INTERNATIONAL ISO/IEC

Second edition
2023-02

Information technology — Information security incident management —

Part 1: Principles and process

Technologies de l'information — Gestion des incidents de sécurité de l'information —

Partie 1: Principes et processus

Reference number
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2023(E)

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see https://patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

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 27035-1:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— the title has been modified;

— new terms “incident management team” and “incident coordinator” are defined in Clause 3;

— new subclauses 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 are added in Clause 4;

— the title of Clause 5 has been changed to “Process”;

— Annex C has been updated;

— a new Annex D has been added;

— the text has been editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 27035 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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.

Introduction

The ISO/IEC 27035 series provides additional guidance to the controls on incident management in ISO/IEC 27002. These controls should be implemented based upon the information security risks that the organization is facing.

Information security policies or controls alone do not guarantee total protection of information, information systems, services or networks. After controls have been implemented, residual vulnerabilities are likely to remain that can reduce the effectiveness of information security and facilitate the occurrence of information security incidents. This can potentially have direct and indirect adverse consequences on an organization's business operations. Furthermore, it is inevitable that new instances of previously unidentified threats cause incidents to occur. Insufficient preparation by an organization to deal with such incidents makes any response less effective, and increases the degree of potential adverse business consequence. Therefore, it is essential for any organization desiring a strong information security programme to have a structured and planned approach to:

— plan and prepare information security incident management, including policy, organization, plan, technical support, awareness and skills training, etc.;

— detect, report and assess information security incidents and vulnerabilities involved with the incident;

— respond to information security incidents, including the activation of appropriate controls to prevent, reduce, and recover from impact;

— deal with reported information security vulnerabilities involved with the incident appropriately;

— learn from information security incidents and vulnerabilities involved with the incident, implement and verify preventive controls, and make improvements to the overall approach to information security incident management.

The ISO/IEC 27035 series is intended to complement other standards and documents that give guidance on the investigation of, and preparation to investigate, information security incidents. The ISO/IEC 27035 series is not a comprehensive guide, but a reference for certain fundamental principles and a defined process that are intended to ensure that tools, techniques and methods can be selected appropriately and shown to be fit for purpose should the need arise.

While the ISO/IEC 27035 series encompasses the management of information security incidents, it also covers some aspects of information security vulnerabilities. Guidance on vulnerability disclosure and vulnerability handling by vendors is also provided in ISO/IEC 29147 and ISO/IEC 30111, respectively.

The ISO/IEC 27035 series also intends to inform decision-makers when determining the reliability of digital evidence presented to them. It is applicable to organizations needing to protect, analyse and present potential digital evidence. It is relevant to policy-making bodies that create and evaluate procedures relating to digital evidence, often as part of a larger body of evidence.

Further information about investigative standards is available in Annex A.