



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

VANUATU MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY ACT NO. 26 OF 2016

International Ship and Port Facility Security Regulations Order No. ~~14~~4 of 2023

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REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

VANUATU MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY ACT NO. 26 OF 2016

International Ship and Port Facility Security Regulations Order No. ~~144~~ of 2023

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by subsections 56(1) and 58(1) and paragraphs 56(2) (c) and 58(2) (a) of the Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority Act No. 26 of 2016, I, the Honourable MARCELINO BARTHELEMY, Minister of Public Utilities and Infrastructures, make the following Order.

PART 1 PRELIMINARY MATTERS

1 Definitions

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:

Authority means the Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority established under the Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority Act No.26 of 2016;

Company means a shipping company incorporated in Vanuatu under the Companies Act No. 25 of 2012;

Company Security Officer means the person designated by a company to perform duties and responsibilities required by this Regulation in relation to the security of the vessels operated by the particular company;

Declaration of Security means an agreement reached between a ship and either a port facility or another ship with which it interfaces, specifying the security measures either of them will implement;

Designated Authority means the Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority established under clause 3 of the Act and is responsible for ensuring the implementation of ISPS Code and related security measures on the ship or port interface;

International Ship Security Certificate means an International Ship Certificate issued by the Authority in accordance with this Regulation, or by a designated authority of a contracting party;

ISPS Code means the International Ships and Port Facility Security Code;

Master means any person having command or charge of a vessel;

Port facility operator means the manager of any port facility that provides for the interactions that occur when a vessel is directly and immediately affected by actions involving the movement of persons or goods, or the provisions of port services to or from a vessel;

Port Facility and Security Plans means a plan developed and approved in accordance with this Regulation, which provides for the application of measures designed to protect the port facility, vessels, persons, cargo, cargo transport units and ship's stores within the port facility, from the risks of a security incident;

Port Security Officer means a suitably qualified person designated by the port facility operator to be responsible for performing the applicable duties under this Regulation;

Recognized Security Organizations means a security organization recognized by the Authority with appropriate expertise in security matters and with appropriate knowledge of ships and port operations authorized to carry out an assessment, or a verification, or approval or certification activity required by these Regulations and the Code;

restricted area means any area on a vessel to which access is permitted only for crew, persons invited by the master or ship security officer, and other persons authorised pursuant to this Regulation or the relevant safety plan;

security incident means any incident or occurrence within or affecting the security of a port or port facilities, or on-board or impacting upon a ship that constitutes a danger or threat to the safe operation of ports and port facilities or to ships and the movement of cargoes by ships;

security level means the qualification of the degree of risk that a security incident will be attempted or will occur;

security level 1 means the level at which the ship or port facility normally operates with minimum appropriate protective security measures;

security level 2 means the level applying for as long as there is a heightened risk of a security incident for which appropriate additional protective security measures must be maintained;

security level 3 means the level applying for the period of time when there is the imminent risk of a security incident for which further protective security measures must be maintained;

ship's stores means materials which are on board a vessel of the up keep, maintenance, safety, operation, or navigation of the vessel or for the safety or comfort of the vessel's passengers or crew;

unaccompanied baggage means any baggage, including personal effects, which is not with the passenger or member of ship's personnel at the point of inspection or search;

2 Application

This Regulation applies to the following:

- (a) Vanuatu flagged vessel engaged in international waters; and
- (b) any foreign flagged vessels visiting Vanuatu waters or intending to proceed to any declared port facility in Vanuatu; and
- (c) vessels registered under the Shipping Act [CAP 53] that is 500 gross tonnage and upwards; and
- (d) mobile offshore drilling units; and
- (e) port facilities serving ships that engaged on international voyages.

**PART 2 DESIGNATED AUTHORITY, DUTIES AND
POWERS OF DESIGNATED AUTHORITY,
ALTERNATIVE AND EQUIVALENT SECURITY
AGREEMENTS**

3 Designated Authority

The Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority is the Designated Authority.

4 Duties of the Designated Authority

The Designated Authority has the following duties:

- (a) to determine the applicable security level; and
- (b) to approve the Ship security plan and relevant amendment to a previously approved plan; and
- (c) to verify the compliance of ships with the provisions of SOLAS chapter X1-2 and part A of the ISPS Code and issuing to ships the International Ship Security Certificate; and
- (d) to determine which of the port facilities located within their territory are required to designate a Port Facility Security Officer who will be responsible for the preparation of the Port Facility Security Plan; and
- (e) to ensure completion and approval of the Port Facility security assessment and of any subsequent amendments to a previously approved assessment; and
- (f) to approve the Port facility security plan and any subsequent amendments to a previously approved plan; and
- (g) to exercise control and compliance measures; and
- (h) to test approved plans; and
- (i) to communicate information to the International Maritime Organization and to the shipping and port industries.

5 Powers of the Designated Authority

- (1) The Designated Authority has the following powers:
- (a) to set security levels and to ensure the provision of security-level information to ships entitled to fly the flag of Vanuatu; and
 - (b) to set security levels and to ensure the provision of security-level information to port facilities within Vanuatu.
 - (c) to set rules and standards.
- (2) For the purposes of setting appropriate security levels under paragraphs (1) (a) and (b), the following factors are to be considered:
- (a) the degree that the threat information is incredible; and
 - (b) the degree that the threat information is corroborated; and
 - (c) the degree that the threat information is specific or imminent.

6 Inspection by the Authority

- (1) The Authority is to appoint Officers who will carry out inspections in port facilities.
- (2) The Officers appointed under clause (1) has the power to enter port facilities and inspect all or, if appropriate, a sample of the facility's security measures, procedures, documentation and records.
- (3) The Officers may carryout inspections in the following areas:
- (a) access control, including restricted areas; and
 - (b) handling of cargoes; and
 - (c) delivery of ship's stores and bunkers; and
 - (d) the port facility; and

PART 2 DESIGNATED AUTHORITY, DUTIES AND POWERS OF DESIGNATED
AUTHORITY, ALTERNATIVE AND EQUIVALENT SECURITY AGREEMENTS

- (e) handling threats, breaches of security and security incidents; and
- (f) security communications; and
- (g) audits and amendments; and
- (h) procedures for shore leave and visitors to the ship; and
- (i) procedures for ship to shore interface activities; and
- (j) evacuation procedures; and
- (k) protection of sensitive security information, for example, the security plan.

7 Delegation Authorities

- (1) The Authority may delegate its functions to any person, agency or a police officer to enforce this regulation.
- (2) The Authority has the discretion to revoke the delegation anytime.

8 Alternative Security Agreements

- (1) The Vanuatu Government may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements that must be in writing, with other Governments on alternative security arrangements.
- (2) The agreements under subclause (1) covers short international voyages on fixed routes between port facilities located within territories.

9 Equivalent security arrangements

The Authority may allow a particular ship or a group of ships to fly its flag, or a port facility or a group of port facilities located within the Vanuatu Government's territory to implement other security measures equivalent to those prescribed in SOLAS chapter XI-2 or in part A of the ISPS Code, provided such security measures are at least as effective.

PART 3 ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL MARITIME SECURITY COMMITTEE

10 Establishment of National Maritime Security Committee

The National Maritime Security Committee is established.

11 Composition of the Committee

The National Maritime Security Committee consists of the following members:

- (a) the Authority represented by the Commissioner of Maritime, who is to be Chairperson; and
- (b) a representative of port facility operator, who is to be the Deputy Chairperson; and
- (d) a representative of the Vanuatu Police Maritime Wing nominated by the Commissioner of Police; and
- (e) a representative of the Vanuatu Maritime College nominated by the Chief Executive Officer of the Vanuatu Maritime College; and
- (f) a representative of the Shipping industry or agents nominated by the Shipping Association; and
- (g) a representative of the Department of Customs nominated by the Director of Customs; and
- (g) such other persons, including representative of organisation, appointed by the National Ports Security Committee as required.

12 Functions of the National Maritime Security Committee

The National Maritime Security Committee has the following functions:

- (a) to develop a maritime security strategy for Vanuatu and implement national maritime security measures in Vanuatu ports and on vessels in Vanuatu waters; and

PART 3 ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL
MARITIME SECURITY COMMITTEE

- (b) to provide a forum for the discussion of maritime security matters affecting port operations, port users and vessels visiting Vanuatu ports; and
- (c) to draw up and maintain a list of vulnerable points of the ports, including essential equipment and facilities, and reviewing their security implications from time to time; and
- (d) to provide a forum for communication between port operators, port users and shipowners on issues of security and procedures in place to meet threats; and
- (e) to provide information to all port users and vessels on approved security plans and procedures, and approved contingencies for periods of heightened tension and emergency situations; and
- (f) to promote security awareness amongst port workers and users, and shipowners; and
- (g) to liaise with external agencies on security issues and responses to threats; and
- (h) to ensure that maritime security measures and processes are implemented in a coordinated manner; and
- (i) to advise the Designated Authority on the endorsement and approval of the security plan and the enhancement of effective security system in place.

