

SafeSeaNet

**Annex – Draft Common
Operational Procedures
v2.00**

Common Operational Procedures

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1. Introduction

What?

This document contains procedures which shall be maintained by both national and central SafeSeaNet (SSN) systems to ensure the correct operation of the system and its mandatory functionalities, as defined in Chapter 2.3 of the Interface and Functionalities Control Document - IFCD.

When?

Procedures included in this document shall be applied for the actions which affect different types of SSN users, in specific situations. Chapter 5.3 of the IFCD includes a non-exhaustive list of procedures. This document covers the following procedures:

- Reporting technical failures or planned interventions
- Providing information during system failures or planned interventions
- Distributing Incident Report notifications to other MSs
- Reception of Distributed Incident Reports
- LOCODEs Management
- Updating the list of SSN contact details
- Missing or mismatched Information in SSN
- Requesting and providing historical data and other types of data
- Single Hull Tankers early warning
- Communication Procedure
- SafeSeaNet central system switch to the Business Continuity Facility (BCF)
- Fail-over of a national SSN system or a national/regional AIS server

Why?

The procedures mentioned above shall support the operational services defined in Chapter 5.2 of the IFCD.

Who?

This document is intended for the following SSN users, as defined in the Chapter 1.4 of the IFCD:

- National Competent Authority (NCA)
- Local Competent Authorities (LCA)
- NCA 24/7
- Maritime Support Services (MSS)

How?

The operational procedures¹ shall be available to all system support services staff in electronic and/or printed form, and they should be an integral part of regular training activities (IFCD Chapter 5.3).

¹ Operational procedures which only affect national SSN systems should be defined at national level and are not covered by this document.

2. Procedures

EXPLANATORY NOTE - All procedures included in the document have the following structured sections:

What	Describes the purpose of the procedure as defined in Chapter 5.3 of the IFCD
When	Presents the conditions for using the procedures. One or more cases* might be envisaged
Why	Clarifies the procedures' legal background. The relevant Articles of Directive 2002/59/EC are recalled as well as the relevant sections of the IFCD
Who	Provides the responsible actors executing the procedure
How	The relevant cases* are detailed to describe actions, responsibilities and reaction time within the procedures.

Relation to other procedures

A reference to other applicable procedure(s) is made

*The above mentioned specific cases, detailed actions and timelines are explained further in two columns:

<i>Explaining when</i>	Which action shall be performed and by who
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Templates In some cases they are provided in some procedures to facilitate the communication between the MSs and EMSA MSS or in order to harmonize and facilitate the information exchange.

2.1. Reporting technical failures or planned interventions

What The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that data providers and users receive appropriate information on technical failures or planned interventions in the SSN system (Central SSN system or National SSN system including its local components).

When Three possible cases are envisaged:

- I. A National SSN or the Central SSN system is unavailable due to a failure. It will not provide one, or all, of the mandatory functionalities described in the IFCD.
- II. A National SSN or the Central SSN system will be under maintenance/upgrade/service. It will not provide one, or all, of the mandatory functionalities described in the IFCD.
- III. Member State receives a notification of the unavailability of a National SSN or the Central SSN system (due to a failure or a planned technical intervention).

Why Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters; 2.3, 4.1, 4.4, 5.2 and 5.3.

SafeSeaNet is a cooperative system, consisting of Member States' National systems and the Central SSN system. Once any of its components is unavailable, the system will not provide the necessary information required to support the mandatory system functionalities (IFCD 2.3) and to meet the objectives of SSN (IFCD 2.2). Moreover, other EU maritime systems, which rely on SSN information (e.g. THETIS), will be unable to function efficiently.

According to IFCD Chapter 4.3 the SSN system (Central and National) shall be maintained at a minimum of 99% over a period of one year, with the maximum permissible period of interruption of 12 hours.

Who NCA and the EMSA/MSS are responsible for implementing this procedure.

EMSA/MSS system administrators and all SSN users shall be aware of this procedure and the actions.

How See specific Cases I-II-III on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

24/7 Backup communication procedure (2.2) Shall be put in place to make sure that data is available by alternative means of communication once the system is unavailable.

Communication procedure (2.10) Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between MSs or between MSs and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone or email.

Business Continuity procedure (2.11) Shall be executed in order to maintain the obligatory availability of the Central or National SSN system components.

