
सुरक्षा और प्रतिरोध क्षमता — शहरव्यापी
और क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों की मेजबानी और
आयोजन के लिए दिशानिर्देश

Security and Resilience — Hosting
and Organizing Citywide or Regional
Events — Guidelines 

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical to 'ISO 22379 : 2022 Security and resilience — Guidelines for hosting and organizing citywide or regional events' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Risk Management, Security and Resilience Sectional Committee and approval of the Management and Systems Division Council.

The text of the ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, references appear to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 22300 Security and resilience — Vocabulary	IS/ISO 22300 : 2021 Security and resilience — Vocabulary	Identical
ISO 31000 Risk management — Guidelines	IS/ISO 31000 : 2018 Risk management — Guidelines (<i>first revision</i>)	Identical

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Introduction

Cities, regions and countries support the hosting of high-profile public events as a means of attracting national and international attention to opportunities for business, citywide or regional development, population growth and tourism.

Large events, such as national or international sporting championships, cultural or societal arrangements, conferences and exhibitions, or entertainment concerts, deliver significant direct and indirect economic benefits to the host city, region or country, when effectively arranged.

Commensurate with the opportunities for development and growth, the demands of hosting extensive events are accompanied by a range of financial, commercial and operational risks to the city, region or country, which need to be responsibly managed.

The nature of extensive and complex events is such that the overall level of risk of the city or region will be influenced prior to the event, during the event and post event. The level of risk to the city or region from existing hazards and threats can be affected by the event, conversely, the city or regions current level of risk can influence, either positively or negatively, the level of risk of the event activities.

Both the level of risk of the event and the level of risk of the host city, region or country, and their interdependency, will need assessments to determine that the most effective risk management strategies are implemented to execute a successful event.

This document has been developed as guidance for cities, regions and countries to manage large events and minimize the impact on public finance, support infrastructure and community services in hosting extensive events.

This document provides guidance to event hosts and organizers to identify, assess and evaluate identified hazards and threats that can impact upon an event, and taken into consideration prior to decisions being taken to host or organize an event, and how risks can be treated.

This document contains best practice initiatives for the delivery of safe, secure and sustainable events, and provide a systematic process and framework for collaboration between an event host and an event organizer in the preparation and realization of high-profile public events.

This document provides guidelines for any organization, public or private, responsible for hosting or organizing a citywide or regional event and can be used by any organization engaged in the preparation and realization of high-profile public events.

*Indian Standard***SECURITY AND RESILIENCE — HOSTING AND ORGANIZING
CITYWIDE OR REGIONAL EVENTS — GUIDELINES****1 Scope**

This document gives guidance on hosting and organizing citywide or regional events.

It provides principles applicable to any host and organizer of citywide or regional events.

This document will help hosts and organizers to plan and execute a safe, secure and sustainable event by:

- introducing a process for cooperation between the host and organizer;
- identifying and involving relevant interested parties;
- identifying the economic, environmental and societal impact caused by the event;
- establishing necessary measures to manage risks introduced by or affecting the event;
- establishing necessary measures to deliver the event;
- providing critical services to the public and to the event;
- providing interested parties and the public with information;
- providing future hosts and organizers of similar events with lessons identified;
- introducing an event legacy plan consistent with the long-term objectives for the city or region.

This document is general and strategic and does not include detailed descriptions or how to plan and execute specific tasks.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22300, *Security and resilience — Vocabulary*

ISO 31000, *Risk management*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300, ISO 31000 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

host

public entity or organization responsible to ensure that the *event* (3.5) is executed in surroundings sufficiently prepared for the event as planned and in compliance with current legislations, guidelines and agreements

3.2

hosting

official activities related to the *event* (3.5) performed by the *host* (3.1)

3.3

organizer

private or public entity or organization responsible to ensure that the *event* (3.5) is executed as planned and in compliance with current legislations, guidelines and agreements

3.4

organizing

activities related to the *event* (3.5) performed by the *organizer* (3.3)

3.5

event

planned gathering with respect to time and a place where an experience is created and/or a message is communicated

[SOURCE: ISO 20121:2012, 3.8]

3.6

citywide event

event (3.5) in one or several locations within a single jurisdiction which *impacts* (3.8) city infrastructure and citizens

3.7

regional event

event (3.5) in one or several locations throughout multiple jurisdictions which *impacts* (3.8) infrastructures and citizens

3.8

impact

positive or negative change to society, economy or the environment, wholly or partially resulting from past and present decisions and activities

Note 1 to entry: For the purpose of this document, the term “impact” refers to negative change and positive change is referred to as added value.

[SOURCE: ISO 20121:2012, 3.44, modified — Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.9

event rights holder

legal entity either holding or authorized to use one or more intellectual property rights

[SOURCE: ISO 22300:2021, 3.214, modified — “event” has been added to the term.]

3.10

contingency

preparation for and handling of unwanted situations

Note 1 to entry: Unwanted situations in this context are situations where remedial actions are considered implemented or implemented

Note 2 to entry: Remedial actions relate to extraordinary response and do not include activities and actions which are part of a daily operational follow-up, e.g. daily non-conformance handling.

4 Responsible entities and key areas

4.1 General

There are two responsible entities in the preparation and realization of an event:

- the host;
- the organizer.

The host and the organizer should be mutually responsible to ensure the planning and execution of the event is in alignment with:

- human rights as determined by the United Nations;
- the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
- applicable working regulations;
- applicable anti-corruption regulations.

Both the host and the organizer should plan, document and communicate to the public how they ensure alignment with these fundamental regulations in all parts of the preparation to and realization of the event.

Only one public entity should be the responsible host.

When an event is hosted by several cities or regions, each city or region should appoint a responsible host.

The host should be responsible for all other public or private entities involved in the hosting of the event, and responsible towards any superior authorities who have interests involved in the event.

Only one entity should be the responsible organizer.

If the host city or region acts as both the host and the organizer, these roles should be separated and handled by two different entities in alignment with this document.

When an event is organized in several cities or regions, each city or region should have an official responsible organizer.

The organizer should be responsible for all its subcontractors and other entities involved in the organizing of the event, and responsible towards any superior private or public entity who has interests involved in the event.

EXAMPLE Superior or public entities who have interests in the event can be event rights holders or national and/or international committees/federations/associations, etc.

The host and the organizer should be the responsible entities for all official mutual agreements regarding the event.

Any agreements with an event rights holder which identifies rights or responsibilities should be included in the official agreement between the host and the organizer.

Both the host and the organizer should consider the following key areas in accordance with this document, to ensure the preparation and realization of a safe, secure and sustainable event:

- administration and management (see [4.2](#));
- facilities and locations (see [4.3](#));
- critical infrastructure and communication (see [4.4](#));

- safety and security (see [4.5](#));
- information security and privacy management (see [4.6](#));
- business and service continuity (see [4.7](#));
- transportation and supply (see [4.8](#));
- information and support (see [4.9](#));
- marketing and promotion (see [4.10](#));
- environment and heritage sites (see [4.11](#));
- event legacy development (see [4.12](#));
- re-establishment and normalization (see [4.13](#));
- cost and funding (see [4.14](#)).

