



Cyber Security for Europe

D8.5

Project Standards Matrix

| Document Identification | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Due date | 30 th November 2022 |
| Submission date | 30 th November 2022 |
| Revision | 1.0 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Related WP | WP8 | Dissemination Level | PU |
| Lead Participant | CYBER | Lead Author | Liina Kamm (CYBER) |
| Contributing Beneficiaries | ARCH, POLITO, UMA, | Related Deliverables | D8.1, D8.2, D8.4 |

Abstract: The project standards matrix contains the mapping of the application areas and research challenges to existing cybersecurity standards and standardisation projects. The chosen topics are based on the areas covered by the project, but can be used by anyone who shares these interests. The aim is to connect experts to the standardisation process where they are needed. An expert from an application area can use the deliverable to narrow down the overwhelming list of available standards. This deliverable describes the methodology used to compile the matrix. The standards matrix is given as an annex to this deliverable and an interactive version in the form of an Excel is available on the project web page.

This document is issued within the CyberSec4Europe project. This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Programme under grant agreement no. 830929. This document and its content are the property of the CyberSec4Europe Consortium. All rights relevant to this document are determined by the applicable laws. Access to this document does not grant any right or license on the document or its contents. This document or its contents are not to be used or treated in any manner inconsistent with the rights or interests of the CyberSec4Europe Consortium and are not to be disclosed externally without prior written consent from the CyberSec4Europe Partners. Each CyberSec4Europe Partner may use this document in conformity with the CyberSec4Europe Consortium Grant Agreement provisions and the Consortium Agreement.



The information in this document is provided as is, and no warranty is given or implied that the information is fit for any particular purpose. The user thereof uses the information at its sole risk and liability.

Executive Summary

The initial goal of the project standards matrix was to study existing standards in the context of the project topics and to connect experts to the standardisation process where they are needed. During the project, the standards matrix was used for this purpose. The goal of this deliverable, however, is to report on the information that we gathered during the project and to give an overview of how different standards map to application areas and research challenges. The application areas have been chosen based on the project verticals, and the research challenges and requirements have been chosen mainly based on the project needs.

This deliverable discusses the motivation for this work, presents the methodology used for the mapping, includes the matrix in a static format, references the matrix as a filterable and sortable Excel sheet, and gives future plans for this resource. As this is an updated version of Deliverable 8.2 (Project Standards Matrix), we also discuss the evolution of this document.

Document information

Contributors

| Name | Partner |
|------------------------|---------|
| Liina Kamm | CYBER |
| Dan Bogdanov | CYBER |
| Sandhra-Mirella Valdma | CYBER |
| Ruben Rios | UMA |
| Renáta Radócz | ARCH |
| Antonio Lioy | POLITO |

Reviewers

| Name | Partner |
|---------------|---------|
| Stephan Krenn | AIT |
| Mark Miller | CONCEPT |

History

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|---|
| 0.1 | 2022-05-09 | Liina Kamm | ToC and contents based on D8.2 |
| 0.2 | 2022-09-16 | Liina Kamm | Coordinator high level review |
| 0.3 | 2022-10-25 | Liina Kamm | Document for first review |
| 0.4 | 2022-11-14 | Liina Kamm | Document for second review |
| 0.9 | 2022-11-27 | Liina Kamm | Document for quality management |
| 1.0 | 2022-11-29 | Ahad Niknia | Final check, preparation and submission process |

Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Document Structure | 1 |
| 2 | Expected Benefits and Impact..... | 2 |
| 3 | Methodology | 3 |
| 3.1 | Evolution of the Project Standards Matrix..... | 6 |
| 4 | Project Standards Matrix..... | 7 |
| 5 | Further Work..... | 8 |
| | Annex A: Project Standards Matrix Table | 9 |