13 Meetings

- (1) The meeting of the National Maritime Security Committee is to be convened when considered necessary by the Authority.
- (2) At the meeting, a quorum of four-members present is required to convene a meeting.
- (3) The Authority must ensure that:
 - (a) a record of each meeting of the National Maritime Security Committee is kept; and

PART 3 ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL
MARITIME SECURITY COMMITTEE

- (b) minutes are forwarded (in written or electronic form) to all committee members in advance of each meeting.
- (4) The Authority must convene a meeting of the National Maritime Security Committee in response to any reported security issues.

**PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF
SECURITY, RECOGNIZED SECURITY
ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY**

Division 1 SECURITY LEVEL

14 Authority to set security level

- (1) The Authority, after consultation with the National Maritime Security Committee, is to specify in writing the following designated security levels for the purposes of this Regulation:
 - (a) Security Level 1 indicates the level for which minimum appropriate protective security measures must be maintained at all times; and
 - (b) Security Level 2 indicates the level for which appropriate additional protective security measures must be maintained for a period of time as a result of heightened risk of a security incident; and
 - (c) Security Level 3 indicates the level for which further specific protective security measures must be maintained for a limited period of time when a security incident is probable or imminent, although it may not be possible to identify the specific target.
- (2) If there is a greater likelihood of occurrence of a security incident, a higher security level must be applied.
- (3) In addition to subclause (1), the following factors must be considered when applying the appropriate security level:
 - (a) the degree that the threat information is credible; and
 - (b) the degree that the threat information is corroborated; and
 - (c) the degree that the threat information is specific or imminent; and
 - (d) the potential consequences of such a security incident.
- (4) The Authority, after consultation with the National Maritime Security Committee is to issue appropriate instructions whenever necessary and

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

must provide security related information to the vessels and port facilities that could be affected by a security threat.

- (5) The Authority is to impose additional preventive and protective security measures at higher levels of alert, and such measures can be applied to an entire port, specific port operations or certain port facilities.
- (6) The additional security measures can be implemented either:
 - (a) at the direction of the Authority; or
 - (b) on the initiative of the port facility operator or vessel owner or master, who must promptly notify the Authority of the implementation of the measures.
- (7) The Authority has the right to approve an Organisation as a Recognised Security Organisation.
- (8) In addition to subclause (7), the Authority may delegate to a Recognised Security Organisation certain duties and responsibilities under this Regulation.
- (9) Despite subclause (8), the Authority must not delegate any of the following duties and responsibilities to a Recognised Security Organisation:
 - (a) the setting of the applicable security level; or
 - (b) the approval a Port, Port Facility or Ship Security Assessment, and subsequent amendments to an approved assessment; or
 - (c) the determination of the port or port facilities that will be required to appoint a Port or port facility security officer; or
 - (d) the approval of a Port, Port Facility or Ship Security Plan, and subsequent amendments to an approved plan.

15 Declaration of Security

- (1) The Authority may make a Declaration of Security in a form prescribed in Schedule 1, to facilitate an agreement between a vessel and a port facility, or with other vessels with which the vessel interfaces.

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

- (2) A Declaration of Security under subclause (1) must outline the respective security measures to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of their respective approved security plans.
- (3) The Authority is to determine when a Declaration of Security is required, by assessing the risk of the ship-to-port interface or ship-to-ship activity poses to persons, property, or the environment.
- (4) The owner or master of a vessel may request a Declaration of Security when any of the following arise:
 - (a) the vessel is operating at a higher security level than the port facility or another vessel it is interfacing with; or
 - (b) there is agreement on a Declaration of Security between Contracting Governments covering certain international voyages or specific vessels on those voyages; or
 - (c) there has been a security threat or a security incident involving the vessel or involving the port facility; or
 - (d) the vessel is at a port that is not required to have and implement an approved port or port facility security plan; or
 - (e) the vessel is conducting ship-to-ship activities with another vessel not required to have and implement an approved ship security plan.

16 Initiation of Declaration of Security

- (1) A Declaration of Security must be initiated in respect of a port or port facility, if:
 - (a) the Authority deems it necessary; or
 - (b) the owner or master of a vessel makes a written request and states adequate grounds for a Declaration of Security to be initiated.
- (2) The need for a Declaration of Security may be indicated by:

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

- (a) the results of the Port Facility Security Assessment, and the reasons and circumstances in which a Declaration of Security is required and must be set out in the port facility security plan; and
 - (b) the overseas maritime Authority for vessels entitled to fly its flag or as a result of a vessel security assessment and must be set out in the ship security plan.
- (3) A Declaration of Security can be requested at higher security levels if:
- (a) a vessel has a higher security level than the port facility, or another vessel with which it interfaces; or
 - (b) ship-to-port interface or ship-to-ship activities pose a higher risk to persons, property or the environment for reasons specific to that vessel (including its cargo or passengers); or
 - (c) the circumstances at the port facility or a combination of these factors.
- (4) If a vessel or a foreign Authority, on behalf of vessels entitled to fly its flag, requests the imposition of a Declaration of Security, the port facility security officer or Ship Security Officer must acknowledge the request and undertake consultations about appropriate security measures.

17 Security Level 1

- (1) The appropriate measures in all ships and/or port facilities under Security level 1 is to be carried out by the Ship Security Officer or Port Security Officer in the following activities:
- (a) to ensure the performance of all ship and/or port facility security duties; and
 - (b) to control access to the ship and/or port facility;
 - (c) to control the embarkation of persons and their effects;
 - (d) to monitor of the ship deck and/or port facility, including anchoring and berthing area(s) and areas surrounding the ship;

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

- (e) to monitor restricted areas to ensure that only authorized persons have access;
 - (f) to supervise the handling of cargo and ship's stores; and
 - (g) to ensure that security communication is readily available.
- (2) If appropriate measures are carried out under subclause (1), he or she must also take into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code, in order to identify and take preventive measures against security incidents:

18 Security Level 2

At security level 2, the additional protective measures, specified in the ship and/or port facility security plan, must be implemented for each required activity, taking into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code.

19 Security Level 3

At security level 3, further specific protective measures, specified in the ship and/or port facility security plan, must be implemented for each required activity, taking into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code.

20 Security Level Coordination

- (1) All ships intending to enter a port or port facility must, prior to entry, establish the applicable security level through direct contact with:
- (a) the port authority; or
 - (b) the Port Security Officer; or
 - (c) the Port Facility Security Officer.
- (2) If a ship is operating at a higher security level than that applying at the port or port facility, the information must be passed to the port authority or the Port Security Officer or the Port Facility Security Officer prior to entry.
- (3) A ship can never operate at a lower security level than the one being applied at the port or port facility that it is visiting.

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

- (4) A ship can, however, operate at a higher security level than that applying at the port or port facility it is in, or it intends to enter. The authorities at the port/port facility must not seek to have the ship reduce the security level set by the ship's government.

21 Company Security Officer

- (1) A Company must designate a Company Security Officer who may act as the Company Security Officer for one or more ships, depending on the number or types of ships the company operates.
- (2) The Company must clearly identify which ships the Company Security Officer is responsible.

Division 2 RECOGNIZED SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS

22 Authority to Delegate

- (1) The Authority may delegate to a recognized security organization certain of their security-related duties under SOLAS chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code.
- (2) The Authority must ensure that the recognized security organization has the competencies to undertake the task.

23 Qualifications of a Recognized Security Organization

- (1) The Authority must give consideration to the competency of a recognized security organization.
- (2) A recognized security organization must be able to demonstrate:
- (a) expertise in relevant aspects of security; and
 - (b) the appropriate knowledge of ship and port operations, including knowledge of ship design and construction if providing services in respect of ships and port design; and

PART 4 SECURITY LEVEL, DECLARATION OF SECURITY, RECOGNIZED
SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SHIP SECURITY

- (c) its capability to assess the likely security risks that could occur during ship and port facility operations including the ship/port interface and how to minimize such risks; and
- (d) the ability to maintain and improve the expertise of their personnel; and
- (e) the ability to monitor the continuing trustworthiness of their personnel; and
- (f) the ability to maintain appropriate measures to avoid unauthorized disclosure or, or access to, security sensitive material; and
- (g) knowledge of the requirements of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code and relevant national and international legislation and security requirements; and
- (h) knowledge of current security threats and patterns; and
- (i) knowledge on recognized and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices; and
- (j) knowledge on recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security; and
- (k) knowledge on techniques used to circumvent security measures; and
- (l) knowledge of security and surveillance equipment and systems and their operational limitations.

24 Authority to authorize

- (1) The Authority may authorize a recognized security organization to undertake certain security-related activities, including:
 - (a) assess of ship security plans, or amendments thereto, on behalf of the Authority; and

- (b) the verification of compliance of ships with the requirements of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and Part A of the ISPS Code on behalf of the Administration; and
- (c) conducting port facility security assessments required by the Government; and
- (d) advising or 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.

