● เข้าใจการ implement หลัก ๆของการเปลี่ยนแปลง ตามข้อกำหนด ISO/IEC 27001:2022

bsi Group (Thailand)

By Royal Charter

Discussion items

สรุปภาพรวม ISO/IEC 27001:2022

ภาพรวมการเปลี่ยนแปลง และเทคนิคการ implement การเปลี่ยนแปลงข้อ 4-10

ภาพรวมการเปลี่ยนแปลง เทคนิคการ implement การเปลี่ยนแปลงcontrol

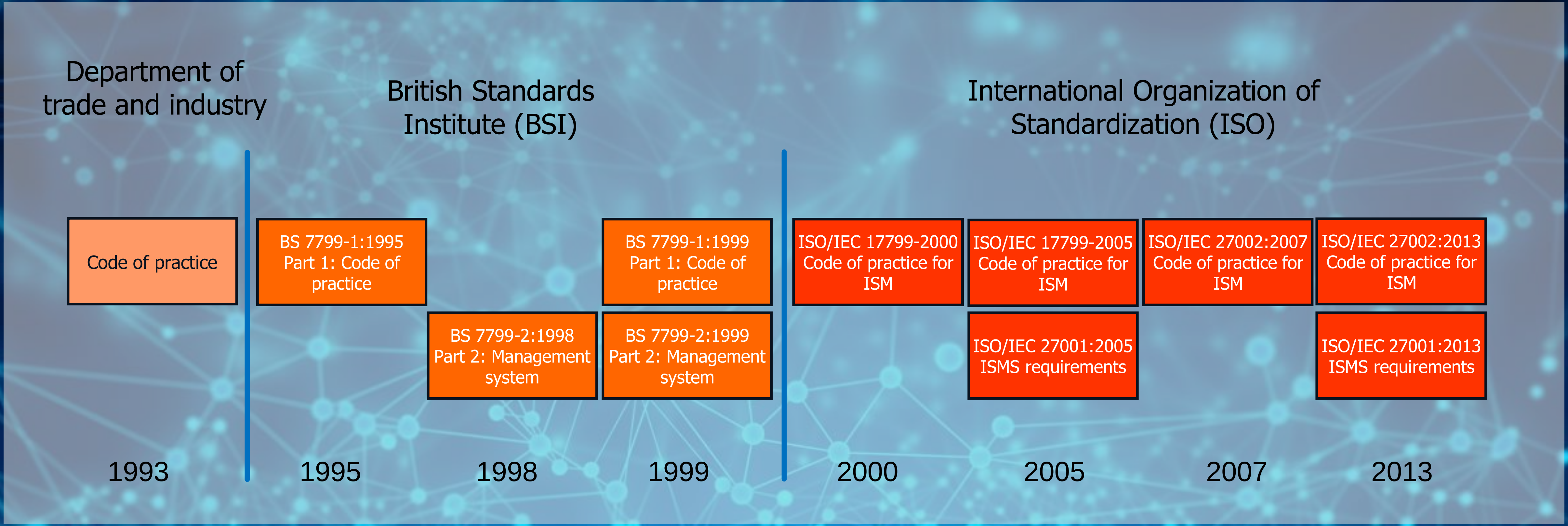
Transitioning your ISO/IEC 27001:2013 ISMS

สรุปภาพรวม

ISO/IEC 27001:2022

History of ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002

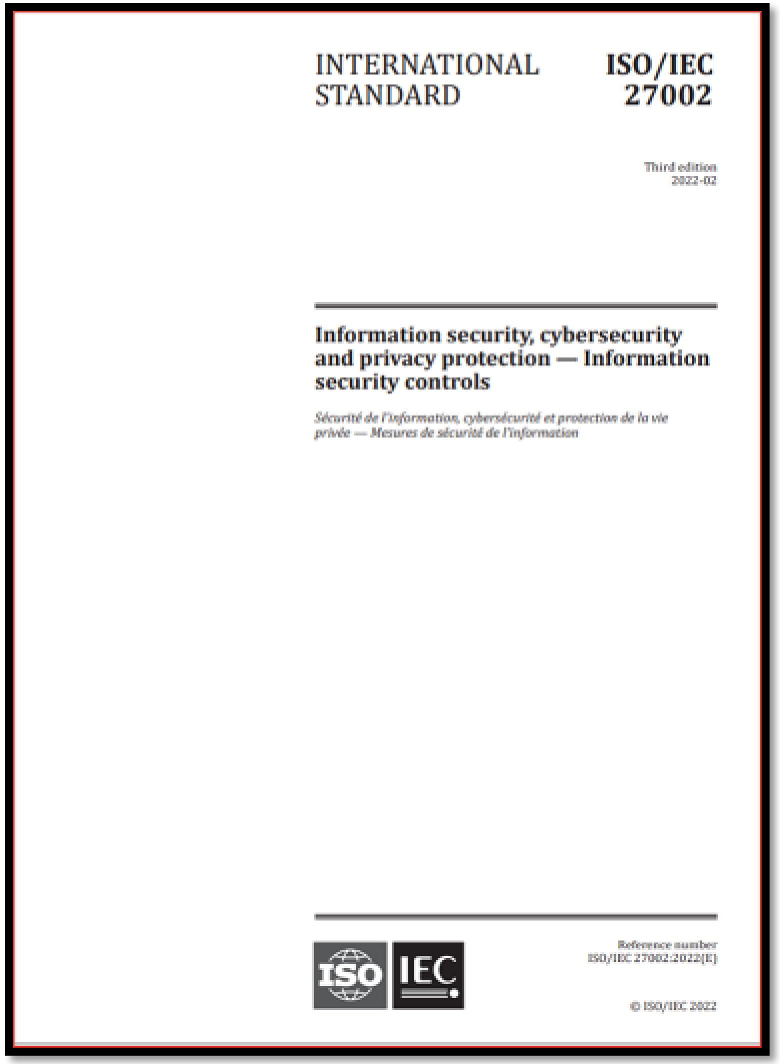
BS 7799 to ISO/IEC 27001



1993	1995	1998	1999	2000	2005	2007	2013
Department of trade and industry	British Standards Institute (BSI)			International Organization of Standardization (ISO)			
Code of practice	BS 7799-1:1995 Part 1: Code of practice		BS 7799-1:1999 Part 1: Code of practice	ISO/IEC 17799-2000 Code of practice for ISM	ISO/IEC 17799-2005 Code of practice for ISM	ISO/IEC 27002:2007 Code of practice for ISM	ISO/IEC 27002:2013 Code of practice for ISM
		BS 7799-2:1998 Part 2: Management system	BS 7799-2:1999 Part 2: Management system		ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS requirements		ISO/IEC 27001:2013 ISMS requirements

New Chapter of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and ISO/IEC 27002:2022

February 2022



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 27002

Third edition
2022-02

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security controls

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée — Mesures de sécurité de l'information

Reference number
ISO/IEC 27002:2022(E)

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October 2022

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 27001

Third edition
2022-10

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée — Systèmes de management de la sécurité de l'information — Exigences

Reference number
ISO/IEC 27001:2022(E)

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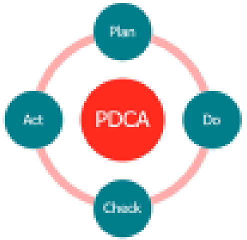
ผลกระทบของการเปลี่ยนแปลง ISO/IEC 27002 ต่อ ISO/IEC 27001

ISO/IEC 27001
Information Security Management System requirement

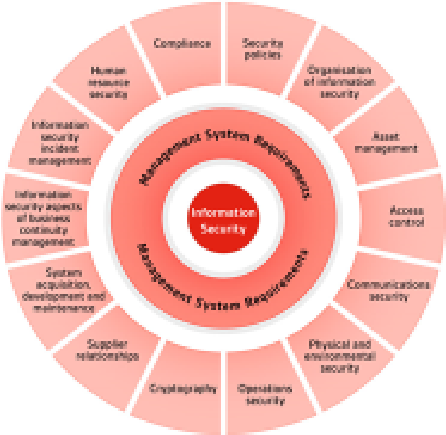
For the assessment and treatment of information security risks tailored to the needs of the organization



Information Security Control
Annex A (A5-A18)

ISO/IEC 27002
Code of practice for information security controls

Information Security control
Practice
Requirement 5 – 18


Compliance
Security policies
Organisation of information security
Asset management
Access control
Communications security
Physical and environmental security
Operations security
Cryptography
Supplier relationships
System acquisition, development and maintenance
Information security aspects of business continuity management
Information security incident management
Human resource security
Management System Requirements
Management System Requirements
Information Security

Changed

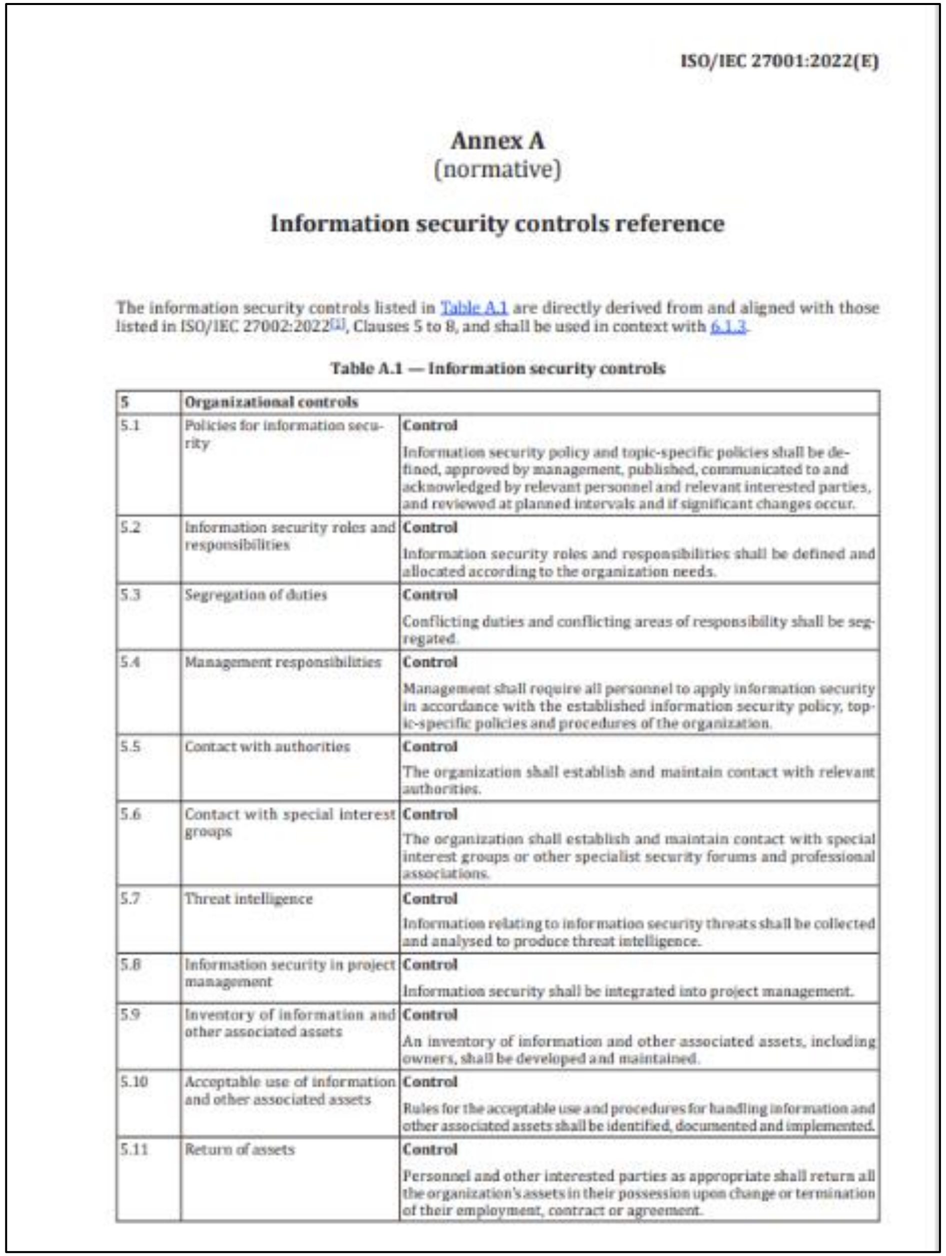
ISO/IEC 27002

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security controls

Version 2022

Changed in Security control

Example of Annex A



ISO/IEC 27001:2022(E)

Annex A
(normative)

Information security controls reference

The information security controls listed in Table A.1 are directly derived from and aligned with those listed in ISO/IEC 27002:2022[1], Clauses 5 to 8, and shall be used in context with 6.1.3.

Table A.1 — Information security controls

5	**Organizational controls**	
5.1	Policies for information security	**Control** Information security policy and topic-specific policies shall be defined, approved by management, published, communicated to and acknowledged by relevant personnel and relevant interested parties, and reviewed at planned intervals and if significant changes occur.
5.2	Information security roles and responsibilities	**Control** Information security roles and responsibilities shall be defined and allocated according to the organization needs.
5.3	Segregation of duties	**Control** Conflicting duties and conflicting areas of responsibility shall be segregated.
5.4	Management responsibilities	**Control** Management shall require all personnel to apply information security in accordance with the established information security policy, topic-specific policies and procedures of the organization.
5.5	Contact with authorities	**Control** The organization shall establish and maintain contact with relevant authorities.
5.6	Contact with special interest groups	**Control** The organization shall establish and maintain contact with special interest groups or other specialist security forums and professional associations.
5.7	Threat intelligence	**Control** Information relating to information security threats shall be collected and analysed to produce threat intelligence.
5.8	Information security in project management	**Control** Information security shall be integrated into project management.
5.9	Inventory of information and other associated assets	**Control** An inventory of information and other associated assets, including owners, shall be developed and maintained.
5.10	Acceptable use of information and other associated assets	**Control** Rules for the acceptable use and procedures for handling information and other associated assets shall be identified, documented and implemented.
5.11	Return of assets	**Control** Personnel and other interested parties as appropriate shall return all the organization's assets in their possession upon change or termination of their employment, contract or agreement.

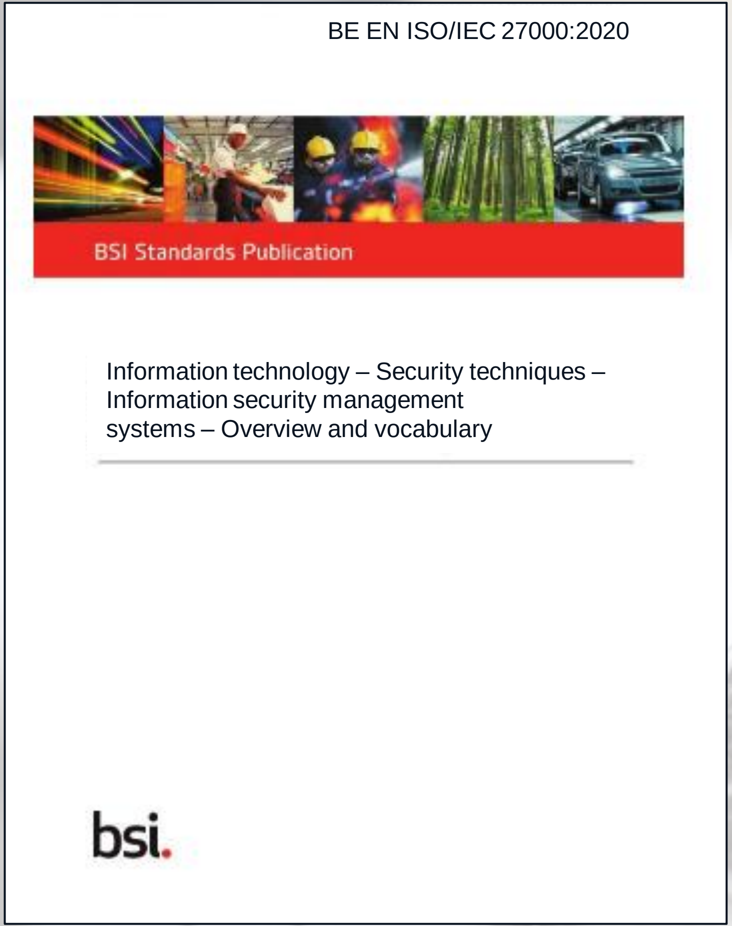
Who was involved in its development?

