



How could Standardisation support FIRE-IN's Dissemination and Legacy ?

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CHALLENGES POSED TO PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Increasing globalisation, security threats growing in scale and sophistication
- Increased risks of incidents caused by malicious actions or climate change
- Limited human and budgetary resources
- Impact of worldwide interactive and immediate channels of communication
- Incidents ignoring EU+MS boundaries and plans
- Multi-stakeholder crisis response required with responsibilities shared by 27 member states and partners + the EU institutions, 24 official languages
- Coordination, research and innovation developed to address challenges to be made more visible and used to achieve jointly defined objectives
- Demand from European citizens to increase their security and safety accordingly to new stakes

WHAT ARE STANDARDS ?

- Documents providing, specifications, guidelines or characteristics that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.
- **Standards are concrete and shared outcomes, workable for all stakeholders, developed by consensus of experts**

Standards are investments and powerful levers to strengthen resilience and develop markets

WHAT IS PRE-STANDARDISATION ?

Pre-standardisation is building up the forward-looking big picture of standardisation. It is particularly needed in the EU current context.

Prestandardization is generally done within the standardisation preliminary processes. It can be facilitated by:

- **EU funded projects results or networks of practitioners outcomes**
- **STAIR4SECURITY pre-standardisation enabling platform** www.stair4security.eu
- **Better Practice Guide ecosystem**
- **CEN Workshops Agreements**

EUROPEAN STANDARDIZATION ENVIRONNEMENT:

Some CEN-CENELEC Technical committees active in the scope of FIRE-IN

CEN/TC 391 Societal and citizen security

CEN/CLC/TC 4 Services for fire safety and security systems

CEN/TC 72 Fire detection and alarm systems

CEN/TC 79 Respiratory protective devices

CEN/TC 162 Protective clothing including hand and arm protection

CEN/TC 164 Water supply

CEN/TC 192 Fire services equipment

CEN/TC 234 Gas infrastructure

CEN/TC 388 Perimeter protection

CLC/TC 79 Alarm systems

CEN/TC 391 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

Objective:

CEN/TC 391 elaborates a family of European standards (e.g. EN standards, TS, TR) to support societal and citizen security stakeholders to support preparedness, response and a culture of societal security.

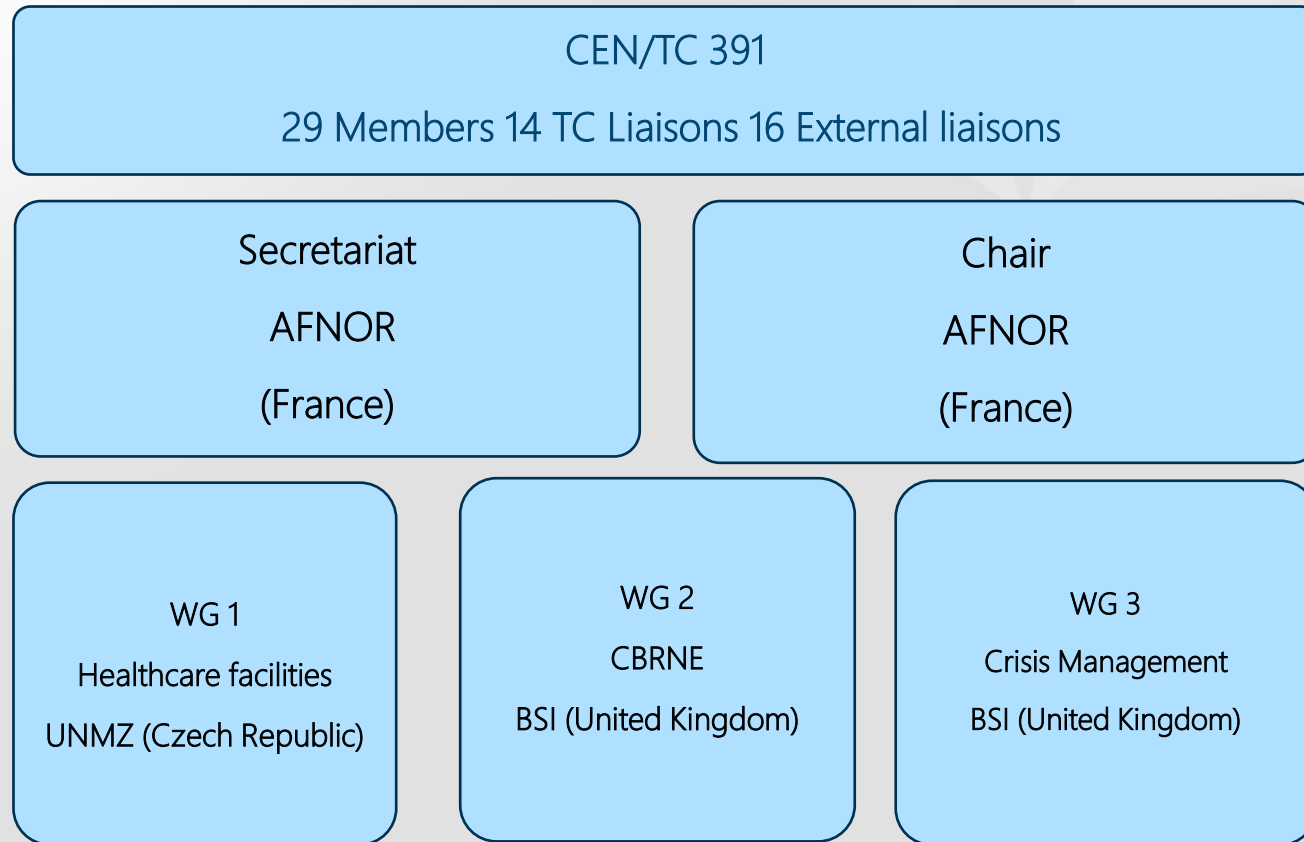
Scope:

