

Port Security Legislation and Definitions

1. Purpose

This guideline provides an overview of relevant port security legislation and defines key terms applicable to port security.

2. Relevant Legislation

As a port operator, Flinders Port Holdings (FPH) is required to protect its facilities, cargo and operations from security threats, prevent unauthorised access, and support the secure movement of goods through the supply chain. These obligations are governed by the following legislation:

LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
Customs Act 1901	The <i>Customs Act 1901</i> is Australian legislation that supports border security and the lawful movement of goods into and out of Australia. It places obligations on cargo terminal operators to maintain secure facilities and assist Australian Border Force in protecting the border.
Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003	The <i>Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003</i> is Australian legislation that establishes the framework for protecting Australia's maritime transport system against unlawful interference, including security requirements for regulated port facilities, ships and offshore facilities.
Biosecurity Act 2015	The <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> is Australian legislation that provides the framework for managing biosecurity threats to plant, animal and human health in Australia and its external territories. Under the Act, all international vessels and goods become subject to biosecurity control on entering Australian territory.

3. Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Access Card	A card issued by Flinders Ports that authorises access to approved port facilities and controlled areas. Access cards are issued to authorised personnel only and must not be shared or used by another person.

TERM	DEFINITION
Authorised Person	A person who has been approved by Flinders Ports to access a port facility or specific area based on their role, operational need or authorised purpose.
Cargo Terminal	A facility where cargo is loaded, unloaded, stored or transferred between ships and land transport. Cargo terminals operated by Flinders Ports are subject to security and access control requirements.
Electronic Access Control System (EACS)	The electronic system used to control and record access to FPH facilities. This system may include access card readers, visitor registration, intercoms, cameras and electronic gate controls.
Escorted Access	Access provided to a person who does not hold the required authorisation or MSIC. They must be escorted by an authorised person who is responsible for maintaining direct supervision and line of sight while the person is within the controlled area. Escorted access requirements differ in maritime security zones.
Maritime Security Identification Card (MSIC)	A nationally recognised identification card that confirms the holder has had a valid background check and is not considered a security threat to either a seaport or offshore oil or gas facility. An MSIC is required for unescorted access to Maritime Security Zones.
Maritime Security Level	The Australian Government's assessed level of maritime security risk. Security Levels determine the protective measures that must be implemented at regulated port facilities and aboard regulated vessels. Higher security levels require additional security controls.
Maritime Security Plan	An approved security plan that outlines how Flinders Ports protects its regulated port facilities, vessels, people, infrastructure and cargo in accordance with Australian maritime security legislation.
Maritime Security Zone	A designated area established around regulated port operations where additional security measures apply. Access is restricted to authorised persons and requires a valid MSIC or approved escort.
Port Facility	A wharf, berth, terminal or other designated area operated by Flinders Ports where vessels berth and cargo or passengers are handled. Some port facilities are regulated under the <i>Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003</i> and are subject to additional security requirements.
Restricted Area	An area where access is limited to authorised persons due to operational, safety or security requirements. Entry is only permitted where there is an approved operational need.

Safety & Health Above All Else

TERM	DEFINITION
Security Incident	Any event or activity that may compromise the security of a port facility, vessel, people, cargo or infrastructure. This may include unauthorised access, suspicious behaviour, theft, vandalism or security breaches.
Tailgating	Entering a controlled access point by following another person through a gate or door without using your own access card. Tailgating is prohibited at all FPH facilities.