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Secretariat: **ANSI**
Committee manager: **Rajchel Lisa Mrs.**

SC 38 Business Plan 2025

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Description

This document is circulated for review and consideration at the November 2025 JTC 1 Plenary.

BUSINESS PLAN FOR ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 38

Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms

Period covered: September 2024 – September 2025

1 Executive Summary

Holding its first meeting in May 2010, SC 38 was chartered at the November 2009 JTC 1 Plenary to work on Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS) including Cloud Computing and the related facilitating technologies of Web Services and Service Oriented Architecture (SOA).

Upon completion of its work on Web Services and SOA, and on publishing the foundational Cloud Computing standards on Cloud Computing vocabulary, concepts and reference architecture, SC 38 recognized the increasing demands—especially by governments and regulators—for standards to support the specification and acquisition of Cloud Computing technologies and services. In response, SC 38 re-focused its efforts on Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms. In 2014, JTC 1 approved a revised scope and changed the title of SC 38 to "Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms (CCDP)". The system integration nature of work on Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms is reflected in a further revision of SC 38's scope that JTC 1 approved in 2017.

New committee leadership came on board in 2019, and with them came a concerted effort to establish long-term strategies for the committee that consider the needs of the marketplace, reflect the ongoing innovation, trends and the needs of governments and policy makers around the world in the area of Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms. Starting in 2022, with another change in leadership, there has been an effort to engage more with the relevant stakeholders in SC 38's standards and program of work. This is expected to allow SC 38 to serve the market and customers' needs in a proactive manner and educate stakeholders on SC 38's standards.

In 2024, SC 38 retitled its existing Working Groups (WG 3 and WG 4), created a new Working Group (WG 6) and reassigned projects between the three Working Groups. This allowed us to serve stakeholder needs and assign projects that required same or similar expertise to the same Working Group. It also allowed us to create a structure that better responds to requests and collaboration with CEN/CENELEC JTC 25 (Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge), which was created to address the standardization needs of the EU Data Act. To that end, SC 38 has established a new Advisory Group (AG 6: Collaboration with CEN-CENELEC/JTC 25) to allow us to work closely with CEN/CENELEC JTC 25 in an agile way. SC 38 has also sent liaison statements to both the European Commission (EC) and JTC 25 to pave the way for closer collaboration.

As we enter the 16th year of this subcommittee, we're looking further to the future to organize our efforts and prioritize what we work on to ensure it's a reflection of the state and direction of Cloud Computing and distributed platforms. We're doing more planning and roadmap work to organize what we tackle and in what order we tackle it over the next 3-5 years. We're emphasizing the importance of seeing Cloud Computing in the larger context of what has historically been referred to as distributed processing or distributed computing. The principles of Cloud Computing that take place in a centralized data centre, should be the same as Cloud Computing that takes place at the edge (near IoT devices). In other words, Cloud Computing and edge computing are both considered in the same continuum.

This year, we published our mission, vision and principles listed below:

SC 38 Vision Statement: To be recognized as the definitive forum for international standards that help stakeholders enable their cloud computing and distributed platforms to provide enhanced services.

SC 38 Mission Statement: SC 38 is the globally recognized developer of international standards for cloud computing and distributed platforms. These standards assist stakeholders, including organizations, customers, policy makers and regulators to understand, adopt and manage the capabilities and complexities of such technologies.

SC 38 Principles:

1. SC 38 develops standards in a collaborative and timely manner to meet organizational needs in a rapidly changing world.
2. SC 38 takes a holistic approach to address stakeholder expectations and provide and promote relevant standards for distributed platforms and cloud services.

3. SC 38 promotes mechanisms to encourage expert participation and foster a positive culture that improves quality standards development.

Since its inception, SC 38 has published 33 standards, is currently developing 13 standards and is exploring 5 PWI (Preliminary Work Items). Participation in SC 38 continues to be robust, with involvement of 52 countries (29 P members and 23 O members). See overview of SC 38 here and here. A list of SC 38's flagship standards and their description is here.

