IHO S121
Feature Model for
Maritime Limits and Boundaries

7 December 2016

Introduction

The S121 information model is defined as a single set of data objects organized into groups.

The conceptual model defines four generic object types Location, Limit, Zone, or a Space. From these generic S121 object types any S121 object may be defined. This provides great flexibility, and allows any required feature to be developed by specializing the generic objects.

When used in a data set the object may be represented using a geometry type (Point, Curve/Line, Surface/Area). For a "Space" objects the geometric representation may be as a Surface/Area with an elevation attribute.

1

Feature Types

A set of predefined feature types have been established that include the objects required for Marine Limits and Boundaries. The stereotype <FeatureType> is used to identify the defining objects. The stereotype <MLB> (Maritime Limits and Boundaries) is used to identify the MLB defining objects.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship of the feature types to the defining objects. The information contained in the defining objects' attributes is included in the Feature Catalogue for each feature as applicable.
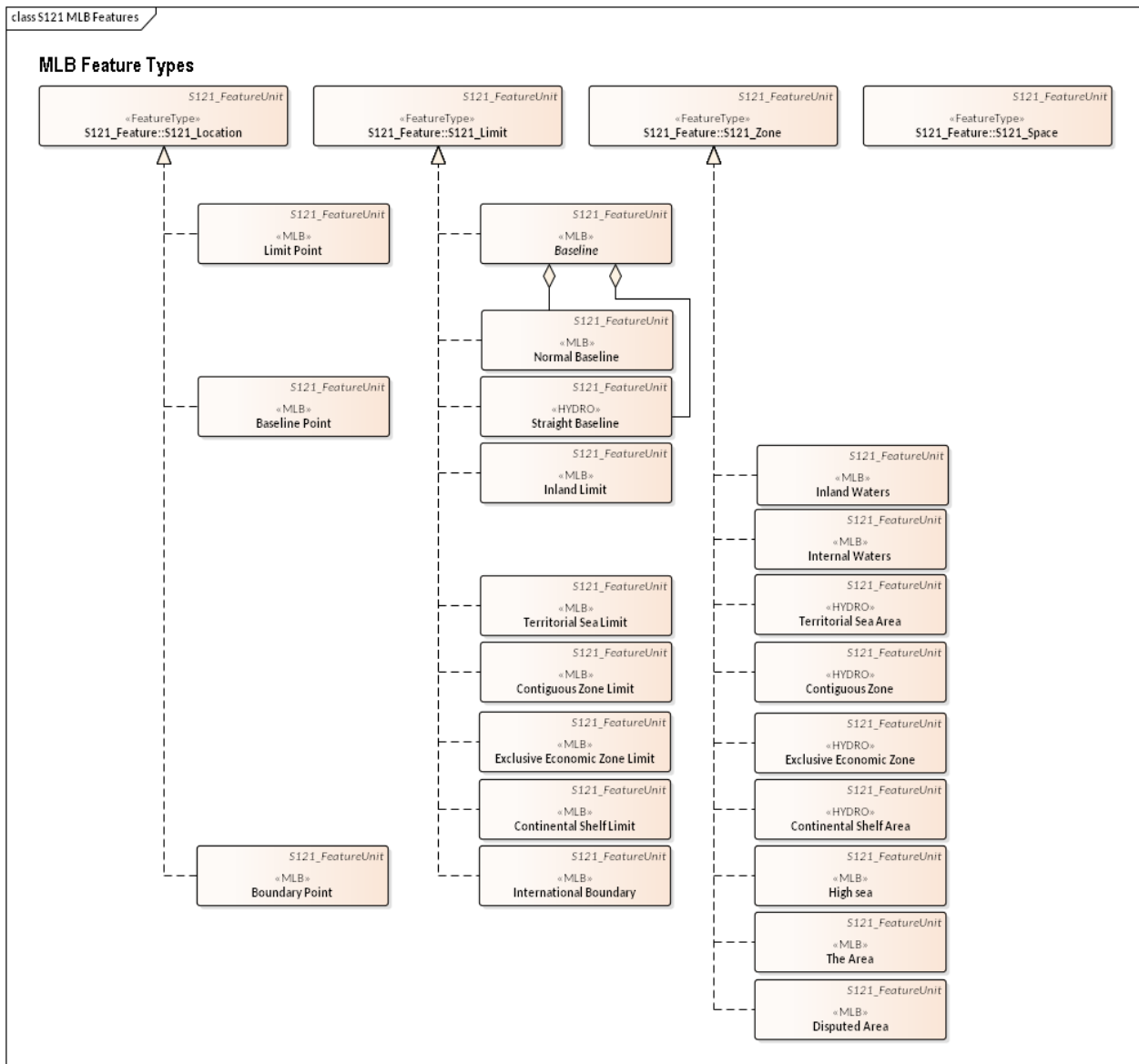
Figure 1 – MLB Features

The "location" feature types are:

> **Limit Point** - A limit point is point on the outer limit of a maritime zone.

> **Baseline Point** – A baseline point is a point on (i) a baseline from which the breadths of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf (up to 200 nautical miles) are measured, or (ii) on an archipelagic baseline.

> **Boundary Point** – A boundary point is a point on a boundary line between two or more States.

The "Limit" feature types are:

Baseline (Articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 47 of UNCLOS) – A baseline is a line from which the breadths of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf (up to 200 nautical miles) are measured[1].. A baseline may be determined by a combination of any of the methods provided for in articles 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 47 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Normal Baseline (Articles 5, 6 and 13 of UNCLOS) – A normal baseline is formed by joining baseline points collected along:

(i)   the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State;

(ii)   the seaward low-water line of the reef, as shown by the appropriate symbol on charts officially recognized by the coastal State, in the case of islands situated on atolls or of islands having fringing reefs; and

(iii)   the low-water line of low tide elevations which are situated at wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island

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Straight Baseline (Articles 7, 9 and 10 of UNCLOS) –Straight baselines are formed by joining appropriate points selected along the furthest seaward extent of the low-water line. Straight baselines can be used in localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity. , usually known as straight baseline turning points[2]. According to UNCLOS:

(i)   Where because of the presence of a delta and other natural conditions the coastline is highly unstable, the appropriate points may be selected along the furthest seaward extent of the low-water line and, notwithstanding subsequent regression of the low-water line, the straight baselines shall remain effective until changed by the coastal State in accordance with this Convention;

(ii)   The drawing of straight baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast;

(iii)   The sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters;

(iv)   Straight baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level have been built on them or except in instances where the drawing of baselines to and from such elevations has received general international recognition;

(v)   Straight baselines may not be applied by a State in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone;

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[1] IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 390
[2] IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 393

