# SafeSeaNet
# LOCODEs Guidelines

Version: 1.6

**Date: 28/10/2025**

EMSA

# Document History

| Version | Date | Changes | Prepared | Approved |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.4 | 17/09/2012 | Draft | EMSA | |
| 1.0 | 18/10/2012 | Final version | EMSA | SSN WS18 |
| 1.1 | 22/05/2013 | Amendments with regards to UNECE | EMSA | SSN WS19 |
| 1.2 | 18/09/2013 | New waypoint added for the North Atlantic Ocean | EMSA | - |
| 1.3 | 08/05/2014 | Amendments with regards to off-shore installations | EMSA | SSN WS21 |
| 1.4 | 11/05/2016 | Amendments related to port facility information from the IMO GISIS Maritime Security module and to recent updates from UNECE | EMSA | SSN WS25 |
| 1.5 | 30/05/2018 | Amendments related to integration of SSN operational registry for locations with the Central Location Database (CLD) | EMSA | SSN/LRIT3 |
| 1.6 | 28/10/2025 | • Inclusion of SSN specific codes for bunkering operations<br>• Inclusion of information about EMSWe CLD<br>• Update of information about ISPS port facilities update<br>• Inclusion of information about Port Reception Facilities and respective procedures<br>• Update of section on LCAs and associated locations to describe current implementation | EMSA | SSN/LRIT18 |

# Distribution List

| Company | Name | Function | For Info / Approval |
|---|---|---|---|
| SSN/LRIT Group | | | Approval |

# Document information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Creation file** | 28/10/2025 |
| **Filename** | SSN LOCODEs Guidelines v1.60 |
| **Location** | http://emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents.html |
| **Number of pages** | 24 |

# Table of Contents

# List of Tables



# List of Figures

# List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| CLD | Central Location Database |
| EMSA | European Maritime Safety Agency |
| EUROSTAT | The statistical office of the European Union |
| GISIS | IMO Global Integrated Shipping Information System |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| ISPS | International Ship and Port Facility Security Code |
| LCA | Used to identify a Local Competent Authority |
| MS | Member State |
| NCA | Used to identify a National Competent Authority |
| NSW | National Single Window |
| PSC | Used to identify a Port State Control entity |
| SSN | SafeSeaNet |
| SOLAS | International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea |
| THETIS | The information system that supports the new Port State Control inspection regime (NIR) |
| UN/LOCODE | United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations |
| UNECE | The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) |
| UWI | User Web Interface |

# 1. Introduction

The identification of a particular location is frequently required in international trade and transport to track the movement of goods. The names of such locations are often spelt in different ways, and sometimes the same location is given different names in different languages, which creates confusion and difficulties for data exchange. The identification, in a unique and unambiguous way, of any place involved in international trade is essential, so a coding system was developed for this purpose. The coding system is referred to as the “United Nations LOCODE” (UN/LOCODE), and it is intended to cover ports and other locations for purposes of international trade data interchange.

A location is defined as any named geographical place, recognised by a competent national body, either or by a competent national or international organization for inclusion in the UN/LOCODE. A five-character code element is provided for each location included in the UN/LOCODE list and consists of:

a) two letters identifying the country, according to the ISO 3166 two-letter Code for the representation of names of countries, and;

b) three letters identifying the location within the country. Where all permutations have been exhausted, numerals from 2 to 9 can also be used.

For example, the port of Le Havre in France is codified as FRLEH (the first two letters FR identify the country and the following three the code of the port).

# 2. Central Location Database

The maritime applications within the SSN ecosystem (i.e. SafeSeaNet, Earth Observation Data Centre, THETIS, LRIT and IMS services) have been developed to address specific needs defined by the relevant legal texts and user requirements. Although each maritime application functions in accordance with its own rules, data set and access rights mechanisms in order to support its own user community, there are also common elements that are used by all applications (e.g. Organisations, Ships, Countries and Locations).

One of the common databases is the Central Location Database (CLD), which is used as a reference for locations by all maritime applications within the SSN ecosystem as well as by the national systems of Member States (SSN and NSW).

The CLD includes all LOCODEs listed in the UN/LOCODE list and SSN Specific locations, as well as port facilities information stemming from the IMO Maritime Security module of the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) and Port Reception Facilities (PRF) as required by Directive (EU) 2019/883 (PRF Directive).

The CLD information is made available to external systems for cross-checking with similar data stored in their databases. To connect and benefit from the Central Location Database, EMSA designed a set of web services to allow sharing information via a “system to system” interface.

The services offered by the CLD are:

- **Access through the EMSA web interface:** the web interface is accessible through the EMSA portal.
- **Request/response mechanism:** to request the content of location records in the CLD based on different criteria (e.g. country of the Location and name of the location). The request/response mechanism can also be used for retrieving a journal of changes in individual location records in the CLD over the time (Location record “logs”);
- **Location data announcement (“push”):** this service is used by the CLD to announce to an external system previously subscribed to the service, the creation of a new Location record or changes in data stored in the CLD for a Location.

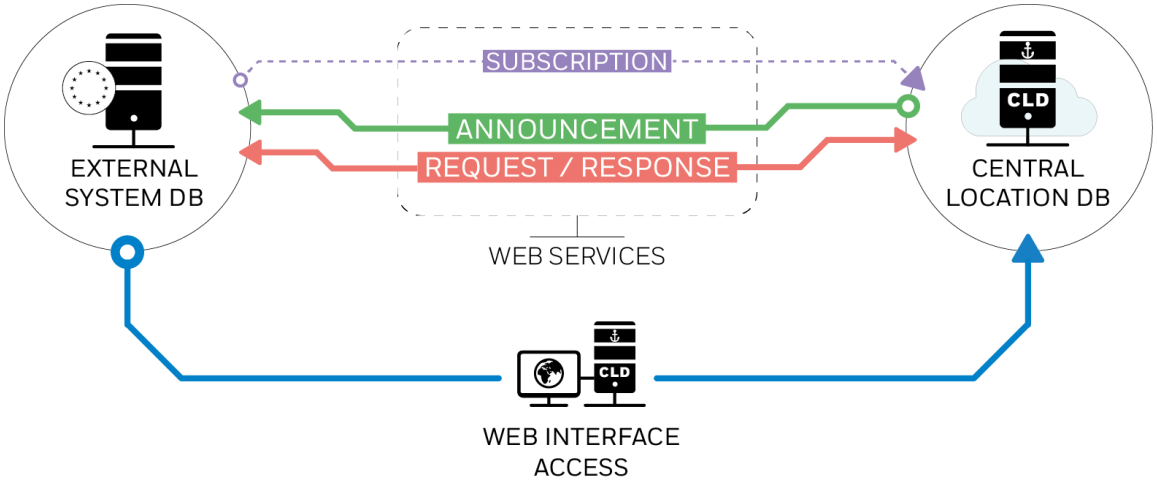



Figure 1: Types of accesses offered by the CLD

This database was designed in a way whereby each user community in the SSN ecosystem may specify locations of interest that should be available in their systems.

**Note: these guidelines focus only on the location codes and procedures applicable to the SSN system.**

# 3. EMSWe Common Location Database

To facilitate the reporting process for declarants, the EMSWe Regulation (EU) 2019/1239 establishes EMSWe common location database. The specification of this database is laid down in Annex VI of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 204/2023.

The EMSWe Common Location Database shall allow the collection, storing, updating and provision of the following types of location and port facility codes:

a. United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE);
b. IMO GISIS port facilities;
c. SafeSeaNet specific codes

The function of this database is to consolidate and share reference maritime data between the member states MNSW systems.

The EMSWe common location database is synchronised with EMSA's Central Location Database (described in section 2),

**Note: these guidelines do not provide any procedures related to EMSWe CLD database and aim only at clarifying the relation between EMSA's CLD and EMSWe CLD.**

# 4. Location codes used in SafeSeaNet

## 4.1 Roles and responsibilities

Directive 2002/59 defines the NCA as being responsible for the management of LOCODEs in the national SSN system. The NCA is responsible for the management of the national system, ensuring that UN/LOCODEs are designated, and that the location database at national level is harmonised with the Central Location Database (CLD) in order that the list of locations is assigned to the SSN application.

In terms of LOCODEs, EMSA developed and maintains the Central Location Database in order to harmonise the data and to avoid inconsistencies (more details are available in Section 2). Moreover, EMSA performs quality checks and reports to the Member States on the following:

a) Temporary locations created or used by each MS.

b) The set of notifications rejected because of the employment of LOCODEs, which are:

- invalid LOCODEs (i.e. not complaint with the following format: two-letter code, identifying the country according to the ISO 3166, and three characters identifying the location);
- not permitted locations (i.e. either because a MS reports a ship call for a port in another MS or because the LOCODE in the “port of call” attribute of a Port Plus notification is not in the UN/LOCODE or Specific list of LOCODEs for that country);
- non-activated LOCODEs (i.e. LOCODEs that are technically correct, but do not correspond to a port, off-shore installation or a waypoint);
- LOCODEs used in SSN as “port of call” and not registered in THETIS – this situation causes lack of ship call information in THETIS.

## 4.2 UN/LOCODE

For SSN purposes, MSs use the “United Nations LOCODE” (UN/LOCODE) list to indicate port locations. EMSA updates the CLD with any new version of the UN/LOCODEs. Only UN/LOCODEs with functions 1 and 7 (if confirmed by a reliable source as being an off-shore installation) are assigned to SSN application in the CLD. UN/LOCODEs with other functions can be reported to SSN, and can then be processed following the procedures described in sections 5.4 and 5.5.

Each MS is responsible for maintaining up-to-date lists of LOCODEs within its own national SSN system. MSs should also propose any new named geographical places, or places requiring additional functions within their jurisdiction, for inclusion in the UN/LOCODE list (see section 5.5).

