Leading Principles and Definitions NSW Germany

Structure

Structure

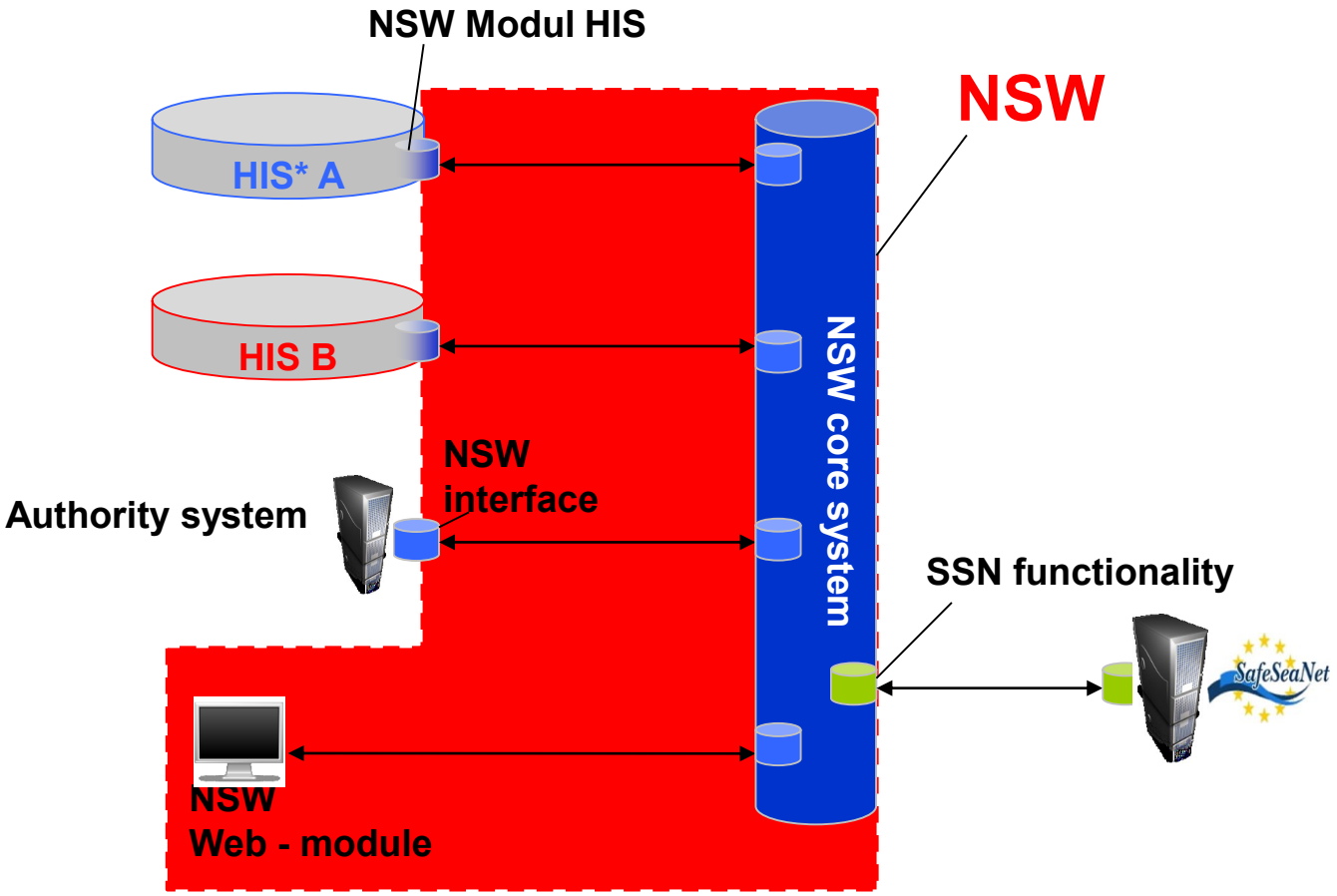
Definition (D1)

The NSW is the technical implementation of the requirements of Dir. 2010/65 in Germany. The national and European IT-security guidelines are the basis of the system and apply to all NSW modules.

Structure

Definition (D2)

The NSW is defined by the NSW core system, the NSW interfaces at various HIS (HIS means the combination of an existing PCS environment and the new NSW interface) and the NSW web module. The data exchange is bi-directional.
The NSW core system contains also the functionality of data exchange with SSN.



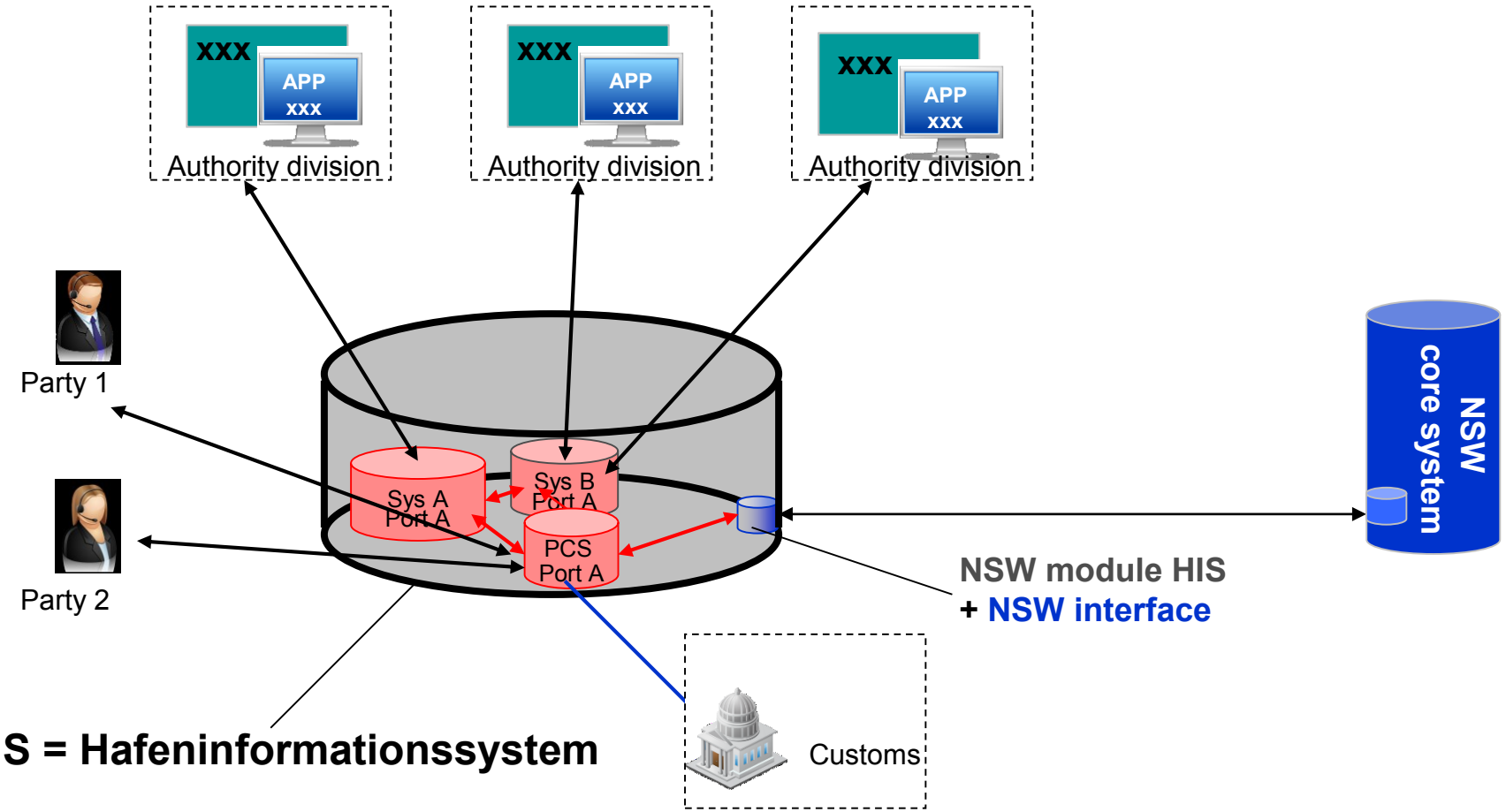
*** HIS = Hafeninformationssystem**

Structure

Definition (D3)

A **PCS environment** consists of several integrated systems where the individual authorities and the shipping industry (“parties”) are linked to.
Data exchange between PCS and NSW core is to be ensured through the NSW interface.
The PCS enables also the interconnection between shipping industry parties and between industry and customs.

Variation 1: authority divisions are connected to the PCS via own systems

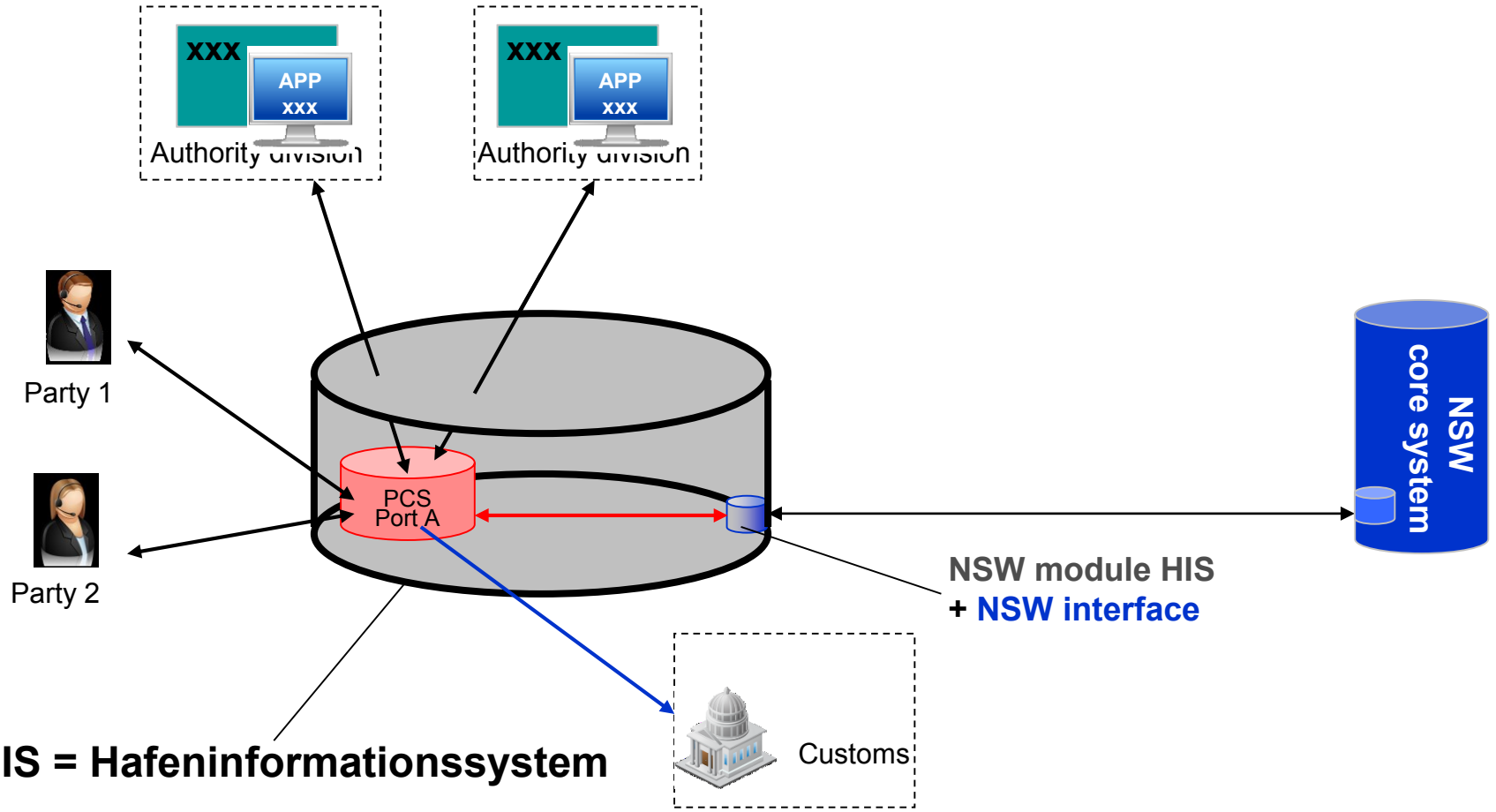


Structure

Definition (D4)

A **PCS** is one system, where the individual authorities in the port and the shipping industry ("parties") are linked to.
Data exchange between PCS and NSW core is to be ensured through the NSW interface.
The PCS enables also the interconnection between shipping industry parties and between industry and customs.

