Your Journey to ISO 27001: Updates, transition strategy, and implementation

7 September 2022



About IT Governance

The cyber risk and privacy management solutions provider



20 years of experience, 200 employees



More than 12,000 clients across 6 continents



IT governance, risk, and compliance solutions



More than 1,000 penetration tests delivered



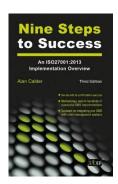


Introduction: Alan Calder

Founder and executive chairman of IT Governance

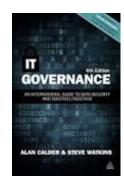


- Founder and executive chairman of IT Governance, the single source for everything to do with IT governance, cyber risk management, and IT compliance.
- Author of IT Governance: An International Guide to Data Security and ISO27001/ISO27002 (Open University textbook).











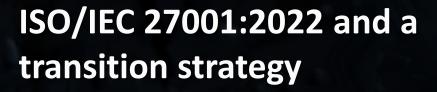
01	ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and a transition strategy
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Nine steps to implementing ISO 27001

Nine Steps to Success: An ISO 27001:2013 Implementation Overview

STEP 4

Management framework

- Defining the scope of your ISMS – the parts of your organization you'll be protecting.
- Create the scope for your ISMS implementation project.

STEP 5

Baseline security controls

- An organization's security baseline is the minimum level of activity required to conduct business securely.
- You should define your security baseline using the information collected during your ISO 27001 risk assessment.

STEP 6

Risk management

- Treat the risk by applying information security controls laid out in ISO 27001.
- Terminate the risk by avoiding it entirely.
- Share the risk.
- Accept the risk (if it doesn't pose a significant threat).



ISO/IEC 27001:2022

How different is the new standard?

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 is currently due for publication in early October.

The most recent draft of the new standard and inside knowledge about discussions in the standard-setting committee indicate that changes to ISO 27001 will be minimal.

A change in Clause 6, and to a couple of notes, have a minimal impact on implementation strategies and can easily be accommodated into projects starting before the publication of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

The more significant change is in Annex A, which will be mapped to the controls set out in ISO/IEC 27002:2022, which was published earlier this year.



ISO/IEC 27001:2022

What is the likely transition timetable?

It will take accreditation bodies about six If the new months to establish an It is therefore standard is Now is the perfect ISO/IEC There will then be unlikely that ISO published in time to implement 27001:2022 a transition period, 27001:2022 October 2022, an ISO 27001 certification typically of 18 certification will be compliance will project and meet scheme, and for months. available before only be mandatory today's cyber accredited by around October April 2023. challenges. certification 2024. bodies to train auditors on the revised scheme.



ISO/IEC 27001:2022

What might a transition strategy look like?

- Organizations can go ahead, today, and implement a management system that can be certified to ISO/IEC 27001:2013, and can do so in the knowledge that the transition to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 will only require minimal effort.
- The management system documentation will need to be updated to reflect the Clause 6 changes.
- As a minimum, your Statement of Applicability will have to be amended to map your 2013 controls the 2022 controls and that mapping is already set out in ISO/IEC 27002:2022.
- At any time before transition, you can implement controls from ISO 27002:2022 as long as you map them to your existing ISO 27001:2013 Annex A.

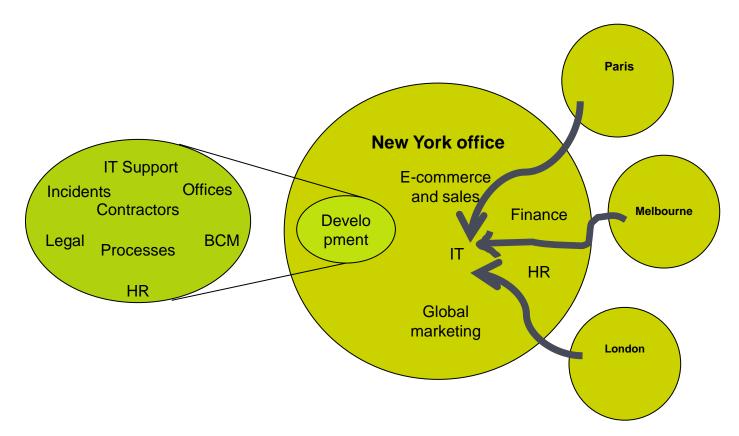


The baseline security criteria to implement an ISO 27001-compliant ISMS





Clause 4: Scope





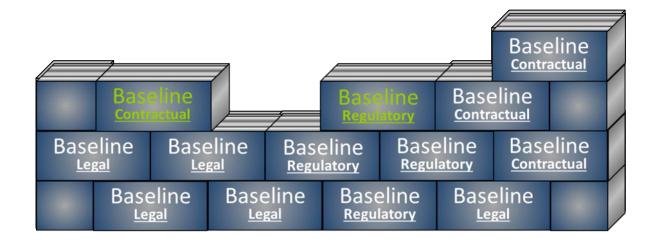
Clause 4: Interested parties and issues: Baseline Security Criteria

Most already exist – question extent of 'repeatable and dependable' and measurement

Main drivers for legal and regulatory compliance:

- National security
- Corporate governance
- IP protection

- E-commerce
- ID theft & data protection
- Industry-specific reqs.





