

EfS A

General information regarding Danish, Greenlandic and Faroe waters

07. March 2017 - Version 2

Annex to Danish Notices to Mariners

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A/1 2017

List of abbreviations.

References A/1 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details **List of abbreviations.**

For abbreviations concerning lights and buoyage; see publications *Kort 1 ? INT 1* and *Aids to Navigation of Danish Waters* (Afmærkning af danske farvande(in Danish only)).

Notices to Mariners etc.

EfS	Efterretninger for Søfarende, Denmark
Efs	Etterretninger for sjøfarende, Norway
NfS	Nachrichten für Seefahrer, Germany
NtM	Notices to Mariners, United Kingdom
SKR	Chart corrections, Denmark
TtS	Tilkynningar til Sjöfarenða, Iceland
Ufs	Underrättelser for sjöfarande, Sweden
WZ	Wiadomości Zeglarskie, Poland

Authorities etc.

AIR STAFF DC DNK	Air Staff Defence Command Denmark
BSH	Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency, Germany
DC DNK	Defence Command Denmark
DDEO	Danish Defence Estates and Infrastructure Organisation
DMA	The Danish Maritime Authority
DMI	The Danish Meteorological Institute
DMU	The National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark
DS	Danish Sailing Association
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
ENS	The Danish Energy Agency
GST	Danish Geodata Agency
IMO	International Maritime Organization
JACMD	Joint Arctic Command
JOC	Joint Operation Center
JPL	Camp Jægerspris, Denmark
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre, Denmark
KDI	Danish Coastal Authority
LV	Faroese Office of Public Works
MAS	Maritime Assistance Service
MHV	Danish Home Guard
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Center
MOC	Maritime Observation Center
NAVAL STAFF DNK	Naval Staff DC Denmark
NAVWEAPONCEN DNK	Danish Naval Weapon Center
NST	Danish Nature Agency
OKSBL	Camp Oksbøl, Shooting Range Area, Denmark
RDAF	Royal Danish Air Force
RDN	Royal Danish Navy
TBST	Danish Transport and Construction Agency
VD	The Danish Road Directorate

Other abbreviations.

AIS	Automatic Identification System
AtoN	Aids to Navigation
ECDIS	Electronic Chart Display and Information System
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
IALA	International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
MMSI	Maritime Mobile Service Identity
UTC	Universal Time, Coordinated

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/2 2017

Explanatory notes to Efs.

References A/2 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/27 2017.

Details

Explanatory notes to Efs

Efs contain matters of importance to maritime traffic in Danish and adjacent waters, including Greenlandic and Faroese waters. On reception of Efs, content ought to be studied and amendments, corrections, and references should be applied to affected publications and charts. Cancelled publications and charts should not be used as Efs always refers to the current edition. Updates and revisions relating to publications and charts as well as cancellations of publications and charts are announced in Efs and/or in SKR.

Time. Times and dates for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland refer to local time. Changes to and from DST are announced in Efs.

Positions. Positions are given in degrees, minutes and decimals of minutes. Positions refer to World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84) unless otherwise stated.

References to charts and publications. Affected charts are listed in the *Chart(s)* section in sequence of largest scale.

Affected publications are listed in the *Publication(s)* section. Furthermore, numbers without relevance for the maritime traffic may appear in square brackets.

Datum in nautical charts and publications. The positions on charts published by GST refer to WGS-84 datum on charts covering Danish waters.

Positions on charts covering W-Greenlandic waters refer to either Qornoq 1927 or WGS-84 datum. For the positions of charts covering E-Greenlandic waters, the datum is unknown. The positions on charts of Faroese waters refer to WGS-84. The positions on plans at www.danskehavnelods.dk (the Danish Harbour Pilot online) refer to WGS-84.

Positions in Danish List of Lights (Dansk Fyrliste) refer to WGS-84 for Denmark and the Faroe Islands, and to WGS-84 and Qornoq 1927 in relation to W-Greenland, and to unknown datum to charts for E-Greenland.

Chart corrections (SKR). In SKR positions refer to the datum of the chart to which the correction should be applied. For further information on the SKR, see A/27.

Sources. Sources of information are mentioned in regular parentheses.

Weekly Overview. An updated overview of active temporary and preliminary notices is available on our homepage.

Cumulative edition of Efs. On Fridays a summary of the weeks Efs is available on the homepage in the menu "Downloads". A cumulative edition of historically Efs from previous years is also available here.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/3 2017

EfS contents are arranged in the following order.

References A/3 2016 - (repetition).

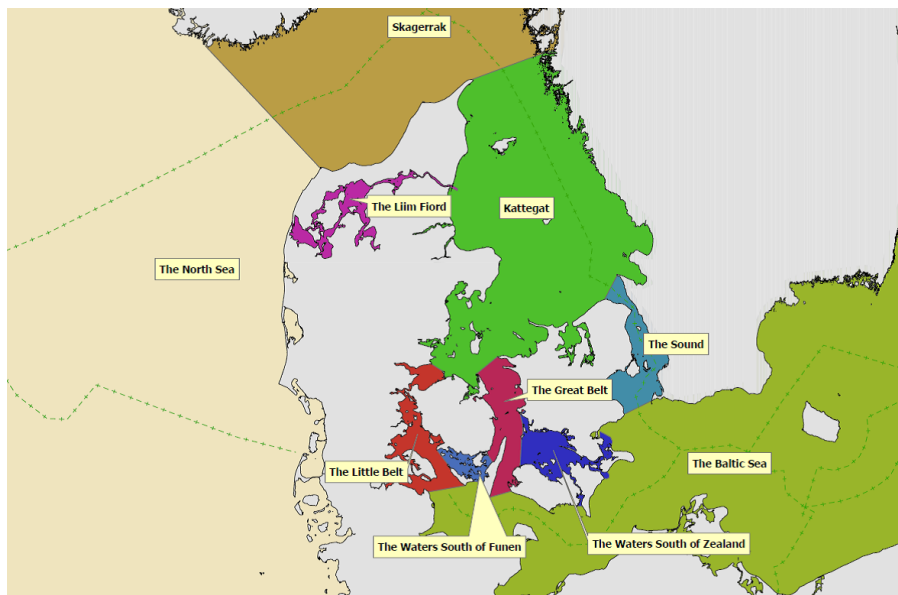
Details

EfS contents are arranged in the following order

The sketch below, illustrates the various waters into which the EfS is arranged.

Denmark	General announcements for Danish waters.
The Baltic Sea	Denmark: from and including Vejsnæs Nakke to Stevns Light and Bornholm. Sweden: from Falsterbo. Poland. Germany: from and including Falshöft Tower.
The Sound	Denmark: from and including Gilbjerg Hoved to and including Stevns Light. Sweden: from Kullen to and including Falsterbo.
The Waters South of Zealand	Towards the Baltic Sea: outside Bøgestrøm to and including a line round Sandene through Bøgestrøm entrance buoy; outside Grønsund a line round Tolken; outside Guldborg Sund a line from Flinthorne Rev to Skelby. Towards The Great Belt: a line from Korsør Church to the W coast of Egholm, Agersø and Omø, onwards to SW part of Omø Stålgrund, and to E point of Onsevig.
The Great Belt	From the line »Røsnæs - Fyns Hoved« to the line »Gulstav - Kappel Church«.
The Waters South of Funen	From the line »Thurø Rev - Næs Hoved« on the Island of Langeland to the line »Skjoldnæs - Horne Næs«.
The Little Belt	Denmark: from the line »Æbelø - Bjørnsknude« to Vejsnæs Nakke. Germany: Flensborg Fiord to Falshöft Tower.
Kattegat	Denmark: from Gilbjerg Hoved to Skagen Light; see The Great Belt and The Little Belt. Sweden: from and including Kullen to Hamnskär Light.
The Liim Fiord	From and including Hals Barre Light to town of Thyborøn.
Skagerrak	Denmark: from and including Skagen Light to Hanstholm Light. Sweden: from and including Hamnskär Light. Norway: to and including Lindesnes Light.
The North Sea	Denmark. Norway: to Lindesnes Light. Germany. The Netherlands. Great Britain.
Greenland	W-coast. E-coast.
The Faroe Islands	
Remainder of N-Atlantic Ocean	
Legal Announcements, Orders etc.	

**DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY**



(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)



DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY

A/4 2017

Denmark. Sweden. Norway. Warning against anchoring, fishing and seabed operations in certain areas.

References A/7 2016 - (repetition).

Details

Warning against anchoring, fishing and seabed operations in certain areas

Due to the suspected presence of bottom mines or other objects containing explosives (e.g. war gas), mariners are warned against anchoring, fishing and seabed operations within the areas shown in charts as follows:

Denmark and Sweden. The Baltic Sea.

1. 54° 45.7'N 010° 29.1'E, Ærø S.
2. 54° 41.2'N 010° 36.9'E, Keldsnor SW.
3. 54° 38.3'N 010° 40.1'E, Keldsnor S.
4. 54° 41.0'N 010° 48.1'E, Keldsnor SE.
5. 54° 42.0'N 011° 01.0'E, Langeland SE - Lolland SW.
6. 55° 12.7'N 012° 40.7'E, Møn N - Falsterbo S, Sweden.
7. 55° 02.9'N 014° 39.8'E, Rønne SSW.
8. 55° 33.0'N 015° 01.9'E, Bornholm N.
9. 55° 34.4'N 015° 13.1'E, Bornholm N.
10. 55° 15.0'N 015° 41.0'E, Bornholm E.
11. 55° 16.0'N 016° 12.3'E, Bornholm E.
12. 55° 08.0'N 016° 10.5'E, Bornholm E.
13. 55° 12.3'N 015° 16.2'E, Bornholm E.
14. 55° 02.2'N 015° 09.5'E, Bornholm SE.
15. 54° 41.8'N 015° 02.4'E, Bornholm S.

The Sound.

16. 55° 36.4'N 012° 42.9'E, Drogden.
17. 55° 30.8'N 012° 33.0'E, Køge Bugt.

The Great Belt

18. 54° 52.5'N 011° 00.1'E, Albuen NE.

The Little Belt.

19. 55° 10.0'N 009° 36.3'E, Sandvig.

Denmark and Sweden. Kattegat.

20. 56° 13.5'N 012° 09.0'E, Gilleleje NW.
21. 56° 01.8'N 011° 18.8'E, Gniben NE.
22. 56° 00.7'N 011° 14.2'E, Gniben W.
23. 56° 00.0'N 011° 02.7'E, Sejerø NW.
24. 55° 57.5'N 011° 21.1'E, Sjællands Odde S.
25. 55° 51.0'N 011° 12.3'E, Sejerø SE.
26. 55° 46.1'N 010° 33.1'E, Vesborg.
27. 56° 09.9'N 010° 21.2'E, Kjeldshoved W.
28. 56° 09.0'N 010° 26.7'E, Begtrup Vig.
29. 56° 03.5'N 010° 39.7'E, Øreflippen SSW.
30. 56° 05.0'N 010° 56.6'E, Hjelm - Sjællands Rev.
31. 56° 13.0'N 011° 28.9'E, Lille Lysegrund S.
32. 56° 15.9'N 011° 28.2'E, Lille Lysegrund S.
33. 56° 18.0'N 011° 13.9'E, Hastens Grund N.
34. 56° 19.7'N 011° 09.1'E, Hastens Grund N.
35. 56° 25.8'N 011° 46.5'E, Rute B, Lysegrund N.
36. 56° 28.6'N 011° 19.7'E, Gjerrild Bugt E.
37. 56° 36.5'N 011° 28.7'E, Anholt SW.
38. 56° 39.4'N 011° 25.4'E, Anholt SW.
39. 56° 40.0'N 011° 19.7'E, Anholt WSW.
40. 56° 40.9'N 011° 29.5'E, Stensøre.
41. 56° 43.2'N 011° 38.2'E, Pakhusbugt.
42. 56° 45.0'N 011° 29.7'E, Nordvestrev.

**DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY**

43. 56° 42.3'N 010° 24.7'E, Mariager Fjord E.
44. 56° 49.9'N 010° 34.7'E, Svitringer Rende S.
45. 57° 19.8'N 011° 06.6'E, Jegens Bugt.
46. 57° 22.2'N 011° 25.8'E, Bøchers Banke.
47. 57° 28.2'N 011° 19.3'E, Kummel Banke W.
48. 57° 30.5'N 010° 46.6'E, Hirsholm E.
49. 57° 31.3'N 010° 34.4'E, Ålbæk Bugt.
50. 57° 34.6'N 010° 40.7'E, Ålbæk Bugt E.
51. 57° 36.8'N 010° 26.7'E, Ålbæk Bugt.
52. 57° 42.0'N 011° 07.0'E, Skagen - St. Pölsan, Sweden.

The Liim Fiord.

53. 57° 05.4'N 009° 49.6'E, Egholm N.
54. 56° 49.0'N 009° 08.7'E, Fur E.
55. 56° 39.4'N 009° 14.5'E, Lovns Bredning.
56. 56° 35.0'N 009° 03.9'E, Skive Fjord.

Denmark and Norway. Skagerrak.

57. 57° 45.5'N 010° 42.4'E, Skagens Rev.
58. 57° 46.0'N 010° 10.6'E, Tannis Bugt.
59. 57° 44.6'N 009° 51.7'E, Tannis Bugt NW.
60. 57° 26.1'N 009° 03.7'E, Jammerbugt.
61. 57° 08.9'N 008° 38.6'E, Hanstholm NE.
62. 57° 45.0'N 008° 59.0'E, Jammerbugt NNW, Danish - Norwegian border.
63. 57° 30.0'N 008° 00.0'E, Jylland NW-coast - S-coast, Norway.

The North Sea.

64. 56° 15.0'N 008° 07.0'E, N-S-going zone of the coast of Jyllands W-coast.
65. 55° 39.1'N 007° 42.9'E, Horns Rev N.
66. 55° 34.4'N 007° 59.5'E, Horns Rev E.
67. 55° 26.9'N 007° 09.8'E, Horns Rev WSW.
68. 55° 20.6'N 007° 14.1'E, Horns Rev SW.
69. 55° 20.7'N 008° 14.6'E, Knudedyb NW.
70. 55° 24.0'N 008° 22.4'E, Fanø W and S.

Note The rules concerning prohibition of navigation, anchorage and fishing etc. are stated in DMA order no. 135 of 4 March 2005 (Danish only).

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/5 2017

Denmark. Protective zones around submarine cables and pipelines.

References A/8 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/9 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/6 2017.

Details Protective zones around submarine cables and pipelines.

Before laying out a submarine cable or pipeline is to be started, it will be announced in Efs. In connection with the announcement in Efs, a protection zone of 200m around the tracé is established. When the permanent cable or pipeline is shown in the chart, the cable is covered by the cable order no. 939 of 27 November 1992 on the protection of submarine cables and pipelines (The Cable order). The aim of the protection zone is to protect the installation against damage.

The Danish Maritime Authority informs that the owner can, conditional upon the line being sufficiently protected, apply for an exemption in order to maintain fishing using trawling equipment in the area. Thus, the owner may be exempted from paying damages for lost fishing rights. Applications for exemptions in order to maintain fishing in the safety zone around the line are to be forwarded by the owner of the line to the Danish Maritime Authority and contain a declaration that the submarine cable or pipeline is sufficiently protected against trawling equipment.

(DMA December 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/6 2017

Denmark. Guidelines in connection with damage to submarine cables and pipelines.

References A/10 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/5 2017.

