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| IALA RECOMMENDATION |

R1001

The IALA Maritime Buoyage System AND OTHER MARINE AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Note: All other IALA documentation that refers to the MBS should be amended to refer to recommendation R1001

Suggest new title (options):

* Maritime Marking System (MMS) ~~and other marine aids to navigation~~
* Marine aids to navigation system

Title of the document should be consistent with the title of the guideline – Maritime Buoyage System and other marine aids to navigation and ensure consistency in all documents.

NOTES: Would this recommendation be available as a booklet, as previously, or only as the Annex to this recommendation ?

Implications of the final product to be taken into consideration eg. ISBN number references in SOLAS or other documents

WG 2 - How to incorporate the data aspect into MBS? AtoN authorities will be making available data in standardized format, is that all we need to inform of? Must be in terms that most people can clearly understand.

IALA IGO Status- Action = Secretariat to add some official wording

Considerations:

1. Formatting and flexibility around the printed format - available as a PDF but also as a publication.
2. Give the document some longevity Implications of the product being referenced and its branding, i.e. MBS
3. Streamline and harmonize
4. Assure consistency
5. Better graphic presentation
6. Better flow and layout of information
7. Consider modern depiction with sample chart (paper & ENC) and radar screen images.
8. Add MAtoN to images for Region A/B at end of document

**Note at ARM12:** Title of the document should be consistent with the title of the guideline – Maritime Buoyage System and other marine aids to navigation and ensure consistency in all documents.

Edition 2.0

XXX

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Details | Approval |
| 16 June 2017 | 1st issue | Council session 64 |
| Xxxxxxxxxxxx | 2nd issue | Council session XX |
|  |  |  |

THE COUNCIL

**RECALLING**:

1. Article 8 of the IALA Constitution (to be updated in terms of the IGO status) regarding the authority, duties and functions of the Council.
2. The ‘Agreement on the IALA Maritime Buoyage System’, signed in Paris on the 15th of April 1982 by accredited representatives of 53 nations or marine aids to navigation services to implement the IALA Maritime Buoyage System so initiating the harmonisation of maritime buoyage worldwide and that accredited representatives of other nations or marine aids to navigation services subsequently acceded to this agreement.
3. That the IALA Maritime Buoyage System described in the Agreement has been superseded by IALA Recommendation R1001 The IALA Maritime Buoyage System Edition 1.0 published June 2017.
4. That the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea Chapter V Regulation 13 requires Contracting Governments to take into account the Recommendations and Guidelines of IALA, including the Maritime Buoyage System (IMO SN.1/Circ.297).Will IMO re-issue as a result of this document’s update ? In which case should we reference it?

**RECOGNISING:**

1. That the current IALA Maritime Buoyage System has been adopted by almost all marine aids to navigation authorities worldwide.
2. That the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has issued its Resolution No. 90 on 5th October 2018 adopting the principles of the maritime buoyage rules of IALA into its ‘European Code for Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways’.
3. That the IALA Standard S-1010 recognises the IALA Maritime Buoyage System as normative.

**CONSIDERING** the proposals of the Marine aids to navigation Requirements and Management (ARM) Committee

**ADOPTS** the recommendation as described in the annex (The IALA Maritime Buoyage System and other Marine aids to navigation)

**RECOMMENDS** that National Members and other authorities providing marine aids to navigation services implement the IALA Recommendation R1001 version 2.0.

**REQUESTS** the Marine Aids to Navigation Requirements and Management Committee or such other committee as the Council may direct to keep the Recommendation under review and to propose amendments as necessary. Such amendments shall require General Assembly approval.

**ANNEX**

**TO**

**IALA RECOMMENDATION**

**ON**

**THE IALA MARITIME BUOYAGE SYSTEM AND OTHER MARINE AIDS TO NAVIGATION**

MARITIME BUOYAGE SYSTEM and Other Marine Aids to Navigation

Contents

To be inserted

**Introduction**

The IALA Maritime Buoyage System and other marine aids to navigation (AtoN), often referred to as MBS is a guide on marine aids to navigation markings. The purpose is to help all Mariners, navigating anywhere in the world, to fix their position and avoid dangers without fear of ambiguity. It is also to help competent maritime authorities to harmonize marine aids to navigation markings.

