RED IBEROAMERICANA DE PROTECCION DE DATOS

IAITG INSTITUTE OF AUDIT & IT-GOVERNANCE

# XI ENCUENTRO IBEROAMERICANO DE PROTECCIÓN DE DATOS

## Cartagena de Indias 15,16 oct -2013

# SISTEMAS DE CERTIFICACIÓN PROFESIONALES

**Antoni Bosch i Pujol**

Director General del Institute of Audit & IT-Governance

Director del Máster en Auditoría, Seguridad, Gobierno y Derecho de las TIC de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (MASGDTIC)

www.iaitg.eu antoni.bosch@iaitg.eu

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## Certificación de productos, procesos y servicios

Demostrar al mercado y a los organismos reguladores que un proveedor puede y de hecho produce productos, desarrolla procesos o presta servicios que cumplen unos requisitos de calidad definidos.

## Certificación de personas

Aportar confianza en su competencia para realizar determinadas actividades

## Competencia

***conjunto de conocimientos, experiencia y habilidades requeridas y demostradas para el desarrollo eficaz de las tareas encomendadas***.


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# *NORMAS*
# *ESTÁNDARES*
# *BUENAS PRÁCTICAS*
# *ESPECIFICACIONES*
# *PROTOCOLOS*
# *CERTIFICACIONES*


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**norma.**
(Del lat. *norma*, escuadra).
**1.** f. Regla que se debe seguir o a que se deben ajustar las conductas, tareas, actividades, etc.
**2.** f. Escuadra que usan los artífices para arreglar y ajustar los maderos, piedras, etc.
**3.** f. *Der.* Precepto jurídico.
**4.** f. *Ling.* Conjunto de criterios lingüísticos que regulan el uso considerado correcto.
**5.** f. *Ling.* Variante lingüística que se considera preferible por ser más culta.

**estándar.**
(Del ingl. *standard*).
**1.** adj. Que sirve como tipo, modelo, norma, patrón o referencia.
**2.** m. Tipo, modelo, patrón, nivel. *Estándar de vida.*

**certificación.**
**1.** f. Acción y efecto de certificar.
**2.** f. Documento en que se asegura la verdad de un hecho.

**certificar.**
(Del lat. *certificāre*).
**1.** tr. Asegurar, afirmar, dar por cierto algo. U. t. c. prnl.
**2.** tr. Obtener, mediante pago, un certificado o resguardo por el cual el servicio de correos se obliga a hacer llegar a su destino una carta o un paquete que se ha de remitir por esa vía.
**3.** tr. *Der.* Hacer constar por escrito una realidad de hecho por quien tenga fe pública o atribución para ello.
**4.** intr. ant. Fijar, señalar con certeza.

# NORMALIZACIÓN

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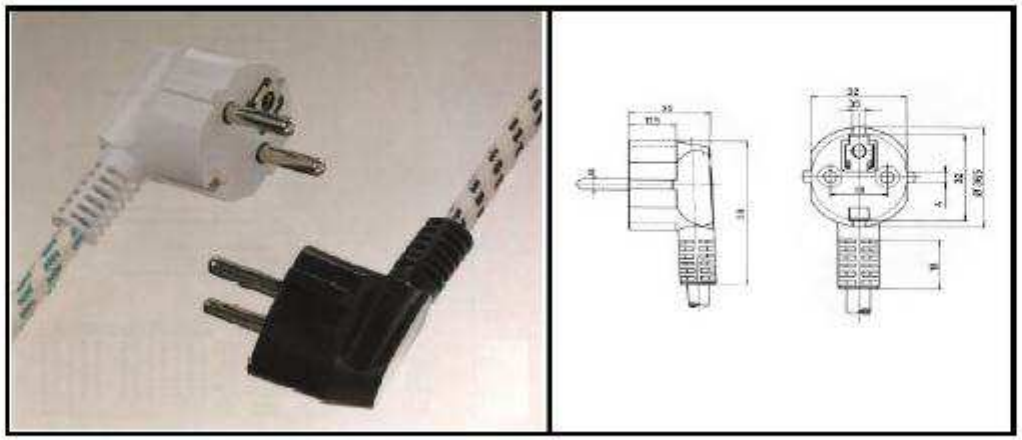
**La normalización favorece el progreso técnico, el desarrollo económico y la calidad de vida**



**UNE 20315 - Bases de toma de corriente y clavijas para usos domésticos y análogos**

# INTEROPERABILIDAD

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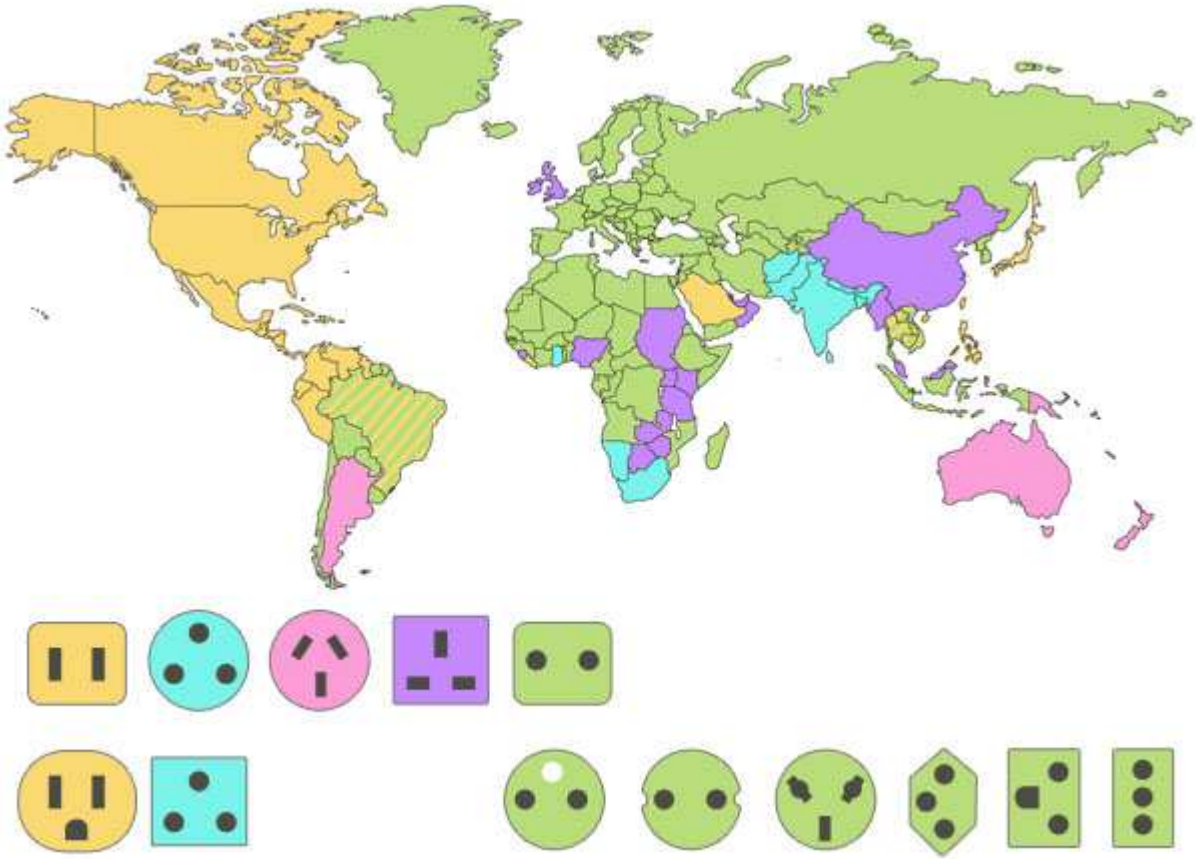



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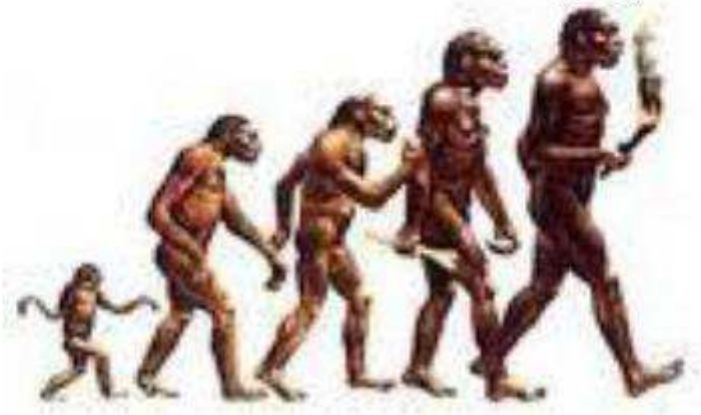
**La normalización promueve la creación de un lenguaje técnico común a todas las organizaciones y es una contribución fundamental para la libre distribución de productos industriales**

**UNE-EN 62684: 2011** Especificaciones de Interoperabilidad de un cargador de teléfonos móviles

La normalización es un posibilitador de la evolución económica, tecnológica, política y social a través de la

- **Simplificación**: reducir los modelos.
- **Unificación**: permitir el intercambio a nivel internacional.
- **Especificación**: evitar errores creando un lenguaje claro y preciso



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# La normalización: motor evolutivo a lo largo de la historia

**La Normalización**, elemento intrínseco del trabajo en común y la organización colectiva **es tan antigua como el hombre organizado**.

