

---

---

**Societal security — Technological  
capabilities**

*Sécurité sociétale — Capacités technologiques*



This document is a preview generated by EVS



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 <b>Scope</b> .....	1
2 <b>Existing international security standardization work</b> .....	1
3 <b>Work being done in other technical committees within ISO, IEC and ITU-T</b> .....	2
4 <b>AHG1 study methodology</b> .....	2
5 <b>Raw results</b> .....	5
6 <b>Results</b> .....	9
<b>Annex A (informative) List of ISO Technical Committees involved in security</b> .....	11
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	13

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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.

ISO/TR 22312 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 223, *Societal Security*.

## Introduction

In ISO/TC 223's business plan version 1 from 2006-11-24, the scope of ISO/TC 223 is defined as international standardization in the area of societal security, aimed at increasing crisis and continuity management and capabilities through technical, human, organization, operational, and management approaches as well as operational functionality and interoperability, as well as awareness amongst all interested parties and stakeholders.

ISO/TC 223 will work towards international standardization that provides protection from and response to risks of unintentionally, intentionally, and naturally caused crises and disasters that disrupt and have consequences on societal functions. The committee will use an all-hazards perspective covering the phases of emergency and crisis management before, during, and after a societal security incident.

ISO/TC 223 will address and supplement issues not currently addressed by other technical committees or international bodies with which ISO has formal agreements.

From this scope, it is clear that ISO/TC 223 has set its goals to develop International Standards in the area of societal security that will relate to crisis and continuity management from a number of different angles, among them the following:

- the cause of the crisis; the cause of the crisis relates to intentional (i.e. crime or terror), unintentional, i.e. accidents caused by persons, and natural;
- the phase of the crisis; the phase of the crisis is defined as before, during and after;
- the elements of the management of the crisis; these elements include technical, human, organizational, operational and management.

In addition, the scope of ISO/TC 223 is unique from a typical technical committee in that ISO/TC 223 has taken a holistic approach to the International Standards to be developed and the emphasis is on developing deliverables that will contribute to improving the resilience of society. The work is not to be focused on a specific type of International Standard, i.e. a management system, terms, a specification, or to be focused on a specific technological field or capability, but in regards to the contribution the International Standard has to the resilience of society with the condition that the subject of the International Standard is not currently being addressed by other technical committees or international bodies with whom ISO has formal agreements.

To achieve its goals, ISO/TC 223 has established, at the beginning of its activities, three working groups to develop a framework document, vocabulary and an incident management framework which was called command and control, coordination and cooperation. In addition to these three WGs, the TC established a task group which focused on setting a base for the development of relevant management system standards. This task group evolved and became a fourth WG which focused on developing management system International Standards for societal security related events, i.e. emergency management, crisis management, business continuity management. ISO/TC 223 did not focus on technical capabilities and the needs for technical International Standards until the establishment of the Ad-hoc group on societal security technological capabilities was created.

The need for including the development of technically oriented International Standards in the field of societal security in the scope of ISO/TC 223 was voiced and advocated by Israel from the stage when the first draft of the business plan was prepared. The logic was that the deliverables of ISO/TC 223 should give a complete solution for security and equipment and, therefore, security systems are a vital piece of the equation.

Based on this, in its 2008 spring plenary meeting held in Seoul, ISO/TC 223 passed a resolution to form the Ad-hoc group (AHG1) to conduct a six-month study in which the key societal security technological domains will be identified and recommendations made to the TC on how to deal with them.



# Societal security — Technological capabilities

## 1 Scope

The purpose of this Technical Report is to document the knowledge accumulated in the six-month study period conducted by ISO/TC 223/Ad-hoc group 1 (AHG1), in which AHG1 examined the different existing available technologies which would be relevant to standardize within the field of societal security.

The terms of reference of the AHG1 are as follows:

- identify the “key technical domains” that are important for the work of the committee;
- recommend how the committee should deal with identified “key technical domains”.

## 2 Existing international security standardization work

### 2.1 General

The AHG1 was formed and was comprised by a convenor and experts from within the P-members of ISO/TC 223. The first stage was to identify work being done by recognized Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) that can contribute to the mission of the AHG1. The activities that were identified are outlined in 2.2 to 2.5.

### 2.2 ANSI-Homeland Security Standards Panel (HSSP)

A number of workshops were organized to explore different elements related to homeland security while focusing on gaps and the contribution standards can have on the awareness and preparedness of society to meet security challenges. The workshops that were studied by the AHG1 included the Standardization Related to Biological and Chemical Threat Agents workshop, the Biometrics Standardization workshop, the Emergency Communications workshop, the Standardization for Enterprise Power Security and Continuity workshop, the Training Program Standardization for First Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Events workshop, the Perimeter Security workshop and the Transit Security Standardization workshop.

### 2.3 CEN BT/WG 161 Protection of the Citizen

At the request of the EU, CEN has established a strategic group to explore the different aspects of the security of the European public and determined where standardization can make a contribution. This group formed a number of expert groups whose report served as material and information for the AHG1. The reports used by the AHG1 include Critical Infrastructure – Buildings and Civil Engineering Works mini business; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) business plan; Critical Infrastructure-Energy Supply final report; Supply chain final report; Integrated Border Management report; Water supply security mini business program; Emergency Services business plan; and the Defense against Terror (DAT) business plan.

### 2.4 ISO/IEC/ITU-T/SAG-S

ISO's Technical Management Board (TMB) established an Advisory Group on Security (AGS) to conduct a review of existing ISO deliverables related to the field of security, assess the needs of all relevant stakeholders for international security standards, assess relevant standards developed by other organizations