

ISO/IEC JTC 1 "Information technology"

Secretariat: **ANSI**

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JTC 1/WG 13 Business Plan 2021

Document type	Related content	Document date	Expected action
General document / Other		2021-10-22	COMMENT/REPLY by 2021-11-08

Description

This document is circulated for review and consideration at the November 2021 JTC 1 Plenary.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/WG 13 "Trustworthiness"

Convenorship: **ILNAS**

Convenor: **Amsenga Johann Mr**



JTC 1/WG 13 Business plan v1.0

Document type	Related content	Document date	Expected action
General document / Other		2021-10-09	INFO

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ISO/IEC JTC 1/WG 13, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – TRUSTWORTHINESS

BUSINESS PLAN

PERIOD COVERED: May 2021 to May 2022

VERSION 20210807

1 Executive summary

ISO/IEC JTC 1/WG 13 is part of a joint technical committee (JTC 1) between two international standardisation organisations:

- ISO
- IEC

ISO/IEC JTC 1/WG 13 was established in 2019 following a JTC 1 Study group which identified that trustworthiness is an issue for standardisation in an increasing number of JTC 1 domains. Several existing SCs were in the process of developing trustworthiness related standards.

WG 13's term of reference [see 3.1] requires that it develops horizontal deliverables such as frameworks, taxonomy, and ontology for ICT Trustworthiness for guiding trustworthiness efforts throughout JTC 1.

Trustworthiness may be perceived differently in different domains and by the users of standards within those domains. WG 13 aim is to provide guidance on a common approach to trustworthiness that is applicable across the various JTC 1 domains. Excluded are domain specific trustworthiness deliverables.

The WG 13 objective at this early stage of work is to identify and see how to structure work and initiatives that have been done or that are rising within the wide field of trustworthiness to support the increased market need. This will be initially through the development of horizontal deliverables as per this document. Further options for horizontal standardisation would be considered once these documents are reviewed.

2 Convenor's Remarks

2.1 Market Requirements, Innovation

Trustworthiness is relevant to many domains and to both public and private organizations.

Different market actors including acquirers, suppliers and consumers, and regulators all need a common understanding of trustworthiness, and where applicable and justification, of the applicability for verification. The relevant JTC 1 subcommittees (SCs) will decide as to whether additional guidance on trustworthiness is required within domains. However, for consistency, JTC 1 SCs can use guidance established by WG 13.

39 Trustworthiness topics, in terms of standardisations and market need, can be applicable to:

- 40 • Organization
- 41 • People
- 42 • Processes
- 43 • Services
- 44 • Products
- 45 • System
- 46 • Software

47 This division of applicability can serve as a structure for WG 13 work reflecting the market need.

48 The WG 13 vision at this early stage of work is to identify and see how to structure work and initiatives that
49 have been done, or that are rising within the wide range of concepts of trustworthiness, to support the
50 increased market need.

51 Trustworthiness is also an issue for ISO domains outside JTC 1.

52 Liaisons may only be established on TC/SC level. WG 13 will determine which other ISO and IEC TCs and
53 SCs are relevant to gain perspective on their work and to share with them via JTC 1 projects and
54 standards relating to trustworthiness. The SD on trustworthiness landscape will be helpful with this.

55 The need arises also from a vertical point, as when defining the landscape, the related initiatives
56 standards within JTC 1 should be communicated to the market to support the need of trustworthiness
57 based on JTC 1 work. This definition and status will be one of the focus areas to resolve in WG 13 during
58 the coming year.

59 The benefits related to the sustainable goals will be determined by the different projects within WG 13 and
60 the objective is to present an overview of these in a future version of this document.

61 2.2 Accomplishments

62 2.2.1 Meetings

63 WG 13 has previously held three meeting per year but will now hold biannual plenaries as well as project
64 meetings during the year. Currently these meetings are held virtually.

65 Meetings for the period May 2021 to May 2022 are shown below:

Date	Topic
2021-05-05 to 2021-05-06	Plenary
2021-05-18	ISO/IEC PWI 5957
2021-06-01	ISO/IEC PWI 5957
2021-06-10	ISO/IEC 1 st WD 5723
2021-06-15	ISO/IEC PWI 5957
2021-06-17	ISO/IEC 1 st WD 5723
2021-09-15 to 2021-09-16	WG 13 Plenary
As required	Project meetings
2022-03-29 to 2022-03-31	WG 13 Plenary

2.2.2 Project progress

Outlook for May 2021 to May 2022:

- One project from WD to DTS (TS 5723).
- One project from 2nd WD to 3rd WD (TS 24462).
- One project from PWI to NP (PWI 5957).
- One PWI (PWI 9814).

For statuses and descriptions of the projects see clause 3.5.

2.3 Resources

WG 13 has 118 registered members from 16 countries, 4 liaison representatives and 7 document monitors.

