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**MARINE NAVIGATIONAL SERVICES**

**Edition 0.0.1 – March 2022**

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**Revision History**

Changes to this Product Specification are coordinated by the IHO Nautical Information Provision Working Group (NIPWG). New editions will be made available via the IHO web site. Maintenance of the Product Specification shall conform to IHO Technical Resolution 2/2007 (revised 2010).

|  |  |  |  |
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# Overview

## Introduction

This document has been produced by the IALA ARM Committee and the IHO Nautical Information Provision Working Group (NIPWG) in response to a requirement to produce a marine navigational service data that can be used as a Nautical Publication Information Overlay (NPIO) within an Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS). It is based on the IHO S-100 framework specification and the ISO 19100 series of standards. It is a vector product specification that is primarily intended for encoding the AtoNs. Marine National Services (MNS) datasets describe the list of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy. S-125 datasets would be a derivative of full Aton information as the public facing information for use in ECDIS/ECS. In other words, S-125 MNS datasets would be the digital equivalent of the extended list of lights in order to meet IMO SOLAS V requirements of having list of lights on board and serve as a continually updated list of AtoN, including virtual AtoNs.

(New Text)

This document has been produced by the IALA ARM Committee and the IHO Nautical Information Provision Working Group (NIPWG) in response to a requirement to produce a marine navigational service data that can be used as a Nautical Publication Information Overlay (NPIO) within an Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems (ECDIS). It is based on the IHO S-100 framework specification and the ISO 19100 series of standards. It is a vector product specification that is primarily intended for encoding the marine Aids to Navigation (AtoN). Marine National Services (MNS) datasets describe the list of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy. S-125 datasets would be a derivative of all AtoN information, and provide the public facing information for use in ECDIS/ECS. In other words, S-125 MNS datasets would be the digital equivalent of an extended list of lights; they would include all lighted and unlighted AtoNs, as well as status information; they would meet IMO SOLAS V requirements to maintain an onboard list of lights, and they would provide a continually updated list of conventional and virtual AtoNs.

# Reference

## Informative

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document.

IHO S-100 IHO Universal Hydrographic Data Model Edition 5.0.0 (October 2022).

ISO 8601. 2004. Data elements and interchange formates - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times. 2004.

ISO 19101-2:2008 Geographic Information - Rules for Application Schema

ISO/TS 19103:2005 Geographic Information - Conceptual schema language

ISO 19106:2004 Geographic Information - Profiles

ISO 19107:2003 Geographic Information – Spatial schema

ISO 19109:2005 Geographic Information - Rules for Application Schema

ISO 19111:2003 Geographic information - Spatial referencing by coordinates

ISO 19115-1:2014, Geographic information – Metadata. Amended by Amendment 1, 2018

ISO 19115-2:2009 Geographic information - Metadata: Extensions for imagery and gridded data

ISO 19123:2005 Geographic information - Schema for coverage geometry and functions

ISO 19129:2009 Geographic information - Imagery gridded and coverage data framework

ISO 19131:2007 Geographic information - Data product specifications

ISO 19136:2007 Geographic Information – Geography Markup Language

ISO 19136-2:2015 Geographic Information – Geography Markup Language

ISO/TS 19139 Geographic Information – Metadata – XML schema implementation

## Normative

The following informative documents provide additional information, including background information, but are not required to develop applications for data conforming to this specification.

ISO/IEC 19757-3 Information technology – Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) – Part 3 Rule-based validation – Schematron.

ISO 19115:2006 ISO 19115:2003 Geographic Information – Metadata. As amended by Amendment 1 (2006).

IHO S-101 IHO Electronic Navigational Chart Product Specification (2021)

# Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations

## Terms and Definitions

The S-100 framework is based on the ISO 19100 series of geographic standards. The terms and definitions provided here are used to standardize the nomenclature found within that framework, whenever possible. They are taken from the references cited in clause 2.1. Modifications have been made when necessary.

**application**

manipulation and processing of data in support of user requirements (ISO 19101)

**application schema**

**conceptual schema** for data required by one or more **applications** (ISO 19101)

**conceptual model**

modelthat defines concepts of a **universe of discourse** (ISO 19101)

**conceptual schema**

formal description of a **conceptual model** (ISO 19101)

**coverage**

**feature** that acts as a function to return values from its range for any direct position within its spatial, temporal or spatiotemporal **domain** (ISO 19123)

*EXAMPLE Raster image, polygon overlay, digital elevation matrix.*

**data product**

**dataset** or **dataset series** that conforms to a **data product specification**

**data product specification**

detailed description of a **dataset** or **dataset series** together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to, and used by another party

*NOTE: A data product specification provides a description of the universe of discourse and a specification for mapping the universe of discourse to a dataset. It may be used for production, sales, end-use, or other purpose.*

**dataset**

identifiable collection of data (ISO 19115)

*NOTE: A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.*

**dataset series**

collection of **datasets** sharing common characteristics (ISO 19115)

**domain**

well-defined set (ISO/TS 19103)

*NOTE: Well-defined means that the definition is both necessary and sufficient, as everything that satisfies the definition is in the set and everything that does not satisfy the definition is necessarily outside the set.*

**feature**

abstraction of real world phenomena (ISO 19101)

*NOTE: A feature can occur as a type or an instance. Feature type or feature instance will be used when only one is meant.*

**feature association**

relationship that links instances of one **feature** type with instances of the same or a different **feature** type (ISO19110)

**feature attribute**

characteristic of a **feature** (ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.12)

*E.g.1: A feature attribute named “color” can have an attribute value “green” which belongs to the data type “text”.*

*E.g.2: A feature attribute named length can have an attribute value “82,4” which belongs to the data type “real”.*

*Note 1: A feature attribute has a type name, a data type and a value domain associated to it. A feature attribute for a feature instance also has an attribute value taken from the value domain.*

*Note 2: In a feature catalogue a feature attribute can include a value domain but does not specify attribute values for feature instance.*

*Note 3: In UML, attribute associations and operations are representation types and are not fundamental to the type of a characteristic nor to the type of feature. All three are equally capable of representing the same characteristics of a feature. Every implementation of a characteristic is allowed to use the representation type that is most appropriate and can use several different representations for a single characteristic if required.*

*Feature associations and feature operations therefore are different types of feature attribute, the distinction between them being based on storage and access mechanism rather than semantics.*

**geographic data**

data with implicit or explicit reference to a location relative to the Earth (ISO 19109)

*NOTE: Geographic information is also used as a term for information concerning phenomena implicitly or explicitly associated with a location relative to the Earth.*

**Metadata**

information about a resource” (ISO 19115 – 1: 2014, 4.10).

**model**

abstraction of some aspects of reality (ISO 19109)

**portrayal**

presentation of information to humans (ISO 19117)

*Note: Within the scope of this International Standard Portrayal is restricted to the portrayal of geographic information” (ISO 19117:2012; 4.20).*

**quality**

totality of characteristics of a product that bear on its ability to satisfy stated and implied needs (ISO 19101)

**universe of discourse**

view of the real or hypothetical world that includes everything of interest (ISO 19101)

## Abbreviations

This product specification adopts the following convention for symbols and abbreviated terms:

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange  
ECDIS Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems  
ENC Electronic Navigational Chart  
GML Geography Markup Language  
IHO International Hydrographic Organization  
IOC International Oceanographic Commission  
ISO International Organization for Standardization  
NIPWG Nautical Information Provision Working Group  
NPIO Nautical Publication Information Overlay  
UML Unified Modeling Language  
URI Uniform Resource Identifier  
URL Uniform Resource Locator  
WMS Web Map Service  
WFS Web Feature Service  
www World Wide Web  
WGS World Geodetic System  
XML Extensible Markup Language  
XSLT eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations

## Use of Language

Within this document, including appendices and annexes:

* “Must” indicates a mandatory requirement.
* “Should” indicates an optional requirement, that is the recommended process to be followed, but is not mandatory.

“May” means “allowed to” or “could possibly”, and is not mandatory.

* UML Notations

## UML Notations

In this document, conceptual schemas are presented in the Unified Modeling Language (UML). Several model elements used in this schema are defined in ISO standards or in IHO S-100 documents. In order to ensure that class names in the model are unique ISO TC/211 has adopted a convention of establishing a prefix to the names of classes that define the TC/211 defined UML package in which the UML class is defined.

# Specification Description

## Informal Description of Data Product

This clause contains general information about the data product.

**Title:** Marine Navigational Services

**Abstract:** Marine National Services (MNS) datasets describe the list of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy. S-125 datasets would be a derivative of full Aton information as the public facing information for use in ECDIS/ECS. In other words, S-125 MNS would be the digital equivalent of the extended list of lights in order to meet IMO SOLAS V requirements of having list of lights on board and serve as a continually updated list of AtoN, including virtual AtoNs.

**Content:** Datasets conforming to this specification will contain list of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy.

**Spatial Extent:** Global coverage of maritime areas.

**Specific Purpose:** Describing list and status of AtoNs and to allow the producer to exchange AtoN datasets with interested stakeholders.

## Data product specification metadata

This information uniquely identifies this Product Specification and provides information about its creation and maintenance. For further information on dataset metadata, see clause 14.

**Title:** Marine Navigational Services (MNS)

**S-100 Version**: 5.0.0

**S-125 Version**: 1.0.0

**Date**: 2022-3-7

**Language**: English

**Classification**: Unclassified

**Contact**: International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)  
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 MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX  
 Telephone: +377 93 10 81 00  
 Telefax: + 377 93 10 81 40

**URL**: https://iho.int

**Identifier**: S-125

**Maintenance**: Amendments to this specification will be produced on a needs basis. For reporting issues with this specification which need correction, use the contact information.

## Product Specification Maintenance

### Introduction

Changes to S-125 will be released by the IHO as a new edition, a revision, or as a document that includes clarification. These are described below.

### New Edition

New Editions introduce significant changes. New Editions enable new concepts, such as the ability to support new functions or applications, or the introduction of new constructs or data types. New Editions are likely to have a significant impact on either existing users or future users of S-125.

### Revisions

Revisions are defined as substantive semantic changes. Typically, revisions will introduce change to correct factual errors or introduce necessary changes that have become evident as a result of practical experience or changing circumstances. A revision must not be classified as a clarification. Revisions could have an impact on either existing users or future users of this specification. All cumulative clarifications will be included with the release of approved corrections revisions.

Changes in a revision are minor and ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions within the same Edition. Newer revisions, for example, introduce new features and attributes. Within the same Edition, a dataset of one version could always be processed with a later version of the feature and portrayal catalogues. In most cases a new feature or portrayal catalogue will result in a revision of this specification.

### Clarification

Clarifications are non-substantive changes. Typically, clarifications: remove ambiguity; correct grammatical and spelling errors; amend or update cross references or; insert improved graphics in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. Clarification must not cause any substantive semantic changes.

Changes in a clarification are minor and ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions within the same Edition. Within the same Edition, a dataset of one clarification version could always be processed with a later version of the feature and portrayal catalogues, and a portrayal catalogue can always rely on earlier versions of the feature catalogues.

Changes in a clarification are minor and ensure backward compatibility with the previous versions.

### Version Numbers

The associated version control numbering to identify changes (n) to this specification must be as follows:

New Editions denoted as **n**.0.0

Revisions denoted as n.**n**.0

Clarifications denoted as n.n.**n**

## Specification Scope

This product specification describes one data product and therefore requires only one scope which is described below:

**Scope ID:** Marine Navigational Services

**Hierarchical level:** MD\_ScopeCode – 005 (dataset)

**Hierarchical level name:** MNS Dataset

**Level description:** information applies to the dataset

**Extent:** EX\_Extent.description: Global coverage of maritime areas

# Data product identification

This section describes how to identify data sets that conform to the specification. A dataset that conforms to this Product Specification may be identified by its discovery metadata as defined in clause 14 of this specification. The information identifying the data product may include the following items from S-100 4.0.0 clause 11-6 (adapted from ISO 19115).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **title** | Marine Navigational Services |
| **abstract** | Marine Navigational Services (MNS) is a vector dataset containing list of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy. |
| **alternate title** | MNS |
| **content** | List of AtoNs and status information like temporary changes, proposed changes, advance notice of changes and discrepancy |
| **geographicDescription** | **EX\_GeographicDescription:** E.g., official name of region |
| **spatialResolution** | MD\_Resolution>equivalentScale.denominator (integer) or MD\_Resolution>levelOfDetail (CharacterString). E.g.: “All scales” |
| **purpose** | Describing list and status of AtoNs, and to allow the producer to exchange AtoN datasets with interested stakeholders |
| **language** | EN |

# Data Content and Structure

## Introduction

An Marine Navigational Services (MNS) dataset is a feature-based product. The following sub-sections contain the product application schema expressed in UML and an associated feature catalogue. The feature catalogue provides a full description of each feature type including its attributes and attribute values in the data product.