(vi)   If a river flows directly into the sea, the baseline shall be a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water line of its banks;

(vii)   In the case of bays, a closing line may be drawn between the low-water marks of its natural entrance points, according to these criteria:

a. An indentation shall not be regarded as a bay unless its area is as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation;

b. For the purpose of measurement, the area of an indentation is that lying between the low-water mark around the shore of the indentation and a line joining the low-water mark of its natural entrance points. Where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth, the semi-circle shall be drawn on a line as long as the sum total of the lengths of the lines across the different mouths. Islands within an indentation shall be included as if they were part of the water area of the indentation;

c. If the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay does not exceed 24 nautical miles, a closing line may be drawn between these two low-water marks, and the waters enclosed thereby shall be considered as internal waters.

d. Where the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay exceeds 24 nautical miles, a straight baseline of 24 nautical miles shall be drawn within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

Archipelagic baseline (Article 47 of UNCLOS) - Archipelagic baselines are formed by joining the outermost points of the outermost islands and drying reefs of the archipelago. According to the Convention:

(i)   Archipelagic baselines can be drawn by an Archipelagic States provided that within such baselines are included the main islands and an area in which the ratio of the area of the water to the area of the land, including atolls, is between 1 to 1 and 9 to 1;

(ii)   The length of such baselines shall not exceed 100 nautical miles, except that up to 3 per cent of the total number of baselines enclosing any archipelago may exceed that length, up to a maximum length of 125 nautical miles.

(iii)   The drawing of such baselines shall not depart to any appreciable extent from the general configuration of the archipelago.

(iv)   Such baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level have been built on them or where a low-tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the nearest island.

(v)   The system of such baselines shall not be applied by an archipelagic State in such a manner as to cut off from the high seas or the exclusive economic zone the territorial sea of another State.

(vi)   If a part of the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State lies between two parts of an immediately adjacent neighbouring State, existing rights and all other

legitimate interests which the latter State has traditionally exercised in such waters and all rights stipulated by agreement between those States shall continue and be respected.

(vii)   For the purpose of computing the ratio of water to land under paragraph l, land areas may include waters lying within the fringing reefs of islands and atolls, including that part of a steep-sided oceanic plateau which is enclosed or nearly enclosed by a chain of limestone islands and drying reefs lying on the perimeter of the plateau.

Inland Limit – Inland Limit is a segment of line used to delineate inland waters. It is a boundary between Internal Waters and Inland Waters.

Outer Limit of the Territorial Sea (Articles 3 and 4 of UNCLOS) – The outer limit of the territorial sea is a line computed at a distance not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State makes does not allow to extend it up to that distance.

Outer Limit of the Contiguous Zone(Article 33 of UNCLOS) –The outer limit of the contiguous zone is a line computed at a distance not exceeding 24 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State does not allow to extend it up to that distance.)

Outer Limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone Limit (Article 57 of UNCLOS) –The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is a line computed at a distance not exceeding 200 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State does not allow to extend it up to that distance.**Outer limit of the Continental Shelf (Article 76 of UNCLOS)** – The outer limit of the continental shelf is a line delineating the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its 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 out to that distance.

Roadsted (Article 12 of UNCLOS) - Roadsteads which are normally used for the loading, unloading and anchoring of ships, and which would otherwise be situated wholly or partly outside the outer limit of the territorial sea, are included in the territorial sea.

International Boundary – International boundary is a delimitation line between two or more coastal States with adjacent or opposite coasts, determined by agreement or through a third-party dispute settlement mechanism.

The "zone" feature types are:

Inland Waters – An area describing waters found on the landward side of the Inland Waters limits.

Internal Waters (Article 8 of UNCLOS) – Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the baseline.

Archipelagic Waters (Article 47 of UNCLOS) – Archipelagic waters are waters enclosed by the archipelagic baselines, regardless of their depth or distance from the

coast. The regime of archipelagic waters extends to the air space over the archipelagic waters, as well as to their seabed and subsoil.

Territorial Sea (Part II, Sections 1-3, of UNCLOS) – The territorial sea is a belt of sea beyond a costal States' land territory and internal waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters. The breadth of the territorial sea cannot exceed 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State does not allow to extend it up to that distance. The regime of the territorial sea applies to the air space over the territorial sea, as well as to its seabed and subsoil.

Contiguous Zone (Part II, Section 4, of UNCLOS) – The contiguous zone is a zone contiguous to a coastal State's territorial sea. The contiguous zone extends from the outer limit of the territorial sea up to a distance not exceeding 24 nautical miles, measured from the baselines determined in accordance with UNCLOS, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State does not allow to extend it up to that distance..

Exclusive Economic Zone (Part V of UNCLOS) – The exclusive economic zone, is an area beyond and adjacent to a costal State's territorial sea. The exclusive economic zone extends from the outer limit of the territorial sea up to a distance not exceeding 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, unless a boundary line with an adjacent or opposite coastal State does not allow to extend it up to that distance. The regime of the exclusive economic zone applies to its water column, seabed and subsoil.

Continental Shelf (Part VI of UNCLOS) – The continental shelf is a zone of a coastal State that comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its 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 out to that distance. The regime of the continental shelf applies only to its seabed and subsoil.

High Seas (Part VII of UNCLOS) – The high seas are a zone that is not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State, or in the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State. The regime of the high seas applies only to the water column.

The Area (Part XI of UNCLOS) – The area is a zone beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The area is delineated by the outer limits of the continental shelf of coastal States that surrounds it. The regime of the area applies only to its seabed and subsoil.

Disputed Zone – A disputed zone is a zone claimed by two or more coastal States, or resulting from an overlap of zones the computed limits of which appertain to different coastal States. The limit(s) of a disputed area would correspond to the type(s) of limit(s) that would apply if the zone(s) were not disputed.

Four of the feature types already have definitions in the S-100 Feature Concept Dictionary. They have the stereotype <HYDRO>. These are: Territorial Sea Area, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Area. These are cases where context is important. In the navigational context these features are shown to inform a navigator since it may have impact upon the rules of passage. However in the Maritime Limits and Boundaries context these features may carry a legal status as part of a treaty

or declaration of a nation's sovereign boundary. There is no problem having two uses for the same feature type as long as the context for the meaning is maintained.

Attribute Types

The Rights, Restrictions, Responsibility and Party structure effectively provides attributes to the S121 feature types by reference.

The S121_FeatureUnit is a feature type and may take on any of the feature attributes described in the Feature Concept Dictionary. Specific attributes are bound to specific features in the product specification. Figure F3 shows S121_FeatureUnit and its attributes.