## 4.3 SSN Specific LOCODEs

It is a common practice in the shipping industry for vessels to leave port without knowing their exact port of destination. For example, a vessel may leave a port for an area of destination with way points like the Strait of Gibraltar, the North Sea, the Suez Canal, etc., or for ports outside of the EU where no LOCODEs have yet been specified on the UN/LOCODE list. The SSN Specific LOCODEs are defined for these cases.

The following SSN specific LOCODEs have been agreed by the SSN Group:

- “ZZCAN” is used when it is necessary to cancel a notification. For example, in case of changes in the port of call during the voyage of the ship after a previous notification has been sent.
- The possibility of using the EUROSTAT unknown port code, when the country is known but the specific port is unknown. The format is to indicate the two letters identifying the country (according to the ISO 3166 two-letter Code) plus the “888” (e.g. US888, country of destination United States unknown port). This option should not be used for notifications where the destination is an EU port.
- The possibility of using the EUROSTAT code for off-shore installations, when the country is known but the specific off-shore installation is unknown. The format is to indicate the two letters identifying the country (according to the ISO 3166 two-letter Code) plus the “88P” (e.g. DK88P for off-shore installations in Danish waters). This option should not be used to report Port of Call.
- The possibility of using the EUROSTAT code for ship-to-ship transfer, when the country is known but the exact location of the operation is unknown. The format is to indicate the two letters identifying the country (according to the ISO 3166 two-letter Code) plus the “88R” (e.g. DK88R for ship-to-ship transfer in Danish waters). This option should not be used to report Port of Call.
- Non-EU LOCODEs confirmed by a reliable source as having a port function.

- Waypoints are used to define intermediate locations (areas) on a planned vessel's route when the next port is unknown at the time of departure (See Annex 1).

- "ZZUKN" for ships leaving EU waters only if the next port of call is Unknown.

Member States are encouraged to restrict the use of the "ZZUKN" LOCODE to an absolute minimum, and to use EUROSTAT unknown port codes or waypoints instead.

- The possibility of using the SSN Specific code for bunkering operations in the waters of specific Member States. The format is to indicate the two letters identifying the country (according to the ISO 3166 two-letter Code) plus the "88B" (e.g. DK88B for bunkering operations in Danish waters). It is common that bunker vessels depart from port not knowing their exact destination and, in this case, LOCODE "ZZ88B" shall be used to identify next port.

Moreover, as a temporary solution, another SSN specific location can be created by MSs (or by the EMSA's MSS on request) while the process of creating/updating a new LOCODE in the UN/LOCODE list is in progress.

## 4.4 Temporary LOCODEs

In order to avoid the loss of valuable information, and to assist MSs in the process of completing or updating their LOCODEs, it was decided not to reject notifications based on LOCODES not registered in SSN. An additional type of LOCODE (called a "temporary" LOCODE) was generated, which is based on incoming notifications that include technically correct LOCODEs (i.e. comply with the following format: two-letter code, identifying the country according to the ISO 3166, and three characters identifying the location) which are not yet registered in the SSN operational registry. Temporary LOCODEs are only stored in the SSN operational registry.

The EMSA MSS contacts MSs whenever a temporary LOCODE is created or employed, recalling the need to use either a UN/LOCODE (function 1 for port locations or function 7 for offshore installations) or SSN specific LOCODEs.

The validation of "temporary" LOCODEs is a task performed by the EMSA MSS in cooperation with MS maritime administrations. The "temporary" LOCODEs that the NCA considers necessary for SSN reporting purposes are validated and assigned to SSN in the CLD by the MSS, while the NCA is invited to contact UNECE and request updates of functions or inclusion of the additional locations in the UN/LOCODE list.

Should an MS acknowledge that a LOCODE was used by mistake, the temporary LOCODE is classified as non-activated. All notifications containing non-activated LOCODEs are rejected by SSN. Should a "temporary" LOCODE which is classified as non-activated be inserted in the UN/LOCODE list as a LOCODE with function 1 or 7, the entry of this "temporary" LOCODE in the SSN operational registry will be activated as a UN/LOCODE in the next update.

Temporary non-EU LOCODEs are not de-activated by EMSA (excluding the situation when the reporting MS confirms that the location has been mistakenly used), as non-European authorities are outside of EMSA's jurisdiction. They remain as temporary LOCODEs in the system, unless it is confirmed by a reliable source that the LOCODE has a port function. In this case, a LOCODE will be created in the CLD by the MSS and assigned to SSN (if not yet existing as a UN/LOCODE with function different than 1 or 7).

## 4.5 Subsidiary locations

The code elements can be extended by the addition of further characters to indicate subsidiary locations, such as port areas or terminals. MSs can utilise a 15 character (subsidiary) LOCODE identifying the position of a subsidiary location within the port or port approaches (e.g. a terminal in the port, a berth, an anchorage site, fairway section code, fairway section hectometre, etc.).

The subsidiary LOCODEs can be provided through the “PositionInPortOfCall” attribute in the PortPlus message, and should follow the structure agreed by MSs at SSN WS7:

| Item | Occ | Len | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***PositionInPortOfCall*** | 0-1 | 0-15 | |
| UN Locode | 1 | 5 | UN Locode |
| Fairway section code | 0-1 | 0-5 | Port Basin or Port area |
| Terminal code | 0-1 | 0-5 | Terminal code |
| Fairway section hectometre | 0-1 | 0-5 | Port number or Terminal details |

Table 1: Structure of subsidiary locations

For example, a specific location at the port of Antwerp can be coded as BEANR0172500412 (i.e. the first five letters identify the LOCODE and the additional 10 the specific location).

## 4.6 ISPS port facilities

Information on ISPS port facilities is required in order to report Security notifications (Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 725/2004), which in accordance with the Reporting Formalities Directive, must be transmitted electronically to a national single window and exchanged via SSN.

As defined in the SOLAS Convention, a port facility is a location, as determined by the Contracting Government or by the Designated Authority[1], where a ship/port interface[2] takes place. This includes areas such as anchorages, waiting berths and approaches from seaward, as appropriate.

The list of port facilities is available in the Maritime Security Module of the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) which is maintained by the IMO.

Each port facility is identified by an “IMO Port Facility Number.” It consists of a five-character LOCODE corresponding to a port and a 4-digit code separated with a dash. For example, the port facility “Baltic General Cargo Terminal” at the port of Gdynia in Poland is identified as PLGDY-0004.

## 4.7 Port Reception Facilities (PRF)

Port Reception Facility (PRF) means any facility which is fixed, floating or mobile and capable of providing the service of receiving the waste from ships.

The information on PRF must be electronically available in SafeSeaNet as required by Directive (EU) 2019/883 (PRF Directive). The purpose is to allow further processing by THETIS-EU and to ensure that the PRF information available to the shipping industry is kept up to date. The information to be made publicly available through SSN for each port shall be provided and updated by the competent Authority under the PRF Directive in close cooperation with the SSN National Competent Authority (NCA).

The information about PRF is the same as reported in IMO GISIS PRF module but SSN / CLD and IMO GISIS PRF module are not technically connected. Therefore, MSs also have the obligation to communicate information on their PRFs to the IMO GISIS. The MS and the Commission have submitted a proposal to MEPC 77 for the information reported in SSN/CLD to be retransmitted to GISIS PRF module on behalf of the MS and thus avoiding the double reporting to SSN and IMO GISIS. Until this link is implemented, MSs need to manually update the PRF information in both databases (CLD and IMO GISIS).

[1] Designated Authority means the organisation(s) or the administration(s) identified, within the Contracting Government, as responsible for ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this chapter pertaining to port facility security and ship/port interface, from the point of view of the port facility (source: SOLAS, chapter XI-2, Regulation 1).

[2] Ship/port interface means the interactions that occur when a ship is directly and immediately affected by actions involving the movement of persons, goods or the provisions of port services to or from the ship.

# 5. Operational procedures

## 5.1 UN/LOCODEs in SSN

The UNECE Secretariat publishes a new UN/LOCODE version twice a year (July and December). The cut-off date for providing updates to UNECE is 30 April for July updates and 31 October for December updates.

The most updated version is published at: http://www.unece.org/cefact/codesfortrade/codes_index.html

Once a new version is available, the new list is uploaded into the CLD, and the SSN operational registry is automatically updated with locations matching the specific rules summarised below:

- Only LOCODEs with functions 1 (port) and 7 (only if confirmed by reliable source as being off-shore installation) are inserted.
- LOCODEs for which insertion was rejected (if and only if the status is RR) are not uploaded.
- LOCODEs in SSN that are not in the new list are removed from SSN unless otherwise requested by a Member State.

Before uploading a new list into the CLD, the EMSA MSS provides MSs (SSN NCA's and SSN Operational points of contact) with the list of UN/LOCODEs that are going to be added, updated and/or removed in the SSN operational registry at least two weeks in advance. Member States are requested to verify the list of changes and notify the MSS of any issues detected. The absence of feedback is considered as tacit agreement to the proposed changes.

Since a LOCODE is a unique element within the CLD, it is impossible to have a LOCODE registered as UNECE in the CLD and as SSN Specific in SSN (the SSN operational registry takes data from the CLD). Therefore, if an SSN Specific location exists in the UN/LOCODE list (regardless of its function), it will be created in the CLD with type UNECE, assigned to the SSN application and will consequently appear in the SSN operational registry as UNECE.

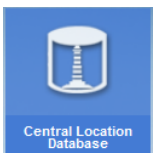
## 5.2 Managing Temporary LOCODEs

MSs receive the list of temporary LOCODEs used or created in the notifications that they send during the reporting period (usually previous 25 days). These temporary LOCODEs identify possible locations in their own MS or in others. Regarding the LOCODEs used or created for other countries, the MSS consults the relevant MS to confirm whether the LOCODE should be included in the SSN system. In most cases, the response is negative, and the LOCODE is de-activated. All notifications containing non-activated LOCODEs are rejected in SSN.