2 Environment

2.1 State of Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms

Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms represent one of the most significant developments in IT technology today, with substantial impact on the way IT technologies and services are provided and consumed. Cloud Computing continues to drive a significant discontinuity and disruption in the marketplace, resulting in risk for some and opportunity for others. SC 38 is addressing the demand pull from users, especially governments, for standards to assist them in specifying, acquiring and applying Cloud Computing and distributed platform technologies and services.

The IT world is increasingly becoming a "cloud first" world, where applications are designed, developed and deployed using Cloud Computing technologies. This is sometimes referred to as cloud-native computing. As cloud services gets more embedded amongst users, stakeholders are more focused on the resiliency of cloud infrastructure, sustainability, interoperability, portability, switching, multi-cloud and the value of data stored in the cloud.

2.2 Shifting Focus

We're shifting our focus to include more perspectives from the Cloud Service Customer (CSC) angle than the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and Cloud Service Partner (CSN) angles. To that end, SC 38 has published a standard on key multi-cloud and federated cloud concepts, initiated work on multi-cloud management, and platform capability type and Platform as a Service (PaaS). Governments and regulators have sovereignty, interoperability and switching concerns and view cloud computing as part of the critical infrastructure. To serve those stakeholders, SC 38 has also published work in the area of digital sovereignty and organizational autonomy, as it applies to Cloud Computing and distributed computing; and initiated work on trustworthiness of Cloud Computing, data spaces, cloud and edge networks, business continuity and resilience, critical infrastructure, auditing, AI, interoperability and switching.

SC 38 is also exploring additional topics related to generative AI, large language models (LLM), cloud value chain, metaverse, industry clouds, asynchronous cloud services, zero trust, observability, cross-border data flow and DFFT, omni-cloud computing, consumer needs, collaboration with other Standards Development Organisations (SDO) and Open Source Organisations (OSS), and sustainability as it applies to cloud computing and distributed platforms.

The finalization of the EU Data Act and its focus and needs for cloud computing standards have resulted in new and revised projects in SC 38 for data spaces, interoperability, switching, and close cooperation with CEN/CENELEC JTC 25.

3 Achievements and benefits

SC 38 has consolidated its foundational Cloud Computing standards for vocabulary, concepts and reference architecture in the ISO/IEC 22123 multi-part series. This is an evolution of SC 38's foundational Cloud Computing standards (ISO/IEC 17788 and ISO/IEC 17789) developed in collaboration with ITU/T SG 13. This meets the needs of the ever-evolving Cloud Computing landscape and provides a pathway to keep these foundation standards current. SC 38 approved Standing Document 5 that documents how the 22123 series will be maintained and evolved within SC 38.

Since the 2024 SC 38 Business Plan was compiled, these SC 38 projects (7) were completed and published:

ISO/IEC TS 7339	Information technology — Cloud computing — Overview of platform capabilities type and platform as a service
ISO/IEC TS 10866	Information technology – Cloud computing and distributed platforms – Framework and concepts for organizational autonomy and digital sovereignty
ISO/IEC TR 10822-1	Information technology — Cloud computing – Multi-cloud management – Part 1: Overview and use cases
ISO/IEC 19086-1:2016/Amd 1:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 1: Overview and concepts — Amendment 1
ISO/IEC 19086-2:2018/Amd 2:2025	Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 2: Metric model — Amendment 2
ISO/IEC 19086-3:2017/Amd 1:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 3: Core conformance requirements — Amendment 1
ISO/IEC TR 23951:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Best practices for using the cloud service level agreement (SLA) metric model

SC 38 also progressed the following projects (7):

ISO/IEC CD 22678	Information technology — Cloud computing — Guidance for policy development
ISO/IEC CD 20996	Information technology — Cloud computing — Cloud service customer business continuity and resilience
ISO/IEC CD 19941-1	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Part 1: Interoperability and portability
ISO/IEC CD 11034	Information technology — Cloud computing — Trustworthiness in cloud computing
ISO/IEC DIS 20151	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Dataspace concepts and characteristics
ISO/IEC DIS 23167	Information technology — Cloud computing — Common technologies and techniques
ISO/IEC DTR 23188.2	Information technology — Cloud computing — Edge computing landscape