Case I: Failure of a National SSN or the SSN Central system

Time/When?	I.1. NCA
<i>A failure is detected at National SSN</i>	A. NCA shall perform a situation analysis, assess type, actions and an outage prevision as well as identify the mandatory system functionalities impacted.
<i>As soon as possible</i>	B. 24/7 communication back-up procedure shall be established (see procedure 2.2).
<i>As soon as possible</i>	C. EMSA/MSS shall be informed by the NCA about: the provisional timing for unavailability, mandatory system functionalities impacted and backup communication procedure established; to disseminate this information to other Member States.
<i>As soon as possible</i>	D. NCA shall inform all their national SSN users on the failure of the National SSN and the back-up communication procedure established.
<i>When considered necessary</i>	E. NCA may establish/introduce temporary procedures to provide data or to switch the National SSN system to the business continuity facility (see procedure 2.12).
<i>Continuously</i>	F. NCA shall monitor outage evolution and availability of back-up communication service.
<i>After the system recovers</i>	G. Notifications not provided during the outage must be stored and sent when failure is resolved and the operations of SSN systems resumes.
<i>After the system recovers</i>	H. NCA shall inform its SSN users and the EMSA/MSS on the system recovery.
<i>Following the failure</i>	I. Problem analyses shall be performed on the national level in order to understand the root cause and prevent reoccurrence of the failures.
Time/When?	I.2. EMSA/MSS
<i>After a failure is detected at Central SSN</i>	A. EMSA/MSS shall perform a situation analysis (assess type, actions and an outage prevision as well as the mandatory system functionalities impacted).
<i>As soon as a failure is notified by NCA or after detecting failure at Central SSN</i>	B. EMSA/MSS shall disseminate the information to all Member States (all SSN NCAs and NCAs 24/7 contacts) about: the failure of a National SSN (as reported in point I.1.C); or the SSN Central system, the mandatory system functionalities impacted and the back-up communication procedures established.
<i>Continuously</i>	C. EMSA/MSS shall monitor outage evolution.
<i>After the system recovers</i>	D. EMSA/MSS shall disseminate information about a National SSN or the SSN Central system recovery to all Member States (all SSN NCAs and NCAs 24/7 contacts).
<i>After the Central SSN system recovers</i>	E. Problem analyses shall be performed on the Central SSN level in order to understand the root cause and prevent reoccurrence of the failures.

Case II: Planned intervention on a National SSN or the SSN Central system

Time/When?	II.1. NCA
<i>When an intervention is planned at National SSN</i>	A. NCA shall identify the duration of the planned intervention and the mandatory system functionalities impacted.
<i>When an intervention is planned</i>	B. 24/7 communication back-up procedure shall be planned and established during the downtime (see procedure 2.2).
<i>When an intervention is planned</i>	C. Depending on the timing of the planned intervention, NCA may establish/introduce temporary procedure to provide data or to switch the National SSN system to the business continuity facility (see procedure 2.12).
<i>One week before + 1 day before</i>	D. EMSA/MSS shall be informed by the NCA about: timing for the planned intervention, mandatory system functionalities impacted and backup communication procedures established to disseminate this information to all Member States.
<i>One week before</i>	E. NCA shall inform all national SSN users on the intervention/ interruption of the National SSN and the back-up communication procedure established.
<i>Continuously</i>	F. NCA shall monitor the intervention evolution and availability of a back-up communication.
<i>Once the intervention is completed</i>	G. Notifications not provided during the intervention must be stored and sent when operations resume, as per IFCD requirements.
<i>Once the intervention is completed</i>	H. NCA shall inform its SSN users and the EMSA/MSS once the intervention is completed and the system resumed normal operations.
Time/When?	II.2. EMSA/MSS
<i>When an intervention is planned at Central SSN</i>	A. EMSA/MSS shall identify the mandatory system functionalities impacted.
<i>One week before + and 1 day before</i>	B. EMSA/MSS shall disseminate the information to all Member States (SSN NCAs and NCAs 24/7 contacts) about timing for the planned intervention of a National SSN (as reported in point II.1.D) or the SSN Central system, mandatory system functionalities impacted and the back-up communication procedures established.
<i>Once the intervention is completed</i>	C. EMSA/MSS shall disseminate information that intervention is completed and a National SSN or the SSN Central system resumed normal operations to all Member States (all SSN NCAs and NCAs 24/7 contacts).
<i>Continuously</i>	D. EMSA/MSS shall monitor the intervention evolution.

Case III: MS receives a notification of a National SSN or the Central SSN system unavailability

Time/When?

III.1. NCA

When an intervention or a failure is notified by EMSA/MSS

- A. NCA shall inform all national SSN users about: the downtime (due to a failure or intervention) of the Central SSN or a National SSN, mandatory system functionalities impacted and the back-up communication procedures established.

Continuously

- B. NCA shall monitor the intervention evolution.

Once the Central SSN resumes operations

- C. Notifications not provided during the intervention to the central SSN system must be re-sent when operations resume.

Once the intervention is completed or failure resumed at Central or National SSN

- D. NCA shall inform its SSN users that the Central SSN or a National SSN resumed normal operations.

2.2. 24/7 Communication procedure - Providing information during system failures or planned interventions or once the routine information is available via phone and fax

What	The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that a communication procedure is established and SSN users are able to request information kept at national level using alternative (back-up) communication means like phone, fax and email.
When	<p>When a detailed SSN information was indicated by a Member State as available via phone, fax or email communication (e.g. for the cargo manifest data); or</p> <p>When data is unavailable via SSN electronic exchange due to a technical failure at the data provider site (of another Member State) and a SSN user requires information during a maritime emergency.</p>
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters; 2.3; 4.1 and 4.7.</p> <p>Each NCA and EMSA should maintain a 24/7 contact point that is available to manage SSN related requests relating to daily operations or reporting issues from any other NCA or EMSA.</p> <p>SSN users should receive the desired information from SSN even if the electronic exchange of data is unavailable due to a failure or an intervention. In the case of phone, fax or email, they should receive the requested information within 60 minutes. This timeline is not applicable to archived information.</p> <p>LCAs are free to exchange SSN information directly, but only the procedure via NCAs guarantees the proper checking of access rights, a 24/7 response and a service in English.</p>
Who	<p>Any SSN user not receiving the requested information via SafeSeaNet electronic information exchange.</p> <p>NCA or equivalent notified about the non-responsiveness of the SafeSeaNet system.</p> <p>NCA providing a requested data by alternative means (phone, email and fax)</p> <p>EMSA/MSS (as a back-up solution)</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

<i>Reporting technical failures or interventions (2.1)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure that SSN users are properly informed on technical failures or planned interventions at Central or National SSN.
<i>Communication procedure (2.10)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone, fax or email.

