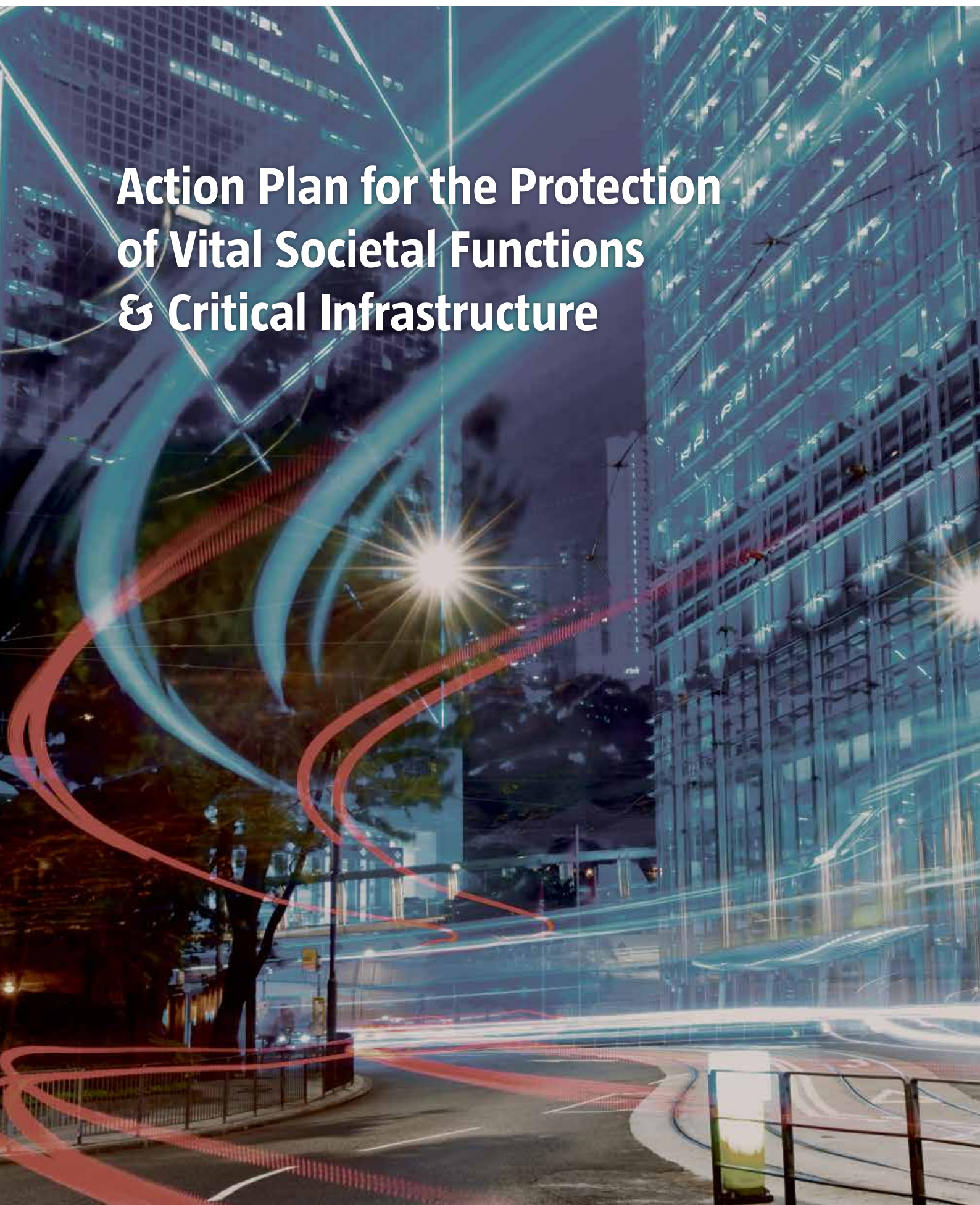




Swedish Civil
Contingencies
Agency

Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions & Critical Infrastructure



Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions & Critical Infrastructure

Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions & Critical Infrastructure

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)
Risk & Vulnerability Reduction Department
Natural Hazards & Critical Infrastructure Section

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Preface

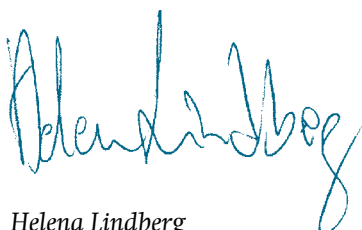
Modern society creates new challenges for emergency management. One such challenge is to ensure that societal functions and infrastructure that are of particular importance for the life and health of the population, for a functioning society and protection of our fundamental values, work sufficiently even when society is under pressure from disruptions. In other words, there must be resilience; the ability of society to prevent, resist, manage and recover.

