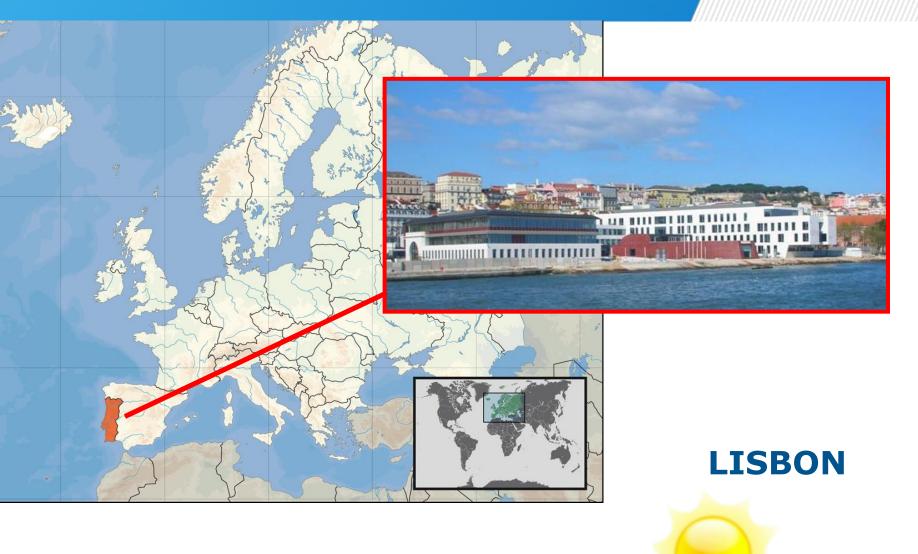
WELCOME TO EMSA





18-20 May 2016

<u>Today</u> Min 13°C Max 21°C

1

COURSE INFORMATION

EMSA



European Maritime Safety Agency

Agenda: Advanced Training on Ship Security

Lisbon 18-20 May 2016

Wednesday, 18 May 2016

Time	Agenda Item
09:00 - 09:30	Registration
09:30 - 09:45	Welcome address & Logistics
09:45 - 10:15	The European Maritime Safety Agency (Organisation, tasks and latest developments)
10:15 - 11:00	Fundamental requirements of the ISPS Code - Ship Security International and European Legislation
11:00 - 11:15	Coffee break
11:15 - 12:45	Fundamental requirements of the ISPS Code - Ship Security • International and European Legislation (cont.)
12:45 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 15:30	Fundamental requirements of the ISPS Code - Ship Security Roles and Responsibilities (EMSA, DG MOVE A.4, IMO Contracting Governments, RSOs, PSC, DAOs, CSO, DAOs, CSO, NOS,) Vertication and Certification
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 - 16:30	Fundamental requirements of the ISPS Code - Ship Security Control Sanctions
16:30 - 17:00	Introduction to case study 1
17:00	End of the first day



Thursday, 19 May 2016

Time	Agenda Item
09:00 - 09:15	Registration
09:15 - 10:00	Case study 1
10:00 - 10:45	Feedback
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 11:45	Case study 1
11:45 - 12:45	Feedback
12:45 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 14:45	Case study 1
14:45 - 15:30	Feedback
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 - 16:30	Review and discussion of the case study 1
16:30	End of the second day

Friday, 20 May 2016

Time	Agenda item
09:00 - 09:15	Registration
09:15 - 10:00	Case study 2
10:00 - 10:45	Feedback
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 - 11:45	Case study 2
11:45 - 12:45	Feedback
12:45 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 14:45	Case study 2
14:45 - 15:30	Feedback
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 - 16:15	Review and discussion of the case study 2
16:15 - 16:45	Conclusions
16:45 - 17:00	Evaluation & certificates
17:00	End of training

European Maritime Safety Agency

Maritime Security

Ship Security - ISPS Code

Rui Silva Dias Senior Project Officer Visits & inspections

Lisbon / 18-20 MAY 2016







I. Fundamental requirements of the

ISPS code – Ship Security

II. Verification and Certification

III.Control

IV.Sanctions



- Understanding of the international rules
- Application of the EU legislation
- Understanding of the administration requirements
- Understanding of the oversight monitoring of RSOs
- Understanding of the ship security control and compliance measures



I. Background behind

the

ISPS Code

Why we need ISPS Code?











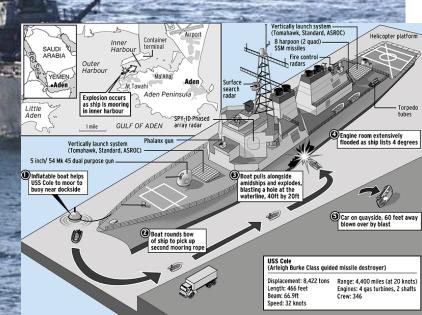






17 dead (?) 39 injured

200-300kgs of explosive used – ship's galley



World Trade Centre 11 September 2001





Explosion left a hole in the ship's hull on the starboard side Capacity: 2.16m barrels (v as carrying 400,000)

Both hulls of the doublehulled tanker viere ruptured.

1 killed 12 injured

Limburg – October 2002

191 killed Approx. 1800 injured

Machic

arch 2004



Terrorism – History of Events

- 1972: Munich, Black September seize Israeli athletes
- 1983: Beirut, US Embassy bombed
- 1993: NY, WTC truck bomber
- 1998: Nairobi and Dar es Salaam Embassies bombed
- 2001: WTC/ Pentagon
- 2002: Bali
- 2004: Madrid
- 2005: London
- 2005: Egypt
- 2005: Bali
- 2005: Jordan
- 2007: Glasgow Airport
- 2008: Mumbai Bombings and attacks
- 2009: Attacks is Islamabad
- 2010: Moscow
- 2010: Yemen (Air container bombs)
- 2011: Norway (internal)
- 2012: Brindisi Italy
- 2012: Toulouse France bomb attacks
- 2015: Paris
- 2016: Zaventem Airport Brussels











Maritime Terrorism/Piracy...

1961: Santa Maria – Hijacked
1974: Vory – Greek freighter hijacked
1985: Achille Lauro – Hijacked by gunmen
2000: USS Cole – Attacked by terrorist boat
2000: Filipina Princess – Bombing of a Ferry
2002: Limburg – Attacked by terrorist boat
2004: Super Ferry 14 – Sabotaged
2005: Seabourne Spirit, Somalia



EMSA













2.6. **Threat**. The likelihood that an unlawful act will be committed against a particular target, based on a perpetrator's intent and capability.

IMO/ILO Code of Practice on Security in Ports (Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Security, Safety and Health in Ports)

Threat has been defined as the perpetrator's intent and capability

As long as *intentions* and *capabilities* existsecurity threats exist.

