

**Reporting on global SDG indicator 6.5.2**  
**TEMPLATE of the second cycle for reporting**

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**Content of the template**

The template is divided into four parts:

- Section I - Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Section II - Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins
- Section III - General information on transboundary water management at the national level
- Section IV - Final questions

Country name: Denmark

## I. Calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2

### *Methodology*

1. Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.
2. The step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.2, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN-Water, should be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.<sup>a</sup>
3. The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary basins (river and lake basins and aquifers) that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the area obtained by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both river and lake basins, and aquifers).
4. Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.
5. An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.
6. For an arrangement to be considered “operational” all the following criteria need to be in place in practice:
  - (a) There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g., a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation (criterion 1);
  - (b) There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level) (criterion 2);
  - (c) Joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan, or an action plan have been agreed upon by the riparian countries (criterion 3);
  - (d) There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information (criterion 4).

### *Calculation of indicator 6.5.2*

7. Please list in the tables below the transboundary basins (rivers and lakes and aquifers) in your country’s territory and provide the following information for each of them:
  - (a) The country/ies with which the basin is shared;
  - (b) The surface area of the basin (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>));
  - (c) Whether a map and/or a geographical information system (GIS) shapefile of the basin has been provided;
  - (d) Whether there is an arrangement in force for the basin;
  - (e) The verification of each of the four criteria to assess operability;

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<sup>a</sup> Available from the UN-Water website: <https://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/> (updated version “2020”).

(f) The surface area of the basin within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria.

8. In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or a portion of a basin, please list this sub-basin just after the transboundary basin it is part of. In case there is an operational arrangement for the whole basin, do not list sub-basins in the table below.

Table 1  
**Transboundary river or lake basin (please add rows as needed)**

<i>Name of transboundary river or lake basin/sub-basin</i>	<i>It is a basin or a sub-basin?<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Countries shared with</i>	<i>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km<sup>2</sup>) within the territory of the country</i>	<i>Map and/or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</i>	<i>Covered by an arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Surface area of the basin/sub-basin (in km<sup>2</sup>) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</i>
Wiedau and Krusau/Vida-Krusa	A basin	Germany	1100 km <sup>2</sup>	No	Entirely	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1100 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>(A) Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) (do not double count sub-basins)</b>										1100 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>(B) Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) (do not double count sub-basins)</b>			1100 km <sup>2</sup>							

<sup>b</sup> List sub-basins after the basin they belong to.

Table 2

**Transboundary aquifers (please add rows as needed)**

<i>Name of the transboundary aquifer</i>	<i>Countries shared with</i>	<i>Surface area of the aquifer<sup>c</sup> (in km<sup>2</sup>) within the territory of the country</i>	<i>Map and/ or GIS shapefile provided (yes/no)</i>	<i>Covered by an aquifer specific arrangement (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Covered within an arrangement not specific to the aquifer<sup>d</sup> (entirely, partly, no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 1 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 2 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 3 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Criterion 4 applied (yes/no) (Ref. to questions in sect. II)</i>	<i>Surface area of the aquifer (in km<sup>2</sup>) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country</i>
<b>(C) Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km<sup>2</sup>)</b>										
<b>(D) Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km<sup>2</sup>)</b>										

<sup>c</sup> For a transboundary aquifer, the extent is derived from the aquifer system delineation which is commonly done relying on information of the subsurface (notably the extent of geological formations). As a general rule, the delineation of aquifer systems is based on the delineation of the extent of the hydraulically connected water-bearing geological formations. Aquifer systems are three-dimensional objects and the aquifer area taken into account is the projection on the land surface of the system. Ideally, when different aquifer systems not hydraulically connected are vertically superposed, the different relevant projected areas are to be considered separately, unless the different aquifer systems are managed conjunctively.

<sup>d</sup> In the text of the agreement or arrangement or in the practice.

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**Indicator value for the country**

**Surface waters:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes covered by an operational arrangement:

$$A/B \times 100 = 100\%$$

**Aquifers:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by an operational arrangement:

$$C/D \times 100 = \text{not relevant}$$

**Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2:**

Percentage of surface area of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement:

$$((A + C)/(B + D)) \times 100 = 100\%$$

**Spatial information**

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e., “transboundary basins”) is available, please consider attaching them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in GIS should be sent.

**Additional information**

If the respondent has comments that clarify assumptions or interpretations made for the calculation, or the level of certainty of the spatial information, please write them here:

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Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., rivers, lakes or groundwater), whether bilateral or multilateral?

Yes /No

*If yes, list the bilateral and multilateral agreements or arrangements (listing for each of the countries concerned):*

2005 Joint Declaration of the Environment Ministries of Denmark and Germany on the Coordination of the Management of the Transboundary Catchments of the Wiedau, Krusau, Meynau and Jadelunder Graben done in 2005 for the EU WFD implementation and enlarged in 2010 to cover also the EU FD.

## II. Questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin, or group of basins (river, lake or aquifer)

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin (river or lake basin, or aquifer), sub-basin, part of a basin or a group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement where conditions are similar.<sup>1</sup> In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins or parts thereof, for example, where you have agreements<sup>2</sup> or arrangements on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares transboundary waters, or even prepare a joint report. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section III and not repeated here.

Please reproduce this whole section with its questions for each transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

**Name of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:**  
**Wiedau-Krusau**

List of the riparian States: Germany and Denmark

**In the case of an aquifer, what is the nature of the aquifer and its relation with the river or lake basin:**

- Unconfined aquifer connected to a river or lake
- Unconfined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Confined aquifer connected to surface water
- Confined aquifer with no or limited relation with surface water
- Other
- Please describe: [fill in]
- Unknown

**Percentage of your country's territory within the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins:** [fill in] The Danish part of the transboundary basin represent 2.5 % of the

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<sup>1</sup> In principle, section II should be submitted for every transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, in the country, but States may decide to group basins in which their share is small or leave out basins in which their share is very minor, e.g., below 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> In section II, "agreement" covers all kinds of treaties, conventions and agreements ensuring cooperation in the field of transboundary waters. Section II can also be completed for other types of arrangements, such as memorandums of understanding.

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total area of Denmark. The share of Denmark in the Wiedau/Krusau basin is 80.5% according to the UNECE Second Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters, p.304.

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

One or more agreements or arrangements exist and are in force

Agreement or arrangement developed but not in force

Agreement or arrangement developed, but not in force for all riparians

*Please insert the name of the agreement(s) or arrangement(s) [fill in] 2005 Joint Declaration of the Environment Ministries of Denmark and Germany on the Coordination of the Management of the Transboundary Catchments of the Wiedau, Krusau, Meynau and Jadelunder Graben done in 2005 for the EU WFD implementation and enlarged in 2010 to cover also the EU FD.*

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement or arrangement

*If there is no agreement or arrangement or it is not in force, please explain briefly why not and provide information on any plans to address the situation: [fill in]*

**If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body or mechanism for the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement or arrangement, but a joint body or mechanism then go to question 3.**

**Questions 2 and 3 to be completed for each bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement in force in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins.**

2. (a) Does this agreement or arrangement specify the area subject to cooperation?

Yes /No

If yes, does it cover the entire basin or group of basins and all riparian States?

Yes /No

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Or, if the agreement or arrangement relates to a sub-basin, does it cover the entire sub-basin?

Yes /No

Additional explanations? [fill in]

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?  
(Please list): Germany and Denmark

- (b) If the agreement or arrangement relates to a river or lake basin or sub-basin, does it also cover aquifers?

Yes /No

If yes, please list the aquifers covered by the agreement or arrangement: [fill in]

- (c) What is the sectoral scope of the agreement or arrangement?

All water uses



- 
- A single water use or sector
  - Several water uses or sectors

*If one or several water uses or sectors, please list (check as appropriate):*

**Water uses or sectors**

- Industry
- Agriculture
- Transport (e.g., navigation)
- Households
- Energy: hydropower and other energy types
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Nature protection
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement?

**Procedural and institutional issues**

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution x
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies) x
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance

**Topics of cooperation**

- Joint vision and management objectives
- Joint significant water management issues
- Navigation
- Human health
- Environmental protection (ecosystem) x
- Water quality x
- Water quantity or allocation x
- Cooperation in addressing floods x
- Cooperation in addressing droughts
- Climate change adaptation

**Monitoring and exchange**

- Joint assessments x
- Data collection and exchange x
- Joint monitoring
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

- 
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
  - Common early warning and alarm procedures
  - Exchange of experience between riparian States x
  - Exchange of information on planned measures x

**Joint planning and management**

- Development of joint regulations on specific topics
- Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans x
- Management of shared infrastructure
- Development of shared infrastructure
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any?

- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with national laws, policies and programmes
- Aligning implementation of agreement or arrangement with regional laws, policies and programmes
- Lack of financial resources
- Insufficient human capacity
- Insufficient technical capacity
- Tense diplomatic relations
- Non-participation of certain riparian countries in the agreement
- No significant difficulties
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success? Answer: Sound co-operation – implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the Floods directive have been key to the success

(g) Please attach a copy of the agreement or arrangement or provide the web address of the document (*please attach document or insert web address, if applicable*): [fill in]

The agreements have been attached to the reporting template.

3. Is your country a member of any joint body or mechanism for this agreement or arrangement?

Yes x/No

*If no, why not? (please explain):* [fill in]

**Where there is a joint body or mechanism**

(a) If there is a joint body or mechanism, which kind of joint body or mechanism (*please tick one*)?

- 
- Plenipotentiaries
  - Bilateral commission
  - Basin or similar commission
  - Expert group meeting or meeting of national focal points
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Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(b) Does the joint body or mechanism cover the entire transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are members of the joint body or mechanism? (*Please list*): Germany and Denmark

(d) Are there any riparian States that are not members of the joint body or mechanism? (*please list*): No

(e) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body or mechanism how does the joint body or mechanism cooperate with them?

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(f) Does the joint body or mechanism have any of the following features (*please tick the ones applicable*)?

A secretariat

*If the secretariat is a permanent one, is it a joint secretariat or does each country host its own secretariat? (Please describe):* [fill in]

A subsidiary body or bodies

*Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):* [fill in]

Other features (*please list*): [fill in]

(g) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body or mechanism?<sup>3</sup>

Identification of pollution sources

Data collection and exchange

Joint monitoring

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Setting emission limits

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Management and prevention of flood or drought risks

Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning

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<sup>3</sup> This may include tasks according to the agreement or tasks added by the joint body, or its subsidiaries. Both tasks which joint bodies coordinate and tasks which they implement should be included.

- 
- and alarm procedures
  - Surveillance and early warning of water related disease
  - Water allocation and/or flow regulation
  - Policy development
  - Control of implementation
  - Exchange of experience between riparian States
  - Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations
  - Settling of differences and conflicts
  - Consultations on planned measures
  - Exchange of information on best available technology
  - Participation in transboundary EIA
  - Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans
  - Management of shared infrastructure
  - Addressing hydromorphological alterations
  - Climate change adaptation
  - Joint communication strategy
  - Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans
  - Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation
  - Capacity-building
  - Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

(h) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body or mechanism, if any?

- Governance issues   
*Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Unexpected planning delays   
*Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Lack of resources   
*Please describe, if true:* [fill in]
- Lack of mechanism for implementing measures   
*Please describe, if true:* [fill in]
- Lack of effective measures   
*Please describe, if true:* [fill in]
- Unexpected extreme events   
*Please describe, if any:* [fill in]

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Lack of information and reliable forecasts

*Please describe, if any:* [fill in]

Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

(i) Does the joint body or mechanism, or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes x/No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

More than once per year

Once per year x

Less than once per year

(j) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body or mechanism?

Transboundary co-ordination of basins as stipulated in EU Directives

(k) Did the joint body or mechanism ever invite a non-riparian coastal State to cooperate?

Yes /No

*If yes, please give details. If no, why not, e.g. are the relevant coastal States also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body or mechanism?*

Answer: The relevant coastal States are also riparian States and therefore already members of the joint body.

4. Have joint objectives, a common strategy, a joint or coordinated management plan or action plan been agreed for the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes x/No

*If yes, please provide further details: Vandområdeplan 2015-2021 for Internationalt Vandområdedistrikt Juni 2016 (River Basin Management Plan 2015 – 2021 for the International Watercause Distriet June 2016)*

5. How is the transboundary basin,–sub-basin, part of a basins or group of basins protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use?

Regulation of urbanization, deforestation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Environmental flow norms, including consideration of levels and seasonality

Water quality protection, e.g. nitrates, pesticides, faecal coliforms, heavy metals x

Water-related species and habitats protection x

Other measures (*please describe*): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country regularly exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes x/No

(b) If yes, how often:

More than once per year x

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Once per year

Less than once per year

(c) Please describe how information is exchanged (e.g. in connection with meetings of joint bodies):

Answer: Data are exchanged under the auspices of the regional conventions OSPAR and HELCOM.

(d) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?

Environmental conditions

Research activities and application of best available techniques

Emission monitoring data

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Flows or water levels (including groundwater levels)

Water abstractions

Climatological information

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

Other comments, e.g. spatial coverage of data and information exchange: [fill in]

(e) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

(f) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

*If yes, please provide the web address:* [fill in]

(g) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable?

Frequency of exchanges

Timing of exchanges

Comparability of data and information

Limited spatial coverage

Inadequate resources (technical and/or financial)

Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

Additional comments: [fill in]

(h) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins? (*please describe*): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

(a) If yes, what does the joint monitoring cover?

	<i>Hydrological</i>	<i>Ecological</i>	<i>Chemical</i>
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in part of the basin please describe [fill in]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transboundary aquifer(s) (connected or unconnected)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aquifer(s) in the territory of one riparian hydraulically connected to a transboundary river or lake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) If joint monitoring is carried out, how is this done?

National monitoring stations connected through a network or common stations

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Joint and agreed methodologies

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Joint sampling

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Common monitoring network

*Please describe:* [fill in]

Common agreed parameters

*Please describe:* [fill in]

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any: [fill in]

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring: [fill in]

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

*If yes, please provide the date of the last or only assessment, the frequency and scope (e.g., surface waters or groundwaters only, pollution sources, etc.) of the assessment, and assessment methodology applied:*

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Answer: No, however Germany and Denmark exchange information on the status of transboundary water bodies in order not to have contradicting assessments.

9. Have the riparian States agreed to use joint water quality standards?

Yes /No

*If yes, what standards have been applied, e.g. international or regional standards (please specify which), or have national standards of the riparian States been applied? In accordance with the EU Directive 2008/105/EC on Environmental Quality Standards*

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint early warning or alarm system for accidental water pollution

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?:* The shared water bodies comprises only of small rivers and brooks.

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events and climate change?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint alarm system for floods

Coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts

Joint climate change adaptation strategy

Joint disaster risk reduction strategy

Other (*please list*): [fill in]

No measures

*If not, why not? What difficulties does your country face in putting in place such measures?:* [fill in]

12. Are procedures in place for mutual assistance in case of a critical situation?

Yes /No

*If yes, please provide a brief summary:* Bilateral treaty on who cooperates with whom and on how in case of a disaster. Furthermore, bilateral exercises on how to handle storm surge events with severe flooding have been performed.

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins?

Yes /No

*If yes, how? (please tick all applicable)*

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body or mechanism

Stakeholders have an advisory role in the joint body



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Stakeholders have a decision-making role in the joint body

*If yes, please specify the stakeholders for the joint body or mechanism:*  
[fill in]

Intergovernmental organizations

Private sectors organizations or associations

Water user groups or associations

Academic or research institutions

Other non-governmental organizations

General public

Other (please specify): [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans<sup>4</sup>

Public involvement

Other (*please specify*): Local water councils are giving advice and input on specific measures relevant for their watercourses – an input that provides an important element of the final Danish river basin management plans.

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<sup>4</sup> Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

**Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, sub-basin, part of a basin or group of basins. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements or arrangements, if any.**

### III. Water management at the national level

In this section, you are requested to provide general information on water management at the national level as it relates to transboundary waters. Information on specific transboundary basins, sub-basins, part of basins and groups of basins, should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country's national legislation, policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes x/No

*If yes, please briefly describe the main national laws, policies, action plans and strategies*

The legislation is phrased generally and includes transboundary impacts:

Act on Water Planning (no 1606 of 26 December 2013 with later admentments) in combination with a number of statutory orders pertaining to e.g River Basin Districts and Sub River Basin Districts, establishniement of environmental objectives and programme of measures.

Statutory order no 1042 of 01/09/2010 on co-operation between Denmark and Germany on the assessment and control of risk of flooding from watercauses and lakes in the international water district.

<https://mst.dk/media/122173/revideret-vandomraadeplan-internationalt-d-28062016.pdf>

- (b) Does your country's legislation provide for the following principles?

Precautionary principle Yes x/No

Polluter pays principle Yes x/No

Sustainable development Yes x/No

User pays principle Yes x /No

If yes, please briefly describe how these principles are implemented at the national level: Forinstance through the law and statutory order listed above

- (c) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution? (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes x/No

*If yes, for which sectors?*

Industry	x <input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	x <input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal	x <input type="checkbox"/>
Livestock raising	x <input type="checkbox"/>

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Aquaculture x

Other (please list): [fill in]

*Please briefly describe the licensing or permitting system, indicating whether the system provides for setting emission limits based on best available technology?*

As the main rule, it is forbidden to discharge polluting substances into the watercourses, lakes and the sea. However, the municipal or state authorities may grant a permit for the discharge of waste water and other point sources. The emission levels are always based on BAT. Urban wastewater treatment plants have to adhere to the levels defined in the Urban Waste Water and Treatment Directive, unless stricter levels have to be reached.

*If yes, for which sectors? (please list):* this question is already answered by the ticked boxes under (c).

*If not, please explain why not (giving the most important reasons) or provide information if there are plans to introduce a licensing or permitting system:* [fill in]

(d) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled?

Yes x /No

*If yes, how? (Please tick the ones applicable):*

Monitoring of discharges x

Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water

Monitoring of ecological impacts on water

Conditions on permits x

Inspectorate x

Other means (please list): [fill in]

*If your country does not have a discharge monitoring system, please explain why not or provide information if there are plans to introduce a discharge monitoring system:* [fill in]

(e) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (e.g., from agriculture, transport, forestry or aquaculture)? The measures listed below relate to agriculture, but other sectors may be more significant. Please be sure to include these under "others":

**Legislative measures**

Norm for uses of fertilizers x

Norms for uses of manure x

Permitting system x

Bans on or norms for use of pesticides x

Others (please list): [fill in]

**Economic and financial measures**

Monetary incentives x

Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes) x

Others (please list): [fill in]

**Agricultural extension services**

---

**Technical measures**

*Source control measures*

- Crop rotation
- Tillage control
- Winter cover crops
- Others (*please list*): Answer: There is a catch crops requirement of 10 – 14 %

*Other measures*

- Buffer/filter strips
- Wetland reconstruction
- Sedimentation traps
- Chemical measures
- Others (*please list*): [fill in]

**Other types of measures**

*If yes, please list:* [fill in]

- (f) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water resources allocation and use efficiency?

*Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)*

- A regulatory system regarding water abstraction
- Monitoring and control of abstractions
- Water rights are defined
- Water allocation priorities are listed
- Water-saving technologies
- Advanced irrigation techniques
- Demand management activities
- Other means (*please list*)

- (g) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach?

Yes /No

*If yes, please describe how:* [fill in]

- (h) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters?

Yes /No

*If yes, please briefly describe the most important measures:* Answer: Regulation of the use of pesticides aiming at securing the substances do not pollute the groundwater; specific zones around drinking water drilling wells where the use of pesticides are not allowed; afforestation; and in general initiatives relating to limiting the pressure from nitrate and phosphorous on costal waters.

2. Do your national laws require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

---

Yes x /No

*If yes, please briefly describe the legislative basis, and any related implementing procedures. <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2018/1225>*

*If not, do other measures provide for transboundary EIA? [fill in]*

#### IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in cooperating on transboundary waters?

Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks

Lack of relevant data and information

Difficulties in data and information exchange

Sectoral fragmentation at the national level

Language barrier

Resource constraints

Environmental pressures, e.g. extreme events

Sovereignty concerns

Please list other challenges and/or provide further details: [fill in]

2. What have been the main achievements in-cooperating on transboundary waters?

Improved water management x

Enhanced regional integration, i.e. beyond water

Adoption of cooperative arrangements

Adoption of joint plans and programmes

Long-lasting and sustained cooperation x

Financial support for joint activities

Stronger political will for transboundary water cooperation

Better knowledge and understanding x

Dispute avoidance x

Stakeholder engagement

Please list other achievements, keys to achieving success, and/or provide concrete examples: Mutual trust and understanding are fundamental elements of successful cooperation and the formal structure for the cooperation is securing the on-going cooperation.

3. Please indicate which institutions were consulted during the completion of the questionnaire

Joint body or mechanism

Other riparian or aquifer countries

National water management authority x

Environment agency/ authority x

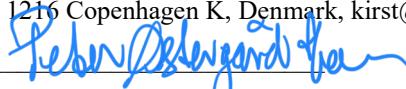
- 
- Basin authority (national) x
- Local or provincial government
- Geological survey (national)
- Non-water specific ministries, e.g. foreign affairs, finance,  
forestry and energy
- Civil society organizations
- Water user associations
- Private sector
- Other (please list): [fill in]

Please briefly describe the process by which the questionnaire was completed:  
[fill in]

4. If you have any other comments please add them here (*insert comments*): [fill in]
5. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (*please insert*): Kirsten Vielwerth, Water and Climate Adaptation Division, Ministry for the Environment, Slotholmsgade 12, 1216 Copenhagen K, Denmark, kirst@mim.dk

Date: 22. January 2021

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Peter Østergård Have

1-7-2020 (initial submission), 15-1-2021 (final submission)

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this report.

Sønderjyllands Amt  
Skelbækvej 2  
6200 Aabenraa

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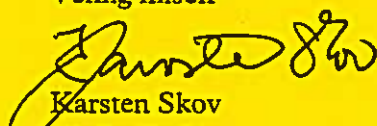
### Dansk-tysk erklæring om koordinering af forvaltningen af det internationale vanddistrikt

Miljøstyrelsen skal herved meddele at Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland er blevet enige om en række principper for koordinering af forvaltningen af oplandene til de grænseoverskridende vandløb Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft. De nævnte oplande er udpeget som et internationalt vanddistrikt med Sønderjyllands Amt som vanddistriktsmyndighed, jf. miljømålslovens § 2, stk. 2.

