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Second edition
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Security and resilience — Security management systems — Requirements



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Context of the organization	4
4.1 Understanding the organization and its context.....	4
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties.....	4
4.2.1 General.....	4
4.2.2 Legal, regulatory and other requirements.....	4
4.2.3 Principles.....	5
4.3 Determining the scope of the security management system.....	6
4.4 Security management system.....	6
5 Leadership	7
5.1 Leadership and commitment.....	7
5.2 Security policy.....	7
5.2.1 Establishing the security policy.....	7
5.2.2 Security policy requirements.....	8
5.3 Roles, responsibilities and authorities.....	8
6 Planning	8
6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities.....	8
6.1.1 General.....	8
6.1.2 Determining security-related risks and identifying opportunities.....	9
6.1.3 Addressing security-related risks and exploiting opportunities.....	9
6.2 Security objectives and planning to achieve them.....	9
6.2.1 Establishing security objectives.....	9
6.2.2 Determining security objectives.....	10
6.3 Planning of changes.....	10
7 Support	10
7.1 Resources.....	10
7.2 Competence.....	10
7.3 Awareness.....	11
7.4 Communication.....	11
7.5 Documented information.....	11
7.5.1 General.....	11
7.5.2 Creating and updating documented information.....	11
7.5.3 Control of documented information.....	12
8 Operation	12
8.1 Operational planning and control.....	12
8.2 Identification of processes and activities.....	12
8.3 Risk assessment and treatment.....	13
8.4 Controls.....	13
8.5 Security strategies, procedures, processes and treatments.....	14
8.5.1 Identification and selection of strategies and treatments.....	14
8.5.2 Resource requirements.....	14
8.5.3 Implementation of treatments.....	14
8.6 Security plans.....	14
8.6.1 General.....	14
8.6.2 Response structure.....	14
8.6.3 Warning and communication.....	15
8.6.4 Content of the security plans.....	15

This is a preview of "ISO 28000:2022". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

8.6.5	Recovery	16
9	Performance evaluation	16
9.1	Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation.....	16
9.2	Internal audit.....	17
9.2.1	General.....	17
9.2.2	Internal audit programme.....	17
9.3	Management review	17
9.3.1	General.....	17
9.3.2	Management review inputs	18
9.3.3	Management review results.....	18
10	Improvement.....	18
10.1	Continual improvement.....	18
10.2	Nonconformity and corrective action.....	19
	Bibliography.....	20

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292, *Security and resilience*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 28000:2007), which has been technically revised, but maintains existing requirements to provide continuity for organizations using the previous edition. The main changes are as follows:

- recommendations on principles have been added in [Clause 4](#) to give better coordination with ISO 31000;
- recommendations have been added in [Clause 8](#) for better consistency with ISO 22301, facilitating integration including:
 - security strategies, procedures, processes and treatments;
 - security plans.

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.

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Introduction

Most organizations are experiencing an increasing uncertainty and volatility in the security environment. As a consequence, they face security issues that impact on their objectives, which they want to address systematically within their management system. A formal approach to security management can contribute directly to the business capability and credibility of the organization.

This document specifies requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to the security assurance of the supply chain. It requires the organization to:

- assess the security environment in which it operates including its supply chain (including dependencies and interdependencies);
- determine if adequate security measures are in place to effectively manage security-related risks;
- manage compliance with statutory, regulatory and voluntary obligations to which the organization subscribes;
- align security processes and controls, including the relevant upstream and downstream processes and controls of the supply chain to meet the organization’s objectives.

Security management is linked to many aspects of business management. They include all activities controlled or influenced by organizations, including but not limited to those that impact on the supply chain. All activities, functions and operations should be considered that have an impact on the security management of the organization including (but not limited to) its supply chain.

With regard to the supply chain, it has to be considered that supply chains are dynamic in nature. Therefore, some organizations managing multiple supply chains may look to their providers to meet related security standards as a condition of being included in that supply chain in order to meet requirements for security management.

This document applies the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) model to planning, establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and continually improving the effectiveness of an organization’s security management system, see [Table 1](#) and [Figure 1](#).

Table 1 — Explanation of the PDCA model

Plan (Establish)	Establish security policy, objectives, targets, controls, processes and procedures relevant to improving security in order to deliver results that align with the organization’s overall policies and objectives.
Do (Implement and operate)	Implement and operate the security policy, controls, processes and procedures.
Check (Monitor and review)	Monitor and review performance against security policy and objectives, report the results to management for review, and determine and authorize actions for remediation and improvement.
Act (Maintain and improve)	Maintain and improve the security management system by taking corrective action, based on the results of management review and reappraising the scope of the security management system and security policy and objectives.

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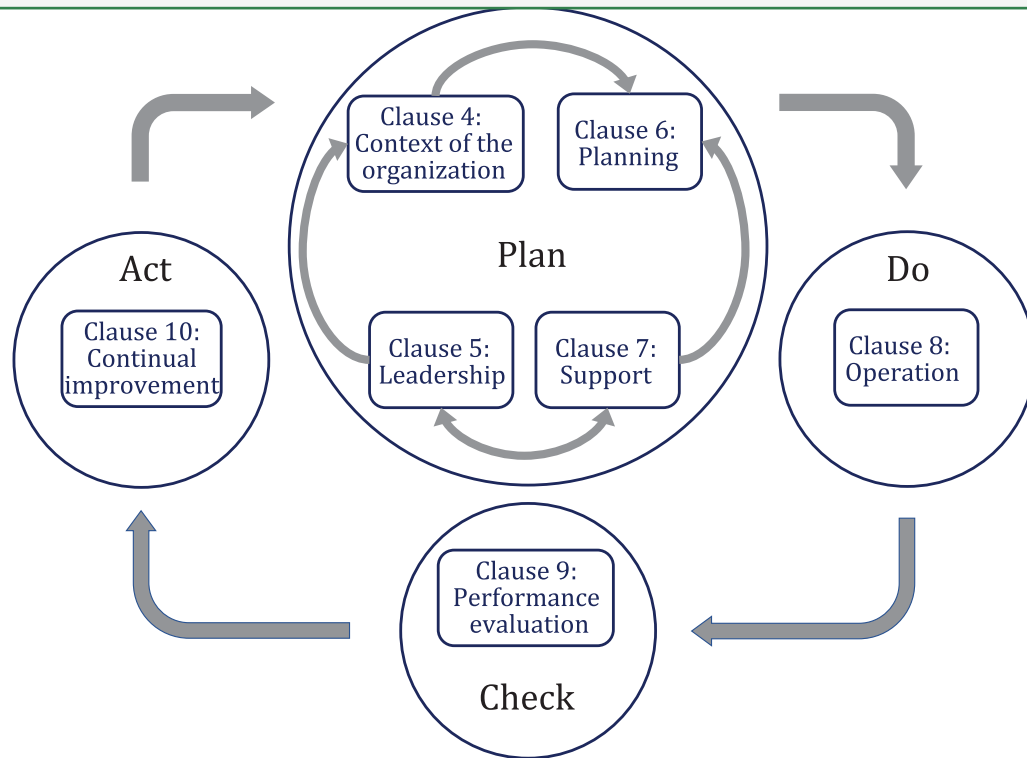


Figure 1 — PDCA model applied to the security management system

This ensures a degree of consistency with other management system standards, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 22301, ISO/IEC 27001, ISO 45001, etc., thereby supporting consistent and integrated implementation and operation with related management systems.

For organizations that so wish, conformity of the security management system to this document may be verified by an external or internal auditing process.