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SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 22300:2021

01-maj-2021

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 22300:2018

Varnost in vzdržljivost - Slovar (ISO 22300:2021)

Security and resilience - Vocabulary (ISO 22300:2021)

Sicherheit und Resilienz - Vokabular (ISO 22300:2021)

Sécurité et résilience - Vocabulaire (ISO 22300:2021)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 22300:2021**

ICS:

01.040.03	Storitve. Organizacija podjetja, vodenje in kakovost. Uprava. Transport. Sociologija. (Slovarji)	Services. Company organization, management and quality. Administration. Transport. Sociology. (Vocabularies)
03.100.01	Organizacija in vodenje podjetja na splošno	Company organization and management in general

SIST EN ISO 22300:2021   **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 22300

March 2021

ICS 01.040.03; 03.100.01

Supersedes EN ISO 22300:2018

English Version

Security and resilience - Vocabulary (ISO 22300:2021)

Sécurité et résilience - Vocabulaire (ISO 22300:2021)

Sicherheit und Resilienz - Vokabular (ISO 22300:2021)

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

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Ref. No. EN ISO 22300:2021 E

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 22300:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292 "Security and resilience" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 391 "Societal and Citizen Security" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2021.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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 22300:2018.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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The text of ISO 22300:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 22300:2021 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
22300

Third edition
2021-02

Security and resilience — Vocabulary

Sécurité et résilience — Vocabulaire

Reference number
ISO 22300:2021(E)

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ISO 22300:2021(E)

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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.

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).

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).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292, *Security and resilience,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 391, *Societal and Citizen Security,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 22300:2018), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

— terms have been added from recent published documents and documents transferred to ISO/TC 292;

— the terminological entries have been separated into subclauses by subject matter.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document provides definitions of generic terms and subject-specific terms related to documents produced by ISO/TC 292. It covers the ISO 22300 family of standards as well as some documents in the ISO 28000 family of standards.

It aims to encourage a mutual and consistent understanding and use of uniform terms and definitions in processes and frameworks in the field of security and resilience.

This document can be applied as a reference by competent authorities, as well as by specialists involved in standardization systems, to better and more accurately understand relevant text, correspondences and communications.

The terms and definitions in 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 apply only to counterfeiting tax stamps standards, to supply chain standards or to CCTV standards, respectively, and do not apply generally.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD   **ISO 22300:2021(E)**

Security and resilience — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms used in security and resilience standards.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Terms related to security and resilience

3.1.1
access
ability of the *rights holders* (3.1.214) to use or *benefit* (3.1.17) from a certain service or product

Note 1 to entry: Restrictions can be caused by distance to the source (e.g. water supply network does not reach a certain neighbourhood) or unaffordability (e.g. service is too costly for a certain household or group of people), among other reasons.

3.1.2
activity
set of one or more tasks with a defined output

3.1.3
adhesive
glue
chemical mixture that bonds two materials together

Note 1 to entry: It can be enabled by heat, pressure or chemistry.

3.1.4
affected area
location that has been impacted by a *disruptive event* (3.1.76) (incident, accident, disaster)

Note 1 to entry: The term is more relevant to immediate *evacuations* (3.1.92).

3.1.5
after-action report
final exercise report
document (3.1.77) that records, describes and analyses the actual *disruption* (3.1.75) or *exercise* (3.1.97), drawing on debriefs and reports from *observers* (3.1.163), and derives lessons from it

Note 1 to entry: The after-action report documents the results from the after-action *review* (3.1.211).

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3.1.6
alert
part of *public warning* ([3.1.197](#)) that captures attention of first responders and *people at risk* ([3.1.176](#)) in a developing *emergency* ([3.1.87](#)) situation

3.1.7
all clear
message or signal that the danger is over

3.1.8
all-hazards
naturally occurring *event* ([3.1.96](#)), human induced event (both intentional and unintentional) and technology caused event with potential *impact* ([3.1.118](#)) on an *organization* ([3.1.165](#)), *community* ([3.1.39](#)) or society and the environment on which it depends

3.1.9
alternate worksite
work location, other than the primary location, to be used when the primary location is not accessible

3.1.10
analysis area
subject matter that has been selected to be *peer reviewed* ([3.1.174](#))

EXAMPLE   Governance of *risk management* ([3.1.224](#)), assessment of risk, financial capacity, urban development, climate change adaptation and ecosystem protection, institutional capacity, *community* ([3.1.39](#)) and societal capacity, economic and *business continuity* ([3.1.19](#)), *infrastructure* ([3.1.128](#)), public health, recovering and rebuilding.