International Organization for Standardization

International Electrotechnical Commission

Joint technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1

ISO standards for information security management



BE EN ISO/IEC 27000:2020

BSI Standards Publication

Information technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Overview and vocabulary

bsi.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 27001

Third edition
2022-10

Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements

Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie privée — Systèmes de management de la sécurité de l'information — Exigences

Reference number
ISO/IEC 27001:2022(E)

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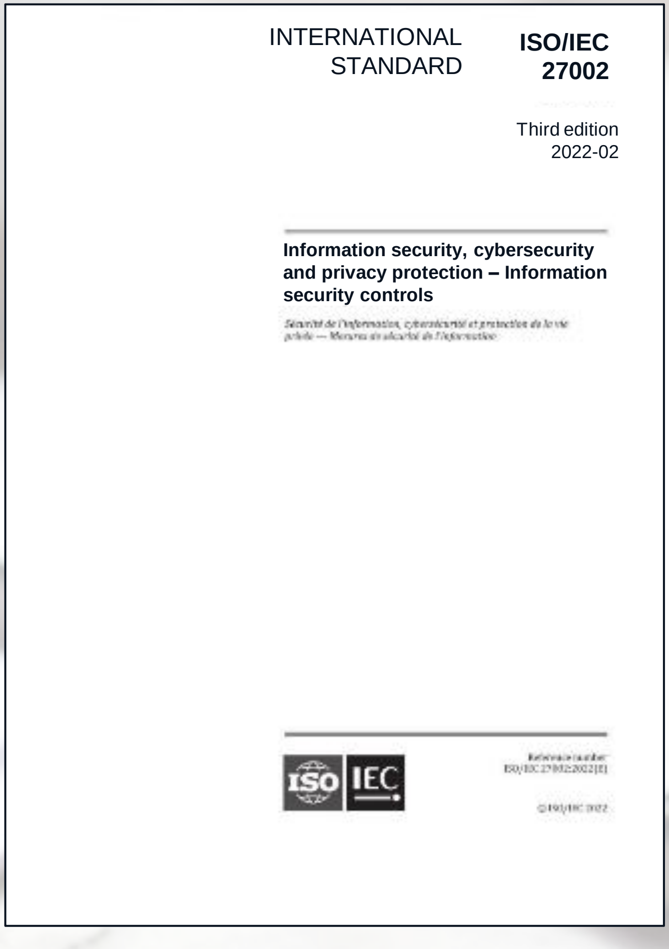

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Reference number
ISO/IEC 27002:2022(E)

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Key concepts and processes

Key concepts : Risk-based thinking

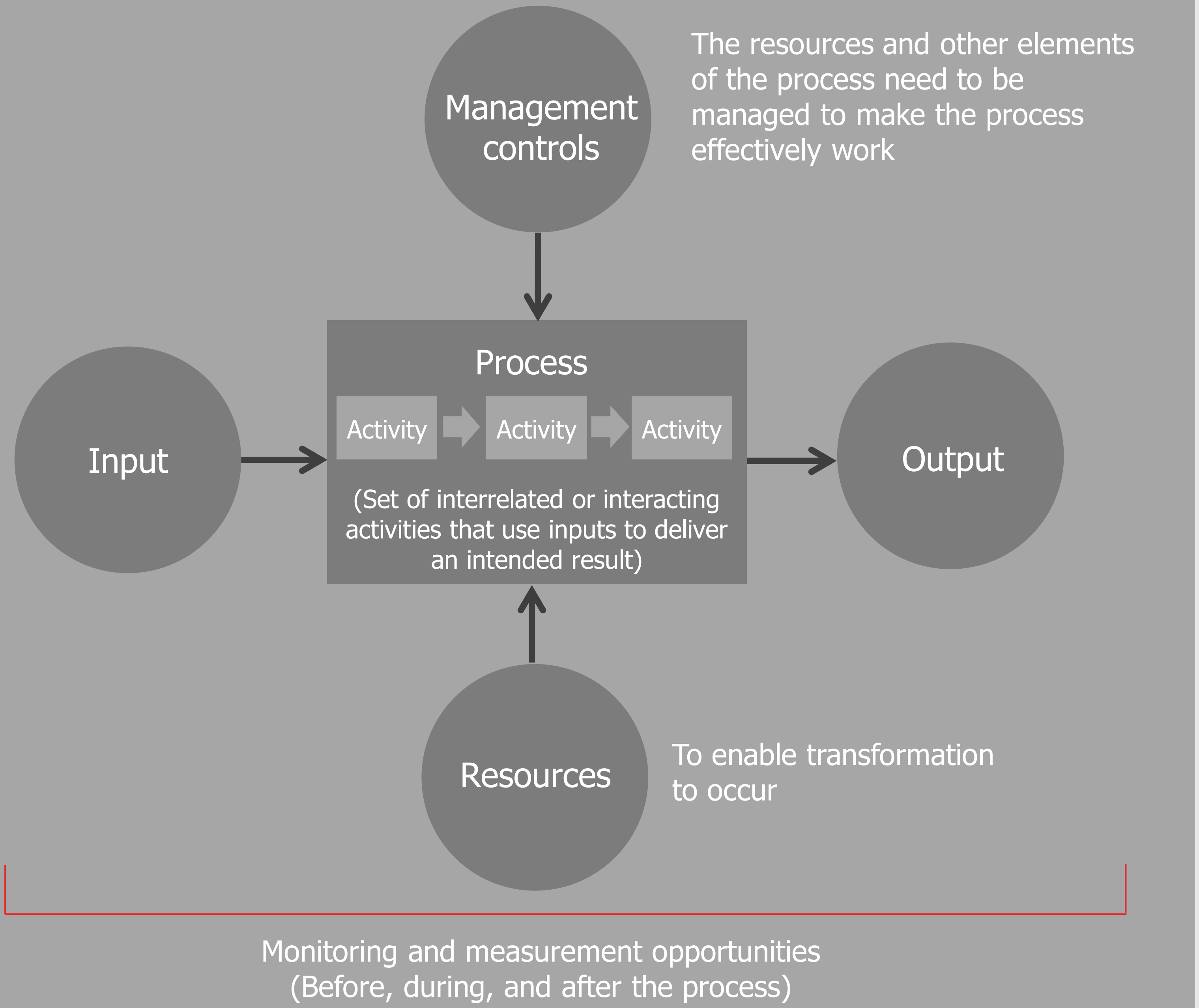
Risk is the '**effect** of **uncertainty on objectives**'

R I S K

Key concepts: Risk-based thinking

One of the purposes of an ISMS is to act as a preventive tool

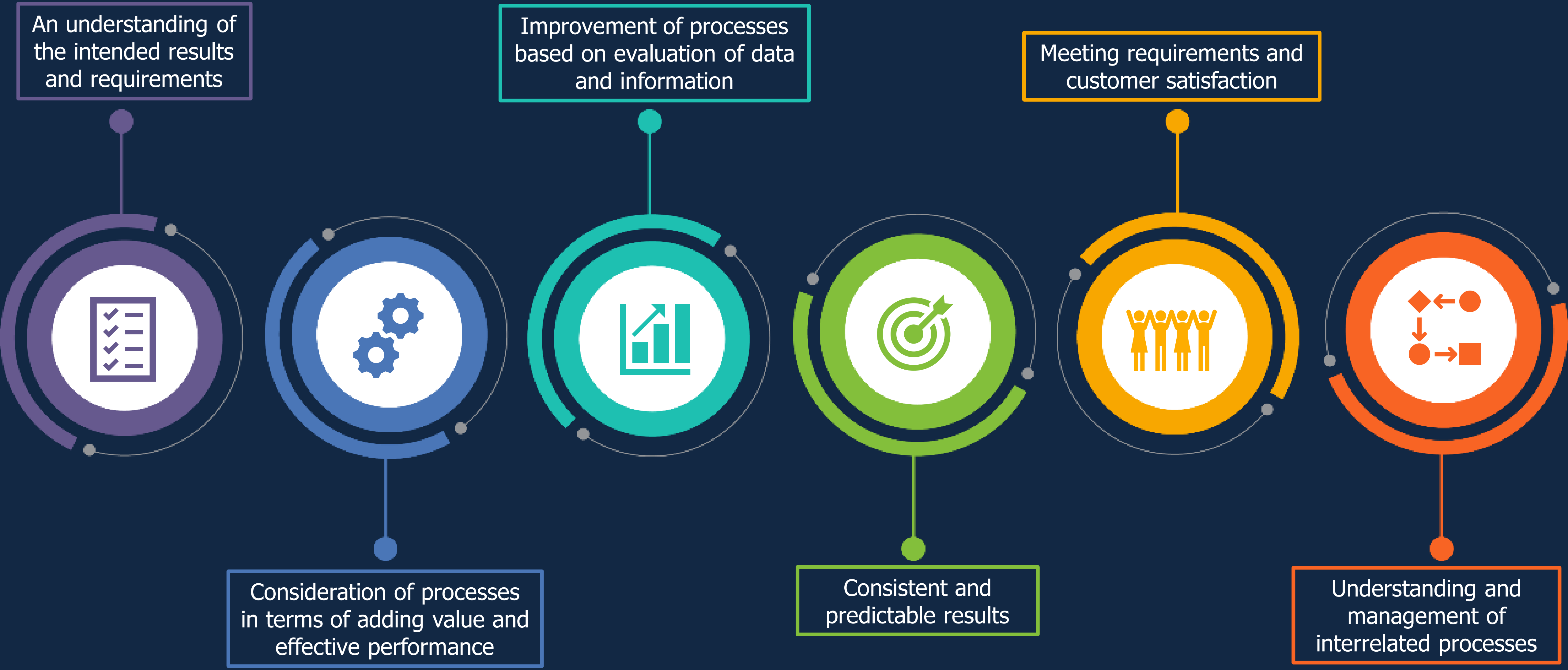
What is a process?


Management controls
The resources and other elements of the process need to be managed to make the process effectively work
Input
Process
Activity
Activity
Activity
(Set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to deliver an intended result)
Output
Resources
To enable transformation to occur
Monitoring and measurement opportunities (Before, during, and after the process)

MARIO Model: A process approach

- **M** for Management
- **A** for Activity
- **R** for Resources
- **I** for Inputs and
- **O** for Outputs

Key concepts: Process approach



An understanding of the intended results and requirements

Consideration of processes in terms of adding value and effective performance

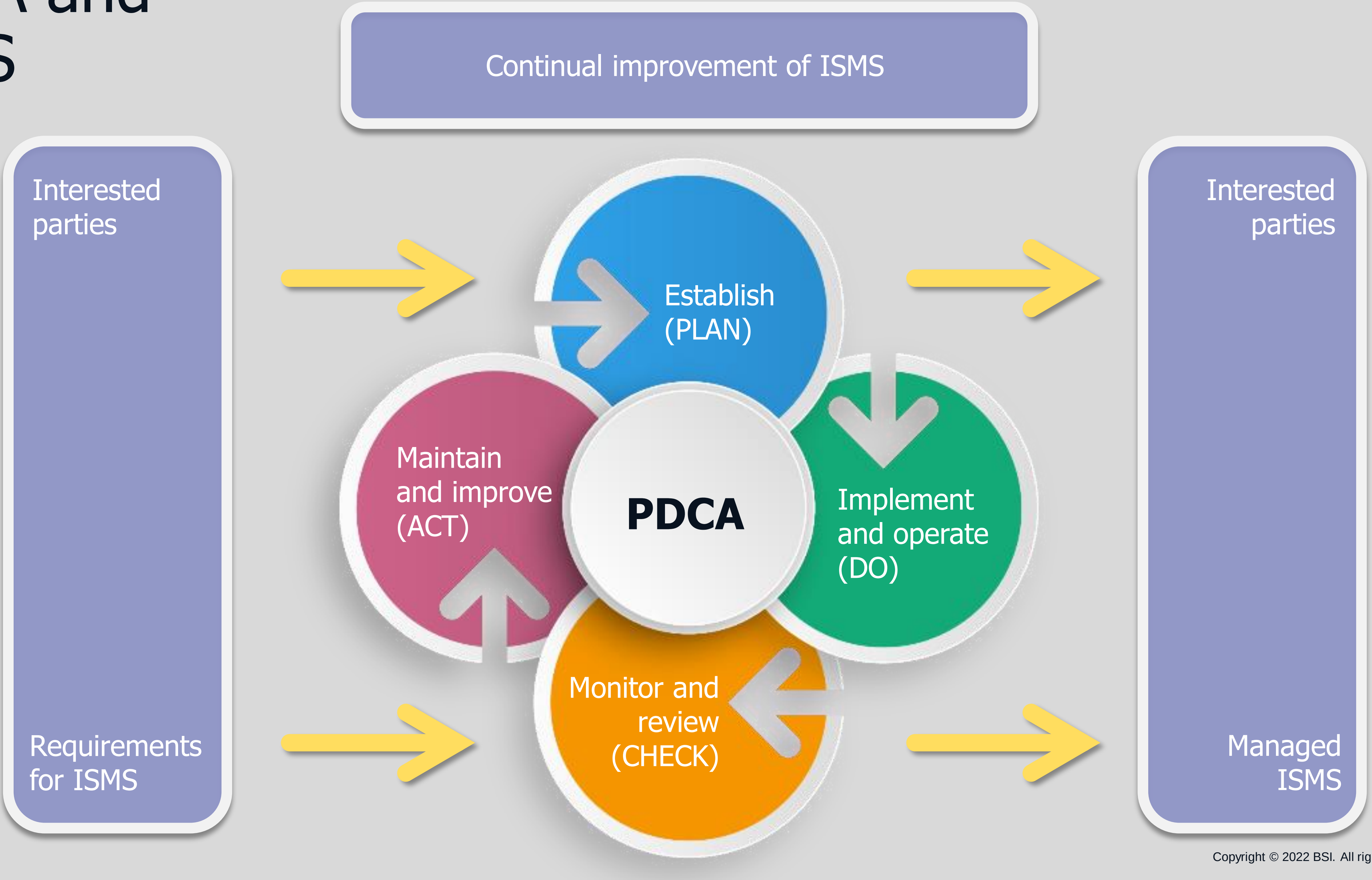
Improvement of processes based on evaluation of data and information

Consistent and predictable results

Meeting requirements and customer satisfaction

Understanding and management of interrelated processes

PDCA and ISMS



Continual improvement of ISMS

Interested parties

Requirements for ISMS

Establish (PLAN)

Implement and operate (DO)

Monitor and review (CHECK)

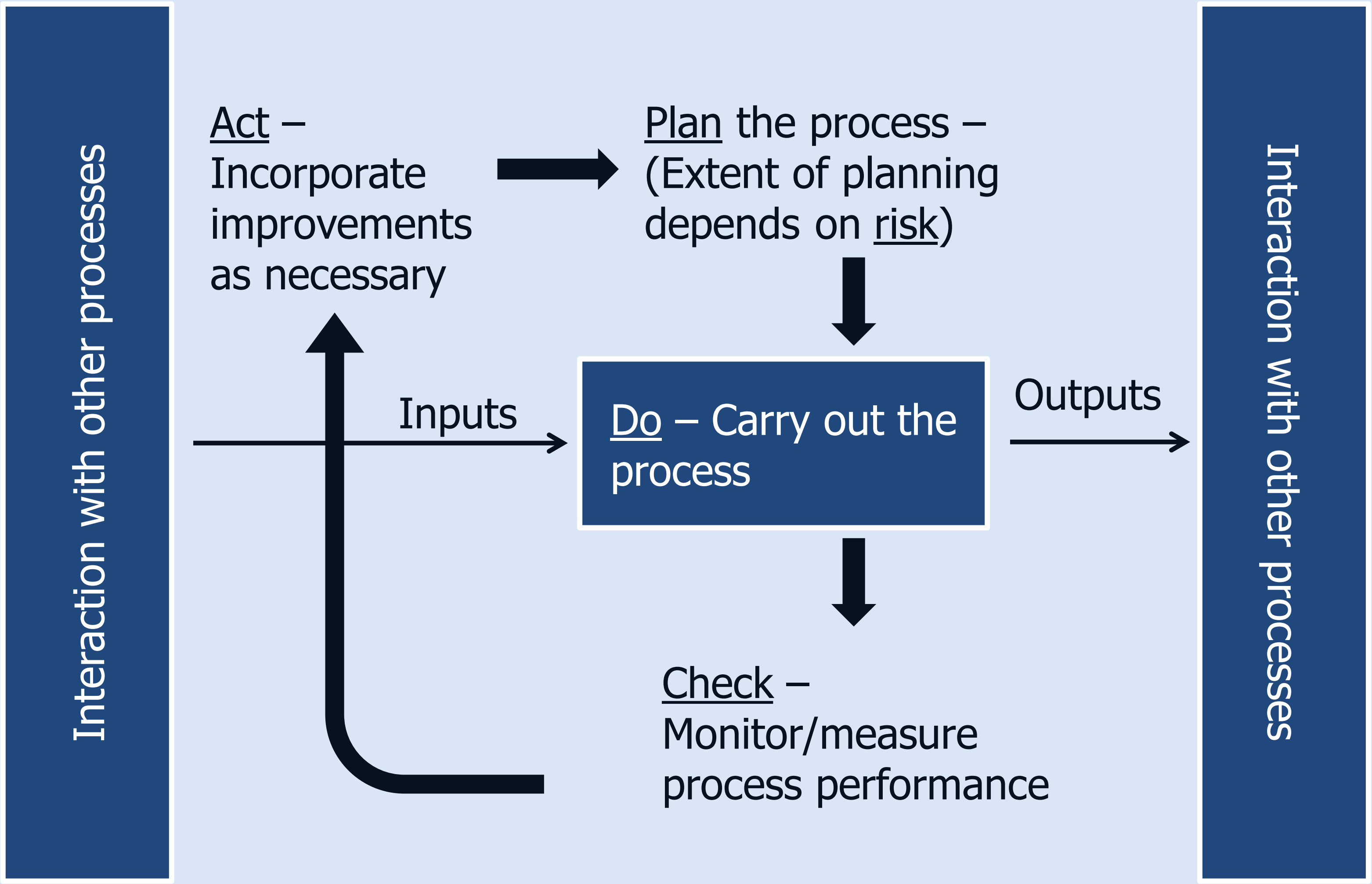
Maintain and improve (ACT)

