

SOSIALISASI IMPELEMENTASI KEAMANAN INFORMASI, KEAMANAN SIBER, DAN DATA PRIVASI

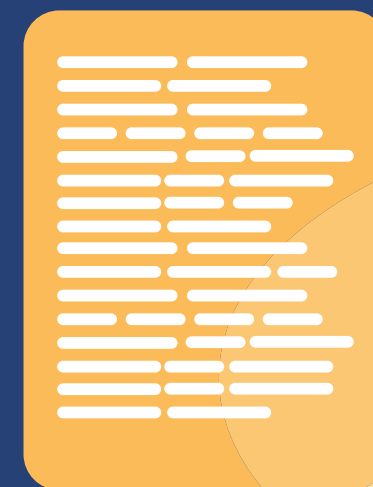
ISO27001:2022



Landskap Ancaman Siber Indonesia



**CYBER
SECURITY**

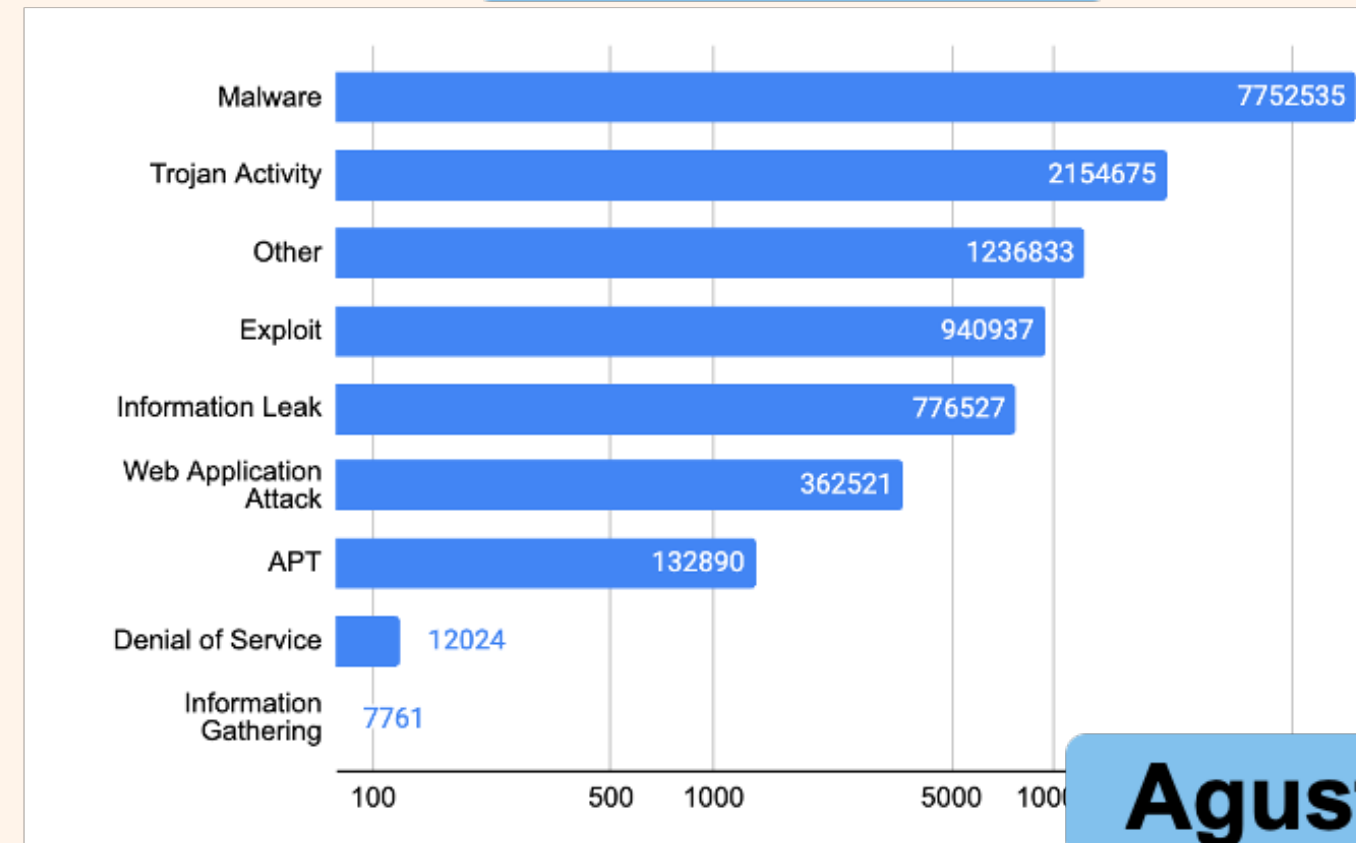


Landskap Ancaman Siber

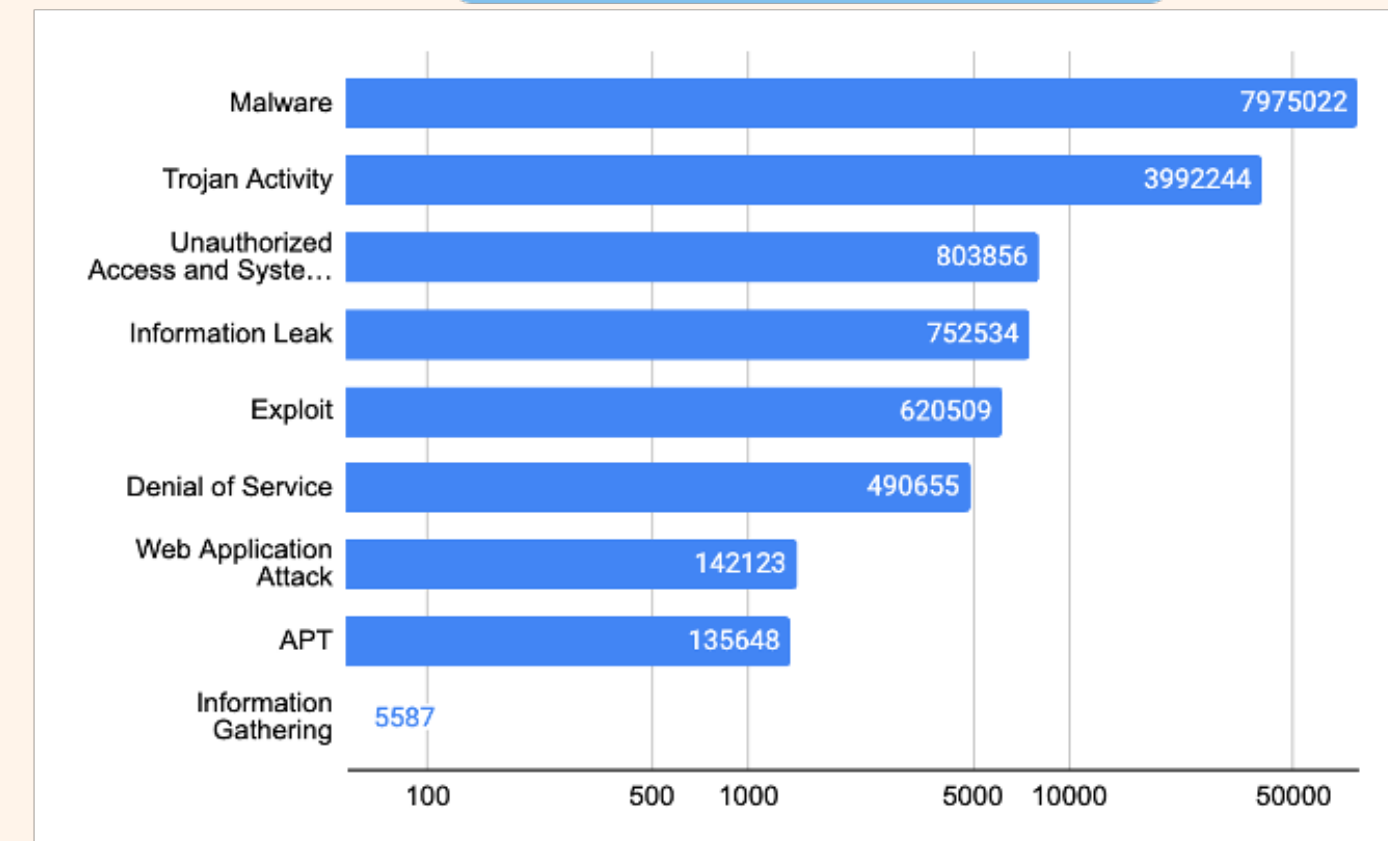
* Indonesia



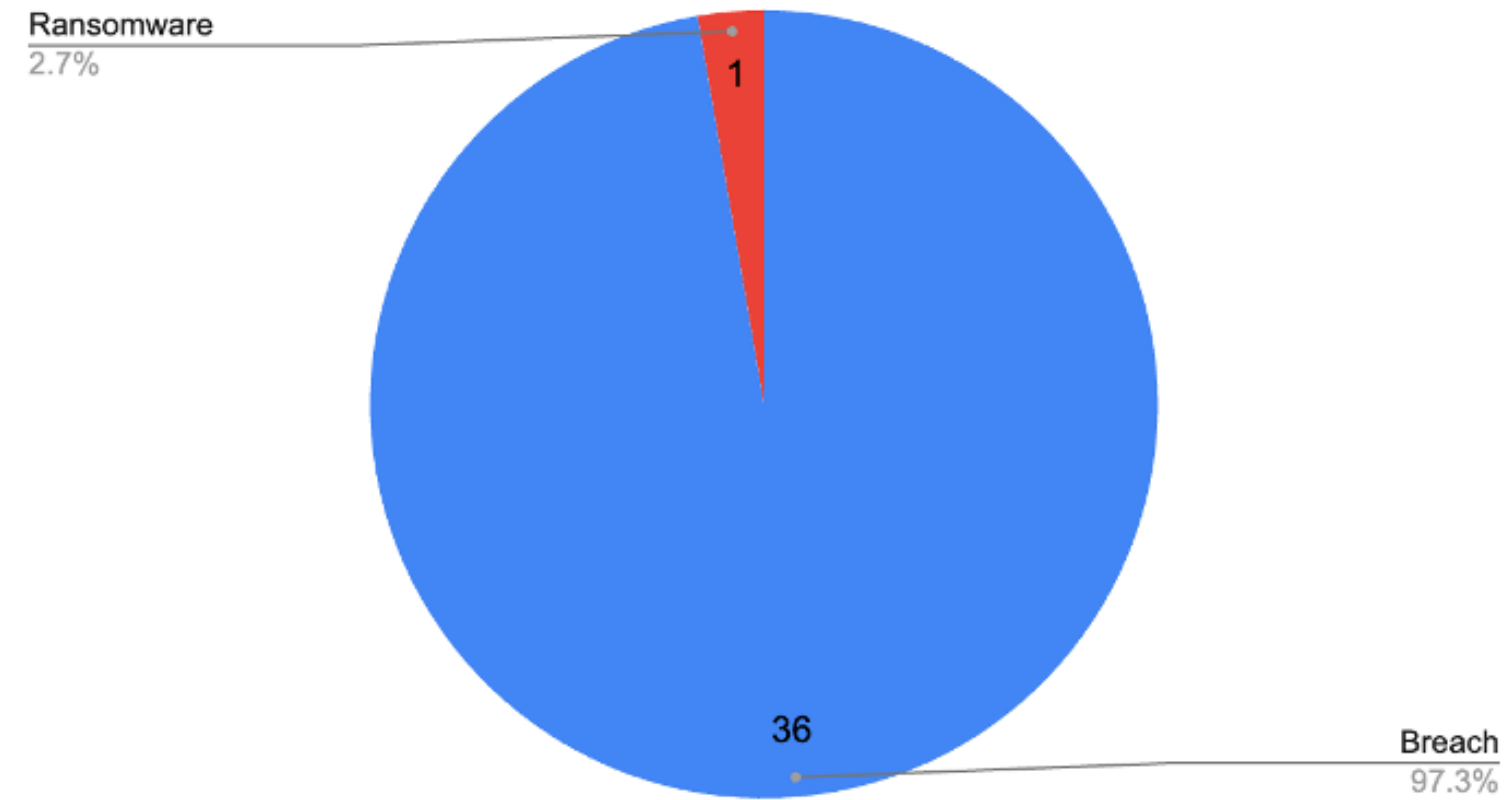
Juli 2024



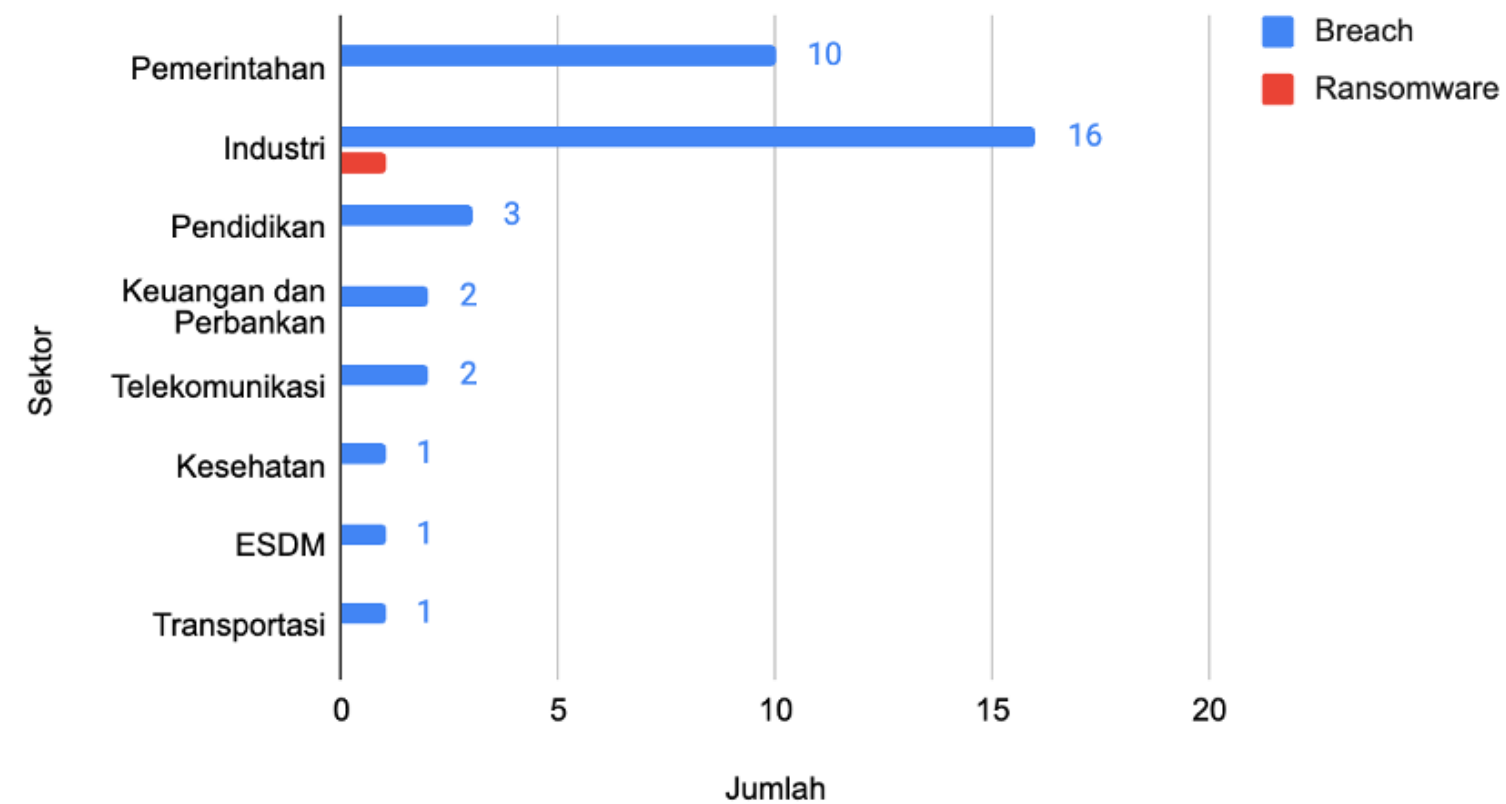
Agustus 2024



Trend Keamanan Siber Indonesia September 2024



Jumlah Sektor Terdampak September 2024



sumber : CTI & OSINT

Landskap Ancaman Siber Indonesia



Landskap Ancaman Siber Indonesia



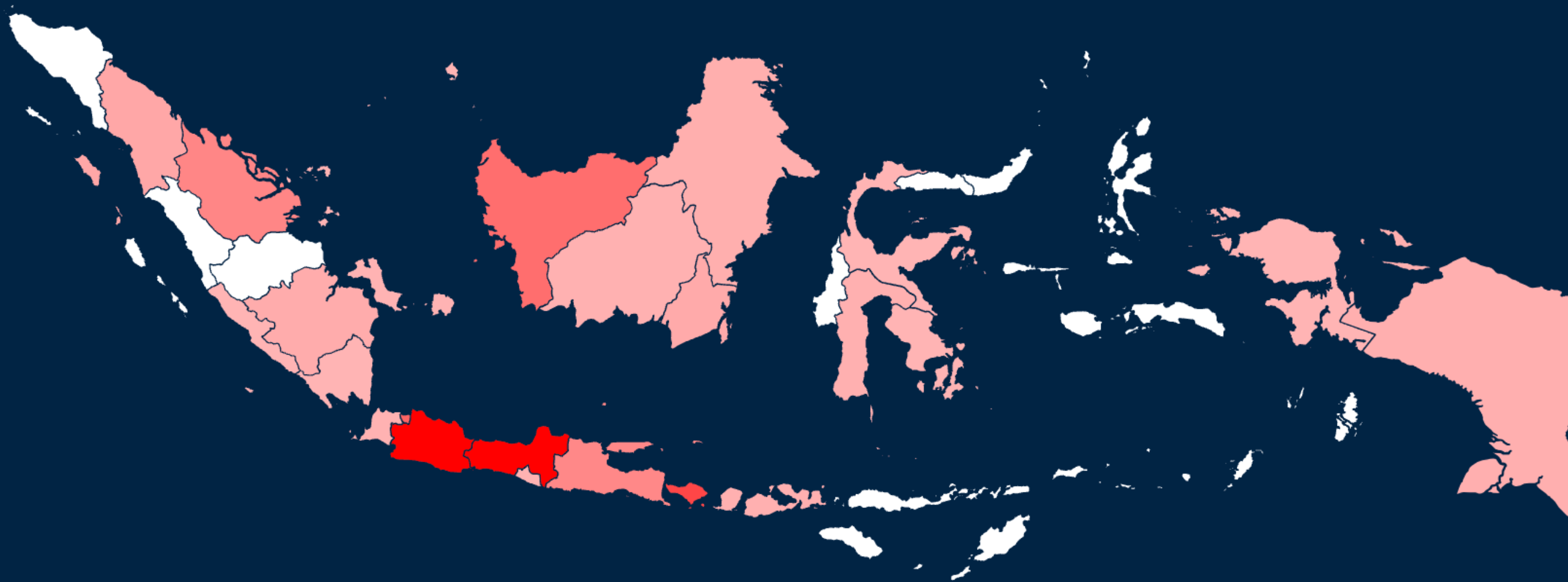
INFORMASI SERANGAN SIBER

TARGET SERANGAN - [2024-10-18 S/D 2024-11-18]

DUNIA INDONESIA

PERINGKAT SERANGAN

US	12,768,440
CN	1,074,656
GB	751,853
RU	706,607
_V2_REGION_NA	548,515



LIVE FEED

TIME	COUNTRY	PORT
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0 5,078,710

FROM: 2024-10-18 TO: 2024-11-18



Keamanan Informasi & Keamanan Siber



Keamanan Informasi & Keamanan Siber

Keamanan Informasi

Berfokus pada Keamanan Fisik dan Digital dari sebuah informasi

Keamanan Siber

Berfokus hanya pada Keamanan Digital dari sebuah informasi

Apa itu Informasi ?

Informasi adalah **DATA** yang telah diolah sehingga memiliki makna bagi penerima atau pengguna.

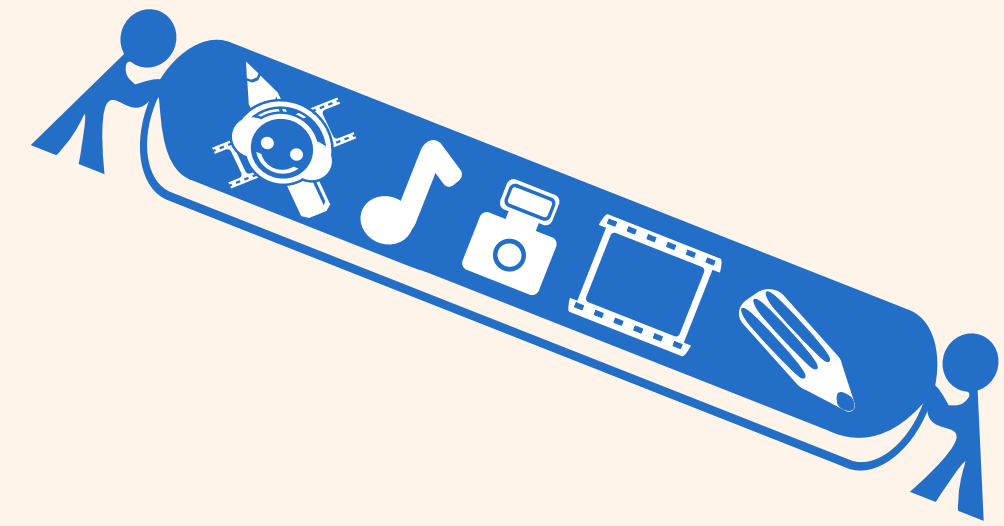
Dapat dianggap sebagai **ASET** karena memiliki nilai yang penting dalam berbagai konteks.

Data = Informasi = Aset

Informasi dapat menjadi aset dalam bisnis karena dapat digunakan untuk mengambil keputusan yang tepat, mengidentifikasi peluang baru, dan meningkatkan efisiensi operasional.



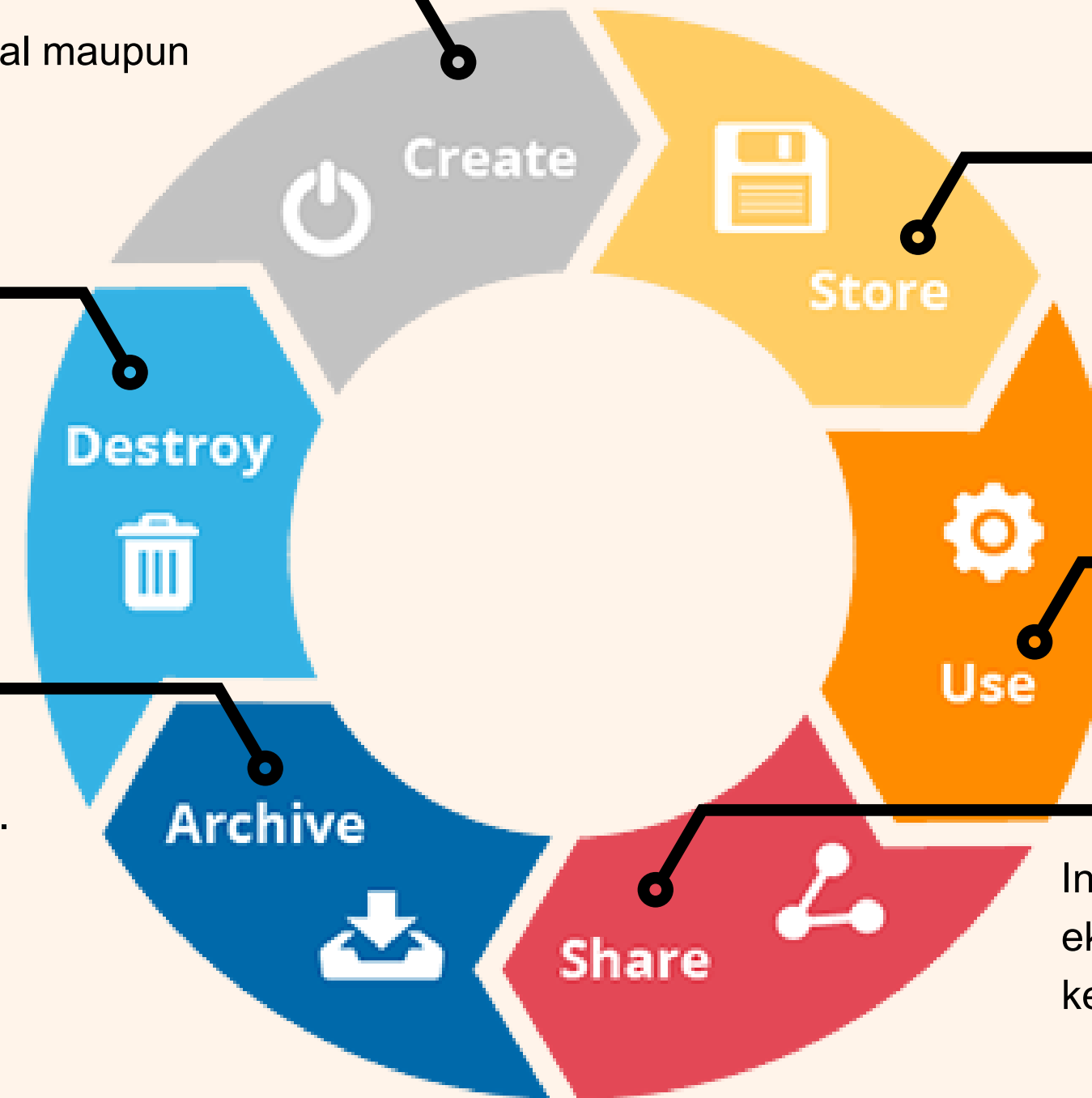
Siklus Hidup Informasi



Informasi dibuat, baik berupa data digital maupun fisik

Informasi yang sudah tidak diperlukan dihancurkan secara aman untuk mencegah kebocoran .

