



TAPA FSR / TSR 2017 Security Requirements

Overview of major changes

Objectives in the review of FSR and TSR 2014, to create the 2017 TAPA Standards were:

- Simplification of over complex requirements;
- Removal of redundant requirements;
- Reformatting the layout to improve access to content;
- Closing of any obvious gaps in the Standards;
- Changes must mitigate new or emerging criminal threats that are properly supported by incident or trend data;
- Changes must be cost neutral or identify opportunities for cost savings.

In addition, a focus on clarification was made to the following:

- FSR/TSR Guidelines/Definitions/Acronyms – Improve consistency
 - Merge definitions and guidance notes from the training notes into the Standards;
 - Glossary updated with revised and additional definitions.
- FSR Reformatting
 - Content will be presented in a more logical flow by areas of concern.
 - Any areas of duplication will be removed
 - The content will be more auditor-friendly
- TSR TTSP Recognition and Certification;
 - Reduced the entry level from a minimum of 10 trucks to 3 trucks
 - For certification / truck audits; limit on the amount of trucks needed to be audited in category large, 101+ trucks set to a maximum of 10 trucks
- FSR HV Cage waiver guidance
 - To receive a waiver, the company concerned must clearly prove that their operation is compliant with the specific criteria

FSR:

What are the major changes?

Waivers related:

FSR 2014:

“Authorized Auditor reviews Waiver Request(s) and determines if request is valid”

Now in FSR 2017:

“IAB/AA Reviews and verifies integrity of the information contained in the TAPA waiver request form.”

This means that it's the responsibility of each auditor to ensure that the waiver request has all relevant details accompanying the request, to enable the waiver committee to make a clear decision e.g.:

- Clear explanation on the provided alternatives;
- Pictures attached where and when needed;
- Evidence of statements made (e.g. copy of part of the law that stated that they can't be compliant....)

New in FSR 2017:

“Should TAPA officials and/or Buyers challenge that waiver conditions have changed, TAPA will complete a formal investigation and LSP/Applicant understands that the waiver may be revoked by TAPA”

(Note; This action will only be carried out after a full investigation by a TAPA assigned person / working group.)

High Value Cage related:

TAPA will consider a waiver to all or part of the HVC requirements if all of the following preconditions are met:

- The waiver request is submitted using the official TAPA Waiver Request form and is endorsed by the IAB/AA;
- The waiver request includes an attached declaration signed by the LSP/Applicant stipulating that no Buyers require an HVC;
- The waiver request includes details of any mitigating measures to ensure that vulnerable goods are not at unnecessary risk of theft or loss;
- Appropriate mitigation actions to minimize risk (where an HVC is not available) are considered and documented in the annual Risk Assessment. *Note: TAPA may request to review the Risk Assessment.*
- LSP/Applicant understands that a waiver may be revoked by TAPA should TAPA officials and/or Buyers successfully challenge that waiver conditions have changed.

Other changes made:

FSR 2014:

1.9.1: *“All windows and any openings (smoke vents, air vents), in warehouse walls alarmed to detect unauthorized opening and linked to main alarm system.”*

Now in FSR 2017:

Changed into 2.2.2: *“Any open-able window, vent or other aperture must have a physical barrier or be alarmed and linked to the main alarm system”.*

FSR 2014:

1.9.2: *“Any part of the roof designed to be open (smoke vents, air vents, sky-lights) protected by physical means (bars, mesh or any other material that would harden opening to burglary)”*

Now in FSR 2017:

Changed into 2.2.3: *“Any open-able window, skylight, vent, access hatch or other aperture must have a physical barrier or be alarmed and linked to the main alarm system.”*

Note: Objective for adjusting the text in 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 was to clarify, that only the parts in the walls and the roof that can be opened require controls. Permanent non-openable windows, vent, skylight, do not require barrier or alarm

Pedestrian doors:

FSR 2014:

1.11.1: *“Warehouse pedestrian doors and frames cannot be easily penetrated; if hinges on outside they must be pinned or spot welded.”*

Now in FSR 2017:

Changed into 2.2.9: *“Warehouse pedestrian doors and frames cannot be easily penetrated; if hinges on outside they must be pinned or spot welded. Glass doors are unacceptable unless glass break detectors are fitted or other local detection device is providing cover (e.g. PIR) or glass is protected by bars/mesh and alarmed directly to the monitoring center”.*

Dock doors:

FSR 2014 – 3.4 “External dock and warehouse doors secured”

3.4.1. Dock doors closed (when not in active use).

3.4.2. Dock doors secured during non -operational hours (so that doors cannot be opened due to being electronically disabled or physically locked).

or

3.4.3. Scissor gates secured by mechanical slide/latch locking hardware (minimum height of 8 feet/2.4 meters) or equivalent in place and used on dock doors when not in active use.

FSR 2017 – Now under 2.2: “Outside walls, Roof and doors”.

Combined into 2.2.12.

Non-operational hours:

- Dock doors closed, secured (I.e. electronically disabled or physically locked).

Operational hours:

- Dock doors must be closed when not in active use.
- Scissor gates, if used, must be secured by mechanical slide / latch lock and be a minimum of 8 feet / 2.4 meters high. (A, B)

Intrusion Detection:

FSR 2014: 3.7 Intrusion detection.

N/A if risks documented, mitigated in local risk assessment and warehouse activity is true 24x7x366 operation

3.7.1: *“All facility external warehouse doors alarmed to detect unauthorized opening and linked to main alarm system”*

3.7.2: *“System activated during non-operational hours”*

3.7.3: *“Intrusion detection alarms installed in office and warehouse to detect intrusions outside non-operational hours”*

FSR 2017: Now under 4; “Inside warehouse and office”

Combined into 4.2.1:

“Intrusion Detection – Internal intrusion detection (e.g. infrared, motion, sound, or vibration detection), is required to monitor the internal warehouse space. The alarms must be activated and linked to the main alarm system during non-operational hours (i.e. when warehouse is closed)”.

Note: If the warehouse is a true 24/7/366 operation, this requirement may be N/A if the risks and mitigations are documented in the local Risk Assessment. Regardless of operational hours, perimeter intrusion detection or physical barriers are required on external doors and ground-floor windows in office and warehouse. (See section 2.2.).

TSR:

What are the major changes?

TSR Truck sampling/verification during certification

TSR:	CATEGORY:	# TRUCKS:	# TRUCKS TO BE AUDITED:
2014:	Small	10-30	4 trucks listed in the vehicle register
2017:	Small	3-30	3 trucks listed in the vehicle register
2014:	Medium	31-100	6 trucks listed in the vehicle register
2017:	Medium	31-100	7% trucks listed in the vehicle register (up to a maximum of 6)
2014:	Large	101+	7% trucks listed in the vehicle register
2017:	Large	101+	7% trucks listed in the vehicle register (up to a maximum of 10)