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Working Party on Inland Water Transport

Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation

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Item 9 (b) of the provisional agenda

Promotion of River Information Services and other Information and Communication Technologies in inland navigation:

Recommendation on electronic chart display and information system for inland navigation (resolution No. 48, revision 3)

Amendments to the Recommendation on electronic chart display and information system for inland navigation (resolution No. 48, revision 3) (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/2019/7)

Transmitted by the Government of the Russian Federation

SC.3/WP.3 is invited to consider the following amendments to the draft revision of the annex to resolution No. 48.

A. Part D. Technical Specifications for Electronic Chart Display and Information System for Inland Navigation (Inland ECDIS) (Edition 2.4)

Section 1: Performance Standard for Inland ECDIS

1. General Provisions

Modify the text proposed in subparagraph (k) (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/WP.3/2019/7) *as follows*

(k) AIS is an automatic identification system for maritime vessels that complies with ~~the technical and performance standards laid down in Chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS), as defined in the Guidelines and Recommendations for River Information Services (resolution No. 57)~~ **IMO Resolution MSC.74(69), Annex 3, and ITU Recommendation ITU-R M.1371**. Inland AIS refers to the automatic identification system for inland waterway vessels as set out in the International Standard for Tracking and Tracing on Inland Waterways (VTT) (resolution No. 63) **and Commission Regulation (EC**

No. 415/2007. Inland AIS in Europe uses the same parameters and the same message structure as AIS Class A mobile stations according IMO requirements however extends the information content according inland navigation requirements. In view of their shared information content, Inland AIS and maritime AIS are compatible. In this annex, whenever AIS is mentioned, it refers to both maritime AIS and Inland AIS, unless specified otherwise.

B. Section 4B: System Configurations (Figures)

Modify figures 1–4 as follows

Figure 1

Inland ECDIS equipment, self-sufficient system without connection to radar (system configuration 1)

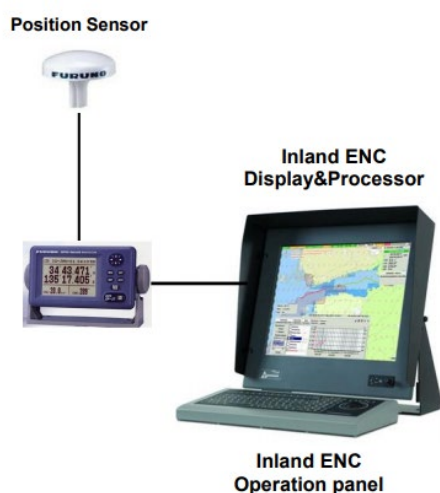


Figure 2

Inland ECDIS equipment, parallel installation with connection to radar (system configuration 2)

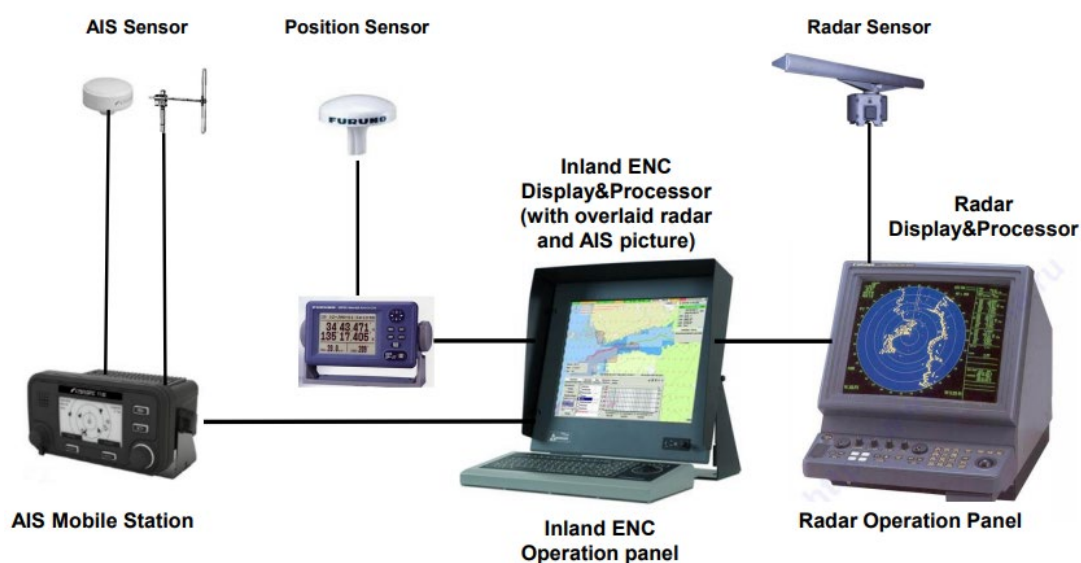


Figure 3

Inland ECDIS equipment with connection to radar and shared monitor (system configuration 3)

