PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION

ISO/PAS 28004-4

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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

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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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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 other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

— an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;

— an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/PAS 28004-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*.

ISO/PAS 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 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/PAS 28004 has been developed to supplement ISO 28004-1. The additional guidance in this part of ISO/PAS 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/PAS 28004 helps to meet the Authorized Economic Operator security criteria.

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

Part 4:
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1 Scope

This part of ISO/PAS 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/PAS 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/PAS 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 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 are indispensable for the application of this document. 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*

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 28000/28001 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 document

a) 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.

b) Practical guidance as to where the various requirements of ISO 28001 would plug into ISO 28000 as inputs, processes or outputs.

c) Notes, to clarify slight differences in terminology used in ISO 28000 and ISO 28001.

5   Synergy between the World Customs Organization SAFE Framework Authorized Economic Operator requirements

In the charts A-I that follow the AEO requirement section are listed first in **Bold** type. This is followed by a brief summary of that requirement. In the boxes below each summary are the clauses of ISO 28000 and ISO 28001 that address those requirements. Majority of the WCO AEO requirements are addressed in the charts in A-I and those defined as government functions in the introduction section of this document. Please note that National AEO programs may have additional requirements such as specific minimum criteria that may not be fully addressed in ISO 28000 or ISO 28001.

A. Education, Training and Awareness

Customs and AEOs shall develop mechanisms for the education and training of personnel regarding security policies, recognition of deviations from those policies and understanding what actions must be taken in response to security lapses

ISO 28000 – 4.4.2 (Competence, training and awareness)

ISO 28001 - 5.3.1 (Assessment personnel)

B. Information Exchange, Access and Confidentiality
Customs and AEOs, as part of an overall comprehensive strategy to secure sensitive information, shall develop or enhance the means by which entrusted information is protected against misuse and unauthorized alteration.

ISO 28000 – 4.2 (Security management policy), 4.4.5 (Document and data control), 4.5.4 (Controls of Records)

ISO 28001 - 5.8 (Protection of the security information)

C. Cargo Security
Customs and AEOs shall establish and/or bolster measures to ensure that the integrity of cargo is maintained and that access controls are at the highest appropriate level, as well as establishing routine procedures that contribute to the security of cargo.

ISO 28000 – 4.4.6 (Operational control)

ISO 28001 - 5.4 (Development of the supply chain security plan)