ADDRESSING ONE OF THE ELEMENTS WILL REDUCE THE RISK OF THREATS

THREATS – INTENTIONS



PIRACY

PERSONAL/FINANCIAL GAIN (INTENT)

CHARACTERISTICS

A CALL FOR ATTENTION

INFLICTING ONLY AS MUCH HARM TO ACCOMPLISH HIS PERSONAL GAIN





TERRORISM

POLITICAL GOALS (INTENT)

CHARACTERISTICS

A CALL FOR ATTENTION TO THEIR GOALS

INFLICITING HARM AND DAMAGE AS POSSIBLE



THREATS – CAPABILITIES



PIRACY

TERRORISM

SMALL WOODEN CRAFTS **MOTHER SHIPS** ROPES **KNIVES** HIGH SPEED CRAFTS **ARMAMENTS/HAND GRENADES** ACCESS TO THE SHIP **HI-JACKING A SHIP ORGANISED GROUPS** LACK OF ONBOARD SECURITY & PORT SECURITY

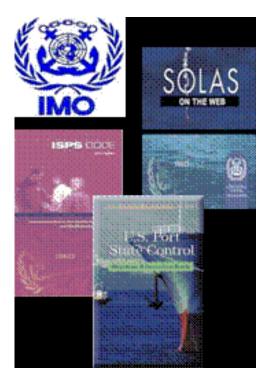
ACCESS TO THE SHIP ACCESS TO THE PORT FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES **HI-JACKING A SHIP** PURCHASING A SHIP **OPERATING A SHIP** WEAPONS/EXPLOSIVES LACK OF ONBOARD & PORT SECURITY HIGHLY ORGANISED



ISPS Code

Implementation, operational and

procedural requirements



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Article 100 – 107 – Dealing with piracy

- Article 100. Duty to cooperate in the repression of piracy
- Article 101. Definition of piracy
- . Article 102. Piracy by a warship, government ship or government aircraft whose crew has mutinied
- Article 103. Definition of a pirate ship or aircraft
- Article 104. Retention or loss of the nationality of a pirate ship or aircraft
- Article 105. Seizure of a pirate ship or aircraft
- Article 106. Liability for seizure without adequate grounds
- Article 107. Ships and aircraft which are entitled to seize on account of piracy

Short Comings

- Based on private gain
- Ship versus ship use of illegal acts or violence
- Legal limitation which does not cover terrorist attacks

Article 101 Definition of piracy

Piracy consists of any of the following acts:

- (a) any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed:
 - (i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on beard such ship or aircraft;

- (ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State;
- (b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft;
- (c) any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).

(Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of maritime navigation)



Provides procedures and actions to be taken by a State *following* an attack

Does not prescribe any **preventive** action but provides / extends jurisdiction and legal clarity about defences.

- **1. US proposed an international security regime**
- 2. International role by IMO 9/11 was the catalyst to address the matter
- 3. SOLAS Convention with NEW ISPS Code. <u>Why</u>?
- 4. SOLAS Convention relates to ships. What about the part ashore? Term "port facility" introduced possible to extent of application within ports
- 5. IMO agreed new security regime in December 2002 –
 Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code
- 6. Enter into force on 1 July 2004







IMO - International Maritime Organisation



The **IMO** is the United Nations Agency involved with safety of shipping and protection of the marine environment and is the instrument for passing international legislation for the <u>maintenance</u> of <u>standards</u>.



The **Maritime Safety Committee** (MSC) is the highest technical body of the organisation. Delegates from all the Member States may attend. The main function of the MSC is to <u>adopt amendments to conventions</u> such as the Safety of Life At Sea Convention (SOLAS)

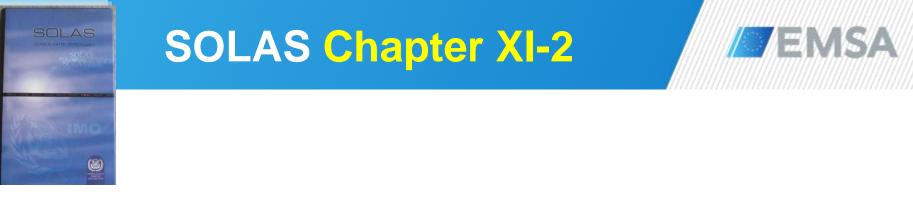


SOLAS Chapter XI-1 Additional measures





- Modifications to SOLAS Chapter V (AIS).
- Regulation XI-I/3 Ship identification number to be permanently marked in a visible place.
- Regulation XI-1/5 Continuous Synopsis Record.



- **Regulation XI-2/2** enshrines the ISPS Code;
- Regulation XI-2/3 security levels and ensure the provision of security level information to ships entitled to fly their flag;
- Regulation XI-2/4 and 5 Company responsibilities;
- Regulation XI-2/6 requires all ships to be provided with a Ship Security Alert System (SSAS);
- Regulation XI-2/9 control of ships;
- Regulation XI-2/10 covers requirements for port facilities₂₆

IMPLEMENTATION



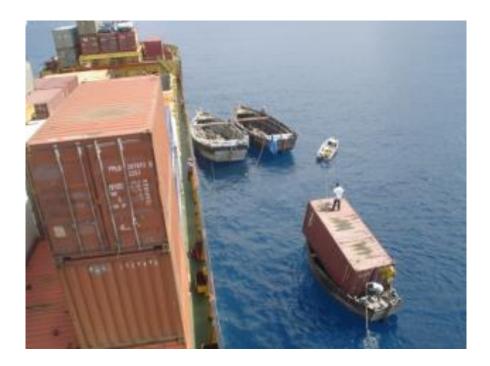
• The ISPS Code is part of SOLAS



- When a Government accepts and ratifies an IMO Convention it agrees to make it part of its own national law and to enforce it just like any other law.
- The Contracting Governments are obliged to address **all** the objectives and functional requirements of SOLAS/XI-2 and of the ISPS Code.



Who has to comply with the ISPS Code?







A comprehensive set of measures to enhance the security of ships and port facilities

The ISPS Code applies to the following types of ships engaged on international voyages and the port facilities serving such ships:

- **passenger ships**, including high-speed passenger craft;
- cargo ships, including high-speed craft, of 500 gross tonnage and upwards; and
- mobile offshore drilling units.



ISPS

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Preamble

Annex International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities

Preamble

1 The Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Security held in London in December 2002 adopted new provisions in the International Convention

or the Satety of Life at Sea, 1974 and this Code" to enhance maritime ecurity. These new requirements form the international framework hrough which ships and port facilities can co-operate to detect and deter cts which threaten security in the maritime transport sector.

second session of the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization ("the Organization"), in November 2001, unanimously agreed to the development of new measures relating to the security of ships and of port facilities for adoption by a Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (known as the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Security) in December 2002. Preparation for the Diplomatic Conference was entrusted to the Organization's Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) on the basis of submissions made by Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Organization.

