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17th IALA CONFERENCE



Aids to Navigation - A Global Approach
All waters, all risks, all solutions

Cape Town - South Africa **22 - 27 March, 2010**



Abstract

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT & CALL FOR PAPERS

Introduction

The 17th IALA Conference is scheduled to take place in Cape Town, South Africa from 22 to 27 March, 2010.

Held quadrennially, this premier IALA event attracts aids to navigation practitioners from all over the world.

The theme for the Conference is :

Aids to Navigation – A Global Approach All waters, all risks, all solutions

There will be nine technical sessions addressing the issues listed aside.

The Conference Paper Selection Committee invites abstracts of presentations or papers to be presented during the Conference on any of the topics listed, or on any other topic which you consider appropriate to the Conference theme.

Authors should provide abstracts of approximately 200 words, in English or French, capturing the essence of the topic to be presented. Please also include the title for the paper and name(s) and contact details of the author(s).

Your abstract should be received by post or e-mail to the IALA Secretariat (iala-aism@wanadoo.fr) by 31 December 2008.

Presentations supported by written papers are preferred. However, the committee will consider accepting abstracts for presentations that will not be accompanied by a written paper. All written papers (or abstracts, if no paper is provided), will be printed and distributed as part of the conference proceedings.

Authors will be notified by 31 March 2009, whether or not their abstracts / papers have been selected for presenting and inclusion in the conference documentation. Authors providing papers will need to submit them no later than 30 September 2009.

Topics to be addressed

1. Maritime accidents and near misses

This session considers accident investigations and resulting liabilities, analysis of near misses and lessons learned. It will also explore the role of AIS as a traffic monitoring and analysis tool.

2. Risk, quality and environment

Here the session will consider developments in the tools for risk assessment including GIS, simulation and validation. It will also address service quality and cost-benefit analysis of aids to navigation. Climate change and the protection of the marine environment will also be considered.

3. The future for visual aids to navigation

Beginning with the IALA Maritime Buoyage System, this session will feature the latest developments in light sources, optics, power systems and maritime signal colour systems. This session will also include aid system design, conspicuity of signals (particularly in built-up areas), daymarks and the marking of man-made dangers.

4. From Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) to Vessel Traffic Management (VTM)

The growing role of VTM, including Maritime Domain Awareness, Maritime Information Systems and linking of the ship and the shore will be examined. It considers VTM applications in off-shore and inland waterways.

5. Maximising the potential of AIS

The widespread use of AIS has increased the potential for its use as an AtoN (including virtual), traffic analysis tool and for remote control and monitoring. This session will examine innovative uses of AIS binary messages, spectrum issues and AIS via satellite as well as regulatory matters.

6. e-Navigation

All aspects of e-Navigation will be explored, both ashore and afloat, including user requirements, services, and architecture, positioning and communications systems.

7. "Aids to Navigation - A Global Approach" - Focus on Africa

The unique characteristics of the coastal and inland waters of Africa will be considered, assessing the volume of traffic and degree of risk. It will also consider infrastructure and capacity-building, as well as the role of IALA and other organisations in compliance with international obligations.

8. Emerging technologies

New technologies will be considered for all aspects of aids to navigation, including servicing craft, fixed and floating aids, moorings, sensors, surveying techniques, under keel clearance management, vision enhancement tools and so on.

9. AtoN Heritage

The concluding session will examine the challenges associated with the preservation and alternative use of redundant aids to navigation structures and artefacts. This extends to conservation projects including structure maintenance in low energy environments, contractual arrangements for alternative use and co-operation with environmental and heritage organisations.



The 17th conference of the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) will be hosted by **Transnet National Ports Authority** from 21 to 27 March 2010 at the Cape Town International Convention Centre, Cape Town, South Africa.

Transnet Limited owns the real estate of the seven South African commercial ports spanning a coastline of 2 954 kilometres. These ports are Richards Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Cape Town and Saldanha. It also owns all the lighthouses and other aids to navigation outside of the ports. The port and lighthouse authority function is delegated to Transnet National Ports Authority – an operating division of Transnet.



South Africa has all of this, but there is so much more – a rich and diverse selection of experiences combining exciting Africa with the very best of international standard facilities and entertainment.

The country has a generally temperate climate, due in part to it being surrounded by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on three sides, by its location in the climatically milder southern hemisphere and due to the average elevation rising steadily towards the north (towards the equator) and further inland.

Due to this varied topography and oceanic influence, a great variety of climatic zones exist.



Cape Town is located in the Western Cape, forming part of the metropolitan municipality of the City of Cape Town. It is the provincial capital of the Western Cape, as well as the legislative capital of South Africa, where the National Parliament and many government offices are located. Cape Town is famous for its harbour as well as its natural setting in the Cape floral kingdom, including such well-known landmarks as Table Mountain, Cape Point and Robben Island. Often regarded as one of the world's most beautiful cities because of its geography, Cape Town is one of the most popular South African destinations for tourism.

According to the 2007 Community Survey, the city has a population of 3.5 million. Cape Town's land area of 2 455 km² is larger than other South African cities, resulting in a comparatively lower population density of 1 425 people per km². Cape Town is twinned with Nice in France and Haifa in Israel.

A n n o u n c e m e n t

a n d C a l l f o r P a p e r s

22 - 27 March 2010