PDCA

Interested parties

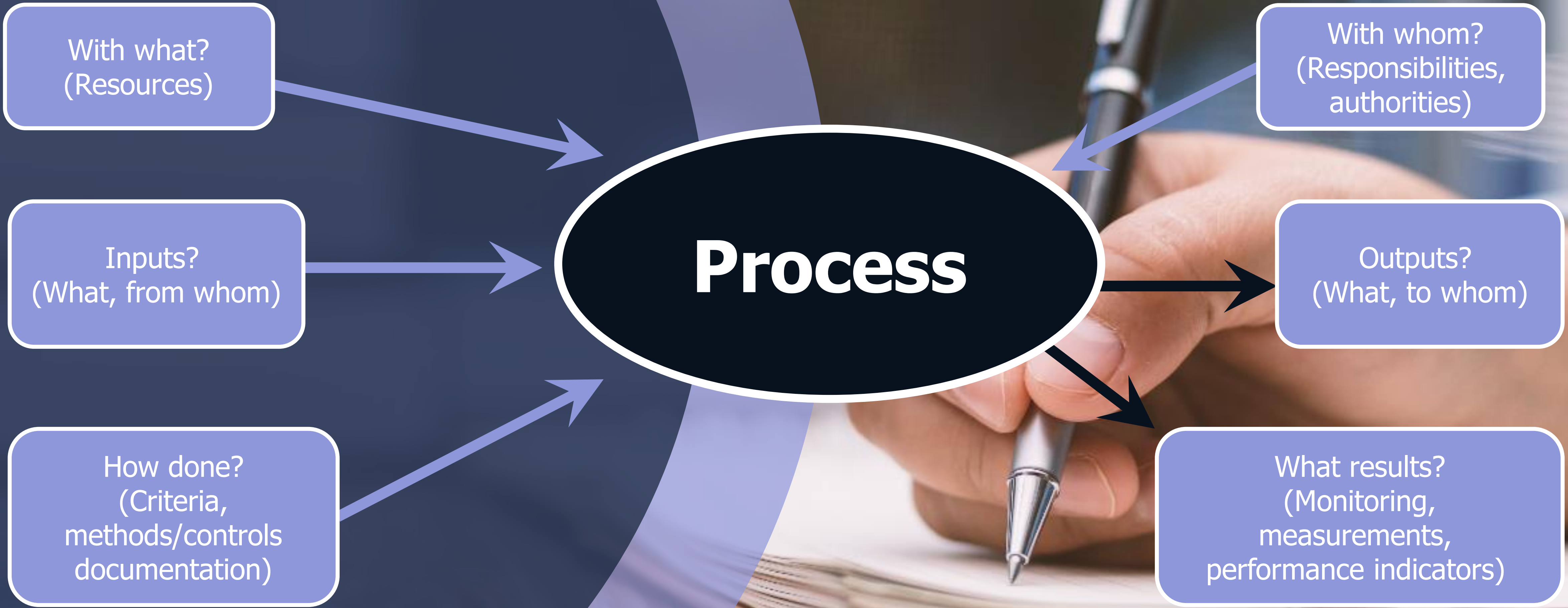
Managed ISMS

Key concepts: Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA)



Interaction with other processes
Act – Incorporate improvements as necessary
Plan the process – (Extent of planning depends on risk)
Inputs
Do – Carry out the process
Outputs
Check – Monitor/measure process performance
Interaction with other processes

Key concepts: Process



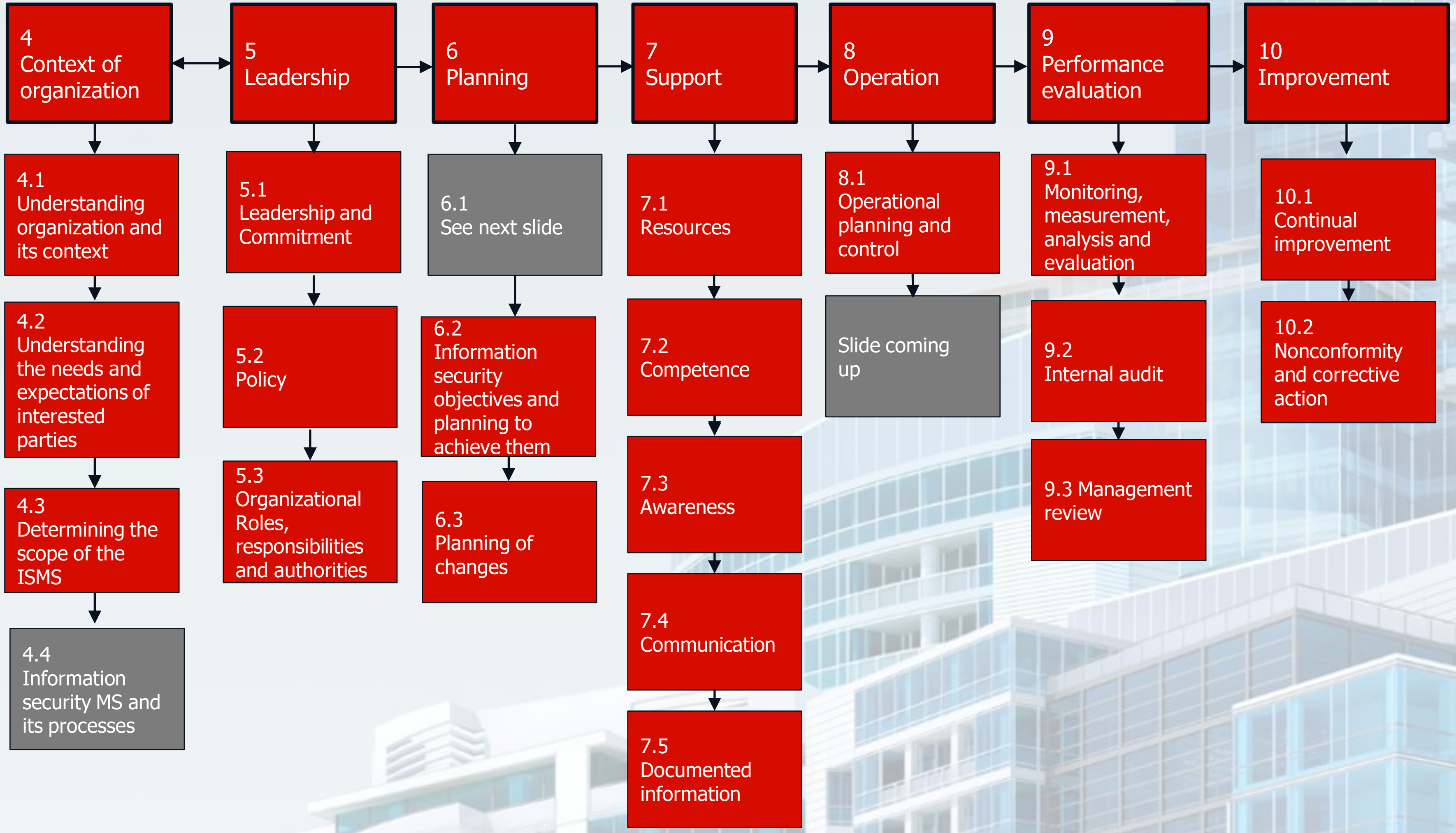
Key concepts: Harmonized approach

The belief is that this will enhance consistency, make standards more generic and more easily applicable to service industries

Key concepts: Harmonized approach

The harmonized approach forms the core of ISO management system standards, including ISO/IEC 27001

The harmonized approach with ISMS additions



4 Context of organization
- 4.1 Understanding organization and its context
- 4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties
- 4.3 Determining the scope of the ISMS
- 4.4 Information security MS and its processes

5 Leadership
- 5.1 Leadership and Commitment
- 5.2 Policy
- 5.3 Organizational Roles, responsibilities and authorities

6 Planning
- 6.1 See next slide
- 6.2 Information security objectives and planning to achieve them
- 6.3 Planning of changes

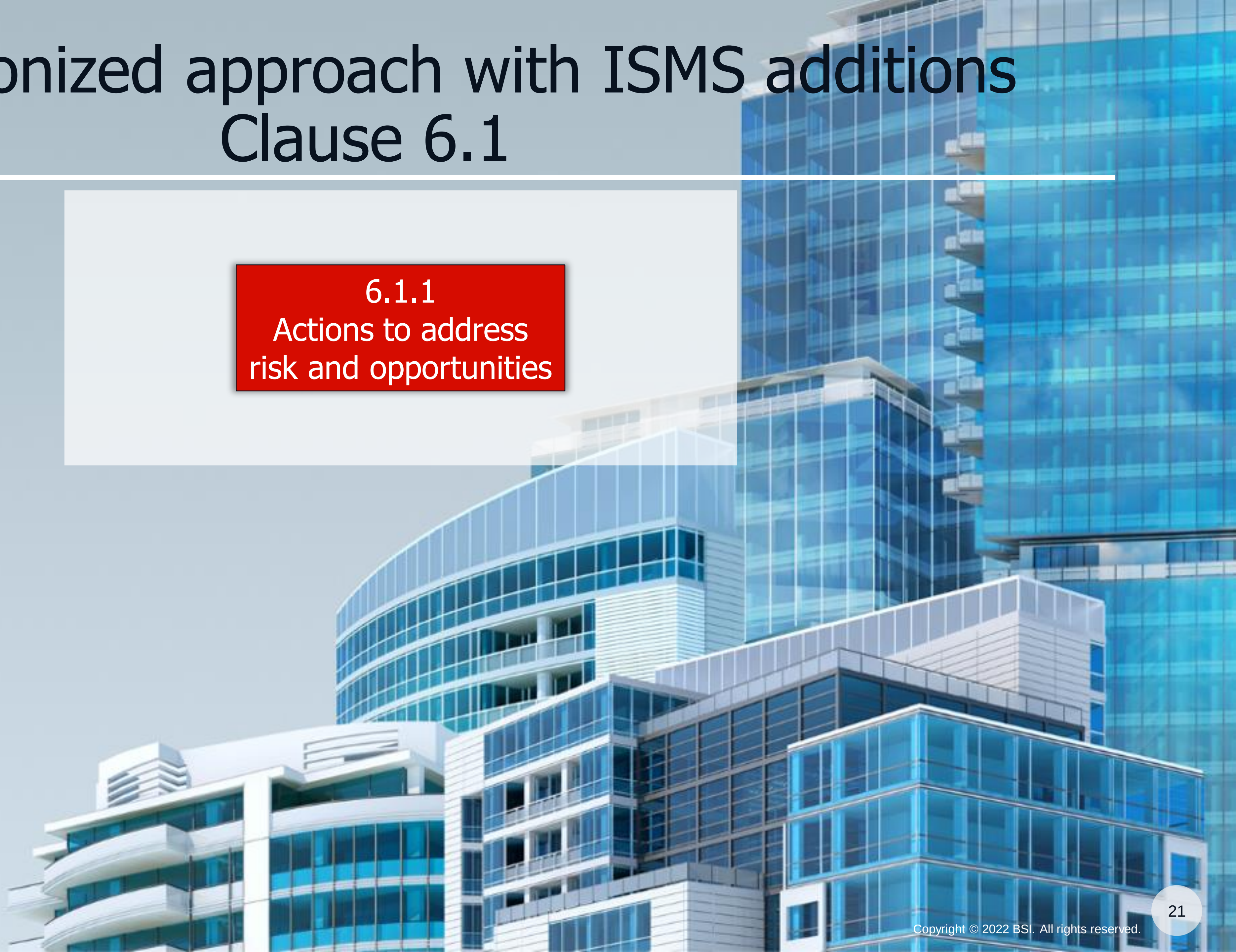
7 Support
- 7.1 Resources
- 7.2 Competence
- 7.3 Awareness
- 7.4 Communication
- 7.5 Documented information

8 Operation
- 8.1 Operational planning and control
- Slide coming up

9 Performance evaluation
- 9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation
- 9.2 Internal audit
- 9.3 Management review

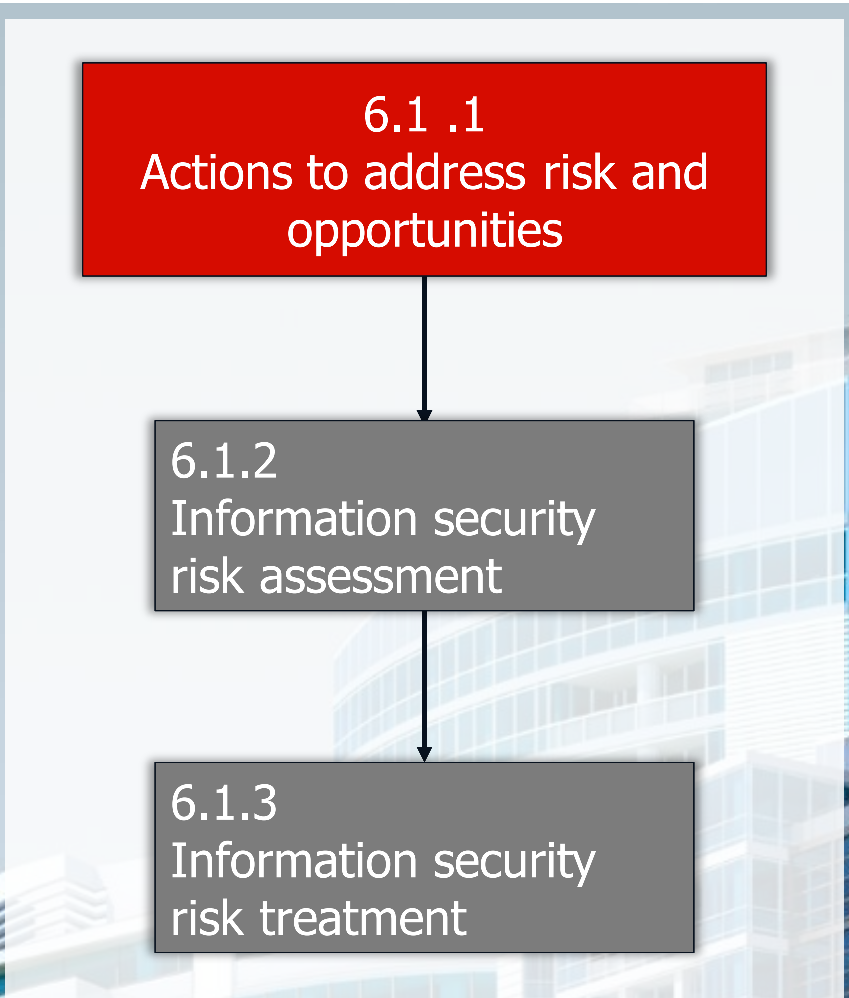
10 Improvement
- 10.1 Continual improvement
- 10.2 Nonconformity and corrective action

