Document Revisions

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**IALA Guideline No. ####**

**On**

**Provision of**

**VTS Service Types**

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|  |  |  |

Table of Contents

[Document Revisions 1](#_Toc296141359)

[Table of Contents 3](#_Toc296141360)

[Index of Tables 4](#_Toc296141361)

[Index of Figures 4](#_Toc296141362)

[1 Introduction 5](#_Toc296141363)

[1.1 Objective 5](#_Toc296141364)

[2 ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS 5](#_Toc296141365)

[2.1 Acronyms 6](#_Toc296141366)

[2.2 General Definitions 6](#_Toc296141367)

[2.3 Course, Track and Heading Definitions 7](#_Toc296141368)

[3 GENERAL PROVISIONS 7](#_Toc296141369)

[3.1 Responding to traffic situations developing in the VTS area 7](#_Toc296141370)

[3.2 Equipment capabilities 7](#_Toc296141371)

[3.3 Staffing and training 7](#_Toc296141372)

[3.4 Legal 7](#_Toc296141373)

[3.5 Operational procedures 8](#_Toc296141374)

[3.6 Promulgation of information and types of services 8](#_Toc296141375)

[3.7 Message markers 8](#_Toc296141376)

[4 DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION SERVICE (INS) 10](#_Toc296141377)

[4.1 General 10](#_Toc296141378)

[4.2 Provision of Information Service 10](#_Toc296141379)

[4.2.1 Who may give Information Service 10](#_Toc296141380)

[4.2.2 When to give Information Service 10](#_Toc296141381)

[4.2.3 What to give in an Information Service 11](#_Toc296141382)

[4.2.4 Where is the service given 12](#_Toc296141383)

[4.2.5 How to give Information Service 12](#_Toc296141384)

[5 DESCRIPTION OF NAVIGATIONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE (NAS) 12](#_Toc296141385)

[5.1 General 12](#_Toc296141386)

[5.2 Provision of Navigational Assistance Service 12](#_Toc296141387)

[5.2.1 Who may give Navigational Assistance Service 12](#_Toc296141388)

[5.2.2 When to give Navigational Assistance Service 12](#_Toc296141389)

[5.2.3 What to give in a Navigational Assistance Service 13](#_Toc296141390)

[5.2.4 Where is the service given 14](#_Toc296141391)

[5.2.5 How to give Navigational Assistance Service 14](#_Toc296141392)

[6 DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC ORGANIZATION SERVICE (TOS) 14](#_Toc296141393)

[6.1 General 14](#_Toc296141394)

[6.2 Provision of Traffic Organization Service 14](#_Toc296141395)

[6.2.1 Who may give Traffic Organization Service 14](#_Toc296141396)

[6.2.2 When to give Traffic Organization Service 15](#_Toc296141397)

[6.2.3 What to give in a Traffic Organization Service 15](#_Toc296141398)

[6.2.4 Where is Traffic Organization Service given 16](#_Toc296141399)

[6.2.5 How to give Traffic Organization Service 16](#_Toc296141400)

[7 REFERENCES 16](#_Toc296141401)

[ANNEX A Examples oF the use of message markers 17](#_Toc296141402)

Index of Tables

[Table 1 Message markers 8](#_Toc296141403)

[Table 2 Types of information used under an Information Service 11](#_Toc296141404)

[Table 3 Examples of phrases regarding the provision of Navigational Assistance Service 13](#_Toc296141405)

[Table 4 Examples of phrases regarding the provision of Traffic Organization Service 15](#_Toc296141406)

Index of Figures

**No table of figures entries found.**

**Provision of VTS Service Types**

# Introduction

The purpose of Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) is to improve the safety and efficiency of navigation, safety of life at sea and the protection of the marine environment and/or the adjacent shore area, worksites and offshore installations from possible adverse effects of maritime traffic.

