Annex B: Proposed Redline DCEG Changes

Replace existing Fig 16.1 in the DCEG with Figures 16.1 and 16.2 below, which correspond to examples in TALOS C-51, describing more completely Maritime Jurisdiction scenarios. (These can be changed to monotone)
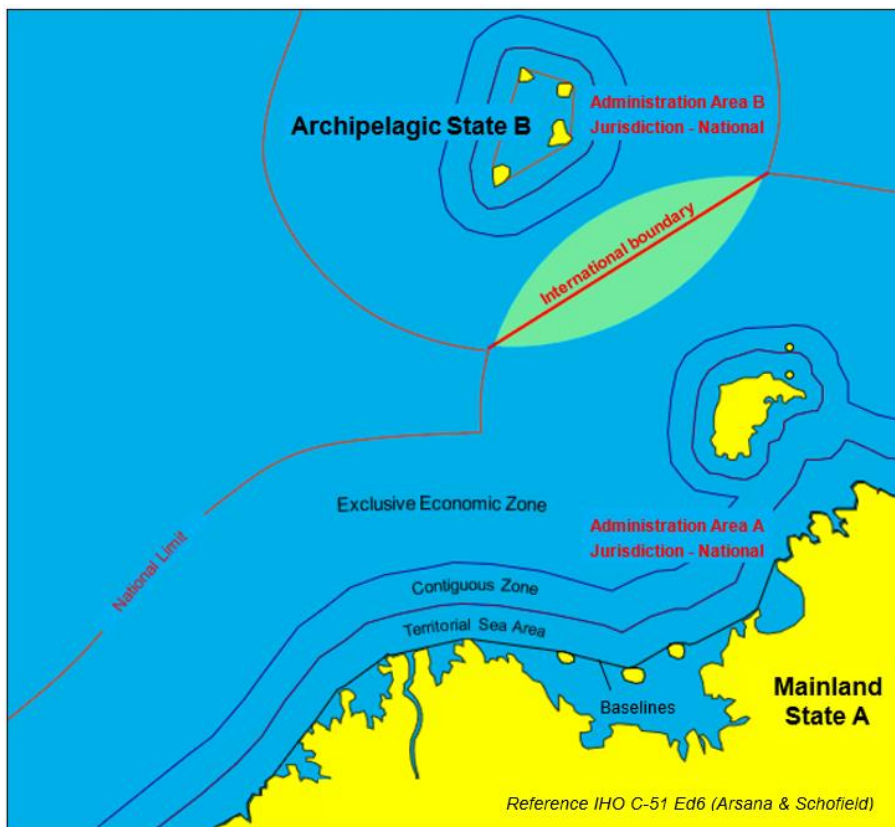Figure 16.3 to describes an example of the requirement to encode linear Maritime Jurisdiction Areas.
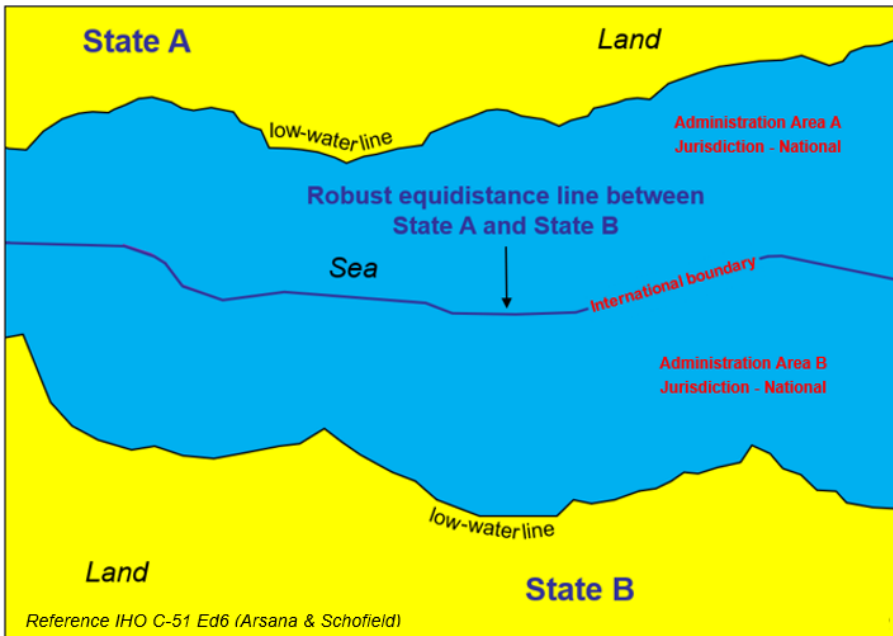