SC 38 initiated work on the following projects (12):

ISO/IEC PWI 38011	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Observability
ISO/IEC AWI 19274	Information technology — Cloud computing — Developer activities for multi-cloud
ISO/IEC PWI 26191	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Enabling AI systems on cloud computing and distributed platforms
ISO/IEC PWI 26189	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Dataspace trust frameworks
ISO/IEC PWI 19941-2	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms —

	Part 2: Guidelines for designing solutions to reduce switching costs of applications
ISO/IEC NP 10822-4	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 4: Monitoring and reporting
ISO/IEC PWI TS 3445	Information technology — Cloud computing — Audit of cloud services
ISO/IEC AWI TR 25850	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Use cases for dataspaces
ISO/IEC AWI TR 25849	Information technology — Cloud computing — Using cloud computing as part of critical infrastructure
ISO/IEC AWI TS 23187	Information technology — Cloud computing — Interacting with cloud service partners (CSNs)
ISO/IEC AWI 10822-2	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 2: Identity management
ISO/IEC AWI 10822-3	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 3: Orchestration

In terms of the Sustainable Development Goals, the work and nature of the technologies addressed by this subcommittee directly impact Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). Cloud computing and distributed platform technologies are horizontal in nature and are enablers for both additional horizontal technologies and vertical applications to be deployed to top. These vertical applications can be used to enable other Sustainable Development Goals.

4 Participation and cooperation/collaboration

4.1 Working Closely with Key JTC 1 SCs

We're continuing our efforts as a Systems Integration Entity to work more efficiently with the other committees that intersect more with ours. We continue to use our Liaison Coordination Group (LCG) mechanism, where NB-appointed experts join the SC 38 liaison representative, to respond on behalf of SC 38 to the target SC/WG on issues that require SC 38 action in between our semi-annual plenary meetings. We currently have five LCGs for:

- SC 7 – Software and systems engineering
- SC 27 – Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection
- SC 41 – Internet of Things and related technology
- SC 42 – Artificial Intelligence
- JTC 1/WG 13 – Trustworthiness

4.2 Improve Connections to Key Audiences:

We re-established AG 1 – Advisory Group for Stakeholder Engagement at our February 2023 virtual plenary. This AG is working to ensure engagement of SC 38 stakeholders in SC 38 standards and program of work. This includes, though is not limited to, engagement with customers, consumers, users, brokers, providers, advocacy groups, consultants, auditors, governments, regulators, standards development organizations (including ISO and IEC) and Open Source communities. One of the goals of this AG is to organize workshops to promote and educate on SC 38's standards and program of work, solicit input, identify gaps, encourage and grow engagement in SC 38, create informational and educational material to advertise SC 38's work, engage with and leverage work done by JTC 1/AG 1, JTC 1/AG 15 and SC 38/AG 5.

Through SC 38/AG 1, SC 38 has had meetings with local stakeholders in conjunction with our Plenary meetings. AG 1 organized a meeting with 1) officials from the UK government and academia in London, UK during its September 2024 plenary; 2) dialogue, presentations and panel (in coordination with DIN) with German government and industry stakeholders in Berlin, Germany during its March 2025 plenary; 3) panel with Irish stakeholders at the Atlantic Technical University in Letterkenny, Ireland during its September 2025 plenary. SC 38/AG 1 also works with JTC 1/AG 1 to promote SC 38's work through the JTC 1/AG 1 social media channels.