Chapter V ‘Safety of Navigation’ of the SOLAS 1974 Convention, Regulation V-12 ‘Vessel Traffic Services’, states, amongst other things, that:

*‘Vessel traffic services contribute to safety of life at sea, safety and efficiency of navigation and protection of the marine environment, adjacent shore areas, work sites and offshore installations from possible adverse effects of maritime traffic.’*

*‘Contracting Governments planning and implementing VTS shall, wherever possible, follow the guidelines developed by the Organization.’*

IMO Resolution A.857(20) Guidelines for Vessel Traffic Services define a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) as a:

*‘Service implemented by a Competent Authority, designed to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment. The service should have the capability to interact with the traffic and to respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area.’*

In providing definitions and clarifications with regards to VTS services, IMO Resolution A.857(20) also states that:

*‘VTS should comprise at least an Information Service and may also include others, such as a Navigational Assistance Service or a Traffic Organization Service, or both.’*

The principles of vessel traffic services are governed by a hierarchy of regulatory requirements and guidelines. Key requirements and guidelines include:

1. SOLAS Regulation V-12 ‘Vessel Traffic Services’
2. IMO Resolution A.857(20) Guidelines for Vessel Traffic Services
3. ~~IMO Resolution A.851(20) General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements~~
4. ~~Resolution MSC.43(64) Guidelines and Criteria for Ship Reporting Systems~~
5. IMO Resolution A918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases
6. IALA Vessel Traffic Services Manual (2008)

Previous IALA Guideline 1068 on Provision of a Navigational Assistance Service by Vessel Traffic Service has been superseded by this guideline.

## Objective

The aim of this document is to provide guidance on the delivery of the different types of services given by a VTS such as Information Service, Navigational Assistance Service and Traffic Organization Service. The guidelines also aims [to ensure consistency in the provision of the service worldwide in order to avoid confusion for the mariner trading between various jurisdictions about the delivery of VTS services].

# ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

To assist in the use of these Guidelines, the following acronyms and definitions mainly based on IMO resolutions have been used:

## Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *COG* | Course over Ground |
| *IALA* | International Association for Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities |
| *IMO* | International Maritime Organization |
| *ISPS* | International Ship and Port Facility Security (Code) |
| *MSC* | Maritime Safety Committee (Standing Committee of IMO) |
| *OOW* | Officer of the Watch |
| *PSC* | Port State Control |
| *SMCP* | IMO Resolution A.918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases |
| *SOG* | Speed over Ground |
| *SOLAS* | International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea |
| *VTS* | Vessel Traffic Services |
| *VTSO* | Vessel Traffic Services Operator |

## General Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Competent Authority* | The authority made responsible, in whole or in part, by the Government for safety, including environmental safety, and efficiency of vessel traffic and the protection of the environment.**1** |
| *Information Service (INS)* | A service to ensure that essential information becomes available in time for on-board navigational decision-making.**1** |
| *Navigational Assistance Service (NAS)* | A service to assist on-board navigational decision making and to monitor its effects.**1** |
| *Participating Vessel* | Vessels navigating in an area where vessel traffic services are provided should make use of these services. Depending upon governing rules and regulations, participation in a VTS may be either voluntary or mandatory. Vessels should be allowed to use a VTS where mandatory participation is not required.**1** |
| *Traffic Organisation Service (TOS)* | A traffic organization service is a service to prevent the development of dangerous maritime traffic situations and to provide for the safe and efficient movement of vessel traffic within the VTS area.**1** |
| *Vessel Traffic Services (VTS)* | A service implemented by a Competent Authority, designed to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment. The service should have the capability to interact with the traffic and to respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area.**1** |
| *VTS Authority* | The authority with responsibility for the management, operation and coordination of the VTS, interaction with participating vessels and the safe and effective provision of the service.**1** |
| *VTS Centre* | The centre from which the VTS is operated.**1** |
| *VTS Operator* | An appropriately qualified person performing one or more tasks contributing to the services of the VTS.**1** |
| *VTS Traffic Image* | The surface picture of vessels and their movements in a VTS area.**1** |

## Course, Track and Heading Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Course* | The intended direction of movement of a vessel through the water.**2** |
| *Course Made Good* | That course which a vessel makes good over ground, as a result of the effect of currents, tidal streams, and leeway caused by wind and sea. |
| *Course to Make Good* | That course which a vessel intends to make good over ground, after allowing for the effect of currents, tidal streams, and leeway caused by wind and sea. (Be aware that this term does not equate to Course to Steer). |
| *Track* | The path followed, or to be followed, between one position and another. **2** |
| *Heading* | The horizontal direction of the vessel's bows at a given moment measured in degrees clockwise from north. **2** |

Notes

1. IMO Resolution A.857(20) Guidelines For Vessel Traffic Services.
2. IMO Resolution A.918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases.