Case I: SSN user requesting for data which is not available via electronic means

Time/When?	I.1. NCA experiencing a failure or a planned intervention or holding the detailed information via phone, fax or email communication (e.g. cargo manifest)
<i>Following a failure or when an intervention is planned</i>	A. NCA shall execute actions described in procedure 2.1 and establish a 24/7 back-up communication, where the SSN National information could be made available by phone, fax or email, on request from other NCAs, during maritime emergencies.
<i>When receiving the request from another SSN NCA</i>	B. NCA shall obtain the requested data from the national system (services) and provide it to the requestor using the alternative (back-up) means i.e. phone, fax or email; <u>within 60 minutes</u> following the reception of the request.
Time/When?	I.2. SSN User
<i>When information is not available via SSN by electronic means</i>	A. A SSN user shall contact its NCA or equivalent entity to notify the unavailability of the requested information by electronic means via SSN.
<i>After requesting SSN data</i>	B. The requester shall await the response from the NCA or the EMSA/MSS which shall be received <u>within 60 minutes</u> .
Time/When?	I.3. NCA
<i>Once user requests for SSN data or notifies data unavailability</i>	A. NCA shall receive the information and confirm whether the failure or an intervention has been announced by the EMSA/MSS as per procedure 2.1. and whether the back-up communication procedure (phone, fax, email) has been established.
<i>After receiving the request from the SSN user</i>	B. NCA shall confirm which Member State holds the SSN data and immediately contact the responsible NCA of the Member State forwarding the user's request for data
<i>In case a failure or intervention has not been announced</i>	C. NCA shall <u>immediately forward</u> the requested data to the EMSA/MSS
Time/When?	I.4. EMSA/MSS
<i>When receiving a request from another SSN NCA</i>	A. EMSA/MSS shall confirm whether a failure or an intervention has been announced as per procedure 2.1, and in case it has not been announced, they shall contact the NCA of the Member State holding the information requesting: (1) the specified SSN data; and (2) execution of the actions as per procedure 2.1.

2.3. Distributing Incident Report notifications to other MSs

What	The purpose of this procedure is to harmonise the process of distributing and storing information on Incident Reports.
When	When a Member State receives a notification of an incident or an accident at sea that shall be distributed to other Member States.
Why	Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a, Art. 16; IFCD Chapters; 2.3; 4.2. Incident Notifications should support the efficient and timely response to incidents or pollution at sea in progress including search and rescue operations. The monitoring of ships that pose a potential risk to the safety of shipping and the environment, including those involved in incidents, allows earlier precautionary actions and risk mitigation at sea by coastal states.
Who	Any Member State receiving the notification of the incident or accident at sea.
How	See specific Case I on the following pages ² .

Relation to other procedures

<i>Reception of Distributed Incident Reports procedures and follow up actions (2.4)</i>	Shall be executed at the National level to ensure a proper information flow for the distribution of incident reports at the national level.
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² Further detailed information of Incident Report can be found in the "Incident Report Guidelines" available at the link: <http://emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents/technical-documentation.html>.

Case I: Member State receives the notification of an incident / accident at sea

Time/When?	I.1. Competent Authority receiving the notification of the incident or accident at sea (e.g. from the ship's master)
<i>When receiving a notification of an incident or accident at sea</i>	A. The competent authority shall assess whether the incident report should be distributed or not and decide on the distribution list taking into consideration the provisions of the SSN "Incident Report Guidelines".
<i>If the notification shall be distributed to other Member States</i>	B. The competent authority can use the Central SSN Web Interface ³ or the National SSN system to distribute the notification (if compliant to the new IR protocol). The "Incident Reports distribution tool" in the Central SSN Web Interface supports the identification of the Member States along the planned route of the ship.
<i>If the incident or accident ship's flag belongs to the EU</i>	C. The flag Member State shall also be informed about the accident/incident reported as per I.1.A.
<i>When appropriate</i>	D. The competent authority can request other Member States to carry out inspections or verifications using the Central SSN Web Interface or the National SSN system (if compliant to the new IR protocol).

³ Additional information can be found in the "Central SSN User Interface Manual" available at the link: <http://emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents/technical-documentation.html>

2.4. Reception of distributed Incident Report notifications and follow up actions

What	The purpose of this procedure is to ensure the proper information flow for the distribution of incident reports.
When	<p>When a competent authority of a Member State receives a distributed incident report from another Member State, or</p> <p>When there is an inspection or verification carried out following a notification of an incident/accident.</p>
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a, Art. 16; IFCD Chapters; 2.3; 4.2; 5.2.1.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that effective exchange of the information referred to in the SSN legal framework takes place at national level, making sure that the Incident Reports received from another Member State via SSN are distributed among the relevant LCAs within the Member State.</p> <p>Incident Notifications should support the efficient and timely response to incidents or pollution at sea in progress including search and rescue operations.</p> <p>The monitoring of ships that pose a potential risk to the safety of shipping and the environment, including those involved in incidents, allows earlier precautionary actions and risk mitigation at sea by coastal states.</p>
Who	Any Member State receiving the notification of the incident or accident at sea.
How	See specific Case I on the following pages ⁴ .

Relation to other procedures

<i>Distributing Incident Report notifications to other MSs Procedure (2.3)</i>	Member States shall ensure that information on incidents and accidents is distributed among the relevant Member States (along the planned route of the ships involved or to the concerned Member States).
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⁴ Further detailed information of Incident Report can be found in the "Incident Report guidelines" available at the link: <http://emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents/technical-documentation.html>.

