

RESOLUTION MSC.469(101) (adopted on 14 June 2019)  
AMENDMENTS TO WORLD-WIDE NAVIGATIONAL WARNING SERVICE  
(RESOLUTION A.706(17), AS AMENDED)

**ANNEX 21**

**RESOLUTION MSC.469(101)  
(adopted on 14 June 2019)**

**AMENDMENTS TO WORLD-WIDE NAVIGATIONAL WARNING SERVICE  
(RESOLUTION A.706(17), AS AMENDED)**

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

RECALLING ALSO that, by resolution A.706(17), the Assembly adopted the IMO/IHO *World-Wide Navigational Warning Service – Guidance Document*,

RECALLING FURTHER that the Committee, at its eighty-fifth and ninety-second sessions, approved MSC.1/Circ.1288 and MSC.1/Circ.1288/Rev.1, respectively, on *Amendments to resolution A.706(17) – World-Wide Navigational Warning Service*,

NOTING that the Assembly, at its seventeenth session, recommended that Member States implement the world-wide navigational warning service and authorized the Committee to amend the world-wide navigational warning service, as might be necessary,

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendation made by the Sub-Committee on Navigation, Communications and Search and Rescue, at its sixth session,

1 ADOPTS the *Revised IMO/IHO World-Wide Navigational Warning Service – Guidance Document*, set out in the annex to the present resolution, which revises in its entirety the existing text of annex 1, annex 2 and the appendix to resolution A.706(17), as amended by MSC.1/Circ.1288 and MSC.1/Circ.1288/Rev.1;

2 RECOMMENDS that Member States continue implementing the World-Wide Navigational Warning Service, taking into account the Revised Guidance Document set out in the annex to the present resolution;

3 DETERMINES that the *Revised IMO/IHO World-Wide Navigational Warning Service – Guidance Document* should become effective on 1 January 2020.

## ANNEX

### REVISED IMO/IHO WORLD-WIDE NAVIGATIONAL WARNING SERVICE GUIDANCE

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The World-Wide Navigational Warning Service (WWNWS) is the internationally and nationally coordinated service for the promulgation of navigational warnings.

1.2 The purpose of this Guidance is to provide specific guidance for the promulgation of internationally coordinated NAVAREA and coastal warnings. Its guidance does not apply to purely national warning services which supplement these internationally coordinated services.

1.3 The original resolution of the tenth International Hydrographic Conference in 1972 recommended the formation of an ad hoc joint IMO/IHO Commission to study the "establishment of a coordinated, efficient global radio navigational warning service". Subsequently, this became a purely IHO commission known as the Commission on Promulgation of Radio Navigational Warnings, which in January 2009 became the IHO World-Wide Navigational Warning Service Sub-Committee (WWNWS-SC) but nevertheless consults continuously with IMO. In its report to the eleventh International Hydrographic Conference in 1977, the Commission submitted the Draft Plan for the Establishment of a World-Wide Navigational Warning System, also referred to as Plan for the Establishment of a coordinated Radio Navigational Warning Service. The title World-Wide Navigational Warning Service or WWNWS used for this revised edition of the document reflects the evolution of the system from a proposed action to an effective and fully operational coordinated service. This revised edition reflects the evolution of the WWNWS since the advent of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), as adopted by the Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, on the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System in November 1988, effective on 1 February 1992.

1.4 Future amendments to this Guidance will be considered formally and approved by both IHO and IMO in accordance with the procedures set out in section 7. Proposed amendments should be evaluated by the IHO WWNWS-SC, which includes an ex-officio representative of the IMO Secretariat, prior to any extensive IHO or IMO consideration.

#### 2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the WWNWS, the following definitions apply:

- .1 *Coastal warning* means a navigational warning or in-force bulletin promulgated as part of a numbered series by a National Coordinator. Broadcast should be made by the International NAVTEX service to defined NAVTEX service areas and/or by an International Enhanced Group Call service to the coastal warning area (in addition, Administrations may issue coastal warnings by other means).
- .2 *Coastal warning area* means a unique and precisely defined sea area within a NAVAREA/METAREA or Sub-area established by a coastal State for the purpose of coordinating the broadcast of coastal Maritime Safety Information through the Enhanced Group Call service.