# GENERAL PROVISIONS

## Responding to traffic situations developing in the VTS area

IMO Resolution A.857(20) states that:

*‘A VTS should at all times be capable of generating a comprehensive overview of the traffic in its service area combined with all traffic influencing factors.’*

The VTS should be able to compile a traffic image, which is the basis for its capability to respond to traffic situations developing in its service area. The VTS traffic image allows the VTS operator to evaluate situations and make decisions accordingly.

To respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area and to decide upon appropriate actions the acquired data should be processed and evaluated. Conclusions from the evaluation need to be communicated to participating vessels by giving relevant information and in regard to the provided service type.

## Equipment capabilities

Consideration should be given to the quality of the traffic image available, the communications capability and the equipment availability in determining to provide the specific service type. For further information refer to IALA Recommendation V-128 – Operational and Technical Performance Requirements for VTS Equipment.

## Staffing and training

It is important that VTS personnel should be trained and practiced in the delivery of the service type provided. In determining to provide VTS service types, the VTS/Competent Authorities should give careful consideration to:

* VTS staffing levels;
* The qualifications of VTS personnel and appropriate delegations/authorisations regarding the type of service they may provide.

For further information refer to IALA Recommendation V-103 - VTS Operator Training and IALA Guidelines 1045 on Staffing Levels at VTS Centres.

## Legal

It is important that consideration is given to the national and international legal basis for the provision of the service type provided.

Instruction [and advice] by VTS personnel should be given under the regulatory powers and responsibilities of the VTS / Competent Authorities.

## Operational procedures

All details for the provision of any type of service, including the terminology used, should be contained in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the VTS Centre.

Further information and guidance on preparing operational procedures is provided in the IALA Recommendation V-127 on Operational Procedures for Vessel Traffic Services.

## Promulgation of information and types of services

The services offered to the mariner by a VTS should be promulgated to vessels in the appropriate internationally recognised marine publications, including the IALA World VTS Guide and locally produced User Guide or Manual. This should include details of the VTS, its capabilities, types of service provided, rules, regulations, requirements and procedures. The information promulgated should be verified and up-dated at least at annual intervals.

## Message markers

There are eight types of communication message markers that are frequently used in VTS which may be used to emphasise the content of the message or to ensure that the message will be properly understood, particularly when language difficulties are apparent between the VTS and the vessel.

It is recommended that message markers are used when providing Vessel Traffic Services. However, it is at the discretion of the VTS or the bridge team whether to use one of the message markers and, if so, which marker is applicable to the situation. If used, the message marker is to precede the message or the corresponding part of the message.

1. Message markers

| ***Message Markers*** | ***Description*** | ***Service types*** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***INS*** | ***NAS*** | ***TOS*** |
| *Information* | This indicates that the following message is restricted to observed facts, situations  ***Note:*** *This marker is preferably used for navigational and traffic information, etc. Consequences of INFORMATION will be up to the recipient* | X | X | X |
| *Warning* | This indicates that the following message implies the intention of the sender to inform others about danger  ***Note:*** *This means that any recipient of a WARNING should pay immediate attention to the danger mentioned. Consequences of a WARNING will be up to the recipient.* | X | X | X |
| *Advice* | This indicates that the following message implies the intention of the sender to influence others by a recommendation.  The provision of advice includes a professional opinion.  ***Note****: The decision whether to follow the ADVICE still stays with the recipient. ADVICE does not necessarily have to be followed but should be considered very carefully.* | (X) | X | X |
| *Instruction* | This indicates that the following message implies the intention of the sender to influence others by a Regulation.  ***Note:*** *This means that the sender, e.g. a VTS Station or a naval vessel, must have full authority to send such a message. The recipient has to follow this legally binding message unless he/she has contradictory safety reasons which then have to be reported to the sender.* | - | (X)[[1]](#footnote-1) | X |
| *Question* | This indicates that the following message is of an interrogative character.  ***Note:*** *The use of this marker removes any doubt as to whether a question is being asked or a statement is being made, especially when interrogatives such as what, where, why, who, how are additionally used at the beginning of the question. The recipient is expected to return an answer.* | X | X | X |
| *Answer* | This indicates that the following message is the reply to a previous question.  ***Note:*** *An answer should not contain another question.* | X | X | X |
| *Request* | This indicates that the following message is asking for action from others with respect to the vessel.  ***Note:*** *The use of this marker is to signal: I want something to be arranged or provided, e.g. ship´s stores requirements, tugs, permission, etc.* | X | X | X |
| *Intention* | This indicates that the following message informs others about immediate navigational action intended to be taken.  ***Note:*** *The use of this message marker is logically restricted to messages announcing navigational actions by the vessel sending this message.* | X | X | X |

# DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION SERVICE (INS)

## General

The information service should provide relevant information at appropriate times. (Manual)

An Information Service involves maintaining a traffic image and allows interaction with traffic and response to developing traffic situations.

An Information Service should provide essential and timely marine information to assist the on-board decision-making process, which may include:

* The position, identity, intention and destination of vessels;
* Amendments and changes in promulgated information concerning the VTS area such as boundaries, procedures, radio frequencies, reporting points;
* The mandatory reporting of movements;
* Meteorological and hydrological conditions, notices to mariners, status of aids to navigation;
* Limited manoeuvrability that may impose restrictions on the navigation of other vessels, or any other potential hindrances.

## Provision of Information Service

### Who may give Information Service

Any person who is appropriately qualified, trained and who is holding a VTS operator certificate and serving in an established VTS centre may give Information Service.

### When to give Information Service

Information Service may be provided when:

* broadcasting information at fixed times and intervals;
* deemed necessary by the VTS; or
* the vessel has requested information.

#### Broadcasting

Information Service may be provided to be sent out to the mariners in the VTS area as a general broadcast. The broadcast may ideally be sent out at fixed times and intervals so that the mariners know when to pay special attention. The schedule for the broadcasting times should be promulgated in the appropriate navigational publications. Information may also be broadcasted at irregular hours when broadcasting warnings and safety related messages.

#### Deemed necessary

Information service may be provided when the VTS operator deems it necessary to inform a vessel or vessels in the area of any relevant information that may influence the vessels’ safe passages.

#### On request

Information service may be provided on request by a vessel when information is needed for planning a safe passage and for on board decision making.

### What to give in an Information Service

#### Types of information used under an Information Service

The following examples of phrases regarding the provision of Information Service may be given by the VTS:

1. Types of information used under an Information Service

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of information** | **Examples** |
| Electronic navigational aids information | The availability of electronic navigational aid such as: GNSS, Loran, LRIT, DGPS, AIS shore base stations, RACON, Satellite AIS, etc. |
| Hydrographic information | Information that will include factors such as the stability of the seabed, sea depth, the accuracy of surveys, tidal ranges, tidal streams, prevailing currents and swell, etc. |
| Meteorological information | Information that will include the speed and direction of the prevailing wind, direction and height of the waves, visibility, atmospheric pressure, the formation of ice, etc. |
| Meteorological warnings | Gale, storm, tsunami, restricted visibility, etc. |
| Navigational information  (including traffic and route information) | The position, identity, intention and destination of vessels; amendments and changes in promulgated information concerning the VTS area such as boundaries, procedures, radio frequencies, reporting points; the mandatory reporting of movements; limited maneuverability that may impose restrictions on the navigation of other vessels, or any other potential hindrances; suspension or change of routes; etc. |
| Navigational warnings | Dangerous wrecks, obstacles, diving operations, vessels not under command, etc. |
| Other information | Port information, pilot or tug request, cargo information, health condition, PSC, ISPS, etc. |

If a VTS is tasked with providing maritime safety information (MSI), this type of information is found in IMO Resolution A.706(17)a – World-wide navigational warning service.

### Where is the service given

Information service should be given within a formally declared VTS area.

[See picture in Annex xx]

### How to give Information Service

Information service may be given to vessels by any available means such as VHF and AIS.

#### Message markers used under an Information Service

When providing Information Service the following message markers may be used:

INFORMATION

WARNING

ADVICE

QUESTION

ANSWER

REQUEST

~~INTENTION~~

Instruction as a message marker should not be used in an Information Service.

For more information see the IMO Resolution A.918(22) *IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases*.

Examples of the use of the message markers may be found in annex X.

# DESCRIPTION OF NAVIGATIONAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE (NAS)

## General

Navigational Assistance Service should provide essential and timely navigational information to assist in the on board navigational decision-making process and to monitor its effects. It may also involve the provision of navigational advice and/or instruction.