Fig 16.1

State A   Land

low-water line

Administration Area A
Jurisdiction - National

Robust equidistance line between
State A and State B

Sea

International boundary

Administration Area B
Jurisdiction - National

low-water line

Land

State B

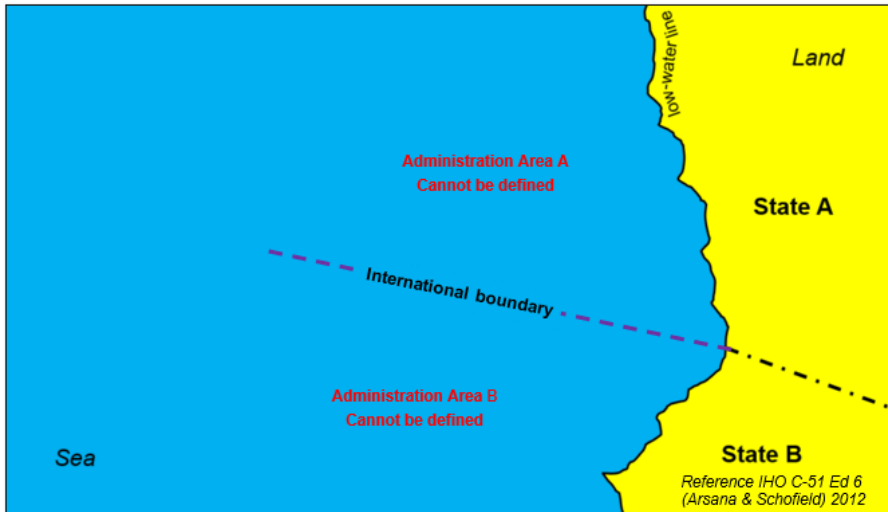*Reference IHO C-51 Ed6 (Arsana & Schofield)*

Fig 16.2

Fig 16.3

Fig 16.3. Maritime Jurisdiction Areas may not be fully defined, and it may therefore be necessary to encode the boundary as a linear feature

The proposed feature International Boundary of type curve can be used, as an indication of the existence of an International Boundary, with adjacent jurisdiction, bypassing the need for the work around of creating a very narrow Administration area of type surface.

Territorial Sea limit

IHO Definition: **TERRITORIAL SEA LIMIT**. The line every point of which is at a distance not exceeding 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline equal to the breadth of the territorial sea. (IHO Geospatial Information Registry).
S-101 Geo Feature: Territorial Sea Limit
Primitives: Curve

Real World	*Paper Chart Symbol*	*ECDIS Symbol*		
S-101 Attribute	**S-57 Acronym**	**Allowable Encoding Value**	**Type**	**Multiplicity**
in dispute			BO	0,1
nationality	(NATION)		TE	1,*
restriction	(RESTRN)	2 : anchoring restricted 4 : fishing restricted 6 : trawling restricted 8 : entry restricted 9 : dredging prohibited 10 : dredging restricted 12 : diving restricted 17 : discharging restricted 18 : industrial or mineral exploration/development prohibited 19 : industrial or mineral exploration/development restricted 20 : drilling prohibited 21 : drilling restricted 22 : removal of historical artefacts prohibited 23 : cargo transhipment (lightening) prohibited 24 : dragging prohibited 27 : speed restricted	EN	0,*
scale minimum	(SCAMIN)	See clause 2.5.9	IN	0,1
information		See clause 2.4.6	C	0,*
file locator			(S) TE	0,1
file reference	*(TXTDSC)* *(NTXTDS)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
headline			(S) TE	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
text	*(INFORM)* *(NINFOM)*		(S) TE	0,1 †

† For each instance of **information**, at least one of the sub-attributes **file reference** or **text** must be populated.

INT 1 Reference: N 43

Territorial Seas (see S-4 – B-440.5)

A Territorial Sea is delimited by:
- Territorial Sea Baselines (drying lines);
- Straight Territorial Sea Baselines (see clause 16.1);
- International maritime boundaries (see clause 16.2); and
- Seaward limits of Territorial Seas.

Within the Territorial Sea, a coastal State exercises sovereignty subject to rules of international law, including the right of innocent passage for foreign ships.

If it is required to capture a Territorial Sea limit, it must be done using the feature **Territorial Sea Limit**.