Informasi yang sudah tidak aktif dipindahkan ke arsip untuk penyimpanan jangka panjang .



Informasi disimpan di lokasi yang aman, seperti database, file server, atau penyimpanan lokal .

Informasi digunakan untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional atau pengambilan keputusan .

Informasi dibagikan, baik secara internal maupun eksternal, dengan tetap mempertimbangkan keamanan dan privasi .





Klasifikasi Informasi



Public

Data that may be freely disclosed to the public



Internal Only

Internal data not meant for public disclosure



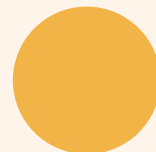
Confidential

Sensitive data that if compromised could negatively affect operations



Restricted

Highly sensitive corporate data that if compromised could put the organization at financial or legal risk.





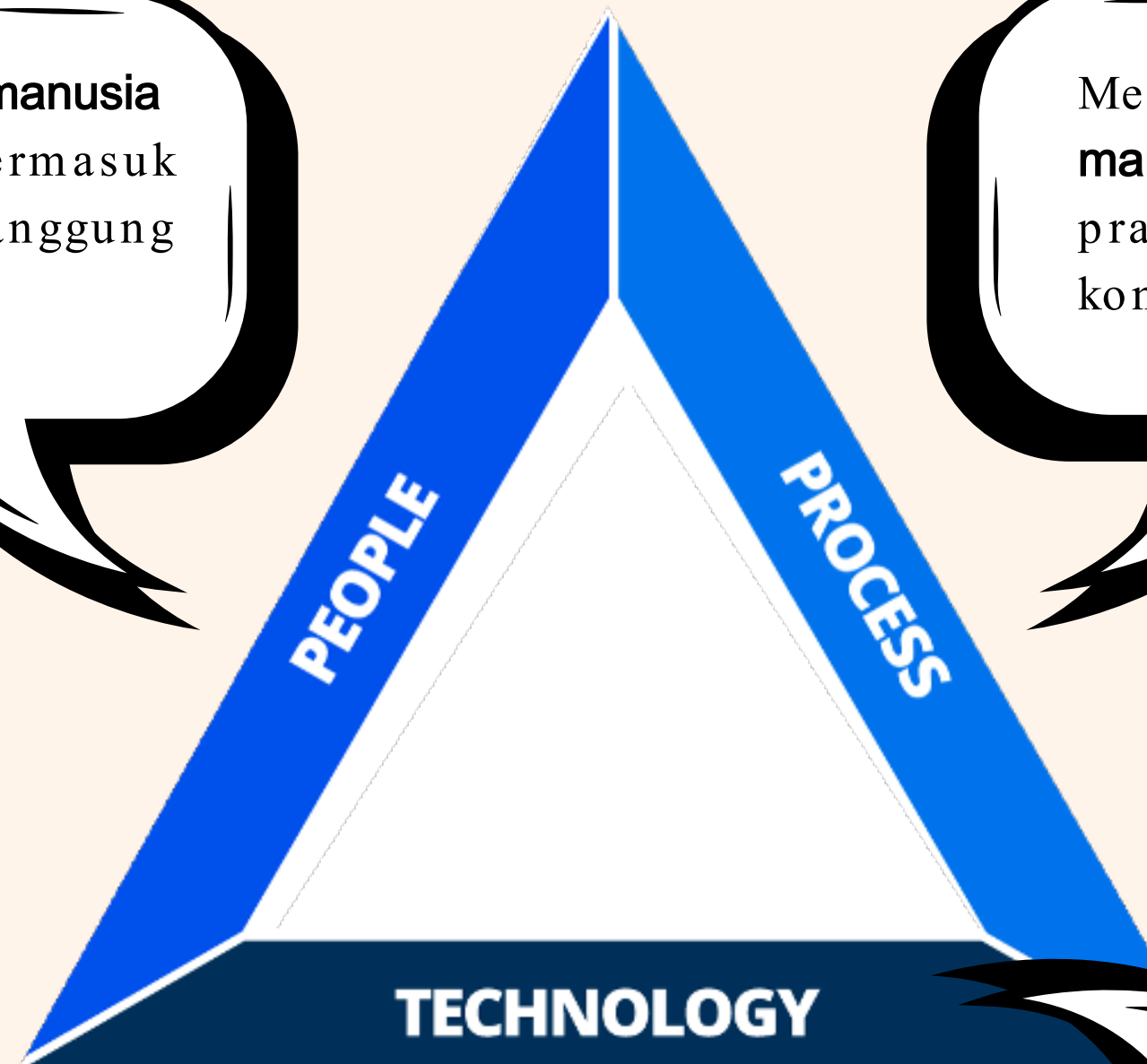
Konsep Dasar Keamanan Informasi



Menjaga **keaslian** informasi dengan cara memastikan akurasi, kelengkapan dan metode pengolahannya.

Menjaga **ketersediaan** informasi dengan cara memastikan informasi selalu dapat di akses pada saat dibutuhkan.

Pilar Keamanan Informasi & Keamanan Siber



Menekankan pentingnya **peran manusia** dalam menjaga keamanan, termasuk kesadaran, pelatihan, dan tanggung jawab individu

Mencakup **kebijakan, prosedur, dan manajemen risiko** untuk memastikan praktik keamanan diterapkan secara konsisten

Mendukung keamanan melalui sistem maupun alat-alat **parameter keamanan** yang dapat diimplementasikan

Pengenalan ISO27001





Pengenalan ISO27001

mengapa perlu ?

COMPANY BRANDING

- Menerapkan standar ISO27001 dapat memiliki dampak positif terhadap citra dan reputasi perusahaan .
- Menunjukkan kepada klien, pelanggan, dan pemangku kepentingan bahwa organisasi serius pada keamanan informasi .

