



An tÚdarás Slándála Príobháidí
The Private Security Authority

PSA LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Information Document

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LICENSING OF CENTRES MONITORING CCTV AND INTRUDER ALARM SYSTEMS

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www.psa.gov.ie

PSA CONSULTATION

The Private Security Authority (PSA) is publishing the proposed future licensing requirements for monitoring centres under the title *“Requirements For The Licensing Of Centres Monitoring CCTV and Intruder Alarm Systems”*. The document is being published for the information of those involved in the provision of monitoring services as well as other interested parties.

The current standard prescribed by the PSA, IS 228, will be withdrawn by the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) and replaced by the European Standard EN 50518. The PSA intends to use *“Requirements For The Licensing Of Centres Monitoring CCTV and Intruder Alarm Systems”* as the standard for licensing.

Currently, the PSA licences monitoring centres involved in the monitoring of intruder alarm systems. The dates contained in the document are indicative only. The PSA will announce its proposed timeframe for the licensing of monitoring centres involved in the monitoring of CCTV systems in the near future. A revised S.R. 45 which will form part of the licensing requirements for CCTV monitoring is to be published by the NSAI shortly.

Feedback on the document, which should be entitled “Monitoring Centres” can be sent by email to: public_consultation@psa.gov.ie.

The closing date for receipt of comments is Friday, the 15th March 2013.

If comments contain confidential information, such information should be clearly and unambiguously marked as confidential.

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PRIVATE SECURITY AUTHORITY

1. SCOPE

This Standard provides a specification for compliance with licensing by the Private Security Authority and applies to contractors seeking licenses to provide security services as Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring) and Security Guard (CCTV Monitoring).

The Private Security Services Act, 2004, established the Private Security Authority (PSA) as the national regulatory and licensing body for the private security industry in Ireland. Amongst the functions of the PSA are:

- The controlling and supervising of persons providing security services and maintaining and improving standards in the provision of those services.
- Specifying standards to be observed in the provision of security services.
- Specifying qualifications or requirements for the granting of licences.

Contractors licensed by the Private Security Authority and those seeking a licence from the Authority must comply with this standard. Only certification bodies approved by the Authority may provide certification services for licensing purposes. By applying for and holding a licence contractors agree to the sharing of information relating to this document and the contents herein between the PSA and the contractor's certification body. Where a contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this standard the certification body is obliged to notify the Private Security Authority.

The following standards are mentioned in this document:

I.S. 228
I.S. EN 50518 - 1
I.S. EN 50518 - 2
I.S. EN 50518 - 3
S.R. 25
S.R. 41
S.R. 45

A reference to a Standard is a reference to a standard specified by the PSA for licensing purposes and should be construed as the most current such standard in effect.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Approved Certification Body.** A certification body approved by the PSA to provide certification services in respect of those standards or requirements documents prescribed by the PSA.
- 2.2 Contractor.** A limited or unlimited company, a partnership or sole trader providing security services for which a PSA licence is required.
- 2.3 Private Security Authority (PSA).** The regulatory and licensing authority for the private security industry in Ireland.
- 2.4 Security Guard (CCTV Monitoring).** A person who as security guard monitors security equipment which consists of a continuously manned remote centre to which information concerning the status of one or more CCTV systems is reported.
- 2.5 Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring).** A person who as security guard monitors security equipment which consists of a continuously manned remote centre to which information concerning the status of one or more alarm systems is reported.

3. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Security Guard (CCTV Monitoring)

- 3.1.1** Subject to the provisions of 3.1.2, the following standards shall apply to contractors providing a security service in the Security Guard (CCTV Monitoring) sector:

I.S. EN 50518-1
I.S. EN 50518-2
I.S. EN 50518-3
S.R. 41
S.R. 45

- 3.1.2** A contractor who, on the 1st October 2013, is the holder of a Private Security Services Licence in the Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring) sector shall be subject to the following standards when providing a security service in the Security Guard (CCTV Monitoring) sector:

I.S. 228
S.R. 41
S.R. 45

- 3.1.3** The provisions of 3.1.2 shall cease on the 1st January 2017.

3.2 Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring)

- 3.2.1** Subject to the provisions of 3.2.2, the following standards shall apply to contractors

providing a security service in the Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring) sector:

I.S. EN 50518-1
I.S. EN 50518-2
I.S. EN 50518-3
S.R. 41
S.R. 25

3.2.2 A contractor who, on the 1st October 2013, is the holder of a Private Security Services Licence in the Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring) sector shall be subject to the following standards when providing a security service in the Security Guard (Intruder Alarm Monitoring) sector:

I.S. 228
S.R. 41

3.2.3 The provisions of 3.2.2 shall cease on the 1st January 2017.

3.3 Compliance With Standards

3.3.1 Contractors shall maintain compliance with the specified standards during the term of the licence.

3.3.2 Contractors shall be subject to an audit by an authorised certification body at least once during each calendar year. The purpose of the audit is to verify compliance with the specified standards.

3.3.3 Contractors shall give their permission to the approved certification body to provide the PSA with information in accordance with provisions 3.3.4 and 3.3.5

3.3.4 Where a contractor fails to undertake or complete an audit the authorised certification body shall notify the PSA of the failure and the reason for same.

3.3.5 Where a contractor is found to be noncompliant with a standard the authorised certification body shall notify the PSA of the reason for the non compliance and any resulting action taken against the contractor.

3.4 PSA Licensing Compliance

3.4.1 The contractor shall ensure that an inspector appointed by the PSA may at any time enter any place where a security service is being provided and provide any information requested by an inspector in the course of any inspection or investigation.

3.4.2 The contractor shall ensure that a valid tax clearance certificate is held on site at the address recorded on the Private Security Services Licence during the term of the licence.

3.4.3 During the term of the licence Contractors shall comply with all relevant legislation and specifically the following the following:

- a) The Private Services Acts and Regulations.
- b) The standards specified at 3.1 and 3.2.
- c) Organisation of Working Time Acts.
- d) Taxation and Social Welfare Acts.
- e) Payment of Wages Acts.
- f) Immigration Acts

3.4.4 The contractor shall within 7 days notify the PSA in writing if any of the following occur:

- a) Change of name of the licence holder.
- b) In the case of a body corporate, change in company directors. In the case of a partnership, change in partners.
- c) Change of ownership of the company. In the case of a body corporate this includes a change in any shareholding above 5%.
- d) Change of address from which the security service is being provided.
- e) Change of registered address if this is different from address at d) above.
- f) Change in the legal status of the licence holder.
- g) Any conviction against the licence holder whether in relation to the business of the licence holder or other matter. In the case of a body corporate this includes any convictions against a company director. In the case of a partnership this includes any conviction against a partner.