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Executive Secretary
United Nations Economic Commission
for Europe
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10

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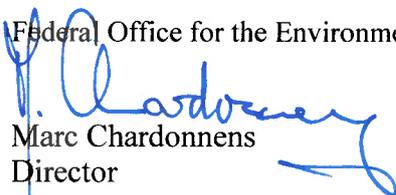
Switzerland: Reporting under the Water Convention and for the global SDG indicator 2017

Dear Executive Secretary,

On behalf of the Federal Councillor, Mrs Doris Leuthard, I thank you for your letter of 30 December 2016, inviting Switzerland to participate in the first pilot reporting exercise under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and in the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2.

I have the pleasure to send you the Swiss report on the Water Convention and the global SDG indicator. Switzerland, as a Member of the Convention Bureau, is looking forward to examining the results of this important exercise. We are fully committed to the implementation of the Convention and are convinced that the broader data basis contributes to a successful implementation.

Sincerely Yours

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Marc Chardonens
Director

Enclosures: Report of Switzerland on the Water convention and the global SDG indicator

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- Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the World Trade Organisation and the European Free Trade Association, Ambassador Didier Chambovey
- OFEV: PFR, SIK, SCF, HEJ, EEJ, MUS, OLO, WEF, GRU, KOS; SZZ, US

Template for reporting under the Water Convention and for global SDG indicator 6.5.2

Country name: **SWITZERLAND**

This template or reporting form is in the form of a questionnaire to be filled out. Questions can be either “closed”, Yes /No with appropriate boxes to tick; “open”, requiring further information to be supplied, indicated by the words in square brackets [fill in]; or a combination of both. Depending on the country situation, it will not always be necessary to fill in extra information where space is provided for this.

The questions are divided into four parts: national (section I); by transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (section II); list of transboundary waters and information for calculation of the SDG indicator 6.5.2, Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (section III), and final questions (section IV). Please answer open questions very briefly, and in less than 200 words, using bullet points as appropriate. Section II will need to be completed for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers (please just copy the template for these questions and fill out again for each additional transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer).

The template encourages those reporting to refer to the reporting under other multilateral environmental agreements to which their country is a Party.

I. Transboundary water management at the national level

In this first section, you are requested to provide general information on transboundary water management at the national level. Information on specific transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers and agreements should be presented in section II and not repeated here.

1. (a) Does your country’s national legislation refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact (art. 2 of the Convention)?

Yes /No

If yes, list the main national legislation:

Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment: Article 39 (Implementing provisions and international law agreements) Paragraph 2: The Federal Council may conclude international agreements on technical regulations, environmentally hazardous substances (Art. 26-29), waste avoidance and disposal, cooperation in frontier zones by the establishment of international commissions with advisory status, data collections and surveys, research and training.

Waters Protection Ordinance: Article 51 (International decisions, recommendations and commissions): The Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication is authorised to approve decisions and recommendations that are based on the following international agreements, with the agreement of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research:

- Convention for the Marine Protection of the Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

- Convention for the Protection of the Rhine River (ICPR).

Waters Protection Ordinance: Article 17 (Reporting on exceptional events), paragraph 3: The authorities shall ensure that the communities and individuals affected by an exceptional event are informed about possible harmful effects on waters in due time. If substantial effects may be expected beyond cantonal or national boundaries, they shall also ensure that the federal alarm centre, as well as the neighbouring cantons and states are notified.

The water protection programs take into account the responsibility of Switzerland as an upstream country. Water pollution control does not only include requirements on water quality standards for surface and groundwater but also requirements to reduce or minimize total loads of hazardous substances into waters. E.g. Measures to remove micropollutants in large public sewage treatment plants or the definition of Best Available Technology for specific substances from certain industrial sectors.

(b) Do your country's national policies, action plans and strategies refer to measures to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact?

Yes /No

If yes, list the main national policies, action plans and strategies:

As a country in the uppermost part of four large river basins (Rhine, Rhone, Ticino-Po, Inn-Danube), Switzerland fulfils its water protection responsibilities towards its European neighbours and is an active member of various international water protection commissions (see below).

All the Swiss strategies to protect waters take into account this responsibility and result in a reduction of the input of nutrients and hazardous substances into transboundary waters.

A strategy to reduce the input of micropollutants into waters by removal of organic trace compounds in waste water is being implemented through the equipment of about 100/800 sewage water treatment plants (SWTP) until 2040.

Implementation of the Swiss National Action Plan on Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (to be approved by Federal Council in the summer 2017).

National strategy to reduce nitrogen inputs from municipal waste water, traffic (via air pollution) and agriculture into water.

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

Precautionary principle Yes /No

Polluter pays principle Yes /No

Sustainable development Yes /No

(d) Does your country have a national licensing or permitting system for wastewater discharges and other point source pollution (art. 3, para. 1 (b)) (e.g., in industry, mining, energy, municipal, wastewater management or other sectors)?

Yes /No

If yes, for which sectors? (please list):

According to Article 6 of the Federal Act on the Protection of Waters (Principle), it is prohibited to introduce into a body of water, either directly or indirectly any substances which may pollute it; the infiltration of such substances is also prohibited. It is also forbidden to store or spread such substances outside a body of water if there is a genuine risk of water pollution.

In Article 7 (Disposal of waste water), polluted waste water must be treated. It may only be discharged or infiltrated into a body of water with the authorisation of the cantonal authority.

The authorities authorise the discharge of polluted waste water into surface waters, drainage areas, underground rivers and streams if the requirements in discharge into waters according to Annex 3 of the Waters Protection Ordinance are complied with.

Requirements for the discharge of polluted waste water include:

- discharge of communal waste water into waters
- discharge of industrial waste water into waters or public sewer systems
- discharge of other polluted waste water into waters or into public sewers (general requirements and special requirements e.g. on continuous cooling installations, closed-circuit cooling installations, gravel conditioning, fish farms, etc.)

Non-polluted waste water must be discharged by infiltration according to the instructions of the cantonal authority. If local conditions do not permit this, such non-polluted water may be discharged into surface waters.