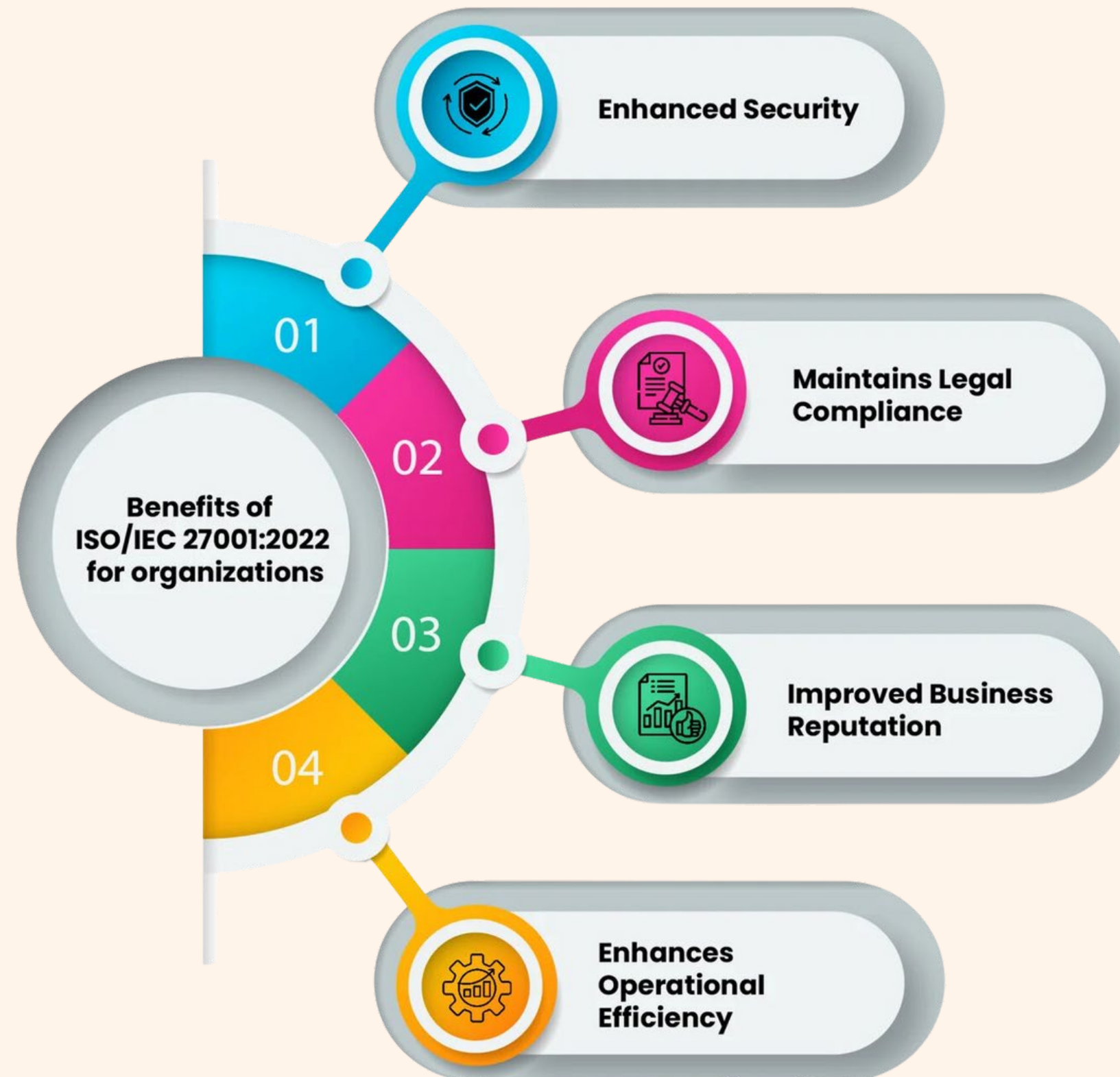
ORGANIZATION IMPROVEMENT

- Dapat menjadi alat yang kuat untuk meningkatkan efektivitas, efisiensi, dan ketahanan organisasi secara keseluruhan .
- Bukan hanya tentang memastikan kepatuhan terhadap standar, tetapi juga tentang meningkatkan proses bisnis, pengelolaan risiko, dan budaya keamanan informasi di seluruh organisasi .



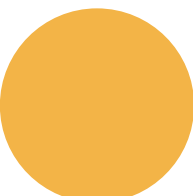
Pengenalan ISO27001

Manfaat Implementasi

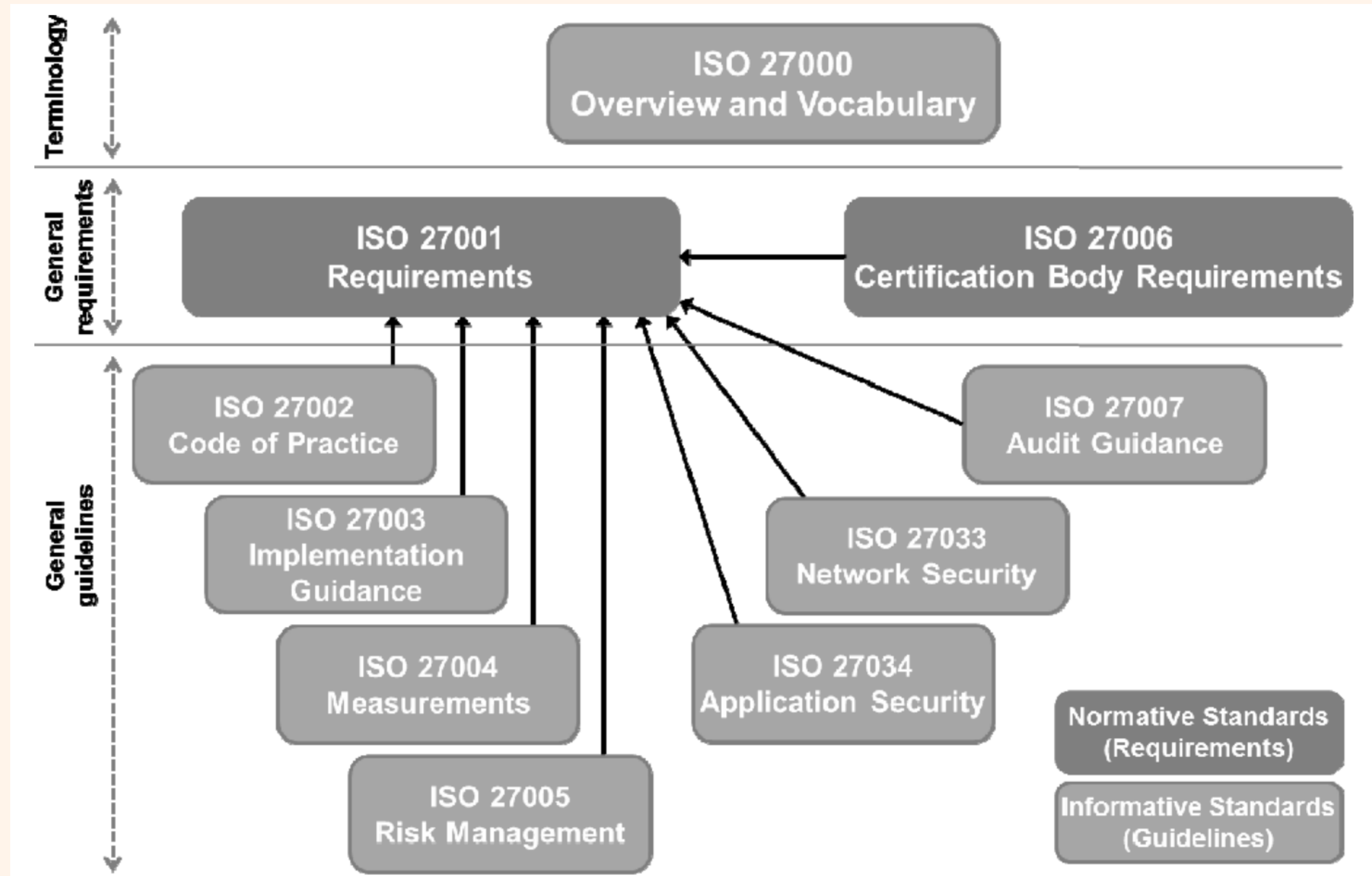


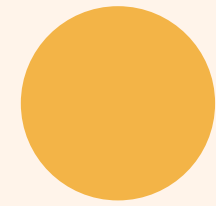


Pengenalan ISO27001

- ISO 27001 adalah standar internasional untuk Information Security Management System (ISMS).
 - Memberikan kerangka kerja untuk melindungi informasi organisasi secara sistematis dan terukur.
 - Berfokus pada aspek keamanan informasi, keamanan siber, dan data pribadi
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Standar Keluarga 27000





Standar Keluarga 27000



8.12	Pencegahan kebocoran data	Kontrol Langkah-langkah pencegahan kebocoran data harus diterapkan pada sistem, jaringan, dan peranti lain yang memproses, menyimpan, atau mentransmisikan informasi sensitif.
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SNI ISO/IEC 27002:2022

Tujuan

Untuk mendeteksi dan mencegah pengungkapan dan ekstraksi informasi yang tak terotorisasi oleh individu atau sistem.

Panduan

Organisasi sebaiknya mempertimbangkan hal-hal berikut untuk mengurangi risiko kebocoran data:

- mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi informasi untuk memproteksi kebocoran (misalnya informasi personal, model penetapan harga, dan desain produk);
- memonitor saluran kebocoran data (misalnya surel, transfer fail, peranti mobil (*mobile*), dan peranti penyimpanan portabel);
- bertindak untuk mencegah informasi bocor (misalnya mengarantina surel yang berisi informasi sensitif).



Mandatory Clauses of ISO 27001

10 Improvement
Improvement follows up on the evaluations covered in Clause 9

9 Performance evaluation
Establish a procedure for monitoring and measurement of records. Documented process for the performance of internal audits and management reviews

8 Operation
Risk treatment plan and risk assessment report to mitigate the risks that might arise as a result of your company's scoped operations

7 Support
Establish, implement and maintain the ISMS based on: Competence, Awareness, Communication, Documented Information and Records (that must be kept)

General information
Introduction, scope, normative references, terms and definitions

Context of the organization
Create the ISMS Scope that sets the boundaries of your system and the applicability of the controls

Leadership
Top management to document a Policy Statement with employees and clients

Planning
Establish, measure and monitor objectives based on risks and opportunities

Establish, measure and monitor objectives based on risks and opportunities



ISO 27001 Annex A Control Themes

New organizational controls include:

- 5.7: Threat Intelligence
- 5.23: Information security for use of cloud services
- 5.30: ICT readiness for business continuity

New technological controls include:

- 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



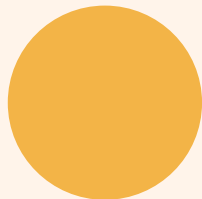
There are no new controls in this area

New physical controls include:

- 7.4: Physical security monitoring

* ISO27001 PDCA Cycle

PLAN			DO		CHECK	ACT
4. Context of the organization	5. Leadership	6. Planning	7. Support	8. Operation	9. Performance evaluation	10. Improvement
4.1 Understanding the organization and its context	5.1 Leadership and commitment	6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities	7.1 Resources	8.1 Operational planning and control	9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation	10.1 Nonconformity and corrective action
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	5.2 Policy	6.2 Information security objectives and planning to achieve them	7.2 Competence	8.2 Information security risk assessment	9.2 Internal audit	10.2 Continual improvement
4.3 Determining the scope of the ISMS	5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities		7.3 Awareness	8.3 Information security risk treatment	9.3 Management review	
4.4 Information Security Management System			7.4 Communication			
			7.5 Documented information			



ISO27001



Klausul 4: Konteks Organisasi

Mengidentifikasi faktor internal, eksternal, serta kebutuhan pihak terkait.

Output:

- Statement of Applicability (SoA): Daftar kontrol keamanan yang relevan.
- Dokumen ruang lingkup ISMS.

Klausul 5: Kepemimpinan

Peran manajemen puncak dalam memberikan dukungan, arahan, dan kebijakan.

Output:

- Kebijakan keamanan informasi yang ditandatangani.
- Struktur peran dan tanggung jawab keamanan informasi.

Klausul 6: Perencanaan

Analisis risiko dan peluang keamanan informasi.

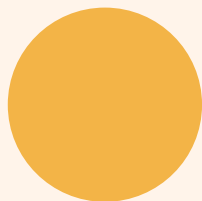
Output:

- Risk Assessment Report: Dokumen penilaian risiko.
- Risk Treatment Plan (RTP): Rencana mitigasi risiko.
- Tujuan keamanan informasi yang terukur.



PLAN		
4. Context of the organization	5. Leadership	6. Planning
4.1 Understanding the organization and its context	5.1 Leadership and commitment	6.1 Actions to address risks and opportunities
4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties	5.2 Policy	6.2 Information security objectives and planning to achieve them
4.3 Determining the scope of the ISMS	5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities	
4.4 Information Security Management System		





Klausul 7: Dukungan

Penyediaan sumber daya, pelatihan, kesadaran, dan dokumentasi untuk mendukung ISMS.

Output:

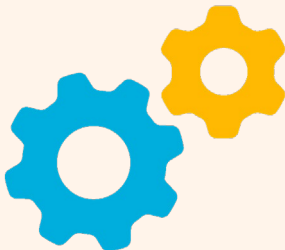
- Rekaman pelatihan dan kompetensi staf.
- Kebijakan komunikasi internal dan eksternal.
- Informasi terdokumentasi, seperti panduan, prosedur, dan laporan.

Klausul 8: Operasi

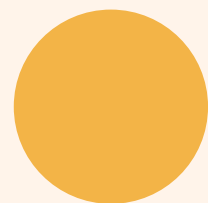
Implementasi rencana operasional untuk pengendalian risiko keamanan informasi.

Output:

- Risk Treatment Implementation Records: Rekaman pelaksanaan mitigasi risiko.
- Bukti pelaksanaan prosedur operasional keamanan informasi.



DO	
7. Support	8. Operation
7.1 Resources	8.1 Operational planning and control
7.2 Competence	8.2 Information security risk assessment
7.3 Awareness	8.3 Information security risk treatment
7.4 Communication	
7.5 Documented information	



ISO27001



Klausul 9: Evaluasi Kinerja

Proses untuk memantau, mengukur, dan mengevaluasi ISMS, termasuk audit internal.

Output:

- Laporan audit internal yang mendetail.
- Tinjauan manajemen yang berisi analisis efektivitas ISMS dan peluang perbaikan.

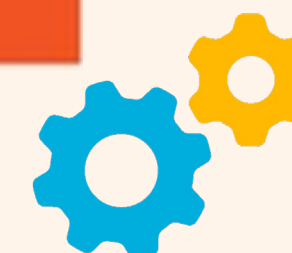
CHECK

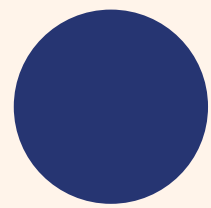
9. Performance evaluation

9.1 Monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation

9.2 Internal audit

9.3 Management review





ISO27001

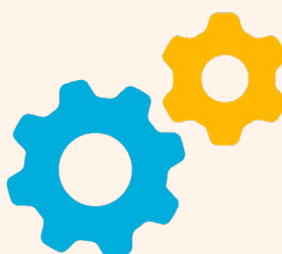
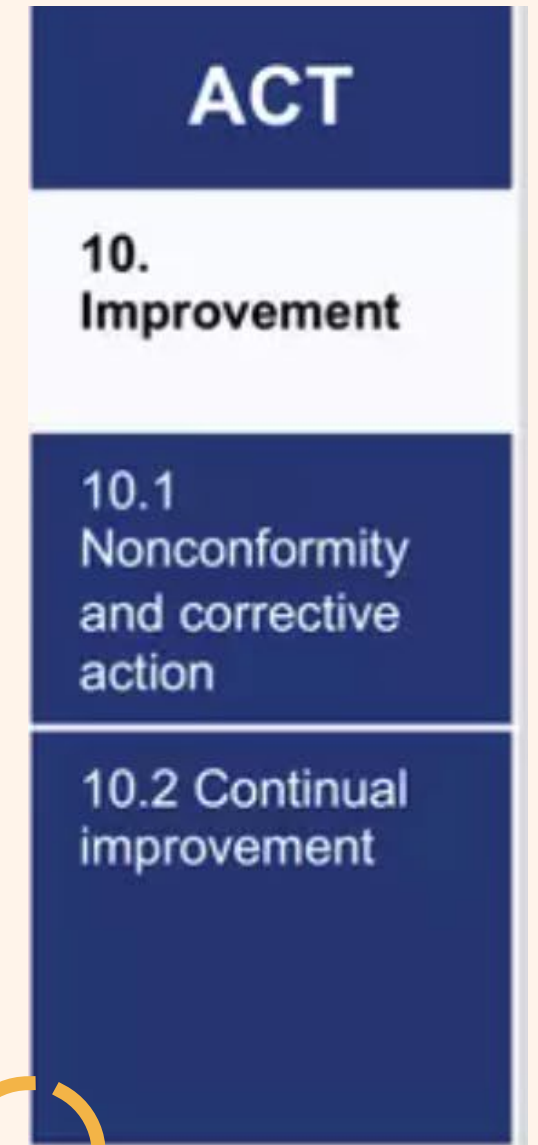


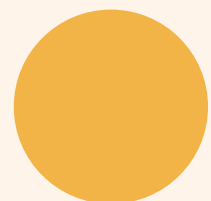
Klausul 10: Peningkatan

Tindakan korektif dan peningkatan berkelanjutan ISMS berdasarkan temuan dari evaluasi.