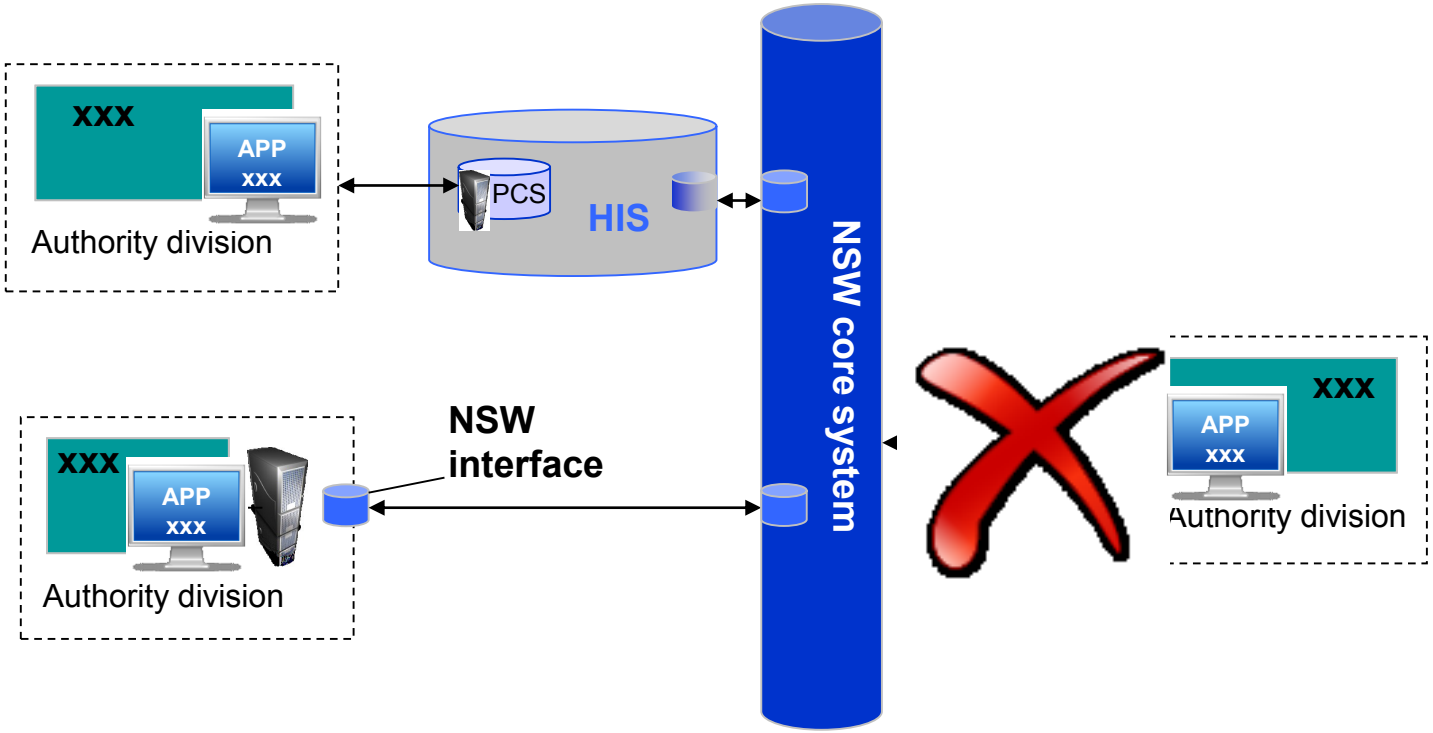
Variation 2: authority divisions are connected directly to a PCS



Structure

Principle (L1)

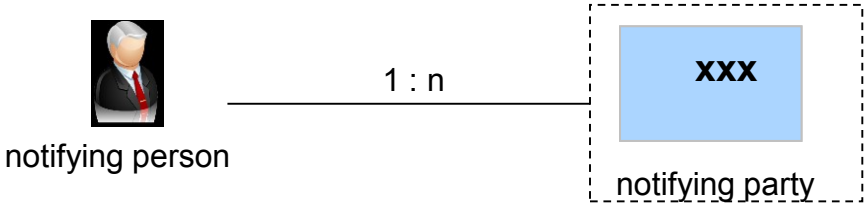
The access to data in the NSW core system is only possible by means of NSW interface (machine – machine - communication).
The NSW core system does not provide a user surface with direct access to the data.

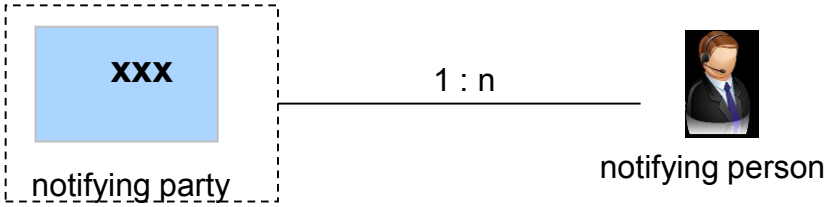


Rights and rolls

Rights and rolls

Definition (D5) A notifying person may notify by himself or through a third party (agent, service provider). A notifying party may designate one ore more notifying persons.

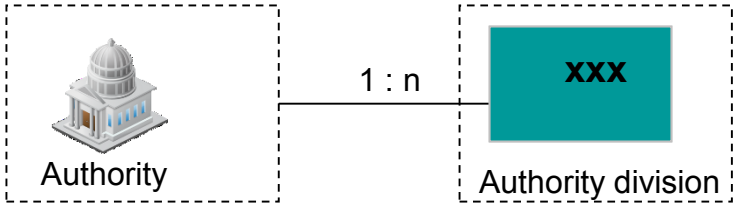


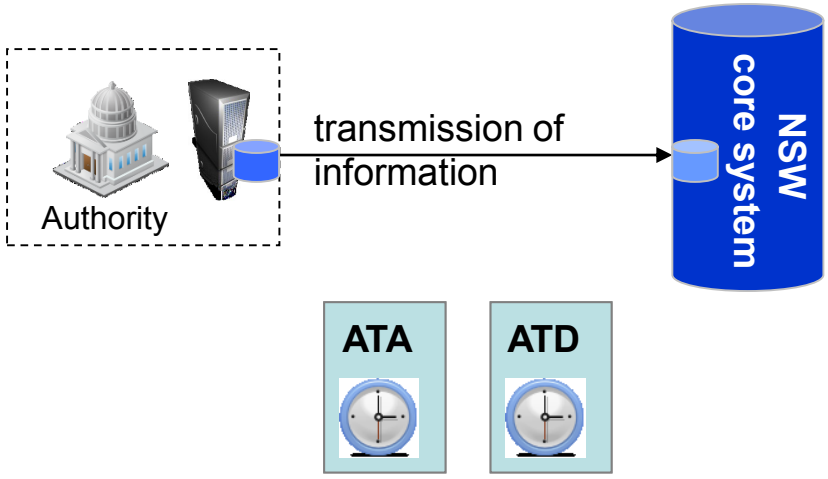


Rights and rolls

Definition (D6)

An authority may have one or more competent divisions.
An authority may be entrusted to submit certain notifications (e.g. ATA and ATD).

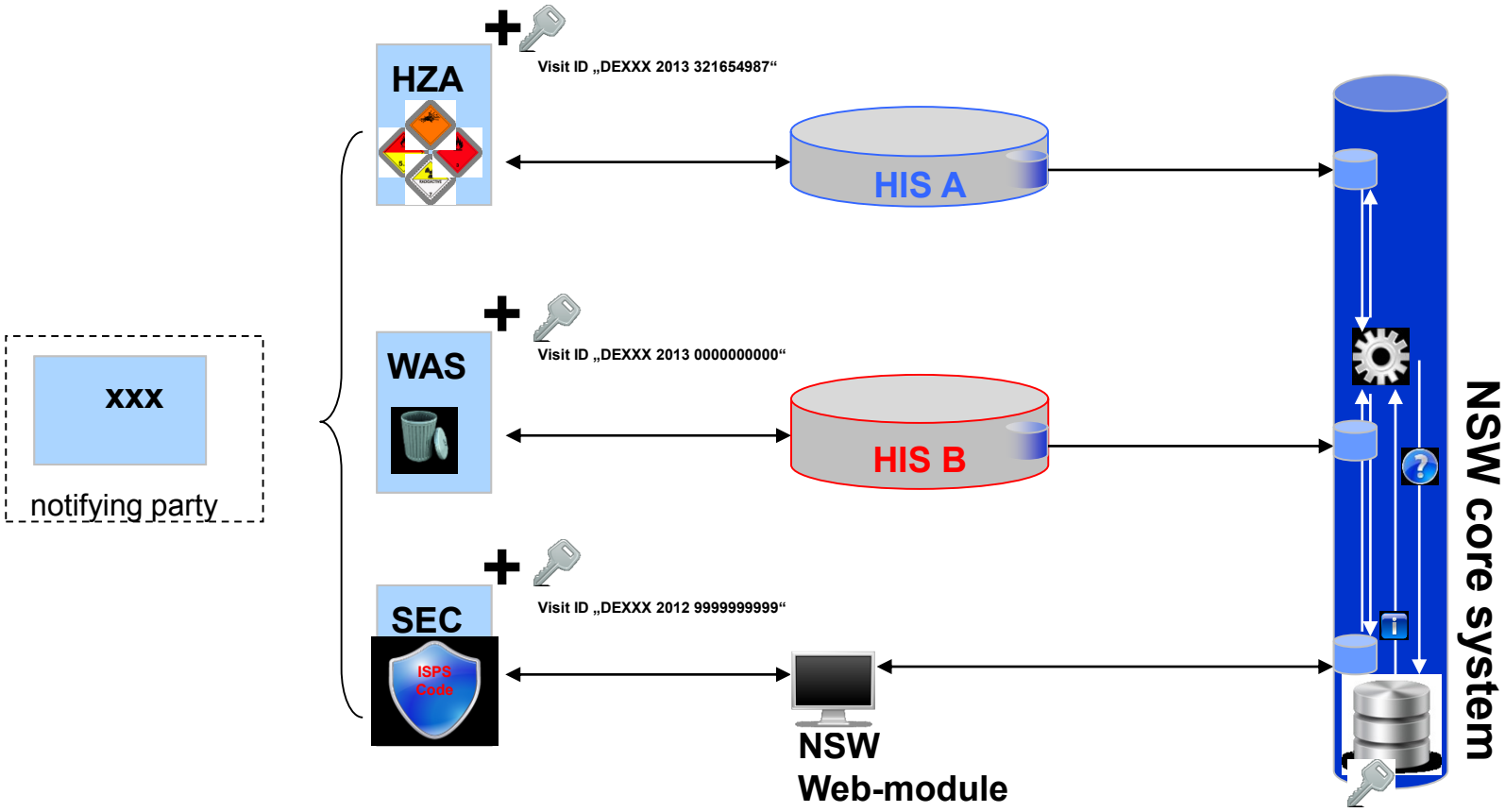




Rights and rolls

Principle (L2)

The notifying party owns the notified data.
Only the respective notifying party has the right to amend or to cancel data.

