Information technology — Application security —
Part 3: Application security management process

Technologie de l’information — Sécurité des applications —
Partie 3: Processus de gestion de la sécurité d’une application
Contents

Foreword ................................................................. v
Introduction ................................................................ vi

1 Scope ........................................................................ 1
2 Normative references .................................................. 1
3 Terms and definitions ................................................... 1
4 Abbreviated terms ........................................................ 2
5 Application Security Management Process ......................... 2
   5.1 General .................................................................. 2
   5.2 Purpose .................................................................. 4
   5.3 Principles and concepts .............................................. 4
      5.3.1 General ............................................................ 4
      5.3.2 Clearly communicate roles and responsibilities ................. 4
      5.3.3 Relationship of the ASMP with the Organizational Normative Framework (ONF) 5
      5.3.4 Use approved tools ................................................ 5
      5.3.5 Level of Trust ...................................................... 5
      5.3.6 Application's Targeted Level of Trust .......................... 5
      5.3.7 Application's Actual Level of Trust ............................ 5
      5.3.8 Impact of this document on an application project ............... 6
6 ASMP steps .................................................................. 7
   6.1 Identifying the application requirements and environment ........ 7
      6.1.1 General ............................................................ 7
      6.1.2 Purpose ............................................................ 8
      6.1.3 Outcomes .......................................................... 8
      6.1.4 Realization activities ............................................ 8
      6.1.5 Verification activities ............................................. 9
      6.1.6 Guidance .......................................................... 9
   6.2 Assessing application security risks ................................ 11
      6.2.1 General ............................................................ 11
      6.2.2 Purpose ............................................................ 12
      6.2.3 Outcomes .......................................................... 12
      6.2.4 Realization activities ............................................ 12
      6.2.5 Verification activities ............................................. 13
      6.2.6 Guidance .......................................................... 13
   6.3 Creating and maintaining the Application Normative Framework .......... 21
      6.3.1 General ............................................................ 21
      6.3.2 Purpose ............................................................ 22
      6.3.3 Outcomes .......................................................... 22
      6.3.4 Realization activities ............................................ 22
      6.3.5 Verification activities ............................................. 23
      6.3.6 Guidance .......................................................... 23
   6.4 Provisioning and operating the application ....................... 24
      6.4.1 General ............................................................ 24
      6.4.2 Purpose ............................................................ 25
      6.4.3 Outcomes .......................................................... 26
      6.4.4 Realization activities ............................................ 26
      6.4.5 Verification activities ............................................. 26
      6.4.6 Guidance .......................................................... 27
   6.5 Auditing the security of the application ............................ 27
      6.5.1 General ............................................................ 27
      6.5.2 Purpose ............................................................ 28
      6.5.3 Outcomes .......................................................... 28
      6.5.4 Realization activities ............................................ 29
7 ANF elements

7.1 General

7.1.1 Purpose

7.1.2 Description

7.2 Component: Application business context

7.2.1 Purpose

7.2.2 Description

7.2.3 Contents

7.2.4 Guidance

7.3 Component: Application regulatory context

7.3.1 Purpose

7.3.2 Description

7.3.3 Contents

7.3.4 Guidance

7.4 Component: Application technological context

7.4.1 Purpose

7.4.2 Description

7.4.3 Contents

7.4.4 Guidance

7.5 Component: Application specifications

7.5.1 Purpose

7.5.2 Description

7.5.3 Contents

7.5.4 Guidance

7.6 Component: Application's actors: roles, responsibilities and qualifications

7.6.1 Purpose

7.6.2 Description

7.6.3 Contents

7.6.4 Guidance

7.7 Component: Selected ASCs for the application's life cycle stages

7.7.1 Purpose

7.7.2 Description

7.7.3 Contents

7.7.4 Guidance

7.8 Processes related to the security of the application

7.8.1 Purpose

7.8.2 Description

7.8.3 Contents

7.8.4 Guidance

7.9 Component: Application life cycle

7.9.1 Purpose

7.9.2 Description

7.9.3 Contents

7.9.4 Guidance

7.10 Information involved by the application

7.10.1 Purpose

7.10.2 Description

7.10.3 Contents

7.10.4 Guidance

Annex A (informative) Guidance text related to the ASMP step: (6.4) Realizing and operating the application

Bibliography
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.

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).

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).

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

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology, Subcommittee SC 27, Security techniques.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 27034 series can be found on the ISO website.
Introduction

0.1 General

A systematic approach to integrate security controls throughout the engineering lifecycle provides an organization with evidence that information being used or stored by its applications is being adequately protected.

The ISO/IEC 27034 series assists organizations in integrating security throughout the life cycle of their applications by providing frameworks and processes scoped at organization and application levels.

