



International Port Security Program



Port Facility Security Assessments & Port Facility Security Plans

Lesson 1 ISPS Code Review



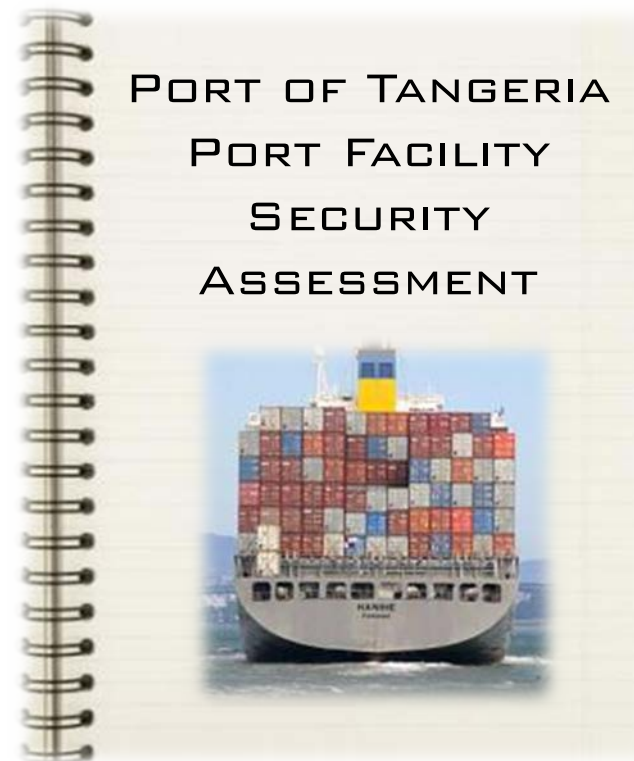
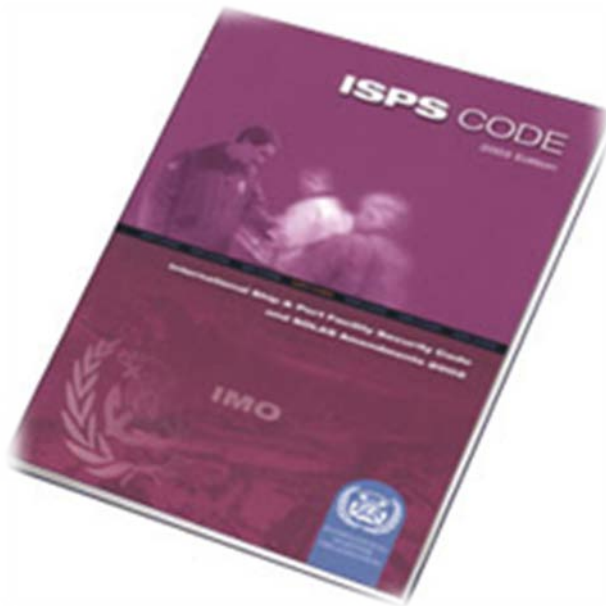
Lesson Topics



- ISPS Code Objectives
- ISPS Code Functional Requirements
- ISPS Code – Responsibilities of Contracting Governments
- PSA vs. PFSA; PSP vs. PFSP



The ISPS Code





ISPS Code - Objectives



The Objectives of the ISPS Code reflect the reasons why the Code was created. These objectives are fundamental to international security.



ISPS Code - Requirements



To achieve the objectives, the Code embodies a number of functional requirements, including “requiring ship and port facility security plans based upon security assessments.”



Contracting Governments



The ISPS Code outlines specific responsibilities of Contracting Governments related to port facility security.



Contracting Governments



Responsibilities:

- Setting the security level
- Issuing appropriate instructions for Security Level 3





Contracting Governments



Responsibilities:

- Recognizing which duties cannot be delegated to an RSO
- Testing the effectiveness of the ship and/or port facility security plans (or amendments) they have approved



Contracting Governments



Designated Authorities must also ensure that a PFSA is undertaken for each port and port facility within its territory.



Contracting Governments



Different facilities within the same port may have different operations, infrastructure and vulnerabilities.





Contracting Governments



The PFSA can be conducted by the Designated Authority or an RSO it authorizes.



Port Facility Security Assessment

Port of Tangerang
2013



U. S. COAST GUARD



Contracting Governments



Similarly, the development and revision of a PFSP is the responsibility of the facility's PFSO having regard to the approved PFSA.



Port Facility Security Plan
Port of Tangeria
2013

Captain John Smith, PFSO





Contracting Governments



The PFSP can also be prepared by an RSO authorized by the Contracting Government.





Contracting Governments



A country's Designated Authority is responsible for establishing the policies and procedures to be included in a PFSP on Declarations of Security and on the security incidents that should be reported and the timing of such reports.