To meet the challenges of modern society there is a national strategy for the protection of vital societal functions. The MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) has been tasked by the government, via broad cooperation with other entities, to further develop work on the protection of vital societal functions and critical infrastructure and to produce an action plan based on the strategy.

The objective for the action plan is to create the prerequisites for vital societal functions and critical infrastructure to implement a systematic safety work programme by 2020. This work will be characterized by cooperation and perseverance, and to achieve our set goals the work will demand both participation and responsibility from a variety of entities.

I would like to extend a special thank you to the representatives of municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, authorities and private sector stakeholders who have participated in the development of the action plan. Your involvement and participation is a prerequisite to succeed in work on the protection of vital societal functions and critical infrastructure.

It is my hope that the strategy and action plan can together develop work on civil contingencies and create added value for the stakeholders involved. Above all, I hope that they contribute to a functioning society in a changing world.



Helena Lindberg

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1. Introduction

1.1 The commission

In 2010 the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) was commissioned by the Swedish Government to produce a *National Strategy for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions*¹. In 2013, based on that strategy, the MSB was commissioned to produce an *Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions and Critical Infrastructure (VSF & CI)* in accordance with the following:

The MSB shall produce an Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Societal Functions and Critical Infrastructure, based on the strategy they presented on 1st March 2011. The action plan shall be based on the principles and priority activities listed in the strategy and produced in cooperation with other authorities, as well as municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, and private sector entities.

1.2 Objective, aim and target audience

The objective for the action plan is to concretize the strategy by initiating measures and activities that create conditions that allow for all VSF & CI to have implemented systematic safety work into their operations locally, regionally and nationally by 2020.

The aim is to create a resilient society with an improved ability in VSF & CI to withstand and recover from serious disruptions.

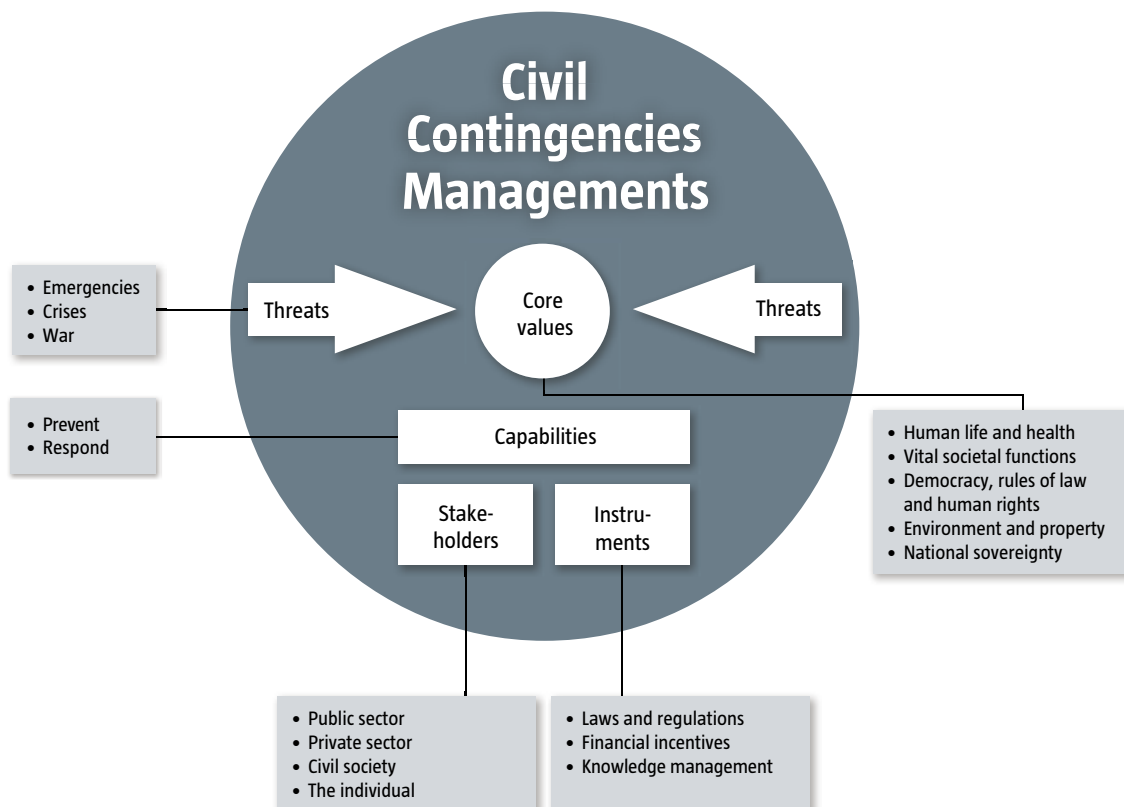
Emergency management and work on the protection of VSF & CI is based on responsibility and cooperation between entities at different levels and in different societal areas of responsibility. The target audience for the action plan includes all entities that own or operate VSF & CI, in other words, municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards, national authorities and private sector operators.