3 The MSC, at its first extraordinary session, held also in November 2001, in order to accelerate the development and the adoption of the appropriate security measures, established an MSC Intersessional Working Group on Maritime Security. The first meeting of the MSC Intersessional Working Group on Maritime Security was held in February 2002 and the outcome of its discussions was reported to, and considered by, the seventy-fifth session of the MSC in March 2002, when an *ad hoc* Working Group and recommended that work should be taken forward through a further MSC Intersessional Working Group, which was held in September 2002. The seventy-sixth session of the MSC considered the outcome of the September 2002 session of the MSC Intersessional Working Group, which was held in September 2002 session of the MSC Working Group and the outcome of the MSC Intersessional Working Group and the work undertaken by the MSC Working Group and the outcome of the MSC Intersessional Working Group and the session of the MSC Intersessional Working Group and the session of the MSC More forward through a further MSC Intersession of the MSC Intersessional Working Group, which was held in September 2002. The seventy-sixth session of the MSC Working Group and the outcome of the September 2002 session of the MSC Working Group held in conjunction with

"...international framework

through which ships and

port facilities can co-operate

to detect and deter acts

which threaten security in

the maritime transport

sector."

^{*} The complete name of the Code is the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities. The abbreviated name of this Code, as referred to in regulation XI-2/1 of SOLAS 74 as amended, is the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, or in short, the ISPS Code.



ISPS

EMSA

Preamble

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What is addressed?

• The use of a ship as a weapon

The use of a ship for

transporting either persons or

their means for intending to

cause a security incident

- The use of a ship in lawful trade
 - for financing terrorist activities

^{*} The complete name of the Code is the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities. The abbreviated name of this Code, as referred to in regulation XI-2/1 of SOLAS 74 as amended, is the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, or in short, the ISPS Code.





- Applicable for ships international voyages & port facilities
- ISPS Code is **based on** reducing vulnerability in a **PREVENTIVE** manner and on a policy of deterrence
- Intended to help protect the ship and port facilities against any unlawful acts, whether the wilful planting of a bomb or the theft of a tool box – (THREATS - piracy, sabotage, smuggling, stowaways)
- <u>Based on Management Principles</u> Risk Assessment Plan Implement -> PLAN -> DO -> CHECK -> ACT
- Managing security <u>Continuous evaluation</u> and updates to ensure a cost-effective & response-effective system
- Minimum International Standards for Maritime Security



ISPS

ISPS Code

the Committee's seventy-sixth session in December 2002, immediately prior to the Diplomatic Conference, and agreed the final version of the proposed texts to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference.

4 The Diplomatic Conference (9 to 13 December 2002) also adopted attendments to the existing provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74) accelerating the implementation of the requirement to fit Automatic Identification Systems and adopted new regulations in chapter XI-1 of SOLAS 74 covering marking of the Ship Identification Number and the carriage of a Continuous Synopsis Record. The Diplomatic Conference also adopted a number of Conference resolutions, including those covering implementation and revision of this Code, technical co-operation, and co-operative work with the International Labour Organization and World Customs Organization. It was recognized that review and attendment of certain of the new provisions regarding maritime security may be required on completion of the work of these two Organizations.

b The provisions of chapter XI-2 of SQLAS 74 and this Code apply to ships and to port facilities. The extension of SQLAS 74 to cover port facilities was agreed on the basis that SQLAS 74 offered the speediest means of ensuring the necessary security measures entered into force and given effect quickly. However, it was further agreed that the provisions relating to port facilities should relate solely to the ship/port interface. The wider issue of the security of port areas will be the subject of further joint work between the international transitione Organization and the international Labour Organization. It was also agreed that the provisions should not extend to the actual response to attacks or to any necessary clear-up activities after such an attack.

6 In drafting the provision, care has been taken to ensure compatibility with the provisions of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended, the International Safety Management (ISM) Code and the harmonized system of survey and certification.

7 The provisions represent a significant change in the approach of the international maritime industries to the issue of security in the maritime transport sector. It is recognized that they may place a significant additional burden on certain Contracting Governments. The importance of technical co-operation to assist Contracting Governments implement the provisions is fully recognized.

8 Implementation of the provisions will require continuing effective cooperation and understanding between all those involved with, or using, ships and port facilities, including ship's personnel, port personnel, passengers, cargo interests, ship and port management and those in National and Local Authorities with security responsibilities. Existing practices and Preamble, parag 5 ...

"...it was also agreed that the provisions <u>should not</u> extend to the actual RESPONSE to attacks or to any necessary clear-up activities AFTER such an attack."

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ISPS *Functional security requirements*



For Ships

- **Ship Security Plans**
- **Ship Security Officers**
- **Company Security Officers**
- **Certain on board equipment**
- Monitoring and Controlling Access
- Monitoring the Activities of People & Cargo
- Ensuring that Security Communications are Readily Available

For Ports

- Port Facility Security Plan
- Port Facility Security Officer

Certain equipment Monitoring and Controlling Access Monitoring the Activities of People & Cargo

Ensuring that Security Communications are Readily Available



What if Contracting Governments do not comply?

Penalties?



IMPLEMENTATION



- IMO does not impose any penalties.
- IMO was established to adopt legislation.
- The responsibility for implementation lies with the Contracting Government

Control is Flag and Port States' responsibility!





- EU MARSEC LEGISLATION -

EUROPEAN UNION



EUROPEAN UNION (EU) EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)



29.4.2004

mine, on the basis of the security assessments

which they are to conduct, which ports are concerned and which alternative measures provide an adequate

level of protection.

OJ C 32, 5,2,2004, p. 21. Opinion of the European Parliament of 19 November 2003 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Decision of the Council of 22 March 2004.

- EC (DG MOVE A4) participates as observer in the IMO 1.
- 2. Commission tabled in May 2003 a Communication on enhancing maritime security
- Draft of EU Regulation to deliver harmonised 3. EN Official Journal of the European Unit interpretation and imple of 31 March 2004 the Member States
- Regulation 725/2004 car 4.
- Direct effect to SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and 5. ISPS Code in Member States' National Laws.







"Intentional unlawful acts and especially terrorism are among the greatest **threats** to the ideals of democracy and freedom and to the values of peace, which are the very essence of the European Union"

1st Recital Regulation (EC) No 725/2004

"The security of the European Community shipping and of citizens using it and of the environment in the face of threats of intentional unlawful acts such as acts of terrorism, acts of piracy or similar, should be ensured at all times"

2nd Recital Regulation (EC) No 725/2004



EU MARSEC Legislation Regulation (EC) No. 725/2004



In addition, extends SOLAS/ISPS to Member States'

domestic shipping;

- <u>Also</u>:
 - certain elements of the gui
 ISPS Code mandatory;
 - Requires that all ships submit security
 - information prior to entry into an EU port;
 - Requires the Commission to conduct inspections in the Member States;
- <u>EMSA</u> has been tasked to provide <u>technical assistance</u> to the Commission with its inspections

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/462

of 30 March 2016

amending Regulation (EC) No 324/2008 laying down revised procedures for conducting Commission inspections in the field of maritime security

(Text with EEA relevance)

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on enhancing 29 and port facility security (9), and in particular Article 9(4) 0.0000 (c)

Having regard to Directive 2005/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on enhancing port security (²), and in particular Article 13(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In order to monitor the application by Member States of Regulation IGL No 723/2004 the Commission should conduct inspections starting six months after the entry into force of that Regulation. The organisation of inspections under the supervision of the Commission is necessary to verify the efficiences of angiotal quality control_vatures and structures.

