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Space project management - Part 80: Risk management

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 01/15

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Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy  
rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

English version

## Space project management - Part 80: Risk management

Systèmes spatiaux - Partie 80: Management des risques

Raumfahrtssysteme - Teil 80: Risikomanagement

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2013.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN and CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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## Foreword

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This document (EN 16601-80:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/TC 5 "Space", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This standard (EN16601-80:2014) originates from ECSS-M-ST-80C.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 17666:2003.

This document has been developed to cover specifically space systems and has therefore precedence over any EN covering the same scope but with a wider domain of applicability (e.g. : aerospace).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

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Risks are a threat to project success because they have negative effects on the project cost, schedule and technical performance, but appropriate practices of controlling risks can also present new opportunities with positive impact.

The objective of project risk management is to identify, assess, reduce, accept, and control space project risks in a systematic, proactive, comprehensive and cost effective manner, taking into account the project's technical and programmatic constraints. Risk is considered tradable against the conventional known project resources within the management, programmatic (e.g. cost, schedule) and technical (e.g. mass, power, dependability, safety) domains. The overall risk management in a project is an iterative process throughout the project life cycle, with iterations being determined by the project progress through the different project phases, and by changes to a given project baseline influencing project resources.

Risk management is implemented at each level of the customer-supplier network.

Known project practices for dealing with project risks, such as system and engineering analyses, analyses of safety, critical items, dependability, critical path, and cost, are an integral part of project risk management. Ranking of risks according to their criticality for project success, allowing management attention to be directed to the essential issues, is a major objective of risk management.

The project actors agree on the extent of the risk management to be implemented in a given project depending on the project definition and characterization.

# 1

## Scope

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This Standard defines the principles and requirements for integrated risk management on a space project; it explains what is needed to implement a project-integrated risk management policy by any project actor, at any level (i.e. customer, first level supplier, or lower level suppliers).

This Standard contains a summary of the general risk management process, which is subdivided into four (4) basic steps and nine (9) tasks.

The risk management process requires information exchange among all project domains, and provides visibility over risks, with a ranking according to their criticality for the project; these risks are monitored and controlled according to the rules defined for the domains to which they belong.

The fields of application of this Standard are all the activities of all the space project phases. A definition of project phasing is given in ECSS-M-ST-10.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

**2****Normative references**

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The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this ECSS Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<b>EN reference</b>	<b>Reference in text</b>	<b>Title</b>
EN 16601-00-01	ECSS-ST-00-01	ECSS system - Glossary of terms
EN 16601-10	ECSS-M-ST-10	Space project management – Project planning and implementation

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**