



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 17483-1:2021

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Storitve zasebnega varovanja - Zaščita kritične infrastrukture - 1. del: Splošne zahteve

Private security services - Protection of critical infrastructure - Part 1: General requirements

Private Sicherheitsvorkehrungen zum Schutz kritischer Infrastrukturen - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen

Dispositions de sécurité privée pour la protection des infrastructures critiques - Partie 1 : Exigences générales

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13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 17483-1

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ICS 03.080.99; 13.310

English Version

**Private security services - Protection of critical
infrastructure - Part 1: General requirements**

Dispositions de sécurité privée pour la protection des
infrastructures critiques - Partie 1 : Exigences
générales

Private Sicherheitsvorkehrungen zum Schutz kritischer
Infrastrukturen - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 May 2021.

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EN 17483-1:2021 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 17483-1:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 439 “Private security services”, the secretariat of which is held by ASI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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1 Scope

This document includes the main overarching requirements for the provision of private security services for critical infrastructure.

NOTE 1 This document is the first part of a series of standards on the provision of private security services for critical infrastructure. It will be complemented by other sector specific parts, which give more detailed requirements for related services such as aviation, maritime and port security.

NOTE 2 Examples of critical infrastructure sectors are given in Annex A.

NOTE 3 See Figure 1.

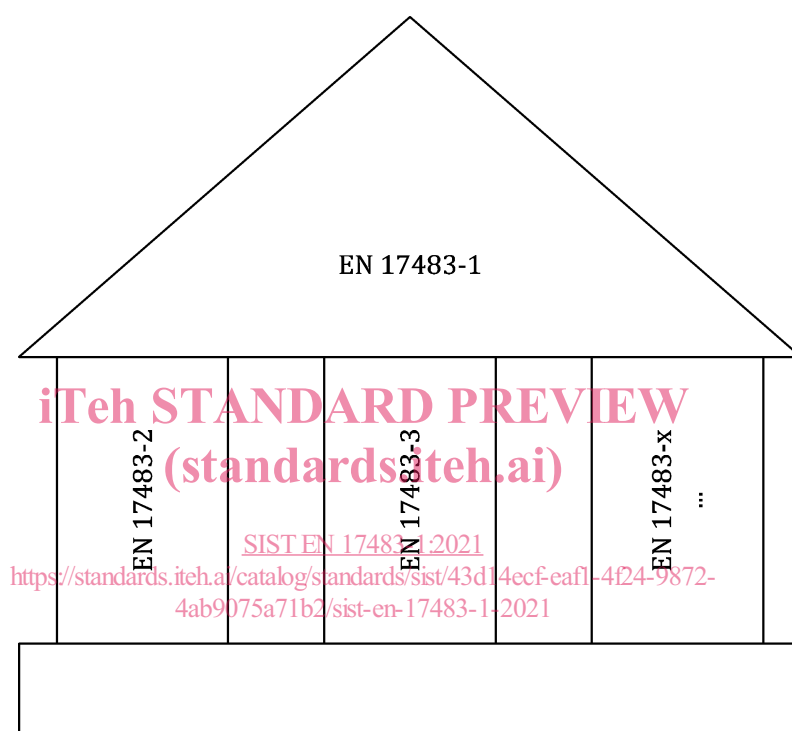


Figure 1 — Structure for sector-specific standards

NOTE 4 It is important that the selection of a private security service provider always represents the best balance between quality and price. This document sets out the minimum requirements that providers should comply with in order for this balance to be struck.

It specifies service requirements for quality in the organization, processes, personnel and management of a security service provider and/or its independent branches and establishments under commercial law and trade as a provider of security services.

It lays down quality criteria for the delivery of security services requested by public and private clients.

This document is suitable for the selection, attribution, awarding and reviewing of the most suitable provider of security services.

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2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

EN 15602, *Security service providers - Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 15602 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1
critical infrastructure
asset, system, or a part thereof, which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, where the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a society as a result of the failure to maintain those functions

Note 1 to entry: Examples of critical infrastructure sectors are given in Annex A.