The S121_ FeatureUnit also has five built-in attributes. The first three are:

> **typeName**: The name of the feature, i.e. the 6 characters or CamelCase code identifying the feature type (as defined in the Feature Concept Dictionary).

> **Type**: A code from S121_FeatureType. This code list includes types that have a common characteristic related to the marine environment. The code list is registered in the Feature Concept Dictionary as listed values and as such can be expanded to include all aspects of the legal context. The initial contents are: **MLB** (Marine Limits and Boundaries), and **A76** (UNCLOS article 76).

> **fuID**: Reference to information objects using the Oid (Object ID) attribute.

In addition there are two attributes inherited through the S121_VersionedObject structure. These are:

> **beginLifespanVersion:** start time of a specific instance version.

> **endLifespanVersion:** optional end time of a specific instance version.

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ class S121 Generic Feature Types                      │
│                                                        │
│   ┌────────────────────────────────────────────┐     │
│   │              S121_VersionedObject           │     │
│   │                                             │     │
│   │            «FeatureType,abstract»           │     │
│   │         S121_Feature::S121_FeatureUnit      │     │
│   ├────────────────────────────────────────────┤     │
│   │  +   fuID: Oid                              │     │
│   │  +   typeName: CharacterString [0..1]       │     │
│   │  +   type: S121_FeatureType                 │     │
│   │  +   label: CharacterString [0..1]          │     │
│   │  +   context: CharacterString [0..1]        │     │
│   │  +   releasability: CharacterString [0..1]  │     │
│   └────────────────────────────────────────────┘     │
│                                                        │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 2 – S121_FeatureUnit Attributes

2.1 MLB Location Objects and Attributes

The S121 MLB Location Objects may take on any of the feature attributes described in the Feature Concept Dictionary. In addition the S121 MLB Location Objects inherit the attributes from S121_FeatureUnit: *typeName*, *type* and *uID*.

> **typeName**: The name of the feature, i.e. the 6 character or CamelCase code identifying the feature type (as defined in the Feature Concept Dictionary).

> **Type**: A code from S121_FeatureType. This code list includes types that have a common characteristic related to the marine environment. The code list is registered in the Feature Concept Dictionary as listed values and as such can be expanded to include all aspects of the legal context. The initial contents are: **MLB** (Marine Limits and Boundaries), and **A76** (UNCLOS article 76).

> **uID**: Reference to information objects using the Oid (Object ID) attribute.

In addition it inherits the S121_VersionedObject attributes. These are:

> **beginLifespanVersion:** start time of a specific instance version.

> **endLifespanVersion:** optional end time of a specific instance version.

The baseline point feature object may optionally take on the attribute *pointType* from the codelist S121_LocationType.

Figure 3 shows MLB Location Objects and attributes.

Figure 3 – MLB Location Objects and Attributes

2.2 MLB Limit Objects and Attributes

The S121 MLB Limit Objects may take on any of the feature attributes described in the Feature Concept Dictionary. In addition the S121 MLB Limit Objects inherit the attributes from S121_BAUnit: *typeName*, *type* and *uID*.

typeName: The name of the feature, i.e. the 6 character or CamelCase code identifying the feature type (as defined in the Feature Concept Dictionary).

Type: A code from S121_FeatureType. This code list includes types that have a common characteristic related to the marine environment. The code list is registered in the Feature Concept Dictionary as listed values and as such can be expanded to include all aspects of the legal context. The initial contents are: **MLB** (Marine Limits and Boundaries), and **A76** (UNCLOS article 76).

fuID: Reference to information objects using the Oid (Object ID) attribute.

In addition they inherit the S121_VersionedObject attributes. These are:

beginLifespanVersion: start time of a specific instance version.

endLifespanVersion: optional end time of a specific instance version.
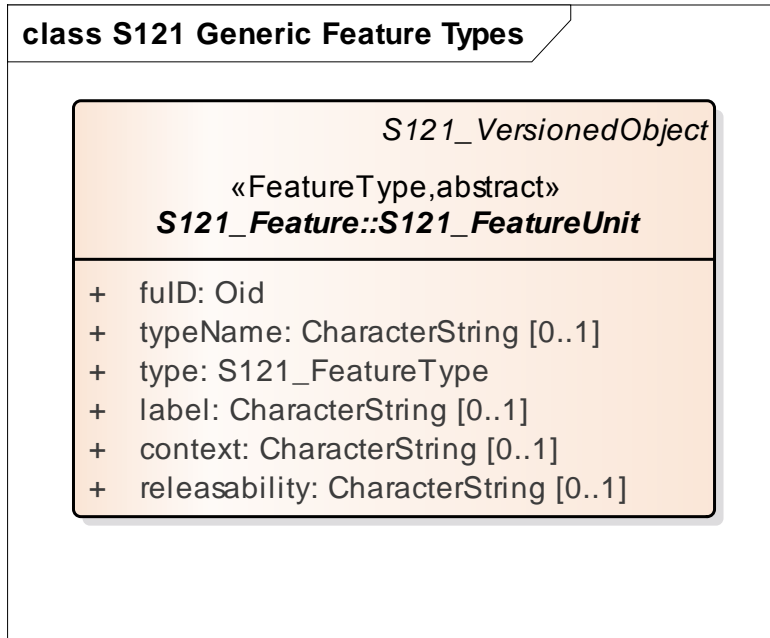
The feature objects Inland Limit, Territorial sea outer limit, Normal baseline, Straight baseline, Contiguous zone limit, Exclusive economic zone limit, and Continental Shelf limit may optionally take on the attribute *limtyp* from the codelist S121_LimitType.

The feature objects Inland Limit, Territorial sea outer limit, Normal baseline, Straight baseline, Contiguous zone limit, Exclusive economic zone limit, Continental shelf limit and

International boundary may optionally take on the attribute *arctyp* from the codelist S121_LimitArcType.

