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Societal security — Guidelines for establishing partnering arrangements

*Sécurité sociétale — Lignes directrices pour l'établissement d'accords
de partenariat*



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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 223, *Societal security*.

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Introduction

The world has evolved into a global community of interdependent societies. Changes in technical and economic relationships have resulted in cross-jurisdictional and trans-boundary interdependencies for vital societal functions and assets. The security and well-being of people increasingly depend on the continuity of vital functions of organizations, local communities, nations and the global community. The impact of incidents has increased the need for enhanced preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

There are many different roles and responsibilities within and between public, private and not-for-profit organizations. Some roles and responsibilities are primarily the responsibility of individual organizations while others can be adequately addressed only by the multiple organizations in order to manage risks. In a complex and changing world, organizations need to consider partnering. Partnering is the association with others in an activity or area of common interest in order to achieve individual and collective objectives.

This International Standard provides principles and a process to develop the relationship among organizations in a partnering arrangement. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements.

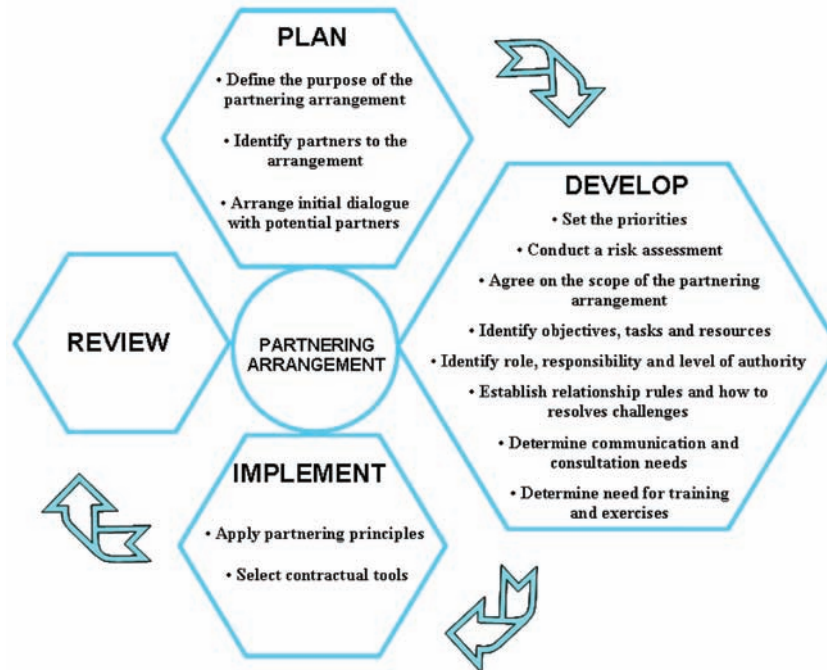


Figure 1 — Process for planning, developing, implementing and reviewing partnering arrangements

A partnering arrangement can be between two or more organizations. It can improve the capacity of organizations to enhance prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery programmes. This for a wide range of event(s) which may include natural, human induced disasters with potential impact on an organization, community or society and the environment on which it depends. There are a variety of possible partnering arrangements, both formal and informal. For example, contracts, memoranda of understanding (MoUs), mutual aid agreements, partnerships, cooperation agreements, coordination agreements, operational agreements, supply agreement, etc.

This International Standard is not intended to replace local, national or international regulations. Organizations are advised to seek legal counsel before entering into partnering arrangements.