Case I: a distributed Incident Report is received by a Member State

Time/When?

I.1. Competent Authority receiving the distributed Incident Report through SSN.

When a distributed incident is received

- A. If requested by the sender, the competent Authority shall acknowledge the reception of the distributed incident report. The competent Authority shall assess the content of the distributed Incident Report.

After analysing the content of the received incident notification

- B. The authority shall internally distribute the information to the LCAs (e.g. MRCC, relevant ports, PSC, counter pollution services and any additional relevant LCAs/coastal stations), based on the national procedures. The SSN "Incident Report Guidelines" shall be used as a reference. It has to be noted that inspections or verifications in its ports can be carried out either on its own initiative or at the request of another Member State through a distributed Incident Report.

If there was an inspection carried following the notification of an incident or accident

- C. The authority shall provide the results of the inspection using the SSN system (e.g. reporting the feedback). The SSN "Incident Report Guidelines" shall be used as a reference.

2.5. LOCODE management

What The purpose of this procedure is to manage the reference list of LOCODES in the SSN system.⁵

When When an NCA receives the list of LOCODEs detected as temporary, invalid, not permitted, non-activated locations or not-synchronized with THETIS (PSC system) or detects such locations at National level.

When an NCA is informed by an external party about the temporary, invalid, not permitted, non-activated locations or not-synchronized with THETIS.

Why Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; annex III 2.1.1 Chapters; 2.3, 5.2.3;

Administration of UNECE locations' codes (LOCODES) is a mandatory system functionality.

Location codes allow unambiguous identification of a port.

It should be noted that each Member State is responsible for maintaining up to date lists of its own active ports, and proposing any new named geographical places as locations for inclusion in the UNECE LOCODE list.

Who NCA when receiving the list of LOCODEs (temporary, invalid, not permitted, non-activated or not-synchronized with THETIS).

EMSA/MSS – administrator of the SSN system and the reference databases.

How See specific Case I on the following pages⁶.

Relation to other procedures

Communication procedure Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between MSS or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone, fax or email.

(2.10)

⁵ THE SSN LOCODES Guidelines explicates the LOCODES management in SSN and is available at: <http://www.emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents/technical-documentation.html>

⁶ Further detailed information of LOCODE management can be found in the "LOCODE Guidelines" available at the link: <http://emsa.europa.eu/ssn-main/documents/technical-documentation.html>.

Case I: NCA has been notified about the temporary, invalid, not permitted, non-activated or not-synchronized with THETIS

Time/When?

I.1. NCA

When SSN or EMSA/MSS notifies the data provider that temporary or invalid LOCODEs have been quoted in a notification

A. NCA shall verify the locations detected/reported/sent in the notifications.

Following the validation

B. NCA shall determine whether the specific location(s) are necessary for SSN reporting purposes, and thus shall be added as "Temporary" or 'SSN specific' or if they shall be deactivated. The **SSN LOCODEs Guidelines** shall be used as a reference document during this verification.

Following the validation

C. NCA may update the location by its own means, using the Central SSN Web interface, or request EMSA MSS to perform those actions (especially when the number of updates is considerable). In the latter case the following minimum set of data shall be provided: the LOCODE, the official location name, and the position (geographical coordinates).

Time/When?

I.2. EMSA MSS

When receiving a request from the NCA

A. EMSA MSS shall update the list based on information from Member States, deactivating the LOCODE if it was incorrect, or creating an SSN Specific LOCODE(s)

2.6. Updating the list of SSN contact details

What	The purpose of this procedure is to maintain an updated list of NCA and LCA details, as well as the NCA 24/7 contact and other SSN users related to the management of the SSN system like e.g. representatives, operational contacts or contractors.
When	<p>When the SSN list of contacts has to be updated due to changes or rotation of personnel in the authorities.</p> <p>When the NCA is notified of inconsistencies, problems and/or errors in the SSN contact list.</p> <p>When NCA is requested to validate the existing lists on a yearly basis.</p>
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters 3.1, 3.3</p> <p>The list of contacts has a crucial importance for the communication procedure and the authentication of the SSN users for procedures 2.1 and 2.10.</p> <p>It is important to keep the list of contacts updated because of the distribution of information related to procedure 2.1 but also in respect of the Change Management Framework (deployment of the new software releases) in the SSN system.</p>
Who	<p>NCA's</p> <p>EMSA MSS</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

<i>Reporting technical failures or planned interventions procedure</i> (2.1)	Shall be put in place to ensure that SSN users are properly informed on technical failures or planned interventions at Central or National SSN.
<i>Communication procedure</i> (2.10)	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone or email.

