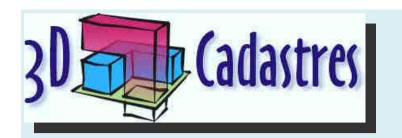
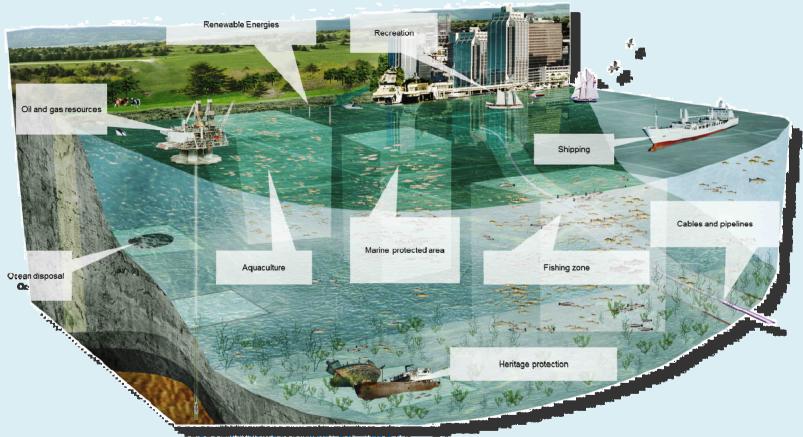


Toward the Development of LADM-Based Marine Cadastres: Is LADM Applicable to Marine Cadastres?

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Charisse GRIFFITH-CHARLES and Dexter DAVIS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO





Complex Marine and Maritime Rights From Peyton, Kuwalek and Fadaie 2016



Criteria for Marine Cadastres from the Literature

The ability to:

- Accommodate complex marine rights
- Accommodate information on stakeholders in marine spaces
- Accommodate and model complex overlapping marine boundaries
- •Incorporate other relevant spatial information components
- Incorporate relevant non-spatial attributes
- Associate marine parcels with complex legal regimes
- •Facilitate marine cadastre's data integration in SDIs



There are approximately eight maritime zones relevant to marine cadastres:

Internal waters;

Archipelagic waters;

Coastal waters;

Territorial seas;

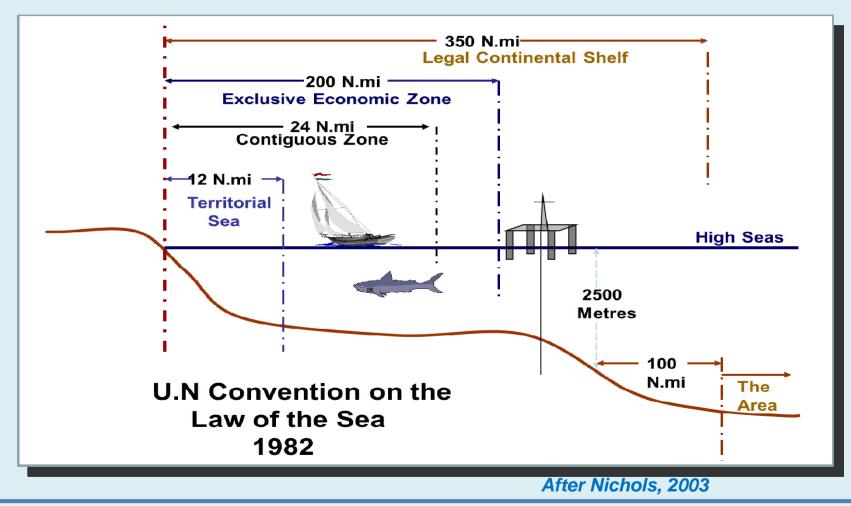
Contiguous Zone;

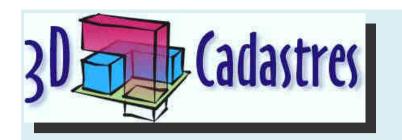
Straits;