1. *A functioning society in a changing world – The MSB's report on a unified national strategy for the protection of vital societal functions*, MSB341 – December 2011



2. Civil contingencies

The MSB has developed a comprehensive model that describes civil contingencies. The model aims to create uniformity and clarity for the emergency management work of the MSB and other entities.



The model is based on these components:

- Core values.
- Threats.
- Capabilities.

The model shows the areas that are to be protected: human life and health, the functioning of society, democracy, legal security and civil liberties and human rights, environmental and economic value, and national sovereignty. This action plan belongs to the core values component and focuses on the functioning of society. Protecting society's functionality means that lives and health, fundamental values, and environmental and economic value are also protected.

2.1 Protection of vital societal functions and critical infrastructure

The combined term *Protection of vital societal functions and critical infrastructure* (VSF & CI) refers to measures and activities that are required to ensure the functionality and continuity of VSF & CI and thereby society as a whole. Measures and activities proposed should lead to an increased ability in all VSF & CI to withstand and recover from serious disruptions. Ultimately, this is all about strengthening the functionality of society with the individual in mind.

Protection of VSF & CI is a subset of emergency management and also lays the foundation for the capability to maintain continuity and functionality, even during periods of heightened alert. Swedish emergency management is based, as work on the protection of VSF & CI, on interaction between entities and that responsibility is distributed according to the principles of responsibility, equality and proximity. An important part of the work is the risk and vulnerability analyses (RVA) that, in accordance with legislation, are carried out by public sector entities.

Society is characterized by increasing complexity, and increasing dependencies resulting from, inter alia, technology development and increased internationalization. Today, VSF & CI are dependent on systems to process, store, communicate, and reproduce information. Industrial information and control systems also have these physical processes integrated into information management in VSF & CI. Taking advantage of IT development opportunities and protecting vital societal functions requires systematic work on information security² throughout society.

2.1.1 What are vital societal functions and critical infrastructure?

An explanation follows of a number of terms central to work on the protection of VSF & CI.

Societal sector

Societal sector in this context refers to the different areas within which VSF are present and wherein CI can be identified.

Vital societal functions (VSF)

VSF is the term for the activities that maintain a given functionality. Each such function is included in one of the societal sectors and is maintained by one or more critical infrastructures.

Critical Infrastructure (CI)

Critical Infrastructure means those assets, systems or parts thereof located in the EU Member States which are essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions.

2. Information security exists to protect information from the perspective of the requirements for confidentiality, data integrity and availability.

Critical dependencies

These are dependencies that are crucial for the working of VSF & CI. Such dependencies are characterized by a stoppage or disruption in VSF or CI relatively quickly leading to impairments in functions, which may result in the occurrence of an extraordinary event. The affected infrastructure is characterized by the fact that it lacks the following: sustainability, redundancy and the option to replace the resource that has fallen away or to operate without it.

Eleven societal sectors

Infrastructure may be critical to society at local, regional, national or international level and the term infrastructure refers to nodes, services and sites. To identify infrastructures that are critical for society is a prerequisite for working with RVA, Styrel³ and for the protection of VSF & CI. The identifying of VSF & CI is performed within the context of their own fields of responsibility and their own geographical areas of responsibility.

Below is a table of eleven societal sectors⁴, which provides examples of some VSF for each of the sectors.