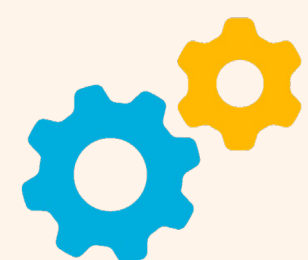
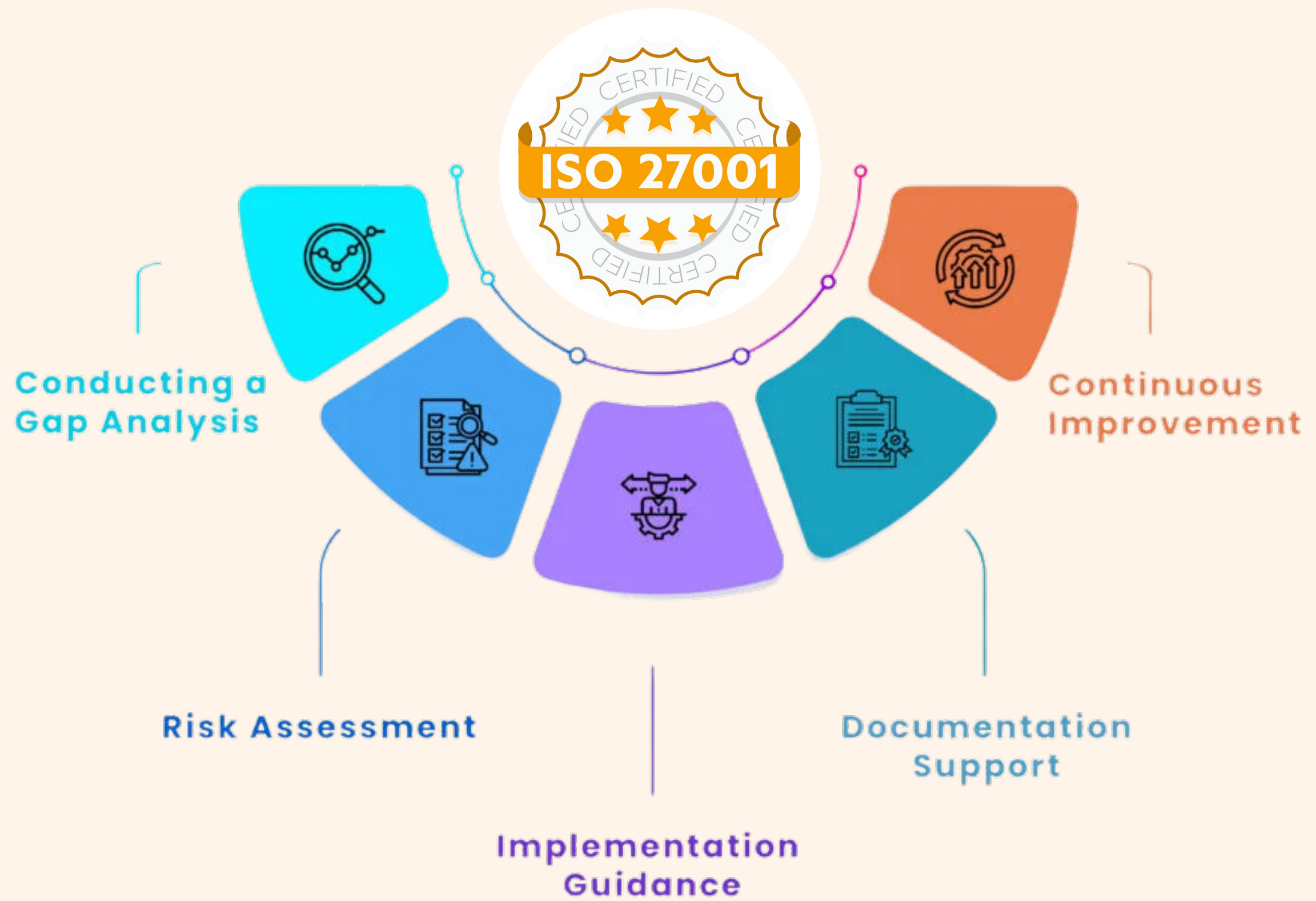
Output:

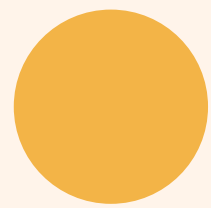
- Laporan ketidaksesuaian dan tindakan korektif.
- Catatan peningkatan berkelanjutan ISMS.



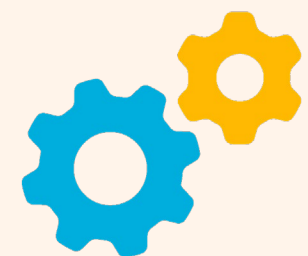
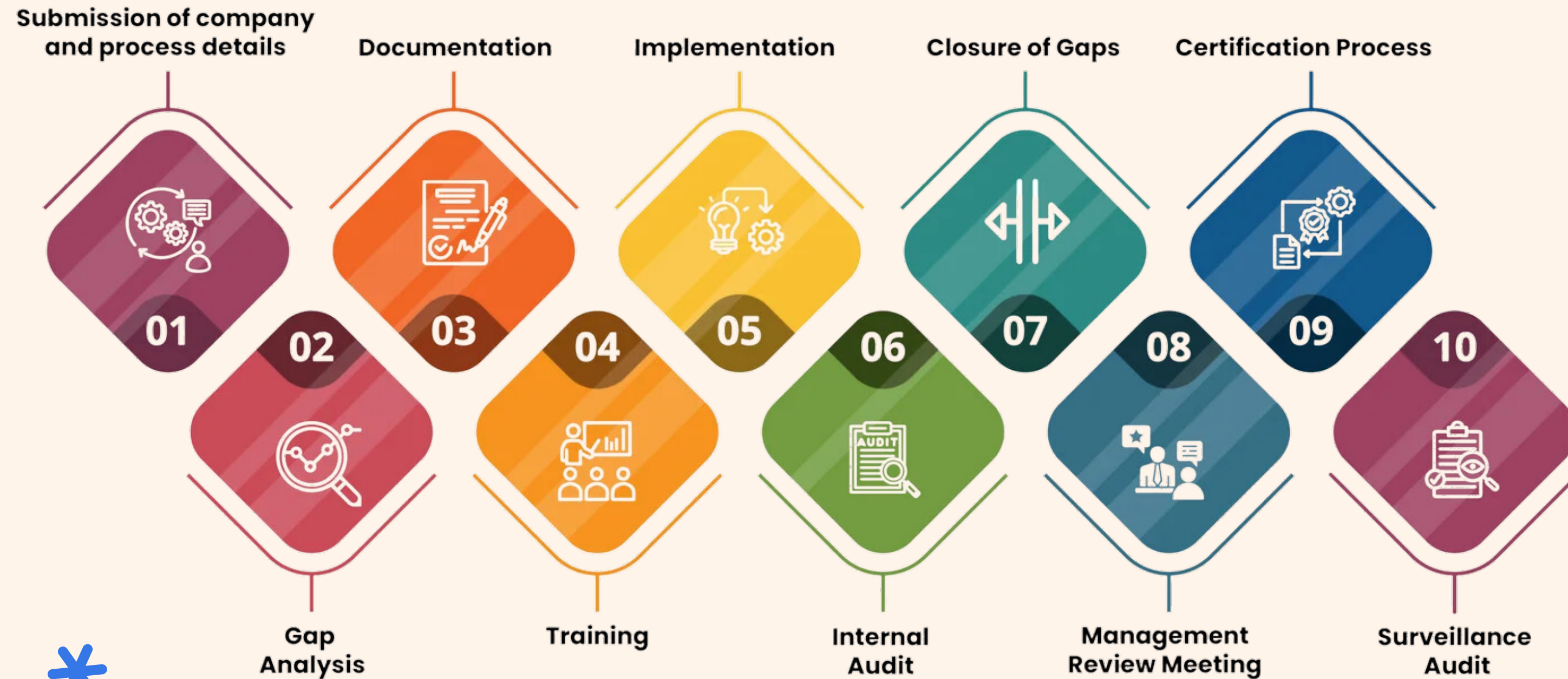


Alur Proses ISO27001





Alur Proses ISO27001



Kontrol Keamanan



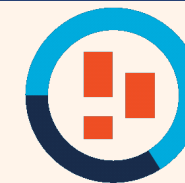
Before

ISO27001:2013 - 114 Kontrol Keamanan



After

ISO27001:2022 - 93 Kontrol Keamanan



Kontrol Keamanan ISO27001:2022



Kontrol Keamanan



Kontrol Baru

11 Kontrol keamanan baru

Penggabungan

24 Penggabungan beberapa kontrol

Diperbaharui

58 Kontrol diperbaharui



Kontrol Keamanan

5. Organizational controls	6. People controls	8. Technological controls
5.1. Policies for information security 5.2. Information security roles and responsibilities 5.3. Segregation of duties 5.4. Management responsibilities 5.5. Contact with authorities 5.6. Contact with special interest groups 5.7. Threat intelligence 5.8. Information security in project management 5.9. Inventory of information and other associated assets 5.10. Acceptable use of information and other associated assets 5.11. Return of assets 5.12. Classification of information 5.13. Labelling of information 5.14. Information transfer 5.15. Access control 5.16. Identity management 5.17. Authentication information 5.18. Access rights 5.19. Information security in supplier relationships 5.20. Addressing information security within supplier agreements 5.21. Managing information security in the ICT supply chain 5.22. Monitoring, review and change management of supplier services 5.23. Information security for use of cloud services 5.24. Information security incident management planning and preparation 5.25. Assessment and decision on information security events 5.26. Response to information security incidents 5.27. Learning from information security incidents 5.28. Collection of evidence 5.29. Information security during disruption 5.30. ICT readiness for business continuity 5.31. Legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements 5.32. Intellectual property rights 5.33. Protection of records 5.34. Privacy and protection of PII 5.35. Independent review of information security 5.36. Compliance with policies, rules and standards for information security 5.37. Documented operating procedures	6.1. Screening 6.2. Terms and conditions of employment 6.3. Information security awareness, education and training 6.4. Disciplinary process 6.5. Responsibilities after termination or change of employment 6.6. Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements 6.7. Remote working 6.8. Information security event reporting	8.1. User endpoint devices 8.2. Privileged access rights 8.3. Information access restriction 8.4. Access to source code 8.5. Secure authentication 8.6. Capacity management 8.7. Protection against malware 8.8. Management of technical vulnerabilities 8.9. Configuration management 8.10. Information deletion 8.11. Data masking 8.12. Data leakage prevention 8.13. Information backup 8.14. Redundancy of information processing facilities 8.15. Logging 8.16. Monitoring activities 8.17. Clock synchronization 8.18. Use of privileged utility programs 8.19. Installation of software on operational systems 8.20. Network security 8.21. Security of network services 8.22. Segregation of networks 8.23. Web filtering 8.24. Use of cryptography 8.25. Secure development life cycle 8.26. Application security requirements 8.27. Secure system architecture and engineering principles 8.28. Secure coding 8.29. Security testing in development and acceptance 8.30. Outsourced development 8.31. Separation of development, test and production environments 8.32. Change management 8.33. Test information 8.34. Protection of information systems during audit testing
	7. Physical controls	
	7.1. Physical security perimeter 7.2. Physical entry 7.3. Securing offices, rooms and facilities 7.4. Physical security monitoring 7.5. Protecting against physical and environmental threats 7.6. Working in secure areas 7.7. Clear desk and clear screen 7.8. Equipment siting and protection 7.9. Security of assets off-premises 7.10. Storage media 7.11. Supporting utilities 7.12. Cabling security 7.13. Equipment maintenance 7.14. Secure disposal or re-use of equipment	



Kontrol Keamanan



Baru

5.7 Threat
Intelligence

5.23 Information
security for cloud
services

5.30 ICT 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





Implementasi **Kontrol Keamanan Baru**

ISO27001:2022

Implementasi Kontrol Keamanan Baru ISO27001:2022

● Jumlah Kontrol Baru

Terdapat 11 Kontrol Keamanan Baru pada ISO27001:2022

● Kontrol Organisasi

Terdapat 3 Kontrol keamanan baru terkait dengan keamanan organisasi, kontrol tersebut adalah 5.7 , 5.23 , dan 5.30

● Kontrol Fisik

Terdapat 1 Kontrol keamanan baru terkait dengan keamanan fisik, kontrol tersebut adalah 7.4

● Kontrol Teknologi

Terdapat 7 Kontrol Keamanan Baru terkait keamanan teknologi, kontrol tersebut adalah 8.9 , 8.10 , 8.11 , 8.12 , 8.16 , 8.23 , 8.28



5.7 Threat Intelligence



5.7	Intelijen ancaman	Kontrol Informasi yang berkaitan dengan ancaman keamanan informasi harus dikumpulkan dan dianalisis untuk menghasilkan intelijen ancaman.
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5.7 Intelijen ancaman

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif #Detektif #Korektif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Mengidentifikasi #mendeteksi #Merespons	#Manajemen_ancaman_dan_kerentanan	#Pertahanan #Resiliensi

Tujuan

Untuk Memberikan kesadaran tentang lingkungan ancaman organisasi sehingga dapat dilakukan tindakan mitigasi yang tepat.



5.23 Keamanan informasi untuk penggunaan layanan cloud



5.23	Keamanan informasi untuk penggunaan layanan <i>cloud</i>	Kontrol Proses untuk akuisisi, penggunaan, manajemen, dan keluar dari layanan <i>cloud</i> harus ditetapkan sesuai dengan persyaratan keamanan informasi organisasi.
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5.23 Keamanan informasi untuk penggunaan layanan *cloud*

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Memproteksi	#Keamanan_hubungan_pemasok	#Tata_kelola_dan_Ekosistem #Proteksi

Tujuan

Untuk menentukan dan memmanajemeni keamanan informasi untuk penggunaan layanan *cloud*.

5.30 Kesiapan TIK untuk kontinuitas bisnis



5.30	Kesiapan TIK untuk kontinuitas bisnis	Kontrol Kesiapan TIK harus direncanakan, diimplementasikan, dipelihara, dan diuji berdasarkan sasaran kontinuitas bisnis dan persyaratan kontinuitas TIK.
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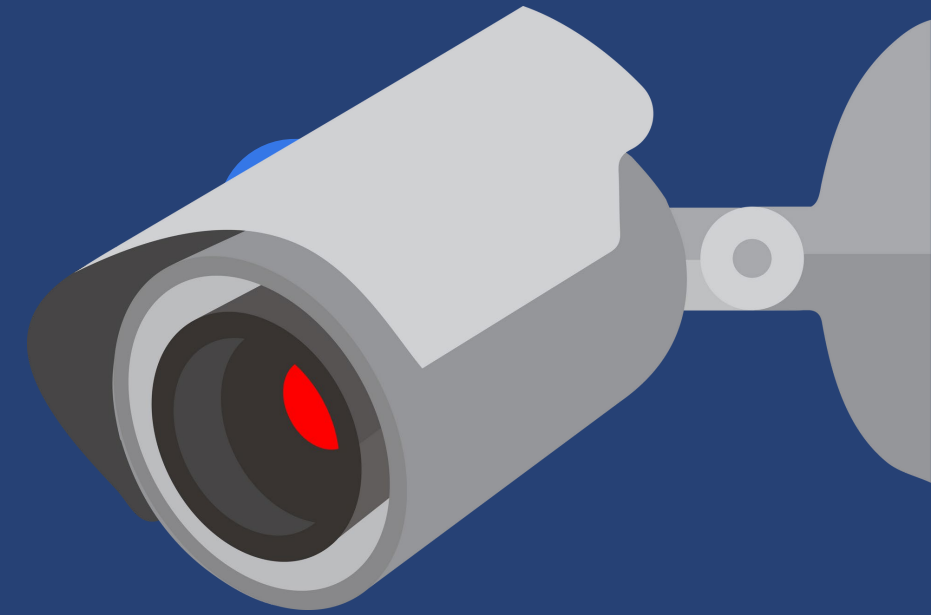
5.30 Kesiapan TIK untuk kontinuitas bisnis

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Korektif	#Availabilitas	#Merespons	#Kontinuitas	#Resiliensi

Tujuan

Untuk memastikan availabilitas informasi organisasi dan aset terkait lainnya selama disruptsi.

