DIGITALEUROPE

Industry welcomes new international standards for Cloud Computing
ISO/IEC 27018, 17788 and 17789

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INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing is developing quickly worldwide and provides a broad range of highly valuable and appreciated services to a wide variety of users. In this context, DIGITALEUROPE welcomes the work performed by ISO/IEC JTC 1 to develop relevant international standards in this domain. Three important cloud computing standards have recently been published, with more under development.

ISO/IEC 27018: Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in public clouds acting as PII processors

The ISO/IEC 27018[1] is the first international standard setting privacy requirements for cloud computing services. It was published on July 30th 2014 and is now available for broad use in any country or region. It has been developed taking into account applicable European regulations for the protection of personal data[2] as well as the Article 29 Working Party's (the European Data Protection Authorities), Opinion 05/2012 on Cloud Computing. Furthermore significant input from CNIL, the French data protection authority, and other data protection authorities have been put into this standard to make sure ISO/IEC 27018 takes into account the CNIL's and Article 29 Working Party perspectives on the protection of personal data in a cloud computing context.

DIGITALEUROPE encourages the European regulators to give full consideration to this international standard in connection with cloud computing policy initiatives. In particular, DIGITALEUROPE recommends for the European Commission to ensure that the EU Code of Conduct for cloud service providers leverages ISO/IEC 27018 to avoid creating inconsistent requirements and to facilitate reviewing the compliance of a cloud service to the Code.

ISO/IEC 17788: Information technology -- Cloud Computing - Overview and Vocabulary, and ISO/IEC 17789: Information technology -- Cloud computing -- Reference architecture

Given the global nature of cloud computing, it is necessary to be able to rely on common vocabulary, concepts and architectures. In that context, ISO/IEC 17788[3] and 17789[4] are expected to facilitate the elaboration of cloud computing policies in line with international best practices. These two standards are the result of joint work between ISO/IEC JTC1 and

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1 The standard is available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=61498
2 This includes the directive EC/95/46 for the protection of personal data as well as its national transpositions.
3 The standard is freely available at: http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c060544_ISO_IEC_17788_2014.zip, also published as ITU Y.3500 – http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-Y.3500-201408-I/en
4 The standard is freely available at: http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c060545_ISO_IEC_17789_2014.zip , also published as ITU Y.3502 - http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-Y.3502-201408-I/en

ITU-T and have been formally approved by both international standardization organizations. This joint work allowed for a broad coverage of the standards' scope via substantial inputs from both the IT and the telecom industries.

DIGITALEUROPE encourages all parties to adopt the cloud computing vocabulary and concepts architecture defined in these two international standards.

LOOKING FORWARD

The development of ISO/IEC international standards on cloud computing generally takes European policy needs into account. The European Commission is, for example, contributing to the development of the various parts of the ISO/IEC 19086 Information Technology – Cloud Computing – Service Level Agreement (SLA) standard through the Cloud Select Industry Group on SLA, and DIGITALEUROPE believes that this will ensure that European needs are duly taken into account in this important standard for cloud computing SLAs, which in turn will facilitate the use of ISO/IEC 19086 in European policies.

DIGITALEUROPE also encourages the European Commission to contribute directly to the development of other international cloud computing standards which deal with issues that are significant for the EU, for example the ISO/IEC 19941 Information Technology – Cloud Computing – Interoperability and Portability standard. This will ensure that policy requirements can be raised directly and taken into account at an early stage.

DIGITALEUROPE notes that several policy initiatives aim at elaborating local or regional requirements for cloud computing. These initiatives should be aligned with international standards to facilitate the adoption of cloud computing in Europe. This will also ensure that European cloud computing champions are fully prepared to expand globally by relying on policies already aligned with international best practices.

Given the efforts to align key international standards for cloud computing, such as the ones mentioned above, with European regulatory and policy needs, DIGITALEUROPE invites the European Commission and associated national regulators to rely primarily on these international standards for relevant policy initiatives.

DIGITALEUROPE would like to thank the European Commission for its substantial efforts in promoting cloud computing and its benefits. DIGITALEUROPE and its members remain committed to cooperate and contribute on these important topics

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DIGITALEUROPE represents the digital technology industry in Europe. Our members include some of the world's largest IT, telecoms and consumer electronics companies and national associations from every part of Europe. DIGITALEUROPE wants European businesses and citizens to benefit fully from digital technologies and for Europe to grow, attract and sustain the world's best digital technology companies.

DIGITALEUROPE ensures industry participation in the development and implementation of EU policies. DIGITALEUROPE's members include 58 corporate members and 36 national trade associations from across Europe. Our website provides further information on our recent news and activities: http://www.digitaleurope.org

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