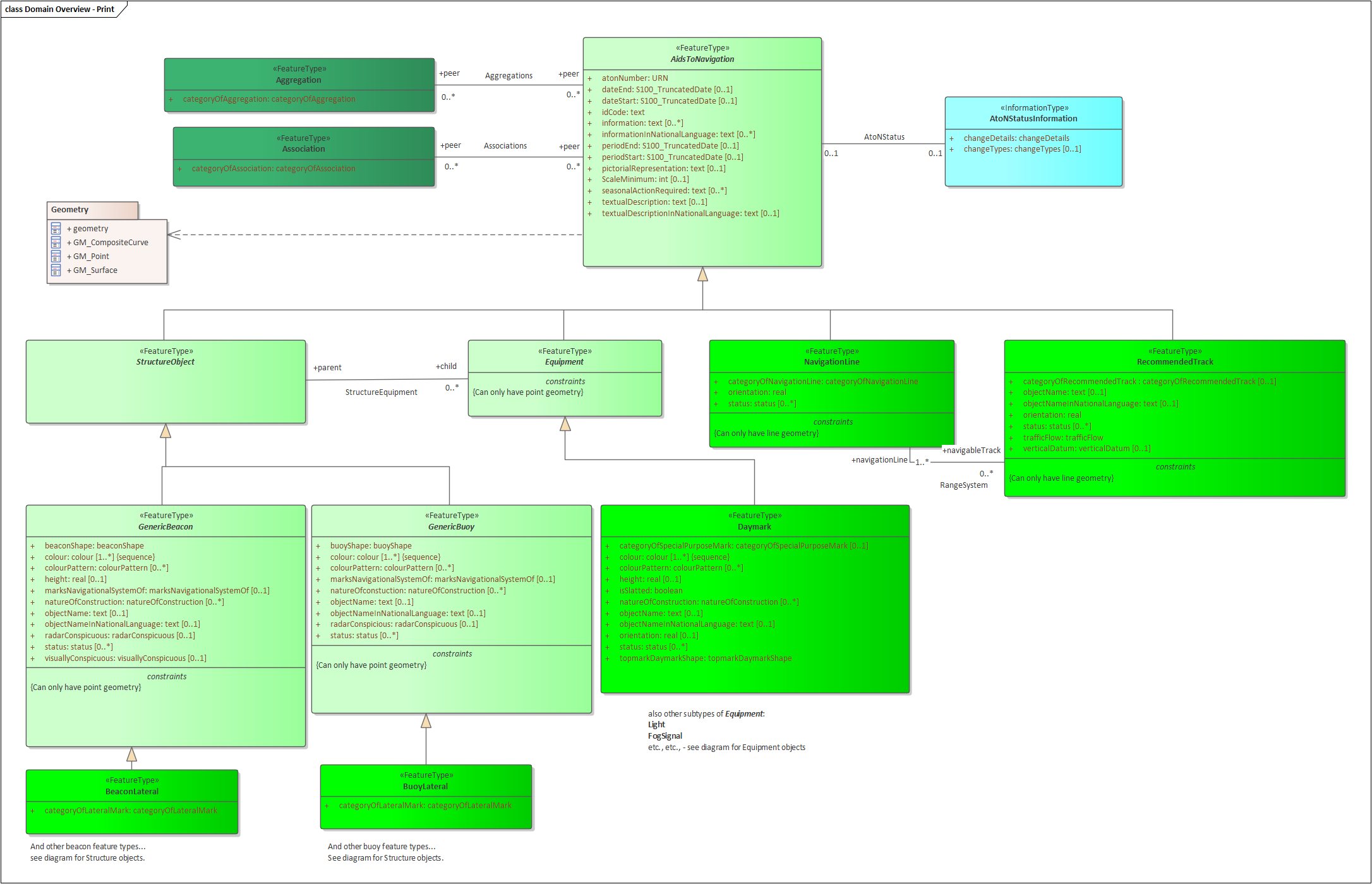
## Application Schema

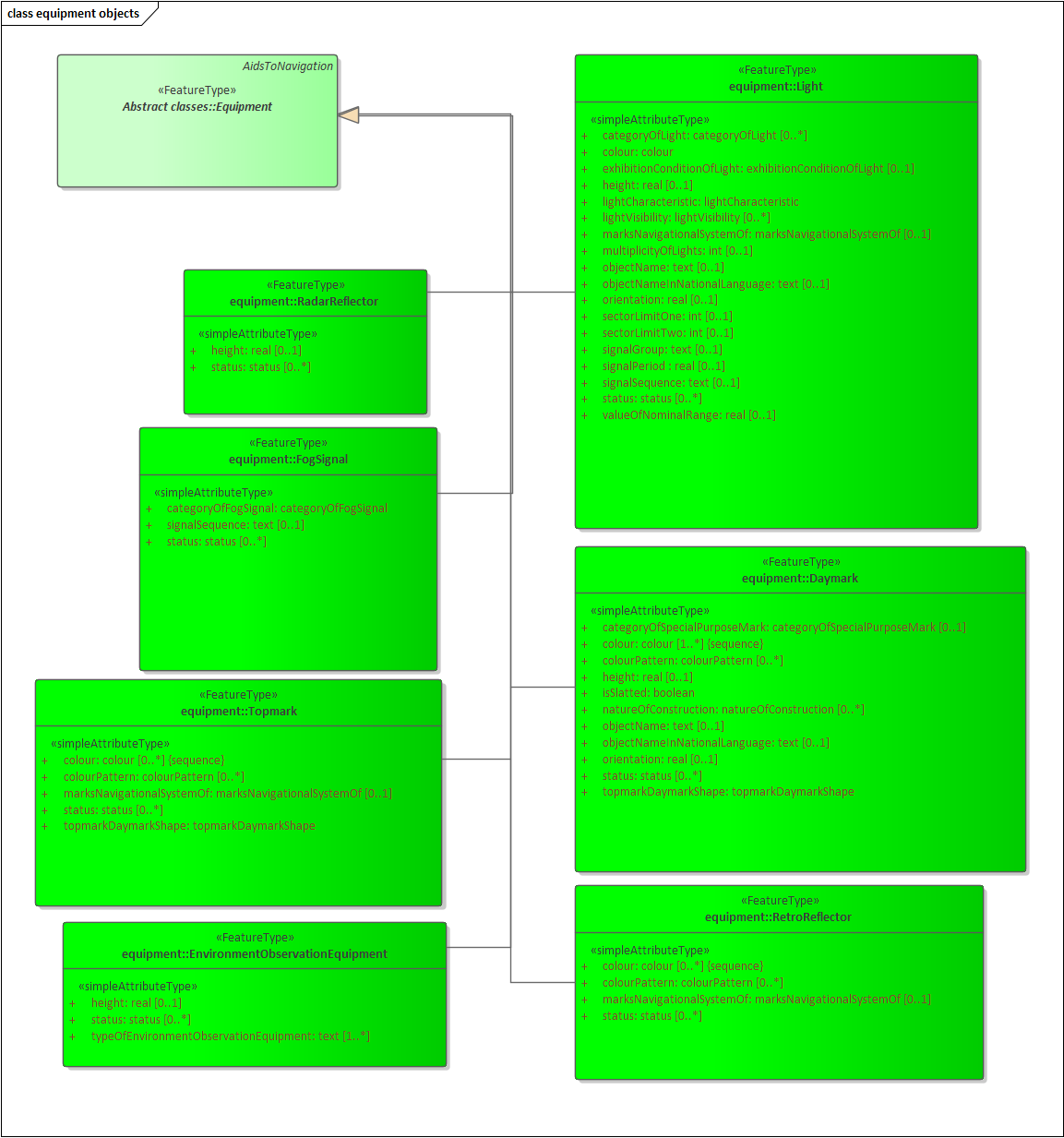
The application schema conforms to the modelling conventions of UML as constrained in S-100 Part 1, and conforms to the General Feature Model described in Part 3.

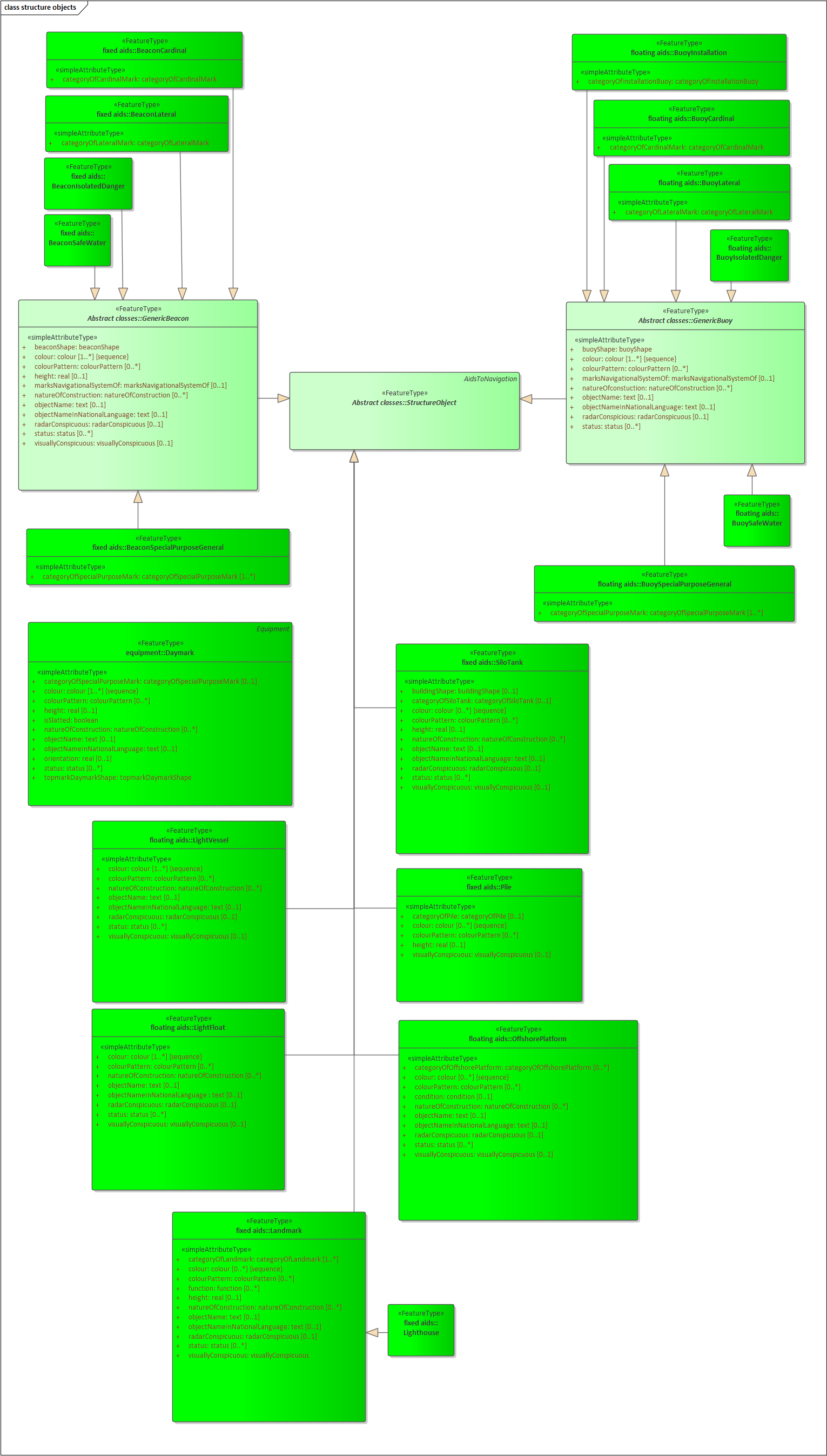
An overview of the application schema is provided in the following figure (Figure 1). The subsequent figures provide details for feature types and their relationships. The allowed values for enumeration attributes are depicted in Figures 5 - 7. In conformance to S-57 and S-101, aids to navigation are described by combinations of structure and equipment features.

* The feature type AidsToNavigation is an abstract type from which the geographic feature types for aids to navigation are ultimately derived.
* StructureObject and Equipment are abstract types which collect the attributes and relationships common to structure and equipment features respectively. The relationship that exists between them is between structure and equipment features in the combining of structure and equipment object(s) to make up an individual aid to navigation.
* GenericBeacon and GenericBuoy are abstract types which collect attributes common to multiple types of beacon and buoy features respectively.
* Links to the geographic features for individual AtoNs constituting the collection object are modelled by feature associations (the “Aggregations” and “Associations” links between Aggregation and Association classes and the common supertype for geographic AtoN features (AidsToNavigation). The type of the collection feature is indicated by the attribute categoryOfAggregation which can take the allowed values listed in the codelists of the same names.
* Structure-equipment associations are modelled by the association labelled StructureEquipment, between classes Structure and Equipment in Figure 1 below.
* Features participating in the same range system are indicated by the association labelled RangeSystem, between feature classes NavigationLine and RecommendedTrack.
* The model supports two types of AIS features, physical (real) and virtual (synthetic). The broadcasting station for virtual AIS is encoded as RadioStation, and may be associated with the virtual AIS it broadcasts by an association labelled VirtualAIS. AIS related items are shown in Figure 4.
* Only RadioStation that are AIS base stations can be included.
* The structure features are Lighthouse, Landmark, Pile, LightFloat, OffShorePlatform, LightVessel, and Silo/Tank features as well as buoys and beacons of different kinds. The detailed models of structure features are depicted in Figure 2.
* The equipment features are daymark, Fog Signal, Radar Reflector, Light, Retroreflector, Topmark, Radar Transponder Beacon, Environmental Observation Equipment, Physical AIS Aid to Navigation, and Radio Station. Daymark is allowed to act as either a structure or equipment feature in practice but this cannot at present be modelled in the application schema since S-100 discourages multiple inheritance. The detailed model of equipment features is depicted in Figure 3.

The feature classes Navigation Line and Recommended Track are neither structure nor equipment objects, and are depicted in complete detail in the overview (Figure 1). Documentation tables for the application schema are in ANNEX F.









# Feature Catalogue

## Introduction

The Feature Catalogue describes the feature types, information types, attributes, attribute values, associations and roles which may be used in the product. The S-125 Feature Catalogue is available in an XML document which conforms to the S-100 XML Feature Catalogue Schema and can be downloaded from the IHO website (https://iho.int). Simple attributes used in this specification are listed in Table 7-1 below.

**Name:** Marine Navigational Services

**Scope:** Ocean, Coastal, Ports, Harbors and Inland waters

**Version Number:** 0.0.1

**Version Date:** 2022-03-07

**Producer:** International Hydrographic Organization (IHO),   
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 Telephone: +377 93 10 81 00  
 Telefax: + 377 93 10 81 40

URL https://iho.int

**Language:** English

## Feature Types

Feature types contain descriptive attributes that characterize real-world entities. The word ‘feature’ may be used in one of two senses – feature type and feature instance. A feature type is a class and is defined in a Feature Catalogue. A feature instance is a single occurrence of the feature type and represented as an object in a dataset. A feature instance is located by a relationship to one or more spatial instances. A feature instance may exist without referencing a spatial instance.

### Geographic

Geographic (Geo) feature types carry the descriptive characteristics of a real world entity.

### Meta

Meta features contain information about other features within a data set. Information defined by meta features override the default metadata values defined by the data set descriptive records. Meta attribution on individual features overrides attribution on meta features.

### Feature Relationship

A feature relationship links instances of one feature type with instances of the same or a different feature type.

### Information Types

Information types are identifiable pieces of information in a dataset that can be shared between other features. They have attributes but have no relationship to any geometry; information types may reference other information types.

### Attributes

S-125 defines attributes as either simple or complex.

#### Simple Attributes

S-125 uses ten types of simple attributes; they are listed in the Table 7-1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Definition** |
| Enumeration | A fixed list of valid identifiers of named literal values. |
| Boolean | A value representing binary logic. The value can be either True or False. The default state for Boolean type attributes (i.e. where the attribute is not populated for the feature) is False. |
| Real | A signed Real (floating point) number consisting of a mantissa and an exponent. |
| Integer | A signed integer number. The representation of an integer is encapsulation and usage dependent. |
| CharacterString | An arbitrary-length sequence of characters including accents and special characters from a repertoire of one of the adopted character sets. |
| Date | A date provides values for year, month, and day according to the Gregorian Calendar. Character encoding of a date is a string which must follow the calendar date format (complete representation, basic format) for date specified by ISO 8601:1988.  EXAMPLE 19980918 (YYYY-MM-DD) |
| Time | A time is given by an hour, minute, and second. Character encoding of a time is a string that follows the local time (complete representation, basic format) format defined in ISO 8601:1988.  EXAMPLE 183059 or 183059+0100 or 183059Z |
| Date and Time | A DateTime is a combination of a date and a time type. Character encoding of a DateTime shall follow ISO 8601:1988.  EXAMPLE 19850412T101530 |
| Codelist | A type of flexible enumeration. A code list type is a list of literals which may be extended only in conformance with specified rules. |
| Truncated date | One or more components of the Date type are omitted. |

Table 7-1. Simple feature attributes.

#### Complex Attributes

Complex attributes are aggregations of other attributes that are either simple or complex. The aggregation is defined by means of attribute bindings.



Figure 7-1. textContent – a complex attribute

## Geometric Representation

Geometric representation is the digital description of the spatial component of an object as described in S-100 and ISO 19107. This product specification uses three types of geometries: GM\_Point, GM\_OrientableCurve, and GM\_OrientableSurface.

# Coordinate Reference System (CRS)

## Introduction

The location of an object in the S-100 standard is defined by means of coordinates which relate a feature to a position. The coordinate reference system used for this product specification is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) which is defined by the European Petroleum Survey Group (EPSG) code 4326, (or similar - North American Datum 1983 / Canadian Spatial Reference System).

Spatial data is expressed as latitude (φ) and longitude (λ) geographic coordinates. Latitude values are stored as a negative number to represent a position south of the Equator. Longitude values are stored as a negative number to represent a position west of the International Prime Meridian. Coordinates are expressed as real value, degree / degree decimal format. Datasets conforming to this product specification are not projected.

**Horizontal coordinate reference system:** WGS 84

**Projection:** None

**Vertical coordinate reference system:** None

**Temporal reference system:** Gregorian calendar

**Coordinate reference system registry:** [EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry](http://www.epsg-registry.org/)

**Date type (according to ISO 19115):** 002 - publication

## Horizontal reference system

Positional data is expressed in latitude and longitude geographic coordinates of the World Geodetic System 84 (WGS 84).

## Projection

MNS data products are un-projected.

## Vertical coordinate reference system

Marine Navigational Services data products do not provide detailed vertical information.

## Temporal reference system

Time is measured by reference to Calendar dates and Clock time in accordance with ISO 19108:2002 Temporal Schema clause 5.4.4.