SOCIETAL SECTOR	EXAMPLES OF VITAL SOCIETAL FUNCTIONS (VSF)
Energy supply	Production & distribution of: electricity, local heating, fuel etc.
Financial services	Payments, access to cash, central payment system, securities trading etc.
Trade & industry	Construction, retail, manufacturing etc.
Health, medical and care services	Emergency medical services, pharmaceutical and equipment supply, childcare, disabled and elderly care, primary health care, psychiatry, social services, disease control for animals and people etc.
Information and communication	Telephony (mobile & fixed), internet, radio communications, distribution of mail, production & distribution of daily papers, web site information, social media etc.
Municipal technical services	Drinking water supply, sewage treatment, sanitation, road maintenance etc.
Foodstuffs	Distribution, primary production, inspections and manufacture of foodstuffs etc.
Public administration – Management functions – Support functions	Local, regional, national management, funeral services, diplomatic and consular services etc.
Protection, safety and security	The judiciary, prosecution service, military defence, prison service, coastguard, police, fire & rescue service, PSAP, customs & excise, border protection, immigration control, guarding and security activities etc.
Social security	Public pension system, sickness and unemployment insurance etc.
Transport	Air, rail, maritime, road and public transport etc.

3. Styrel is the abbreviated name for the Ordinance for the planning of the prioritization of vital societal electricity users (2011:931)

4. *A functioning society in a changing world – The MSB's report on a unified national strategy for the protection of vital societal functions*, MSB341 – December 2011

2.2 Three strategic principles

An important starting point for the work is the three strategic principles that are set out in the strategy.

Use a system perspective: The Strategy and the Action Plan aim to guarantee the functionality of VSF & CI at local, regional and national level. A system perspective means that work on the protection of VSF & CI is carried out at all societal levels and includes both public and private sector entities across all societal sectors. The system perspective also entails not only ensuring one's own activities, but also viewing them in relation to other activities and to society at large. In addition, consideration should be given to and lessons learned from the work being performed in the Nordic countries, the EU, and the UN as well as other international efforts. Particular attention should be paid to work within the framework of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).

Measures before, during and after a disruption: The perspectives before, during and after serious disruptions need to be included in the work so that society will be able to resist, manage, recover, learn and develop from disruptions. To achieve this, all VSF & CI need to implement systematic safety.

Cover all threat and risk types: VSF & CI can be affected by various threats and risks, when many risks are difficult to predict. It is therefore crucial that work on societal functionality of society is based on a wide threat and risk profile.



2.3 Systematic safety work

In order to meet changes in, for example, risks and dependencies there is a need for work on the protection of VSF & CI to be performed in a continuous process that is developed and updated in line with alterations to society and its challenges. Systematic safety is fundamental to the protection of VSF & CI. Within the framework of systematic safety in the action plan, work on the following is included:

- Risk management.
- Business continuity management.
- Managing events.

Work with risk management, business continuity management and the managing of events are all connected and supplement each other in the context of systematic safety work.

Risk management includes identifying, processing, evaluating, managing and controlling risks, for example, in the context of RVA (and preferably in accordance with the Risk Management Standard ISO 31000).

Business continuity management (with methods from, for example, the Business Continuity Management Standard, ISO 22301) focuses on planning to be able to maintain VSF & CI and the processes needed to create the necessary capability for functionality, regardless of type of event.

Planning for the **managing of various events**, ranging from incident management to crisis management, creates the conditions for the effective management of an event and so that VSF & CI can be maintained.



3. Entities, roles and responsibilities

The objective of this action plan is to initiate measures and activities so that all vital societal functions and critical infrastructure (VSF & CI) at local, regional and national level will have integrated systematic safety work into their operations by 2020. Entities include municipalities, county councils, local health authorities, county administrative boards, national authorities and private sector entities that own and operate VSF & CI.

It is in everyone's interest that the entities that own or operate VSF & CI have an enhanced capacity for business continuity in their operations, and a potential for dealing with disruptions. Most organizations have some form of risk and business continuity management in place or strategies to minimize disruptions.

3.1 Public sector entities

Public sector entities have a responsibility to identify VSF & CI and to coordinate and support each other in the protection of VSF & CI. In addition, a public sector entity may own and operate VSF & CI.

3.2 Private sector entities

Private sector entities can own or operate VSF & CI, which places demands on a private-public partnership, via such cooperation private sector entities can identify and implement measures that promote emergency preparedness. The authorities that have a specifically appointed responsibility in a specific sector play an important role in the cooperation between private and public sector entities.

Many private sector entities already work with the constituent parts of systematic safety, often with the support of the relevant ISO standards for risk management and business continuity management. This facilitates cooperation in work on the protection of VSF & CI.

Sometimes private sector entities are based outside Sweden. This requires special consideration in work related to the protection of VSF & CI.

