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Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Privacy information management systems - Requirements and guidance (ISO/IEC DIS 27701:2024)

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Cont	tents	Page		
Forew	vord	viii		
Introduction				
1	1 Scope			
2	Normative references			
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviations			
4	Context of the organization			
4.1	Understanding the organization and its context			
4.2	Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties			
4.3	Determining the scope of the privacy information management system			
4.4	Privacy information management system			
5	Leadership			
5.1	Leadership and commitment			
5.2 5.3	Privacy Policy			
6 6.1	Planning			
6.1.1	General			
6.1.2	Privacy risk assessment			
6.1.3	Privacy risk treatment	9		
6.2	Privacy objectives and planning to achieve them			
6.3	Planning of changes OSIST DEEN ISO/IEC 27/01/2024 teh.aj/catalog/standards/sist/6b52a4f6-e355-4b5e-a262-da82d8bbdeda/osist-pren-is	10		
7	Support	10		
7.1	Resources			
7.2 7.3	Competence			
7.3 7.4	Communication			
7.5	Documented information			
7.5.1	General			
7.5.2	Creating and updating documented information			
7.5.3	Control of documented information			
8	Operation			
8.1	Operational planning and control			
8.2 8.3	Privacy risk assessmentPrivacy risk treatment			
	•			
9 9.1	Performance evaluation			
9.1	Internal audit	12		

 9.2.1 General
 13

 9.2.2 Internal audit programme
 13

9.3

9.3.1

9.3.2

9.3.3	Management review results	14
10	Improvement	
10.1 10.2	Continual improvement Nonconformity and corrective action	
11	Further information on Annexes	
Annex	A (normative) PIMS reference control objectives and controls for PII Controllers and	
	PII Processors	16
Annex	B (normative) Implementation guidance for PII Controllers and PII processors	23
B.1	Implementation guidance for PII controllers	23
B.1.1	General	23
B.1.2	Conditions for collection and processing	23
B.1.2.1	Objective	23
B.1.2.2	Identify and document purpose	23
B.1.2.3	Identify lawful basis	23
B.1.2.4	Determine when and how consent is to be obtained	24
B.1.2.5	Obtain and record consent	24
B.1.2.6	Privacy impact assessment	25
B.1.2.7	Contracts with PII processors	25
B.1.2.8	Joint PII controller https://standards.iteh.ai	26
B.1.2.9	Records related to processing PII	26
B.1.3	Obligations to PII principals	27
B.1.3.1	Objective	27
B.1.3.2	Determining and fulfilling obligations to PII principals	27
B.1.3.3	Determining information for PII principals	27
B.1.3.4	Providing information to PII principals	28
B.1.3.5	Providing mechanism to modify or withdraw consent	28
B.1.3.6	Providing mechanism to object to PII processing	29
B.1.3.7	Access, correction or erasure	29
B.1.3.8	PII controllers' obligations to inform third parties	30
B.1.3.9	Providing copy of PII processed	30
B.1.3.1	0 Handling requests	30
B.1.3.1	1 Automated decision making	31
B.1.4	Privacy by design and privacy by default	31
B.1.4.1	Objective	31
B.1.4.2	Limit collection	31
B.1.4.3	Limit processing	31
B.1.4.4	Accuracy and quality	32

B.1.4.5	PII minimization objectives	32
B.1.4.6	PII de-identification and deletion at the end of processing	33
B.1.4.7	Temporary files	33
B.1.4.8	Retention	33
B.1.4.9	Disposal	34
B.1.4.1	0 PII transmission controls	34
B.1.5	PII sharing, transfer and disclosure	34
B.1.5.1	Objective	34
B.1.5.2	Identify basis for PII transfer between jurisdictions	34
B.1.5.3	Countries and international organizations to which PII can be transferred	35
B.1.5.4	Records of transfer of PII	35
B.1.5.5	Records of PII disclosure to third parties	35
	Implementation guidance for PII processors	
B.2.1	General	35
B.2.2	Conditions for collection and processing	36
B.2.2.1	Objective Customer agreement	36
B.2.2.2	Customer agreement	36
B.2.2.3	Organization's purposes	36
B.2.2.4	Marketing and advertising use	37
B.2.2.5	Infringing instruction	37
B.2.2.6	Customer obligations	37
B.2.2.7	Records related to processing PII <u>- 355-465e-a262-da82d8bbdeda/osist-pien-iso-iec</u>	37
B.2.3	Obligations to PII principals	37
B.2.3.1	Objective	
B.2.3.2	Comply with obligations to PII principals	
B.2.4	Privacy by design and privacy by default	38
B.2.4.1	Objective	38
B.2.4.2	Temporary files	38
B.2.4.3	Return, transfer or disposal of PII	38
B.2.4.4	PII transmission controls	39
B.2.5	PII sharing, transfer and disclosure	39
B.2.5.1	Objective	39
B.2.5.2	Basis for PII transfer between jurisdictions	39
B.2.5.3	Countries and international organizations to which PII can be transferred	40
B.2.5.4	Records of PII disclosures to third parties	40
B.2.5.5	Notification of PII disclosure requests	40

