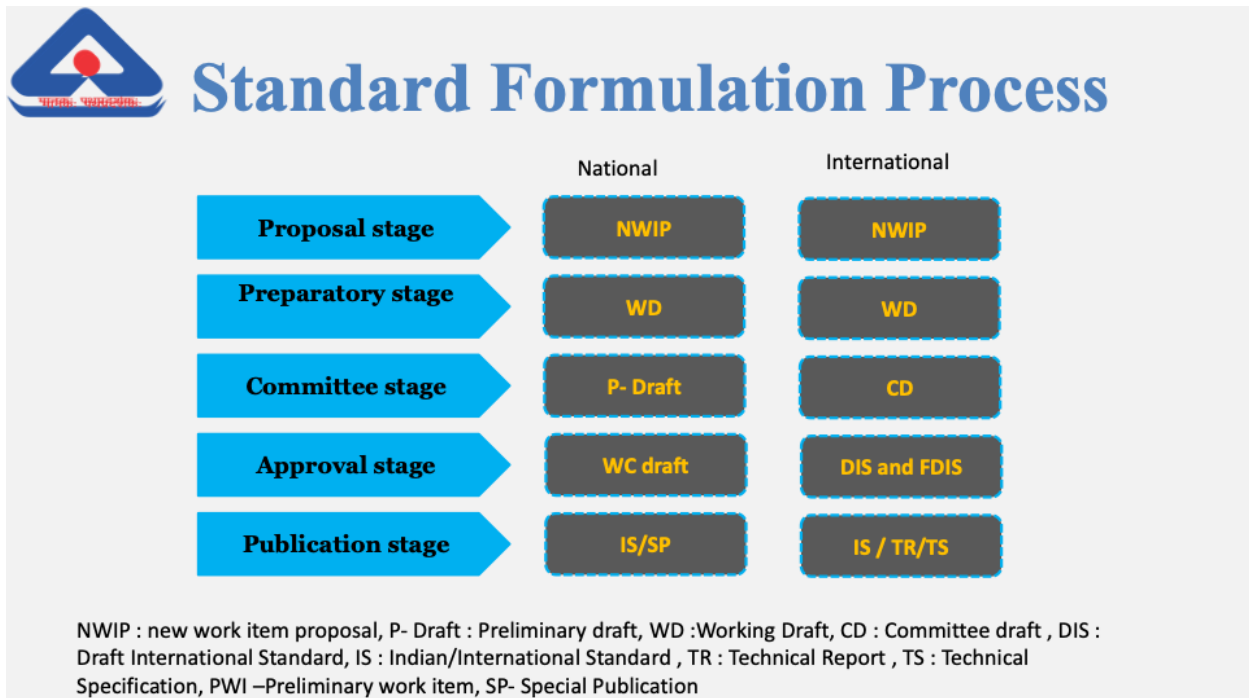


**Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)**, the National Standards Body of India through its Electronics and Information Technology Division Council (**LITDC**) and **LITD 17** “Information Systems Security and Privacy” Sectional Committee is formulating standards for information security, cybersecurity, and privacy protection.

BIS also participates in International Standardization in International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/ International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). **LITD 17** serves as the national mirror committee for **ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27** ‘Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection’ and **ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 44** ‘Consumer protection in the field of privacy by design’, enabling Indian experts to contribute directly to international standards that are widely adopted across sectors.

**BIS-Led Engagement in Ongoing Standardization Work**

Through **LITD 17 /Panels/WG (working groups)**, the **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** is actively engaged in development of standards aligned with both national priorities and ISO/IEC global standardization activities under **JTC 1/SC 27** and **JTC 1/SC 44**. As the national mirror committee to **JTC 1/SC 27** and **JTC 1/SC 44**, **LITD 17** enables structured Indian participation in international standards development, ensuring that evolving requirements related to digital governance, regulatory compliance, secure digital infrastructure, and trustworthy data processing are effectively addressed and reflected in both national and international standards.





# Standards Formulation - Process

- Proposal – Indigenous or already existing international standard – by Committee or any individual/organization
- Approval of subject by Committee and Council
- Working Draft preparation by Panel/Working Group
- Preliminary Draft (P- Draft)/CD – circulated to Committee members for comments
- Comments discussed & resolved in Committee meeting
- Wide Circulation Draft (WC –Draft)/DIS/FDIS – to all possible stakeholders
- Comments resolution and finalization
- Publication of IS

## Key Areas of Standardization Under Development

The ongoing work coordinated by BIS covers the following domains:

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 27/ WG 1 – Information Security Management Systems & Governance**

Standards under WG 1 focus on enabling organizations to establish, operate, evaluate, and continuously improve information security management systems (ISMS) in a structured and consistent manner.