Los idiomas, las costumbres, la escritura, las monedas, las pesas y las medidas siempre han respondido a ***"Normas"*.**

En el año de **1215** es firmada una carta Magna por **el Rey Juan de Inglaterra, en la cual normalizó las pesas** y medidas **para evitar las malas prácticas comerciales**

En **1871** se establece el **Sistema Métrico Decimal** y con esto nace la Normalización y recibe un fuerte impulso como consecuencia de la revolución industrial

# La normalización: motor evolutivo a lo largo de la historia

En **1886** las compañías de ferrocarriles de Norteamérica consiguieron normalizar los diferentes **tipos de dimensiones de los carriles** (ya que hasta entonces existían 52 diferentes, lo cual implicaba un transbordo en cada cambio de ancho de vía).

En **1906** se funda la Comisión Electrotécnica Internacional (**IEC**), siguiendo una resolución aprobada en 1904 en el Congreso Internacional Eléctrico en San Luis Missouri

En el año de **1946** la Organización Internacional de Estándares (**ISO**) se funda oficialmente

En los **años 50´s el Aseguramiento de la Calidad** se utilizó debido a su delicadeza en los proyectos nucleares y especiales, aplicándose la norma ANSI-N-45.5

# La normalización: motor evolutivo a lo largo de la historia

En **1961** se crea el **CEN** (**Comité Europeo de Normalización**) para el desarrollo de tareas de normalización en el ámbito europeo, compuesto por los organismos de normalización de los quince Estados miembros de la Unión Europea.

**En los 70´s el British Standar Institute** genera estándares para el **Aseguramiento de Calidad**: serie **BS-5750**.

En **1986** se constituye AENOR, coincidiendo con la incorporación de España a la Comunidad Económica Europea (elaboración de las normas UNE)

En **1987** se constituye el **ISO/IEC JTC1:** Joint Technical Committee 1 de International Organization for Standardization (ISO) y International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC.para la normalizacion TIC: aparece la familia de normas ISO 9000 de Sistemas de Gestion de la Calidad, basada en la norma británica BS 5750.

# La normalización: motor evolutivo a lo largo de la historia

**Antes del Sigo XIX**

- normalización de aspectos comerciales, de medida, …

**Siglo XIX:**

– normalización de productos

- normalización industrial

**Siglo XX:**

- normalización electrotécnica
- normalización de productos y servicios
- A partir del 1987: normalización de las TIC
  - ISO 9001 (1987), ISO 14001 (1996)

**Siglo XXI**

- Normalización de los Sistema de Gestion de la "X" de Servicios

ISO/IEC 20000:2005/2011, ISO/IEC 27001:2005, ISO 22301

# Características de una norma

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- No es de obligado cumplimiento
- Se basa en el consenso internacional de todas las partes interesadas: productores, consumidores, expertos
- Se aprueba por un organismo reconocido
- Esta sometida a revisión y mejora constante
- *Es certificable*
- Las normas indican cómo debe ser un producto o cómo debe funcionar un servicio para que sea seguro y responda a lo que el consumidor espera de él
- *Las normas ISO de Sistemas de Gestión estructuran las organizaciones*


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# Organismos de normalización

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**Organismo reconocido a nivel nacional e internacional para la búsqueda del consenso/ generar confianza**

## Organismos Internacionales de Normalización

- ISO - Organización Internacional para la Estandarización.
- IEC - International Electrotechnical Commission.
- IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
- ITU - Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (engloba CCITT y CCIR).
- IATA - International Air Transport Association

## Organismos Regionales de Normalización

- CENELEC - *Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique* - Comité Europeo de Normalización Electrotécnica.
- CEN - Comité Europeo de Normalización.

## Organismos Nacionales de Normalización que conforman la ISO

- España Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación AENOR
- Reino Unido British Standards Institution BS

# Normalización: Organismos y comités

**ISO es una federación de cuerpos nacionales de estandarización**
**163 Entidades Nacionales de Estandarización (NSBs)**

**3335 cuerpos técnicos, de los cuales:**

- **224 comités técnicos**
- **513 subcomités**
- **2516 grupos de trabajo**
- **82 grupos de estudio ad--hoc**

**618 organizaciones internacionales vinculadas (liaisons) con comités y subcomités ISO**


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International Organization for Standardization

# JTC 1/SC 27
## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC 7064:2003 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Check character systems |
| ISO/IEC 9796-2:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signature schemes giving message recovery -- Part 2: Integer factorization based mechanisms |
| ISO/IEC 9796-3:2000 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signature schemes giving message recovery -- Part 3: Discrete logarithm based mechanisms |
| ISO/IEC 9797-1:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Message Authentication Codes (MACs) -- Part 1: Mechanisms using a block cipher |
| ISO/IEC 9797-2:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Message Authentication Codes (MACs) -- Part 2: Mechanisms using a dedicated hash-function |
| ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 9798-2:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 2: Mechanisms using symmetric encipherment algorithms |
| ISO/IEC 9798-2:1999/Cor 1:2004 | |
| ISO/IEC 9798-3:1998 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 3: Mechanisms using digital signature techniques |
| ISO/IEC 9798-4:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 4: Mechanisms using a cryptographic check function |
| ISO/IEC 9798-5:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 5: Mechanisms using zero-knowledge techniques |
| ISO/IEC 9798-6:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Entity authentication -- Part 6: Mechanisms using manual data transfer |

 

International Organization for Standardization

# JTC 1/SC 27
## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC 9979:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Procedures for the registration of cryptographic algorithms |
| ISO/IEC 10116:1997 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Modes of operation for an n-bit block cipher |
| ISO/IEC 10118-1:2000 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Hash-functions -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 10118-2:2000 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Hash-functions -- Part 2: Hash-functions using an n-bit block cipher |
| ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Hash-functions -- Part 3: Dedicated hash-functions |
| ISO/IEC 10118-4:1998 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Hash-functions -- Part 4: Hash-functions using modular arithmetic |
| ISO/IEC 11770-1:1996 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Key management -- Part 1: Framework |
| ISO/IEC 11770-2:1996 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Key management -- Part 2: Mechanisms using symmetric techniques |
| ISO/IEC 11770-2:1996/Cor 1:2005 | |
| ISO/IEC 11770-3:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Key management -- Part 3: Mechanisms using asymmetric techniques |


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# JTC 1/SC 27
## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC 13335-1:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Management of information and communications technology security -- Part 1: Concepts and models for information and communications technology security management |
| ISO/IEC TR 13335-3:1998 | Information technology -- Guidelines for the management of IT Security -- Part 3: Techniques for the management of IT Security |
| ISO/IEC TR 13335-4:2000 | Information technology -- Guidelines for the management of IT Security -- Part 4: Selection of safeguards |
| ISO/IEC TR 13335-5:2001 | Information technology -- Guidelines for the management of IT Security -- Part 5: Management guidance on network security |
| ISO/IEC 13888-1:2004 | IT security techniques -- Non-repudiation -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 13888-2:1998 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Non-repudiation -- Part 2: Mechanisms using symmetric techniques |
| ISO/IEC 13888-3:1997 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Non-repudiation -- Part 3: Mechanisms using asymmetric techniques |
| ISO/IEC TR 14516:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Guidelines for the use and management of Trusted Third Party services |
| ISO/IEC 14888-1:1998 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signatures with appendix -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 14888-2:1999 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signatures with appendix -- Part 2: Identity-based mechanisms |
| ISO/IEC 14888-3:1998 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Digital signatures with appendix -- Part 3: Certificate-based mechanisms |
| ISO/IEC 14888-3:1998/Cor 1:2001 | |

 

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# JTC 1/SC 27
## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC 15292:2001 | Information technology - Security techniques - Protection Profile registration procedures |
| ISO/IEC 15408-1:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Evaluation criteria for IT security -- Part 1: Introduction and general model |
| ISO/IEC 15408-2:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Evaluation criteria for IT security -- Part 2: Security functional requirements |
| ISO/IEC 15408-3:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Evaluation criteria for IT security -- Part 3: Security assurance requirements |
| ISO/IEC TR 15443-1:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- A framework for IT security assurance -- Part 1: Overview and framework |
| ISO/IEC TR 15443-2:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- A framework for IT security assurance -- Part 2: Assurance methods |
| ISO/IEC TR 15446:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Guide for the production of Protection Profiles and Security Targets |
| ISO/IEC 15816:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Security information objects for access control |
| ISO/IEC 15945:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Specification of TTP services to support the application of digital signatures |
| ISO/IEC 15946-1:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Cryptographic techniques based on elliptic curves -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 15946-2:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Cryptographic techniques based on elliptic curves -- Part 2: Digital signatures |
| ISO/IEC 15946-3:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Cryptographic techniques based on elliptic curves -- Part 3: Key establishment |
| ISO/IEC 15946-4:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Cryptographic techniques based on elliptic curves -- Part 4: Digital signatures giving message recovery |

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# JTC 1/SC 27
## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC TR 15947:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- IT intrusion detection framework |
| ISO/IEC 17799:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Code of practice for information security management |
| ISO/IEC 18014-1:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Time-stamping services -- Part 1: Framework |
| ISO/IEC 18014-2:2002 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Time-stamping services -- Part 2: Mechanisms producing independent tokens |
| ISO/IEC 18014-3:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Time-stamping services -- Part 3: Mechanisms producing linked tokens |
| ISO/IEC 18028-3:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- IT network security -- Part 3: Securing communications between networks using security gateways |
| ISO/IEC 18028-4:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- IT network security -- Part 4: Securing remote access |