List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms

| | | |
|----------|--------------|---|
| <i>C</i> | CD | committee draft |
| <i>D</i> | DIS | draft international standard |
| | ECCC | European Cybersecurity Competence Centre |
| <i>B</i> | ECISO | European Cyber Security Organization |
| | EDPB | European Data Protection Board |
| | ETSI | European Telecommunications Standards Institute |
| <i>G</i> | GDPR | General Data Protection Regulation |
| <i>I</i> | IALA | International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities |
| | IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |
| | IoT | Internet of things |
| | ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| | ISMS | information security management system |
| <i>J</i> | JTC | joint technical committee |
| <i>N</i> | NIST | National Institute of Standards and Technology |
| | NWIP | new work item proposal |
| <i>P</i> | PDTS | preliminary draft technical specification |
| | PII | personally identifiable information |
| <i>S</i> | SC | subcommittee |
| | SDO | standard development organisation |
| | SP | study period |
| <i>T</i> | TR | technical report |
| | TS | technical specification |
| <i>W</i> | WD | working draft |
| | WG | working group |

1 Introduction

This deliverable presents the project standards matrix. This matrix contains privacy and cybersecurity standards from ISO/IEC, CEN/CENELEC, ETSI, ITU-T, IETF and OASIS that are relevant to the chosen application areas and research topics. All of these standards have been studied and mapped to the chosen topics.

The experts in cybersecurity are aware of the existence of standardisation and standards in their fields. However, it is not a trivial task to have an adequate overview of all the standard projects that could be relevant to each application area or topic. This deliverable has been compiled to direct the attention of experts to the standards and technical reports that could be relevant in their application area or research topic so that they can more quickly find the necessary information. We studied cybersecurity and privacy standards from ISO/IEC, CEN/CENELEC, ETSI, ITU-T, IETF and OASIS, and mapped them to the verticals and research topics of CyberSec4Europe.

All of the pilot cyber security competence centres and the European Cybersecurity Competence Centre (ECCC) include many capable specialists whose expertise can be a great benefit to the standardisation projects that are still being compiled. For this reason, during the project, we kept a list of ongoing standards projects from ISO/IEC in the matrices as CyberSec4Europe has a liaison relationship with ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 WG 2 and WG 5. Using this relationship, CyberSec4Europe was and is able to contribute the research results and insights that have been gathered throughout the project to the standards under development. As was described in Deliverable 8.1 *Cybersecurity Standardization Engagement Plan*, many of the project partners are also involved in standardisation activities, so this can be another way of approaching disseminating the results of the project and ensuring that the bleeding-edge research reaches standardisation projects.

We have introduced the concept of the standards matrix (a mapping of standards and ongoing projects to application areas) to ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 WG 5 and have proposed it as a standing document for the working group.

1.1 Document Structure

Section 2 of this deliverable talks about the expected benefits of this work. Section 3 discusses the methodology for compiling the standards matrices and also gives an overview of the main differences between this document and the initial version of the deliverable (D8.2 *Project Standards Matrix*). Section 4 includes the project standards matrix and Section 5 talks about the future of the matrix after the end of this project.

2 Expected Benefits and Impact

European economy. International standardisation (e.g., in ISO/IEC, but also CEN/CENELEC and ETSI) is one channel for technology dissemination for all kinds of organisations in the world. Companies and governments are coming together to contribute their best practices and agree on interoperability, compliance and certification.

Global technology companies are active in pushing their terminology and technological concepts into standardisation processes. The European technology companies, including the cybersecurity industry, should engage in the same practice. Especially as through European collaboration by multiple member states, there will be more impact in such activities.

Even though standardisation is a long-term strategy with no immediate return on investment, it will be instrumental in ensuring that European companies grow in size to compete on the global market.

European R&D. Researchers are envisioning the future with new technologies that promise cleaner environment, better security, more efficient work and better health. Through research activities, R&D forms the best practice for the future for both bleeding edge and existing technologies.

Thus, engaging in standardisation is a channel for global dissemination of research concepts. A standardised concept may be used by governments, companies and other organisations worldwide, proliferating EU research results. While it may not immediately be a source of citations or additional research funding, standardisation of research results will also inspire new research on the same topics, increasing research impact over a longer period.