1. De nævnte principper er nedfældet i en fælles erklæring underskrevet af de to landes miljøministre. Erklæringen, som foreligger på både dansk og tysk, vedlægges til amtets orientering.

Den fælles erklæring påfører ikke i sig selv Sønderjyllands Amt nye forpligtelser i dets egenskab af vanddistriktsmyndighed. Miljøstyrelsen forventer at nærmere regler der lovfæster amtets forpligtelser til koordinering i overensstemmelse med erklæringens principper, vil blive fastlagt gennem en bekendtgørelse.

Venlig hilsen

  
Karsten Skov  
Underdirektør

Kopi til Amtsrådsforeningen

## **Fælles erklæring om koordinering af forvaltningen af oplandene til de grænseoverskridende vandløb Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft mellem Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland**

Den 22. december 2000 trådte vandrammedirektivet<sup>1</sup> i kraft. Direktivets artikel 3, stk. 4, forpligter medlemsstaterne til at sikre at direktivets krav til opfyldelse af miljømålene fastsat i henhold til artikel 4 og især alle indsatsprogrammer koordineres for hele vanddistriktet. For grænseoverskridende vanddistrikter skal de berørte medlemsstater sikre denne koordinering.

Der har allerede i nogen tid været udvekslet information og foretaget konsultationer mellem de ansvarlige myndigheder i Danmark og Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland om forvaltning af vandområder i grænseregionen.

På grundlag af dette velfungerende samarbejde og i henhold til vandrammedirektivet er Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland blevet enige om følgende principper for koordinering af forvaltningen af oplandene til de grænseoverskridende vandløb Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft:

1. De ansvarlige myndigheder bør koordinere deres forvaltning af oplandene til de grænseoverskridende vandløb Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft i overensstemmelse med nationale regler.

På tidspunktet for underskrivelse af denne fælles erklæring er de ansvarlige myndigheder:

- Sønderjyllands Amt, Skelbækvej 2, DK-6200 Aabenraa, Danmark, og
- Delstaten Slesvig-Holstens ministerium for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og landbrug, Mercatorstrasse 3, D-24106 Kiel, Tyskland.

Ved enhver ændring med hensyn til de nævnte ansvarlige myndigheder skal de underskrivende ministerier gensidigt underrette hinanden skriftligt herom ved første givne lejlighed.

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<sup>1</sup> Europa-Parlamentets og Rådets direktiv 2000/60/EF af 23. oktober 2000 om fastlæggelse af en ramme for Fællesskabets vandpolitiske foranstaltninger; offentliggjort i De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, L 327, 22. december 2000.



2. De ansvarlige myndigheder bør inden for rammerne af nationale regler sikre at vandrammedirektivets krav til opfyldelse af miljømålene fastsat i henhold til direktivets artikel 4, koordineres for oplandene til vandløbene Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft.

De krav der bør koordineres, er især analyser og vurderinger (artikel 5), overvågningsprogrammer (artikel 8), indsatsprogrammer (artikel 11), vandplaner (artikel 13), tidsplaner og arbejdsprogrammer, foreløbige oversigter over væsentlige vandforvaltningsmæssige problemstillinger, foranstaltninger til høring og oplysning af offentligheden (artikel 14) og rapportering til EU-kommissionen (artikel 15).

De ansvarlige myndigheder bør samarbejde på grundlag af princippet om lighed og gensidighed og bør sikre en omfattende og hurtig udveksling af den information som er relevant for koordinering af ovennævnte krav.

3. De ansvarlige myndigheder kan indgå yderligere aftaler der regulerer det nære samarbejde, særligt med henblik på information, dataudveksling, tidsplaner og arbejdsprogrammer.

Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland bør informeres om sådanne yderligere aftaler.

4. De ansvarlige myndigheder bør hver især afholde egne omkostninger som måtte følge af den grænseoverskridende koordinering af forvaltningen af oplandene til vandløbene Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft.
5. Såfremt der i forbindelse med samarbejdet under denne fælles erklæring måtte opstå uoverensstemmelser vedr. samarbejdets karakter, bør disse løses ved forhandling mellem parterne.

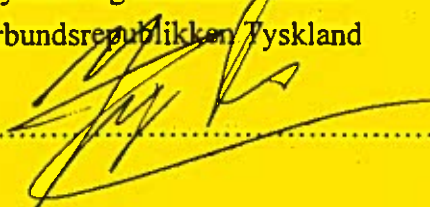
Principperne i denne fælles erklæring kan til enhver tid ændres eller suppleres efter fælles aftale herom.

6. Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for miljø, naturbeskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland vil vurdere gennemførelsen og anvendelsen af principperne senest 12 måneder efter vedtagelse af de første vandplaner (december 2009).
7. Ved underskrivelse af denne fælles erklæring bør det hidtidige samarbejde nu fastlægges på ubestemt tid indtil én af parterne – med en frist på 12 måneder – meddeler den anden part sit ønske om at bringe samarbejdet under denne fælles erklæring til ophør.

Denne fælles erklæring er udfærdiget og underskrevet på både dansk og tysk.

(Sted), [dato]

Forbundsministeriet for miljø, natur-  
beskyttelse og reaktorsikkerhed  
i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland



.....

Miljøministeriet i Danmark



.....

## **Gemeinsame Erklärung über die Zusammenarbeit bei der Koordinierung der Bewirtschaftung der grenzüberschreitenden Gewässereinzugsgebiete Wiedau, Krusau, Meynau und Jadelunder Graben zwischen dem Ministerium für Umwelt Dänemarks und dem Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland**

Am 22. Dezember 2000 ist die Wasserrahmenrichtlinie<sup>1</sup> in Kraft getreten. Sie verpflichtet die Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft in Artikel 3 Absatz 4, dafür zu sorgen, dass die Anforderungen der Richtlinie zur Erreichung der Umweltziele nach Artikel 4 der Richtlinie und insbesondere alle Maßnahmenprogramme für die gesamten Flussgebietseinheiten koordiniert werden. Bei grenzüberschreitenden Flussgebietseinheiten sind die betroffenen Mitgliedstaaten gemeinsam für diese Koordinierung zuständig.

Bereits seit geraumer Zeit finden in der Praxis zwischen den für die Bewirtschaftung der Gewässer in der Grenzregion jeweils zuständigen Behörden in Dänemark und Deutschland ein Informationsaustausch und Konsultationen statt.

Auf der Grundlage dieser bewährten Zusammenarbeit und nach Maßgabe der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie haben sich das Ministerium für Umwelt Dänemarks und das Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland auf folgende Grundsätze für die Koordinierung der Bewirtschaftung der grenzüberschreitenden Einzugsgebiete der Wiedau, der Krusau, der Meynau und des Jadelunder Grabens verständigt:

1. Die zuständigen Behörden sollen miteinander ihre Maßnahmen zur Bewirtschaftung der grenzüberschreitenden Einzugsgebiete der Wiedau, der Krusau, der Meynau und des Jadelunder Grabens nach Maßgabe der jeweiligen nationalen Rechtsvorschriften koordinieren.

Zum Zeitpunkt der Unterzeichnung dieser Gemeinsamen Erklärung sind dies:

- auf dänischer Seite die Amtskommune Sønderjylland, Skelbækvej 2, DK-6200 Aabenraa und
- auf deutscher Seite das Ministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Landwirtschaft des Landes Schleswig-Holstein, Mercatorstrasse 3, D-24106 Kiel.

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<sup>1</sup> Richtlinie 2000/60/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 23. Oktober 2000 zur Schaffung eines Ordnungsrahmens für Maßnahmen der Gemeinschaft im Bereich der Wasserpolitik (veröffentlicht im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, L 327, 43. Jg., 22. Dezember 2000.



Sofern sich Änderungen bezüglich der festgelegten zuständigen Behörden ergeben, sollen sich die unterzeichnenden Ministerien hierüber wechselseitig schriftlich zum frühest möglichen Zeitpunkt unterrichten.

2. Die zuständigen Behörden sollen im Rahmen der jeweiligen innerstaatlichen Rechtsvorschriften dafür sorgen, dass die Anforderungen der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie zur Erreichung der in ihrem Artikel 4 festgelegten Umweltziele für die Einzugsgebiete der Wiedau, der Krusau, der Meynau und des Jardelunder Grabens koordiniert werden.

Koordiniert werden sollen insbesondere die Anforderungen in Bezug auf Analyse und Überprüfungen (Artikel 5), Überwachungsprogramme (Artikel 8), Maßnahmenprogramme (Artikel 11), Bewirtschaftungspläne für die Einzugsgebiete (Artikel 13), Zeitpläne und Arbeitsprogramme, vorläufige Überblicke über wichtige Wasserbewirtschaftungsfragen, Maßnahmen zur Information und Anhörung der Öffentlichkeit (Artikel 14) und Berichterstattung an die Europäische Kommission (Artikel 15).

Die zuständigen Behörden sollen auf der Grundlage von Gleichheit und Gegenseitigkeit zusammenarbeiten und für einen umfassenden und zügigen Austausch von Informationen sorgen, die für die Koordinierung der vorstehend genannten Anforderungen von Bedeutung sind.

3. Die zuständigen Behörden können untereinander zusätzliche Absprachen treffen, die ihre unmittelbare Zusammenarbeit regeln, insbesondere bezüglich der Informations- und Datenübermittlung, der Zeitpläne und der Arbeitsprogramme.

Das Ministerium für Umwelt Dänemarks und das Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sollen über solche zusätzlichen Absprachen unterrichtet werden.

4. Die zuständigen Behörden sollen jeweils selbst die Kosten tragen, die ihnen im Zusammenhang mit der grenzüberschreitenden Koordinierung der Bewirtschaftung der Einzugsgebiete Wiedau, Krusau, Meynau und Jardelunder Graben entstehen.
5. Falls im Laufe dieser Zusammenarbeit Meinungsverschiedenheiten über die Art und Weise der Zusammenarbeit auf der Grundlage dieser Gemeinsamen Erklärung auftreten, so sollen diese im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen ausgeräumt werden.

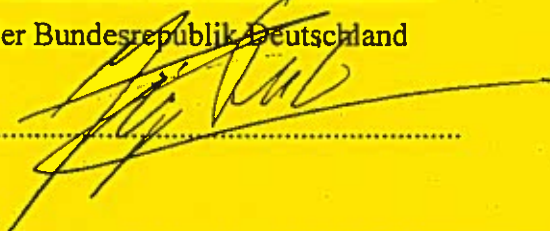
Eine Änderung oder Ergänzung der in dieser Gemeinsamen Erklärung festgelegten Grundsätze soll – nach gegenseitiger Abstimmung - jederzeit erfolgen können.

6. Das Ministerium für Umwelt Dänemarks und das Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wollen die Umsetzung und Anwendung dieser Grundsätze spätestens 12 Monate nach Verabschiedung der ersten Bewirtschaftungspläne für die Einzugsgebiete (Dezember 2009) bewerten.
7. Die bisherige Zusammenarbeit soll nunmehr auf der Grundlage dieser Gemeinsamen Erklärung mit deren Unterzeichnung fortgesetzt werden, und zwar so lange, bis eine der beiden Seiten der anderen Seite – mit einer Erklärungsfrist von 12 Monaten – den Wunsch mitteilt, die Zusammenarbeit auf der Grundlage dieser Gemeinsamen Erklärung beenden zu wollen.

Diese Gemeinsame Erklärung wird in zweifacher Ausfertigung, jeweils in deutscher und dänischer Sprache, unterzeichnet.

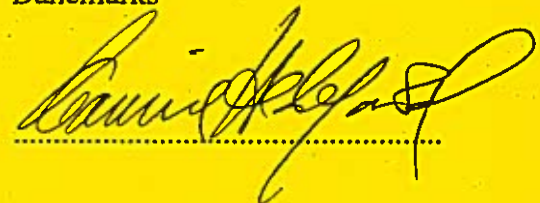
(Ort), den

Für das Bundesministerium für Umwelt,  
Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit  
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland



.....

Für das Ministerium für Umwelt  
Dänemarks



.....

**Tilføjelse til fælles erklæring om koordinering af forvaltningen af oplandene til de grænseoverskridende vandløb Vidå, Kruså, Meden Å og Jardelund Grøft mellem Miljøministeriet i Danmark og Forbundsministeriet for Miljø, Naturbeskyttelse og Reaktorsikkerhed i Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland**

”De bestående samarbejdsstrukturer til implementering af direktiv 2000/60/EF bør også anvendes til implementering af Europa-Parlamentets og Rådets direktiv 2007/60/EF af 23. oktober 2007 (EFT L 288 af 6.11.2007, s. 27) om vurdering og styring af risikoen for oversvømmelser.

Den ansvarlige myndighed på tysk side er delstaten Slesvig-Holstens ministerium for landbrug, miljø og åbent land, Mercatorstraße 3, D-24106 Kiel. Den ansvarlige myndighed på dansk side er Miljøministeriet v. Miljøcenter Ribe, Sorsigvej 35, DK-6760 Ribe.

Gensidig underretning og koordinering bør navnlig omfatte bestemmelser i direktiv 2007/60/EF vedrørende:

- foreløbig vurdering af oversvømmelsesrisikoen (artikel 4),
- udpegning af områder, med hensyn til hvilke der er en potentiel væsentlig risiko for oversvømmelse (artikel 5),
- udarbejdelse af kort over faren for oversvømmelse og kort over risikoen for oversvømmelse (artikel 6) og
- udarbejdelse af risikostyringsplaner for oversvømmelser (artikel 7).”