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## IT Security techniques

| | |
|---|---|
| ISO/IEC 18031:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Random bit generation |
| ISO/IEC 18032:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Prime number generation |
| ISO/IEC 18033-1:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Encryption algorithms -- Part 1: General |
| ISO/IEC 18033-3:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Encryption algorithms -- Part 3: Block ciphers |
| ISO/IEC 18033-4:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Encryption algorithms -- Part 4: Stream ciphers |
| ISO/IEC TR 18044:2004 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security incident management |
| ISO/IEC 18045:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Methodology for IT security evaluation |
| ISO/IEC 21827:2002 | Information technology -- Systems Security Engineering -- Capability Maturity Model (SSE-CMM®) |
| ISO/IEC 27001:2005 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security management systems -- Requirements |

# 19.500 Estándares internacionales

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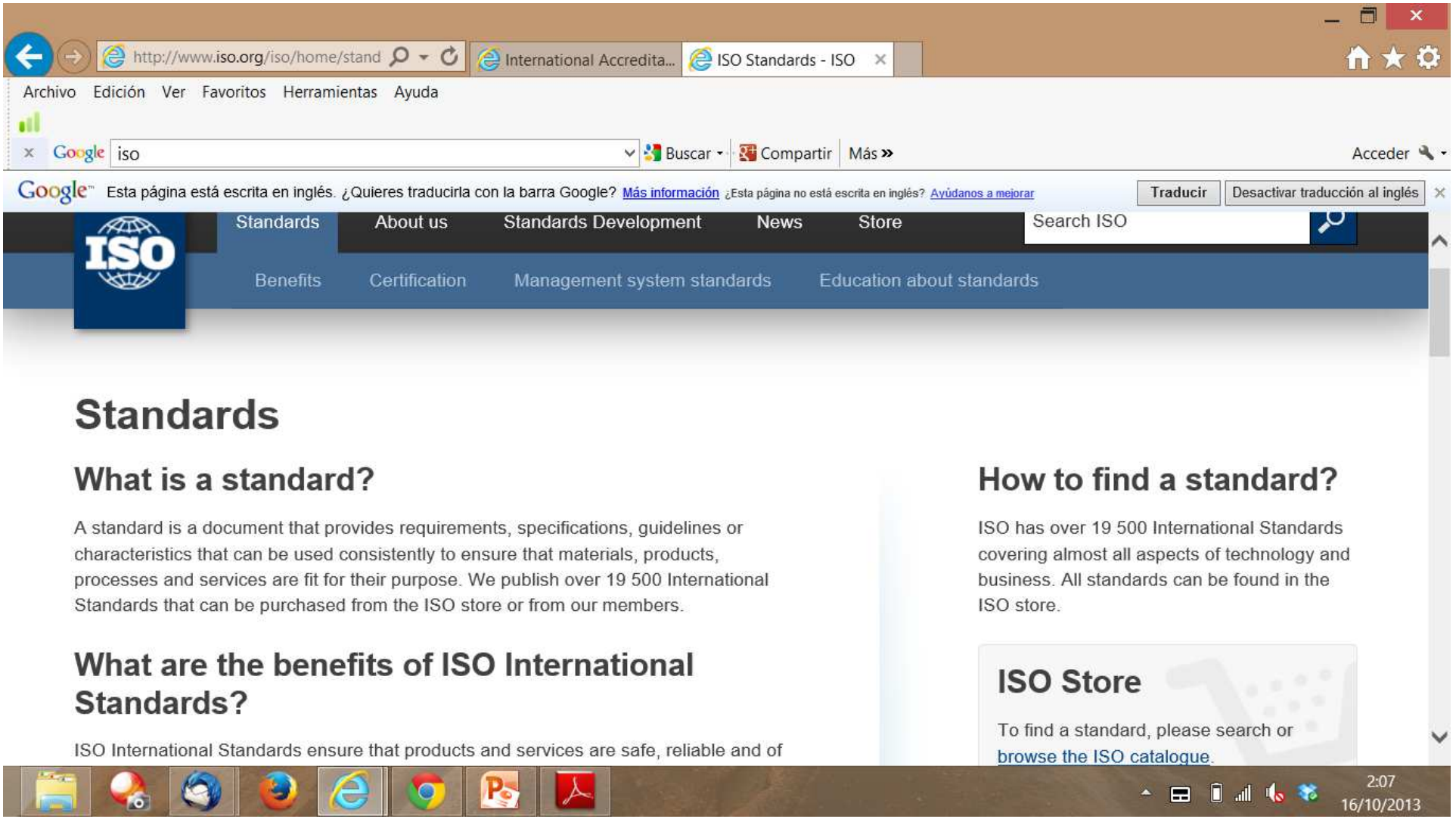


 

# Cómo se elabora una norma?

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Las normas técnicas las elaboran los **Comités Técnicos De Normalización (CTN),** en los que están representadas todas las partes interesadas

Cada norma tiene un editor y uno o varios co-editores

AENOR es el National Body y mantiene estructura espejo del JTC1

| Fase de proyecto | Documento asociado | |
|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Abreviatura |
| **Fase preliminar** | Elemento de trabajo preliminar | PWI |
| **Fase de propuesta** | Propuesta de nuevo elemento de trabajo | NP |
| **Fase preparatoria** | Borrador(es) de trabajo[1)] | WD |
| **Fase de comité** | Borrador(es) de comité[1)] | CD |
| **Fase de encuesta** | Borrador de encuesta[2)] | ISO/DIS<br>IEC/CDV |
| **Fase de aprobación** | Borrador final de norma internacional[3)] | FDIS |
| **Fase de publicación** | Norma internacional | ISO, IEC o ISO/IEC |

1) Estas fases se pueden suprimir, tal y como se indica en el anexo F.
2) Borrador de norma internacional en ISO, borrador de comité para voto en IEC.
3) Se puede suprimir (véase el apartado 2.6.4).

# Estándares ISO de Sistemas de Gestion

**Características comunes:**

- Orientación a procesos
- Definición y seguimiento de alcance y objetivos del SG
- Mejora continua a través del PDCA
- Estructura común (motor, buenas prácticas, otras partes)


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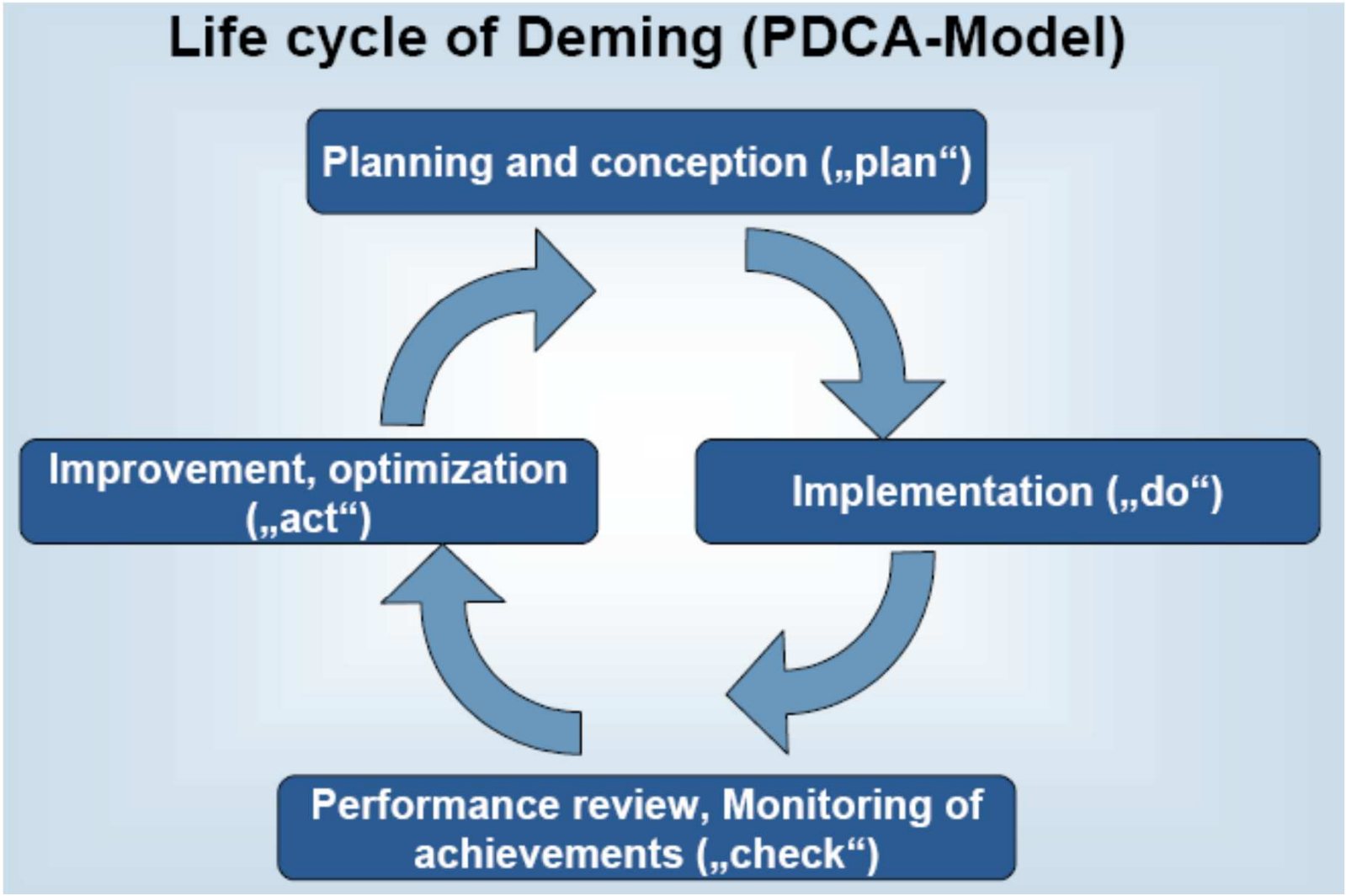
# CICLO DE MEJORA CONTINUA



