Commission Regulation (EU) No 164/2010 of 25 January 2010 on the technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation referred to in Article 5 of Directive 2005/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 164/2010

of 25 January 2010

on the technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation referred to in Article 5 of Directive 2005/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2005/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community[(1)], and in particular Article 5, paragraph 1, point (b), thereof,

Whereas:

(1) RIS should be developed and implemented in a harmonised, interoperable and open way.

(2) The technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation should be defined.

(3) The technical specifications for electronic ship reporting should be based on the technical principles set out in Annex II to the Directive.

(4) The technical specifications should take due account of the work carried out by relevant international organisations. Continuity shall be ensured with other modal traffic management services, in particular maritime vessel traffic management and information services.

(5) They should also take due account of the work carried out by the expert group on electronic ship reporting which is composed of representatives of the authorities of the Member States responsible for the implementation of electronic ship reporting, and official members from other governmental bodies as well as observers from the industry.

(6) The technical specifications should correspond to the current state of the art. Experiences gained from the application of Directive 2005/44/EC as well as future technical progress may make it necessary to amend the technical specifications. Amendments to the technical specifications should take due account of the work carried out by the expert group on electronic ship reporting.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established pursuant to Article 7 of Council Directive 91/672/EEC of

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16 December 1991 on the reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods and passengers by inland waterways[(2)],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article1

The technical specifications for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation are defined in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 2010.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

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ANNEX

1. PART I: MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL CONVENTION

1.1. Introduction

The technical specifications define the structure of four messages for electronic ship reporting in inland navigation, based on the UN/EDIFACT message structure (see also chapter 1.2) and customised, where required, for the purpose of inland navigation.

In the case that electronic ship reporting in inland navigation is required by national or international law, these technical specifications shall be applied.

The messages are:

1. (Dangerous) goods reporting (IFTDGN) — ERINOT
2. Passenger and crew lists (PAXLST)
3. ERINOT response and receipt message (APERAK) — ERIRSP
4. Berth management port notification (BERMAN)

In the Appendices (message implementation manuals) the exact use of the messages, data elements and codes is defined in order to ensure a common understanding and usage of the messages.

The use of XML technology is another possibility. The standardisation of XML message definition for the purpose of electronic ship reporting in inland navigation is dealt with by the relevant working group supporting the Committee established pursuant to Article 7 of Council Directive 91/672/EEC of 16 December 1991 on the reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods and passenger.

1.2. UN/EDIFACT message structure

The following elaborations are based on ISO 9735.

UN/EDIFACT messages are composed of segments. The structure of a message is described in a branching diagram indicating the position and the mutual relationship of the segments and segment groups.

For each segment the data elements are defined which are to be used in a message. Some data elements are combined to form composite data elements. The messages follow a fixed syntax as defined in ISO 9735.

A segment and a data element within a segment are either mandatory or conditional. Mandatory segments and/or data elements contain important data for a receiving application and shall be filled with sensible, in other words valid data. Conditional elements need not to be present in a message.

Each message starts with two or three segments, the 'interchange header' (UNB) and the 'message header' (UNH). Where required also the 'service string advice' (UNA) is used as a first segment to define which character sets are used in the message. Each message finishes with the segments 'message trailer' (UNT) and 'interchange trailer' (UNZ). Thus each message is contained in one interchange, and an interchange contains only one single message.

1.2.1. Description of the segments and data elements

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In the message descriptions the following indicators are used:

Column 1 contains the name in form of the acronym (TAG) of the segment group, represented by the hierarchy of segment names on higher levels. This indication is derived from the branching diagram.

Column 2 contains the name in form of the acronym (TAG) of the segment, the number of the composite data element and the number of the data element.

Column 3 indicates the level on which the segment is situated in the branching diagram.

Column 4 indicates whether the segment or data element is mandatory (M) or conditional (C).

Column 5 defines the format of the data element.

Column 6 gives the UN/EDIFACT name of the data element. The names of segments are written in bold upper cases, the names of composite data elements are written in normal upper cases and the names of data elements are written in normal lower cases.

Column 7 gives a description of the data elements (fields). If a fixed value is to be used, the value is indicated in quotes.

1.2.2. Syntax

The full description of the data elements in the service segments is part of ISO 7372 Trade Data Elements Directory.

1.2.2.1. Character sets

For the characters in the sets below, the 7-bit codes in the basic code table in ISO 646 shall be used, unless the corresponding 8-bit codes in ISO 6937 and ISO 8859 or other bit codes are specifically agreed between the interchanging partners through the usage of the UNA segment.

Level A character set:

Description	Code	Remarks
Letters	upper case A to Z	
Numerals	0 to 9	
Space character		
Full stop	.	
Comma	,	
Hyphen/minus sign	—	
Opening parenthesis	(	
Closing parenthesis	)	
Oblique stroke (slash)	/	
Equals sign	=	
Apostrophe	'	Reserved for use as segment terminator

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Plus sign	+	Reserved for use as segment tag and data element separator
Colon	:	Reserved for use as component data element separator
Question mark	?	Reserved for use as release character? immediately preceding one of the characters ' + : ? restores their normal meaning. For example, 10? + 10 = 20 means 10 + 10 = 20. Question mark is represented by ??.

The following characters are also part of the level A character set.

Description	**Code**
Exclamation mark	!
Quotation mark	"
Percentage sign	%
Ampersand	&
Asterisk	*
Semi-colon	;
Less-than sign	<
Greater-than sign	>

1.2.2.2. Interchange structures

The service string advice, UNA, and the service segments UNB to UNZ shall appear in the order stated in an interchange. See chapter 1.2.2.3.

There may be several functional groups within an interchange.

A message consists of segments. The structures for segments and for data elements therein are shown in chapter 1.2.2.5.

1.2.2.3. Interchange

An interchanges consists of:

Service String Advice UNA Conditional

– – – – – – – – – – Interchange Header UNB Mandatory

| – – – – – – Message Header UNH Mandatory

| | User Data Segments described in the Annex implementation manual