3.3 Roles and responsibilities

To achieve the objective by 2020, it is essential that the roles and responsibilities of the various entities are clarified. Work that touches on VSF & CI can be divided into the following areas:

- Identifying VSF & CI
- Owning and operating VSF & CI.
- Coordinating and supporting.
- Follow-ups, reporting, and learning.

Municipalities, county councils, local health authorities, county administrative boards and national authorities are represented in all of these areas. Private sector entities have roles as owners and operators. The MSB's task is to develop support and to coordinate the measures and activities of the action plan.

The roles and responsibilities of the various entities are in the main based on cooperation and on the basic principles of emergency management work. As an aid to work on the protection of VSF & CI, both voluntary agreements and regulations may need to be established. Measures and activities in this action plan are designed to lead to a development of the division of roles.

3.3.1 Identifying VSF & CI

Municipalities, county councils, local health authorities, county administrative boards and national authorities will identify VSF & CI as part of the work with RVA. Because a large part of VSF & CI is owned and operated privately, there is a need to increase cooperation between private and public entities involved in RVA work.

The various entities are responsible for identifying VSF & CI as follows:

- Municipalities will identify VSF & CI in their own geographical areas.
- County councils, local health authorities, will identify VSF & CI within their own fields of responsibility.
- County administrative boards will identify VSF & CI in their own geographical areas.
- National authorities (in accordance with §11 of the Emergency Preparedness and Heightened Alert Ordinance - 2006:942) will identify VSF & CI within their own fields of responsibility.

In a complex society it is of great importance in private-public partnerships, wherein the private entities are involved in the identification process, to avoid any VSF & CI being overlooked.

3.3.2 Owning and operating VSF & CI

Both owning and operating VSF & CI entail a responsibility to implement systematic safety and to report on completed actions to the responsible entity.

An enhancement of private-public cooperation is a prerequisite for work on the protection of VSF & CI. To ensure the functionality of subcontractors and procured VSF & CI, so-called robust contracts can be signed. It is also crucial that representatives for VSF & CI are involved in development work and networks at the appropriate level.

3.3.3 Coordinating and supporting

Each societal level contains public and private owners and operators. This means that the public sector entities that have a responsibility to identify VSF & CI also have a responsibility to coordinate, i.e. to inform and interact with owners and operators of VSF & CI. This places great demands on both public-public cooperation and private-public cooperation; owners and operators alike must be invited to take part in the development work and to be made aware of knowledge enhancement measures.

3.3.4 Follow-ups, reporting and learning

For the protection of VSF & CI and to be able to develop in line with the development of society, it is essential to continuously follow-up on the measures and activities in the action plan, as well as work related to systematic safety. This applies to all entities.

Follow-ups and reporting will be synchronized with existing processes, such as, the reporting of RVA by public entities.

It is essential to learn from the events and disruptions that occur in VSF & CI.

3.3.5 The MSB's role

In its work on the action plan, the MSB will develop and monitor the protection of VSF & CI throughout society. In addition to a coordinating role, the MSB is also responsible for initiating and administering work on the action plan. This will require specific communication and information activities.

A specific role for the MSB is to support and coordinate work on societal information security, and to analyze and assess sector developments. This includes providing advice and support on prevention to other national authorities, municipalities, county councils, as well as to businesses and organizations. The MSB is also responsible for the national function that supports society in its efforts to prevent and manage cyber incidents.

Additional measures may be required for certain VSF & CI with regards to periods of heightened alert, during which the MSB is responsible for ensuring that work on the protection of VSF & CI monitors and contributes to the development of civil defence. In this regard, the MSB is also responsible for coordinating work on civil defence both at home and overseas.