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- .3 *Enhanced Group Call (EGC)* means the broadcast of coordinated Maritime Safety Information and Search and Rescue related information, to a defined geographical area using a recognized mobile satellite service.
- .4 *Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)* means a system that performs the functions set out in SOLAS regulation IV/4, as amended.
- .5 *HF NBDP* means High Frequency narrow-band direct-printing, using radio telegraphy as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.688.
- .6 *In-force bulletin* means a list of serial numbers of those NAVAREA, Sub-area or coastal warnings in force issued and broadcast by the NAVAREA Coordinator, Sub-area Coordinator or National Coordinator.
- .7 *International Iridium service* means the coordinated broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information and Search and Rescue related information via Enhanced Group Call, using the English language.
- .8 *International Enhanced Group Call service* means the coordinated broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information and Search and Rescue related information via Enhanced Group Call, using the English language.
- .9 *International NAVTEX service* means the coordinated broadcast and automatic reception on 518 kHz of Maritime Safety Information by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy using the English language.<sup>1</sup>
- .10 *International SafetyNET service* means the coordinated broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information and Search and Rescue related information via Enhanced Group Call, using the English language.
- .11 *Local warning* means a navigational warning which covers inshore waters, often within the limits of jurisdiction of a harbour or port authority.
- .12 *Maritime Safety Information (MSI)*<sup>2</sup> means navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts and other urgent safety-related messages broadcast to ships.
- .13 *Maritime Safety Information service* means the internationally and nationally coordinated network of broadcasts containing information, which is necessary for safe navigation.
- .14 *METAREA* means a geographical sea area<sup>3</sup> established for the purpose of coordinating the broadcast of marine meteorological information. The term METAREA followed by a roman numeral may be used to identify a particular sea area. The delimitation of such areas is not related to and should not prejudice the delimitation of any boundaries between States.

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<sup>1</sup> As set out in the IMO NAVTEX Manual.

<sup>2</sup> As defined in regulation SOLAS regulation IV/2.

<sup>3</sup> Which may include inland seas, lakes and waterways navigable by seagoing ships.

- .15 *National Coordinator* means the national authority charged with collating and issuing coastal warnings within a national area of responsibility.
- .16 *National NAVTEX service* means the broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy using frequencies other than 518 kHz and languages as decided by the Administration concerned.
- .17 *National Enhanced Group Call service* means the broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information via the EGC system, using languages as decided by the Administration concerned.
- .18 *NAVAREA* means a geographical sea area<sup>3</sup> established for the purpose of coordinating the broadcast of navigational warnings. The term NAVAREA followed by a roman numeral may be used to identify a particular sea area. The delimitation of such areas is not related to and should not prejudice the delimitation of any boundaries between States.
- .19 *NAVAREA Coordinator* means the authority charged with coordinating, collating and issuing NAVAREA warnings for a designated NAVAREA.
- .20 *NAVAREA warning* means a navigational warning or in-force bulletin promulgated as part of a numbered series by a NAVAREA Coordinator.
- .21 *Navigational warning* means a message containing urgent information relevant to safe navigation broadcast to ships in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended.
- .22 *NAVTEX* means the system for the broadcast and automatic reception of Maritime Safety Information by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy.
- .23 *NAVTEX Coordinator* means the authority charged with operating and managing one or more NAVTEX stations broadcasting Maritime Safety Information as part of the International NAVTEX service.
- .24 *NAVTEX coverage area* means an area defined by an arc of a circle having a radius from the transmitter calculated according to the method and criteria given in resolution A.801(19), as amended.
- .25 *NAVTEX service area* means a unique and precisely defined sea area, wholly contained within the NAVTEX coverage area, for which Maritime Safety Information is provided from a particular NAVTEX transmitter. It is normally defined by a line that takes full account of local propagation conditions and the character and volume of information and maritime traffic patterns in the region, as given in resolution A.801(19), as amended.
- .26 *Other urgent safety-related information* means Maritime Safety Information broadcast to ships that is not defined as a navigational warning or meteorological information. This may include, but is not limited to, significant malfunctions or changes to maritime communications systems, and new or amended mandatory ship reporting systems or maritime regulations affecting ships at sea.