The MBS has served the maritime community well since its inception in the 1970s, worldwide consultation indicates that the fundamental principles of the MBS should be retained however it is reviewed in light of technological developments in the navigation environment.

**Regions A & B**

The rules for System A, which included both cardinal and lateral marks, were completed in 1976 and agreed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

It was introduced in 1977 and its use has gradually spread throughout Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, the Gulf and some Asian Countries.

There were previously more than thirty different buoyage systems in use world-wide, many of these systems having rules in complete conflict with one another.

It was thought necessary as a first step to define two main systems, one using the colour red to mark the port hand side of the channels and the other using the colour red to mark the starboard hand side of channels. These were called System A and System B, respectively.

The rules for System B were completed in early 1980. These were considered to be suitable for application in North, Central and South America, Japan, Republic of Korea and Philippines.

At a Conference convened by IALA in November 1980 with the assistance of IMO and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), Lighthouse Authorities from 50 countries and the representatives of nine International Organisations concerned with marine aids to navigation met, the two systems were so similar that IALA agreed to adopt a new combined system, known as “The IALA Maritime Buoyage System”.

This single set of rules allowed Lighthouse Authorities the choice of using red to port or red to starboard, on a regional basis; the two regions being known as Region A and Region B.

The boundaries of the buoyage regions were also decided and illustrated on a diagram annexed to the rules.

**Evolution of the MBS**

The most significant changes in the 2010 revision were the inclusion of marine aids to navigation other than the floating buoyage system. This is aimed at providing a more complete description of marine aids to navigation that may be used. This version includes the integration of electronic and mobile marks.

Historically the MBS referred solely to buoys; it should be noted that this document describes a system of “marks” that can be provided in a fixed or floating physical format or electronically, both stationary and mobile.

Future evolution will reflect the emerging shipping autonomy technologies which will impact on future AtoN provision.

**Unified and harmonized marking system**

Ideally, a unified marking arrangement is desirable worldwide, this can be achieved through adoption of common characteristics of marine aids to navigation in the respective Regions (A&B).

**General Principles of the System**

The responsibility for safe navigation resides with the mariner, through the appropriate use of aids to navigation in conjunction with official nautical documents and prudent seamanship, including voyage planning as defined in IMO Resolutions. This booklet provides guidance on the Maritime Buoyage System and other aids to navigation for all users.

The IALA Aids to Navigation system has two components: The Maritime Buoyage System and other aids to navigation comprised of fixed and floating devices. This is primarily a physical system, however all of the marks may be complemented by electronic means.

Within the Maritime Buoyage System there are six types of marks, which may be used alone or in combination. The mariner can distinguish between these marks by identifiable characteristics. Lateral marks differ between Buoyage Regions A and B, as described below, whereas the other five types of marks are common to both regions.

**Method of characterising marks**

A mark is characterised by one or more of the following features:

1. By night, colour and rhythm of light and/or illumination enhancement.
2. By day, colour, shape, top-mark, and/or light (including colour and rhythm).
3. By electronic (digital) symbology, e.g. as a complement to physical marks.
4. By electronic (digital) symbology solely

**DIFFERENT TYPE OF MARKS**

1. **LATERAL MARKS**
   1. **Principles**

Following the sense of a “conventional direction of buoyage”, lateral marks in Region A utilize red and green colours (refer to section 2.4) by day and night to denote the port and starboard sides of channels respectively. However, in Region B (refer to section 2.5) these colours are reversed with red to starboard and green to port.

A modified lateral mark may be used at the point where a channel divides to distinguish the preferred channel, that is to say the primary route or channel that is so designated by the competent authority.

* + 1. **Definition of “conventional direction of buoyage”:**

The “conventional direction of buoyage”, which must be indicated in appropriate nautical charts and documents, may be either:

1. The general direction taken by the mariner when approaching a harbour, river, estuary or other waterway from seaward, or
2. The direction determined by the proper authority in consultation, where appropriate, with neighbouring countries. In principle, it should follow a clockwise direction around land masses.
   1. **General Rules**
      1. **Colour**

The colour of lateral marks must comply with the IALA MBS Regions as specified in Sections 2.4 and 2.5.

