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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) ~~is a~~ and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide ~~federation of national standards~~standardization. National bodies ~~(~~that are members of ISO ~~member bodies). The work~~or IEC participate in the development of ~~preparing~~ International Standards ~~is normally carried out~~ through ~~ISO~~ technical committees~~. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been~~ established ~~has the right to be represented on that committee. International~~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. ~~ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.~~

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 ~~ISO documents 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).~~document should be noted (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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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.~~ www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by the ~~Linux~~Joint Development Foundation (JDF) (as OpenChain Security Assurance Specification 1.1) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was ~~submitted to~~adopted, under the JTC 1 PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*~~, under the "PAS Transposition Process."~~

~~This edition is the first~~.

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~~.www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

The OpenChain Project (see ~~[4])~~ [4]) is working towards a supply chain where open source is delivered with trusted and consistent compliance information. As part of this mission, the OpenChain Project maintains ISO/IEC 5230 (see ~~[1]),~~ [1]), the International Standard for open source license compliance. A natural next step in support of the broader mission was to develop a guide to identify and present the minimum core set of requirements every security assurance program should satisfy with respect to the use of open source software.

For context, ISO/IEC 5230 is a process management specification that identifies inbound, internal and outbound inflection points where a process, policy or training should exist. The identification and tracking of software used and deployed is an inherent part of getting this right, and this allows the approach to also be useful for security or export control.

The OpenChain Project community noticed ISO/IEC 5230 being used in the security domain and decided to develop this security specification to satisfy market demand. This specification is intended to identify and describe the key requirements of a quality security assurance program in the context of using open source Software. It focuses on a narrow subset of primary concern: checking open source Software against publicly known security vulnerabilities like CVEs, GitHub/GitLab vulnerability reports, and so on.

This specification focuses on the "what" and "why" aspects of a quality security assurance program rather than delving into to "how" and "when." This was a conscious decision to ensure flexibility for organizations of any size and in any market to use this specification. This approach, along with the types of processes identified, is built on more than five years of practical, global feedback around the creation and management of such programs. The result is that a company can frame a program that precisely fits their supply chain requirements, scoped to a single product or a complete legal entity, and take this solution to market quickly and effectively.

This specification was derived from ~~[4].~~[4]. That reference document went through a final approval process via the OpenChain Project's normal voting practice to transform into this published security specification. The scope of this specification may expand over time based on community feedback.

~~Clause 4~~Clause 4 defines the requirements that a program must satisfy to achieve a core level of security assurance. Each requirement consists of one or more verification materials (i.e., records) that must be produced to satisfy the requirement. Verification materials are not required to be made public, though an organization may choose to provide them to others, potentially under a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

This specification is maintained by the OpenChain Project. Information about participation in that maintenance is available at ~~https://www.openchainproject.org/community.~~https://www.openchainproject.org/community.

