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Samhällssäkerhet – Krishantering – Vägledning för varning till allmänheten (ISO 22322:2015, IDT)

Societal security – Emergency management – Guidelines for public warning (ISO 22322:2015, IDT)

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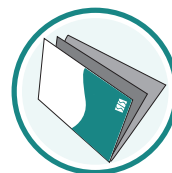
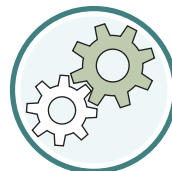
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The International Standard ISO 22322:2017 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of ISO 22322:2017.

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Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Samhällssäkerhet, SIS/TK 494.

Har du synpunkter på innehållet i den här standarden, vill du delta i ett kommande revideringsarbete eller vara med och ta fram andra standarder inom området? Gå in på www.sis.se - där hittar du mer information.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents 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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary Information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 292, *Security*.

Introduction

Disasters, terrorist attacks, and other major incidents need an effective incident response in order to save lives, mitigate harm, and damage. Emergency response organizations need to respond quickly to a developing emergency situation. Time to communicate is limited and often, a specific message involving practical action is to be disseminated to a large group. Simple procedures that send the message efficiently and create the desired response can save lives, protect health, and prevent major disruptions.

The protection of people at risk from harm is an important part of an incident response. Public warning enables response organizations to alert their responders and allows people at risk to take safety measures to reduce the impact of incidents. Effective public warning consisting of alert and notification can prevent panic reactions and support response organizations in optimizing their responses and mitigate the impact.

Effective incident response needs a structured and pre-planned public warning. Public warning is based on two functions: hazard monitoring and warning dissemination. It is also necessary to establish a mechanism for risk identification, hazard monitoring, decision-making, warning dissemination, and to evaluate and improve.

Societal security — Emergency management — Guidelines for public warning

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidelines for developing, managing, and implementing public warning before, during, and after incidents.

This International Standard is applicable to any organization responsible for public warning. It is applicable at all levels, from local up to international.

Before planning and implementing the public warning system, risks and consequences of potential hazards are assessed. This process is not part of this International Standard.

2 Normative references

ISO 22300, *Societal security — Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 alert

part of *public warning* (3.7) that captures attention of first responders and *people at risk* (3.6) in a developing emergency situation

3.2 all clear

message or signal that the danger is over

3.3 hazard monitoring function

activities to obtain evidence-based information on hazards in a defined area used to make decisions about the need for *public warning* (3.7)

3.4 warning dissemination function

activities to issue appropriate messages for *people at risk* (3.6) based on evidence-based information received from the *hazard monitoring function* (3.3)

3.5 notification

part of *public warning* (3.7) that provides essential information to *people at risk* (3.6) regarding the decisions and actions necessary to cope with an emergency situation

3.6 people at risk

individuals in the area who may be affected by an incident

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3.7 public warning notification (3.5) and alert messages disseminated as an incident response measure to enable responders and *people at risk* (3.6) to take safety measures

Note 1 to entry: Public warning can include information to raise public awareness and understanding or to provide advisory or compulsory instructions.

3.8 public warning system
set of protocols, processes, and technologies based on the public warning policy to deliver *notification* (3.5) and alert messages in a developing emergency situation to *people at risk* (3.6) and to first responders

3.9 vulnerable group
individuals who share one or several characteristics that are the basis of discrimination or adverse social, economic, cultural, political, or health circumstances and that cause them to lack the means to achieve their rights or, otherwise, enjoy equal opportunities

4 Public warning system

4.1 General

The organization should establish, document, implement, maintain, and continually improve a public warning system (see [Figure 1](#)) based on a public warning policy described by [Clause 4](#).

NOTE This International Standard does not describe the public warning policy.

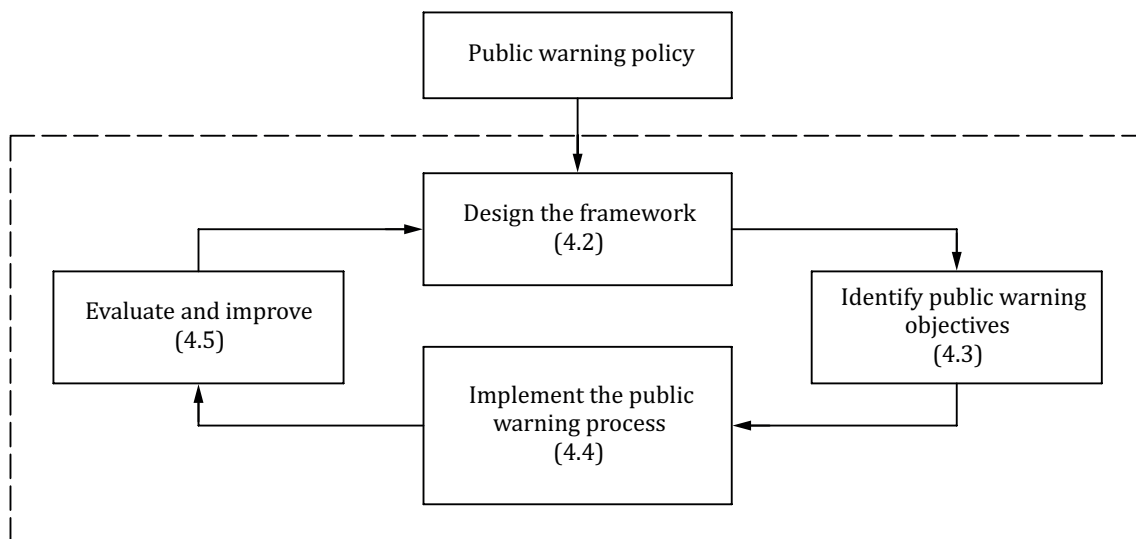


Figure 1 — Overview of the public warning system

The organization should assess the potential hazards that could occur within a defined area and the level of potential risk each presents. The results of this assessment should determine the type of public warning that may be required and be documented for future reference. The public warning system developed by the organization should

- comply with applicable legal and other obligatory requirements,
- provide the framework for setting and reviewing public warning objectives,
- be planned in advance,

- d) be documented, implemented, and maintained,
- e) have the human and technical resources to plan, implement, maintain, and improve the public warning system,
- f) be communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organization,
- g) provide suitable training for responders,
- h) be available and communicated to the public generally and especially to the people at potential risk,
- i) involve appropriate consultation with community representatives¹⁾ or bodies concerned with public interests, and
- j) include a commitment to continual improvement.

4.2 Design the framework

4.2.1 General

The organization should design a framework based on two functions: hazard monitoring and warning dissemination. The responsibility for issuing public warning should be assigned to the stakeholders who are individual experts, groups of experts, or organizations²⁾ in the private or public sectors at the local, up to international level. Those who contribute to both functions should

- a) be familiar with the capabilities and capacities of the public warning system so that relevant, accurate, reliable, and timely warnings will be disseminated,
- b) make continuous effort to raise and maintain public awareness, and
- c) specify safety actions within the warning.

4.2.2 Hazard monitoring function

Hazard monitoring is based on the risk assessment conducted to determine the hazards to be monitored.

Those involved in the hazard monitoring function are responsible for the following:

- a) understanding hazard monitoring operations from local up to international agencies and have channels to communicate with them;
- b) ongoing monitoring of identified risks within a defined area and within their range of expertise;
- c) providing early information on emerging risks;
- d) providing information about changes in the risk level;
- e) defining the emergency measures to be taken;
- f) notifying the warning dissemination function;
- g) cooperating with public authorities to enhance public awareness.

The monitoring should be based on scientific data and/or credible evidence.

NOTE The hazard monitoring function monitors potential risks that the hazards present.

1) This may include, but not be limited to community groups, mutual aid networks, political representatives, charities and NGOs, trade, and business associations.

2) Such as agencies, scientific bodies, governmental departments, industry, transportation services, international organizations, emergency organizations, etc.