## Coverage of nautical products data and scale

MNS data must be compiled in the best applicable scale. The use of the data itself is "scale independent". That means that the data can be used at any scale. S-100 allows the association of multiple spatial attributes to a single feature instance. Each of thesespatial attributes can in principle be qualified by maximum and minimum scales.

For example, it is possible, within one dataset, to have a single instance of a feature that has more than one area geometry. Each of these geometries has different scale max/min attributes. Moreover, due to cluttering in smaller scales, the scale minimum attribute may be used to turn off portrayal of some features at smaller scales.

# Data Quality

Data quality allows users and user systems to assess fitness for use of the provided data. Data quality measures and the associated evaluation are reported as metadata of a data product. This metadata improves interoperability with other data products and provides usage by user groups that the data product was not originally intended for. The secondary users can make assessments of the data product usefulness in their application based on the reported data quality measures.

For S-125 the following data quality elements have been included:

* Conformance to this Product Specification;
* Intended purpose of the data product;
* Completeness of the data product in terms of coverage;
* Logical Consistency;
* Positional Uncertainty and Accuracy;
* Thematic Accuracy;
* Temporal Quality;
* Aggregation measures;
* Elements specifically required for the data product (none currently identified for S-125);
* Validation checks or conformance checks including:
  + General tests for dataset integrity;
  + Specific tests for a specific data model.

# Data Capture and Classification

Data source: S-125 products must be based on data sources released by an appropriate MNS defining authority such as AtoN authority and Hydrographic Offices. Data source must be described in each data product.

The production process used to generate MNS products may be described in the comment attribute of the dataset metadata.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item Name** | **Description** | **Multiplicity** | **Type** |
| dataSource | Identification of the kinds of data sources  usable to product datasets compliant with the  considering specification | 0..\* | CharacterString |
| productionProcess | Link to a textual description of the production  process (including encoding guide)  applicable to the datasets compliant with the  considering specification | 0..\* | CharacterString (URL) |

Table 10-1. Data capture information

## Data Encoding and Product Delivery

### Data Encoding

The principal encoding will be the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC), Geography Markup Language (GML) format. GML is an XML grammar designed to express geographical features. It serves as a modeling language for geographic systems as well as an open interchange format for geographic transactions.

### Types of Datasets

A dataset is a grouping of features, attributes, geometry, and metadata which comprises a specific coverage. The following lists the types of MNS datasets which may be produced and contained within an exchange set:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dataset** | **Explanations** |
| New dataset (base dataset): | Data for an area different (in coverage and/or extent) to existing datasets. |
| New Edition of a dataset: | A re-issue plus new information which has not been previously distributed by Updates. Each New Edition of a dataset must have the same name as the dataset that it replaces and should have the same spatial extents. The edition number in the dataset discovery metadata shall increment up by one from the previous edition. |
| Update dataset | A data replacement of the latest edition of a dataset. |
| Cancellation | Used to cancel dataset and any related update datasets. |

Table 10-2. MNS dataset types

### Content of Update Datasets

Update datasets can only contain replacements, deletions, and additions of whole feature instances or information instances. This means that when a feature or information instance is updated, the new version must contain all the attributes of the old instance, including any inline spatial attributes (i.e., inline geometry), except those attributes that are being removed.

An association to an instance of a feature or information type is treated as an attribute of the referring instance, and therefore adding or deleting an association means the original referring instance must be replaced with a new version. The instance at the other end of the association needs to be replaced if and only if it contains a reference to the first instance.

Spatial objects that are not inline (i.e., geometry that is encoded as an independent spatial object in the dataset) are treated like any other object, i.e., it needs to be updated if and only if the primitive has changed (e.g., a coordinate is updated).

Feature and information type instances are deleted without replacement by setting the fixedDateRange.dateEnd attribute of the instance to the date of deletion, which will usually be the issue date of the update.

## Encoding of Latitude and Longitude

Values of latitude and longitude must not be more accurate than 7 decimal places. Coordinates must be encoded as decimals in the format described in Clause 10.2.1.

Values should be coded as decimal numbers with 7 or fewer digits after the decimal. The normative encoding is in degrees, with an accuracy of 10-7 degrees, i.e., 7 digits after the decimal point.

The decimal point must be indicated by the “.” character.

Trailing zeroes after the decimal point (and the decimal point itself if appropriate) may be omitted at producer discretion, but the accuracy must still be as indicated (e.g., 10-7 degrees for coordinates of default accuracy).

## Numeric Attribute Encoding

Floating point and integer attribute values must not contain leading zeros. Floating point attribute values must not contain non-significant trailing zeros.

## Text Attribute Values

Character strings must be encoded using the character set defined in ISO 10646-1, in Unicode Transformation Format-8 (UTF-8).

## Mandatory Attribute Values

There are four reasons why attribute values may be considered mandatory:

* They determine whether a feature is in the display base.
* Certain features make no logical sense without specific attributes.
* Some attributes are necessary to determine which symbol is to be displayed.
* Some attributes are required for safety of navigation.

All mandatory attributes are identified in the Feature Catalogue and summarized in Annex A – Data Classification and Encoding Guide.

## Unknown Attribute Values

When a mandatory attribute code or tag is present but the attribute value is missing, it means that the producer wishes to indicate that this attribute value is unknown. Missing mandatory attributes must be “nilled”.

Optional attributes must be omitted altogether if the value is unknown or missing. They must not be “nilled.”

EXAMPLE A landmark feature has unknown category of landmark (mandatory attribute) and function (optional attribute). The feature could be coded as:

<Landmark>

<categoryOfLandmark xsi:nil="true"/>

<function>radio</function>

… other attributes…

… <status> is NOT coded …

<Landmark>

## Structure of dataset files

The order of data objects in each dataset file is described below:

Dataset Identification Information

Dataset structure information

Spatial records for by-reference geometries

Point

Curve

Composite Curve

Information objects

Feature objects (Geometry may be encoded inline or by reference.)

Meta features

Geo features

## Object identifiers

The “name” of feature records must provide a unique world-wide identifier of feature records. The “name” of the record is the combination of the subfields **agency**, **featureObjectIdentifier**, and **featureIdentificationSubdivision** elements of the **featureObjectIdentifier** element of the object.

Features, information types, collection objects, meta features, and geometries (inline or external) are all required by the schema to have a **gml:id** attribute with a value that is unique within the dataset. The **gml:id** values must be used as the reference for the object from another object in the same dataset or another dataset.

## Data coverage

All areas of a dataset must be covered by a **DataCoverage** meta feature.

An update dataset must not change the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for the base dataset. Where the limit of a **Data Coverage** feature for a base dataset is to be changed, this must be done by issuing a new edition of the dataset.

## Data overlap

S-125 datasets can overlap other S-125 datasets.

## Data extent

Datasets must not cross the 180° meridian of longitude.

# Data Delivery

## Data Product Delivery Information

This data product specification defines GML as the primary format in which MNS data products are delivered. The delivery format is described by the following items (from ISO 19131:2005): format name, version, specification, language, and character set.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **ISO 19131 Elements** | **Value** |
| Format name | DPS\_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS\_DeliveryFormat.formatName | GML\* |
| Version | DPS\_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS\_DeliveryFormat.version | 3.2.1 |
| Specification description | DPS\_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS\_DeliveryFormat.specification | GML\* |
| Language | DPS\_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS\_DeliveryFormat.language | English |
| Character set | DPS\_DeliveryInformation.deliveryFormat > DPS\_DeliveryFormat.characterSet > MD\_CharacterSetCode | 004 – utf8 |

Table 11-1. Data product delivery format

\* GML is an XML encoding for the transport and storage of geographic information, including both the geometry and the properties of geographic features, between distributed systems. The XML Schema for the GML application schema is provided in a schema document S125.xsd which imports other schema(s) defining common types. (All files are available on the S-100 distribution site https://github.com/IHO-S100WG). Feature instance shall validate against S125.xsd and conform to all other requirements specified in this data product specification including all constraints not captured in the XML Schema document.

### Dataset loading

New datasets must always replace old datasets.

~~Datasets must always be loaded in the order of base dataset first, then update datasets in the corrected sequential order. Systems are not to load updates out of order, for example if update 1-5 is present and update 1-6 is missing, update 1-7 must not be loaded.~~

### New editions

When a new edition of a dataset is received, the system must replace the previous edition, along with any updates, with the new edition of the dataset. Loading of subsequent updates follows the same rule as above.

## Dataset size

MNS datasets must not exceed 20MB.

## Exchange Set

Data which conforms to this product specification must be delivered by means of an exchange set. An exchange set will consist of one or more MNS datasets. An exchange set may also include one or more support files containing supplementary information encoded in separate files. These are linked to the MNS dataset features, by feature and information type attributes defined in the application schema, e.g., **fileReference**. Each exchange set will include a single (XML) catalogue file. S-125 exchange set catalogues conform to S-100 4.0.0 Figure 4a-D-2 without modification, containing discovery metadata for each MNS dataset as well as support files. S-125 exchange set structure conforms to S-100 4.0.0 Figure 4a-D-3 without modification.



Figure 11-1. Exchange set structure

## Support Files

Support files contain ancillary textual or graphic information in separate (linked to the dataset) files. The following formats are allowed for support files:

* Plain text files must contain only general text as defined in this standard. Files must use the UTF-8 character set encoding.
* HTML and XML files must contain only text and markup as defined in the relevant W3C standards. Files must use the UTF-8 character set encoding. References in datasets to HTML and XML support files must treat them as text files (i.e., they should not be referenced using attributes intended for picture files).
* Picture files must be in the Tagged Image file Format (TIFF) [Edition 6.0].

Support files shall be used for data management and additional information to users. Portraying and using support files in ECDIS or other systems is not mandatory. Table 11.2 describes the constraints on support file formats and provides the corresponding file extensions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **File type** | **Extension** | **Description** |
| Text | TXT |  |
| HTM | HTML files must only include inline or embedded Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) information and must not contain embedded Javascript or other dynamic content, for example DHTML, Flash etc. |
| XML | XML documents must only be included in accordance with guidance provided within the Data Classification and Encoding Guide (Annex A) and must not contain embedded Javascript or other dynamic content. |
| Picture | TIF | Baseline TIFF 6.0. |

Table 11-2. Support file formats and extensions

## Support File Naming Convention

All support files will have unique world-wide file identifiers. The file identifier of support information should not be used to describe the physical content of the file. The support file metadata that accompanies the file will inform the user of the name and purpose of the file (new, replacement, and deletion).

In this encoding the support files are named according to the specifications given below:

125CCCCXXXXXXXXXX.YYY

The main part forms an identifier where:

* The first three characters are always “125” and identify the dataset as an S-125 dataset.
* The next four characters identify the issuing agency by its alphanumeric agency code in the IHO producer code register in the IHO GI Registry (i.e., the IHO is identified as “AA”, not “1810”). Where the agency code consists of fewer than four characters, sufficient zeros must be suffixed to make the length exactly four characters (e.g., “AA00” for IHO).
* The eighth up to the seventeenth character can be used in any way by the producer to provide a unique file name for the dataset. The following characters are allowed in the dataset name. A to Z, 0 to 9, and the special character \_ (underscore). The ninth through seventeenth characters are optional (i.e., at least one character must be used).
* .YYY – support file extension. The YYY portion must conform to the file format as described in Table 11.2.

## Dataset Naming Convention

All dataset files will have unique world-wide file identifiers. The file identifier of the dataset should not be used to describe the physical content of the file. The dataset file metadata that accompanies the file will inform the user of the name and purpose of the file (new, replacement, and deletion).

In this encoding the dataset files are named according to the specifications given below:

125CCCCXXXXXXXXXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

* The first three characters are always “125” and identify the dataset as an S-125 dataset.
* The next four characters identify the issuing agency by its alphanumeric agency code in the IHO producer code register in the IHO GI Registry (i.e., the IHO is identified as “AA”, not “1810”). Where the agency code consists of fewer than four characters, sufficient zeros must be suffixed to make the length exactly four characters (e.g., “AA00” for IHO).
* The eighth up to the seventeenth character can be used in any way by the producer to provide a unique file name for the dataset. The following characters are allowed in the dataset name, A to Z, 0 to 9 and the special character \_ (underscore). The ninth through seventeenth characters are optional (i.e., at least one character must be used).

## Update dataset naming convention

All update dataset files will have an identical name to the base dataset, aside from the separator and update number sequence.

In this encoding the update dataset files are named according to the specifications given below:

125CCCCXXXXXXXXXX\_XXX.GML

The main part forms an identifier where:

* The first up to the seventeenth characters are the same as the dataset being updated and therefore conform to the rules described in clause 11.6.
* The next character must be an underscore “\_”.
* The next three characters must be numerical (0-9) characters to indicate the place of the update dataset in the update sequence.

## Catalogue File Naming Convention

The exchange catalogue acts as the table of contents for the exchange set. The catalogue file of the exchange set must be named CATALOG.XML. No other file in the exchange set may be named CATALOG.XML. The content of the exchange catalogue file is described in Clause 14.

# Dataset Maintenance

## Introduction

Datasets are maintained as needed and must include mechanisms for MNS updating. Data updates will be made by new editions or updates. The maintenance and update frequency of MNS datasets should be defined by the producers (official national authority) implementing this specification.

Data Producers must use applicable sources to maintain and update data and provide a brief description of the sources that were used to produce the dataset in the appropriate metadata field.

## Production process for base and update datasets

Data Producers should follow their established production processes for maintaining and updating datasets. Data is produced against the DCEG and checked against the appropriate set of validation rules in Appendix X.

## Dataset updates and cancellation

The purpose of issue of the dataset is indicated in the “purpose” field of the dataset discovery metadata. In order to terminate a dataset, an update dataset file is created for which the edition number must be set to 0. This convention is only used to cancel a base dataset file.

Where a dataset is cancelled and its name is reused at a later date, the issue date must be greater than the issue date of the cancelled dataset.

When the dataset is cancelled, it must be removed from the system.

An exchange set may contain base dataset files and update dataset files for the same datasets. Under these circumstances the update dataset files must follow in the correct sequential order from the last update applied to the base dataset file.

## Support file updates

The purpose of issue is indicated in the “purpose” field of the support file discovery metadata. Support files carrying the “deletion” flag in metadata must be removed from the system. When a feature or information type pointing to a text, picture, or application file is deleted or updated so that it no longer references the file, the system software must check to see whether any other feature or information type references the same file, before that file is deleted.

Updates, in form of a new edition or a replacement, or deletions of a support file may require concurrent updates to feature or information type instance attributes that depend on the file, e.g., pictorialRepresentation, fileReference, and fileLocator attributes.

## Feature and portrayal catalogues

For each new version of the S-125 Product Specification a new feature and portrayal catalogue may be released. The system must be able to manage datasets and their catalogues that are created on different versions of the S-125 product specification.

## Feature history, versions, and change tracking

If applications or production systems require versioning of individual instances of feature or information types, maintenance of histories, or change tracking, the methods for versioning, history management, and change tracking and display are left to the application or production system.

## Dataset encryption

Details about dataset encryption are still to be determined, and may mirror the method described in S-101.

# Portrayal

Portrayal is not defined in this version of S-125 Marine Navigational Services Specifications. Users are free to choose the means and methodology of portrayal as they see best suited for their needs. It should be noted that future versions of S-125 may include a portrayal catalogue, and any implementer should therefore anticipate this, and make sufficient provisions in any system supporting S-125.

# Metadata

## Introduction

The MNS metadata specification conforms to the S-100 metadata specification in Part 4a, which is a profile of the ISO 19115-1 standard. These documents provide a structure for describing digital geographic data and define metadata elements, a common set of metadata terminology, definitions, and extension procedures.

The overall structure of metadata in S-125 exchange sets is the same as in S-100, and is depicted in Figure 14.1. Metadata in exchange sets consists of discovery metadata for the datasets and support files in the exchange set (classes S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata and S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata), metadata in ISO 19115-1 format for datasets, and metadata about any feature, portrayal, or interoperability catalogues which are in the exchange set (S100\_CatalogueMetadata).