"Temporary" LOCODEs identifying locations that NCAs consider necessary for SSN reporting purposes are validated and assigned to the SSN application in the CLD by NCAs or by the MSS on request, while NCAs are invited to contact UNECE and request updates to functions or the inclusion of additional locations in the UN/LOCODE list.

## 5.3 How to create an SSN Specific LOCODE

An SSN specific location can be created by an MS (or by the EMSA MSS on request) while the process of adding a new LOCODE to the UN/LOCODE list is in progress. The management of UNECE and SSN Specific locations is carried out via the CLD Web User Interface that is accessible via the EMSA Portal: https://portal.emsa.europa.eu




To create a new SSN Specific LOCODE, the tab "Create SSN location" should be used (see Figure 2) to provide the minimum set of data: Location Code, Location Name without diacritics, Country, Coordinates (latitude and longitude) and EMSA applications assigned:

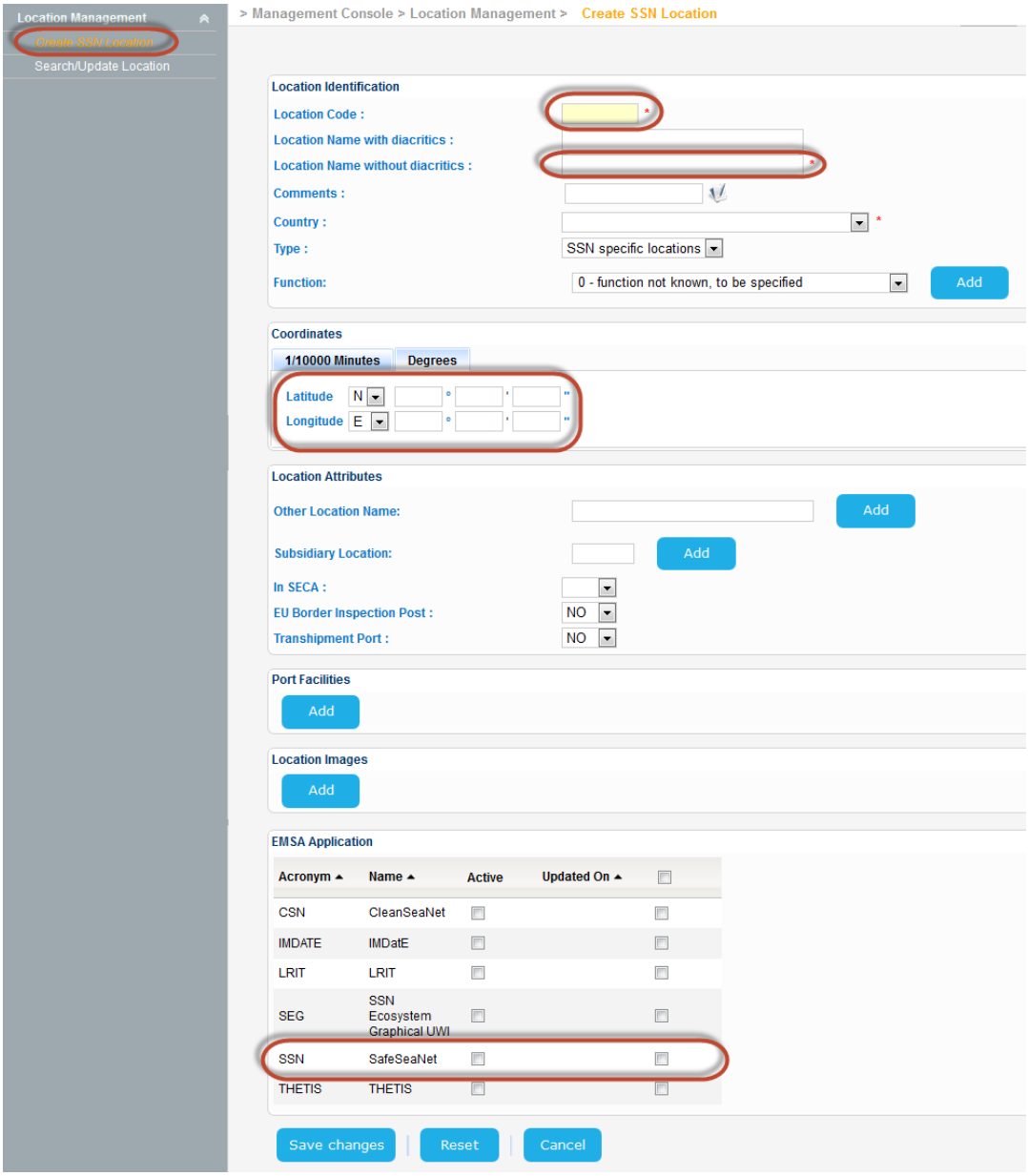



Figure 2: Create a SSN Specific LOCODE

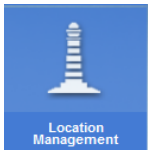
Note: MSs can only create SSN Specific LOCODEs for their own countries.

## 5.4 How to update a Temporary LOCODE

A temporary LOCODE can be either de-activated (which will cause the rejection of notifications employing it) or converted from Temporary to SSN Specific or UNECE.

### 5.4.1 How to deactivate a Temporary LOCODE

Temporary LOCODEs are only stored in the SSN operational registry. The de-activation of temporary LOCODEs is carried out in Location Management via the EMSA Portal at :https://portal.emsa.europa.eu




To de-activate a LOCODE, the attribute “Activated” has to be set from “YES” to “NO”:

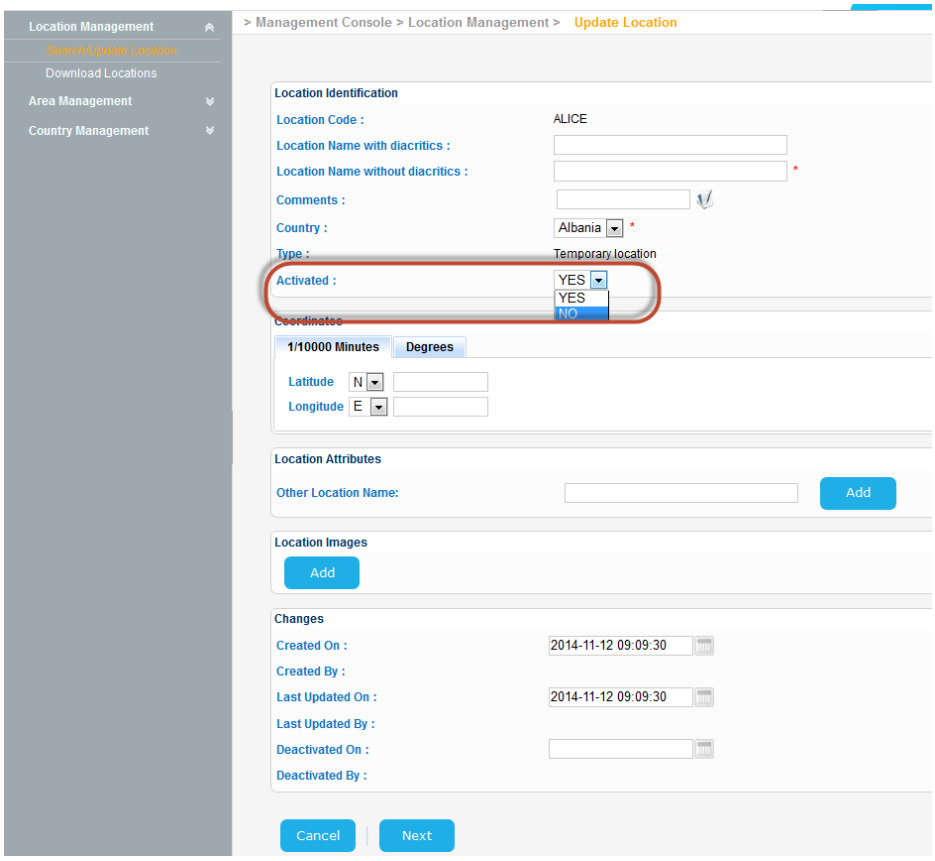


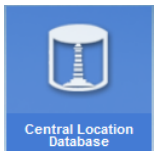

Figure 3: Deactivation of SSN Temporary LOCODE

All notifications containing the deactivated LOCODE will be rejected by SSN.

