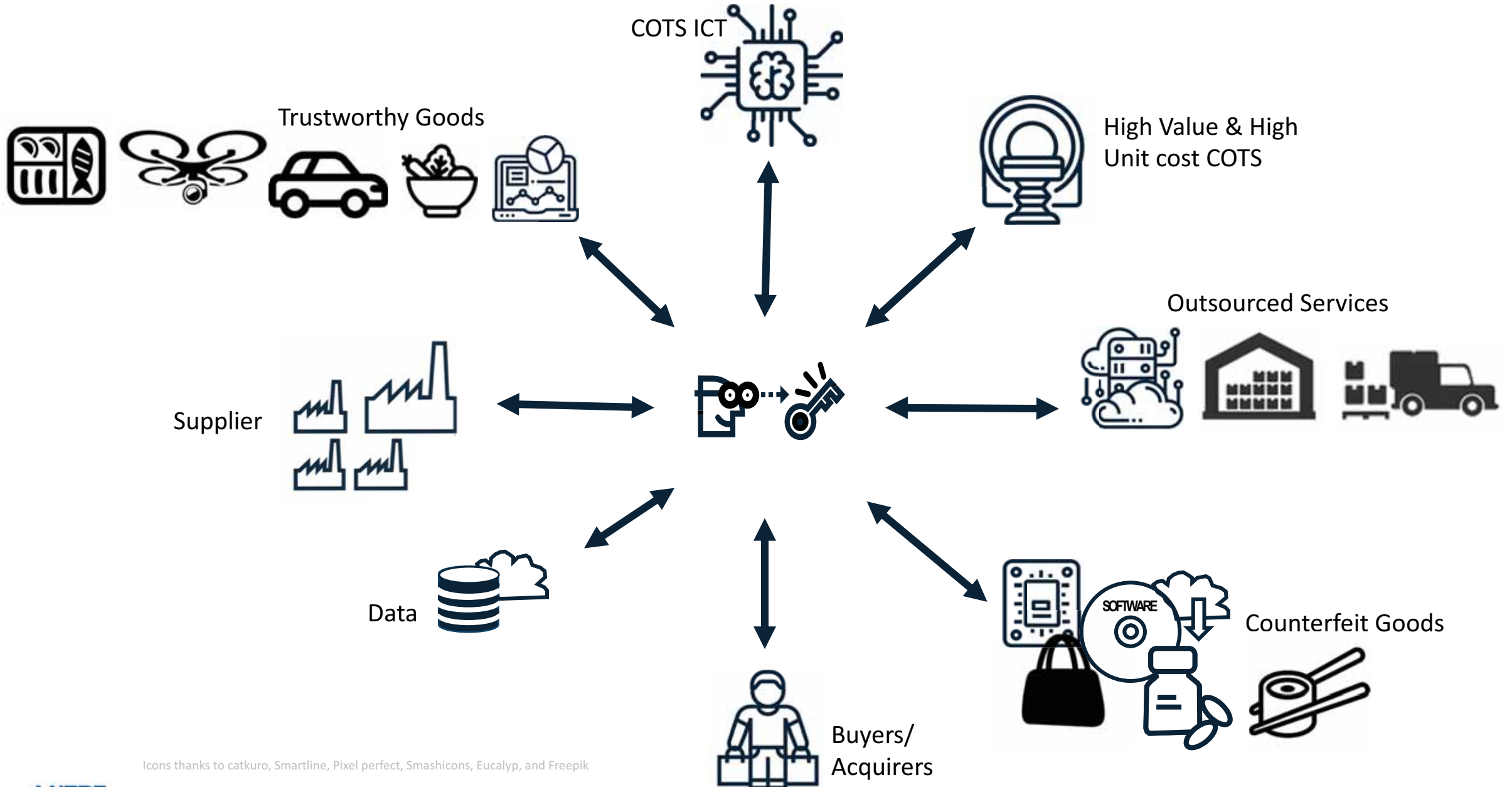
https://www.iiconsortium.org/pdf/Trustworthiness_Framework_Foundations.pdf