The feature objects Normal baseline and Straight baseline take on the attribute *NBLType* and *NBLType* respectively. Both attributes are character strings.
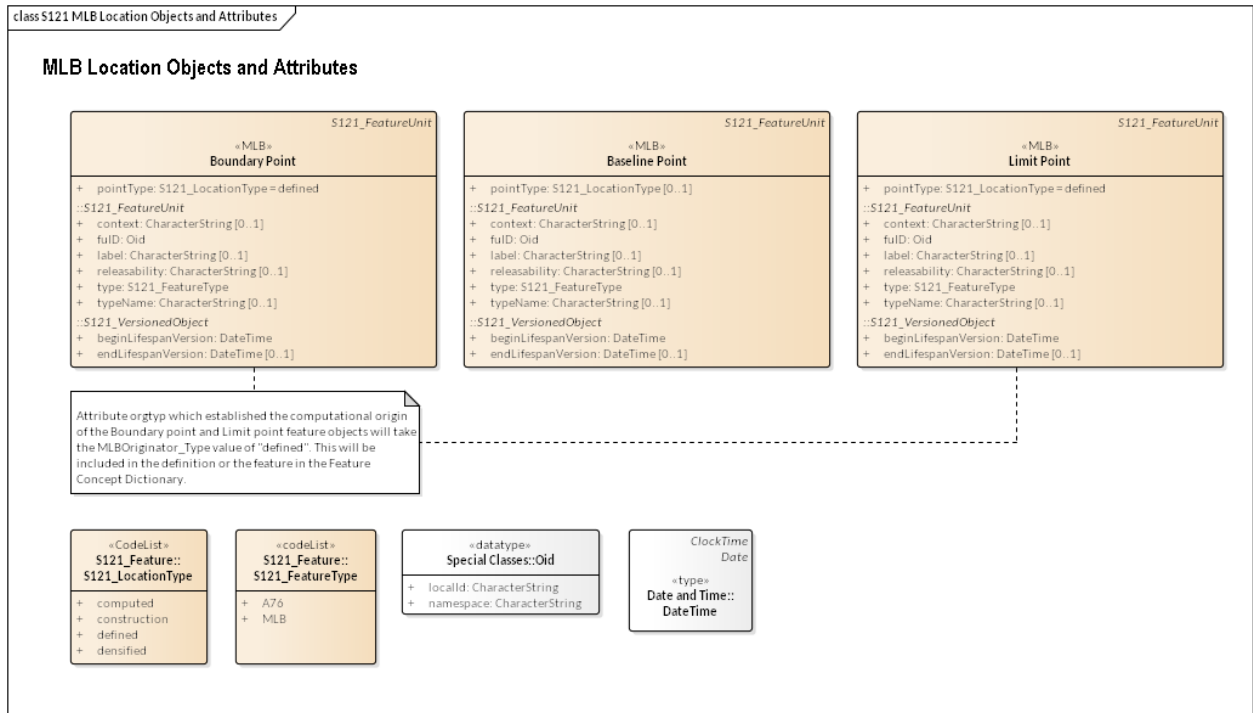
The Figure 4 shows MLB Limit Objects and attributes.
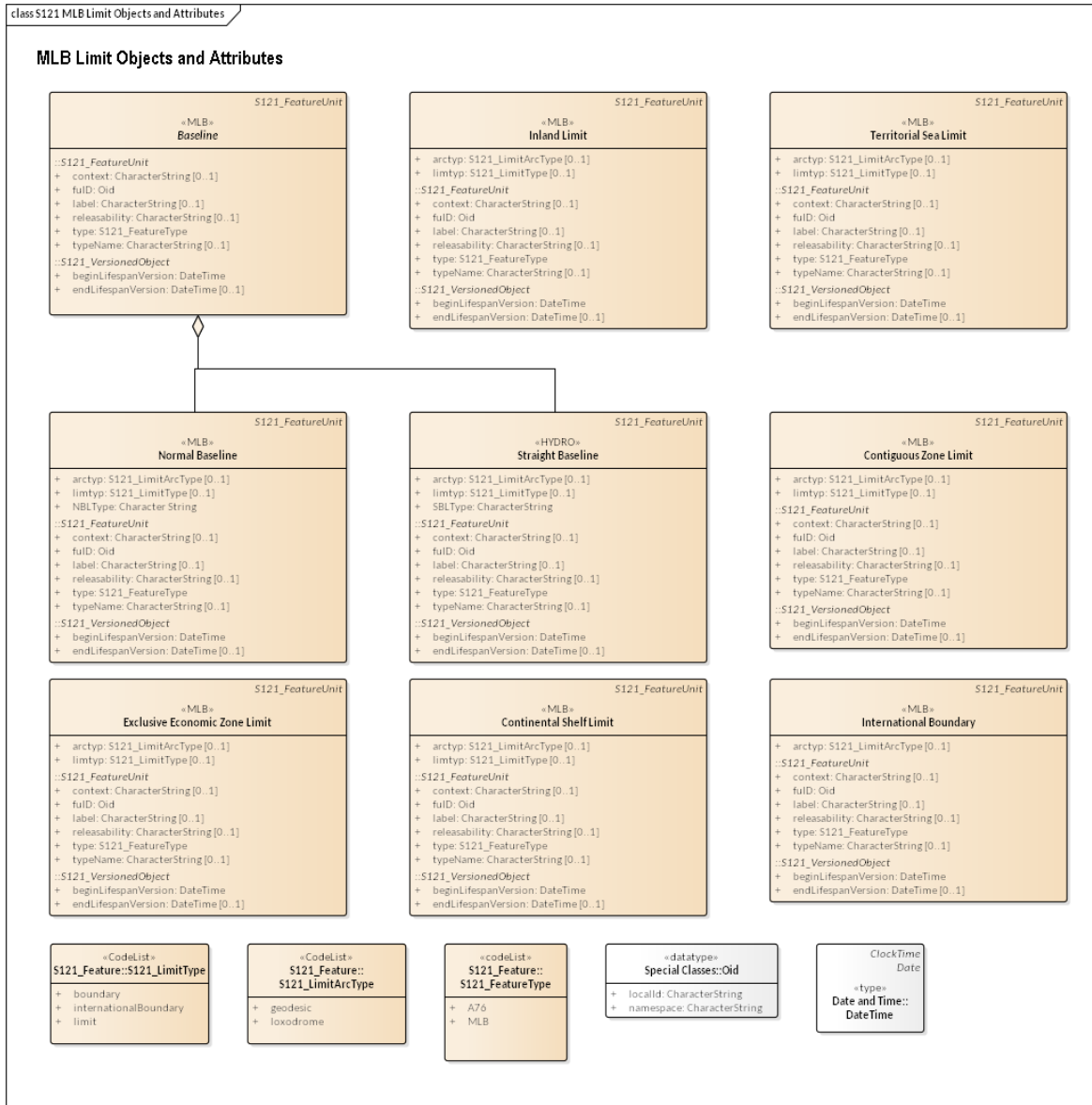
Figure 4 – MLB Limit Objects and Attributes

2.3 MLB Zone Objects and Attributes

The S121 MLB Zone Objects may take on any of the feature attributes described in the Feature Concept Dictionary. In addition the S121 MLB Zone Objects inherit the attributes from S121_BAUnit: *typeName*, *type* and *uID*.

> **typeName**: The name of the feature, i.e. the 6 character or CamelCase code identifying the feature type (as defined in the Feature Concept Dictionary).

