

Software Composition Analysis (SCA) Policy

AI Security Policy Framework

Our current software supply chain contains 33 known vulnerable dependencies, including 16 high-severity findings. Immediate remediation and continuous monitoring are required to reduce exposure and comply with regulatory and contractual obligations.

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Software Composition Analysis (SCA) Policy

Policy Metadata

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Executive Summary

Our current software supply chain contains 33 known vulnerable dependencies, including 16 high-severity findings. Immediate remediation and continuous monitoring are required to reduce exposure and comply with regulatory and contractual obligations.

Policy Statement

Purpose

To manage third-party dependency security risks and ensure supply-chain integrity for all software assets.

Description

This policy establishes mandatory requirements for automated dependency scanning, vulnerability triage, remediation, and the creation and maintenance of a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM).

Applicability

All applications, services, containers, and infrastructure-as-code artifacts that incorporate third-party libraries, packages, or open-source components.

Enforcement

Automated SCA scans must run on every code commit and build pipeline; builds containing high-severity (CVSS ≥ 7.0) vulnerable dependencies are blocked until remediation or approved exception.

Exceptions

Critical business-critical dependencies with no viable alternatives may be approved by the Change Advisory Board (CAB) provided compensating controls such as runtime monitoring and additional penetration testing are implemented.

Objectives

- 1 Establish a definitive, version-controlled inventory of all third-party components.
- 2 Detect and remediate high-severity vulnerabilities within 7 days of discovery.
- 3 Maintain an up-to-date SBOM and ensure continuous compliance with licensing and security policies.

Risk Assessment

Risk Metric	Value
Overall Risk Level	High
Critical Risks	0
High Risks	16
Medium Risks	14
Low Risks	3
Likelihood	High
Business Impact	Data breach, service disruption, or loss of intellectual property.

Security Controls

SC-SCA-001: Dependency Inventory Management

Maintain a centralized, version-controlled Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) for every application repository.

- Integrate sbom-generation tools (e.g., CycloneDX, Syft) into CI pipelines.
- Store SBOM files in a read-only artifact repository linked to the source code.
- Review and reconcile SBOM against approved vendor list quarterly.

SC-SCA-002: Automated Vulnerability Scanning

Run SCA scans on every pull request and nightly builds; block merges when high-severity findings are present.

- Configure SCA tool (e.g., Snyk, Dependabot, OWASP Dependency-Check) to fail builds on CVSS ≥ 7.0 .
- Publish scan results to a centralized dashboard for visibility.
- Enforce policy as code using GitHub Actions or Azure Pipelines gate.

SC-SCA-003: Continuous Threat Intelligence Integration

Subscribe to CVE feeds and vulnerability databases to automatically update scanning signatures.

- Enable daily sync with NVD, GitHub Advisory Database, and vendor security bulletins.

- Map incoming CVEs to affected components in the SBOM.
- Trigger alerts in the Security Operations Center (SOC) when new high-severity CVEs are identified.

SC-SCA-004: Vulnerability Remediation Workflow

Standardize a ticket-based process for triaging, fixing, and verifying vulnerable dependencies.

- Create a remediation ticket automatically for each high-severity finding.
- Assign tickets to the owning development team with a 7-day SLA.
- Require peer-review and automated regression testing before merge.

SC-SCA-005: Rollback and Patch Deployment

Ensure rapid rollback or patch deployment mechanisms are in place for vulnerable components.

- Maintain version-controlled rollback scripts in the repository.
- Test rollback procedures in a staging environment quarterly.
- Document recovery steps in the incident response playbook.

Remediation Actions

P0: Patch all high-severity vulnerable dependencies

Owner: DevOps Team | Timeline: Immediate (0-7 days)

Affected Assets:

- lodash@4.17.20
- express@4.16.0
- moment@2.24.0
- axios@0.19.2
- react@16.8.6

Success Criteria: All high-severity CVEs resolved; no build failures due to blocked dependencies.

P1: Upgrade medium-severity dependencies with known exploits

Owner: Application Development Leads | Timeline: Within 30 days

Affected Assets:

- chalk@2.4.2
- debug@3.2.7
- xml2js@0.4.19

Success Criteria: Medium-severity CVEs reduced by 80%; regression tests pass.

P2: Review low-severity and license-risk dependencies

Owner: Legal & Compliance | Timeline: Within 60 days

Affected Assets:

- left-pad@1.3.0
- underscore@1.9.1

Success Criteria: All license conflicts resolved; low-severity CVEs documented with risk acceptance.

Compliance Mapping

Framework	Controls
NIST CSF	• ID.AM-2 • PR.IP-12 • DE.CM-8 • RS.RP-1 • RC.RP-1
ISO 27001	• A.15.1.1 • A.15.1.2 • A.12.6.1 • A.12.4.1 • A.16.1.2 • A.17.1.2

Monitoring Requirements

- Daily automated SCA scans on all repositories.
- Continuous CVE feed ingestion and correlation with SBOM.
- Weekly license compliance reports.
- Monthly KPI dashboard (mean time to remediate, scan pass rate).

Review Schedule

Monthly dependency review meetings; quarterly formal audit of SCA process and compliance.