- .27 *Recognized mobile satellite service* means any service which operates through a satellite system and is recognized by IMO, for use in the GMDSS.
- .28 *Sub-area* means a subdivision of a NAVAREA/METAREA in which a number of countries have established a coordinated system for the promulgation of navigational warnings. The delimitation of such areas is not related to and should not prejudice the delimitation of any boundaries between States.
- .29 *Sub-area Coordinator* means the authority charged with coordinating, collating and issuing Sub-area warnings for a designated Sub-area.
- .30 *Sub-area warning* means a navigational warning or in-force bulletin promulgated as part of a numbered series by a Sub-area Coordinator. Broadcast should be made by the International NAVTEX service to defined NAVTEX service areas or by the International Enhanced Group Call service (through the appropriate NAVAREA Coordinator).
- .31 *User defined area* means a temporary geographic area, either circular or rectangular, to which Maritime Safety Information or Search and Rescue related information is addressed.
- .32 In the operating procedures, *coordination* means that the allocation of the time for data broadcast is centralized, the format and criteria of data transmissions are compliant as described in the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information and that all services are managed as set out in resolutions A.705(17), as amended, A.706(17), as amended, and A.1051(27), as amended.

### **3 NAVIGATIONAL WARNING BROADCASTS**

#### **3.1 Methods**

3.1.1 The two principal methods used for broadcasting navigational warnings as part of MSI in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (1974 SOLAS Convention), in the areas covered by these methods, are as follows:

- .1 NAVTEX: broadcasts to coastal waters; and
- .2 Enhanced Group Call: broadcasts to the geographical sea areas covered by a recognized mobile satellite service.

3.1.2 Information should be provided for unique and precisely defined sea areas, each being served only by the most appropriate of the above methods. Although there will be some duplication to allow a ship to change from one method to another, the majority of warnings will be broadcast either on NAVTEX or by EGC.

3.1.3 NAVTEX broadcasts should be made in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in the NAVTEX Manual.

3.1.4 EGC broadcasts should be made in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in the IMO manuals of the recognized mobile satellite service providers.

3.1.5 HF NBDP may be used to promulgate MSI in areas outside EGC and NAVTEX coverage (SOLAS regulation IV/7.1.5).

3.1.6 In addition, Administrations may also provide navigational warnings by other means.

3.1.7 In the event of failure of normal transmission facilities, an alternative means of transmission should be utilized. A NAVAREA/METAREA warning and a coastal warning, if possible, should be issued detailing the failure, its duration and, if known, the alternative route for the dissemination of MSI.

## **3.2 Scheduling**

### **3.2.1 Automated methods (NAVTEX/Enhanced Group Call)**

3.2.1.1 Navigational warnings should be broadcast as soon as possible or as dictated by the nature and timing of the event. Normally, the initial broadcast should be made as follows:

- .1 for NAVTEX, at the next scheduled broadcast, unless circumstances indicate the use of procedures for VITAL or IMPORTANT warnings; and
- .2 for EGC, within 30 minutes of receipt of original information, or at the next scheduled broadcast.

3.2.1.2 Navigational warnings should be repeated in scheduled broadcasts in accordance with the guidelines promulgated in the NAVTEX Manual and in the IMO manuals of the recognized mobile satellite service providers, as appropriate.

3.2.1.3 At least two scheduled daily broadcast times are necessary to provide adequate promulgation of NAVAREA warnings. When NAVAREAs extend across more than six time zones, more than two broadcasts should be considered to ensure that warnings can be received. When using EGC in lieu of NAVTEX for coastal warnings, Administrations may need to consider an increase in the number of scheduled daily broadcasts compared with the requirement for NAVAREA warnings.

### **3.2.2 Schedule changes**

3.2.2.1 Broadcast times for NAVTEX are defined by the B1 transmitter identification character of the station, allocated by the IMO NAVTEX Coordinating Panel.

3.2.2.2 Times of scheduled broadcasts under the International EGC service are coordinated through the IMO Enhanced Group Call Coordinating Panel.

## **4 NAVIGATIONAL WARNINGS**

### **4.1 General**

4.1.1 There are four types of navigational warnings: NAVAREA warnings, Sub-area warnings, coastal warnings and local warnings. The WWNWS guidance and coordination are involved with only three of them:

- .1 NAVAREA warnings;
- .2 Sub-area warnings; and

.3 Coastal warnings.