> **Type**: A code from S121_FeatureType. This code list includes types that have a common characteristic related to the marine environment. The code list is registered in the Feature Concept Dictionary as listed values and as such can be expanded to include all aspects of the legal context. The initial contents are: **MLB** (Marine Limits and Boundaries), and **A76** (UNCLOS article 76).

> **fuID**: Reference to information objects using the Oid (Object ID) attribute.

In addition they inherit the S121_VersionedObject attributes. These are:

> **beginLifespanVersion:** start time of a specific instance version.

> **endLifespanVersion:** optional end time of a specific instance version.

The S121 MLB Zone Objects may optionally take on the attribute *verdom* from the codelist S121_VerticalDomainType.

The Figure 5 shows MLB Zone Objects and attributes.
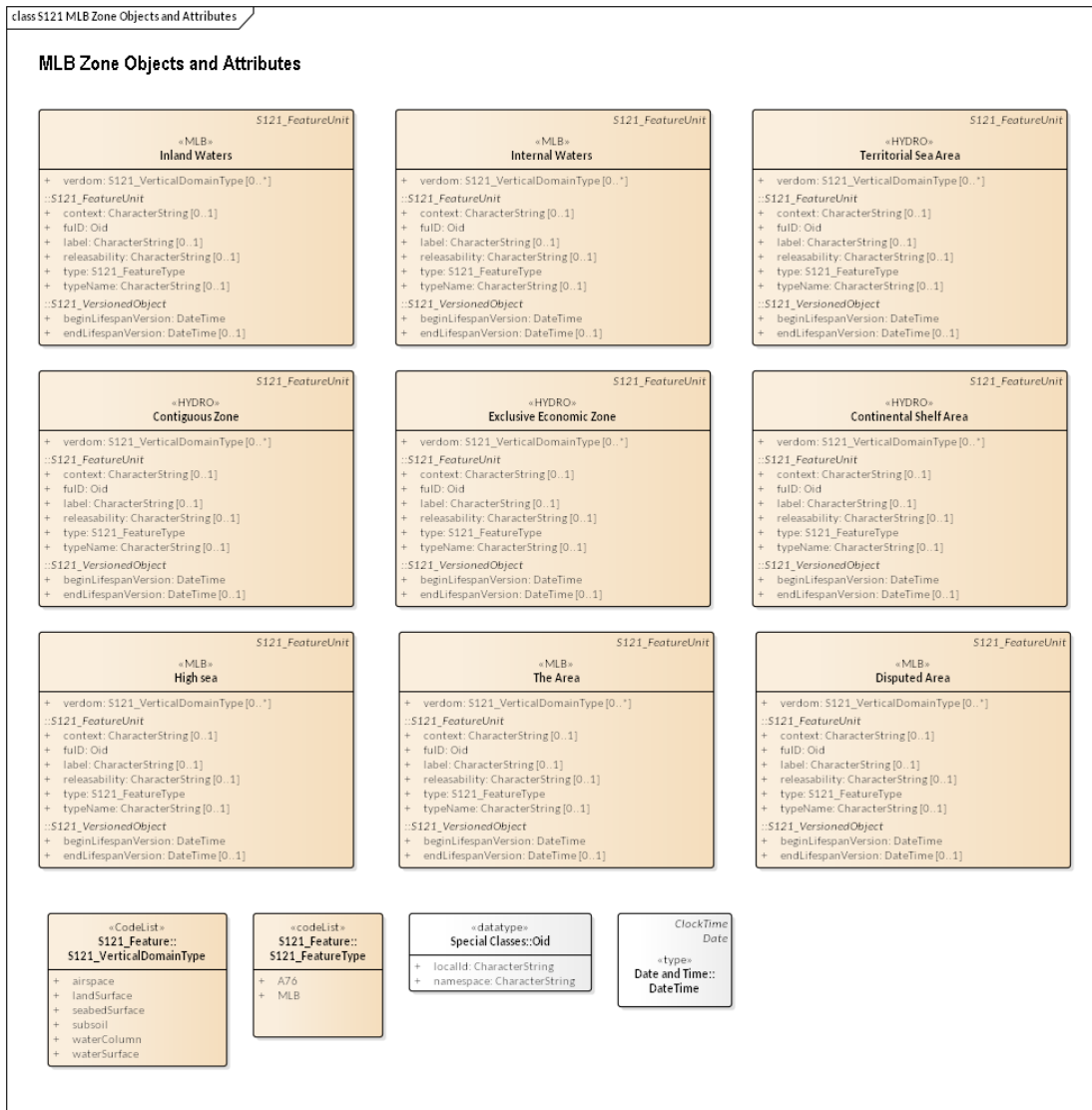
Figure 5 – MLB Zone Objects and Attributes

2.4 MLB Space Objects and Attributes

There no MLB Space objects defined. Any Space object will need to be generated from the generic object Space and registered in the Feature Catalogue for a particular product.

3

Feature Catalogue Entries

The objects and attributes identified for use in the S121 product specification are described using the same style as is used in the IHO S-57 Object Catalogue. This structure is compliant with the ISO 19110 standard for Object Catalogues and because it is already used by IHO for S-57 it means that it is easier to compare object and attribute entries with those in the IHO Register.

A.1.1. **S121 Feature Objects**

Feature Type Register ID 4

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	DISARE
Name	**Disputed Area**
Alias	
camelCase	DisputedArea
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	An area of disputed jurisdiction.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	A disputed area can be any type of zone. The limit of the zone would correspond to the type of limit that would apply if the zone was not disputed.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	
Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID 33

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	BASEPT
Name	**Baseline Point**
Alias	
camelCase	BaselinePoint
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A baseline point is part of the territorial sea baseline model or of an archipelagic baseline.
Permitted Primitives	P
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	
Attributes	pointType

Feature Type Register ID 35

Domain	Hydro
Alpha Code	CONZNE
Name	**Contiguous Zone**
Alias	
camelCase	ContiguousZone
Numeric Code	
Use Type	geo, theme
Definition	A zone contiguous to a coastal State's territorial sea, which may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. The coastal state may exercise certain control in this zone subject to the provisions of International Law.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	The coastal state may exercise certain control in this zone subject to the provisions of International Law. A contiguous zone is a zone that is bounded by the TESLIM (Territorial Sea limit), the CONLIM and or other limit objects such as an international boundary.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	
Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID 36

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	CONLIM
Name	**Contiguous Zone Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	ContiguousZoneLimit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The outer limit of the State's Contiguous Zone.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	ADMARE, COSARE, EXEZNE, FSHZNE, TESARE
Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Feature Type Register ID 37