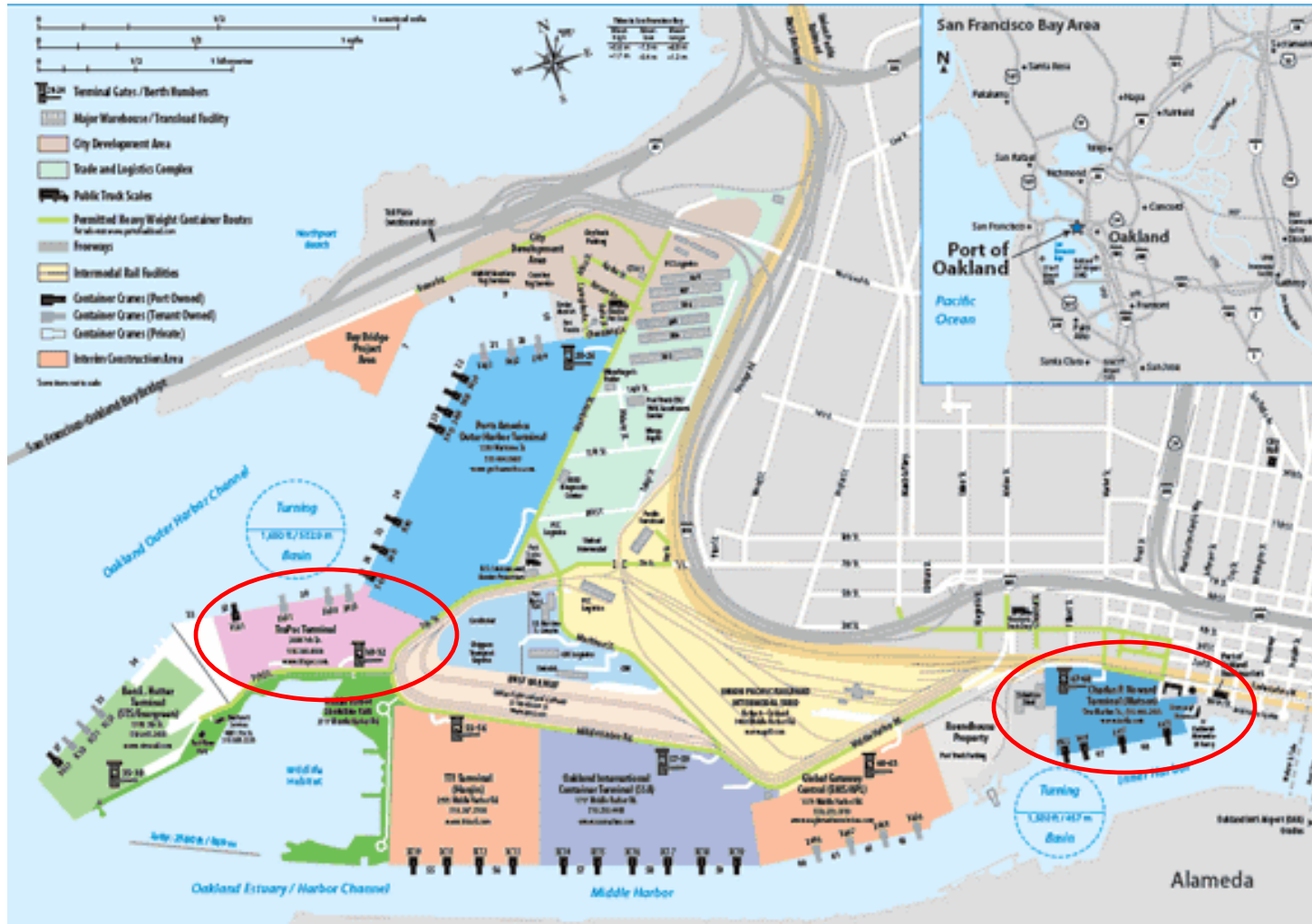
Contracting Governments



When completed, the draft PFSP must be submitted to, and assessed and approved by, the Contracting Government or its Designated Authority for port security issues.



Ports vs. Facilities





Ports vs. Facilities



Often large ports have individual port facilities within their boundaries. These facilities may have separate operations, be independently owned and operated, or have interconnected operations.



PSP vs. PFSP



In such cases where there are separate, independent facilities within the boundaries of a port, there will likely be a comprehensive **port security plan** (PSP) as well as an individual port **facility** security plan (PFSP).



PSA vs. PFSA



Similarly, these plans are likely based on port security assessments (PSA) and port facility security assessments (PFSA), based on specific operations, infrastructure, and perceived vulnerabilities.



Summary



Responsibilities of Contracting Governments related to port facility security:

- Setting security levels
- Conducting a PFSA
- Developing a PFSP



Contracting Governments



Responsibilities

Set security level	Conduct of PFSA
Issue instructions for Level 3	
Recognize non RSO duties	
Testing the effectiveness of the ship and/or port facility security plans (or amendments) they have approved.	