

NEW NUMBERING	OLD NUMBERING	TERM (ENGLISH)	S-32 DEFINITION (ENGLISH)	SUGGESTION
223	220	archipelagic state	archipelagic state. A State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos, eventually including other islands.	A State constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands (UNCLOS Art.46)
292	288	atoll	atoll. A coral ISLAND consisting of a ring-shaped REEF nearly or entirely surrounding a central LAGOON.	A ring shaped REEF with or without an ISLAND situated on it surrounded by the open sea, that encloses or nearly encloses a LAGOON
363	357	bank	bank. An ELEVATION of the SEA FLOOR over which the DEPTH of water is relatively shallow.	A submarine elevation located on a continental margin over which the depth of water is relatively shallow - or - that portion of land that confines a river
397	391	baseline: archipelagic	baseline: archipelagic. Archipelagic baselines are straight lines joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs of an archipelago.	Archipelagic baselines are STRAIGHT LINES joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs which may be used to enclose all or part of an archipelago which forms all or part of an archipelagic State (UNCLOS Art. 47)
399	393	baseline: straight	baseline: straight. Straight baselines are a system of straight lines joining specified or discrete points on the low-water line, usually known as straight baseline turning points. Straight baselines are used in DELIMITATION.	STRAIGHT BASELINES are a system of straight lines joining specified or discrete points on the low water line, usually known as straight baseline turning points, which may be used only in localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity (UNCLOS Art.7.1)
646	640	cap	cap. A feature with a rounded cap-like top.	A submarine feature with a rounded cap like top. Also defined as a plateau or flat area of considerable extent, dropping off abruptly on one or more sides
850	841	closing line	closing line. A line that divides the internal waters and territorial seas of a coastal State or the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State.	A dividing line between the internal waters and the territorial seas of a coastal State enclosing a river mouth (UNCLOS Art. 9), a bay (UNCLOS Art. 10) or a harbour (UNCLOS Art. 11); of the archipelagic waters of an ARCHIPELAGIC STATE (UNCLOS Art. 50)

1006	996	continental margin	continental margin. The zone, generally consisting of SHELF, SLOPE and CONTINENTAL RISE, separating the CONTINENT from the ABYSSAL PLAIN or DEEP SEA FLOOR.	The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal State, and consists of the sea bed and subsoil of the SHELF the SLOPE and the RISE It does not include the DEEP OCEAN FLOOR with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof. (UNCLOS Art.76.3)
1007	997	continental rise	continental rise. A gentle slope rising from the oceanic depths towards the foot of a CONTINENTAL SLOPE.	A gently sloping region that extends from the oceanic depths to the foot of a CONTINENTAL SLOPE. (B-6)
1010	1000	continental (or island) slope	continental (or island) slope. The zone of DECLIVITY from the outer EDGE of a CONTINENTAL (or ISLAND) SHELF into greater DEPTH. See SLOPE.	That part of the CONTINENTAL MARGIN that lies between the SHELF and the RISE Simply called the SLOPE in UNCLOS Art. 76.3.
1285	1275	deep ocean floor	deep ocean floor. The surface lying at the bottom of the deep ocean.	The surface lying at the bottom of the deep ocean with its oceanic ridges, beyond the continental margin.
1617	1606	enclosed sea	enclosed sea. A gulf, basin, or sea surrounded by two or more States and connected to another sea or the ocean.	A gulf, basin, or sea surrounded by two or more States and connected to another sea or the ocean by a narrow outlet or consisting entirely or primarily of the territorial seas and exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States
1725	1712	estuary	estuary. That portion of a STREAM influenced by the TIDE of the body of water into which it flows. A BAY, as the MOUTH of a RIVER, where the TIDE meets the river current.	The tidal mouth of a river, where the seawater is measurably diluted by the fresh water from the river
1914	1901	foot of the continental slope	foot of the continental slope. The point of maximum change of gradient at the base of the CONTINENTAL SLOPE.	In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the foot of the continental slope shall be determined as the point of maximum change of gradient at its base" (UNCLOS Art. 76.4(b))

