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Samhällssäkerhet – Vägledning för att upprätta privat-offentlig samverkan (ISO 22397:2014)

Societal security – Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements (ISO 22397:2014)

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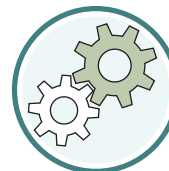
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Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 22397:2014, utgåva 1

The European Standard EN ISO 22397:2018 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN ISO 22397:2018.

This standard supersedes the SS-ISO 22397:2014, edition 1

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 22397

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2018

ICS 03.100.01

English Version

Societal security - Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements (ISO 22397:2014)

Sécurité sociétale - Lignes directrices pour établir des partenariats (ISO 22397:2014)

Sicherheit und Schutz des Gemeinwesens - Leitfaden zur Erstellung von Vereinbarungen für Partnerschaften (ISO 22397:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 July 2017.

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European foreword

The text of ISO 22397:2014 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292 "Security and resilience" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 22397:2018 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 391 "Societal and Citizen Security" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2019.

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The text of ISO 22397:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 22397:2018 without any modification.

Introduction

The world has evolved into a global community of interdependent societies. Changes in technical and economic relationships have resulted in cross-jurisdictional and trans-boundary interdependencies for vital societal functions and assets. The security and well-being of people increasingly depend on the continuity of vital functions of organizations, local communities, nations and the global community. The impact of incidents has increased the need for enhanced preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

There are many different roles and responsibilities within and between public, private and not-for-profit organizations. Some roles and responsibilities are primarily the responsibility of individual organizations while others can be adequately addressed only by the multiple organizations in order to manage risks. In a complex and changing world, organizations need to consider partnering. Partnering is the association with others in an activity or area of common interest in order to achieve individual and collective objectives.

This International Standard provides principles and a process to develop the relationship among organizations in a partnering arrangement. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements.

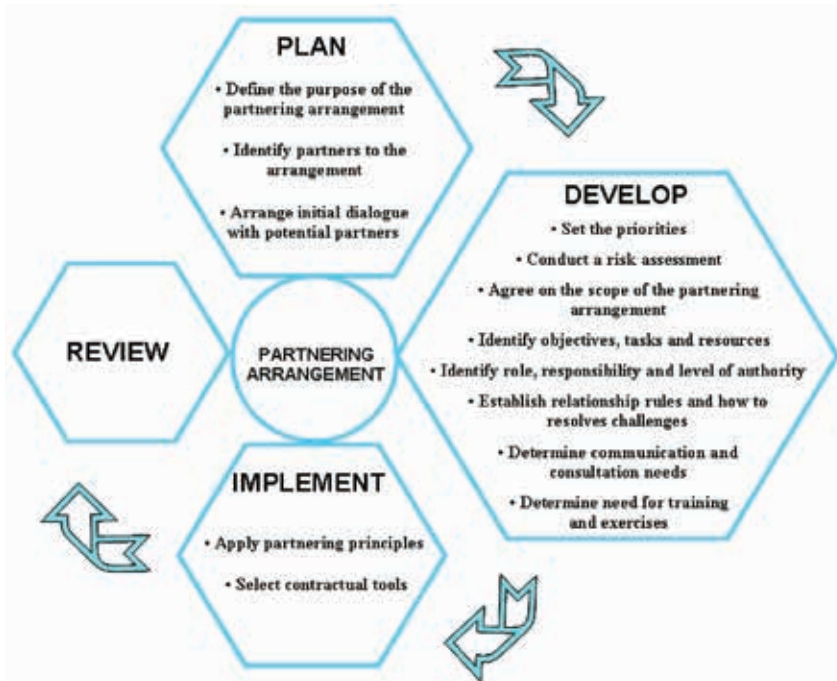


Figure 1 — Process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements

A partnering arrangement can be between two or more organizations. It can improve the capacity of organizations to enhance prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery programmes. This for a wide range of event(s) which may include natural, human induced disasters with potential impact on an organization, community or society and the environment on which it depends. There are a variety of possible partnering arrangements, both formal and informal. For example, contracts, memoranda of understanding (MoUs), mutual aid agreements, partnerships, cooperation agreements, coordination agreements, operational agreements, supply agreement, etc.