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3.1.11
analysis system
set of interconnecting parts that work together to form and deliver an *analysis area* ([3.1.10](#))

3.1.12
area at risk
location that could be affected by a *disruptive event* ([3.1.76](#)) (incident, accident, disaster)

Note 1 to entry: The term is more relevant to preventative *evacuations* ([3.1.92](#)).

3.1.13
asset
anything that has value to an *organization* ([3.1.165](#))

Note 1 to entry: Assets include but are not limited to human, physical, *information* ([3.1.127](#)), intangible and environmental *resources* ([3.1.207](#)).

3.1.14
audit
systematic, independent and documented *process* ([3.1.190](#)) for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled

Note 1 to entry: An audit can be an *internal audit* ([3.1.134](#)) (first party) or an external audit (second party or third party), and it can be a combined audit (combining two or more disciplines).

Note 2 to entry: An internal audit is conducted by the *organization* ([3.1.165](#)) itself, or by an external party on its behalf.

Note 3 to entry: "Audit evidence" and "audit criteria" are defined in ISO 19011.

Note 4 to entry: The fundamental elements of an audit include the determination of the *conformity* ([3.1.44](#)) of an *object* ([3.1.161](#)) according to a *procedure* ([3.1.189](#)) carried out by *personnel* ([3.1.179](#)) not being responsible for the object audited.

Note 5 to entry: An internal audit can be for *management* (3.1.144) *review* (3.1.211) and other internal purposes and can form the basis for an organization's declaration of conformity. Independence can be demonstrated by the freedom from responsibility for the *activity* (3.1.2) being audited. External audits include second- and third-party audits. Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as customers, or by other persons on their behalf. Third-party audits are conducted by external, independent auditing organizations, such as those providing certification/registration of conformity or government agencies.

Note 6 to entry: This constitutes one of the common terms and core definitions of the high level structure for ISO management system standards. The original definition has been modified by adding Notes 4 and 5 to entry.

3.1.15
auditor
person who conducts an *audit* (3.1.14)

[SOURCE: ISO 19011:2018, 3.15]

3.1.16
basic social services
set of services delivered in education, health and social areas, as a means to fulfil basic needs

3.1.17
benefit
measurable improvement resulting from the changes introduced as a result of a *peer review* (3.1.174)

Note 1 to entry: Benefits can be tangible or intangible, quantifiable or non-quantifiable, and financial or non-financial.

3.1.18
biodiversity
variability among living organisms from all sources including land, marine and other aquatic *ecosystems* (3.1.84) and the ecological complexes of which the organisms are part

Note 1 to entry: This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Biodiversity is thus not only the sum of all ecosystems, species and genetic material, but rather represents the variability within and among them.

Note 2 to entry: Biodiversity can also be referred to as "biological diversity".

3.1.19
business continuity
capability of an *organization* (3.1.165) to continue the delivery of *products and services* (3.1.192) within acceptable time frames at predefined capacity during a *disruption* (3.1.75)

3.1.20
business continuity management
process (3.1.190) of implementing and maintaining *business continuity* (3.1.19)

3.1.21
business continuity management system
BCMS
part of the overall *management system* (3.1.146) that establishes, implements, operates, monitors, *reviews* (3.1.211), maintains and improves *business continuity* (3.1.19)

Note 1 to entry: The management system includes organizational structure, policies, planning activities, responsibilities, *procedures* (3.1.189), *processes* (3.1.190) and *resources* (3.1.207).

3.1.22
business continuity plan
documented information (3.1.78) that guides an *organization* (3.1.165) to respond to a *disruption* (3.1.75) and resume, recover and restore the delivery of *products and services* (3.1.192) consistent with its *business continuity* (3.1.19) *objectives* (3.1.162)