The harmonized approach with ISMS additions Clause 6.1



6.1.1
Actions to address
risk and opportunities

The harmonized approach with ISMS additions Clause 6.1

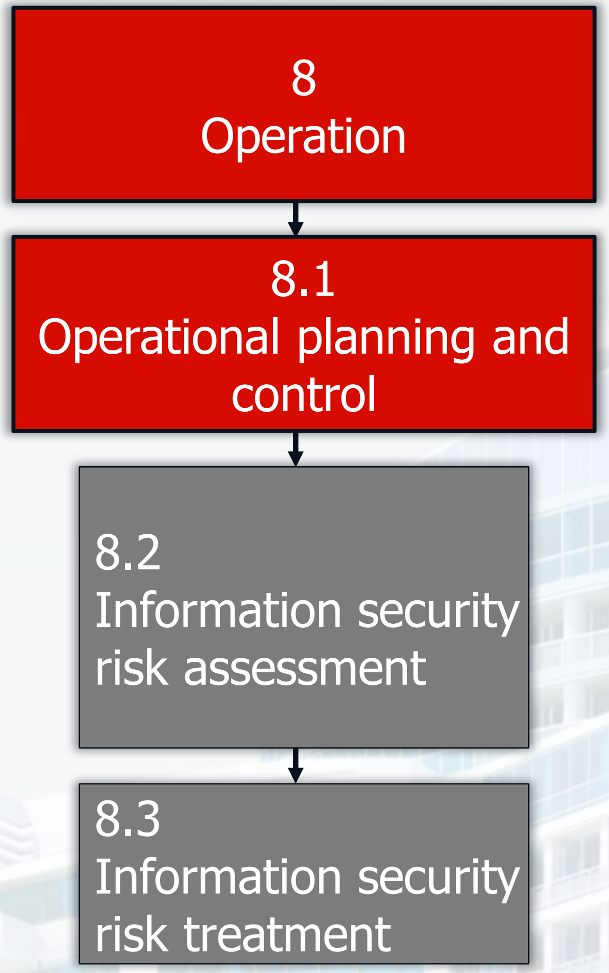


6.1 .1
Actions to address risk and opportunities

6.1.2
Information security risk assessment

6.1.3
Information security risk treatment

The harmonized approach with ISMS additions Clause 8



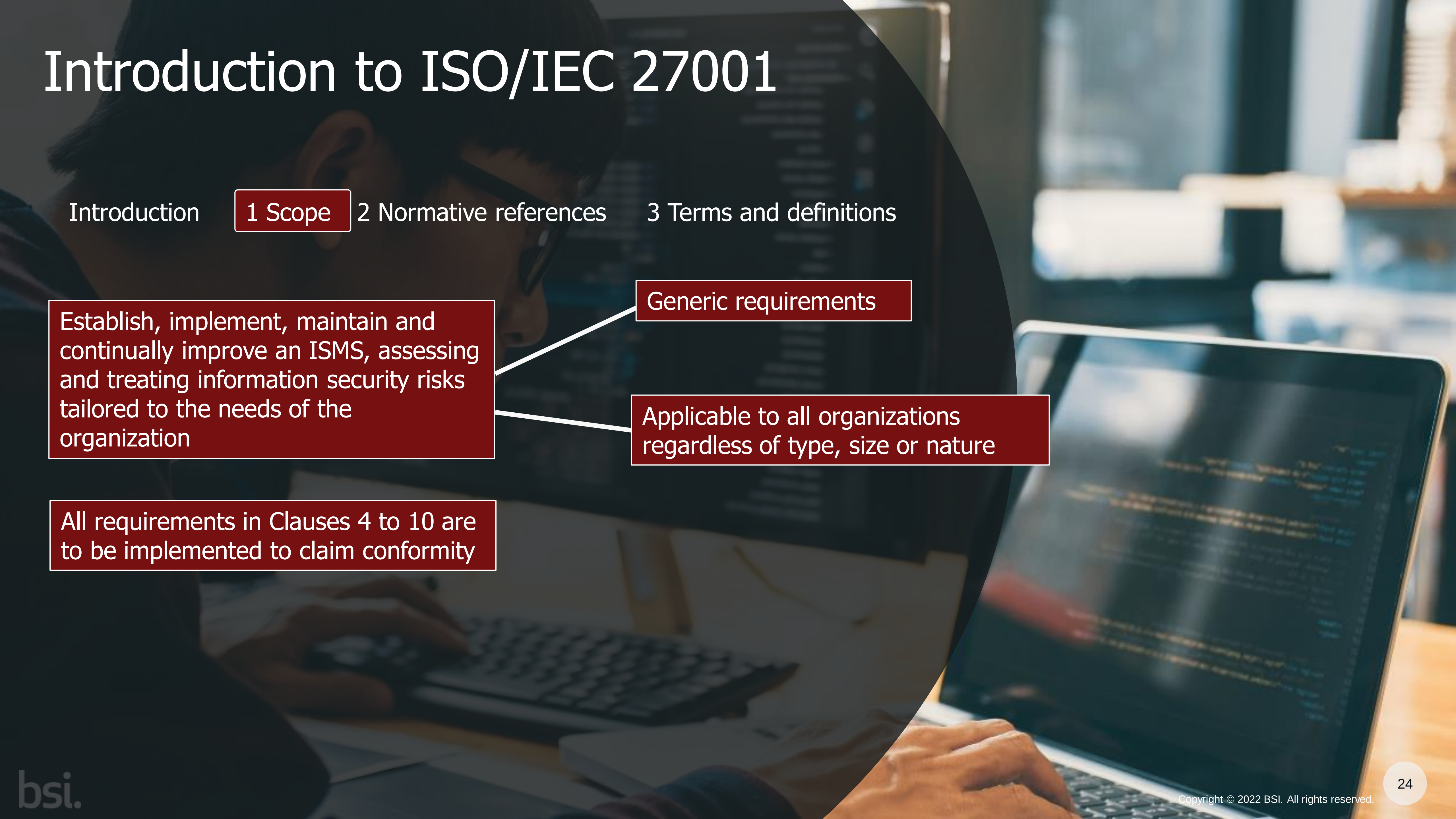
8
Operation

8.1
Operational planning and control

8.2
Information security risk assessment

8.3
Information security risk treatment

Introduction to ISO/IEC 27001



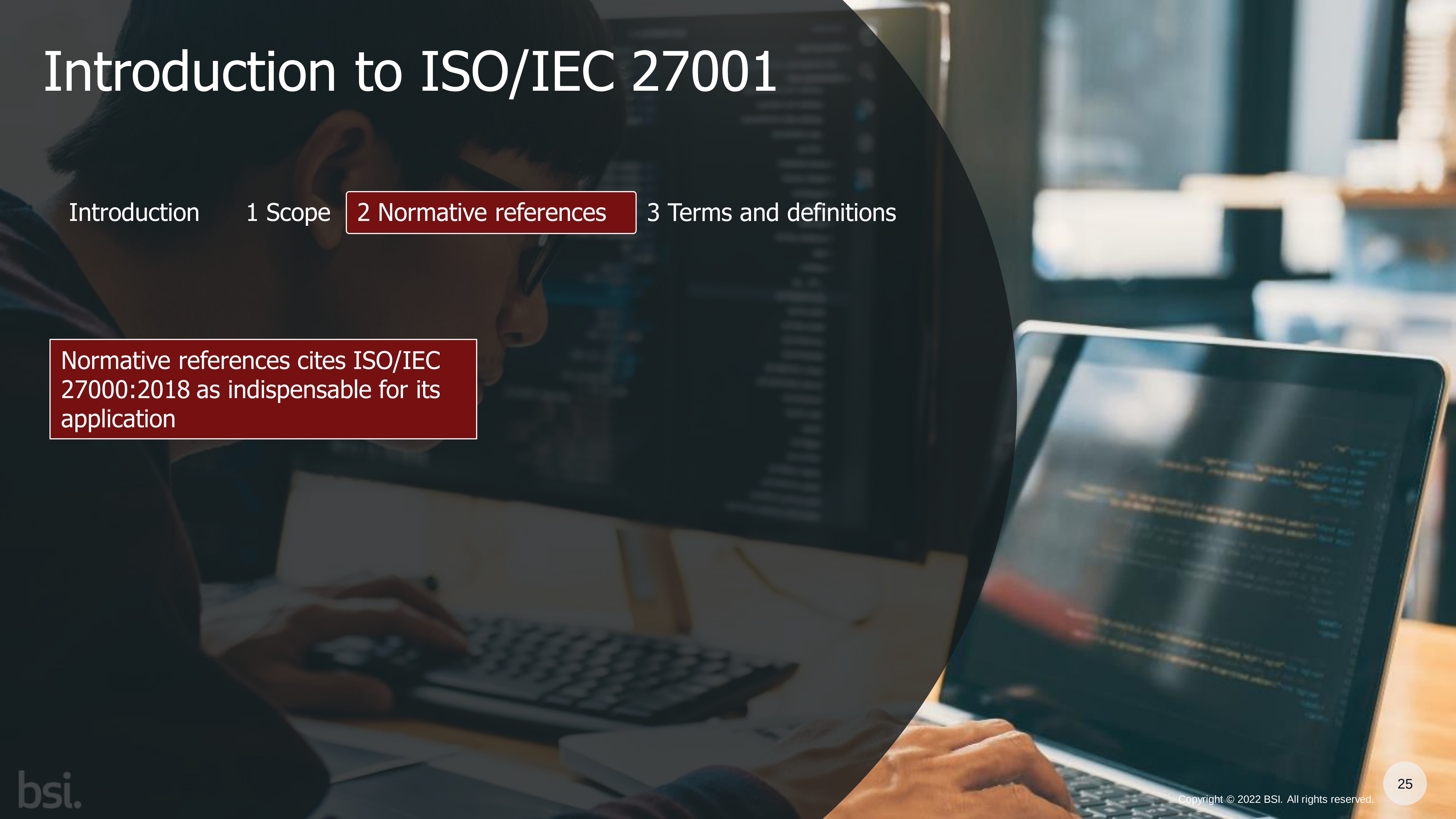
Introduction | 1 Scope | 2 Normative references | 3 Terms and definitions

Establish, implement, maintain and continually improve an ISMS, assessing and treating information security risks tailored to the needs of the organization

Generic requirements

Applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size or nature

All requirements in Clauses 4 to 10 are to be implemented to claim conformity



Introduction to ISO/IEC 27001

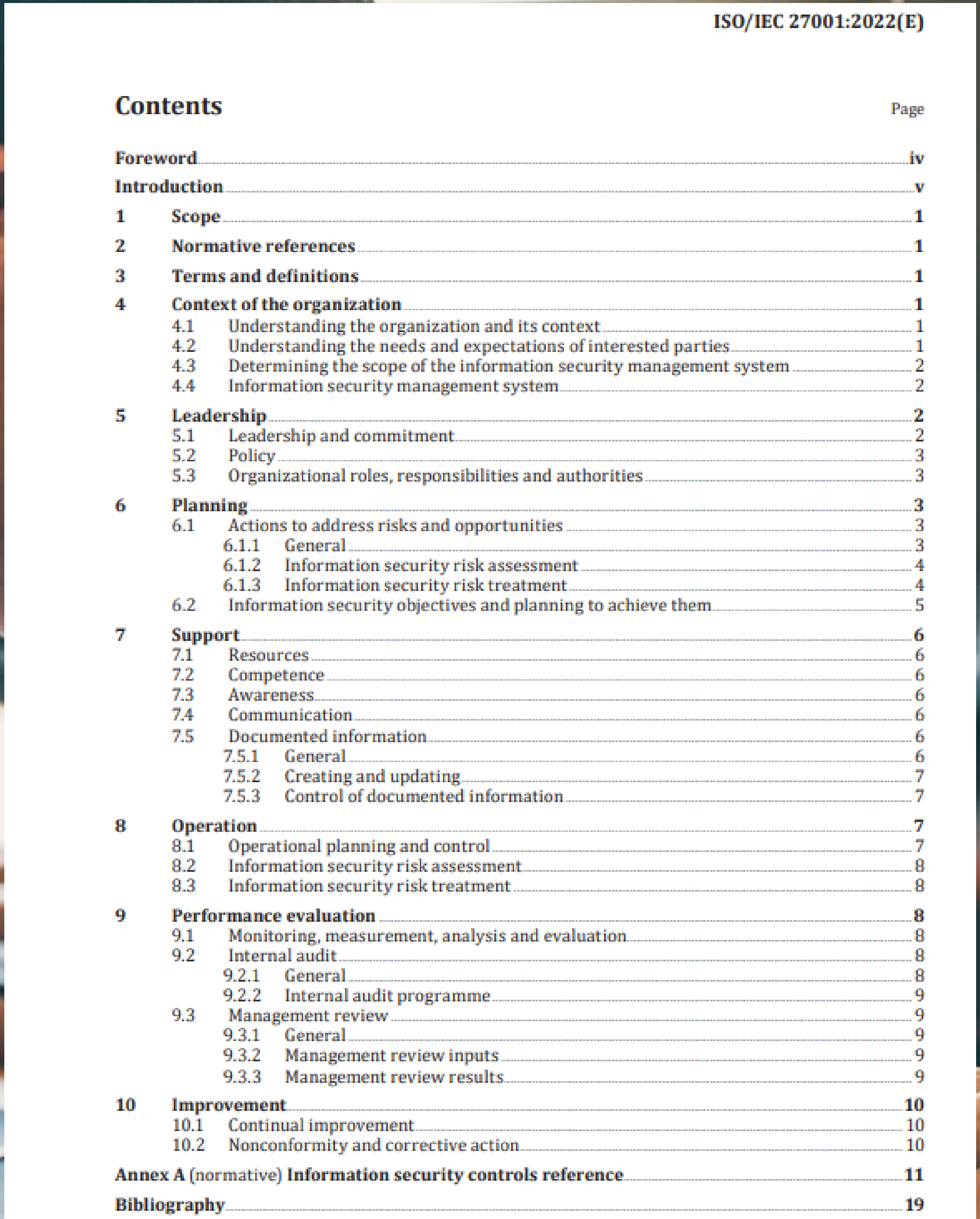
Introduction | 1 Scope | **2 Normative references** | 3 Terms and definitions

Normative references cites ISO/IEC 27000:2018 as indispensable for its application

Introduction to ISO/IEC 27001

Introduction | 1 Scope | 2 Normative references | **3 Terms and definitions**

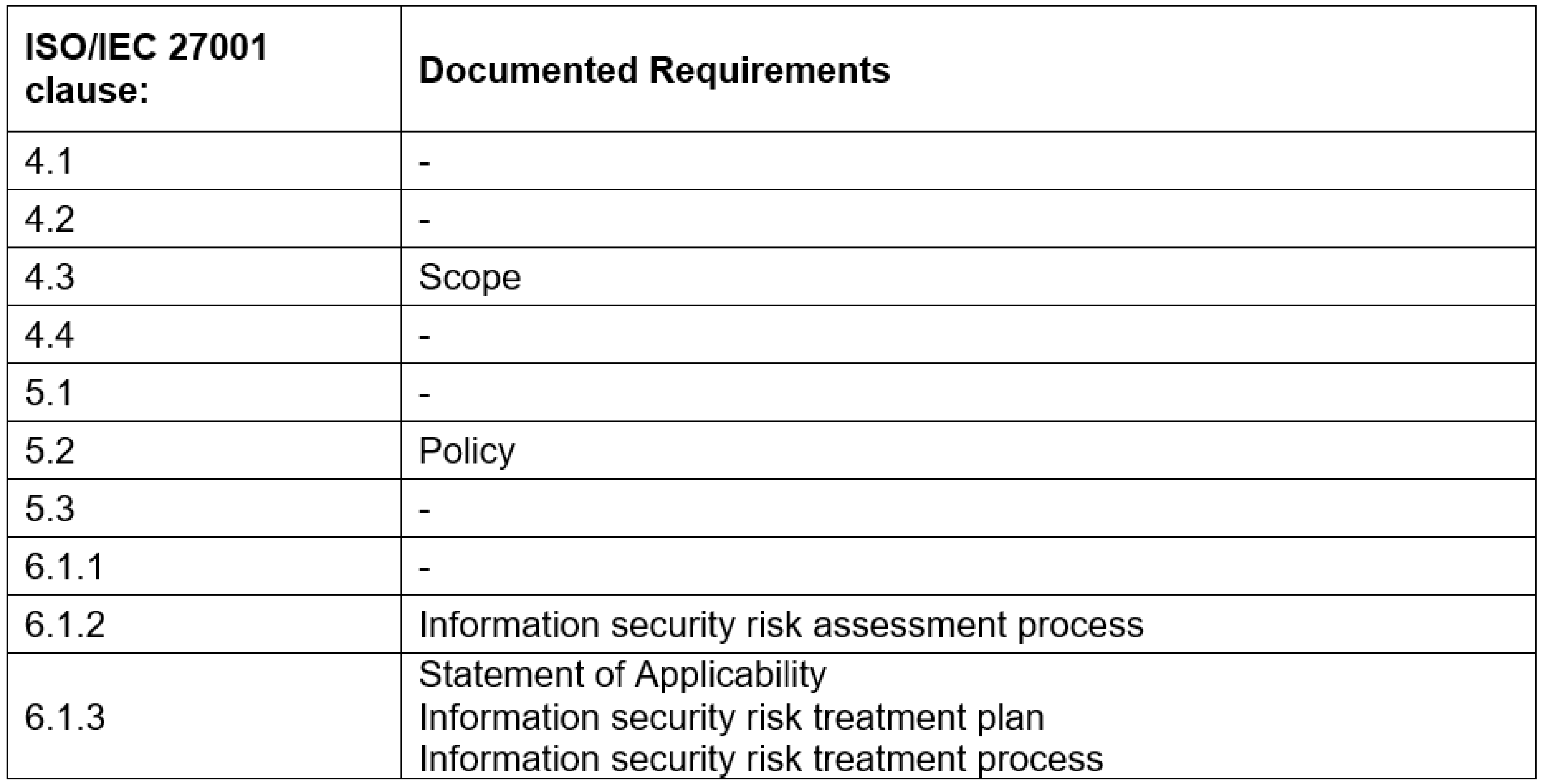
Terms, definitions and concepts used in ISO/IEC 27000



Contents

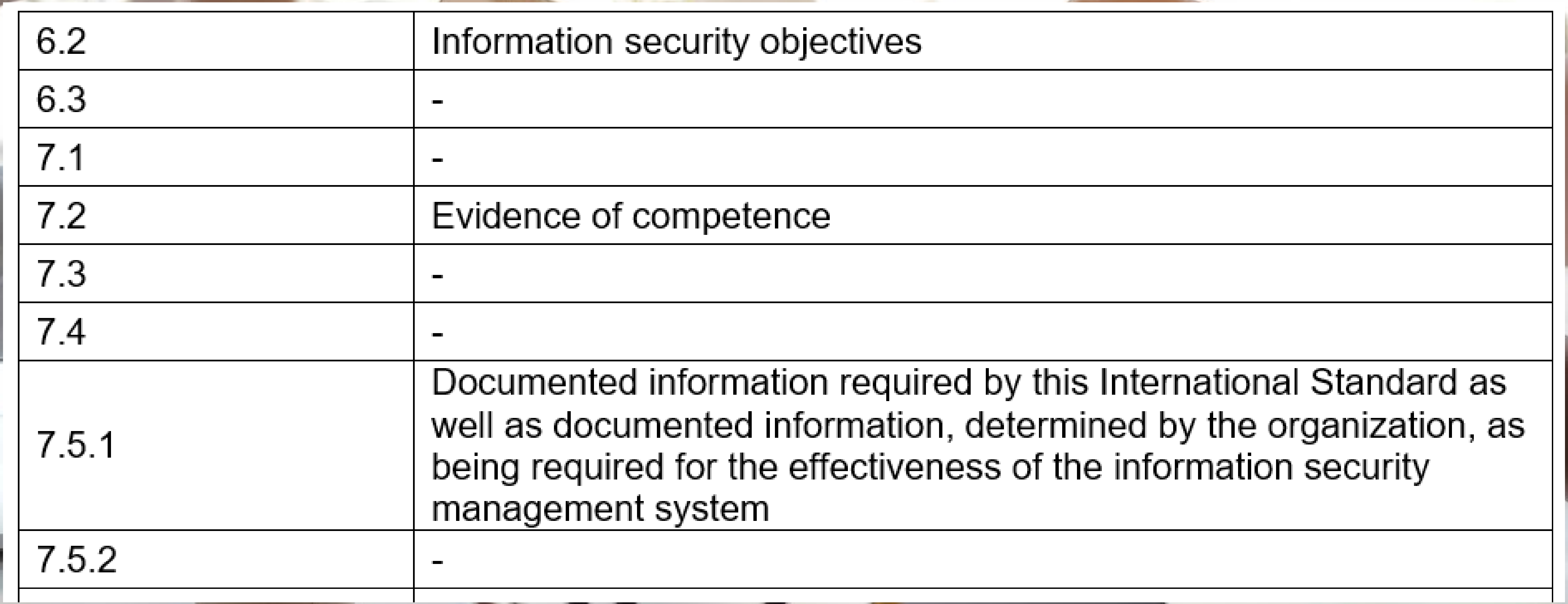
Page

Minimum Document Requirement in ISO/IEC 27001:2022



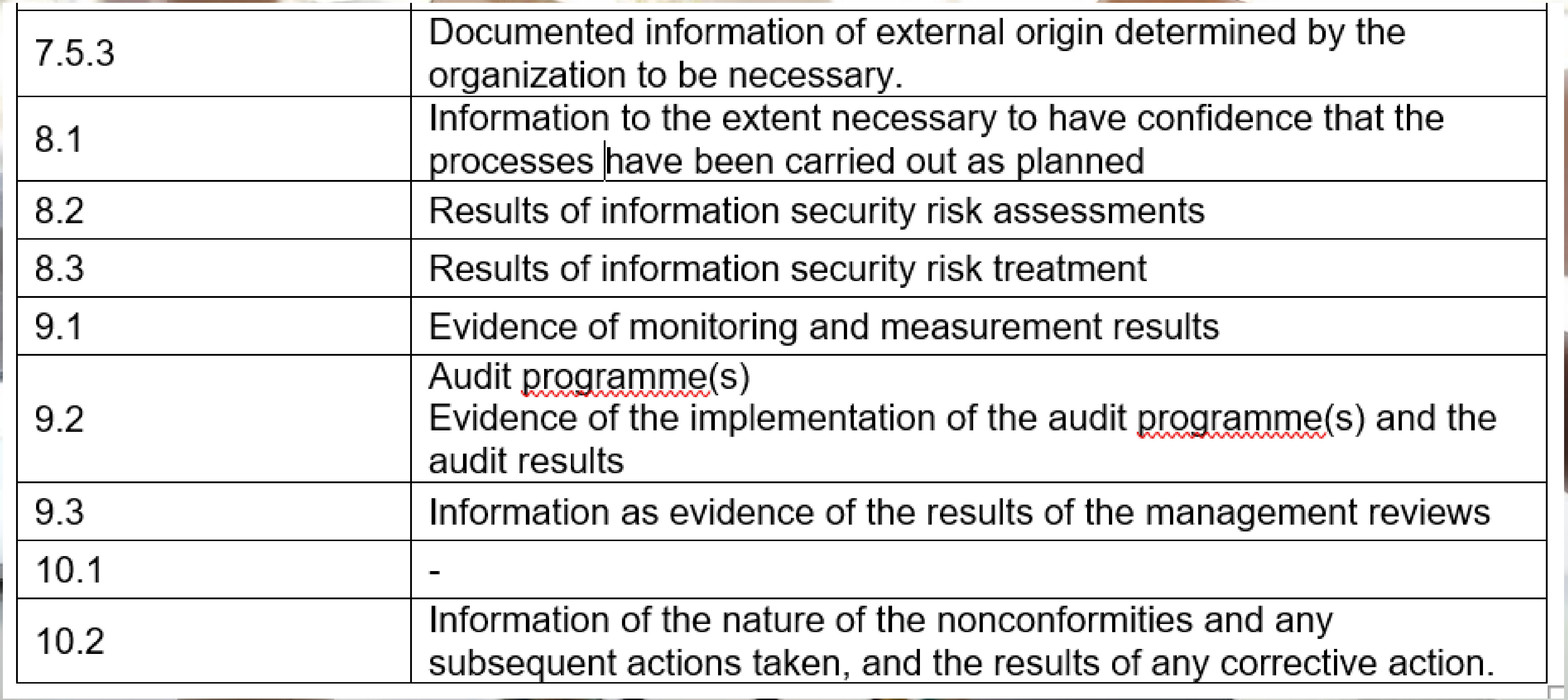
ISO/IEC 27001 clause:	Documented Requirements
4.1	-
4.2	-
4.3	Scope
4.4	-
5.1	-
5.2	Policy
5.3	-
6.1.1	-
6.1.2	Information security risk assessment process
6.1.3	Statement of Applicability Information security risk treatment plan Information security risk treatment process