# SGSI - UNE ISO 27001. MODELO PDCA

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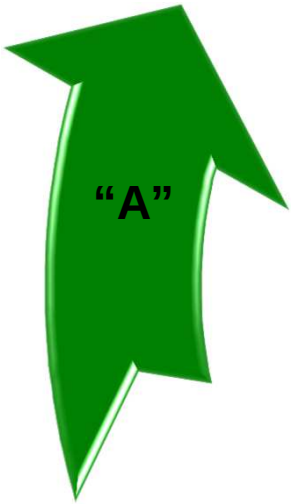
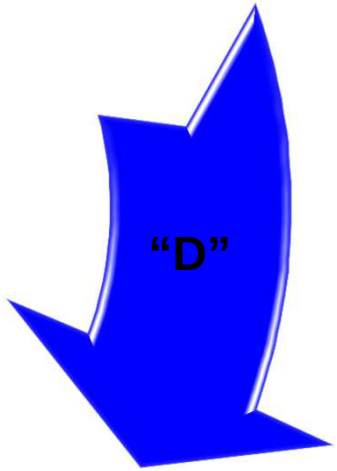
**Definir política de seguridad**
**Establecer alcance del al SGSI**
**Realizar análisis de riesgos**
**Seleccionar los controles**

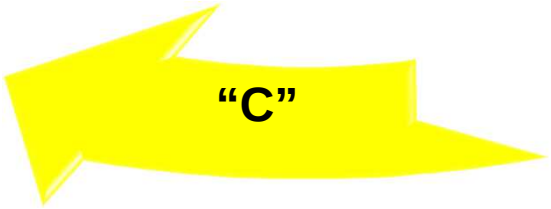

**Implantar plan de gestión de riesgos**
**Implantar el SGSI**
**Implantar los controles**




| ISO IEC 27002 / Anexo A. ISO IEC 27001 | |
|---|---|
| A.5 Política de Seguridad de Información<br>A.6 Estructura organizativa de la SI<br>A.7 Clasificación y control de activos<br>A.8 Seguridad ligada al personal<br>A.9 Seguridad física y del entorno | A.10 Gestión de comunicaciones y operaciones<br>A.11 Control de accesos<br>A.12 Desarrollo y mantenimiento de sistemas<br>A.13 Gestión de Incidentes de Seguridad<br>A.14 Gestión Continuidad de Negocio<br>A15 Conformidad y Cumplimiento legislación |




**Adoptar las acciones correctivas**
**Adoptar las acciones preventivas**




**Revisar internamente el SGSI**
**Realizar auditorias internas del SGSI**
**Indicadores y Métricas**
**Revisión por Dirección**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# UNE – ISO/IEC 20000-1: Procesos de Provisión de Servicio – 1

## Gestión de Niveles de Servicio (SLM)

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**Condicionantes:**
- **Manual SGSTI**
- **Catálogo de Servicios**
- **Contratos y legislación.**

**Seguimiento y Control:**
- **Cambios en los SLA**
- **Incumplimiento de los SLA**

**Proceso:**

**Definir, acordar, registrar y gestionar los niveles de servicio.**
- **Acordar y firmar los SLA/OLA /UC**
- **Revisar y actualizar los SLA/OLA /UC**
- **Supervisar los SLA/OLA /UC**
- **Analizar las causas de incumplimiento**

Entradas:
- Necesidades del servicio
- Características del servicio
- SLA /OLA /UC
- Resultados de los servicios
- Solicitudes de Cambio

Salidas:
- SLA
- SLA interno(OLA)
- SLA externo (UC)
- RFC
- Plan de Mejora

**Registros:**
- **SLA**
- **OLA**
- **Modificaciones SLA / OLA / UC**
- **Informes de incumplimiento SLA**
- **Entradas para el Plan de Mejora**

**Herramientas:**
- **Planillas para los SLA/OLA /UC**
- **Planillas de mejora continua**
- **Revisiones de SLA/OLA /UC**

**Relación con otros procesos:**
- **G. Incidentes**
- **G. de Cambios**
- **Infraestructura TI**
- **G. Financiera**
- **G. Suministradores**
- **G. Disponibilidad y G. Continuidad**

**Fte: ISO / IEC 20000 para Pymes.**

**AENOR Ediciones/Nextel/Conetic/Gaia**

# ISO/IEC 17021:2011

Evaluación de la conformidad.
Requisitos para los organismos que realizan la auditoría y la certificación de sistemas de gestión

## 1 OBJETO Y CAMPO DE APLICACIÓN

Esta norma internacional contiene principios y requisitos relativos a la competencia, coherencia e imparcialidad de la auditoría y la certificación de sistemas de gestión de todo tipo (por ejemplo, sistemas de gestión de la calidad o sistemas de gestión ambiental) y relativos a los organismos que proporcionan estas actividades.


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# ISO/IEC 17024:2012

Evaluación de la conformidad
Requisitos generales para organismos de certificación de personas.

## 1 OBJETO Y CAMPO DE APLICACIÓN

Esta Norma Internacional contiene principios y requisitos para un organismo de certificación de personas con respecto a requisitos específicos, e incluye el desarrollo y mantenimiento de un esquema de certificación de personas.


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# ISO Guide 83

Terminología y estructuras comunes para estándares de sistemas de gestión

Esta Guía presenta una estructura de alto nivel y texto comunes para todas las normas de sistemas de gestión (NSG); fue desarrollada en respuesta a las críticas de los usuarios de normas en relación a que aunque las normas vigentes tienen muchos elementos comunes, no están lo suficientemente alineadas, haciendo difícil para las organizaciones racionalizar sus sistemas, establecer sus interfaces y, finalmente, integrarlos.

# Entidades de Certificación

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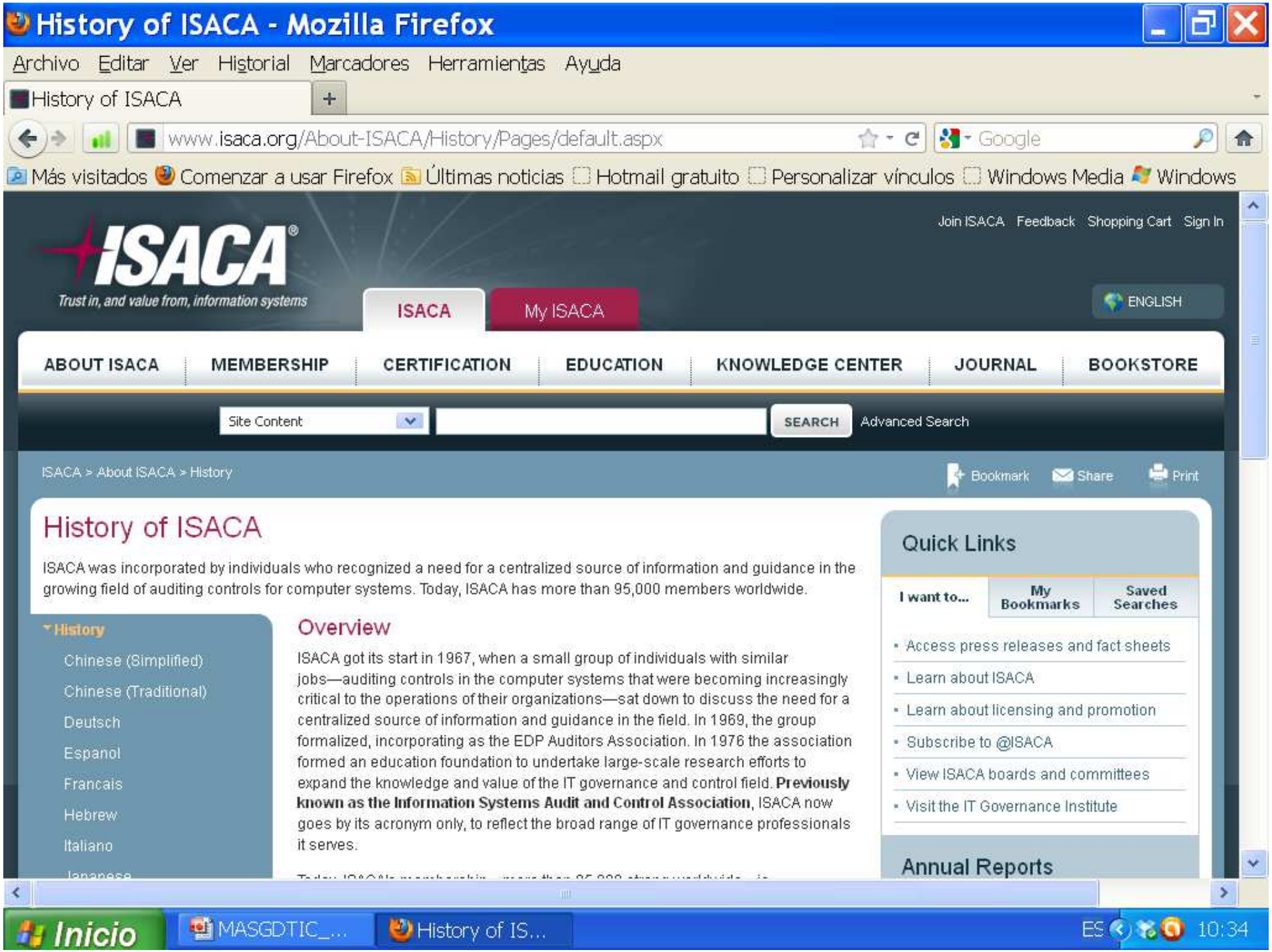
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History of ISACA
ISACA was incorporated by individuals who recognized a need for a centralized source of information and guidance in the growing field of auditing controls for computer systems. Today, ISACA has more than 95,000 members worldwide.
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Overview
ISACA got its start in 1967, when a small group of individuals with similar jobs—auditing controls in the computer systems that were becoming increasingly critical to the operations of their organizations—sat down to discuss the need for a centralized source of information and guidance in the field. In 1969, the group formalized, incorporating as the EDP Auditors Association. In 1976 the association formed an education foundation to undertake large-scale research efforts to expand the knowledge and value of the IT governance and control field. Previously known as the Information Systems Audit and Control Association, ISACA now goes by its acronym only, to reflect the broad range of IT governance professionals it serves.
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Auditing Interpretations of SASs are interpretive publications pursuant to AU section 150. Interpretive publications are recommendations on the application of SASs in specific circumstances, including engagements for entities in specialized industries. Interpretive publications are issued under the authority of the ASB. The auditor should identify interpretive publications applicable to his or her audit. If the auditor does not apply the auditing guidance included in an applicable interpretive publication, the auditor should be prepared to explain how he or she complied with the SAS provisions addressed by