CyberSec4Europe consortium. The CyberSec4Europe consortium has the unique opportunity to support pilot dissemination of research results and best practices from CyberSec4Europe partners through the liaison relation of the consortium. Through successful initial projects, we will teach new organisations to engage in the process.

3 Methodology

We have mapped cybersecurity standards to two categories of topics. First, much of the work in CyberSec4Europe (WP3, WP5) is done based on the needs of 7 application areas (verticals). The partners of CyberSec4Europe work on discovering the security and privacy requirements of typical use cases in these areas. Mapping standards to these verticals will help the people involved with these topics stay informed about the relevant standards that could be used when solving the security and privacy issues in their field. The verticals that CyberSec4Europe focuses on are the following (the summaries are taken from the CyberSec4Europe Description of Action).

- **Open banking.** This demonstration case addresses, when users are seeking to obtain account information, the risks and vulnerabilities emerging from social engineering and malware attacks. It also aims to provide protection for bank administration security policies as well as overcome weaknesses in the design and/or implementation of APIs in use and to prevent fraud and data loss in relation to the access and request of payment by third parties in an open banking environment.
- **Supply chain security assurance.** This demonstration case provides a blueprint for supply chain solutions for multiple sectors. One specific application will be for an energy use case involving transformers for power distribution, where the supply chain for the transformers will be critical to ensure proper operation of transformers as crucial components in power networks.
- **Privacy-preserving identity management.** This demonstration case enables an identity infrastructure to fulfil the need for strong privacy-preserving authentication with a distributed and scalable platform for privacy-preserving self-sovereign identity management. The platform will allow users to collect and manage attributes and claims from identity service providers, authenticate to service providers, provide consent for and control the personal data usage in a seamless and privacy-preserving fashion.
- **Incident reporting.** This demonstration case presents a platform that enables organisations or their entities to report incidents according to the different procedures and methods specified by applicable regulatory bodies. The platform will specifically support cybersecurity information data sharing in a bi-directional way, allowing for a centralised or a de-centralised approach, i.e. a peer-to-peer approach.
- **Maritime transport.** This demonstration case identifies the current cybersecurity challenges of the maritime sector and will design and develop a threat management system capable of continuously managing cybersecurity threats against Internet-connected critical cyber infrastructures in the maritime sector.
- **Medical data exchange.** This demonstration case allows the secure and trustworthy exchange of sensitive data between several kinds of players with different aims and claims, regarding the security, data protection and trust issues.
- **Smart cities.** This demonstration case connects the cyber security challenges of smart cities through the OASC organisation. It will deploy prototypes addressing cybersecurity challenges mainly related to privacy management in data exchanges among city stakeholders that will be elaborated with OASC during the first phase of the project.

Second, we have mapped other research challenges that have arisen in different work packages (e.g., WP3, WP5, WP7) of CyberSec4Europe, or those that span several work packages, to the main topics covered by

different standards. This way, experts who are working on solving these research challenges can have an overview of the applicable standards. The research challenges that we identified as relevant to the project are the following:

- authentication,
- machine learning and artificial intelligence (ML and AI),
- risk management,
- data de-identification,
- personally identifiable information (PII),
- Internet of things (IoT),
- information security management system (ISMS),
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR),
- access control/management,
- conformance testing (WP7),
- cloud services,
- security engineering (WP3),
- digital forensics,
- public key infrastructure (PKI),
- software development lifecycle (Task 3.3) (SDL (T3.3)),
- threat assessment/security evaluation,
- data sharing,
- secure multi-party computation (MPC), and
- biometrics.

We have included standards from ISO/IEC (The International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission), CEN/CENELEC (The European Committee for Standardization/European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization), ETSI (The European Telecommunications Standards Institute), ITU (International Telecommunications Union), IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), and OASIS (The Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards).