Minimum Document Requirement in ISO/IEC 27001:2022

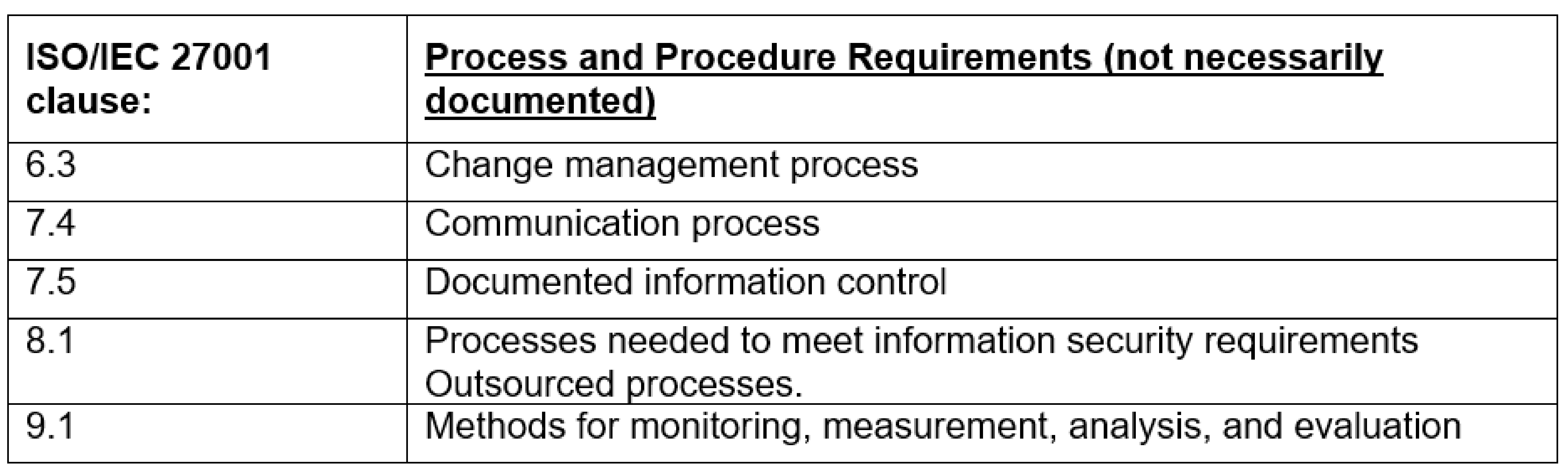


6.2	Information security objectives
6.3	-
7.1	-
7.2	Evidence of competence
7.3	-
7.4	-
7.5.1	Documented information required by this International Standard as well as documented information, determined by the organization, as being required for the effectiveness of the information security management system
7.5.2	-

Minimum Document Requirement in ISO/IEC 27001:2022



7.5.3	Documented information of external origin determined by the organization to be necessary.
8.1	Information to the extent necessary to have confidence that the processes have been carried out as planned
8.2	Results of information security risk assessments
8.3	Results of information security risk treatment
9.1	Evidence of monitoring and measurement results
9.2	Audit programme(s) Evidence of the implementation of the audit programme(s) and the audit results
9.3	Information as evidence of the results of the management reviews
10.1	-
10.2	Information of the nature of the nonconformities and any subsequent actions taken, and the results of any corrective action.



ISO/IEC 27001 clause:	Process and Procedure Requirements (not necessarily documented)
6.3	Change management process
7.4	Communication process
7.5	Documented information control
8.1	Processes needed to meet information security requirements Outsourced processes.
9.1	Methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis, and evaluation

ภาพรวมการเปลี่ยนแปลง และเทคนิคการ implement การเปลี่ยนแปลงข้อกำหนด ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Requirement 4-10)

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 change highlights

‘International Standard’ replaced with document throughout

Re-arranging of some English to allow for easier translation

Minor numbering re-structure to align with the harmonized approach

Requirement to define your process needs and their interactions as part of your ISMS

Explicit requirement to communicate organizational roles relevant to information security within in the organization

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ISO/IEC 27001:2022 change highlights

Removal of reference to control objectives as they no longer exist either in Annex A or ISO/IEC 27002

New requirement to monitor information security objectives

New Clause 6.3 – Planning of changes

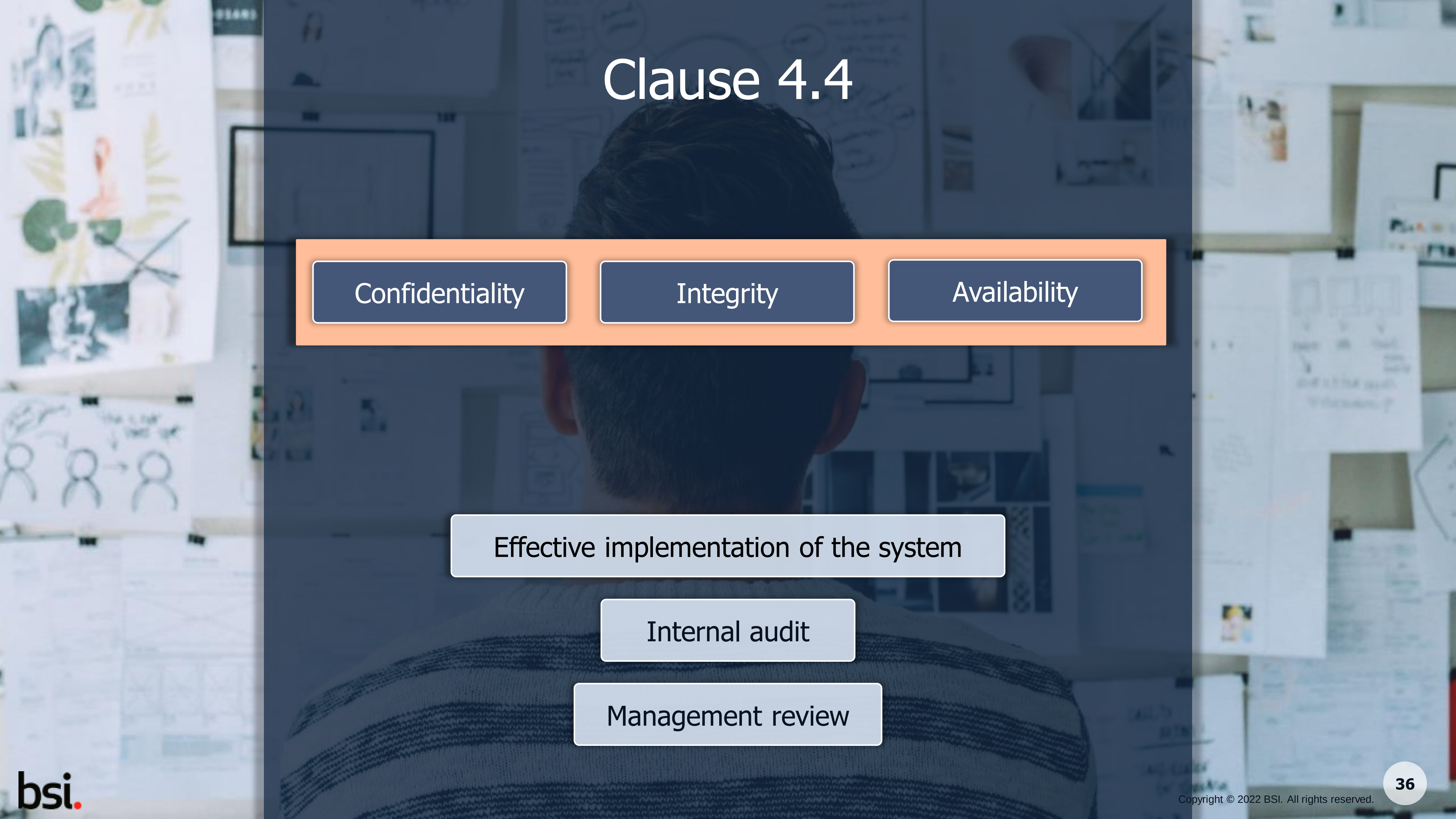
New requirement to ensure the organization determines how to communicate as part of Clause 7.4

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 change highlights

New requirements to establish criteria for operational processes and implementing control of the processes

Internal audit and management review clauses aligned with harmonized approach

Clause 10.1 Continual Improvement and Clause 10.2 now nonconformity and corrective action but requirements remain the same



Clause 4.4

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability

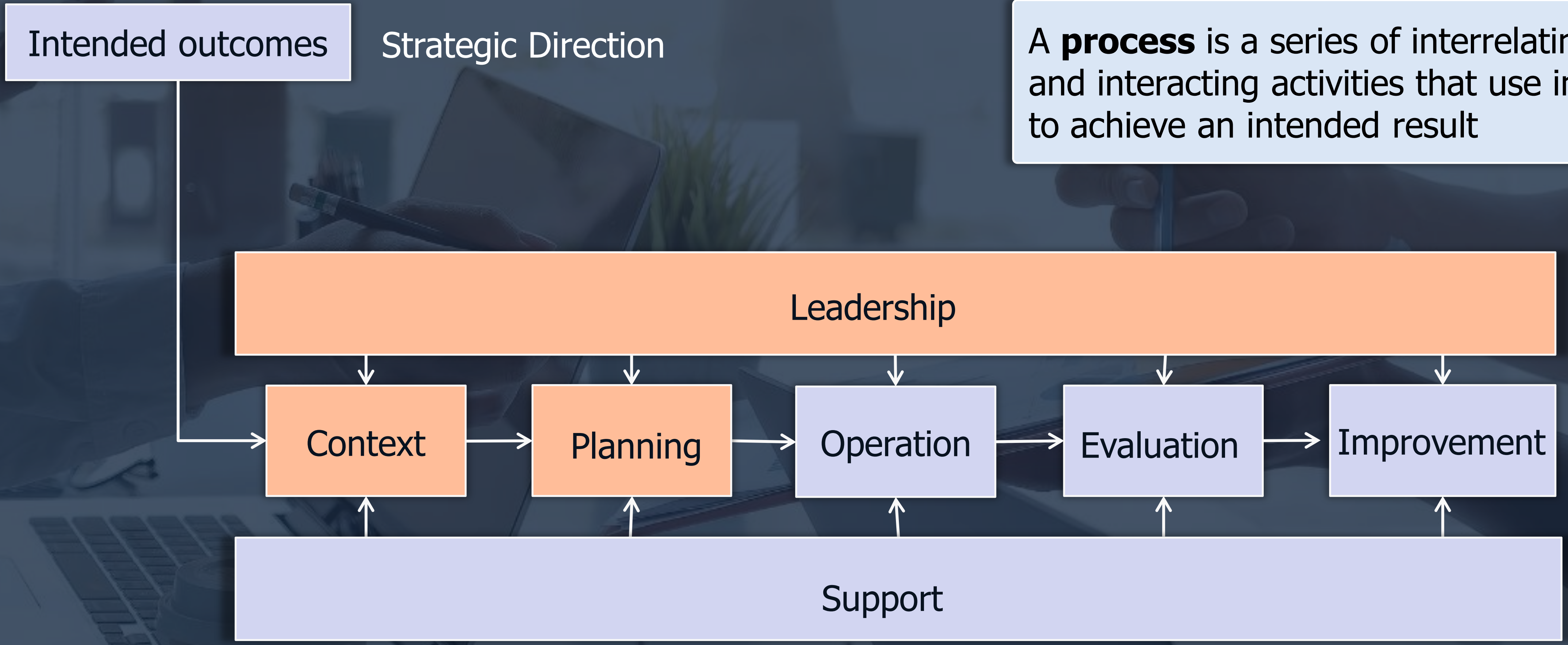
Effective implementation of the system

Internal audit

Management review

Clause 4.4

A **process** is a series of interrelating and interacting activities that use inputs to achieve an intended result