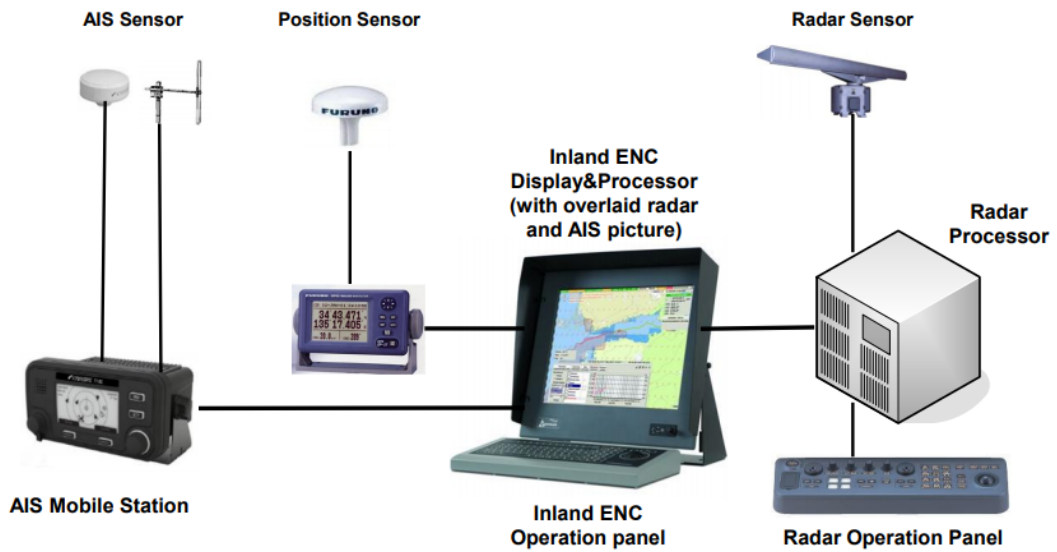
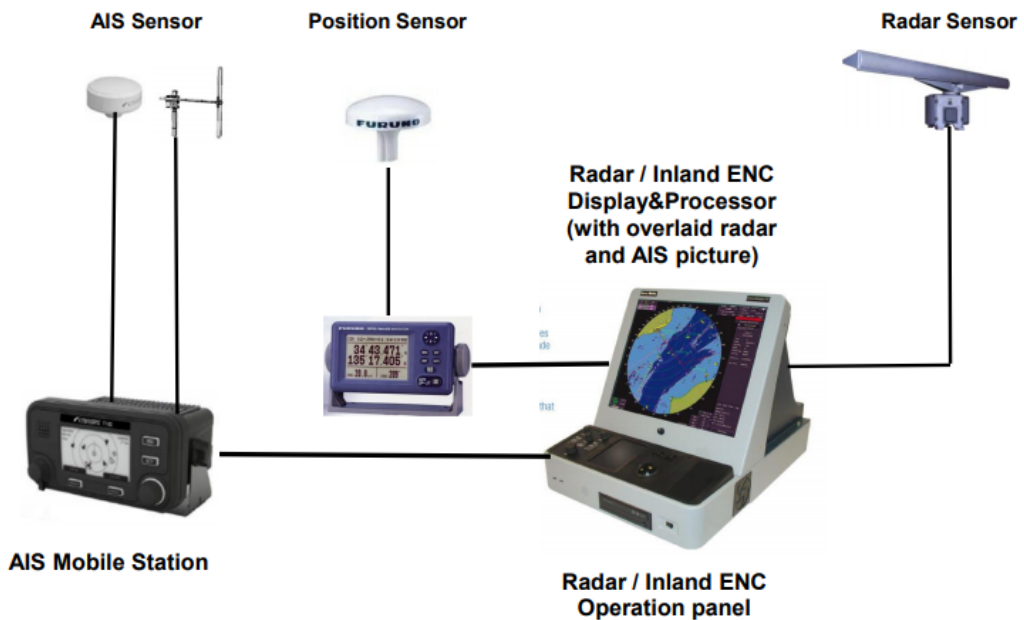


Figure 4

Navigational radar equipment with integrated Inland ECDIS functionality (system configuration 4)



Reasons for the proposed amendment

Figures 1–4 in the existing text of resolution No. 48 show a simplified configuration of equipment for use in information and navigation modes. The radar and position sensor are shown as external sensors.

At the same time, Chapter 5 “Operation” of Section 1 contains detailed information on displaying AIS targets on the electronic chart, including vessels, AtoNs, base stations. The Joint VTT and Inland ECDIS Expert Group is currently working on expanding the AIS AtoN data library. However, it is not clearly indicated how AIS messages are delivered to the Inland ENC processor.

It is therefore proposed to complement the existing figures with AIS mobile station (transponder) as an external sensor.