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); and

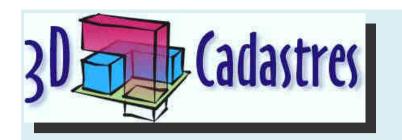
Continental Shelf;

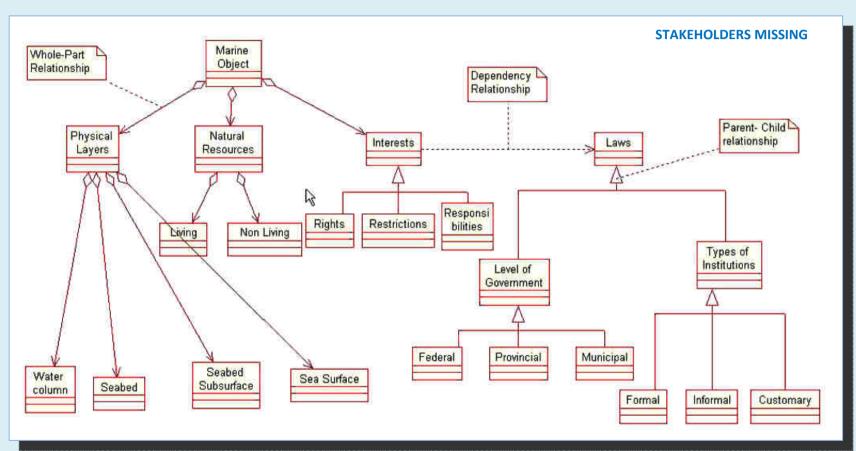




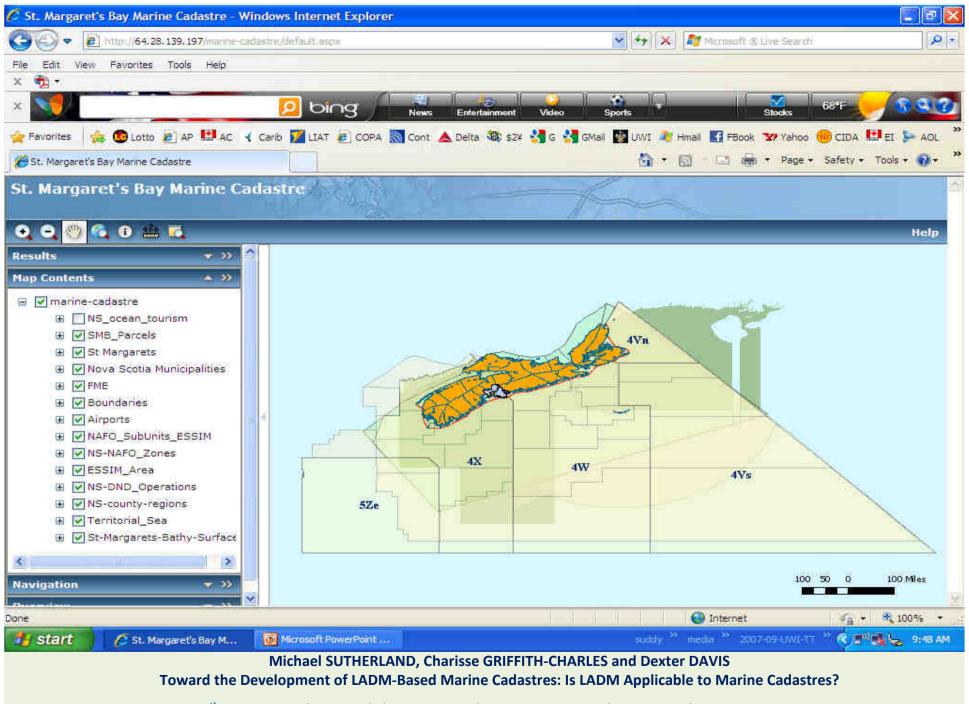


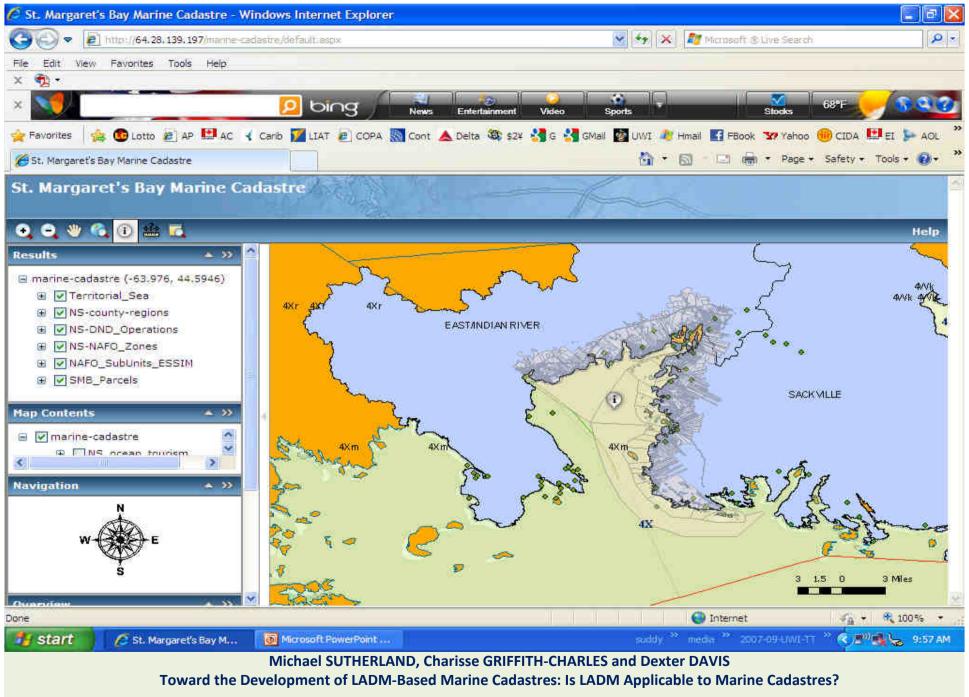
ANSI-SE	Territorial Sea (Up to 12 nm)	Contiguous Zone (Up to 24 nm)	Exclusive Economic Zone (Up to 200 nm)	Continental Shelf (Up to outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm from territorial sea baselines, no more than 350 nm from baselines or 100 nm from the 2500m isobath)
International Rights	All States have rights to Innocent Passage	-All States have rights to Innocent Passage	 All States have freedom of navigation All States have rights to construct pipelines or cables 	·All States have freedom of navigation ·All States have rights to construct pipeline or cables
Coastal State Rights	•Sovereignty over Air, Water, Seafloor and Subsurface •Coastal State can direct innocent passage •Coastal state must publicize hazards to navigation	Exercise control to: Prevent infringement of customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea Punish infringement of above laws and regulations committed within its Territorial Sea	Sovereignty over Water, Seafloor and Subsurface Coastal State may exercise Jurisdiction over: Construction of artificial islands Control of pollution	•Sovereignty over seafloor and subsurface, and sedentary species •Must pay royalties to UN on resource recovery