Case I: NCA updating the SSN contact list

Time/When?	I.1. NCA
<i>When SSN contacts have to be updated following rotation of the personnel</i>	A. An update shall be made to the 'Welcome on Board' document Which is the official template used for notifying changes in the SSN list of contacts: SSN or NCA representatives, NCA 24/7, operational contacts or contractors. This document shall subsequently be sent to the EMSA MSS. Additionally, the NCA shall use the SSN Web interface to update the respective SSN users' contact details using the Central SSN Web interface (if the authority or a person reported also has an account in the SSN application).
<i>When receiving information from EMSA MSS on the problems with contact points</i>	B. NCA shall verify the information provided and update the Welcome on Board, if needed. The document shall later be sent to the EMSA/MSS. Additionally, the NCA shall update the respective SSN users' contacts using the SSN Web interface (if the authority or a person reported also has an account in the SSN application).
<i>When requested for a yearly validation of the SSN lists by the EMSA MSS</i>	C. NCA shall verify the list and update the 'Welcome on Board' document and send it to the EMSA/MSS. Additionally, the NCA shall update the respective SSN users' contacts using the SSN Web interface (if the authority or a person reported also has an account in the SSN application).
Time/When?	I.2. EMSA MSS
<i>When receiving an updated list of contacts</i>	A. EMSA MSS shall save the latest copy of the Welcome on Board document and update the internal lists used for the communication procedures 2.1, 2.10 (representatives, NCA 24/7, operational contacts or contractors).
<i>When detecting a problem with contacts lists</i>	B. EMSA MSS shall inform the relevant NCA on the problem with contact points (e.g. unavailability of the email, phone and fax) as detected during normal operations, reported by other SSN users or detected during distribution of information as per procedure 2.1
<i>On a yearly basis</i>	C. EMSA MSS shall send the Welcome on Board documents for validation to the NCAs.

2.7. Missing or mismatched information in SSN

What The purpose of this procedure is to investigate and correct any detected inconsistency in the information provided to the SSN system, including ship details (IMO, MMSI, Call sign and name).

When When a SSN data inconsistency is detected by EMSA MSS

When a SSN data inconsistency is detected by local users

Why Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters 2.3; 4.6

The information collected and exchanged through SSN must comply with the quality and performance standards defined in this IFCD and in the relevant technical and operational documentation.

MSs should ensure that quality rules are applied at National level. The NCA is responsible for the operation, verification and maintenance of the national SSN system, and for ensuring that the standards and procedures comply with the requirements described within the IFCD.

Who NCA being a focal point for all the quality related issues and for the report on the inconsistent or erroneous data.

NLCA originator of the inconsistent or erroneous data.

EMSA MSS, which permanently monitors the data quality, the performance and the continuity of SafeSeaNet.

How See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

Communication procedure
(4.10) Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between MSs or between MSs and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone or email.

Case I: SSN data inconsistency is detected by SSN users

Time/When?	I.1. A SSN user detects missing, inconsistent or erroneous data
<i>When a SSN user detects missing, inconsistent or erroneous data</i>	A. Its own NCA shall be contacted.
Time/When?	I.2. NCA detecting missing, inconsistent or erroneous data
<i>When an NCA detects missing, inconsistent or erroneous data in SSN</i>	A. NCA shall investigate the case and verify who was the actual provider of the missing, erroneous or inconsistent data.
<i>When missing, inconsistent or erroneous data have been provided by National data providers</i>	B. NCA shall contact the identified data provider and request the necessary resending or corrections. Alternatively, if possible, NCA can resend or correct data on its own. The NCA shall indicate in its communication whether the request is urgent or not. In case a request for correction is indicated as urgent (i.e. after an accident), the timeframe for <u>providing the correct data is within 2 hours</u> . In the <u>other cases</u> , the data can be <u>provided within 48 hours</u> .
<i>When missing, inconsistent or erroneous data have been provided by other MS</i>	C. NCA shall contact the MSS and report the case of missing, erroneous or inconsistent data requesting for further investigation and the relevant corrections. Additionally, NCA requestors can ask EMSA MSS to receive the missing information by any other appropriate means (e.g. if the latest AIS positioning report was missing, EMSA MSS may have access to other sources of information to obtain the relevant information).
Time/When?	I.3. EMSA MSS
<i>When NCA reports an inconsistent, missing or erroneous data</i>	A. EMSA MSS shall investigate the reported case and verify which Member State did not send the due information, or was the provider of the reported erroneous or inconsistent data.
<i>When it is confirmed who provided the inconsistent data</i>	B. EMSA MSS shall contact the identified NCA and request the necessary resending or corrections. The EMSA MSS shall indicate in its communication whether the request is urgent or not. In case of requests indicated as urgent (i.e. after an accident), the timeframe for <u>providing the correct data is within 2 hours</u> . In the <u>other cases</u> , the data can be <u>provided within 48 hours</u> .
Time/When?	I.4. NCA originator of the inconsistent or erroneous data
<i>Once receiving report on missing, invalid or inconsistent data from MSS</i>	A. NCA shall verify the information and send the due or corrected information to the SSN Central system. In case of requests indicated as <u>urgent</u> (i.e. after an accident), the timeframe for providing the data provided is <u>within 2 hours</u> . In <u>other cases</u> the data can be <u>corrected within 48 hours</u> .

2.8. Requesting and providing historical data and other types of data

What	<p>The purpose of this procedure is to harmonise the method of requesting archived (historical) data from any data provider, and other data types (e.g. statistical) from the SSN system.</p> <p>This procedure does not cover the requests for the data indicated as available via phone, fax or email (as per procedure 4.2).</p>
When	<p>When a Member State wishes to access data which is only available at the SSN Central Level (e.g. own-flagged ships' calls at another Member State's ports).</p> <p>When a Member State wishes to access historical data which is unavailable at the SSN Central Level (e.g. for the investigation purposes).</p> <p>When a Member State wishes to verify the quality and availability of the messages provided and requires a set of data for analysis.</p> <p>When there are changes to the scope of the information provided to SSN (e.g. a Member State introduced additional authorities, messages, etc.) and the Member State concerned would like to compare data sets.</p> <p>When a Member State wishes to obtain certain data following the tests.</p>
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD v.1.0 Chapters 4.2; 5.2; 5.2.1</p> <p>Data should be archived for at least 5 years, down-sampled when necessary. The archived data should be made available when requested by NCAs or EMSA, on the basis that the requester must provide a justification for why the information is required.</p> <p>It is important to ensure that information is provided to those users who have a need for the information and are granted with the proper access rights.</p>
Who	<p>Entitled SSN User requesting for SSN data</p> <p>NCAs</p> <p>EMSA MSS</p>
How	<p>See specific Case I on the following pages.</p>

Relation to other procedures

<i>Communication procedure</i> (4.10)	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone, fax or email.
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Case I: Data is requested from the Central SSN or from National SSN systems

Time/When?**I.1. SSN user requesting for data**

When SSN user requires specific data

- A. Its own NCA shall be contacted and the template given below this procedure shall be used.

