



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO/IEC 27043:2017
01-januar-2017

Informacijska tehnologija - Varnostne tehnike - Načela in postopki za preiskovanje incidentov (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

Information technology - Security techniques - Incident investigation principles and processes (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

Informationstechnik - IT-Sicherheitsverfahren - Grundsätze und Prozesse für die Untersuchung von Vorfällen (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques de sécurité - Principes d'investigation numérique et les processus (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Information technology - Security techniques - Incident investigation principles and processes (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques de sécurité
- Principes d'investigation numérique et les processus
(ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

Informationstechnik - IT-Sicherheitsverfahren -
Grundsätze und Prozesse für die Untersuchung von
Vorfällen (ISO/IEC 27043:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 June 2016.

CEN and CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN and CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN and CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN and CENELEC members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 27043:2015 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1 “Information technology” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 27043:2016.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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INTERNATIONAL
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ISO/IEC
27043

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Information technology — Security techniques — Incident investigation principles and processes

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Principes d'investigation numérique et les processus

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
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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. 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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword – Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Security techniques*.

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ISO/IEC 27043:2015(E)

Introduction

About this International Standard

This International Standard provides guidelines that encapsulate idealized models for common investigation processes across various investigation scenarios. This includes processes from pre-incident preparation up to and including returning evidence for storage or dissemination, as well as general advice and caveats on processes and appropriate identification, collection, acquisition, preservation, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of evidence. A basic principle of digital investigations is repeatability, where a suitably skilled investigator has to be able to obtain the same result as another similarly skilled investigator, working under similar conditions. This principle is exceptionally important to any general investigation. Guidelines for many investigation processes have been provided to ensure that there is clarity and transparency in obtaining the produced result for each particular process. The motivation to provide guidelines for incident investigation principles and processes follows.

Established guidelines covering incident investigation principles and processes would expedite investigations because they would provide a common order of the events that an investigation entails. Using established guidelines allows smooth transition from one event to another during an investigation. Such guidelines would also allow proper training of inexperienced investigators. The guidelines, furthermore, aim to assure flexibility within an investigation due to the fact that many different types of digital investigations are possible. Harmonized incident investigation principles and processes are specified and indications are provided of how the investigation processes can be customized in different investigation scenarios.

A harmonized investigation process model is needed in criminal and civil prosecution settings, as well as in other environments, such as corporate breaches of information security and recovery of digital information from a defective storage device. The provided guidelines give succinct guidance on the exact process to be followed during any kind of digital investigation in such a way that, if challenged, no doubt should exist as to the adequacy of the investigation process followed during such an investigation.

Any digital investigation requires a high level of expertise. Those involved in the investigation have to be competent, proficient in the processes used, and they have to use validated processes (see ISO/IEC 27041) which are compatible with the relevant policies and/or laws in applicable jurisdictions.

Where the need arises to assign a process to a person, that person will take the responsibility for the process. Therefore, a strong correlation between a process responsibility and a person's input will determine the exact investigation process required according to the harmonized investigation processes provided as guidelines in this International Standard.

This International Standard is structured by following a top-down approach. This means that the investigation principles and processes are first presented on a high (abstract) level before they are refined with more details. For example, a high-level overview of the investigation principles and processes are provided and presented in figures as "black boxes" at first, where after each of the high-level processes are divided into more fine-grained (atomic) processes. Therefore, a less abstract and more detailed view of all the investigation principles and processes are presented near the end of this International Standard as shown in [Figure 8](#).

This International Standard is intended to complement other standards and documents which provide guidance on the investigation of, and preparation to, investigate information security incidents. It is not an in-depth guide, but it is a guide that provides a rather wide overview of the entire incident investigation process. This guide also lays down certain fundamental principles which are intended to ensure that tools, techniques, and methods can be selected appropriately and shown to be fit for purpose should the need arise.

Relationship to other standards

This International Standard is intended to complement other standards and documents which give guidance on the investigation of, and preparation to investigate, information security incidents. It is not a

comprehensive guide, but lays down certain fundamental principles which are intended to ensure that tools, techniques, and methods can be selected appropriately and shown to be fit for purpose should the need arise.

This International Standard also intends to inform decision-makers that need to determine 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.

This International Standard describes part of a comprehensive investigative process which includes, but is not limited to, the following topic areas:

- incident management, including preparation and planning for investigations;
- handling of digital evidence;
- use of, and issues caused by, redaction;
- intrusion prevention and detection systems, including information which can be obtained from these systems;
- security of storage, including sanitization of storage;
- ensuring that investigative methods are fit for purpose;
- carrying out analysis and interpretation of digital evidence;
- understanding principles and processes of digital evidence investigations;
- security incident event management, including derivation of evidence from systems involved in security incident event management;
- relationship between electronic discovery and other investigative methods, as well as the use of electronic discovery techniques in other investigations;
- governance of investigations, including forensic investigations.

These topic areas are addressed, in part, by the following ISO/IEC standards.

- ISO/IEC 27037

This International Standard describes the means by which those involved in the early stages of an investigation, including initial response, can assure that sufficient potential digital evidence is captured to allow the investigation to proceed appropriately.

- ISO/IEC 27038

Some documents can contain information that must not be disclosed to some communities. Modified documents can be released to these communities after an appropriate processing of the original document. The process of removing information that is not to be disclosed is called “redaction”.

The digital redaction of documents is a relatively new area of document management practice, raising unique issues and potential risks. Where digital documents are redacted, removed information must not be recoverable. Hence, care needs to be taken so that redacted information is permanently removed from the digital document (e.g. it must not be simply hidden within non-displayable portions of the document).

ISO/IEC 27038 specifies methods for digital redaction of digital documents. It also specifies requirements for software that can be used for redaction.

- ISO/IEC 27040

This International Standard provides detailed technical guidance on how organizations may define an appropriate level of risk mitigation by employing a well-proven and consistent approach to the