PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION

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Ships and marine technology — Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development

Navires et technologie maritime — Évaluation de la sécurité des installations portuaires maritimes et réalisation de plans de sécurité

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

— an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;

— an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/PAS 20858 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Intermodal and short sea shipping*.

Introduction

This Publicly Available Specification addresses the execution of marine port facility security assessments, development of marine port facility security plans (including countermeasures), and skills and knowledge required of the personnel involved. This Publicly Available Specification is designed to ensure that the completed work meets the requirements of the ISPS Code and appropriate maritime security practices that can be verified by an outside auditor.

Users of this Publicly Available Specification are encouraged to submit their comments and revision suggestions.

Ships and marine technology — Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development

1 Scope

This Publicly Available Specification establishes a framework to assist marine port facilities in specifying the competence of personnel to conduct a marine port facility security assessment and developing a security plan as required by the ISPS Code, conducting the marine port facility security assessment, and drafting a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP).

In addition, this Publicly Available Specification establishes certain documentation requirements designed to ensure that the process used in performing the duties described above was recorded in a manner that would permit independent verification by a qualified and authorized agency (if the port facility has agreed to the review). It is not an objective of this Publicly Available Specification to set standards for a contracting government or designated authority in designating a Recognized Security Organization (RSO), or to impose the use of an outside service provider or other third party to perform the marine port facility security assessment or security plan if the port facility personnel possess the expertise outlined in this specification.

A port infrastructure that falls outside the security perimeter of a marine port facility might affect the security of the facility/ship interface. This Publicly Available Specification does not address the requirements of the ISPS Code relative to such infrastructures. However, ship operators may be informed that ports receiving cargo from other ports that do use this Publicly Available Specification meet an industry-determined level of adequate security and the ISPS Code. State governments have a duty to protect their populations and infrastructures from marine incidents occurring outside their marine port facilities. These duties are outside the scope of this Publicly Available Specification.

2 Conformance

While compliance with the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code is internationally mandated for all signatory countries, the use of this Publicly Available Specification is voluntary. If a contracting government establishes requirements that preclude the use of this Publicly Available Specification, local law takes precedence and compliance with this Publicly Available Specification should not be claimed.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
cargo
items that are placed on the ship to be transported to another port, such as boxes, pallets, cargo transport units, and bulk liquid and non-liquid matter

3.2
consequence
likely loss of life, damage to property, economic disruption (including disruption to transport systems) caused by an attack on or at the marine port facility