The discovery metadata classes have numerous attributes which enable important information about the datasets and accompanying support files to be examined without the need to process the data, for example decrypt, decompress, load, etc. Other catalogues such as feature and portrayal catalogues can be included in the exchange set in support of the datasets.

More detailed information for the classes is depicted in Figure 14.2 and details about the metadata classes are provided in Clauses 14.2–14.5.

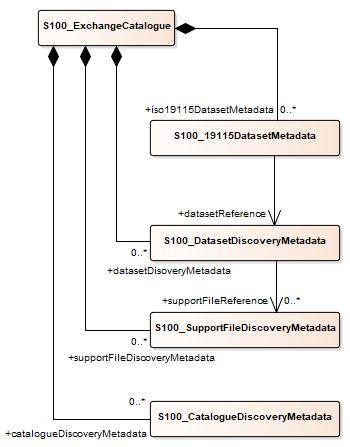


Figure 14-1. Metadata in exchange catalogue

ISO 19115 metadata conforms to ISO 19115 with the additional constraints in S-100 Part 4A Appendix 4A-B.1 (Table B.1) which make the **fileIdentifier** element mandatory

## Metadata classes

Details for the S-100 metadata classes are depicted in the figure below.

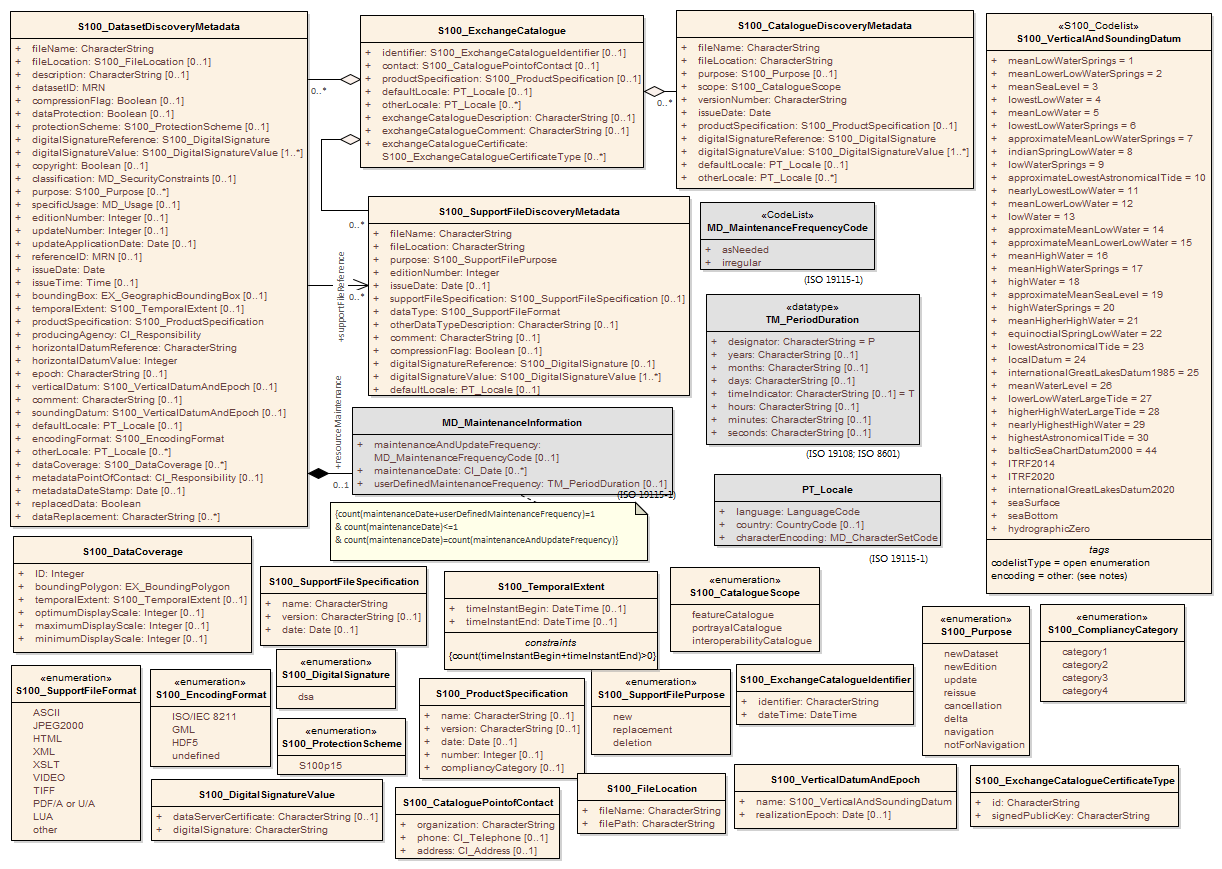


Figure 13. S-100 metadata class details

## Elements of the Exchange Set Catalogue

S100\_ExchangeCatalogue

Each Exchange Set has a single S100\_ExchangeCatalogue which contains meta information for the data and support files in the Exchange Set.

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_ExchangeCatalogue | An Exchange Catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files | - | - | - |
| Attribute | identifier | Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier |  |
| Attribute | contact | Details about the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | S100\_CataloguePointOfContact |  |
| Attribute | productSpecification | Details about the Product Specifications used for the datasets contained in the Exchange Catalogue | 0..\* | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used for all metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | Default is English and UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used for the localized metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue | 0..\* | PT\_Locale | Required if any localized entries are present in the Exchange Catalogue |
| Attribute | exchangeCatalogueDescription | Description of what the Exchange Catalogue contains | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | exchangeCatalogueComment | Any additional Information | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | certificates | Signed public key certificates referred to by digital signatures in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | S100\_SE\_CertificateContainer | Content defined in S-100 Part 15. All certificates used, except the SA root certificate (installed separately by the implementing system) shall be included |
| Attribute | dataServerIdentifier | Identifies the data server for the permit | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Role | datasetDiscoveryMetadata | Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the datasets in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata |  |
| Role | catalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata for Catalogue | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata for the Feature, Portrayal and Interoperability Catalogues, if any |
| Role | supportFileDiscoveryMetadata | Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the support files in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata |  |

S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier | An identifier for an Exchange Catalogue . | - | - | The concatenation of identifier, editionNumber and dateTime form the unique name |
| Attribute | identifier | Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | <S100XC:identifier>US\_101\_20200101\_120101\_01</S100XC:identifier> |
| Attribute | dateTime | Creation date and time of the Exchange Catalogue, including time zone | 1 | DateTime | Format: yyyymmddThhmmssZ |

S100\_CataloguePointofContact

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_CataloguePointOfContact | Contact details of the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | organization | The organization distributing this Exchange Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | This could be an individual producer, value added reseller, etc |
| Attribute | phone | The phone number of the organization | 0..1 | CI\_Telephone |  |
| Attribute | address | The address of the organization | 0..1 | CI\_Address |  |

S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata about the individual datasets in the Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | Dataset file name | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Relative location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is unpacked into a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/S100\_ROOT/<fileLocation>/<filename> |
| Attribute | description | Short description giving the area or location covered by the dataset | 0..1 | CharacterString | For example, a harbour or port name, between two named locations etc |
| Attribute | datasetID | Dataset ID expressed as a Marine Resource Name | 0..1 | URN | The URN must be an MRN |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed dataset resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed dataset resource |
| Attribute | dataProtection | Indicates if the data is encrypted | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates an encrypted dataset resource  *False* indicates an unencrypted dataset resources |
| Attribute | protectionScheme | Specification of method used for data protection | 0..1 | S100\_ProtectionScheme |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | copyright | Indicates if the dataset is copyrighted | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates the resource is copyrighted  *False* Indicates the resource is not copyrighted |
| Attribute | classification | Indicates the security classification of the dataset | 0..1 | Class MD\_SecurityConstraints>MD\_ClassificationCode (codelist) | 1. unclassified  2. restricted  3. confidential  4. secret  5. top secret  6. sensitive but unclassified  7. for official use only  8. protected  9. limited distribution |
| Attribute | purpose | The purpose for which the dataset has been issued | 0..1 | S100\_Purpose |  |
| Attribute | notForNavigation | Indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation  *False* indicates the dataset is intended to be used for navigation |
| Attribute | specificUsage | The use for which the dataset is intended | 0..1 | MD\_USAGE>specificUsage (character string) |  |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the dataset | 0..1 | Integer | When a data set is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each new Edition. Edition number remains the same for a re-issue |
| Attribute | updateNumber | Update number assigned to the dataset and increased by one for each subsequent update | 0..1 | Integer | Update number 0 is assigned to a new dataset |
| Attribute | updateApplicationDate | This date is only used for the base cell files (that is new data set, re-issue and new edition), not update cell files. All updates dated on or before this date must have been applied by the producer | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | referenceID | Reference back to the datasetID | 0..1 | URN | Update metadata refers to the datasetID of the dataset metadata. This is used if and only if the dataset is an update  The URN must be an MRN |
| Attribute | issueDate | Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | issueTime | Time of day at which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 0..1 | Time | The S-100 datatype Time |
| Attribute | boundingBox | The extent of the dataset limits | 0..1 | EX\_GeographicBoundingBox | - |
| Attribute | temporalExtent | Specification of the temporal extent of the dataset. | 0..1 | S100\_TemporalExtent | The temporal extent is encoded as the date/time of the earliest and latest data records (in coverage datasets) or date/time ranges (in vector datasets)  If there is more than one feature in a dataset, the earliest and latest time values of records in all features are used, which means the earliest and latest values may be from different features  If date/time information for a feature is not encoded in the dataset, it is treated for the purposes of this attribute as extending indefinitely in the appropriate direction on the time axis, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset  This attribute is encoded if and only if at least one of the start and end of the temporal extent is known |
| Attribute | productSpecification | The Product Specification used to create this dataset | 1 | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | producingAgency | Agency responsible for producing the data | 1 | CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Organisation | See Table 17-3 |
| Attribute | producerCode | The official IHO Producer Code from S-62 | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | encodingFormat | The encoding format of the dataset | 1 | S100\_EncodingFormat |  |
| Attribute | dataCoverage | Provides information about data coverages within the dataset | 0..\* | S100\_DataCoverage |  |
| Attribute | comment | Any additional information | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the dataset | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English, UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used in the dataset | 0..\* | PT\_Locale |  |
| Attribute | metadataPointOfContact | Point of contact for metadata | 0..1 | CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Individual or  CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Organisation | Only if metadataPointOfContact is different to producingAgency |
| Attribute | metadataDateStamp | Date stamp for metadata | 0..1 | Date | May or may not be the issue date |
| Attribute | replacedData | If a data file is cancelled is it replaced by another data file | 0..1 | Boolean |  |
| Attribute | dataReplacement | Cell name | 0..\* | CharacterString | A dataset may be replaced by 1 or more datasets |
| Attribute | navigationPurpose | Classification of intended navigation purpose (for Catalogue indexing purposes) | 0..3 | S100\_NavigationPurpose | If Product Specification is intended for creation of navigational products this attribute should be mandatory |
| Role | resourceMaintenance | Information about the frequency of resource updates, and the scope of those updates | 0..1 | MD\_MaintenanceInformation | S-100 restricts the multiplicity to 0..1 and adds specific restrictions on the ISO 19115 structure and content. See clause MD\_MaintenanceInformation later in this Part  Format: PnYnMnDTnHnMnS (XML built-in type for ISO 8601 *duration*). See Notes |

**S100\_NavigationPurpose**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_NavigationPurpose | The purpose of the dataset | - |  |
| Value | port | For port and near shore operations | 1 | - |
| Value | transit | For coast and planning purposes | 2 | - |
| Value | overview | For ocean crossing and planning purposes | 3 | - |

S100\_DataCoverage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_DataCoverage | A spatial extent where data is provided; and the display scale information for the provided data | - | - | This field is used by user systems as part of the data loading and unloading algorithms and it is strongly encouraged that Product Specifications mandate the use of one or more of the displayScale provided as part of S100\_DataCoverage |
| Attribute | boundingPolygon | A polygon which defines the actual data limit | 1..1 | EX\_BoundingPolygon |  |
| Attribute | temporalExtent | Specification of the temporal extent of the coverage | 0..1 | S100\_TemporalExtent | The remarks for *temporalExtent* in the dataset discovery block (S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata) apply, except that their scope is the individual coverage and not the dataset as a whole |
| Attribute | optimumDisplayScale | The scale with which the data is optimally displayed | 0..1 | Integer | Example: A scale of 1:25000 is encoded as 25000 |
| Attribute | maximumDisplayScale | The maximum scale with which the data is displayed | 0..1 | Integer |  |
| Attribute | minimumDisplayScale | The minimum scale with which the data is displayed | 0..1 | Integer |  |
| Attribute | approximateGridResolution | The resolution of gridded or georeferenced data (in metres) | 0..\* | Real | A single value may be provided when all axes have a common resolution  For multiple value provision, use axis order as specified in dataset  May be approximate for ungeorectified data  For example, for 5 metre resolution, the value 5 must be encoded  \* See note |

NOTE: approximateGridResolution: If the grid cell size varies over the extent of the grid, an approximated value based on model parameters or production metadata should be used.

S100\_Purpose

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_Purpose | The purpose of the dataset | - |  |
| Value | newDataset | Brand new dataset | 1 | No data has previously been produced for this area |
| Value | newEdition | New edition of the dataset or Catalogue | 2 | Includes new information which has not been previously distributed by updates |
| Value | update | Dataset update | 3 | Changing some information in an existing dataset |
| Value | reissue | Dataset that has been re-issued | 4 | Includes all the updates applied to the original dataset up to the date of the re-issue. A re-issue does not contain any new information additional to that previously issued by updates. |
| Value | cancellation | Dataset or Catalogue that has been cancelled | 5 | Indicates the dataset or Catalogue should no longer be used and can be deleted |
| Value | delta | Dataset difference | 6 | Reserved for future use |

S100\_TemporalExtent

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_TemporalExtent | Temporal extent | -- |  | At least one of the timeInstantBegin and timeInstantEnd attributes must be populated; if both are known, both must be populated. The absence of either begin or end indicates indefinite validity in the corresponding direction, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset |
| Attribute | timeInstantBegin | The instant at which the temporal extent begins | 0..1 | DateTime |  |
| Attribute | timeInstantEnd | The instant at which the temporal extent ends | 0..1 | DateTime |  |

NOTES:

1. In case of overlap in temporal extent between predecessor and successor datasets, the successor dataset prevails. For example, water level or weather forecast datasets may have a temporal extent of N days or hours, but be replaced by new forecast at N - X.
2. Precedence and succession can be determined from information in dataset discovery metadata (for example, attributes for dataReplacement, edition and update numbers, issue data and time).

EXAMPLE 1: An S-104 (Water Level Information for Surface Navigation) predictions dataset has the following data for *temporalExtent* encoded in the dataset discovery block in the Exchange Catalogue:

<temporalExtent>  
 <timeInstantBegin>2021-07-03T06:00:00Z</timeInstantBegin>  
 <timeInstantEnd>2021-07-10T18:00:00Z</timeInstantEnd>  
</temporalExtent>

indicating that the temporal extent of the predictions in the dataset is the period beginning at exactly 6 a.m. on 3 July 2021 (UTC) and ending at exactly 6 p.m. on 10 July 2021 (UTC).

EXAMPLE 2: The successor dataset to Example 1 has the following data for *temporalExtent*:

<temporalExtent>  
 <timeInstantBegin>2021-07-03T12:00:00Z</timeInstantBegin>  
 <timeInstantEnd>2021-07-10T24:00:00Z</timeInstantEnd>  
</temporalExtent>

indicating that the temporal extent of the predictions in the dataset is the period beginning at exactly noon on 3 July 2021 (UTC) and ending at exactly midnight at the end of 10 July 2021 (UTC). Since this temporal extent overlaps the temporal extent of Example 1 from noon UTC on 3 July 2021, it supersedes the dataset in Example 1 at and after noon UTC on 3 July 2021.