B.2.5.6 Legally binding PII disclosures	41
B.2.5.7 Disclosure of subcontractors used to process PII	41
B.2.5.8 Engagement of a subcontractor to process PII	41
B.2.5.9 Change of subcontractor to process PII	42
B.3 Implementation guidance for PII controllers and PII processors	42
B.3.1 Objective	42
B.3.2 General	42
B.3.3 Policies for information security	42
B.3.4 Information security roles and responsibilities	42
B.3.5 Classification of information	43
B.3.6 Labelling of information	43
B.3.7 Information transfer	43
B.3.8 Identity management	44
B.3.9 Access rights	44
B.3.10 Addressing information security within supplier agreements	44
B.3.11 Information security incident management planning and preparation	45
B.3.12 Response to information security incidents	45
B.3.13 Legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements	47
B.3.14 Protection of records	47
B.3.15 Independent review of information security	47
B.3.16 Compliance with policies, rules and standards for information security	48
B.3.17 Information security awareness, education and training	<u>pren-iso-i</u> 48 27701-202
B.3.18 Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements	
B.3.19 Clear desk and clear screen	49
B.3.20 Storage media	49
B.3.21 Secure disposal or re-use of equipment	49
B.3.22 User endpoint devices	50
B.3.23 Secure authentication	50
B.3.24 Information backup	50
B.3.25 Logging	51
B.3.26 Use of cryptography	51
B.3.27 Secure development life cycle	52
B.3.28 Application security requirements	52
B.3.29 Secure system architecture and engineering principles	52
B.3.30 Outsourced development	53
B.3.31 Test information	53

Annex C (informative)	Mapping to ISO/IEC 29100	54
Annex D (informative)	Mapping to the General Data Protection Regulation	57
Annex E (informative)	Mapping to ISO/IEC 27018 and ISO/IEC 29151	61
Annex F (informative)	Correspondence with ISO/IEC 27701:2019	64
Bibliography		72

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Foreword

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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 or www.iso.org/directives<

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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. In the IEC, see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 27701:2019), which has been redrafted as a stand-alone management system.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

0.1 General

Almost every organization processes personally identifiable information (PII). Further, the quantity and types of PII processed is increasing, as is the number of situations where an organization needs to cooperate with other organizations regarding the processing of PII. Protection of privacy in the context of the processing of PII is a societal need, as well as the topic of dedicated legislation or regulation all over the world.

This document includes mapping to:

- the privacy framework and principles defined in ISO/IEC 29100;
- ISO/IEC 27018;
- ISO/IEC 29151; and
- the EU General Data Protection Regulation.

NOTE These can be interpreted to take into account local legislation or regulation.

This document can be used by PII controllers (including those that are joint PII controllers) and PII processors (including those using subcontracted PII processors and those processing PII as subcontractors to PII processors).

By complying with the requirements in this document, an organization can generate evidence of how it handles the processing of PII. Such evidence can be used to facilitate agreements with business partners where the processing of PII is mutually relevant. This can also assist in relationships with other interested parties. The use of this document can provide independent verification of this evidence.

This document was initially developed as ISO/IEC 27552.

0.2 Compatibility with other management system standards 2d8bbdeda/osist-pren-iso-iec-27701-2024

This document applies the framework developed by ISO to improve alignment among its management system standards.

This document enables an organization to align or integrate its PIMS with the requirements of other management system standards, and in particular with the information security management system specified in ISO/IEC 27001.

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Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Privacy information management systems — Requirements and guidance

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving a privacy information management system (PIMS).

Guidance is provided to assist in the implementation of the requirements in this document.

This document is intended for PII controllers and PII processors holding responsibility and accountability for PII processing.

This document is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations, including public and private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations.

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 29100, Information technology — Security techniques — Privacy framework

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 29100 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

organization

person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its *objectives* (3.6)

Note 1 to entry: The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to, sole-trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

Note 2 to entry: If the organization is part of a larger entity, the term "organization" refers only to the part of the larger entity that is within the scope of the privacy information *management system* (3.4).

3.2

interested party (preferred term)
stakeholder (admitted term)

person or *organization* (3.1) that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision or activity

3.3

top management

person or group of people who directs and controls an *organization* (3.1) at the highest level

Note 1 to entry: Top management has the power to delegate authority and provide resources within the organization.

Note 2 to entry: If the scope of the *management system* (3.4) covers only part of an organization, then top management refers to those who direct and control that part of the organization.

3.4

management system

set of interrelated or interacting elements of an *organization* (3.1) to establish *policies* (3.5) and *objectives* (3.6), as well as *processes* (3.8) to achieve those objectives

Note 1 to entry: A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines.

Note 2 to entry: The management system elements include the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning and operation.

3.5 policy

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intentions and direction of an *organization* (3.1) as formally expressed by its *top management* (3.3)

3.6

objective

result to be achieved

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Note 1 to entry: An objective can be strategic, tactical, or operational. 2024

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Note 2 to entry: Objectives can relate to different disciplines (such as finance, health and safety, and environment). They can be, for example, organization-wide or specific to a project, product or *process* (3.8).

Note 3 to entry: An objective can be expressed in other ways, e.g. as an intended result, as a purpose, as an operational criterion, as a privacy information objective or by the use of other words with similar meaning (e.g. aim, goal, or target).

Note 4 to entry: In the context of *privacy information management systems* (3.22), privacy information objectives are set by the *organization* (3.1), consistent with the privacy information *policy* (3.5), to achieve specific results.

3.7

risk

effect of uncertainty

Note 1 to entry: An effect is a deviation from the expected — positive or negative.

Note 2 to entry: Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of, an event, its consequence, or likelihood.

Note 3 to entry: Risk is often characterized by reference to potential events (as defined in ISO Guide 73) and consequences (as defined in ISO Guide 73), or a combination of these.