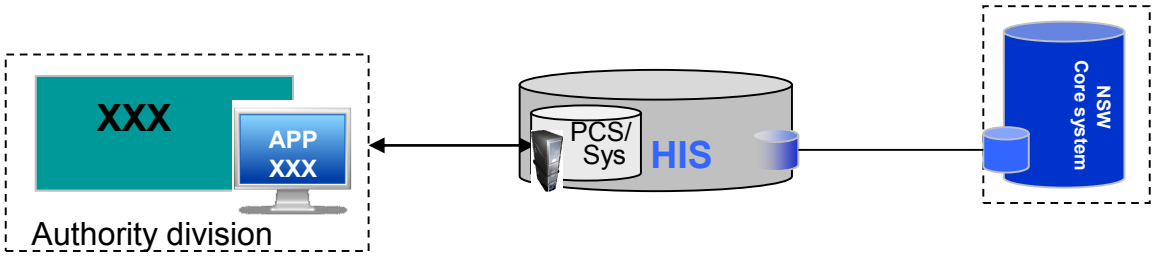


Rights and rolls

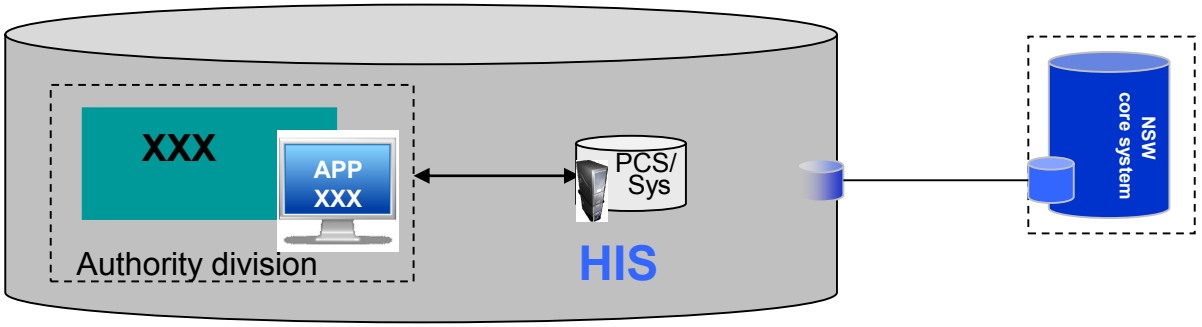
Principle (L3)

A competent authority is connected through **one** HIS (PCS/Sys) **or** through the NSW interface to the NSW core system (one defined unique access).

Variation 1: authority division outside HIS

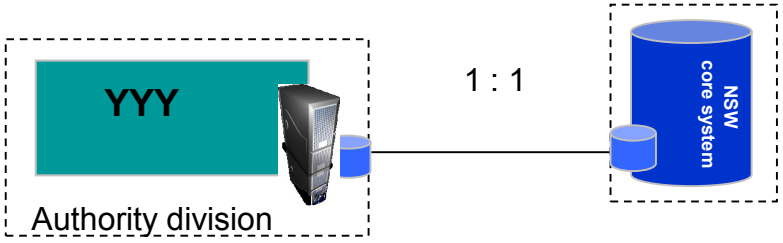


Variation 2: authority division part of HIS



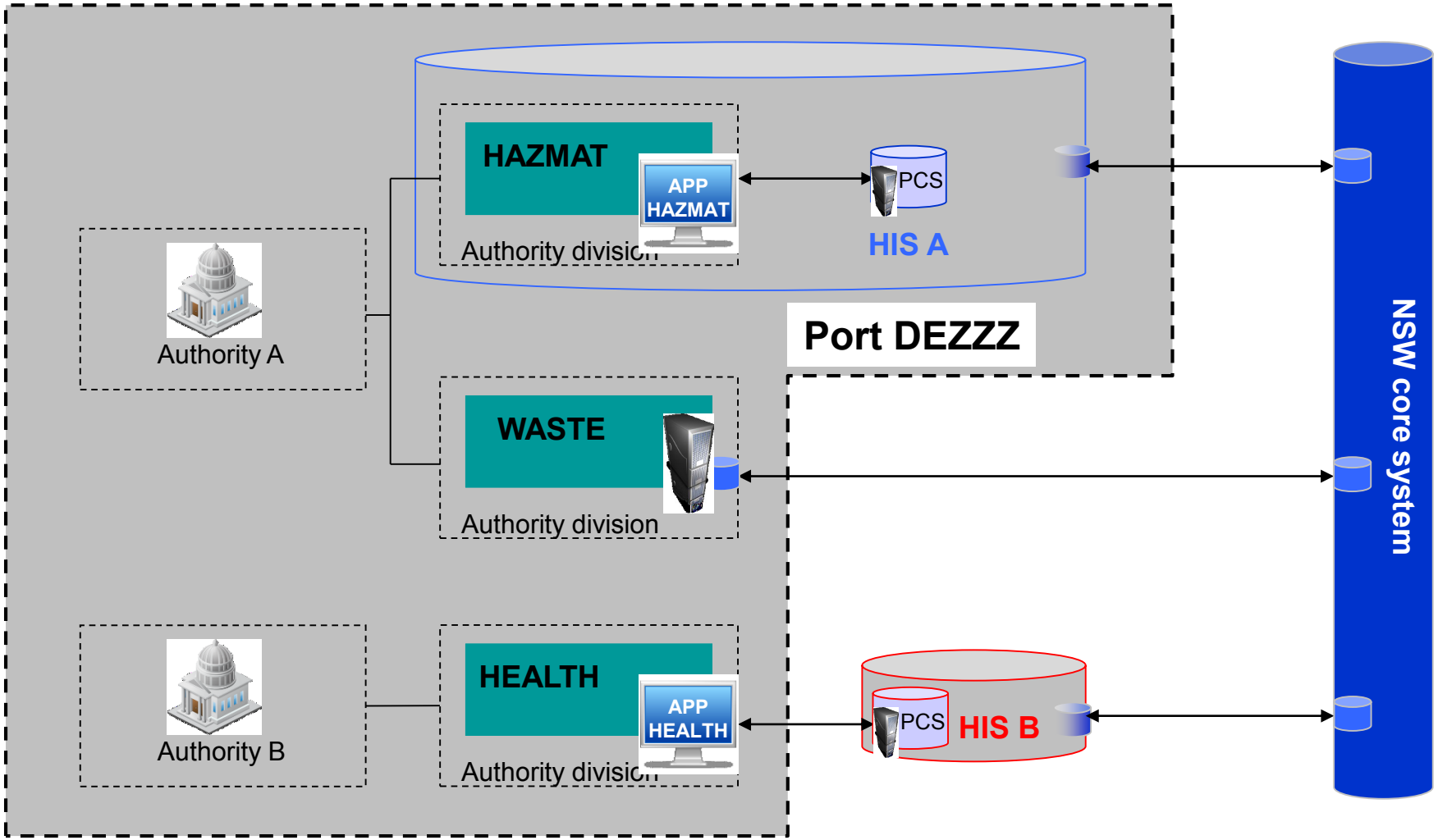
or

Variation 3: authority division without PCS



Rights and rolls

Principle (L4) In one port DEZZZ various authorities may have various ways of access to the NSW core system. However, for each authority the access is unique (see L3).



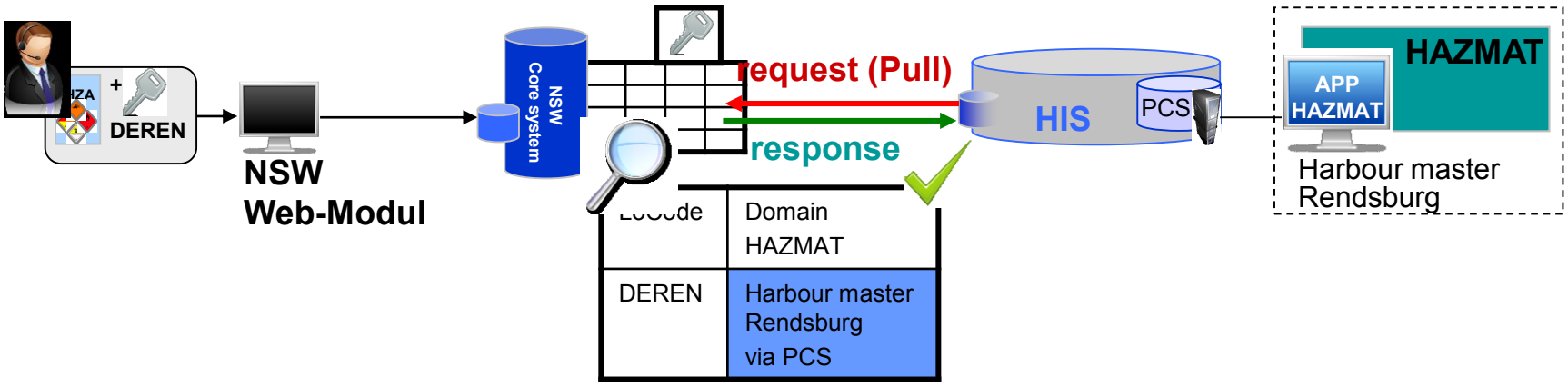
Rights and rolls

Principle (L5) The NSW core system registers the means of unique access for each individual authority.

Port (UNLoCode)	**Domäne** Port	HAZMAT	WASTE	IMMIGRATION	……
DEBRE	Hafenamt BRE via dbh	Hafenamt BRE via dbh	Hafenamt BRE via dbh	BPOL via NSW interface	
DEBRV	Hafenamt BRV via dbh	Hafenamt BRV via dbh	Hafenamt BRV via dbh	BPOL via NSW interface	
DEHAM	HPA (HH) via DV Elbe	WSP (HH) via GEGIS (Dakosy)	Umweltamt (HH) via NSW Schnittstelle	BPOL via NSW interface WSP HH via NSW interface	
DECUX	Hafenamt CUX via dbh	Hafenamt CUX via dbh	Hafenamt CUX via D+D	BPOL via NSW interface	

Rights and rolls

Principle (L6) Data access by competent authorities is obtained by cyclic data requests to the core system with synchronous response via the NSW interface.