7.4 Pemantauan keamanan fisik *



7.4	Pemantauan keamanan fisik	Kontrol Premis harus terus dimonitor untuk menemukan akses fisik yang takterotorisasi.
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7.4 Pemantauan keamanan fisik

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif #Detektif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Memproteksi #Mendeteksi	#Keamanan_fisik	#Proteksi #Pertahanan

Tujuan

Untuk mendeteksi dan mencegah akses fisik yang takterotorisasi.

8.9 Manajemen konfigurasi



8.9	Manajemen konfigurasi	Kontrol Konfigurasi, termasuk konfigurasi keamanan, perangkat keras, perangkat lunak, layanan, dan jaringan harus ditetapkan, didokumentasikan, diimplementasikan, dimonitor, dan direviu.
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8.9 Manajemen konfigurasi

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Memproteksi	#Konfigurasi_yang_aman	#Proteksi

Tujuan

Untuk memastikan perangkat keras, perangkat lunak, layanan, dan jaringan berfungsi dengan benar sesuai dengan pengaturan keamanan yang dipersyaratkan, dan konfigurasi tidak diubah secara takterotorisasi atau salah.

8.10 Penghapusan Informasi

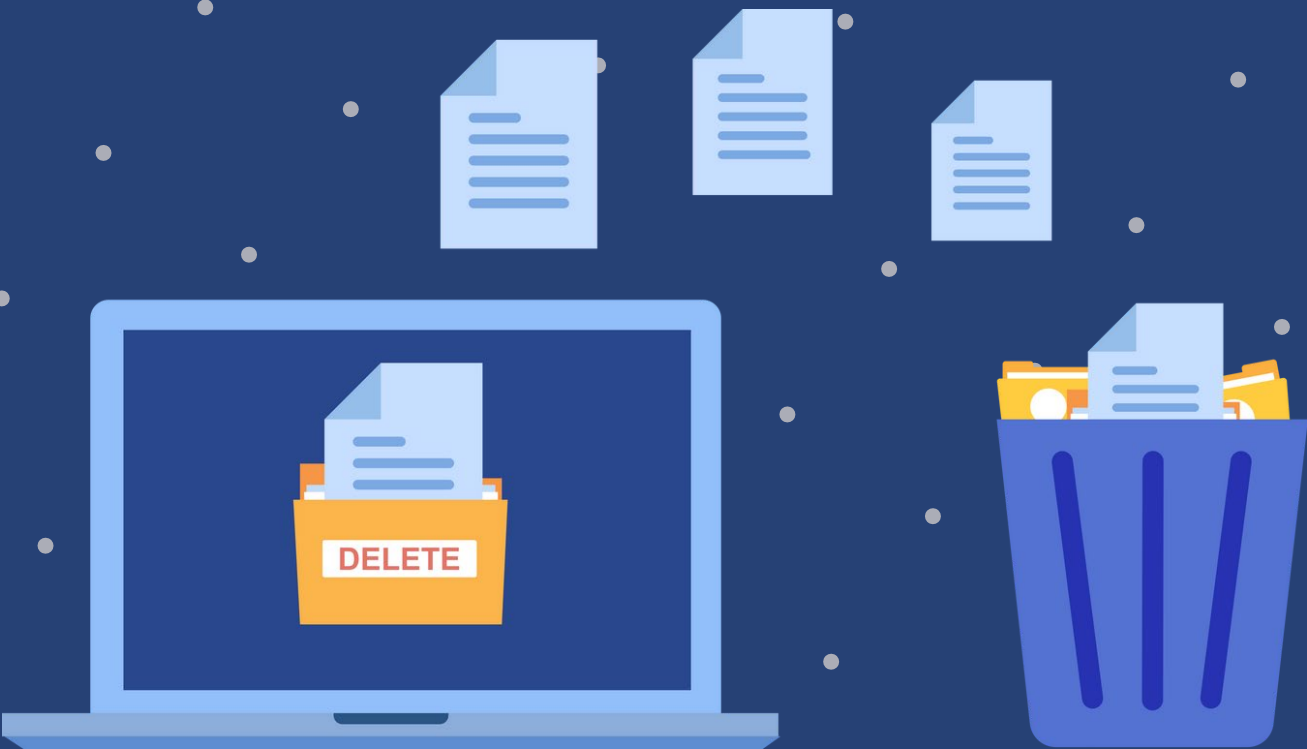
8.10	Penghapusan informasi	Kontrol Informasi yang disimpan dalam sistem informasi, peranti atau di media penyimpanan lainnya harus dihapus bila tidak lagi diperlukan.
------	-----------------------	---

8.10 Penghapusan informasi

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas	#Memproteksi	#Proteksi_informasi #Legal_dan_kepatuhan	#Proteksi

Tujuan

Untuk mencegah eksposur informasi sensitif yang tidak perlu dan untuk mematuhi persyaratan legal, statutori, regalutori, dan kontraktual dalam rangka penghapusan informasi.





Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas	#Memproteksi	#Proteksi_informasi	#Proteksi

Untuk membatasi pemajanan data sensitif, termasuk PII, dan untuk mematuhi persyaratan legal, statutori, regulatori, dan kontraktual.



8.12 Pencegahan Kebocoran Data



8.12	Pencegahan kebocoran data	Kontrol Langkah-langkah pencegahan kebocoran data harus diterapkan pada sistem, jaringan, dan peranti lain yang memproses, menyimpan, atau mentransmisikan informasi sensitif.
------	---------------------------	--

8.12 Pencegahan kebocoran data

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif #Detektif	#Konfidensialitas	#Memproteksi #Mendeteksi	#Proteksi_informasi	#Proteksi #Pertahanan

Tujuan

Untuk mendeteksi dan mencegah pengungkapan dan ekstraksi informasi yang tak terotorisasi oleh individu atau sistem.



8.16 Pemantauan Aktivitas



8.16	Pemantauan aktivitas	Kontrol Jaringan, sistem, dan aplikasi harus dimonitor untuk menemukan perilaku anomali dan mengambil tindakan yang tepat untuk mengevaluasi potensi insiden keamanan informasi.
------	----------------------	---

8.16 Pemantauan aktivitas

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Detektif #Korektif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Avalabilitas	#Mendeteksi #Merespons	#Manajemen_peristiwa_keamanan_informasi	#Pertahanan

Tujuan

Untuk mendeteksi perilaku anomali dan potensi insiden keamanan informasi.

8.23 Web Filtering



8.23	Pemfilteran web	Kontrol Akses ke situs web eksternal harus dimanajementi untuk mengurangi eksposur konten berbahaya.
------	-----------------	--

8.23 Pemfilteran web

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Domain keamanan
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Memproteksi	#Keamanan_sistem_dan_jaringan	#Proteksi

Tujuan

Untuk memproteksi sistem agar tidak dibobol oleh perangkat perusak dan untuk mencegah akses ke sumber daya web yang takterotorisasi.

8.28 Pengkodean yang Aman



8.28	Pengkodean yang aman	Kontrol Prinsip pengkodean yang aman harus diterapkan pada pengembangan perangkat lunak.
------	----------------------	--



8.28 Pengkodean yang aman

Tipe kontrol	Properti keamanan informasi	Konsep keamanan siber	Kemampuan operasional	Keamanan domains
#Preventif	#Konfidensialitas #Integritas #Availabilitas	#Memproteksi	#Keamanan_aplikasi #Keamanan_sistem_dan_jaringan	#Proteksi

Tujuan

Untuk memastikan perangkat lunak ditulis secara aman sehingga mengurangi jumlah kerentanan keamanan informasi potensial dalam perangkat lunak.



Strategi Implementasi ISO27001:2022



1 Implementasi 5 Kontrol Terpenuhi

5.7 Threat Intelligence

8.23 Web Filtering

8.7 Protection against malware

8.16 Activity Monitoring

8.8 Management of technical vulnerabilities



WAZUH

+



1 Implementasi

2 Kontrol Terpenuhi

8.8 Management of technical
vulnerabilities



atau

sonarqube

8.28 Secure Coding

Selanjutnya ..

ISO 22701

Privacy Information Management

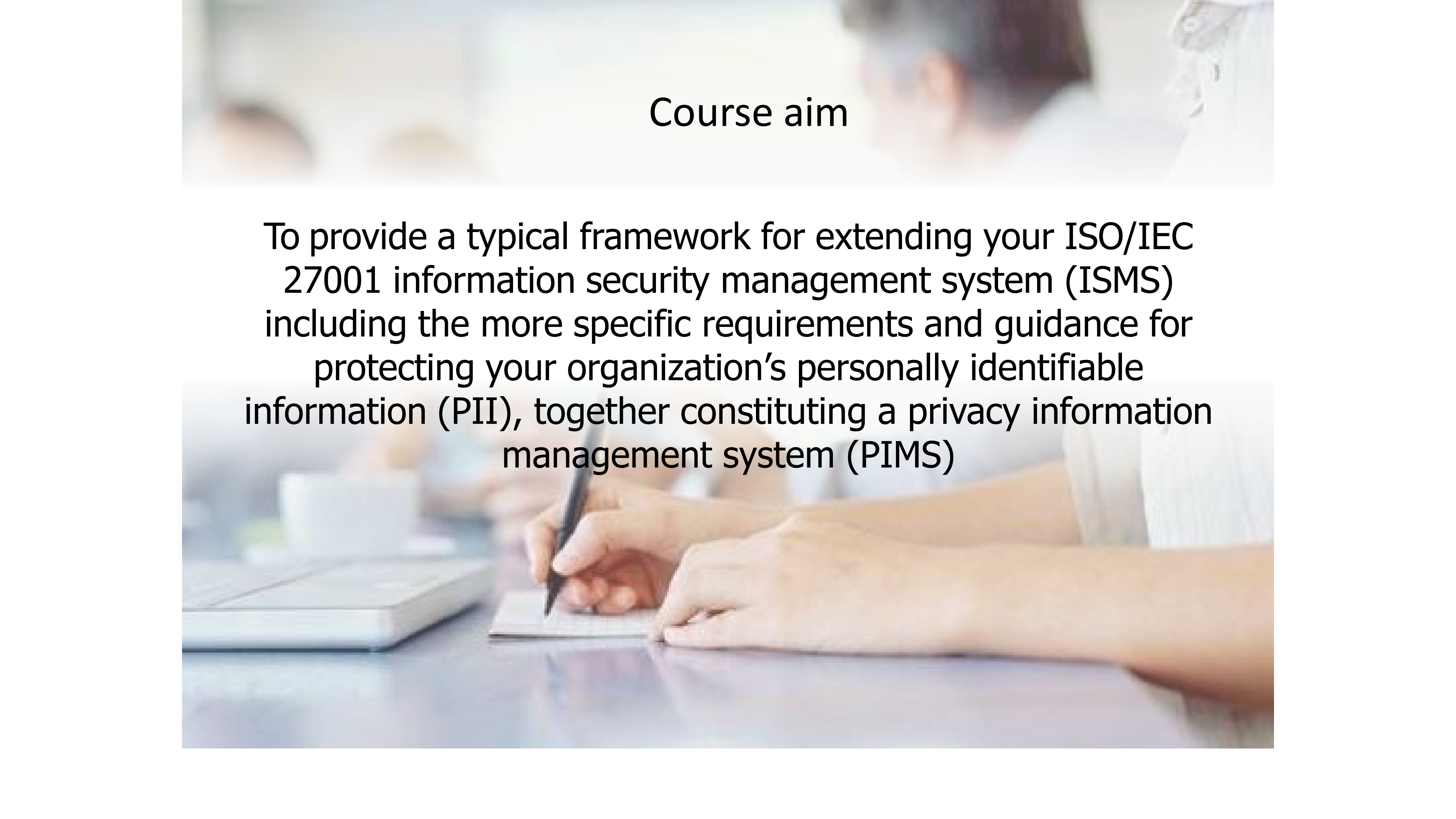




ISO/IEC 27701:2019

Security techniques —
Extension to ISO/IEC
27001 and ISO/IEC 27002
for Privacy Information
Management —
Requirement and guidelines



A blurred background image showing several people in a meeting or classroom setting. In the foreground, a person's hands are visible, holding a pen and writing on a notepad. The background shows other people, some looking towards the camera and others looking away, all out of focus.

Course aim

To provide a typical framework for extending your ISO/IEC 27001 information security management system (ISMS) including the more specific requirements and guidance for protecting your organization's personally identifiable information (PII), together constituting a privacy information management system (PIMS)

Benefits of implementing ISO/IEC 27701

Reduces
complexity

Generates
documentary
evidence

Maps to
GDPR and
various
frameworks

Provides
assurance
and
confidence

Tailored to
PII
controllers
and
processors



Reminder: What is a PIMS?

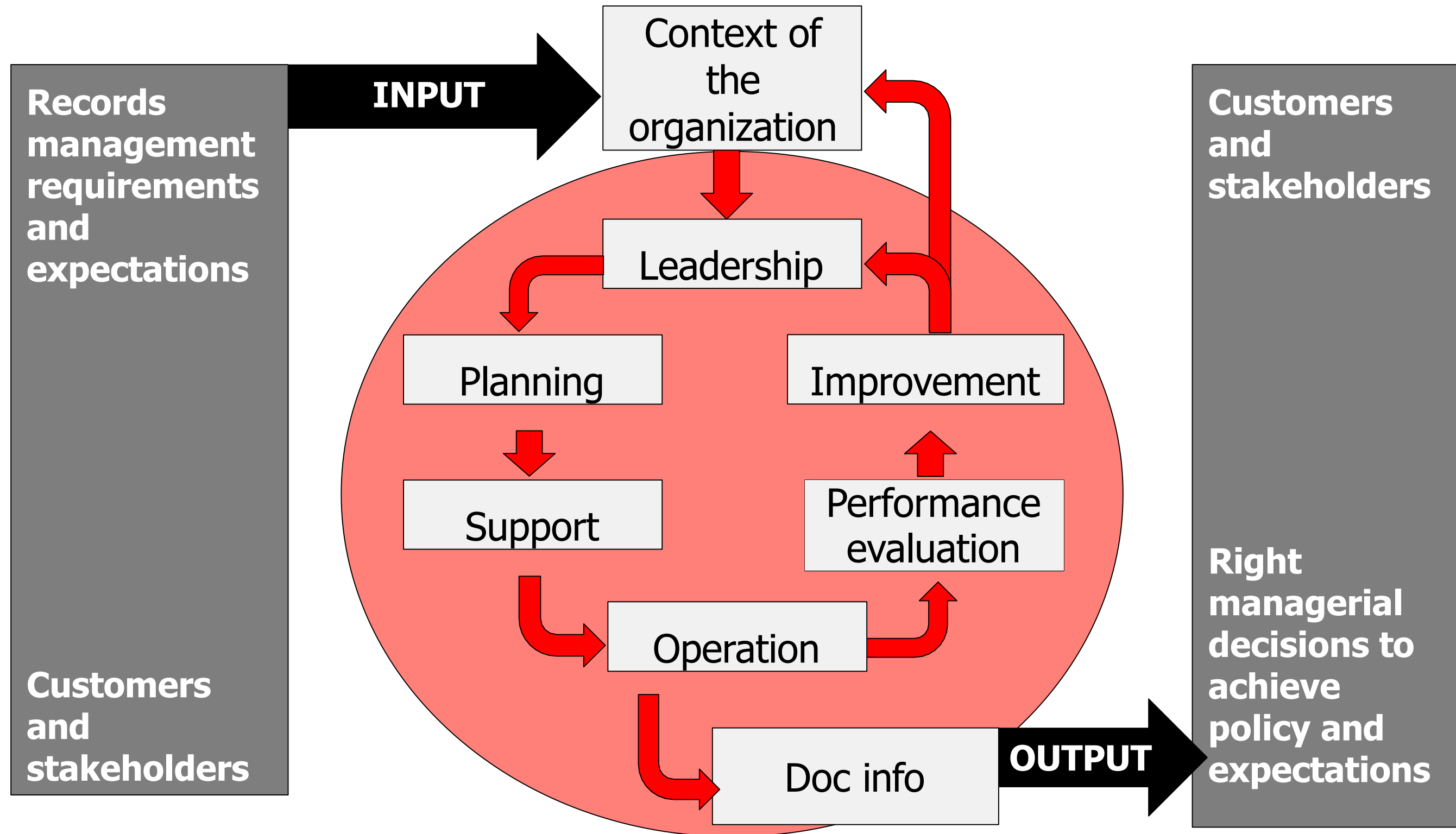
Privacy Information
Management System (PIMS)



PIMS Plan, Do, Check, Act cycle



Integration – High level structure



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1. Scope
2. Normative Reference
3. Terms, definitions and abbreviations

4 General

Table 1 — Location of PIMS-specific requirements and other information for implementing controls in [ISO/IEC 27001:2013](#)

Clause in ISO/IEC 27001:2013	Title	Subclause in this document	Remarks
4	Context of the organization	5.2	Additional requirements
5	Leadership	5.3	No PIMS-specific requirements
6	Planning	5.4	Additional requirements
7	Support	5.5	No PIMS-specific requirements
8	Operation	5.6	No PIMS-specific requirements
9	Performance evaluation	5.7	No PIMS-specific requirements
10	Improvement	5.8	No PIMS-specific requirements

NOTE The extended interpretation of “information security” according to [5.1](#) always applies even when there are no PIMS-specific requirements.

