Revisions to this IALA Document are to be noted in the table prior to the issue of a revised document.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page / Section Revised</th>
<th>Requirement for Revision</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................................................... 4  
2. OBJECTIVE ........................................................................................................................................... 4  
3. SCOPE.................................................................................................................................................. 4  
4. RELEVANT STANDARDS........................................................................................................................ 4  
5. IMPLEMENTATION............................................................................................................................... 4  
6. ACRONYMS.......................................................................................................................................... 5  
7. REFERENCES........................................................................................................................................ 5
1. INTRODUCTION

The first of the high-level generic user needs for e-Navigation identified at IMO NAV 54 was a Common Maritime Information/Data Structure: Mariners require information pertaining to the planning and execution of voyages, the assessment of navigation risk and compliance with regulation. This information should be accessible from a single integrated system. Shore users require information pertaining to their maritime domain, including static and dynamic information on vessels and their voyages. This information should be provided in an internationally agreed common data structure. Such a data structure is essential for the sharing of information amongst shore authorities on a regional and international basis.

Data on Aids to Navigation (AtoN) will be required as an integral component of the 'information' being referred to above.

2. OBJECTIVE

To provide IALA Members with guidance on the standards for the exchange and presentation of AtoN Information.

3. SCOPE

This guideline will set out the relevant standards and proposals on how to implement new applications in accordance with the standards.

4. RELEVANT STANDARDS

1. IHO Special publication No.57 (S57).
2. IHO Special publication No.100 (S100).
3. IMO Resolution MSC.191(79), Performance Standards for the presentation of navigation-related information on shipborne navigational displays.
4. IMO SN/Circ. 243 Guidelines for the presentation of navigation-related symbols, terms and abbreviations.
5. ISO 8879:1986, Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) is an ISO defined metalanguage used to define markup languages.
6. ISO 19115:2003, Geographic Information – Metadata, defines the schema for the identification, extent, quality, spatial and temporal schema, spatial reference, and distribution of digital geographic data. These schemas are useful for the cataloguing of datasets, clearinghouse activities, and the full description of datasets; geographic datasets, dataset series, and individual geographic features and feature properties.
7. ISO 19115:2003, OpenGIS Service Architecture, defines a service metadata schema for use in a catalogue service as is done for dataset metadata.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

The following guidelines should be followed for AtoN attributes and metadata when implementing applications for AtoN Information collection, exchange and presentation:

2 The symbology should be in accordance with IMO SN Circ. 243.

3 In the medium to long term (2015-) data formats should align with S-100 and IALA should establish a data registry for AtoN information through the IHB.

4 Applications should follow the OpenGIS® Architecture for storing and accessing feature data in relational or object-relational databases (ISO 19119:2005).

5 Datasets should be described using the spatial and temporal schemas defined in ISO 19115:2003, Geographic Information – Metadata.

6 A markup language defined by SGML should be employed for the exchange of data between administrations, suppliers and users. Attributes should be used to define datatypes in the schemas (ISO 8879:1986).

6. ACRONYMS

AtoN Aid(s) to Navigation
GIS Geographic Information System
IALA International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
IHO International Hydrographic Organization
IMO International Maritime Organization
ISO International Organization for Standardisation
MDR Metadata Registries
MSC Maritime Safety Committee (IMO)
SGML Standard Generalized Markup Language
SN/Circ. Safety of Navigation Circular (IMO)
S-57 IHO Transfer Standard for Digital Hydrographic Data
S-100 Geospatial Information Registry (IHO)

7. REFERENCES

[1] IMO Resolution MSC. 191(79), Performance Standards for the presentation of navigation-related information on shipborne navigational displays.
[3] IHO Special publication No.57 (S57).
[4] IHO Special publication No.100 (S100).