Effective Supply Chain Trust Interactions



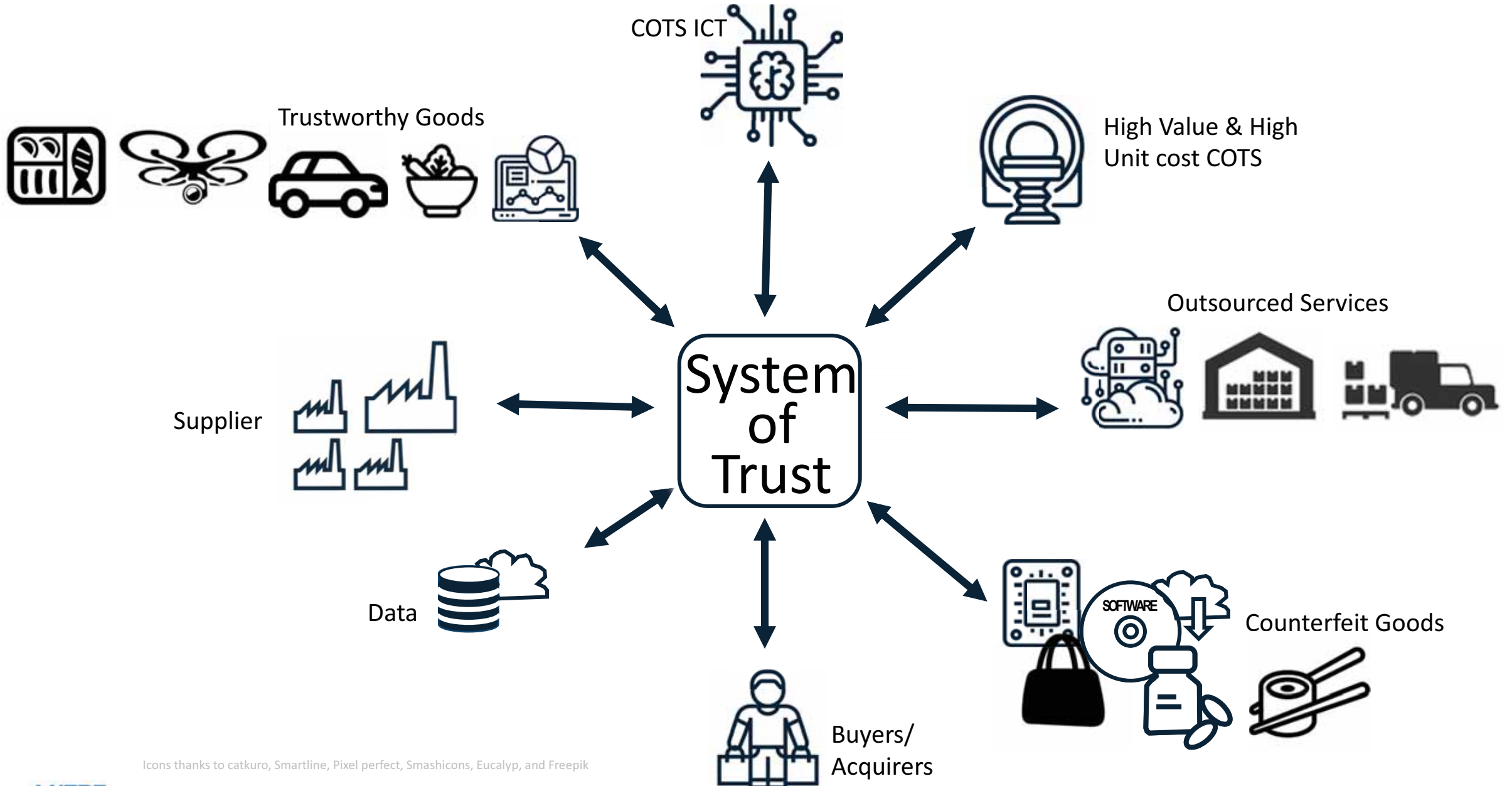
Icons thanks to catkuro, Smartline, Pixel perfect, Smashicons, Eucalyp, and Freepik