Following the positive assessment of the NCA

- B. The foreseen time for obtaining data should not exceed 5 working days. User shall be aware that the NCA will verify the requestor access rights and will confirm whether the data is available on the National SSN level or whether it will be forwarded to another Member State via EMSA MSS.

Time/When?**I.2. NCA**

Once receiving the request from a SSN user

- A. NCA shall confirm the user's access rights (following the analysis of the template given below this procedure) and provide the requested data within 5 working days.

When data can be obtained only from SSN Central or from another MS

- B. NCA shall forward the request to EMSA MSS.

Time/When?**I.3. EMSA MSS**

When NCA requests for SSN data

- A. Following the analysis of the request, EMSA MSS shall confirm whether the requested SSN data, stored at central level, has been provided by a Member State other than the requestor.

When requested SSN data has been provided by another Member State(s)

- B. EMSA MSS is not entitled to provide the information from the Central SSN system unless authorised by the Member State(s) acting as data provider(s). Therefore, following a communication in writing, EMSA MSS must obtain authorization from the data provider(s).

When requested can be obtained only from another Member State SSN system

- C. EMSA MSS shall forward the request to the relevant NCA.

Time/When?**I.4. NCA of the Member State holding the data**

When NCA receives the request for specific SSN data

- A. NCA shall provide the requested data within 5 working days following the reception of the request on the conditions that the relevant template for request is used.

Template

Requesting Authority details	Contact Details: Phone: Fax: Email: Responsible Person:
Requested data (Historical, statistics, aggregated data, specific notifications, specific ports or ships etc.) Use the proposed fields as appropriate.	Specify: (Free text) <i>Note 1: A requester may use further fields (below) to better specify the requested data criteria</i> SSN Notification Type(s): Positioning/tracking data (indicate AIS/ MRS or any): Archived data: Other type (specify):
Ship (s) identification or description <i>Note 2: Applicable only when the data requested is limited to a ship or a group of ships.</i>	Identification: IMO: MMSI: Call Sign: Name: Description:
Timeframe (if applicable)	From: To:
General Scope	Quality or Quantity (amount): Availability: Communication link:
Port identification or description <i>Note 3: Applicable only when the data requested is limited to a port or a group of ports.</i>	Name(s): LOCODE(s): Port as: <input type="checkbox"/> Last Port(s)/ <input type="checkbox"/> Port(s) of Call/ <input type="checkbox"/> Next Port(s)
Possible data providers	NCA (Member State): LCA (e.g. specific port):
Area (if the coverage area can be defined by a polygon)	
Central SSN confirmation only <i>Note 4: EMSA MSS is not entitled to provide the information from the central SSN system unless authorised by the MS owning the data.</i>	Additional permission of the actual data provider is needed? (To be filled by EMSA) YES – which? NO
Preferable data carrier/ format	Raw data/ Specific format (specify):
Intended use of the information requested • (e.g. investigation, inspection, infringement procedure, etc.)	

Signature and stamp

2.9. Single Hull Tanker early warning

What	The purpose of this procedure is for the EMSA MSS to inform Member States each time that a single hull tanker (SHT) has been identified in their notifications.
When	Once a notification of a SHT is provided in the notifications.
Why	<p>Regulations of the EP and COM: (EC) No 417/2002, (EC) No 2099/2002, (EC) No 1726/2003, (EC) No 2172/2004, (EC) No 457/2007, (EC) No 219/2009, (EC) No 1163/2009.</p> <p>Accidents involving SHT may cause a significant risk of pollution to Member States' coast-lines and harm to their fauna and flora and other marine resources.</p>
Who	<p>NCAs advised about the SHT notification destined to their ports or passing through their waters.</p> <p>EMSA MSS maintaining the reference list of the SHTs and monitoring the notifications provided to SafeSeaNet.</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

<i>Communication procedure</i> (4.10)	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone or email.
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Case I: A notification regarding a SHT has been received by SSN