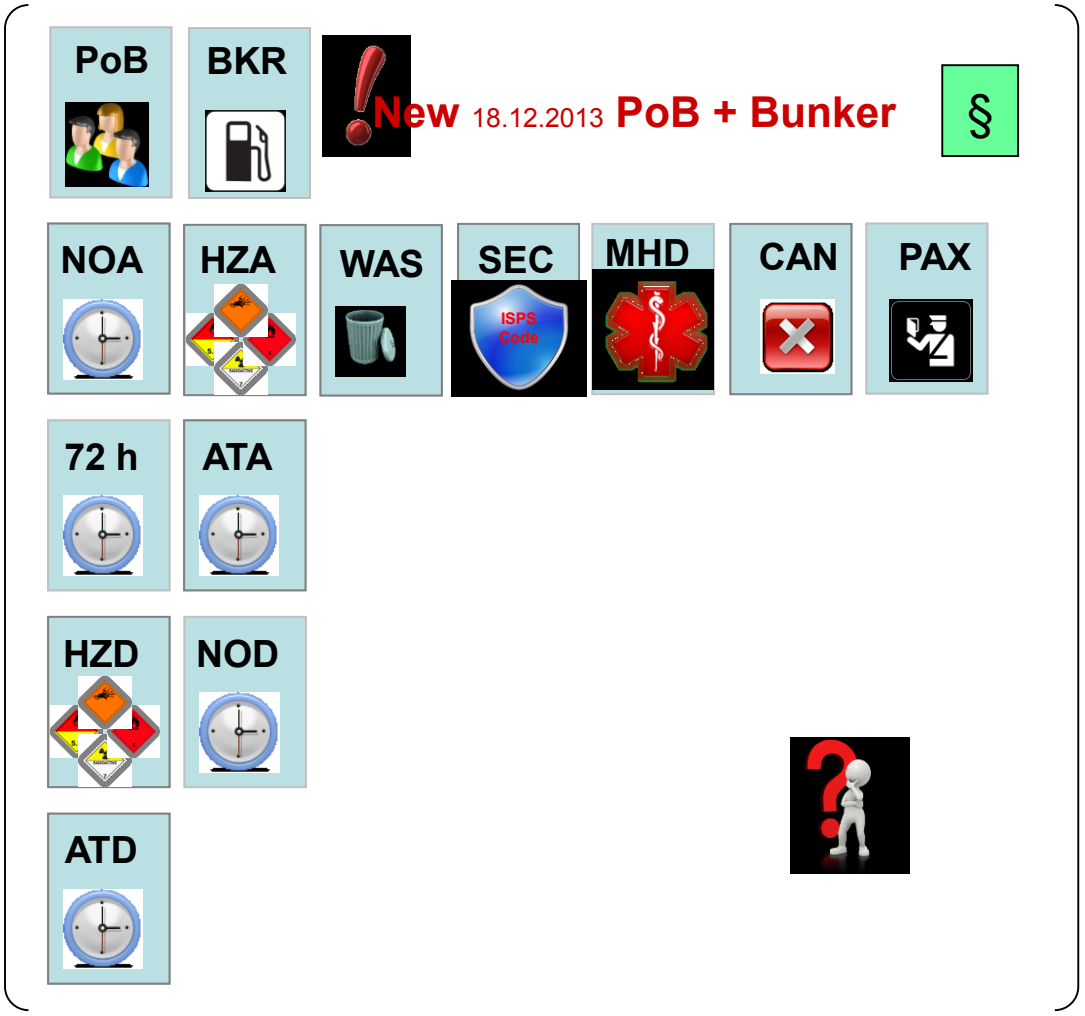


Notification process

Notification process

Definition (D7) The various types and time frames of notifications are defined in the Notification Ordinance (legal act for the implementation of Dir. 2010/65), including the request for a VisitID.

Request for VisitID

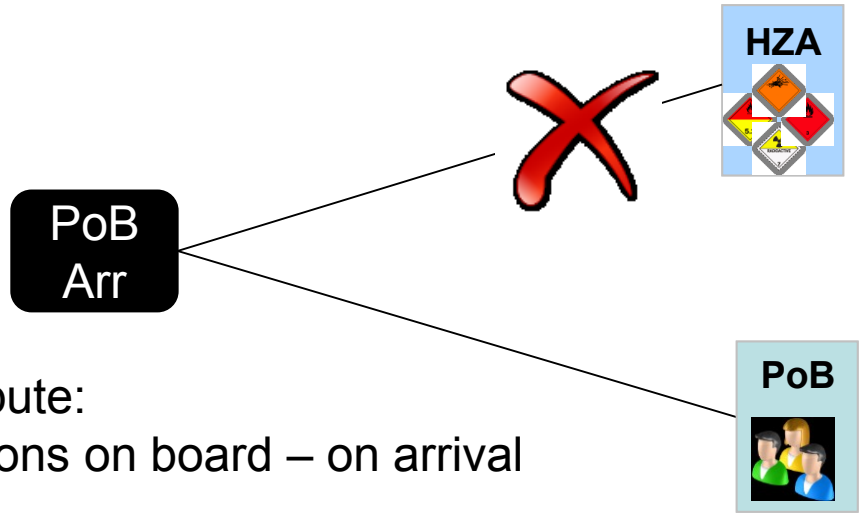


Message types as from 01.Juni 2015

Notification process

Definition (D8) All information is assigned consistently to the appropriate message type.

Example:



Attribute:
Persons on board – on arrival

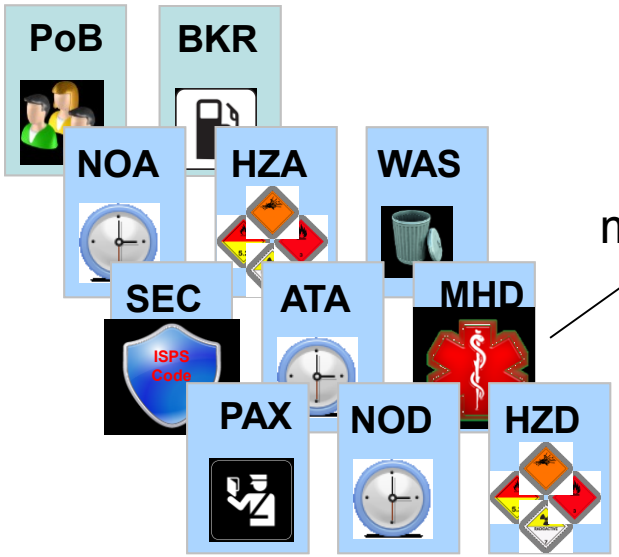
Notification process

Principle (L7)

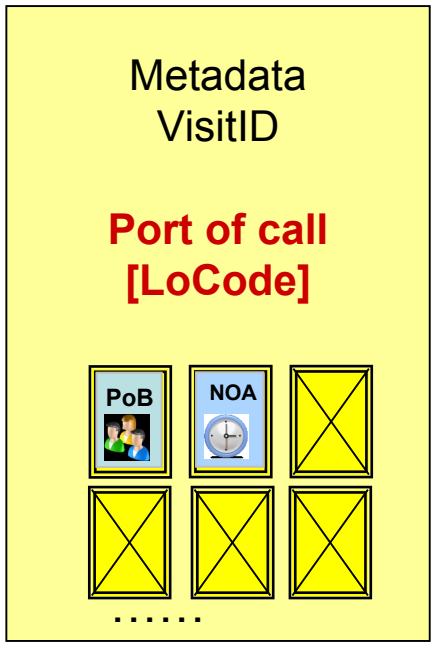
The submission of information is effected by notifications.
Different notifications are connected by means of the VisitID.
For validation, the LoCode of the port is transmitted as an attribute.
The individual notifications do not contain redundant information

messages contain:

- header (metadata)
- voyage data (in NOA)
  (reused for other information)
- specific data per message type



message type



Notification items (attributes) are defined per message type.
In each message type, coherent attributes are encapsulated.

Notification process

Principle (L8)

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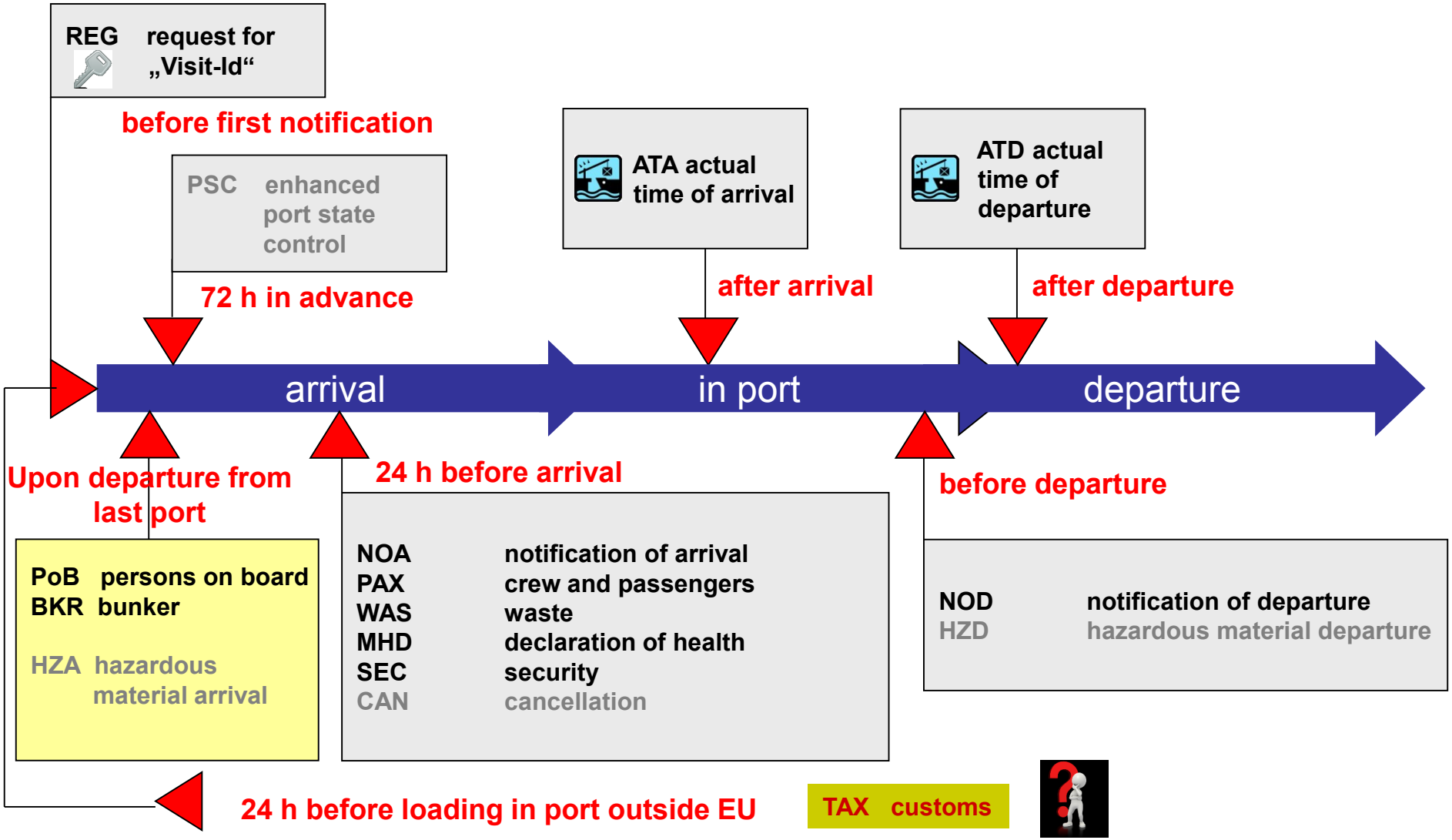
Different time frames apply for the various message types.
The time frames are established by the relevant EU directives and are implemented by the Notification Ordinance.



Notification process

Principle (L9)

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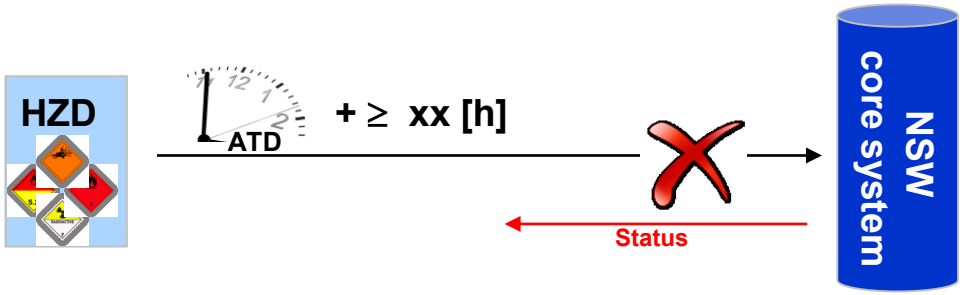
The NSW core system checks messages according to the specifications of competent authorities and rejects messages which are not compliant.
In such case the status „rejected“ is transmitted to the sender of the message.