This document defines the processes required for managing the security of an application identified as processing critical information by the organization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>ISO/IEC 27034 framework</th>
<th>What it represents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Organization Normative Framework (ONF)</td>
<td>One centralized repository of application security information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ONF Management process</td>
<td>Process is in place to maintain and continuously improve ONF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Application Normative Framework (ANF)</td>
<td>Repository for all ASCs of an application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application Security Management Process</td>
<td>A risk based process that uses the ANF to build and validate applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table 1, organization-level framework and process are provided by the Organization Normative Framework (ONF). The ONF, its elements and supporting processes are defined in ISO/IEC 27034-2.

Application-level framework and processes are provided by this document in Clauses 5, 6 and 7. The Application Security Management Process (ASMP) helps a project team apply relevant portions of the ONF to a specific application project and formally record evidence of the outcomes in an Application Normative Framework (ANF).

Processes for determining the application requirements and environment are included in 6.1 to 6.5. Subclause 6.1 addresses the identification of the application requirements and its environment, assessing the application security risks. Evaluating the application's Targeted Level of Trust is addressed in 6.2, creating and maintaining the ANF and Application Security Controls (ASCs) is covered in 6.3, and processes pertaining to realizing and operating the application are included in 6.4. Finally, 6.5 presents a process to verify that the ANF and the ASCs are properly implemented.

0.2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide requirements and guidance for the Application Security Management Process and the Application Normative Framework.
0.3 Targeted audience

0.3.1 General

Although this document provides best practices for a general audience, it is especially useful for the following actors:

a) managers;

b) provisioning and operation team;

c) acquirers;

d) suppliers;

e) auditors;

f) users.

0.3.2 Managers

Managers are persons involved in the management of an application. Examples of managers are:

a) information security managers including the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO);

b) project managers;

c) product line managers;

d) development managers;

e) application owners;

f) line managers including the Chief Information Officer (CIO), who supervise employees.

Typically, managers need to:

a) ensure that any application projects, initiatives or processes are based on the results of risk management;

b) make sure that certain proper information security clearances are in place as required by applicable information security policies and procedures;

c) manage the implementation of a secure application;

d) provide security awareness, training and oversight to all actors;

e) balance the cost of implementing and maintaining application security against the risks and value it represents for the organization;

f) ensure compliance with standards, laws and regulations according to an application's regulatory context;

g) ensure the documentation of security policies and procedures for the application;

h) stay abreast of all application-related security plans throughout the organization's network;

i) determine which security controls and corresponding verification measurements should be implemented and tested;

j) authorize the targeted level of trust according to the context specific to the organization;

k) periodically review the applications for security weaknesses and threats and take corrective and preventive actions;
l) review auditor reports recommending application acceptance or rejection based on proper implementation of required application security controls;

m) ensure that security flaws are prevented through secure coding practices;

n) base their decisions on lessons learned derived from knowledge base records.

### 0.3.3 Provisioning and operation team

Members of provisioning and operation team (known collectively as the project team or as the application team) are persons involved in an application's design, development and maintenance throughout its whole life cycle. Example provisioning and operations team roles include:

a) architects;

b) analysts;

c) programmers;

d) testers;

e) IT administrators, such as system administrators, database administrators, network administrators, and application administrators.

Typically, members need to:

a) understand which application security controls should be applied at each stage of an application's life cycle and why;

b) understand which controls should be implemented in the application itself;

c) minimize the impact of introducing controls into the development, test and documentation activities within the application life cycle;

d) make sure that introduced controls meet the requirements;

e) obtain access to tools and best practices in order to streamline development, testing and documentation;

f) facilitate peer review;

g) participate in acquisition planning and strategy;

h) arrange disposal of residual items after work is completed, (e.g. property management/disposal).
0.3.4 Acquirers
This includes all persons involved in acquiring a product or service.

Typically, acquirers need to:

a) establish business relationships to obtain needed goods and services, (e.g. for the solicitation, evaluation and awarding of contracts);

b) prepare requests for proposals that include requirements for security controls;

c) select suppliers that comply with such requirements;

d) verify evidence of security controls applied by outsourcing services;

e) evaluate products by verifying evidence of correctly implemented application security controls.

0.3.5 Suppliers
This includes all persons involved in supplying a product or service.

Typically suppliers need to:

a) comply to application security requirements from requests for proposals;

b) select appropriate application security controls for proposals, with respect to their impact on cost;

c) provide evidence that required security controls are implemented correctly in proposed products or services.

0.3.6 Auditors
Auditors are persons who need to:

a) understand the scope and procedures involved in verification measurements for the corresponding controls;

b) ensure that audit results are repeatable;

c) establish a list of verification measurements which generate evidence that an application has reached the Targeted Level of Trust;

d) apply standardized audit processes based on the use of verifiable evidence, according to ISO/IEC 27034 (all parts).

0.3.7 Users
Users are persons who need to trust that:

a) it is deemed secure to use or deploy an application;

b) an application produces reliable results consistently and in a timely manner;

c) the controls and their corresponding verification measurements are positioned and functioning correctly as expected.
Information technology — Application security —

Part 3:  
Application security management process

1 Scope

This document provides a detailed description and implementation guidance for the Application Security Management Process.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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

