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## Information technology, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Cybersecurity framework development guidelines

*Sécurité de l'information, cybersécurité et protection de la vie  
privée — Lignes directrices relatives à l'élaboration d'un cadre en  
matière de cybersécurité*



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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

Cybersecurity is a pressing issue due to the use of connected technologies. Cyber threats are continually evolving, thus protecting users and organizations is a constant challenge. To cope with this challenge, business groups, government agencies, and other organizations produce documents and tools called cybersecurity frameworks to help organize and communicate cybersecurity activities of organizations. These organizations producing the cybersecurity frameworks are referred to as “cybersecurity framework creators.” Other organizations and individuals then use or reference the cybersecurity framework in their cybersecurity activities.

Given that there are multiple cybersecurity framework creators, there are a multitude of cybersecurity frameworks. The current set of cybersecurity frameworks is diverse and varied. Organizations using cybersecurity frameworks are challenged with harmonizing different lexicons and conceptual structures to meet their requirements. These cybersecurity frameworks then become competing interests for finite resources. The additional effort could be better spent implementing cybersecurity and combating threats.

The goal of this document is to ensure a minimum set of concepts are used to define cybersecurity frameworks to help ease the burden of cybersecurity framework creators and cybersecurity framework users.

As this document limits itself with a minimum set of concepts, its length is kept to a minimum on purpose. This document is not intended to supersede or replace the requirements of an ISMS given in ISO/IEC 27001.

The principles of this document are as follows:

- flexible — to allow for multiple types of cybersecurity frameworks to exist;
- compatible — to allow for multiple cybersecurity frameworks to align; and
- interoperable — to allow for multiple uses of a cybersecurity framework to be valid.

The audience of this document is cybersecurity framework creators.