Standards developed by CEN/TC 391 deal with:

- **Any kind of threat posed to European societal and citizen security;**
- **Preparedness and response to address disruptive events such as natural or man-made disasters, emergencies or crisis (e.g. related to CBRNE, climate or geology, terrorism, organized crime, border security, pandemics, communication, infrastructures, or flows of data);**
- **Citizens requirements and vulnerabilities, including privacy;**
- **The use of security-related products and/or technologies**
- **Excluded: specifications for security-related products and technologies.**

CEN/TC 391 Societal and Citizen Security

Current Structure



CEN/TC 391 PUBLISHED STANDARDS

EN 17173:2019 CBRNE – Glossary

EN-ISO 22300:2018 Security and resilience – Vocabulary

TS/17091:2018 Crisis Management – Guidelines for developing a strategic capability

CEN/TS 16595:2013 ‘CBRN – Vulnerability Assessment and Protection of People at Risk

CEN/TS 16850:2015 Societal and citizen security – Guidance for managing security in healthcare facilities

CEN/TS 17159:2018 Societal and citizen security – Guidance for the security of hazardous materials (CBRNE) in healthcare facilities

Preparedness and response requires more European Standards !

SOME EXAMPLES ISO STANDARDS

ISO 22300 Emergency management -Vocabulary

ISO 22320 Emergency management – Guidelines for incident management

ISO 22322 Guidelines for public warning

ISO 22325 Guidelines for capability assessment

ISO 22326 Guidelines for monitoring facilities with identified hazards

ISO 22315 Mass evacuation – Guidelines for planning

ISO 22319 Guidelines for planning the involvement of spontaneous volunteers

ISO 22395 Guidelines for supporting vulnerable persons in an emergency

ISO 22324 Emergency management – Guidelines for colour coded alert

ISO 31000 Series -Risk Management

PR-ISO/TC 93 DTS 17420-8 (MIRROR OF CEN/TC 79 RESPIRATORY DEVICES)

Respiratory protective devices — Performance requirements

HOW CAN FIRE-IN DISSEMINATE AND VALUE ITS OUTCOMES ?

FIRE-IN IDENTIFIED MAIN DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES...

- **Identification of capability gaps**

Build up your own pre-standardisation : Establish your common needs to enhance your preparedness and response capabilities or to support coordination as well as any everyday business, Establish the state of the art, Best practices....and turn them into standards. You may already be ready for standardisation.

- **Priority setting**

Choose what it take to fill in the gaps, to enhance efficiency and/or optimise your ressources . You will have to fit within the existing standardisation portfolio. The best is the enemy of the good. A step by step approach may be more effective. Target quick succes stories.

- **Platform for information, knowledge exchange and resources**

Use it to build up your own pre-standardisation to develop + validate your results and use the S4S platform as complement to engage with a wider community (you need more than the FIRE-IN Network and other kinds of expertise such as EMS, Law enforcement, communication....)

- **Facilitating uptake of technologies**

Make coordinated choices of innovative equipment, Demonstrate added value and relevance of the investments, Coordinate budget programming for investments and training, Protect your investments, Develop interoperability where appropriate, Establish common technical specifications....

...Will be facilitated and secured

FIRE-IN MAIN RESULTS CAN BE SUPPORTED BY STANDARDS:

- **Network of Practitioners:**

As experts involved in a network, FIRE-IN practitioners can develop and use standards to Support coordination, Harmonised capabilities+ Standards of Procedures, Common language, Incident detection+assessment, Consolidated + reliable situation awareness, Communication, Population awareness, Develop training, exercises+ lessons learned...

- **Mechanisms to advise research priorities:**

Support research programming by addressing pre-standardisation and standardisation gaps, support coordinated investments where appropriate, protect your investments.....

- **Catalog of solutions:**

Use it ! Promote it to your authorities (governance, Procurement...). Pick solutions. Build interoperability of equipments, systems or data, Develop Conformity assessment means.....

IN BRIEF WHAT SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT STANDARDISATION ?

- **Standards are developed, used, promoted by stakeholders who need them:
Projects end, Standardisation lives, your Legacy survives !**
- **You take the power to do what it takes, what you need and stay in control**
- **If you believe you need standards, you are one of the stakeholder to write them**
- **You need guidance. Only experts involved in standardisation can provide it to you.
Ask TC Chairs or WGs Convenors and NOT NSB or ESB staff !**
- **Join your own national National Standardisation Body mirror committees and get involved in the work !**



Thank you
for your
attention !