S100\_VerticalAndSoundingDatum

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S100\_Codelist | S100\_VerticalAndSoundingDatum | Allowable vertical and sounding datums | - | Open enumeration |
| Value | meanLowWaterSprings |  | 1 | (MLWS) |
| Value | meanLowerLowWaterSprings |  | 2 | - |
| Value | meanSeaLevel |  | 3 | (MSL) |
| Value | lowestLowWater |  | 4 | - |
| Value | meanLowWater |  | 5 | (MLW) |
| Value | lowestLowWaterSprings |  | 6 | - |
| Value | approximateMeanLowWaterSprings |  | 7 | - |
| Value | indianSpringLowWater |  | 8 | - |
| Value | lowWaterSprings |  | 9 | - |
| Value | approximateLowestAstronomicalTide |  | 10 | - |
| Value | nearlyLowestLowWater |  | 11 | - |
| Value | meanLowerLowWater |  | 12 | (MLLW) |
| Value | lowWater |  | 13 | (LW) |
| Value | approximateMeanLowWater |  | 14 | - |
| Value | approximateMeanLowerLowWater |  | 15 | - |
| Value | meanHighWater |  | 16 | (MHW) |
| Value | meanHighWaterSprings |  | 17 | (MHWS) |
| Value | highWater |  | 18 | (HW) |
| Value | approximateMeanSeaLevel |  | 19 | - |
| Value | highWaterSprings |  | 20 | - |
| Value | meanHigherHighWater |  | 21 | (MHHW) |
| Value | equinoctialSpringLowWater |  | 22 | - |
| Value | lowestAstronomicalTide |  | 23 | (LAT) |
| Value | localDatum |  | 24 | - |
| Value | internationalGreatLakesDatum1985 |  | 25 | - |
| Value | meanWaterLevel |  | 26 | - |
| Value | lowerLowWaterLargeTide |  | 27 | - |
| Value | higherHighWaterLargeTide |  | 28 | - |
| Value | nearlyHighestHighWater |  | 29 | - |
| Value | highestAstronomicalTide |  | 30 | (HAT) |
| Value | balticSeaChartDatum2000 | Baltic Sea Chart Datum 2000 | 44 | - |
| Value | internationalGreatLakesDatum2020 | International Great Lakes Datum 2020 | TBD | - |
| Value | seaSurface | Sea surface | TBD | Local sea bottom |
| Value | seaFloor | Sea bottom | TBD | Local sea bottom reference |
| Value | hydrographicZero | Hydrographic Zero | TBD | A vertical reference near the lowest astronomical tide (LAT, following IHO recommendation), below which the sea level falls only very exceptionally. The origin of the deviation between LAT and hydrographic zero may be due to a strong anticyclonic atmospheric condition, adding weight to the water column that may exceptionally cause the lowest sea level to fall below the astronomical low water level  The deviation between hydrographic zero and LAT must be less than 0.50 m |

NOTE: The numeric codes are the codes specified in the IHO GI Registry for the equivalent listed values of the IHO Hydro domain attribute *Vertical Datum,* since the Registry does not at present (20 June 2018) contain entries for Exchange Set metadata and dataset metadata attributes*.*

Datums not included in the S-100 enumeration must be encoded using the “other: …” form. If the datum in question is listed in the IHO GI Registry (as one of the standard listed values for attribute *Vertical Datum* in the IHO Hydro domain), the “camel case code” in the Registry must be used in the “other: …” element. For datums from the EPSG Registry but not listed in the IHO GI Registry, the form should be “other: EPSG\_NNNN”.

EXAMPLE 1: “Local Low Water Reference Level” is in the IHO GI Registry but not listed in the S-100 standard. It must be encoded with the camel case in the GI registry as: “other: localLowWaterReferenceLevel”.

EXAMPLE 2: “European Vertical Reference Frame 2019 mean tide” is in the EPSG Registry list of vertical datums (EPSG 1287) but not in the IHO GI Registry list. It must be encoded as: “other: EPSG\_1287”.

If the datum is not listed in any the table above, the IHO GI Registry, or the EPSG Registry, producers should determine a suitable special code in consultation with the IHO Working Group(s) and the IHO GI Registry authority.

The use of datums that are neither in the enumeration above, nor in the IHO GI Registry, nor the EPSG Registry is discouraged. Producers who need to use a datum not listed in the S-100 enumeration should propose its addition to the IHO GI Registry and/or this enumeration by means of an S-100 maintenance proposal.

**Note that application software is not required to process information encoded in “other: …” form, meaning that ECDIS software, for example, is not required to recognise any datum encoded as “other: …” and will therefore be unable to adjust ENC depth information with water level data from the corresponding S-104 dataset, and may warn or reject the S-104 dataset as being incompatible with S-101 ENCs.**

S100\_EncodingFormat

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_DataFormat | The encoding format | - | - |
| Value | ISO/IEC 8211 | The ISO 8211 data format as defined in Part 10a | - | - |
| Value | GML | The GML data format as defined in Part 10b | - | - |
| Value | HDF5 | The HDF5 data format as defined in Part 10c |  | - |
| Value | undefined | The encoding is defined in the Product Specification | - | Use of Product Specification specific encoding means the data product and Product Specification is not intended for an IHO S-100 compliant system |

S100\_ProductSpecification

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_ProductSpecification | The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product | - | - | - |
| Attribute | name | The name of the Product Specification used to create the datasets | 0..1 | CharacterString | The name in the GI Registry should be used for this field.  For example, “Electronic Navigational Chart” |
| Attribute | version | The version number of the Product Specification | 0..1 | CharacterString | TR 2/2007 specifies versioning of Product Specifications. |
| Attribute | date | The version date of the Product Specification | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | productIdentifer | Machine readable unique identifier of a product type | 1 | CharacterString  (Restricted to Product ID values from the IHO Product Specification Register, in the IHO Geospatial Information Registry) | For example, “S-101” |
| Attribute | number | The number used to lookup the product in the Product Specification Register of the IHO GI registry | 1 | Integer | For IHO Product Specifications these should be taken from the IHO Product Specification Register in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry |
| Attribute | compliancyCategory | The level of compliance of the Product Specification to S-100 | 0..1 | S100\_CompliancyCategory | See Part 4a, clause 4a-5.5 |

S100\_CompliancyCategory

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_CompliancyCategory |  | - | - |
| Value | category1 | IHO S-100 object model compliant |  |  |
| Value | category2 | IHO S-100 compliant with non-standard encoding |  |  |
| Value | category3 | IHO S-100 compliant with standard encoding |  |  |
| Value | category4 | IHO S-100 and IMO harmonized display compliant |  |  |

S100\_ProtectionScheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_ProtectionScheme | Data protection schemes | - | - |
| Value | S100p15 | IHO S-100 Part 15 | - | See Part 15 |

S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata about the individual support files in the Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | Name of the support file | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Full location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is unpacked into a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/S100\_ROOT/<fileLocation>/<filename> |
| Attribute | revisionStatus | The purpose for which the support file has been issued | 1 | S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus | For example new, replacement, etc |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the support file | 1 | Integer | When a data set is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each new Edition. Edition number remains the same for a re-issue |
| Attribute | issueDate | Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | supportFileSpecification | The specification used to create this file | 0..1 | S100\_SupportFileSpecification |  |
| Attribute | dataType | The format of the support file | 1 | S100\_SupportFileFormat |  |
| Attribute | otherDataTypeDescription | Support file format other than those listed | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | comment | Optional comment | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed resource |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the support file | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8  A support file is expected to use only one as locale. Additional support files can be created for other locales |
| Attribute | supportedResource | Identifier of the resource supported by this support file | 0..\* | CharacterString | Conventions for identifiers are still to be developed and will be defined later |
| Attribute | resourcePurpose | The purpose of the supporting resource | 0..1 | S100\_ResourcePurpose | Identifies how the supporting resource is used |

S100\_SupportFileFormat

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_SupportFileFormat | The format used for the support file | - | - |
| Value | ASCII | UTF-8 text excluding control codes | 1 | - |
| Value | JPEG2000 | JPEG2000 format | 2 | ISO 15444 |
| Value | HTML | Hypertext Markup Language | 3 |  |
| Value | XML | Extensible Markup Language | 4 |  |
| Value | XSLT | Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations | 5 |  |
| Value | VIDEO | Representation of moving images in unspecified format | 6 |  |
| Value | TIFF | Tagged Image File Format | 7 |  |
| Value | PDF/AorUA | Portable Document Format | 8 | ISO 19005, ISO 32000  Product Specification developers should take careful consideration in using PDF as a support file format. It is recommended that PDF never be used in products that will be used on a navigation system as it may impair night vision  Must be PDF/A or UA |
| Value | LUA | Lua programming language | 9 |  |
| Value | other | Other format | 100 |  |

S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus | The reason for inclusion of the support file in this Exchange Set | - | - |
| Value | new | A file which is new | 1 | Signifies a new file |
| Value | replacement | A file which replaces an existing file | 2 | Signifies a replacement for a file of the same name |
| Value | deletion | Deletes an existing file | 3 | Signifies deletion of a file of that name |

S100\_SupportFileSpecification

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_SupportFileSpecification | The standard or specification to which a support file conforms | - | - | - |
| Attribute | name | The name of the specification used to create the support file | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | version | The version number of the specification | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | date | The version date of the specification | 0..1 | Date |  |

S100\_ResourcePurpose

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_ResourcePurpose | Defines the purpose of the supporting resource | - | - |
| Value | dataset | A dataset | 1 |  |
| Value | featureCatalogue | A Feature Catalogue for an S-100 data product | 2 |  |
| Value | portrayalCatalogue | A Portrayal Catalogue for an S-100 data product | 3 |  |
| Value | interoperabilityCatalogue | An Interoperability Catalogue | 4 |  |
| Value | supportFile | A support file | 5 |  |
| Value | productVersion | All datasets conforming to a specific version of an S-100 Product Specification | 6 |  |
| Value | productFamily | All datasets conforming to any active version of an S-100 Product Specification | 7 |  |
| Value | software | Application software | 8 |  |
| Value | system | Provides support or common information for a variety of applications and products | 9 |  |
| Value | exchangeCatalogue | An Exchange Catalogue | 10 |  |
| Value | ISO Metadata | Dataset metadata in ISO format | 11 |  |
| Value | Language Pack | A Language pack | 12 |  |
| Value | GML Schema | GML Application Schema | 13 |  |
| Value | other | A type of resource not otherwise described | 100 |  |

S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Class for S-100 Catalogue metadata | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | The name for the Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Full location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is located in a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/<fileLocation>/<fileName> |
| Attribute | purpose | The purpose for which the Catalogue has been issued | 0..1 | S100\_Purpose  (codelist) | The values must be one of the following:  *2* new edition  *5* cancellation  Default is new edition |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the Catalogue | 1 | Integer | Initially set to 1 for a given productSpecification.number  Increased by 1 for each subsequent newEdition  Uniquely identifies the version of the Catalogue |
| Attribute | scope | Subject domain of the Catalogue | 1 | S100\_CatalogueScope |  |
| Attribute | versionNumber | The version identifier of the Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | Human readable version identifier |
| Attribute | issueDate | The issue date of the Catalogue | 1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | productSpecification | The Product Specification used to create this file | 1 | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed resource |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the Catalogue | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used in the Catalogue | 0..\* | PT\_Locale |  |

S100\_CatalogueScope

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_CatalogueScope | The scope of the Catalogue | - | - |
| Value | featureCatalogue | S-100 Feature Catalogue | 1 |  |
| Value | portrayalCatalogue | S-100 Portrayal Catalogue | 2 |  |
| Value | interoperabilityCatalogue | S-100 Interoperability Catalogue | 3 |  |

MD\_MaintenanceInformation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | MD\_MaintenanceInformation | Information about the scope and frequency of updating | - | - | S-100 restricts the ISO 19115-class to:   * prohibit maintenanceScope, maintenanceNote, and contact attributes; * define restrictions on maintenanceAndUpdate‌Frequency, maintenanceDate, and userDefinedMaintenance‌Frequency attributes |
| Attribute | maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency | Frequency with which changes and additions are made to the resource after the initial resource is completed | 0..1 | MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode (codelist) | Must be populated if userDefined‌MaintenanceFrequency is not present, otherwise optional. See Table MD\_Maintenance‌Frequency‌Code in this Part for values allowed in S-100 metadata |
| Attribute | maintenanceDate | Date information associated with maintenance of the resource | 0..1 | CI\_Date | Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated  Allowed value for dateType: nextUpdate |
| Attribute | userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency | Maintenance period other than those defined | 0..1 | TM\_PeriodDuration | Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated  Only positive durations allowed |

See clause 17-4.9 for more information about encoding maintenance information.

MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode

S-100 uses a subset of the values allowed in ISO 19115-1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode | Frequency with which modifications and deletions are made to the data after it is first produced | - | S-100 is restricted to only the following values from the ISO 19115-1 codelist. The conditions for the use of a particular value are described in its Remarks |
| Value | asNeeded | Resource is updated as deemed necessary | 1 | Use only for datasets which normally use a regular interval for update or supersession, but will have the next update issued at an interval different from the usual  Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated |
| Value | irregular | Resource is updated in intervals that are uneven in duration | 2 | Use only for datasets which do not use a regular schedule for update or supersession  Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated |

CI\_DateTypeCode

This codelist is documented in the ISO Schemas documentation, available in the S-100 Schemas distribution. It is used in several places in S-100 metadata.

PT\_Locale

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | PT\_Locale | Description of a locale | - | - | From ISO 19115-1 |
| Attribute | language | Designation of the locale language | 1 | LanguageCode | ISO 639-2/T 3-letter language codes. |
| Attribute | country | Designation of the specific country of the locale language | 0..1 | CountryCode | ISO 3166-2 2-letter country codes |
| Attribute | characterEncoding | Designation of the character set to be used to encode the textual value of the locale | 1 | MD\_CharacterSetCode | UTF-8 is used in S-100 |

Table 17-2 – Individuals (restriction of CI\_Individual from ISO 19115-1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Path** | **Datasets** | **Other resources** |
| Name of the individual | CI\_Individual.name | **C** *(documented if ‘positionName’* and *‘partyIdentifier’ not documented)* | **C** *(same as for dataset)* |
| Position of the individual in an organization | CI\_Individual.positionName | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘partyIdentifier’* *not documented)* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |
| Contact information for the individual | CI\_Individual > contactInfo > CI\_Contact | **M**  (see note 2) | **M**  (see note 2) |
| Identifier for the party | CI\_Individual.partyIdentifier | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘positionName’ not documented* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |

Table 17-3 – Organisations (restriction of CI\_Organisation from ISO 19115-1)

| **Name** | **Path** | **Datasets** | **Other resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the organisation | CI\_Organisation.name | **C** *(documented if ‘positionName’ not documented* – see Note 1*)* | **C** *(same as for dataset)* |
| Position of an individual in the organisation | CI\_Organisation.positionName | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ not documented* – see Note 1*)* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |
| Contact information for the organisation | CI\_Organisation.contactInfo > CI\_Contact | **M**  (see note 6) | **M**  (see note 6) |
| Identifier for the party | CI\_Organisation.partyIdentifier | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘positionName’ not documented* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |

## Elements of the Exchange Set Catalogue

S100\_ExchangeCatalogue

Each Exchange Set has a single S100\_ExchangeCatalogue which contains meta information for the data and support files in the Exchange Set.

