
**Information technology — Security
techniques — Guidelines for
cybersecurity**

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Lignes
directrices pour la cybersécurité*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Applicability	1
2.1 Audience	1
2.2 Limitations	1
3 Normative references	2
4 Terms and definitions	2
5 Abbreviated terms	8
6 Overview	9
6.1 Introduction	9
6.2 The nature of the Cyberspace	10
6.3 The nature of Cybersecurity	10
6.4 General model	11
6.5 Approach	13
7 Stakeholders in the Cyberspace	14
7.1 Overview	14
7.2 Consumers	14
7.3 Providers	14
8 Assets in the Cyberspace	15
8.1 Overview	15
8.2 Personal assets	15
8.3 Organizational assets	15
9 Threats against the security of the Cyberspace	16
9.1 Threats	16
9.2 Threat agents	17
9.3 Vulnerabilities	17
9.4 Attack mechanisms	18
10 Roles of stakeholders in Cybersecurity	20
10.1 Overview	20
10.2 Roles of consumers	20
10.3 Roles of providers	21
11 Guidelines for stakeholders	22
11.1 Overview	22
11.2 Risk assessment and treatment	22
11.3 Guidelines for consumers	23
11.4 Guidelines for organizations and service providers	25
12 Cybersecurity controls	28
12.1 Overview	28
12.2 Application level controls	28
12.3 Server protection	29
12.4 End-user controls	29
12.5 Controls against social engineering attacks	30
12.6 Cybersecurity readiness	33
12.7 Other controls	33
13 Framework of information sharing and coordination	33
13.1 General	33
13.2 Policies	34
13.3 Methods and processes	35

13.4	People and organizations	36
13.5	Technical	37
13.6	Implementation guidance	38
Annex A	(informative) Cybersecurity readiness	40
Annex B	(informative) Additional resources	44
Annex C	(informative) Examples of related documents	47
Bibliography	50

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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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.

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Introduction

The Cyberspace is a complex environment resulting from the interaction of people, software and services on the Internet, supported by worldwide distributed physical information and communications technology (ICT) devices and connected networks. However there are security issues that are not covered by current information security, Internet security, network security and ICT security best practices as there are gaps between these domains, as well as a lack of communication between organizations and providers in the Cyberspace. This is because the devices and connected networks that have supported the Cyberspace have multiple owners, each with their own business, operational and regulatory concerns. The different focus placed by each organization and provider in the Cyberspace on relevant security domains where little or no input is taken from another organization or provider has resulted in a fragmented state of security for the Cyberspace.

As such, the first area of focus of this International Standard is to address Cyberspace security or Cybersecurity issues which concentrate on bridging the gaps between the different security domains in the Cyberspace. In particular this International Standard provides technical guidance for addressing common Cybersecurity risks, including:

- social engineering attacks;
- hacking;
- the proliferation of malicious software (“malware”);
- spyware; and
- other potentially unwanted software.

The technical guidance provides controls for addressing these risks, including controls for:

- preparing for attacks by, for example, malware, individual miscreants, or criminal organizations on the Internet;
- detecting and monitoring attacks; and
- responding to attacks.

The second area of focus of this International Standard is collaboration, as there is a need for efficient and effective information sharing, coordination and incident handling amongst stakeholders in the Cyberspace. This collaboration must be in a secure and reliable manner that also protects the privacy of the individuals concerned. Many of these stakeholders can reside in different geographical locations and time zones, and are likely to be governed by different regulatory requirements. Stakeholders include:

- consumers, which can be various types of organizations or individuals; and
- providers, which include service providers.

Thus, this International Standard also provides a framework for

- information sharing,
- coordination, and
- incident handling.

The framework includes

- key elements of considerations for establishing trust,
- necessary processes for collaboration and information exchange and sharing, as well as
- technical requirements for systems integration and interoperability between different stakeholders.

Given the scope of this International Standard, the controls provided are necessarily at a high level. Detailed technical specification standards and guidelines applicable to each area are referenced within this International Standard for further guidance.

Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for cybersecurity

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidance for improving the state of Cybersecurity, drawing out the unique aspects of that activity and its dependencies on other security domains, in particular:

- information security,
- network security,
- internet security, and
- critical information infrastructure protection (CIIP).

It covers the baseline security practices for stakeholders in the Cyberspace. This International Standard provides:

- an overview of Cybersecurity,
- an explanation of the relationship between Cybersecurity and other types of security,
- a definition of stakeholders and a description of their roles in Cybersecurity,
- guidance for addressing common Cybersecurity issues, and
- a framework to enable stakeholders to collaborate on resolving Cybersecurity issues.

2 Applicability

2.1 Audience

This International Standard is applicable to providers of services in the Cyberspace. The audience, however, includes the consumers that use these services. Where organizations provide services in the Cyberspace to people for use at home or other organizations, they may need to prepare guidance based on this International Standard that contains additional explanations or examples sufficient to allow the reader to understand and act on it.

2.2 Limitations

This International Standard does not address:

- Cybersafety,
- Cybercrime,
- CIIP,
- Internet safety, and
- Internet related crime.

It is recognized that relationships exist between the domains mentioned and Cybersecurity. It is, however, beyond the scope of this International Standard to address these relationships, and the sharing of controls between these domains.

It is important to note that the concept of Cybercrime, although mentioned, is not addressed. This International Standard does not provide guidance on law-related aspects of the Cyberspace, or the regulation of Cybersecurity.

The guidance in this International Standard is limited to the realization of the Cyberspace on the Internet, including the endpoints. However, the extension of the Cyberspace to other spatial representations through communication media and platforms are not addressed, nor the physical security aspects of them.

EXAMPLE 1 Protection of the infrastructure elements, such as communications bearers, which underpin the Cyberspace are not addressed.

EXAMPLE 2 The physical security of mobile telephones that connect to the Cyberspace for content download and/or manipulation is not addressed.

EXAMPLE 3 Text messaging and voice chat functions provided for mobile telephones are not addressed.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 27000, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary*