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Working Party on Inland Water Transport

Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Glossary of terms and definitions related to inland water transport

Terms related to transportation of goods and passengers by inland waterways, waterway signs and marking

Note by the secretariat

I. Mandate

1. This document is submitted in line with the Proposed Programme Budget for 2022, part V, Regional cooperation for development, section 20, Economic Development in Europe, Programme 17, Economic Development in Europe (A/76/6 (Sect. 20), paragraph 20.76).

2. Following the decision taken at its sixtieth session, the Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation (SC.3/WP.3) may wish to finalize terms and definitions related to transportation of goods and passengers by inland waterways, waterway signs and marking based on the drafts contained in annexes I and II to the present document. SC.3/WP.3 may wish to transmit the finalized draft to the Working Party on Inland Water Transport.

Annex I

Glossary of Terms and Definitions Related to Inland Water Transport, Part III “Transportation of Goods and Passengers, Transport Documents”

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Actual carrier	Any person, other than a servant or an agent of the carrier, to whom the performance of the carriage or of part of such carriage has been entrusted by the carrier.	(1)
2	Bill of lading	Document which evidences a contract of carriage by sea and the taking over or loading of goods by the carrier, and by which the carrier undertakes to deliver the goods against surrender of the document. A provision in the document that the goods are to be delivered to the order of a named person, or to order, or to bearer, constitutes such an undertaking.	(2)
3	Cargo (goods)	Any commodities, wares and articles of every kind, including packaging and means of consolidated shipment, carried on a vessel and accompanied by shipping documents, other than vessel's stores. Ground, sand, stone, gravel, etc. excavated from the river bottom and transported by the river are also subject to accounting as goods, in case they are intended to be utilized or sold as construction materials and accompanied by shipping documents.	(3)
4	Cargo declaration (Freight declaration)	Generic term applied to the documents providing the particulars required by the Customs concerning the cargo (freight) carried by commercial means of transport.	(2)
5	Cargo manifest (load manifest, cargo waybill)	A listing of the goods comprising the cargo (freight) carried on a means of transport or in a transport unit. The cargo manifest which gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, descriptions and quantities of the goods, may be used in place of the cargo declaration.	(2)
6	Cargo transport unit (CTU)	A freight container, swap body, vehicle, railway wagon or any other similar unit in particular when used in intermodal transport.	(4)
7	Carrier	The party who, in a contract of carriage, undertakes to perform or to procure the performance of carriage by rail, road, sea, inland waterway or by a combination of such modes. Can be further classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road haulier; • Rail operator; • Shipping line. 	(4)
8	Carrier (of goods)	Any person by whom or in whose name a contract of carriage has been concluded with a shipper.	(1)
9	Consignment	A separately identifiable collection of consignment items (available to be) transported from one consignor to one consignee via one or more modes of transport as specified in one single transport service contractual document.	(2)
10	Consignment note	Document accompanying goods during carriage.	(2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
11	Consignee	[Person entitled to take delivery of the goods.] [The party to whom a cargo is consigned under a contract of carriage or a transport document or electronic transport record. Also known as the “receiver”.]	(1) (4)
12	Consignor	The party who prepares a consignment for transport. If the consignor contracts the transport operation with the carrier, the consignor will undertake the function of the shipper [and may also be known as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shipper (maritime); • The sender (road transport).]	(4)
13	Containerization	Use of containers on a large scale for the transport of goods.	(2)
14	Contract of carriage of goods	Any contract, of any kind, whereby a carrier undertakes against payment of freight to carry goods by inland waterway.	(1)
15	Contract of carriage of passengers	Any contract, of any kind, whereby a carrier undertakes to carry one or more persons by inland waterway and, where appropriate, their luggage.	(5)
16	Country/region of loading/embarkation	The country or region of ports where transported goods are loaded or passengers embark on a vessel.	(6)
17	Country/region of unloading/disembarkation	The country or region of ports where transported goods are unloaded or passengers disembark from a vessel.	(6)
18	Dangerous goods	Dangerous goods within the meaning of Chapter 3.2 of the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN) in force at the time.	(7)
19	Fluvio-maritime (river-sea) transport	A transport operation partly by inland waterways and partly by sea, without transshipment. It can be operated by inland waterway vessel or seagoing ships. Any inland waterway vessel undertaking such transport will need to have the appropriate authorization permitting it to operate at sea.	(6), (8)
20	Freight	The remuneration payable to the carrier for the carriage of goods under a contract of carriage.	(2)
21	Freight charge	Costs incurred by the shipper in moving goods, be whatever means, from one place to another under the terms of the contract of carriage. In addition to transport costs, this may include such elements as packing, documentation, loading, unloading and insurance (to the extent they relate to the freight cost).	(2)
22	Freight forwarding	Arranging for the carriage of goods and associated formalities.	(2)
23	Gantry crane	An overhead crane comprising a horizontal gantry mounted on legs, which are either fixed, run in fixed tracks or on rubber tyres with relatively limited manoeuvrability. The load can be moved horizontally, vertically and sideways.	(6)
24	General average	Sacrifices and expenditure reasonably made and/or incurred, in extraordinary circumstances, for the purpose of saving a vessel and its cargo from a common peril are general average.	(9)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
25	Goods IWT link	The combination of the place of loading and the place of unloading of the goods transported by inland waterways whichever itinerary is followed. Places are defined by using international classification systems such as NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics – Eurostat).	(6)
26	Gross weight of goods	The total weight of goods carried, including packaging but excluding the tare weight of transport units (e.g., containers, swap bodies and pallets for containing goods as well as goods road vehicles carried on the vessel).	(6)
27	Gross-gross weight of goods	The total weight of the goods carried, all packaging and the tare weight of the transport units (e.g., containers, swap bodies and pallets for containing goods as well as goods road vehicles carried on the vessel).	(6)
28	Intermodal operator	The party who provides a service to transfer and/or stow CTUs. May be subdivided into: Maritime terminal operator; Rail terminal; Inland waterway port.	(4)
29	“In writing”	Includes, unless otherwise agreed between the parties concerned, the transmission of information by electronic, optical or similar means of communication, including, but not limited to, telegram, facsimile, telex, electronic mail or electronic data interchange (EDI), provided the information is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference.	(1)
30	Lift-on-lift-off (Lo-Lo)	Loading and unloading of intermodal transport units using lifting equipment.	(2)
31	Lightening	Discharging some of the cargo from a vessel to the shore or other vessels to reduce the draught of the loaded vessel.	(3)
32	Loading instructions	Instructions on where and how specified packages or containers are to be loaded on a means of transport.	(2)
33	Luggage	Any article carried under a contract of carriage, including vehicles but not motor coaches and lorries in commercial traffic.	(5)
34	Manifest	A list of all goods loaded for transportation onto a means of transport in one location and which have a single certain destination (or a list of passengers). It combines all bills of lading for goods on a vessel. the number of manifests on board a vessel should equal the number of different travel routes.	(2)
35	Luggage registration voucher	Transport document issued by the carrier after he accepted the luggage handed over by passengers.	(5)
36	Net weight	Weight (mass) of goods without any packaging.	(2)
37	Notice of circumstances preventing delivery (goods)	Request made by the carrier to the sender, or, as the case may be, the consignee, for instructions as to the disposal of the consignment when circumstances prevent delivery and the return of the goods has not been requested by the consignor in the transport document.	(2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
38	Place of delivery	The place at which the cargo leaves the custody of the carrier under the terms and conditions of the transport contract.	(2)
39	Place of loading	The place taken into account is the place where the goods were loaded on an IWT freight vessel or where pusher tugs and tugs have been changed.	(6)
40	Place of transshipment	Name of a place where goods are to be or have been transferred from one means of transport to another during the course of one transport operation.	(2)
41	Place of unloading	The place taken into account is the place where the goods were unloaded from an IWT freight vessel or where pusher tugs and tugs have been changed.	(6)
42	Port charges documents	Documents specifying services rendered, storage and handling costs, demurrage and other charges due to the owner of goods described therein.	(2)
43	Proof of delivery	Delivery document – receipt signed by the consignee upon delivery.	(2)
44	River waybill	Transport document issued by the carrier to the shipper of goods carried by river which evidences receipt of the goods for carriage and binds the carrier to surrender the goods to the consignee at the port of destination.	(2)
45	Roll-on/roll-off vessel (Ro-Ro)	A method of [maritime] cargo service using a vessel with ramps which allows wheeled vehicles to be loaded and discharged without cranes. Also refers to any specialized vessel designed to carry Ro-Ro cargo.	(4)
46	Ro-Ro unit	Wheeled equipment for carrying goods, such as a lorry, trailer or semi-trailer, which can be driven or towed onto a vessel or train.	(6)
47	Ship's manifest	An instrument in writing containing a list of the shipments comprising the cargo of the vessel, signed by the captain.	(2)
48	Shipper	[Any person by whom or in whose name or on whose behalf a contract of carriage has been concluded with a carrier.]	(1)
		[The party named on the bill of lading or waybill as shipper and/or who concludes a contract of carriage (or in whose name or on whose behalf a contract of carriage has been concluded) with a carrier. Also known as the "sender".]	(4)
49	Shipping Instructions, shipper's letter of instruction, Consignment Instructions	Document advising details of cargo and exporter's requirements for its physical movement. Instructions from either the seller/shipper or the buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or their agent, or other provider of a service, enabling the movement of goods and associated activities. The following functions can be covered: movement and handling of goods (shipping, forwarding and stowage), Customs formalities, distribution of documents, allocation of documents (freight and charges for the connected operations), special instructions (insurance, dangerous goods, goods release, additional documents required).	(2)
50	Shipping Note	Document provided by the shipper or his agent to the carrier, multimodal transport operator, terminal or other receiving authority, giving information about export consignments offered for transport, and providing for the necessary receipts and declarations of liability.	(2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
51	Shipping order	Document accompanying the shipment during the transfer to the ship. It is written instructions of the owner of the goods to the person representing his interests. about the delivery of the cargo to the recipient.	(2)
52	Single Window	A facility that allows all participants in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements. If information is electronic, then individual data elements should only be submitted once.	(2)
53	Stevedore	Name of specialized organizations and firms engaged in loading and unloading vessels ; a representative of a stevedoring organization or firm exercising direct control over the loading and unloading of vessels.	(2)
54	Stowage	Stowage of cargo in the hold of the vessel with rational use of the place and with the intention to avoid cargo loss; cost of stowage.	(2)
55	Supply chain	Logistic chain ; International Supply Chain is a system of relationships, measures and people, which consists, in particular, of producers, exporters, brokers, transport operators, intermediaries, port operators, airports, terminals, warehouse operators, distributors etc.	(2)
56	Tare weight	The weight of a transport unit (e.g. containers, swap bodies and pallets for containing goods as well as road goods vehicles carried on the vessel) before any cargo is loaded.	(6)
57	TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit)	A statistical unit based on a 20 foot long (6.10 m) ISO container to provide a standardised measure of containers of various capacities and for describing the capacity of container ships or terminals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One 20 foot ISO container equals 1 TEU • One 40 foot ISO container equals 2 TEU • One container with a length between 20 and 40 feet equals 1.50 TEU • One container with a length of more than 40 feet equals 2.25 TEU. 	(6)
58	Transshipment (trans-shipment, transshipment)	Unloading of goods from one ship and its loading into another to complete a journey to a further destination, even when the cargo may have to remain ashore some time before its onward journey. But the term can also be applied more generally to other transport modes, such as freight transport by road or rail or air, or any combination of them.	(10)
59	Transport document	Document which evidences a contract of carriage and the taking over or loading of goods by a carrier, made out in the form of a bill of lading or consignment note or of any other document used in trade.	(1)
60	Transit	The business connected with the passage of goods through a country to their destination.	(2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
61	United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE)	United Nations code system to represent names of certain locations of interest in international trade and transport. It is used for purposes of trade to designate locations whenever there is a need for a coded representation for the names of ports, airports, inland clearance depots, inland freight terminals and other transport related locations, such as places of receipt and delivery, which are used for goods movements associated with trade (for example, locations where Customs clearance of goods can take place), or otherwise proposed by Governments. This is a 5-character code where the first two characters are the ISO 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes which can be followed by a blank and 3-character code for the place name (see UNECE Recommendation 16), together with Eurostat supplied codes for ports not yet included in the United Nations system.	(2) and (6)
62	Universal (multipurpose) transport document	A transport document confirming the existence of a contract of carriage by any mode or several modes of transport through the territory of one or more countries in accordance with any applicable international convention or national law and in accordance with the conditions of carriage under which any carrier or transport operator carries out or provides for the carriage, mentioned in this document.	(2)
63	Weight (mass) of cargo (goods)	Quantity of cargo transported expressed in metric tonnes.	(3)

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- (4) IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code), 2014.
- (5) Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN).
- (6) UNECE, Eurostat, ITF, Glossary for Transport Statistics, fifth edition, 2019.
- (7) Strasbourg Convention on the Limitation of Liability in Inland Navigation (CLNI), 2012.
- (8) Eurostat, Reference Manual on Inland Waterways Transport Statistics, version 9.2, October 2019.
- (9) IVR General Average Rules.
- (10) Eurostat, Online statistical glossary Eurostat Statistics Explained.

Annex II

Glossary of Terms and Definitions Related to Inland Water Transport, Part IV “Waterway Signs and Marking”

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Aid to Navigation (Aids to Navigation, AtoN)	A device, system, or service, external to a vessel, designed and operated to enhance safe and efficient navigation of all vessels and/or vessel traffic.	(1), (2)
2	Alternating light	A rhythmic light showing different colours alternately.	(1)
3	AtoN background lighting	Ambient lighting either directly behind or adjacent to the AtoN having regard to the range of perspectives or directions of intended viewing.	(2)
4	Bank mark	Mark on land indicating the position of the fairway in relation to the banks and, where appropriate, its crossover from one bank to the other.	(1)
5	Benchmark	A fixed point or mark whose position is known to a high degree of accuracy and is normally marked in some way.	(3)
6	Buoy	1. A floating, and moored, artificial navigation mark. It can be recognized by means of its shape, colour, pattern, topmark or light character, or a combination of these. It may carry various additional aids to navigation.]	(2)
		2. A floating navigation sign of a cylindrical, conical or other shape indicating the fairway boundaries on lakes and reservoirs.	(4)
7	Buoy light	The assembly on a buoy comprising the light source, the optical apparatus and the glazed protective enclosure.	(2)
8	Cardinal system of marking (Cardinal system of buoyage)	An agreed system of visual aids to navigation introduced by IALA and used to indicate the relative position of an obstruction (e.g. Shoal, wreck) on the compass scale (cardinal points). Note: The relative position of the obstruction on the compass scale is indicated by aids to navigation of defined shape, colour or light characteristic.	(2)
9	Cardinal mark	A floating or fixed mark used to indicate the position of the position of a danger and the direction of safe water, introduced by IALA. Cardinal marks indicate the direction of safety as a cardinal (compass) direction (north, east, south or west) and used in maritime navigation, but may also be used on lakes, broad waterways and estuaries.	(2)
10	Coefficient of (reflex) luminous intensity	Quotient of the luminous intensity reflected in the direction considered, divided by the illuminance at the retro-reflector for given angles of entrance, observation and rotation. Note: In the photometry of retro-reflectors, this coefficient is designated by the abbreviation C.I.L. It is usually expressed in millicandelas per lux (mcd/lx).	(2)
11	Composite group-flashing light	A flashing light in which a group of flashes, specified in number, is regularly repeated.	(1)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
12	Composite group-occulting light	A rhythmic light similar to a group-occulting light except that successive groups in a period have different numbers of eclipses	(1)
13	Continuous quick light	A quick light in which a flash is regularly repeated.	(1)
14	Continuous ultra quick light	An ultra quick light in which a flash is regularly repeated.	(1)
15	Continuous very quick light	A very quick light in which a flash is regularly repeated.	(1)
16	Coordinate system	A reference system consisting of a set of points, lines, and/or surfaces, and a set of rules, used to define the position of points in space in either two or three dimensions.	(3)
17	Cross-over mark (signal for cross-channel fairway)	Bank marks indicating at what point the fairway passes from one bank to another and also give the axis of this cross-over. For indication of the axis of a long cross-over, two identical signs are placed one behind the other on the same bank, the first sign positioned lower than the second one, forming an alignment marking the axis of the cross-over.	(5)
18	Daymark	[A sign used to code passing and crossing day beacons on the inland river system.]	(3)
		[An unlighted navigation mark.]	(2)
19	Effective intensity of a rhythmic light (equivalent fixed intensity)	The luminous intensity of a fictitious juxtaposed steady-burning point light source that would appear to exhibit a luminosity equal to that of the rhythmic point light source it describes. The apparent reduction in intensity of the rhythmic light is subjective and is due to the nature of the response of the eye of the observer. Note 1: The quantity I_e so defined is a function not only of the intensity versus time variation of the rhythmic light, but also of the conditions of observation illuminance level at the eye, background luminance, angular size of light source, etc. Note 2: The term “effective intensity” is generally restricted to conditions of observation near the limit of luminous range of the light (i.e., at or near the threshold for foveal vision).	(2)
20	Fixed and flashing light	A rhythmic light in which a low intensity fixed light phase is combined with a flashing phase of higher luminous intensity [compliant with preceding classes of rhythmic characters in this table].	(1)
21	Fixed light	An uninterrupted light of constant intensity and colour.	(1)
22	Flashing light	A rhythmic light in which the total duration of light in a period is shorter than the total duration of darkness and the appearances of light (flashes) are usually of equal duration.	(1)
23	Floating sign	[A sign for buoyage of the fairway limits in the waterway.]	(1)
		[A marking sign borne on water, susceptible to position changes within a certain area.]	(3)
24	Flood mark in the spring	A bank mark used on free-flowing rivers to indicate submerged banks, islands, promontories protruding into the river channel, etc.	(4)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
25	Geographical range	The greatest distance at which an object or a light source can be seen under conditions of perfect visibility, as limited only by the curvature of the earth, by refraction of the atmosphere, and by the elevation of the observer and the object or light.	(2)
26	Group-flashing light	A flashing light in which a group of flashes, specified in number, is regularly repeated.	(1)
27	Group-occluding light	An occulting light in which a group of eclipses, specified in number, is regularly repeated.	(1)
28	Group quick light	A quick light in which a specified group of flashes is regularly repeated.	(1)
29	Group very quick light	A very quick light in which a specified group of flashes is regularly repeated.	(1)
30	Indicator of river kilometres	A detailed schematic plan of a river, containing the locations of all elements necessary for safe navigation, including ports, harbours, hydraulic structures, waterway marking, bridges, ferry services with kilometre marks and other information relevant to navigation.	(4)
31	Isophase light	A rhythmic light in which all the durations of light and darkness are clearly equal.	(1)
32	Lateral system of marking (or buoyage)	An agreed system of visual aids to navigation generally used to indicate the course of a navigable waterway introduced by IALA. Note: The sides of the navigable waterway are indicated by aids to navigation of defined shape, colour or light characteristic in relation to the direction taken by the [mariner] boatmaster from seaward or to the direction determined by the competent authority.	(2)
33	Light	A distinctive light used as a waterway marking.	(1)
34	Lighthouse	A tower or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea.	(3)
35	Lighthouse service	Organization, operation and maintenance of aids to navigation.	(2)
36	Long-flashing light	A single-flashing light in which an appearance of light of not less than 2 s duration (long flash) is regularly repeated.	(1)
37	Luminous range (of a light) (light range)	The maximum distance at which a light can be seen, as determined by the luminous intensity of the light, the atmospheric transmission factor and the threshold of illuminance on the eye of the observer.	(2)
38	Marking plan	Plan for the installation of floating signs and bank marks on a [waterway section] containing information on the type of placed signs, bank/side whereon placed, river kilometre of the set-up and recapitulation of all floating signs and bank marks used for marking.	(1)
39	Marker post (leading mark, alignment sign)	A bank mark consisting of two signs: pillars with rectangular or trapezoidal boards located along the fairway axis. The boatmaster should steer the vessel so that the boards ((by day) or the boards lights (by night) are on the same vertical.	
40	Morse Code light	A rhythmic light in which appearances of light of two clearly different durations are grouped to represent a character or characters in the Morse Code.	(1)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
41	Nautical mile (sea mile, nm)	A unit of distance used at sea that is equal to 1,852 metres.	
42	Navigation sign	Installation in the form of visual coastal or floating sign with equipment for generation and distribution of light, sound and radio signals to ensure and facilitate vessel traffic as well as to protect the waterway and its infrastructure or the sea.	(6)
43	Navigational equipment	System of special alarms for safe navigation.	(4)
44	Nominal range (of a light)	The nominal range of a light used as an aid to marine navigation is its luminous range in a homogeneous atmosphere in which the meteorological visibility is 10 sea miles.	(2)
45	Occulting alternating light	A rhythmic light showing different colours alternately and a light in which the total duration of light in a period is longer than the total duration of darkness and the intervals of darkness (eclipses) are of equal duration.	(1)
46	Occulting light	A rhythmic light in which the total duration of light in a period is longer than the total duration of darkness and the intervals of darkness (eclipses) are usually of equal duration.	(1)
47	Pilot chart	Schematic map of inland waterways with navigation equipment indicated.	(4)
48	Real AIS AtoN	An AIS station located on an AtoN that physically exists.	(1)
49	Rhythmic light	[A light of constant intensity and colour operating in a characteristic and regularly repeated succession of spells of illumination and extinction.]	(5)
		[A signal light that shows intermittently with a regular periodicity. The rhythmic character of such a light is the sequence of different appearances presented by the light during a period.]	(1)
50	River kilometre mark (RKM, rkm, r-km)	A navigation mark containing information about the distance from the zero kilometre measured along the axis of the fairway, also called the “river kilometre” (rkm). Hectometre marks can also be installed. Note 1: the term “river kilometre”, may include the name of the waterway (for example, Mosel kilometre (MKM) for the Mosel, Weser kilometre (WKM) for the Weser). Note 2 : on the Danube section from Sulina to Galati, the distance is also measured in nautical miles (nm).	(3)
51	Single-flashing light	A flashing light in which a flash is regularly repeated (at a rate of less than 50 flashes per minute).	(1)
52	Single-occulting light	An occulting light in which an eclipse is regularly repeated.	(1)
53	Spar buoy (spar)	A floating daymark in the form of an anchored pole.	(4)
54	Synthetic AIS AtoN	An AtoN message transmitted from a remote AIS station for an AtoN that does physically exist.	(1)
55	Topmark	[An object, or pair of objects, of characteristic shape and colour, that is carried on top of a buoy or a spar as a means of identification.]	(2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
		[A characteristic shape secured at the top of a buoy or beacon to aid in its identification.]	(4)
56	Ultra quick light	A rhythmic light in which flashes are repeated at a rate of not less than 160 flashes per minute and not more than 300 flashes per minute.	(1)
57	Virtual AIS AtoN	An AIS AtoN message transmitted for an AtoN that does not physically exist. When a virtual AIS AtoN is used, the AtoN symbol or information would be available for presentation to a boatmaster on an electronic chart, even though there is no real AtoN.	(1)
58	Waterway marking system	The established system of marking [along the fairway] on a navigable waterway or its section , using the prescribed signs.	(3)
59	Zero kilometre mark (rkm 0)	A buoy or marker post indicating the start of measuring the river distance along the fairway axis, usually located. For most rivers in Europe, zero kilometre is located near the river source, but for certain rivers (the Danube, the Sava) the zero kilometre is located at the river mouth.	

References

- (1) European Code for Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways (SIGNI), annex to resolution No. 90 (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/208).
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- (5) European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI), annex to resolution No. 24, sixth revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/115/Rev.6).
- (6) Danube Commission, Glossary of the Danube navigation, 2015.