The cantons shall draw communal and, if required, regional drainage plans. The discharge of water that is not shown on a communal drainage plan approved by the canton requires the consent of the cantonal authority.

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]

If your country has a licensing system, does the system provide for setting emission limits based on best available technology?

Yes /No

(e) Are the authorized discharges monitored and controlled (art. 3, para. 1 (b))?

Yes /No

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

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Monitoring of discharges | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Monitoring of physical and chemical impacts on water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Monitoring of ecological impacts on water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Conditions on permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Inspectorate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Other means (please list): Persons responsible for enterprises that discharge industrial waste water into public sewers and persons responsible for waste water treatment plants who discharge waste water into public sewers or into a body of water must report to and as instructed by the authorities the amount of waste water discharged the amounts and concentrations of substances discharged which they must determine according to the prescriptions of the authorities.

Authorities are obliged to supervise periodically the compliance with the requirements set out in the authorisations.

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]

(f) What are the main measures which your country takes to reduce diffuse sources of water pollution on transboundary waters (art. 3, para. 1) (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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Norms for uses of manure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Bans on or norms for use of pesticides | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Others (please list): *Requirements for Discharge of Other Polluted Waste Water into waters not from point sources see 1d)*

Economic and financial measures

Monetary incentives

Environmental taxes (such as fertilizer taxes)

Others (please list):

Federal Act on Protection of Waters Article 62a, 77a

Agricultural extension services

Technical measures

Source control measures

Crop rotation

Tillage control

Winter cover crops

Others (please list): [fill in]

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]

(g) What are the main measures which your country takes to enhance water efficiency (art. 3)?

Please tick as appropriate (not all might be relevant)

A regulatory system regarding water abstraction

Monitoring and control of abstractions

Water rights are clearly defined

Water allocation priorities are listed

Water-saving technologies

Advanced irrigation techniques

Demand management activities

Other means (please list)

(h) Does your country apply the ecosystems approach (art. 3, para. 1 (i), and art. 2, para. 1 (d))?

Yes /No

If yes, please describe how: [fill in]

(i) Does your country take specific measures to prevent the pollution of groundwaters (art. 3, para. 1 (k))?

Yes /No

If yes, please list the most important measures:

Groundwater protection areas

2. Does your country require transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA)?

Yes /No

Does your country have procedures for transboundary EIA?

Yes /No

If yes, please make reference to the legislative basis (please insert the name and section of the relevant laws). (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, you may refer to your country's report under the Convention.):

Switzerland is a Party of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention).

The legal basis for transboundary environmental impact assessment is under Article 6a of the Ordinance on Environmental Impact Assessment.

[fill in]

3. Does your country have transboundary agreements or arrangements for the protection and/or management of transboundary waters (i.e., surface waters or aquifers), whether bilateral, multilateral and/or at the basin level?

Yes /No

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

Rhine and Lake of Constance:

The International Intergovernmental Commission of the Alpine Rhine (“*Internationale Regierungskommission Alpenrhein-IRKA*”) is a common platform of four governments: Switzerland (Confederation and the Cantons Graubünden and St Gallen), Liechtenstein and Austria (Vorarlberg). It provides transboundary information exchange, discussion, decision-making and planning for the management of water measures in the Alpine Rhine. There is no State agreement.

Agreement between Switzerland and Austria on the regulation of the Rhine from the mouth of the river Ill to Lake Constance between Switzerland and Austria ((1954). This agreement is the continuation of the agreements from 1892 and 1924.

Agreement on the Protection of the Lake Constance against Pollution (1960): Switzerland (Confederation, Cantons Graubünden, Thurgau and St Gallen), Vorarlberg (Austria), Bayern (Germany), Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Liechtenstein. Implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Lake Constance

Convention on the Protection of the Rhine (1999): Switzerland, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, European Community, implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine River (ICPR)

Coordinating Committee Rhine (CC Rhine) for the coordination required within the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and the Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) in the

international Rhine river basin: Austria, Germany, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Wallonia (Belgium), Switzerland (observer)

Convention on the building and management of a monitoring and control station under Basel for the surveillance of the Rhine water quality (1990) (“*Abkommen betreffend Bau und Betrieb einer Mess- und Kontrollstation unterhalb Basel zur Überwachung der Wasserqualität des Rheins*”) between Switzerland and Germany (Baden-Württemberg). Switzerland with Baden-Württemberg as Members of the ICPR conduct a joint modern monitoring station for the regular water quality checks as well for early warning.

International Commission for the Hydrology of the Rhine Basin (CHR) (1970): Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Danube

International Association for Danube Research (IAD) (1956): Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine

Swiss – Italian transboundary waters (including Lago Maggiore and Lago di Lugano)

Convention between Switzerland and Italy on the Protection of the Italian-Swiss waters against pollution (“*Convenzione tra la Svizzera e l'Italia concernente la protezione delle acque italo-svizzeres dall'inquinamento*”) (1972): Switzerland (Confederation and the Canton Ticino) and Italy (including the regions of Piemonte and Lombardia).

It is implemented through the International Commission on the Protection of the Italian-Swiss Waters (“*Commissione Internazionale per la Protezione delle Acque Italo-Svizzeres -CIPAIS*”):

Italian Swiss Commission for the regulation of the Lago Maggiore (“*Commissione italo-svizzeres per la regolazione del Lago Maggiore*”):

There is no agreement between Switzerland and Italy for the regulation of the Lago Maggiore. The only binding document is “Minutes of the Conference of the technical Swiss and Italian delegates for the examination of the project of regulation of the Lago Maggiore of 24 October 1938”, a document signed by both delegations. (“Verbale della Conferenza dei Delegati tecnici svizzeres ed italiani per l'esame del progetto di sistemazione del Lago Maggiore”).

Convention between Switzerland and Italy on the regulation of the Lake of Lugano (1955)(“*Convenzione tra la Svizzera e l'Italia relativa alla regolazione del lago di Lugano*”). It is implemented through the Commission for the surveillance of the regulation of the Lake of Lugano (“*Commissione italo-svizzeres di sorveglianza per la regolazione del Lago di Lugano*”):

Lake Geneva - Rhône

Convention between the Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the French Republic on the protection of water of the Lake of Geneva against pollution (1962) (“*Convention entre le Conseil fédéral suisse et le Gouvernement de la République française concernant la protection des eaux du lac Léman contre la pollution*”):

The convention is implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Waters of the Lake of Geneva (“ Commission internationale pour la protection des eaux du Léman-CIPEL”). The Parties are Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons of Valais, Vaud and Geneva) and France.

Convention between the Confederation and the French Republic on the hydroelectric development of Emosson (1963) (“ Convention entre la Confédération suisse et la République française au sujet de l'aménagement hydroélectrique d'Emosson”): Switzerland, France

Doubs

Agreement for the consultation of Switzerland in the framework of the application of the Framework Directive on Water of the European Union by France, in the Doubs basin including neighboring smaller basins (2008) (“ Arrangement visant la consultation de la Suisse dans le cadre de l'application de la Directive cadre sur l'eau de l'UE par la France, dans le bassin versant du Doubs et les bassins mineurs le jouxtant ”), implemented through the Consultation Group on the Water Framework Directive (“ Groupe Consultation DCE ”): Switzerland, France

For operational purposes : Binational Working Group on the improvement of water and aquatic ecosystems of the French-Swiss Doubs (2011) with Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons of Bern, Neuchâtel and Jura) and France) (“ Groupe de travail binational pour l'amélioration de la qualité des eaux et des milieux aquatiques du Doubs franco-suisse ”)

The Binational Group on the management of river flow (2011) (“Groupe de travail binational sur la gestion des débits”) with Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons Neuchâtel and Jura), France.

Template for Reporting under the Water Convention an for global SDG indicator 6.5.2 Part II

RHINE RIVER

Country Name SWITZERLAND

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.^a In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements^b on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General

^a In principle, section 2 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.

^b 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.

information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements:

Convention on the Protection of the Rhine (1999): Switzerland, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, European Community. Implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine River (ICPR)

Coordinating Committee Rhine (CC Rhine) for the coordination required within the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and the Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) in the international Rhine river basin: Austria, Germany, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Wallonia (Belgium), Switzerland (observer)

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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 for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

Convention on the Protection of the Rhine (1999): Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the European Community. Implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine River (ICPR):

Coordinating Committee Rhine (CC Rhine) for the coordination required within the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) and the Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) in the international Rhine river basin district: Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the European Community, Austria, Liechtenstein, Wallonia (Belgium) and Italy

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

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

ICPR: Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the European Community

Coordinating Committee (CC): Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the European Community, Austria, Liechtenstein, Wallonia (Belgium) and Italy

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(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

Tourism

Nature protection

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

Consultation on planned measures

Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives

Joint significant water management issues

Navigation

Environmental protection (ecosystem)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water quantity or allocation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cooperation in addressing floods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cooperation in addressing droughts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring and exchange

Joint assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Data collection and exchange (art. 13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint monitoring (art. 11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance of joint pollution inventories	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Elaboration of joint water quality objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exchange of experience between riparian States	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Exchange of information on planned measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Joint planning and management

Development of joint regulations on specific topics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Development of international or joint river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Management of shared infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of shared infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (<i>please list</i>): [fill in]	

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the agreement or arrangement and its implementation, if any (*please describe, if applicable*):

In general, challenges relate to aligning ICPR plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes.

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?:

The main concrete achievement of ICPR has been a tremendous improvement in the ecological and chemical quality of the water of the Rhine. This was achieved through both measures to reduce pollution and river restoration measures among other through improving the ecological connectivity and spawning grounds. The flood management has also substantially improved. Next to this, improvements include the exchange of data and information between the parties, including a warning and alarm system, and a certain level of alignment of measures and plans in the riparian countries. Key to this success has been close cooperation at technical level and the subsequent building of trust between the parties.

In addition a common monitoring on water quality and biology was build up to control the results of the measures taken by riparian states.

(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*):

http://www.iksr.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente_en/Convention_on_the_Protection_of_the_Rhine_12.04.99-EN_01.pdf,
http://www.iksr.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente_en/IKSR-CC-EN_30.06.10.pdf and <http://www.iksr.org/en/international-cooperation/legal-basis/convention/index.html>

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?

Yes /No

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

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

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

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

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

- (b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

Yes /No

- (c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*):

Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the European Community

- (d) Does the joint body have any of the following features (*please tick the ones applicable*)?

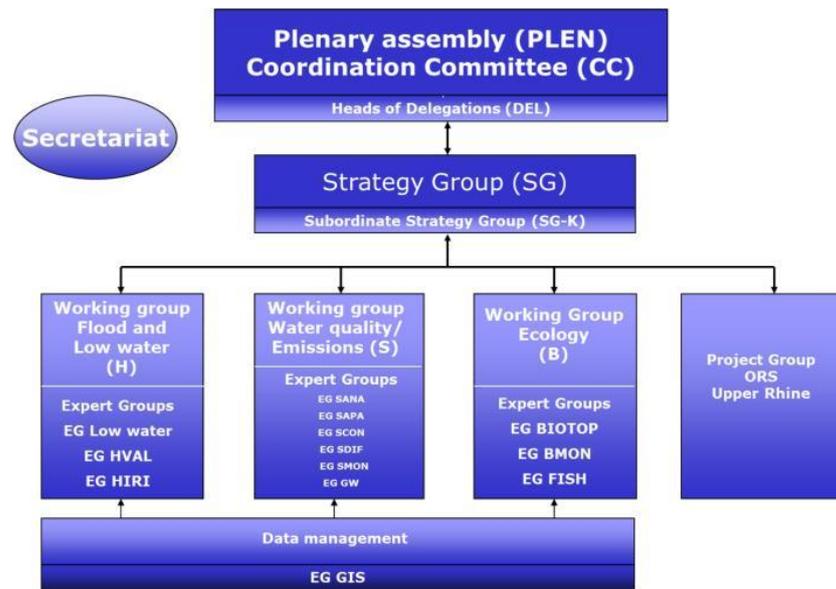
A secretariat

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

Joint secretariat

A subsidiary body or bodies

Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics):



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

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)?^c

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Identification of pollution sources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Data collection and exchange | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint monitoring | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Maintenance of joint pollution inventories | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Setting emission limits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elaboration of joint water quality objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management and prevention of flood or drought risks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Water allocation and/or flow regulation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Policy development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Control of implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of experience between riparian States | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Settling of differences and conflicts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Consultations on planned measures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on best available technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Participation in transboundary EIA | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management of shared infrastructure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Addressing hydromorphological alterations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

^c 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.

- 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]
- (f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any?
- Governance issues
- Please describe, if any:*
- In general, challenges relate to aligning ICPR plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes, and coming to agreement on newly emerging issues and setting the agenda.*
- 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]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
- Please describe, if any:* [fill in]
- Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]
- (g) If not all riparian States are members of the joint body how does the body cooperate with them?
- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?
Yes /No
- If yes, how frequently does it meet? *The plenary assembly meets once a year, subsidiary bodies usually meet more often.*
- (i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?: *see above*
- (j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?
Yes /No

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?: Some of the relevant coastal states are party to the joint body (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany). Contacts exist with the Convention on the Marine Protection of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) Convention and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details:

*Internationally coordinated Rhine river basin management plan 2015
(<http://www.iksr.org/en/water-framework-directive/river-basin-management-plan-2015/index.html>)*

*Internationally coordinated Rhine river flood risk management plan 2015
(<http://www.iksr.org/en/floods-directive/flood-risk-management-plan/index.html>)*

*Rhine 2020 – Program on the sustainable development of the Rhine
(<http://www.iksr.org/en/international-cooperation/rhine-2020/index.html>)*

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i)) ?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms

Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)

Other measures (*please list*):

- *Preserve freely flowing river sections*
- *Restore river dynamics*
- *Allow a more varied design of the structure of river banks and bottom*
- *Open old alluvial areas to the river*
- *Change to more extensive agriculture in the floodplain*
- *Remove obstacles to the migration of the river fauna*
- *Reconnect old river branches and torrents*

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?

Yes /No

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

Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))

Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))

Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
- Discharges
- Water abstractions
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development
- Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

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

Yes /No

(d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide the web address:

<http://iksr.bafg.de/iksr/>

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (*please describe*):

Mostly technicalities like frequency, comparability, metadata, number format, etc.

(f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (*please describe*):

Improved possibilities for early warning and alarm system, improved understanding of other countries' challenges.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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
- Joint and agreed methodologies
- Joint sampling
- Common monitoring network
- Common agreed parameters

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

The long-term cooperation yields long time series of hydrological, chemical and biological parameters that enable joint trend analyses and joint conclusions on the trends.

(d) Please describe any difficulties experienced with joint monitoring:

Deciding upon parameters and methodologies, and ensuring comparability of data.

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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:

(<http://www.iksr.org/en/documentsarchive/progress-reports/index.html>)

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?:

It is based on quality objectives that the EU Water Framework Directive sets for priority substances and priority hazardous substances, and Rhine river specific pollutants through the Objectives for water quality of the ICPR.

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint 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?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary:

The procedures are discussed within the framework of the EU Floods Directive

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

Switzerland is a Party of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body:

AK Wasser im BBU (www.akwasser.de)

Alsace Nature (www.alsacenature.org)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Revitalisierung Alpenrhein/Bodensee (www.lebendigerrhein.org)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Internationalen Wasserwerke im Rheineinzugsgebiet (www.iawr.org)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Renaturierung des Hochrheins (www.arge-hochrhein.ch)

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (www.bund-rlp.de)

Conseil Européen de l'Industrie Chimique (CEFIC) (www.cefic.be)

DWA Deutsche Vereinigung für Wasserwirtschaft, Abwasser und Abfall e.V. (www.dwa.de)

EBU – UENF (www.ebu-uenf.org)

EurAqua Network (www.euraqua.org)

European Union of National Associations of Water Suppliers and Waste Water Services (www.eureau.org)

Greenpeace International (www.greenpeace.org/international)

Hochwassernotgemeinschaft Rhein Gemeinde- und Städtebund (hochwassernotgemeinschaft-rhein.de)

NABU-Naturschutzstation NABU-Koordinationsstelle Rhein (www.nabu.de und www.nabu-naturschutzstation.de/v1)

Rheinkolleg (www.rheinkolleg.de)

Verband Deutscher Sportfischer e.V. (www.vdsf.de)

VGB Power Tech e.V. (www.vgb.org)

Wereld Natuur Fonds (www.wnf.nl)

WWF Schweiz (www.wwf.ch)

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans^d

Public involvement

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

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

^d Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Template for Reporting under the Water Convention an for global SDG
indicator 6.5.2 Part II
LAKE CONSTANCE
Country Name **SWITZERLAND**

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.^e In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements^f on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements:

Agreement on the Protection of the Lake Constance against Pollution (1960): Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons Graubünden, Thurgau and St Gallen, Vorarlberg (Austria), Bayern and Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Liechtenstein

It is implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Lake Constance ("Internationale Gewässerschutzkommission für den Bodensee IGKB")

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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]

^e In principle, section 2 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.

^f 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.

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

Agreement on the Protection of the Lake Constance against Pollution (1960): Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons Graubünden, Thurgau and St Gallen, Vorarlberg (Austria), Bayern and Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Liechtenstein

It is implemented through the International Commission for the Protection of the Lake Constance (“Internationale Gewässerschutzkommission für den Bodensee IGKB”)

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

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

Switzerland (Confederation, the Cantons Graubünden, Thurgau and St Gallen), Vorarlberg (Austria), Bayern and Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Liechtenstein

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(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

Tourism

Nature protection

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

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

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

Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange (art. 13)
- Joint monitoring (art. 11)
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

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
- 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 (*please describe, if applicable*):

In general, challenges relate to aligning IGKB plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes.

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?:

The main concrete achievement of IGKB has been the improvement in the ecological and chemical quality of the water of the Lake Constance. This was achieved through measures to reduce the input of nutrients (mainly phosphorus) and other pollutants by building sewers and sewage treatment plants in the entire basin. Eutrophication does not occur today in Lake Constance and water quality is very good. Lake Constance is an important resource for drinking water.

There is a program for the restoration of the lakeshore.

Next to this, improvements include the exchange of data and information between the parties, including a system for damage prevention and damage control, and a certain level of alignment of measures and plans in the riparian countries. Key to this success has been close cooperation at technical level and the subsequent building of trust between the parties.

In addition a common monitoring on water quality and biology was build up to control the results of the measures taken by riparian states.

At present, the Contracting Parties of the IGKB together with different research institutes around the lake will start a research project on the resilience capacity of the ecosystem of Lake Constance.

(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*):

<http://www.igkb.org/start/>

<http://www.igkb.org/die-igkb-internationale-gewaesserschutz-kommission-fuer-den-bodensee/uebereinkommen-ueber-den-schutz-des-bodensees-gegen-verunreinigung/>

<https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19600181/index.html>

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?

Yes /No

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

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

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

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

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

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*):

Switzerland (Confederation, Cantons Graubünden, Thurgau and St Gallen), Vorarlberg (Austria), Bayern and Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Liechtenstein (as observer)

(d) Does the joint body 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):

The secretariat's tasks and responsibilities are fulfilled by the Member States by rotation.

A subsidiary body or bodies

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

Other features (please list): [fill in]

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)?[§]

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 and alarm procedures

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

[§] 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.

Capacity-building

Any other tasks (*please list*): [fill in]

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

Governance issues

Please describe, if any:

In general, challenges relate to aligning ICPR plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes, and coming to agreement on newly emerging issues and setting the agenda.

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]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

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

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

No cooperation

They have observer status

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

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The plenary assembly meets once a year, subsidiary bodies usually meet more often.

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?:

see above

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?:

Some of the relevant coastal states are involved in the work of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine River.

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details:

<http://www.igkb.org/start/>

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i))?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms

Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)

Other measures (*please list*):

- *Restore lakeshores*
- *Remove obstacles to the migration of the Lake Constance Trout*
- *Measures to reduce the input of micropollutants from point and diffuse sources*

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?

Yes /No

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

Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))

Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))

Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Discharges

Water abstractions

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

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

- (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

- (d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide the web address:

<http://www.igkb.org/der-bodensee/seedaten/>

<http://www.igkb.org/publikationen/limnologischer-zustand-des-sees-gruene-berichte/>

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (please describe): [fill in]

(f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (please describe): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse <i>LAKE</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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
- Joint and agreed methodologies
- Joint sampling
- Common monitoring network
- Common agreed parameters

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

The long-term cooperation yields long time series of chemical and biological parameters that enable joint trend analyses and joint conclusions on the trends.

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

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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:

<http://www.igkb.org/publikationen/limnologischer-zustand-des-sees-gruene-berichte/>

<http://www.igkb.org/die-igkb-internationale-gewaesserschutz-kommission-fuer-den-bodensee/die-organisation/bowis-bodensee-wasser-informationssystem/>

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?:

<http://www.igkb.org/massnahmen-und-erfolge/reduktion-von-phosphor-dem-wichtigsten-algennaehrstoff/>

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint 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?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

Switzerland is a Party of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body:

Stakeholders have observer status in the open part of the plenary session:

Pro Natura St Gallen

WWF Switzerland

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wasserwerke Bodensee-Rhein

IWGN Internationale Wassersportgemeinschaft Bodensee

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Availability of information to the public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans ^h | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Public involvement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (<i>please specify</i>): [fill in] | |

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

^h Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.ⁱ In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements^j on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements:

Convention between the Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the French Republic on the protection of water of the Lake of Geneva against pollution (1962)

("Convention entre le Conseil fédéral suisse et le Gouvernement de la République française concernant la protection des eaux du lac Léman contre la pollution")

Switzerland (Confederation., Cantons Valais, Vaud and Genève), France

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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]

ⁱ In principle, section 2 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.

^j 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.

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

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

Switzerland (Confederation, Cantons Valais, Vaud and Genève), France

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(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

Tourism

Nature protection

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

Consultation on planned measures

Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives

Joint significant water management issues

Navigation

Environmental protection (ecosystem)

Water quality

Water quantity or allocation

Cooperation in addressing floods

Cooperation in addressing droughts

Climate change adaptation

Monitoring and exchange

Joint assessments

Data collection and exchange (art. 13)

Joint monitoring (art. 11)

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)

Exchange of experience between riparian States

Exchange of information on planned measures

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

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 (*please describe, if applicable*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?:

The main concrete achievement of CIPEL has been a tremendous improvement in the chemical quality of the water of the Lake Geneva. This was achieved through measures to reduce the input of nutrients (mainly phosphorus) and other pollutants by building sewers and sewage treatment plants in the entire basin. The water quality is very high today. This is very important because Lake Geneva is an important resource for drinking water.

Next to this, improvements include the exchange of data and information between the parties, including a system for damage prevention and damage control, and a certain level of alignment of measures and plans in the riparian countries. Key to this success has been close cooperation at technical level and the subsequent building of trust between the parties.

In addition a common monitoring on water quality and biology was build up to control the results of the measures taken by riparian states.

(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*):

http://www.cipel.org/en/cipel_en/

http://www.cipel.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/convention_fr.pdf

http://www.cipel.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/accord_hydrocarbures_fr.pdf

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?