The navigational assistance service is especially important in difficult navigational or meteorological circumstances or in case of defects or deficiencies. (IMO)

Navigational Assistance Service requires positive identification and continuous communication throughout the process.

A Navigational Assistance Service is envisaged to be an important supplement to the provision of other navigational services, such as pilotage.

## Provision of Navigational Assistance Service

### Who may give Navigational Assistance Service

In addition to the requirements for those who may give Information Service, any person who has authorization to give Navigational Assistance Service may do so.

### When to give Navigational Assistance Service

Navigational Assistance Service may be provided when:

* deemed necessary by the VTS; or
* the vessel has requested the service.

Examples of developing situations where Navigational Assistance may be requested or deemed necessary by the VTS include:

* Risk of grounding;
* Vessel deviating from the recommended track or sailing plan;
* Vessel unsure of its position or unable to determine its position;
* Vessel unsure of the route to its destination;
* Assistance to a vessel to an anchoring position;
* Vessel navigational or manoeuvring equipment casualty;
* Inclement conditions (e.g. low visibility, high winds);
* Potential collision between vessels;
* Potential collision with a fixed object or hazard;
* Assistance to a vessel to support the unexpected incapacity of a key member of the bridge team, on the request of the master.

#### Deemed necessary

Navigational Assistance Service may be provided when the VTS observes a developing situation and deems it necessary to interact with the vessel.

#### On request

Navigational Assistance Service may be provided at the request of a vessel when assistance and/or information relevant to the navigational decision-making process on board is needed.

Navigational Assistance may be provided at the request of a vessel, irrespective of whether a pilot is on board, or when a navigational situation is observed and intervention by VTS is deemed necessary.

A Navigational Assistance Service may be initiated in response to navigational situations developing in the VTS area. It is important that assistance to on board decision making is provided by the VTS in a timely manner, is clearly understood by both parties and is not open to misinterpretation to minimise the risk of unexpected and dangerous reactions.

### What to give in a Navigational Assistance Service

#### Types of information used under a Navigational Assistance Service

The following examples of phrases regarding the provision of Navigational Assistance Service which may be given by the VTS:

1. Examples of phrases regarding the provision of Navigational Assistance Service

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Types of information** | **Examples** |
| Request and identification | Availability of NAS; ship requires NAS or VTS deems it necessary; start and end of NAS; request for ship identification such as position, course made good and speed over the ground; status of ship's equipment; etc. |
| Navigational information  (including position and course information) | Provide range and bearing from fixed objects, fairway/channel or way-points; proximity to navigational hazards, etc.  Provide information related to navigating into a channel/fairway/lane (i.e. track is parallel/diverging/converging with/from/to reference line); etc.  navigational information of other vessels such as position, intention, course and speed, CPA,TCPA; any restrictions of surrounding traffic; etc. |
| Advice or instruction | Suggest or instruct a ship to alter the course, speed; request to keep clear from area/position, close up/drop back on/from vessels; etc. |
| Navigational warnings | Diverging from the recommended track, dangerous wrecks, obstacles, diving operations, vessels not under command, etc. |

When the VTS is authorized to issue instructions to vessels, these instructions should be result-oriented only, leaving the details of execution, such as course to be steered or engine manoeuvres to be executed, to the master or pilot on board the vessel. Care should be taken that VTS operations do not encroach upon the master's responsibility for safe navigation, or disturb the traditional relationship between master and pilot.

### Where is the service given

Navigational Assistance Service should be given within a formally declared VTS area and/or in specified areas or sectors within the VTS area where NAS is deemed necessary.

[See picture in Annex xx]

### How to give Navigational Assistance Service

#### Message markers used under a Navigational Assistance Service

When providing Navigational Assistance Service the following message markers may be used:

INFORMATION

WARNING

ADVICE

QUESTION

ANSWER

REQUEST

INTENTION

Instruction as a message marker should not be used in a Navigational Assistance Service.

For more information see the IMO Resolution A.918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases.

# DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC ORGANIZATION SERVICE (TOS)

## General

concerns the operational management of traffic and the forward planning of vessel movements to prevent congestion and dangerous situations, and is particularly relevant in times of high traffic density or when the movement of special transports may affect the flow of other traffic. The service may also include establishing and operating a system of traffic clearances or VTS sailing plans or both in relation to priority of movements, allocation of space, mandatory reporting of movements in the VTS area, routes to be followed, speed limits to be observed or other appropriate measures which are considered necessary by the VTS authority.

## Provision of Traffic Organization Service

A Traffic Organization Service should prevent the development of dangerous maritime traffic situations and provide for the safe and efficient movement of vessel traffic within the VTS area.

### Who may give Traffic Organization Service

In addition to the requirements for those who may give Information Service, any person who has authorization to give Traffic Organization Service may do so.

### When to give Traffic Organization Service

Traffic Organization Service may be provided when the VTS is authorized to provide the service and when:

* vessel movements need to be forward planned or prioritised to prevent congestion and dangerous situations;
* special transports need to be organised;
* deemed necessary.

#### Forward planning

Traffic Organization Service may be provided when vessel movements need to be forward planned or prioritised to prevent congestion and dangerous situations.

#### Organisation of special transports

Traffic Organization Service may be provided when special transports need to be organised.

#### Deemed necessary

Traffic Organization Service may be provided when the VTS observes a developing situation and deems it necessary to interact and direct vessel movements.

### What to give in a Traffic Organization Service

#### Types of information used under a Traffic Organization Service

The follow examples of phrases regarding the provision of Traffic Organization Service which may be given by the VTS:

1. Examples of phrases regarding the provision of Traffic Organization Service

| **Types of information** | **Examples** |
| --- | --- |
| Clearance and forward planning | Give authorization under conditional circumstance to the vessels to enter/leave to/from berth or anchorage position or proceed into the fairway;  to arrive at reporting point/pilot station at schedule time; etc. |
| Anchoring | Monitoring anchoring position; etc. |
| Enforcement | Enforce the application of rule of the road and local bye-law; |
| Waterspace Management Techniques | Use of: one-way traffic in a channel, slot management to allocate ships in a time windows, ship safety zone in case of particular operations, exclusion zone in a sensitive geographic area, control of arrivals and departures; etc. |
| Advice or instruction | Request to alter course and/or speed; request of keep clear from area/position, request of close up/drop back on/from other vessels; etc.  advice about vessels with VTS sailing/route plans |
| Traffic information | Information concerning ship movements such as inbound/outbound from channel/port/fairway; special operations such us submerged work; traffic congestion and special vessels with limited maneuverability; etc. |
| Navigational information | navigational information of other vessels such as intention, course and speed, CPA,TCPA; any restrictions of surrounding traffic; etc. |
| Other Information | Information such as meteorological and hydrological conditions, notices to mariners, status of aids to navigation; etc. |

When the VTS is authorized to issue instructions to vessels, these instructions should be result-oriented only, leaving the details of execution, such as course to be steered or engine manoeuvres to be executed, to the master or pilot on board the vessel. Care should be taken that VTS operations do not encroach upon the master's responsibility for safe navigation, or disturb the traditional relationship between master and pilot.

### Where is Traffic Organization Service given

Traffic Organization Service should be given within a formally declared VTS area and in specified areas or sectors within the VTS area where strict organisation of the shipping is deemed necessary.

[See picture in Annex xx]

### How to give Traffic Organization Service

#### Message markers used under a Traffic Organization Service

When providing Traffic Organisation Service the following message markers may be used:

INFORMATION

WARNING

ADVICE

INSTRUCTION

QUESTION

ANSWER

REQUEST

INTENTION

For more information see the IMO Resolution A.918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases.

# REFERENCES

1. SOLAS Regulation V-12 Vessel Traffic Services
2. IMO Resolution A.857(20) Guidelines for Vessel Traffic Services
3. ~~IMO Resolution A.851(20) General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements~~
4. IMO Resolution A.918(22) IMO Standard Marine Communication Phrases
5. IALA Recommendation V-127 on Operational Procedures for Vessel Traffic Services
6. IALA VTS Manual (2008)
7. IALA Recommendation V-128 – Operational and Technical Performance Requirements for VTS Equipment Edition 3.0
8. IALA Recommendation V-103 - VTS Operator training
9. IALA Guidelines 1045 on Staffing Levels at VTS Centres
10. Examples oF the use of message markers
11. INFORMATION

SMCP defines Information as a communication whereby the message is restricted to observed facts, situations, etc. and is preferably used for navigational and traffic information.

