



## Understanding SOC 1, SOC 2, and SOC 3 Reports: Key Differences

In an increasingly digital and interconnected world, trust and security are paramount concerns for businesses and their clients. To ensure that their service providers meet the highest standards of security and control, organizations often request independent assessments of their service providers' systems. This is where System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports come into play. SOC reports are a set of standards designed to help organizations assess and address their security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality, and privacy risks. Among the most commonly used SOC reports are SOC 1, SOC 2, and SOC 3. This article will explore the key differences between these three reports.

### SOC 1 Report: Focus on Financial Controls

Purpose: SOC 1 reports, also known as Service Organization Control 1 reports, are designed to address the internal controls related to financial reporting. These reports are primarily used by organizations that provide services that could impact the financial statements of their clients.

#### Key Features:

- **Type 1 vs. Type 2:** SOC 1 reports come in two types - Type 1 provides a point-in-time evaluation of controls, while Type 2 reports cover the effectiveness of controls over a specified period, typically six months to a year, but can be as little as a few weeks to about 18 months.
- **Scope:** SOC 1 reports focus on controls relevant to financial reporting, such as data processing, transaction processing, and financial statement generation.

- **Audience:** The primary audience for SOC 1 reports includes financial stakeholders like auditors, regulators, and clients who rely on the service provider’s systems for financial reporting purposes.
- **Report Distribution:** SOC 1 reports are typically restricted in distribution and shared only with clients and stakeholders who require them for financial reporting assurance.

### SOC 2 Report: Trust and Security Principles

**Purpose:** SOC 2 reports, or Service Organization Control 2 reports, are intended to assess and communicate the effectiveness of controls related to security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality, and privacy.

#### Key Features:

- **Principles:** SOC 2 reports are structured around five trust principles: Security, Availability, Processing Integrity, Confidentiality, and Privacy (if applicable).
- **Type 1 vs. Type 2:** Like SOC 1, SOC 2 reports also come in Type 1 and Type 2 versions, offering a point-in-time snapshot or a longer-term assessment, respectively.
- **Scope:** These reports evaluate controls beyond financial reporting, focusing on areas crucial for information security, like data protection and system availability.
- **Audience:** SOC 2 reports are relevant to a broader range of stakeholders, including clients, business partners, and anyone concerned with the security and reliability of the service provider’s systems.
- **Report Distribution:** SOC 2 reports are generally more widely distributed than SOC 1 reports, but they are not meant for public consumption.

## SOC 3 Report: Public-Facing Trust and Security Summary

**Purpose:** SOC 3 reports, also known as SysTrust or WebTrust reports, provide a high-level summary of the organization's controls related to trust and security principles. They are often used for marketing and public relations purposes.

### Key Features:

- **Format:** SOC 3 reports are designed to be easily digestible and are usually presented in a standardized, publicly accessible format, such as a seal or a logo, which can be displayed on a website or marketing materials.
- **Content:** While SOC 3 reports cover the same trust principles as SOC 2 (Security, Availability, Processing Integrity, Confidentiality, and Privacy), they provide a simplified overview, making them suitable for public consumption. Normally, a SOC 3 report is an add-on to a SOC 2, but it can be a stand alone report.
- **Audience:** SOC 3 reports are intended for a wide audience, including potential clients, customers, and the general public, as they offer reassurance about the organization's commitment to security and control.
- **Report Distribution:** These reports are typically available for public viewing and can be shared openly on the service provider's website or marketing materials.

In summary, SOC 1, SOC 2, and SOC 3 reports each serve distinct purposes and audiences within the realm of control and security assessments. SOC 1 focuses on financial controls, SOC 2 delves into broader security and trust principles, and SOC 3 provides a simplified, publicly accessible summary of those principles. By understanding these key differences, organizations can choose the most appropriate SOC report to meet their specific needs and demonstrate their commitment to security and reliability to their stakeholders.

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## About the firm

We proudly stand as your dedicated advocate. At LJB CPA, our unwavering commitment is driven by a profound sense of purpose and our guiding principles. We firmly reside at the crossroads of competency, purpose, value, and service, and we adhere to a set of foundational values that underpin our approach to serving all our stakeholders.

## Our Values

Our firm consistently delivers exceptional service to our clients by upholding three core principles: Quality, Reliability, and Service. These principles are the bedrock of our operations and are non-negotiable.

With multiple offices at our disposal, we operate as a comprehensive accounting firm equipped to address all your accounting needs. Our structure is designed to cater to businesses seeking high-quality resources delivered in a collaborative team-oriented fashion. Our mission is to provide clients with the utmost level of service and value by prioritizing what is essential to them and their stakeholders. Whether you are a startup in need of foundational support, or an established firm looking to navigate compliance requirements and advance to the next level, we are here to assist you every step of the way.