This International Standard is not intended to replace local, national or international regulations. Organizations are advised to seek legal counsel before entering into partnering arrangements.

Societal security — Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements among organizations to manage multiple relationships for events impacting on societal security. It incorporates principles and describes the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements.

This International Standard is applicable to all organizations regardless of type, size and nature of activity whether in or between the private, public, or not-for-profit sectors.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22300, *Societal security — Terminology*

ISO 31000:2009, *Risk management — Principles and guidelines*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300 and the following apply.

3.1

interoperability

ability of diverse systems and organizations to work together i.e. to inter-operate

3.2

partnering

association with others in an activity or area of common interest in order to achieve individual and collective objectives

4 Plan the partnering arrangement

4.1 Define the purpose of the partnering arrangement

The organization(s) initiating the partnering arrangement should:

- clearly identify the need for a partnering arrangement, and
- consider existing policies, roles, responsibilities and interests and the benefits to itself and other potential partners.

4.2 Identify partners to the arrangement

The organization(s) initiating the partnering arrangement should identify other organizations with the appropriate attributes as potential partners.

These are organizations which could become partners to the arrangement as they could:

- be directly or indirectly effected or impacted by an event;

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- support or contribute to the work of preventing, preparing, responding and/or recovering from an event;
- be required to comply with legislation and regulation.

Because the impact of an event may be uncertain, the initiating organization(s) should continually monitor and evaluate potential partners.

4.3 Arrange initial dialogue with potential partners

The initiating organization(s) should contact potential partners that may be interested in partnering.

Before entering into a partnering arrangement, the initiating organization(s) should request each potential partner to consider:

- the purpose of the partnering arrangement;
- the specific objectives to be achieved by each organization;
- the advantage of implementing the partnering arrangement;
- their capability and competence with respect to the partnering arrangement;
- any internal constraints that may interfere with effective implementation.

5 Develop the partnering arrangement

5.1 Set the priorities

When developing the partnering arrangement, different events may be identified. This enables types of events to be determined and priorities to be set. The partners to the arrangement should establish a process to identify the issues related to each type of events, thereby decide on the most appropriate arrangement.

The partners to the arrangement should ensure that applicable legal, regulatory, and other requirements to which the organization subscribes are considered in developing the partnering arrangement.

5.2 Conduct a risk assessment

The partners to the arrangement should undertake a risk assessment in accordance with ISO 31000:2009, 5.4. The results of the risk assessment are intended to provide information such as:

- vulnerability of critical assets;
- high priority risk sources;
- risk treatments;
- risk profile;
- organizational capability (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery).

When undertaking risk assessment, the following should be considered:

- respect confidentiality, policies and expectations of the partnering arrangement when sharing information;
- identify risk sources whether or not they are under the control of the partners to the arrangement and even when the cause of the risk is not evident;
- consider that risk sources can have multiple consequences or affect several assets at the same time.

5.3 Agree on the scope of the partnering arrangement

The scope of the partnering arrangement describes the range of activities which the partners to the arrangement are to perform to manage each type of event. The partners to the arrangement should agree on a scope that:

- is consistent with the purpose of the partnering arrangement,
- takes into account the results of risk assessment, and
- describes mutual benefits and interests of the partners and the community.

5.4 Identify objectives, tasks and resources

5.4.1 General

The partners to the arrangement should identify and determine the objectives, tasks and resources required to manage each type of event in accordance with the mission, competence and capabilities of the partners to the arrangement.

5.4.2 Objectives

The partners to the arrangement should consider their objectives e.g. in terms of:

- a) saving lives and protecting properties;
- b) protection of assets;
- c) continuity of operations and minimizing all-hazards;
- d) protection of the environment;
- e) protection of image and reputation.

5.4.3 Tasks

The partners to the arrangement should identify and classify their tasks required to manage each type of event.

5.4.4 Resources

The partners to the arrangement should identify their necessary resources such as:

- a) personnel;
- b) emergency equipment;
- c) facilities;
- d) provision;
- e) communication system;
- f) crisis management centres;
- g) logistics.