- **Governments** (regulations and procurement)
    - SC 38 is expanding how we work with governments going forward, starting with closer connections to the European Commission and other governments around the world.
    - The European Commission has a liaison relationship with SC 38.
    - The European Union has published the EU Data Act which references one of SC 38's standards (ISO/IEC 19941). SC 38 has started a revision of ISO/IEC 19941 to accommodate the needs of the EU Data Act and initiated a PWI on guidance for reducing cloud service switching costs. SC 38 has established a liaison with CEN/CENELEC JTC 25 on Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge. JTC 25 is expected to address standardisation requests from the EC for the EU Data Act.
    - The US Department of the Treasury has published a report on challenges with the financial sector's use of cloud services. SC 38 is exploring how it can address those concerns.
    - The UK CMA Cloud Services Market Investigation identifies technical barriers including those related to switching, multi-cloud, billing, identify management, observability, and orchestration. SC 38 will be studying whether standards have a role to play in addresses these concerns.
- **Customers/consumers**
    - As indicated above, we're shifting focus to include the CSC perspectives, aligned with this we plan to do more outreach to customers. We are open to additional liaison relationships with cloud customer organizations (e.g. OMG Cloud Working Group, COPOLCO, etc).
- **Developers**
    - Cloud computing has shifted how software development, testing and deployment are done. All these functions are a part of what is known as "DevOps" (development and operations). In the Cloud Computing Reference Architecture (ISO/IEC 22123-3), "developer" is a sub-role of the Cloud Service Partner (CSN) role.
    - Topics for consideration by SC 38 include:
        - Sub-roles of CSN-Developers and associated activities as they develop, test, deploy and support cloud services
        - DevOps and DevSecOps cloud enabled landscape
        - Cloud native development and support
        - Cloud native development and support in multi-cloud
        - Cloud native development security considerations
        - The focus will be to help the developer community understand how to use the ISO/IEC cloud and software standards to provide and support cloud solutions that meet customer expectations.
- **JTC 1 subgroups, ISO TCs, IEC TCs and SDOs**
    - As other JTC 1 subgroups, ISO TCs and IEC TCs' program of work intersects with Cloud Computing, SC 38 will expand its efforts to become aware of them and work with them more closely.

4.3 Competition and Cooperation

Cloud Computing is a hot area in IT that continues to benefit from strong innovations in the marketplace. Many standards setting organization as well as open source initiatives are working in this area. SC 38 is not seeking to

replicate work being done elsewhere. Rather, SC 38 prefers to serve in a systems integrator role, referencing best of breed standards and cooperating with forums having specialized expertise to augment the core Cloud Computing and Distributed Platform standardization projects carried out within SC 38. Toward this objective, SC 38 worked with JTC 1/SC 27 (IT Security Techniques) to develop Part 4 of the Service Level Agreement standard (19086-4) and with JTC 1/SC 41 (Internet of Things and related technologies) to develop the Edge Computing standard (TR 23188). SC 38 also had more interactions with JTC 1/SC 7, JTC 1/SC 32/WG 6, JTC 1/SC 40, JTC 1/SC 41 and JTC 1/SC 42 during development of its project on Data Sharing Agreement (ISO/IEC 23751). Furthermore, SC 38 has liaisons with 14 Organizations within ISO/IEC, 11 Category A Liaisons and 2 Category C Liaisons, with many taking active roles in the work of SC 38; see list here.

SC 38 currently has 29 Participating Members and 23 Observing Members. Since the last report, two Observing Members have converted their membership to be Participating Members. We consistently get participation from 15-20 National Bodies in our plenary meetings. See list of SC 38 National Bodies here.

5 Objectives and strategies to achieve them

In September 2024, SC 38 approved its vision, mission and principles like the one developed by JTC 1/AG 1 for JTC 1.

SC 38 Vision Statement: To be recognized as the definitive forum for international standards that help stakeholders enable their cloud computing and distributed platforms to provide enhanced services.

SC 38 Mission Statement: SC 38 is the globally recognized developer of international standards for cloud computing and distributed platforms. These standards assist stakeholders, including organizations, customers, policy makers and regulators to understand, adopt and manage the capabilities and complexities of such technologies.