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_ExchangeCatalogue | An Exchange Catalogue contains the discovery metadata about the exchange datasets and support files | - | - | - |
| Attribute | identifier | Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier |  |
| Attribute | contact | Details about the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | S100\_CataloguePointOfContact |  |
| Attribute | productSpecification | Details about the Product Specifications used for the datasets contained in the Exchange Catalogue | 0..\* | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used for all metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | Default is English and UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used for the localized metadata records in this Exchange Catalogue | 0..\* | PT\_Locale | Required if any localized entries are present in the Exchange Catalogue |
| Attribute | exchangeCatalogueDescription | Description of what the Exchange Catalogue contains | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | exchangeCatalogueComment | Any additional Information | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | certificates | Signed public key certificates referred to by digital signatures in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | S100\_SE\_CertificateContainer | Content defined in S-100 Part 15. All certificates used, except the SA root certificate (installed separately by the implementing system) shall be included |
| Attribute | dataServerIdentifier | Identifies the data server for the permit | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Role | datasetDiscoveryMetadata | Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the datasets in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata |  |
| Role | catalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata for Catalogue | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata for the Feature, Portrayal and Interoperability Catalogues, if any |
| Role | supportFileDiscoveryMetadata | Exchange Catalogues may include or reference discovery metadata for the support files in the Exchange Set | 0..\* | Aggregation S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata |  |

S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_ExchangeCatalogueIdentifier | An identifier for an Exchange Catalogue . | - | - | The concatenation of identifier, editionNumber and dateTime form the unique name |
| Attribute | identifier | Uniquely identifies this Exchange Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | <S100XC:identifier>US\_101\_20200101\_120101\_01</S100XC:identifier> |
| Attribute | dateTime | Creation date and time of the Exchange Catalogue, including time zone | 1 | DateTime | Format: yyyymmddThhmmssZ |

S100\_CataloguePointofContact

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_CataloguePointOfContact | Contact details of the issuer of this Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | organization | The organization distributing this Exchange Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | This could be an individual producer, value added reseller, etc |
| Attribute | phone | The phone number of the organization | 0..1 | CI\_Telephone |  |
| Attribute | address | The address of the organization | 0..1 | CI\_Address |  |

S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata about the individual datasets in the Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | Dataset file name | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Relative location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is unpacked into a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/S100\_ROOT/<fileLocation>/<filename> |
| Attribute | description | Short description giving the area or location covered by the dataset | 0..1 | CharacterString | For example, a harbour or port name, between two named locations etc |
| Attribute | datasetID | Dataset ID expressed as a Marine Resource Name | 0..1 | URN | The URN must be an MRN |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed dataset resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed dataset resource |
| Attribute | dataProtection | Indicates if the data is encrypted | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates an encrypted dataset resource  *False* indicates an unencrypted dataset resources |
| Attribute | protectionScheme | Specification of method used for data protection | 0..1 | S100\_ProtectionScheme |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | copyright | Indicates if the dataset is copyrighted | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates the resource is copyrighted  *False* Indicates the resource is not copyrighted |
| Attribute | classification | Indicates the security classification of the dataset | 0..1 | Class MD\_SecurityConstraints>MD\_ClassificationCode (codelist) | 1. unclassified  2. restricted  3. confidential  4. secret  5. top secret  6. sensitive but unclassified  7. for official use only  8. protected  9. limited distribution |
| Attribute | purpose | The purpose for which the dataset has been issued | 0..1 | S100\_Purpose |  |
| Attribute | notForNavigation | Indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates the dataset is not intended to be used for navigation  *False* indicates the dataset is intended to be used for navigation |
| Attribute | specificUsage | The use for which the dataset is intended | 0..1 | MD\_USAGE>specificUsage (character string) |  |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the dataset | 0..1 | Integer | When a data set is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each new Edition. Edition number remains the same for a re-issue |
| Attribute | updateNumber | Update number assigned to the dataset and increased by one for each subsequent update | 0..1 | Integer | Update number 0 is assigned to a new dataset |
| Attribute | updateApplicationDate | This date is only used for the base cell files (that is new data set, re-issue and new edition), not update cell files. All updates dated on or before this date must have been applied by the producer | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | referenceID | Reference back to the datasetID | 0..1 | URN | Update metadata refers to the datasetID of the dataset metadata. This is used if and only if the dataset is an update  The URN must be an MRN |
| Attribute | issueDate | Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | issueTime | Time of day at which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 0..1 | Time | The S-100 datatype Time |
| Attribute | boundingBox | The extent of the dataset limits | 0..1 | EX\_GeographicBoundingBox | - |
| Attribute | temporalExtent | Specification of the temporal extent of the dataset. | 0..1 | S100\_TemporalExtent | The temporal extent is encoded as the date/time of the earliest and latest data records (in coverage datasets) or date/time ranges (in vector datasets)  If there is more than one feature in a dataset, the earliest and latest time values of records in all features are used, which means the earliest and latest values may be from different features  If date/time information for a feature is not encoded in the dataset, it is treated for the purposes of this attribute as extending indefinitely in the appropriate direction on the time axis, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset  This attribute is encoded if and only if at least one of the start and end of the temporal extent is known |
| Attribute | productSpecification | The Product Specification used to create this dataset | 1 | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | producingAgency | Agency responsible for producing the data | 1 | CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Organisation | See Table 17-3 |
| Attribute | producerCode | The official IHO Producer Code from S-62 | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | encodingFormat | The encoding format of the dataset | 1 | S100\_EncodingFormat |  |
| Attribute | dataCoverage | Provides information about data coverages within the dataset | 0..\* | S100\_DataCoverage |  |
| Attribute | comment | Any additional information | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the dataset | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English, UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used in the dataset | 0..\* | PT\_Locale |  |
| Attribute | metadataPointOfContact | Point of contact for metadata | 0..1 | CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Individual or  CI\_Responsibility>CI\_Organisation | Only if metadataPointOfContact is different to producingAgency |
| Attribute | metadataDateStamp | Date stamp for metadata | 0..1 | Date | May or may not be the issue date |
| Attribute | replacedData | If a data file is cancelled is it replaced by another data file | 0..1 | Boolean |  |
| Attribute | dataReplacement | Cell name | 0..\* | CharacterString | A dataset may be replaced by 1 or more datasets |
| Attribute | navigationPurpose | Classification of intended navigation purpose (for Catalogue indexing purposes) | 0..3 | S100\_NavigationPurpose | If Product Specification is intended for creation of navigational products this attribute should be mandatory |
| Role | resourceMaintenance | Information about the frequency of resource updates, and the scope of those updates | 0..1 | MD\_MaintenanceInformation | S-100 restricts the multiplicity to 0..1 and adds specific restrictions on the ISO 19115 structure and content. See clause MD\_MaintenanceInformation later in this Part  Format: PnYnMnDTnHnMnS (XML built-in type for ISO 8601 *duration*). See Notes |

**S100\_NavigationPurpose**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_NavigationPurpose | The purpose of the dataset | - |  |
| Value | port | For port and near shore operations | 1 | - |
| Value | transit | For coast and planning purposes | 2 | - |
| Value | overview | For ocean crossing and planning purposes | 3 | - |

S100\_DataCoverage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_DataCoverage | A spatial extent where data is provided; and the display scale information for the provided data | - | - | This field is used by user systems as part of the data loading and unloading algorithms and it is strongly encouraged that Product Specifications mandate the use of one or more of the displayScale provided as part of S100\_DataCoverage |
| Attribute | boundingPolygon | A polygon which defines the actual data limit | 1..1 | EX\_BoundingPolygon |  |
| Attribute | temporalExtent | Specification of the temporal extent of the coverage | 0..1 | S100\_TemporalExtent | The remarks for *temporalExtent* in the dataset discovery block (S100\_DatasetDiscoveryMetadata) apply, except that their scope is the individual coverage and not the dataset as a whole |
| Attribute | optimumDisplayScale | The scale with which the data is optimally displayed | 0..1 | Integer | Example: A scale of 1:25000 is encoded as 25000 |
| Attribute | maximumDisplayScale | The maximum scale with which the data is displayed | 0..1 | Integer |  |
| Attribute | minimumDisplayScale | The minimum scale with which the data is displayed | 0..1 | Integer |  |
| Attribute | approximateGridResolution | The resolution of gridded or georeferenced data (in metres) | 0..\* | Real | A single value may be provided when all axes have a common resolution  For multiple value provision, use axis order as specified in dataset  May be approximate for ungeorectified data  For example, for 5 metre resolution, the value 5 must be encoded  \* See note |

NOTE: approximateGridResolution: If the grid cell size varies over the extent of the grid, an approximated value based on model parameters or production metadata should be used.

S100\_Purpose

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_Purpose | The purpose of the dataset | - |  |
| Value | newDataset | Brand new dataset | 1 | No data has previously been produced for this area |
| Value | newEdition | New edition of the dataset or Catalogue | 2 | Includes new information which has not been previously distributed by updates |
| Value | update | Dataset update | 3 | Changing some information in an existing dataset |
| Value | reissue | Dataset that has been re-issued | 4 | Includes all the updates applied to the original dataset up to the date of the re-issue. A re-issue does not contain any new information additional to that previously issued by updates. |
| Value | cancellation | Dataset or Catalogue that has been cancelled | 5 | Indicates the dataset or Catalogue should no longer be used and can be deleted |
| Value | delta | Dataset difference | 6 | Reserved for future use |

S100\_TemporalExtent

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_TemporalExtent | Temporal extent | -- |  | At least one of the timeInstantBegin and timeInstantEnd attributes must be populated; if both are known, both must be populated. The absence of either begin or end indicates indefinite validity in the corresponding direction, limited by the issue date/time or the cancellation or supersession of the dataset |
| Attribute | timeInstantBegin | The instant at which the temporal extent begins | 0..1 | DateTime |  |
| Attribute | timeInstantEnd | The instant at which the temporal extent ends | 0..1 | DateTime |  |

NOTES:

1. In case of overlap in temporal extent between predecessor and successor datasets, the successor dataset prevails. For example, water level or weather forecast datasets may have a temporal extent of N days or hours, but be replaced by new forecast at N - X.
2. Precedence and succession can be determined from information in dataset discovery metadata (for example, attributes for dataReplacement, edition and update numbers, issue data and time).

EXAMPLE 1: An S-104 (Water Level Information for Surface Navigation) predictions dataset has the following data for *temporalExtent* encoded in the dataset discovery block in the Exchange Catalogue:

<temporalExtent>  
 <timeInstantBegin>2021-07-03T06:00:00Z</timeInstantBegin>  
 <timeInstantEnd>2021-07-10T18:00:00Z</timeInstantEnd>  
</temporalExtent>

indicating that the temporal extent of the predictions in the dataset is the period beginning at exactly 6 a.m. on 3 July 2021 (UTC) and ending at exactly 6 p.m. on 10 July 2021 (UTC).

EXAMPLE 2: The successor dataset to Example 1 has the following data for *temporalExtent*:

<temporalExtent>  
 <timeInstantBegin>2021-07-03T12:00:00Z</timeInstantBegin>  
 <timeInstantEnd>2021-07-10T24:00:00Z</timeInstantEnd>  
</temporalExtent>

indicating that the temporal extent of the predictions in the dataset is the period beginning at exactly noon on 3 July 2021 (UTC) and ending at exactly midnight at the end of 10 July 2021 (UTC). Since this temporal extent overlaps the temporal extent of Example 1 from noon UTC on 3 July 2021, it supersedes the dataset in Example 1 at and after noon UTC on 3 July 2021.

S100\_VerticalAndSoundingDatum

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S100\_Codelist | S100\_VerticalAndSoundingDatum | Allowable vertical and sounding datums | - | Open enumeration |
| Value | meanLowWaterSprings |  | 1 | (MLWS) |
| Value | meanLowerLowWaterSprings |  | 2 | - |
| Value | meanSeaLevel |  | 3 | (MSL) |
| Value | lowestLowWater |  | 4 | - |
| Value | meanLowWater |  | 5 | (MLW) |
| Value | lowestLowWaterSprings |  | 6 | - |
| Value | approximateMeanLowWaterSprings |  | 7 | - |
| Value | indianSpringLowWater |  | 8 | - |
| Value | lowWaterSprings |  | 9 | - |
| Value | approximateLowestAstronomicalTide |  | 10 | - |
| Value | nearlyLowestLowWater |  | 11 | - |
| Value | meanLowerLowWater |  | 12 | (MLLW) |
| Value | lowWater |  | 13 | (LW) |
| Value | approximateMeanLowWater |  | 14 | - |
| Value | approximateMeanLowerLowWater |  | 15 | - |
| Value | meanHighWater |  | 16 | (MHW) |
| Value | meanHighWaterSprings |  | 17 | (MHWS) |
| Value | highWater |  | 18 | (HW) |
| Value | approximateMeanSeaLevel |  | 19 | - |
| Value | highWaterSprings |  | 20 | - |
| Value | meanHigherHighWater |  | 21 | (MHHW) |
| Value | equinoctialSpringLowWater |  | 22 | - |
| Value | lowestAstronomicalTide |  | 23 | (LAT) |
| Value | localDatum |  | 24 | - |
| Value | internationalGreatLakesDatum1985 |  | 25 | - |
| Value | meanWaterLevel |  | 26 | - |
| Value | lowerLowWaterLargeTide |  | 27 | - |
| Value | higherHighWaterLargeTide |  | 28 | - |
| Value | nearlyHighestHighWater |  | 29 | - |
| Value | highestAstronomicalTide |  | 30 | (HAT) |
| Value | balticSeaChartDatum2000 | Baltic Sea Chart Datum 2000 | 44 | - |
| Value | internationalGreatLakesDatum2020 | International Great Lakes Datum 2020 | TBD | - |
| Value | seaSurface | Sea surface | TBD | Local sea bottom |
| Value | seaFloor | Sea bottom | TBD | Local sea bottom reference |
| Value | hydrographicZero | Hydrographic Zero | TBD | A vertical reference near the lowest astronomical tide (LAT, following IHO recommendation), below which the sea level falls only very exceptionally. The origin of the deviation between LAT and hydrographic zero may be due to a strong anticyclonic atmospheric condition, adding weight to the water column that may exceptionally cause the lowest sea level to fall below the astronomical low water level  The deviation between hydrographic zero and LAT must be less than 0.50 m |

NOTE: The numeric codes are the codes specified in the IHO GI Registry for the equivalent listed values of the IHO Hydro domain attribute *Vertical Datum,* since the Registry does not at present (20 June 2018) contain entries for Exchange Set metadata and dataset metadata attributes*.*

Datums not included in the S-100 enumeration must be encoded using the “other: …” form. If the datum in question is listed in the IHO GI Registry (as one of the standard listed values for attribute *Vertical Datum* in the IHO Hydro domain), the “camel case code” in the Registry must be used in the “other: …” element. For datums from the EPSG Registry but not listed in the IHO GI Registry, the form should be “other: EPSG\_NNNN”.

EXAMPLE 1: “Local Low Water Reference Level” is in the IHO GI Registry but not listed in the S-100 standard. It must be encoded with the camel case in the GI registry as: “other: localLowWaterReferenceLevel”.

EXAMPLE 2: “European Vertical Reference Frame 2019 mean tide” is in the EPSG Registry list of vertical datums (EPSG 1287) but not in the IHO GI Registry list. It must be encoded as: “other: EPSG\_1287”.

If the datum is not listed in any the table above, the IHO GI Registry, or the EPSG Registry, producers should determine a suitable special code in consultation with the IHO Working Group(s) and the IHO GI Registry authority.

The use of datums that are neither in the enumeration above, nor in the IHO GI Registry, nor the EPSG Registry is discouraged. Producers who need to use a datum not listed in the S-100 enumeration should propose its addition to the IHO GI Registry and/or this enumeration by means of an S-100 maintenance proposal.