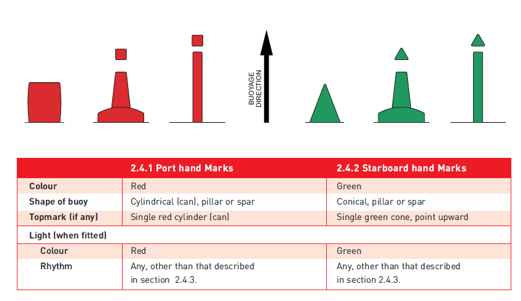
* + 1. **Shapes**

Lateral marks should be of cylindrical and conical shape. However, where they do not rely on a distinctive shape for identification, they should, where practicable, carry the appropriate topmark.

* + 1. **Numbering or lettering**

If marks at the sides of a channel are numbered or lettered, the numbering or lettering shall follow the “conventional direction of buoyage” i.e. numbered from seaward. The protocol for numbering lateral marks, especially in confined waterways, should be “even numbers on red ~ odd numbers on green”.

* + 1. **Description of Lateral Marks used in Region A**

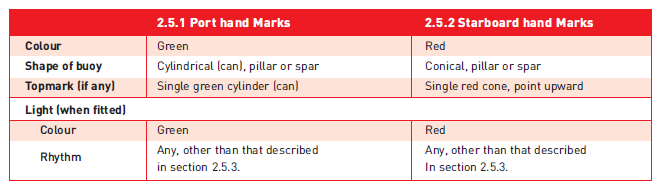


Note to Secretariat: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.

* + 1. **Description of Lateral Marks used in Region B**



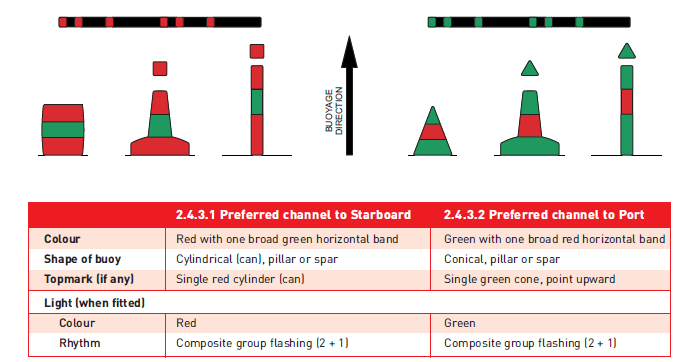
**Note to Secretariat**: the “H” in Port and Starboard Hand should always be in upper case.



**Note to Secretariat**: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.

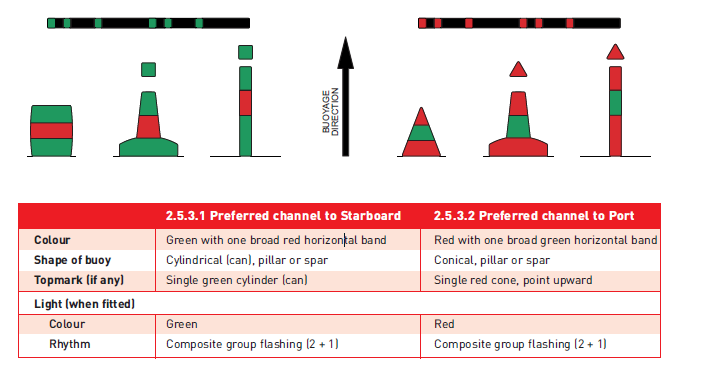
* + 1. **Preferred Channel Marks**

In Region A, at the point where a channel divides, when proceeding in the “conventional direction of buoyage,” a preferred channel may be indicated by a modified Port or Starboard lateral mark as follows:



In region B, at the point where a channel divides, when proceeding in the “conventional direction of buoyage,” a preferred channel may be indicated by a modified Port or Starboard lateral mark as follows:

Note to Secretariat: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.



Note to Secretariat: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.

1. **CARDINAL MARKS**
   1. **Principles**

Cardinal marks indicate where safer water in the area lies, in relation to a “point of interest”. For example, safer navigable water lies to the North of a North Cardinal Mark, but may also have navigable water East and West of it; the relevant chart should be consulted for further guidance.

Cardinal Marks do not have a distinctive shape but are normally pillar or spar. They are always painted in yellow and black horizontal bands and their distinctive double cone topmarks are always black. It should be noted that when the use of topmarks are impractical in ice conditions, a competent authority may decide topmarks are not to be used.