Example: time frame for delayed notification



Notification process

Principle (L10) The competent authorities define criteria for update messages

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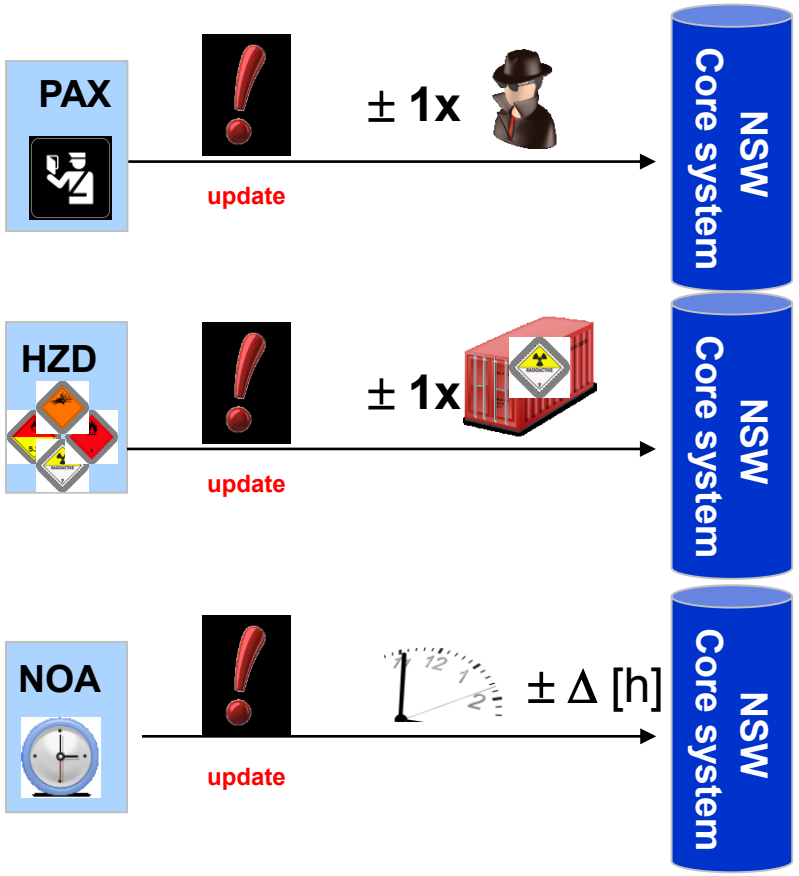
Criteria such as

- Amendment of attribute
  (e.g. persons on board, quantity of dangerous goods)
- Amendment of arrival or departure time



Notification process

Principle (L11)

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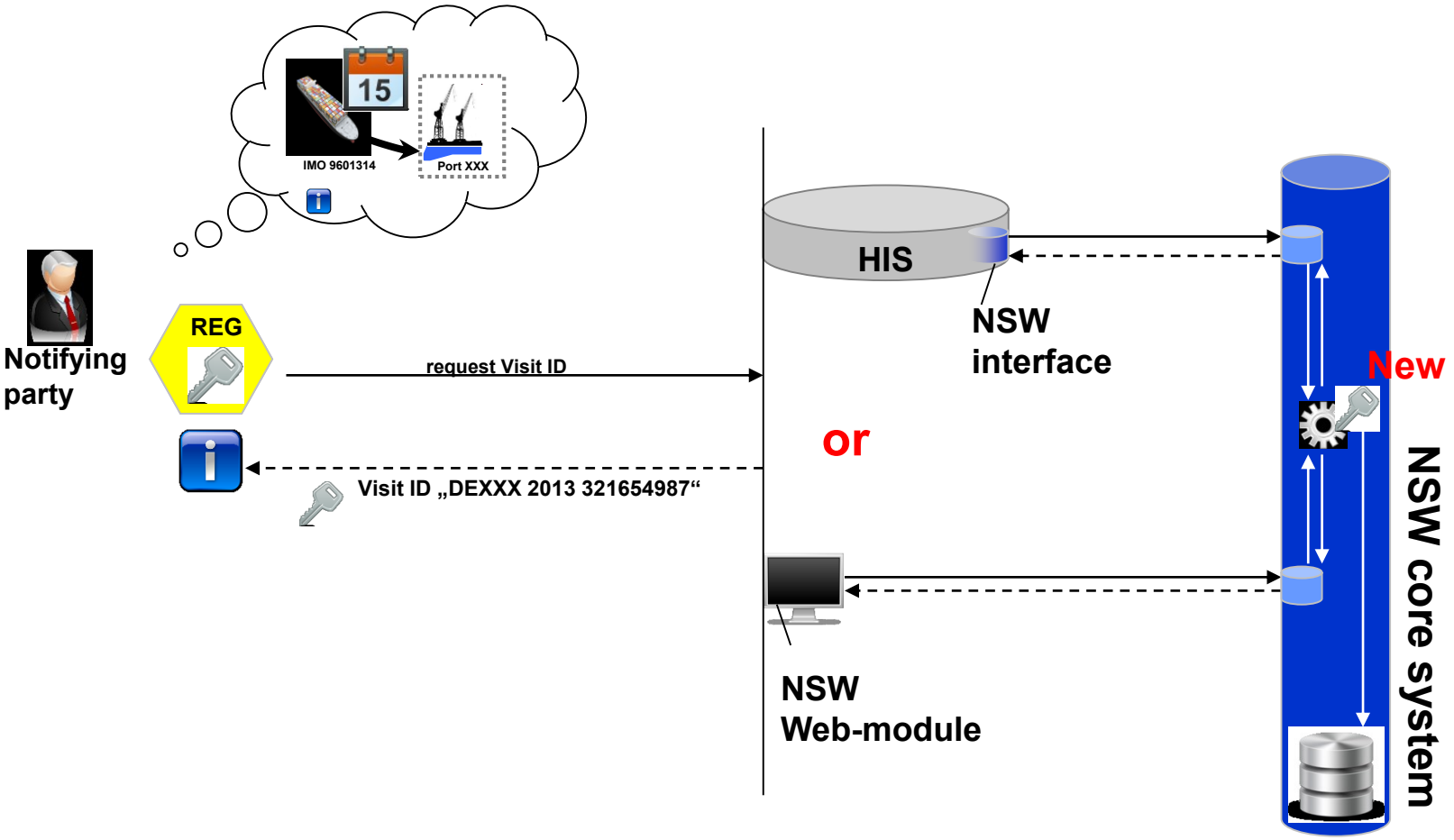
The notification process for a „visit of port“ must be initiated by an **unique** request and assignment of an **unambiguous** „Visit-ID“ (request VisitID). A later amendment of the attributes „ship“ and „port“ is not possible throughout the whole notification process.



≡ Visit ID

„visit of port“ is defined as arrival, stay and departure of the ship in a port

Notification process

Principle (L12)

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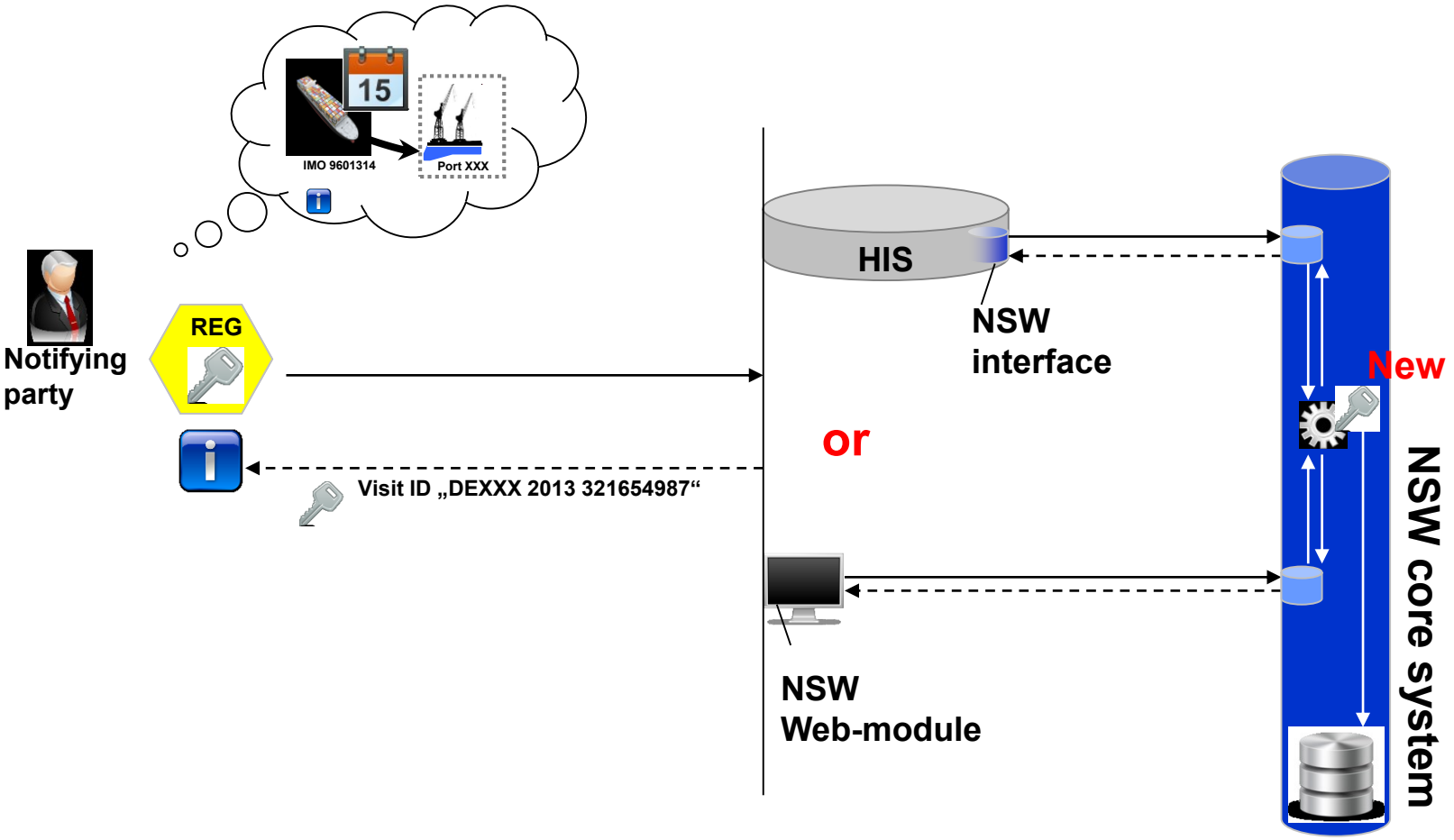
The unambiguous „Visit-ID“ is assigned by the NSW core system.
The core system stores this Visit-ID for subsequent notifications by the same or other notifying parties