25 Restrictions on a Recognized Security Organization

A Recognized Security Organizations must not:

- (a) set the applicable security level; and
- (b) approve a port facility security assessment and subsequent amendments to an approved assessment; and
- (c) determine the port facilities which will be required to designate a port facility security officer; and
- (d) approve a port facility security plan and subsequent amendments to an approved plan; and
- (e) exercise control and compliance measures pursuant to SOLAS regulation XI-2/9; and
- (f) establish the requirements for a declaration of security; and
- (g) approve, verify, or certify a work product that it has developed.

26 Revocation of delegation to Recognized Security Organization

The Authority retains ultimate responsibility for the work undertaken on its behalf by the recognized security organizations that they appoint. They have the authority to modify or revoke their delegations to a recognized security organization which fails to meet agreed performance standards.

27 Security Assessments

The ship and port facility security assessments are an essential and integral part of the process of developing and updating the ship and port facility security plans, respectively.

28 Security Plans

The following requirements and the procedures apply to a security plan:

- (a) the submission of port facility security plans and ship security plans; and
- (b) the approval of port facility security plans and ship security plans, with or without modification; and
- (c) the requirements to review an approved port facility security plan and ship security plan; and
- (d) the submission of amendments to an approved port facility security plan and ship security plan; and
- (e) the consideration of any applications for exemptions from holding a plan, consistent with SOLAS regulation 1/4(a).

29 Unauthorized disclosures

The Authority must ensure that appropriate measures are in place to avoid unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, security sensitive material relating to:

- (a) ship security assessments; and
- (b) ship security plans; and
- (c) port facility security assessments; and
- (d) port facility security plans; and
- (e) individual assessments or plans.

30 Declaration of Security

- (1) The Authority is to determine when a declaration of security is required by assessing the risk of the ship/port interface or ship-to-ship activity poses to persons, property or the environment.
- (2) The declaration of security must address the security requirements that are to be shared between a port facility and a ship (or between ships) and must state the responsibility for each.
- (3) A ship may request completion of a declaration of security when:
 - (a) the ship is operating at a higher security level than the port facility or another ship it is interfacing with;
 - (b) there is an agreement on a declaration of security between governments covering certain international voyages or specific ships on those voyages;
 - (c) there has been a security threat or a security incident involving the ship or involving the port facility, as applicable;
 - (d) the ship is at a port which is not required to have and implement an approved port facility security plan; or
 - (e) the ship is conducting ship-to-ship activities with another ship not required to have and implement an approved ship security plan.

31 Records

- (1) All ships must maintain all records of the past 10 ports of calls at port facilities.
- (2) The Authority is to keep the records of the following activities for a minimum period to be specified by the Authority:
 - (a) training, drills and exercises; and
 - (b) security threats and security incidents; and
 - (c) breaches of security; and

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- (d) changes in security level; and
 - (e) communications relating to the direct security of the ship such as specific threats to the ship or to port facilities the ship is, or has been in; and
 - (f) internal audits and reviews of security activities; and
 - (g) periodic review of the ship security assessment; and
 - (h) periodic review of the ship security plan; and
 - (i) implementation of any amendments to the plan; and
 - (j) maintenance, calibration and testing of any security equipment provided on board including testing of the ship security alert system.
- (3) The records must be protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.

32 Audits

The personnel conducting internal audits of the security activities specified in the plan or evaluating its implementation must be independent of the activities being audited.

Division 3 SHIP SECURITY

33 Ship Security Officer

- (1) A Ship Security Officer is to be designated by a ship owner or a company on each ship.
- (2) A Ship Security Officer is responsible for security on board the ship.

34 Qualifications of a Ship Security Officer

- (1) A Ship Security Officers must understand his or her responsibilities for ship security as described in the ship security plan and must have sufficient knowledge and ability to perform his or her assigned duties, taking into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code.

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- (2) The Ship Security Officer must have knowledge of, and receive training, in any or all of the following, as appropriate:
- (a) security administration;
 - (b) relevant international conventions, codes and recommendations;
 - (c) relevant government regulation and regulations;
 - (d) responsibilities and functions of other security organizations;
 - (e) methodology of ship security assessment;
 - (f) methods of ship security surveys and inspections;
 - (g) ship and port operations and conditions;
 - (h) ship and port facility security measures;
 - (i) emergency preparedness and response and contingency planning;
 - (j) instruction techniques for security training and education, including security measures and procedures;
 - (k) handling sensitive security-related information and security-related communications;
 - (l) knowledge of current security threats and patterns;
 - (m) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices;
 - (n) recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security;
 - (o) techniques used to circumvent security measures;
 - (p) security equipment and systems and their operational limitations;
 - (q) methods of conducting audits, inspection, control and monitoring;
 - (r) methods of physical searches and non-intrusive inspections;
 - (s) security drills and exercises, including drills and exercises with port facilities;

- (t) assessment of security drills and exercises;
- (u) the layout of the ship;
- (v) the ship security plan and related procedures (including scenario-based training on how to respond);
- (w) crowd management and control techniques;
- (x) operations of security equipment and systems;
- (y) testing, calibration and whilst at sea maintenance of security equipment and systems.

35 Duties of a Ship Security Officer

The duties of a Ship Security Officer include the following:

- (a) to undertake regular security inspections of the ship to ensure that appropriate security measures are maintained; and
- (b) to maintain and supervising the implementation of the Ship Security Plan, including any amendments to the plan; and
- (c) to coordinate the security aspects of the handling of cargo and ship's stores with other shipboard personnel and with the relevant port facility security officers; and
- (d) to propose modifications to the ship security plan; and
- (e) to report to the Company Security Officer any deficiencies and non-conformities identified during internal audits, periodic reviews, security inspections and verifications of compliance and implementing any corrective actions; and
- (f) to enhance security awareness and vigilance on board; and
- (g) to ensure that adequate training has been provided to shipboard personnel, as appropriate; and
- (h) to report all security incidents to the captain and harbour master; and

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- (i) to coordinate implementation of the ship security plan with the Company Security Officer and the relevant port facility security officer; and
- (j) to ensure that security equipment is properly operated, tested, calibrated and maintained, if any.

36 Qualifications of Shipboard personnel

- (1) All shipboard personnel have specific security duties and must understand their responsibilities for ship security as described in the ship security plan.
- (2) The shipboard personnel must have sufficient knowledge and ability to perform their assigned duties, taking into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code.
- (3) A shipboard personnel must have sufficient knowledge and ability to perform the following assigned duties.
- (4) Without limiting subclause (1), the shipboard personnel is to have knowledge and ability in the following areas:
 - (a) knowledge of current security threats and patterns; and
 - (b) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices; and
 - (c) recognition of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security; and
 - (d) techniques used to circumvent security measures; and
 - (e) crowd management and control techniques; and
 - (f) security-related communications; and
 - (g) knowledge of the emergency procedures and contingency plans; and
 - (h) operations of security equipment and systems; and

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- (i) testing, calibration and whilst at sea maintenance of security equipment and systems; and
 - (j) inspection, control, and monitoring techniques; and
 - (k) methods of physical searches of persons, personal effects, baggage, cargo, and ship's stores. and
- (4) All other shipboard personnel must have sufficient knowledge of and be familiar with relevant provisions of the ship security plan.
- (5) Without limiting subclause (4), shipboard personnel is to have knowledge and ability to:
 - (a) know the meaning and the consequential requirements of the different security levels; and
 - (b) have knowledge of the emergency procedures and contingency plans; and
 - (c) recognise and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices; and
 - (d) recognise, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security; and
 - (e) have techniques used to circumvent security measures; and
 - (f) have techniques used to circumvent security measures.

37 Ship Security Assessment

- (1) A Company Security Officers are responsible for undertaking ship security assessments.
- (2) The ship security assessment is to include an on scene security survey, at least, the following elements:
 - (a) identification of existing security measures, procedures and operations; and

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- (b) identification and evaluation of key shipboard operations that it is important to protect; and
 - (c) identification of possible threats to the key shipboard operations and the likelihood of their occurrence, in order to establish and prioritize security measures; and
 - (d) identification of weaknesses, including human factors in the infrastructure, policies and procedures.
- (3) The ship security assessment also addresses the following elements on board or within the ship:
 - (a) physical security; and
 - (b) structural integrity; and
 - (c) personnel protection systems; and
 - (d) procedural policies; and
 - (e) radio and telecommunication systems, including computer systems and networks; and
 - (f) other areas that may, if damaged or used for illicit observation, pose a risk to persons, property, or operations on board the ship or within a port facility.