[Table 2](#) gives the location of PIMS-specific guidance in this document in relation to [ISO/IEC 27002](#).

Table 2 — Location of PIMS-specific guidance and other information for implementing controls in [ISO/IEC 27002:2013](#)

Clause in ISO/IEC 27002:2013	Title	Subclause in this document	Remarks
5	Information security policies	6.2	Additional guidance
6	Organization of information security	6.3	Additional guidance
7	Human resource security	6.4	Additional guidance
8	Asset management	6.5	Additional guidance
9	Access control	6.6	Additional guidance
10	Cryptography	6.7	Additional guidance
11	Physical and environmental security	6.8	Additional guidance
12	Operations security	6.9	Additional guidance
13	Communications security	6.10	Additional guidance
14	System acquisition, development and maintenance	6.11	Additional guidance
15	Supplier relationships	6.12	Additional guidance
16	Information security incident management	6.13	Additional guidance
17	Information security aspects of business continuity management.	6.14	No PIMS-specific guidance
18	Compliance	6.15	Additional guidance

NOTE The extended interpretation of "information security" according to [6.1](#) always applies even when there is no PIMS-specific guidance.

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Clause 5: PIMS-specific requirements related to ISO/IEC 27001

Clause 6: PIMS-specific guidance related to ISO/IEC 27002

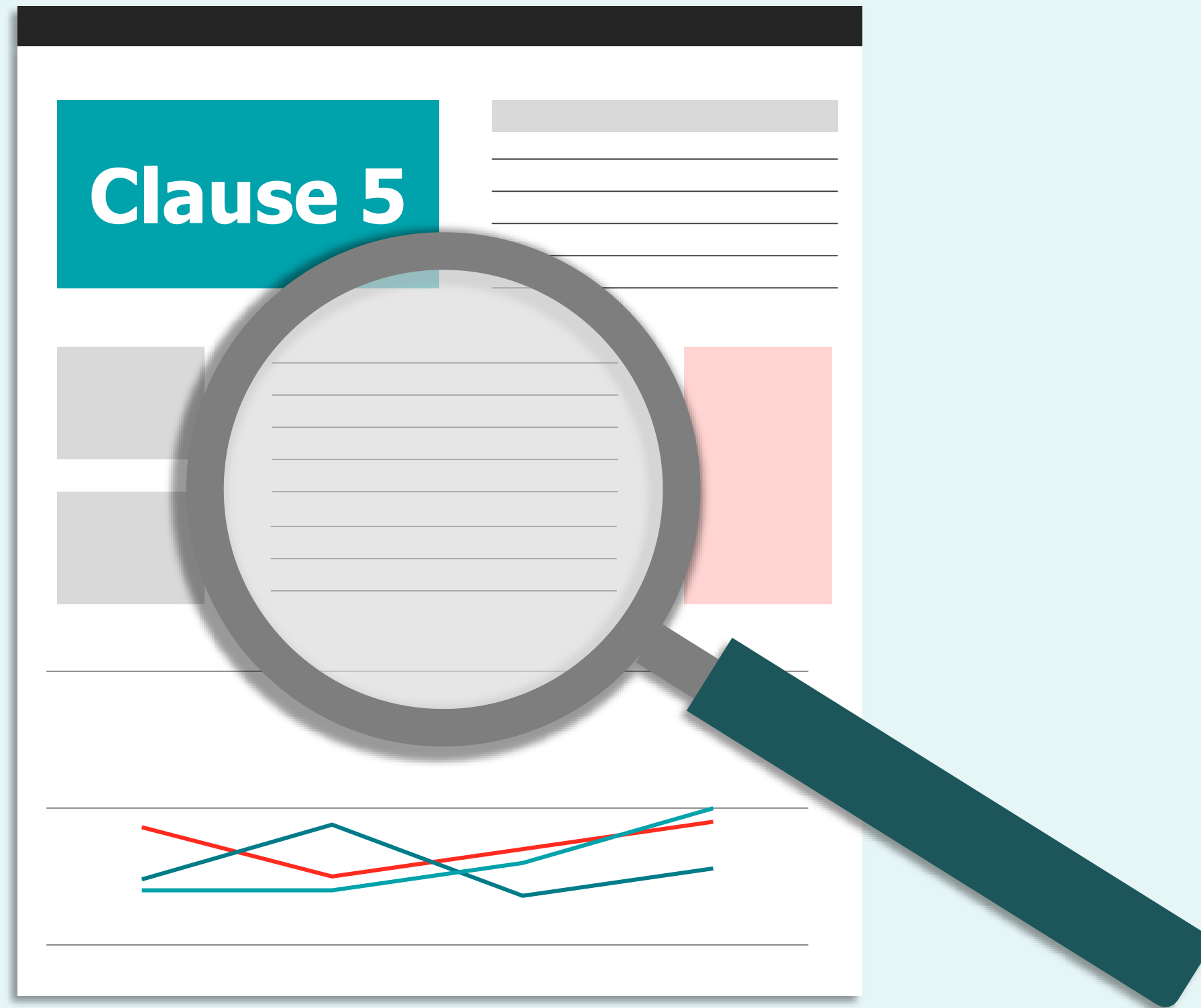
Clause 7: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII controllers

Clause 8: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII processors

Annex A- F

Annex	Detail
Annex A (informative)	PIMS-specific reference control objectives and controls (PII Controllers)
Annex B (normative)	PIMS-specific reference control objectives and controls (PII Processors)
Annex C (informative)	Mapping to ISO/IEC 29100 Table C.1 — Mapping of controls for PII controllers and ISO/IEC 29100 Table C.2 — Mapping of controls for PII processors and ISO/IEC 29100
Annex D (informative)	Mapping to the General Data Protection Regulation
Annex E (informative)	Mapping to ISO/IEC 27018 and ISO/IEC 29151
Annex F (informative)	How to apply ISO/IEC 27701 to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002

Clause 5: PIMS-specific requirements related to ISO/IEC 27001

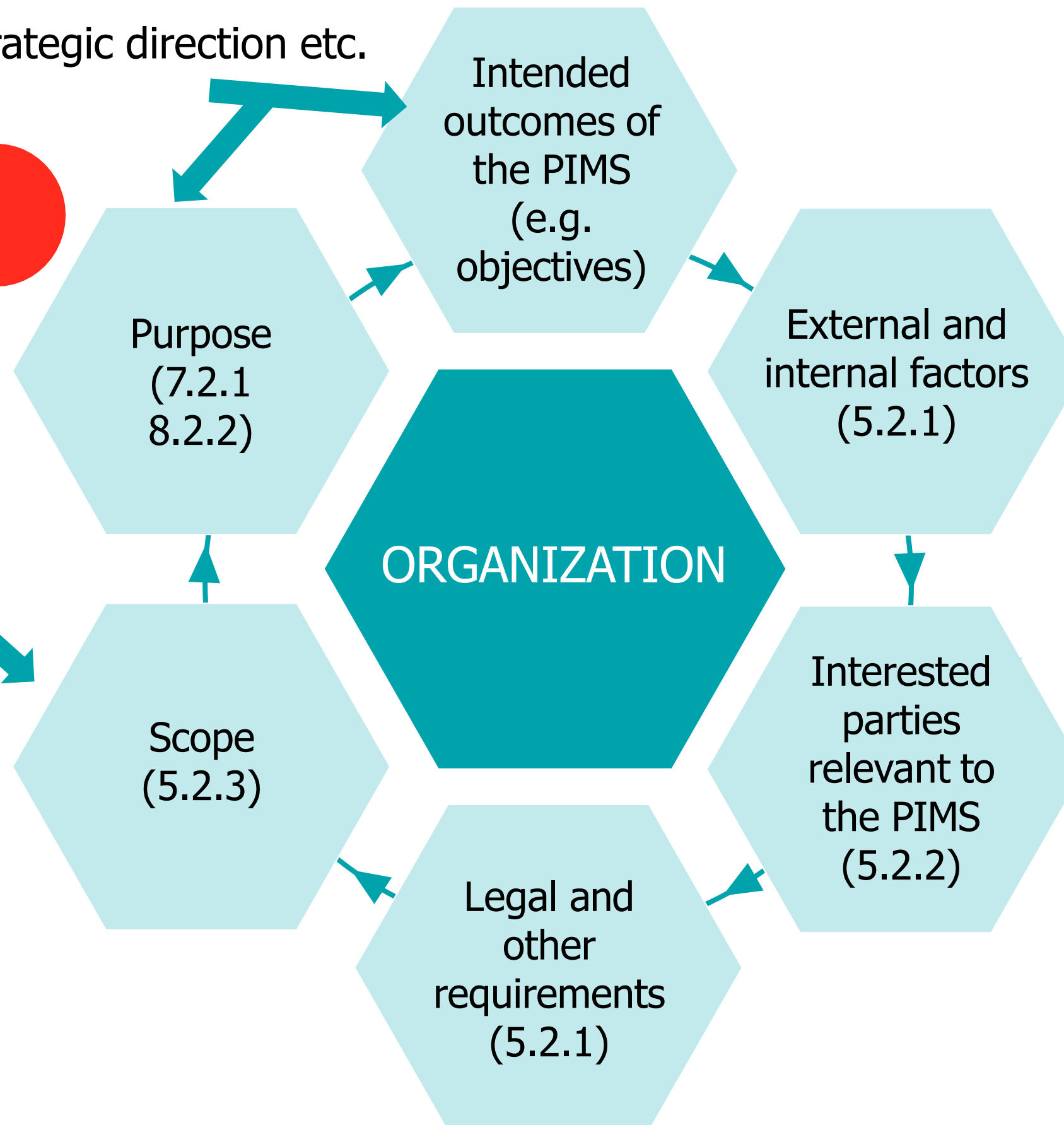


Clause 5.2 Context of the organization

Visions, mission, strategic direction etc.

Determine

External and
internal factors



Clause 5 Leadership



Leadership
and
commitment

Policy

Organizational
roles,
responsibilities
and
authorities

Embedding
the PIMS in
the
organization's
culture

Clause 5.4 Planning

Personal details

Name: *****

Address: *****

Personal details

Name: Carl Smith

Address: 4 Any

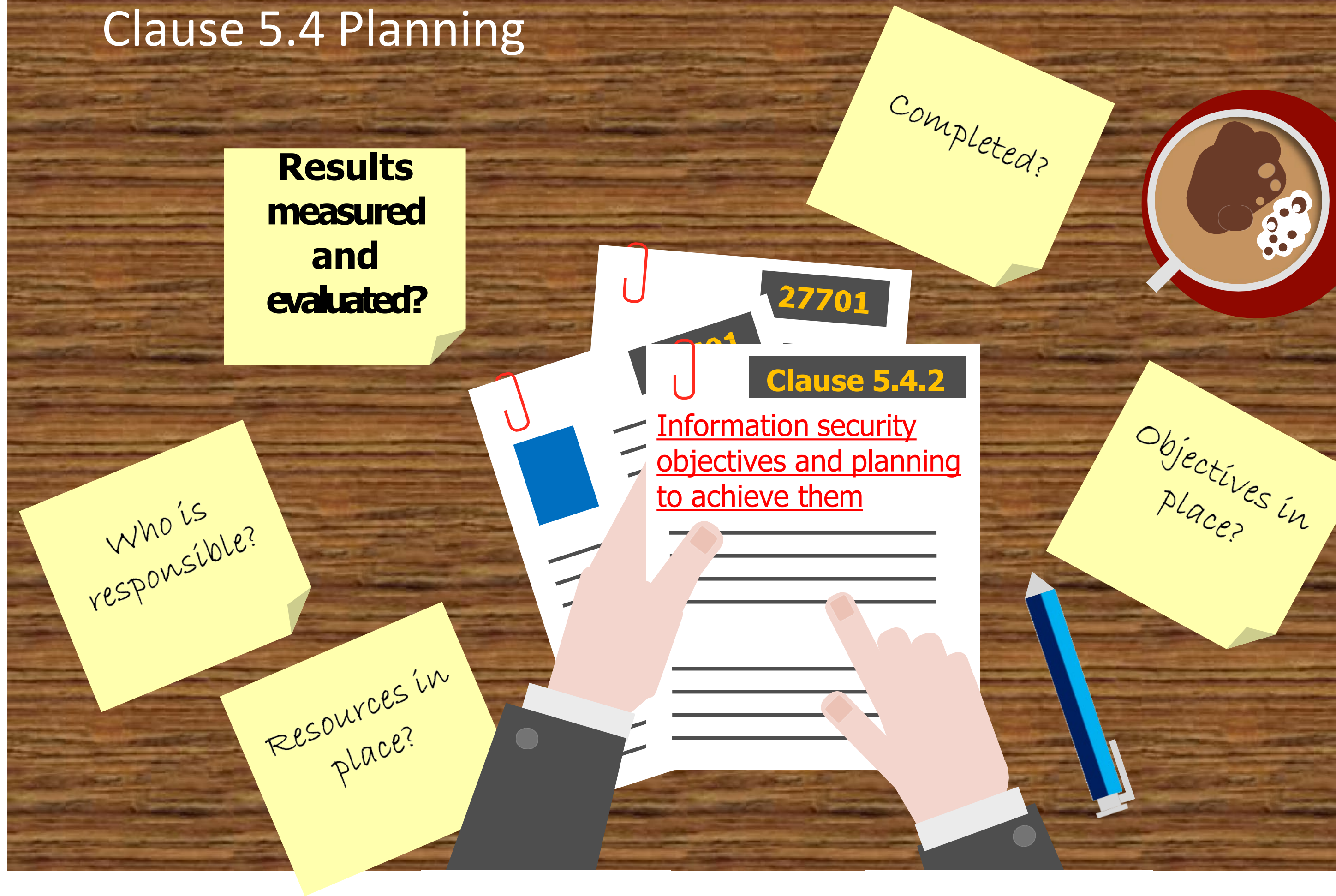
Road, Somewhere

PRIVACY RISK ASSESSMENT

5.4.1 Actions
to address
risks and
opportunities

5.4.2
Information
security
objectives
and planning
to achieve
them

Clause 5.4 Planning

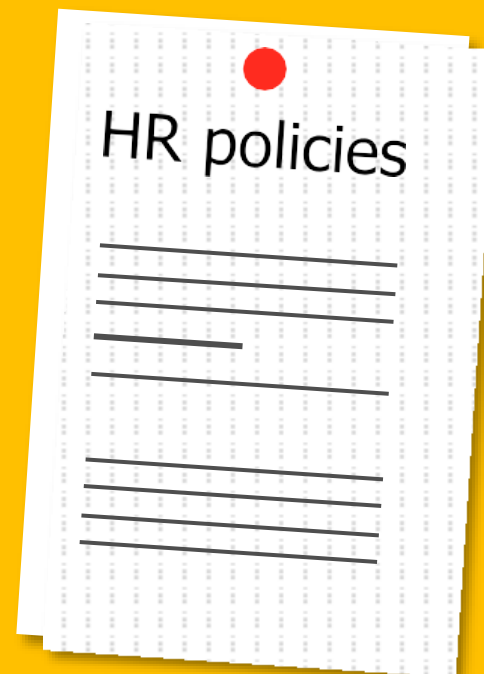
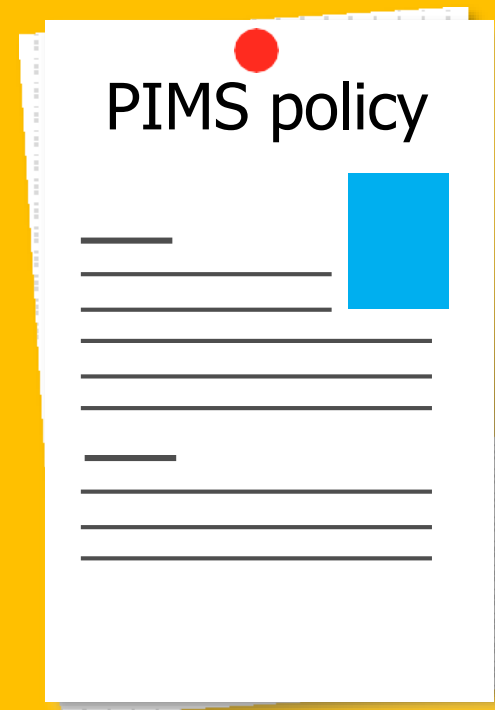


