

Reporting Status of Vulnerability-related Information for Software Products, etc.

- 4th Quarter of 2006 (October – December) -

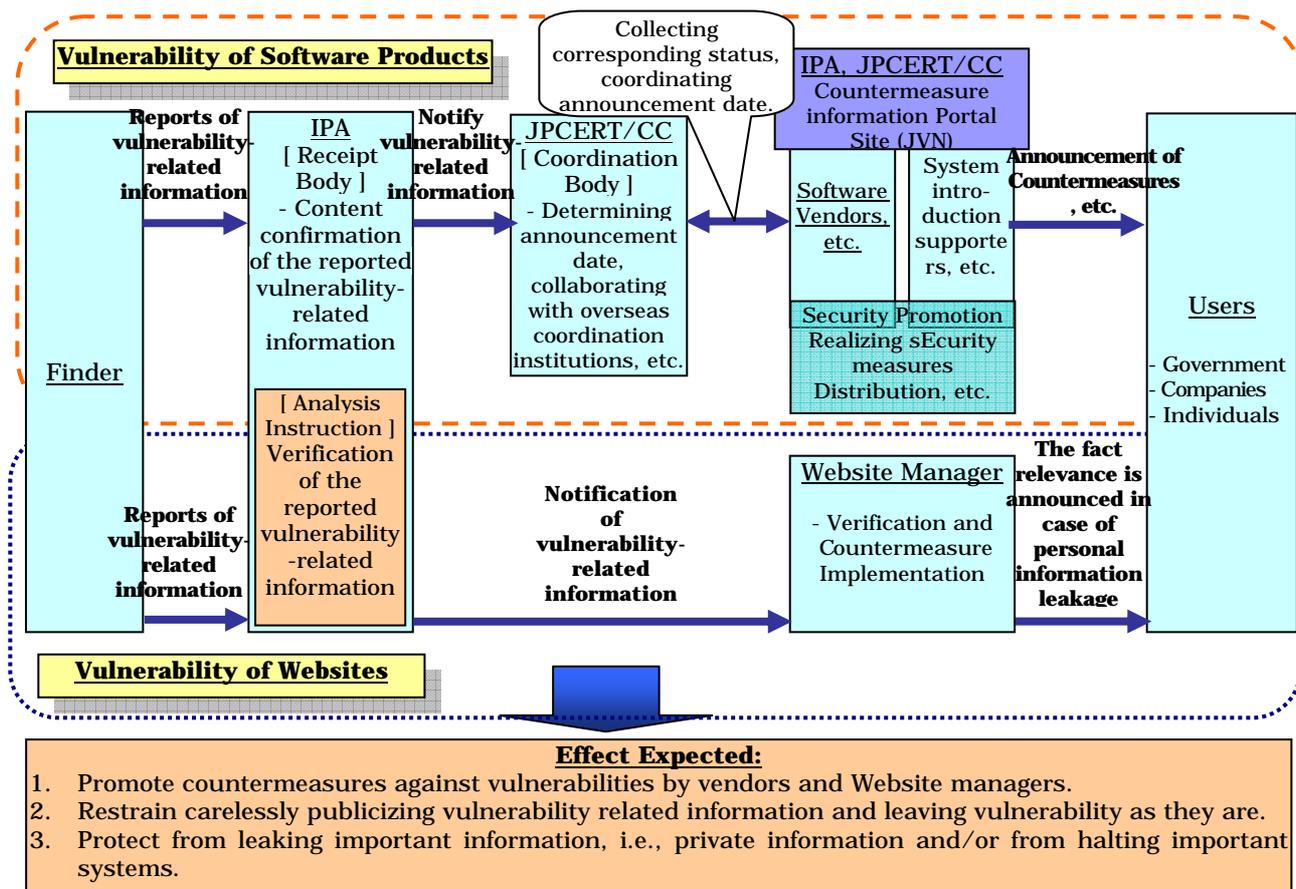
Information-Technology Promotion Agency, Japan (IPA) and JPCERT Coordination Center (JPCERT/CC), a limited intermediate corporation, have initiated to handle vulnerability-related information from July, 2004 based on the announcement “Standard for Handling Vulnerability-related Information for Software Products, etc. (#235, Announcement of METI, 2004) by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (hereinafter refers to METI). Based on the announcement, IPA is accepting reports for following vulnerability-related information:

1: Vulnerability-related Information for Software Products:

Vulnerabilities against software on clients such as on OSs and/or on browsers, software on servers such as Web servers, software embedded hardware such as IC cards, etc. Other than the information for vulnerability itself, information for verification method, attacking method and method for workaround are also accepted. IPA will notify such vulnerability-related information to JPCERT/CC and JPCERT/CC will communicate such information to concerned organizations such as vendors, etc. in domestic.

2: Vulnerability-related Information for Website(Web Applications):

Vulnerabilities against systems which configure services unique to that site provided for public through the Internet Web sites, etc. IPA will notice such vulnerability-related information to Website managers and to prompt its modification.



“Information Security Early Warning Partnership” (Framework for Handling Vulnerability-related Information)

Source: Material for explanatory meeting for handling vulnerability-related information (General explanation for handling standard for vulnerability-related information in software and its guidelines) by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Based on the framework for the vulnerability-related information described in advance, reporting status for the 4th Quarter of 2006 (October to December) is summarized as follows.

1. Reported Number and Handling Status of Reports:

The reported number in relation to vulnerability-related information reported to IPA from October 1 to December 31, 2006 was 211: of 122 was for vulnerability-related software products and the rest of 89 was for vulnerability-related Website. The cumulative reported number from the initiation of acceptance of reporting (July 8, 2004) was 1166: of 416 was for vulnerability-related software products and the rest of 750 was for vulnerability-related Website. The Chart 1-1 shows the reporting status for respective quarters.

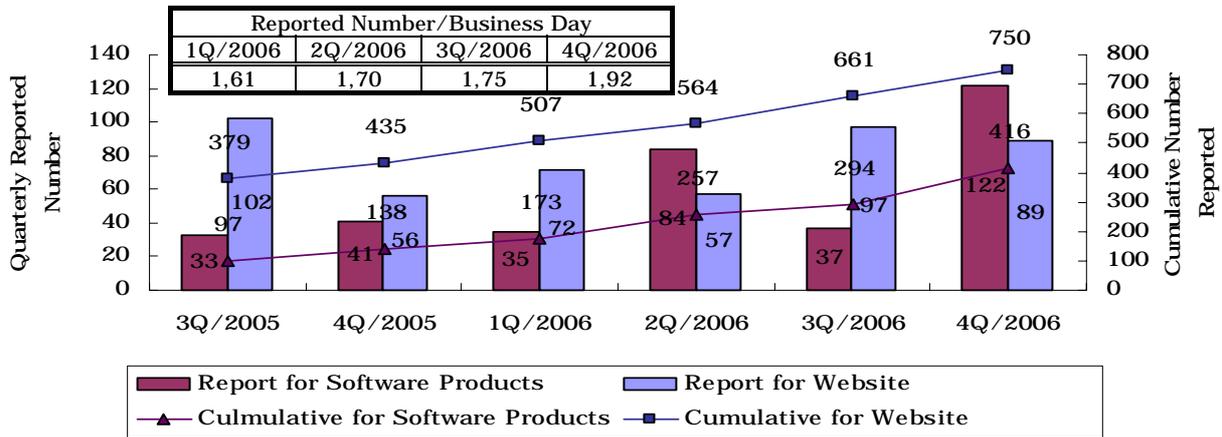


Chart 1-1: Quarterly Reported Number for Vulnerability-related Information

The Chart 1-2 shows the processing status of reports for the vulnerability-related information as of the End of December, 2006. As for software products, of 51% (142) of the reports being accepted as vulnerabilities (349) are modified and publicized. As for Website, of 57% (403) of the reports being accepted as vulnerabilities (704) are modified and publicized.