ISO/IEC was chosen because several partners of CyberSec4Europe are actively participating in ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 and these standards are among the most used worldwide. As only standards developed by the CEN/CENELEC and ETSI are recognised as European Standards, we also included these standards in the deliverable. However, most of the CEN/CENELEC JTC 13 standards are mirrored from ISO/IEC standards, so these are not explicitly featured in the matrices. ITU-T, IETF and OASIS were added on the basis of relevant available content. Further information about the standardisation organisations can be found in Deliverable 8.4 (*Standardisation Procedure Assessment Document*), but also D8.1 and D8.3 (two versions of the *Cybersecurity Standardisation Engagement Plan*).

With the standard development organisations (SDOs) chosen, we started looking through the sections of those websites to identify their internal structure and recommendations for searching standards. We looked through all committees and working groups and finally selected the topics that were relevant for this deliverable. We also used keywords to search for all CyberSec4Europe verticals (open banking, supply

chain security, privacy-preserving identity management, incident reporting, medical data exchange, smart cities) and in addition, keywords like: security, secure, securing, cybersecurity, privacy, digital signatures, authentication, machine learning, artificial intelligence, internet of things, risk management, threat assessment, cryptographic, encryption, identity management, data de-identification, personally identifiable information, access management, vulnerability, incident management, threat information. The in-depth selection process by larger organisations was the following.

ETSI had divided their standards under different topics in the technology section and we looked through standards with the following topics: artificial intelligence, consumer IoT security, cybersecurity, digital signature, eHealth, Internet of things, maritime, quantum key distribution, quantum-safe cryptography, securing artificial intelligence, security algorithms, and smart cities. Also, we investigated standards prepared by ETSI committees and working groups: CYBER, eHEALTH, SET, SmartM2M, oneM2M, ETI, ENI, QKD, SAI, ESI, STAG, IN.

ISO had related topic sections like health informatics, financial services, banking, electronic fee collection, security management systems for the supply chain, Internet of things, information technology (e.g., 35.030 IT security, 35.240.40 IT applications in banking, 35.240.99 IT applications in other fields, 35.240.01 applications of information technology in general, 35.240.80 IT applications in health care technology). We also analysed separately the ISO/IEC 27000 and ISO 31000 series standards. We looked through the standards in the following technical committees: ISO/IEC JTC 1 Information technology (incl. ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 Biometrics), ISO/TC 8 Ships and marine technology, ISO/TC 68 Financial services, ISO/TC 215 Health informatics.

In CEN/CENELEC we analyse the standards of committees standardising artificial intelligence, cyber security and data protection, health informatics, and quantum technologies.

In IETF, we looked at security and privacy related working groups. In addition, the IETF webpage had a section named on security which listed several related standards.

For OASIS and ITU-T, we looked through the whole catalogue and selected the most relevant standards.

We also list four specific guidelines and standards that are not cybersecurity related but instead have surfaced as important vertical and task specific documents that need to be considered during research into these areas. These are

- the IALA Guideline 1082 – An Overview of AIS¹ (maritime transport vertical),
- the IALA Guideline 1117 – VDES Overview² (maritime transport vertical),
- the HL7® - FHIR® standard for health care data exchange³ (the medical data exchange vertical),
and

¹ <https://www.iala-aism.org/product/an-overview-of-ais-1082/>

² <https://www.iala-aism.org/product/vhd-data-exchange-system-vdes-overview-1117/>

³ <https://www.hl7.org/fhir/>

- EDPB Guidelines 4/2019 on Article 25 Data Protection by Design and by Default⁴ (general guidance on the obligation of Data Protection by Design and by Default (Article 25 of GDPR)) (the privacy-by-design task).

3.1 Evolution of the Project Standards Matrix

The first version of this deliverable was originally submitted in the form of a static document. However, the authors felt that the matrix in this format lacked the desired usability, so we made the table containing the matrix also available both to project participants and on the web page. We feel that the improved usability also increased interest in this document and it quickly became one of our most downloaded resources on the project web page.