The host and the organizer should within their responsibilities assess and manage all risks related to the key areas.

Both the host and the organizer should consider the key areas separately, to manage the influence on their own responsibilities, and together, to identify, coordinate and manage how they influence and depend on their mutual responsibilities.

4.2 Administration and management

The host and organizer should consider the key area “administration and management” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 1](#) for requirements.

Table 1 — Requirements for administration and management

Host	Organizer
For the host, administration and management, prior to, during and after the event, include:	For the organizer, administration and management, prior to, during and after the event, include:
a) establishing a robust and competent organization suitable to manage the host’s responsibilities;	a) establishing a robust and competent organization suitable to manage the organizer’s responsibilities;
b) ensuring necessary host interested parties involvement;	b) ensuring necessary organizer interested parties involvement;
c) activities to facilitate for the event;	c) activities to facilitate for the event;
d) activities to perform in compliance with the host’s responsibilities;	d) activities to perform in compliance with the organizer’s responsibilities;
e) host hospitality activities.	e) organizer hospitality activities.

4.3 Facilities and locations

The host and organizer should consider the key area “facilities and locations” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 2](#) for requirements.

Table 2 — Requirements for facilities and locations

Host	Organizer
For the host, facilities and locations, to be used prior to and during the event, include: a) existing or new facilities and locations; b) accommodation for human host resources; c) administrative facilities for the host organization.	For the organizer, facilities and locations, to be used prior to and during the event, include: a) existing or new venues and installations; b) existing or new public arenas; c) accommodation for participants, delegations, visitors, media officials and human event resources; d) administrative facilities for the organizer organization.

4.4 Critical infrastructure and communication

The host and organizer should consider the key area “critical infrastructure and communication” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 3](#) for requirements.

Table 3 — Requirements for critical infrastructure and communication

Host	Organizer
For the host, critical infrastructure and communication, prior to and during the event, include the impact on and use of: a) power and electricity; b) water and sanitation; c) roads and transport systems; d) communication networks and internet access; e) broadcasting and social media.	For the organizer, critical infrastructure and communication, to be used prior to and during the event, include: a) power and electricity; b) water and sanitation; c) roads and transport systems; d) communication networks and internet access; e) broadcasting and social media.

4.5 Safety and security

The host and organizer should consider the key area “safety and security” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 4](#) for requirements.

Table 4 — Requirements for safety and security

Host	Organizer
For the host, safety and security, to be present during the event, include: a) police services; b) ambulance services; c) fire and rescue services; d) interdisciplinary cooperation; e) emergency and crisis management.	For the organizer, safety and security, to be present prior to and during the event, include: a) crowd management services; b) first aid services; c) fire safety services; d) security services; e) emergency and crisis management.

4.6 Information security and privacy management

The host and organizer should consider the key area “information security and privacy management” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 5](#) for requirements.

Table 5 — Requirements for information security and privacy management

Host	Organizer
<p>a) For the host, information security, prior to, during and after the event, includes the protection of confidentiality, integrity and availability of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — communication with the organizer and authorities involved; — internal communication regarding the event; — external communication regarding the event; — extra public services regarding the event; — technical and facility services used for the event. <p>b) For the host, privacy management, prior to, during and after the event, includes the protection of personal data and acting compliant to taking into consideration legal and regulatory obligations regarding the privacy of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — host staff; — host’s subcontractors’ staff; — participants; — visitors to the event; — press; — social media. 	<p>a) For the organizer, information security, prior to, during and after the event, includes the protection of confidentiality, integrity and availability of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — communication with the host and authorities involved; — internal communication; — external communication; — event administration; — finances; — ticket and admission services; — payment and monetary services; — technical and facility services. <p>b) For the organizer, privacy management, prior to, during and after the event, includes the protection of personal data and acting compliant to taking into consideration legal and regulatory obligations regarding the privacy of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — staff; — subcontractors’ staff; — participants; — visitors to the event; — press; — social media.

4.7 Business and service continuity

The host and organizer should consider the key area “business and service continuity” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 6](#) for requirements.

Table 6 — Requirements for business and service continuity

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host, business and service continuity, prior to and during the event, include the impact on and use of:</p> <p>a) commerce and financial services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — retail and banking; — construction and industry; <p>b) law and order services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — crime prevention and investigation; — prosecution and detention; <p>c) health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — hospitals and emergency wards; — infectious diseases and hazardous substances; <p>d) complementary public services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — schools and kindergartens; — elderly and home care services; — social and special needs services; — public transport services; — other public services. 	<p>For the organizer, business and service continuity, prior to and during the event, include:</p> <p>a) administrative and hospitality services;</p> <p>b) technical and facility services;</p> <p>c) ticket and admission services;</p> <p>d) payment and monetary services.</p>

4.8 Transportation and supply

The host and organizer should consider the key area “transportation and supply” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 7](#) for requirements.

Table 7 — Requirements for transportation and supply

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host, transport and supply, prior to and during the event include the impact on and use of:</p> <p>a) arranged transport of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — citizens and visitors; — host’s human resources; <p>b) arranged hospitality and supply of food and drinks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — host’s human resources <p>c) public hygiene and waste management;</p> <p>d) logistics.</p>	<p>For the organizer, transportation and supply, prior to and during the event, include:</p> <p>a) arranged transport of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — participants and delegations; — spectators and media officials; — organizer’s human resources; <p>b) arranged hospitality and supply of food and drinks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — participants and delegations; — spectators and media officials; — organizer’s human resources; <p>c) hygiene and waste management;</p> <p>d) logistics.</p>

4.9 Information and support

The host and organizer should consider the key area “information and support” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 8](#) for requirements.

Table 8 — Requirements for information and support

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host, information and support, to be provided prior to and during the event, include:</p> <p>a) official information to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — citizens and visitors; — host’s human resources; <p>b) official support solutions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — citizens and visitors; — host’s human resources. 	<p>For the organizer, information and support, to be provided prior to and during the event, include:</p> <p>a) official information to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — participants and delegations; — spectators and media officials; — organizer’s human resources; <p>b) official support solutions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — participants and delegations; — spectators and media officials; — organizer’s human resources.

4.10 Marketing and promotion

The host and organizer should consider the key area “marketing and promotion” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 9](#) for requirements.