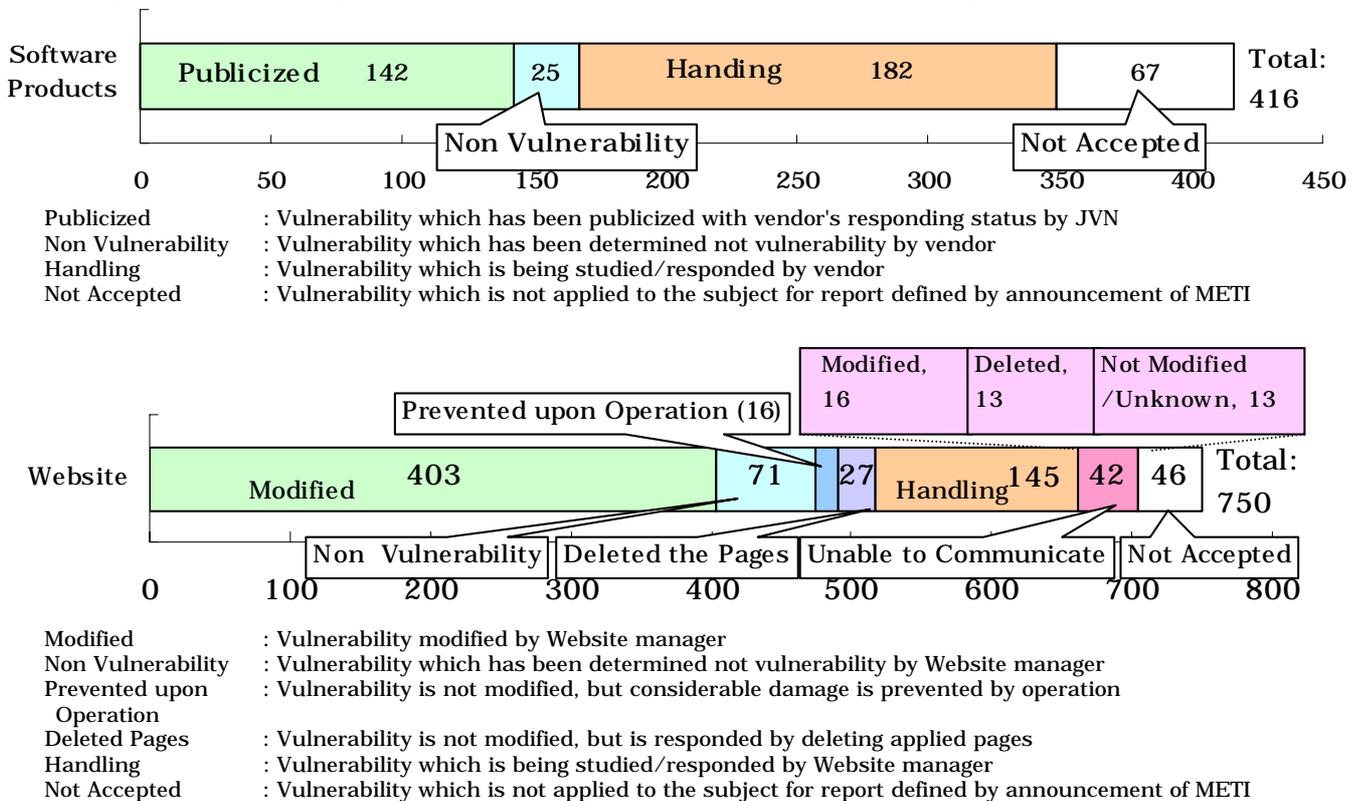


Chart 1-2: Processing Status of Reporting for Vulnerability-related Information (As of the End of December, 2006)

2. Handling of Vulnerability-related Information for Software Products and its Coordination:

The Chart 2-1 and 2-2 show the breakdown for the reports related to the vulnerabilities in software products reported to IPA for the dates from initial acceptance (July 8, 2004) to the End of December, 2006. The most significant reporting was for Web application and the reporting for Web Browser was subsequently followed.