**Note that application software is not required to process information encoded in “other: …” form, meaning that ECDIS software, for example, is not required to recognise any datum encoded as “other: …” and will therefore be unable to adjust ENC depth information with water level data from the corresponding S-104 dataset, and may warn or reject the S-104 dataset as being incompatible with S-101 ENCs.**

S100\_EncodingFormat

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_DataFormat | The encoding format | - | - |
| Value | ISO/IEC 8211 | The ISO 8211 data format as defined in Part 10a | - | - |
| Value | GML | The GML data format as defined in Part 10b | - | - |
| Value | HDF5 | The HDF5 data format as defined in Part 10c |  | - |
| Value | undefined | The encoding is defined in the Product Specification | - | Use of Product Specification specific encoding means the data product and Product Specification is not intended for an IHO S-100 compliant system |

S100\_ProductSpecification

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_ProductSpecification | The Product Specification contains the information needed to build the specified product | - | - | - |
| Attribute | name | The name of the Product Specification used to create the datasets | 0..1 | CharacterString | The name in the GI Registry should be used for this field.  For example, “Electronic Navigational Chart” |
| Attribute | version | The version number of the Product Specification | 0..1 | CharacterString | TR 2/2007 specifies versioning of Product Specifications. |
| Attribute | date | The version date of the Product Specification | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | productIdentifer | Machine readable unique identifier of a product type | 1 | CharacterString  (Restricted to Product ID values from the IHO Product Specification Register, in the IHO Geospatial Information Registry) | For example, “S-101” |
| Attribute | number | The number used to lookup the product in the Product Specification Register of the IHO GI registry | 1 | Integer | For IHO Product Specifications these should be taken from the IHO Product Specification Register in the IHO Geospatial Information (GI) Registry |
| Attribute | compliancyCategory | The level of compliance of the Product Specification to S-100 | 0..1 | S100\_CompliancyCategory | See Part 4a, clause 4a-5.5 |

S100\_CompliancyCategory

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_CompliancyCategory |  | - | - |
| Value | category1 | IHO S-100 object model compliant |  |  |
| Value | category2 | IHO S-100 compliant with non-standard encoding |  |  |
| Value | category3 | IHO S-100 compliant with standard encoding |  |  |
| Value | category4 | IHO S-100 and IMO harmonized display compliant |  |  |

S100\_ProtectionScheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_ProtectionScheme | Data protection schemes | - | - |
| Value | S100p15 | IHO S-100 Part 15 | - | See Part 15 |

S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Class | S100\_SupportFileDiscoveryMetadata | Metadata about the individual support files in the Exchange Catalogue | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | Name of the support file | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Full location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is unpacked into a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/S100\_ROOT/<fileLocation>/<filename> |
| Attribute | revisionStatus | The purpose for which the support file has been issued | 1 | S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus | For example new, replacement, etc |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the support file | 1 | Integer | When a data set is initially created, the Edition number 1 is assigned to it. The Edition number is increased by 1 at each new Edition. Edition number remains the same for a re-issue |
| Attribute | issueDate | Date on which the data was made available by the Data Producer | 0..1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | supportFileSpecification | The specification used to create this file | 0..1 | S100\_SupportFileSpecification |  |
| Attribute | dataType | The format of the support file | 1 | S100\_SupportFileFormat |  |
| Attribute | otherDataTypeDescription | Support file format other than those listed | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | comment | Optional comment | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed resource |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the support file | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8  A support file is expected to use only one as locale. Additional support files can be created for other locales |
| Attribute | supportedResource | Identifier of the resource supported by this support file | 0..\* | CharacterString | Conventions for identifiers are still to be developed and will be defined later |
| Attribute | resourcePurpose | The purpose of the supporting resource | 0..1 | S100\_ResourcePurpose | Identifies how the supporting resource is used |

S100\_SupportFileFormat

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_SupportFileFormat | The format used for the support file | - | - |
| Value | ASCII | UTF-8 text excluding control codes | 1 | - |
| Value | JPEG2000 | JPEG2000 format | 2 | ISO 15444 |
| Value | HTML | Hypertext Markup Language | 3 |  |
| Value | XML | Extensible Markup Language | 4 |  |
| Value | XSLT | Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations | 5 |  |
| Value | VIDEO | Representation of moving images in unspecified format | 6 |  |
| Value | TIFF | Tagged Image File Format | 7 |  |
| Value | PDF/AorUA | Portable Document Format | 8 | ISO 19005, ISO 32000  Product Specification developers should take careful consideration in using PDF as a support file format. It is recommended that PDF never be used in products that will be used on a navigation system as it may impair night vision  Must be PDF/A or UA |
| Value | LUA | Lua programming language | 9 |  |
| Value | other | Other format | 100 |  |

S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_SupportFileRevisionStatus | The reason for inclusion of the support file in this Exchange Set | - | - |
| Value | new | A file which is new | 1 | Signifies a new file |
| Value | replacement | A file which replaces an existing file | 2 | Signifies a replacement for a file of the same name |
| Value | deletion | Deletes an existing file | 3 | Signifies deletion of a file of that name |

S100\_SupportFileSpecification

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_SupportFileSpecification | The standard or specification to which a support file conforms | - | - | - |
| Attribute | name | The name of the specification used to create the support file | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | version | The version number of the specification | 0..1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | date | The version date of the specification | 0..1 | Date |  |

S100\_ResourcePurpose

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | S100\_ResourcePurpose | Defines the purpose of the supporting resource | - | - |
| Value | dataset | A dataset | 1 |  |
| Value | featureCatalogue | A Feature Catalogue for an S-100 data product | 2 |  |
| Value | portrayalCatalogue | A Portrayal Catalogue for an S-100 data product | 3 |  |
| Value | interoperabilityCatalogue | An Interoperability Catalogue | 4 |  |
| Value | supportFile | A support file | 5 |  |
| Value | productVersion | All datasets conforming to a specific version of an S-100 Product Specification | 6 |  |
| Value | productFamily | All datasets conforming to any active version of an S-100 Product Specification | 7 |  |
| Value | software | Application software | 8 |  |
| Value | system | Provides support or common information for a variety of applications and products | 9 |  |
| Value | exchangeCatalogue | An Exchange Catalogue | 10 |  |
| Value | ISO Metadata | Dataset metadata in ISO format | 11 |  |
| Value | Language Pack | A Language pack | 12 |  |
| Value | GML Schema | GML Application Schema | 13 |  |
| Value | other | A type of resource not otherwise described | 100 |  |

S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | S100\_CatalogueDiscoveryMetadata | Class for S-100 Catalogue metadata | - | - | - |
| Attribute | fileName | The name for the Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString |  |
| Attribute | fileLocation | Full location from the Exchange Set root directory | 1 | CharacterString | Path relative to the root directory of the Exchange Set. The location of the file after the Exchange Set is located in a directory <ROOT> will be <ROOT>/<fileLocation>/<fileName> |
| Attribute | purpose | The purpose for which the Catalogue has been issued | 0..1 | S100\_Purpose  (codelist) | The values must be one of the following:  *2* new edition  *5* cancellation  Default is new edition |
| Attribute | editionNumber | The Edition number of the Catalogue | 1 | Integer | Initially set to 1 for a given productSpecification.number  Increased by 1 for each subsequent newEdition  Uniquely identifies the version of the Catalogue |
| Attribute | scope | Subject domain of the Catalogue | 1 | S100\_CatalogueScope |  |
| Attribute | versionNumber | The version identifier of the Catalogue | 1 | CharacterString | Human readable version identifier |
| Attribute | issueDate | The issue date of the Catalogue | 1 | Date |  |
| Attribute | productSpecification | The Product Specification used to create this file | 1 | S100\_ProductSpecification |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureReference | Specifies the algorithm used to compute digitalSignatureValue | 1 | S100\_DigitalSignatureReference  (see Part 15) |  |
| Attribute | digitalSignatureValue | Value derived from the digital signature | 1..\* | S100\_DigitalSignatureValue  (see Part 15) | The value resulting from application of digitalSignatureReference  Implemented as the digital signature format specified in Part 15 |
| Attribute | compressionFlag | Indicates if the resource is compressed | 1 | Boolean | *True* indicates a compressed resource  *False* indicates an uncompressed resource |
| Attribute | defaultLocale | Default language and character set used in the Catalogue | 0..1 | PT\_Locale | In absence of defaultLocale the language is English in UTF-8 |
| Attribute | otherLocale | Other languages and character sets used in the Catalogue | 0..\* | PT\_Locale |  |

S100\_CatalogueScope

| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Enumeration | S100\_CatalogueScope | The scope of the Catalogue | - | - |
| Value | featureCatalogue | S-100 Feature Catalogue | 1 |  |
| Value | portrayalCatalogue | S-100 Portrayal Catalogue | 2 |  |
| Value | interoperabilityCatalogue | S-100 Interoperability Catalogue | 3 |  |

MD\_MaintenanceInformation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | MD\_MaintenanceInformation | Information about the scope and frequency of updating | - | - | S-100 restricts the ISO 19115-class to:   * prohibit maintenanceScope, maintenanceNote, and contact attributes; * define restrictions on maintenanceAndUpdate‌Frequency, maintenanceDate, and userDefinedMaintenance‌Frequency attributes |
| Attribute | maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency | Frequency with which changes and additions are made to the resource after the initial resource is completed | 0..1 | MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode (codelist) | Must be populated if userDefined‌MaintenanceFrequency is not present, otherwise optional. See Table MD\_Maintenance‌Frequency‌Code in this Part for values allowed in S-100 metadata |
| Attribute | maintenanceDate | Date information associated with maintenance of the resource | 0..1 | CI\_Date | Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated  Allowed value for dateType: nextUpdate |
| Attribute | userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency | Maintenance period other than those defined | 0..1 | TM\_PeriodDuration | Exactly one of maintenanceDate and userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency must be populated  Only positive durations allowed |

See clause 17-4.9 for more information about encoding maintenance information.

MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode

S-100 uses a subset of the values allowed in ISO 19115-1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Code** | **Remarks** |
| Enumeration | MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode | Frequency with which modifications and deletions are made to the data after it is first produced | - | S-100 is restricted to only the following values from the ISO 19115-1 codelist. The conditions for the use of a particular value are described in its Remarks |
| Value | asNeeded | Resource is updated as deemed necessary | 1 | Use only for datasets which normally use a regular interval for update or supersession, but will have the next update issued at an interval different from the usual  Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated |
| Value | irregular | Resource is updated in intervals that are uneven in duration | 2 | Use only for datasets which do not use a regular schedule for update or supersession  Allowed if and only if userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency is not populated |

CI\_DateTypeCode

This codelist is documented in the ISO Schemas documentation, available in the S-100 Schemas distribution. It is used in several places in S-100 metadata.

PT\_Locale

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Role Name** | **Name** | **Description** | **Mult** | **Type** | **Remarks** |
| Class | PT\_Locale | Description of a locale | - | - | From ISO 19115-1 |
| Attribute | language | Designation of the locale language | 1 | LanguageCode | ISO 639-2/T 3-letter language codes. |
| Attribute | country | Designation of the specific country of the locale language | 0..1 | CountryCode | ISO 3166-2 2-letter country codes |
| Attribute | characterEncoding | Designation of the character set to be used to encode the textual value of the locale | 1 | MD\_CharacterSetCode | UTF-8 is used in S-100 |

Table 17-2 – Individuals (restriction of CI\_Individual from ISO 19115-1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Path** | **Datasets** | **Other resources** |
| Name of the individual | CI\_Individual.name | **C** *(documented if ‘positionName’* and *‘partyIdentifier’ not documented)* | **C** *(same as for dataset)* |
| Position of the individual in an organization | CI\_Individual.positionName | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘partyIdentifier’* *not documented)* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |
| Contact information for the individual | CI\_Individual > contactInfo > CI\_Contact | **M**  (see note 2) | **M**  (see note 2) |
| Identifier for the party | CI\_Individual.partyIdentifier | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘positionName’ not documented* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |

Table 17-3 – Organisations (restriction of CI\_Organisation from ISO 19115-1)

| **Name** | **Path** | **Datasets** | **Other resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the organisation | CI\_Organisation.name | **C** *(documented if ‘positionName’ not documented* – see Note 1*)* | **C** *(same as for dataset)* |
| Position of an individual in the organisation | CI\_Organisation.positionName | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ not documented* – see Note 1*)* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |
| Contact information for the organisation | CI\_Organisation.contactInfo > CI\_Contact | **M**  (see note 6) | **M**  (see note 6) |
| Identifier for the party | CI\_Organisation.partyIdentifier | **C**  *(documented if ‘name’ and ‘positionName’ not documented* | **C**  *(same as for dataset)* |

## 

## Overview of multilingual support in S-100 Exchange Set Catalogue

The S100 Exchange Set Catalogue provides the necessary multilingual support by directly reusing the localization framework present in ISO 19115-1:2014 metadata standard. This effectively adds two localization elements: defaultLocale and otherLocale to various classes within the model. These elements are intended to consistently identify the languages used in both the metadata records and within the geospatial resources, such as datasets, support files and other Catalogues included in an Exchange Set. The defaultLocale element is intended to identify the default language and character set while the otherLocale element is intended to provide the same for any alternatively used localized character strings. Both elements are defined as PT\_Locale type defined as illustrated in Figure 17-8 below.

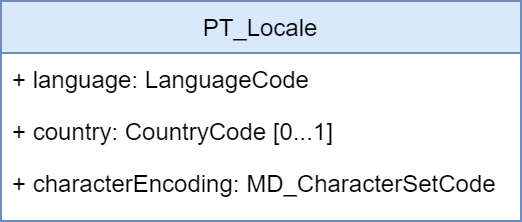


Figure 17-8 – ISO 19115-1:2014 PT\_Locale class.

The PT\_Locale class as defined in ISO 19115-1:2014 has the following members:

* LanguageCode – required ISO 639-2/T, 3-letter code in lowercase; that is, “fra”
* CountryCode – optional ISO 3166-1 2-letter code in uppercase; that is,“CA” intended to be used when the national language differences can impact the interpretation or processing of localized content
* MD\_CharacterSetCode – required MD\_CharacterSetCode

NOTE: Since codes for language, country, and character sets are defined as entries in a “codelists catalogue” that is included in the S-100 Schema distribution, the codelist values must be identical to keys in this file.

EXAMPLE: The codelist value  for LanguageCode is 'eng'. It is encoded in the XML attribute codeListValue.

<lan:LanguageCode  codeList="<http://www.iho.int/S100/5.0.0/resources/Codelists/cat/codelists.xml#S100_MD_LanguageCode>" codeListValue="eng">English</lan:LanguageCode>

For more details and examples, see the documentation and samples provided with the S-100 generic Schemas.

The implementation of the PT\_Locale type provides the necessary structure to consistently define and communicate the key language characteristics within metadata or other geospatial resources.

Additionally, the localization framework provides the support for using multiple languages in the metadata records by extending CharacterString simple type with PT\_FreeText and LocalisedCharacterString subtypes as illustrated in Figure 17-9 below.

