



# Technical Specification

**ISO/IEC TS 27564**

## **Privacy protection — Guidance on the use of models for privacy engineering**

*Protection de la vie privée — Recommandations relatives à  
l'utilisation de modèles pour l'ingénierie de la vie privée*

**First edition  
2025-09**



**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](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword.....iv

Introduction.....v

1 Scope.....1

2 Normative references.....1

3 Terms and definitions.....1

4 Abbreviated terms.....2

5 Engineering with models.....3

5.1 Models.....3

5.2 MBSSE (model-based systems and software engineering).....5

6 Privacy engineering with models.....7

6.1 Privacy models.....7

6.1.1 Guidance on models.....7

6.1.2 Model intellectual property rights.....8

6.1.3 Models representation, storage and reuse.....8

6.1.4 Models for behavioural and policy interoperability.....8

6.2 Privacy engineering models of interest.....8

6.3 Privacy engineering supported by MBSSE.....9

6.4 Initiatives and standards of interest.....12

7 Guidance on the use of privacy models.....13

7.1 Engineering privacy capabilities.....13

7.2 Integrating the context of a system of interest.....14

7.3 Supporting systems of systems emerging risks.....14

7.4 Integration of horizontal standards.....16

Annex A (informative) Using models for privacy engineering — Examples.....19

Bibliography.....31

## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives) or [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). In the IEC, see [www.iec.ch/understanding-standards](http://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*.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html) and [www.iec.ch/national-committees](http://www.iec.ch/national-committees).

## Introduction

Systems that process personal information are and continue to become more complex. This is due to an increasing ability to analyse, use, and store growing volumes of data. This complexity introduces greater privacy risks for the individuals to whom this data pertains. Embedding privacy into these complex systems is ever more important and provides an approach that mitigates these risks through system design. Model-based systems and software-based engineering (MBSSE) provides such an approach to the discipline of privacy engineering. Adding privacy modelling to the roster of tools to identify and assess privacy risks and support potential risk mitigation strategies will help connect a concept to reality, i.e. the value of making privacy and data protection a priority. Incorporating MBSSE into privacy engineering enables a complex system to achieve both privacy and functionality in an easy-to-understand manner.

This document introduces the concept of MBSSE in the context of privacy engineering and provides technical guidance on the use of engineering models for privacy engineering. The technical guidance is illustrated by sample use cases taken from ISO/IEC TR 31700-2<sup>[1]</sup> and a use case on privacy threat modelling.

[Clause 5](#) explains the model-based system and software engineering (MBSSE) and the benefits of using models as a single source of truth (SSOT), including:

- consistency, ensured throughout the system lifecycle, as models can be transmitted from one lifecycle stage to another, and used by engineering tools;
- interoperability, as models can be dynamically exchanged between systems in operation.

[Clause 6](#) explains how MBSSE can be applied to privacy engineering by:

- explaining the benefit of privacy models and their management;
- identifying privacy models of interest, taking a system, ecosystem and an engineering perspective;
- showing how ISO/IEC/IEEE 24641<sup>[2]</sup> can be customized for privacy engineering;
- listing initiatives and standards of interest for privacy engineering with models.

[Clause 7](#) elaborates on models by:

- explaining privacy capabilities, considering the relationship between a system of interest (subject to system engineering) and a privacy capability (subject to privacy engineering);
- explaining the intended context of a system of interest;
- describing emerging behaviour at system engineering level in the case of systems of systems, and describing associated privacy capabilities at privacy engineering level;
- explaining how to construct models through a profile approach in order to support the interplay with transversal standards (e.g. technology standards on AI or IoT, or cross-cutting standards on safety or resilience);
- providing guidance through sample use cases taken from ISO/IEC TR 31700-2, focusing on privacy threat models.



# **Privacy protection — Guidance on the use of models for privacy engineering**

## **1 Scope**

This document provides guidance on how to use modelling in privacy engineering.

It describes categories of models that can be used, the use of modelling to support engineering, and the relationships with other references, including International Standards on privacy engineering and on modelling.

It provides high-level use cases describing how models are used.

## **2 Normative references**

There are no normative references in this document.