* + 1. **Numbering or lettering**

Numbering or lettering to identify the mark or the “point of interest”, may be used.

* + 1. **Definition of Cardinal quadrants and marks**

The four quadrants (North, East, South and West) are bounded by the true bearings NW-NE, NE-SE, SE-SW, and SW-NW, taken from the “point of interest”.

* + 1. The type of Cardinal Mark indicates which side of the mark it should be passed by.
    2. The Cardinal Marks in Region A and Region B, and their use, are the same.
  1. **Rules**

The type of Cardinal Mark is indicated by both topmark and coloured bands.

Cardinal Marks also have a defined system of flashing white lights. The rhythms are basically all “very quick” (VQ) or “quick” (Q) flashing but each type of mark uses a different sequence. “Very quick flashing” is defined as a light flashing at a rate of either 120 or 100 flashes per minute; “quick flashing” is a light flashing at either 60 or 50 flashes per minute.

**Note:** When similar Cardinal Marks are used in close proximity, dissimilar characters should be used.

The concept of three, six or nine flashes is easily remembered when one associates it with a clock face. The long flash, defined as a light appearance of not less than 2 seconds, is to ensure that three or nine very quick or quick flashes cannot be mistaken for six.

It will be observed that two other marks use white lights; Isolated Danger Marks and Safe Water Marks. Each has a distinctive light rhythm that cannot be confused with the very quick or quick flashing light of Cardinal Marks.

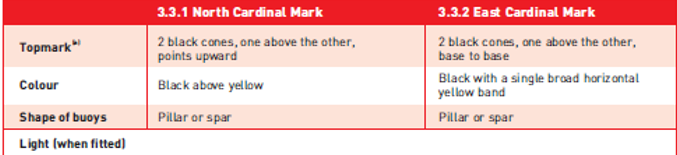
* + 1. **Use of Cardinal Marks**

A Cardinal Mark may be used, for example:

1. To indicate where the deepest water in that area can be found.
2. To indicate the safe side on which to pass a danger.
3. To draw attention to a feature in a channel such as a bend, a junction, a bifurcation or the end of a shoal.

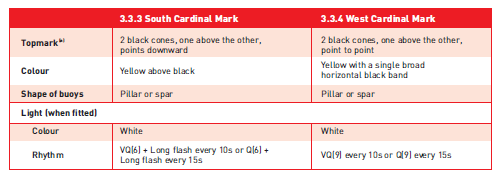
Competent authorities should consider carefully before establishing too many Cardinal Marks in a waterway, or area, as this can lead to confusion, given their white lights of similar characteristics.

* + 1. **Description of Cardinal Marks**



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colour | White | White |
| Rhythm | VQ or Q | VQ(3) every 5s or Q(3) every 10s |

Note to Secretariat: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.



Note to Secretariat: Above numbering should reflect the correct references, etc.

**Note**: The double cone topmark is a very important feature of every Cardinal Mark by day, and should be used wherever practicable and be as large as possible with a clear separation between the cones.

* 1. **Visual depiction**



1. **ISOLATED DANGER MARK**
   1. **Principles**

The Isolated Danger Mark is placed on, or near to a danger that has navigable water all around it. Because the extent of the danger and the safe passing distance cannot be specified for all circumstances in which this mark may be used, the mariner shall consult the relevant charts and nautical publications for guidance.

Isolated Danger Marks do not have a distinctive shape but are normally pillar or spar. They are always painted black with one or more horizontal red bands. Distinctive double black spherical topmarks and Group flashing (2) white lights, serve to distinguish Isolated Danger Marks from Cardinal Marks.

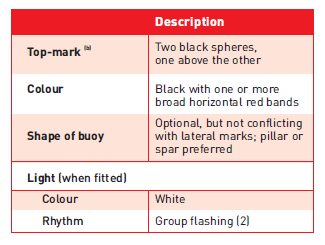
* + 1. **Numbering or lettering**

Numbering or lettering to identify the mark may be used.

* 1. **Rules**
     1. **Definition of Isolated Danger Marks**

An Isolated Danger Mark is a mark erected on, or moored on or above, an isolated danger which has navigable water all around it.

