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**Security management systems for  
the supply chain — Guidelines for the  
implementation of ISO 28000 —**

**Part 4:  
Additional specific guidance  
on implementing ISO 28000 if  
compliance with ISO 28001 is a  
management objective**

*Systèmes de management de la sûreté pour la chaîne  
d'approvisionnement — Lignes directrices pour la mise en application  
de l'ISO 28000 —*

*Partie 4: Lignes directrices spécifiques supplémentaires concernant  
la mise en oeuvre de l'ISO 28000 si la conformité à l'ISO 28001 est un  
objectif de management*



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# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 General information .....	2
4 Organization of this part of ISO 28004 .....	2
5 Synergy between the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework Authorized Economic Operator requirements .....	3
6 Practical guidance as to where the various requirements of ISO 28001 would plug into ISO 28000 as inputs, processes or outputs .....	5
7 Notes on terminology .....	6

## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 8, *Ships and marine technology*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO/PAS 28004-4:2012. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 28004-1:2007/DAmD3.

ISO 28004 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000*:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 2: Guidelines for adopting ISO 28000 for use in medium and small seaport operations*
- *Part 3: Additional specific guidance for adopting ISO 28000 for use by medium and small businesses (other than marine ports)*
- *Part 4: Additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective*

## Introduction

This part of ISO 28004 has been developed to supplement ISO 28004-1. The additional guidance in this part of ISO 28004, while amplifying the general guidance provided in the main body of ISO 28004-1, does not conflict with the general guidance. While ISO 28000 is less specific than ISO 28001 on certain technical security requirements, they do not conflict. This part of ISO 28004 helps to meet the Authorized Economic Operator security criteria.



# Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 —

## Part 4:

## Additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 28004 provides additional guidance for organizations adopting ISO 28000 that also wish to incorporate the Best Practices identified in ISO 28001 as a management objective on their international supply chains. The Best Practices in ISO 28001 both help organizations establish and document levels of security within an international supply chain and facilitate validation in national Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes that are designed in accordance with the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of Standards.

This part of ISO 28004 is not designed as a standalone document. The main body of ISO 28004-1 provides significant guidance pertaining to required inputs, processes, outputs and other elements required by ISO 28000. This part of ISO 28004 provides additional specific guidance on implementing ISO 28000 if compliance with ISO 28001 is a management objective.

Some requirements specified in the WCO AEO programme are government functions and are not addressed in the ISO international standards. These include:

- Demonstrated Compliance with Customs Requirements. Customs are to take into account the demonstrated compliance history of a prospective AEO when considering the request for AEO status.
- Satisfactory System for Management of Commercial Records. The AEO is to maintain timely, accurate, complete and verifiable records relating to import and export. Maintenance of verifiable commercial records is an essential element in the security of the international trade supply chain.
- Financial Viability. Financial viability of the AEO is an important indicator of an ability to maintain and improve upon measures to secure the supply chain.
- Consultation, Co-operation and Communication. Customs, other competent authorities and the AEO at all levels — international, national and local — should consult regularly on matters of mutual interest, including supply chain security and facilitation measures, in a manner which will not jeopardize enforcement activities. The results of this consultation should contribute to Customs development and maintenance of its risk management strategy.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced 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 20858, *Ships and marine technology — Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development*

ISO 28000, *Specification for security management systems for the supply chain*

ISO 28001, *Security management systems for the supply chain — Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans — Requirements and guidance*

ISO 28004-1, *Security management systems for the supply chain — Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000 — Part 1: General principles*

### 3 General information

The diagram in [Figure 1](#) provides an illustration of how compliance and possible certification to ISO 28000 incorporating the best practices of ISO 28001 complements the requirements of national, regional or economic Authorized Economic Operator programs and as well as those of certain industry programs and facilitates the validations of such programs. Organizations may also choose to adopt ISO 28000 and ISO 28001 to improve and document supply chain security management without the goal of achieving AEO certification.



Figure 1 — Complementary security standards to secure supply chain

### 4 Organization of this part of ISO 28004

[Clause 5](#) provides a series of charts showing the synergy between the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework Authorized Economic Operator requirements and the clauses in ISO 28000 and ISO 28001 that address the AEO requirements.

[Clause 6](#) provides practical guidance as to where the various requirements of ISO 28001 would plug into ISO 28000 as inputs, processes or outputs.

[Clause 7](#) provides notes, to clarify slight differences in terminology used in ISO 28000 and ISO 28001.