Clause 5.5 Support

- 
1. Resources
2. Competence

Clause 5.5 Support

STAFF COMMUNICATIONS



5.5.3 Awareness

5.5.4 Communication

5.5.5 Documented information

Clause 5.5.5 Documented information

Personal Information Management System

PIMS policy

PIMS
objectives

Process-specific
policies

PIMS plan

PIMS
Resources

Processes

Procedures

Scope

Process
specific
plans

Documents
e.g.
catalogue,
SLAs

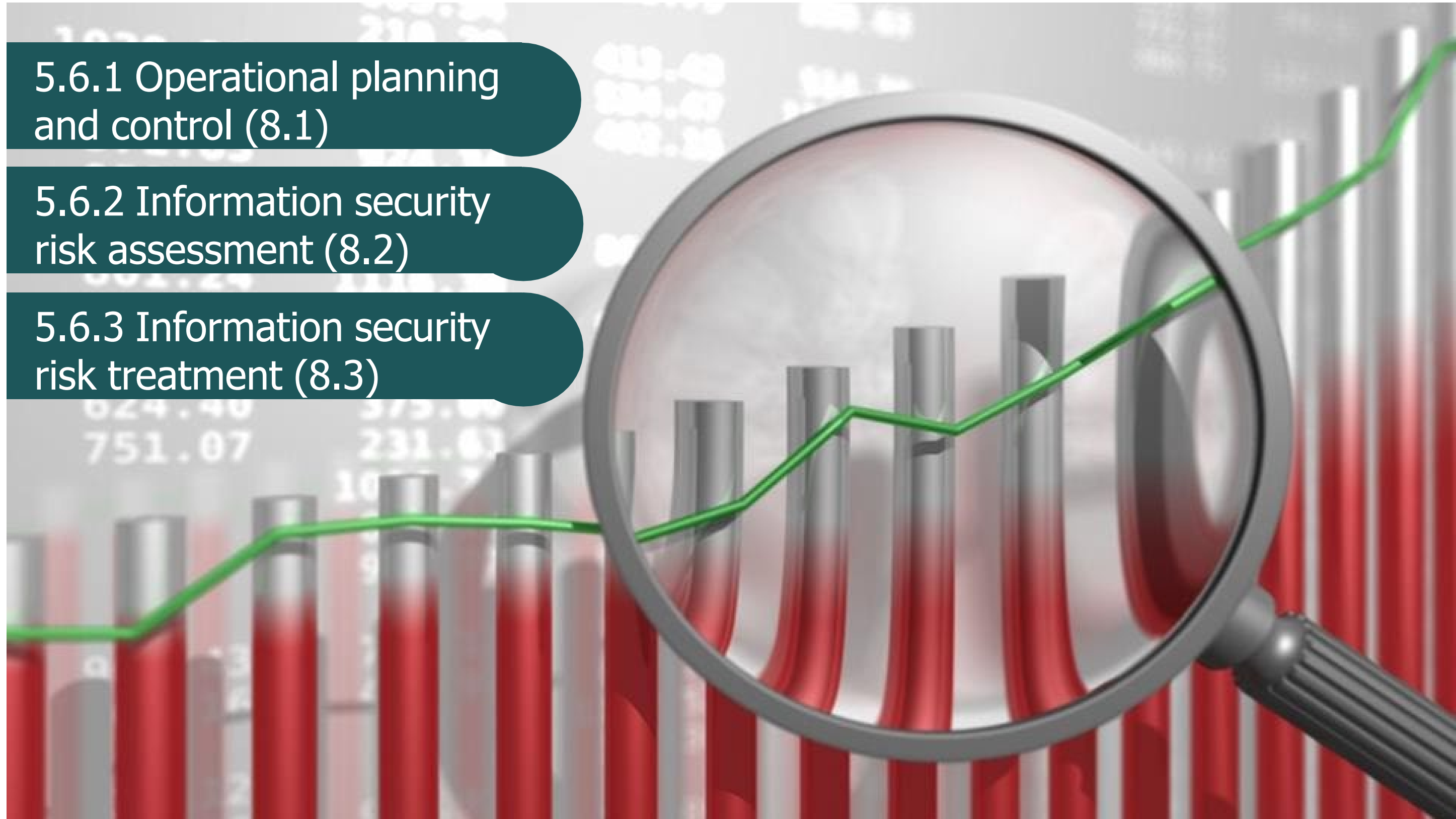
Records

Clause 5.6 subclauses

5.6.1 Operational planning
and control (8.1)

5.6.2 Information security
risk assessment (8.2)

5.6.3 Information security
risk treatment (8.3)



Clause 5.7 Performance evaluation

Clause 5.7.1: Monitoring, measuring,
analysis and evaluation (9.1)

5.7.2 Internal audit (9.2)

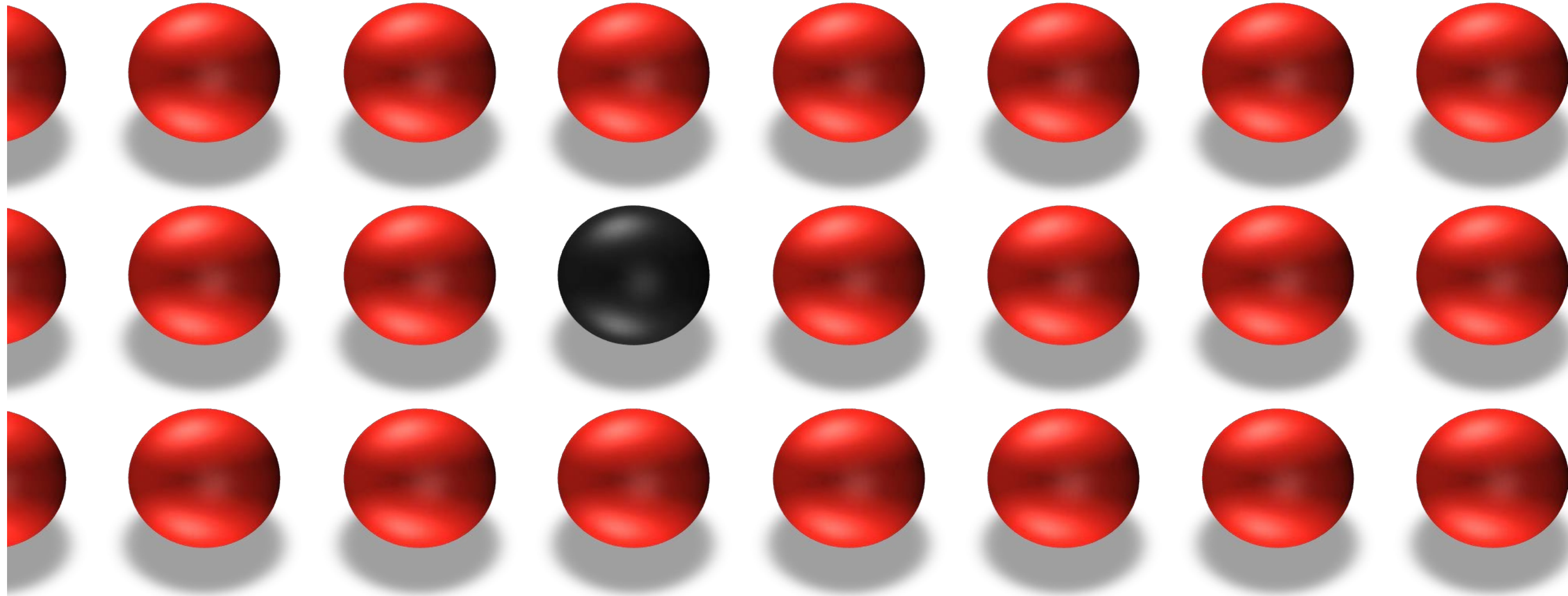
5.7.2 Management review (9.3)



Clause 5.8.1 and Clause 5.8.2

5.8.1 Nonconformity and
corrective action (10.1)

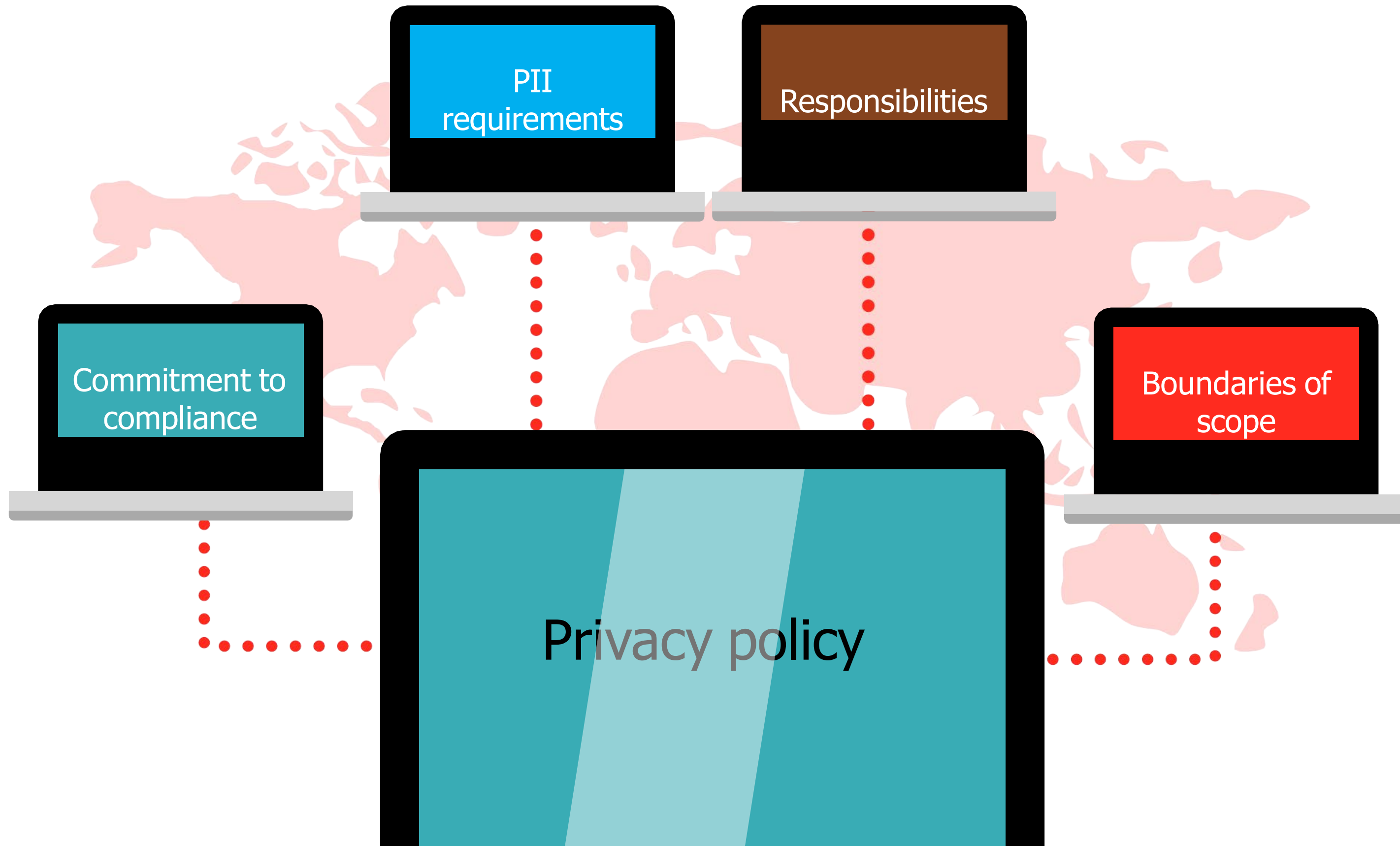
5.8.2 Continual
improvement (10.2)



Clause 6: PIMS-specific guidance related to ISO/IEC 27002



Clause 6.2 Information security policies



Clause 6.4 Human resource security

6.4.2.2 Information security,
awareness, education and training



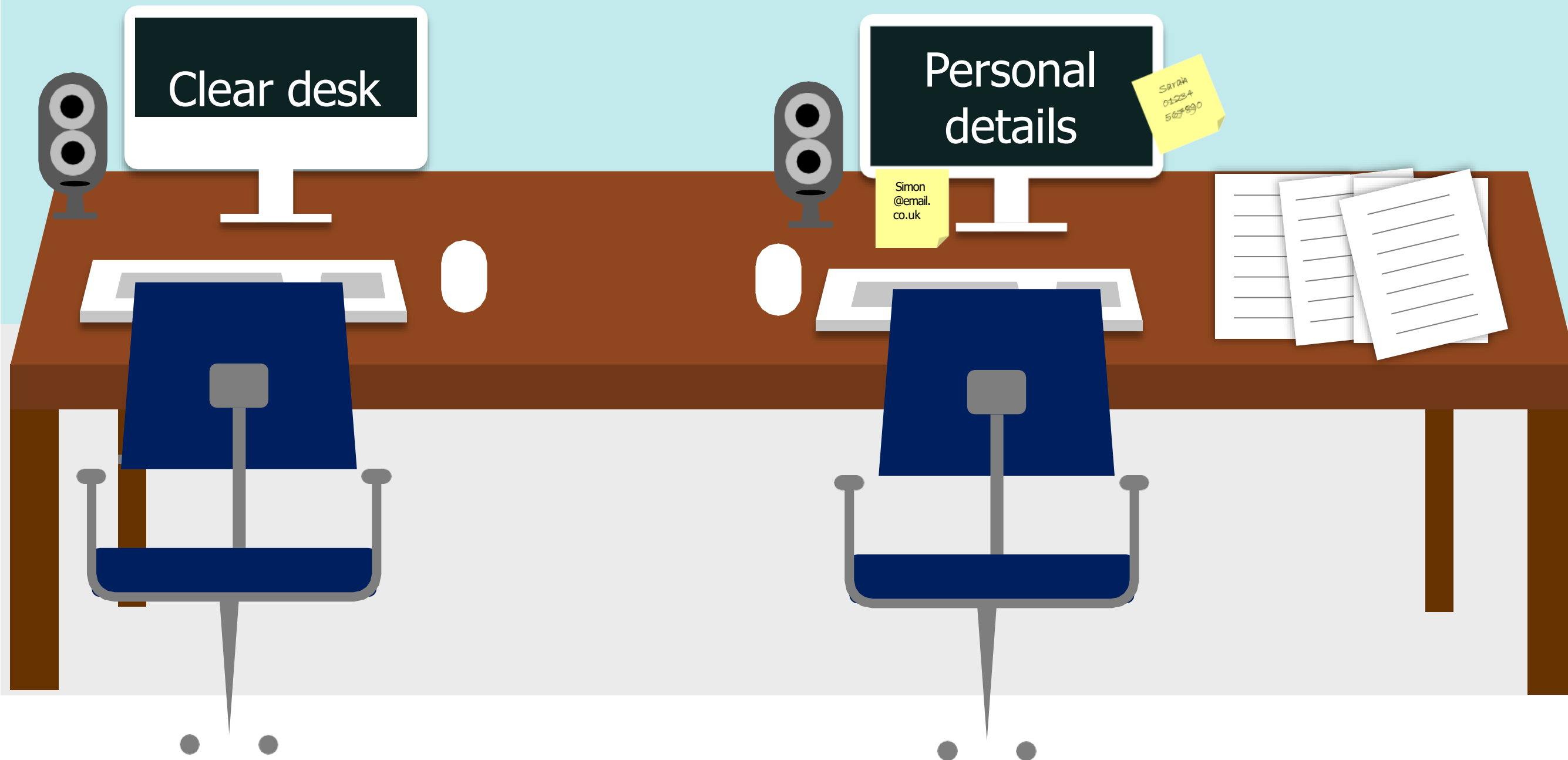
Clause 6.7 Cryptography and Clause 6.8 Physical and environmental security



