Third Round table discussion

Analysis of WFD implementation in transboundary River Basins

Goal

- presentation from international commissions(e.g. Danube, Scheldt) on the input of the WFD (new organization, data exchange, monitoring...)
- presentation from national or transboundary experiences raising WFD issues (monitoring, stakeholders involvement, public consultation, cooperation with non EU States ,...)

Main issues	Successes	Further development needs
Authorities of International Districts Role of international commissions	Start to bilateral cooperation and move to international body (Albufeira) Integration of non EU MS (ICPDR)	Limited human resources in international commission (current situation). Need for more ? More emphasis of the role of the NGO
Characterization and scenarios		More integration of climate change in the Scenario
Definition of `good status`, exemptions		Need for more economic analysis – and clear understanding by stakeholders – such as Cost-benefit analysis (justification of exemptions)
Monitoring, exchange of data and reporting	Development of monitoring share by EU MS and non EU MS (e.g. Prut river)	Necessity to develop more common data management (e.g. maps - Scheldt).
Management plans of	Integration of various scale RBMP (ICPDR)	

transboundary river basins

Tisza and Danube

RBMP

Main issues	Successes strengths	Further development needs
Program of Measures	Sheldt : transboundary catalogue of measures	More efforts to be done on the identification of measures at transboundary level
Implementation of `Flood directive` Plans for drought prevention	For the Tisza flood and drought issue is planned to be integrated in the POM	More link with the WFD through Programme of measures.
Organisation of public consultation Involvment of stakeholders	Active role of NGOs (France FNE) WFD adaptation of the angling organisation in Walloon region	(1)Coordinated Public consultation at international level (2) tools for targeting all categories
Case of transboundary aquifers	International cooperation coupled with bilateral agreement (Scheldt).	More efforts to be done to harmonise transboundary aquifers management
Relations with the neighbour countries of EE and the Balkans	Monitoring System and international benchmarking (Prut experience) Implementation of EU directive (Moldova)	More involvement eastern europe ans balkan countries