38 Ship Security Plan

- (1) Each ship must carry on board a ship security plan approved by the Administration responsible for shipping, unless exempted. The plan must make provisions for the three security levels as defined in part A of the ISPS Code.
- (2) The ship security plan must address, at least, the following:
 - (a) measures designed to prevent weapons, dangerous substances and devices intended for use against persons, ships or ports and the carriage of which is not authorized from being taken on board the ship; and

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- (b) identification of the restricted areas and measures for the prevention of unauthorized access to them; and
- (c) measures for the prevention of unauthorized access to the ship; and
- (d) procedures for responding to security threats or breaches of security, including provisions for maintaining critical operations of the ship or ship/port interface; and
- (e) procedures for responding to any security instructions governments may give at security level 3; and
- (f) procedures for evacuation in case of security threats or breaches of security; and
- (g) duties of shipboard personnel assigned security responsibilities and of other shipboard personnel on security aspects; and
- (h) procedures for auditing the security activities; and
- (i) procedures for training, drills and exercises associated with the plan; and
- (j) procedures for interfacing with port facility security activities; and
- (k) procedures for the periodic review of the plan and for updating; and
- (l) procedures for reporting security incidents; and
- (m) identification of the Ship Security Officer; and
- (n) identification of the Company Security Officer including 24-hour contact details; and
- (o) procedures to ensure the inspection, testing, calibration, and maintenance of any security equipment provided on board; and
- (p) frequency for testing or calibration of any security equipment provided on board; and

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- (q) identification of the locations where the ship security alert system activation points are provided; and
 - (r) procedures, instructions and guidance on the use of the ship security alert system, including the testing, activation, deactivation and resetting and to limit false alerts.
- (2) The ship security plan must be protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.
- (3) The ship security plans must be reviewed annually, or as follows
 - (a) a major security drill or exercise; or
 - (b) a security threat or incident involving the ship; or
 - (c) a change in shipping operations, including the operator; or
 - (d) completion of a review of the ship security assessment; or
 - (e) the identification, in an internal audit or inspection by the Administration, of failings in the ship's security operations, to the extent that the approved ship security plan may no longer be relevant.

PART 5 TRAINING, DRILLS, EXERCISE AND PHYSICAL SECURITY

39 Training

- (1) The Ship Security Officer, the Company Security Officer and appropriate shore-based personnel must have knowledge and received training, taking into account the guidance given in Part B of the ISPS Code.
- (2) A Shipboard personnel without designated security duties must receive security-related familiarization training to be able to:
 - (a) report a security incident; and
 - (b) know the procedures to follow when they recognize a security threat; and
 - (c) take part in security-related emergency and contingency procedures.

40 Drills

- (1) All drills must be carried out at appropriate intervals taking into account the ship type, ship personnel changes, port facilities to be visited and other relevant circumstances.
- (2) The drills must be conducted at least once every 3 months.
- (3) In addition to subclause (2), if more than 25% of the ship's personnel has been changed, with personnel that have not previously participated in any drill on that ship within the last three months, a drill should be conducted within one week of the change.
- (4) For the purpose of this clause, **drills** means as supervised activities that are used to test a single measure or procedure in the ship security plan.
- (5) The shipboard drills covers such scenarios as:
 - (a) identification and search of unauthorized visitors on board the ship; and
 - (b) recognition of materials that may pose a security threat; and

- (c) methods to deter attackers from approaching the ship; and
- (d) recognition of restricted areas; and
- (e) mustering for evacuation.

41 Exercise

- (1) The Company Security Officer must ensure the effective coordination and implementation of ship security plans by participating in exercises at appropriate intervals.
- (2) The exercises must be carried out at least once each calendar year with no more than 18 months between the exercises.
- (3) The exercises must test communications, coordination, resource availability, and response. The exercises may be:
 - (a) full scale or live; or
 - (b) table top simulation or seminar; or
 - (c) combined with other exercises held such as search and rescue or emergency response exercises.

42 Physical Security- Restricted Areas

- (1) The ship security plan must:
 - (a) identify of the restricted areas and measures for the prevention of unauthorized access to them; and
 - (b) identify the restricted areas to be established on the ship, specify their extent, times of application, the security measures to be taken to control access to them and those to be taken to control activities within them.
- (2) The purpose of restricted areas are to:
 - (a) prevent unauthorized access; and

- (b) protect passengers, ship's personnel, and personnel from port facilities or other agencies authorized to be on board the ship; and
 - (c) protect sensitive security areas within the ship; and
 - (d) protect cargo and ship's stores from tampering.
- (3) The restricted areas may include:
 - (a) navigation bridge, machinery spaces of category A and other control stations as defined in SOLAS chapter XI-2; and
 - (b) spaces containing security and surveillance equipment and systems and their controls and lighting system controls; and
 - (c) ventilation and air-conditioning systems and other similar spaces; and
 - (d) spaces with access to potable water tanks, pumps, or manifolds; and
 - (e) spaces containing dangerous goods or hazardous substances; and
 - (f) spaces containing cargo pumps and their controls; and
 - (g) cargo spaces and spaces containing ship's stores; and
 - (h) crew accommodation; and
 - (i) any other areas as determined by the Company Security Officer, through the ship security assessment to which access must be restricted to maintain the security of the ship.

43 Access points

The ship security plan must address measures for the prevention of unauthorized access to the ship, including boarding of a ship when in port or at sea.

44 Signage

The ship security plan must ensure that all restricted areas should be clearly marked, indicating the access to the area is restricted and that unauthorized presence within the area constitutes a breach of security.

45 Identification

The ship security plan must establish for each security level the means of identification required to allow access to the ship and for individuals to remain on the ship without challenge.

46 Lighting

The ship must have sufficient lighting to monitor the restricted areas on board and areas surrounding the ship.

47 Surveillance

- (1) The ship must have the capability, by having a security system on board, to monitor:
 - (a) the ship; and
 - (b) the restricted areas on board; and
 - (c) the areas surrounding the ship.
- (2) The monitoring capabilities may include use of watchkeepers, security guards and deck watches including patrols.
- (3) The Authority must require that security equipment receive regular maintenance checks and that these checks be recorded. Security equipment may include:
 - (a) closed-circuit television (CCTV) and lighting; and
 - (b) communications and x-ray equipment; and
 - (c) archway and hand-held metal detectors; and
 - (d) perimeter/intruder detection systems; and

- (e) automated access control equipment; and
- (f) information, including computer, security; and
- (g) explosive trace and vapour detection equipment.

48 Communications

A Ship Security Officer intending to use a port facility should maintain effective communication with the Port Facility Security Officers.

49 Operational Security- Master's discretion

- (1) A master must not be constrained from taking or executing any decision which, in the professional judgment of the master, is necessary to maintain the safety and security of the ship.
- (2) The master's decision under subclause (1) includes denial of access to persons (except those identified as duly authorized by a government) or refusal to load cargo, including containers or other closed cargo transport units.
- (3) If, in the professional judgment of the master, a conflict between any safety and security requirements applicable to the ship arises during its operations, the master must give effect to those requirements necessary to maintain the safety of the ship.

50 Port Control Compliance

- (1) The Authority must request every ship intending to enter a port facility in Vanuatu to provide the security information.
- (2) The master of the ships may decline to provide such security information on the understanding that failure to do so may result in denial of entry into port.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause, **security information** means Certificate of Compliance and any security incidents or threats on board ships.

51 Manning requirements

In establishing the minimum safe manning of a ship the Vanuatu Maritime Safety Authority's Administration must:

- (a) take into account any additional workload which may result from the implementation of the ship security plan; and
- (b) ensure that the ship is sufficiently and effectively manned.

52 Access control

All Ship security plans must address measures for the prevention of unauthorized access to the ship.

53 Cargo Operations

- (1) The Security measures relating to cargo handling must:
 - (a) prevent tampering; and
 - (b) prevent cargo that is not meant for carriage from being accepted and stored on board the ship.
- (2) The cargos entering the port facility must:
 - (a) have adequate and reliable documentation, which is standardized; and
 - (b) matches the cargo with the conveyance transporting it to the port facility; and
 - (c) be resistant to forgery; and
 - (d) be consistently examined by security personnel,

prior to allowing admittance onto the port facility.

54 Ship Stores

- (1) The security measures relating to the delivery of ship's stores must:
 - (a) ensure the integrity of ship's stores; and
 - (b) prevent ship's stores from being accepted without inspection; and

- (c) prevent tampering; and
 - (d) prevent ship's stores from being accepted unless ordered.
- (2) The ship's stores entering the port facility must:
 - (a) have adequate and reliable documentation, which is standardized; and
 - (b) matches the ship's stores with the conveyance transporting it to the port facility; and
 - (c) be resistant to forgery; and
 - (d) be consistently examined by security personnel, prior to allowing admittance onto the port facility.

55 Unaccompanied baggage procedures

The ship security plan must establish the security measures to be applied to ensure that unaccompanied baggage is identified and subjected to appropriate screening, including searching, before it is accepted on board the ship.