Effective Supply Chain Trust Interactions



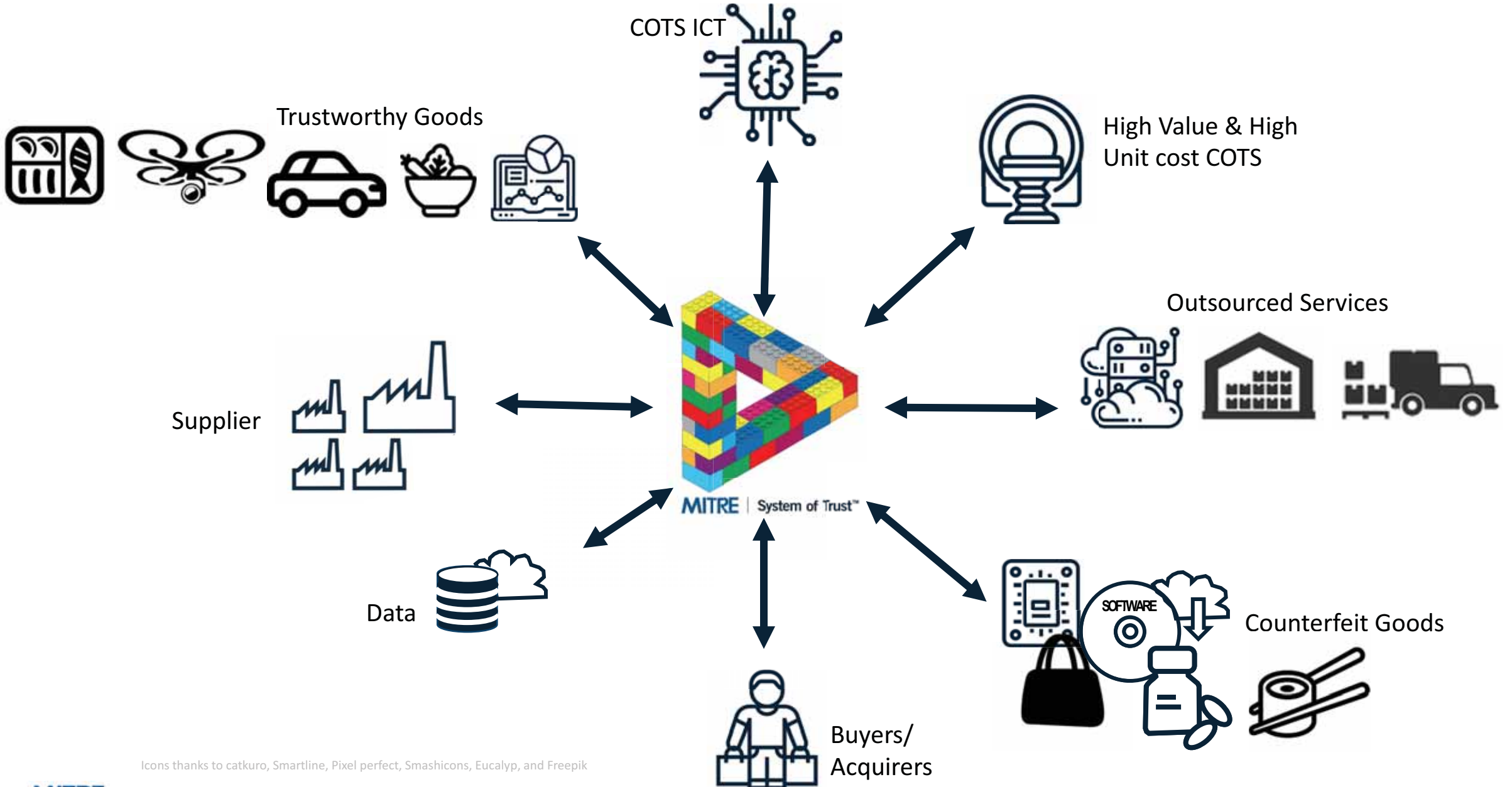
Icons thanks to catkuro, Smartline, Pixel perfect, Smashicons, Eucalyp, and Freepik