Resources Management Process

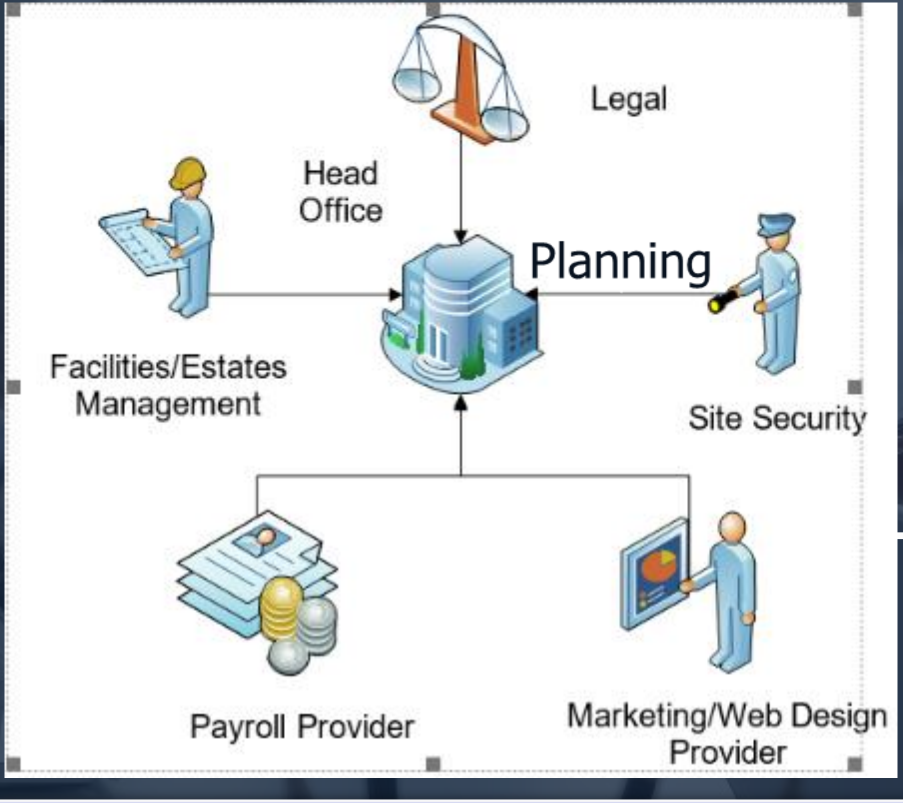
Communication Process

Document control Process

Intended Outcome

Context

Planning



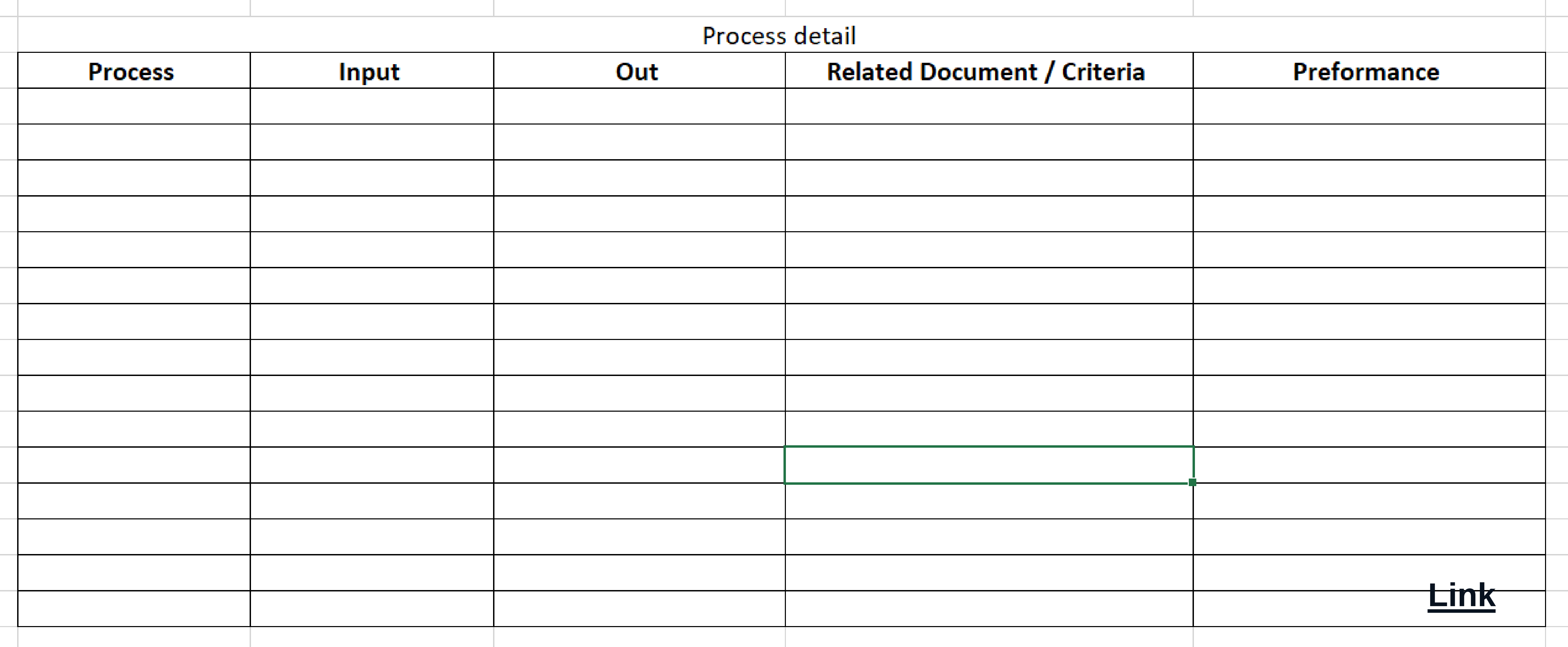
Improvement

Evaluation

Management Process

Process Detail

Process detail



Process detail

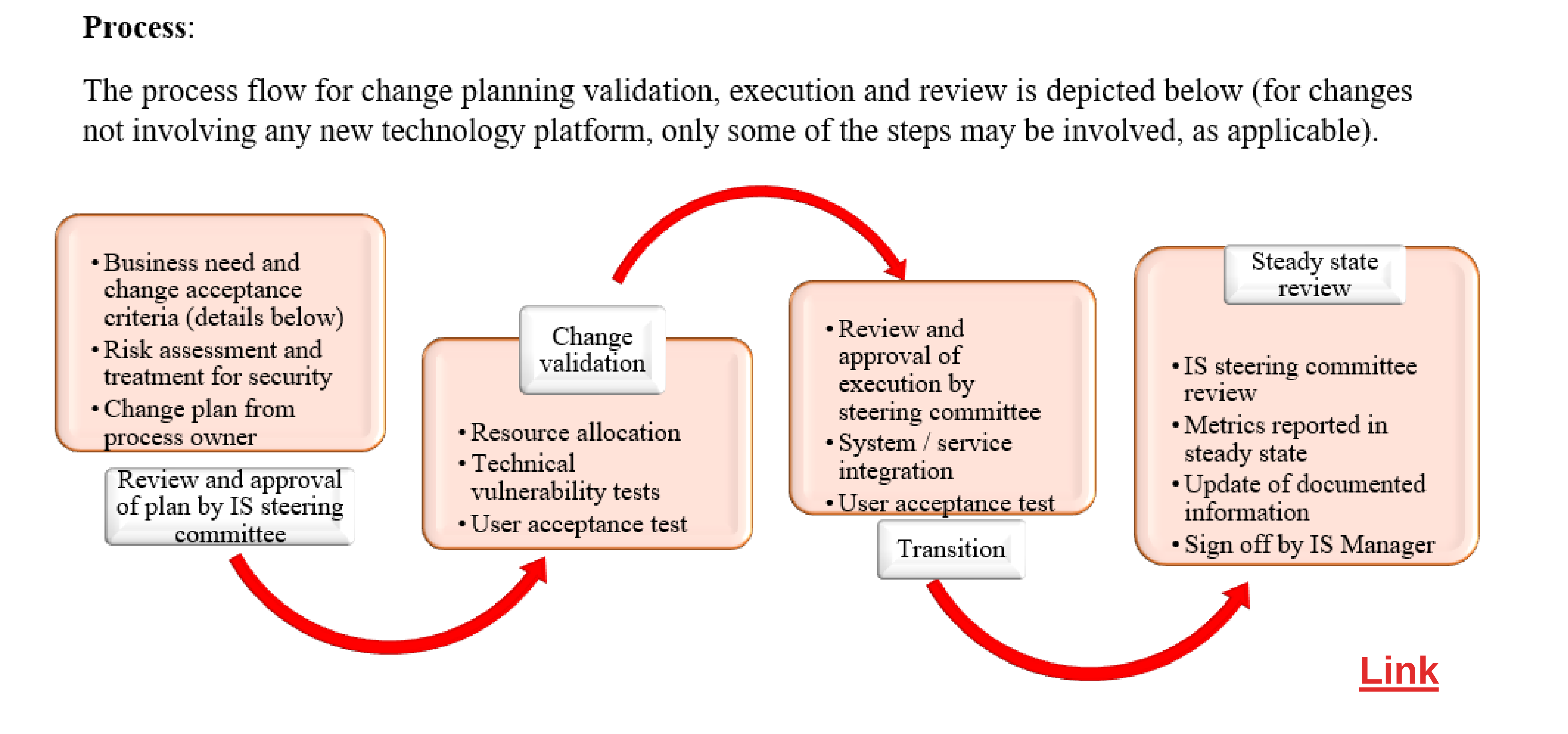
Process	Input	Out	Related Document / Criteria	Preformance

Link

Clause 6.3: Planning of changes

Consider the change in relevant to ISMS and implement the relevant actions

Example of planning of change



Process:

The process flow for change planning validation, execution and review is depicted below (for changes not involving any new technology platform, only some of the steps may be involved, as applicable).

- Business need and change acceptance criteria (details below)
- Risk assessment and treatment for security
- Change plan from process owner

Review and approval of plan by IS steering committee

Change validation

- Resource allocation
- Technical vulnerability tests
- User acceptance test

- Review and approval of execution by steering committee
- System / service integration
- User acceptance test

Transition

Steady state review

- IS steering committee review
- Metrics reported in steady state
- Update of documented information
- Sign off by IS Manager

Link

ภาพรวมการเปลี่ยนแปลง เทคนิคการ implement การเปลี่ยนแปลง control (Annex A)

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Annex A

Clause 5 – Organizational controls
37 controls, 34 existing, 3 new

Clause 6 – People controls
8 controls, all existing

Clause 7 – Physical controls
14 controls, 13 existing, 1 new

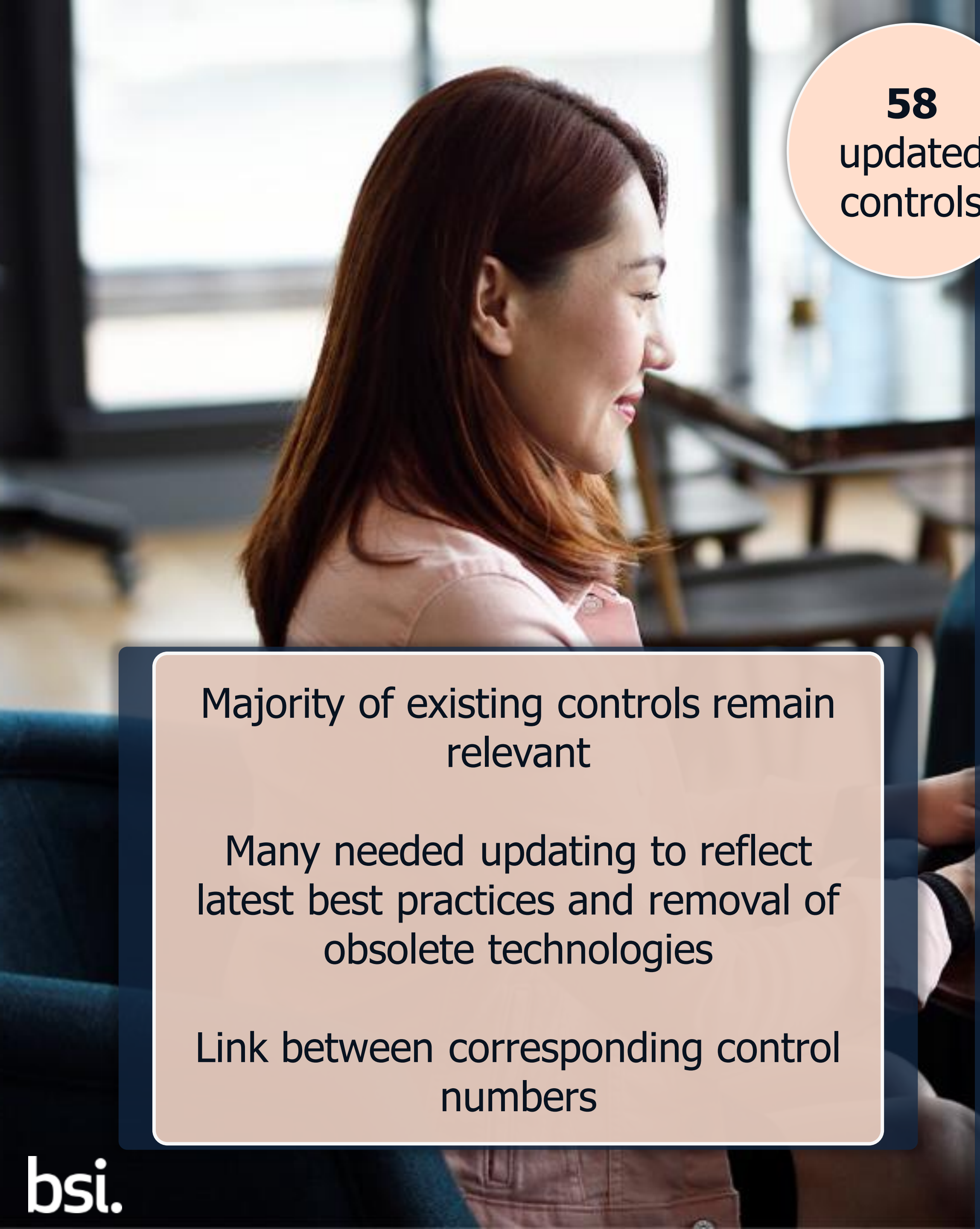
Clause 8 – Technological controls
34 controls, 27 existing, 7 new

New controls

11 new controls

Control Identifier	Control Name
5.7	Threat intelligence
5.23	Information security for use of cloud services
5.30	Information and Communications Technology readiness for business continuity
7.4	Physical security monitoring
8.9	Configuration management
8.10	Information deletion
8.11	Data masking
8.12	Data leakage prevention
8.16	Monitoring activities
8.23	Web filtering
8.28	Secure coding

Updated controls



58 updated controls

Majority of existing controls remain relevant

Many needed updating to reflect latest best practices and removal of obsolete technologies

Link between corresponding control numbers

ISO/IEC 27001:2013	ISO/IEC 27001:2022	ISO/IEC 27001:2013	ISO/IEC 27001:2022	ISO/IEC 27001:2013	ISO/IEC 27001:2022
A6.1.1	5.02	A18.2.1	5.35	A09.2.3	8.02
A6.1.2	5.03	A12.1.1	5.37	A09.4.1	8.03
A7.2.1	5.04	A07.1.1	6.01	A09.4.5	8.04
A6.1.3	5.05	A07.1.2	6.02	A09.4.2	8.05
A6.1.4	5.06	A07.2.2	6.03	A12.1.3	8.06
A8.1.4	5.11	A07.2.3	6.04	A12.2.1	8.07
A8.2.1	5.12	A07.3.1	6.05	A12.3.1	8.13
A8.2.2	5.13	A13.2.4	6.06	A17.2.1	8.14
A9.2.1	5.16	A06.2.2	6.07	A12.4.4	8.17
A15.1.1	5.19	A11.1.1	7.01	A09.4.4	8.18
A15.1.2	5.20	A11.1.3	7.03	A13.1.1	8.20
A15.1.3	5.21	A11.1.4	7.05	A13.1.2	8.21
A16.1.1	5.24	A11.1.5	7.06	A13.1.3	8.22
A16.1.4	5.25	A11.2.9	7.07	A14.2.1	8.25
A16.1.5	5.26	A11.2.1	7.08	A14.2.5	8.27
A16.1.6	5.27	A11.2.6	7.09	A14.2.7	8.30
A16.1.7	5.28	A11.2.2	7.11	A14.3.1	8.33
A18.1.2	5.32	A11.2.3	7.12	A12.7.1	8.34
A18.1.3	5.33	A11.2.4	7.13		
A18.1.4	5.34	A11.2.7	7.14		

Merged controls

24 merged controls

ISO/IEC 27001:2013	ISO/IEC 27001:2022	ISO/IEC 27001:2013	ISO/IEC 27001:2022
A05.1.1, A05.1.2	5.01	**A16.1.2, A16.1.3**	6.08
A06.1.5, A14.1.1	5.08	**A11.1.2, A11.1.6**	7.02
A08.1.1, A08.1.2	5.09	**A08.3.1, A08.3.2, A08.3.3, A11.2.5**	7.10
A08.1.3, A08.2.3	5.10	**A06.2.1, A11.2.8**	8.01
A13.2.1, A13,2,2, A13.3.3	5.14	**A12.6.1, A18.2.3**	8.08
A09.1.1, A09.2.2	5.15	**A12.4.1, A12.4.2, A12.4.3**	8.15
A09.2.4, A09.2.5, A09.2.6	5.17	**A12.5.1, A12.6.2**	8.19
A09.2.2, A09.2.5, A09.2.6	5.18	**A10.1.1, A10.1.2**	8.24
A15.1.1, A15.1.2	5.22	**A14.1.2, A14.1.3**	8.26
A17.1.1, A17.1.2, A17.1.3	5.29	**A14.2.8, A14.2.9**	8.29
A18.1.1, A18.1.5	5.31	**A12.1.4, A12.2.6**	8.31
A18.2.2, A18.2.3	5.36	**A12.1.2, A14.2.2, A14.2.3, A14.2.4**	8.32

Merged where existing controls are inseparable or closely related

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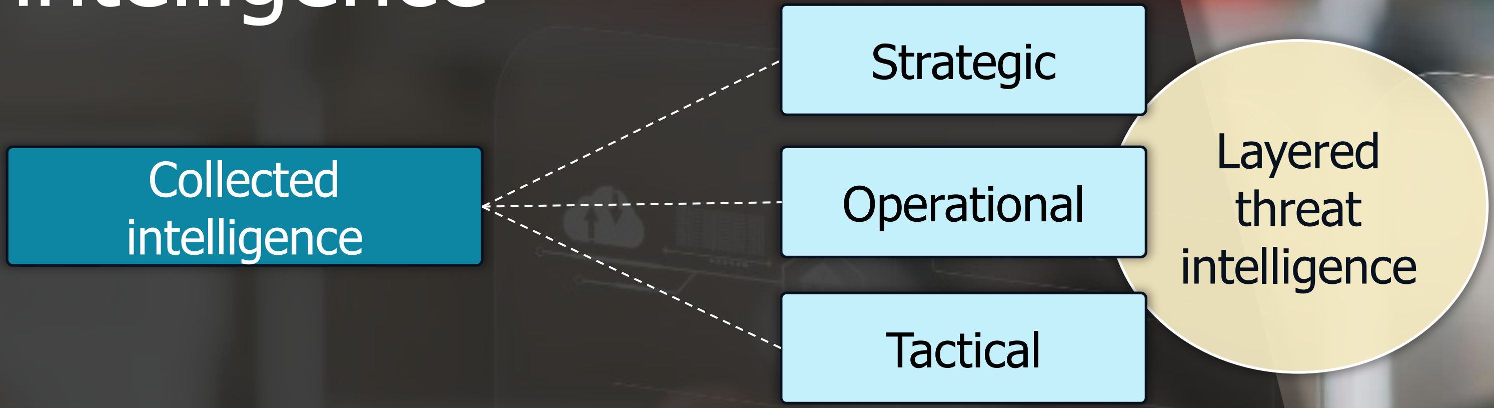
Understanding changes to Annex A Clauses 5 to 7

Clause 5 – Organizational controls

37 controls: 34 existing and 3 new

- 5.7 Threat intelligence
- 5.23 Information security for use on cloud services
- 5.30 ICT readiness for business continuity

Control 5.7 threat intelligence



Intelligence should be relevant, insightful, contextual and actionable

Establish activities to identify, vet, select, collect, process, analyse and communicate relevant information