**PART 6 SECURITY OBLIGATIONS- INTERNATIONAL
SHIP SECURITY CERTIFICATE**

56 International Ship Security Certificate

- (1) The Authority must issue to all ships to be carried on board either the International Ship Security Certificate as prescribed in Schedule 2 or, in limited circumstances, the Interim International Ship Security Certificate as prescribed in Schedule 3.
- (2) An Interim International Ship Security Certificate must only be issued when the Administration or recognized security organization, on behalf of the Administration, has verified that:
 - (a) the ship security assessment required by the ISPS Code has been completed; and
 - (b) a copy of the ship security plan meeting the requirements of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code is provided on board, has been submitted for review and approval, and is being implemented on the ship; and
 - (c) the ship is provided with a ship security alert system meeting the requirements of SOLAS regulation XI-2/6, if required; and
 - (d) the master, the Ship's Security Officer and other ship's personnel with specific security duties are familiar with their duties and responsibilities as specified in part A of the ISPS Code; and
 - (e) the Ship Security Officer meets the requirements of part A of the ISPS Code.
- (3) An International Ship Security Certificate must not be valid for more than 5 years.
- (4) A ship which is not normally engaged on international voyages but which, in exceptional circumstances, is required to undertake a single international voyage may be exempted by the Authority from any of the requirements of the present regulations.
- (5) If a ship is exempted by the Authority to undertake a single international voyage under subclause (4), the ship must comply with safety

requirements which are adequate in the opinion of the Authority for the voyage which is to be undertaken by the ship.

57 Communications- Reporting procedures

- (1) All ships intending to enter ports of entry must be required to provide the following information prior to entry into port:
 - (a) that the ship possesses a valid certificate and the name of its issuing authority; and
 - (b) the security level at which the ship is currently operating; and
 - (c) the security level at which the ship operated in any previous port where it has conducted a ship/port interface within a specified time frame; and
 - (d) any special or additional security measures that were taken by the ship in any previous port where it has conducted a ship/port interface within a specified time frame; and
 - (e) that the appropriate ship security procedures were maintained during any ship-to-ship activity within a specified time frame; and
 - (f) other practical security-related information.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 57(1)(f), other practical security-related information that may be required as a condition of entry into port in order to assist with ensuring the safety and security of persons, port facilities, ships and other property includes the following:
 - (a) information contained in the continuous synopsis record; and
 - (b) location of the ship at the time the report is made; and
 - (c) expected time of arrival of the ship in port; and
 - (d) crew list; and
 - (e) general description of cargo aboard the ship; and

- (f) passenger list; and
 - (g) information required to be carried under SOLAS regulation XI-2/5.
- (3) The Authority may specify the minimum time before arrival in port, that a ship must notify its intention to arrive and provide the necessary security-related information. The time can vary between 24 and 96 hours prior to arrival.
- (4) The master may decline to provide such information, but failure to do so may result in denial of entry into port.

58 Security incidents

- (1) The Authority is required to specify the types of security incident that have to be reported to them by a ship master, port security officer or any person who has an interest in the security of ships and ports.
- (2) The Authority must provide guidance on their timing to provide the report, procedures to be followed and the distribution of the report.
- (3) The Authority must provide guidance and procedures of reporting incidents to local law-enforcement agencies when in a port facility or the adjacent coastal State.
- (4) The security incidents generally fall into two categories:
- (a) those considered to be sufficiently serious that they must be reported to relevant authorities by the Company Security Officer, including: and
 - (i) unauthorized access to restricted areas within the ship for suspected threat-related reasons; and
 - (ii) unauthorized carriage or discovery of stowaways, weapons or explosives; and
 - (iii) incidents of which the media are aware; and
 - (iv) bomb warnings; and

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CERTIFICATE

- (v) attempted or successful boardings; and
- (vi) damage to the ship caused by explosive devices or arson.
- (b) those of a less serious nature but which require reporting to, and investigation by, the Ship Security Officer can include:
 - (i) unauthorized access to the ship caused by breaches of access control points; and
 - (ii) inappropriate use of passes; and
 - (iii) damage to equipment through sabotage or vandalism; and
 - (iv) unauthorized disclosure of a ship security plan; and
 - (v) suspicious behaviour near the ship when at a port facility; and
 - (vi) suspicious packages near the ship when at a port facility; and
 - (vii) unsecured access points to the ship.

59 Unauthorized access

All ship security plans must address procedures for responding to security threats or breaches of security, including:

- (a) provisions for maintaining critical operations of the ship or ship/port interface; and
- (b) procedures for reporting security incidents.

60 Best management practices

- (1) The Company Security Officer must ensure that a ship security plan is in place for passage through high security risk areas, and that this is exercised, briefed and discussed with the Master and the Ship Security Officer.

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- (2) The Company Security Officer must carefully plan and install ship protection measures in ships prior to transiting to high risk area.
- (3) The ship security plans must include specific guidelines on the use of weapons in the vicinity of dangerous goods or hazardous substances.
- (4) Firearms carried on board ship may be reported on arrival in port and must be surrendered, or held securely, for the duration of the port visit.

**PART 7 PORT FACILITY SECURITY, PORT FACILITY
SECURITY PLAN AND PHYSICAL SECURITY**

Division 1 Port Facility Security

61 Port Facility Security Officer

- (1) A Port Facility Security Officer must be designated by the Designated Authority for each port facility.
- (2) A person may be designated as the Port Facility Security Officer for one or more port facilities.

62 Qualifications of Port Facility Security Officer

- (1) The Port Facility Security Officer must have knowledge and receive training, in any or all of the following:
 - (a) security administration;
 - (b) relevant international conventions, codes and recommendations;
 - (c) relevant government regulation and regulations;
 - (d) responsibilities and functions of other security organizations;
 - (e) methodology of port facility security assessment;
 - (f) methods of ship and port facility security surveys and inspections;
 - (g) ship and port operations and conditions;
 - (h) ship and port facility security measures;
 - (i) emergency preparedness and response and contingency planning;
 - (j) instruction techniques for security training and education, including security measures and procedures;
 - (k) handling sensitive security-related information and security-related communications;

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- (l) knowledge of current security threats and patterns;
 - (m) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices;
 - (n) recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten the security;
 - (o) techniques used to circumvent security measures;
 - (p) security equipment and systems, and their operational limitations;
 - (q) methods of conducting audits, inspection, control and monitoring;
 - (r) methods of physical searches and non-intrusive inspections;
 - (s) security drills and exercises, including drills and exercises with ships;
 - (t) assessment of security drills and exercises.
- (2) The Port Facility Security Officer must:
- (a) be an employee of the port facility operator; or
 - (b) engaged on a contract by the port facility owner or operator.

63 Duties of a Port Facility Security Officer

- (1) The duties of the Port Facility Security Officer must include, but are not limited to:
- (a) conducting an initial comprehensive security survey of the port facility taking into account the relevant port facility security assessment; and
 - (b) ensuring the development and maintenance of the port facility security Plan; and

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- (c) implementing and exercising the port facility security plan; and
- (d) undertaking regular security inspections of the port facility to ensure the continuation of appropriate security measures; and
- (e) recommending and incorporating, as appropriate, modifications to the port facility security plan in order to correct deficiencies and to update the plan taking into account relevant changes to the port facility; and
- (f) enhancing security awareness and vigilance of the port facility personnel; and
- (i) ensuring adequate training has been provided to personnel responsible for the security of the port facility; and
- (j) reporting to the relevant authorities and maintaining records of occurrences which threaten the security of the port facility; and
- (k) coordinating implementation of the port facility security plan with the appropriate company and Ship Security Officer(s); and
- (l) coordinating with security services, as appropriate; and
- (m) ensuring that standards for personnel responsible for security of the port facility are met; and
- (n) ensuring that security equipment is properly operated, tested, calibrated and maintained, if any; and
- (o) assisting Ship Security Officers in confirming the identity of those seeking to board the ship when requested.

64 Security Port Committee

All port operators may establish port security committees to coordinate the implementation of the maritime security measures in their port in a consistent manner.

65 Port Facility Security Assessment

- (1) The port facility security assessment must be carried out by the Authority.
- (2) The Authority may authorize a recognized security organization to carry out the port facility security assessment of a specific port facility located within Vanuatu.
- (3) The port facility security assessment must include, at least, the following elements:
 - (a) identification and evaluation of important assets and infrastructure it is important to protect; and
 - (b) identification of possible threats to the assets and infrastructure and the likelihood of their occurrence, in order to establish and prioritize security measures; and
 - (c) identification, selection and prioritization of counter measures and procedural changes and their level of effectiveness in reducing vulnerability; and
 - (d) identification of weaknesses, including human factors in the infrastructure, policies and procedures.