Table 9 — Requirements for marketing and promotion

Host	Organizer
For the host, marketing and promotion, prior to and during the event, include:	For the organizer, marketing and promotion, prior to and during the event, include:
a) city or region marketing and promotion plans;	a) estimates on the expected visitors and spectators attendance;
b) the broad communication strategy to promote the event and attract local and foreign visitors and spectators;	b) reliable estimates on the potential revenues from sponsorship, ticketing and merchandising;
c) target audiences to activate for the success of the event.	c) the broad communication strategy to promote the event maximising visitors and spectators attendance;
	d) target audiences to activate for the success of the event.

4.11 Environment and heritage sites

The host and organizer should consider the key area “environment and heritage sites” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 10](#) for requirements.

Table 10 — Requirements for environment and heritage sites

Host	Organizer
For the host, environment and heritage sites, prior to and during the event, include the impact on:	For the organizer environment and heritage sites, prior to and during the event, include the use of:
a) nature and environment;	a) environmentally friendly solutions;
b) heritage sites;	b) heritage sites friendly solutions;
c) the overall host carbon footprint.	c) the overall organizer carbon footprint.

4.12 Event legacy development

The host and organizer should consider the key area “event legacy development” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 11](#) for requirements.

Table 11 — Requirements for event legacy development

Host	Organizer
For the host, event legacy development, prior to, during and after the event, include:	For the organizer, event legacy development, prior to and during the event, include:
a) tangible event legacy plans for the post-event re-use of the hosting venues and facilities;	a) plans to incorporate event legacy requirements in the design and organization of the event;
b) intangible event legacy plans (economic, social, environmental, others);	b) post-event reconversion plan for the venues and facilities.
c) event legacy governance;	
d) event legacy costs for the host city or region and funding strategies;	
e) alignment with the city or region long-term development plans.	

4.13 Re-establishment and normalization

The host and organizer should consider the key area “re-establishment and normalization” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 12](#) for requirements.

Table 12 — Requirements for re-establishment and normalization

Host	Organizer
For the host, re-establishment and normalization, after the event, include:	For the organizer, re-establishment and normalization, after the event, include:
a) disassembly of temporary host measures and installations;	a) disassembly of temporary organizer measures and installations;
b) re-establishing ordinary solutions;	b) re-establishing ordinary solutions;
c) preservation and use of permanent facilities and installations;	c) demobilisation of the temporary organizer organization;
d) demobilisation of temporary host resources;	d) evaluation, reporting and knowledge sharing.
e) evaluation, reporting and knowledge sharing.	

4.14 Cost and funding

The host and organizer should consider the key area “cost and funding” in the preparation and realization phase of the event, see [Table 13](#) for requirements.

Table 13 — Requirements for control of cost and funding

Host	Organizer
For the host, cost and funding, prior to and post the decision to host the event, include:	For the organizer, cost and funding, prior to and post the decision to arrange the event, include:
a) reliable cost estimates related to the event;	a) reliable cost estimates related to the event;
b) reliable income and added value estimates related to the event;	b) reliable income and added value estimates related to the event;
c) accountable budgets for the event;	c) accountable budgets for the event;
d) necessary funding for the event;	d) necessary funding for the event;
e) necessary insurances for the event.	e) necessary insurances for the event.

5 Hosting and organizing process

5.1 General

Cities and regions are advised to establish procedures to ensure early identification and systematic processing of event initiatives.

The procedures should ensure:

- a transparent and appropriate official involvement and endorsement of any private or public initiative to host and/or organize a citywide or regional event;
- that the city or region implements a structured and systematic process when considering hosting an identified event initiative.

The hosting and organizing process, hereafter referred to as the “process”, consists of the following stages:

- identification (see 5.2);
- pre-study (see 5.3);
- decision (see 5.4);
- planning (see 5.5);
- execution (see Clause 6);
- evaluation (see Clause 7).

The transition from one stage to the next should be agreed as a formal documented acceptance by both the host and the organizer.

The documented acceptance should specify:

- the host entity and the organizer entity for the next stage;
- the responsibilities for the host and the organizer within the key areas;
- a stage-specific progress-plan with expected deliverables.

Both the host and the organizer should separately consider all key areas as described in this document in all the stages of the process.

The exclusion of further consideration of one or several key areas, partially or totally, in any stage of the process, should be a documented decision.

The host and the organizer should in all stages of the process:

- coordinate their efforts to ensure coherence in their measures and solutions;
- perform regular coordinating meetings to share relevant information and documentation;
- cooperate to ensure coherent and necessary information to the public and encourage any public debate regarding the event;
- document lessons identified for future events;
- develop a desired post-event legacy.

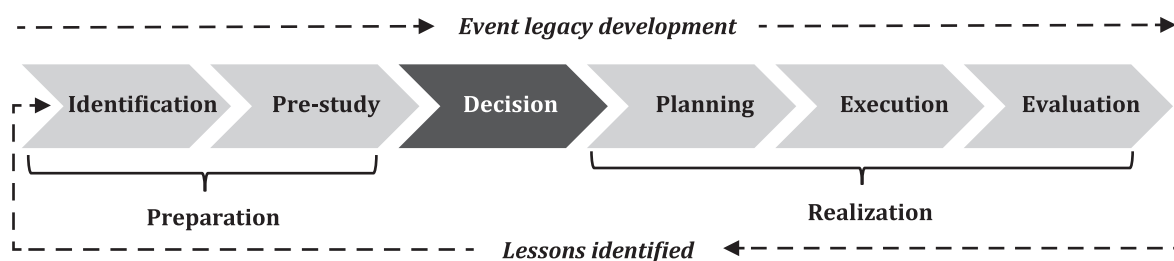


Figure 1 — Event hosting and organizing process

The stages prior to the decision stage should be referred to as the “preparation phase” and the stages after the decision stage should be referred to as the “realization phase”.

The decision stage is when the city or region officially applies for and/or agrees to be the host of the event.

Both the preparation phase and the realization phase are equally important and are dependent on each other in order to ensure a safe, secure and sustainable event.

5.2 Identification

5.2.1 General

The identification stage starts when the city or region has identified a citywide or regional event initiative which the city or region considers endorsing.

In the identification stage, the city or region should identify and document necessary information as basis for further initiative endorsement.

If the city or region identifies an event initiative which the city or region will not endorse, the city or region should ensure that the initiative is not pursued any further by officially declining further public endorsement of the event initiative.

The identification stage should identify and document the following information regarding the event:

- host and organizer entities;
- content and extent;
- requirements and specifications;
- experiences and lessons identified;
- applications and permissions;
- responsibilities and necessities;
- interested parties and partners;
- decision criteria.

5.2.2 Host and organizer entities

The city or region should appoint the official hosting responsibility for the event, temporary or permanently, to a public function and/or entity acting as the host.

The host should appoint the official organizing responsibility for the event, temporary or permanently, to a public or private function and/or entity acting as the organizer, if one is not already established by the event initiators.

The host and the organizer should document an initial agreement which:

- distributes the identification activities between them in accordance with this document;
- distributes the initial cost at the start of the process;
- includes a timeline with deadlines which ensures necessary and responsible progress in the process in accordance with this document.