3.2
insider threat
threat posed by unauthorised access, use or disclosure of privileged information, techniques, technology, assets or premises by an individual with legitimate or indirect access, which could cause harm or damage

3.3
insider threat policy
policy aimed to detect and mitigate insider threats

3.4
risk assessment
systematic process for the identification, analysis and evaluation of threats to determine the impact of the consequences of hazards and threats relative to the probability of their occurrence

3.5

security analysis

total of defined organizational, personnel, technical and structural security measures for the prevention and/or averting of dangers through written analysis of possible attack and damage scenarios with the aim of achieving a defined level of protection

Note 1 to entry: Security analyses are based on a structured approach which generally includes the following criteria:

- determination of the object to be protected and the protection aims;
- analysis of threats / damage scenarios / dangers;
- evaluation of probability of occurrence and potential extent of damage;
- development of measures to reduce damages and their probability of occurrence;
- development of measures to initiate security as early as possible (e.g. coordination of electronic and mechanical security devices to trigger an alarm before the mechanical security devices have been completely overcome);
- planning of measures and provision of means for damage control and containment in the event of damage;
- analysis of the own risk bearing capacity and assessment of the residual risk.

Even a sophisticated security analysis is not able to eliminate the residual risk completely. For this reason, crisis and disaster management is often introduced to protect life and property as far as possible in an emergency.

3.6

staff performance management policy

systematic process by which the provider involves its employees, as individuals and members of a group, in improving organisational effectiveness in the accomplishment of the provider's mission and goals

Note 1 to entry: This policy is a tool which is used to communicate the organisational goal to the employees individually, allot individual accountability towards that goal and tracking of the progress in the achievement of the goals assigned and evaluating their individual performance. The staff performance management policy reflects the individual performance or the accomplishment of an employee, which evaluates and keeps track of all the employees of the organization.

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3.7 management system
set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organisation to establish policies and objectives, and processes to achieve those objectives

Note 1 to entry: A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines, e.g. quality management, financial management or environmental management.

Note 2 to entry: The management system elements establish the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning, operation, policies, practices, rules, beliefs, objectives and processes to achieve those objectives.

Note 3 to entry: The scope of a management system can include the whole of the organization, specific and identified functions of the organization, specific and identified sections of the organization, or one or more functions across a group of organisations.

Note 4 to entry: This constitutes one of the common terms and core definitions for ISO management system standards given in Annex SL of the Consolidated ISO Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. The original definition has been modified by modifying Notes 1 to 3 to entry.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 9000:2015, 3.5.3]

**3.8 key performance indicator
KPI**

business statistics which measure an organisation's performance

Note 1 to entry: KPIs show the progress (or lack of it) toward realizing the organization's objectives or strategic plans by monitoring activities which (if not properly performed) would likely cause degradation of the performance of the provider.

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[SOURCE: EN 50518:2019, 3.1.21 modified — At Note 1 to entry the term provider is used instead of ARC]

4 Provider

4.1 General

The provider shall be authorized by the competent authorities to provide private security services for critical infrastructure if those are already specified and/or regulated by public authorities in accordance with the national legal frameworks.

A provider shall only provide those private security services for critical infrastructure for which the provider has obtained the necessary authorization from the competent authority corresponding to the sector-specific standard(s).

4.2 Structure

4.2.1 Management structure

The provider shall demonstrate that its owners, board members and management have a clean record, e.g. not been convicted for any of the following crimes:

- a) weapons and/or drug trafficking and/or organized crime;
- b) bribery and/or corruption;
- c) fraud and/or money laundering and/or financing of terrorism;

- d) attempting or committing terrorist offences;
- e) child labour and/or trafficking in human beings;
- f) intentional crimes against human beings;
- g) tax or social security fraud;
- h) cyber and information security crimes.

They need to hold the required licence for their function where legally applicable.

The provider shall:

- 1) have a management structure showing command, control and accountability at each level of operation;
- 2) have code of conduct documents on ethics, drugs and alcohol, compliance and corporate social responsibility and about operational procedures (e.g. hygiene and cleanliness, behaviour, punctuality);
- 3) clearly communicate organizational structures and procedures to all operational levels;
- 4) operate a complaints management system in accordance with quality management systems;
- 5) have secure storage for important and confidential documents relating to the contract;
- 6) operate under confidentiality procedures for the management of information and data related to the business;
- 7) provide rules for making contract information available to third parties;
- 8) have an operational presence within an appropriate distance to the site where the services are provided for the duration of the contract, or at least for the duration of the provision of the services;
- 9) disclose the structure of its ownership as well as demonstrate the professional competence of its management for the provision of private security services;
- 10) disclose any unspent criminal convictions and current or discharged bankruptcy of a principal or director;
- 11) give information on its membership of professional organisations;
- 12) give information on the provider's activities with regards to its compliance with applicable legislation regarding the protection of environment;
- 13) have a management system implemented that covers the quality for the provision of the declared services.

NOTE A management system such as EN ISO 9001 or similar fulfils the requirement.