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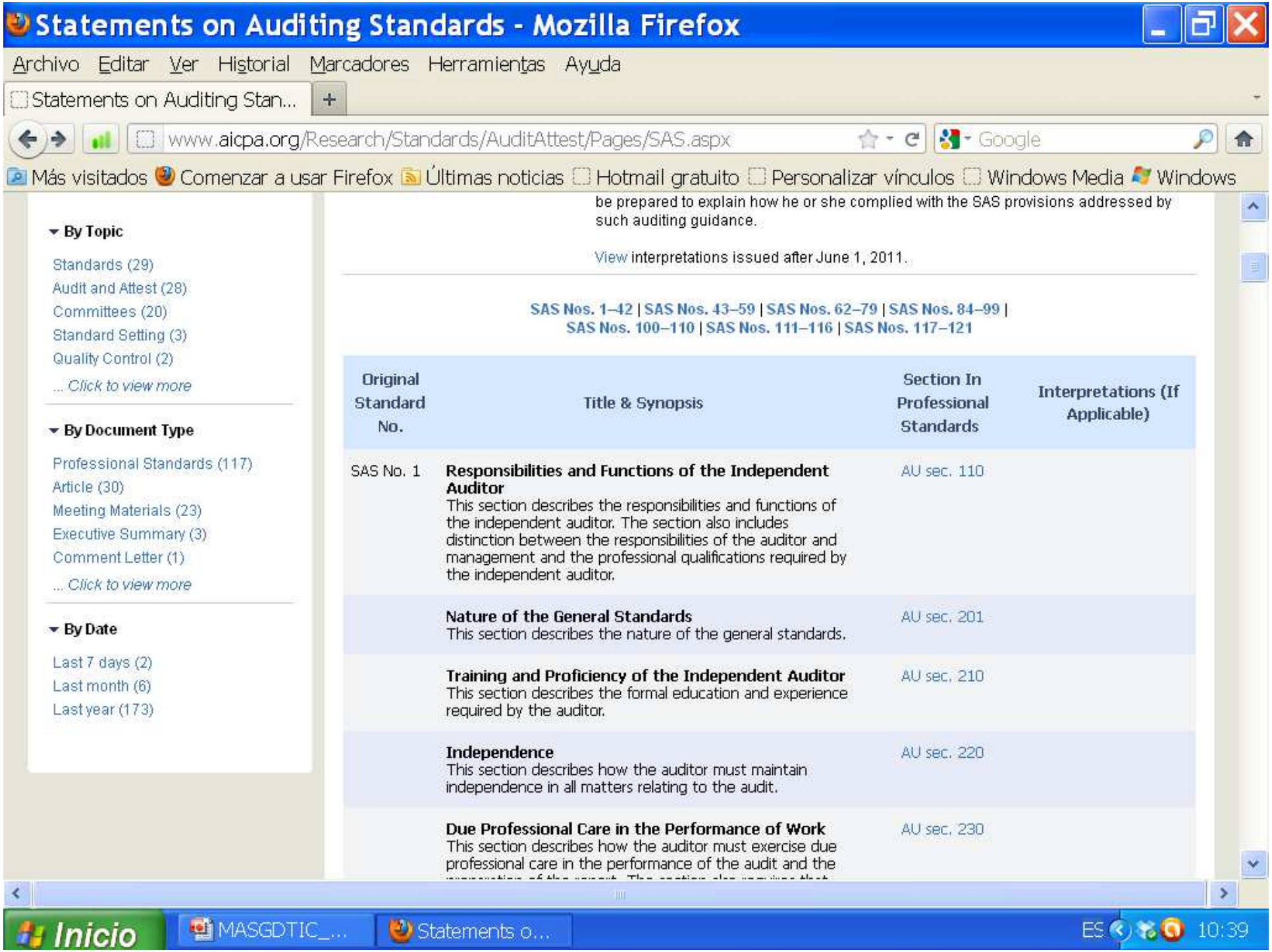
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Section In Professional Standards
Interpretations (If Applicable)
SAS No. 1
Responsibilities and Functions of the Independent Auditor
This section describes the responsibilities and functions of the independent auditor. The section also includes distinction between the responsibilities of the auditor and management and the professional qualifications required by the independent auditor.
AU sec. 110
Nature of the General Standards
This section describes the nature of the general standards.
AU sec. 201
Training and Proficiency of the Independent Auditor
This section describes the formal education and experience required by the auditor.
AU sec. 210
Independence
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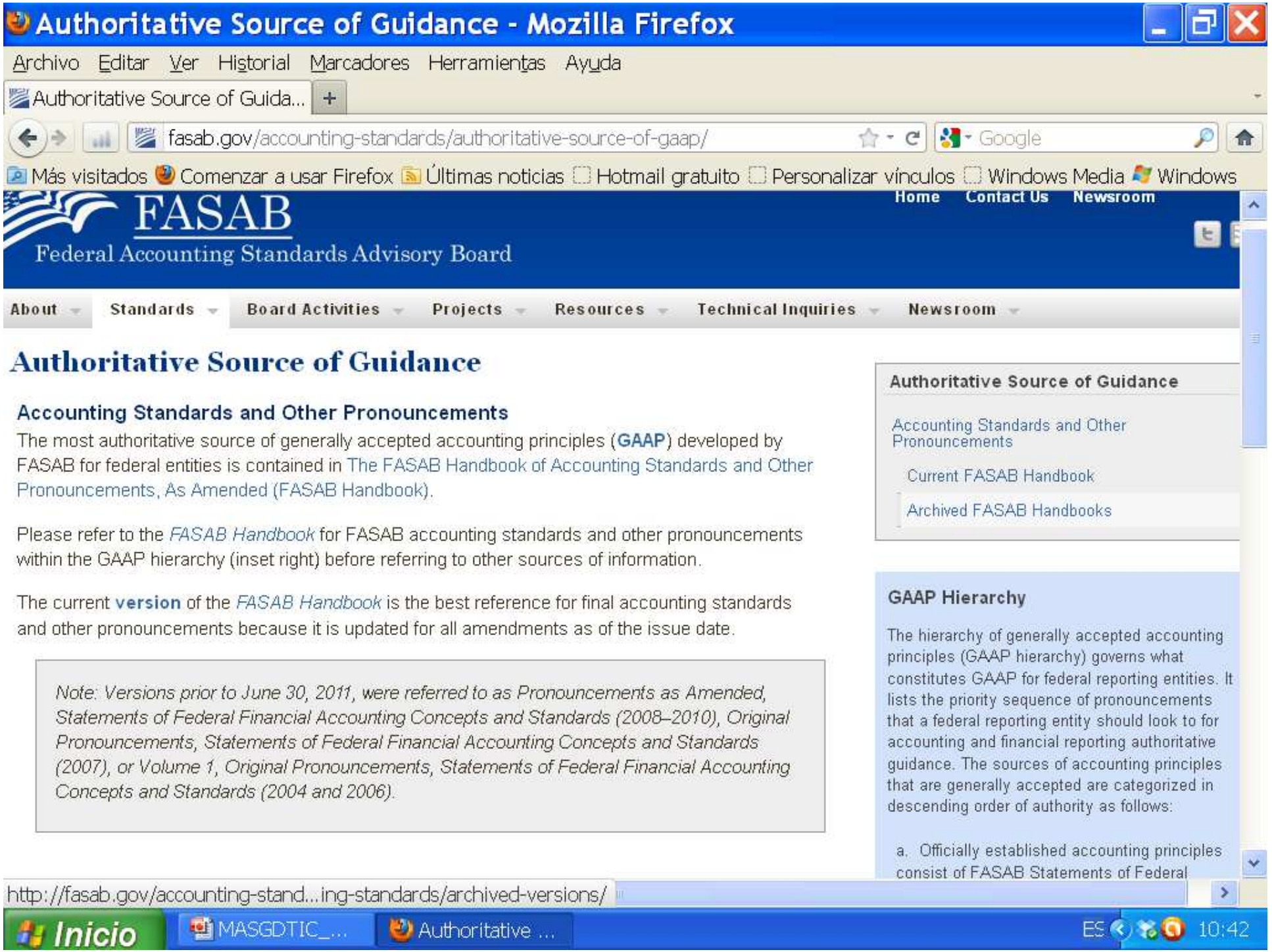
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The most authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) developed by FASAB for federal entities is contained in The FASAB Handbook of Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements, As Amended (FASAB Handbook).
Please refer to the FASAB Handbook for FASAB accounting standards and other pronouncements within the GAAP hierarchy (inset right) before referring to other sources of information.
The current version of the FASAB Handbook is the best reference for final accounting standards and other pronouncements because it is updated for all amendments as of the issue date.
Note: Versions prior to June 30, 2011, were referred to as Pronouncements as Amended, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts and Standards (2008–2010), Original Pronouncements, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts and Standards (2007), or Volume 1, Original Pronouncements, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts and Standards (2004 and 2006).
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The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which created the PCAOB, required that auditors of U.S. public companies be subject to external and independent oversight for the first time in history. Previously, the profession was self-regulated.