Time/When?	I.1. NCA
<p>After receiving the SHT warning message from SSN (SSN2MS_Receive message) or from EMSA MSS</p>	<p>A. NCA shall <u>without undue delay</u> inquire on the status of the vessel (scheduled phase-out and cargo on board) <u>or if required as soon as possible</u> send <u>a warning</u> to the relevant competent authority (Port, VTS, Coastal Station- CST) responsible for monitoring the vessel(s) posing a potential risk</p>
<p>Following a confirmation from the authority monitoring the ship or following the NCA inquiry</p>	<p>B. NCA shall inform EMSA MSS on the results of the inquiry confirming the status of the vessel (type of vessel, IMO category and planned phase-out date if SHT); the cargo carried on board; the activity of the vessel (intended port call, etc.) <u>within 24hrs</u> following the reception of the information from the competent authority.</p>
Time/When?	I.2. Member State's competent Authority responsible for the monitoring of ships posing potential risk
<p>After receiving a warning from its NCA</p>	<p>A. The competent Authority shall immediately, or as soon as practically possible, contact the vessel or her representative and obtain the information on the status of the vessel and cargo carried on board using the template provided below this procedure or following local procedures/routines.</p>
<p>When the inquiry is has been carried out</p>	<p>B. The competent Authority shall report the results of the inquiry to the NCA.</p>
Time/When?	I.3. EMSA MSS monitoring the notifications of the SHT and maintaining the reference list of the SHTs
<p>When receiving the automatic warning on the SHT notification</p>	<p>A. EMSA MSS shall immediately inform the NCA, based on the destination or the area of responsibility identified, and request for feedback.</p>
<p>When receiving feedback from the MS on the status of the SHT template</p>	<p>B. In cases the tanker has been converted to a different type (bulker, heavy load carrier, double hull), the EMSA SHT list shall be updated accordingly.</p>

Template

Information provided to/for operators before assessment		
1. Ship name:	2. Call sign:	3. IMO number:
4. Flag/ port of registry:		
5. Type and class of vessel:		
6. Tonnage	GRT:	DWT :
7. Draught	AIS: m	VTS/other: m
8. Voyage	Departure:	Destination:
9. Hazmat information from SafeSeaNet: <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
10. AIS POS: XX XX N/S ; XXX XX E/W at YYYY:MM:DD hh:mm:ss UTC		
11. Information on the vessel's previous SHT history:		
12. Remarks before hailing (contacting the ship by relevant communication means): e.g. no pilot, the vessel is registered on the EMSA SHT list		
13. Hailing Position:		
14. Possible text: <i>This is the (authority), which has the responsibility for monitoring (national) waters and for ensuring that vessels conform to international rules and regulations. This includes transportation of heavy grade oil in single hull tankers. In relation to these rules, we require some additional information.</i>		
SHT assessment procedure		
15. Is the vessel a single hull tanker?: <input type="checkbox"/> YES (Go to question 16) <input type="checkbox"/> NO (Go to question 24)		
16. If information from HELCOM single hull handler: "can you confirm that your vessel is an IMO category 1, 2 or 3 tanker?" If no information from the single hull handler: "what is your vessels IMO category?"		
17. Is your vessel loaded or in ballast condition?: <input type="checkbox"/> Loaded (Go to question 18) <input type="checkbox"/> Ballast (Go to question 20)		
18. What is the type of cargo?: <input type="checkbox"/> OIL (Go to question 19) <input type="checkbox"/> BITUMEN, TAR and their emulsions = HGO (Go to question 21) <input type="checkbox"/> Anything else (Go to question 20)		
19. What is the density of the cargo at 15°C (higher than 900 kg/m ³ = HGO)?		
20. What is the kinematic viscosity at 50 °C (higher than 180 mm ² /s = HGO) of your cargo?		
21. What is your next port of call/destination?		
22. Do you intend to load heavy grade oil at your next port of call?		
23. Are you aware of the MARPOL Annex I regulations concerning the banning of carriage of heavy grade oil in single hull tankers?		
24. Possible text: <i>Thank you for your cooperation and information (end call)</i>		

2.10. Communication procedure

What	The purpose of this procedure is to establish an identification/authentication method for data exchanged between two different Member States using communication means such as phone or email and to maintain the proper level of information security in the system and ensuring the proper monitoring of the access rights.
When	<p>When NCA enters in contact with EMSA MSS or another NCA on the SSN operational matters.</p> <p>When SSN user enters in contact with NCAs.</p> <p>When SSN user requests for information during a failure or an intervention.</p> <p>When SSN user requests for information available via alternative communication means i.e. phone, fax and email.</p>
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters 3.1; 3.4; 7.2; 7.2.2.2; 7.2.2.5.</p> <p>NCAs and EMSA shall comply with the requirements of the SSN legal framework when managing access to the system.</p> <p>LCAs are free to exchange information directly, but only the procedure via NCAs as described here can guarantee the proper checking of access rights and a 24/7 response.</p>
Who	<p>SSN Users requesting SSN data available via alternative communication means i.e. phone, fax and email or during maritime emergencies.</p> <p>NCAs receiving or forwarding requests for SSN data available via alternative communication means i.e. phone, fax and email or during maritime emergencies.</p> <p>EMSA MSS in the same manner as the above</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

All procedures requiring direct contact and communication (2.1), (2.2), (2.5), (2.6), (2.7), (2.8), (2.9), (2.11), (2.12)

Case I: When SSN user or an NCA of another Member State requests for SSN information (e.g. during a failure or an intervention) or when an SSN user submits any operational request for data to the NCA

Time/When?

I.1. SSN user

When requesting for information or submitting any operational request for data to the NCA

- A. The SSN user shall contact its NCA and shall be ready to provide at least name, position, LOCODE, name of the service/office (LCA), phone, fax, to be authenticated by the NCA.

In case the NCA is not available

- B. SSN user shall contact the EMSA/MSS forwarding his/her request, and shall be ready to provide information as indicated in I.1.A.

Time/When?

I.2. NCA

When national SSN user or another NCA requests for information or contacts for other operational matters

- A. NCA shall authenticate the SSN User or the other Member State's NCA using the data provided (at least name, position, LOCODE, name of the service/office (LCA), phone, fax) and comparing it with the most recently updated SSN contacts list in the system (e.g. using SSN management console tool Authority Information Details/ User Information details functions) or following the national procedures.

