



MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE
86th session
Agenda item 4

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MEASURES TO ENHANCE MARITIME SECURITY

ISO Maritime and supply chain security standards (Update)

Submitted by ISO

SUMMARY

<i>Executive summary:</i>	This document provides updated information on the ISO initiatives in an effort to contribute to the work undertaken with a view to enhancing port security and overall security in the supply chain
<i>Strategic direction:</i>	6.1
<i>High-level action:</i>	-
<i>Planned output:</i>	-
<i>Action to be taken:</i>	Paragraph 7
<i>Related documents:</i>	MSC 83/28; MSC 84/4/5

Introduction

1 The ISO 28000 series of International Standards specifies the requirements for a security management system to ensure security in the supply chain. Its standards can be applied by organizations of all sizes involved in manufacturing, service, storage or transportation by all modes of transport at any stage of the production or supply process.

The standards address potential security issues at all stages of the supply process from point of manufacture, including sources of financing, to the final consumer thus targeting threats such as terrorism, fraud and piracy. It includes the movement of the goods, the shipping data, and the associated processes as well as the series of dynamic relationships. It involves many entities such as producers of the goods, logistics management firms, consolidators, truckers, railroads, air carriers, marine terminal operators, ocean carriers, passenger ships, ferries and inland transport, cargo/mode/customs agents, financial and information services, and buyers of the goods being shipped for all nodes in the supply chain. The transport security problem is one that is shared by government and industry, and meaningful solutions must reflect that global partnership. It is a problem shared by companies, large and small, involved in the secure transport of goods and movement of people.

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2 MSC 83 noted that “the ISO 28000 series of standards on supply chain security were now published and numerous ports, terminals and organizations were being certified by third party independent accredited auditors; the ISO PAS 20858 for uniform implementation of the ISPS Code was now being published as a full ISO standard; and ISO standards could be applied to all ships, irrespective of size, type, purpose and whether operated internationally, domestically or within internal waters”.

Status of ISO supply chain security initiatives (Updated)

Published

3 ISO has published five maritime and supply chain standards: ISO 28000, ISO 28001, ISO 28003, ISO 28004 and ISO 20858.

- .1 ISO 20858:2007 on Ships and marine technology – Maritime port facility security assessments and security plan development. It is designed to assist in the uniform industry implementation of the ISPS Code;
- .2 ISO 28000:2007 on Specification for security management systems for the supply chain. It outlines the requirements to enable an organization to establish, implement, maintain and improve a security management system, including those aspects critical to security assurance of the supply chain;
- .3 ISO 28001:2007 on Security management systems for the supply chain – Best practices for implementing supply chain security – Assessments and plans – Requirements and guidance. It is designed to assist industry to meet best practices and it outlines in the Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade adopted by the World Customs Organization (WCO), the EU Customs Security Program-Authorized Economic Operator (AEO), and the USA initiative – Customs Trade Partnership against Terrorism (CTPAT);
- .4 ISO 28003:2007 on Security management systems for the supply chain – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems; and
- .5 ISO 28004:2007 on Security management systems for the supply chain – Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000.

Under development

4 ISO is presently working on:

- .1 ISO 28005, Ships and marine technology – Computer applications – Electronic port clearance (EPC) is currently being developed is the latest addition to the series. It provides for computer-to-computer data transmission. The details of this standard development have been briefed to the Maritime Security Working Group previously. To expedite the development, ISO 28005 has been broken into two parts:
 - .1 ISO 28005-1: Electronic Port Clearance (EPC) – Single Window Concept with Spain (Portel Servicios Telematicos) as a project leader;

- .2 ISO 28005-2: Electronic Port Clearance (EPC) – Technology and Data Dictionary with Norway (MARINTEK e-Maritime) as a project leader;
- .2 ISO 28004 Amendments:
 - .1 this work item amends ISO 28004 to provide specific guidance to medium and small ports that are implementing ISO 28000. This specific guidance supplement will help medium and small ports operators develop processes that comply with the general guidance contained in existing ISO 28004 Standard and meet the requirements of ISO 28000. This specific guidance supplement will be added to ISO 28004 however, it will not alter existing guidance. This supplemental information should simplify adoption of ISO 28000 for medium and small port operators;
 - .2 this work item amends ISO 28004 to provide specific guidance for medium and small businesses (other than marine ports) that are implementing ISO 28000. This specific guidance supplement will help medium and small businesses develop processes that comply with the general guidance contained in existing ISO 28004 Standard and meet the requirements of ISO 28000. This specific guidance supplement will be added to ISO 28004, however, it will not alter existing guidance. This supplemental information should simplify adoption of ISO 28000 medium and small businesses; and
 - .3 this work item amends ISO 28004 to provide specific guidance to organizations seeking to incorporate the security requirements contained in ISO 28001 (for Authorized Economic Operators) into their implementation of ISO 28000. The security best practices contained in ISO 28001 were carefully developed in liaison with the WCO and were designed from inception to be incorporated into existing management systems. This specific guidance supplement will be added to ISO 28004, however, it will not alter existing guidance; and
- .3 ISO 28002 – Resilience in the Supply Chain – Requirements with guidance for use. This standard supports the strong demand as firms are looking for assurance that their suppliers and the extended supply chain have planned for steps to prevent and mitigate the threats and hazards to which they are exposed. This requires the creation of an on-going, dynamic and interactive process that assures the continuation of an organization’s core activities before, during, and most importantly, after a major disruptive event.

Certification of ISO 28000

- 5 ISO 28000 is being certified world wide by third party independent auditors.

Other related ISO 28000 and ISO 20858 matters

6 MSC 85 approved MSC.1/Circ.1283 on Non-mandatory guidelines on security aspects of the operation of vessels which do not fall within the scope of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. The ISO 28000 series, which are voluntary industry standards, are applicable to all vessels, all sizes, all types, in all trades- international, domestic, inland waters and could be used by those wishing to implement the aforesaid guidelines.

Action requested of the Committee

7 The Committee is invited to note the information provided.