66 Port Facility Security Plan

- (1) A port facility security plan must be developed and maintained, on the basis of a port facility security assessment, for each port facility, adequate for the ship/port interface. The plan must make provisions for the three security levels, as defined in the ISPS Code.
- (2) The port facility security plan must address, at least, the following:
 - (a) measures designed to prevent weapons or any other dangerous substances and devices intended for use against persons, ships or ports and the carriage of which is not authorized, from being introduced into the port facility or on board a ship; and
 - (b) measures designed to prevent unauthorized access to the port facility, to ships moored at the facility, and to restricted areas of the facility; and

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PHYSICAL SECURITY

- (c) procedures for responding to security threats or breaches of security, including provisions for maintaining critical operations of the port facility or ship/port interface; and
- (d) procedures for responding to any security instructions the contracting government, in whose territory the port facility is located, may give at security level 3; and
- (e) procedures for evacuation in case of security threats or breaches of security; and
- (f) duties of port facility personnel assigned security responsibilities and of other facility personnel on security aspects; and
- (i) procedures for interfacing with ship security activities; and
- (j) procedures for the periodic review of the plan and updating; and
- (k) procedures for reporting security incidents; and
- (l) identification of the port facility security officer including 24-hour contact details; and
- (m) measures to ensure the security of the information contained in the plan; and
- (n) measures designed to ensure effective security of cargo and the cargo handling equipment at the port facility; and
- (o) procedures for auditing the port facility security plan; and
- (p) procedures for responding in case the ship security alert system of a ship at the port facility has been activated; and
- (r) procedures for facilitating shore leave for ship's personnel or personnel changes, as well as access of visitors to the ship including representatives of seafarers' welfare and labour organizations.

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PHYSICAL SECURITY

- (3) The Authority must consider people's safety on vessels a priority, in particular safety of seafarers. The safety of the vessel leaving the port must also consider by the Authority.
- (4) The Authority must establish appropriate procedures to provide for:
 - (a) the submission of port facility security plans to them; and
 - (b) the consideration of port facility security plans; and
 - (c) the approval of port facility security plans, with or without amendments; and
 - (d) consideration of amendments submitted after approval; and
 - (e) procedures for inspecting or auditing the continuing relevance of the approved port facility security plan.
- (5) Any personnel conducting internal audits of the security activities specified in the plan or evaluating its implementation must be independent of the activities being audited unless this is impracticable due to the size and the nature of the port facility.

67 Statement of Compliance

- (1) The Authority may issue an appropriate statement of compliance as prescribed in Schedule 4, of a port facility indicating:
 - (a) the port facility; and
 - (b) that the port facility complies with the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code; and
 - (c) the period of validity of the Statement of compliance of a port facility which must be specified by the government but should not exceed five years; and
 - (d) the subsequent verification arrangements established by the government and a confirmation when these are carried out.

PART 7 PORT FACILITY SECURITY, PORT FACILITY SECURITY PLAN AND
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- (2) The Authority may upon the application and after assessing and verifying a port, or port facility under Article 3 of the ISPS Code, issue a certificate of compliance to the port or port facility as prescribed in Schedule 1.
- (3) If a Port or Port facility fail to have a certificate of compliance issue under subsection (2), the port or port facility must immediately cease its operation until a certificate of compliance is issued by the Authority.
- (4) A statement of compliance must not be issued unless the Designated Authority has confirmed that:
 - (a) the port facility has a port facility security assessment undertaken, or approved, by the Designated Authority; and
 - (b) the port facility has a port facility security plan which has been duly and formally approved by the Designated Authority; and
 - (c) the port facility's security staff have received the necessary training and can implement the security procedures in the approved port facility security plan; and
 - (d) any security equipment specified in the port facility security plan is in place and operating effectively.

Division 2 Trainings, drills and Exercises

68 Basic port security knowledge

- (1) A Port facility personnel must receive adequate security-related training or instruction and familiarization training to perform their assigned duties.
- (2) **The Port facility personnel with security-related duties are also required to have the knowledge and training required to carry out their assigned duties.**⁶⁹ **Training**
 - (1) The Port Facility Security Officer and appropriate port facility personnel must have knowledge and have received training, taking into account the guidance given in part B of the ISPS Code.
 - (2) The Port Facility Security Officer must have knowledge and receive training, in any or all of the following:

PART 7 PORT FACILITY SECURITY, PORT FACILITY SECURITY PLAN AND
PHYSICAL SECURITY

- (a) security administration;
- (b) relevant international conventions, codes and recommendations;
- (c) relevant government regulation and regulations;
- (d) responsibilities and functions of other security organizations;
- (e) methodology of port facility security assessment;
- (f) methods of ship and port facility security surveys and inspections;
- (g) ship and port operations and conditions;
- (h) ship and port facility security measures;
- (i) emergency preparedness and response and contingency planning;
- (j) instruction techniques for security training and education,
including security measures and procedures;
- (k) handling sensitive security-related information and security-related
communications;
- (l) knowledge of current security threats and patterns;
- (m) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and
devices;
- (n) recognition, on a non-discriminatory basis, of characteristics and
behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten the
security;
- (o) techniques used to circumvent security measures;
- (p) security equipment and systems, and their operational limitations;
- (q) methods of conducting audits, inspection, control and monitoring;
- (r) methods of physical searches and non-intrusive inspections;

PART 7 PORT FACILITY SECURITY, PORT FACILITY SECURITY PLAN AND
PHYSICAL SECURITY

- (s) security drills and exercises, including drills and exercises with ships;
 - (t) assessment of security drills and exercises.
- (3) The Port facility personnel having specific security duties must have knowledge and receive training, in any or all of the following:
 - (a) knowledge of current security threats and patterns;
 - (b) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices;
 - (c) recognition of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten security;
 - (d) techniques used to circumvent security measures;
 - (e) crowd management and control techniques;
 - (f) security-related communications;
 - (g) operations of security equipment and systems;
 - (h) testing, calibration and maintenance of security equipment and systems;
 - (i) inspection, control, and monitoring techniques;
 - (j) methods of physical searches of persons, personal effects, baggage, cargo, and ship's stores.
- (4) All other port facility personnel must have knowledge of and be familiar with relevant provisions of the port facility security plan, in any or all of the following:
 - (a) the meaning and the consequential requirements of the different security levels;

- (b) recognition and detection of weapons, dangerous substances and devices;
- (c) recognition of characteristics and behavioural patterns of persons who are likely to threaten the security;
- (d) techniques used to circumvent security measures.

70 Drills

- (1) Drills must be carried out at appropriate intervals taking into account the types of operation of the port facility, port facility personnel changes, the type of ship the port facility is serving and other relevant circumstances.
- (2) The Drills must be conducted at least every 3 months unless the specific circumstances dictate otherwise. These drills should test individual elements of the plan addressing specific security threats.
- (3) Drills may be defined as supervised activities that are used to test a single measure or procedure in the port facility security plan.

71 Exercises

- (1) The Port Facility Security Officer must participate in security exercises at appropriate intervals.
- (2) The exercises may include the participation of Port Facility Security Officers, and other relevant authorities must be carried out at least once each calendar year with no more than 18 months between the exercises.
- (3) These exercises under subclause (1) may be:
 - (a) full scale or live; or
 - (b) table top simulation or seminar; or
 - (c) combined with other exercises held such as emergency response or other port State authority exercises.

72 Physical security- Port Facility Security measures

The security measures must be applied at the port facility in such a manner as to cause a minimum of interference with, or delay to, passengers, ship, ship's personnel and visitors, goods and services.

73 Physical security- general

- (1) The Authority may set standards for the installation and maintenance of port facility security equipment.
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), the standards may address the following:
 - (a) fencing, gates, vehicle barriers and lighting; and
 - (b) closed-circuit television (CCTV); and
 - (c) communications and x-ray equipment; and
 - (d) archway and hand-held metal detectors; and
 - (e) perimeter/intruder detection systems; and
 - (f) automated access control equipment; and
 - (g) information and computer protection systems; and
 - (h) explosive trace and vapour detection equipment.

74 Restricted areas

- (1) The Port facility security plans must address measures designed:
 - (a) to prevent unauthorized access to the port facility; and
 - (b) to ships moored at the facility; and
 - (c) to restricted areas of the facility.
- (2) The port facility security plan must:

PART 7 PORT FACILITY SECURITY, PORT FACILITY SECURITY PLAN AND
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- (a) identify the restricted areas to be established within the port facility; and
 - (b) specify its extent; and
 - (c) specify the times of its application; and
 - (d) identify the security measures to be taken to control access to them and those to be taken to control activities within them.
- (3) The purpose of restricted areas is to:
 - (a) protect passengers, ship's personnel, port facility personnel and visitors, including those visiting in connection with a ship; and
 - (b) protect the port facility; and
 - (c) protect the ships using, and serving, the port facility; and
 - (d) protect security-sensitive locations and areas within the port facility; and
 - (e) protect security and surveillance equipment and systems; and
 - (f) protect cargo and ship's stores from tampering.
- (4) The restricted areas may include:
 - (a) shore and waterside areas immediately adjacent to the ship; and
 - (b) embarkation and disembarkation areas, passenger and ship's personnel holding and processing areas including search points; and
 - (c) areas where loading, unloading or storage of cargo and stores is undertaken; and
 - (d) locations where security sensitive information, including cargo documentation, is held; and

- (e) areas where dangerous goods and hazardous substances are held;
and
- (f) vessel traffic management system control rooms, aids to navigation
and port control buildings, including security and surveillance
control rooms; and
- (g) areas where security and surveillance equipment are stored or
located; and
- (h) essential electrical, radio and telecommunication, water and other
utility installations; and
- (i) other locations in the port facility where access by vessels, vehicles
and individuals should be restricted.