This deliverable more thoroughly maps different standards from different subcommittees of different SDOs. We have added standards from three new organisations: ITU-T, IETF and OASIS. We have also studied standards from other relevant subcommittees of ISO/IEC, CEN/CENELEC and ETSI.

Some of the ongoing standards projects listed in Deliverable 8.2 have meanwhile been published as standards, these are also included in the updated matrix. However, we omit ongoing projects from this version as this information would quickly become obsolete.

⁴https://edpb.europa.eu/our-work-tools/public-consultations-art-704/2019/guidelines-42019-article-25-data-protection-design_en

4 Project Standards Matrix

The project standards matrix is included with this deliverable as a static table (PDF file) in Annex A. The project standards matrix is also available as an Excel file on the project web page⁵. This resource can be filtered, expanded and updated locally.

⁵ Project standards matrix (spreadsheet) <https://cybersec4europe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Standards-matrix-1.0.xlsx>

5 Further Work

We have introduced the project standards matrix (the Excel document) to ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 WG 5 and we received very positive feedback. We hope to keep this alive as a standing document first in WG 5 and later, if this is successful, in the whole subcommittee. The nature of this standing document would be that it would keep the mapping of all the standards in the working group and later in the subcommittee to different selected application areas. This would help people from different areas to get started with standards in their chosen field and allow the subcommittee to communicate the standards better by giving hints as to which areas they could be useful for.

Even though not all of the standards that we have mapped will be in that living document, we envision that it will give a good overview of the standards and standards projects in the subcommittee and that the concept could be taken over by other subcommittees.

Annex A: Project Standards Matrix Table

| Year | Standard name | Link | Verticals: | | | | | | | Research Challenges/Requirements in WP 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|---|--------------|-----|------------|--|
| | | | Open Banking | Supply Chain Security Assurance | Privacy-Preserving Identity Management | Incident reporting | Maritime Transport | Medical Data Exchange | Smart Cities | Authentication | ML and AI | Risk Management | Data identification | PII | IoT | ISMS | GDPR | Access control/management | Conformance testing (WP7) | Cloud services | Security engineering (WP3) | Digital forensics | PKI | SDL (Task 3.3) | Threat assessment / Security evaluation | Data sharing | MPC | Biometrics | |
| 2012 | ISO/IEC 15443-2:2012 Security assurance framework Part 2: Analysis | https://www.iso.org/standard/59140.htm | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | ISO/IEC 15443-2:2012 Security assurance framework Part 2: Analysis | https://www.iso.org/standard/59140.htm | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO/IEC TR 15446:2017 Information technology — Security techniques — Guidance for the production of protection profiles and security targets | https://www.iso.org/standard/68904.htm | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 2020 | ISO/TS 15638-4:2020 Intelligent transport systems — Framework for cooperative telematics applications for regulated commercial freight vehicles (TARV) — Part 4: System security requirements | https://www.iso.org/standard/72094.htm | | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 2002 | ISO/IEC 15816:2002 Security information objects for access control | https://www.iso.org/standard/29139.htm | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | ISO 16609:2022 Financial services — Requirements for message authentication using symmetric techniques | https://www.iso.org/standard/78305.htm | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO 17090-5:2017 Health informatics — Public key infrastructure — Part 5: Authentication using Healthcare PKI credentials | https://www.iso.org/standard/67883.htm | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO/TS 17574:2017 Electronic fee collection — Guidelines for security protection profiles | https://www.iso.org/standard/70051.htm | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 17825:2016 Information technology — Security techniques — Testing methods for the mitigation of non-invasive attack classes against cryptographic modules | https://www.iso.org/standard/60612.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 2022 | ISO/IEC 18045:2022 Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Methodology for IT security evaluation | https://www.iso.org/standard/72889.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 18367:2016 Cryptographic algorithms and security mechanisms conformance testing | https://www.iso.org/standard/62286.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 18370-1:2016 Information technology — Security techniques — Blind digital signatures — Part 1: General | https://www.iso.org/standard/62288.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | ISO/TR 19038:2005 Banking and related financial services — Triple DEA — Modes of operation — Implementation guidelines | https://www.iso.org/standard/33733.htm | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | ISO 19092:2008 Financial services — Biometrics — Security framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/50145.htm | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 19086-4:2019 Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 4: Components of security and of protection of PII | https://www.iso.org/standard/68242.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO/IEC TR 19249:2017 Information technology — Security techniques — Catalogue of architectural and design principles for secure products, systems and applications | https://www.iso.org/standard/64140.htm | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | ISO 19299:2020 Electronic fee collection — Security framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/78357.htm | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 19592-1:2016 Information technology — Security techniques — Secret sharing — Part 1: General | https://www.iso.org/standard/65422.htm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | |

| Year | Standard name | Link | Verticals: | | | | | | | Research Challenges/Requirements in WP 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|---|--------------|-----|------------|
| | | | Open Banking | Supply Chain Security Assurance | Privacy-Preserving Identity Management | Incident reporting | Maritime Transport | Medical Data Exchange | Smart Cities | Authentication | ML and AI | Risk Management | Data identification | PII | IoT | ISMS | GDPR | Access control/management | Conformance testing (WP7) | Cloud services | Security engineering (WP3) | Digital forensics | PKI | SDL (Task 3.3) | Threat assessment / Security evaluation | Data sharing | MPC | Biometrics |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 27036-4 Information security for supplier relationships - Part 4: Guidelines for security of cloud services | https://www.iso.org/standard/59689.html | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | ISO/IEC 27037 Guidelines for identification, collection, acquisition and preservation of digital evidence | https://www.iso.org/standard/44381.html | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | ISO/IEC 27040:2015 Information technology — Security techniques — Storage security | https://www.iso.org/standard/44404.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 2015 | ISO/IEC 27041:2015 Information technology — Security techniques — Guidance on assuring suitability and adequacy of incident investigative method | https://www.iso.org/standard/44405.html | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 2015 | ISO/IEC 27042 Guidelines for the analysis and interpretation of digital evidence | https://www.iso.org/standard/44406.html | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | ISO/IEC 27043:2015 Information technology — Security techniques — Incident investigation principles and processes | https://www.iso.org/standard/44407.html | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 27050-1:2019 Information technology — Electronic discovery — Part 1: Overview and concepts | https://www.iso.org/standard/78647.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | ISO/IEC 27099:2022 Public key infrastructure — Practices and policy framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/56590.html | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| 2020 | ISO/IEC TS 27100:2020 Cybersecurity — Overview and concepts | https://www.iso.org/standard/72434.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 27102:2019 Information security management — Guidelines for cyber-insurance | https://www.iso.org/standard/72436.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| 2018 | ISO/IEC 27103 Cybersecurity and ISO and IEC Standards | https://www.iso.org/standard/72437.html | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/IEC TS 27110:2021 Cybersecurity — Cybersecurity framework development guidelines | https://www.iso.org/standard/72435.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | ISO/IEC 27400:2022 IoT security and privacy: Guidelines | https://www.iso.org/standard/44373.html | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC TR 27550:2019 Privacy engineering for system life cycle processes | https://www.iso.org/standard/72024.html | x | | x | | | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/IEC 27551:2021 Requirements for attribute-based unlinkable entity authentication | https://www.iso.org/standard/72018.html | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/IEC 27555:2021 Establishing a PII deletion concept in organizations | https://www.iso.org/standard/71673.html | x | | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2022 | ISO/IEC 27556:2022 User-centric framework for the handling of personally identifiable information (PII) based on privacy preferences | https://www.iso.org/standard/71674.html | x | | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/IEC 27570:2021 Privacy guidelines for smart cities | https://www.iso.org/standard/71678.html | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 27701:2019 Extension to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002 for privacy information management | https://www.iso.org/standard/71670.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO 27799:2016 Health informatics — Information security management in health using ISO/IEC 27002 | https://www.iso.org/standard/62777.html | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 2014 | ISO 28004-2:2014 Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 2: Guidelines for adopting ISO 28000 for use in medium and small seaport operations | https://www.iso.org/standard/60905.html | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Year | Standard name | Link | Verticals: | | | | | | | Research Challenges/Requirements in WP 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|---|--------------|-----|------------|--|