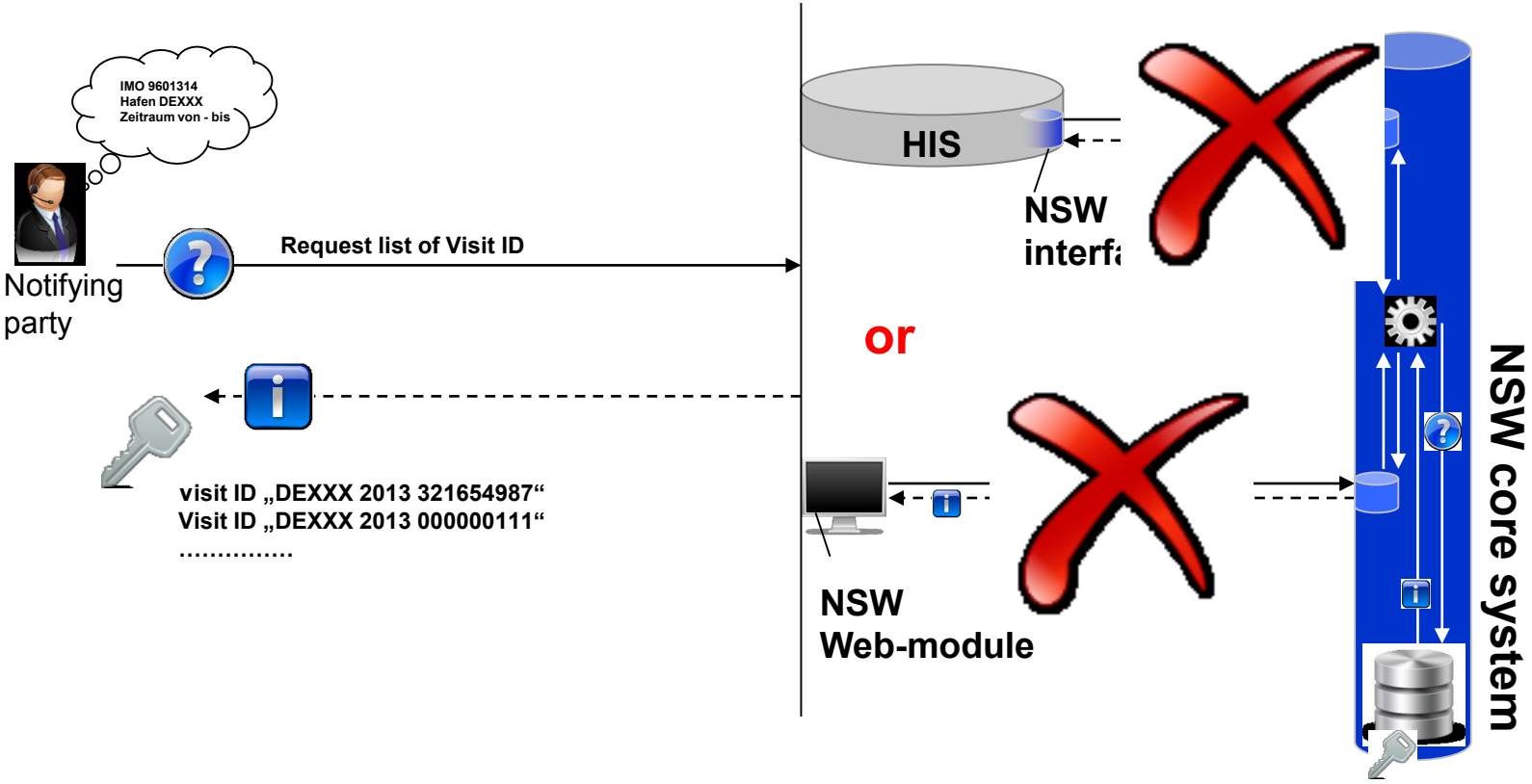


≡ Visit ID

„visit of port“ is defined as arrival, stay and departure of the ship in a port

Notification process

Principle (L13) A request to provide a list of Visit-IDs is not processed by the core system (data security).



≡ Visit ID

Notification process

Principle (L14)

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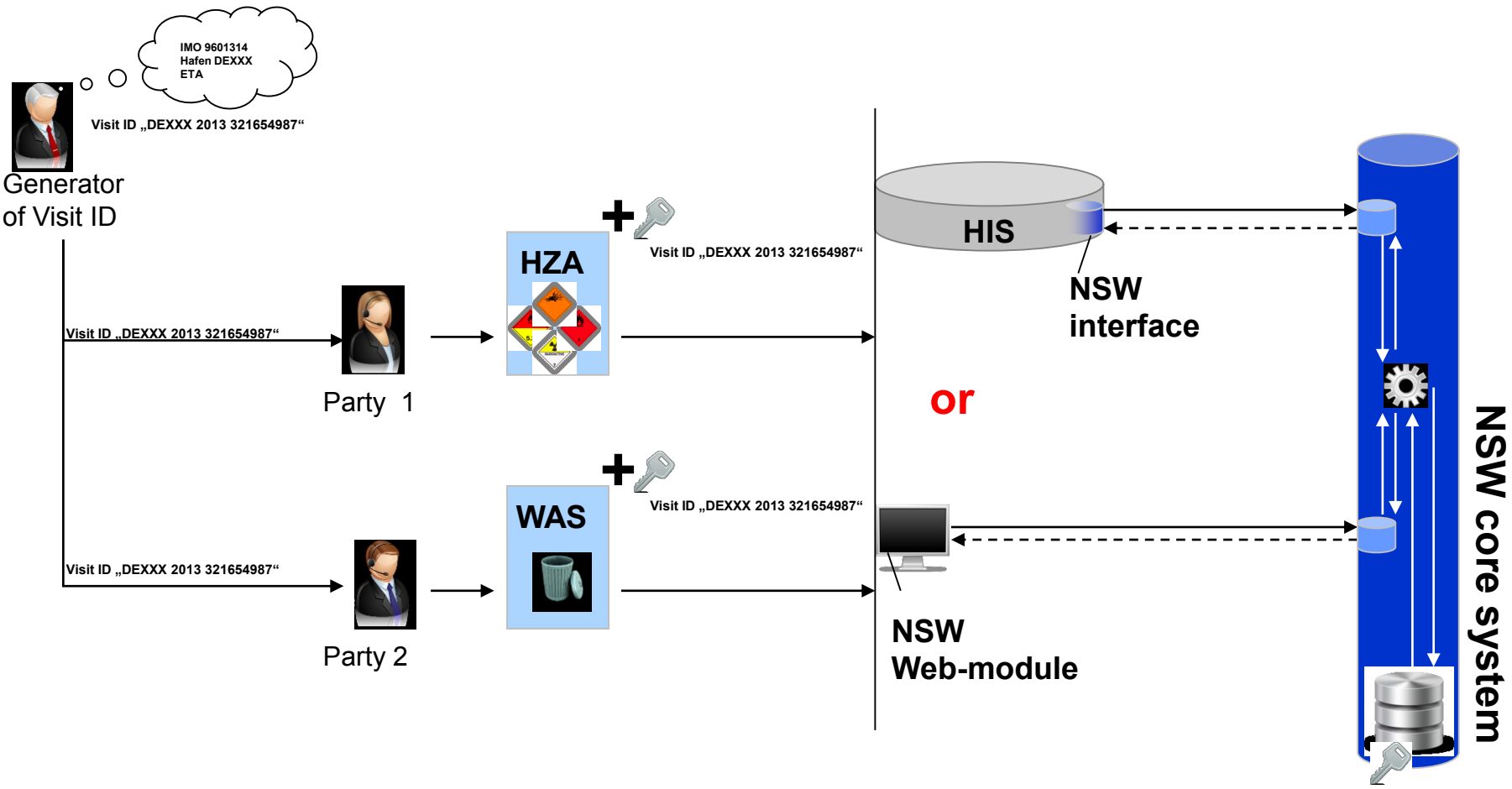
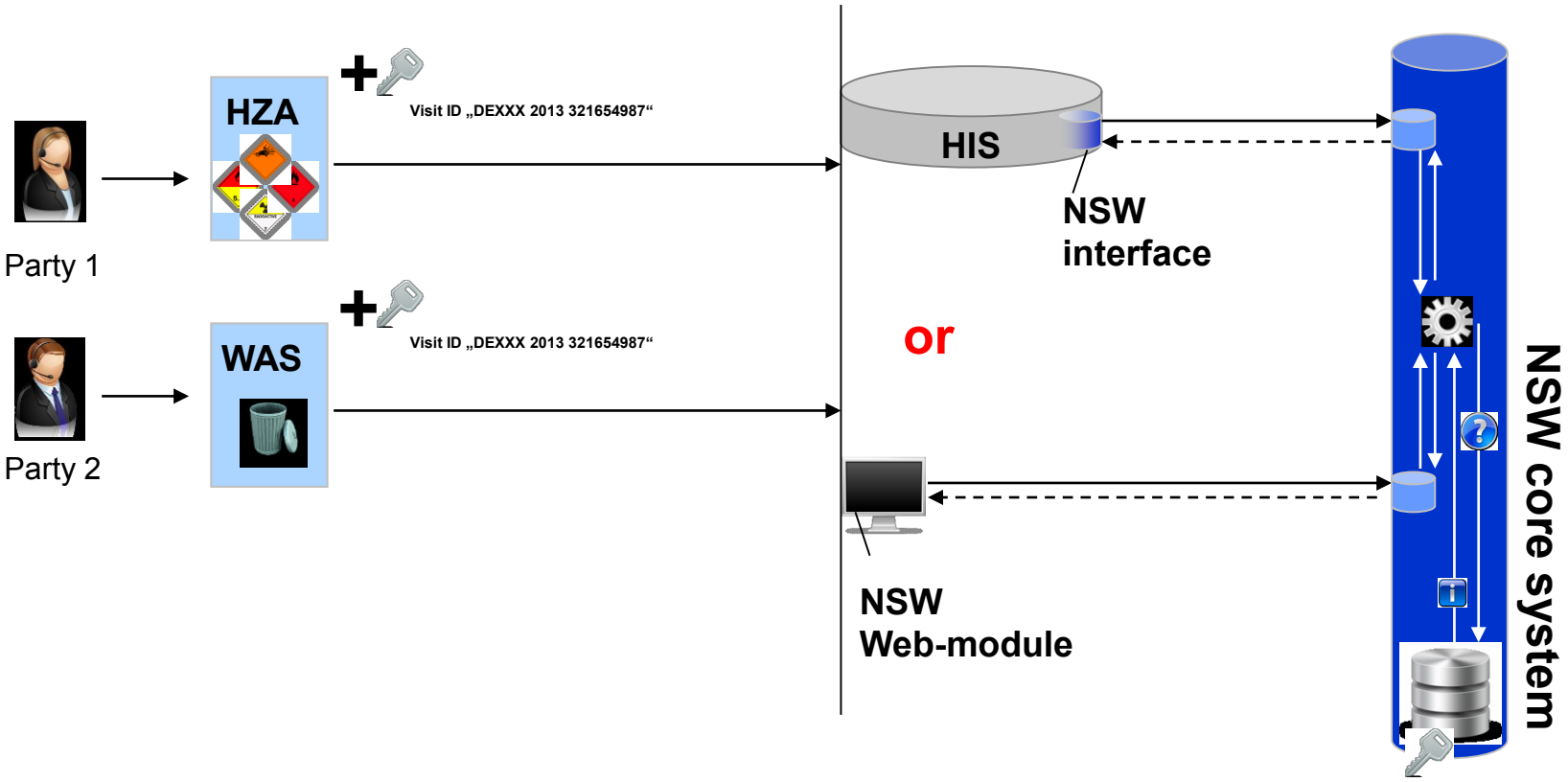
The dissemination of the Visit ID to the various notifying parties shall be effected by the generator of the Visit ID.



Notification process

Principle (L15) Every massage type shall be submitted under the Visit ID of the individual port call.