Details Guidelines in connection with damage to submarine cables and pipelines

In case of fractures or by any other suspect of damage to submarine cables or pipelines as well as in situations where anchors, fishing nets or other equipment have been partly or fully attached to the submarine cable or pipeline, the position of the ship and the equipment must be determined with as great accuracy as possible. Furthermore, the position must be marked.

In cases where ships or their equipment present a risk of damaging submarine cables and pipelines, the master must contact MAS Duty Officer immediately and without any unnecessary delay, which will arrange contact with the owner of the cable or pipeline. Immediately here-after, the owner of the cable or pipeline will contact the ship in order to solve the situation.

Defense Command OPS-center

Tel. +45 7285 0370 (please ask for the officer on duty in MAS).

VHF Channel 16 (please call Lyngby Radio which will transfer your call to the DCD OPS-center).

If the master assesses that it is impossible to disengage the ships, anchors or other equipment without a risk of damaging the submarine cable/pipeline, attempts at disengagement must not be made until a permit has been granted by the owner of the cable or pipeline. Contraventions of the order are punishable by fine. Persons causing damage to submarine cables and pipelines may, according to the circumstances, be liable to punishment and liable to pay damages.

Note It may be deadly dangerous to approach damaged submarine cables and pipelines since this may involve a risk of losing ships' buoyancy, explosion, fire, electric shock, etc.

(DC DNK and DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/7 2017

Denmark. Establishment of prohibited areas.**Details Establishment of prohibited areas.**

The Danish Maritime Authority establish prohibited areas on the sea territory in accordance with consolidated act no 72 of 17 January 2014 on safety at sea, section 6 (i and vii). Contraventions of the prohibition are punishable in accordance with the same act, section 28 (iii).

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/8 2017

Denmark. Conditions related to aids to navigation, etc. in the Danish buoyage area.

References A/11 2016 - (repetition).

Details Conditions related to aids to navigation, etc. in the Danish buoyage area

The Danish Maritime Authority keeps control with aids to navigation in Danish and Greenlandic buoyage areas and ensures that it is reasonable and necessary as regards the extent of the ship traffic and the magnitude of the risk.

Aids to navigation must not be established without permission from the Danish Maritime Authority, which grants permits for establishing, altering or withdrawing of aids to navigation and navigation systems following applications. The Danish Maritime Authority can issue injunctions to maintain, establish, operate, alter and withdraw aids to navigation.

It is not permitted to place objects, establish illuminated advertisements, signposting or other arrangements in the waters capable of affecting ships' safe navigation. It is not permitted either to moor or secure fishing gear, etc. to the aids to navigation.

In case of collisions with or other damage to aids to navigation, the one causing the damage will, to the greatest extent possible, be held liable to pay any expenses for remedying the damage if it is possible and economically appropriate for the state to identify and make a claim against the one causing the damage.

Damage to or defects or faults in aids to navigation that cannot be immediately remedied must be reported to the Danish Maritime Authority without any delay at vagts@dma.dk, tel. +45 72196040 og +45 7285 0370.

Information about alterations to aids to navigation in Danish, Greenland and Faroese buoyage areas will be published in Notices to Mariners.

In Faroese buoyage area, order no. 229 of 4 April 1989 still applies.

Publication DMA order no. 229 of 4 April 1989 and order no. 45 of 22 January 2015

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/9 2017

AIS buoyage.

References A/12 2016 - (repetition).

Details **AIS buoyage**

As part of AIS (Automatic Identification System), all types of buoys and fixed structures, such as offshore platforms, can be supplemented with AIS Aids to Navigation (AtoN). The purpose of supplementing Aids to Navigation with AIS is to make it easier for ships to identify a specific buoy or fixed structure.

Ships equipped with an AIS transponder in accordance with the SOLAS Convention can, as a minimum, expect to receive the following Aids to Navigation Report (Message 21):

- MMSI number (identification number)
- Name (of the buoyage)
- Position (of the buoyage)
- Bearing and distance to the observer

Types of AIS-AtoN.

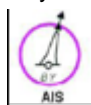
Distinction is made between two types of AIS buoyage:

1. Physical/real AIS AtoN - a "real" AIS AtoN Station is a device located ON the physical AtoN or structure, transmitting AIS Message 21. This type is often used for important floating marks.
2. Virtual AIS AtoN - a "Virtual AIS AtoN" is a transmitted AIS-AtoN (Message 21). In this case the AIS AtoN symbol would appear on the display for a specific location, even though there is no physical AtoN or structure. This type is normally used to mark sudden danger, for example wrecks and damaged lights, which constitute an obstruction. Virtual buoyage can also be used to mark an area where vessels have to be extra attentive, for example a wave-power area.

Display of AIS markings on ships' AIS equipment.

The way AIS information is displayed on ships' AIS equipment is listed in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of IMO circular SN.1/Circ.243/Rev.1, "Amended Guidelines for the Presentation of Navigation-related Symbols, Terms and Abbreviations", which was enclosed issue Efs 35 2014. The symbols may vary depending on the make of the vessel's equipment.

Only type 1 AIS AtoN is shown in the charts, as shown by the example below:



Note Basic information on AIS buoyage and a list of AIS AtoN Stations in Danish waters are available in Danish List of Lights (Dansk Fyrliste). IMO and IALA publications on AIS AtoN: IMO - "Amended Guidelines for the Presentation of Navigation-related Symbols, Terms and Abbreviations", SN.1/Circ.243/Rev.1 of 23 May 2014. IMO - "Policy on use of AIS Aids to Navigation", MSC.1/Circ.1473 of 23 May 2014. IALA Recommendation A-126, "The Use of the Automatic Identification System (AIS) in Marine Aids to Navigation Services".

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/10 2017

Denmark. Information about buoyage and lights in Danish waters in ice conditions.

References A/13 2016 - (repetition).

Details **Information about buoyage and lights in Danish waters in ice conditions**

In general, buoyage with lights are not replaced by daymarks in Danish waters. Efforts are made to maintain the buoyage of routes and traffic separation systems during the winter. Buoyage is replaced/withdrawn only in case of heavy ice formation or in order to make passage easier. If buoyage with light is replaced by a daymark or withdrawn, this will be announced in Efs and, in special cases, be transmitted in Danmarks Radio and/or as Navigational Warning over Lyngby Radio and on NAVTEX.

Buoyage may be damaged, be drawn under the ice or drawn away from their position during heavy ice drift and can, thus, not be expected to be in place and in order.

Note The coloured light in lights and buoyage may, due to ice formation, snow or frost, be perceived as white and the range of the light may be strongly reduced.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/11 2017

Denmark. Broadcasting periods for special services via Lyngby Radio.

References A/14 2016 - (repetition).

Details **Broadcasting periods for special services via Lyngby Radio**

Ice reports are broadcasted at 1305 (UTC) on:

MF 1734, 1758 and 2586 kHz.

VHF channel 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 18, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66.

After their receipt, Navigational Warnings will be transmitted at 03 or 33 minutes past the hour, whichever comes first, after having been announced on channel 16 and MF DSC on 2187.5 kHz. Subsequently, the warnings will be repeated at the following times: 0133, 0533, 0933, 1333, 1733 and 2133 on:

MF 1734, 1758 and 2586 kHz.

VHF channel 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 18, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66.

(Lyngby Radio November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/12 2017

Denmark. Broadcasting of Navigational Warnings on long wave.

References A/15 2016 - (repetition).

Details **Broadcasting of Navigational Warnings on long wave**

Transmission of Navigational Warnings (farvandsefterretninger) from DMA are transmitted daily at hours 1803 on long wave frequency 243 kHz.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

**DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY**

A/13 2017

Denmark. Broadcasting of meteorological reports.

References A/13 2017 - (updated repetition) - revision 1.
A/14 2017.
A/15 2017.

Details Broadcasting of meteorological reports

Broadcasts of weather overview, weather forecasts and possibly wind, gale and storm warnings. Regarding the issuing of warnings of ice accretion, see A/15.

1. Broadcasts via **Danmarks Radio's** long waves (every day), time in Central European Time.
At 0545, 0845, 1145 and 1745 hours:
Weather overview and forecast for Jutland, the Islands, Bornholm, southern Baltic, western Baltic, The Belts and The Sound, Kattegat, Skagerrak, Fisher, German Bight, and possibly gale and storm warnings. Latest observations of wind and weather from Danish and foreign stations.
At 1145 and 1745 hours the following is also broadcasted:
7-days forecast for Jutland, the Islands and Bornholm. 5-days forecast for The Baltic Sea (southern Baltic, western Baltic), Domestic Waters (The Sound, the Belts and Kattegat), Skagerrak, The North Sea (Fisher, German Bight, Forties, Dogger and Thames).
2. Broadcasts via **Lyngby Radio** on MF and VHF.
Gale and storm warnings and warnings of ice accretion will be transmitted via Lyngby Radio according to the list below.
The warnings are broadcasted in Danish and English on the frequencies and the channels specified in the table at next page and will be broadcasted after announcement on VHF channel 16 and DSC on 2187.5 kHz. The warnings will be repeated on 2182 kHz and VHF channel 16 at the end of the silence period, occurring at least half an hour later. Warnings regarding heavy ice accretion will be repeated after announcement on 2182 kHz and on VHF channel 16, 3 minutes past every odd hour until cancellation. Warnings for all districts will be broadcasted on MF.
On VHF warnings are only broadcasted when a warning is available for one or more of above mentioned areas. The table at the next page shows the VHF channels (positions) used for each warning area.

MF

Lyngby Radio 1734, 1758 and 2586 kHz

VHF

Warning area	Channel	Location
2. Southern Baltic	1	(Bornholm/Årsballe)
	2	(Møn)
3. Western Baltic	18	(Svendborg)
	1	(Bornholm/Årsballe)
	62	(Als)
	7	(Karlebo)
	3	(Copenhagen)
4. The Belts and The Sound	2	(Mern)
	3	(Copenhagen)
	63	(Vejby)
	62	(Als)
	18	(Svendborg)
	7	(Anholt)
	66	(Fornæs)
	7	(Karleby)
	1	(Røsnæs)
	65	(Vejle)
5. Kattegat	3	(Frejlev)
	7	(Anholt)
	66	(Fornæs)
	3	(Copenhagen)
	63	(Vejby)
	1	(Røsnæs)
	65	(Vejle)
	63	(Hirtshals)
	64	(Læsø)
	4	(Skagen)
6. Skagerrak	2	(Bovbjerg)
	1	(Hanstholm)
	63	(Hirtshals)
	64	(Læsø)



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	4	(Skagen)
8. Fisher	63	(Hirtshals)
	7	(Blåvand)
	2	(Bovbjerg)
	1	(Hanstholm)
9. German Bight	7	(Blåvand)
	2	(Bovbjerg)

3. Requests for weather reports from both Danish and foreign ships will be met by Lyngby Radio.

(Lyngby Radio og DMI November 2016. Published 7 March 2017)

A/14 2017

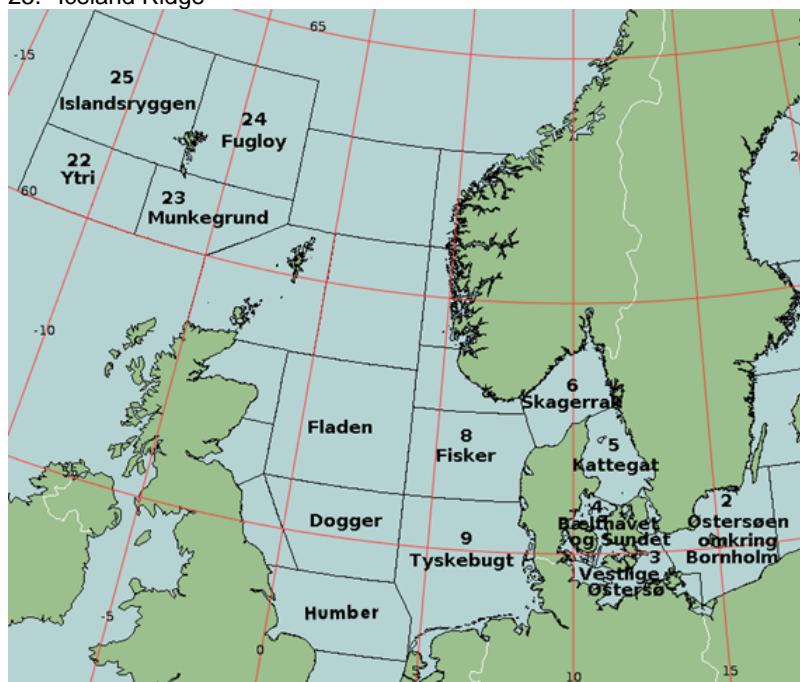
Denmark. Broadcasting of meteorological information. Marine forecast areas.

References A/17 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/13 2017.
A/15 2017.

Details Broadcasting of meteorological information. Marine forecast areas.

Broadcast of meteorological marine forecasts are for the following areas, incl. the 3 areas in The North Sea from the 5-days forecast. The areas are shown on the map below:

2. Southern Baltic
3. Western Baltic
4. The Belts and The Sound
5. Kattegat
6. Skagerrak
8. Fisher
9. German Bight
- Forties
- Dogger
- Humber
22. Ytri
23. Munkgrund
24. Fugloy
25. Islandsryggen



(DMI December 2016. Published 2 January 2017)



DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY

A/15 2017

Denmark. Greenland. Faroe Islands. Broadcasting of ice accretion warnings.

References A/18 2016 - (repetition).
A/13 2017.
A/14 2017.
A/17 2017.

Details Broadcasting of ice accretion warnings.

Ice accretion warnings are divided into three categories determined by the diagrams on page 17:

Light ice accretion: 1 - 3cm in 24 hours

Ice accretion: 4 - 14cm in 24 hours

Heavy ice accretion: more than 15cm in 24 hours

As far as possible warnings are broadcast 12 - 18 hours before the ice accretion conditions are expected to occur by Lyngby Radio, Aasiaat radio, Denmarks Radio and local stations in the hourly news.

The warnings will only be cancelled when the criteria for ice accretion are no longer met. It is often difficult for the meteorologists to predict air temperatures over open sea and thus difficult to portend a degree of ice accretion. The master is therefore recommended to use the diagram with the wind speed and the temperatures observed on board. This way the master is able to make a good assessment of the amount of ice expected within the next few hours. In the diagram it is e.g. shown that a wind speed of 17 - 20 m/s, an air temperature of ,8 IC, and a sea temperature of 1 IC will give cause for ice accretion (4 - 14cm in 24h).

For warning districts 2 - 6 and 8 - 9 (cf. A/17, page 15) ice accretion warnings are broadcast at expected wind speeds of 7 m/s and at air temperatures of ,2 IC. Ice accretion warnings are reported as light at wind speeds 7 m/s and 10 m/s.