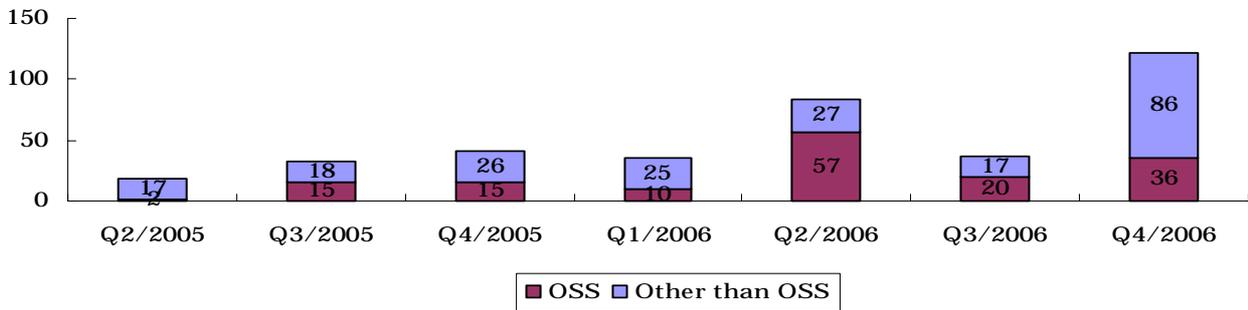
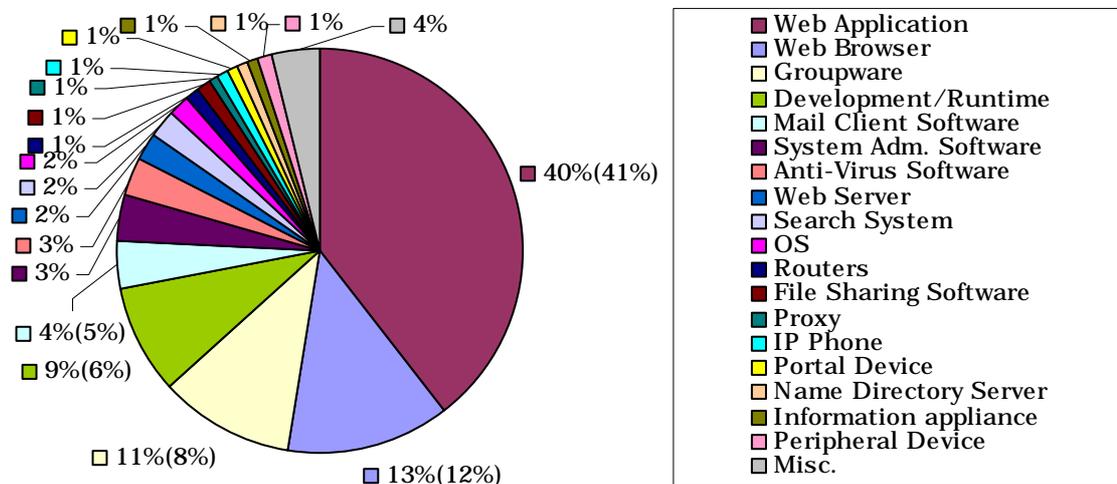


Chart 2-1: Breakdown of Vulnerabilities in Software Products (for the dates from Initial Acceptance to the End of December, 2006)



Misc. in this graph include software for database, word processor, etc. as they could be counted only 1 case each. (Breakdown of 349: Numbers in parenthesis are for previous Quarter)

Chart 2-2: Breakdown for Classification for the Vulnerabilities in Software Products (for the dates from initial acceptance to the End of December, 2006)

The Chart 2-3 shows the dates required for the announcement of vulnerabilities in software products. About 41% of reports were addressed within 45 days from its initial reporting and announced.

