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Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - A framework for identity management - Part 2: Reference architecture and requirements (ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

Informationssicherheit, Cybersicherheit und Datenschutz - Ein Rahmenwerk für das Identitätsmanagement - Teil 2: Referenzarchitektur und Anforderungen (ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée - Cadre pour la gestion de l'identité - Partie 2: Architecture de référence et exigences (ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

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ICS:

35.030	Informacijska varnost	IT Security
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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EN ISO/IEC 24760-2

September 2026

ICS 35.030

Supersedes EN ISO/IEC 24760-2:2022

English version

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection
- A framework for identity management - Part 2: Reference
architecture and requirements (ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection
de la vie privée - Cadre pour la gestion de l'identité -
Partie 2: Architecture de référence et exigences
(ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

Informationssicherheit, Cybersicherheit und
Datenschutz - Ein Rahmenwerk für das
Identitätsmanagement - Teil 2: Referenzarchitektur
und Anforderungen (ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 September 2026.

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EN ISO/IEC 24760-2:2026 (E)

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European foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 24760-2:2025 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 24760-2:2026 by Technical Committee CEN-CENELEC/ JTC 13 "Cybersecurity and Data Protection" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2027, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2027.

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**International
Standard**

ISO/IEC 24760-2

**Information security, cybersecurity
and privacy protection —
A framework for identity
management —**

**Part 2:
Reference architecture and
requirements**

*Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie
privée — Cadre pour la gestion de l'identité —*

Partie 2: Architecture de référence et exigences

**Second edition
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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.

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.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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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.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

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 24760-2:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- in [Clause 3](#), the definitions of terms from ISO/IEC 24760-1 were removed;
- to address the emerging concept of mobile identity, the term “principal’s private IMS” (PPI) was added in [Clauses 3, 4](#), and described in [5.4.2](#), [5.4.3](#) and [5.4.6](#);
- some of the content of [Clause 5](#) was moved to [Clauses 6](#) and [7](#);
- former [Annex A](#) has been deleted and the existing annexes have been relabelled.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 24760 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

This document has been given the status of a horizontal document in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1.

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.

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Introduction

Data processing systems commonly gather a range of information on its users, which can include people, pieces of equipment, or pieces of software connected to the equipment. Based on the information gathered on user identity, these data processing systems make decisions that can impact how users access to IT resources.

To address the need to efficiently and effectively implement systems that make identity-based decisions, this document specifies a framework for the issuance, administration and use of data. This framework serves to characterize individuals, organizations, or information technology components, which operate on behalf of individuals or organizations.

For many organizations, the proper management of identity information is crucial for maintaining the security of the organizational processes. For individuals, correct identity management is important for protecting privacy.

The ISO/IEC 24760 series specifies fundamental concepts and operational structures for identity management and provides a framework on which information systems can meet business, contractual, regulatory, and legal obligations.

This document defines a reference architecture for identity management including interrelationships. These architectural elements are described in respect to identity management deployments scenarios and their models. This document also specifies requirements for the design and implementation of an identity management system so that it can meet the objectives of stakeholders involved in the deployment and operation of identity management.

This document is intended to provide a foundation for the implementation of other international standards related to identity information processing such as ISO/IEC 29100, ISO/IEC 29101, ISO/IEC 29115, and ISO/IEC 29146.

This document is not a management system standard (MSS).

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — A framework for identity management —

Part 2: Reference architecture and requirements

1 Scope

This document:

- provides guidelines for the implementation of systems for the management of identity information;
- specifies requirements for the implementation and operation of a framework for identity management;
- is applicable to any information system where information relating to identity is processed or stored;
- is considered to be a horizontal document for the following reasons:
 - it applies concepts such as distinguishing the term “identity” from the term “identifier” on the implementation of systems for the management of identity information and on the requirements for the implementation and operation of a framework for identity management,
 - it provides an important contribution to assess identity management systems with regard to their privacy-friendliness and their ability to assure the relevant attributes of an identity, and consequently it provides a foundation and a common understanding for any other standard addressing identity, identity information, and identity management.

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 24760-1, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — A framework for identity management — Part 1: Core concepts and terminology*

ISO/IEC 29115, *Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication assurance framework*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 24760-1 and the following apply.

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

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

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3.1 documented design

authoritative description of structural, functional, and operational system aspects

Note 1 to entry: A documented design is the documentation created to serve as guidance for the implementation of an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) system.

Note 2 to entry: A documented design typically includes the description of a concrete architecture of the ICT system.

3.2 identity management authority

entity responsible for setting and enforcing operational policies for an identity management system

Note 1 to entry: An identity management authority typically commissions the design, implementation, and deployment of an identity management system.

EXAMPLE The executive management of a company deploying an identity management system in support of its services.

3.3 invalidation

process performed in an identity management system when a particular attribute is no longer valid for a particular entity to mark the attribute invalid for future use

Note 1 to entry: Invalidation of attributes can be part of updating the attribute value, for instance, with a change of address.

Note 2 to entry: Invalidation typically takes place for an attribute that is determined as no longer valid before the end of a validity period that had previously been associated with it.

Note 3 to entry: The term “revocation” is commonly used for invalidation of attributes that are credentials.

Note 4 to entry: Invalidation typically happens immediately after the determination that an attribute is no longer valid for a particular entity.

3.4 regulatory body

formally recognized organization tasked and empowered by law, regulation, or agreement to supervise the operation of identity management systems

3.5 stakeholder

role, position, individual, organization, or classes thereof, having an interest, right, share, or claim, in an entity of interest

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2022, 3.17, modified — the Example has been removed.]

3.6 principal's private identity management system PPI

identity management system holding identity information for a single principal, operated by, or under exclusive control of, this principal

Note 1 to entry: The wording “mobile identity” has been used to, among other concepts, refer to a principal's private identity management system, e.g. as implemented on a mobile phone or as a dedicated processing token.

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4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

ICT	information and communication technology
IMS	identity management system
PII	personally identifiable information
PPI	principal's private identity management system
UML	unified modeling language

5 Reference architecture

5.1 General

This clause describes the architectural elements for identity management and the relationships between these elements.

The documented design for the architecture of identity management should be based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 and address the primary concerns of this system, which can be either one or both of the following:

- a) managing identity information for the members of an organization ([Clause 6](#));
- b) managing identity information for entities outside an organization ([Clause 7](#)).

NOTE The reference architecture and architecture description specified in this document are based on ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010.

The documented design for the architecture of an identity management system should specify the system in its deployed context based on stakeholders and actors defined in this document. Business-level actors are stakeholders. Some stakeholders do not interact with the system. The documented design shall address requirements for both actor and non-actor stakeholders. The documented design shall exhaustively describe the actors.

A documented design for identity management should use applicable language to describe the reference architecture; components and functions of this architecture should be labelled according to the terms defined in the ISO/IEC 24760 series.

This clause provides an overview of the components that can be present in one or more of the architectural views that can be specified in a documented design including:

- stakeholders ([5.3](#)),
- actors ([5.4](#)), and
- processes and services ([5.5](#)).

Two common viewpoints for identity management are presented in [5.6](#).

5.2 Deployment scenarios

An identity management system can be deployed according to various scenarios. A deployment scenario impacts governance of the identity management system. The deployment scenario determines the trust relationships that exist between parties involved in operating and governing the identity management system.

A deployment scenario can be chosen when extending an existing identity management system. An extension deployment model can be different from the original or enterprise deployment model.