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| **S121 PT Core Features** | | | |
| **Feature Type** | **Generic Name** | **References** | **Definition** |
| Location | Limit Point |  | A limit point is point on the outer limit of a maritime zone. |
| Location | 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. |
| Location | Boundary Point |  | A boundary point is a point on a boundary line between two or more States. |
| Limit | 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). |
| Limit | 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. |
| Limit | 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; (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. |
| Limit | 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. |
| Limit | Inland Limit |  | Inland Limit is a segment of line used to delineate inland waters. It is a boundary between Internal Waters and Inland Waters. |
| Limit | 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. |
| Limit | 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.) |
| Limit | 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. |
| Limit | 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. |
| Limit | Roadstead | 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. |
| Limit | 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. |
| Zone | Inland Waters |  | An area describing waters found on the landward side of the Inland Waters limits. |
| Zone | Internal Waters | Article 8 of UNCLOS | Internal waters are waters on the landward side of the baseline. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
| Zone | 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. |
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IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 390

2 IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 393