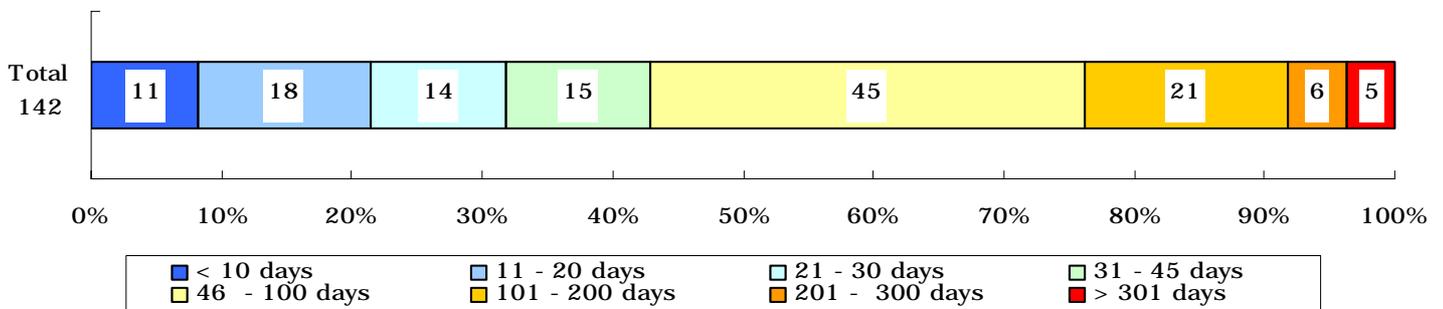
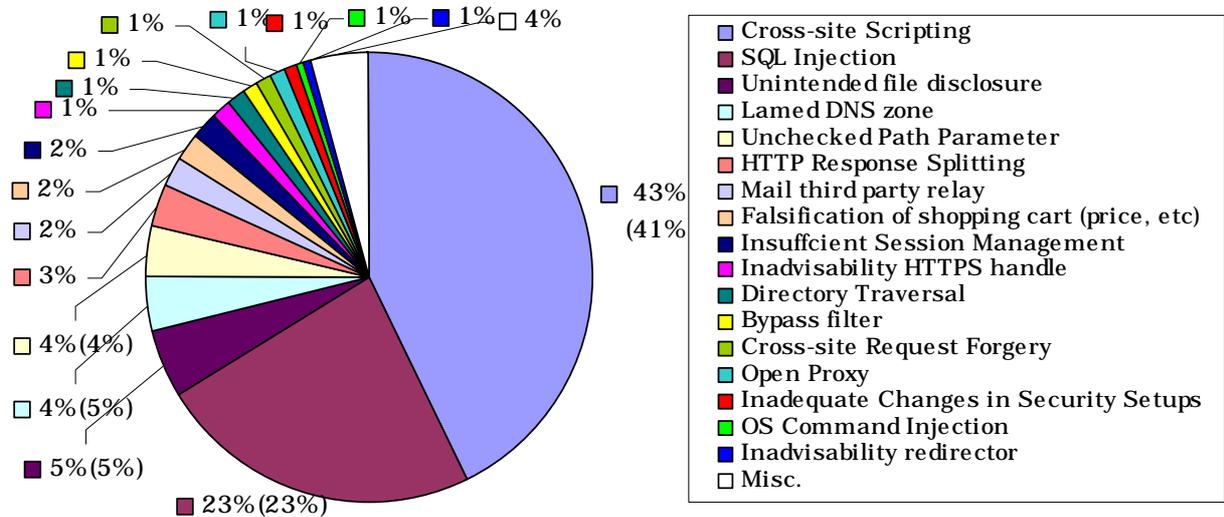


Chart 2-3: Dates Required for the Announcement of Vulnerabilities in Software Products

In this Quarter, 25 vulnerabilities were being modified.

3. Handling of Vulnerability-related Information for Website:

The total reports as information related vulnerabilities in Website reported to IPA were 750: of 704 information related vulnerabilities in Website being reported from its initial acceptance(July 8, 2004) to the end of the 4th Quarter of 2006 excluding those not being accepted as they were not vulnerabilities is shown in the Chart 3-1.