4.1.2 Navigational warnings should remain in force until cancelled by the originating coordinator. Navigational warnings should be broadcast for as long as the information is valid; however, if they are readily available to mariners by other official means, for example in Notices to Mariners, then after a period of six weeks they may no longer be broadcast.

4.1.3 The minimum information in a navigational warning which a mariner requires is "hazard" and "position". It is usual, however, to include sufficient extra detail to allow some freedom of action in the vicinity of the hazard. This means that the message should give enough extra data for the mariner to be able to recognize the hazard and assess its effect upon their navigation.

4.1.4 If known, the duration of the event causing a navigational warning should be given in the text.

4.1.5 Some of the subjects for navigational warnings listed in paragraph 4.2.1.3 (e.g. drifting ice and tsunami warnings) may also be suitable for inclusion as METAREA warnings or forecasts. In this event, appropriate coordination between the relevant NAVAREA and METAREA Coordinator should occur.

## **4.2 The four types of navigational warnings**

### **4.2.1 NAVAREA warnings**

4.2.1.1 NAVAREA warnings are concerned with the information detailed below which oceangoing mariners require for their safe navigation. This includes, in particular, new navigational hazards and failures of important aids to navigation as well as information which may require changes to planned navigational routes.

4.2.1.2 Coastal warnings are broadcast by the International NAVTEX service, or by International EGC service when implemented in lieu of NAVTEX. They are not normally rebroadcast as NAVAREA warnings unless deemed of such significance that the mariner should be aware of them before entering a NAVTEX service area. The National Coordinator will evaluate the significance of the information for consideration as a NAVAREA warning while the NAVAREA Coordinator will make the final determination.

4.2.1.3 The following subjects are considered suitable for broadcast as NAVAREA warnings. This list is not exhaustive and should be regarded only as a guideline. Furthermore, it presupposes that sufficiently precise information about the item has not previously been disseminated in a Notice to Mariners:

- .1 casualties to lights, fog signals, buoys and other aids to navigation affecting main shipping lanes;
- .2 the presence of dangerous wrecks in or near main shipping lanes and, if relevant, their marking;
- .3 establishment of major new aids to navigation or significant changes to existing ones when such establishment or change, might be misleading to shipping;
- .4 the presence of large unwieldy tows in congested waters;



- .5 drifting hazards (including derelict ships, ice, mines, containers, other large items over 6 metres in length, etc.);
- .6 areas where Search and Rescue (SAR) and anti-pollution operations are being carried out (for avoidance of such areas);
- .7 the presence of newly discovered rocks, shoals, reefs and wrecks likely to constitute a danger to shipping, and, if relevant, their marking;
- .8 unexpected alteration or suspension of established routes;
- .9 cable or pipe-laying activities, the towing of large submerged objects for research or exploration purposes, the employment of manned or unmanned submersibles, or other underwater operations constituting potential dangers in or near shipping lanes;
- .10 the establishment of research or scientific instruments in or near shipping lanes;
- .11 the establishment of offshore structures in or near shipping lanes;
- .12 significant malfunctioning of radionavigation services and shore-based Maritime Safety Information radio or satellite services;
- .13 information concerning events which might affect the safety of shipping, sometimes over wide areas, e.g. naval exercises, missile firings, space missions, nuclear tests and ordnance dumping zones. It is important that where the degree of hazard is known, this information is included in the relevant warning. Whenever possible such warnings should be originated not less than five days in advance of the scheduled event and reference may be made to relevant national publications in the warning;
- .14 operating anomalies identified within Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) including Electronic Navigational Chart (ENC) issues;
- .15 acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships;
- .16 tsunamis and other natural phenomena, such as abnormal changes to sea level;
- .17 World Health Organization (WHO) health advisory information; and
- .18 security-related requirements.<sup>4</sup>

#### **4.2.2 Sub-area warnings**

4.2.2.1 Sub-area warnings broadcast information which is necessary for safe navigation within a Sub-area. They will normally include all subjects listed in paragraph 4.2.1.3 above, but will usually affect only the Sub-area.

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<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the requirements of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

### **4.2.3 Coastal warnings**

4.2.3.1 Coastal warnings broadcast information which is necessary for safe navigation within areas seaward of the fairway buoy or pilot station, should not be restricted to main shipping lanes. Where the area is served by International NAVTEX, it should provide navigational warnings for the entire NAVTEX service area. Where the area is not served by International NAVTEX, it is necessary to include all warnings relevant to the coastal waters up to 250 miles from the coast in the International EGC service broadcast.