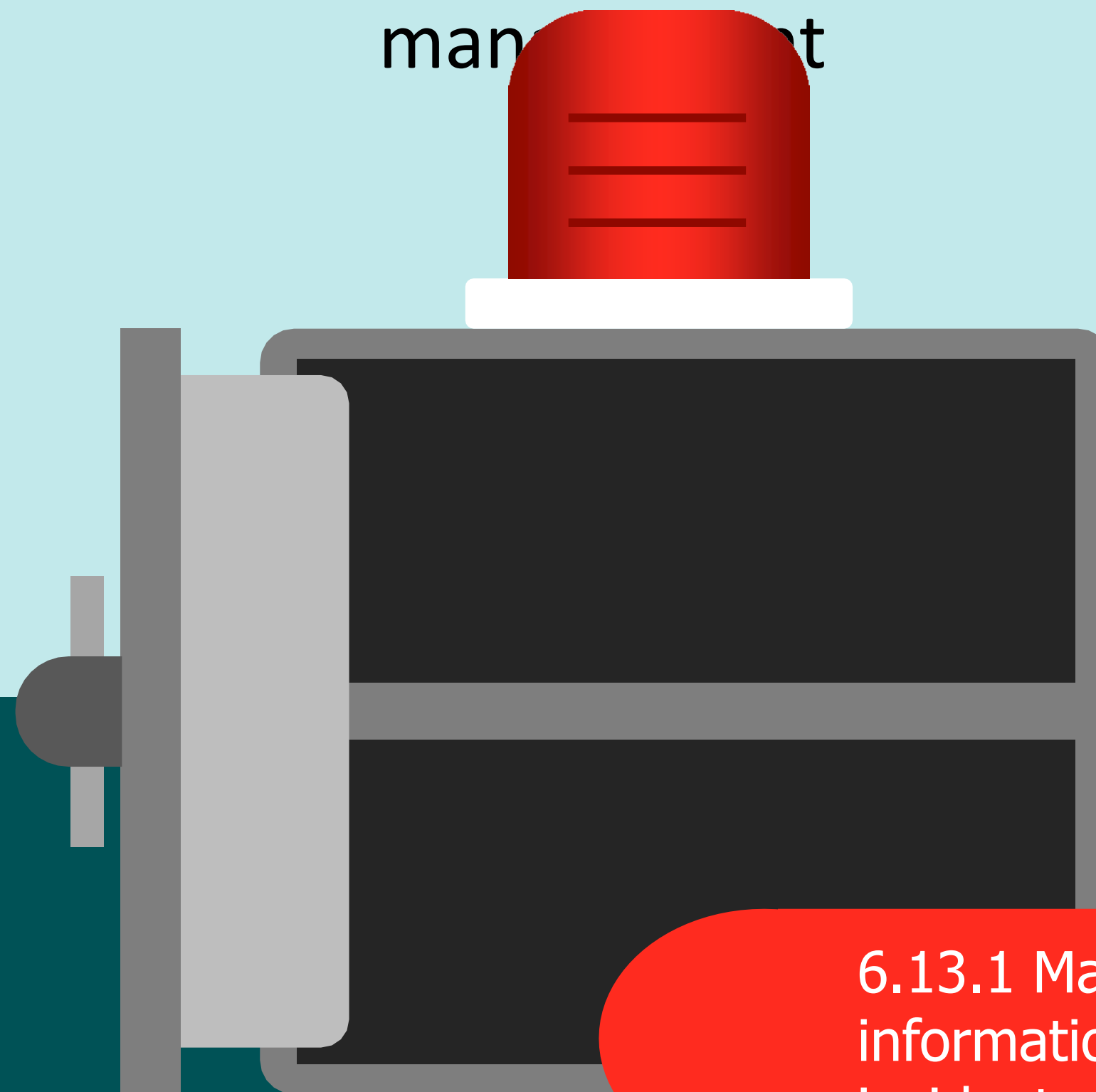
6.7.1 Cryptographic controls

6.8.2.7 Secure disposal or re-use of equipment

6.8.2.9 Clear desk and clear screen policy



Clause 6.13 Information security incident management



6.13.1 Management of
information security
incidents and improvements

Clause 6.13 Information security incident management

How to
recognize a
PII breach/
security
incident

NEWS TODAY

Friday 25th October 20XX

£0.65

BREACH! PII leak in top firm

Vivamus venenatis
ornare tortor in
tempor.



Lorem ipsum
dolor sit amet,
consectetur
adipiscing elit.
Quisque id
posuere arcu, et
convallis justo.
Integer sed ex
feugiat,
accumsan est a,
elementum leo.

Sed id lacus a
tortor gravida
maximus quis
sed lacus.
Nam sit amet
elit vehicula,
vestibulum
eros ut,
hendrerit
metus.
Phasellus
rutrum

Clause 7: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII controllers



Clause 7.2 Conditions for collection and processing

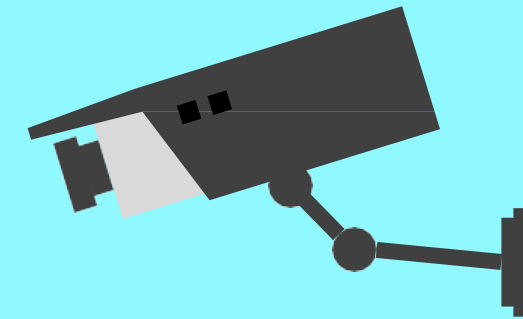
GDPR

Article 6

1. Identify and document purpose
2. Identify lawful basis

Clause 7 Obligations to PII principals

7.3 Obligations to PII principals



Clause 7.4 Privacy by design and by default



Clause 8: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII processors



Clause 8 Conditions for collection and processing

8.2.1 Cooperation agreement

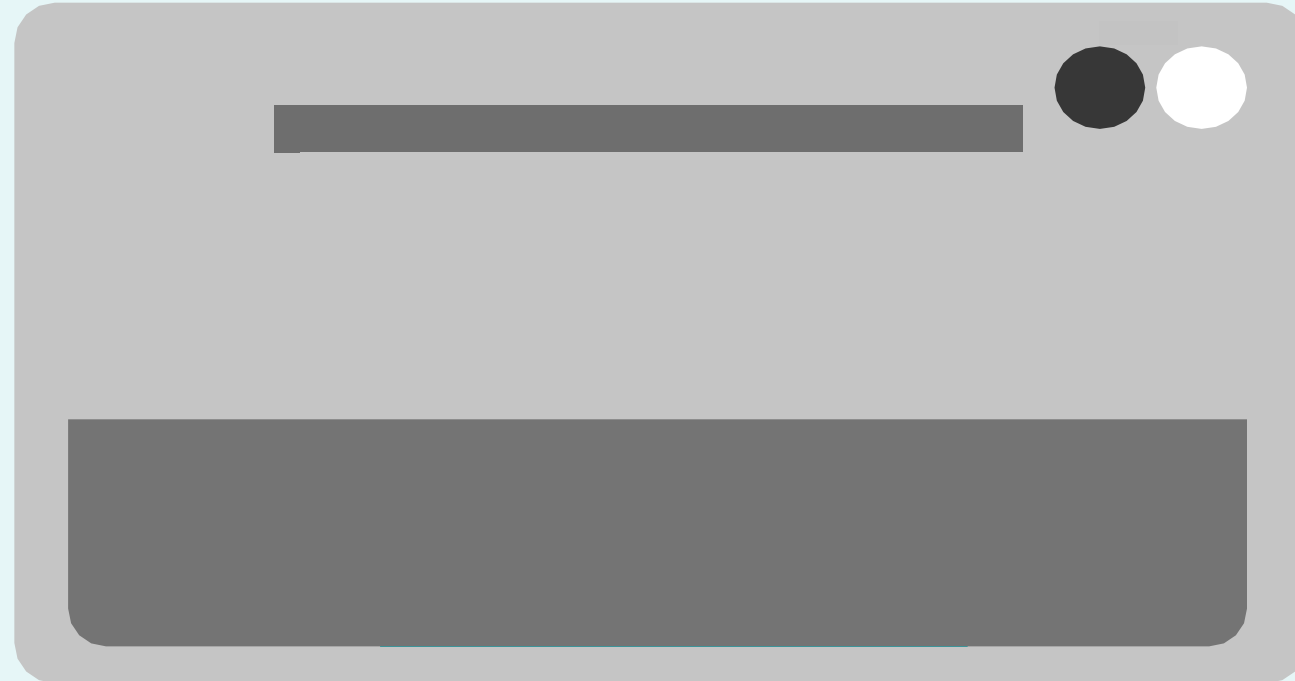
CONTRACT

Levi



Clause 8.4 Privacy by design and privacy by default

8.4.2 Return, transfer or disposal of PII (1)



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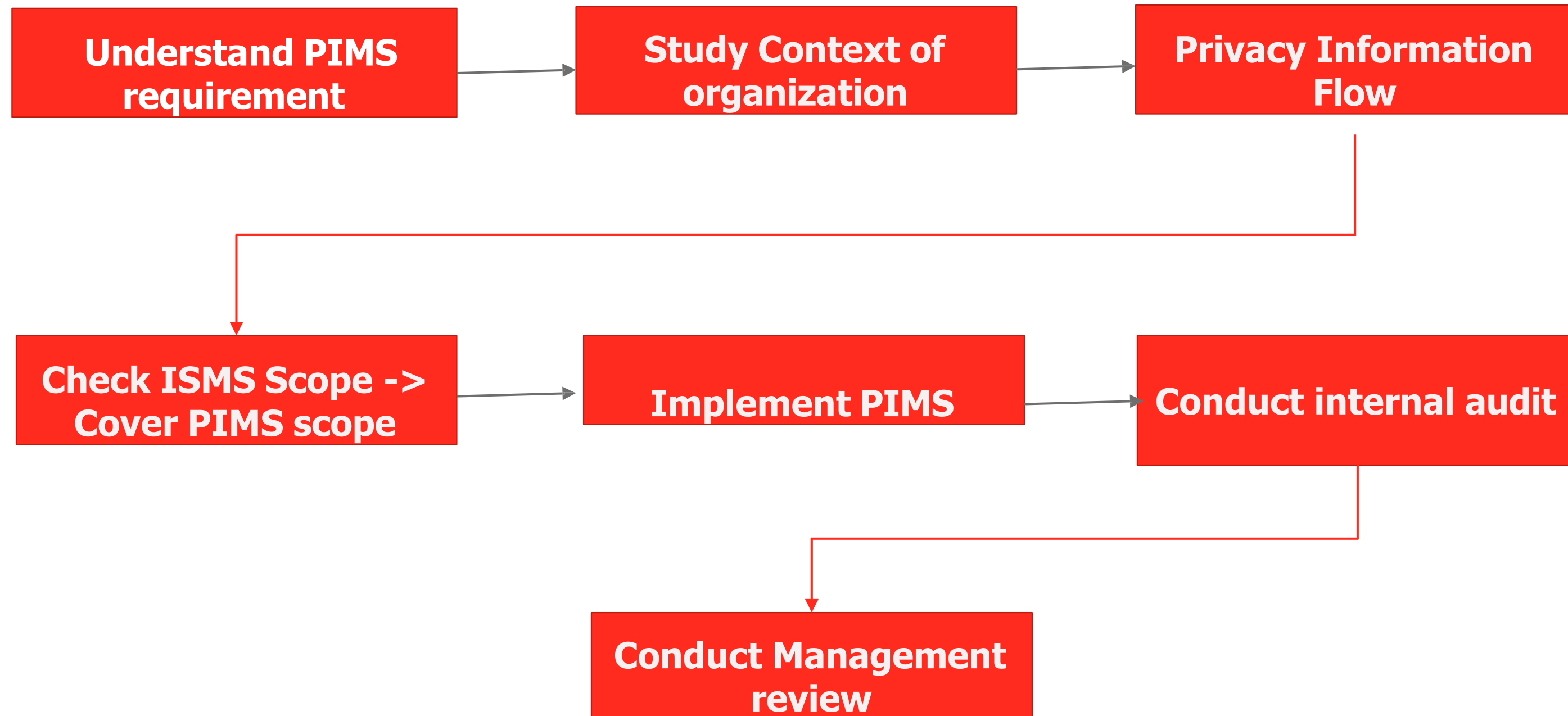
Clause 5: PIMS-specific requirements related to ISO/IEC 27001

Clause 6: PIMS-specific guidance related to ISO/IEC 27002

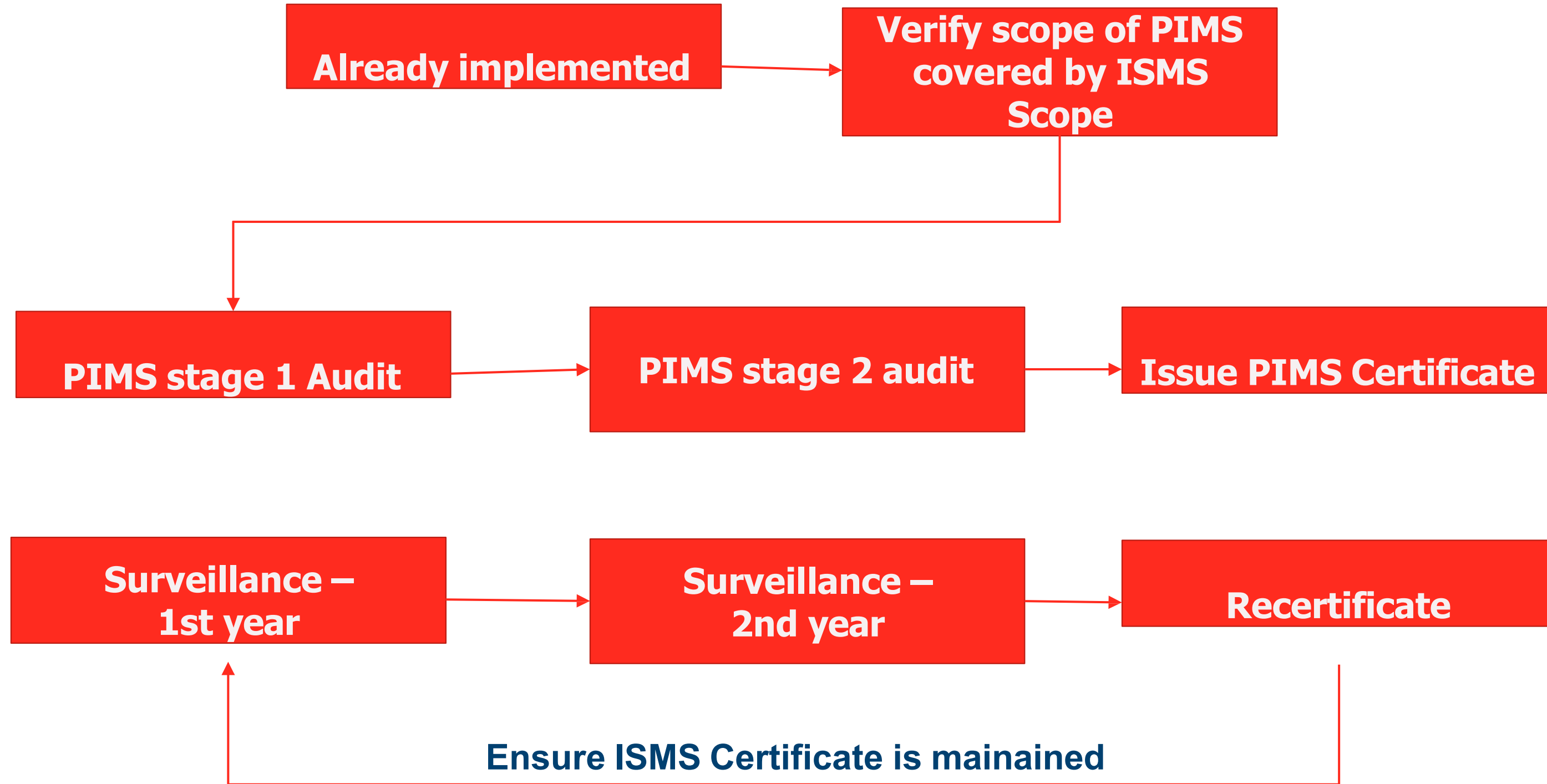
Clause 7: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII controllers

Clause 8: Additional ISO/IEC 27002 guidance for PII processors

Implement for PIMS



Certify for PIMS



Course review and final questions

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