



With strong technical, scientific and cultural foundations, the CIE is an independent, non-profit organisation that serves member countries on a voluntary basis. Since its inception in 1913, the CIE has become a professional organization and has been accepted as representing the best authority on the subject and as such is recognized by ISO as an international standardization body. Typical publications include the following.

CIE S 004/E-2001: Colours of Light Signals

ISO 23539:2005(E)/CIE S 010/E:2004: Joint ISO/CIE Standard: Photometry - The CIE System of Physical Photometry

ISO/CIE 19476:2014(E): Joint ISO/CIE Standard: Characterization of the Performance of Illuminance Meters and Luminance Meters

ISO 11664-1:2007(E)/CIE S 014-1/E:2006: Joint ISO/CIE Standard: Colorimetry — Part 1: CIE Standard Colorimetric Observers

ISO 11664-2:2007(E)/CIE S 014-2/E:2006: Joint ISO/CIE Standard: Colorimetry — Part 2: CIE Standard Illuminants for Colorimetry.

### **3.2 IMO Standards**

IMO has over 200 titles available in English. Many are translated into French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian. IMO publishes a variety of documents including Resolutions, Conventions, Codes and Guidelines. Some typical documents include the following.

SOLAS Convention

International convention for safe containers, 1972 (CSC 1972)

Convention on facilitation of international maritime traffic, 1965 (FAL 1965)

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties (intervention), 1969

International convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, 1969

Athens convention relating to the carriage of passengers and their luggage by sea, 1974 (pal 1974) (CLC 1969)

ILO/IMO/WHO international medical guide for ships

International safety management code (ISM code) with guidelines for its implementation

Guide to maritime security and the ISPS code

International code for fire safety systems (FSS code)

### **3.3 ITU Standards**

The main products of ITU-T are Recommendations - standards defining how telecommunication networks operate and interwork. ITU-T Recs have non-mandatory status until they are adopted in national laws. Levels of compliance are however high due to international applicability and the high quality guaranteed by the ITU-T's secretariat and members from the world's foremost ICT companies and global administrations. There are over 4000 Recommendations in force. On the radio side, the ITU-R Recommendations constitute a set of international technical standards developed by the Radiocommunication Sector (formerly CCIR) of the ITU. They are the result of studies undertaken by Radiocommunication Study Groups.

Individual Recommendations include the following.

BO Satellite delivery

BR Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television

BS Broadcasting service (sound)

BT Broadcasting service (television)

F Fixed service

M	Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services
P	Radiowave propagation
RA	Radio astronomy
RS	Remote sensing systems
S	Fixed-satellite service
SA	Space applications and meteorology
SF	Frequency sharing and coordination between fixed-satellite and fixed service systems
SM	Spectrum management
SNG	Satellite news gathering
TF	Time signals and frequency standards emissions
V	Vocabulary and related subjects

### **3.4 Service Delivery Standard Statement proposed by the ARM Committee**

Competent Authorities are to deliver aids to navigation systems and related services, including e-Navigation, Vessel Traffic Services, and emerging technologies, in a harmonised and efficient manner to facilitate safe and efficient marine navigation where the volume of traffic justifies and the degree of risk requires.

### **3.5 Possible IALA Standards**

The common practice for international organisations is to publish individual standards for different areas of the relevant business rather than a single overarching vision statement standard. For IALA, the following might be considered as typical standards. In some cases, existing Recommendations could become Standards or be broken up into a Standard and a Recommendation and/or Guideline. In other cases a new Standard may be more appropriate. Recommendations, Guidelines, Manuals, etc would then be linked pyramid fashion to the standards as set out in C59-8.1.3 Revision 1, Proposed new document scheme.

Standard for the provision of navigation buoys (perhaps the Common Buoyage System)

Standard for the provision of DGNSS service for maritime navigation

Standard for the provision of maritime signal lights for maritime navigation

Standard for the provision of maritime visual signals other than lights for maritime navigation

(Standard for the provision of terrestrial radio positioning systems for maritime navigation)

Standard for the provision of electronic information systems for maritime navigation (ie e-Navigation)

Standard for the provision of sound signals for maritime navigation

Standard for quality management of marine aids to navigation

Standard for training in maritime aids to navigation provision organisations

## **4 ACTION REQUESTED OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee is requested to consider this information in the context of C59-8.1.3 and ARM1-11.1.11 when deciding on a new IALA Document Structure.