As such, it is a relay of information extracted from the VTS sensors and the traffic image where no professional opinion by the VTSO is included, other than the determination by the VTSO that the information is relevant to the mariner.

Implicit in this definition is that the consequences of using the INFORMATION will be up to the recipient.

Examples of the provision of an INFORMATION Message during the delivery of Navigational Assistance to a vessel include:

* Course and speed over the ground by a vessel;
* Position relative to fairway axis, navigational features and/or way-points;
* Proximity to navigational hazards; and
* Positions, identities, intentions and any restrictions of surrounding traffic.

For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 1 | ‘INFORMATION, According to my equipment, vessel ‘No Name’ will overtake you on your starboard side in the vicinity of Buoy ‘….’. |
| Example 2 | ‘INFORMATION, Next high water at Port ‘YY’ predicted to be ‘….’ at a height of ‘ZZ’ metres. |

1. WARNING

The provision of information during the delivery of Navigational Assistance may also include Warnings. SMCP defines WARNING as a communication whereby the message implies the intention of the sender to inform others about danger. It may be used to convey potentially dangerous situations or observed developing situations.

As such, it is a relay of information extracted from the VTS sensors and the traffic image and, in the professional opinion of the VTSO, the message should be communicated to inform a vessel about potential danger.

The contents of a Warning Message should be immediately assessed on board the vessel in conjunction with any additional information which may not be available to the VTS centre.

Implicit in this definition is that the recipient should pay immediate attention to the danger mentioned. The consequences of a WARNING will be up to the recipient.

Subject to the response of the vessel, a Warning Message may be followed by further messages such as ADVICE. Examples of the provision of a Warning Message during the delivery of Information Service to a participating vessel include:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 1 | ‘WARNING. Obstruction in the fairway. Submerged container …. degrees, distance …. meters from …. buoy.’ |
| Example 2 | ‘WARNING. According to my equipment you are running into shallow water.’ |
| Example 3 | ‘WARNING. According to my equipment, you will pass close to the outgoing vessel bearing …… degrees distance … nautical miles.’ |

1. ADVICE

SMCP defines ADVICE as a communication whereby the message implies the intention of the sender to influence the recipient by a recommendation.

Implicit in this definition is:

* A professional opinion on the part of the VTSO is included in the message as a means to influence the recipient; and
* The recipient should pay immediate attention to the advice mentioned and the consequences of using the information provided will be up to the recipient. Advice does not necessarily have to be followed but should be considered very carefully by the recipient;
* The recipient should always inform the VTS of intended actions.
* The provision of advice in response to a developing situation may also include or require:
* An assessment of the suitability of the vessel to respond to the advice provided including an assessment of linguistic ability;
* A review of vessel characteristics including manoeuvrability relative to the area in which the service is provided and any defects or deficiencies;
* An assessment of the environmental conditions;
* An assessment of the implications of the cargo carried.

Examples of the provision of ADVICE during the delivery of Navigational Assistance to a participating vessel include:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example 1 | ‘WARNING. According to my equipment, you are diverging from the recommended track.’  ‘ADVICE, Follow the recommended track.’ |
| Example 2 | ‘ADVICE. Recommend course to make good ... degrees.’ |
| Example 3 | ‘WARNING. According to my equipment you are running into shallow water, distance ...’  ‘ADVICE. Recommend course … degrees.’ |

VTS personnel and mariners should be fully aware of the implications of words such as ‘track’, ‘heading’, ‘course made good’, ‘course to make good’ and ‘course’.

Advice given from the VTS Centre should be result-oriented. Generally, advice should be provided using the terms ‘track’ or ‘course to make good’.

When authorised by the competent authority and when intervention by VTS is deemed necessary or requested by a vessel, the VTS operator may advise or recommend a course. However, it should be understood that the safe and effective execution of the action remains the responsibility of the master.

In all circumstances when ADVICE is given, VTS personnel should monitor its effect carefully.

VTS/Competent Authorities should consider the legal implications of authorising VTS personnel to issue ADVICE and the competence of staff to give it.

1. QUESTION
2. ANSWER
3. REQUEST
4. INTENTION

1. The VTSO should have been given the authority to use Instruction. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)