SHIP SECURITY LEVEL
(NMA_C47.2024.Rev.0)

PURPOSE:

To provide guidelines relating to the Ship Security Level for Nauru-flagged vessels, where applicable.

REFERENCE:

a) International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS Code)
b) Nauru Shipping Circular NMC6 – Contact Information for Maritime Security Communication
c) Nauru Shipping Circular NMC10 – Ship Security Alert system (SSAS)

DEFINITIONS:

The term "Administration" shall mean the Nauru Maritime Administration.

APPLICATION:

This marine circular applies to all Nauru-flagged vessels to which the ISPS Code applies.

CONTENTS:

A. Definitions

1. Below are the definitions of the various Security Levels and their implications:

    1.1. Security level 1 means the level for which minimum appropriate protective security measures shall be maintained at all times.

    1.2. Security level 2 means the level for which appropriate additional protective security measures shall be maintained for a period of time as a result of heightened risk of a security incident.

    1.3. Security level 3 means the level for which further specific protective security measures shall 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.

B. Guidance

1. All applicable Nauru-flagged vessels should be on Security Level 1, unless otherwise advised by the competent coastal State designated authority or the Port Facility Security Officer (PFSO) of the port that the vessels are calling at.

2. The Administration can also change the security level of Nauru-flagged vessels visiting a particular port facility or port or worldwide, and such information will be communicated to the relevant CSO or published as a Marine Circular.

3. Setting security level 3 should be an exceptional measure applying only when there is credible information that a security incident is probable or imminent. Security level 3 should only be set for the duration of the identified security threat or actual security incident. While the security levels may change from security level 1, through security level 2 to security level 3, it is also possible that the security levels will change directly from security level 1 to security level 3.

4. When preparing the passage plan or in the process of a voyage, the Master, CSO and SSO should take note of any security information originating from the following sources:

   4.1. Regional Security Centres

   4.2. International Maritime Bureau Piracy Reporting Centre (Piracy Report) – www.icc-ccs.org

   4.3. International Maritime Organisation (IMO – under Maritime Security) – www.imo.org

   4.4. Coastal State Designated Authority of Contracting Governments

   4.5. Nauru Maritime Administration

5. Areas of high maritime security risk should be avoided if possible. However, in the event such areas cannot be avoided, then the Master, CSO and SSO should ensure that all possible measures are taken to enhance security onboard in order to minimize the security risks.