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	COSLIM
Name	**Continental Shelf Limit**
Alias	**Extended Continental Shelf Limit**
camelCase	ContinentalShelfLimit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The outer limit of the State's Continental Shelf.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Feature Type Register ID 39

Domain	Hydro
Alpha Code	COSARE
Name	**Continental Shelf Area**
Alias	
camelCase	ContinentalShelfArea
Numeric Code	
Use Type	geo, theme
Definition	The continental shelf of a coastal State comprises the sea bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its 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 out to that distance.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	The Continental Shelf Area is a zone that is bounded by the EEZ and the COSLIM and / or other limit objects such as an international boundary.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	ADMARE, CONZNE, EXEZNE, FSHZNE, TESARE

Attributes	verdom

Domain	Hydro
Alpha Code	EXEZNE
Name	**Exclusive Economic Zone**
Alias	**EEZ**
camelCase	ExclusiveEconomicZone
Numeric Code	50
Use Type	geo, theme
Definition	An area, not exceeding 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, subject to a specific legal regime established in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea under which the coastal state has certain rights and jurisdiction
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	The Exclusive Economic Zone is a zone that is bounded by the TESLIM (Territorial Sea limit), EEZLIM or other limit objects such as an international boundary.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID   43

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	EEZLIM
Name	**Exclusive Economic Zone Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	ExclusiveEconomicZoneLimit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The outer limit of the State's exclusive economic zone.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	HIGHSE
Name	**High Sea**
Alias	
camelCase	HighSea
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A zone that consists of the open ocean, not part of the exclusive economic zone, territorial sea or internal waters of any state. A term of international and maritime law per UNCLOS article 86.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	The high sea is a zone that is bounded by the Exclusive Economic Zone.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID   48

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	INLLIM
Name	**Inland Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	InlandLimit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	Inland Limit is a segment of line used to delineate inland waters. It is a boundary between Internal Waters and Inland Waters.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Feature Type Register ID   49

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	INLWTR
Name	**Inland Waters**
Alias	
camelCase	InlandWaters
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	An area describing waters found on the landward side of the Inland Waters limits.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	Synonymous with the EU Inspire Administrative Hierarchy Level
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	INTWTR

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID   50

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	INTWTR
Name	**Internal Waters**
Alias	
camelCase	InternalWaters
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A zone describing waters found on the landward side of the baselines of a State other than Inland Waters or Archipelagic Waters.
Permitted Primitives	L,A
Remarks	A zone that is bounded by the inland water, the land area and the territorial sea. (For legal definition see UNCLOS Article 8).
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	INLWTR

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID   51

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	INTBND
Name	**International Boundary**
Alias	
camelCase	InternationalBoundary
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	International boundary is a boundary object reflecting a treaty or other agreement between two or more sovereign states.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	Specific vertical domains can be assigned to this object to describe its role.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	arctyp

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	MLIMIT
Name	**Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	Limit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The S121_Limit object is an object that defines any limits or boundaries either relating to terrestrial, marine or both environments.
Permitted Primitives	P,L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	MLOCTN
Name	**Location**
Alias	
camelCase	Location
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The Location object is an object that defines the underlying structure of location.
Permitted Primitives	P
Remarks	To portray a geodesic or loxodrome curve correctly, additional vertices may be included in the dataset. These are densified locations. These vertices would not have formed part of the original source information. The pointType attribute can be used to differentiate between a defined vertex (e.g. declared in a treaty) with a vertex densified to ensure correct GIS depiction. A computed location is also not part of the original source information, but is calculated as the result of the original source guidance, such as the intersection between arcs, geodesics, or loxodromes. A construction vertex is any arbitrary position established to support computation.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	pointType

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	NBASLN
Name	**Normal Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	NormalBaseline
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A normal baseline is part of the territorial sea baseline model.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	limtyp, arctyp, NBLType

Feature Type Register ID   56

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	MSPACE
Name	**Space**
Alias	
camelCase	Space
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The Space object is an object that defines a volume which is logically delimited by instances of zone objects.
Permitted Primitives	P,L,A
Remarks	A Space is an object of 2 dimensions with a height description located in 2 or 3 dimensional space. This is sometimes called 2 1/2 dimensions. A Space has the same geometry as a Zone with the attributes of vertical position. The vertical position may be explicit numerical attributes of height above a reference or a textual description.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID 57

Domain	Hydro
Alpha Code	STRLNE
Name	**Straight Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	StraightBaseline
Numeric Code	132
Use Type	geo, theme
Definition	A baseline is the line from which the outer limits of the territorial sea and certain other outer limits are measured. (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 390) Straight baselines are a system of straight lines joining specified or discrete points on the low-water line, usually known as straight baseline turning points. (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 393)
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	A straight line used in place of the normal baseline. Types of straight baseline are: straight, archipelagic, bay closing, river mouth closing, historic bay closing.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	
Attributes	limtyp, arctyp, SBLType

Feature Type Register ID 59

Domain	Hydro
Alpha Code	TESARE
Name	**Territorial Sea Area**
Alias	
camelCase	TerritorialSeaArea
Numeric Code	135
Use Type	geo, theme
Definition	The territorial sea is a belt of water of a defined breadth but not exceeding 12 nautical miles measured seaward from the territorial sea baseline.
Permitted Primitives	A
Remarks	The territorial sea area is a zone that is bounded by the TESLIM (Territorial Sea limit), the baseline BASELN and or other limit objects such as an international boundary.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	ADMARE, CONZNE, COSARE, EXEZNE, FSHZNE, RESARE
Attributes	verdom

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	TESLIM
Name	**Territorial Sea Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	TerritorialSeaLimit
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	This object is used to express the outer limit of the State's territorial sea.
Permitted Primitives	L
Remarks	TESLIM is used to express the outer extent of TESARE. TESARE is a zone that is bounded by the TESLIM (Territorial Sea limit), the baseline BASELN and or other limit objects such as an international boundary.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	
Attributes	limtyp, arctyp

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	ISAARE
Name	**The Area**
Alias	
camelCase	TheArea
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The area of the seabed not under the jurisdiction of any state. This area lies beyond the extension of the continental shelf awarded to coastal States under Article 76 of UNCLOS.
Permitted Primitives	L,A
Remarks	In the United Nations Law of the Sea terminology, the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. (IHO Hydrographic Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 227) (For legal definition see UNCLOS Part XI). The Area is a zone that is bounded by the states sovereign extent which may be the Continental Shelf or the Exclusive Economic Zone.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	ADMARE, CONZNE, COSARE, FSHZNE, TESARE, EXEZNE, HIGHSE
Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID 62

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	MZONE
Name	**Zone**
Alias	
camelCase	Zone
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	The Zone object is an object that defines an area which is logically delimited by instances of delineation (limit) objects.
Permitted Primitives	P,L,A
Remarks	Maritime, terrestrial or inter-tidal zone objects are the three real objects that inherit from this object.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