Consider internal and external threats

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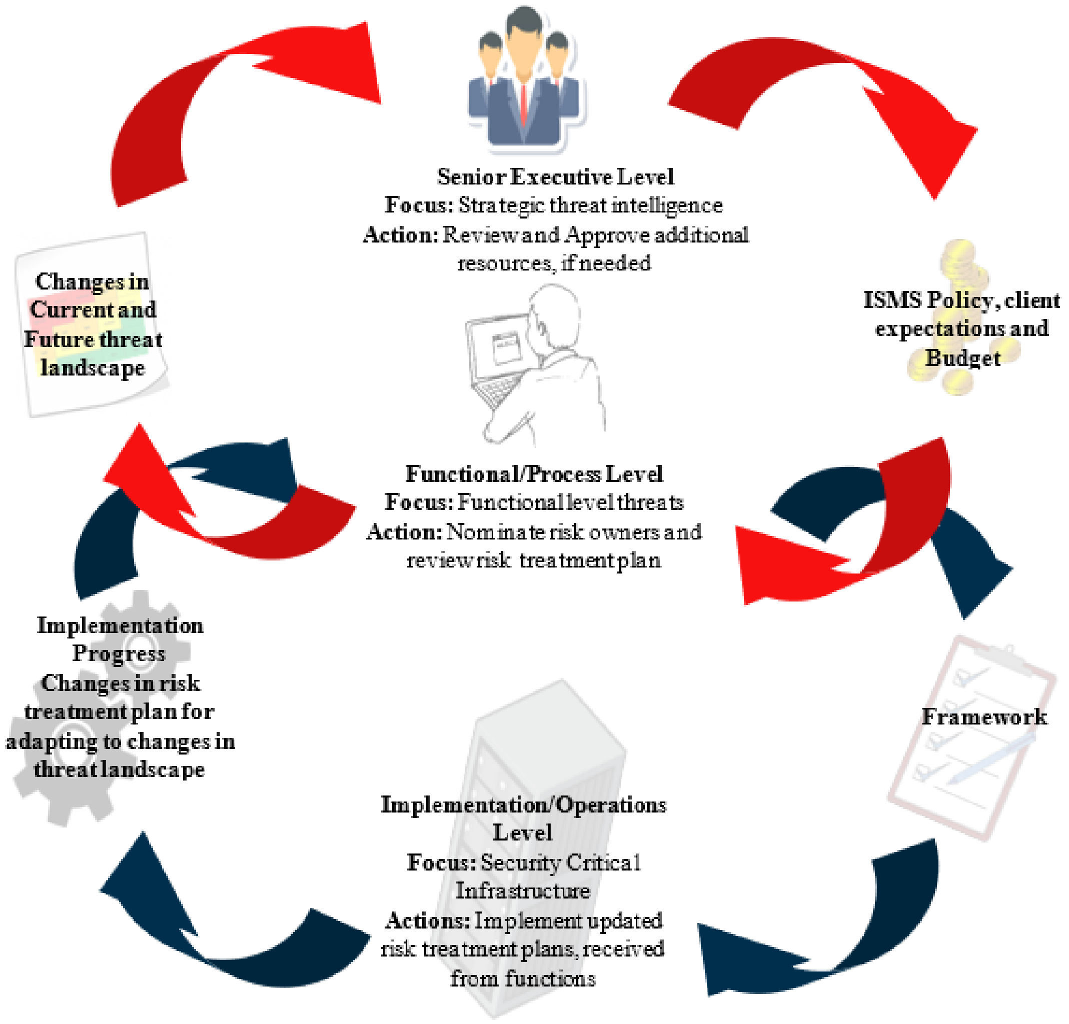
Example of threat intelligence procedure



Senior Executive Level
Focus: Strategic threat intelligence
Action: Review and Approve additional resources, if needed

ISMS Policy, client expectations and Budget

Functional/Process Level
Focus: Functional level threats
Action: Nominate risk owners and review risk treatment plan

Framework

Implementation/Operations Level
Focus: Security Critical Infrastructure
Actions: Implement updated risk treatment plans, received from functions

Implementation Progress
Changes in risk treatment plan for adapting to changes in threat landscape

Changes in Current and Future threat landscape

Linkages with other processes:

1. Information security risk assessment and risk treatment process
2. Incident management process
3. Top management review of ISMS
4. Internal audit process
5. Continual improvement process

Control 5.23 Information security for use of cloud services

- Establish processes for acquisition, use management and exit from cloud services
- Establish and communicate a topic-specific policy
- Identify all information security requirements
- Responsibilities of the cloud service provider vs the organization
- Manage information security risks in relation to cloud services

Control 5.30 ICT readiness for business continuity

Business Impact Analysis (BIA)

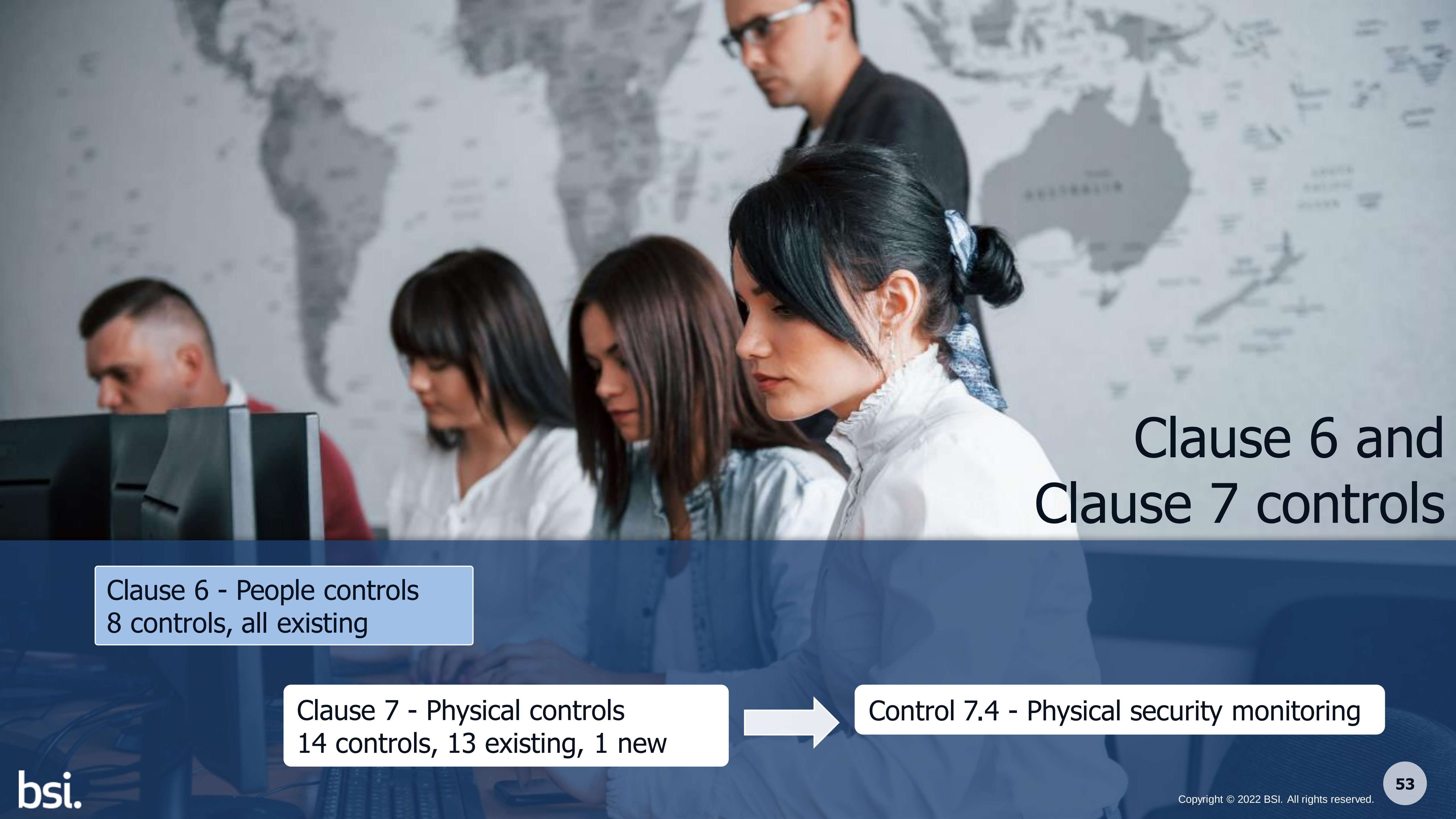
Process of analysing the impact over time of a disruption on the organization

Recovery Point Objective (RPO)

Point to which information used by an activity is restored to enable the activity to operate on resumption

Recovery Time Objective (RTO)

Period of time following an incident within which a product and service or an activity is resumed, or resources are recovered



Clause 6 and Clause 7 controls

Clause 6 - People controls
8 controls, all existing

Clause 7 - Physical controls
14 controls, 13 existing, 1 new

Control 7.4 - Physical security monitoring

Clause 6 and Clause 7 controls

Clause 6 - People controls
8 controls, all existing

Clause 7 - Physical controls
14 controls, 13 existing, 1 new

Control 7.4 - Physical security monitoring

Consider data protection laws and regulations

Alarm unoccupied areas continuously

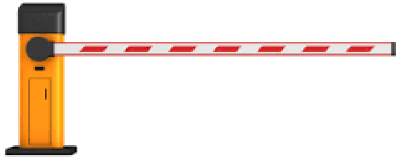
Security guard

All members of staff should know the position of monitoring systems to prevent false alarms

CCTV

Iris scanner

Infra-red technology can be used as a motion detector



Barrier gate

Critical systems should be monitored systems continuously

Monitoring systems should be tested monthly

Understanding changes to Annex A Clause 8

Clause 8 - Technological controls

34 controls, 27 existing, 7 new

- 8.9 Configuration management
- 8.10 Information deletion
- 8.11 Data masking
- 8.12 Data leakage prevention
- 8.16 Monitoring activities
- 8.23 Web filtering
- 8.28 Secure coding

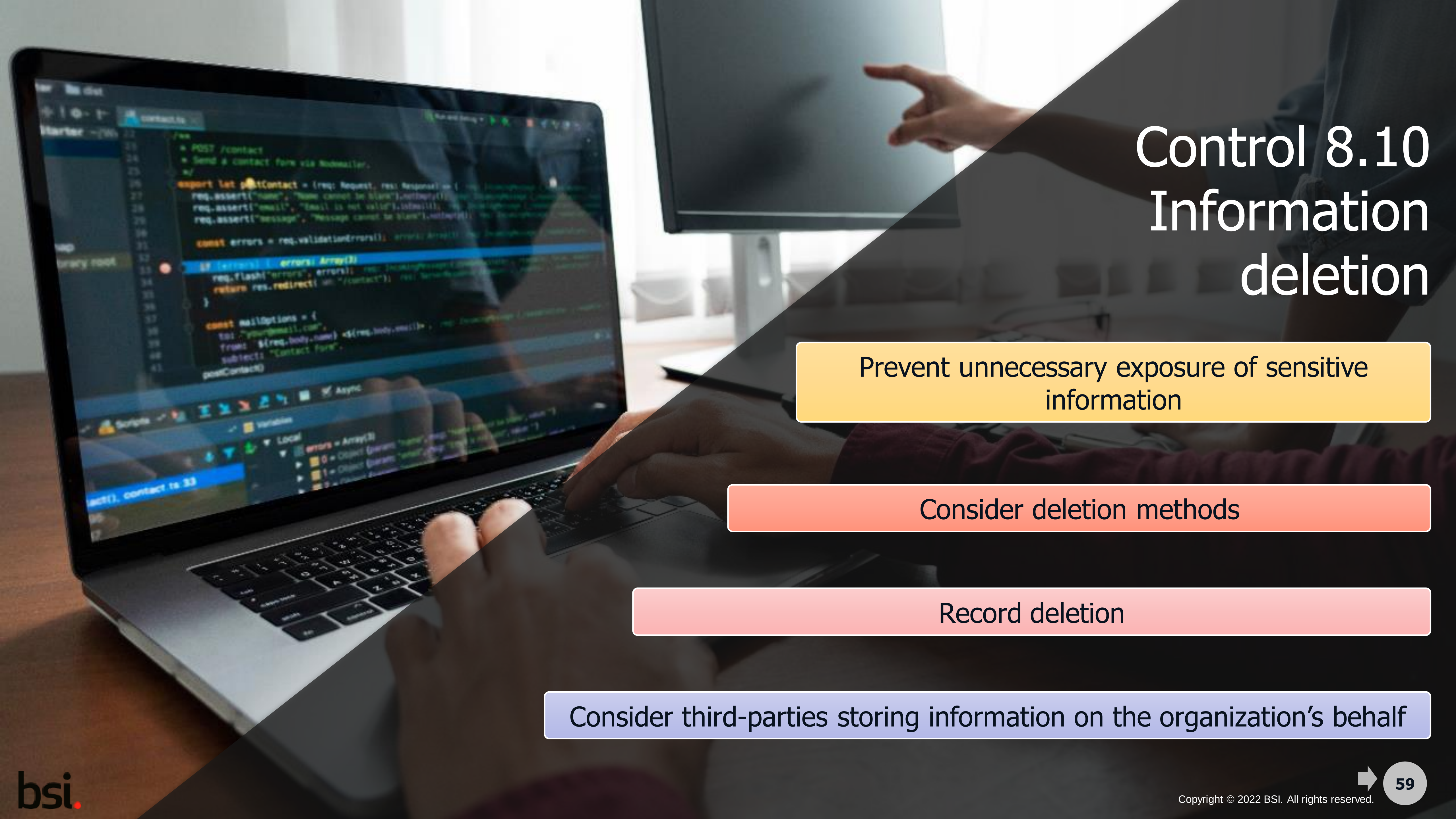
Control 8.9 Configuration management

Processes and tools to enforce defined configurations of hardware, software, services and networks

Use of standard templates and databases to manage configurations

Configuration monitoring utilizing system management tools

Integration with asset management



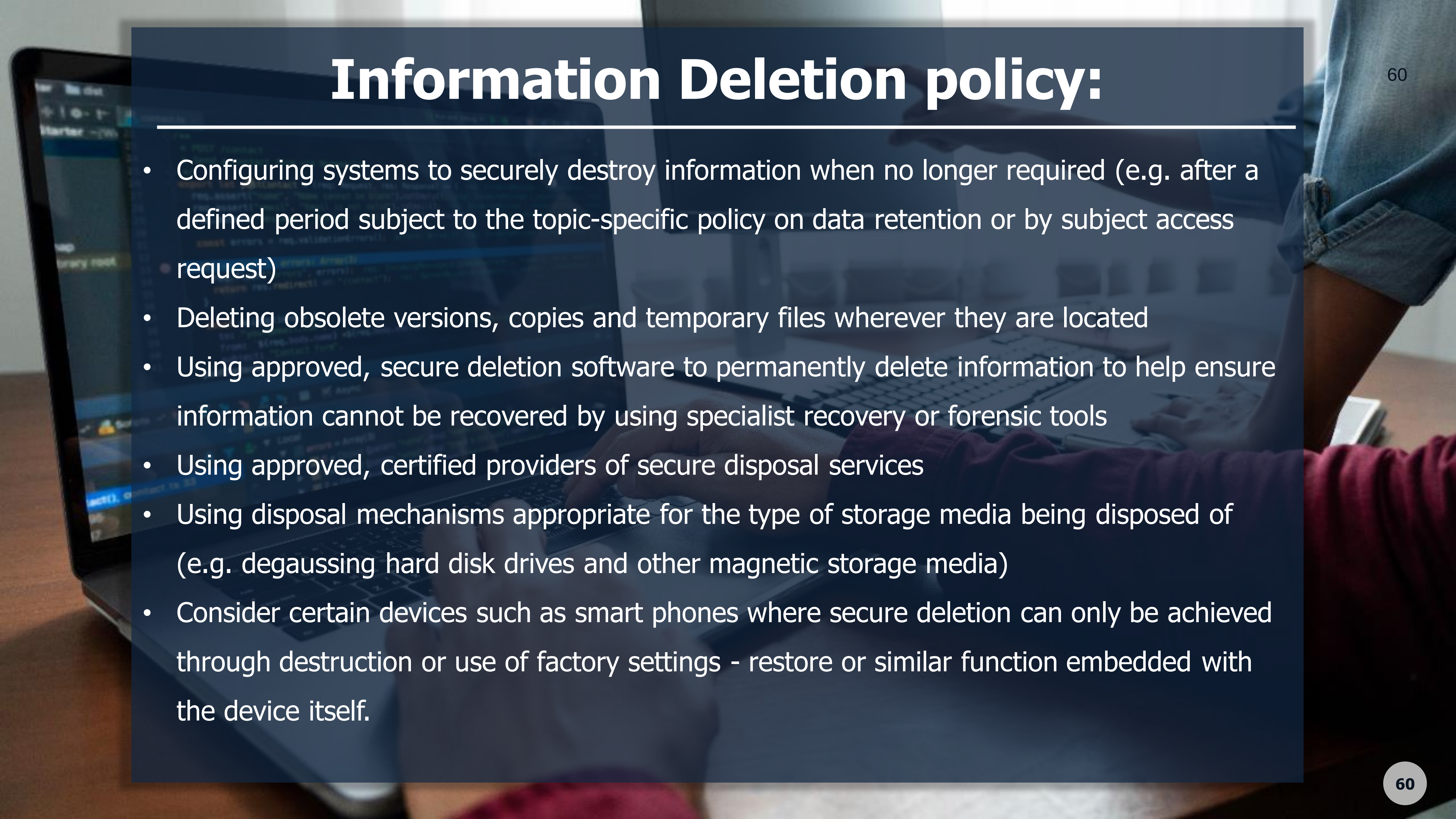
Control 8.10 Information deletion

Prevent unnecessary exposure of sensitive information

Consider deletion methods

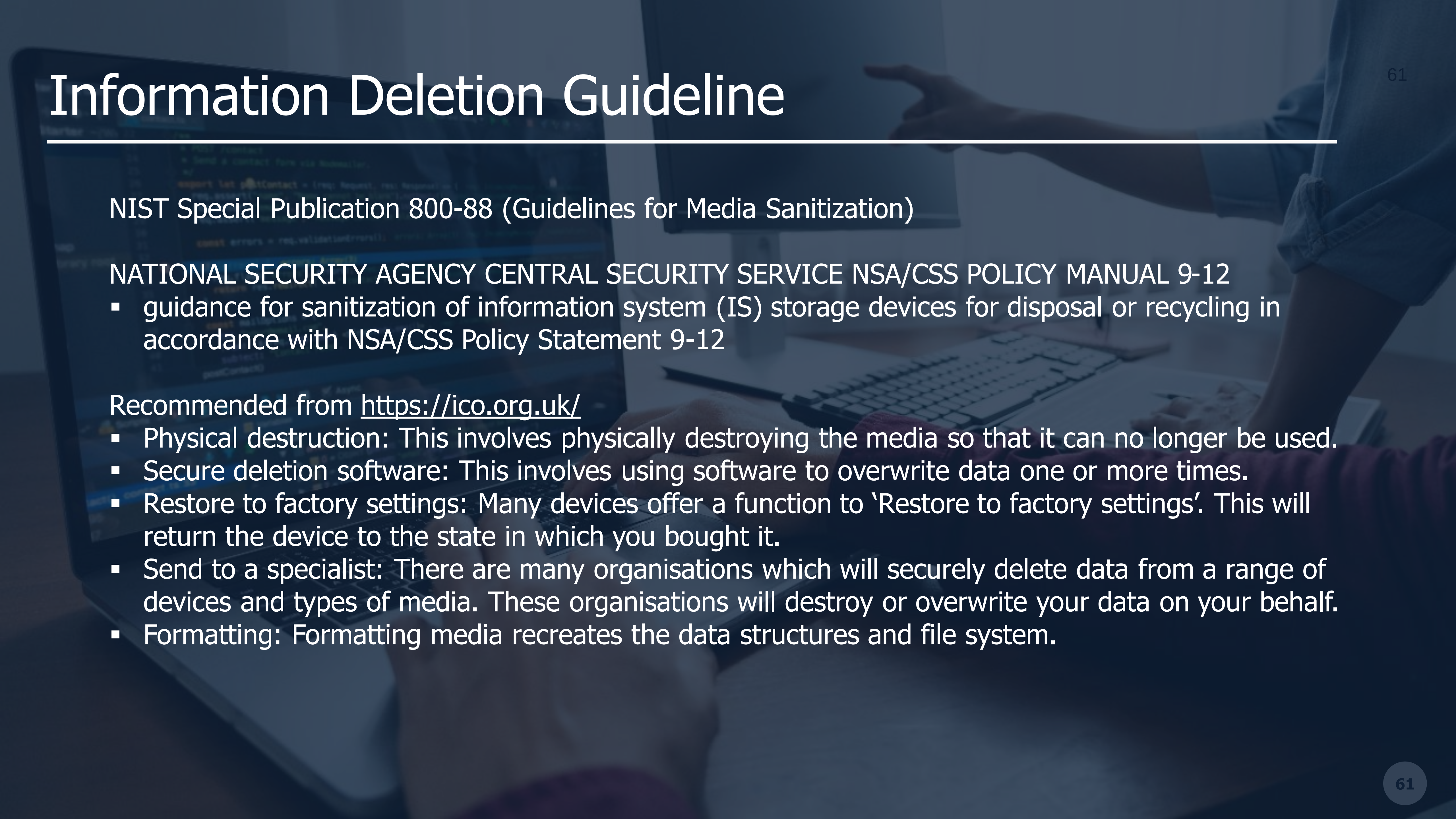
Record deletion

Consider third-parties storing information on the organization’s behalf



Information Deletion policy:

- Configuring systems to securely destroy information when no longer required (e.g. after a defined period subject to the topic-specific policy on data retention or by subject access request)
- Deleting obsolete versions, copies and temporary files wherever they are located
- Using approved, secure deletion software to permanently delete information to help ensure information cannot be recovered by using specialist recovery or forensic tools
- Using approved, certified providers of secure disposal services
- Using disposal mechanisms appropriate for the type of storage media being disposed of (e.g. degaussing hard disk drives and other magnetic storage media)
- Consider certain devices such as smart phones where secure deletion can only be achieved through destruction or use of factory settings - restore or similar function embedded with the device itself.