- Breakdown of 704: Numbers in the parenthesis are for the previous Quarter

Chart 3-1: Breakdown of Vulnerabilities in Website by Type (for the dates from Initial Acceptance to the End of December, 2006)

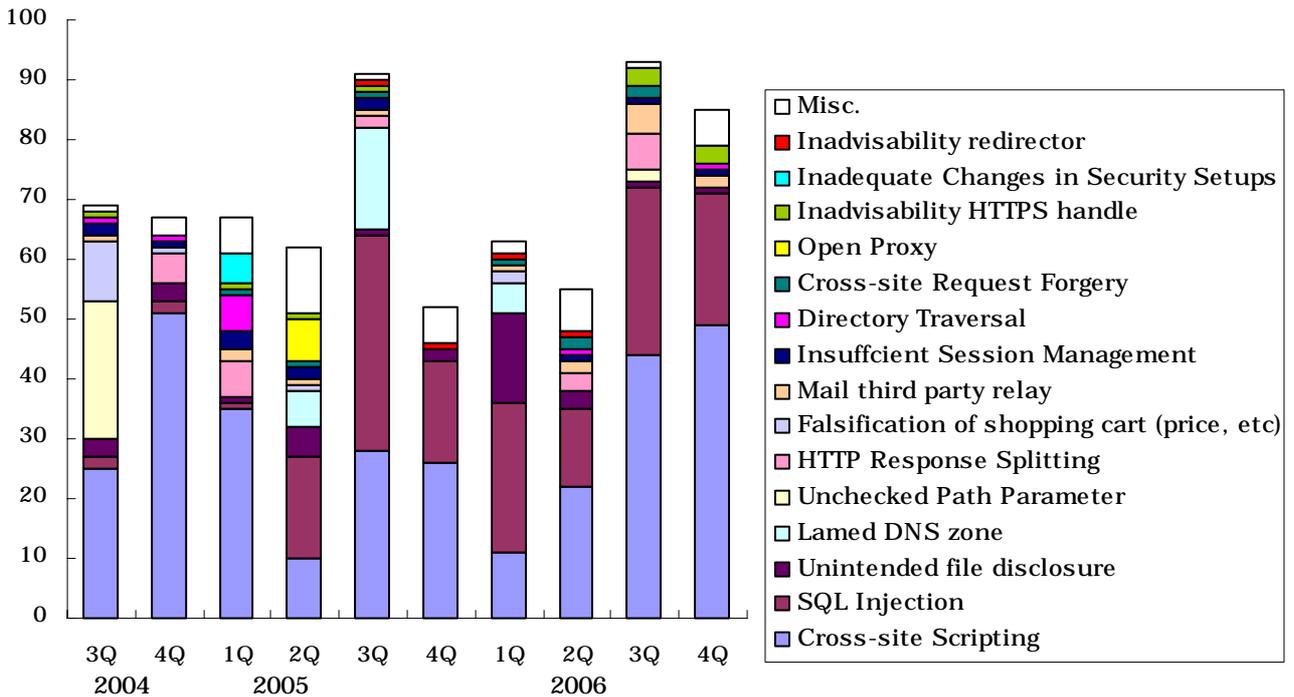


Chart 3-2: Shift in Number of Vulnerabilities in Website by Type (for the dates from Initial Acceptance to the End of December, 2006)

As for the type of vulnerabilities, “Cross-site scripting” and “SQL injection” were taken over about 70% against entire vulnerabilities.

The Chart 3-3 and 3-4 show dates required to modify vulnerabilities by type after notified detailed information of the vulnerabilities to Website managers. Of 80% of vulnerabilities reported against entire vulnerabilities reported were modified within 90 days.