Notification process

Principle (L16)

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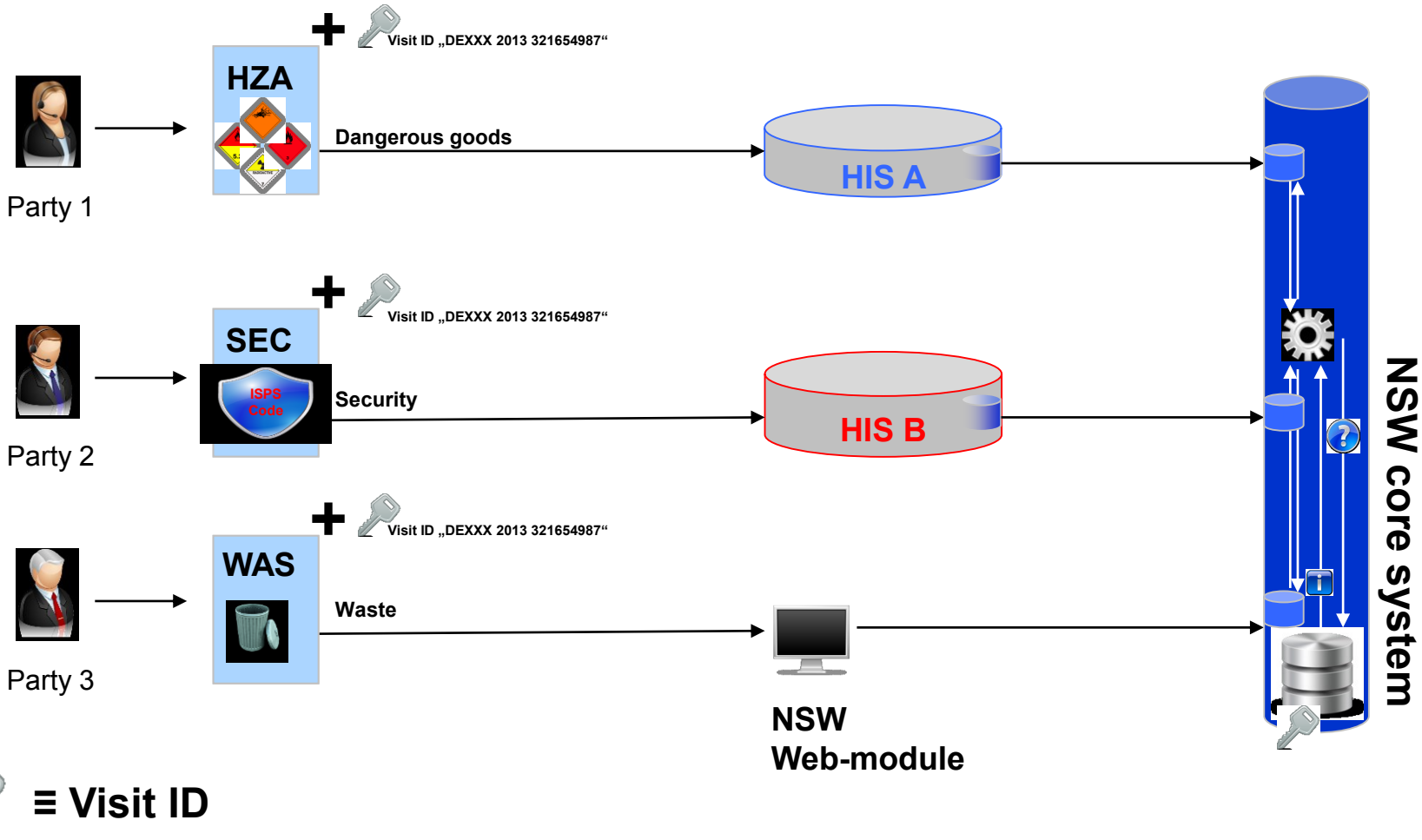
Initial messages related to the same Visit ID may be submitted to the NSW core system through different HIS or through the web-module.



Notification process

Principle (L17)

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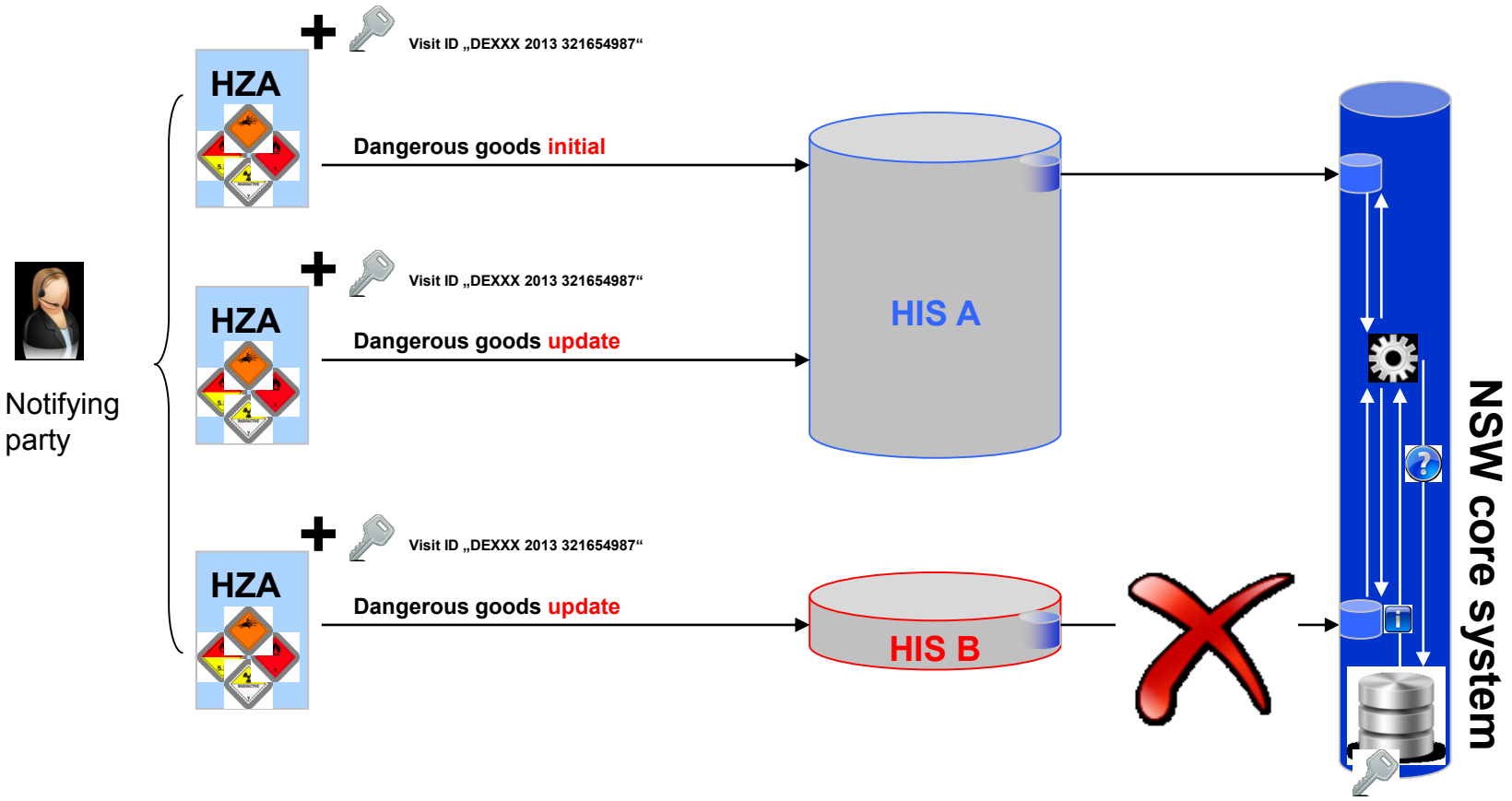
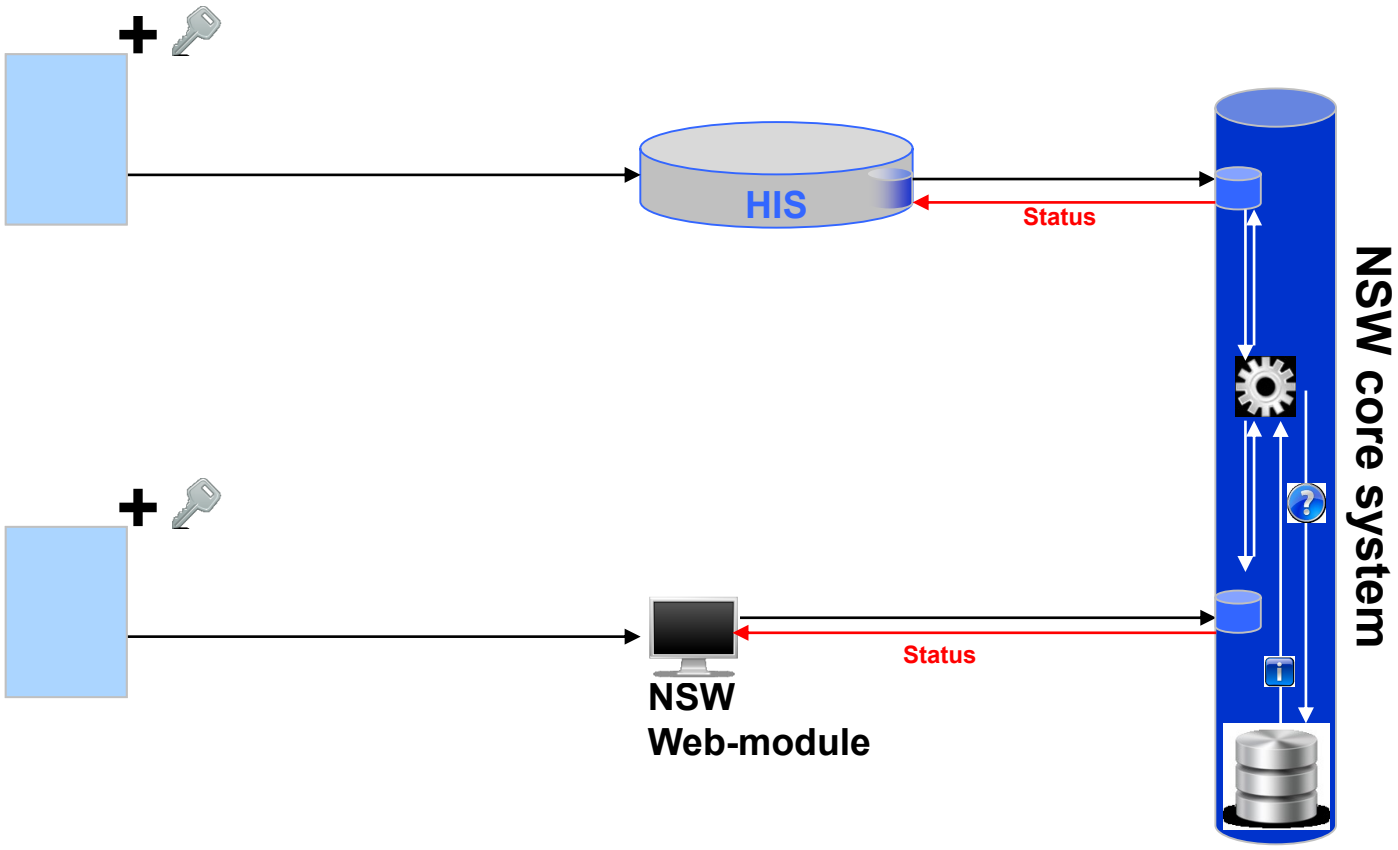
Update messages shall be submitted through the same module through which the initial message was sent.



≡ Visit ID

Notification process

Principle (L18) For every message received in the NSW core system a status is returned.



Notification process

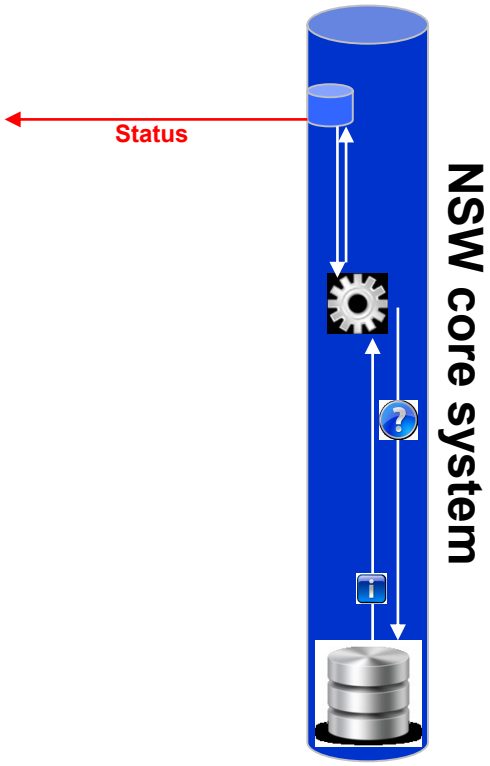
Principle (L19) The status „received“, “received with warnings” and „rejected“ are defined and returned by the core system as appropriate.