Information Deletion Guideline

NIST Special Publication 800-88 (Guidelines for Media Sanitization)

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE NSA/CSS POLICY MANUAL 9-12

- guidance for sanitization of information system (IS) storage devices for disposal or recycling in accordance with NSA/CSS Policy Statement 9-12

Recommended from https://ico.org.uk/

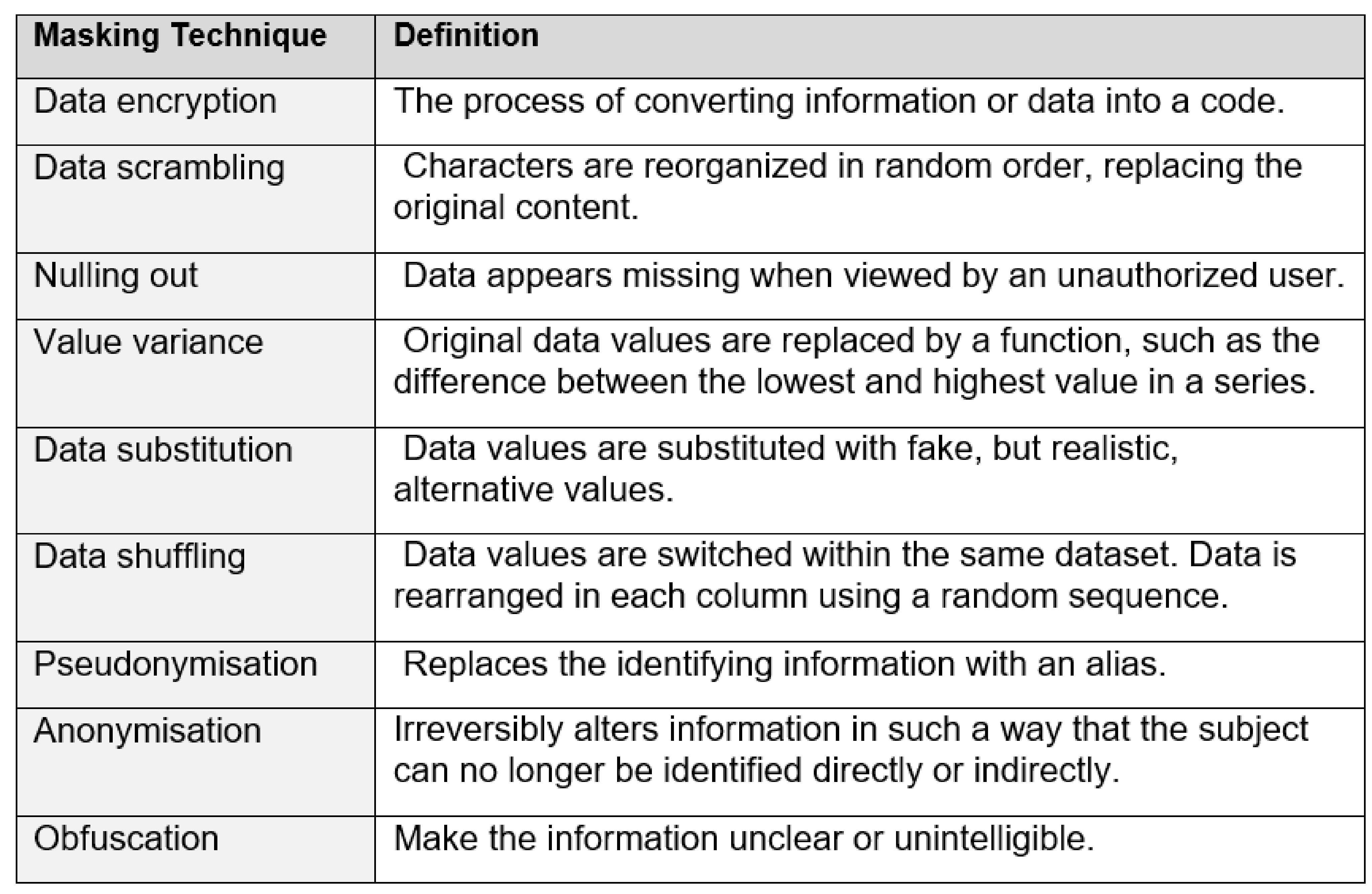
- Physical destruction: This involves physically destroying the media so that it can no longer be used.
- Secure deletion software: This involves using software to overwrite data one or more times.
- Restore to factory settings: Many devices offer a function to ‘Restore to factory settings’. This will return the device to the state in which you bought it.
- Send to a specialist: There are many organisations which will securely delete data from a range of devices and types of media. These organisations will destroy or overwrite your data on your behalf.
- Formatting: Formatting media recreates the data structures and file system.

Control 8.11 data masking

Limit the exposure of sensitive data including PII

Consider the use of different data masking techniques to disguise the true data, including the identity of PII principals

Consider legal, regulatory and contractual obligations when considering techniques



Masking Technique	Definition
Data encryption	The process of converting information or data into a code.
Data scrambling	Characters are reorganized in random order, replacing the original content.
Nulling out	Data appears missing when viewed by an unauthorized user.
Value variance	Original data values are replaced by a function, such as the difference between the lowest and highest value in a series.
Data substitution	Data values are substituted with fake, but realistic, alternative values.
Data shuffling	Data values are switched within the same dataset. Data is rearranged in each column using a random sequence.
Pseudonymisation	Replaces the identifying information with an alias.
Anonymisation	Irreversibly alters information in such a way that the subject can no longer be identified directly or indirectly.
Obfuscation	Make the information unclear or unintelligible.

Control 8.12 Data leakage prevention

Apply to systems, networks and any other devices that process, store or transmit sensitive information

Identify and classify the information, monitor channels and prevent information from leaking

Use data leakage prevention tools

What are you protecting the information against?

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Data Leakage Prevention

- What information might an organization wish to protect against leakage?
  - PII
  - Pricing models
  - Research and development information
  - Proprietary information
- What channels might be at risk from data leakage?
  - Email
  - File transfers
  - Mobile devices
  - Portable storage devices
  - Etc.
- How might an organization prevent data leakage?
  - Quarantining
- What might be the key motivators of an interested party wishing to obtain information through data leakage
  - Geopolitical
  - Human
  - Financial
  - Commercial advantage

Control 8.16
Monitoring activities

Monitor network systems and applications for anomalous behaviour and evaluate potential information security incidents

Use monitoring tools for continuous monitoring

Have the ability to adapt to differing threats

Alert function capability to allow abnormal events to be communicated to relevant interested parties

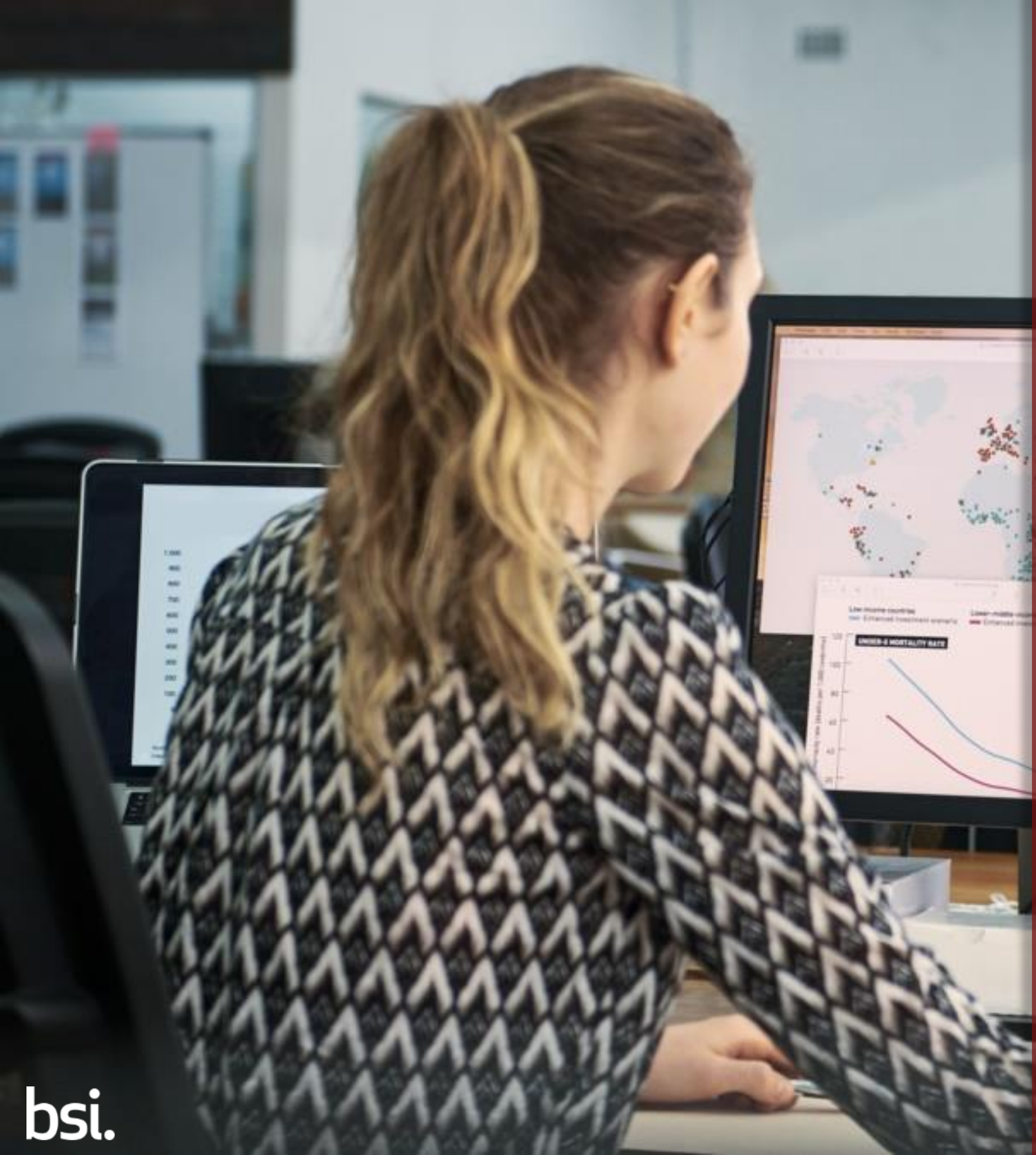
Control 8.23 Web filtering

Protect systems being compromised by malware and access to unauthorized web resources

Identify types of websites personnel should or should not have access to

Establish rules for safe and appropriate use of online resources

Provide training to personnel on secure and appropriate use of online resources



Control 8.28 Secure coding

Ensure software is written securely to reduce potential information security vulnerabilities

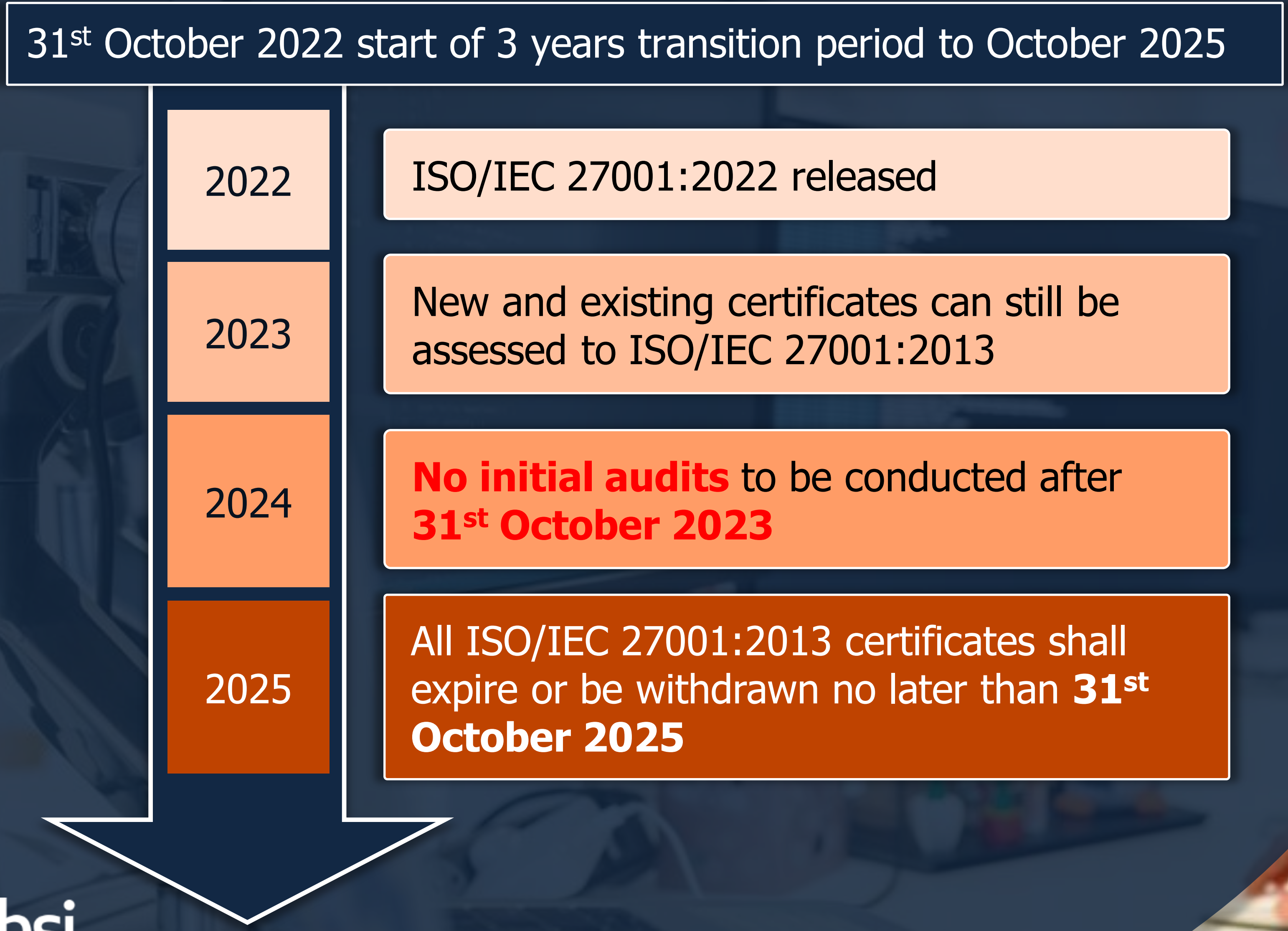
Establish a minimum secure baseline including third-parties and open source software

Keep up to date on real world software threats

Consider the whole coding life cycle including reuse

● Transitioning your ISO/IEC 27001:2013 ISMS

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 transition timeline



31st October 2022 start of 3 years transition period to October 2025

2022	ISO/IEC 27001:2022 released
2023	New and existing certificates can still be assessed to ISO/IEC 27001:2013
2024	**No initial audits** to be conducted after **31st October 2023**
2025	All ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certificates shall expire or be withdrawn no later than **31st October 2025**

Transition audit

During a routine surveillance audit

At your re-certification audit

Special audit

All audits require additional time to complete

Additional time calculated on an individual basis, based on size and complexity of your scope

Next steps

- Access a copy of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and where necessary ISO/IEC 27002:2022
- Carry out a gap analysis of your ISMS against the new requirements and Annex A
- Implement and changes necessary, gather evidence of effective implementation
- Update your SoA to reflect the new Annex A and your existing controls, justifying their inclusion and exclusion.
- Work with your client manager on a transition timeline for your ISMS

Thank you for participating

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