(2) In accordance with Article 13(3) of Directive 2005/65/EC, the Commission should monitor the implementation by Member States of the said Directive jointly with the inspections provided for in Regulation (EC) No 725/2004.

(3) The European Maritime Safety Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Coincil () should provide the Commission with technical assistance in the performance of the latter's inspection tasks in respect of ships, relevant companies and Recognized Security Organisations.

(¹) OJ L 129, 29.4.2004, p. 6.
 (²) OJ L 310, 25.11.2005, p. 28.
 (³) OJ L 208, 5.8.2002, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No. 2038/2006 (D. 1.394, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

(a) set procedure, including a standard methodology.
 (b) Sensitive information relating to inspections should be treated as classified information.

Commission inspections should be carried out according

- (7) Commission Regulation (EC) No 884/2005 of 10 June 2005 laying down procedures for conducting Commission inspections in the field of maritime security (*) should therefore be repealed.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee instituted by Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 725/2004,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

(5)

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down procedures for conducting Commission inspections to monitor the application of Regulation (EC) No 725/2004 at the level of each Member State and of individual port facilities and relevant companies.

This Regulation also lays down procedures for the monitoring by the Commission of the Implementation of Directive 2005/65/EC jointly with the implementation of Directive defined in Article 2(11) of this Regulation.

The inspections shall be conducted in a transparent, effective, harmonised and consistent manner.

(%) OJ L 148, 11.6.2005, p. 25.



EC MARSEC Legislation Regulation (EC) No. 725/2004



Article 3

Scope

3(1) International Shipping 1 July 2004

- 3(2) Domestic shipping 1 July 2005 Chap.XI-2 of SOLAS and Part A of ISPS Code to Class A passenger ships (Art.4 of <u>Council Directive 98/18/EC</u>) including port facilities serving Class A passenger ships)
 3(3) Extent of application 1 July 2007 (other domestic shipping, their companies and the port facilities serving them)
 - Mandatory <u>security risk assessment</u>
 - Periodic review no more than 5 years! (... by 1 July 2012
 ... 1 July 2017...)

3(5) Paragraphs of part B - Mandatory



EU Legislation Regulation (EC) No. 725/2004



Article 3(5) [Part B mandatory]

- 1.12 (revision of ships security plans)
- 1.16 (port facility security assessment)
- 4.1 (protection of the confidentiality of security plans and assessments)
- 4.4 (recognised security organisations)
- 4.5 (minimum competencies of recognised security organisations)
- 4.8 (setting security levels)
- 4.14, 4.15, 4.16 (contact points and information on port facility security plans)
- 4.18 (identification documents)
- 4.24 (ships' application of security measures recommended by the State in whose territorial waters they are sailing)
- 4.28 (manning level)
- 4.41 (communication of information when entry into port is denied or the ship is expelled from port)
- 4.45 (ships from a State which is not party to the Convention)
- 6.1 (company's' obligation to provide master with information on ship's operators)
- 8.3 to 8.10 (minimum standards for the ship security assessment)
- 9.2 (minimum standards for the ship security plan)
- 9.4 (independence of recognised security organisations)
- 13.6 and 13.7 (frequency of security drills and exercises for ship's crews and for CSO and SSO's)
- 15.3 to 15.4 (minimum standards for the port facility security assessment)
- 16.3 to 16.8 (minimum standards for the port facility security plan)
- 18.5 and 18.6 (frequency of security drills and exercises in PF's and for PFSO's)



CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS

- **RESPONSIBILITIES** -

CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS SHIP SECURITY REQUIREMENTS



ADMINISTRATIONS

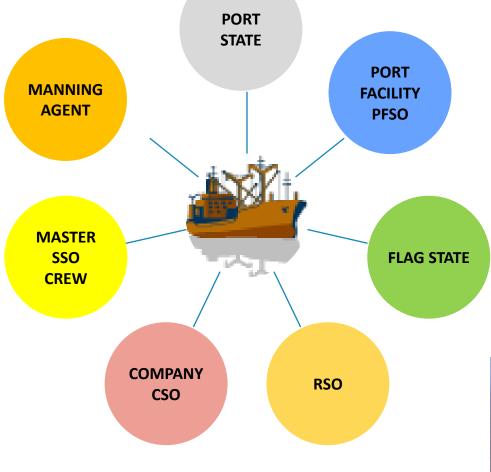
COMPANIES

- PORT FACILITIES

• SHIPS

CONTRACTING GOVERNMENTS SHIP SECURITY REQUIREMENTS











FLAG STATE ADMINISTRATIONS

- Designation of national authorities responsible for implementation of maritime security;
- Deciding national requirements for maritime security;
- Setting, communication of SL and provide guidance for protection from security incidents;
- Designation of authorities receiving SSAS alerts;
- Approval of SSP;
- Verification-Certification of ships;



FLAG STATE ADMINISTRATIONS

EMSA

- Approval of PFSA and PFSP;
- Certification for port facilities;
- Monitoring of Recognised Security Organisation (RSO), when delegating maritime security tasks;
- Exercise of control.

Note: All 148 Parties to SOLAS must ensure their ships and port facilities comply with the requirements



Oversee implementation by industry and other bodies appointed to carry out tasks on their behalf:

• Test the effectiveness of SSPs (ISPS Code A/4.4)

What have you done as Administration?

Carry out checks to guarantee the completeness and efficiency of verifications – flag State control:

- Must be done even if verification and certification is delegated to RSOs (ISPS Code A/19.1.3)
- Includes monitoring and verification of RSOs

Have you, as administration, delegate security tasks to RSOs?



If yes, how do you oversee the work of the RSOs?



COMPANIES



• Appoint Company Security Officer (CSO)



- Provide to their ships all means necessary for implementation of security measures
- Make available to Master information regarding:
 - Who is responsible for appointing the crew
 - Who is responsible for the employment of the ship
 - Information regarding the parties of the charter party
- Appoint Ship Security Officer (SSO)
- Ensure their ships are certified in accordance with ISPS requirements





SHIP SECURITY



- Ship Security Assessment;
- Ship Security Plan;
- Ship Security Officer;
- Ship Security Alert System;
- Verification and Certification:
 - Initial
 - Intermediate
 - Renewal
 - Additional
- RSOs



SHIP SECURITY ASSESSMENT (SSA)



The SSA shall include an on-scene security survey <u>and</u>, at least, the following elements:

- identification of existing security measures, procedures and operations;
- identification and evaluation of key shipboard operations that it is important to protect;
- identification of possible threats to the key shipboard operations and the likelihood of their occurrence, in order to establish and prioritise security measures; and
- identification of weaknesses, including <u>human factors</u>, in the <u>infrastructure</u>, <u>policies</u> and <u>procedures</u>.

[Section A/8.5]

The SSA shall be documented, reviewed, accepted and retained by the Company.

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SHIP SECURITY PLAN APPROVAL

Who is doing the approval?





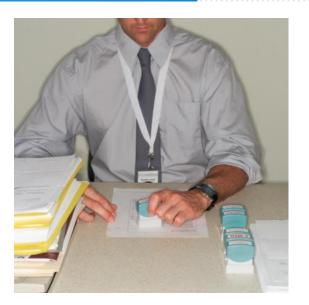






What is relevant?