Attributes	verdom

Feature Type Register ID 66

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	LIMPNT
Name	**Limit Point**
Alias	
camelCase	LimitPoint
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A limit Point is a point on a limit.
Permitted Primitives	P
Remarks	A point associated with one party.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	BDNPNT

Feature Type Register ID 67

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	BNDPNT
Name	**Boundary Point**
Alias	
camelCase	BoundaryPoint
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A Boundary Point is a point on a boundary.
Permitted Primitives	P
Remarks	A point associated with more than one party.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	LIMPNT

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	BASELN
Name	**Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	Baseline
Numeric Code	
Use Type	theme
Definition	A baseline is the line from which the outer limits of the territorial sea and certain other outer limits are measured. (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 390).
Permitted Primitives	P,L
Remarks	A baseline is generally composed of two components, a normal baseline and a straight baseline.
Item Status	proposed S121
Distinction	

3.1 S121 Information Objects

Information Object Type Register ID 2001

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	BAUNIT
Name	**S121 Basic Administrative Unit**
Alias	
camelCase	S121_BAUnit
Numeric Code	
Definition	The Basic Administrative is a feature type to "which (one or more) unique and homogeneous rights, responsibilities or restrictions are associated". It is an information object since it does not directly take on spatial attributes.
Remarks	The S121_BAUnit is derived from both the S100_FeatureType and the LA_BAUnit defined in ISO 19152.
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID 2002

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	RIGHT
Name	**S121 Right**
Alias	Right
camelCase	S121_Right
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_Right is an action, activity or class of actions that a system participant may perform on or using an associated resource.
Remarks	In the S-100 environment the RRR objects are information objects that carry an object identifier "Oid". They can be referenced as objects from the attributes associated with an S-100 Feature Object.
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID   2003

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	RESPON
Name	**S121 Responsibility**
Alias	Responsibility
camelCase	S121_Responsibility
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_Responsibility is a formal or informal obligation to do something
Remarks	In the S-100 environment the RRR objects are information objects that carry an object identifier "Oid". They can be referenced as objects from the attributes associated with an S-100 Feature Object.
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID   2004

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	RESTRN
Name	**S121 Restriction**
Alias	Restriction
camelCase	S121_Restriction
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_Restriction is a formal or informal entitlement to refrain from doing something.
Remarks	In the S-100 environment the RRR objects are information objects that carry an object identifier "Oid". They can be referenced as objects from the attributes associated with an S-100 Feature Object.
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID   2005

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	IPARTY
Name	**S121 Party**
Alias	Party
camelCase	S121_Party
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_Party is a person or organisation that plays a role in a rights transaction
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID   2006

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	GPARTY
Name	**S121 Group Party**
Alias	Group
camelCase	S121_GroupParty
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_GroupParty is any number of parties, forming together a distinct entity, with each party registered.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	ADMSRC
Name	**S121 Administrative Source**
Alias	Source
camelCase	S121_AdministrativeSource
Numeric Code	
Definition	S121_AdministrativeSource is a source with the administrative description (where applicable) of the parties involved, the rights, restrictions and responsibilities created and the basic administrative units affected.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Information Object Type Register ID 2008

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	SPAATT
Name	**S121 Spatial Attribute Type**
Alias	Spatial
camelCase	S121_SpatialAttributeType
Numeric Code	
Definition	The Spatial Attribute Type as defined for S121 is derived from the class LA_SpatialUnit defined in ISO 19152. It also inherits from S100_GF_SpatialAttributeType. This means that the geometry types inherited from S-100 apply. Only the geometry types GM_Point, GM_MultiPoint, GM_Curve, GM_Surface, CV_Coverage, GM_Curve (arcByCentrePoint and circleByCentrePoint may be used.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

3.2 **S121 Feature Attributes**

Attribute Type Register ID 1001

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	verdom
Name	**Vertical Domain**
Alias	
camelCase	VerticalDomain
Numeric Code	
Data Type	**S100_CodeList**
UOM	
Definition	Category of vertical domain of the object delimited. (e.g. airspace, land_surface, water_surface, water_column, seabed_surface, subsoil). Any particular object may span more than one vertical domain.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1002

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	pointType
Name	**Type of Point**
Alias	
camelCase	PointType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Computational origin of the element (defined, densified, computed or construction)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1003

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	limtyp
Name	**Limit Type**
Alias	
camelCase	LimitType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of delineation (Boundary, Limit or Construction).
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1004

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	arctyp
Name	**Arc Type**
Alias	
camelCase	ArcType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of computation used to define an arc (line). (Geodesic or loxodrome).
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1005

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	nbltyp
Name	**Normal Baseline Type**
Alias	
camelCase	NormalBaselineType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of normal baseline (Normal, Low Tide Elevation)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1006

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	sbltyp
Name	**Straight Baseline Type**
Alias	
camelCase	StraightBaselineType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of straight baseline (Straight Baseline, Archipelagic Baseline, Delta Baseline, Unstable coast Baseline, Historic Bay Closing, River Closing, Historic Waters)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   1007

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	bautyp
Name	**BAUnitType**
Alias	
camelCase	BAUnitType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of Basic Administrative Unit (MLB, A76, other)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 1008

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	blsver
Name	**Begin Lifespan Version**
Alias	begin
camelCase	beginLifespanVersion
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_TruncatedDate
UOM	
Definition	Begin of version object life span
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 1009

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	elsver
Name	**End Lifespan Version**
Alias	end
camelCase	endLifespanVersion
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_TruncatedDate
UOM	
Definition	End of version object life span
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

A.1.2.   S121 Information Object Attributes

Attribute Type Register ID 1010

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	rghtyp
Name	**S121_RightType**
Alias	
camelCase	RightType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of right (sovereignRight, accessRight, harvestRight, easementRight)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 1011

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	rsttyp
Name	**S121_RestrictionType**
Alias	
camelCase	RestrictionType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of restriction (timeBasedRestriction, passageRestriction, accessRestriction, useRestriction, jurisdictionRestriction, resourceRestriction)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 1012

Domain	MLB
Alpha Code	restyp
Name	**S121_ResponsibilityType**
Alias	
camelCase	ResponsibilityType
Numeric Code	
Data Type	S100_CodeList
UOM	
Definition	Type of responsibility (maintenanceResponsibility)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

3.3 S121 Listed Values

Attribute Type Register ID 4001

Domain	MLB
Name	**Airspace**
Alias	
camelCase	Airspace
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	The airspace is a space composed of air .
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4002