### 5.4.2 How to convert a Temporary LOCODE into SSN Specific or UNECE

The “temporary” LOCODEs identifying locations that are considered necessary for SSN reporting purposes shall be assigned to the SSN application in the CLD applying the following procedure:

1. Open CLD Web User Interface accessible via the EMSA Portal https://portal.emsa.europa.eu:




2. The tab Search/Update Locations shall be used to search for the LOCODE that is to be converted in order to verify whether it already exists in the CLD. Two searches should be done: one for LOCODEs that are activated, and the other for those that are deactivated (i.e. Activated = NO), as described below:

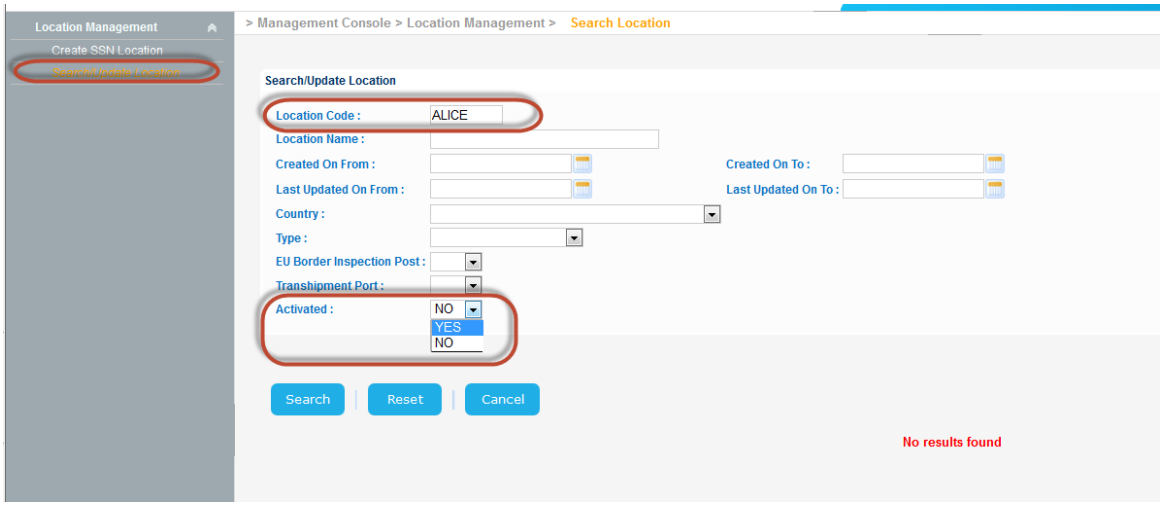



Figure 4: Search for a Temporary LOCODE to be converted into SSN Specific or UNECE

- If a LOCODE does not exist in the CLD, it should be created by applying procedure 4.3 “How to create an SSN Specific LOCODE.” This action will automatically update this LOCODE from Temporary to SSN Specific in the SSN Operational Registry.
- If a LOCODE already exists in the CLD, it should be updated by adding SSN under EMSA Applications (see figure 5):

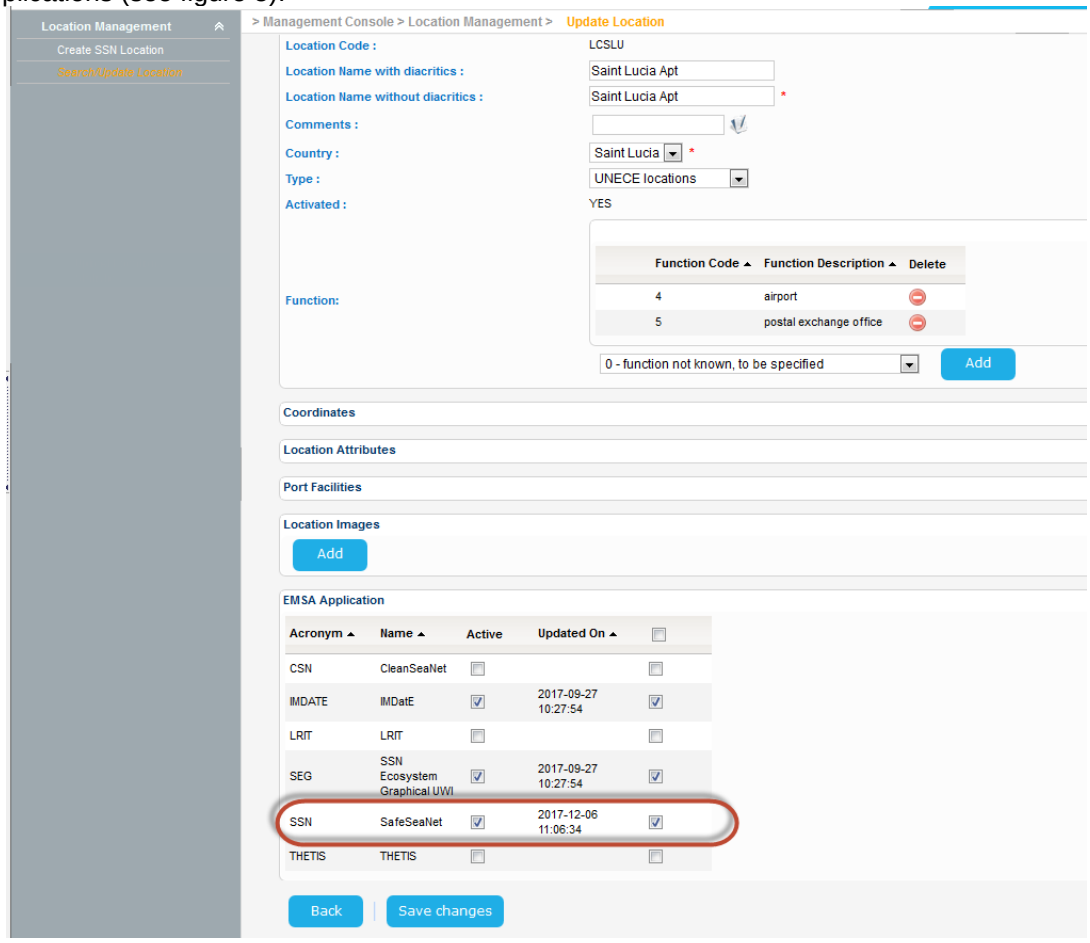



Figure 5: Conversion of Temporary LOCODE to SSN Specific or UNECE and its inclusion in SSN operational registry

This action will automatically update this LOCODE from Temporary to SSN Specific or UNECE (depending on its type in the CLD before update) in the SSN Operational Registry.

## 5.5 How to contact UNECE in order to update the UNECE list of LOCODEs

SSN NCAs are invited to coordinate the creation/deletion/updating of UN/ LOCODEs with the MS authorities that are officially designated to manage UN/LOCODEs (UN/LOCODE National Focal Points). The list of UN/LOCODE National Focal Points is available at: http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/focalpoint.html

UNECE has set up an automated system which enables UN/LOCODE National Focal Points to submit requests for the processing of UN/LOCODE entries (see Figure 6):


Figure 6: UNECE webpage

Registered users may access this tool at: http://apps.unece.org/unlocode/.

SSN NCAs are requested not to remove UN/LOCODEs unless strictly necessary. The reason is that other MSs may use them and not notice the change in due time. Therefore, all of their notifications containing these LOCODEs will be rejected.

## 5.6 How to create a subsidiary location

In order to create/update subsidiary locations, MSs should contact the EMSA MSS (MaritimeSupportServices@emsa.europa.eu) with the following table having been completed:

| Subsidiary Location Name | Subsidiary Location Code | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Table 2: Request table for creation/update of subsidiary locations

## 5.7 How to create a LOCODE for off-shore installation

At UNECE level, it was agreed to create a function 7 for UN/LOCODEs which corresponds to fixed transport functions (e.g. oil platforms).

SSN NCAs are invited to coordinate the creation/updating of UN/LOCODEs corresponding to off-shore installations with their UN/LOCODE National Focal Points (see procedure 5.5 above).

While the process of creating/updating a UN/LOCODE list is in progress, MSs should contact the EMSA MSS Services (MaritimeSupportServices@emsa.europa.eu) with the following table having been completed:

| Location Code | Location Name | Latitude | Longitude |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Table 3: Request table for creation/update of LOCODEs corresponding to off-shore installations

SSN Specific LOCODEs for off-shore installations in SSN shall only be created by the MSS in order to avoid cases where the same location exists in SSN with more than one LOCODE. The locations remain in SSN as “SSN Specific” until the UNECE list incorporates the updates.

## 5.8 Mismatched LOCODEs between SSN and THETIS

If a LOCODE exists in SSN, but is not recognised by the PSC authority (and therefore not inserted in THETIS), SSN notifications quoting this LOCODE will not be processed by THETIS. As a consequence, PSC officers accessing THETIS will not receive the corresponding ship call information required by the PSC Directive. In order to support MSs, EMSA provides the list of mismatching LOCODEs to the SSN Group and to PSC authorities.

Member States shall ensure that all LOCODEs used in SSN are listed in THETIS, unless there are no calls for ships expected for a particular port under the Port State Control Directive.

## 5.9 How to obtain the list of ISPS port facilities from the IMO GISIS maritime security database

The list of ISPS port facilities is available in the Maritime Security module of the IMO Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) at the following address: https://gisis.imo.org/Public/ISPS/PortFacilities.aspx

Access to GISIS requires an account which may be obtained online at no cost, as indicated in the figure below.

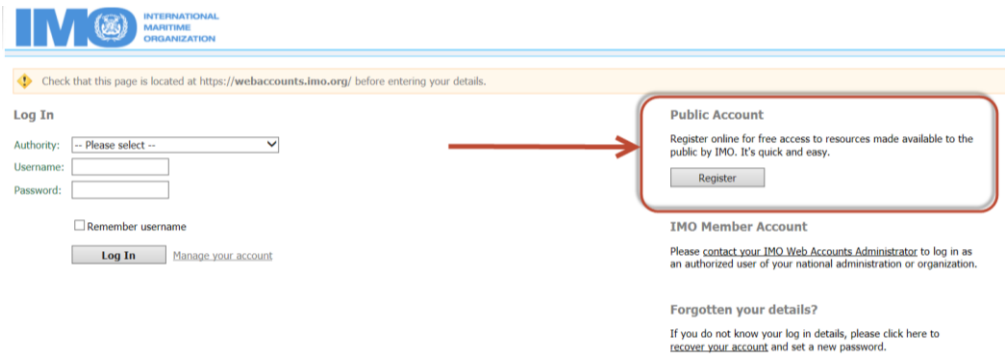



Figure 7: IMO Log In webpage

The list of Port Facilities is available in the *Download* tab (option *Declared port facilities)*. It is possible to download the complete list of port facilities (if no country is selected), or the list of port facilities for a specific country.