- Approved SSP and relevant amendments on board (A/9.1 & A/9.5.1)
- To ensure appropriate measures against unauthorised disclosure of the SSA & SSP (B/4.1)
- To determine which changes to an approved SSP shall not be implemented without prior approval (A/9.5)
- Test approved SSP (A/4.4)



[Section A/9.1]

The **plan** shall address, at least, the following:

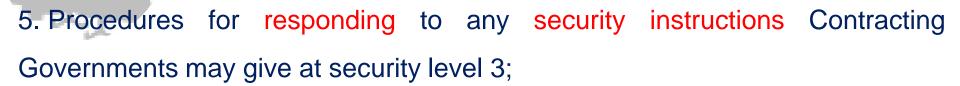


1. Measures designed to prevent weapons, dangerous substances and devices intended for use against persons, ships or ports and the carriage of which is not authorised from being taken on board the ship;

2. Identification of the restricted areas and measures for the prevention of unauthorised access to them;

3. Measures for the prevention of unauthorised access to the ship;

4. Procedures for responding to security threats or breaches of security, including provisions for maintaining critical operations of the ship or ship/port interface;



- 6. Procedures for evacuation in case of security threats or breaches of security;
- 7. Duties of shipboard personnel assigned security responsibilities and of other shipboard personnel on security aspects;
- 8. Procedures for auditing the security activities;
- 9. Procedures for training, drills and exercises associated with the plan;
- 10. Procedures for interfacing with port facility security activities;
- 11. Procedures for the periodic review of the plan and for updating;
- 12. Procedures for reporting security incidents;





- 13. Identification of the SSO;
- 14. Identification of the CSO, including 24-hour contact details
- 15. Procedures to ensure the inspection, testing, calibration, and maintenance of any security equipment provided on board;
- 16. Frequency for testing or calibration of any security equipment provided or board;
- 17. Identification of the locations where the SSAS activation points are provided; and
- 18. Procedures, instructions and guidance on the use of the SSAS, including the testing, activation, deactivation and resetting and to limit false alerts.



Delegation of Tasks







ENSURE...

RSO

The assignment of such authority should ensure uniformity!



AUTHORISATION

- RSO means according to
 - B/4.5 (EU mandatory)
- Recognition by the EU (ships)
- No specific EU recognition (port facilities)

- Contracting Government (EU MS)
- Agreement?

/EMSA



DELEGATION

CRITERIA?

Concept

Delegation of tasks



RSO



The Administration and/or Designated Authority maintain the ultimate authority continue or revoke delegations to RSOs RSO





RECONISED SECURITY ORGANISATIONS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND/OR DESIGNATED AUTHORITY OF A CONTRACTING GOVERNMENT ...

Under the provisions of <u>SOLAS regulation I/6</u> and, inter alia, <u>SOLAS</u> <u>regulation XI-2/1.16</u> (* paragraph B/4.6 ISPS Code) Special measures to enhance maritime security," **Recognized Security Organisation (RSOs)** <u>may be delegated</u> specific functions on behalf of the Administration and/or the Designated Authority of the Contracting Government.

https://rulecheck.emsa.europa.eu/emsaweb/srcweb/commontree/contentsPrint.jsp?categoryID=9519

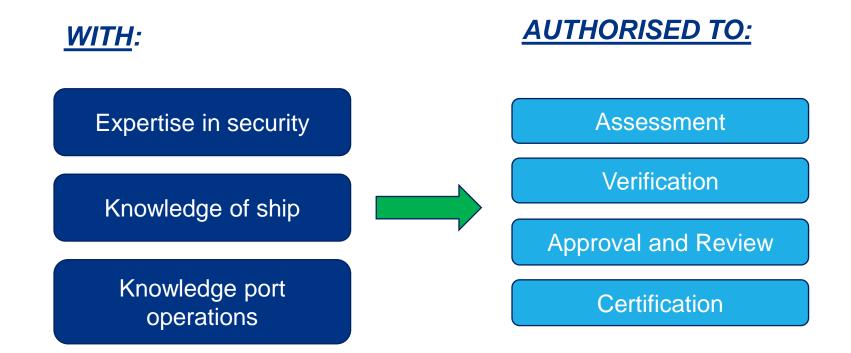
MSC 89-INF.13 - Maritime Security Manual Guidance for port facilities, ports and ships (Canada).pdf





[SOLAS regulation XI-2/1.16]

RSO





A/4.3 – Responsibilities of Contracting Governments

Delegation of <u>certain</u> of their security-related duties with <u>exceptions</u> [Exceptions ...]

B/4.3 – Responsibilities of Contracting Governments

- <u>Authorisation</u> to undertake certain security-related activities, <u>including</u>:
 - approval of SSP's, or amendments thereto, on behalf of the Administration;
 - verification and certification; and
 - conducting PFSA's.

A/8.3 – Ship Security assessment

• Subject to the provisions of section 9.2.1, may carry out the <u>SSA</u> of a specific ship.

A/9.1.1 – Ship Security Plan

 Subject to the provisions of section 9.2.1, a recognised security organisation may prepare the <u>SSP</u> for a specific ship.



A/9.2 & A/9.2.1 – Ship Security Plan



- Entrust the review and approval of SSP's, or of amendments to a previously approved plan.
- In such cases, <u>shall not have been involved</u> in either the preparation of the SSA or of the SSP, or of the amendments, under review.

A/11.6 – Company Security Officer

Arranging for the audits - <u>initial</u> and <u>subsequent</u> <u>verifications</u>

A/19.1.2 – Verification and Certification

Administration may <u>entrust</u> the <u>verifications</u>.

A/19.2.2 – Issue or endorsement of Certificate

Can be <u>issued</u> or <u>endorsed</u>

A/19.3.4 – Duration and validity of Certificate

 If a renewal verification has been completed and a new Certificate cannot be issued or placed on board the ship before the expiry date of the existing Certificate, the Administration or RSO acting on behalf of the Administration <u>may endorse</u> the existing Certificate and such a Certificate shall be accepted as valid for a further period which shall not exceed five months from the expiry date.





Interim certification

A/19.4.2

An Interim ISSC shall only be issued when the Administration or recognised security organisation, on behalf of the Administration, <u>has verified</u> that...

A/19.4.3

An Interim ISSC may be issued by the Administration or by a recognised security organisation authorized to act on its behalf

A/19.4.5

<u>No</u> Contracting Government shall cause a <u>subsequent</u>, <u>consecutive</u> Interim ISSC Certificate to be issued to a ship if, in the <u>judgement</u> of the Administration <u>or</u> the **recognised security organisation**, one of the purposes of the ship or a Company in requesting such certificate is to avoid full compliance with chapter XI-2 and this Part of the Code beyond the period of the initial Interim Certificate as specified in section 19.4.4

EMSA

Responsibilities of Contracting Governments & Annex III, Regulation (EC) No.725/2004

B/4.4

RSO may also **advise** <u>or</u> **provide assistance** to Companies or port facilities on security matters, including ship security assessments, ship security plans, port facility security assessments and port facility security plans. This can include completion of a SSA or SSP or PFSA or PFSP. If an RSO has done so in respect of a SSA or SSP, that <u>RSO should not be</u> <u>authorised to approve that SSP</u>.