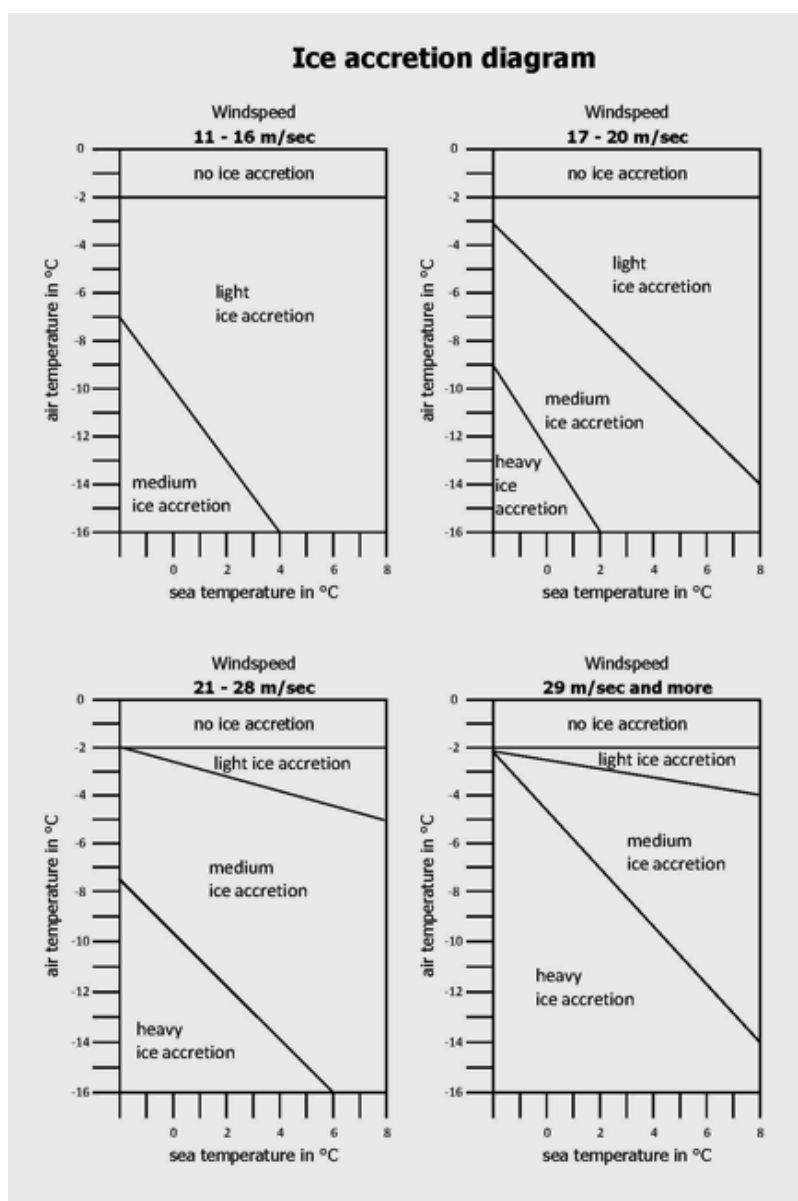
For warning districts 22 - 25 and Greenlandic waters the warnings are broadcast at expected wind speeds of 11 m/s and air temperatures of ,2 IC.

Please notice that, according to executive order no. 9848 of 12 April 2007 on safety of navigation, at any air temperatures below freezing forthwith in connection with strong breezes, causing heavy ice formations on the ship's superstructure, the master is responsible for reporting this by all means available to ships in the vicinity and to the competent authorities on the first place on the coast which he can contact.

Radio reports of ice accretion are sent as safety reports and should include:

- 1) Date and time (UTC) along with the ship's position at the time of the observation,
- 2) Air temperature,
- 3) Seawater temperature (if possible),
- 4) Wind force and direction,
- 5) Description of the ice accretion, etc.

Reports of ice accretion given from a ship at sea to a Danish coast radio station will be sent to the relevant authority at no expense to the sender regardless of nationality.



(DC DNK November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/16 2017

Transmission of Navigational Warnings and meteorological reports by NAVTEX.

References A/19 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/18 2017.
A/22 2017.

Details **Transmission of Navigational Warnings and meteorological reports by NAVTEX.**

Denmark transmits warnings and other reports to the shipping in Danish waters by NAVTEX. Danish waters are covered by the Swedish and Norwegian transmitting stations Gislövhammar and Grimeton (SE) as well as Rogaland Radio and Jeloya (NO).

Greenlandic waters are covered by two transmitters located in Iceland at Grindavik and Saudarnes (East Greenland) and three transmitters located at Igdlutaligssuaq, Simiutaq and Upernavik (West Greenland). The transmissions are controlled by Joint Arctic Command (JACMD).

The Faroese waters are covered by a transmitter located in Tórshavn. The transmissions are carried out by MRCC Tórshavn.

Note As regards transmission times/areas, reference is made to the radio manuals, such as the Admiralty List of Radio Signals, volume 5.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/17 2017

Greenland. Transmission of meteorological notices. Warning areas.

References A/20 2016 - (repetition).

Details

Transmission of meteorological notices. Warning areas.

Warning areas for Greenlandic waters, see diagram below.

1. Weather forecasts, sea forecasts and any gale and storm warnings as well as warnings against ice accretion are transmitted by Kalaallit Nunaata Radio (KNR) over local FM transmitters on 90.5 - 104.0 MHz. As regards the broadcasting time, reference is made to the programs of KNR available at any time.
2. Gale and storm warnings as well as warnings against ice accretion are transmitted over Aasiaat radio on MF and VHF as follows:

MF		
Coast radio station	Frequency (location)	Warning district
Aasiaat	2250 kHz (Tasiilaq) 2265 kHz (Ikerasassuaq) 2129 kHz (Qaqortoq) 2225 kHz (Paamiut) 2116 kHz (Nuuk) 2400 kHz (Maniitsoq) 3125 kHz (Sisimiut) 2304 kHz (Qeqertarsuaq) 3280 kHz (Uummannaq) 3276 kHz (Upernavik)	Daneborg Kangikajik Aputiteeq Kulusuk Timmiarmiut Nunap Isuata Kangia Nunap Isuata Kitaa Nunarsuit Narsalik Meqqitsoq Attu Uiffaq Qimusseriarsuaq Kiatak
VHF		
Coast radio station	Channel (location)	Warning district
Aasiaat	25 (Quarmii qaaja) 26 (Sermiligaaq) 27 (Angiit) 01 (Ikerasassuaq) 03 (Top 775) 04 (Nanortalik) 28 (Sermersooq) 25 og 02 (Qaqortoq) 24 (Narsaq) 23 (Narsarsuaq) 26 (Simiutaq) 27 (Arsuutaa) 23 (Paamiut) 28 (Kangaarsuk) 03 (Qingaaq) 26 (Illutalissuaq) 25 (Maniitsoq) 24 (Kangaamiut) 26 (Qaqatoqaa) 01 (Sisimiut) 28 (Attup Uummannaq) 27 (Aasiaat) 23 (Uunartuarsuup Qaqqaa) 25 (Ilulissat) 24 (Pingo) 02 (Niaqornaq) 03 (Uummannaq) 63 (Uperniviuup Qaqqaa) 04 (Qaarsorsuaq) 60 (Tinumanersuaq)	Daneborg Kangikajik Aputiteeq Kulusuk Timmiarmiut Nunap Isuata Kangia Nunap Isuata Kitaa Nunarsuit Narsalik Meqqitsoq Attu Uiffaq Qimusseriarsuaq Kiatak

Warnings are transmitted on all working channels without regard to warning district. Note, that warnings also will be transmitted on HF channel 409 and 608.

The warnings are transmitted as fixed transmissions at 0605, 1105, 1605 and 2105 hours local Greenland west coast time. The transmissions are announced at 2182 kHz and VHF channel 16 shortly after the silence period, and the warnings are read aloud on work frequencies and channels.

Warnings received for transmission at times other than those above are transmitted on work frequencies and channels following previous announcement on MF DSC (2187.5 kHz), the emergency traffic channels 2182 kHz and VHF channel 16 and are repeated at the expiry of the silence period that starts at least half an hour later. The warnings are transmitted in English, Greenlandic and Danish on the frequencies and channels listed.

(DMI October 2013, JACMD November 2014 and TELEPOST November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)



DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY

A/18 2017

Greenland. Transmission of Local warnings, Navigational warnings and NAVTEX.

References A/18 2017 - (updated repetition) - revision 1.

Details Transmission of Local warnings, Navigational warnings and NAVTEX.