Remarks:
- For guidance regarding the encoding of areas in which the maritime jurisdiction between two or more Coastal States are in dispute, see clause 16.2.1.

Distinction: Territorial Sea Area; Contiguous Zone Limit; Exclusive Economic Zone Limit; Continental Shelf Limit;.

Feature/Feature associations:	**Updated Information**
Feature/Information associations:	**Additional Information**
Spatial/Information association:	**Spatial Association**

Contiguous Zone Limit

IHO Definition: **CONTIGUOUS ZONE LIMIT**. A limit not extending beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (IHO Geospatial Information Registry).				
<u>S-101 Geo Feature:</u> **Contiguous Zone Limit**				
Primitives: Curve				
Real World	*Paper Chart Symbol*		*ECDIS Symbol*	

S-101 Attribute	S-57 Acronym	Allowable Encoding Value	Type	Multiplicity
in dispute			BO	0,1
nationality	(NATION)		TE	1,*
fixed date range		See clause 2.4.8	C	0,1
date end	(DATEND)		(S) TD	0,1 †
date start	(DATSTA)		(S) TD	0,1 †
scale minimum	(SCAMIN)	See clause 2.5.9	IN	0,1
information		See clause 2.4.6	C	0,*
file locator			(S) TE	0,1
file reference	*(TXTDSC) (NTXTDS)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
headline			(S) TE	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
text	*(INFORM) (NINFOM)*		(S) TE	0,1 †

† For each instance of **fixed date range**, at least one of the sub-attributes **date end** or **date start** must be populated.

For each instance of **information**, at least one of the sub-attributes **file reference** or **text** must be populated.

<u>INT 1 Reference:</u> N 44

Contiguous Zones (see S-4 – B-440.6)

The Contiguous Zone is a zone adjacent to the Territorial Sea where the coastal state may exercise the control necessary to prevent or punish infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or Territorial Sea. Under UNCLOS, the outer limits of this zone may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles measured from the Territorial Sea Baselines.

A Contiguous Zone may be defined as linear due to international treaties, or the areas may not be fully defined, and it may therefore be necessary to encode the seaward limit as a linear feature. In this case it must be done using the feature **Contiguous Zone Limit**.

Remarks:
- For guidance regarding the encoding of areas in which the maritime jurisdiction between two or more Coastal States are in dispute, see clause 16.2.1.

Distinction: Contiguous Zone; Territorial Sea Limit; Exclusive Economic Zone Limit; Continental Shelf Limit.

Feature/Feature associations:	**Updated Information**
Feature/Information associations:	**Additional Information**
Spatial/Information association:	**Spatial Association**

Exclusive Economic Zone Limit

IHO Definition: **EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE LIMIT**. A limit not extending beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (IHO Geospatial Information Registry).

S-101 Geo Feature: **Exclusive Economic Zone Limit**

Primitives: **Curve**

Real World	*Paper Chart Symbol*	*ECDIS Symbol*

S-101 Attribute	**S-57 Acronym**	**Allowable Encoding Value**	**Type**	**Multiplicity**
in dispute			BO	0,1
nationality	(NATION)		TE	1,*
scale minimum	(SCAMIN)	See clause 2.5.9	IN	0,1
information		See clause 2.4.6	C	0,*
file locator			(S) TE	0,1
file reference	*(TXTDSC) (NTXTDS)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
headline			(S) TE	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
text	*(INFORM) (NINFOM)*		(S) TE	0,1 †

† For each instance of **information**, at least one of the sub-attributes **file reference** or **text** must be populated.

INT 1 Reference: N 47

Exclusive Economic Zones (see S-4 – B-440.9)

In the Exclusive Economic Zone, the coastal State has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving, and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and regarding other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the Zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds.

An Exclusive Economic Zone may be defined as linear due to international treaties, or the areas may not be fully defined, and it may therefore be necessary to encode the seaward limit as a linear feature. In this case it must be done using the feature **Exclusive Economic Zones Limit**.

Remarks:
- For guidance regarding the encoding of areas in which the maritime jurisdiction between two or more Coastal States are in dispute, see clause 16.2.1.

Distinction: Exclusive Economic Zone; Territorial Sea Limit; Exclusive Economic Zone Limit; Continental Shelf Limit.

Feature/Feature associations: **Updated Information**

Feature/Information associations: **Additional Information**

Spatial/Information association: **Spatial Association**

Continental Shelf Limit

IHO Definition: **CONTINENTAL SHELF LIMIT**. A limit comprising the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond a States territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance. (IHO Geospatial Information Registry).