B/4.5

<u>When authorising</u> an RSO, Contracting Governments should give consideration to the <u>COMPETENCY</u> of such an organisation. An <u>RSO should be able to</u> <u>demonstrate</u>... [EU Mandatory]

Delegation of tasks Criteria

EMSA

Competencies...

• Security expertise;

RSO

- Knowledge of ship and port operations, ship design & construction;
- Capability to assess the likely security risks;
- Maintain and improve the expertise of their personnel;
- Monitor the continuing trustworthiness of their personnel;
- **Measures** to avoid unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, security-sensitive material;
- Knowledge of relevant national and international legislation;
- Knowledge of current security threats and patterns;
- Knowledge of recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices;
- **Knowledge** of recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security;
- Knowledge of techniques used to circumvent security measures; and
- Knowledge of security and surveillance equipment and systems and their operational limitations.



Ship Security Plan & Annex III, Regulation (EC) No.725/2004

B/9.4

If an Administration uses a **recognised security organisation** (RSO) to review or approve the SSP, that **RSO** <u>should not be associated</u> with any other **RSO** that <u>prepared</u>, or <u>assisted</u> in the preparation of, the plan. *[EU Mandatory]*



WHAT AN RSO CANNOT DO...

• Set security level

RSO

- Approve the PFSA and amendments
- Determine the port facilities which have a PFSO
- Approve PFSP
- Exercise control and compliance measures pursuant to Regulation XI-2/9
- Establish requirements for Declaration of Security
- Review, or approve SSP, or its amendments, where has participated in the preparation of the SSA, or plan, or of the amendments under review

[ISPS Code A/4.3, A/8.3, A/9.1.1, A/15.2, A/16.1.1, B/1.7, B/1.16, B/4.3]



As Administration ... what to take into account?

- Lay down criteria on which to base appointment;
- Have a formal <u>written</u> <u>agreement</u>;
- Verify applicants meet the criteria before appointment;
- Verify RSOs continue to meet the criteria for their appointment ;
- **Specify** any **national requirements** or guidance (e.g. security threats) to be taken into account (SSAs, SSPs, PFSA, ...);
- Verify <u>the quality</u> of RSOs' work flag State inspections / verifications of ships;



As Administration ... what to take into account?

- Specify frequency and scope of additional verifications;
- Fully guarantee the completeness and efficiency of the verification (A/19.1.3);
- Ensure has <u>adequate resources</u> in terms of technical, managerial and operational capabilities (size, structure, experience, capability,...);
- <u>Specify</u> instructions detailing actions to be followed in the event that a ship is found not in compliance;
- **Provide** RSO with ALL instruments of <u>national law</u>; and
- **<u>Records</u>** that can **provide** the Administration.





For the RSO

- Ensure has adequate resources in terms of technical, managerial and operational capabilities (size, structure, experience, capability,...);
- Adequate geographical coverage;
- Procedures for **communication**;
- Procedures for reporting;
- Additional ship and port facility inspections and audits by the Administration;
- Evaluation/acceptance of the certification of the RSOs quality system by an independent body of auditors; and
- Monitor & verify the activities related to security delegated to the RSO as appropriate



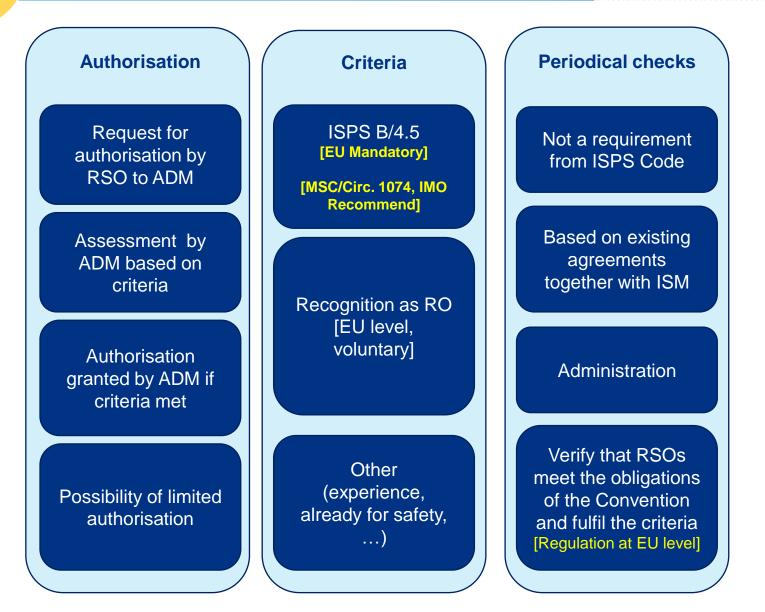
For the RSO

- **Update procedures** on regular basis and to inform the Administration of the relevant amendments to the PR's;
- Allow <u>Administration participation</u> in the development of the procedures;
- Governed by the **principles of** <u>ethical behavior;</u>
- The RSO may develop, implement & maintain quality system based on appropriate parts of internationally recognized quality standards (>ISO 9000-2000 series);
- Systematic <u>training and qualification regime</u> for its professional personnel engaged in the maritime security;
- Procedures in place to **avoid unauthorised disclosure** of, or access to, security sensitive material.

Recognized Security Organisations - Process

RSO

EMSA





WORKING RELATIONSHIP

- Written agreement ?
- Liability provisions ?
- Provisions for audit by the Administration ?



- Provisions for attending on board audits/verifications ?
- Reporting of tasks verification audits ?
- Meetings?
- Communication ?





Verification and Certification



Appendix to Part A

Appendix 1

Ferm of the International Ship Socurity Certificate

INTERNATIONAL SHIP SECURITY CERTIFICATE

(0504/948)		

Cartificate Number

(State)

loaved under the provisions of the

INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SECURITY OF SHIPS AND OF PORT FACILITIES

(SPS CODE)

(name of States)	
	by (percent) or inpercenter
	Same If dig:
	Districtive-surber or letter:
	Pot of logatly:
	Tge d'dèr
	Gost brouge
	MONumber:
	Name and address of the Company:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY.

1 that the security system and any associated security essignment of the ship has been verified in accordance with section 19.1 of part A of the ISP'S Cole.

2 that the verification showed that the occurity system and any associated security equipment of the strip is in all respects satisfactory and that the strip is in all respects satisfactory and that the strip complex, with the applicable requirements of chapter 30-2 of the Convertion and part A of the ISPS Code;

3 that the ship is provided with an approved ship security plan.

Date of initial/renseal verification on which this Certificate is based

This Carlificate is valid until

subject to verifications in accordance with section 19.1.1 of part A of the BIPS Code.

lamed at _____

gaintee of teacor

Date of tasse



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Who is doing?