JRCC Greenland transmit Navigational warnings to mariners by Local warnings, Navigational warnings and by NAVTEX. Mariners are dependent on the reports made by seafarers such as unlit lights, damaged beacons and unknown rocks etc. It is possible to make such reports directly by telephone to the JRCC Greenland or via the police, local bailiffs, commercial directors and Aasiaat radio.

Local warnings are transmitted over Kalaallit Nunaata Radio (KNR) 1700 hours and 1800 hours local time and are read in Danish and Greenlandic.

Navigational warnings is transmitted by Aasiaat radio. Aasiaat radio transmits the notices per radiotelephony in both Danish and English. The warnings are transmitted after the first silence period when received and after prior announcement on the emergency and calling frequencies MF DSC (2187.5 kHz), MF (2182 kHz) and VHF channel 16. Subsequently, in connection with the traffic lists after previous announcement on the emergency and calling frequencies MF DSC (2187.5 kHz), MF (2182 kHz) and VHF channel 16. Navigational Warnings will be transmitted on all working frequencies and channels. For a list of frequencies refer to the ITU List IV - List of Coast Stations and Special Service Stations.

Ships can acquire information about the Navigational Warnings applicable in a sea area by contacting Aasiaat radio or by contacting JRCC Greenland directly.

Navigational warnings on NAVTEX is transmitted by JRCC Greenland regarding the West-Greenlandic waters from the NAVTEX-transmitters at Simiûtaq, Igdlutaligssuaq and Upernavik.

Simiûtaq - 60° 41' N 46° 35, W.

NAV/MET Area: IV

NAVTEX ID: M

NAVTEX-frequency: 518 kHz

Broadcast hours: 0200, 0600, 1000, 1400, 1800 and 2200 UTC

Range: 300nm

The station transmits safety information to the following Greenlandic meteorological warning areas: 5. Timmiarmiut, 6. Nunap Isuata Kangia, 7. Nunap Isuata Kitaa and 8. Nunarsuit.

Igdlutaligssuaq (Kook Island) - 64° 04, N 52° 01' W.

NAV/MET Area: IV

NAVTEX ID: W

NAVTEX-frequency: 518 kHz

Broadcast hours: 0340, 0740, 1140, 1540, 1940 and 2340 UTC

Range: 300nm

The station transmits safety information to the following Greenlandic meteorological warning areas: 9. Narsalik, 10. Meqqitsoq and 11. Attu.

Upernavik - 72° 47' N 56° 09' W.

NAV/MET Area: XVIII

NAVTEX ID: I

NAVTEX-frequency: 518 kHz

Broadcast hours: 0120, 0520, 0920, 1320, 1720 and 2120 UTC

Range: 300nm

The station transmits safety information to the following Greenlandic meteorological warning areas: 12. Uiffaq, 13. Qimusseriarsuaq and 14. Kiatak.

Navigational warnings via NAVTEX is transmitted by JRCC Greenland regarding the East-Greenlandic waters from the NAVTEX-transmitters located on Iceland at Grindavik and Saudanes.

Reykjavik Radio/Grindavik - 64° 05' N 21° 51' W.

NAV/MET Area: I

NAVTEX ID: X
NAVTEX-frequency: 518 kHz
Broadcast hours: 0350, 0750, 1150, 1550, 1950 and 2350 UTC
Range: 450nm

The station transmits messages to the following Greenlandic meteorological warning areas:
3. Aputiteeq, 4. Kulusuk and 5. Timmiarmiut.

Reykjavik Radio/Saudanes - 66° 11' N 18° 57' W.

NAV/MET Area: I
NAVTEX ID: R
NAVTEX-frequency: 518 kHz
Broadcast hours: 0250, 0650, 1050, 1450, 1850 and 2250 UTC
Range: 450nm

The station transmits messages to the following Greenlandic meteorological warning areas:
1. Daneborg, 2. Kangikajik and 3. Aputiteeq.

Note Responsible authority is JRCC Greenland, who edits and transmit messages on behalf of the Danish Maritime Authority.

Publication GMDSS.1/Circ.16 from 5 February 2014.

(JACMD and DMA November 2016. Published 7 March 2017)



DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY

A/19 2017

Greenland. The Greenland Ice Service and distribution of ice charts for the Greenlandic waters.

References A/19 2017 - (updated repetition) - revision 1.

Details

The Greenland Ice Service and distribution of ice charts for the Greenlandic waters.

The Greenland Ice Service is administrated by Centre for Ocean and Ice (COI) at the DMI and is divided into a reconnaissance service, Ice Patrol Narsarsuaq situated in Narsarsuaq Airport (61° 10' N 45° 25' W) and a satellite-based service unit, DMI Ice Service in Copenhagen.

DMI Ice Service

Lyngbyvej 100, 2100 Copenhagen Ø
Tel. +45 3915 7315
Tel. +45 3915 7300
E-mail: iskort@dma.dk

Ice Patrol

P.O. Box 505 3923 Narsarsuaq, Greenland
Tel. +299 66 52 44
Fax +299 66 52 47
E-mail: isc@greenet.gl

Information gained from the DMI Ice Service and the Ice Patrol Narsarsuaq is to be considered indicative.

The Ice Patrol is manned by navigators throughout the year and have disposal of a helicopter for inshore ice reconnaissance. Usually 2-3 reconnaissance's are made on a weekly basis - the area of reconnaissance varies from time to time. The limitations of the reconnaissance are usually Paamiut and Ikerasassuaq. DMI Ice Service is manned with personnel specialized for analyzing satellite data.

Communication between the ice reconnaissance helicopter and vessels:

The Ice Patrol's helicopter can be contacted on VHF channel 16 and is equipped to communicate on all maritime VHF channels. The helicopter uses the call signal ISRECCO. Information given directly from the helicopter during normal ice reconnaissance is free of charge in addition to all information given via phone by the Ice Patrol, Narsarsuaq.

Types of information:

DMI's Ice Service produce ice charts based on information from different types of satellites, including data received from radar information which is independent of cloud coverage and daylight.

The area of observation is primary along the coast from Timmiarmiut - Cape Farewell - Paamiut or along the west coast to the northernmost ice coverage.

Data interpretation and publication of icecharts outside the primary area of observation are conducted occasionally. Special ice charts can be ordered by contacting the DMI Ice Service.

For each Cape Farewell ice chart, a reduced ice report is produced. The reduced ice report consists of information on the spread of the ice and specifies the ice edge. On occasion, a reduced ice report is produced for the other areas of observation.

The report is produced in English and broadcasted on NAVTEX and can be obtained free of charge from the Greenlandic coastal radio stations.

An example of a reduced ice report:

Reduced ice report South Greenland1 (date and time (UTC))
Conc of ice/polar ice observed inside 5925N 4358W 5930N 4420Wfullstop

The value of the reduced ice report is reduced day by day and after a couple of days it has only statistics value.

Distribution of ice information

Information received from the helicopter during reconnaissance as well as all available ice information is free of charge.

Telephone:

Information on the iceconditions can be obtained by contacting the Ice Patrol on phone: +299 66 52 44 daily from 0800 - 1200 and 1300 - 1600 local time. (Local time = UTC minus 3 hours. Local summer time = UTC minus 2 hours). In an urgent situation outside the office hours it is also possible to contact the Ice Patrol on the same phone number. Alternatively the Ice Patrol can be contacted on satellite tel. +881 631420563.

Fax:

The latest ice information can be received (pulled) from Ice Patrol, Narsarsuaq on 24 hour service:

Fax: +299 66 53 44 (Chart 1: Cape Farewell ice chart, the weekly Greenlandic ice chart and the inshore ice report).

Fax: +299 66 52 47 (Chart 2: East and/or west coast of Greenland, the weekly Greenlandic ice chart and the inshore ice report).

E-mail:

Ice maps can be obtained at the Ice central by e-mail distribution. An e-mail is send to isc@greenet.gl, specifying which areas ice maps is desired (Cape Farewell, East coast or West coast). One ice map is approx. 90 kB. Ice information is also available by contacting the local Harbour authority's by e-mail.