Yes /No

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

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

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

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

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

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*):

Switzerland (Confederation, Cantons Valais, Vaud and Genève), France

(d) Does the joint body 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):

Joint Secretariat

A subsidiary body or bodies

To simplify, we can distinguish three tiers :

***The first tier** consists of roughly equal numbers of Swiss and French elected politicians and senior civil servants. These members act as an Administrative Board, which meets once a year in plenary session.*

*A Technical Sub-commission constitutes **the second tier**: this comprises scientists and experts, and consists of an Operational Committee and a Scientific Committee. The former supervises the proper implementation of the action plans, and the latter coordinates studies and research programmes concerning the water of the Lake Geneva catchment area and monitors the scientific aspects. The Technical sub-commission calls on specific working groups to study the various different aspects of water protection. The Operating Committee, the Scientific Committee and the working groups include a total of about de 140 people, most of who are drawn from Swiss and French state bodies. Finally,*

*a permanent secretariat based in Changins near Nyon, forms **the third tier**. This secretariat is responsible for coordinating the studies and carrying out the administrative, financial, technical and scientific administration. Since 1971, the monitoring of the aquatic environment, the research and other investigations undertaken by CIPEL, and its running costs have been organised into five-year programmes, 75% of the funding for which comes from Switzerland and 25% from France.*

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

- (e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)?^k
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Identification of pollution sources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Data collection and exchange | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint monitoring | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Maintenance of joint pollution inventories | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Setting emission limits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elaboration of joint water quality objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management and prevention of flood or drought risks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Water allocation and/or flow regulation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Policy development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Control of implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of experience between riparian States | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Settling of differences and conflicts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Consultations on planned measures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on best available technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Participation in transboundary EIA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management of shared infrastructure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Addressing hydromorphological alterations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Climate change adaptation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint communication strategy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Capacity-building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Any other tasks (<i>please list</i>): [fill in] | |

^k 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.

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

Governance issues

Please describe, if any:

In general, challenges relate to aligning CIPEL plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes, and to agreeing on newly arising issues and setting the agenda.

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]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

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

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

No cooperation

They have observer status

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

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The plenary assembly meets once a year, subsidiary bodies usually meet more often.

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?: *see above*

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No *not applicable*

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?: not applicable

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details:

Action Plan for 2011 - 2020

<http://www.cipel.org/en/action/action-plans/>

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i)) ?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms

Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)

Other measures (*please list*):

See Action Plan for 2011 – 2020

<http://www.cipel.org/en/action/action-plans/>

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?

Yes /No

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

Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))

Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))

Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Discharges

Water abstractions

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

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

- (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

- (d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide the web address:

http://www.cipel.org/en/documentation_en/scientific-reports/

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? *(please describe)*:

(f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? *(please describe)*:

Improved possibilities for early warning, improved understanding of other countries challenges.

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the <i>LAKE</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint and agreed methodologies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring network	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common agreed parameters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

The long-term cooperation yields long time series of chemical and biological parameters that enable joint trend analyses and joint conclusions on the trends.

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

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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:

http://www.cipel.org/en/documentation_en/scientific-reports/

See the "Tableau de Bord":

http://www.cipel.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Tableau_de_Bord_2016_CIPEL.pdf

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?:

See goals within the “Tableau de bord”:

http://www.cipel.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Tableau_de_Bord_2016_CIPEL.pdf

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint 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?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

Switzerland is a Party of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

CIPEL offers special meetings for stakeholders to inform on the Action Programmes and the results of the assessments.

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body:

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans¹

Public involvement

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

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

¹ Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Template for Reporting under the Water Convention an for global SDG indicator 6.5.2 Part II
SWISS – ITALIAN TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS (including Lago Maggiore and Lago di Lugano)
Country Name **SWITZERLAND**

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.^m In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreementsⁿ on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements:

Convention between Switzerland and Italy on the Protection of the Italian-Swiss waters against pollution (1972) ("Convenzione tra la Svizzera e l'Italia concernente la protezione delle acque italo-svizzere dall'inquinamento"): Switzerland (Confederation, Canton Ticino) Italy (including regions of Piemonte and Lombardia).

It is implemented through the International Commission on the Protection of the Italian-Swiss Waters ("Commissione Internazionale per la Protezione delle Acque Italo-Svizzere –CIPAIS")

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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]

^m In principle, section 2 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.

ⁿ 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.

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

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

Switzerland (Confederation, Canton Ticino) Italy (including regions of Piemonte and Lombardia).

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(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

Tourism

Nature protection

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

Consultation on planned measures

Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

Joint vision and management objectives

Joint significant water management issues

Navigation

Environmental protection (ecosystem)

Water quality

Water quantity or allocation

Cooperation in addressing floods

Cooperation in addressing droughts

Climate change adaptation

Monitoring and exchange

Joint assessments

Data collection and exchange (art. 13)

Joint monitoring (art. 11)

Maintenance of joint pollution inventories

Elaboration of joint water quality objectives

Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)

Exchange of experience between riparian States

Exchange of information on planned measures

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

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 (*please describe, if applicable*):

In general, challenges relate to aligning CIP AIS plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes.

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?:

The main concrete achievement of CIP AIS has been a tremendous improvement in the chemical quality of the water of the Lago Maggiore and the Lago di Lugano. This has been achieved through measures to reduce the input of nutrients (mainly phosphorus) and other pollutants by building sewers and sewage treatment plants in the entire basin.

Next to this, improvements include the exchange of data and information between the parties, including a system for damage prevention and damage

control, and a certain level of alignment of measures and plans in the riparian countries. Key to this success has been close cooperation at technical level and the subsequent building of trust between the parties.

In addition a common monitoring on water quality and biology was build up to control the results of the measures taken by riparian states.

(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*):

<http://www.cipais.org/>

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?

Yes /No

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

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

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

Plenipotentiaries

Bilateral commission

Basin or similar commission

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

(b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?

Yes /No

(c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*):

Switzerland (Confederation, Canton Ticino) Italy (including regions of Piemonte and Lombardia).

