

Second edition
2023-06

Cybersecurity — Guidelines for Internet security

Cybersécurité — Lignes directrices relatives à la sécurité sur l'internet



Reference number
ISO/IEC 27032:2023(E)

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Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of ISO/IEC 27032:2023. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 27032:2012) which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the title has been modified;
- the structure of the document has been changed;
- the risk assessment and treatment approach has been changed, with the addition of content on threats, vulnerabilities and attack vectors to identify and manage the Internet security risks;
- a mapping between the controls for Internet security cited in [9.2](#) and the controls contained in ISO/IEC 27002 has been added to [Annex A](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Introduction

The focus of this document is to address Internet security issues and provide guidance for addressing common Internet security threats, such as:

- social engineering attacks;
- zero-day attacks;
- privacy attacks;
- hacking; and
- the proliferation of malicious software (malware), spyware and other potentially unwanted software.

The guidance within this document provides technical and non-technical controls for addressing the Internet security risks, including controls for:

- preparing for attacks;
- preventing attacks;
- detecting and monitoring attacks; and
- responding to attacks.

The guidance focuses on providing industry best practices, broad consumer and employee education to assist interested parties in playing an active role to address the Internet security challenges. The document also focuses on preservation of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information over the Internet and other properties, such as authenticity, accountability, non-repudiation and reliability that can also be involved.

This includes Internet security guidance for:

- roles;
- policies;
- methods;
- processes; and
- applicable technical controls.

Given the scope of this document, the controls provided are necessarily at a high-level. Detailed technical specification standards and guidelines applicable to each area are referenced within the document for further guidance. See [Annex A](#) for the correspondence between the controls cited in this document and those in ISO/IEC 27002.

This document does not specifically address controls that organizations can require for systems supporting critical infrastructure or national security. However, most of the controls mentioned in this document can be applied to such systems.

This document uses existing concepts from ISO/IEC 27002, the ISO/IEC 27033 series, ISO/IEC TS 27100 and ISO/IEC 27701, to illustrate:

- the relationship between Internet security, web security, network security and cybersecurity;
- detailed guidance on Internet security controls cited in [9.2](#), addressing cyber-security readiness for Internet-facing systems.

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As mentioned in ISO/IEC TS 27100, the Internet is a global network, used by organizations for all communications, both digital and voice. Given that some users target attacks towards these networks, it is critical to address the relevant security risks.