The host should withdraw the public endorsement of the event if the timeline is considered unrealistic to comply with.

5.2.3 Event content and extent

The organizer should provide a preliminary description of the event which at least consists of:

- the planned dates for the event;

- the expected content and extent of the event;
- the initial ideas for the execution stage;
- the expected facility and venue requirements;
- the expected dependency the event will have on the key areas;
- the initial estimates of the added value the event will bring to the city or region;
- an initial plan for the funding of the event.

5.2.4 Requirements and specifications

The host and the organizer should identify existing requirements and specifications for the event relevant for their respective responsibilities, see [Table 14](#) for requirements.

Table 14 — Requirements and specifications for hosting and organizing events

Host	Organizer
For the host, requirements, for events in general, should include: a) legislation and regulations; b) official guidelines; c) official expectations.	For the organizer, requirements, for the specific event, should include: a) official guidelines; b) official documentation; c) official expectations.
NOTE 1 Guidelines can be provided by event rights holders.	
NOTE 2 Official expectations can include required levels of service and hospitality.	

5.2.5 Experiences and lessons identified

The host and the organizer should identify experiences and lessons identified from previous events, see [Table 15](#) for requirements.

Table 15 — Requirements for identifying experiences and lessons identified

Host	Organizer
For the host, experiences and lessons identified, from the hosts of previous events and/or comparable events, should include: a) official evaluation reports; b) unofficial documentation on lessons identified; c) registrations of unwanted incidents and/or accidents.	For the organizer, experiences and lessons identified, from the organizers of previous events and/or comparable events, should include: a) official evaluation reports; b) unofficial documentations on lessons identified; c) registrations of unwanted incidents and/or accidents.
NOTE Evaluation reports can be provided by former organizers, hosts and/or event rights holders.	

5.2.6 Applications and permissions

The host and the organizer should provide each other with information on necessary applications to submit and permissions to receive in relation to the event, see [Table 16](#) for requirements.

Table 16 — Requirements for identification of applications and permissions

Host	Organizer
The host should identify applications and permissions, and corresponding deadlines, necessary to arrange and/or host events in general.	The organizer should identify applications and permissions, and corresponding deadlines, necessary to arrange and/or host the specific event.

5.2.7 Responsibilities and necessities

The host and the organizer should identify responsibilities and necessities relevant for the event.

For both the host and the organizer, responsibilities, between the host and the organizer, should at least include:

- clarification and allocation of roles and responsibility;
- clarification and allocation of tasks and activities;
- mutual understanding of expectations and compliance;
- mutual understanding on the host's regulatory authority.

The host and the organizer should document the allocation and mutual understanding in the initial agreement.

For both the host and the organizer, necessities, to perform in accordance with the initial agreement, should include:

- a sufficient temporary organization;
- necessary authorities;
- necessary capabilities.

Both the host and the organizer should establish a temporary organization which consists of functions with the competence and capacity to manage their responsibilities, see [Table 17](#) for requirements.

Table 17 — Requirements for the host's and the organizer's temporary organizations

Host	Organizer
<p>The host should at least establish a temporary organization, which consists of functions with the competence and capacity to manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — governance; — finance; — legal; — auditing; — business and service continuity; — societal and public safety; — communication; — event legacy development. 	<p>The organizer should as at least establish a temporary organization which consists of functions with the competence and capacity to manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — governance; — finance; — legal; — event operations; — human resources; — health, safety, security, environment and quality; — communication; — commercial aspects.

Table 17 (continued)

Host	Organizer
NOTE 1 The host can manage both the host's and the organizer's responsibilities in the preparation phase of the process. NOTE 2 For the host, business and service continuity will include city operations.	NOTE 1 For the organizer, event operations will include venue design and construction. NOTE 2 For the organizer, commercial aspects will include sponsorship, marketing, ticketing, etc.

The host and the organizer should adjust their organization in accordance with the development of the preparation phase and realization phase of the event.

5.2.8 Interested parties and partners

The host and the organizer should make arrangements with necessary interested parties and partners to be able to host and organize a safe, secure and sustainable event.

Interested parties and partners include functions, entities and/or organizations necessary to engage and involve in all stages of the process.

Both the host and the organizer should identify, engage and manage interested parties in accordance with ISO 20121:2012, see [Table 18](#) for requirements.

Table 18 — Requirements for identification of interested parties and partners

Host	Organizer
For the host, key interested parties and partners can be, but are not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the organizer; — national and/or international event rights holders; — local, regional and national authorities; — police department and resources supporting the police services; — health department and resources supporting the health services; — fire and rescue department and resources supporting the fire and rescue services; — critical infrastructure providers; — critical services providers; — media and citizens; — citizens movements; — staff and volunteers; — sponsors. 	For the organizer, key interested parties and partners can be, but are not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the host; — national and/or international event rights holders; — participants and delegations; — spectators and audience; — subcontractors; — media and citizens; — citizens movements; — staff and volunteers; — sponsors.

5.2.9 Decision criteria

The host and the organizer should identify decision criteria relevant for the decision whether to host and/or organize the event in the decision stage.

The criteria should be defined and documented prior to the pre-study stage to ensure that the criteria are not adjusted accordingly with the findings in the preliminary assessments, see [Table 19](#) for relevant decision criteria.

Table 19 — Requirements for decision criteria for the host and the organizer

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host relevant criteria should be:</p> <p>a) acceptable societal impact level</p> <p>The host should provide a description of the acceptable societal impacts for all relevant key areas, which defines the acceptable impact level from the event.</p> <p>The acceptable societal impact level should ensure citizens and visitors have efficient and continual access to critical infrastructure and critical services prior to, during and after the event.</p> <p>A description of the acceptable societal impact level should define expectations for the comprehensiveness of the continuity management needed for a safe and secure event.</p> <p>The description should be regarded as necessary for providing preliminary plans and corresponding preliminary cost assessments.</p> <p>b) acceptable societal level of risk</p> <p>The host should provide a description of the acceptable societal level of risk related to hosting the event for all relevant key general areas.</p> <p>The acceptable societal level of risk should correspond to the existing societal level of risk in the city or the region during normal operations.</p> <p>A description of the acceptable societal level of risk should define expectations for the comprehensiveness of the risk management needed for a safe and secure event.</p> <p>The description should be regarded as necessary for providing initial general plans and corresponding cost estimates.</p> <p>c) necessary added value level</p> <p>The host should provide an estimate on the necessary added value level which is expected from the event in the city or region.</p> <p>The necessary added value level should be presented financially and should correspond to the value necessary to support a decision to host a sustainable event.</p> <p>d) acceptable costs</p> <p>The host should provide an estimate on the acceptable costs not to be exceeded in order to support a decision to host the event.</p> <p>The acceptable costs should correspond to what the host is willing and able to spend of the ordinary budgets to fund a sustainable event.</p>	<p>For the organizer relevant criteria for should be:</p> <p>a) acceptable level of risk</p> <p>The organizer should provide a description of the general acceptable level of risk for the event.</p> <p>The acceptable level of risk for the event should correspond to the existing prevailing acceptable level of risk for the specific event and/or comparable events.</p> <p>A description of the acceptable level of risk for the event should define expectations for the comprehensiveness of the risk management needed for a safe and secure event.</p> <p>The description should be regarded as necessary for providing preliminary plans and corresponding preliminary cost assessments.</p> <p>b) acceptable cost level</p> <p>The organizer should provide an estimate on the acceptable costs not to be exceeded in order to support a decision to arrange the event.</p> <p>The acceptable cost level should correspond to what the organizer is willing and able to spend of the ordinary budget to fund the event.</p> <p>c) necessary income level</p> <p>The organizer should provide an estimate on the necessary income which is expected from the event.</p> <p>The necessary income should correspond to the income necessary to support a decision to arrange the event.</p> <p>d) acceptable funding risk</p> <p>The organizer should define the acceptable risk regarding the funding of the event.</p> <p>The acceptable level of funding risk should correspond to the acceptable economic loss the organizer is willing and able to take if the funding fails.</p>