(d) Does the joint body 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):

<http://www.cipais.org/html/commissione-membri.asp>

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

(e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)?^o

Identification of pollution sources

^o 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.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Data collection and exchange | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint monitoring | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Maintenance of joint pollution inventories | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Setting emission limits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Elaboration of joint water quality objectives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management and prevention of flood or drought risks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Preparedness for extreme events, e.g., common early warning and alarm procedures | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Water allocation and/or flow regulation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Policy development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Control of implementation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of experience between riparian States | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on existing and planned uses of water and related installations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Settling of differences and conflicts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Consultations on planned measures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Exchange of information on best available technology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Participation in transboundary EIA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Development of river, lake or aquifer basin management or action plans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Management of shared infrastructure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Addressing hydromorphological alterations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Climate change adaptation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint communication strategy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Basin-wide or joint public participation and consultation of, for example, basin management plans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joint resources to support transboundary cooperation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Capacity-building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Any other tasks (<i>please list</i>): [fill in] | |
| (f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, if any? | |
| Governance issues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if any:</i> | |
| <i>In general, challenges relate to aligning CIP AIS plans and activities with changing national policies and programmes, and agreeing on newly arising issues and setting the agenda.</i> | |
| Unexpected planning delays | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if any:</i> [fill in] | |
| Lack of resources | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Please describe, if true:</i> [fill in] | |
| Lack of mechanism for implementing measures | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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]

Lack of information and reliable forecasts

Please describe, if any: [fill in]

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

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

No cooperation

They have observer status

Other (please describe): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet?

The plenary assembly meets once a year, subsidiary bodies usually meet more often.

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?: *see above*

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No *not applicable*

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?

Yes /No *not applicable*

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?: [fill in]

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details:

<http://www.cipais.org/html/bollettini-cipais.asp>

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i)) ?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms

Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)

Other measures (please list): [fill in]

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?

Yes /No

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

- Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))
- Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))
- Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))
- Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))
- Point source pollution sources
- Diffuse pollution sources
- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
- Discharges
- Water abstractions
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development
- Other subjects (*please list*): [fill in]

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

Yes /No

(d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

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

(e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (*please describe*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (*please describe*): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the <i>lakes</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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
- Joint and agreed methodologies
- Joint sampling
- Common monitoring network

Common agreed parameters

(c) Please describe the main achievements regarding joint monitoring, if any:

The long-term cooperation yields long time series of hydrological, chemical and biological parameters that enable joint trend analyses and joint conclusions on the trends

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

8. Do the riparian States carry out joint assessment of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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:

Panel of control (“Pannello di controllo”)

<http://www.cipais.org/html/bollettini-cipais.asp>

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?: [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

Notification and communication

Coordinated or joint 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?: [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No *No Stakeholder Participation in CIP AIS*

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body

If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body: [fill in]

Availability of information to the public

Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans^P

Public involvement

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

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

^P Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Template for Reporting under the Water Convention an for global SDG indicator 6.5.2

Part II

RHINE RIVER - International Commission for the Hydrology of the Rhine Basin (CHR)

Country name: SWITZERLAND

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer : Rhine

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.⁹ In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements^r on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: Rhine

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements: [fill in]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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]

International Commission for the Hydrology of the Rhine Basin (CHR)

⁹ In principle, section 2 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.

^r 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.

If there is no agreement or arrangement and no joint body for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?
(Please list): [Switzerland](#), [Austria](#), [Germany](#), [France](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Netherlands](#)

(b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

(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

Tourism

Nature protection

Other (please list): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution

Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)

Consultation on planned measures

Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

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

Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange (art. 13)
- Joint monitoring (art. 11)
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

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
- 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 (*please describe, if applicable*): [fill in]

(f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such 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*): <http://www.khr-chr.org/en/general>

3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?

Yes /No

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

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

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

- Plenipotentiaries
- Bilateral commission

- Basin or similar commission
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
 Yes /No
- (c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*):
Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands
- (d) Does the joint body 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): joint secretariat
- A subsidiary body or bodies
Please list (e.g., working groups on specific topics): [fill in]
 Other features (*please list*): [fill in]
- (e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)^s
- 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 and alarm procedures
- 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

^s 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.

- 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*): elaboration of scientific basis

(f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, 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]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

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

- No cooperation
- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]

(h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?

Yes /No

If yes, how frequently does it meet? Twice a year

(i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?: scientific reports and events

(j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?

Yes /No

(k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?

Yes /No

If yes, please give details. If no, why not?: Netherlands is a coastal State

4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide further details: only a working program

5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i)) ?

Afforestation

Restoration of ecosystems

Environmental flow norms

Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)

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

6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?

Yes /No

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

Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))

Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))

Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))

Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))

Point source pollution sources

Diffuse pollution sources

Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)

Discharges

Water abstractions

Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

Other subjects (*please list*): snow hydrology, lake management

- (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

- (d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

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

- (e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (*please describe*): *none*

- (f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (*please describe*): *Transparent basis for decision making*

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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
- Joint and agreed methodologies
- Joint sampling
- Common monitoring network
- Common agreed parameters

(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, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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: [Snow and glacier hydrology in 2015](#)

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?: [not within the CHR](#)

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

- Notification and communication
- Coordinated or joint 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?: [Not within the CHR](#)

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

- 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*): joint hydrology scenarios
- 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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

*If yes, please provide a brief summary: **Not within the CHR***

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body
- If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body: [fill in]*
- Availability of information to the public
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans[†]
- Public involvement

II. Questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer

Information on transboundary aquifers by end of 2018

Please complete this second section for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or for group of basins covered by the same agreement or arrangement and where conditions are similar. It might also be convenient to group basins or sub-basins for which your country's share is very small.^u In some instances, you may provide information on both a basin and one or more of its sub-basins, for example, where you have agreements^v on both the basin and its sub-basin. You may coordinate your responses with other States with which your country shares the basin or aquifer or even prepare a joint report for shared basins. General information on transboundary water management at the national level should be provided in section I and not repeated here.

Please reproduce the whole section II with its questions for each transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins for which you will provide a reply.

[†] Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

^u In principle, section 2 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.

^v 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.

Name of the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group thereof, list of the riparian States, and country's share of the basin: [fill in]

1. Is there one or more transboundary (bilateral or multilateral) agreement(s) or arrangement(s) on this basin (art. 9)?

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 or agreements or arrangements: [fill in]

Agreement or arrangement is under development

No agreement

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 for the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer then jump to question 4; if there is no agreement, but a joint body 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, river, lake or aquifer or group of basins or sub-basins

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

Yes /No

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

Yes /No

If not, what does it cover?: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

Which States (including your own) are bound by the agreement or arrangement?
(Please list): [fill in]

- (b) Are aquifers (or groundwater bodies) covered by the agreement/arrangement?