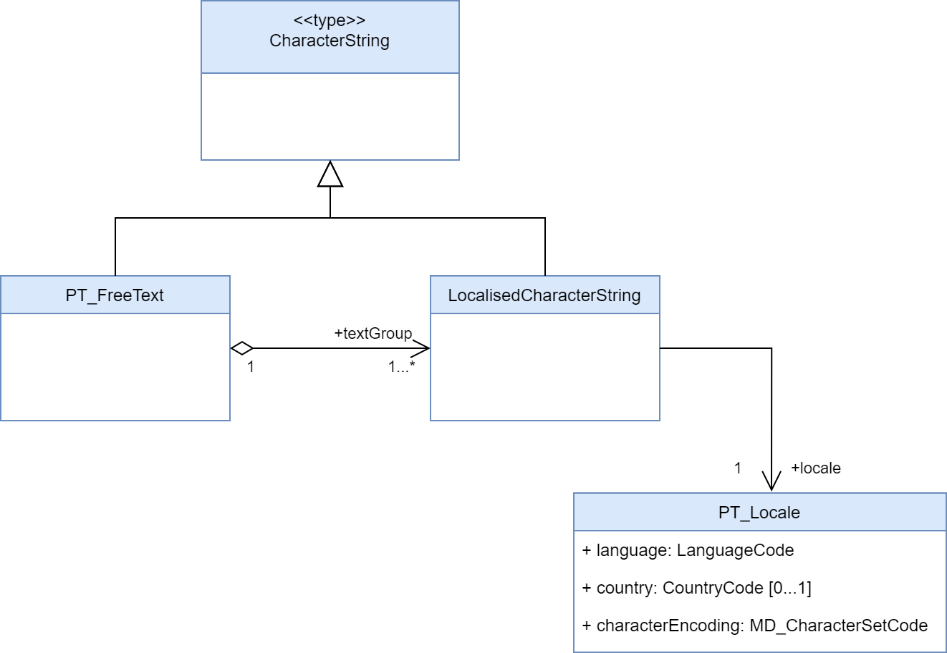
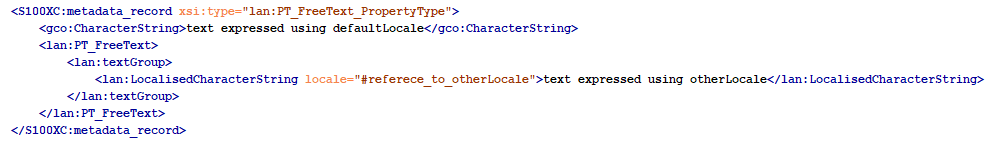


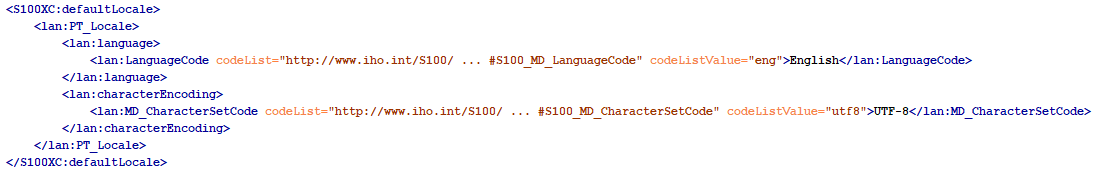
Figure 17-9 – ISO 19115-1:2014 PT\_FreeText and LocalisedCharacterString subtypes

This allows any free text metadata record instances expressed in the default metadata language to also be expressed in other languages by aggregating the corresponding localized translations using LocalisedCharacterString and adding a reference to the underlying otherLocale definition. The diagram below shows a pseudo-XML implementation example illustrating how such aggregations should be constructed.

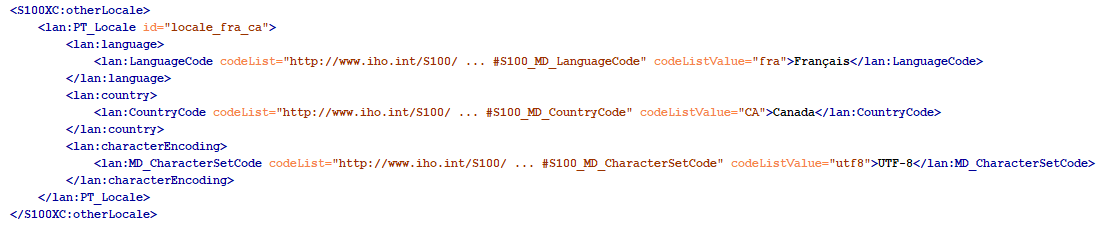


## Encoding of S-100 Exchange Set Catalogue elements in multiple languages

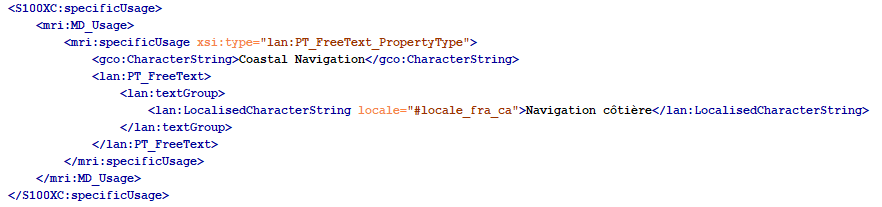
The S100 Exchange Set Catalogue model provides two elements: defaultLocale and otherLocale to define and indicate the languages used for all metadata records within an instance of an Exchange Catalogue. Only one defaultLocale is permitted within the core section of the S100 Exchange Set Catalogue (within S100\_ExchangeCatalogue) and it is intended to communicate the default language used for all Catalogue records. Since the expected default language is English and the default character set is UTF-8 the defaultLocale element is optional and can be omitted. In most situations, however, it is prudent to explicitly define defaultLocale to prevent any confusion and more readily support data sharing with other user communities that might not be fully aware of S-100 conventions. This can be achieved as illustrated below.



Data producing agencies wishing to provide additional localized translations of any of the Catalogue records can achieve so by first defining otherLocale and then referring to it when required. The first step can be achieved as illustrated below and, similarly to defaultLocale, this only needs to be defined once within the core section of the S100 Exchange Set Catalogue (within S100\_ExchangeCatalogue) for each additional language used in a Catalogue instance. This approach is intended to communicate any additional language used for localized Catalogue records.



Of note is the id attribute of PT\_Locale. When used in otherLocale definition, it needs to be a unique, ideally descriptive identification of a specific language which can be used as a reference by localized records. With the otherLocale element defined, any free text instances captured using the default language can also provide corresponding localized translations using PT\_FreeText and LocalisedCharacterString subtypes as illustrated below.



## Indicating languages used inside geospatial resources described in S-100 Exchange Set Catalogue

Data producing agencies using multiple languages in their products or other resources, who wish to explicitly indicate the languages used can use the same localization framework. In contrast to the metadata records, where language definitions are applicable to all records in an Exchange Catalogue instance, the default and other language definitions are individual resource specific. This is accomplished by defining default and/or other languages in the same way as before but placing them inside specific resource records. For example, a data producing agency wishing to communicate that a specific dataset includes features encoded using multiple languages can add the defaultLocale and otherLocale definitions inside the corresponding dataset discovery metadata record. At the resource level, both of these elements are optional and English UTF-8 encoding is considered to be the default therefore there is generally no need to capture this fact explicitly.

S-100 support file resources are a special case, as the textual information inside them is intended to be in a single language. As with all other resources, English UTF-8 encoding is the default therefore there is no need to capture this fact explicitly. It would be prudent, however, to define support file specific defaultLocale when the language used for the content is other than English. Both the S-100 Exchange Set Catalogue and S-100 Datasets can reference any number of support resources. The diagram below shows a pseudo-XML version with examples of MRN-based identifiers used as references between datasets and support resources. This illustrates the mechanism for using a predefined referencing system to interconnect the independently captured metadata records for datasets and support resources.



The above diagram also illustrates the optional defaultLocale fully omitted for any resources encoded using English UTF-8 thus simplifying the related metadata content. At the same time, data producers wishing to supply support resources in other languages can achieve this by capturing them independently and adding the corresponding metadata records, including defining their defaultLocale, as appropriate. The diagram below shows a pseudo-XML metadata example of a support resource supplied as two individual files one in English and the other in French.



While the localization framework currently allows a high degree of flexibility, data producers are strongly encouraged to apply one consistent multilanguage support approach across their entire S-100 product portfolios to ensure a consistent user experience. The recommended approach is to provide all support resources in any other officially supported language in addition to English.

## Encoding of maintenance information

The interval described by *userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency* is with respect to the issue date and time of the dataset described by this dataset discovery metadata block. End-user’s and distributor’s systems should use this interval for planning any automated operations to obtain the successor dataset, but must allow for delays or variations in the actual availability of successor dataset(s).

The format for *userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency* is given by the XML built-in datatype *duration*, which can be validated by off-the-shelf XML parsers. See “*XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes (2nd edition) - Clause 3.2.6 duration*” (relevant extracts below):

The lexical representation for **duration** is the ISO 8601 extended format PnYnMnDTnHnMnS, where nY represents the number of years, nM the number of months, nD the number of days, ‘T’ is the date/time separator, nH the number of hours, nM the number of minutes and nS the number of seconds. The number of seconds can include decimal digits to arbitrary precision.

The values of the Year, Month, Day, Hour and Minutes components are not restricted but allow an arbitrary unsigned integer; that is, an integer that conforms to the pattern [0-9]+.. Similarly, the value of the Seconds component allows an arbitrary unsigned decimal. Following ISO 8601, at least one digit must follow the decimal point if it appears.

Reduced precision and truncated representations of this format are allowed provided they conform to the following:

* If the number of years, months, days, hours, minutes, or seconds in any expression equals zero, the number and its corresponding designator ·may· be omitted. However, at least one number and its designator ·must· be present.
* The seconds part ·may· have a decimal fraction.
* The designator ‘T’ must be absent if and only if all of the time items are absent. The designator ‘P’ must always be present.

### Encoding and interpretation rules in S-100 metadata

1. Restriction to non-negative durations: S-100 restricts the duration type by prohibiting zero or negative values of duration in userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency.
2. Number of digits: S-100 recommends (but does not require) using 2 digits for the months, days, hours, minutes, components, when they are present. If the seconds component is encoded, two digits are recommended for the number of whole seconds (for example, encode 0.5 seconds as PT00.5S; encode 100 seconds as PT01M40S).
3. Start and end instants: The start and end instants of the interval calculated by combining userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency with the issue date/time must be interpreted according to Part 3 Clause 3-8. The value must be encoded appropriately; this means that smaller date/time components must not be encoded unless the availability of the successor dataset is known to the corresponding level of precision. Smaller units should be used when the availability is known to the corresponding precision, such as “48 hours” instead of “2 days” when the successor dataset availability is planned to the hour.
4. Encoding of zero components: Zero components must be encoded if and only if they are significant for indicating the granularity of the start/end instants of the interval.
5. Variability: A variation of ±X should be allowed for, where X is the component of smallest granularity; if the value of the smallest component is 1, variability is unspecified.
6. Stability for successive datasets, and exceptions: The value of this attribute will normally be stable over a sequence of predecessor/successor datasets. The alternate encoding using maintenanceDate should be used for known exceptional circumstances affecting the release of a successor, such as an office closure at the end of the intervening period, reverting to normal encoding with userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency when the normal update schedule is restored.
7. Off-schedule updates: Communication of exceptional, unforeseeable off-schedule issues of data such as emergency hurricane forecasts should be provided for by other means than userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency or maintenanceDate attributes, since they are by definition unforeseeable.
8. Supersession: If both userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency and maintenanceDate are encoded in the same discovery metadata block, the maintenanceDate supersedes the userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency.

EXAMPLES:

Table 17-4 – Maintenance metadata (examples)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **maintenanceAnd‌UpdateFrequency** | **maintenanceDate** | **userDefined‌Maintenance‌Frequency** | **Remarks** |
| 1 | -- | -- | P3DT10H30M | An interval of 3 days, 10 hours, and 30 minutes. Variability +/-1 minute. |
| 2 | -- | -- | PT6H | An interval of exactly 6 hours, with a variability of +/1 hour. |
| 3 | -- | -- | P30M | An interval of 30 months. |
| 4 | -- | -- | PT30M | An interval of 30 minutes. |
| 5 | -- | -- | P6H  P30S  P30M10S | Invalid (they contain time components but lack the ‘T’ designator) |
| 6 | -- | -- | PT30m | Invalid (‘m’ should be upper-case). |
| 7 | -- | -- | PT12:30  P3DT10H 30M | Invalid (the ‘:’ or space separators are not allowed, only the separators specified by the XML Schema datatypes specification for duration are allowed) |
| 8 | -- | -- | P1M | One month, variability unknown. According to the “Start and end instants” rule, will be interpreted as the same day in the following month, or the nearest preceding day if there is no such date in the following month.  If the issue date of the current dataset is 30 August, the successor dataset can be expected to be issued between midnight at the beginning of 30 September and midnight at the end of 30 September. |
| 9 | -- | -- | P1M00D | One month, with a variability of +/- 1 day. With a dataset issued on January 31 2021, the next dataset is expected on February 28, 2021; with a dataset issued on January 31, 2024 means the next dataset is expected February 29, 2024. A 1-day variation before after those dates should be anticipated. |
| 10 | -- | -- | P30D | 30 days, variability +/- 1 day. With a dataset issued on January 31, 2021 it means the next dataset is expected on March 2, 2021; with a dataset issued on January 31, 2024 it means the next dataset is expected on March 1, 2024. A 1-day variation should be allowed for in both cases. |
| 11 | irregular | cit:CI\_Date >  cit:dateType=nextUpdate  cit:date=2021-10-25 | -- | On 25 October 2021, at an unspecified time on that date. |
| 12 | irregular | cit:CI\_Date >  cit:dateType=nextUpdate  cit:date=2021-10-25T14:00:00Z | -- | On 25 October 2021, at 2 pm UTC. |
| 13 | asNeeded | cit:CI\_Date >  cit:dateType=nextUpdate  cit:date=2021-10-25T14:00:00Z | -- | To encode an exception to a dataset sequence normally on a regular schedule. Next dataset will be available on 25 October 2021, at 2 pm UTC. |

XML encoding examples:

EXAMPLE 1: Dataset is updated at an interval of 6 hours:

<mri:resourceMaintenance>  
 <mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>  
 <mmi:userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency>  
 <gco:TM\_PeriodDuration>PT06H</gco:TM\_PeriodDuration>  
 </mmi:userDefinedMaintenanceFrequency>  
 </mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>  
</mri:resourceMaintenance>

EXAMPLE 2: Dataset is normally updated on a regular schedule, but the next update will be on 1 January 2022 at 5 am local time in the time zone with UTC offset -5 hours (for example, 5 am US Eastern Standard Time). The codeList attributes must be populated with the URL of the appropriate codelist, which will be in the ISO or S-100 Schema distribution package.

<mri:resourceMaintenance>  
 <mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>  
 <mmi:maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency>  
 <mmi:MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode codeList="http://...." codeListValue="asNeeded">  
 empty, or any text in any single language

</mmi:MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode>  
 </mmi:maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency>  
 <mmi:maintenanceDate>  
 <cit:CI\_Date>  
 <cit:date>  
 <gco:DateTime>2022-01-01T05:00:00-05:00</gco:DateTime>  
 </cit:date>  
 <cit:dateType>  
 <cit:CI\_DateTypeCode codeList="http://..." codeListValue="nextUpdate">

empty, or any text in any single language

</cit:CI\_DateTypeCode>  
 </cit:dateType>  
 </cit:CI\_Date>  
 </mmi:maintenanceDate>  
 </mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>  
</mri:resourceMaintenance>

EXAMPLE 3: Dataset has no consistent update schedule. The next update will be on 1 January 2022 at an unspecified time.

<mri:resourceMaintenance>

<mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>

<mmi:maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency>

<mmi:MD\_MaintenanceFrequencyCode codeList="http://...." codeListValue="irregular"/>

</mmi:maintenanceAndUpdateFrequency>

<mmi:maintenanceDate>

<cit:CI\_Date>

<cit:date>

<gco:Date>2022-01-01</gco:Date>

</cit:date>

<cit:dateType>

<cit:CI\_DateTypeCode codeList="http://...." codeListValue="nextUpdate"/>

</cit:dateType>

</cit:CI\_Date>

</mmi:maintenanceDate>

</mmi:MD\_MaintenanceInformation>

</mri:resourceMaintenance>

Appendix A

**S-125 Maintenance - Change Proposal Form**

(normative)

Organization Date

Contact Email

Change Proposal Type *Select only one option*

1.Clarification 2.Revision 3.New Edition

Location *Identify all change proposal locations*

S-125 Version No. Part No. Section No. Proposal Summary

Change Proposal

*Please provide a detailed change proposal.*

Change Proposal Justification

*Please provide a suitable explanation for the change and where applicable supporting documentation.*

**Please send completed forms and supporting documentation to the IHO Secretariat**

**(addt@iho.int).**