Table 19 (continued)

Host	Organizer
<p>e) acceptable funding risk</p> <p>The host should define the acceptable risk regarding the funding of the event.</p> <p>The acceptable level of funding risk should correspond to the acceptable economic loss the city or region is willing and able to take if the funding fails.</p>	

5.3 Pre-study

5.3.1 General

The pre-study stage starts when the necessary identification has been conducted and documented, and in due time prior to the deadline for the decision whether to host and organize the event.

In the pre-study stage, the host and the organizer should provide necessary preliminary documentation and preliminary cost assessments to support the decision whether to apply for or to host and organize the event.

Both the host and the organizer should ensure the involvement of necessary interested parties and interdisciplinary competence in the preparation of the documentation and the corresponding cost assessments, in order to establish a sufficient basis for the decision stage.

5.3.2 Event description

The organizer should provide a detailed event description and a preliminary plan for the realization phase in accordance with the preliminary description of the event and the defined decision criteria.

A detailed event description and preliminary plan for the event should be regarded as necessary to provide preliminary assessments and plans with corresponding cost estimates for the key areas.

The detailed event description should at least consist of:

- fixed dates for the event, including a build-up and a tear-down time frame;
- planned content and extent of the event;
- a preliminary plan for the execution stage;
- a preliminary plan for the requirements of all facilities and venues;
- a preliminary plan for handling the impact from the event on key areas;
- a preliminary plan for utilizing the added value of the event;
- an initial budget for funding the event;
- an alignment with the citywide or regional long-term development plans;
- a preliminary post-event legacy plan.

5.3.3 Event agreement

Based on the initial agreement, the host and the organizer should document a detailed mutual agreement which specifically allocates:

- roles and responsibility;
- tasks and activities;

- cost distribution.

The host and the organizer should establish a mutual understanding of the following for all coming stages of the process:

- planning activities, milestones and deadlines;
- expectations and compliance;
- the host's regulatory authority;
- the event postponement or cancellation authority;
- management of change;
- third-party involvement for conflict resolution.

The mutual understanding of expectations and compliance should describe the agreed and/or expected quality and/or quantity of any activity, service or resource to be performed and/or provided by the organizer and/or the host.

The mutual understanding of the host's regulatory authority should describe how the host can ensure that the organizer manages the event in accordance with the expectations of the host and in satisfaction of the event agreement, and should include:

- key specifications of the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the organizer in the performance of the event agreement and the specific deliverables required;
- mutual established milestones and quality performance indicators and reporting requirements against which the organizers compliance with the key specifications can be evaluated;
- specifications of the time frame in which the organizer shall correct the non-compliance issue when non-compliance with quality performance indicators is identified;
- specifications on how failure to remedy non-compliance issues within a specified time can result in penalties, costs or legal recourse being awarded against the organizer or, under certain mutual agreed circumstances, termination of the event agreement.

The mutual understanding of the event postponement or cancellation authority should describe which entities that have the authority to decide that the event and/or its preparations should be postponed, stopped and/or terminated, how and when it may be used, and any related penalties for the host or the organizer.

The mutual understanding of management of change should consist of changes in milestones, deadlines, tasks and activities, roles and responsibilities, functions and organization, understanding of compliance, costs and cost distribution.

The detailed mutual agreement should allocate roles and responsibilities and tasks and activities, with the corresponding cost distribution, in accordance with this document.

A detailed mutual agreement should be regarded as necessary to minimize potential disputes and disagreements in the coming stages of the process and to enable preliminary event management plans.

5.3.4 Preliminary management plans

The host and the organizer should provide preliminary management plans within their respective responsibilities, see [Table 20](#) for requirements, and should implement a management system. The following documents can be considered for use: ISO 9001, ISO 20121 and ISO 21502.

Table 20 — Requirements for preliminary management plans

Host	Organizer
The preliminary host management plan should at least:	The preliminary organizer management plan should at least:
a) describe how the temporary host organization plan their work in accordance with the detailed mutual agreement;	a) describe how the temporary organizer organization plan their work in accordance with the detailed mutual agreement;
b) include a description of the organizational resources and facilities needed by the host and their key interested parties;	b) include a description of the organizational resources and facilities needed by the host and their key interested parties;
c) include a corresponding cost estimate and a cost distribution plan between the host and their key interested parties.	c) include a corresponding cost estimate and a cost distribution plan between the organizer and their key interested parties.

The host and the organizer should share their preliminary management plans with each other to ensure coherence in their mutual effort and the planned involvement of each other's resources in the coming stages of the process.

5.3.5 Assessment of requirements

The organizer should provide a preliminary assessment of requirements on the key areas necessary for the event, in particular:

- facilities and locations;
- critical infrastructure and communication;
- business and service continuity;
- transportation and supply,

The preliminary assessment of requirements for and/or in conjunction with the event should include:

- the use of existing venues and installations;
- the need of renovation or adjustments to existing venues and installations;
- the need of constructing new venues and installations;
- the use of existing infrastructure and public services;
- the need of renovation or adjustments to existing infrastructure and public services;
- the need of constructing new infrastructure and public services,

The organizer should provide a preliminary plan based on the assessment of requirements, which includes:

- time estimates, milestones and deadlines to ensure accessibility in due time;
- cost estimates in relation to the assessment and the realization of the plan.

5.3.6 Capability assessment

The host should provide a preliminary capability assessment of how the event will impact the society based on the:

- detailed event description;
- previous experiences and lessons identified;

- defined decision criteria;
- preliminary assessment of requirements.