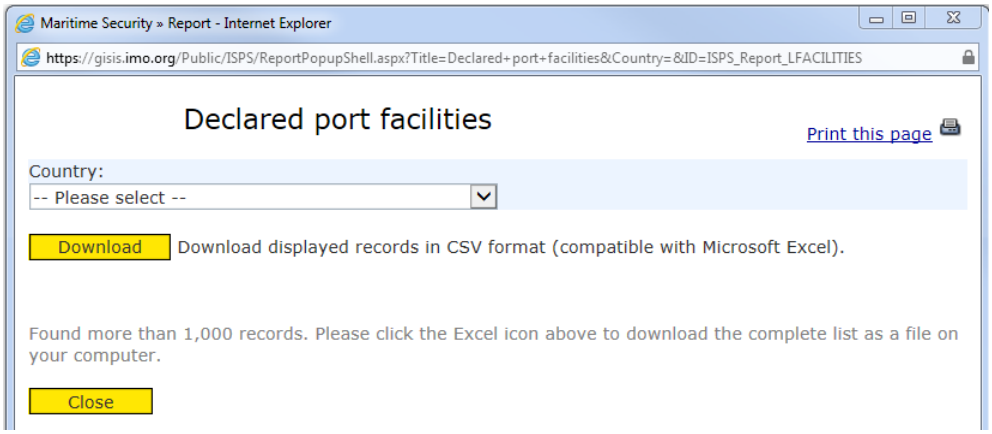



Figure 8: Download of declared port facilities from the IMO GISIS

## 5.10 How ISPS port facilities are updated in the CLD

The IMO GISIS Maritime Security module is regularly updated by Contracting Governments via the IMO GISIS webpage.

SSN/CLD is connected to IMO GISIS Maritim Security module using web services and since February 2023 the list of ISPS port facilities is automatically updated on a daily basis.

## 5.11 How to check ISPS port facilities in the CLD

The CLD includes ISPS port facilities information stemming from the IMO Maritime Security module in GISIS. The port facilities are registered in the CLD under a location code. In order to search for the port facility, the user has to carry out a search using the first five characters of the Port Facility Number. For example, to find the details of the port facility NLRTM-0001, the user should go to the *Search/Update Location* page and search for NLRTM.

When opening the details of this location, the user can see the associated list of ISPS port facilities:

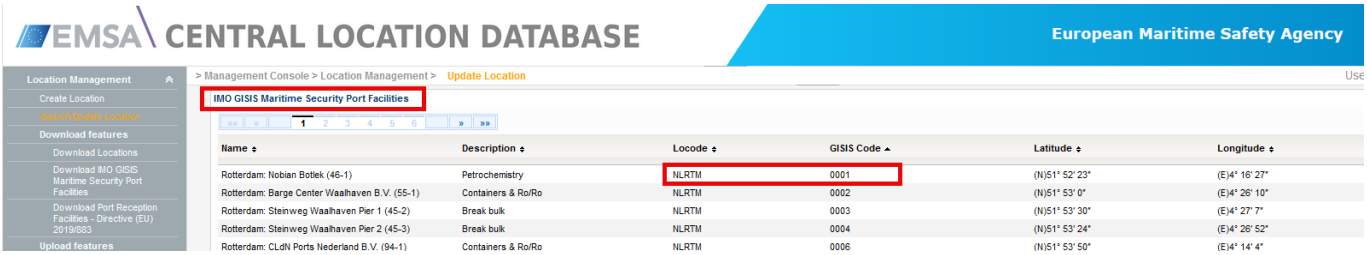



Figure 9: ISPS Port facilities in the CLD UWI

The CLD includes also Download features allowing user to download information about ISPS port facilities in PDF, CSV and XML formats. The user can filter data based on Country, Location Code and ISPS port facility name:

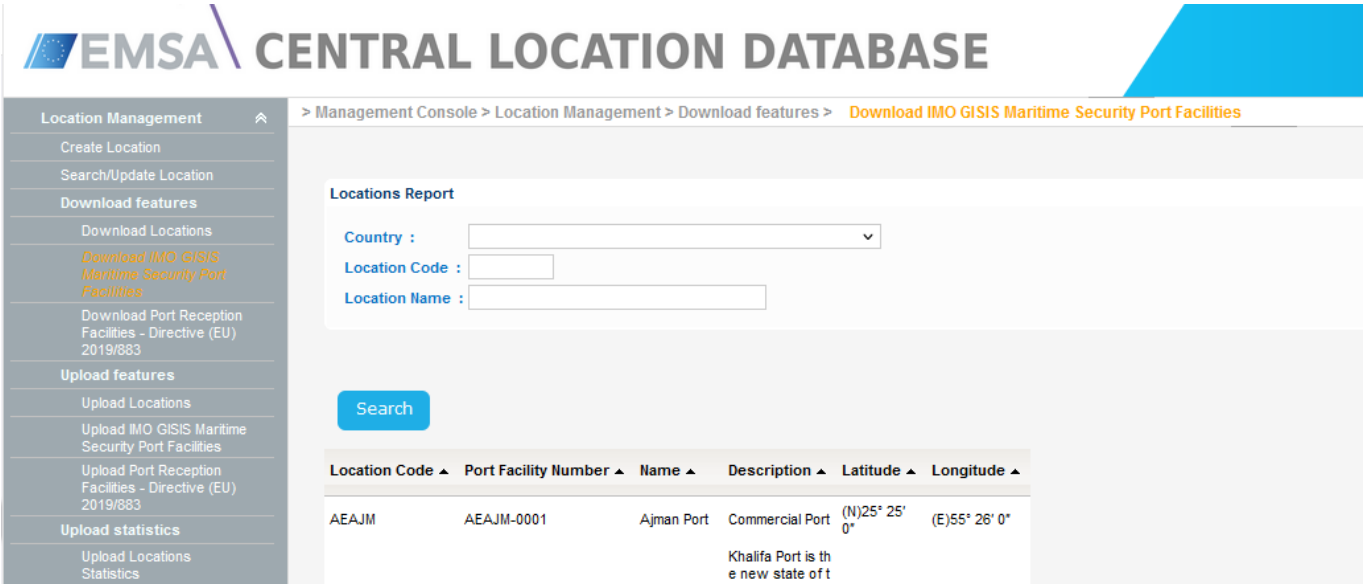



Figure 10: ISPS port facilities download feature in the CLD UWI

It is also possible to obtain information on port facilities using the web services described in section 2.

## 5.12 How to report ISPS port facilities to SSN

The IMO Port Facility Number is reported to SSN using two distinct attributes:

1. The ***PortFacilityLocode*** attribute, which corresponds to the five character LOCODE identifying a port.

2. The ***PortFacility*** attribute, which corresponds to the last 4 characters in the Facility No in GISIS.

Should a port facility not be ISPS-approved, or recently approved, and is still not included in the GISIS database, the generic 4 digit code “0000” should be used in SSN under the *PortFacility* attribute.

The five-character LOCODE in the Port Facility Number generally identifies the port where the port facility is located. However, it has been found that, in some cases, the first part of the GISIS Facility No does not correspond to the UN/LOCODE of a port. For example, the port facility “Ferry terminal of FGUP Rosmorport” in the port of Ust-luga (Russian Federation) is identified in the IMO GISIS as RU691-0006, even though the UN/LOCODE for Ust-luga is RUULU. In this case, the *PortFacilityLocode* attribute should be reported as RU691, the *PortFacility* attribute should be reported as 0006 and the *Port* attribute should be reported as RUULU.

## 5.13 How to create/update Port Reception Facilities in the CLD

New specific profile for creating/updating PRF information only (PRF National Manager) was created under the CLD service.

The users having this profile associated can either create or update PRF data for its own country using Search/Update Location feature or make changes in bulk using Upload feature (i.e. Upload Port Reception Facilities – Directive (EU) 2019/883).

For bulk upload the user must download CSV template and follow the instruction on how to fill it:

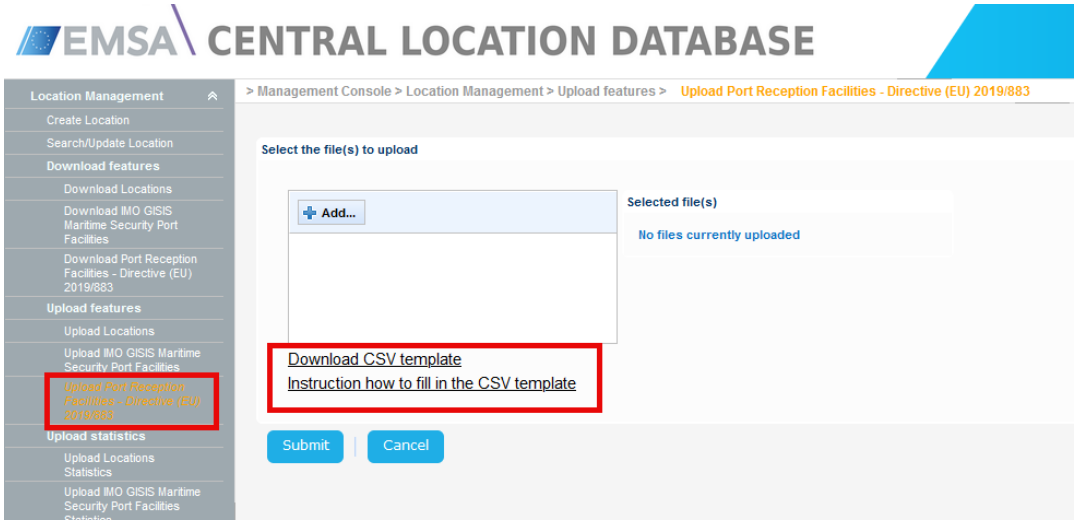



Figure 11: Upload feature for PRF data.

