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BSI Standards Publication

Security and resilience – Vocabulary

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 22300:2021. It is identical to ISO 22300:2021. It supersedes BS EN ISO 22300:2018, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee SSG, Security Steering Group.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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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.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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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.

Endorsement notice

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

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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.

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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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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).