Some globally adopted WG 1 standards are ISO/IEC 27001 (ISMS requirements) and ISO/IEC 27002 (information security controls), which provide the foundation for information security governance across sectors and jurisdictions.

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 27/ WG 2 – Cryptography & Security Mechanisms**

Standards under WG 2 focus on the cryptographic foundations that enable secure digital systems, including encryption algorithms, key management mechanisms, and cryptographic modules, underpinning confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity across information systems.

WG 2 continues working on the long-standing SC 27 cryptographic portfolio, including widely used standards such as ISO/IEC 18033 (encryption algorithms), ISO/IEC 19790 (cryptographic module security), and ISO/IEC 11770 series (key management).

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 27/WG 3 – Security Evaluation, Testing & Assurance**

WG 3 standards focus on the evaluation and assurance of the security of IT products, systems, and services through structured methodologies for testing, assessment, and conformity evaluation.

WG 3 builds upon ISO/IEC 15408 (Common Criteria) and ISO/IEC 18045 (Evaluation Methodology), internationally recognized standards that define methodologies for the evaluation and certification of IT product and system security.

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 27/WG 4 – Identity Management & Authentication**

Standards under WG 4 focus on the secure creation, management, and authentication of digital identities. They enable trusted access to systems and services while balancing security, usability, and privacy for individuals and organizations.

These standards are critical for enabling safe digital access to services while minimizing identity fraud, impersonation, and misuse, thereby protecting individuals and organizations in digital interactions.

WG 4 builds on widely adopted standards such as ISO/IEC 29115 (Entity authentication assurance framework), which establish common identity concepts, lifecycle management, authentication mechanisms, and assurance levels. These standards provide a consistent foundation for interoperable and trusted identity systems across sectors.

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC 27/WG 5 – Privacy Protection & Personal Data Governance**

Standards under WG 5 focus on protecting personal data and individual privacy across information systems. The work provides practical guidance on handling personally identifiable information (PII), managing consent, implementing privacy controls, and embedding privacy considerations into system design, including for emerging technologies such as AI.

WG 5 helps organizations demonstrate responsible data stewardship by translating privacy principles into operational and governance practices. This ensures that individuals' rights are respected while enabling lawful, transparent, and ethical use of personal data.

WG 5 builds on the widely adopted ISO/IEC 29100 (Privacy framework) and ISO/IEC 27701 (Privacy Information Management Systems – PIMS), which establish foundational privacy principles and management-system-based governance across the full PII lifecycle, including collection, processing, sharing, and retention.

- **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC27/JWG (Joint working group) 4 – Security controls and services**

Standards under JWG 4 address security controls and security services for systems based on distributed ledger technologies (DLT).

The work focuses on supporting secure and trustworthy use of blockchain and DLT-based services. JWG 4 supports the application of established SC 27 security and privacy principles to DLT environments, including smart contracts, decentralized identity systems, and distributed services.

**SC27/JWG 7 –Joint ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 – ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37  
Working Group: Cybersecurity Testing and Evaluation of Biometrics (JWG 7)**

Standards under JWG 7 address cybersecurity testing and evaluation of biometric systems. The work focuses on assessing the security of biometric technologies used for identification and authentication.

**Role of BIS Committees and Expectation from members of BIS committee**

- Regular participation in the meetings
- Regular contribution by way of reviewing documents and providing inputs
- Identifying new area of standardization- Propose new standards for development as Indian Standards as well as International (ISO/IEC) standards.
- Nomination of Indian experts to ISO/IEC Working Groups, enabling direct contribution to drafting of International Standards
- LITD 17, its Panels and Working Groups hold regular meetings to build consensus and to finalize India's inputs on ISO/IEC documents
- Specific expectation from experts registered in groups of JTC 1/SC 27 and JTC 1/SC 44
  - Participation in SC 27/SC 44 WG(working group) meetings
  - Reviewing documents of SC 27/SC 44 WG and providing direct inputs
  - Considering proposing proposal for formulation of new standards
  - Providing update to LITD 17 w.r.t SC 27,SC 44/WG work