The following National Bodies are represented:

AFNOR, France	ANSI, United States	BIS, India	BSI, United Kingdom
DIN, Germany	DS, Denmark	GOST R, Russian Federation	ILNAS, Luxembourg
JISC, Japan	KATS, Korea, Republic of	NSAI, Ireland	SA, Australia
SAC, China	SCC, Canada	SIS, Sweden	UNI, Italy

2.4 Competition and Cooperation (including consortia)

2.4.1 Liaisons

Entities	Liaison representative to WG 13
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27	Amsenga, Johann
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31	Pretorius, Albertus
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 38	Suzuki, Toshihiro
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 40	Harada, Yonosuke

3 Discussion of JTC 1/WG 13 program of work

3.1 Description and Terms of Reference (ToR)

The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are:

1. Complete, improve and maintain the inventory (JTC 1 N14500) including the heat map as a JTC 1 standing document reflecting the landscape of trustworthiness in JTC 1, other ISO and IEC Committees, and other SDOs.
2. Complete terminology and description of characteristics and determine what type of document should be created.
3. Develop horizontal deliverables such as frameworks, taxonomy, and ontology for ICT trustworthiness for guiding trustworthiness efforts throughout JTC 1 and upon which other deliverables can be developed (beginning with AWI ISO/IEC TS 24462, Ontology for ICT Trustworthiness Assessment). Excluded are domain specific trustworthiness deliverables, such as those within the scope of JTC 1 SCs.

3.2 Accomplishments (last year)

WG 13 was started as per the ToR and work has been initiated with several virtual meetings held for the different projects.

3.3 Deliverables (this year and future)

During 2021 further formalisation of the work and planning of the structure of WG 13 will be done by the management team to support the different projects and NB contributions. This will result in common documents for the WG such as:

- Business Plan (this document)
- Roadmap
- Templates for reporting
- Planning of plenaries and agendas

3.4 Strategies/risks/opportunities/lessons learned

Issues were identified that will be further investigated during 2021/2022 to support a strategy, such as:

- Analysing and defining initiatives that need alignment within WGs and SCs in JTC 1.
- Dependencies and need of order of progress needed to align the projects within the WG.
 - To be covered in the Roadmap.
- Trustworthiness and conformity assessments.
 - Liaison with CASCO to be established.

3.5 Project descriptions

3.5.1 JTC 1 Standing document Landscape of trustworthiness

Status	Draft
Editor/s	Kishor Narang (IN), Jan Branzell (SE), Raquel Porciúncula (PT)
Scope	JTC 1 N14500 provides an inventory of trustworthiness and trust terms gathered by JTC 1/AG 7 as well as a “heat map” of trustworthiness characteristics. The characteristics used to build the heat map were taken from NP TS 5723. The heat map is intended to show in which JTC 1 SCs as well as other relevant ISO and IEC TCs, trustworthiness characteristics are considered important to the SC for their scope.

3.5.2 ISO/IEC TS 5723, Trustworthiness – Vocabulary

Status	1 st DTS
Editor/s	François COALLIER (CA)
Scope	This document provides a definition of trustworthiness of systems and their associated services along with a selected set of its characteristics.

3.5.3 ISO/IEC PWI 5957, Trustworthiness – Reference architecture

Status	PWI
Editor/s	Kishor NARANG (IN)
Scope	Currently two options:

	1) This document provides a generic reference architecture for the engineering of trustworthiness in systems and their associated services. 2) This document specifies the trustworthiness reference architectural including viewpoints, risks, etc. • Who are the audience, stakeholders, and beneficiaries of the Trustworthiness Reference Architecture? • To illustrate implementations which can address concerns and change explicitly linking the needs (or high-level requirements) with the principles of reference architecture. • To provide a common methodology for architecting cyber-physical systems in the particular system domain (different people in similar situations find similar solutions or propose innovations). • To help stakeholders, programmes and projects to collaborate and coordinate their efforts – common agreements (i.e. standards) on various system elements (e.g. services, interfaces, data, etc.), common vision, etc.
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116 3.5.4 ISO/IEC TS 24462, Ontology for ICT trustworthiness assessment

Status	2 nd WD
Editor/s	Claire VISHIK (GB), Yan SUN (CN), Marcello BALDUCCINI (US), Frank FARANCE (US)
Scope	This document defines an inventory of building blocks conceptually associated with different types of assessments, an ontology (i.e., a meta-model) that organizes the building blocks, and guidelines for using the inventory of building blocks and the ontology. Relevant areas include assessments related to governance, risk management, security evaluation, Secure Development Lifecycle (SDL), supply chain integrity, privacy, etc. The ontology covers the domain of ICT trustworthiness assessment and define a consistent view in this space. It will not edit or propose to edit existing standards in this area. Formalizing the types, categories, and structural characteristics of building blocks in the area of trustworthiness assessment will increase efficiency and improve harmonization in standards development and their use. Building blocks can refer to structural components as well as semantic components. These components can be related to a variety of concepts and activities related to trustworthiness assessments, including process related, such as traceability or elements of assessment methodologies.

117 3.5.5 ISO/IEC PWI 9814, Trustworthiness – Overview and concepts

Status	PWI
Editor/s	Luc POULIN (GB), Jinghua MIN (CN)
Scope	Trustworthiness is a highly complex and nuanced paradigm. To be able to apply and integrate the concept of trustworthiness into an entity (i.e., organization, system software, process, person), the concept needs to be broken down into its elements and the intricate interdependencies among them studied and enumerated. Then a structured ecosystem of trust, frameworks and other elements can be developed. This PWI may also help stakeholders to identify other important deliverables that JTC 1/WG 13 should develop to help all the JTC 1 Sub Committees and other SDOs with cross cutting and horizontal aspects guidance when dealing with different aspects of

	trustworthiness in their respective work. JTC 1 SCs would benefit by using a common harmonized and standardized approach. This PWI will address trustworthiness overview and concepts.
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