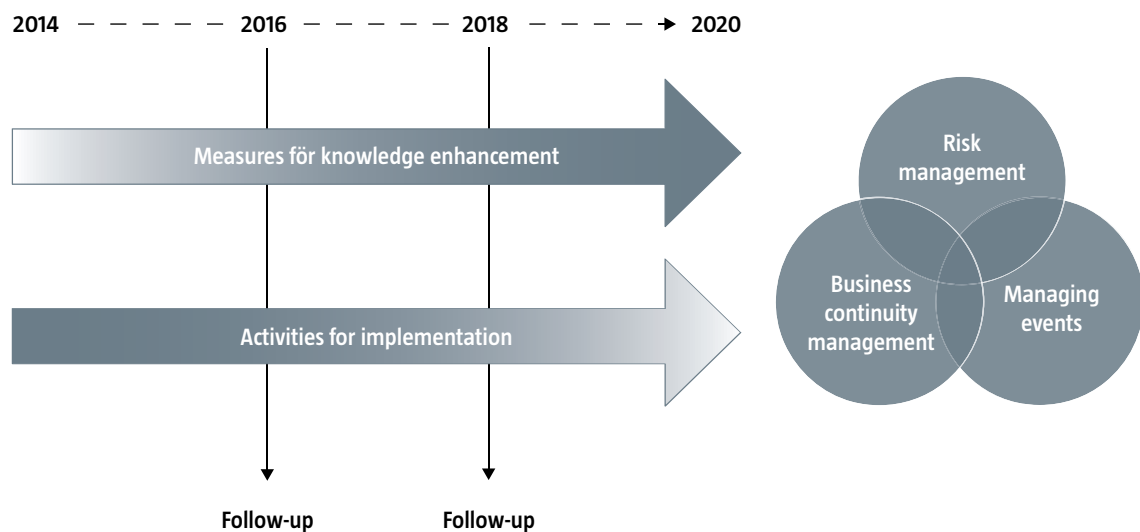
In conclusion, the MSB should clarify arrangements for the monitoring and reporting of, and improvements to, work related to VSF & CI and this Action Plan.



4. Action plan measures and activities

4.1 The road to 2020

To reach the objective, the action plan consists of a number of measures and activities. The action plan is in two parts: *Measures for Knowledge Enhancement* and *Activities for the Implementation of Systematic Safety*. These parts will run in parallel until 2020 and will vary in emphasis at various points along the way.



The *Measures for Knowledge Enhancement* part will, via grounds and regulations, research, training and exercises, gain its main focus in the beginning when there is a need to increase knowledge about vital societal functions and critical infrastructure (VSF & CI). Work will be performed as part of the MSB's regular activities and in cooperation with the relevant entities.

The *Activities for the Implementation of Systematic Safety* part is based on the MSB, together with the relevant entities, creating the conditions and support required so that owners and operators of VSF & CI will be able to reach the objective by 2020.

4.1.1 Communication

A key aspect during the implementation of the measures and activities in the action plan is communication. It is essential to continuously update and share information among the various entities regarding measures, activities and their results, and to create involvement among the entities.

4.1.2 Resources

The ambition of the action plan is that work on the protection of VSF & CI should become integrated into and developed by an entity's everyday operation. Work on implementing the activities in the action plan may involve an increased need for resources, both human and financial. Authorities (in accordance with §11 of the Emergency Preparedness and Heightened Alert Ordinance - 2006:942) are able to apply for funds from the Emergency Preparedness Allocation (2:4 allocation). Other entities may indirectly benefit from this appropriation by cooperating in projects with authorities identified in the ordinance.

4.1.3 Follow-ups

To be able to pursue continuous development work and take into account societal and global changes requires that measures and activities need to be revised. Follow-ups on and revision of the action plan will be performed during 2016 and 2018, during which the current situation will be reported on; and if necessary suggestions will be offered on how measures and activities might be developed. Also during these occasions, there will be a follow-up on the work of the various entities to implement systematic safety.

4.2 Measures for knowledge enhancement

Protection of VSF & CI is an area in which the knowledge and maturity of entities varies. This means that work will vary in appearance from entity to entity, as well as needing to be flexible and adaptable. To develop and direct work, the MSB, in dialogue with the relevant entities, needs to clarify grounds and regulations for the protection of VSF & CI and to develop and strengthen knowledge through *research, training/education and exercises*.

4.2.1 Grounds and regulations

As part of the knowledge enhancement the MSB will conduct an inventory of existing grounds and regulations, both overall and by sector. An example of work that might be included would be to perform an inventory of the demands placed on entities that own or operate VSF & CI. This might also include a number of international examples, such as how other countries regulate the protection of VSF & CI. When the whole picture is clear there is further data to show how work on the protection of VSF & CI should be considered and how it fits together from the local to the international level as well as in relation to sectors, areas of responsibility and geographical responsibilities.

OBJECTIVE

Provide a completed inventory of existing legislation and other regulations that touch on or affect work on the protection of VSF & CI.

MEASURES

Implement projects or studies that identify existing legislation and other regulations that have a connection to work on the protection of VSF & CI.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB is responsible for the implementation of projects or studies in conjunction with sector managers. Deadline 31 December 2015.