The preliminary capability assessment should address the key areas, in particular:

- critical infrastructure and communication;
- business and service continuity;
- transportation and supply;
- environment and heritage sites.

The host should, based on the preliminary capability assessment, provide a preliminary feasibility plan, for both the host and the organizer to comply with the acceptable societal impacts, which includes necessary measures to ensure:

- capacity;
- redundancy;
- contingency;
- interdisciplinary cooperation.

The host should provide cost estimates on necessary mitigating measures for the city or region related to the event.

5.3.7 Preliminary risk assessments

The host and the organizer should provide preliminary risk assessments for the event, see [Table 21](#) for requirements.

Table 21 — Requirements for preliminary risk assessments

Host	Organizer
<p>The host should provide the following:</p> <p>a) a preliminary risk assessment of the events impact on the society based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the detailed event description; — previous experiences and lessons identified; — defined criteria; — known or not excluded additional societal risks caused by the event. <p>The preliminary risk assessment should address the key areas, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — safety and security, including public crowd management; — information security and privacy management. 	<p>The organizer should provide the following:</p> <p>a) a preliminary particular risk assessment of the event based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the detailed event description; — previous experiences and lessons identified; — defined criteria; — known or not excluded risks for the event caused by the host city or region. <p>The preliminary particular risk assessment should address the key areas, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — safety and security, including event crowd management; — information security and privacy management.

Table 21 (continued)

Host	Organizer
<p>The preliminary risk assessment should at least include an assessment of unwanted events, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — accidental incidents; — intentional incidents or actions; — health threats; — dangerous public crowd behaviour; — environmental or weather events. <p>b) a preliminary risk mitigating plan based on the preliminary risk assessment, which include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — neutralize or minimize the additional risk on the society caused by the event; — comply with the defined acceptable societal level of risk. <p>c) a preliminary security and emergency management capability assessment based on the preliminary risk assessments, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the emergency capabilities; — identifies the emergency recourses of different disciplines; — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the public crowd management capabilities; — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the security management capabilities; — identifies the necessary interdisciplinary cooperation. <p>d) a preliminary security and emergency plan based on the preliminary emergency management capability assessment, which documents the necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — qualities and quantities of the host's resources; — execution of the emergency response; — execution of security actions; — interdisciplinary cooperation; — training and exercises. <p>e) a preliminary information security and privacy assessment, with a corresponding preliminary information and privacy management plan.</p>	<p>The preliminary particular risk assessment should at least include an assessment of unwanted events, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — accidental incidents; — intentional incidents or actions; — health threats; — dangerous event crowd behaviour; — environmental or weather events. <p>b) a preliminary particular risk mitigating plan based on the preliminary particular risk assessment, which includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — neutralize or minimize the risks identified in the particular risk assessment; — prepare for the residual risk in the event; — prepare for the particular identified risks; — comply with the defined acceptable level of risk. <p>c) a preliminary particular emergency management capability assessment based on the preliminary particular risk assessments, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the emergency capabilities; — identifies the emergency resources of different disciplines; — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the event crowd management capabilities; — defines the necessary quality and quantity of the security management capabilities; — identifies the necessary emergency and security cooperation between the host and the organizer. <p>d) a preliminary particular security and emergency plan based on the general emergency management capability assessments, which documents the necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — qualities and quantities of the organizer's resources; — execution of the emergency response; — execution of security actions; — emergency and security cooperation between the host and the organizer; — training and exercises. <p>e) a preliminary particular information security and privacy assessment, with a corresponding preliminary particular information and privacy management plan.</p>

Table 21 (continued)

Host	Organizer
<p>f) a preliminary public crowd management plan based on both the preliminary risk assessment and the preliminary security management capability assessment.</p> <p>The host should provide preliminary cost estimates for the city or region related to the event on necessary measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — risk mitigating; — security and emergency preparedness; — information security and privacy management; — public crowd management. 	<p>f) a preliminary particular event crowd management plan based on both the preliminary particular risk assessment and the preliminary particular security management capability assessment.</p> <p>The organizer should provide preliminary cost estimates related to the event on necessary measures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — risk mitigating; — security and emergency preparedness; — information security and privacy management; — event crowd management.

Both the host and the organizer should consider conducting:

- business continuity management in accordance with ISO 22301;
- risk management in accordance with ISO 31000;
- risk assessments in accordance with IEC 31010;
- emergency capability assessments in accordance with ISO 22325;
- information security in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001.

The host and the organizer should consider the need to assess any possible reputational risk in a separate assessment.

5.3.8 Assessment of information activities

The host and the organizer should assess how to keep interested parties informed and supplied.

The assessments of both the host and the organizer should include a preliminary assessment of:

- a) interested parties with a corresponding preliminary engagement plan;
- b) information requirements with a corresponding preliminary information plan;
- c) marketing and promotion with a corresponding preliminary marketing and promotion plan;
- d) support requirements with a corresponding preliminary support plan.

The host and the organizer should provide preliminary cost estimates related to information and support within their responsibilities.

5.3.9 Assessment of dissolutions activities

The host and the organizer should assess how to return to normal operations in the city after the event with regards to all key general areas.

The assessment of both the host and the organizer should include:

- a) a preliminary re-establishment and normalization requirements assessment;
- b) a preliminary re-establishment and normalization plan.

The host and the organizer should provide preliminary cost estimates related to re-establishment and normalization within their responsibilities.

5.3.10 Assessment of added value

The host and the organizer should provide a preliminary assessment of the benefit the city or region will have from hosting and organizing the event.

The preliminary assessments of the added value that the event is expected to bring to the city or region should address:

- the direct income;
- the indirect and induced value;
- the event legacy.

The host and the organizer should provide added value estimates presented financially.

5.3.11 Assessment of financial impact

The host and the organizer should ensure a mutual understanding of the responsibility for all measures and activities identified in the pre-study stage assessments and corresponding plans as basis for financial estimates.

Both the host and the organizer should provide financial estimates for their respective responsibilities.

Both the host and the organizer are advised to separate their financial estimates in a budget required to design and construct venues and facilities (CAPEX) and a budget required for staging the event (OPEX), see [Table 22](#) for requirements.

Table 22 — Requirements for financial estimates

Host	Organizer
<p>The host should provide a financial estimate which consists of:</p> <p>a) direct cost and income for the host:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a total cost estimate based on the preliminary cost estimates from the assessments; — a total income estimates of expected direct income from the event. <p>b) added value for the city or region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — an estimate of expected indirect, direct, and induced value from the event. <p>c) funding plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a plan for the funding of the event; — a funding distribution plan between relevant public interested parties. 	<p>The organizer should provide a financial estimate which consists of:</p> <p>a) direct cost and income for the organizer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a total cost estimate based on the preliminary particular cost estimates from the assessments; — a total income estimates of expected direct income from the event. <p>b) funding plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a plan for the funding of the event; — a funding distribution plan between relevant interested parties.