4.2.3.2 Coastal warnings should include at least the subjects listed in paragraph 4.2.1.3.

### **4.2.4 Local warnings**

Local warnings broadcast information which cover inshore waters, often within the limits of jurisdiction of a harbour or port authority. They are broadcast by means other than NAVTEX or EGC, and supplement coastal warnings by giving detailed information within inshore waters.

## **5 NAVIGATIONAL WARNING REQUIREMENTS**

### **5.1 Guidance**

Operational guidance for handling and formatting navigational warnings is given in the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information, the IMO NAVTEX Manual and the IMO manuals of the recognized mobile satellite service providers.

### **5.2 Numbering**

5.2.1 Navigational warnings in each series should be consecutively numbered throughout the calendar year, commencing with 1/YY at 0000 UTC on 1 January.

5.2.2 Navigational warnings should be transmitted in reverse numerical order on scheduled broadcasts.

### **5.3 Language**

5.3.1 All NAVAREA, Sub-area and coastal warnings should be broadcast only in English in the International NAVTEX and International EGC services.

5.3.2 In addition to the required broadcasts in English, NAVAREA, Sub-area and coastal warnings may be broadcast in a national language using National NAVTEX and National EGC services and/or other means.

5.3.3 Local warnings may be issued in the national language and/or in English.

### **5.4 "No warnings" message**

When there are no navigational warnings to be disseminated at a scheduled broadcast time, a brief unnumbered message should be transmitted to identify the broadcast and advise the mariner that there is no navigational warning message traffic on hand.

## **6 COORDINATOR RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **6.1 NAVAREA Coordinator resources**

The NAVAREA Coordinator should have:

- .1 the expertise and information sources of a well-established national hydrographic service;
- .2 effective communications, e.g. telephone, email, facsimile and internet, with Sub-area and National Coordinators in the NAVAREA, with other NAVAREA Coordinators and with other data providers; and
- .3 access to broadcast systems for transmission to the navigable waters of the NAVAREA. As a minimum, this should include those described in paragraph 3.1.1. Reception should normally be possible at least 300 nautical miles beyond the limit of the NAVAREA.

### **6.2 NAVAREA Coordinator responsibilities**

The NAVAREA Coordinator should:

- .1 endeavour to be informed of all events that could significantly affect the safety of navigation within the NAVAREA;
- .2 assess all information immediately upon receipt for relevance to navigation in the NAVAREA;
- .3 select information for broadcast in accordance with the guidance given in section 4.2.1 above;
- .4 draft NAVAREA warnings in accordance with the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information;
- .5 direct and control the broadcast of NAVAREA warnings, in accordance with the provisions of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
- .6 forward NAVAREA warnings and relevant associated information which may require wider promulgation directly to adjacent NAVAREA Coordinators and/or others as appropriate, using the quickest possible means;
- .7 ensure that NAVAREA warnings which remain in force for more than six weeks are made available immediately to NAVAREA Coordinators, other authorities and mariners in general, as appropriate;
- .8 ensure that information concerning all navigational warning subject areas listed in paragraph 4.2.1.3 that may not require a NAVAREA warning within their own NAVAREA is forwarded immediately to the appropriate National and NAVAREA Coordinators affected by the event;
- .9 broadcast in-force bulletins not less than once per week at a regular scheduled time;

- .10 promulgate the cancellation of NAVAREA warnings which are no longer valid;
- .11 act as the central point of contact on matters relating to navigational warnings within the NAVAREA;
- .12 promote and oversee the use of established international standards and practices in the promulgation of navigational warnings throughout the NAVAREA;
- .13 when notified by the authority designated to act on reports of piracy and armed robbery against ships, arrange for the broadcast of a suitable NAVAREA warning. Additionally, keep the national or regional piracy control centre informed of long-term broadcast action(s);
- .14 when notified by the appropriate authorities, arrange for the broadcast of suitable NAVAREA warnings to promulgate World Health Organization (WHO) health advisories, tsunami-related warnings and other information which is necessary for safe navigation;
- .15 monitor the broadcasts which they originate to ensure that the warnings have been correctly broadcast;
- .16 maintain records of source data relating to NAVAREA warnings in accordance with the requirement of the national Administration of the NAVAREA Coordinator;
- .17 coordinate preliminary discussions between neighbouring Member States, seeking to establish or amend NAVTEX services, and with other adjacent Administrations, prior to formal application;
- .18 contribute to the development of international standards and practices through attendance and participation in the IHO World-Wide Navigational Warning Service Sub-Committee meetings, and also participate in relevant IMO, IHO and WMO fora as appropriate; and
- .19 take into account the need for contingency planning.