4.2.2 Research

The MSB has adopted a research strategy for the period 2014 to 2018. The strategy contains the sub-area *Societal Continuity and Resilience*, which among other things, covers protection of VSF & CI and RVA. Within this framework, the MSB will fund research that supports development of the protection of VSF & CI.

OBJECTIVE

Establish a thematic research area.

MEASURES

Implement a thematic call for research on the protection of VSF & CI during 2014, with research starting in summer 2015.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB is responsible for implementing these measures. Research announcement deadline 31 December 2014. Research start summer 2015.

4.2.3 Training/education

Knowledge enhancing measures such as training/education, the production of educational material and information are central for the development of any VSF, CI, or area. This provides the conditions for the work to lead to better decision-making and planning data so that societal entities will be able to take effective action. In addition, training creates opportunities for experience sharing and networking.

OBJECTIVE

Develop a training concept that includes courses, educational material and information for the protection of VSF & CI.

MEASURES

Develop curricula and educational material, and conduct training.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB is responsible for implementing these measures.
Deadline 31 December 2015.

4.2.4 Exercises

Exercises are a way to test and develop the ability of an organization or a VSF or CI to withstand disruptions and deal with events as they occur. A developed focus is needed to identify shortcomings in the ability to withstand disruptions and deal with events in VSF & CI, with exercises as that tool. Exercises also provide the conditions for experience feedback and lessons learned. The MSB is already conducting development work that focuses on cross-sector cooperation exercises, for example, within the framework of the National Forum for the Direction and Coordination of Exercises. In addition to this, sector and cross-sector exercises are needed at all levels.

OBJECTIVE

Report on how the protection of VSF & CI can be strengthened by holding exercises.

MEASURES

Conduct development work to integrate the protection of VSF & CI into exercises.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB is responsible for implementing these measures.
Deadline 31 December 2014.

4.3 Activities for the implementation of systematic safety

Included here are the activities that will initially create conditions and provide support to entities to achieve the objective by 2020: *that systematic safety is an integral part of all VSF & CI at local, regional and national level*. Prerequisites for achieving this objective are cooperation and responsibility from all societal entities.

4.3.1 Implementing support tools

In cooperation with the relevant entities the MSB has produced two support tools to be implemented during 2014. One is a guide to identifying VSF & CI and assessing acceptable downtime for VSF & CI. The other is a guide to business continuity management that is based on the international standard ISO 22301.

The purpose of the guide for identifying VSF & CI is to strengthen and facilitate work on identifying VSF & CI and associated dependencies. This is one of the fundamental tasks of RVA work. The guide for business continuity management describes how the various elements can be practically implemented and be produced by the SIS (Swedish Standards Institute) in cooperation with the MSB and relevant entities.

Additional support tools and guides may need to be produced.

OBJECTIVE

Make method support available for the various entities, for the identification of VSF & CI, as well as guides for business continuity management.

MEASURES

Publish and implement the guides and inform the various entities about them.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB and the SIS will implement these measures.
Deadline 31 December 2014.

4.3.2 Developing cooperation

To develop work on the protection of VSF & CI opportunities are needed for cooperation and coordination, and a continuous and constructive dialogue between the relevant entities. It is important that existing councils and cooperation forums are used in the development work.

It is essential that owners and operators of VSF & CI are represented in private-public cooperation, and it is in the development of such networks particularly important to reach out to owners or operators in the private sector. This may require a formalized or regulated development of existing and future cooperation forums.

National work also needs to be coordinated with international developments, for example, in the EU.

OBJECTIVE

Establish cooperation forums for those public and private sector entities that work on the protection of VSF & CI.

MEASURES

In cooperation with the relevant entities identify and if necessary enhance existing cooperation forums or create new ones.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB will implement measures in conjunction with a representative selection from the relevant entities. Deadline 31 December 2014.

4.3.3 Enhancing risk and vulnerability analysis (RVA)

Work with RVA, which is primarily performed by municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards and national authorities, provides a good foundation and is included in work on the protection of VSF & CI. RVA work should identify the VSF & CI within its own geographical area of responsibility (municipalities and county administrative boards) and for respective fields of responsibility (all entities). Because a large part of VSF & CI is owned and operated privately, there is a need to increase cooperation between private and public entities involved in RVA work. Several development projects are ongoing in the field of RVA work, for example, development of new regulations and a reporting tool for RVA.

OBJECTIVE

The regulations for risk and vulnerability analysis support work on the protection of VSF & CI.