| | | | Open Banking | Supply Chain Security Assurance | Privacy-Preserving Identity Management | Incident reporting | Maritime Transport | Medical Data Exchange | Smart Cities | Authentication | ML and AI | Risk Management | Data identification | PII | IoT | ISMS | GDPR | Access control/management | Conformance testing (WP7) | Cloud services | Security engineering (WP3) | Digital forensics | PKI | SDL (Task 3.3) | Threat assessment / Security evaluation | Data sharing | MPC | Biometrics | |
| 2018 | ISO/IEC TS 29003:2018 Information technology — Security techniques — Identity proofing | https://www.iso.org/standard/62290.html | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | ISO/IEC 29100:2011 Privacy framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/45123.html | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | ISO/IEC 29101:2018 Privacy architecture framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/75293.html | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | ISO/IEC 29128:2011 Information technology — Security techniques — Verification of cryptographic protocols | https://www.iso.org/standard/45151.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO/IEC 29134:2017 Guidelines for privacy impact assessment | https://www.iso.org/standard/62289.html | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | ISO/IEC 29146:2016 A framework for access management | https://www.iso.org/standard/45169.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | ISO/IEC 29147:2018 Vulnerability disclosure | https://www.iso.org/standard/72311.html | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | ISO/IEC 29151:2017 Code of practice for personally identifiable information protection | https://www.iso.org/standard/62726.html | x | | x | | x | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | ISO/IEC 29184:2020 Information technology — Online privacy notices and consent | https://www.iso.org/standard/70331.html | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | ISO/IEC 29190:2015 Privacy capability assessment model | https://www.iso.org/standard/45269.html | x | | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | ISO/IEC 29191:2012 Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for partially anonymous, partially unlinkable authentication. | https://www.iso.org/standard/45270.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 30111:2019 Vulnerability handling processes | https://www.iso.org/standard/69725.html | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | ISO/IEC 30145-3:2020 Information technology — Smart City ICT reference framework — Part 3: Smart city engineering framework | https://www.iso.org/standard/76373.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | ISO/IEC 30146:2019 Information technology — Smart city ICT indicators | https://www.iso.org/standard/70302.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/IEC 30147:2021 Information technology — Internet of things — Methodology for trustworthiness of IoT system/service | https://www.iso.org/standard/53267.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO 81001-1:2021 Health software and health IT systems safety, effectiveness and security — Part 1: Principles and concepts | https://www.iso.org/standard/71538.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | IEC 81001-5-1:2021 Health software and health IT systems safety, effectiveness and security — Part 5-1: Security — Activities in the product life cycle | https://www.iso.org/standard/76097.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | ISO/TS 82304-2:2021 Health software — Part 2: Health and wellness apps — Quality and reliability | https://www.iso.org/standard/78182.html | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | ETSI GS ISI 001-1 V1.1.2 Information Security Indicators (ISI); Indicators (INC); Part 1: A full set of operational indicators for organizations to use to benchmark their security posture | http://webapp.etsi.org/workprogram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=46042 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | Verticals: | | | | | | | Research Challenges/Requirements in WP 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|---|--------------|-----|------------|--|
| Year | Standard name | Link | Open Banking | Supply Chain Security Assurance | Privacy-Preserving Identity Management | Incident reporting | Maritime Transport | Medical Data Exchange | Smart Cities | Authentication | ML and AI | Risk Management | Data de-identification | PII | IoT | ISMS | GDPR | Access control/management | Conformance testing (WP7) | Cloud services | Security engineering (WP3) | Digital forensics | PKI | SDL (Task 3.3) | Threat assessment / Security evaluation | Data sharing | MPC | Biometrics | |
| | X.1350-X.1369: Internet of things (IoT) security | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |