TARNEAHELA TURVALISUSE JUHTIMISSÜSTEEMIDE SPETSIFIKATSIOON

Specification for security management systems for the supply chain (ISO 28000:2007)

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

See Eesti standard EVS-ISO 28000:2009 „Tarneahela turvalisuse juhtimissüsteemide spetsifikatsioon“ sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 28000:2007 „Specification for security management systems for the supply chain“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.

Ettepaneku rahvusvahelise standardi ümbertrüki meetodil ülevõtuks on esitanud EVS/TK 33, standardi avaldamist on korraldanud Eesti Standardikeskus.

Standard EVS-ISO 28000:2009 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teataja 2009. aasta veebruarikuu numbris.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 28000:2009 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 28000:2007 „Specification for security management systems for the supply chain“.

Proposal to adopt the International Standard by reprint method has been presented by EVS/TK 33, the Estonian standard has been published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Käsitlusala

See rahvusvaheline standard määrab kindlaks nõuded turvalisuse juhtimissüsteemile, sealhulgas tarneahela turvalisuse tagamise seisukohast kriitiliste aspektide jaoks. Turvalisuse juhtimine on seotud paljude muude ärijuhtimise aspektidega. Need aspektid puudutavad kõiki tegevusi, mida organisatsioon saab ohjata ja mõjutada ning millel on mõju tarneahela turvalisusele. Nimetatud muude aspektide osas tuleks kaaluda vahetult, kus ja millal need mõjutavad turvalisuse juhtimist, sealhulgas kõnealuste kaupade transportimist tarneahelas.

Standard on kohaldatav tootmises, teeninduses, ladustamises ja transpordis igas suuruses organisatsioonide, alates väikestest kuni rahvusvahelisteni, tootmis- või tarneahela mistahes etapis, kui tootmis- või tarneahela eesmärgiks on:

a) sisse seada, ellu viia, toimivana hoida ja parendada turvalisuse juhtimissüsteemi;

b) tagada vastavus fikseeritud turvalisuse juhtimispoliitikale;

c) demonstreerida nimetatud vastavust teistele;

d) taotleda, et kolmanda osapoole akrediteeritud sertifitseerimisasutus sertifitseeriks/registreeriks turvalisuse juhtimissüsteemi; või

e) määrata või deklareerida ise vastavust sellele standardile.

On olemas seadusandlikke ja regulatiivseid reegleid, mis käsitlevad mõningaid selle rahvusvahelise standardi nõudeid.

Standardi eesmärk ei ole nõuda vastavuse dubleerivat demonstreerimist.

Kolmanda osapoole sertifitseerimise valinud organisatsioonidel on võimalik edaspidi demonstreerida oma märkimisväärset panust tarneahela turvalisusele.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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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.

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.

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 28000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, in collaboration with other relevant technical committees responsible for specific nodes of the supply chain.

This first edition of ISO 28000 cancels and replaces ISO/PAS 28000:2005, which has been technically revised

Introduction

This International Standard has been developed in response to demand from industry for a security management standard. Its ultimate objective is to improve the security of supply chains. It is a high-level management standard that enables an organization to establish an overall supply chain security management system. It requires the organization to assess the security environment in which it operates and to determine if adequate security measures are in place and if other regulatory requirements already exist with which the organization complies. If security needs are identified by this process, the organization should implement mechanisms and processes to meet these needs. Since supply chains are dynamic in nature, some organizations managing multiple supply chains may look to their service providers to meet related governmental or ISO supply chain security standards as a condition of being included in that supply chain in order to simplify security management as illustrated in Figure 1.

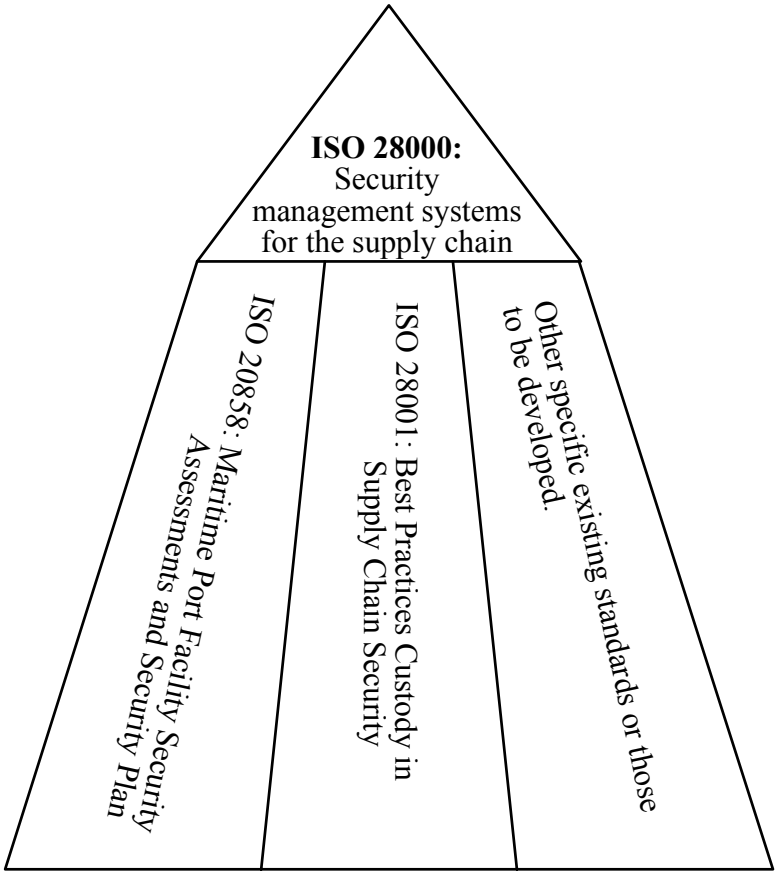

Figure 1 — Relationship between ISO 28000 and other relevant standards

This International Standard is intended to apply in cases where an organization's supply chains are required to be managed in a secure manner. A formal approach to security management can contribute directly to the business capability and credibility of the organization.

Compliance with an International Standard does not in itself confer immunity from legal obligations. For organizations that so wish, compliance of the security management system with this International Standard may be verified by an external or internal auditing process.

This International Standard is based on the ISO format adopted by ISO 14001:2004 because of its risk based approach to management systems. However, organizations that have adopted a process approach to management systems (e.g. ISO 9001:2000) may be able to use their existing management system as a foundation for a security management system as prescribed in this International Standard. It is not the intention of this International Standard to duplicate governmental requirements and standards regarding supply chain security management to which the organization has already been certified or verified compliant. Verification may be by an acceptable first, second, or third party organization.

NOTE This International Standard is based on the methodology known as Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA). PDCA can be described as follows.

— Plan: establish the objectives and processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's security policy.

— Do: implement the processes.

— Check: monitor and measure processes against security policy, objectives, targets, legal and other requirements, and report results.

— Act: take actions to continually improve performance of the security management system.

Specification for security management systems for the supply chain

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance of the supply chain. Security management is linked to many other aspects of business management. Aspects include all activities controlled or influenced by organizations that impact on supply chain security. These other aspects should be considered directly, where and when they have an impact on security management, including transporting these goods along the supply chain.

This International Standard is applicable to all sizes of organizations, from small to multinational, in manufacturing, service, storage or transportation at any stage of the production or supply chain that wishes to:

a) establish, implement, maintain and improve a security management system;

b) assure conformance with stated security management policy;

c) demonstrate such conformance to others;

d) seek certification/registration of its security management system by an Accredited third party Certification Body; or

e) make a self-determination and self-declaration of conformance with this International Standard.

There are legislative and regulatory codes that address some of the requirements in this International Standard.

It is not the intention of this International Standard to require duplicative demonstration of conformance.

Organizations that choose third party certification can further demonstrate that they are contributing significantly to supply chain security.

2 Normative references

No normative references are cited. This clause is included in order to retain clause numbering similar to other management system standards.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
facility
plant, machinery, property, buildings, vehicles, ships, port facilities and other items of infrastructure or plant and related systems that have a distinct and quantifiable business function or service

NOTE This definition includes any software code that is critical to the delivery of security and the application of security management.