75 Perimeter

The port facility security plan must establish restricted areas which must be bound by fencing or other barriers to a standard and must be approved by the Authority.

76 Signage

The port facility security plans must provide that all restricted areas must be clearly marked indicating that access to the area is restricted and that unauthorized presence within the area constitutes a breach of security.

77 Access points

- (1) The port facility security plan must establish the security measures covering all means of access point to the port facility.
- (2) The port facility security plan must establish the control points restricting access to exclude those not employed by the port facility or working within it, if they are unable to establish their identity.

78 Communications

All Port facility security plans must address procedures for interfacing with ship security activities.

79 Surveillance

- (1) The port facility security organization must have the capability to monitor the port facility and its nearby approaches, on land and water, at all times, including the night hours and periods of limited visibility, the restricted areas within the port facility, the ships at the port facility and areas surrounding ships.
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), the monitoring of port facility is to include the following:
 - (a) lighting; and
 - (b) security guards, including foot, vehicle and waterborne patrols; and
 - (c) automatic intrusion detection devices and surveillance equipment.

**PART 8 OPERATIONAL SECURITY, INCIDENT
RESPONSE AND INCIDENT REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS**

80 Operational security

The port facility security plan must ensure that all restricted areas have clearly established security measures to control:

- (a) access by individuals; and
- (b) the entry, parking, loading and unloading of vehicles; and
- (c) movement and storage of cargo and ship's stores; and
- (d) unaccompanied baggage or personal effects.

81 Identification

- (1) The port facility security plan must establish the control points to check identity of all persons seeking entry to the port facility in connection with a ship.
- (2) The port facility security plan must establish for each security level the means of identification required to allow access to the port facility for port facility personnel and for visitors respectively.
- (3) Any port facility identification system must, when it is practicable to do so, be coordinated with that applying to ships that regularly use the port facility.

82 Access control- Visitors

- (1) The port facility security plan must establish a control point to check identity of passengers, ship's personnel and visitors and confirming their reasons for doing.
- (2) A document exchange is to be made between a port operator and a visitor who must surrender a Government-issued identity document in exchange for a visitor pass that must be displayed.

83 Access control- vehicles

The port facility security plan must establish the control points to check vehicles used by those seeking entry to the port facility in connection with a ship.

84 Access control- cargo

- (1) The port facility security plan must establish inventory control procedures at access points to the port facility.
- (2) All cargoes within the port facility must be capable of being identified as having been checked by the port operator and custom agency, and accepted for loading onto the ship or for temporary storage in a restricted area while awaiting loading.
- (3) It may be appropriate to restrict the entry of cargo to the port facility that does not have a confirmed date for loading.

85 Access- Ship stores

- (1) The port facility security plan may establish procedures involving ships regularly using the port facility, including their suppliers and the port facility covering notification and timing of deliveries and their documentation.
- (2) The stores such as stock or cargo for ships uses presented for delivery is to be accompanied by evidence that they have been ordered by the ship.

86 Access control- Passengers

- (1) The passengers must be able to prove their identity by providing a boarding passes and tickets to port operator, an immigration officer, a customs officer or a ship security, but must not be permitted access to restricted areas unless supervised.
- (2) A passenger who is unwilling or unable to establish his or her identity or to confirm the purpose of his or her visit when requested to do so must be denied access to the port facility.

87 Access control- Ship's crew

- (1) The port facility security plan must address procedures for facilitating:

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- (i) the ships leaving the shore or ports; and
 - (ii) the ship's personnel or personnel changes; and
 - (iii) access of visitors to the ship; and
 - (iv) representatives of seafarers' welfare and labour organizations.
- (2) The foreign crew members must be allowed ashore by the public authorities while the ship on which they arrive is in port.
- (3) If the foreign crew members were allowed ashore, the formalities of the ships they arrive on must have been fulfilled including identification of foreign crew and there is no reason to refuse permission to come ashore for reasons of public health, public safety or public order.

88 Searches

- (1) The port facility security plan must establish the control points where searches of persons, personal effects, vehicles and their contents may be applied.
- (2) The persons seeking access to the port facility must be liable to search. The frequency of such searches, including random searches, must be specified in the port facility security plan.

89 Cargo Operations

- (1) The Port facility security plans must address measures designed to ensure the security of cargo and the cargo handling equipment is effective at the port facility.
- (2) The security measures relating to cargo handling must:
 - (a) prevent tampering; and
 - (b) prevent cargo that is not meant for carriage from being accepted and stored within the port facility.
- (3) The security measures to be applied during cargo handling may include:

**PART 8 OPERATIONAL SECURITY, INCIDENT RESPONSE AND INCIDENT
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- (a) routine checking of cargo, cargo transport units and cargo storage areas within the port facility prior to, and during, cargo handling operations; and
 - (b) checks to ensure that cargo entering the port facility matches the delivery note or equivalent cargo documentation; and
 - (c) searches of vehicles; and
 - (d) checking of seals and other methods used to prevent tampering upon entering the port facility and upon storage within the port facility.
- (4) The checking of cargo may be accomplished by any or all of the following means:
 - (a) the visual and physical examination; or
 - (b) using scanning/detection equipment, mechanical devices, or dogs.

90 Ship's stores

The port facility security plan must establish the security measures relating to the delivery of ship's stores:

- (a) to ensure checking of ship's stores and package integrity; and
- (b) to prevent ship's stores from being accepted without inspection; and
- (c) to prevent tampering; and
- (d) to prevent ship's stores from being accepted unless ordered; and
- (e) to ensure searching the delivery vehicle; and
- (f) to ensure escorting delivery vehicles within the port facility.

91 Unaccompanied baggage procedures

The port facility security plan must establish the security measures to ensure that unaccompanied baggage is identified and subjected to appropriate screening,

including searching, before it is allowed in the port facility or transferred between the port facility and the ship.

92 Incident response- Port Security Incidents

- (1) The port facility security plans must address procedures for responding to breaches of security, including provisions for maintaining critical operations of the port facility or ship/port interface, and procedures for reporting security incidents.
- (2) The security incidents generally fall into two categories:
 - (a) those considered to be sufficiently serious that they must be reported to relevant authorities by the Port Facility Security Officer, including:
 - (i) unauthorized access to restricted areas within the port facility; and
 - (ii) unauthorized carriage or discovery of weapons or prohibited items in the port facility; and
 - (iii) incidents of which the media are aware; and
 - (iv) bomb warnings; and
 - (v) unauthorized disclosure of a port facility security plan.
 - (b) those of a less serious nature but which require reporting to, and investigation by, the Port Facility Security Officer, including:
 - (i) breaches of screening points; and
 - (ii) inappropriate uses of passes; and
 - (iii) damage to security equipment through sabotage or vandalism; and
 - (vi) suspicious behaviour in or near the port facility; and
 - (v) suspicious packages in or near the port facility; and

PART 8 OPERATIONAL SECURITY, INCIDENT RESPONSE AND INCIDENT
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(vi) unsecured access points.

93 Incident reporting requirements

Port facility security plans must address procedures for reporting security incidents and Ports Facility Security Officers are required to report them to relevant authorities.

PART 9 FEES AND ENFORCEMENT**94 Fees**

- (1) The Authority may charge the following fees on a port facility operator for conducting the audit of the Port facilities in Vanuatu:

Item	Prescribed fees	Rate \$ (VAT Exclusive)
1	Initial audit of port facilities	200,000VT
2	Annual verification audit of port facilities	100,000VT
3	Application, assessing and issuance of certificates for port facilities	50,000VT

- (2) The Port Operators must cover the cost of transportation, meals, and accommodations for any external Auditors for the purpose of auditing the port facility.

95 Enforcement

The Authority must undertake the application of enforcement actions to correct incidents of non-compliance, including imposing of penalties as prescribed in this Regulation.

96 Control measures- Ship control measures

- (1) If there are clear grounds, or where no valid International Ship Security Certificate is produced when required, the officers duly authorized by the Authority must impose any one or more of the following control measures:
- (a) inspection of the ship; or
 - (b) delaying the ship; or
 - (c) detention of the ship; or
 - (d) restriction of operations, including movement within the port; or

- (e) expulsion of the ship from port.
- (2) The control measures under subclause (1) may additionally or alternatively include other lesser administrative or corrective measures.