Effective Supply Chain Trust Interactions



Icons thanks to catkuro, Smartline, Pixel perfect, Smashicons, Eucalyp, and Freepik

Effective Supply Chain Trust Interactions



Icons thanks to catkuro, Smartline, Pixel perfect, Smashicons, Eucalyp, and Freepik

Examples of System of Trust Engagements

- DHS S&T Program Office
- American Bar Association (ABA) Technology Meeting
- Industry Technology & Innovation Roundtable
- Open Group July Member Meeting Plenary
- ABA IoT National Institutes Panel
- DoD/DoE NNSA Software Assurance Community of Practice
- DHS S&T FVEYES Supply Chain Workshop
- EOP/OMB – Maria Roat (Dep Fed CIO at OMB)/ Camilo Sandoval (Fed CISO)
- EOP/OMB w/Lesley Field / Mathew Blum / Jeremy McCrary – OFPP Team
- Raytheon Technologies Product Cybersecurity Tech Exchange
- Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee staff
- IIC Winter 2020 Quarterly Member Meeting
- House Homeland Security Committee staff
- ABA SciTech Lawyer article – Winter 2021 Issue
- GAO Supply Chain Report Authoring Team
- ATIS 5G/SC Working Group
- House Armed Services Committee staff
- Senate Armed Services Committee staff
- House Oversight Committee staff
- Chris DeRusha (Fed CISO)
- Soraya Correa (DHS OCPO)
- DHS CSWG Supply Chain Subgroup
- USEA Energy Technology and Governance Program UCSI Working Group
- ABA IoT National Institute
- IIC Summer Meeting
- Manufacturing Industry Leadership Council meeting
- Global Industry Organizations’ Smart Manufacturing Workshop
- SAE G-32 Hardware WG meeting
- New England Council event
- NSTAC Software Assurance Sub-Committee

- Aerospace Industries Association
- TIA | QuEST Forum Supply Chain Security 9001 Webinar
- Staff of Rep. Elissa Slotkin
- HASC critical defense supply chain TF report Staff
- ADM Mauger US Coast Guard Assistant Commandant for Prevention Policy (CG-5P)
- Navv Research, Development & Acquisition (ASN/RD&A)
- House Committee on Oversight and Reform
- Q3 IIC Information Day - Fuel Your Digital Transformation Journey
- CISA NRCM Supply Chain Trustworthiness Framework IPT
- CISA Standards Area Lead for C-SCRM
- MDA Ground Missile Defense PM
- DoE CESER Cybersecurity Senior Advisor
- House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
- Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)
- Common Attack Pattern Enumeration (CAPEC) Workshop
- HHS ASPR RISC 2.0 Leadership Team
- DoC SCRM Team
- IIC March 2022 Event
- SW Supply Chain Integrity and SoT to ESF Team
- CMS CIO
- ELISA Workshop
- CISQ Webinar
- Software Supply Chain Security Webinar
- System of Trust with VA SCRM Team
- SW Supply Chain Integrity and SoT to RKVST Team
- SW Supply Chain Integrity and SoT to Dell Team
- American Bar Association (ABA) Technology Meeting
- RSA Conference 2022
- Open Group July Member Meeting Plenary
- Hacks In Taiwan Conference 2022
- Hot Topics in Supply Chain Security 2022 Summit
- CISQ Resilience Summit

- Executive Acquisition
- Congressional Committees



System of Trust Plans with Sponsors and Industry



Assessment Capabilities for Sponsors, Industry and Academia



Training Sponsors & Industry on the SoT methodology, content, and platform



Standards and best practices oriented around SoT



Evolving SoT BoK with Domain SMEs to enhance Risk Factors



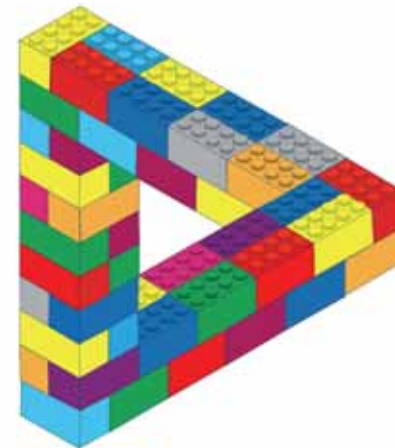
Mapping SoT to Industry and Government standards and assessment mechanisms