Domain	MLB
Name	**Land surface**
Alias	
camelCase	LandSurface
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	LandSurface is the interface between earth and air.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4003

Domain	MLB
Name	**Water surface**
Alias	
camelCase	WaterSurface
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	The waterSurface is the interface between the airspace and waterColumn.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4004

Domain	MLB
Name	**Water column**
Alias	
camelCase	WaterColumn
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	The waterColumn is a space (volume) from the seabedSurface up to the waterSurface.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4005

Domain	MLB
Name	**Seabed surface**
Alias	
camelCase	SeabedSurface
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	SeabedSurface is the interface between the submerged land and the ocean.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4006

Domain	MLB
Name	**Subsoil**
Alias	
camelCase	Subsoil
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	verdom
Definition	The subsoil is an area composed of earth (soil).
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4007

Domain	MLB
Name	**Defined**
Alias	
camelCase	Defined
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	pointType
Definition	A point is derived from a legislative document or other definitive source.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4008

Domain	MLB
Name	**Densified**
Alias	
camelCase	Densified
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	pointType
Definition	A point is part of a densification of the vertices in a line to ensure the geometry of a feature is correctly represented.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4009

Domain	MLB
Name	**Computed**
Alias	
camelCase	Computed
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	pointType
Definition	A point is computed in accordance with the definition described in the source through proper geodetic calculations; for example, the intersection of two arcs over an ellipsoidal surface. A point may be established to support construction computations.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4010

Domain	MLB
Name	**Construction**
Alias	
camelCase	Construction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	pointType
Definition	Construction
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4011

Domain	MLB
Name	**International Boundary**
Alias	
camelCase	InternationalBoundary
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	limtyp
Definition	A type of boundary administered by two sovereign states (countries). This is a special case of boundary whose purpose is to allow the clear definition of critical sovereignty related elements.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4012

Domain	MLB
Name	**Boundary**
Alias	
camelCase	Boundary
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	limtyp
Definition	Element delimiting an object administered by more than one owner; typically two sovereign states (countries). If there are two political entities involved, the delineated is a boundary, and if there is only one the delineation is a limit.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4013

Domain	MLB
Name	**Limit**
Alias	
camelCase	Limit
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	limtyp
Definition	Element delimiting an object administered by a single owner; e.g. boundary of a management zone, that pertains to only one political entity, such as oil lease areas within a management zone for oil exploration. If there are two political entities involved, the delineation is a boundary, and if there is only one the delineation is a limit.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4014

Domain	MLB
Name	**Geodesic**
Alias	
camelCase	Geodesic
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	arctyp
Definition	A path of shortest distance along the surface of an ellipsoid, namely a segment of a great circle.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4015

Domain	MLB
Name	**Loxodrome**
Alias	
camelCase	Loxodrome
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	arctyp
Definition	An arc crossing all meridians of longitude at the same angle; a path with constant bearing.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4016

Domain	MLB
Name	**Normal**
Alias	
camelCase	Normal
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	nbltyp
Definition	Normal baseline type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4017

Domain	MLB
Name	**Low Tide Elevation**
Alias	
camelCase	LowTideElevation
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	nbltyp
Definition	Low Tide Elevation baseline type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4018

Domain	MLB
Name	**Straight baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	StraightBaseline
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Straight Baselinetype
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4019

Domain	MLB
Name	**Archipelagic Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	Archipelagic Baseline type
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Archipelagic Baseline type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4020

Domain	MLB
Name	**Delta Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	DeltaBaseline
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Delta Baseline type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4021

Domain	MLB
Name	**Unstable coast Baseline**
Alias	
camelCase	UnstableCoastBaseline
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Unstable Coast Baseline type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4022

Domain	MLB
Name	**Historic Bay Closing**
Alias	
camelCase	HistoricBayClosing
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Historic Bay Closing type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4023

Domain	MLB
Name	**River Closing**
Alias	
camelCase	RiverClosing
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	River Closing type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4024

Domain	MLB
Name	**Historic Waters**
Alias	
camelCase	HistoricWaters
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	sbltyp
Definition	Historic Waters type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4025

Domain	MLB
Name	**MLB BAUnit Type**
Alias	
camelCase	MLB
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	bautyp
Definition	Marine Limits and Boundaries BAUnit type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4026

Domain	MLB
Name	**A76 BAUnit Type**
Alias	
camelCase	A76
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	bautyp
Definition	UNCLOS article 76 BAUnit type
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4027

Domain	MLB
Name	**Other BAUnit Type**
Alias	
camelCase	
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	bautyp
Definition	
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4028

Domain	MLB
Name	**Sovereign Right**
Alias	
camelCase	Other
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rghtyp
Definition	The right of an exclusivity of jurisdiction (The coastal State has the exclusive right of decision in regard to the rules which are to apply within the zone) A handbook on the new law of the sea. RJ Dupuy, D Vignes, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Dordrecht, (1991)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4029

Domain	MLB
Name	**Access Right**
Alias	
camelCase	AccessRight
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rghtyp
Definition	The right of access including passage
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4030

Domain	MLB
Name	**Harvest Right**
Alias	
camelCase	HarvestRight
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rghtyp
Definition	The right to harvest a marine resource such as fishing, mineral mining or oil
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4031

Domain	MLB
Name	**Easement Right**
Alias	
camelCase	EasementRight
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rghtyp
Definition	The right to establish infrastructure (e.g. lay a cable)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4032

Domain	MLB
Name	**Other Right**
Alias	
camelCase	OtherRight
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rghtyp
Definition	Other right
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4033

Domain	MLB
Name	**Maintenance Responsibility**
Alias	
camelCase	MaintenanceResponsibility
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	restyp
Definition	Responsibility to maintain a facility or other entity.
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4034

Domain	MLB
Name	**Other Responsibility**
Alias	
camelCase	OtherResponsibility
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	restyp
Definition	Other responsibility
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4035

Domain	MLB
Name	**Time Based Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	TimeBasedRestriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on any right based on time
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4036

Domain	MLB
Name	**Passage Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	PassageRestriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on the right of access for passage
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID   4037

Domain	MLB
Name	**Access Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	AccessRestriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on the right of access
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4038

Domain	MLB
Name	**Use Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	UseRestriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on use (such as rules for safe anchorage)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4039

Domain	MLB
Name	**Jurisdiction Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	Jurisdiction Restriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on jurisdiction (e.g. limits on sovereign right)
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121

Attribute Type Register ID 4040

Domain	MLB
Name	**Resource Restriction**
Alias	
camelCase	ResourceRestriction
Numeric Code	
Associated Attribute	rsttyp
Definition	Restriction on the right of harvest of a resource
Remarks	
Item Status	proposed S121