

Definition of the marine boundary

as used by Member States for field 2.3 of the Standard Data Form

The SDF requires that the percentage of the marine area in a site has to be given. The definition of the coastline used to define the marine boundary should follow international (e.g. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea - UNCLOS) or national legislation. Each Member State shall therefore provide the description of the boundary used to the Commission.

Abbreviations used:

MHWM = Mean High Water Mark

MWM = Mean Water Mark

MHWS = Mean High Water Spring

	MS	Definition of the marine boundary
	Belgium	
	Bulgaria	MHWM
	Cyprus	
	Denmark	
	Estonia	Uses a coastline due to the following national legislation Estonian Water Act § 29 (3) <i>Tavaline veepiir on käesoleva seaduse tähenduses põhikaardil märgitud veekogu piir.</i>) (For the purposes of this Act, “usual boundary of the water” means the boundary of the water body as set out in the base-map): https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/123122010041 and Nature Conservation Act § 35 (2) <i>Käesoleva paragrahvi lõikes 1 nimetatud vööndite laiuse arvestamise lähtejoon on põhikaardile kantud veekogu piir (tavaline veepiir).</i> (The baseline for calculation of the width of the zones specified in subsection (1) of this section is the boundary of the water-body (the ordinary boundary of water) entered in the base-map): https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/13342186
	Finland	
	France	MHWM
	Germany	MHWM for the North Sea, MWM for Baltic Sea (because of the absence of a tide)
	Greece	
	Ireland	
	Italy	UNCLOS definition http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part2.htm
	Latvia	
	Lithuania	
	Malta	
	Netherlands	
	Poland	
	Portugal	

	Romania	
	Slovenia	MHWM
	Spain	
	Sweden	MHWM
	United Kingdom	MHWM for England, Northern Ireland, Wales; MHWS in Scotland