Table 22 (continued)

Host	Organizer
d) financial assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — an assessment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the total expected cost and income; — the total expected added value; — the funding risk; — in accordance with the identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — acceptable costs; — necessary added value; — acceptable funding risk. 	c) financial assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — an assessment of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — total expected cost; — total expected income; — funding risk. — in accordance with the identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — acceptable cost level; — necessary income level; — acceptable funding risk.

5.3.12 Endorsement of interested parties

The host and the organizer should ensure and document interested parties endorsement from their respective key interested parties, on:

- a) the requirements for:
 - facilities;
 - infrastructure;
 - services;
 - resources;
 - legislation and regulations;
 - tax exemption;
 - exclusive rights protection;
 - privacy rights.
- b) the distribution of:
 - activities;
 - cost and funding.

5.4 Decision

5.4.1 General

The decision stage should start when the documentation is complete and provided, and in due time prior to the deadline for the decision whether to host and organize the event.

The host and the organizer should:

- ensure necessary decisions from the correct decision-making authorities on whether to apply for or to host and organize the event;
- ensure a valid and transparent decision-making process.

5.4.2 Decision-making authority

The host and the organizer should identify the correct decision-making authorities, see [Table 23](#) for requirements.

Table 23 — Requirements for identifying decision-making authorities

Host	Organizer
For the host, the correct decision-making authority can be one or several: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — national authorities; — regional authorities; — local authorities. 	For the organizer, the correct decision-making authority can be one or several: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — international and/or national event right owners; — national, regional and/or local organizations; — managing director and/or board.

5.4.3 Decision-making documentation

The host and the organizer should provide the necessary documentation required by the authorities for decision-making, including:

- the event description and agreements;
- management plans;
- assessments and corresponding plans;
- financial estimates and the corresponding funding plans;
- post-event legacy plans;
- endorsements by interested parties;
- recommendations on decisions based on the defined decision criteria.

5.4.4 Documentation of decision

The decision-making authority for the host should indisputably decide whether to host the event.

The decision-making authority for the organizer should indisputably decide whether to organize the event.

Both the respective decision-making authorities should:

- justify and document their decision based on an assessment of the documentation and the corresponding decision criteria;
- explain and document any decision which conflicts with the decision criteria and/or recommendations.

If the city or region and/or the organizer decides not to host and/or organize the event, the host should ensure that the event is not pursued further by officially withdrawing the public endorsement of the event initiative.

5.4.5 Funding and insurances

Both the host's and the organizer's decision-making authority should grant the necessary funding in accordance with the funding plans and should ensure the necessary insurances.

5.4.6 Allocated responsibilities

Both the host's and the organizer's decision-making authority should allocate the hosting and the organizing responsibilities, respectively, to a function or entity.

The host and/or the organizer should ensure the necessary continuation of authority, knowledge and competence if the host and/or the organizer in the realization phase is different from the one in the preparation phase.

5.4.7 Applications and permissions

The host and the organizer should in due time within their respective responsibilities:

- provide and consign necessary applications;
- provide necessary permissions.

5.4.8 Information and requests

The host and the organizer should within their respective responsibilities:

- inform interested parties about the decision to host and/or to organize the event;
- provide a request of support to involved interested parties.

The request of support should be in accordance with:

- the preliminary assessments and plans;
- the preliminary cost and funding estimates.

5.5 Planning

5.5.1 General

The planning stage should start when the necessary decisions have been conducted and documented, and in due time to prepare responsibly for the event.

The host and the organizer should ensure that the detailed event agreement is applicable for the realization phase or revise it accordingly.

The host and the organizer should ensure the necessary involvement of interested parties and interdisciplinary competence in the planning stage to ensure:

- optimization of the quality of and commitment to the realization phase;
- a best possible basis for the execution stage.

5.5.2 Management plans

Both the host and the organizer should establish an organization to ensure fulfilment of their obligations in relation to the event in the realization phase, see [Table 24](#) for requirements.

Table 24 — Requirements for the hosts and the organizers organizations

Host	Organizer
<p>The host should at least establish an organization which consists of functions with the competence and capacity to sufficiently manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — governance; — finance; — legal; — auditing; — business and service continuity; — societal and public safety; — communication; — legacy management. 	<p>The organizer should at least establish an organization which consists of functions with the competence and capacity to sufficiently manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — governance; — finance; — legal; — event operations; — human event resources; — health, safety, security, environment and quality; — communication; — commercial aspects.
<p>NOTE 1 The host can manage both the host's and the organizer's responsibilities in the realization phase of the process.</p> <p>NOTE 2 For the host, business and service continuity will include city operations.</p>	<p>NOTE 3 For the organizer, event operations will include venue design and construction.</p> <p>NOTE 4 For the organizer, commercial aspects will include sponsorship, marketing, ticketing, etc.</p>

The host and the organizer should adjust their organization in accordance with the development of the realization phase.

Both the host and the organizer should provide detailed management plans within their respective responsibilities, based on the preliminary management plans, see [Table 25](#) for requirements, and in accordance with ISO 9001, ISO 20121 and ISO 21502.

Table 25 — Requirements for detailed management plans

Host	Organizer
<p>The host's detailed management plan should at least describe how the host plans and manages its activities in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the event agreement with corresponding deadlines; — the event description and the corresponding preliminary management plan; — specifications in the event award documentation, if applicable; — preconditions and determinations from decision-making authorities; — financial estimates and granted funding; — laws and regulations. 	<p>The organizer's detailed management plan should at least describe how the organizer plan and manages its activities in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the event agreement with corresponding deadlines; — the event description and the corresponding preliminary management plan; — specification in the event award documentation, if applicable; — preconditions and determination from decision-making authorities; — financial estimates and granted funding; — laws and regulations.

The host and the organizer should share their detailed management plans with each other to ensure coherence in their mutual effort and the planned involvement of each other's resources.

5.5.3 Detailed assessments

The host and the organizer should individually perform detailed assessments based on the preliminary assessments conducted in the pre-study stage.

The detailed assessments should include all identified subjects and challenges necessary to establish a better understanding of all key areas, in order to develop corresponding detailed plans.

The detailed assessments should at least include, but are not limited to:

- assessments of requirements and necessities;
- business and service continuity assessments;
- risk assessments;
- emergency management capability assessments;
- security management capability assessments;
- information security and privacy management assessments;
- assessment of information and the engagement of interested parties;
- assessment of re-establishment and normalization activities.

Both the host and the organizer should conduct:

- business continuity management in accordance with ISO 22301;
- risk management in accordance with ISO 31000;
- risk assessments in accordance with IEC 31010;
- emergency capability assessments in accordance with ISO 22325;
- information security in accordance with ISO/IEC 27001.

The host and the organizer should consider the need to assess any possible reputational risk in a separate assessment.