### **6.3 Sub-area Coordinator resources**

The Sub-area Coordinator should have, or have access to:

- .1 the expertise and information sources of a well-established national hydrographic service;
- .2 effective communications, e.g. telephone, email, facsimile and Internet, with National Coordinators in the Sub-area, with the NAVAREA Coordinator, and with other data providers; and
- .3 broadcast systems for transmission to the entire Sub-area.

#### **6.4 Sub-area Coordinator responsibilities**

The Sub-area Coordinator should:

- .1 endeavour to be informed of all events that could significantly affect the safety of navigation within the Sub-area;
- .2 assess all information immediately upon receipt for relevance to navigation in the Sub-area;
- .3 select information for broadcast in accordance with the guidance given in section 4.2.1 above;
- .4 draft Sub-area warnings in accordance with the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information;
- .5 direct and control the broadcast of Sub-area warnings, in accordance with the provisions of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
- .6 forward Sub-area warnings and relevant associated information which may require wider promulgation directly to their own NAVAREA Coordinator using the quickest possible means;
- .7 broadcast in-force bulletins not less than once per week at a regular scheduled time;
- .8 promulgate the cancellation of Sub-area warnings which are no longer valid;
- .9 act as the central point of contact on matters relating to navigational warnings within the Sub-area;
- .10 promote the use of established international standards and practices in the promulgation of navigational warnings within the Sub-area;
- .11 monitor the broadcasts which they originate to ensure that the warnings have been correctly broadcast;
- .12 maintain records of source data relating to Sub-area warnings in accordance with the requirement of the national Administration of the Sub-area Coordinator;
- .13 contribute to the development of international standards and practices through attendance and participation in the IHO World-Wide Navigational Warning Service Sub-Committee meetings, and also participate in relevant IMO, IHO and WMO fora as appropriate; and
- .14 take into account the need for contingency planning.

## **6.5 National Coordinator resources**

The national Coordinator should have:

- .1 established sources of information relevant to the safety of navigation within national waters;
- .2 effective communications, e.g. telephone, email, facsimile and Internet, with the NAVAREA/Sub-area Coordinator and adjacent national Coordinators; and
- .3 access to broadcast systems for transmission to their area of national responsibility.

## **6.6 National Coordinator responsibilities**

The national Coordinator should:

- .1 endeavour to be informed of all events that could significantly affect the safety of navigation within their area of national responsibility;
- .2 assess all information immediately upon receipt for relevance to navigation in their area of national responsibility;
- .3 select information for broadcast in accordance with the guidance given in section 4.2.1 above;
- .4 draft coastal warnings in accordance with the Joint IMO/IHO/WMO Manual on Maritime Safety Information;
- .5 direct and control the broadcast of coastal warnings, in accordance with the provisions of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
- .6 forward coastal warnings and relevant associated information which may require wider promulgation directly to their NAVAREA/Sub-area Coordinator and/or adjacent national Coordinators as appropriate, using the quickest possible means;
- .7 broadcast in-force bulletins not less than once per week at a regular scheduled time;
- .8 promulgate the cancellation of coastal warnings which are no longer valid;
- .9 act as the central point of contact on matters relating to navigational warnings within their area of national responsibility;
- .10 promote the use of established international standards and practices in the promulgation of navigational warnings within their area of national responsibility;
- .11 monitor the broadcasts which they originate to ensure that the warnings have been correctly broadcast;

- .12 maintain records of source data relating to coastal warnings in accordance with the requirement of the national Administration of the national Coordinator; and
- .13 take into account the need for contingency planning.

## **7 PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE WORLD-WIDE NAVIGATION WARNING SERVICE**

7.1 Proposals for amendment or enhancement of the World-Wide Navigational Warning Service should be submitted for evaluation by the Sub-Committee on Navigation, Communications and Search and Rescue (NCSR). Amendments should only be adopted after consideration and approval by the NCSR Sub-Committee.