National Administration







- Specify the period of validity (max. 5 years) for (A/19.3.1) ISSCs
- Specify, but not exceeding 5 years, a renewal (A/19.1.1.2) verification interval
- 3. Carry out:

Initial verifications to ensure full(A/19.1.1.1)compliancewith the security requirementsand SSPs

Renewal verifications - full compliance

Intermediate verifications – <u>it remains</u> <u>satisfactory</u>

Additional verifications

Or delegate these tasks to RSOs

(A/19.1.1.2) (A/19.1.1.3)

(A/19.1.1.4) (A/19.1.2 & 19.2.2)



Duration and validity of Certificate



Extending the validity of individual ISSCs. In which situations?

- Up to 5 years if ISSC originally for less (A/19.3.3)
- If renewal verification carried out but new <u>ISSC cannot be</u> <u>issued</u> or <u>placed on board</u> before expiry of the existing certificate (A/19.3.4)
- To allow a ship to reach port if ISSC expires when at sea (A/19.3.5)
- Extend for grace period of to one month where ship engaged on short voyages (A/19.3.6)



Duration and validity of Certificate



When does an ISSC cease to be valid?

- Relevant verifications are not completed within the periods specified (A/19.3.8.1);
- Certificate is not endorsed in accordance with section 19.1.1.3 and 19.3.7.1, if applicable (A/19.3.8.2);
- When a Company assumes the responsibility for the operation of a ship not previously operated by that Company; and (A/19.3.8.3);
- Upon transfer of the ship to the flag of another State

ISSC Appendix to Part A

Form of the International	Ship Security Certificate
---------------------------	---------------------------

INTERNATIONAL SHIP SECURITY CERTIFICATE

(Official seal)	
Certificate Number	

(State)

Issued under the provisions of the

INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE SECURITY OF SHIPS AND OF PORT FACILITIES. (ISPS CODE)

	Under the authority of the Government of
	(name of State)
	by
	(person(s) or organisation authorised)
	Name of ship:
	Distinctive number or letters:
	Port of registry:
	Type of ship:
	Gross tonnege:
	IMO Number:
	Name and address of the Company:
▶ ⁽¹	Company identification number:
	THIS IS TO CERTIFY:
	1 that the security system and any associated security equipment of the ship has been verified in accordance with section 19.1 of part A of the ISPS Code;
	2 that the verification showed that the security system and any associated security equipment of the ship is in all respects satisfactory and that the ship complies with the applicable requirements of chapter XI-2 of the Convention and part A of the ISPS Code;
	3 that the ship is provided with an approved ship security plan.
	Date of initial / renewal verification on which this Certificate is based
	This Certificate is valid until
	subject to verifications in accordance with section 19.1.1 of part A of the ISPS Code.
	Issued at
	Date of issue

(signature of the duly authorised official issuing the Certificate)





When may an Interim ISSC be issued?

- Ship without certificate, delivery or prior to enter in its service (A/19.4.1);
- Transfer of a ship from the flag of a Contracting Government to a flag of <u>another</u> Contracting Government (A/19.4.2);
- Transfer of a ship to the flag of a Contracting Government from a State which is <u>not</u> a Contracting Government (A/19.4.3)
- Company assuming the responsibility for the operation of a ship not previously operated by that Company (A/19.4.4);



Interim Certification



Conditions prior Interim ISSC to be issued?

- Administration or RSO has verified (A/19.4.2):
 - SSA is completed;
 - Copy of SSP is on board and is being implemented
 - Ship provided with SSAS;
 - The CSO has ensured that:
 - Review of SSP;
 - SSP submitted for approval;
 - SSP is being implemented on board;
 - Drills, exercises, internal audits
- Master, SSO, other ship's personnel with specific security duties are familiar with their duties and responsibilities

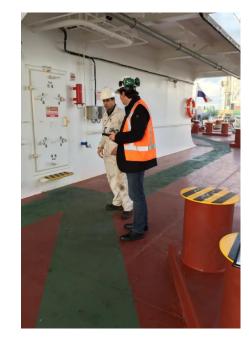




(A/19.4.5)

"No Contracting Government shall cause a subsequent, consecutive Interim ISSC to be issue to a ship if, in the judgement of the Administration or the recognised security organisation (...)"





III. CONTROL MEASURES

PORT

STATE

FLAG STATE





PORT STATE

CONTROL MEASURES





FLAG STATE

- PORT FACILITIES
- FLAG SHIPS (FSI)

 FOREIGN FLAG SHIPS (PSC-DAO)

- In port
- Intending to enter the port

"States have the primary responsibility to have in place an <u>adequate</u> and <u>effective</u> system to exercise control over ships entitled to fly their flag, and to ensure that they comply with relevant international rules and regulations in respect of maritime safety, security and protection of the maritime environment."

CONTROL MEASURES - FLAG

IMO Resolution A.973(24)

EMSA

CONTROL MEASURES – FOREIGN FLAG SHIPS



CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MEASURES SOLAS regulation XI-2/9

Control of ships <u>in port</u>



• Control of ships intending to enter the port



CONTROL MEASURES – FOREIGN FLAG SHIPS



SOLAS regulation XI-2/9 CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MEASURES

1. Control of ships already in port;

PORT

STATE

2. Control of ships intending to enter a port of another CG

Regulation (EC) No. 725/2004

Article 8 Security checks in Member State ports

<u>Certificate verification</u> as defined in paragraph 1.1 of regulation 9 (SOLAS Chap.XI-2/) <u>shall be carried out</u> either by the **competent authority for maritime security** <u>or</u> by inspectors defined in Art.2(5) of Directive 95/21/EC - **PSCOs**.

[Additional provisions to both [Recital (13), Reg.725/2004]



Clear Grounds (ISPS Code, B/4.32), ...

means **evidence** or **reliable information** that the security system and any associated security equipment of the ship does not correspond with the requirements of SOLAS chapter XI-2 or part A of the ISPS Code (...)



Duly Authorised Officers (DAO), means an official of the Contracting Government duly authorised by that Government to carry out control and compliance measures in accordance with SOLAS regulation XI-2/9.

(MSC/Circ. 1191 (30.05.2006), MSC/Circ. 1133 (14.12.2004), MSC/Circ. 1111 (07.06.2004)

CONTROL MEASURES – FOREIGN FLAG SHIPS



Clear Grounds (ISPS B/4.33):

- Evidence <u>ISSC or the Interim ISSC</u> that it is <u>not valid</u> or it has expired (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.1);
- Evidence or reliable information serious <u>deficiencies</u> exist in the <u>security equipment</u>, <u>documentation</u> or <u>arrangements</u> (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.2);
- **3.** A report or complaint which containing reliable information clearly indicating that the ship does not comply with the requirements (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.3);
- 4. Evidence or observation gained by a duly authorised officer using professional judgment that the <u>master or ship's personnel are not familiar</u> with essential shipboard <u>security</u> <u>procedures or cannot carry out drills</u> related to the security of the ship or that such procedures or drills have not been carried out (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.4);
- 5. Evidence or observation gained by the duly authorised officer using professional judgment that <u>key members of the ship's personnel</u> are <u>not able</u> to establish proper <u>communication</u> with any other key members of ship's personnel with security responsibilities on board the ship (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.5);