When the authentication is successful

- B. Actions described in the relevant procedures shall be executed maintaining the indicated timelines.

In case the authentication fails

- C. NCA shall contact the EMSA MSS reporting the case of the failed authentication.

Time/When?

I.3. EMSA MSS

When national SSN user or another NCA requests for information

- A. NCA shall authenticate the SSN User or the other Member State's NCA using the data provided (at least name, position, LOCODE, name of the service/office (LCA), phone, fax) and comparing it with the most recently updated SSN contacts list in the system. Note: In case of direct requests from users, which should be avoided, the MSS shall inquire why the NCA was not in position to support its SSN users.

When the authentication is successful

- B. Actions described in the relevant procedures shall be executed maintaining the indicated timelines.

In case the authentication fails

- C. EMSA MSS shall report the case and bring it to the attention of the SSN operation team of EMSA. This latter will assess the case and proposes the action considered necessary.

2.11. Central SafeSeaNet system switch to the Business Continuity Facility (BCF)

What	The purpose of this procedure is: to increase the availability of SSN; to reduce the risk of a prolonged outage and; to allow a swift recovery in case of a major incident at EMSA in Lisbon.
When	When the Central SSN switches to the BCF following a major incident at EMSA in Lisbon.
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters 2.3; 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 5.2; 5.3.</p> <p>A BCF has been established to support the availability of the SSN system in case of a major failure of the Central SSN at EMSA premises.</p>
Who	<p>NCA24/7 and EMSA MSS are responsible for implementing this procedure.</p> <p>EMSA MSS system administrator and all SSN users should be aware of this procedure and the actions.</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

<i>Reporting technical failures or planned interventions (2.1)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure that SSN users are properly informed on technical failures or planned interventions at Central or National SSN.
<i>Back up communication procedure (2.2)</i>	Shall be put in place to make sure that data is available by alternative means of communication once the system is unavailable.
<i>Communication procedure (2.10)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone, fax or email.

Case I: When central SSN switches to the BCF following a major issue at EMSA premises

Time/When?

I.1. EMSA MSS

Within 2 hours after the switch

- A. EMSA MSS notifies NCA24/7 that Central SSN switched to BCF.

When the connection between BCF and national SSN system is established

- B. EMSA SSN shall monitor that the national SSN systems provide all required information.

If a failure in the BCF or in the national SSN system is detected

- C. Procedure 2.1 "reporting technical failure or planned intervention" shall be applied.

Time/When?

I.2. NCA

When receiving the notification from EMSA/MSS that central SSN switches to BCF

- A. If the national SSN system is not BCF ready: ensure that the national SSN system points to BCF (e.g. by manual IP switch). SSN web interface might be used as a back-up solution for reporting. Back-up procedures should also be executed at national level. S-TESTA users shall continue pointing to EMSA which will redirect the connection to BCF using internet. If the national SSN system is BCF ready then the connection should be enforced automatically.

When the connection is established between the national SSN and the BCF

- B. Verify whether all the mandatory information required by Directive 2002/59/EC is provided to the Central SSN and whether details are available upon request (national tools or the SSN web interface can support such verifications).

When a failure in the provision of the mandatory information is detected

- C. Procedure 2.1 "reporting technical failure or planned intervention" shall be applied

2.12. Failover of a National SSN system or a National/Regional AIS server

What	The purpose of this procedure is: to increase the availability of the national SSN or a National/Regional AIS server; to reduce the risk of a prolonged outage and; to allow a swift recovery in case of a major incident at national level.
When	When a failover process takes place following a major incident affect the National SSN or the National/Regional AIS server.
Why	<p>Directive 2002/59/EC, Art. 22a; IFCD Chapters 2.3; 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 5.2; 5.3.</p> <p>Failover is a process to support the availability of the SSN system or National/Regional AIS server. This is an automatic process usually operating without a warning. Some systems require human intervention to failover.</p>
Who	<p>NCA24/7 and EMSA MSS are responsible for implementing this procedure.</p> <p>EMSA MSS system administrator and all SSN users should be aware of this procedure and the actions.</p>
How	See specific Case I on the following pages.

Relation to other procedures

<i>Reporting technical failures or planned interventions (2.1)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure that SSN users are properly informed on technical failures or planned interventions at Central or National SSN.
<i>Back up communication procedure (2.2)</i>	Shall be put in place to make sure that data is available by alternative means of communication once the system is unavailable
<i>Communication procedure (2.10)</i>	Shall be put in place to ensure the proper identification/authentication between Member States or between Member States and EMSA MSS when using communication means such as phone or email.

Case I: When the failover process for a National/Regional system initiates

Time/When?

I.1. NCA/Regional proxy

*Within 2 hours
after the failover*

- A. The NCA24/7 or the Regional Proxy sends a notification to EMSA MSS about the failover of a national/regional system.

*If EMSA MSS
reports that data
are missing or
communication
failed with the
national/regional
system*

- B. Procedure 4.1 "reporting technical failure or planned intervention" shall be applied

Time/When?

I.2. EMSA MSS

*Within 2 hours
from the
reception of the
notification of a
National /
Regional system
failover*

- A. EMSA MSS analyses the data provided by the reporting MS/Regional system and carries out a situation analysis.

*If it is detected
that data are
missing or the
communication
failed with the
national/regional
system*

- B. Procedure 2.1 "reporting technical failure or planned intervention" shall be applied.