SC 38 Principles:

1. SC 38 develops standards in a collaborative and timely manner to meet organizational needs in a rapidly changing world.
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3. SC 38 promotes mechanisms to encourage expert participation and foster a positive culture that improves quality standards development.

5.1 Long-Term Strategy

Advisory Group AG 5 – Long Term Standards Roadmap was established at SC 38's September 2019 plenary in Stockholm. This group has worked on assessing trends, priorities and opportunities in the marketplace, and has provided good direction for SC 38 for the next 3-5 years. AG 5 also acts as a forum where SC 38 participants can discuss and socialize new project proposals for our program of work, and to prioritize them so we're focusing on what is most relevant to the marketplace. SC 38 has approved Standing Document 4 that formalizes how AG 5 identifies, reviews and socializes topics for consideration in the long-term strategy for SC 38, including items to be recommended as new items of work, and expectations around turning potential future work ideas into projects. AG 5 has also created a visual roadmap history that provides an overview of all SC 38's projects.

Here are some of the findings for SC 38's long-term direction.

- **Cloud Computing as Essential/Critical Infrastructure**
    - With millions of workers confined to their homes due to COVID-19, Cloud Computing has allowed critical industries such as online financial services, tele-health to continue despite lockdown restrictions. Furthermore, cloud-based web conferencing (for example Zoom, WebEx, Teams, etc.,) and other remote access tools have allowed most other businesses to continue operations and to replace air travel.
    - In a very real way, our global economy and daily lives now depend on these online services and the COVID-19 pandemic has merely highlighted their essential role.

    - This new awareness of the criticality of Cloud Computing has increased the number of inquiries and regulatory obligations.
    - The meaning, implication and potential impact of a "Critical Infrastructure" (CI) designation, if any, to cloud and distributed computing needs to be investigated.
- **Open Source**
    - Although, SC 38 has not engaged directly with Open Source, much of the innovation occurring in Cloud Computing is taking place in many OSS projects (e.g. Docker, Kubernetes, etc.).
    - In cases where the open source projects involve interface specifications, SC 38 is open to liaison relationships with these projects and will work closely with JTC 1 as it continues its efforts around open source.
- **Help Accountability, Attestation, Certification Ecosystem and Guidance material for MSS**
    - JTC 1 standards help enable technical-policy discussions and define the criteria by which industry stakeholders will be held accountable.
    - Risk-based "Management Systems Standards (MSS) such as ISO/IEC 27001/27002 (information security) and ISO/IEC 27701 (privacy add-on) contain "controls" that often require suggested, associated guidance, which often require and reference other standards. SC 38's foundational standards are thus brought in and considered critical.
    - Although at this time SC 38 itself does not have any MSS (Management System Standards) projects underway, we work with SC 27 and SC 42 and the MSS projects they develop to ensure critical SC 38 standards are referenced.
    - Through use of the Liaison Coordination Group mechanism, SC 38 works very closely with SC 27 and SC 42, especially around their MSS projects.
- **Sustainability of Cloud Computing**
    - Sustainability is an increasingly important topic. While the migration of on-premises computers to cloud computing installations brings improved utilization and a net reduction in power and other resource usage, the resulting concentration of computing power makes data centres a focus area for sustainability improvements and carbon reduction in particular.

In addition, AG 5 has created a list of trends and themes that may have future standardization needs:

- Generative AI, Large Language Models and Artificial General Intelligence
- The 'cloud value chain'
- Metaverse
- Industry clouds
- Asynchronous cloud services
- Zero Trust application to cloud computing & distributed platforms
- Observability in cloud computing
- Cross-border Data Flow / DFFT
- Omni-cloud computing

5.2 Market Requirements and Innovation

Recognizing the potential of this new technology/business paradigm, consumers of IT technologies and services - especially governments - are demanding standards to assist in their transition to Cloud Computing. Responding to these demands, in 2014 JTC 1 approved SC 38's change in scope and title: To support the application of Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms standards across JTC 1, IEC, ISO and other standards development organizations, a further revision of SC 38's scope was approved by JTC 1 in 2017.