For manual changes it is required to search for the LOCODE under which PRF data is registered and then click on Edit location details. Under Port Reception Facilities – Directive (EU) 2019/883 section the user will be able to create, view, update and delete the information:

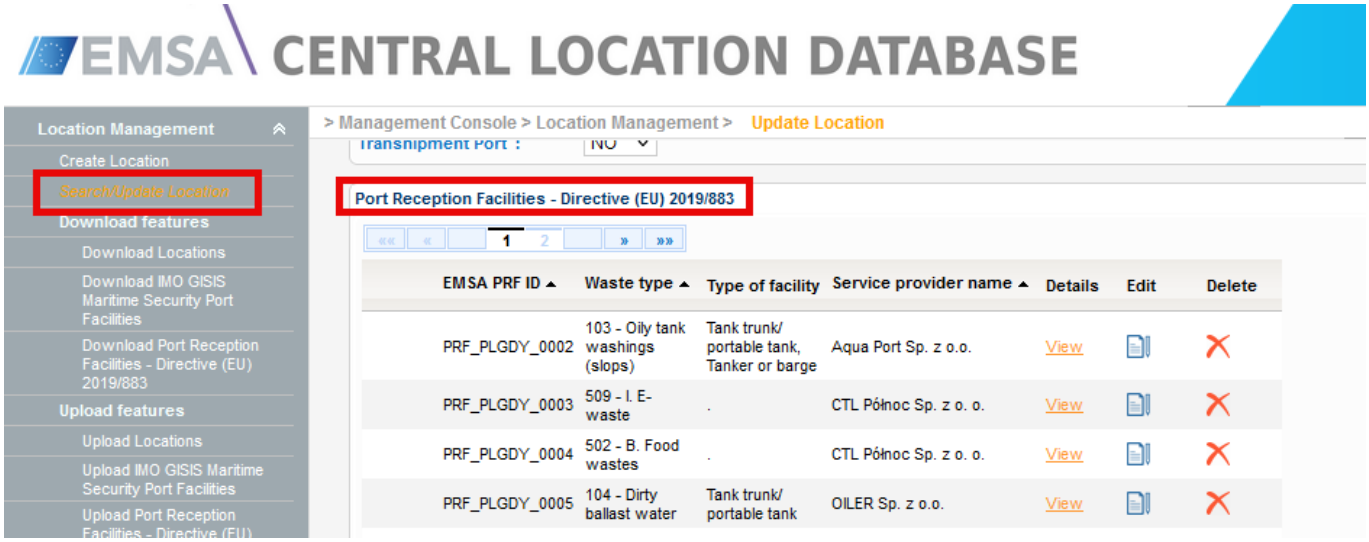



Figure 12: Update of PRF data in CLD.

## 5.14 How to check Port Reception Facilities in the CLD

The CLD includes Port Reception Facilities data. The PRF data is registered in the CLD under a location code. In order to search for the PRF, the user has to carry out a search LOCODE or name of the port under which PRF is registered. For example, to find the details of the PRF in port of Gdynia, the user should go to the *Search/Update Location* page and search for Location Code PLGDY or Location Name Gdynia.

When opening the details of this location, the user can see the associated list of Port Reception Facilities:

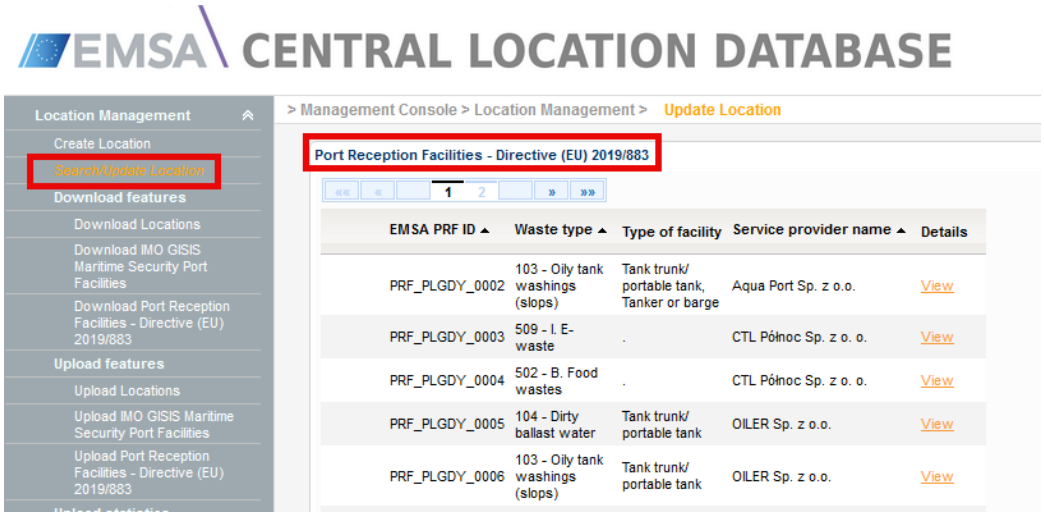



Figure 13: PRF data in the CLD UWI

The CLD includes also Download features allowing user to download information about Port Reception Facilities in CSV and XML formats. The user can filter data based on Country, Location Code and Waste type:

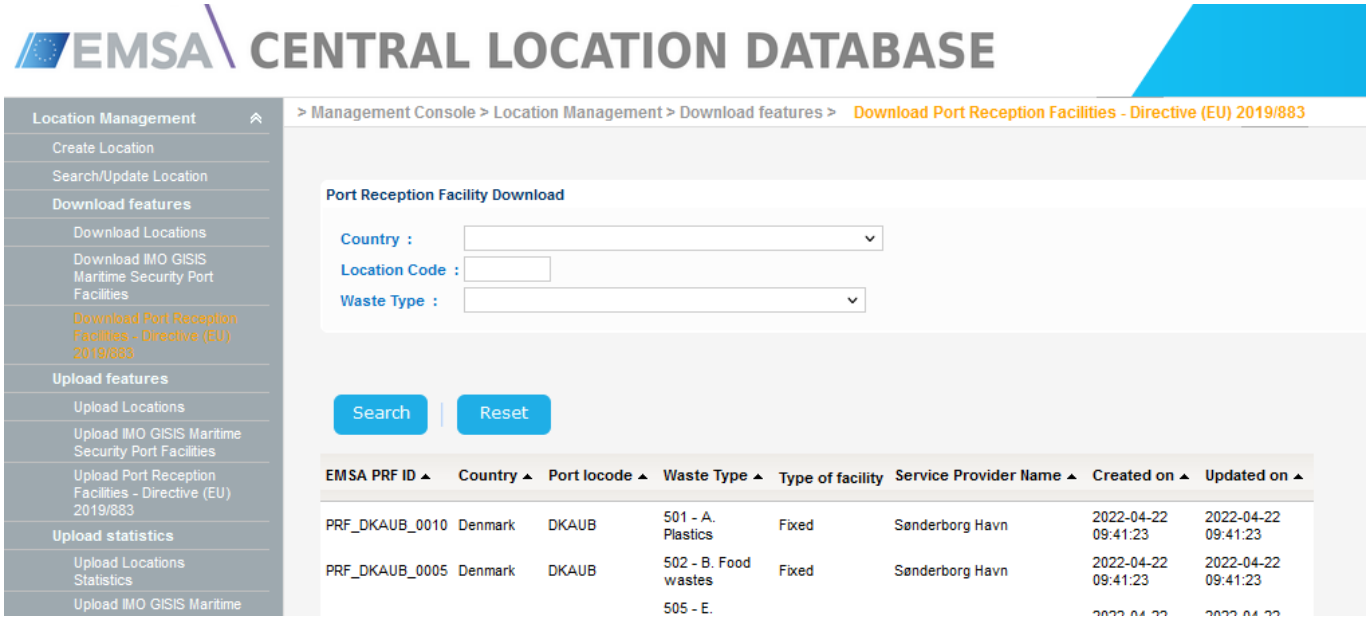



Figure 14: PRF data download feature in the CLD UWI

It is also possible to obtain information on PRF using the web services described in section 2.

# 6. LCAs and associated locations

Sometimes MSs request the association of secondary ports with larger Port Authorities, with the objective of enabling the latter to provide and request SSN data on behalf of secondary ports. The assignment of the secondary ports to the primary ports enables the former to comply with their reporting obligations in accordance with the Directive requirements. The assignment of the secondary ports or permitted locations is done in the Central Organisation Database (COD).

The practical steps that MSs should take are as follows:

- Compare the existing list of Competent Authorities (i.e. Organisations in COD) with the list of missing Local Competent Authorities (the EMSA MSS will provide this list to MSs upon request).
- Accurately define the LOCODEs associated with LCAs at UNECE level, if not already done (MSs may request the MSS to create a LOCODE as SSN specific in the meantime).
- Create a new organisation corresponding to Port authority in COD with function *Maritime Authority* and duty *Reception of port pre-arrival notification*. Port Authority, dependent on its NCA, whenever a port is considered as an 'independent' port by an MS (i.e. it is only required for the Member States which use different system user depending on the Port authority).
- Update an existent organisation corresponding to Port Authority and add (an) additional LOCODE(s) to the competent authority if needed under duty *Reception of port pre-arrival notification* by editing area.
- Create a new organisation corresponding to Port Authority that is 'dependent' on an existing LCA and link it to the missing LOCODE.

The following example[3] shows how to declare a Port Authority with multiple associated port locations and dependent ports. The Cadiz Port Authority has four associated locations: 1 – ESCAD (main location), 2 – ESZFR, 3 – ESROT and 4 - ESCBZ (all permitted locations).