Active Feedback with communities on enhancements to SoT



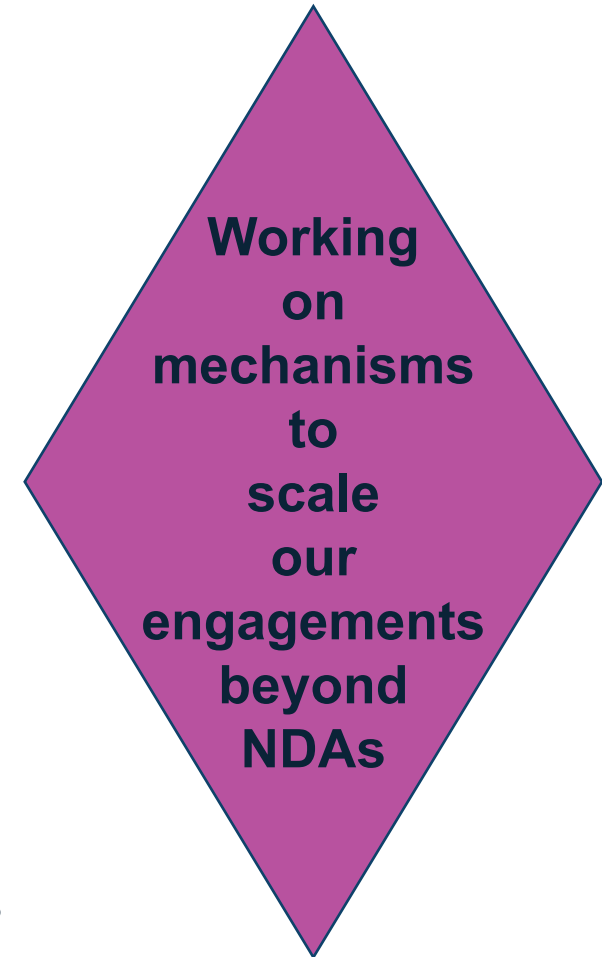
No-Cost* Licensing RMM tool & SoT content to Industry for integration in their own assessment practices and offerings



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Growing Engagement about System of Trust

	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Role</u>
Signed NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Company 1 ▪ Company 2 ▪ Company 3 ▪ Company 4 	Microelectronics SMEs Supply Chain Illumination SMEs Critical Infrastructure SMEs Supply Chain Illumination SMEs
Drafting NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Company 5 ▪ Company 6 ▪ Company 7 ▪ Company 8 ▪ Company 9 	Organization with Supply Chains Organization with Supply Chains Cybersecurity Illumination SMEs Cybersecurity Illumination SMEs Supply Chain Illumination SMEs
Discussing SoT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Company 10 ▪ Company 11 ▪ Company 12 ▪ Company 13 ▪ Company 14 ▪ Company 15 ▪ Company 16 ▪ Company 17 ▪ Company 18 ▪ Company 19 	Organization with Supply Chains Community Engagement SMEs Organization with Supply Chains Organization with Supply Chains Organization with Supply Chains Supply Chain Illumination SMEs Organization with Supply Chains Retail Banking SMEs Third Party Risk Management SMEs Sustainability SMEs



Publications to date...

TheSciTechLawyer WINTER 2021



The Supply Chain Security System of Trust: A Framework for the Concerns Blocking Trust in Supplies, Suppliers, and Services

by Robert A. Martin

In this article, Robert A. Martin addresses the complete ecosystem involved in the procurement of products and services. What does it mean to trust that what you buy, and the organizations that sell to you, meet all the conditions required to merit your trust? Martin describes the elements of a system of trust for supply chain security that is currently under development and is based on collecting information from a wide community of procurement departments and standards organizations.