2009	1996	geodesic line	geodesic line. The shortest line on a mathematically derived surface, between two points on that surface. A geodesic line on a REFERENCE SPHEROID is called a GEODETIC LINE. Also termed a geodesic.	A Geodesic is a curve that defines the shortest distance between two points on a given surface. In the context of the Law of the Sea, it is assumed that the Geodesic is calculated on a specific reference Ellipsoid
2016	2003	geodetic data	geodetic data. Information concerning points established by a geodetic survey, such as descriptions for recovery, coordinate values, height above sea level, and orientation.	Parameters defining geodetic or astronomical reference systems and their mutual relations; horizontal, vertical and/or three dimensional coordinates of points referred to such systems; observations of high precision from which such coordinates may be derived; ancillary data such as gravity, deflections of the vertical or geoid separation at points or areas referred to such systems.
2102	2087	great circle	great circle. See CIRCLE. (circle: great. The intersection of a sphere and a plane through its center. See also ORTHODROME.)	A CIRCLE drawn on a surface of a sphere, where the centre of the circle is coincident with the centre of the sphere
2347	2332	hydrographic survey	hydrographic survey. See SURVEY.	The science of measuring and depicting those parameters necessary to describe the precise nature and configuration of the seabed and coastal strip, its geographical relationship to the landmass, and the characteristics and dynamics of the sea. (TALOS DEFINITION)
2479	2461	installation: offshore	installation: offshore. Manmade structure usually built for the exploration or exploitation of marine resources, marine scientific research, tide observations, etc.	Manmade structure in the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf usually for the exploration or exploitation of marine resources. They may also be built for other purposes such as marine scientific research, tide observations, etc.
2572	2550	island	island. A piece of LAND completely surrounded by water.	An island is a naturally formed area of LAND surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide (UNCLOS Art.121.1)
2979	2954	loxodrome	loxodrome. A curve, on the surface of a sphere, intersecting all GREAT CIRCLES of the sphere at a constant oblique angle, theoretically never reaching the POLE while closely approaching it. See RHUMB LINE.	A Loxodrome or RHUMB LINE is a true straight line on a Mercator chart, where it has a constant azimuth. It is one of two methods (the other being the GEODESIC used to define straight-line segments of a territorial sea BASELINE

3135	3109	maritime boundary delimitation	maritime boundary delimitation. The process of establishing LINE(S) OF DELIMITATION at sea.	The determination of a maritime boundary between States effected by agreement
3197	3171	median line	median line. A line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of two or more states between which it lies.	A line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of two States
3655	3626	outer limit	outer limit. The extent to which a coastal State claims or may claim a specific jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of International Law.	The extent to which a coastal State claims or may claim a specific jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
4308	4277	reef	reef. A mass of rock or coral which either reaches close to the sea surface or is exposed at low tide, posing a hazard to NAVIGATION.	A mass of rock or coral which either reaches close to the sea surface or is exposed at low tide
4417	4385	rhumb line	rhumb line. A line on the surface of the EARTH making the same oblique angle with all MERIDIANS; a LOXODROME spiralling toward the POLES in a constant true direction. PARALLELS and MERIDIANS, which also maintain constant true directions, may be considered special cases of the rhumb line. A rhumb line is a straight line on a MERCATOR PROJECTION. Sometimes shortened to <i>rhumb</i> .	See: LOXODROME
4433	4401	rise	rise. A broad ELEVATION that rises gently and generally smoothly from the SEA FLOOR.	A broad ELEVATION that generally rises gently and smoothly from the surrounding relief. (B-6)
4503	4471	safety zone	safety zone. The area around an offshore installation within which vessels are prohibited from entering without permission. Special regulations protect installations within a safety zone and vessels of all nationalities are required to respect the zone.	Zones established by the coastal State around artificial islands, installations and structures in which appropriate measures to ensure the safety both of navigation and of the artificial islands, installations and structures are taken. Such zones shall not exceed a distance of 500 metres around them, except as authorized by generally accepted international standards or as recommended by the competent international organization (UNCLOS Arts. 60.4, 60.5).

TO BE INCLUDED IN S-32

		geodetic reference system		All-encompassing, complete, complex system that allows accurate and consistent positioning in time and space based on a reference ellipsoid of revolution
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