



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 29134:2020

Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for privacy impact assessment (ISO/IEC 29134:2017)

I.S. EN ISO 29134:2020

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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This document is based on:

EN ISO 29134:2020

Published:

2020-03-18

*This document was published
under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:*

2020-04-06

ICS number:

35.030

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 29134:2020 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 29134:2020, Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for privacy impact assessment (ISO/IEC 29134:2017)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 29134

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2020

ICS 35.030

English version

Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for privacy impact assessment (ISO/IEC 29134:2017)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques de sécurité
- Lignes directrices pour l'évaluation d'impacts sur la
vie privée (ISO/IEC 29134:2017)

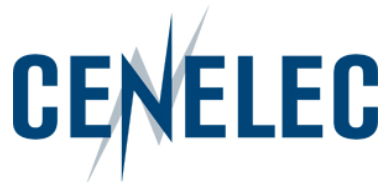
Informationstechnik - Sicherheitsverfahren -
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29134:2017)

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EN ISO 29134:2020 (E)

Contents

Page

European foreword.....	3
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European foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 29134:2017 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 29134:2020 by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 13 "Cybersecurity and Data Protection" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2020.

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Endorsement notice

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO/IEC
29134**

First edition
2017-06

Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for privacy impact assessment

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Lignes
directrices pour l'évaluation d'impacts sur la vie privée*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 29134:2017(E)

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	3
5 Preparing the grounds for PIA	4
5.1 Benefits of carrying out a PIA	4
5.2 Objectives of PIA reporting	5
5.3 Accountability to conduct a PIA	5
5.4 Scale of a PIA	6
6 Guidance on the process for conducting a PIA	6
6.1 General	6
6.2 Determine whether a PIA is necessary (threshold analysis)	7
6.3 Preparation of the PIA	7
6.3.1 Set up the PIA team and provide it with direction	7
6.3.2 Prepare a PIA plan and determine the necessary resources for conducting the PIA	9
6.3.3 Describe what is being assessed	10
6.3.4 Stakeholder engagement	11
6.4 Perform the PIA	13
6.4.1 Identify information flows of PII	13
6.4.2 Analyse the implications of the use case	14
6.4.3 Determine the relevant privacy safeguarding requirements	15
6.4.4 Assess privacy risk	16
6.4.5 Prepare for treating privacy risks	19
6.5 Follow up the PIA	23
6.5.1 Prepare the report	23
6.5.2 Publication	24
6.5.3 Implement privacy risk treatment plans	24
6.5.4 Review and/or audit of the PIA	25
6.5.5 Reflect changes to the process	26
7 PIA report	26
7.1 General	26
7.2 Report structure	27
7.3 Scope of PIA	27
7.3.1 Process under evaluation	27
7.3.2 Risk criteria	29
7.3.3 Resources and people involved	29
7.3.4 Stakeholder consultation	29
7.4 Privacy requirements	29
7.5 Risk assessment	29
7.5.1 Risk sources	29
7.5.2 Threats and their likelihood	29
7.5.3 Consequences and their level of impact	30
7.5.4 Risk evaluation	30
7.5.5 Compliance analysis	30
7.6 Risk treatment plan	30
7.7 Conclusion and decisions	30
7.8 PIA public summary	30
Annex A (informative) Scale criteria on the level of impact and on the likelihood	32

ISO/IEC 29134:2017(E)

Annex B (informative) Generic threats	34
Annex C (informative) Guidance on the understanding of terms used	38
Annex D (informative) Illustrated examples supporting the PIA process	40
Bibliography	42

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*.

ISO/IEC 29134:2017(E)

Introduction

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) is an instrument for assessing the potential impacts on privacy of a process, information system, programme, software module, device or other initiative which processes personally identifiable information (PII) and, in consultation with stakeholders, for taking actions as necessary in order to treat privacy risk. A PIA report may include documentation about measures taken for risk treatment, for example, measures arising from the use of the information security management system (ISMS) in ISO/IEC 27001. A PIA is more than a tool: it is a process that begins at the earliest possible stages of an initiative, when there are still opportunities to influence its outcome and thereby ensure privacy by design. It is a process that continues until, and even after, the project has been deployed.

Initiatives vary substantially in scale and impact. Objectives falling under the heading of “privacy” will depend on culture, societal expectations and jurisdiction. This document is intended to provide scalable guidance that can be applied to all initiatives. Since guidance specific to all circumstances cannot be prescriptive, the guidance in this document should be interpreted with respect to individual circumstance.

A PII controller may have a responsibility to conduct a PIA and may request a PII processor to assist in doing this, acting on the PII controller’s behalf. A PII processor or a supplier may also wish to conduct their own PIA.

A supplier’s PIA information is especially relevant when digitally connected devices are part of the information system, application or process being assessed. It may be necessary for suppliers of such devices to provide privacy-relevant design information to those undertaking the PIA. When the provider of digital devices is unskilled in and not resourced for PIAs, for example:

- a small retailer, or
- a small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) using digitally connected devices in the course of its normal business operations,

then, in order to enable it to undertake minimal PIA activity, the device supplier may be called upon to provide a great deal of privacy information and undertake its own PIA with respect to the expected PII principal/SME context for the equipment they supply.

A PIA is typically conducted by an organization that takes its responsibility seriously and treats PII principals adequately. In some jurisdictions, a PIA may be necessary to meet legal and regulatory requirements.

This document is intended to be used when the privacy impact on PII principals includes consideration of processes, information systems or programmes, where:

- the responsibility for the implementation and/or delivery of the process, information system or programme is shared with other organizations and it should be ensured that each organization properly addresses the identified risks;
- an organization is performing privacy risk management as part of its overall risk management effort while preparing for the implementation or improvement of its ISMS (established in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001 or equivalent management system); or an organization is performing privacy risk management as an independent function;
- an organization (e.g. government) is undertaking an initiative (e.g. a public-private-partnership programme) in which the future PII controller organization is not known yet, with the result that the treatment plan could not get implemented directly and, therefore, this treatment plan should become part of corresponding legislation, regulation or the contract instead;
- the organization wants to act responsible towards the PII principals.

Controls deemed necessary to treat the risks identified during the privacy impact analysis process may be derived from multiple sets of controls, including ISO/IEC 27002 (for security controls) and ISO/IEC 29151 (for PII protection controls) or comparable national standards, or they may be defined by the person responsible for conducting the PIA, independently of any other control set.

Information technology — Security techniques — Guidelines for privacy impact assessment

1 Scope

This document gives guidelines for

- a process on privacy impact assessments, and
- a structure and content of a PIA report.

It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations, including public companies, private companies, government entities and not-for-profit organizations.

This document is relevant to those involved in designing or implementing projects, including the parties operating data processing systems and services that process PII.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO Guide 73:2009, *Risk management — Vocabulary*

ISO/IEC 27000:2016, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary*

ISO/IEC 29100:2011, *Information technology — Security techniques — Privacy framework*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 29100, ISO/IEC 27000, ISO Guide 73 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

acceptance statement

formal management declaration to assume responsibility for risk ownership, risk treatment and residual risk

3.2

asset

anything that has value to anyone involved in the processing of personally identifiable information (PII)

Note 1 to entry: In the context of a privacy risk management process, an asset is either PII or a supporting asset.

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