Clause 4: Interested parties and issues

BSC in Gambling Sector



Baseline Security Criteria









Baseline Security
Criteria







The five steps in an ISO 27001 information security risk assessment





5 steps to an effective ISO 27001 risk assessment

An ISO 27001 risk assessment helps organizations identify, analyze, and evaluate weaknesses in their information security processes.

1. Establish a risk management framework

- A formal risk assessment methodology needs to address several issues:
- Your organization's core security requirements
- Risk scale
- Risk appetite
- Methodology: scenario- or asset-based risk assessment

2. Identify risks – a 'risk' pre-supposes a combination of likelihood and impact.

- Identifying the risks that can affect:
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

3. Analyse risks - what threats are likely to exploit which vulnerabilities?

- Identify the threats and vulnerabilities that apply to each asset.
 - For example, if the threat is 'theft of mobile device', the vulnerability might be 'a lack of formal policy for mobile devices'.

4. Evaluate risks

• Use a risk assessment matrix to help you identify which risks need to be treated and prioritize them.

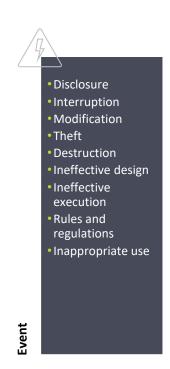
5. Select risk treatment options

- There are several ways you can treat a risk:
- Avoid the risk by eliminating it entirely
- · Modify the risk by applying security controls
- Share the risk with a third party (through insurance or by outsourcing it)
- Retain the risk (if the risk falls within established risk acceptance criteria)



Risk assessment – scenarios

What you need to consider













Risks.

Top ten risks to consider in your ISO 27001 risk assessments













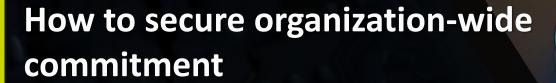






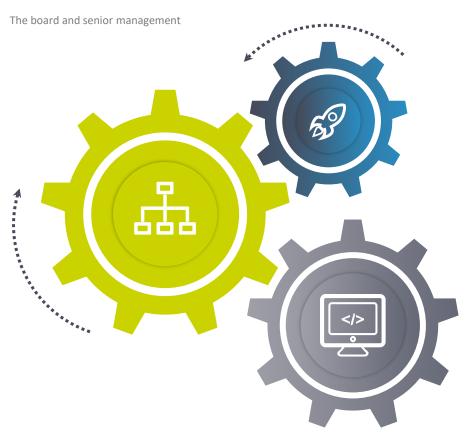










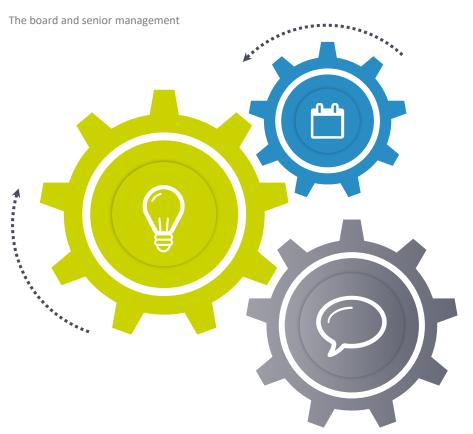


Only <u>44% of global boards</u> are involved in setting the overall security strategy.

An ISMS can give senior management real visibility over its security regime.

Effective cybersecurity is an ongoing process. Senior management have an essential role to play in setting risk appetite and in providing leadership (which includes committing resources and personal example).





Senior management's risk appetite enables security managers to identify which risks to avoid, modify, share, or retain (such as through cyber insurance), as well as reviewing specific risk response plans.

Regular communication between management and the board on cybersecurity is critical to protect company interests and ensure accountability.

The board must also ensure that the CISO is reporting to the appropriate levels within the organization.



Employees

Why?

Everyone has a role to play in ensuring the CIA of information.



What?

Staff awareness can provide basic knowledge of information security best practices to reduce preventable mistakes.

Who?

Therefore, everyone has a role to play in the ISMS.

How?

Using engaging training, tools, and thought-provoking activities, organizations can make staff aware of the daily cyber risks they face, and suggest actions and procedures to minimize such risks.



Questions to ask your CISO

What are the top risks facing our organization?





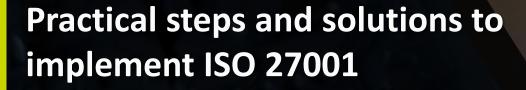


In the event of a data breach, what is our response plan?













How IT Governance USA can help

Our solutions



Learn the skills to lead an ISO 27001-compliant ISMS implementation project.

ISO 27001
Gap Analysis

A specialist, in-person review of

A specialist, in-person review of your current information security posture against the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2013.

Find out more



The package includes all the consultancy support you need to help you implement an ISMS quickly and costeffectively

Find out more



A fixed-priced consultancy package designed to help organizations between 20 and 500 employees achieve ISO 27001 certification readiness in an agreed time frame.

Find out more



Find out more



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Questions