5.5.4 Detailed plans

The host and the organizer should individually develop detailed plans based on:

- the preliminary plans developed in the pre-study stage;
- the preconditions and determinations concluded in the decision stage;
- the detailed assessments.

The organizer should develop and provide a detailed event execution plan based on the preliminary event plan.

Both the host and the organizer should develop detailed plans to ensure fulfilment of their obligations in the execution of the event within all key areas.

The detailed plans should at least include, but are not limited to:

- event plans;
- development plans;
- preventive and mitigative plans;

- continuity plans;
- contingency plans;
- information plans;
- re-establishment and normalization plans.

5.5.5 Interdisciplinary cooperation

The host should develop and provide a detailed plan for interdisciplinary cooperation between:

- the host;
- the organizer;
- emergency services;
- security services;
- critical infrastructure providers;
- critical service providers.

The plan should include routines for effective:

- collaboration;
- sharing of information;
- communication;
- coordinated response.

The interdisciplinary cooperation should preferably be based on:

- collocation in an interdisciplinary joint coordination centre;
- digital platforms.

The aim for the interdisciplinary coordination should be to optimize:

- a shared situation awareness;
- early detection of issues and hazards;
- early implementation of preventive measures;
- early warning and mobilization of relevant resources;
- a coordinated response;
- the distribution of coordinated public information;
- the re-establishment of the desired situation.

5.5.6 Training

Both the host and the organizer should:

- plan and provide necessary training activities and exercises to ensure capability to act in accordance with the detailed plans;
- document and verify necessary capability prior to the execution stage.

6 Execution

The execution stage should start when the necessary planning is finalized, and in due time prior to the start of the event.

Both the host and the organizer should ensure execution:

- within their responsibilities in accordance with the corresponding detailed plans;
- in accordance with the detailed event agreement;
- within the financial funding.

The execution stage should not end until all responsibilities regarding re-establishing and normalization are finalized as agreed and accepted by both the host and the organizer.

7 Post-event evaluation

7.1 General

The post-event evaluation should start immediately following the formal closing of the event.

7.2 Information gathering

The host and the organizer should:

- individually establish routines for systematic information gathering as basis for evaluation in all stages of the process;
- individually involve all relevant interested parties in the information gathering as basis for the evaluation;
- ensure gathering of documented information to include positive and negative experiences related to all the activities in this document.

All involved parties should continuously share information to ensure the best possible evaluation and learning.

7.3 Assessments

The host and the organizer should:

- individually establish routines for assessments as basis for evaluation in all stages of the process;
- involve relevant interested parties in the assessments;
- individually ensure that their goals, objectives, progress plans and decision criteria are included in the evaluation assessments;
- establish relevant indicators to ensure the appropriate level of detail for performance management and evaluation;
- ensure the identification of advantageous practices and needed adjustments based on the gathered information related to all the activities in this document.

7.4 Lessons identified

The host and the organizer should individually establish routines to identify and implement lessons identified in all stages of the hosting and organizing process.

The routines should ensure continuous improvement at an individual and organizational level and be integrated with routines for change management.

The host and the organizer should facilitate contributions from involved parties when implementing the lessons learned.

7.5 Documentation

The host and the organizer should:

- a) individually document experiences, assessments for evaluation and implementation of lessons learned in all stages of the hosting and organizing process;
- b) individually prepare final evaluation reports which include:
 - descriptions of the event and how the event was planned, executed and evaluated;
 - evaluation of goals, objectives, progress and decision criteria;
 - experiences related to the activities and subjects in this document;
 - lessons learned and recommendations.

The evaluation reports should facilitate experience transfer to future hosts and organizers.

7.6 Research

Both the host and the organizer should welcome and encourage research initiatives in all stages of the process.

Independent research on the preparations and realization of the event is valuable for the evaluation.

8 Event legacy development

8.1 General

The event legacy development should start early in the preparation phase.

The concept, vision and legacy of the event are crucial elements, forming the foundation upon which the host and the organizer base their planning and provide the terms of reference for a significant number of key decisions and actions.

The host and the organizer should take early steps to involve relevant interested parties to ensure:

- a legacy vision aligned with the developing event plans;
- a detailed and costed event legacy plan;
- a clear understanding of what should be included or excluded from the event legacy plan;
- optimization of the quality of and commitment to the event legacy development;
- clarity on responsibilities and relationships.

Event legacy can be broadly broken down into two main categories: tangible (see [8.2](#)) and intangible (see [8.3](#)).

8.2 Tangible event legacy

The host and the organizer should provide detailed legacy development plans within their respective responsibilities, see [Table 26](#) for requirements.

Table 26 — Requirements for a tangible event legacy

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host, tangible legacy development should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) set up a legacy governance framework, which can include the establishment of a dedicated event legacy management organization; b) develop a business and management plan for post-event legacy development; c) adopt legacy-funding measures, where appropriate; d) provide essential elements to incorporate legacy requirements into the design and operations of the event and monitor implementation. 	<p>For the organizer, tangible legacy development should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) implement tangible legacy requirements into the design, construction and upgrade of the venues and facilities and in the event operations; b) ensure a correct post-event delivery of venues and facilities to the host and/or to a dedicated legacy-management organization.

Although far from exhaustive, the following are examples of tangible legacies:

- new and/or upgraded sporting, exhibition and cultural facilities;
- new and/or improved transport infrastructure;
- improved telecommunication, energy and water infrastructure;
- new parklands and green space areas;
- improved cityscape and urban regeneration.

8.3 Intangible event legacy

The host and the organizer should capture the longer lasting, less tangible benefits that the event can create, through specific programmes and initiatives, see [Table 27](#) for requirements.

Table 27 — Requirements for an intangible event legacy

Host	Organizer
<p>For the host, intangible event legacy development should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) set up an event legacy governance framework, which can include the establishment of a dedicated event legacy management organization; b) develop an overall intangible event legacy programme; c) adopt event legacy-funding measures, where appropriate; d) benchmark with innovative and best-practice solutions adopted by other hosts; e) set up an appropriate legacy assessment framework. 	<p>For the organizer, intangible event legacy development should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) implement intangible event legacy requirements in the event operations; b) develop a comprehensive public engagement plan to ensure widespread participation in the organization phases and their wider benefits; c) ensure a correct post-event delivery of intangible event legacy projects to the host and/or to a dedicated legacy-management organization.

Although far from exhaustive, the following are examples of intangible event legacies:

- social;
- economic;
- political;
- environmental;
- cultural;
- sport.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 9001, *Quality management systems — Requirements*
- [2] ISO 20121, *Event sustainability management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*
- [3] ISO 22301, *Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Requirements*
- [4] ISO 22325, *Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for capability assessment*
- [5] ISO 31000, *Risk management — Guidelines*
- [6] ISO/IEC 27001, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements*
- [7] IEC 31010, *Risk management — Risk assessment techniques*

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