Clear Grounds (cont.):

- 6. Evidence or reliable information that the ship has <u>embarked</u> <u>persons</u>, or loaded <u>stores</u> or <u>goods</u> at a port facility or from another ship where either the <u>port facility</u> or the other <u>ship</u> is in <u>violation of chapter XI-2 or part A of the ISPS Code</u>, and the ship in question has <u>not completed a Declaration of Security</u>, nor taken appropriate, special or additional security measures or has not maintained appropriate ship security procedures (ISPS Code paragraph B/4.33.6);
- 7. Evidence or reliable information that the ship has embarked <u>persons</u>, or loaded <u>stores</u> or <u>goods</u> at a port facility or from another source (e.g., another ship or helicopter transfer) where either the <u>port facility</u> or the <u>other source</u> is <u>not required to comply with chapter XI-2</u> or part A of the ISPS Code, and the <u>ship has not taken appropriate</u>, special or additional security measures or has not <u>maintained appropriate security procedures (ISPS Code</u> paragraph B/4.33.7); and
- 8. If the ship holds a **subsequent**, **consecutively** issued **Interim ISSC** as described in section A/19.4 of the ISPS Code (...)

[MSC/Circ.1111, 7 June 2004] GUIDANCE RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLAS CHAPTER XI-2 AND THE ISPS CODE Annex 2 - RESOLUTION MSC.159(78) (adopted on 21 May 2004)



MSC/Circ.1111 ANNEX 2 Page 6

CHAPTER 2

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING OF DULY AUTHORIZED OFFICERS

2.1 Duly authorized officers are appointed by a Contracting Government to exercise control and compliance measures under the provisions of regulation XI-2/9.

2.2 It is certain that the professional backgrounds of duly authorized officers will vary. However, duly authorized officers need to have appropriate knowledge of the provisions of chapter XI-2 and of the ISPS Code, of shipboard operations and need to be appropriately qualified and trained to the level required by the functions that they are authorized to carry out.

2.3 Duly authorized officers should also be able to communicate with the master, the ship security officer and other officers on the ship in English.

2.4 Duly authorized officers should receive appropriate training to ensure proficiency in safety procedures when boarding or on board a ship, particularly if at sea, including emergency evacuation procedures and procedures for entering enclosed spaces.

2.5 Duly authorized officers when on board a ship should comply with the security measures and procedures in place on the ship unless such measures are incompatible with the specific control measures or steps.

2.6 Duly authorized officers should refrain from attempting to breach the security of a ship.

2.7 Duly authorized officers should carry, and present when boarding a ship, a photographic identification document indicating their authorization. Procedures should be in place to allow verification of the identity of those who have been appointed as duly authorized officers.

2.8 Duly authorized officers should periodically undergo training in order to update their knowledge. Training seminars or courses should be held with such frequency so as to ensure the update of their knowledge with respect to legal instruments related to control and compliance measures to enhance maritime security.

2.9 Duly authorized officers may be assisted, when appropriate, by persons with specialized expertise appointed by the Contracting Governments. Such persons should receive appropriate training, as outlined above. MSC/Circ.1111 ANNEX 2 Page 28

APPENDIX 2

REPORT OF THE IMPOSITION OF A CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MEASURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERIM GUIDANCE ON CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MEASURES TO ENHANCE MARITIME SECURITY (Resolution MSC.159(78))

(Re	porting authority)	Copy to: Master	
(Ad	ldress)	Duly Authorized Officer administrative office	
(Te	Telephone & Fax) If control measures, other than lesser administrative		
		measures are taken, additional copies of this report	
		shall be provided to:	
	Administration Recognized security organization IMO		
		Port State of ship next port call	
		(if denied entry or expelled)	
1.	Name of reporting authority:		
3.	Place of inspection:		
4.	Name of ship:		
6.	Type of ship:	7. Call sign:	
8	IMO Number:	9. Gross tonnage:	
10	Voor build:	build:	
	Recognized security organization:		
		ynopsis Record (CSR)):	
	-		
		cable (from CSR):	
	Company (from CSR):		
	ISSC issuing Authority:		
	Ship security level:		
18.	Reason(s) for non-compliance:		

19. Action taken by Duly Authorized Officer:

20. Specific control measures taken (marks as follow: "x" actions taken, "-" no actions taken)				
None				
Lesser administrative measures				
More detailed inspection				
Ship departure delayed				
Restricted Ship Operation				
Cargo operation modified or stopped				
Ship directed to other location in port				
Ship detained				
Ship denied entry into port				
Ship expelled from port				
21. Corrective action taken by ship or Company:				

Duly Authorized Officer

Signature:

Issuing office:

Name: _____ Telephone/Fax:



Security information

EMSA

SOLAS XI-2 Regulation 9, parag 2.1

Reg. 725/2004

Article 6

Ships intending to enter a port of another Contracting Government

Provision of security information prior to entry into a port of a Member State

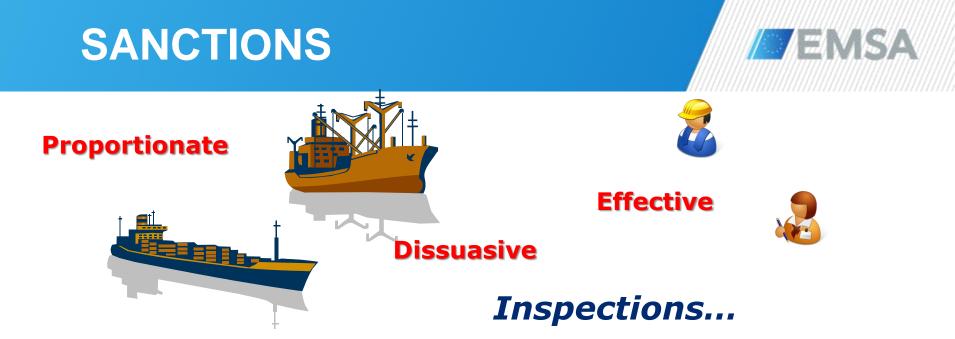
"... a Contracting Government <u>may</u> require that ships intending to enter its ports provide the following information to <u>officers duly authorized</u> by that Government to ensure compliance with this chapter <u>prior to entry</u> into port with the aim of <u>avoiding the need to impose control measures or</u> <u>steps</u>:" "...The competent authority for maritime security of that Member State <u>shall</u> <u>require</u> that information referred to in paragraph 2.1 of regulation 9 (<u>Ships</u> <u>intending to enter a port of another Contracting</u> <u>Government</u>) of the special measures to enhance maritime security of the SOLAS Convention be provided. The said authority <u>shall analyse</u>, as far as necessary, the information provided for in paragraph 2 of that SOLAS regulation"

IV. SANCTIONS









Although it seems to be the same action as verification, there are significant differences...

It is an <u>enforcement action</u> carried out <u>exclusively by officials</u> of the Administration, with the purpose of control which may result to **sanctions** (Art. 14 Reg. 725/2004)

There are no sanctions before the ship is certified!

European Maritime Safety Agency



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