Kalaallit Nunaata Radio (KNR):

Inshore reports are transmitted by KNRs service messages.

Internet:

Latest ice maps and inshore reports is available in Danish and Greenlandic on DMI's homepage: www.dmi.dk

NAVTEX:

The reduced ice report is transmitted by NAVTEX: Greenland W-coast [I], [M], [W] and Greenland E-coast [X], [R].

Coastal radio station:

The reduced ice report can be requested from the coastal radio station Aasiaat. 24 hour service.

Areas:

South Greenland	=	Ice area south of 62° 00' N.
West Greenland	=	W-coast north of 62° 00' N.
East Greenland	=	E-coast north of 62° 00' N.

(DMI January 2017. Published 7 March 2017)

A/20 2017

Greenland. Information about JACMD.

References A/23 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details **Information about JACMD.**

Joint Arctic Command (JACMD) is located in Nuuk.

The primary tasks of JACMD in Greenland are sovereignty assertion, including monitoring and fisheries inspection, maritime rescue services, hydrographic survey, station services, planning of defence tasks, maritime environmental monitoring, and participation in pollution prevention, the mandatory ship reporting system GREENPOS, transmission of Navigational Warnings via KNR and the coast radio stations. JACMD is also the operator of NAVTEX.

JACMD

Tel. +299 364 000

E-mail: vfk-ktp-ako@mil.dk

Fisheries inspection:

As regards fisheries inspection, JACMD and the Greenland Fisheries Licence Control Authority (GFLK) cooperate closely on the fishing vessels' obligation to report their arrival, departure and catch. The fisheries inspection of the Defence monitors that the fishing vessels in the Greenland fishing territory comply with the acts and orders that apply to the fishing industry.

(JACMD November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)



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A/21 2017

Greenland. The search and rescue service in Greenlandic waters.

References A/24 2016 - (repetition).
A/20 2017.
A/23 2017.
A/24 2017.

Details The search and rescue service in Greenlandic waters.

The management of the search and rescue service (SAR) in Greenland is divided between Joint Arctic Command (JACMD), the Air Rescue Coordination Center and the Commissioner of Police in Greenland. Joint Arctic Command and the Air Rescue Coordination Center are co-located in Nuuk.

JACMD, which operate JRCC Greenland, is responsible for the management of the maritime rescue service, meaning the search and rescue of vessels in distress of any type on or below the surface of the sea, irrespective of whether the measures are carried out at sea, from the air or ashore.

The Danish Transport Authority, which operate the Flight Information Center (FIC) Sondrestrom, is responsible for the management of the air navigation service, meaning search and rescue of persons in distress by aircraft, irrespective of whether the measures are carried out from the air, at sea or ashore.

The Commissioner of Police in Greenland is responsible for the management of the local rescue service, meaning search and rescue operations in local sea areas, as well as for search and rescue operations ashore.

JACMD has the operational control of the entire stock of Danish ships and vessel equipment used for search and rescue operations and is authorised to assign these ships and vessels specific search areas. However, at any time each individual master bears the full responsibility for their own ship and crew. In this connection, attention is drawn to chapter V, regulation 33, of Notice B from the Danish Maritime Authority (identical to SOLAS convention, chapter V, regulation 33), according to which the master of a ship, be it Danish or foreign, who receives information from any source while at sea that persons are in distress at sea and who is able to provide assistance is bound to proceed with full speed to their assistance. Any master who, at his own initiative, launches a search or rescue operation in Greenland waters must, as soon as possible, inform JACMD about the decision taken.

Contact (24 hours a day):

JRCC GREENLAND

Tel. +299 36 40 10
Fax +299 36 40 99
Inmarsat C 433 116 710
E-mail jrcc@jrcc.gl

FIC Sondrestrom

Tel. +299 36 33 18
Fax +299 36 33 19
E-mail fic@naviair.dk

Commissioner of Police in Greenland

Tel. +299 70 14 48, extension 200
Fax +299 32 41 94
E-mail grl-operativsektion@politi.dk

Calling the maritime rescue service in the waters around Greenland

General remarks:

Distress calls and thus the launching of a rescue operation may depend on a ship station intercepting and transmitting the distress call to Aasiaat radio, JRCC Greenland or the police. Consequently, the DMA therefore requests all ships to keep a proper listening watch as required by means of the radio equipment on board. Ships with DSC equipment keep a watch on the DSC emergency frequencies, and ships with VHF radio systems keep a continuous listening watch on VHF channel 16 when the ship is at sea. Ships must in general and when possible, keep a continuous listening watch on VHF channel 16.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Aasiaat radio has discontinued the listening watch on MF (2182 kHz) in 2004 and that distress calls in A2 sea area must be made by MF DSC equipment.

Safety of navigation:

Attention is drawn to the ship reporting systems adopted by the IMO, GREENPOS and KYSTKONTROL, see A/23 and A/24.

The GREENPOS system is mandatory for all ships engaged on voyages to or from Greenland waters and within the Greenland continental shelf or the EEZ.

GREENPOS reports are to be given to JRCC Greenland, possibly via Aasiaat radio.

Coast control reports include all ships of 20 GT and above as well as fishing vessels engaged on voyages between Greenland ports and places of call. These ships are to provide Aasiaat radio with coast control reports. JRCC Greenland urges ship engaged in voyages on the Atlantic Ocean, including especially cruise liners and marine research ships, to remain in the GREENPOS system for the duration of the entire voyage.

JRCC Greenland and Aasiaat radio will, on the basis of the reports received, keep a continuous overview of the position in Greenland waters of the ships participating in the reporting system so that it is possible at any time to establish a search and rescue operation on sufficient basis.

Publication Ships Routeing Edition 2015. Admiralty List of Radio Signals Vol. 5.

(DMA and JACMD November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/22 2017

Faroe Islands. Transmission by NAVTEX.

References A/28 2016 - (repetition).
A/16 2017.

Details Transmission by NAVTEX.

As a part of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) safety messages of importance for the waters surrounding the Faroe Islands will be transmitted from the Faroese NAVTEX-transmitter at Tórshavn (Radio).

NAV/MET Area: I

NAVTEX ID: D

NAVTEX-frequency: 518kHz

Broadcast hours: 0030, 0430, 0830, 1230, 1630 and 2030 UTC

Range: 300nm

Note Responsible operational authority is MRCC Tórshavn, who edits and prioritizes the messages on behalf of Danish Maritime Authority.

Publication GMDSS.1/Circ.16 from 5 February 2014.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/23 2017

Greenland. Information on the GREENPOS system.

References A/29 2016 - (updated repetition).
A/21 2017.
A/24 2016.

Details Information on the GREENPOS system.

1. The GREENPOS reporting system is mandatory. The system applies to all ships on voyage to and from Greenlandic waters and inside the Greenlandic continental shelf or exclusive economic zone. The ships are to report their position, course, speed and actual weather information every 6 hour.
2. When joining the system, the ship must send a sailingplan (SP) with the following information:
 - GREENPOS - SP
 - A. SHIP NAME/CALL SIGN0
 - B. DATE AND TIME (151632UTC)
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - E. COURSE
 - F. SPEED
 - I. DESTINATION AND ESTIMATED TIME OFF ARRIVAL
 - L. ROUTE
 - S. ACTUAL WEATHER AND ICE INFORMATION
 - X. PERSONS ONBOARD (POB XX)
3. After joining the system the ship must send a position report (PR) every 6 hour (at 0000, 0600, 1200, 1800 UTC). The PR includes the following information:
 - GREENPOS - PR
 - A. SHIP NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - E. COURSE
 - F. SPEED
 - S. ACTUAL WEATHER AND ICE INFORMATIONS
4. When the ship leaves the reporting area (Greenland EEZ) or upon arrival at the Greenlandic destination the ship must send a final report (FR) including the following information:
 - GREENPOS - FR
 - A. SHIPS NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME GROUP
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - S. ACTUAL WEATHER AND ICE INFORMATIONS
5. If the ship changes destination or alter its route, the ship must send a deviation report (DR) including the following information:
 - GREENPOS - DR
 - A. SHIPS NAME/CALL SIGN



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- B. DATE AND TIME
- C. PRESENT POSITION
- L. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF NEW ROUTE.