* + 1. **Description of Isolated Danger Marks**



* 1. **Visual depiction**



1. **SAFE WATER MARK**
   1. **Principles**

The Safe Water Mark has navigable water all around it, and does not mark a danger. Safe Water Marks can be used, for example, as fairway, mid-channel or landfall marks.

Safe Water Marks have an appearance different from Danger Marking buoys. They are spherical, or alternatively pillar or spar, with red and white vertical stripes and a single red spherical top-mark.

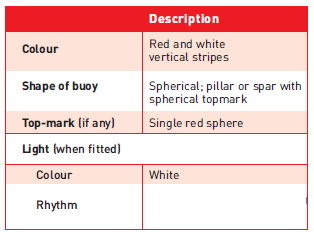
* + 1. **Numbering or lettering**

Numbering or lettering to identify the mark may be used.

* 1. **Rules**
     1. **Definition of Safe Water Marks**

Safe Water Marks serve to indicate that there is navigable water all around the mark. These include centre line marks and mid-channel marks. Such a mark may also be used to indicate channel entrance, port or estuary approach, landfall, or best point of passage under bridges.

* + 1. **Description of Safe Water Marks**

****

Note: text was amended to include the Morse Character

Isophase, occulting, one long flash every 10s or Morse “A” (● -)

* 1. **Visual depiction**



1. **SPECIAL MARKS**
   1. **Principles**

Special Marks are used to indicate a special area or feature whose nature may be apparent from reference to a chart or other nautical publication. They are not generally intended to mark channels or obstructions where the MBS provides suitable alternatives.

* + 1. **Numbering, lettering and or pictograms**

Special Marks may be lettered or numbered, and may also include the use of a pictogram to indicate their purpose using International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) symbology where appropriate. IALA Guideline G1122 refers.

* 1. **Rules**
     1. **Definition of Special Marks**

Special Marks are yellow. They may carry a yellow “X” topmark, preferably three-dimensional so as to be visible from all directions, and any light used is also yellow. To avoid the possibility of confusion between yellow and white in poor visibility, the yellow lights of Special Marks do not have any of the rhythms used for white lights.

Their shape will not conflict with that of navigational marks. This means, for example, that a Special Mark located on the port hand side of a channel may be cylindrical, but will not be conical.

Special Marks may also be utilised as Mobile aids to navigation (MAtoN) in which a mark is attached to floating objects which may be a collision hazard. Such MAtoN have a defined light characteristic of three flickering flashes, followed by two regular flashes.

Insert more information and the characteristics from the MAtoN document, when available.

Special Marks are used to indicate a special area or feature whose nature may be apparent from reference to a chart or other nautical publication. They are not generally intended to mark channels or obstructions where other marks are more suitable.

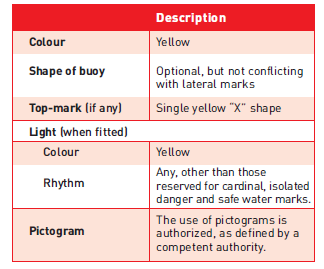
Some examples of uses of Special Marks:

1. Ocean Data Acquisition Systems (ODAS) marks
2. Traffic separation marks where use of conventional channel marking may cause confusion
3. Spoil Ground marks
4. Military exercise zone marks
5. Cable or pipeline marks
6. Recreation zone marks
7. Boundaries of anchorage areas
8. Structures such as offshore renewable energy installations
9. Aquaculture
10. Mooring buoys
11. Moving object / hazard (MAtoN)

**Special Channels**

An important application for Special Marks is to mark a channel of interest to a particular class of vessel, for example, a specially dredged channel for deep draught vessels in an area where there already is adequate depth of water for most vessels. In such a case, the limit of safe navigation for vessels generally will continue to be marked by lateral (or cardinal) marks but the channel of special interest will be indicated by special marks with the appropriate daymark shape.

* + 1. **Description of Special Marks**



Insert the characteristics from the MAtoN document, when available.

