**International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation (Dictionary)–Amended Definitions**

| **Term** | **Dictionary Number\*** | **Source**  **(meeting/**  **document/**  **person)** | **Old definition** | **Proposed definition** | **Reason for change** | **Proposal**  **Date** | **Accept/**  **Reject** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Navigation | 1-2-000 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Navigation**  1. The art or science of determining position and course of a ship or aircraft by means of observations on board, whereby difficulties and dangers are avoided and a desired destination is reached as quickly and safely as possible.  2. The practice of passing on water of ships, whether inland or on the sea. | **Navigation**  1. The art or science of determining the position or course of a ship or aircraft by means of observations on board, whereby difficulties and dangers are avoided and a desired destination is reached as quickly and safely as possible.  2.The process of planning, controlling and recording the movement of a craft from one place to another.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| [Radionavigation](https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Radionavigation) | 4-1-1020 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | [**Radionavigation**](https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Radionavigation)  Radiodetermination used for the purpose of navigation, including obstruction warning. | [**Radionavigation**](https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Radionavigation)  A method of determining a vessel’s location or direction of travel using radio signals.  （Source: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Systematic Errors | 4-1-165 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Systematic Errors**  Those errors having an orderly (non-random) character and which can be corrected by calibration. | **Systematic Errors**  Also known as fixed or bias errors. They are errors that persist and are related to the inherent accuracy of the equipment, or result from incorrectly calibrated equipment. This type of error can to some extent be foreseen and compensated for.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Random Errors | 4-1-170 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Random Error**  That error which can be predicted only on statistical basis. | **Random Errors**  Cause readings to take random values either side of some mean value. They may be due to the observer/operator, or the equipment, and are revealed by taking repeated readings. This type of error can neither be foreseen, nor totally compensated for.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Accuracy | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Accuracy**  The degree of conformance between the estimated or measured parameter of a craft at a given time and its true parameter at that time. (Parameters in this context may be position coordinates, velocity, time, angle, etc.) | **Accuracy**  The degree of conformity between the measured parameter at a given time and its true parameter at that time.The term parameter includes: position, coordinates, velocity, time, angle, etc.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Predictable Accuracy | -- | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Predictable Accuracy**  The accuracy of the estimated position solution with respect to the charted solution. | **Predictable Accuracy**  The accuracy with which a position can be defined when the predicted errors have been taken into account. It therefore depends on the state of knowledge of the error sources.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Accuracy of a Position Fix | -- | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Accuracy of a Position Fix**  A minimum of two lines of position (LOP) is necessary to determine a position at sea. Since there is an error associated with each LOP, the position fix has a two-dimensional error. There are many ways of analysing the error boundary; however, the radial position error relative to the true position, taken at the 95% probability level, is the preferred method.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| CHART DATUM | 1-3-000 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **CHART DATUM**  The plane of reference to which the depths of water marked on charts are referred. | **CHART DATUM**  The datum or plane of reference to which all charted depths and drying heights are related.  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Highest Astronomical Tide（HAT） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Highest Astronomical Tide（HAT）**  The highest tidal level which can be predicted to occur under average meteoro­logical conditions and under any combination of astro­nomical conditions. (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 2260)  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| Mean Higher High Water（MHHW） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Mean Higher High Water（MHHW）**  The average height of higher high waters at  a place over 19-year period.  (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 3167)  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| Mean High Water Springs（MHWS） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Mean High Water Springs（MHWS）**  The average height of the high waters of spring tides. Also called spring high water. (IHO, Dictionary, S-32, 5thEdition, 3171)  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| Mean Sea Level（MSL） | 7-4-165 | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | **Mean Sea Level（MSL）**  A level of the sea surface calculated as a mean of high and low water levels of all tides over a long period. | **1.Mean Sea Level（MSL）**  The average height of the surface of the sea at a tide station for all stages of the tide over a 19-year period, usually determined from hourly height readings measured from a fixed predetermined reference level (CHART DATUM). (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition，3183）  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023&IHO Dictionary）  **2.MSL**  Add to[Acronyms](https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Acronyms)  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023） | inconsistent | XXX |  |
| Mean Lower Low Water（MLLW） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Mean Lower Low Water（MLLW）**  The average height of the lower low waters at a place over a 19-year old period. (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 3172)  （Originate: NAVGUIDE 2023&IHO Dictionary） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| Indian Spring Low Water  （ISLW） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **1.Indian Spring Low Water（ISLW）**  An arbitrary TIDAL DATUM approximating the LEVEL of the mean of the LOWER LOW WATER at SPRING TIDES. It was first used in waters surrounding India. Also called Indian tide plane.(IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 2444)  （Originate: [NAVGUIDE 2023](http://iho-ohi.net/S32/index.php)&IHO Dictionary）  **2.ISLW**  Add to[Acronyms](https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Acronyms)  （Originate: [NAVGUIDE 2023](http://iho-ohi.net/S32/index.php)） | Not applicable | XXX |  |
| Lowest Astronomical Tide（LAT） | urn:mrn:iala:dictionary:xxxxF | ARM19 WG1 Task 1.2.9 | -- | **Lowest Astronomical Tide（LAT）**  The lowest tide level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions. (IHO Dictionary, S-32,5th Edition, 2962)  （Originate: [NAVGUIDE 2023](http://iho-ohi.net/S32/index.php)&IHO Dictionary） | Not applicable | XXX |  |

* Dictionary number will be assigned by secretariat