

Regulations for:

SSF 200

# Rules for burglar resistance – Buildings and premises

2024-05-07

SSF 200 Ed. 6

## About SSF

SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) is a non-profit organisation whose purpose is to promote safety and security for businesses, people and property through crime prevention, and to act as a former of opinion and information disseminator in crime prevention ([SSF's statutes](#)).

SSF publishes regulations and standards that specify quality and security levels in burglary resistance and IT security that are recommended for application for products, people and businesses. SSF has been publishing rules and standards on behalf of Insurance Sweden since 2001.

SSF's standards are intended to help prevent and limit the extent of damage, thereby reducing costs related to damage. The purpose is also to create clarity for security industry operators and customers of insurance companies, and to facilitate the setting of requirements in respect of the security industry. The standards are formulated by representatives from the industry. This provides both depth and breadth of expertise and guarantees high quality.

Our website at [www.stoldskyddsforeningen.se/foretag/](http://www.stoldskyddsforeningen.se/foretag/) provides information about our working methods, how you can help to influence the design of our standards and a current list of our standards and planned projects. There is also information about our publisher, training courses, webinars and our anti-theft products.

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## **General information on cybersecurity**

The organisations of today face a number of security-related challenges when it comes to cybersecurity (cyber hygiene) for handling, storing and transferring information. It is important for everyone in an organisation to be aware of and understand the content of the company's cybersecurity policies and guidelines. Experience shows that it is very important for employees to demonstrate safe cyber behaviour in their day-to-day work. It is the responsibility of the organisation's management to educate its staff in cybersecurity. Management must also work to remind employees to remain aware of the risks and to understand how they should approach cybersecurity.

Employees' digital identities and permissions are the key to the organisation's most sensitive information. That is why cyber attacks are increasingly focused on gaining access to permissions. Identities therefore require particularly high levels of security through the use of strong passwords, for example. Employees must also remain vigilant in how they use their computers and mobile phones.

It is recommended that all staff should have a basic knowledge of IT security, see SSF 1101 – Basic cybersecurity or equivalent, which is a first step in organisations' efforts to increase their ability to deal with risks linked to information management.

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## Foreword

This standard (SSF 200, Edition 6) has been developed by SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) in cooperation with representatives from insurance companies, manufacturers, architects, authorities, organisations and other stakeholders.

Please note that some parts of this document may be covered by patent rights. SSF is not responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

### Changes from previous edition, SSF 200 Edition 5:

In general, most sections from SSF 200 edition 5 are rewritten/supplemented in this edition with clearer performance requirements and clearer requirements for execution.

Some sections from SSF 200 edition 5 have been re-titled, expanded and moved in this edition and merged into new sections, with changed headings. These sections include new tables and new texts.

### Selection of major changes implemented:

- References updated and new definitions added.
- Clarifications and amendments to the sections on walls (5.2, 6.2 and 7.2), including changes to plate thicknesses and a more detailed description of multi-layer walls.
- Sections on doors, security gates, gates and hatches (5.4, 6.4, and 7.4) have been clarified with new tables and texts and expanded with more options, including digital locks in accordance with SSF 3523 and filling materials in accordance with SS-EN 1627.
- New headings and texts for roller grilles and fixed grilles (5.6, 6.6, and 7.6).
- Modified and extended sections on windows (5.7, 6.7, and 7.7) with more options and updated glass quality requirements.
- Clarifications in the section on intrusion protection (5.9, 6.9, and 7.9), including references to polycarbonate in accordance with SSF 1085.
- Rewriting of Appendix E "Reinforcement of burglar resistance".

This standard is valid from **2024-05-07** and replaces SSF 200, edition 5.

Edition 5 will be repealed on **2024-12-31**.

## **1 Scope**

These rules for adapting to enclosure classes are primarily intended for new construction and for renovation and remodelling of premises/objects, but can also be applied in other cases. Appendix E of this standard describes how reinforcement and adaptation of existing perimeter protection can be carried out, requiring the approval of the specifier before application.

This edition is not intended to be retroactive but can be applied to existing activities/objects in cooperation with the specifier.

Application is voluntary unless agreed otherwise.

The requirements only take into account the burglar resistance.

The requirements of each enclosure class are a minimum requirement. The specifier can always defined additional requirements for the protection.

Mechanical burglar resistance provides the basis for good burglar resistance, but in some cases it needs to be supplemented with e.g. a burglar alarm system, perimeter protection and/or personnel surveillance. This is not included in SSF 200.

When mechanical protection is combined with intrusion alarms, it is important to get an early alarm indication and for the mechanical protection to then take time to be forced, so that the response side (police, security guards) can arrive before the protection is forced.

Quality installation and regular maintenance and servicing are essential for burglar resistance products to work and provide the protection they are intended to provide.

The contract between the policyholder and the insurance company (the insurance contract) refers to the insurance conditions that apply to the policy in question. The policy conditions and the policy document constitute the contractual text that regulates the policyholder's rights and obligations.

Other specifiers such as municipalities, companies and authorities can also agree that all or part of these regulations are to be taken into account.

Laws and government regulations are always superior to standards, norms and recommendations.