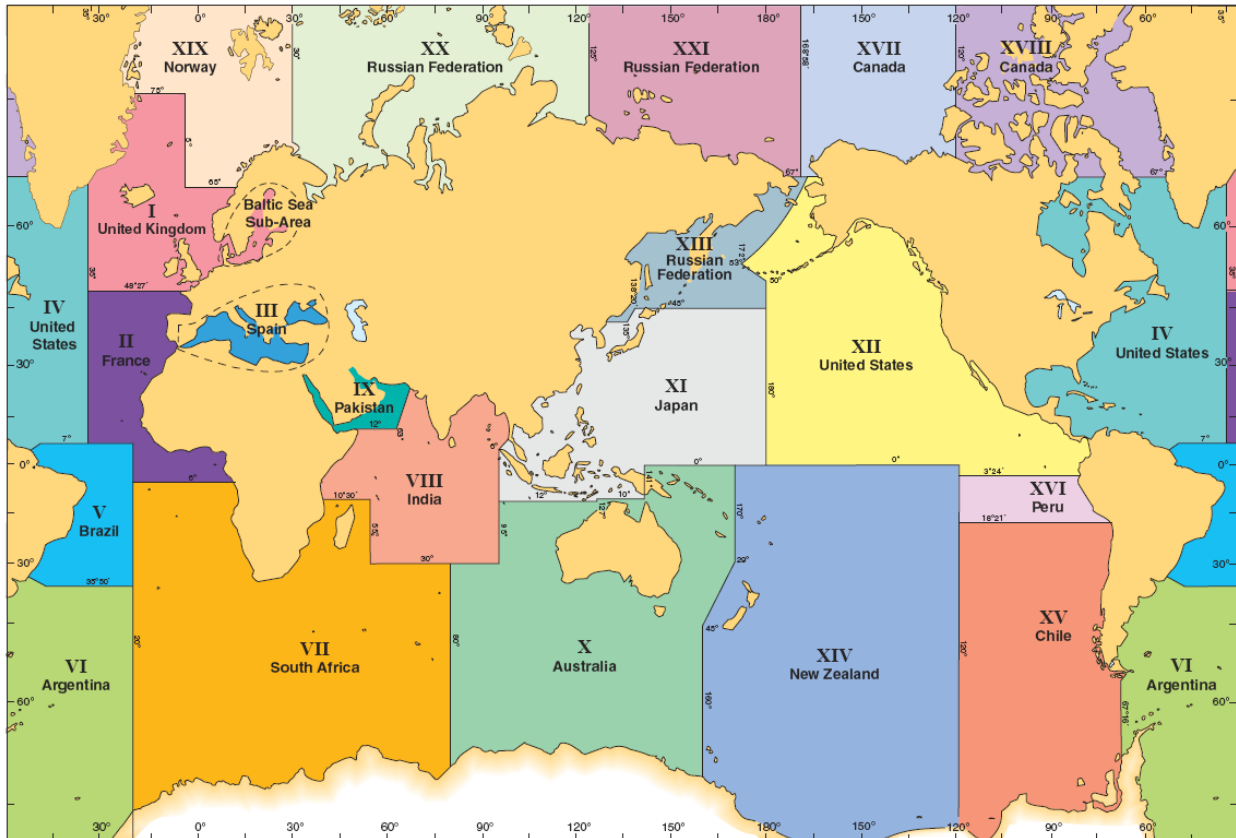
7.2 Amendments to the service should be adopted at intervals as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee. Amendments adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee will be notified to all concerned and will come into force on 1 January of the following year, or at another date as decided by the Committee.

7.3 The agreement of the International Hydrographic Organization and the active participation of other bodies should be sought according to the nature of the proposed amendments.

7.4 The schedule of broadcast times and frequencies for the WWNWS, being subject to frequent changes, will not be subject to these amendment procedures, but should be coordinated through the IMO Enhanced Group Call Coordinating Panel or the IMO NAVTEX Coordinating Panel, as appropriate.

APPENDIX

**GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS FOR COORDINATING AND PROMULGATING  
NAVAREA WARNINGS**



The delimitation of these NAVAREAs is not related to and should not prejudice the delimitations of any boundaries between States.

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