S-101 Geo Feature: Continental Shelf Limit

Primitives: Curve

Real World	*Paper Chart Symbol*	*ECDIS Symbol*

S-101 Attribute	S-57 Acronym	Allowable Encoding Value	Type	Multiplicity
feature name			C	0,*
display name			(S) BO	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
name	*(OBJNAM) (NOBJNM)*		(S) TE	1,1
nationality	(NATION)		TE	1,*
scale minimum	(SCAMIN)	See clause 2.5.9	IN	0,1
information		See clause 2.4.6	C	0,*
file locator			(S) TE	0,1
file reference	*(TXTDSC) (NTXTDS)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
headline			(S) TE	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
text	*(INFORM) (NINFOM)*		(S) TE	0,1 †

† For each instance of **information**, at least one of the sub-attributes **file reference** or **text** must be populated.

INT 1 Reference: N 46

The Continental Shelf (see S-4 – B-440.8)

The delineation of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the Territorial Sea baselines is complex. Details are given in UNCLOS (see IHO Publication C-51). The coastal State exercises sovereign rights over the Continental Shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources. Complex procedures exist within UNCLOS for the establishment of the limits of the Continental Shelf. Where these procedures have been followed the area should be encoded on suitable maximum display scale ENC data.

A Continental Shelf may be defined as linear due to international treaties, or the areas may not be fully defined, and it may therefore be necessary to encode the seaward limit as a linear feature. In this case it must be done using the feature **Continental Shelf Limit.**

Remarks:
- No remarks.

Distinction: Continental Shelf Area; Territorial Sea Limit; Contiguous Zone Limit; Exclusive Economic Zone Limit.

Feature/Feature associations: **Updated Information**; **Text Association**

Feature/Information associations: **Additional Information**

Spatial/Information association: **Spatial Association**

International Boundary

IHO Definition: **INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY**. An international delimitation between two or more coastal States with adjacent or opposite coasts, determined by agreement or through a third-party dispute settlement mechanism. (IHO Geospatial Information Registry).

S-101 Geo Feature: International Boundary

Primitives: Curve

Real World	*Paper Chart Symbol*	*ECDIS Symbol*

S-101 Attribute	S-57 Acronym	Allowable Encoding Value	Type	Multiplicity
in dispute			BO	0,1
jurisdiction	(JRSDTN)	1 : international 2 : national 3 : national sub-division	EN	1,1
feature name			C	0,*
display name			(S) BO	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
name	*(OBJNAM)* *(NOBJNM)*		(S) TE	1,1
nationality	(NATION)		TE	0,*
scale minimum	(SCAMIN)	See clause 2.5.9	IN	0,1
information		See clause 2.4.6	C	0,*
file locator			(S) TE	0,1
file reference	*(TXTDSC)* *(NTXTDS)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
headline			(S) TE	0,1
language		ISO 639-2/T	(S) TE	0,1
text	*(INFORM)* *(NINFOM)*		(S) TE	0,1 †
pictorial representation	(PICREP)	See clause 2.4.12.2	TE	0,1

† For each instance of **information**, at least one of the sub-attributes **file reference** or **text** must be populated.

INT 1 Reference: N 40, 41

International Maritime and Land Boundaries (see S-4 – B-440.1 and B-440.3)

International maritime boundaries are those which have been established by agreement between adjacent opposite States. Boundaries are sometimes negotiated on the basis of the equidistance or "median" li principle. For various reasons, however, agreed boundaries even when negotiated on this principle are seld true median lines.

Navigationally, international boundaries may vary in their significance over different parts of their lengths. Inshore, they may represent the delimitation of Territorial Seas of two states or "internal waters", (for example within bay closing lines or straight baseline systems). Offshore, they may represent Exclusive Economic Zone and/or Continental Shelf boundaries.

If it is required to encode a named International Maritime and Land Boundary, it must be done using the feature **International Boundary.**

Remarks:
- International land boundaries should be encoded, at least in the vicinity of coasts.

Distinction: Administration Area; Territorial Sea Limit; Contiguous Zone limit; Exclusive Economic Zone Limit; Continental Shelf Limit.

Commented [RC1]: Deleted 'International and National territories' because the terminology is confusing and is not used in S-4 to which it is referenced. Also Maritime Territoty is up to the 12m territorial sea area limit.

Feature/Feature associations:　　　**Updated Information**; **Text Association**

Feature/Information associations:　　**Additional Information**

Spatial/Information association:　　**Spatial Association**