
Information technology — Security techniques — Privacy capability assessment model

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Modèle d'évaluation de l'aptitude à la confidentialité



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Methodology	1
4.1 Introduction	1
4.2 Define a privacy capability assessment model	2
4.3 Capability scale	4
4.4 Rate the process's current capability vs. target capability	5
4.5 Determine sub-optimal processes	6
4.6 Identify proposals for changing processes	6
4.7 Modify processes	7
5 Capability assessment process	7
5.1 Introduction	7
5.2 Plan the assessment	7
5.3 Identify privacy activities and target capabilities	8
5.4 Identify privacy-related processes	9
5.5 Prepare criteria for information collection	9
5.6 Collect and analyse information	10
5.7 Present results	11
6 Example of a business function approach	11
Bibliography	15

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).

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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*, SC 27, *Security techniques*.

Introduction

The aim of this International Standard is to provide organizations with high-level guidance about how to assess the level of their ability (capability) to manage privacy-related processes. This International Standard focuses on an approach for assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of privacy-related processes used by organizations.

Guidance on the issue of privacy management needs is multi-faceted as follows:

- The decision support information useful to a senior executive in formulating and executing a privacy strategy is different from the decision support useful to operational and line-of-business staff even though their various activities might all ultimately be directed towards the same goal;
- There are likely to be multiple “privacy stakeholders” (that is, parties who have an interest in the way the organization manages privacy). Those stakeholders might impose very different requirements, for example, driven by legal and regulatory compliance requirements, but also by inter-related “good practice” provisions stipulated, for example, by policies, codes-of-conduct, business risk assessments, audit findings, reputational, and/or financial imperatives and/or personal privacy preferences.

A broader, good practice context is important because it is possible for an organization to meet its legal and regulatory compliance obligations and still suffer significant damage if it fails to address the requirements of the other stakeholders. An assessment of the organization’s capabilities in this area will need to meet the following principal sets of criteria:

- It needs to provide the organization with information which is useful to the appropriate level or levels of management;
- It needs to cater for the fact that “capability” needs to be assessed in many different domains (legal compliance, risk management, reputation, and so on).

This International Standard is aimed at those individuals responsible for directing, managing, and operating an organization’s privacy management capabilities, or those responsible for advising the relevant stakeholder group. Thus, the capability model will consider multiple kinds of privacy stakeholder requirements and will result in guidance to multiple levels of stakeholders, from enterprise strategists to operational and line-of-business managers.

This International Standard provides guidance for how to set up a capability assessment program within an organization. It is expected that the management of the organization will need to apply an iterative and incremental process of improvement using the criteria defined for assessing their privacy capability. Once a baseline assessment has been identified and a set of targets for improvement of the organization’s capability has been agreed, then the assessment will need to be periodically repeated in order to move the organization, over increments, towards the targeted level of capability desired by the organization.

This International Standard guides organizations towards the production of several different kinds of output:

- an overall “score” against a simple capability assessment model;
- a set of metrics indicating assessment against key performance indicators;
- the detailed outputs from privacy process management audits and management practices (for example, assessment against data protection criteria and data custody best practice) for input into improving capability in these specific areas.