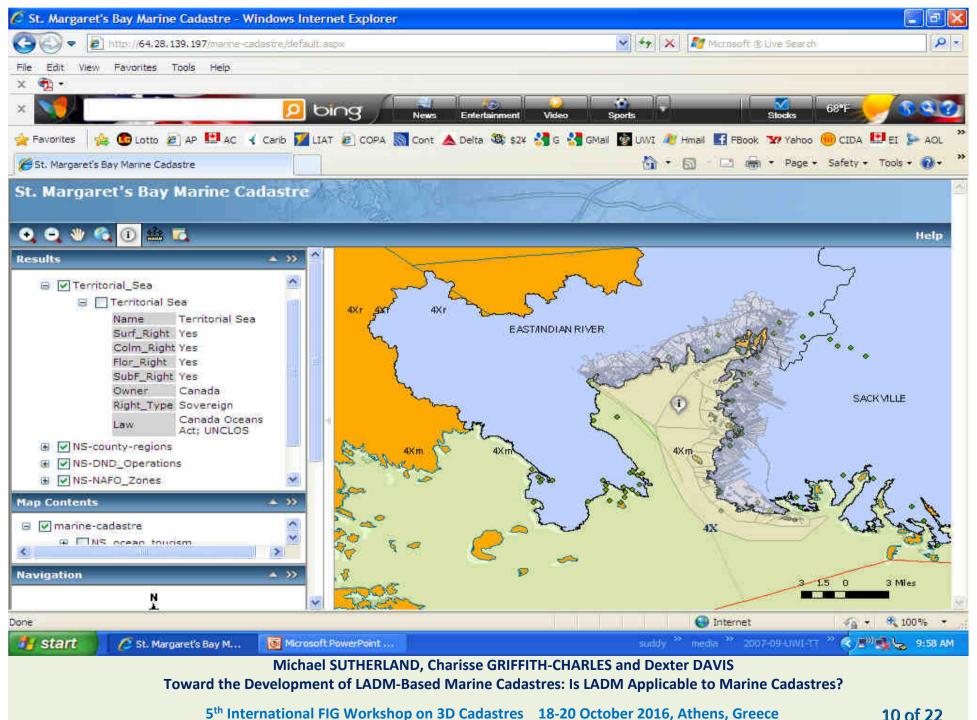




A Marine Parcel Data Model (Ng'ang'a et al. 2004)

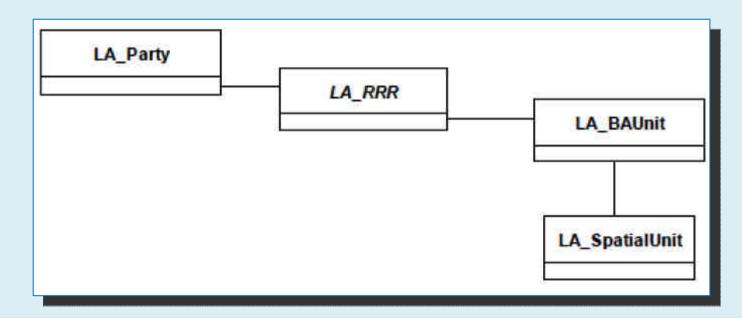






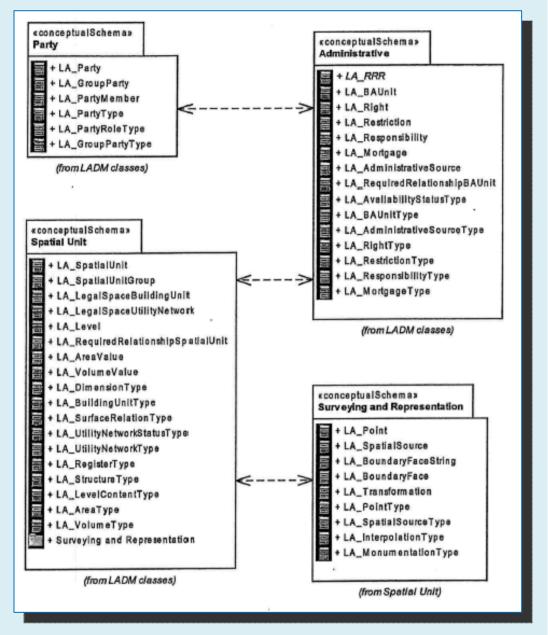


Land Administration Domain Model (LADM, ISO 19152)