Title: Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms (CCDP)

Scope: Standardization in the areas of Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms including:

- *Foundational concepts and technologies,*
- *Operational issues, and*
- *Interactions among Cloud Computing systems and with other distributed systems*

SC 38 serves as the focus, proponent, and systems integration entity on Cloud Computing, Distributed Platforms, and the application of these technologies. SC 38 provides guidance to JTC 1, IEC, ISO and other entities developing standards in these areas.

6 Factors affecting completion and adoption of the work program

SC 38 meets in Plenary, usually along with its Working Groups, twice each year, and SC 38 Working Groups and Advisory Groups convene electronic meetings throughout the year to advance work between face-to-face meetings. SC 38 Plenary and Working Group meetings continue to be well attended. There is good participation in SC 38's Programme of Work by National Bodies and Liaison Organizations. SC 38 currently has 29 Participating Members and 23 Observing Members. See list of SC 38 National Bodies here.

6.1 Lack of free public availability of publications

The Cloud Computing technology is still evolving rapidly and includes involvement of many open source and standards consortia. Most of them make their technology and documents freely accessible on the internet. SC 38 is not seeking to replicate work being done in these SDOs and open source foundations but to collaborate with them and play the systems integrator role. The lack of free availability of SC 38 standards makes it harder to collaborate, especially when the culture in these SDOs and open source foundations demands such free availability.

6.2 Leadership succession challenges

The amount of effort, time, support, ability to travel and funding required to step up to be leaders (editors, convenors, liaison representatives) in SC 38 remains a challenge in recruiting new participants to step up.

6.3 OSD

SC 38 has started using OSD for its new projects and faces challenges in usage and new ways of working. SC 38 will work with JTC 1/AHG 10 to provide feedback on these matters.

7 Structure, current projects, and publications

SC 38 develops standards in the area of Cloud Computing and Distributed Platforms (*SC Program of Work*)

7.1 Structure of SC 38

SC 38 carries out its Programme of Work utilizing the following Working Groups:

WG 3	Fundamentals
WG 5	Stakeholder considerations
WG 6	Data, interoperability and portability

In addition to the three Working Groups, SC 38 re-established AG 1 as the Advisory Group for Stakeholder Engagement. AG 1 works with JTC 1/AG 1, JTC 1/AG 15 and SC 38/AG 5 to engage with SC 38 stakeholders. This includes, but is not limited to, customers, consumers, users, brokers, providers, advocacy groups, consultants, auditors, governments, regulators, standards development organizations (including ISO and IEC) and Open Source communities. AG 1 will be a conduit for two-way information exchange between the stakeholders and SC 38 and

include organizing workshops to promote and educate on SC 38's standards and program of work, solicit input, identify gaps, encourage and grow engagement in SC 38, and create informational and educational material to advertise SC 38's work.

AG 1 will work in parallel with AG 5, the advisory group on Long Term Strategy. In addition to providing a long-term strategy and roadmap, AG 5 will provide a forum for discussion of new project ideas in SC 38 for review and prioritization prior to submitting to SC 38 for ballot.

During this period, we created a new Advisory Group AG 6 (Collaboration with CEN-CENELEC/JTC 25) to closely collaborate with CEN/CENELEC JTC 25 (Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge) in a timely manner as JTC 25 works to address the standardization needs of the EU Data Act.

List of SC 38's flagship standards and their description is here.

[Historical note: WG 1 – Web Services, WG 2 – SOA and WG 4 – Interoperability & Portability completed their activities and were not re-instated.]

