

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სსკ: 35.030

კიბერუსაფრთხოება - ინფორმაციული და საკომუნიკაციო ტექნოლოგიების
მზაობა ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის უზრუნველსაყოფად

სსტ ისო 27031:2025/2025

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 მიღებულია და დაშვებულია სამოქმედოდ: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს გენერალური დირექტორის 08/07/2025 წლის № 51 განკარგულებით

2 მიღებულია „თავფურცლის“ თარგმნის მეთოდით: სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის (ისო) სტანდარტი ისო 27031:2025 „ კიბერუსაფრთხოება - ინფორმაციული და საკომუნიკაციო ტექნოლოგიების მზაობა ბიზნესის უწყვეტობის უზრუნველსაყოფად”

3 პირველად:

4 რეგისტრირებულია: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 08/07/2025 წლის №268-1.3-042208

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის ნებისმიერი ფორმით გავრცელება სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე აკრძალულია

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.



International
Standard

ISO/IEC 27031

**Cybersecurity — Information
and communication technology
readiness for business continuity**

*Cybersécurité — Préparation des technologies de l'information et
de la communication pour la continuité d'activité*

**Second edition
2025-05**

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2025

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword..... **v**

Introduction..... **vi**

1 Scope..... **1**

2 Normative references..... **1**

3 Terms and definitions..... **1**

4 Abbreviated terms..... **3**

5 Structure of this document..... **3**

 5.1 General..... 3

6 Integration of IRBC into BCM..... **3**

 6.1 General..... 3

 6.2 Enabling governance..... 4

 6.3 Business continuity management objectives..... 5

 6.4 Risk management and applicable controls for IRBC..... 6

 6.5 Incident management and relationship to IRBC..... 6

 6.6 BCM strategies and alignment to IRBC..... 6

7 Business expectations for IRBC..... **7**

 7.1 Risk review..... 7

 7.1.1 General..... 7

 7.1.2 Monitoring, detection and analysis of threats and events..... 8

 7.2 Inputs from business impact analysis..... 8

 7.2.1 General..... 8

 7.2.2 Understanding critical ICT services..... 8

 7.2.3 Assessing ICT readiness against business continuity requirements..... 9

 7.3 Coverage and interfaces..... 9

 7.3.1 General..... 9

 7.3.2 ICT dependencies for the scope..... 10

 7.3.3 Determine any contractual aspects of dependencies..... 10

8 Defining prerequisites for IRBC..... **10**

 8.1 Incident based – preparation before incident..... 10

 8.1.1 General..... 10

 8.1.2 ICT Recovery capabilities..... 11

 8.1.3 Establishing an IRBC..... 11

 8.1.4 Setting objectives..... 11

 8.1.5 Determining possible outcomes and benefits of IRBC..... 12

 8.1.6 Equipment redundancy planning..... 13

 8.1.7 Determining the scope of ICT services related to the objectives..... 13

 8.2 Determining target ICT RTO and RPO..... 14

9 Determining IRBC strategies..... **15**

 9.1 General..... 15

 9.2 IRBC strategy options..... 15

 9.2.1 General..... 15

 9.2.2 Skills and knowledge..... 16

 9.2.3 Facilities..... 16

 9.2.4 Technology..... 17

 9.2.5 Data..... 17

 9.2.6 Processes..... 18

 9.2.7 Suppliers..... 18

10 Determining the ICT continuity plan..... **19**

 10.1 Prerequisites for the development of plans..... 19

 10.1.1 Determining and setting the recovery organization..... 19

 10.1.2 Determining time frames for plan development, reporting and testing..... 19

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

ISO/IEC 27031:2025(en)