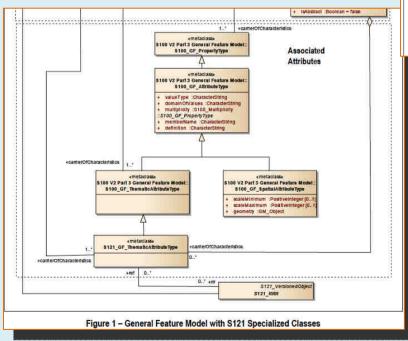


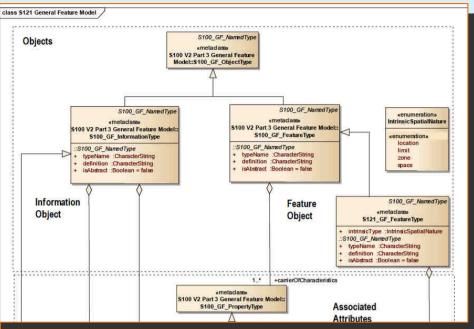
Land Administration Domain Model (LADM, ISO 19152)





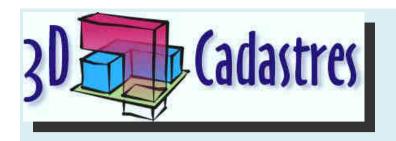
IHO Proposed S121 Data Model





"...incorporating the standard ISO 19152
Land Domain Administrative Model together
with the IHO S-100 Universal Hydrographic
Model to address the requirement for nonnavigational information in a marine
environment..."

"Rights, responsibilities and restrictions appear as attributes for an S121_BA_Unit"

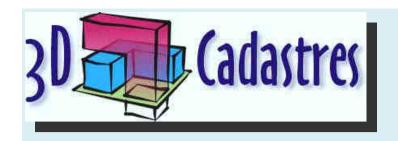


The ability to:

Accommodate complex marine rights

LADM Administrative Package:

- class LA_RRR (rights, responsibilities, restrictions);
 - subclass LA_Right (ownership right, tenancy right, possession, customary right, or informal right);
 - subclass LA_Restriction (formal or informal restraint from doing something);
 - subclass LA_Responsibility (formal or informal obligation to do something);
- •class LA_BAUnit ('basic administrative unit' an administrative entity consisting of zero or more spatial units against which one or more rights)

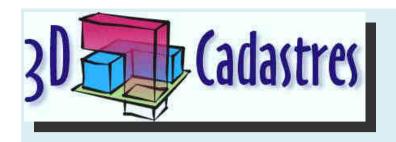


The ability to:

Accommodate information on stakeholders in marine spaces

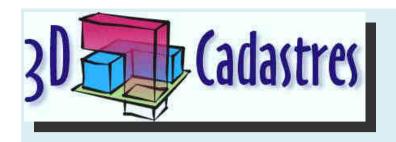
LADM Party Package

- •class LA_Party: persons, or groups of persons, or juridical persons, that compose an identifiable single (legal) entity;
- •class LA GroupParty: any number of parties, forming together a distinct entity;
- •class LA PartyMember: a constituent of a party or group party.



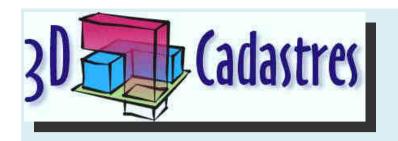
The ability to:

- Accommodate and model complex overlapping marine boundaries
 - class LA_SpatialUnit (e.g., text, point(s); line(s); area(s)/polygon(s); volume(s))
 - Subpackage Representation (management of data collected from surveys)
 - class LA_BoundaryFace (instances of 2D and 3D representations of spatial)
 - class LA_BoundaryFaceString (instances of 2D/3D representations of spatial units)
- Incorporate other relevant spatial information components
 - LADM Spatial Unit Package

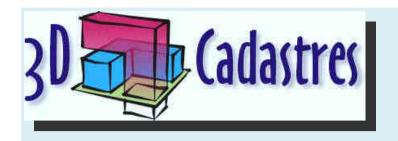


The ability to:

- Incorporate relevant non-spatial attributes
 - LADM Administrative Package (expanded in terms of additional attributes, operators, associations, and classes as needed)
- Associate marine parcels with complex legal regimes
 - LADM Administrative Package (expanded in terms of additional attributes, operators, associations, and classes as needed)
- •Facilitate marine cadastre's data integration in SDIs
 - ...key information (e.g., parcel ID)

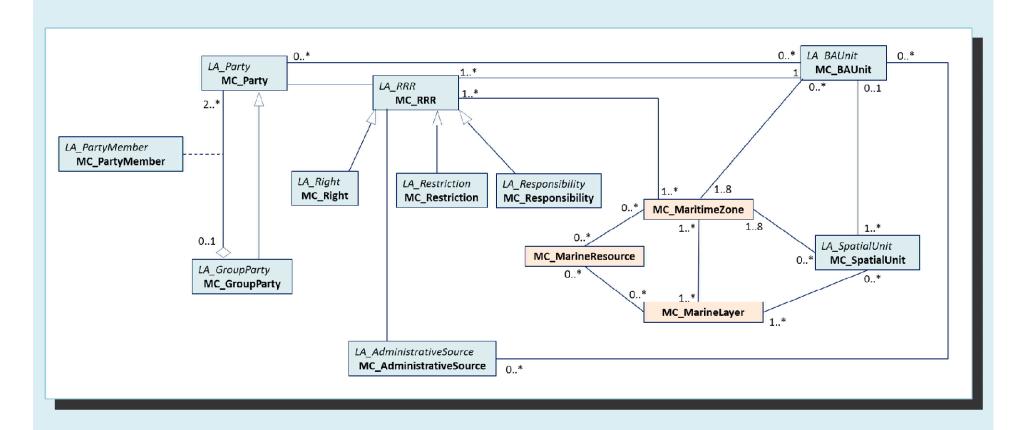


- UNCLOS Zones;
- Maritime zones may or may-not contain spatial units or administrative units, and may or may-not contain marine resources;
- Maritime zones will always be associated with maritime layers: UNCLOS rights are defined according to zones and marine layers (i.e., sea surface, water column, seabed, and seabed subsoil);

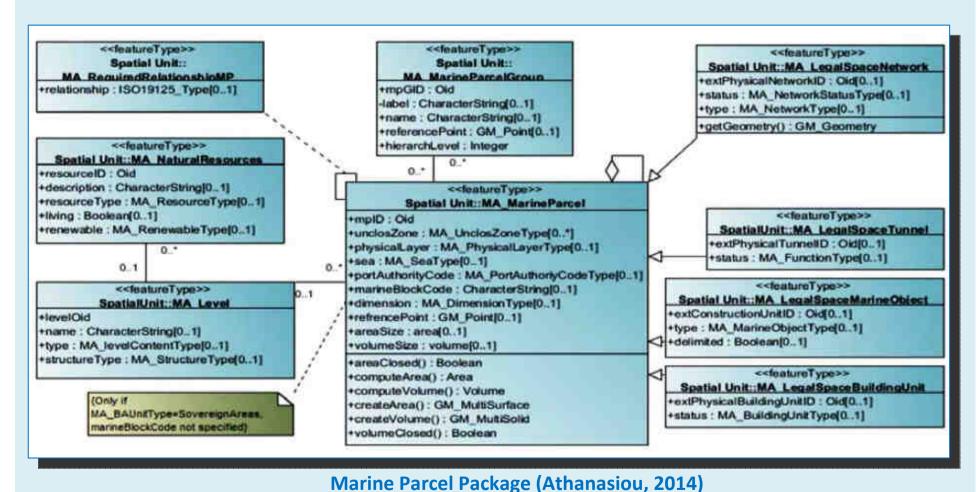


- Marine layers will always be associated with maritime zones.
- Spatial units will always be associated with a maritime zone, and with marine layers;
- Marine layers may or may not contain marine resources, or spatial units; and
- Marine resources may or may not be found in maritime zones and marine layers.











Toward the Development of LADM-Based Marine Cadastres: Is LADM Applicable to Marine Cadastres?

YES