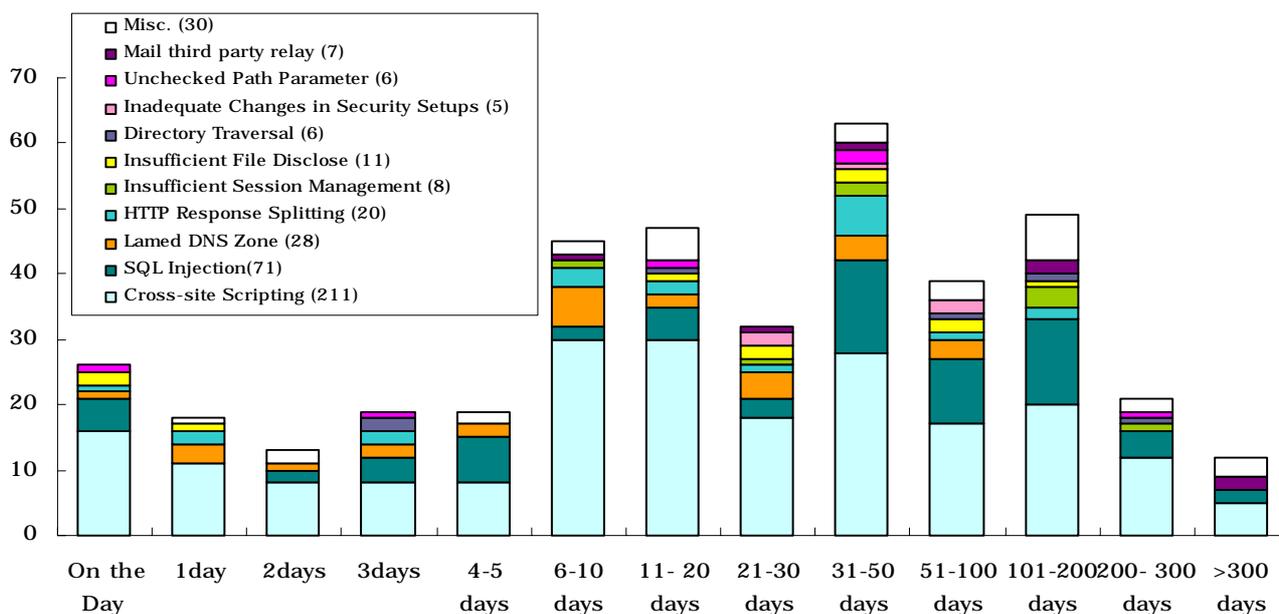


Chart 3-3: Dates Required Modifying Vulnerability in Website

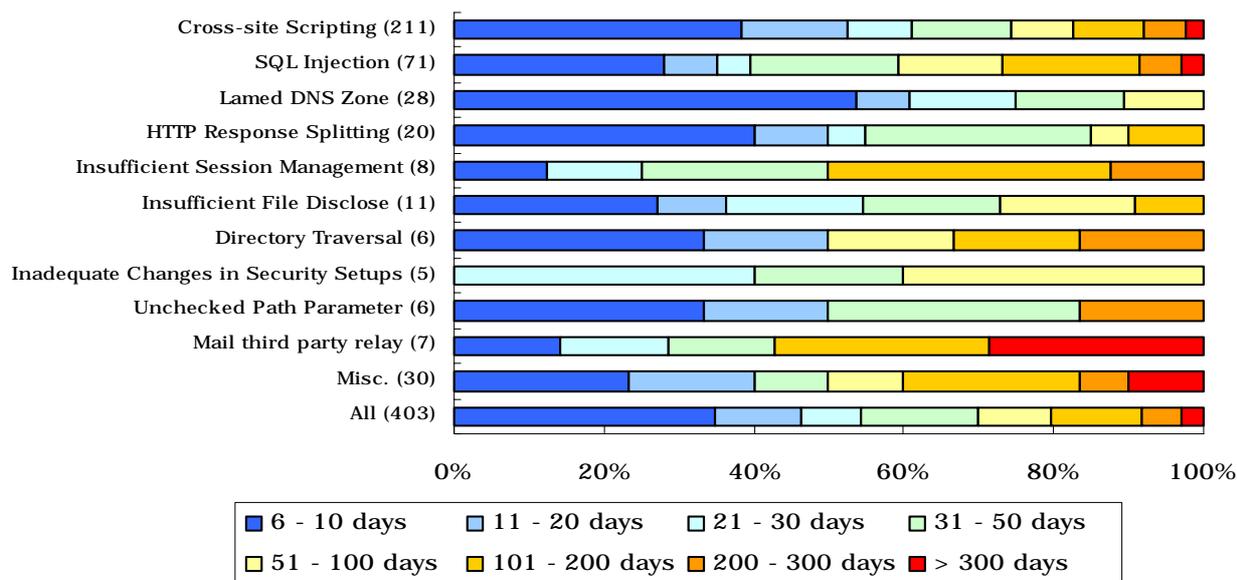


Chart 3-4: Dates Required Modifying Vulnerability in Website by Type

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