10.1.3	Resources.....	20
10.1.4	Competency of IRBC staff.....	20
10.1.5	Technological solutions.....	21
10.2	Recovery plan activation.....	21
10.2.1	ICT BCP Activation.....	21
10.2.2	Escalation.....	21
10.3	ICT recovery plans.....	22
10.3.1	RPO and RTO plans for ICT.....	22
10.3.2	Facilities.....	22
10.3.3	Technology.....	22
10.3.4	Data.....	22
10.3.5	Response and recovery procedures.....	23
10.3.6	People.....	23
10.4	Temporary work around plans.....	23
10.5	External contacts and procedures.....	23
11	Testing, exercise, and auditing.....	23
11.1	Performance criteria.....	23
11.2	Testing dependencies.....	24
11.2.1	Test and exercise.....	24
11.2.2	Test and exercise program.....	24
11.2.3	Scope of exercises.....	25
11.2.4	Planning an exercise.....	25
11.2.5	Alert based and different recovery stages.....	26
11.2.6	Managing an exercise.....	27
11.3	Learning from tests.....	28
11.4	Auditing the IRBC.....	28
11.5	Control of documented information.....	29
12	Final MBCO.....	29
13	Top management responsibilities regarding evaluating the IRBC.....	29
13.1	General.....	29
13.2	Management responsibilities.....	29
Annex A (informative) Comparing RTO and RPO to business objectives for ICT recovery.....		31
Annex B (informative) Risk reporting for FMEA.....		32
Bibliography.....		33

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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.

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 document 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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 27031:2011), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the structure of the document has been changed;
- the scope has been changed for clarification;
- technical content has been added in [6.4](#), [6.5](#), [6.6](#), [9.2](#) and [10.1.5](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Over the years, information and communication technology (ICT) has become an integral part of many of the activities within the critical infrastructures in all organizational sectors, whether public or private. The proliferation of the internet and other electronic networking services, as well as the capabilities of systems and applications, has also resulted in organizations becoming more reliant on reliable, safe and secure ICT infrastructures.

Meanwhile, the need for business continuity management (BCM), including incident preparedness, disaster recovery planning, and emergency response and management, has been recognized and supported with the development and endorsement of specific domains of knowledge, expertise, and standards, including ISO 22313.

Failures of ICT services, including those caused by security issues such as systems intrusion and malware infections, impact the continuity of business operations. Thus, managing ICT and related continuity, as well as other security aspects, form a key part of business continuity requirements. Furthermore, in the majority of cases, the critical processes and activities that require business continuity are usually dependent upon ICT. This dependence means that disruptions to ICT can constitute strategic risks to the reputation of the organization and its ability to operate.

The advent and increasing dominance of Internet-based ICT services (cloud ICT services) has caused the nature of preparedness to change from relying on internal processes to a reliance on the quality and robustness of services from other organizations and the associated business relationships with such organizations.

ICT readiness is an essential component for many organizations in the implementation of business continuity management and information security management.

As a result, effective BCM is frequently dependent upon effective ICT readiness to ensure that the organization's objectives can continue to be met during disruptions. This is particularly important as the consequences of disruptions to ICT often have the added complication of being invisible or difficult to detect.

For an organization to achieve ICT readiness for business continuity (IRBC), it should put in place a systematic process to prevent, predict and manage ICT disruptions and incidents which have the potential to disrupt ICT services. This can be achieved by coordinating IRBC with the information security and BCM processes. In this way, IRBC supports BCM by ensuring that the ICT services can be recovered to pre-determined levels within timescales required and agreed by the organization.

If an organization is using relevant information security and business continuity standards, the establishment of IRBC should preferably take into consideration existing or intended processes linked to these standards. This linkage can support the establishment of IRBC and also avoid any dual processes for the organization.

This document describes the concepts and principles of ICT readiness for business continuity (IRBC) and provides a framework of methods and processes to identify and specify aspects for improving an organization's ICT readiness to ensure business continuity.

This document complements the information security controls relating to business continuity in ISO/IEC 27002. It also supports the information security risk management process specified in ISO/IEC 27005.

Based upon ICT readiness objectives, this document also extends the practices of information security incident management into ICT readiness planning, training and operation.