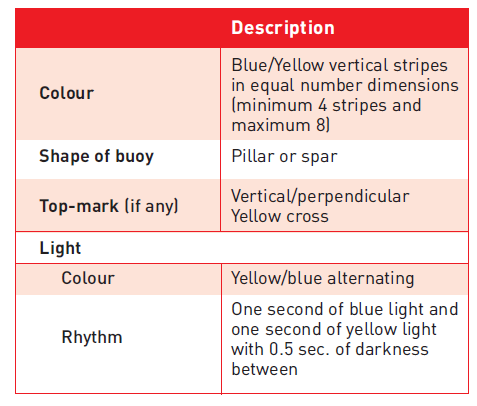
* 1. **Visual depiction**



1. **EMERGENCY WRECK MARK**
   1. **Principles**
   2. **Rules**

An Emergency Wreck Mark has blue and yellow vertical stripes in equal number, with a vertical/perpendicular yellow cross top-mark, preferably three-dimensional so as to be visible from all directions, and displays a blue and yellow alternating light.

* + 1. **Description of Emergency Wreck Mark**



* 1. **Visual depiction**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

1. **OTHER MARKS**
   1. **Lighthouses**
      1. **Definition of a Lighthouse**

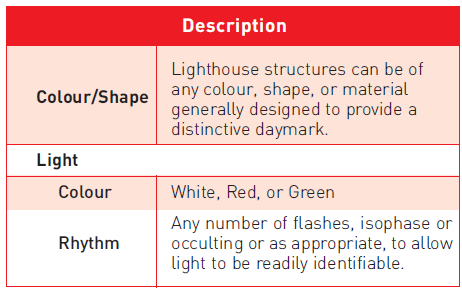
A lighthouse is a tower, or substantial building or structure, erected at a designated geographical location to carry a signal light and provides a significant daymark. It provides a long or medium range light for identification by night.

* + 1. **Description of a Lighthouse**

and a light at night It may provide a platform for other AtoN such as a Differential Global Positioning System (DGNSS), racon or AIS as an Aids to Navigation to assist marine navigation.

A sector light may also be incorporated into the structure.

The structure may be illuminated at night to assist identification, IALA Guideline 1061 refers.



* + 1. **Visual depiction**

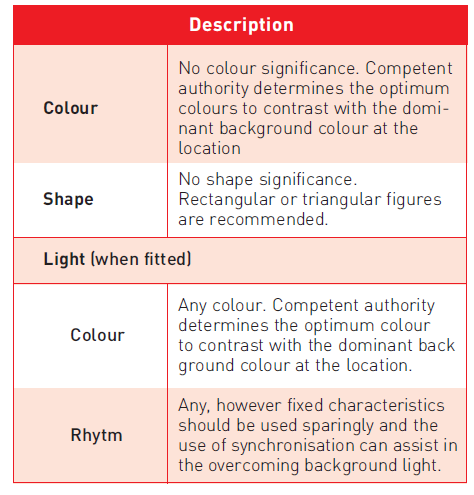


* 1. **Leading Lines/Ranges** 
     1. **Definition of Leading Lines/Ranges**

A group of two or more marks or lights, in the same vertical plane such that the navigator can follow the leading line on the same bearing.

* + 1. **Description of Leading Lines**

Leading Line structures can be any colour or shape that provides a distinctive mark that cannot be confused with adjacent structures.



* + 1. **Visual depiction**



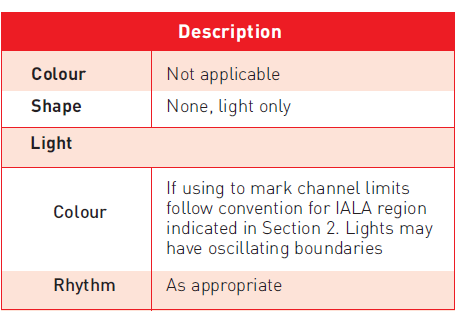
* 1. **Sector Lights**
     1. **Definition of Sector Lights**

A sector light is a fixed aid to navigation that displays a light of different colours and/or rhythms over designated arcs. The colour of the light provides directional information to the mariner.

* + 1. **Description of Sector Lights**

A sector light may be used:

1. To provide directional information in a fairway;
2. To indicate a turning point, a junction with other channels, a hazard or other items of navigational importance;
3. To provide information on hazard areas that should be avoided;
4. In some cases a single directional light may be used.