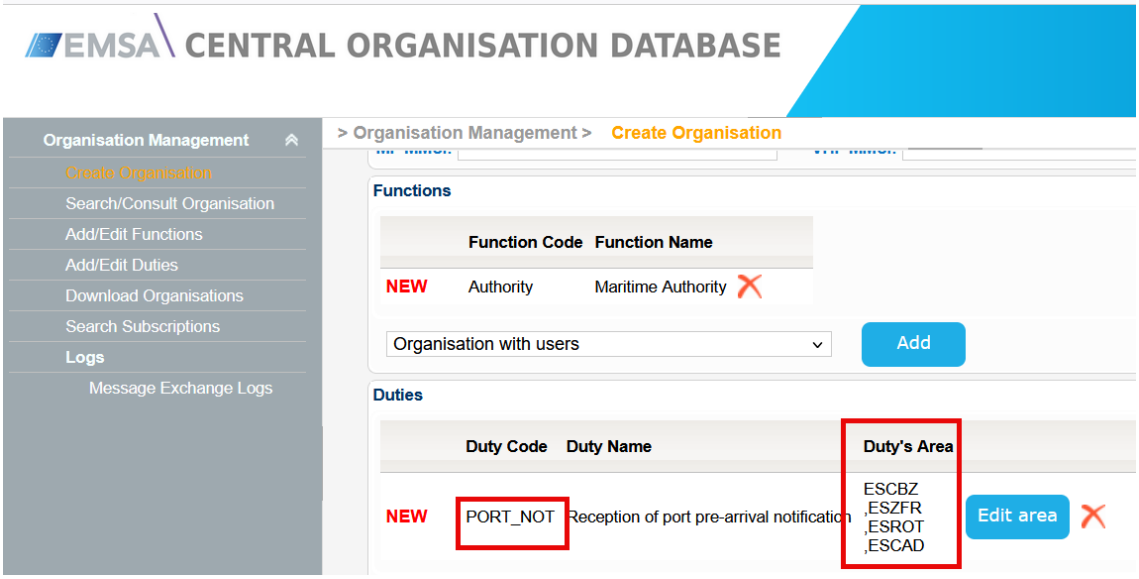



Figure 15: Permitted locations from Cadiz Port Authority

In addition, the Cadiz Port Authority also has a dependent secondary port called "Puerto Santa Maria" (ESPSM). This secondary port is a distinct authority, and should therefore be created as another authority, but Cadiz has access rights for the provision and requesting of SSN data on behalf of "Puerto Santa Maria."

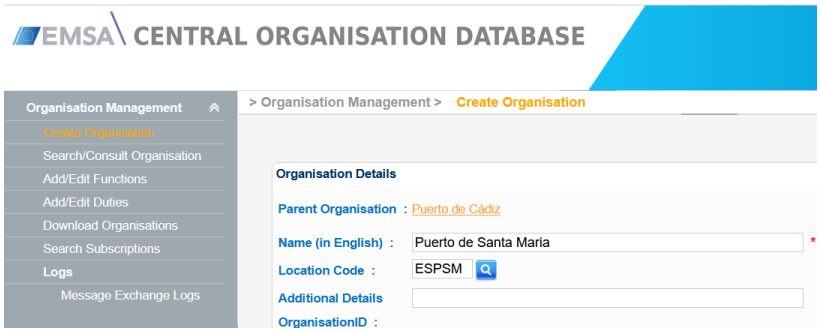



Figure 16: Cadiz dependent (secondary) port

[3] This example is for demonstration purposes and does not correspond to the actual setting of LCAs in the Bay of Cadiz.

The example shown in figure 17 also includes an additional location (“Puerto Real Marina” - ESPUS), where a pleasure port is located. This port is not included in the scope of Directive 2002/59, as no recreational craft with length over 45 metres are expected.

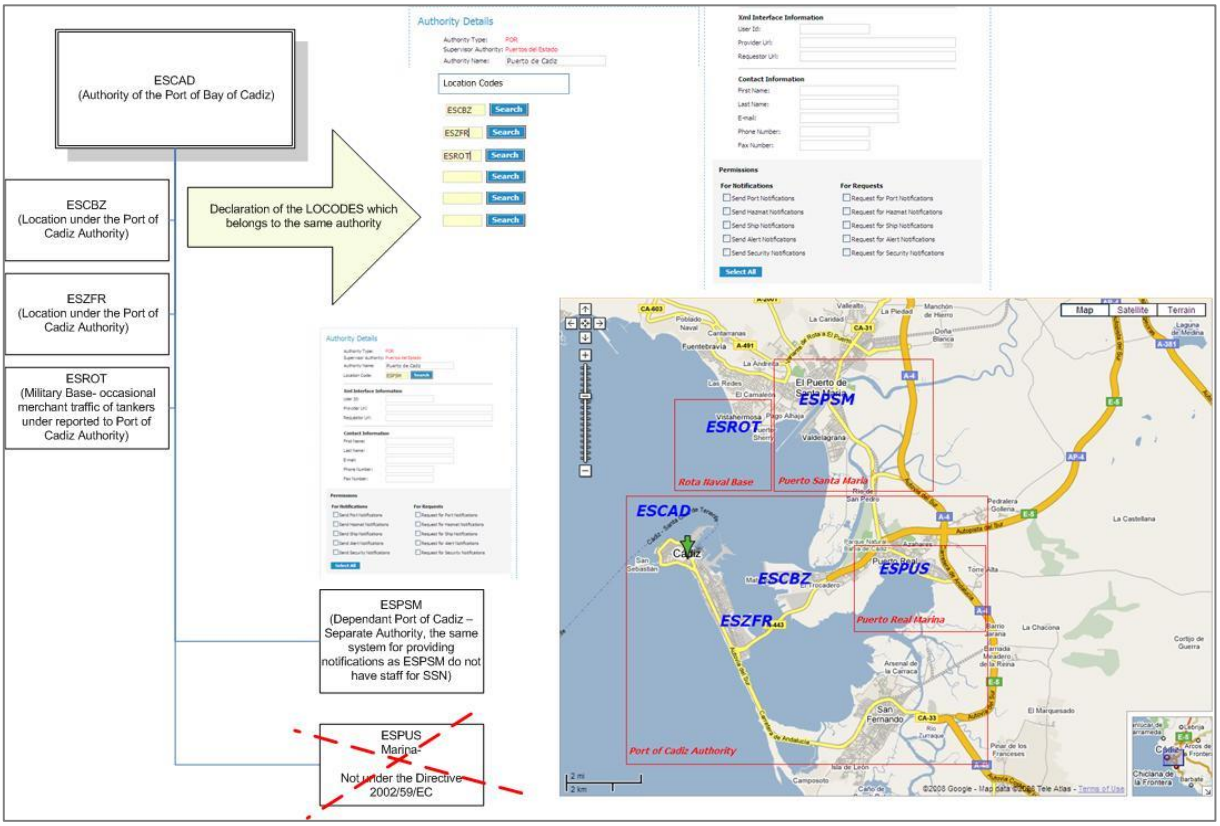



Figure 17: Example for the Bay of Cadiz

# Appendix A List of Annexes

| | |
|---|---|
| Annex 1 | Waypoints registered in SSN (10/09/2025) |
| Annex 2 | Off-shore installations registered in SSN (10/09/2025) |

# Annex 1 – Waypoints registered in SSN (10/09/2025)

| Location Names | Location Code |
|---|---|
| **Baltic Sea** | XZBAL |
| **Gulf of Biscay** | XZBIS |
| **Black Sea** | XZBLA |
| **Barents Sea** | XZBSE |
| **Cape Horn** | XZCAH |
| **Cape Good Hope** | XZCGH |
| **English Channel** | XZECN |
| **Enter EU Boundary** | XZEUI |
| **Leave EU Boundary** | XZEUO |
| **Start from Non-EU Port** | XZEUP |
| **Strait of Gibraltar** | XZGIB |
| **Gofrep Area** | XZGOF |
| **Goliat** | XZGOL |
| **Mexican Gulf** | XZMEX |
| **North Atlantic Ocean** | XZNAO |
| **Offshoreinst. Barents Sea** | XZOFB |
| **Offshore Installation** | XZOFF |
| **Offshoreinst Halten-Helgeland** | XZOFH |
| **Offshoreinst North Sea** | XZOFN |
| **Panama Channel** | XZPAN |
| **South Atlantic Ocean** | XZSAO |
| **Sicily-Malta** | XZSIM |
| **Skagerrak** | XZSKA |
| **Suez Channel** | XZSUE |
| **North sea** | XZZNO |

Table 4: Waypoints registered in SSN (10/09/2025)