The following status massages are envisaged:

- status „received“
  when the incoming message shows no inconsistencies

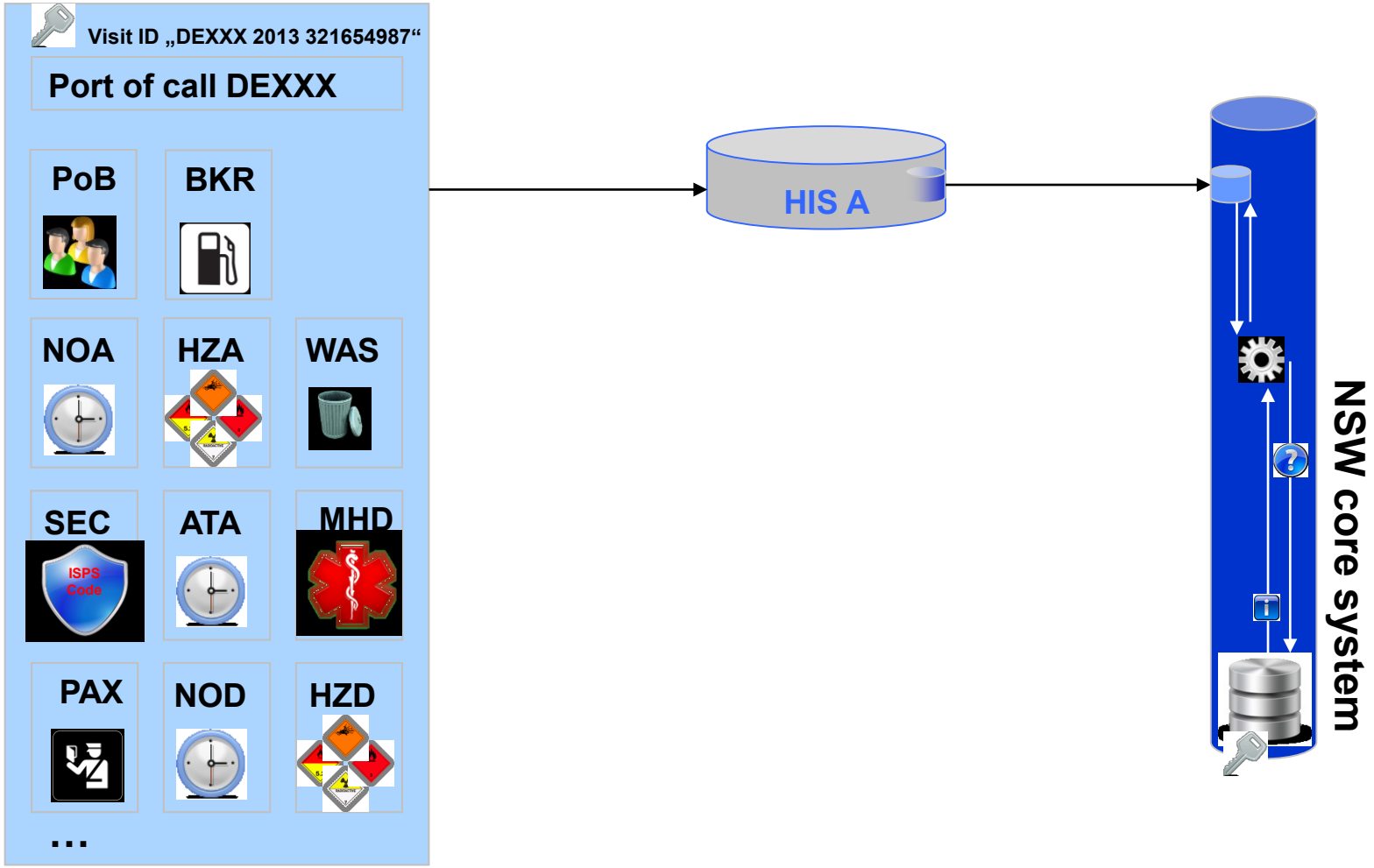
- status „received with warnings“
  when the incoming message can be processed but when its contents is incomplete or inconsistent (the warning specifies the inconsistencies)

- status „rejected“
  when the incoming message cannot be processed due to syntax errors



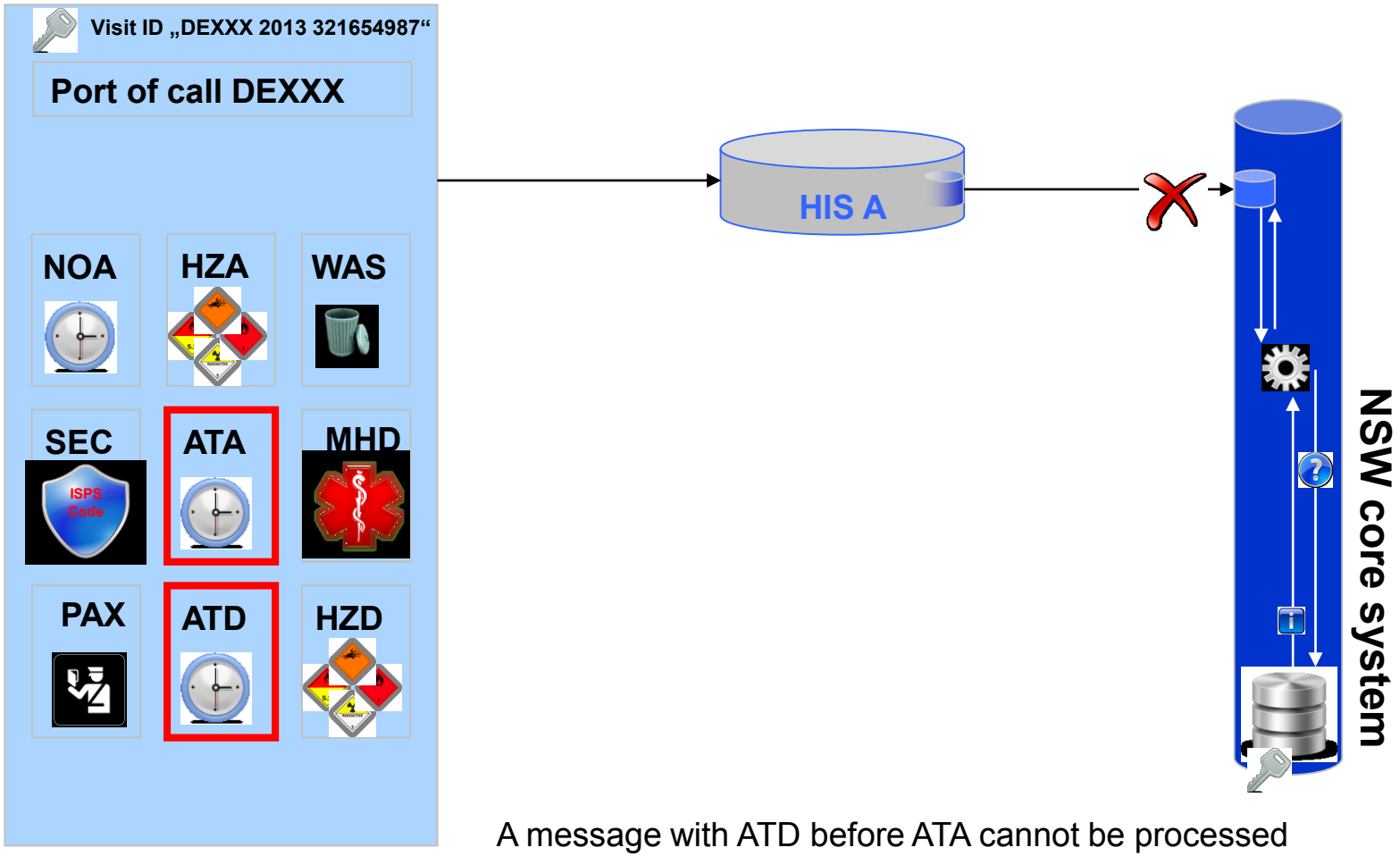
Notification process

Principle (L20) All required data may be but need not be contained in one message.



Notification process

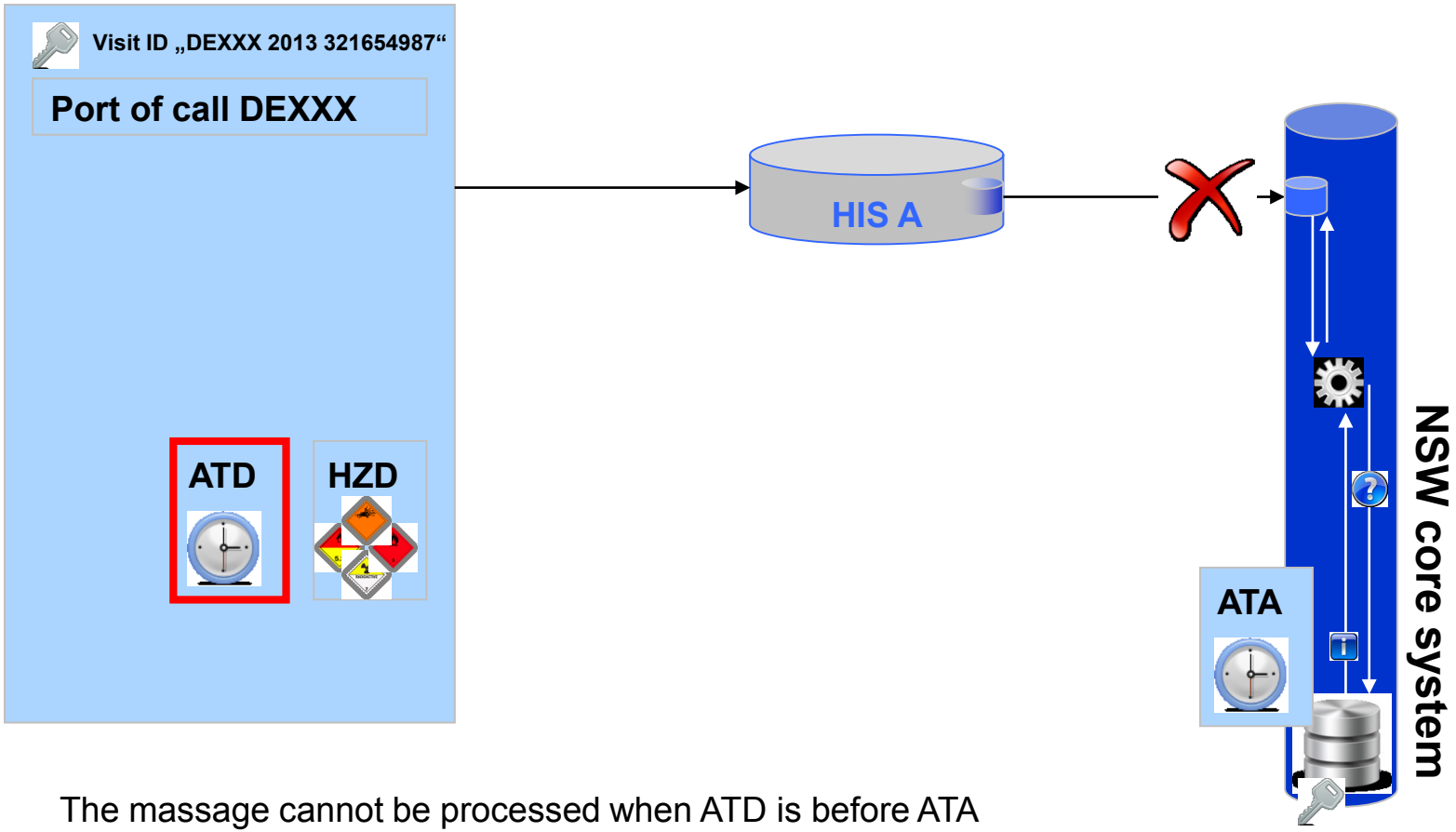
Principle (L21) A message with severe inconsistencies affecting the proper processing by the NSW core system will be completely rejected.



A message with ATD before ATA cannot be processed

Notification process

Principle(L22) A message will be completely rejected when part of the message is in conflict with other notification items received before.



The massage cannot be processed when ATD is before ATA