Note: check reference to correct section number

* + 1. **Visual depiction**

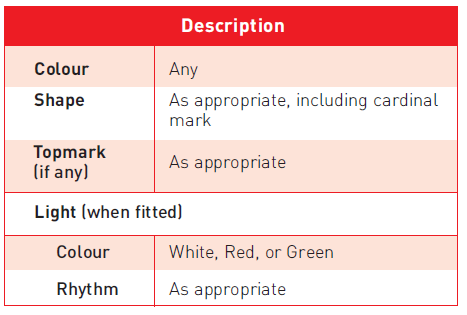


* 1. **Beacons**
     1. **Definition of a Beacon**

A fixed man-made navigation mark that can be recognised by its shape, colour, pattern, topmark, or light character, or a combination of these.

* + 1. **Description of a Beacon**

1. Can carry a signal light and in this case is termed a light beacon or lighted beacon;
2. If not fitted with a light it is termed an unlighted or unlit beacon and provides only a day mark;
3. As a leading line/range or conspicuous radar mark;



* 1. **Major Floating Aids**
     1. **Definition of Major Floating Aids**

Major floating aids include lightvessels, light floats and large navigational buoys.

* + 1. **Description of Major Floating Aids**

Major floating aids are generally deployed at critical locations, intended to mark approaches from offshore areas, where shipping traffic concentrations are high. They may provide a platform for other Aids to Navigation such as racons or AIS AtoN to assist marine navigation.

* + 1. **Visual depiction**



* 1. **Auxiliary Marks**
     1. **Definition of Auxiliary Marks**

Minor aids that have not been previously described.

* + 1. **Description of Auxiliary Marks**

These marks are usually outside of defined channels and generally do not indicate the port and starboard sides of the route to be followed or obstructions to be avoided.

They also include those marks used to convey information related to navigation safety. These marks shall not conflict with other navigational marks and shall be promulgated in appropriate nautical charts and documents. They should not generally be used if a more appropriate mark is available within the MBS.

* + 1. **Visual depiction**



**APPLICATION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARK**

The table below indicates the application of the various types of Mark:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Mark** | **Physical Mark (may include AIS AtoN)** | **Virtual (AIS)** | **Synthetic (AIS)** | **MAtoN** | **New Danger** | **Numbering & Lettering** | **Pictograms** |
| Lateral | X | X | X |  | X | X |  |
| Cardinal | X | X | X |  | X | X |  |
| Isolated Danger | X | X | X |  | X | X |  |
| Safe Water | X | X | X |  |  | X |  |
| Special | X | X | X | X |  | X | X |
| Emergency Wreck |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

**AIS AtoN**

An AIS AtoN can be implemented in three ways, Real, Synthetic, and Virtual. Recommendation A-126 – the use of the Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) in Marine Aids to Navigation Services refers.

A Real AIS AtoN Station is an AIS station located on an AtoN that physically exists.

A Synthetic AIS AtoN is transmitted from an AIS base station or transponder located remotely from the AtoN.

A ‘Virtual AIS AtoN’ is transmitted from an AIS base station or transponder for an AtoN that does not physically exist. When a Virtual AIS AtoN is used, the AtoN symbol or information would be available for presentation to a mariner on Electronic Nautical Chart (ENC)/ECDIS, even though there is no real AtoN such as a buoy or beacon. For Virtual AIS AtoN reference should be made to IALA Recommendation O-143, and to IALA Guideline 1081.

**Marking of New Dangers**

New Dangers are newly discovered hazards, natural or man-made, that may not yet be shown in nautical documents and publications. They will remain a hazard until the competent Authority is satisfied that the danger has been removed, or until the hazard information is sufficiently promulgated.

New Dangers should be appropriately marked using Lateral, Cardinal, Isolated Danger Marks or by using the Emergency Wreck Marking Buoy. If the Authority considers the risk to navigation to be especially high, at least one of the marks should be duplicated.

1. If using a Lateral lighted mark for this purpose a VQ or Q light character shall be used.
2. Any duplicate mark shall be identical to its partner in all respects.
3. In addition it may be marked by a Racon, coded Morse “D”(- ● ●)
4. In addition it may be marked by other electronic means, such as automatic identification system (AIS AtoN).

**Harbour, Inland Waterway and other Local Marks**

Harbour, Inland Waterway and other local Marks should comply with the MBS wherever possible, in order that mariners can achieve a seamless transition between different areas.

It is noted that the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has adopted the principles of the maritime buoyage rules of IALA into its ‘European Code for Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways’ (<https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/main/sc3/publications/SIGNI_2019_e.pdf>).