# Annex 2 – Off-shore installations registered in SSN (10/09/2025)

| Location Code | Location Name |
|---|---|
| AEHIL | Hail |
| AEOFJ | Offshore Fujairah |
| AOARO | Armada Olombendo FPSO |
| AOCLV | CLOV FPSO |
| AOPAZ | Pazflor FPSO |
| AOSBT | Saxi Batuque FPSO |
| ARCAE | Canuelas |
| AUFVN | Four Vanguard |
| AUITH | Ichthys |
| AUKNT | Kenthurst |
| AUKTN | Kitan FPSO |
| AUMOD | Modec Venture 11 |
| AUMUT | Mutineer |
| AUOKH | Okha FPSO |
| AUPRL | Prelude |
| AUPUF | Front Puffin FPSO |
| AUSTY | Stybarrow Venture MV17 |
| AUTHM | Tottenham |
| BRAHF | Cidade de Anchieta FPSO |
| BRANF | Cidade de Angra dos Reis FPSO |
| BRCGF | Cidade de Campos dos Goytacazes FPSO |
| BRCTF | Cidade de Caraguatatuba FPSO |
| BRCXF | Capixaba FPSO |
| BRESF | Espirito Santo FPSO |
| BRFLU | Fluminense FPSO |
| BRFRF | Frade FPSO |
| BRIBF | Cidade de Ilha Bela FPSO |
| BRIGF | Cidade de Itaguai FPSO |
| BRIJF | Cidade de Itajai FPSO |
| BRMBF | Cidade de Mangaratiba FPSO |
| BRMCF | Cidade de Marica FPSO |
| BRNIF | Cidade de Niteroi FPSO |
| BROX3 | OSX3 FPSO |
| BROXI | OSX1 FPSO |
| BRP3I | Petrobras 31 FPSO |
| BRP43 | Petrobras 43 FPSO |
| BRP48 | Petrobras 48 FPSO |
| BRP54 | Petrobras 54 FPSO |
| BRP57 | Petrobras 57 FPSO |
| BRP58 | Petrobras 58 FPSO |
| BRP5O | Petrobras 50 FPSO |
| BRP62 | Petrobras 62 FPSO |
| BRP63 | Petrobras 63 FPSO |
| BRP66 | Petrobras 66 FPSO |
| BRP67 | Petrobras 67 FPSO |
| BRP68 | Petrobras 68 FPSO |
| BRP69 | Petrobras 69 FPSO |
| BRP74 | Petrobras 74 FPSO |
| BRP75 | Petrobras 75 FPSO |
| BRP76 | Petrobras 76 FPSO |
| BRP77 | Petrobras 77 FPSO |
| BRP7O | Petrobras 70 FPSO |
| BRPGF | Peregrino FPSO |
| BRPJF | Petrojarl 1 FPSO |
| BRPLF | Pioneiro de Libra FPSO |
| BRPYF | Cidade de Paraty FPSO |
| BRSPF | Cidade de Sao Paulo FPSO |
| BRSQF | Cidade de Saquarema FPSO |
| BRVIF | Cidade de Vitoria FPSO |
| CABRZ | Brazeau |
| CACNG | Keg River |
| CADVN | Devon |
| CALMT | Lamont |
| CARBL | Rainbow Lake |
| CAWMB | Wembley |
| CAWRF | White Rose Field |
| CGAZR | Azurite |
| CMMSG | Massongo Terminal |
| CNAKL | Alatawshankou |
| CNHRS | Horgos |
| CNRUI | Ruili |
| CRSAB | San Antonio |
| DEBGC | Bergkirchen |
| DEDLE | Badersleben |
| DEZFO | Schwerstedt |
| DOESP | Esperanza |
| DOLAL | Los Alcarrizos |
| DOLAV | La Vega |
| EGZTB | Zeit Bay |
| ESFUP | Fuentepelayo |
| ESVLR | Villar del Arzobispo |
| ESYUN | Yuncos |
| FR49M | Montfort |
| FRCEU | Chateauneuf-les-Martigues |
| FRGBC | Grandpuits-Bailly-Carrois |
| FRHMI | Bouchemaine |
| FRMTU | Martigues |
| FRNDG | Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon |
| GAETA | Etame FPSO |
| GATCT | Tchatamba |
| GBAOF | Alba Oil Field |
| GBATA | Athena FPSO |
| GBB39 | Burridge |
| GBBOF | Banff Offshore |
| GBBPF | Beryl Platform |
| GBBY2 | Bentley FPSO |
| GBCPF | Captain Field |
| GBETT | Etrick Field |
| GBFMF | Fulmar Field |
| GBLDA | Leadon |
| GBTHF | Thistle Field |
| GBTOI | Triton |
| GHJUB | Jubilee FPSO |
| GQATE | Aseng FPSO |
| GTBAR | Barcenas |
| GTESQ | Esquipulas |
| HRANA | ANA |
| HRANN | ANNAMARIA A |
| HRIDA | IDA A |
| HRIDB | IDA B |
| HRIDC | IDA C |
| HRIKA | IKA A |
| HRIKB | IKA B |
| HRIKJ | IKA JZ |
| HRIRI | IRINA |
| HRIVA | IVANA A |
| HRIVB | IVANA B |
| HRIVC | IVANA C |
| HRIVD | IVANA D |
| HRIVE | IVANA E |
| HRIVK | IVANA K |
| HRIZJ | IZABELA JUG |
| HRIZS | IZABELA SJEVER |
| HRKAT | KATARINA |
| HRMAR | MARICA |
| HRVES | VESNA |
| IDCEN | Cengkareng |
| IDGRG | Gagak Rimang Fso |
| IDLVN | Langsa Venture FPSO |
| IDOKA | Karimun Besar Offshore |
| IDOYO | Oyong |
| IDPOL | Poleng |
| IDWID | Widuri |
| INBPL | FPO BHOPAL/BHOPAL |
| INPNF | FPO PATNA/PATNA |
| INRNC | FPO RANCHI/RANCHI |
| IRZAN | Zanjan |
| ITZQA | Puia |
| LKAVI | Avissawella |
| LYMBK | Mabruk |
| MXCNT | Cantarell |
| MXCOS | Cosoleacaque |
| MXYKN | Yuum K'Ak'Naab |
| MYBGK | Bunga Kekwa |
| MYCAK | Cakerawala Terminal |
| MYKIK | Kikeh |
| MYTGO | Tembungo |
| NGABF | Abo |
| NGEBO | Ebok Terminal |
| NGODU | Odudu Terminal |
| NGUKP | Ukpokiti |
| NGUSA | Usan FPSO |
| NGYOH | Yoho Terminal |
| NIMSP | Masatepe |
| NLGRD | Groede |
| NLRUY | de Ruyter |
| NLWTG | Watergang |
| NZMAR | Maari Terminal FPSO |
| NZOTU | Offshore Tui |
| NZRAR | Raroa FPSO |
| NZUMU | Umuroa FPSO |
| PHMAL | Malampaya |
| SASHD | Shadqam |
| SESTI | Stillingson |
| SVLAP | La Paz |
| THTTE | Tantawan Terminal |
| TLLIB | Liberdade |
| TLMDV | Modec Venture |
| TNISI | Isis |
| US9SH | Sunshine |
| USA2R | Artesia |
| USAD8 | Aldine |
| USB2G | Boligee |
| USB2W | Brewerton |
| USB9F | Bloomfield |
| USB9S | Bushton |
| USBS7 | Buffalo |
| USC9H | Chelsea |
| USC9T | Chattahoochee |
| USC9W | Conway |
| USC9Y | Coyanosa |
| USCM7 | Clermont |
| USDPN | Dupont |
| USDTE | Denton |
| USE7R | Erath |
| USED5 | Eldorado |
| USEVI | Elk Grove Village |
| USFH5 | Flint Hill |
| USFRS | Frankel City |
| USFW5 | Fellows |
| USGBJ | Greenbrae |
| USGD5 | Ganado |
| USGJ4 | Genoa |
| USGL4 | Goldonna |
| USGPI | Grapevine |
| USGPV | Grapevine |
| USGR9 | Granville |
| USGW9 | Glenwood Landing |
| USH4D | Hartsdale |
| USH9L | Hull |
| USH9Y | Hillyard |
| USHB9 | Hebert |
| USHP5 | Hope |
| USHS9 | Harristown |
| USJC4 | Junction City |
| USL9R | Laurel |
| USLF9 | Las Flores |
| USLG4 | Logan |
| USLM6 | Lookout Mountain |
| USLQZ | La Vernia |
| USLV5 | La Verkin |
| USLW9 | Lockwood |
| USM2Y | Mayersville |
| USM4O | Montello |
| USM6V | Mission Valley,San Diego |
| USM8T | Mettler |
| USM8V | Montvale |
| USM8W | Midway |
| USM8Y | Mount Airy |
| USMK4 | Mckittrick |
| USMK9 | Midkiff |
| USNJC | Clark |
| USOAB | Offshore Ambrose |
| USOCT | Offshore Corpus Christi |
| USOW5 | Oakwood |
| USP9C | Placedo |
| USPB9 | Point Breeze |
| USPW2 | Parkwater-Spokane |
| USPW3 | Paw Creek |
| USQGO | Glendale |
| USQUT | Quintana |
| USR9S | Riverside |
| USRB5 | Red Bluff |
| USRK2 | Rosanky |
| USS3B | South Bend |
| USS6A | South Albany |
| USS9B | South Baltimore |
| USS9R | Sorrento |
| USSA9 | San Ardo |
| USSD7 | Sand Hills |
| USSW8 | Southwest Pass |
| USTF4 | Taft, Orange |
| USTGN | Sainte Genevieve |
| USUFS | Eagan |
| USVB9 | Van Buren |
| USVJC | Vici |
| USW2L | Whitwell |
| USW9W | Wynnewood |
| USWP7 | Wagners Point |
| USXAF | Sioux Rapids |
| USYTU | Turner |
| USZMK | Mill Creek |
| USZTH | Thatcher |
| VNRUB | Ruby |
| VNSTC | Song Than ICD |
| XZALV | Alve |
| XZBRA | Brage |
| XZFRM | Fram |
| XZGJO | Gjoa |
| XZGRA | Grane |
| XZHUL | Huldra |
| XZKBJ | Kvitebjorn |
| XZKRI | Kristin |
| XZMKL | Mikkel |
| XZMVI | Morvin |
| XZSHV | Snohvit |
| XZSYG | Sygna |
| XZTHA | Tyrihans |
| XZTUN | Tune |
| XZURD | Urd |
| XZVFK | Veslefrikk |
| XZVGD | Vigdis |
| XZVIL | Vilje |
| XZVOV | Volve |
| XZVSU | Visund |
| XZYGT | Yttergryta |
| ZAMKM | Markman |

Table 5: Off-shore installations registered in SSN (10/09/2025)

**European Maritime Safety Agency**
Praça Europa 4
1249-206 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel +351 21 1209 200
Fax +351 21 1209 210
emsa.europa.eu