



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Recommendations on regulatory cooperation and standardization policies

Working Party on
Regulatory Cooperation and
Standardization Policies

P ■ Crisis Management within a Regulatory Framework*

The Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies,

Recognizing the role of technical regulation, conformity assessment and market surveillance in preventing and addressing crises in various fields,

Noting that some risks are almost impossible to identify, and that all risks, even if identified, cannot be totally mitigated,

Recognizing the common interest of all regulatory stakeholders, including economic operators and consumers, in developing and applying tools that allow to effectively anticipate, and if necessary, resolve situations of crises,

Stressing that in many cases crises have led to imposing disproportionate regulations,

Underlining that risks that are identified and accepted within a regulatory system require developing or updating contingency plans that can be applied by regulators and other stakeholders,

Stressing that “crisis management” is an integral function of the risk management process of any regulatory framework¹⁸, and that effective preparedness and/or response to crises requires systemic management of risks, and vice versa,

* Recommendation adopted in 2011

Taking into account international and national standards related to risk management, such as, for example, ISO 31000:2009, AS/NZS 5050:2010, ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 27001:2005,

And with the objective of promoting a culture of responsible management of risks and increased preparedness for crises, including more effective coordination among all parties that can be involved in crises.

Recommends that:

P1. Regulatory authorities should recognize that there are situations which are beyond the capacity of normal organizational structures and processes. This situation can best be managed when sufficient resources are available and prior planning in accordance with available international best practice has been made.

P2. Regulatory authorities should design and implement crisis management functions as an integral part of the risk management process of a regulatory framework.

P3. Regulatory authorities, taking into account the internal and external context of a regulatory system, available resources, regulatory objectives, communication technologies, lessons learned, and other factors, should design the crisis management function so that it provides effective coordination of the actions taken by various stakeholders, including conformity assessment bodies, market surveillance authorities, economic operators and citizens in a situation of a crisis. The crisis management processes should permit managing the following phases: preparation for a crisis, stabilization, continuing critical functions, recovery and follow-up.

P4. Crisis management should be described in the legislation that establishes regulatory practice.

P5. A crisis management unit (or any other form of assigning responsibility for crisis management) functioning within a regulatory system should be endowed with the necessary resources, which may include:

- (a) Access to emergency funding;
- (b) People with the required skills, experience and competence;
- (c) Tools, methods and supporting infrastructure for managing a crisis;
- (d) Communication systems;
- (e) Information and knowledge management systems.

P6. Regulatory authorities establish contingency plans and build contingent capacity that can be quickly released in a crisis as a tool to reduce the impact of a crisis situation. Regulators, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, develop, test and implement:

18 The definition of Crisis management is one that is used in the respective sector/industry.

(a) Generic contingency plans with general responses for risks, whether or not they were identified, to allow effective responses to any incidents in the early hours of a crisis;

(b) Where appropriate, specific contingency plans for risks identified and processed within the system.

Contingency plans specify¹⁹:

- i.** Version, date and issuing authority;
- ii.** Purpose and scope;
- iii.** Activation criteria;
- iv.** Cross-reference and linkages to other plans;
- v.** Roles, accountabilities and responsibilities;
- vi.** Process descriptions;
- vii.** Details for accessing resources;
- viii.** Communication and consultation requirements;
- ix.** Schedules of critical information including contact lists, maps and plans;
- x.** Description of possible techniques for:
 - Stabilization;
 - Continuing critical functions;
 - Recovery;
 - Implementation of lessons learned.
- (c)** Regulatory authorities as a part of implementation of contingency plans organise training for personnel to ensure that:
 - xi.** The staff is familiar with the procedures
 - xii.** The contingency plans are realistic, complete and uploaded.

P7. Regulatory authorities prepare communication and consultation processes as a part of crisis management in order to:

(a) Build awareness, confidence and understanding of crisis management processes by regulatory system stakeholders;

¹⁹ For details, please see AS/NZS 5050:2010.

- (b) Effectively exchange information and consult with stakeholders in situations of crises, in particular to provide information to stakeholders in early hours after the crisis occurs;
- (c) Encourage, where appropriate, the use of opportunities provided by alternative media.

P8. Regulatory authorities ensure that in situation of a crisis appropriate mechanisms are established for, at least, the following:

- (a) Providing immediate focus on affected individuals;
- (b) Launching of reliable data collection processes;
- (c) Activating a crisis management team (which may include subject experts, top management, crisis people, affected individuals, etc);
- (d) Organizing a follow-up to a crisis.

P9. In organizing a follow-up to a crisis, regulatory authorities should gather the related data and analyse the causes of the crisis, as well as effectiveness and relevance of actions taken during the immediate response period. Data related to a crisis constitute an input into regular risk identification performed within a regulatory framework²⁰. Adoption and continuation of regulatory measures related to crisis are subject to the normal review processes.

P10. Regulatory authorities should participate in regional and international cooperation efforts and implement international best practice in the field of crisis management.

P11. Donors should give top priority to capacity-building activities for crisis management and contingency planning, especially to train officers responsible for technical regulation, conformity assessment and market surveillance activities.

²⁰ See ECE/TRADE/C/WP.6/2011/4 (draft of the general recommendation "Risk Management in Regulatory Systems").