7.2 WG 3 on Fundamentals

7.2.1 WG 3 Accomplishments

WG 3 published the following International Standards and Technical Reports (5):

ISO/IEC TS 7339	Information technology — Cloud computing — Overview of platform capabilities type and platform as a service
ISO/IEC 19086-1:2016/Amd 1:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 1: Overview and concepts — Amendment 1
ISO/IEC 19086-2:2018/Amd 2:2025	Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 2: Metric model — Amendment 2
ISO/IEC 19086-3:2017/Amd 1:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Service level agreement (SLA) framework — Part 3: Core conformance requirements — Amendment 1
ISO/IEC TR 23951:2025	Information technology — Cloud computing — Best practices for using the cloud service level agreement (SLA) metric model

WG 3 progressed the following projects (4):

ISO/IEC CD 22678	Information technology — Cloud computing — Guidance for policy development
ISO/IEC DIS 23167	Information technology — Cloud computing — Common technologies and techniques
ISO/IEC DTR 23188.2	Information technology — Cloud computing — Edge computing landscape

WG 3 initiated the following project (6):

ISO/IEC AWI 19274	Information technology — Cloud computing — Developer activities for multi-cloud
ISO/IEC PWI 26191	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Enabling AI systems on cloud computing and distributed platforms
ISO/IEC NP 10822-4	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 4: Monitoring and reporting
ISO/IEC AWI TS 23187	Information technology — Cloud computing — Interacting with cloud service partners (CSNs)

ISO/IEC AWI 10822-2	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 2: Identity management
ISO/IEC AWI 10822-3	Cloud computing — Multi-cloud management — Part 3: Orchestration

7.2.2 WG 3 Risks, Opportunities and Issues

With the change of title and scope to include Cloud Computing fundamentals, WG 3 has more opportunities to address market needs on a timely basis. WG 3 needs to continue to focus on future projects that address market requirements, including the evolution of previous products as well as the initiation of new areas of work.

7.3 WG 5 on Stakeholder considerations

7.3.1 WG 5 Accomplishments

WG 5 published the following International Standards and Technical Reports (2):

ISO/IEC TS 10866	Information technology – Cloud computing and distributed platforms – Framework and concepts for organizational autonomy and digital sovereignty
ISO/IEC TR 10822-1	Information technology — Cloud computing – Multi-cloud management – Part 1: Overview and use cases

WG 5 progressed the following projects (2):

ISO/IEC CD 20996	Information technology — Cloud computing — Cloud service customer business continuity and resilience
ISO/IEC CD 11034	Information technology — Cloud computing — Trustworthiness in cloud computing

WG 5 initiated the following projects (3):

ISO/IEC PWI 38011	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Observability
ISO/IEC PWI TS 3445	Information technology — Cloud computing — Audit of cloud services
ISO/IEC AWI TR 25849	Information technology — Cloud computing — Using cloud computing as part of critical infrastructure

7.3.2 WG 5 Risks, Opportunities and Issues

WG 5 has an opportunity to continue addressing market needs on a timely basis as they relate to issues of stakeholder considerations. WG 5 will continue its work on all stakeholder considerations-related issues leveraging the expertise of its members in future projects. WG 5 needs to continue to focus on future projects that address market requirements, including the evolution of previous products as well as the initiation of new areas of work.

7.4 WG 6 on Data, interoperability and portability

7.4.1 WG 6 Accomplishments

WG 6 progressed the following projects (2):

ISO/IEC DIS 20151	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Dataspace concepts and characteristics
ISO/IEC CD 19941-1	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms —

	Part 1: Interoperability and portability

WG 6 initiated the following projects (3):

ISO/IEC PWI 26189	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Dataspace trust frameworks
ISO/IEC PWI 19941-2	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Part 2: Guidelines for designing solutions to reduce switching costs of applications
ISO/IEC AWI TR 25850	Information technology — Cloud computing and distributed platforms — Use cases for dataspaces

7.4.2 WG 6 Risks, Opportunities and Issues

WG 6 is a new Working Group created this year to address the issues of Data, Interoperability and Portability. It has inherited existing projects on these topics and has initiated new projects on the same. The issues of data, interoperability and portability are high priorities on governments and regulators agendas, and WG 6 has an opportunity to address these needs on a timely basis. WG 6 needs to continue to focus on future projects that address market requirements, including the evolution of previous products as well as the initiation of new areas of work.