6. As the system is a part of the "search and rescue" assistance system it is important that the ship reports in accordance with the above. If the ship is more than 30 minutes overdue with its report, JRCC Greenland are obliged to investigate the ships missing report and if JRCC Greenland is unable to establish contact with the ship, JRCC Greenland will initiate a search and rescue mission.
7. All reports are to be sent directly to JRCC Greenland or via Aasiaat radio:

JRCC Grønland
INMARSAT C: 433 116 710
E-mail: greenpos@jrcc.gl

8. Tel. +299 364000
Fax +299 364029

Aasiaat radio
Via radio VHF, MF, HF
E-mail: oyr@telepost.gl
Tel. +299 130000, +299 386993
Fax +299 892777

Publication Ships' Routeing Edition 2015.

(JACMD and TELEPOST November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)



DANISH MARITIME AUTHORITY

A/24 2017

Greenland. Information on COASTAL CONTROL system.

References A/30 2016 - (repetition).
A/21 2017.
A/23 2017.

Details Information on COASTAL CONTROL system.

1. The COASTAL CONTROL reporting system is mandatory to ships larger than 20 BRT on voyage to and from Greenlandic harbours and ports of call. The ships are to report their position, course and speed every 24th hour.
2. When joining the system, the ship must send a sailing plan (SP) with the following information:
 - COASTAL CONTROL - SP
 - A. SHIP NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME (151632UTC)
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - E. COURSE
 - F. SPEED
 - I. DESTINATION AND ESTIMATED TIME OFF ARRIVAL
 - L. ROUTE
 - X. PERSONS ONBOARD (POB XX)
3. After joining the system the ship must send a position report (PR) every 24th hour. The PR includes the following information:
 - COASTAL CONTROL - PR
 - A. SHIP NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - E. COURSE
 - F. SPEED
4. When the ship leaves COASTAL CONTROL either on arrival to port or when joining GREENPOS the ship must send a final report (FR) including the following information:
 - COASTAL CONTROL - FR
 - A. SHIPS NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME GROUP
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
5. If the ship changes destination or alter its route, the ship must send a deviation re- port (DR) including the following information:
 - COASTAL CONTROL - DR
 - A. SHIPS NAME/CALL SIGN
 - B. DATE AND TIME
 - C. PRESENT POSITION
 - L. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF NEW ROUTE.
6. As the system is a part of the "search and rescue" assistance system it is important that the ship reports in accordance with the above. If the ship is more than 1 hour overdue with its report, the coast radio stations are obliged to report to the police. It is the police who decide whether to initiate a search and rescue mission.
7. All reports are to be send directly to:

Aasiaat radio

Via radio on VHF, MF, HF or
E-mail: oyr@telepost.gl
Tel. +299 130000, +299 386993
Fax +299 892777

(JACMD and TELEPOST November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/25 2017

Radio reporting service AMVER.

References A/31 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details **Radio reporting service AMVER.**

AMVER (Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue System) is a reporting service led by the US Coast Guard that is open to all ships on voyages in the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Ships that want to participate can, free of charge, transmit reports on their positions and movements via Inmarsat-C and a number of designated coast radio stations to sub-sequently form part of an AMVER plot. The purpose of AMVER is to determine fast in an emergency what ships are in the vicinity that could be of assistance. On the other hand, the intention of AMVER is not to control the voyages of each individual ship.

Additional information about AMVER and instructions on the drawing up and transmission of reports on positions and movements is available on the AMVER website www.amver.com

Contact details for AMVER are:

AMVER Maritime Relations

1 South Street
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Note The material is also available in Danish, and if you request it in writing, it should be stated in which language the material is requested.

(United States Coast Guard November 2013 and DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/26 2017

Danish Maritime Authority's (DMA's) nautical publications.

References A/33 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details **Danish Maritime Authority's (DMA's) nautical publications.**

The Danish Maritime Authority publishes the following publications:

Navigation through Danish Waters, Danish List of Lights (Dansk Fyrliste), Afmærkning af danske farvande (Danish only) and Efterretninger for Søfarende (Efs).

All the publications can be downloaded free of charge at www.soefartsstyrelsen.dk. Afmærkning af danske farvande is also sold by Iver C. Weilbach & Co. A/S - se www.weilbach.dk.

Efs announcements is released continuously and is collected in a weekly edition every Friday. The Efs announcements and the weekly edition can be found on DMA's Homepage www.soefartsstyrelsen.dk.

Notifications of errors and/or omissions are welcome and should be submitted to Efs via e-mail: efs@dma.dk. DMA has no liability for damage caused by possible errors in the publications.

(DMA November 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/27 2017

The Danish Geodata Agency's (GST's) nautical products. Charts and publications and their maintenance.

References A/34 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details

The Danish Geodata Agency's (GST's) nautical products. Charts and publications and their maintenance.

Official Danish charts and publications covering Danish, Greenlandic and Faroese waters are issued by GST. Charts and publications can be obtained via Rosendahls-Schultz Grafisk A/S, Herstedvang 10, 2620 Albertslund, tel. +45 4322 7300, e-mail: distribution@rosendahls-schultzgrafisk.dk, www.schultzboghandel.dk.

Publishing

GST publishes charts covering Danish, Greenlandic and Faroese waters. The following publications are published in Danish and English: Kort 1 ? INT 1 (symbols, abbreviations and terms used on charts), Behind the Nautical Chart (surveying, reliability and use) and Danish Chart Corrections and can be downloaded for free at GST's homepage.

The following publications are published in Danish only: Catalogue of nautical publications with index cards of the charts, Sailing Directions concerning Danish, Greenlandic and Faroese waters. Updated information on all Danish harbours and bridges can be accessed on www.danskehavnelods.dk.

Information on current editions of charts and latest print of these is given continuously on www.gst.dk.

Publication of charts (new editions, updated reprints and new charts) is announced in Danish Chart Corrections.

Updated reprints do not cancel the previous print of the same edition but due to the continuous correction work users are advised to order updated reprints. When extensive changes occur the charts will be published as new editions, which will cancel the previous edition. As updated charts are most important for safe navigation users are recommended to keep charts updated and always use the latest edition. Cancelled charts and publications should not be used as EfS, Danish Chart Corrections and supplements to the publications only refer to the latest edition. Please note that corrections to charts after the date of printing must be carried out by the user.

Updating

GST publishes Danish Chart Corrections weekly, describing in Danish and English the corrections necessary for the maintenance of charts and publications. Danish Chart Corrections can be accessed on www.gst.dk. EfS brings information of significance to navigation, including information of preliminary and temporary character. Part of this information may be of importance to charts and publications and should be added as amendments or remarks.

Users of Danish Chart Corrections with internet access can free of charge download the publication to their own PC or print corrections from the GST website. The digital issues of EfS and Danish Chart Corrections are published every Friday and can be obtained at the homepages of GST and the DMA.

Notifications of errors and/or omissions on charts and nautical publications are welcome and should be submitted to GST, Lindholm Brygge 31, 9400 Nørresundby, Denmark, e-mail: sfo@gst.dk.

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(GST December 2016. Published 2 January 2017)

A/28 2017

Danish Meteorological Institute's (DMI's) publications.

References A/35 2016 - (updated repetition).

Details

Danish Meteorological Institute's (DMI's) publications.

Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) publishes the following publications:

Tide tables for Danish, Faroese and Greenlandic waters.

The publications can be downloaded at www.dmi.dk.

(DMI December 2016. Published 2 January 2017)