The five members of the PCAOB Board, including the Chairman, are appointed to staggered five-year terms by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), after consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Secretary of the Treasury.

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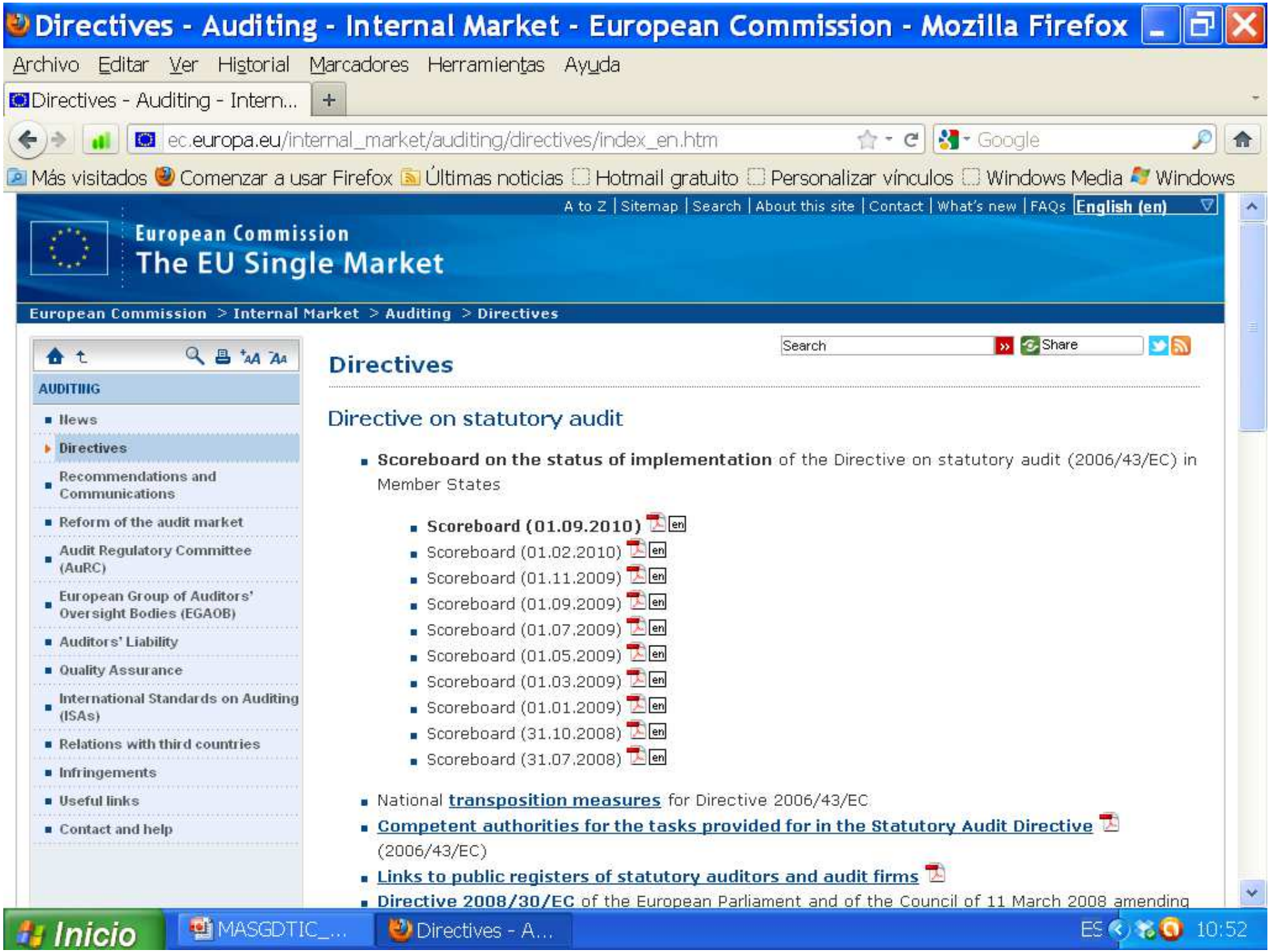
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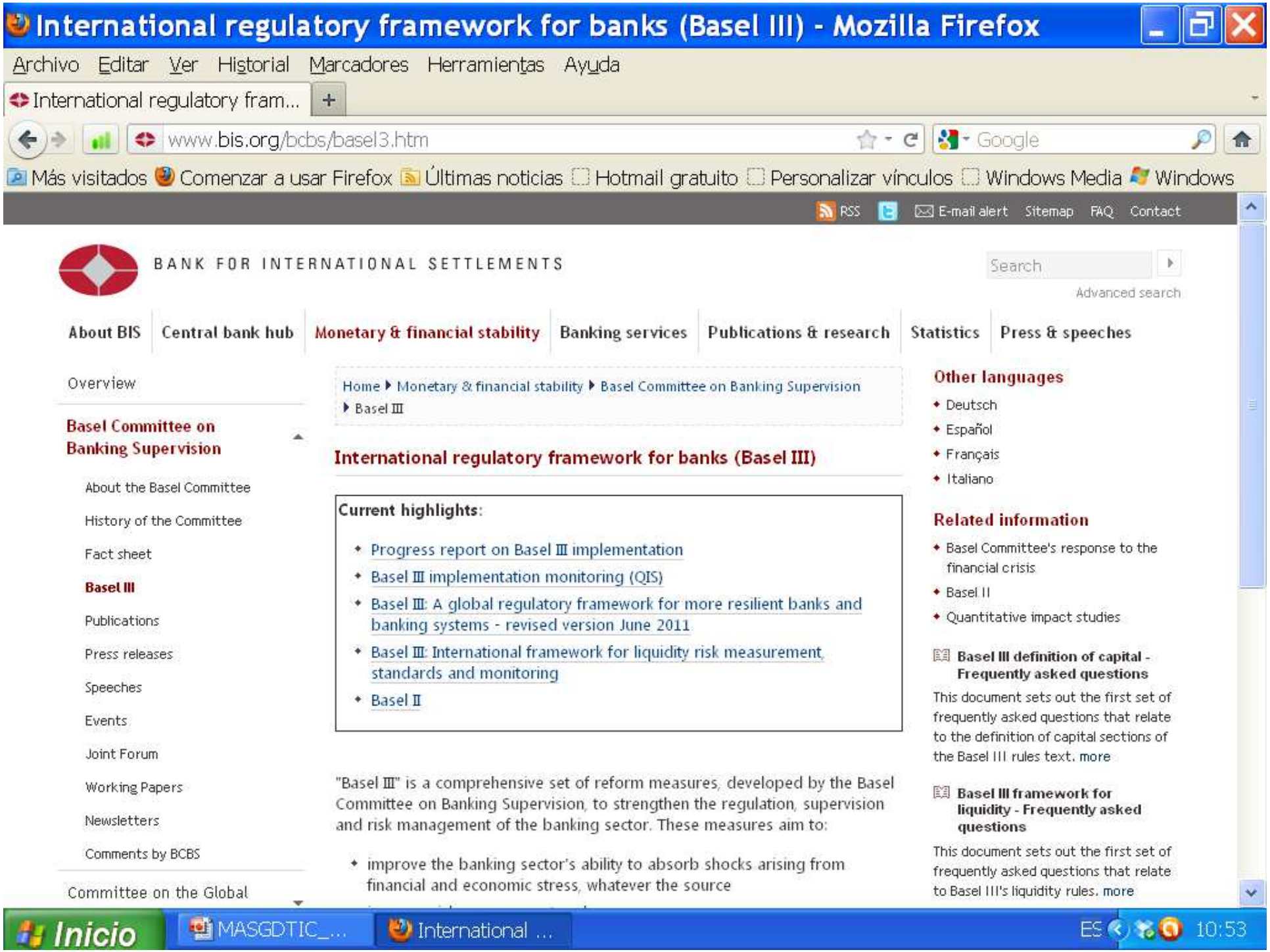
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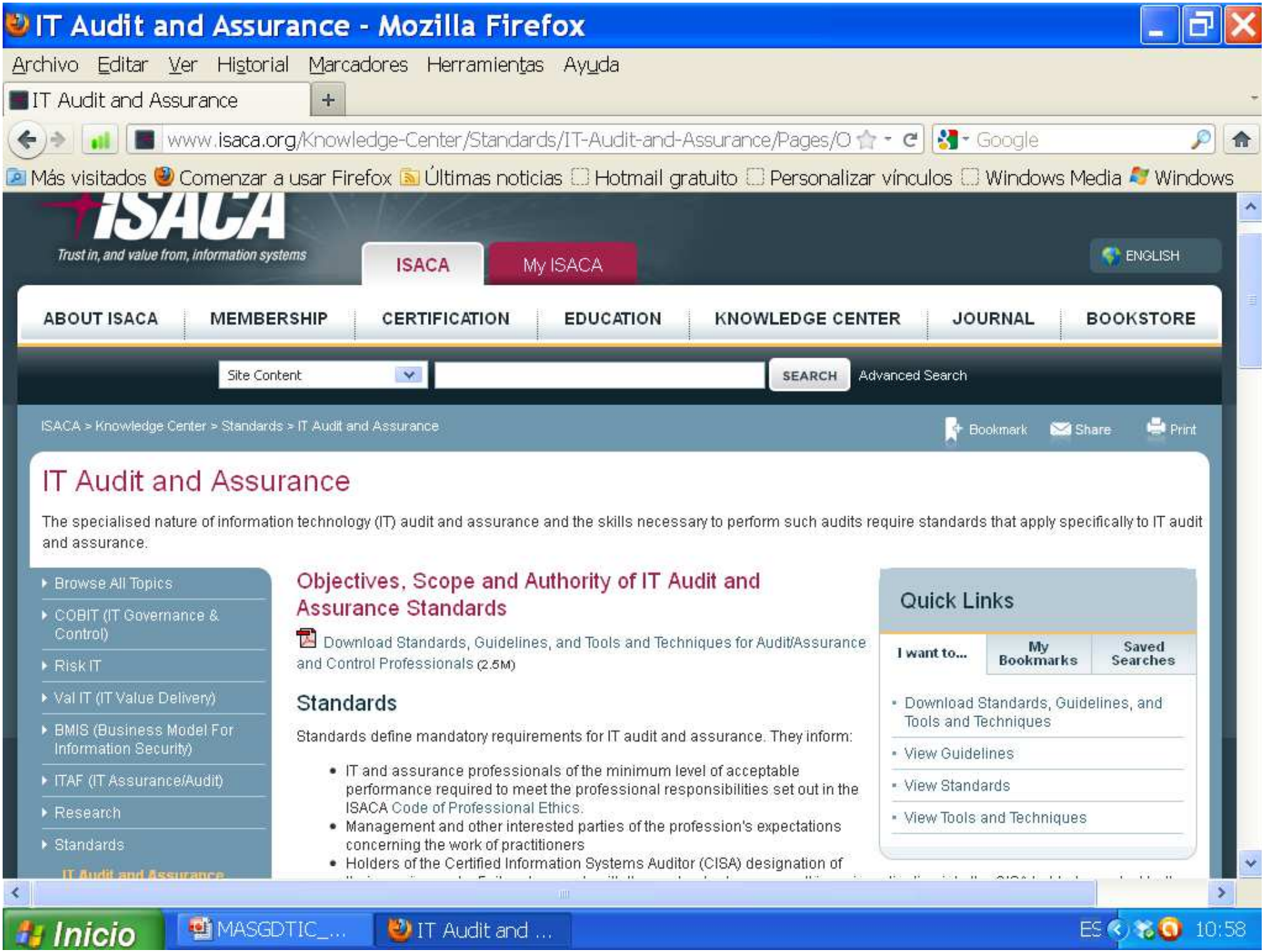
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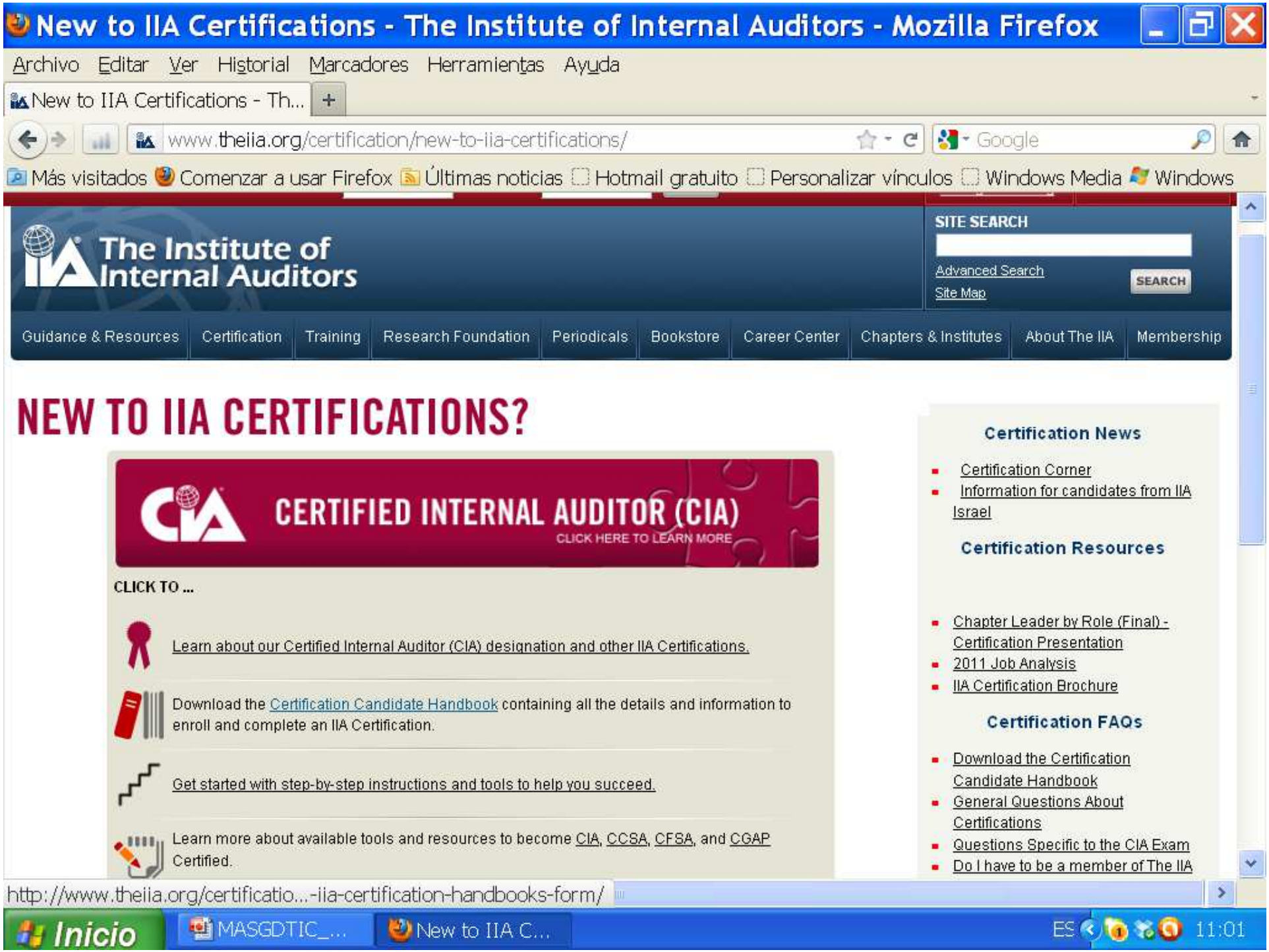
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The Uniform CPA Examination protects the public interest by helping to ensure that only qualified individuals become licensed as U.S. Certified Public Accountants (CPAs). Individuals seeking to qualify as CPAs – the only licensed qualification in accounting – are required to pass the CPA Examination.
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International Administration: Update
We are pleased to announce that candidates wishing to sit for the Uniform CPA Examination in Japan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates from August 2011 may now apply through one of the participating state boards of accountancy. Please visit the NASBA website to download the Candidate Bulletin and view the up-to-date list of participating state boards of accountancy.
