

Request from EMSA to PROTECT to participate in EMSA Hazmat WG

Request from EMSA to PROTECT on December 3, 2013

Request followed an earlier request for input from PROTECT/EPCSA on “PCS versus NSW” (March 2013)

Request confirmed by EMSA (Lazaros Aichmalotidis) in PROTECT workshop Feb. 19, 2014 in Rotterdam

Specific request (March 7):

- Participate in the NSW prototype project by testing the system-to-system interfaces of the prototype,
- Provide input in the technical analysis in respect of links between port (community) systems and the NSW,
- Provide feedback on cargo related messages,
- Assist in the mapping of EDIFACT messages with the eMS data mapping,

Input from PROTECT prepared in small group (Herman, Ole, Kurt, Cor, Hans and Raymond) and shared among PROTECT members for revision

First Hazmat WG coordination meeting on Feb. 25. Cor and Nico attended.

Report of this meeting shared through PROTECT secretariat on March 17.



Prepared input PROTECT

Dear Marta,

In your mail of March 6, you suggested that PROTECT would:

- Participate in the NSW prototype project by testing the system-to-system interfaces of the prototype,
- Provide input in the technical analysis in respect of links between port (community) systems and the NSW,
- Provide feedback on cargo related messages,
- Assist in the mapping of EDIFACT messages with the eMS data mapping,

We have reviewed all relevant documentation, discussed and analysed your request.

In this context, it should be noticed that the competence of the PROTECT-members is based on their support to Port Authorities, in particular Harbourmasters, with regard to standardization and harmonization of electronic mandatory notifications (re. ship, dangerous goods, waste and security).

In large ports, this usually includes the facilitation of these notifications by a PCS; and in all ports, this usually includes integration with regional or local ship reporting requirements.

From this position, we could offer:

- Re. 1: Providing our technical and practical expertise in the evaluation of the tests EMSA envisages;
- Re. 2: Provide the input you suggested;
- Re. 3 and 4: We suggest to liaise with EPCSA, and ask our members who are also member of EPCSA, to assist you in the mapping efforts.

PROTECT is not in favour of participating in the NSW prototype from EMSA, as most of our members are – to some or more extent – already engaged in the implementation of national NSW's.



Protect statement on the use of reference database

Considering:

The request from the SafeSeaNet High Level Steering Group (HLSG) to task a Hazmat working group – under supervision of EMSA - to draft:

- a) Hazmat Guidelines on what, when, who and how to report to SafeSeaNet; and
- b) The requirements for a Hazmat Reference database which will serve to improve the data quality, to provide a quick reference for emergency response services, and to simplify reporting for both Member States and industry.

And the request from EMSA to the PROTECT-group to make its knowledge and expertise in this area available, and to participate in the Hazmat working group,

The PROTECT-group is happy to respond to this request, and participate in the Hazmat working group of EMSA, to address the identified shortcomings in reporting of dangerous and polluting goods in SafeSeaNet.

In anticipation of the first coordination meeting on February 25 next, the PROTECT-group wish to be clear on its point of view on the matter, and is of the opinion that in order to improve the quality of data in SafeSeaNet:

- **This data need to be validated near the source, before it is sent to SafeSeaNet;**
- **Reference data need to be provided to the reporting parties (Masters, Carriers, Agents), to support the reporting process; and**
- **Harmonizing/standardizing the message formats throughout the reporting chain (Agent-LCA-NCA-SSN) could help to minimize erroneous data or data loss in SafeSeaNet.**

From the report of the 1st meeting

Follow-up actions

The chairman concluded the meeting and presented the related work plan (see Table 1) which has been agreed by the group.

Date	Task	Responsible
20 March 2014	Distribute 1 st Draft of Guidelines on Reporting to SSN and HAZMAT Database Requirements	EMSA
28 March 2014	Provide references to related material and documents Provide feedback on 1 st Draft of documents	WG Members
April 2014	Distribute draft documents to SSN Group 21	EMSA
May 2014	SSN Workshop 21 provides feedback	SSN Group



Table 1 – Work plan

Additionally, the following actions were agreed with the participants (see Table 2):

No	Action Point	Responsible
1	Provide data or content of the national training standards, requirements for the reporting parties	Member States
2	Share experience and propose specific topic on fumigated cargoes to include the relevant information in the guidelines	The Netherlands
3	Provide the coding for the location of cargo/containers/trailers on the ro-ro ships to be included in the guidelines	PROTECT Group
4	Provide information on the use of existing databases	PROTECT Group
5	Distribute among the port community the information about the MAR-ICE Network service	ESPO



Requirements on SafeSeaNet common HAZMAT reference database

This common Hazmat reference database (CHRD) is under development by EMSA. The purpose of this CHRD is to support the quality of reported Hazmat data, and to support pollution response to incidents.

Consequently, the CHRD should be made available to reporting parties and to authorities responsible for incident response .

In this respect, EMSA envisages to develop the following interfaces:

- In phase 1:
 - EMSA webpage
 - SSN web interface
- In phase 2, if considered necessary by the Member States:
 - A system to system interface.

Proposition from Ole:

Proper access to the CHRD – Interfaces as to facilitate existing reporting practices, could well be addressed in the Hazmat WG, as in the SSN 21 and SSN HLSG meetings.

National representatives (NCA SSN) should be informed about the need for a system to system interface, made available through regular reporting channels (incl. PCS).

Such interface could be supplemented by additional PCS services, to support industry and reporting parties.

PROTECT, but also EPCSA, being among the stakeholders, could consult NCA SSN.

PROTECT could prepare an input paper on the issue for the next Hazmat WG.

Legal aspects (1)

- No intellectual property, no ownership of digital data which is available in/to more databases at once;
- More than one person/party may have a say in their re-use, unless:
 - Data is private;
 - *Data in confidential; and/or*
 - *The purpose of re-use may harm other interests.*
- Re-use in the private domain is usually arranged for business purposes; It is possible that some data may be confidential in one business process, and at the same time, could be seen as open data in another business process;
- Re-use in the public domain is constrained by the (legal) targeting principle (i.e. this data may only be used for this purpose)

In the Netherlands – in the development of a “Single Window for Trade & Transport” – the re-use of data (originating from mandatory reporting) from public domain to private domain (e.g. PCS) is under investigation.

In this stage, confidentiality of data is assessed against the risk of harming other interests by re-use of this data. If so, no re-use; if not, re-use seems possible.

- After B2G data transmission, a lot of data is decontextualized, and then recontextualized when combined with other data in the public information environment; Obviously, this has consequences for the reliability and recognisability of information.