97 Conditions of entry

- (1) The Authority may require from a ship additional information as a condition of entry into port. The additional information includes:
 - (a) records of the measures taken while visiting a port facility located in the territory of another State; and
 - (b) declarations of security that were entered into with port facilities or other ships; and
 - (c) confirmation that appropriate ship security procedures were maintained during ship-to-ship activity conducted within the period of the last 10 calls at a port facility; and
 - (d) records of the measures taken while engaged in a ship-to-ship activity with a ship flying the flag of a State which is not a Contracting Government to SOLAS especially those measures that would normally have been provided by ships flying the flag of SOLAS Contracting Governments; and
 - (e) information contained in the continuous synopsis record; and
 - (f) location of the ship at the time the report is made; and
 - (g) expected time of arrival of the ship in port; and
 - (h) crew list; and
 - (i) general description of cargo aboard the ship; and
 - (j) passenger list.

98 Administrative enforcement- Administrative violations

This Regulation must establish administrative or civil penalties when an individual, port facility or ship fails to comply with an administrative or civil enforcement notice.

99 Administrative remedies

- (1) The failure to comply with security procedures on a port facility or ship may lead to the:
 - (a) suspension or withdrawal of the approved port facility security plan, and the Statement of compliance if one has been issued; or
 - (b) suspension or withdrawal of the approved ship security plan and International Ship Security Certificate.
- (2) If a port facility operator or ship continue to violate any security procedures despite paragraphs (a) and (b), the Authority may commence legal proceedings to seek sanctions against the port facility or ship operator.
- (3) The proceedings could involve hearings before an administrative or judicial tribunal where the national authority is required to explain and, if necessary, defend the actions that it has taken to seek correction of the deficiency.

100 Administrative appeals

- (1) The port facility operator or ship operator may appeal to the Court any decision made from the proceedings under subclause 99.
- (2) The similar rights of appeal could be considered in respect of restriction and suspension notices and the withdrawal of approved port facility security plans or ship security plans.

101 Criminal enforcement

The Authority must have the powers to make criminal complaints against any port operators or persons and take all other steps necessary to give full and complete effect to the security directives of the Authority made under this Regulation, Acts or any other relevant laws of the Republic of Vanuatu.

PART 10 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

102 Criminal enforcement notice

- (1) It is an offence if an individual, port facility or ship fails to comply with a criminal enforcement notice.
- (2) In addition to subclause (1), other offences may include:
 - (a) intentionally obstruct or impersonate a officer of the Authority or other persons acting on behalf of the Authority; or
 - (b) failure to provide information requested by the Authority, or a government official, or other person acting on behalf of the Authority; or
 - (c) provide information known to be false to the Authority or a government official, or other person acting on behalf of the Authority; or
 - (d) unauthorized presence in a restricted area of a port facility or ship.
- (3) A person who is guilty of an offence under subclauses (1) and (2) is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
 - (a) in the case of an individual- VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate- VT5,000,000.

103 Port facility security plan

- (1) It is an offence for a port operator to operate without a valid port facility security assessment and port security plan as required by this Regulation.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
 - (a) in the case of an individual- VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

104 Training, drills and exercise

- (1) All Port Operators and facilities are required to conduct training, drills and exercise as required by this Regulation.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
 - (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate- VT5,000,000.

105 Implement and maintain physical security measures

- (1) A Port Operator and port facility must implement and maintain all physical security measures as required by the security plan.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
 - (a) in the case of an individual- VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

106 Maintain Security records

- (1) A Port entity must maintain security records as required by this Regulation.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
 - (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

107 Rectify audit requirements

- (1) A Port Operator and or port facility must rectify any audit requirements within the timeframe as instructed by the Authority.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:
- (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

108 Recognized Security Organization

- (1) A Recognized Security Organization or equivalent that:
- (a) set up security levels; or
 - (b) approve port facility security assessments; or
 - (c) approve ship security plans,

Without the Authority's approval or port facility security plan, or does not exercise ship control and compliance measures, commit an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:

- (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

109 Failure to comply with security directions

A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with security directions issued by the Authority commits an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:

- (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

110 Security Violations

A person who knowingly or intentionally violates any security-related law, Regulation or Order applicable to regulate port facilities, commits an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine not exceeding:

PART 10 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

111 General offences

A person who breaches any provision of these Regulations commits an offence and is liable on conviction by a fine of:

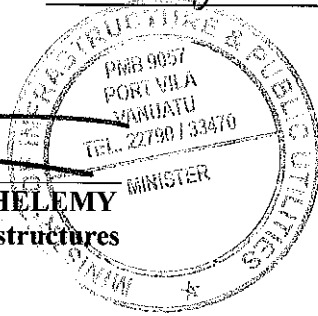
- (a) in the case of an individual – VT1,000,000; or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate – VT5,000,000.

112 Commencement

This Order is taken to have commenced on the 21st August 2023.

Made at Port Vila this 29th day of August, 2023.


Honourable MARCELLINO BARTHELEMY
Minister of Public Utilities and Infrastructures



SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE 1
Form of a Declaration of Security between a ship and a port facility¹

DECLARATION OF SECURITY

Name of Ship:

Port of Registry:

IMO Number:

Name of Port Facility:

This Declaration of Security is valid from until, for the following activities

(list the activities with relevant details)

under the following security levels:

Security level(s) for the ship:

Security level(s) for the port facility:

The port facility and ship agree to the following security measures and responsibilities to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part A of the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities.

Activity	The affixing of the initials of the SSO or PFSO under these columns indicates that the activity will be done, in accordance with relevant approved plan, by	
	The port facility:	The ship:
Ensuring the performance of all security duties		
Monitoring restricted areas to ensure that only authorized personnel have access		
Controlling access to the port facility		
Controlling access to the ship		
Monitoring of the port facility, including berthing areas and areas surrounding the ship		
Monitoring of the ship, including berthing areas and areas surrounding the ship		
Handling of cargo		
Delivery of ship's stores		
Handling unaccompanied baggage		
Controlling the embarkation of persons and their effects		
Ensuring that security communication is readily available between the ship and port facility		

The signatories to this agreement certify that security measures and arrangements for both the port facility and the ship during the specified activities meet the provisions of chapter XI-2 and Part A of Code that will be implemented in accordance with the provisions already stipulated in their approved plan or the specific arrangements agreed to and set out in the attached annex.

Dated aton the

Signed for and on behalf of	
the port facility:	the ship:
<i>(Signature of Port Facility Security Officer) (Signature of Master or Ship Security Officer)</i>	
Name and title of person who signed	
Name:	Name:
Title :	Title :

SCHEDULE 1

Contact Details

<i>(to be completed as appropriate)</i>

<i>(indicate the telephone numbers or the radio channels or frequencies to be used)</i>

for the port facility:

for the ship:

Port Facility
Port Facility Security Officer

Master
Ship Security Officer
Company
Company Security Officer

SCHEDULE 2

SCHEDULE 2

Form of the International Ship Security Certificate

INTERNATIONAL SHIP SECURITY CERTIFICATE

(official seal) (State)

Certificate Number

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 _____
(persons or organization authorized)

Name of ship :

Distinctive number or letters :

Port of registry :

Type of ship :

Gross tonnage :

IMO Number :

Name and address of the Company :

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

(place of issue of the Certificate)

Date of issue

(signature of the duly authorized official
issuing the Certificate)

(Seal or stamp of issuing authority, as appropriate)

SCHEDULE 3

SCHEDULE 3

Form of the Interim International Ship Security Certificate
INTERIM INTERNATIONAL SHIP SECURITY CERTIFICATE

(official seal) (State)

Certificate No.

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 _____
(persons or organization authorized)

Name of ship :

Distinctive number or letters :

Port of registry :

Type of ship :

Gross tonnage :

IMO Number :

Name and address of company :

Is this a subsequent, consecutive interim certificate? Yes/ No*

If Yes, date of issue of initial interim certificate.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the requirements of section A/19.4.2 of the ISPS Code have been
complied with.

This Certificate is issued pursuant to section A/19.4 of the ISPS Code.

This Certificate is valid until

Issued at
(place of issue of the certificate)

Date of issue
(signature of the duly authorized official
issuing the Certificate)

(Seal or stamp of issuing authority, as appropriate)

*

Delete as appropriate

SCHEDULE 4

Schedule

Form of the Statement of Compliance

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE OF A PORT OR PORT FACILITY

(Official seal

(State)

Certificate Number:

Issued by the Authority 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 Vanuatu

Name of Facility:

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

Fax:

Chief Executive Officer:

Port facility security officer and Contact Details

Harbourmaster:

Email

Telephone:

Fax:

Mobile:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the requirements of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code have been complied with.

Date of initial/renewal verification on which this certificate is based:

This Certificate is valid until:

Issued at Port Vila by the Commissioner or delegate

(signature)

Issued on the

day of

20

(Seal or Stamp)