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The management-focused CISM is a unique certification for individuals who design, build and manage enterprise information security programs. The CISM certification promotes international practices and individuals earning the CISM become part of an elite peer network, attaining a one-of-a-kind credential.
Worldwide Recognition
Although certification may not be mandatory for you at this time, a growing number of organizations are recommending that employees become certified. To help ensure success in the global marketplace, it is vital to select a certification program based on universally accepted technical practices.
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Information security management systems (ISMS)
There is a growing demand for information security management systems (ISMS) auditors. The Information Security Management System (ISO 27001) is applicable to all businesses, regardless of sector. It addresses the security of information held in any form, not just electronic.
Information security ensures business continuity, minimizes business damage through the management of information security risks and maximises business opportunities. Within the context of the ISO 27001 standard, information security should achieve:
Confidentiality: information is accessible only to those with authorisation
Integrity: maintains the accuracy and completeness of information
Availability: authorised users have access to information when required
The programme supports third-party certification: we certify the different categories of auditors - those employed by certification bodies/registrars, consultants and internal auditors. We also develop and promote good auditor training and auditing best practice.
What you'll need to apply
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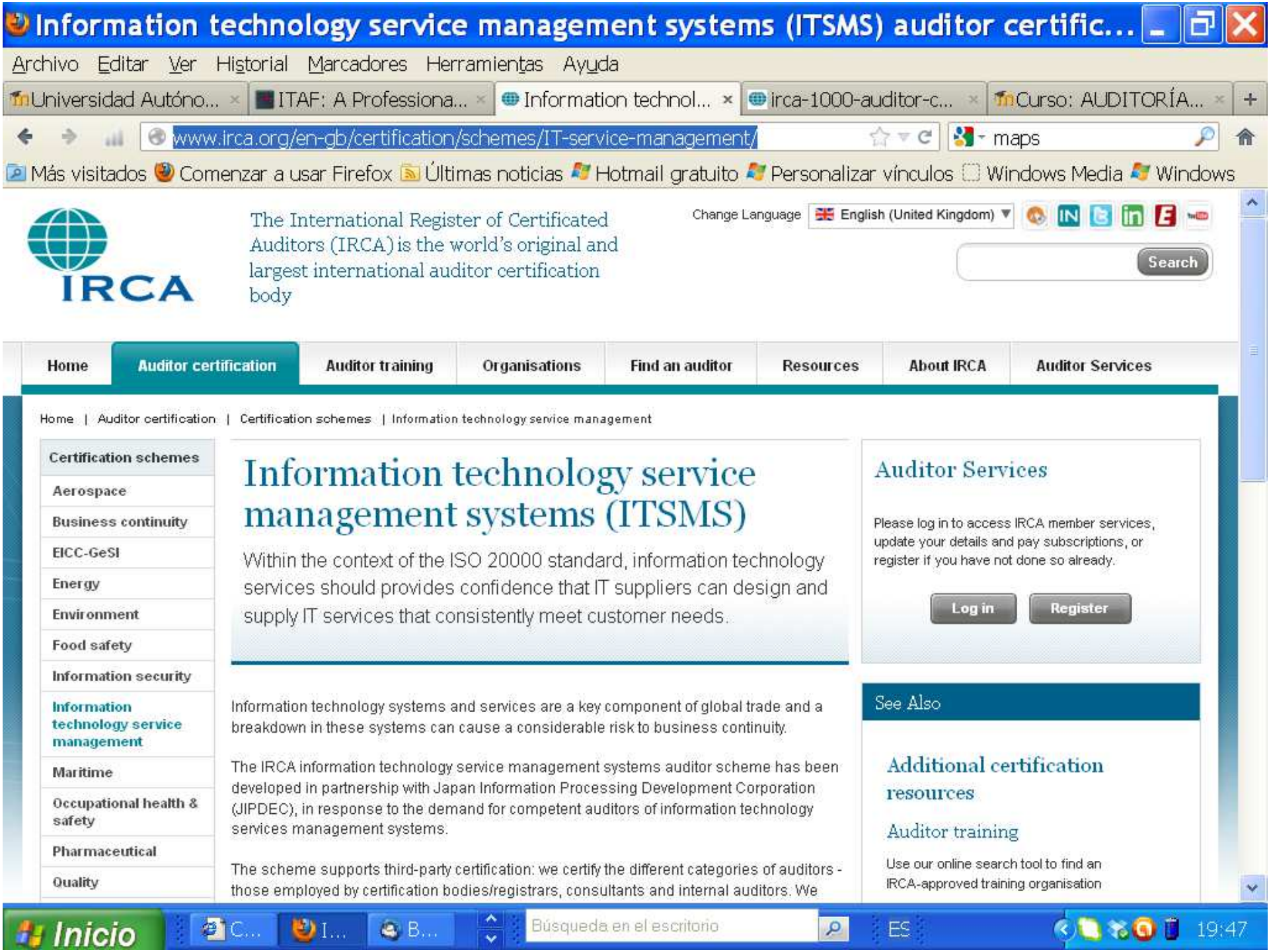
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Information technology service management systems (ITSMS)
Within the context of the ISO 20000 standard, information technology services should provides confidence that IT suppliers can design and supply IT services that consistently meet customer needs.
Information technology systems and services are a key component of global trade and a breakdown in these systems can cause a considerable risk to business continuity.
The IRCA information technology service management systems auditor scheme has been developed in partnership with Japan Information Processing Development Corporation (JIPDEC), in response to the demand for competent auditors of information technology services management systems.
The scheme supports third-party certification: we certify the different categories of auditors - those employed by certification bodies/registrars, consultants and internal auditors. We
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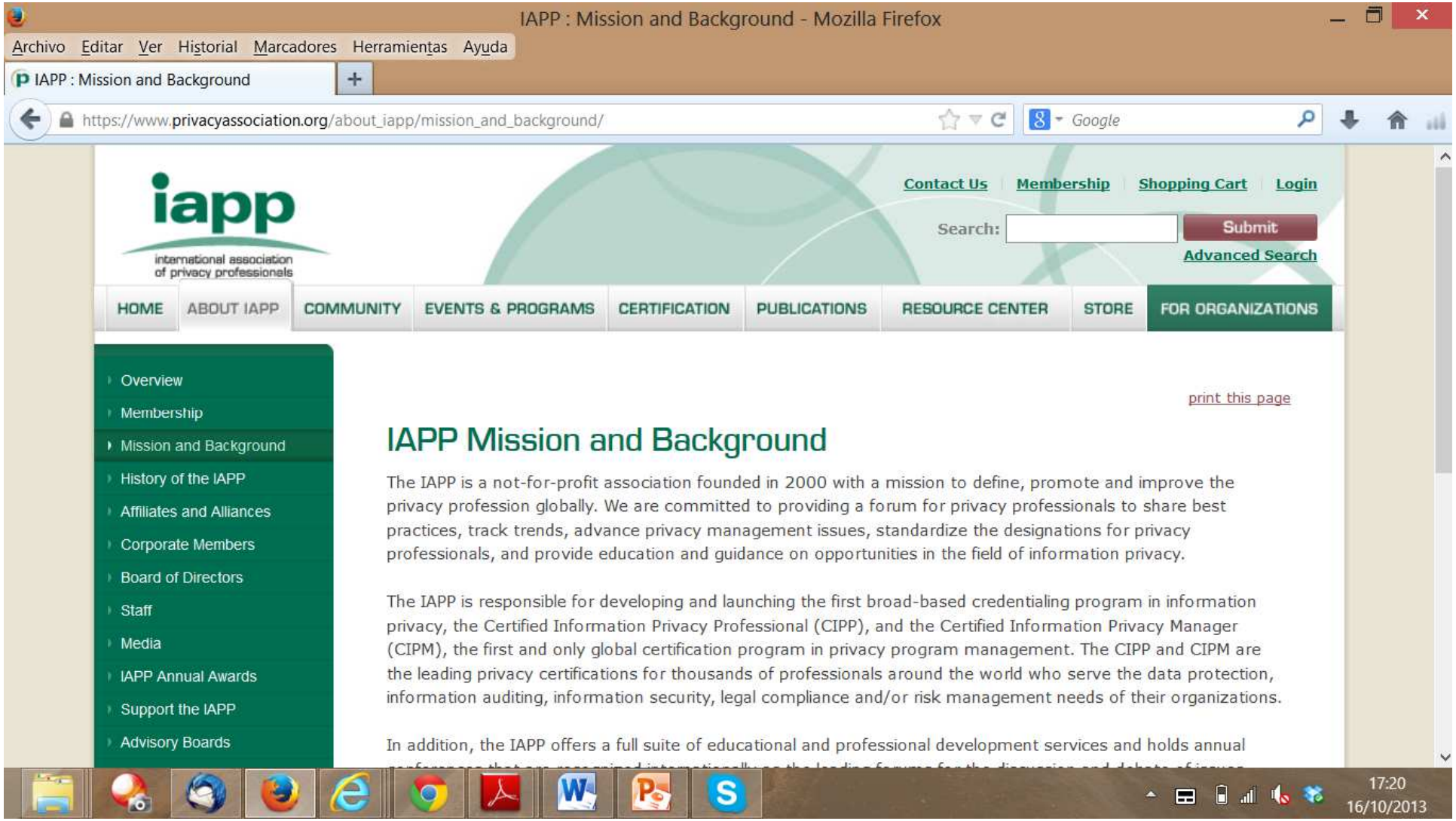


 

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***Antoni Bosch i Pujol***

**Director General Institute of Audit & IT-Governance (IAITG)**

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**Presidente Fundador ISACA-Barcelona**

**antoni.bosch@iaitg.eu**