DELIVER UNCOMPROMISED: SECURING CRITICAL SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAINS

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN END-TO-END FRAMEWORK FOR SOFTWARE SUPPLY CHAIN INTEGRITY

by Charles Clancy, Joseph Ferraro, Robert Martin, Adam Pennington, Christopher Stedjeski, and Craig Wiener

<https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/publications/pr-21-0278-deliver-uncompromised-securing-critical-software-supply-chains.pdf>



TRUSTING OUR SUPPLY CHAINS: A COMPREHENSIVE DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

By Robert A. Martin

For many suppliers providing the Department of Defense with commercial goods, the concept of a "trusted industry partner" became part of their way of life.

At the same time, the computerization of everything gave rise to pervasive cyber threats – including those stemming from vulnerabilities inherent in unapproved software of often-obscure governments. Further complicating this picture is the increasingly globalized nature of service support for ICT systems. Our adversaries seek to exploit themselves into every conceivable stage of technology development, for both disruptive and intelligence objectives.

Congressional Actions

Since 2013, Congress has passed several National Defense Authorization Acts and laws that contain more than 100 references to supply chain security. Many of these still remain to be implemented by their target agencies. More recently, in 2018, the executive branch and Congress worked to pass new legislation to improve executive branch coordination, supply chain information sharing, and actions to address supply chain risks. The Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act of 2018 (Title II of P.L. 115-305), signed into law on December 21, 2018, established the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC). This FASC is an executive branch interagency council, chaired by a senior-level official from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and includes representatives from the General Services Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, and Department of Commerce. This new interagency council, with its multiagency leadership and broad mandate for both cyber and SCS policy, could become the much-needed coordinating mechanism for federal agencies seeking to answer questions about vendor and product trustworthiness.

<https://www.mitre.org/publications/technical-papers/trusting-our-supply-chains-a-comprehensive-data-driven-approach>



SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY – IT'S EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

By Rex Hodge, Robert A. Martin, and Michael Avening



But when it comes to supply chain security, the United States continues to remain jaded from the past without taking the necessary steps to prevent or mitigate these crises before they occur again. This is true even while the nature of doing goods has evolved to a point where much of the functionality resides in software elements. The US can no longer afford to continue making the same mistakes, repeatedly, with regard to safeguarding the nation's critical supply chains. Rather, the US must create a comprehensively scoped approach to supply chain security tailored to the resilience and technologies of systems that mitigate the collateral impacts of a successful attack on a supply chain. Additionally, the defense industry must address the complexities in its supply chains regardless of whether they come from purchased, accredited, or regulated contract or sources. This requires the DIB and the national security community to determine what negative operational impacts stakeholders should try to avoid and use that to drive supply chain focus. And for the industrial base specifically, it must be made clear that failure to effectively address the various aspects of supply chain security will affect not only our national security posture but industry's own ability to conduct business with the U.S. government.

For more than half a century, or for as long as the United States has had what has been described as a Military Industrial Complex, the U.S. Defense Industrial Base (DIB) has identified challenges, dedicated resources toward solving them, and attempted to learn from past mistakes.

Supply chain security is at the center of many of today's national security challenges. Few things illustrate this reality as well as the recent SolarWinds software supply chain hack which it was discovered that the U.S. has been the target of a massive Russian espionage campaign, requiring trust in information and communications technology supply chains. In spring 2020, the SolarWinds company network was penetrated by a state-sponsored attack. While on the SolarWinds systems and networks, the adversary learned how SolarWinds crafted and created its software. With the understanding the adversary developed a piece of malware that it injected into the SolarWinds software build system, which, during the building of SolarWinds Orion Network Management

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Supply Chain Security



Industry, government, and academia are putting increased focus on the need for trustworthy supply chains, trustworthy partners, and trusted systems globally. A reliable path to an actionable understanding of the risks that can impact the trustworthiness of supplies, suppliers, and services is essential.

The [System of Trust Framework](#) aims to provide a comprehensive, consistent, and repeatable supply chain security [risk assessment](#) process that is customizable, evidence-based, and scalable, and will enable all organizations within the supply chain to have confidence in each other, service offerings, and the supplies being delivered.

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