However, mariners should be careful to take account of any local marking measures that may be in place and will often be covered by Local Regulations or by-laws. Before transiting an area for the first time, mariners should make themselves aware of local marking arrangements.

Local Aids to Navigation may include, but not be restricted to, marking of:

1. breakwaters, quays and jetties; leisure areas
2. bridges (IALA Recommendation O-113 refers)
3. traffic signals (IALA Recommendation R0111 refers)
4. other river, channel, canal, lock and waterways marked within the responsibilities of competent authorities.

**Synchronisation of lights**

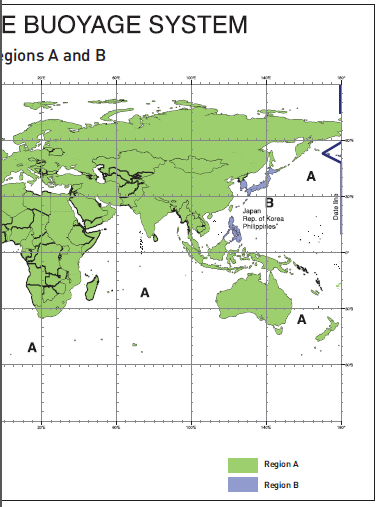
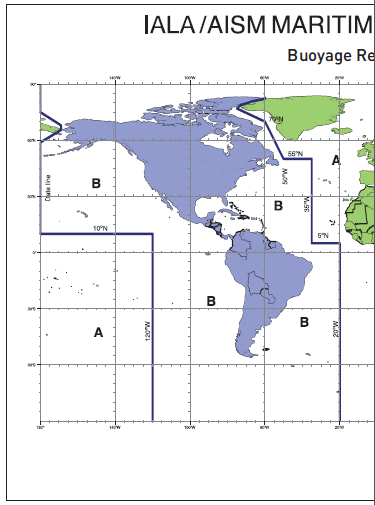
If appropriate, synchronised lights (all flashing at the same time) or sequential lights (flashing one after another) or a combination of both may be utilized. IALA Guideline G1116 refers.

**Retro-reflecting materials**

The use of retroreflecting material on aids to navigation is becoming increasingly widespread particularly in the case of unlighted aids where the projection of a light by a user, (which may range from a hand‐held spotlight to a powerful searchlight), can assist to locate an aid and enhance identification of that aid.

Some Authorities require only a method (the Standard Code) whereby an aid can be detected with a degree of identification, especially for lateral marks. Others, such as the Scandinavian countries with complicated channels and archipelagos frequented by small craft, require a method (the Comprehensive Code) giving more detailed identification of an aid. IALA Guideline R0106 refers.

* MBS currently states “***The IALA Aids to Navigation system has two components: The Maritime Buoyage System and other aids to navigation comprised of fixed and floating devices. This is primarily a physical system, however all of the marks may be complemented by electronic means****.”* This statement will need updating to incorporate Electronic AtoN. Will Electronic AtoN become a 3rd component or placed in “Other Aids”?
* Mobile AtoN will need referencing throughout document eg: within Types of Marks and Rules sections. *How will Mobile AtoN fit into the current components of the MBS? We are awaiting guidelines and updated recommendations on Mobile AtoN.*
* Electronic AtoN. These could be included as other marks or under a separate heading. *How will Electronic AtoN fit into the current components of the MBS? We are awaiting guidelines and recommendations on Virtual AtoN.*
* Updated schematic, and reference to AtoN provision, in Polar Regions.











**Acronyms**

AIS Automatic Identification System

ARM Aids to navigation Requirements and Management (IALA Committee)

AtoN Marine Aid(s) to Navigation

DGNSS Differential Global Navigation Satellite System

ECDIS Electronic Chart Display and Information System

ENC Electronic Nautical Chart

IALA International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities

IHO International Hydrographic Organization

IMO International Maritime Organization

ISBN International Standard Book Number

MAtoN Mobile Aid(s) to Navigation

MBS Maritime Buoyage System

MMS Maritime Marking System

NE North East

NW North West

ODAS Ocean Data Acquisition Systems

Q Quick

SE South East

SIGNI SIGnalisation (des voies) de Navigation Interieure (European Code for Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways)

SN/Circ Safety of Navigation Circular (IMO)

SOLAS International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea

SW South West

VQ Very quick

Check for completion