MEASURES

Develop the regulations and the reporting tool for risk and vulnerability analysis in accordance with the action plan's objectives for 2020.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB will implement measures in conjunction with a representative selection from the municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards and national authorities. Deadline for risk and vulnerability analysis regulations 31 December 2014.

4.3.4 Sector plans

VSF & CI exist in all sectors of society. Sectors are characterized by varying conditions, both organizational and operational, and by various risks, threats and protection needs.

Knowledge of VSF & CI, and risks and conditions in general, is greatest in each sector or area of responsibility; and for that reason it is essential that the sectors analyze and describe that which is important and ought to be considered during work on the protection of VSF & CI and for specific systematic safety for each sector. The following may be included in the sector plans:

- The sector's goal concerning work on the protection of VSF & CI
- The sector's scope, VSF & CI and legal grounds
- Any sector-specific criteria for the identification of VSF & CI
- Risks, vulnerabilities and dependencies
- How do sector entities work with systematic safety, including follow-ups?

OBJECTIVE

Make sector plans for the protection of VSF & CI available as support for entities.

MEASURES

Target 1: A pilot project that could be the model for sector plans.

Target 2: Based on identified needs and conditions, produce sector plans for work on the protection of VSF & CI.

IMPLEMENTATION

Target 1: The MSB in cooperation with a sector produces a pilot version.

Deadline 31 Dec 2015.

Target 2: Each respective sector authority is responsible for implementation in cooperation with the relevant entities. Deadline 31 Dec 2017.

4.3.5 Experience feedback

Even if the purpose of experience feedback is to minimize the impact of disruptions and events, disruptions in VSF & CI will continue to occur. They can be caused by a variety of factors or events, such as, old infrastructure, inadequate prevention and maintenance, or external events such as natural disasters and fires.

To learn from past disruptions and events requires that the various entities who own or operate VSF & CI continually work with experience feedback; for example, it is essential to build up an understanding of how past disruptions affected VSF & CI and other societal functions. It is also important to establish a system to exploit the relevant experience from past disruptions and the monitoring of developments over time. Knowledge of how it relates needs to be reported partly on an annual basis, and partly over a longer period of time, so as to identify where measures and specific efforts are required. It is also important to highlight the economic perspective, i.e. the costs entailed by the various entities for disruptions, and the amount of resources spent on preventing disruptions to VSF & CI.

OBJECTIVE

To provide an account of past disruptions and events in VSF & CI, on an annual basis and over time, for a number of selected sectors or fields, such as energy, electronic communications, transport and drinking water.

MEASURES

The work will be implemented as one or more projects.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB will implement measures in conjunction with sector-responsible authorities and a representative selection from other relevant entities.

Deadline 31 December 2015.

4.3.6 Impact analyses at the societal level

In a society with a continuing increase of composite systems in VSF & CI there is a demand for enhanced abilities and knowledge about the consequences that disruption or stoppage can cause at different system levels. The ability to conduct impact analyses and assessments at the societal level ought to be especially developed. Examples of this may be to clarify how a municipality or part of a municipality is affected by a specific disruption or stoppage of telecommunications, which also affects VSF & CI.

With enhanced knowledge of the potential consequences of disruptions and stoppages in VSF & CI, the prerequisites for implementing targeted and properly balanced measures are improved. This also provides a basis for cooperation conferences and situational awareness in operational activities.

OBJECTIVE

Development of a tool or methodology for comprehensive impact analyses at the societal level.

MEASURES

In a project, produce tools or methods for comprehensive impact analyses at local, regional and national levels.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB will implement measures in conjunction with relevant entities. Deadline 31 December 2015.

4.3.7 Robust contracts

More and more of VSF & CI is now conducted and owned by private sector entities. Energy, Telecommunications and IT are examples of fields that are often conducted by the private sector. In addition, more and more of VSF & CI, for example, medical, health, care and sanitation are in the hands of the private sector. This development means reduced opportunities for public sector entities to control and manage VSF & CI.

To meet these changing conditions clarification is needed about how robust contracts can be designed. One example of such work implemented in the field of information security was the *Guide on Information Security for Procurement*.

OBJECTIVE

Provide suggestions about how robust contracts can be designed to strengthen functionality and delivery to and from VSF & CI.

MEASURES

Investigate and clarify how robust contracts can be designed, mainly for the municipalities, county councils and local health authorities, to ensure functionality and deliver-capacities to and from VSF & CI.

IMPLEMENTATION

The MSB will implement measures in conjunction with the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SKL) and other relevant entities. Deadline 31 December 2016.