Yes /No

- (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
- Tourism
- Nature protection
- Other (*please list*): [fill in]

(d) What topics or subjects of cooperation are included in the agreement or arrangement (art. 9)?

Procedural and institutional issues

- Dispute and conflict prevention and resolution
- Institutional cooperation (joint bodies)
- Consultation on planned measures
- Mutual assistance (art. 15)

Topics of cooperation

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

Monitoring and exchange

- Joint assessments
- Data collection and exchange (art. 13)
- Joint monitoring (art. 11)
- Maintenance of joint pollution inventories
- Elaboration of joint water quality objectives
- Common early warning and alarm procedures (art. 14)
- Exchange of experience between riparian States
- Exchange of information on planned measures

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
- 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 (*please describe, if applicable*): [fill in]

- (f) What are the main achievements in implementing the agreement or arrangement and what were the keys to achieving such success?: [fill in]
- (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]
3. Is your country a member of an operational joint body or joint bodies for this agreement/arrangement (art. 9)?
- Yes /No
- If no, why not? (please explain):* [fill in]

Where there is a joint body (or bodies)

- (a) If there is a joint body, which kind of joint body (*please tick one*)?
- Plenipotentiaries
- Bilateral commission
- Basin or similar commission
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (b) Does the joint body cover the entire transboundary basin or sub-basin, river, lake or aquifer, or group of basins, and all riparian States?
- Yes /No
- (c) Which States (including your own) are member of the joint body? (*Please list*): [fill in]
- (d) Does the joint body 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]
- (e) What are the tasks and activities of this joint body (art. 9, para. 2)?^w
- 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 and alarm procedures

^w 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.

- 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]

(f) What are the main difficulties and challenges that your country faces with the operation of the joint body, 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]
- Lack of information and reliable forecasts
Please describe, if any: [fill in]
- Others (*please list and describe, as appropriate*): [fill in]

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

- No cooperation

- They have observer status
- Other (*please describe*): [fill in]
- (h) Does the joint body or its subsidiary bodies meet regularly?
Yes /No
- If yes, how frequently does it meet? [fill in]
- (i) What are the main achievements with regards to the joint body?: [fill in]
- (j) Are representatives of international organizations invited to the meetings of the joint body (or bodies) as observers?
Yes /No
- (k) Did the joint body ever invite a coastal State to cooperate (art. 9, paras. 3 and 4)?
Yes /No
- If yes, please give details. If no, why not?:* [fill in]
4. Is there a joint or coordinated management plan (such as an action plan or a common strategy) or have joint objectives been set specifically on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation (art. 9, para. 2 (f)) ?
Yes /No
- If yes, please provide further details:* [fill in]
5. How is the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer protected, including the protection of ecosystems, in the context of sustainable and rational water use (art. 2, para. 2 (b), and art. 3, para. 1 (i)) ?
- Afforestation
- Restoration of ecosystems
- Environmental flow norms
- Groundwater measures (e.g., protection zones)
- Other measures (*please list*): [fill in]
6. (a) Does your country exchange information and data with other riparian States in the basin (art. 13)?
Yes /No
- (b) If yes, on what subjects are information and data exchanged?
- Environmental conditions (art. 13, para. (1) (a))
- Research activities and application of best available techniques (arts. 5, 12 and 13, para. 1 (b))
- Emission monitoring data (art. 13, para. 1 (c))
- Planned measures taken to prevent, control or reduce transboundary impacts (art. 13, para. 1 (d))
- Point source pollution sources
- Diffuse pollution sources
- Existing hydromorphological alterations (dams, etc.)
- Discharges
- Water abstractions
- Future planned measures with transboundary impacts, such as infrastructure development

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

- (c) Is there a shared database or information platform?

Yes /No

- (d) Is the database publicly available?

Yes /No

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

- (e) What are the main difficulties and challenges to data exchange, if applicable? (*please describe*): [fill in]

- (f) What are the main benefits of data exchange on the transboundary waters subject to cooperation? (*please describe*): [fill in]

7. Do the riparian States carry out joint monitoring in the transboundary basin, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11, para. 1)?

Yes /No

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

	Covered?	Hydrological	Ecological	Chemical
Border surface waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters in the entire basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surface waters on the main watercourse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unconnected aquifers (or groundwaters)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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

Joint and agreed methodologies

Joint sampling

Common monitoring network

Common agreed parameters

- (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, river, lake or aquifer (art. 11)?

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: [fill in]

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

Yes /No

If yes, is the basis an international or regional standard (please specify which) or has it been adapted from the national standards of the riparian States?: [fill in]

10. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of accidental pollution (art. 14)?

- Notification and communication
- Coordinated or joint 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?:* [fill in]

11. What are the measures implemented to prevent or limit the transboundary impact of extreme weather events (art. 14)?

- 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 (art. 15)?

Yes /No

If yes, please provide a brief summary: [fill in]

13. Are the public or relevant stakeholders involved in transboundary water management in the basin, river, lake or aquifer? (art. 16)?

Yes /No

If yes, how? (please tick all applicable) (Please note: If your country is a Party to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), you may refer to your country's report under that Convention.):

- Stakeholders have observer status in a joint body
- If yes, please specify the stakeholders for each joint body:* [fill in]
- Availability of information to the public
- Consultation on planned measures or river basin management plans^x
- Public involvement
- Other (*please specify*): [fill in]

Please remember to complete section II for each of the transboundary basins, rivers, lakes or aquifers. Please also remember to attach copies of agreements, if any.

III. Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2

Methodology

^x Or, where applicable, aquifer management plans.

Using the information gathered in section II, the information gathered in this section allows for the calculation of the Sustainable Development Goal global indicator 6.5.2, which is defined as *the proportion of transboundary basins' area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation*.

The Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.5.2^y, developed by UNECE and UNESCO in the framework of UN Water, can be referred to for details on the necessary data, the definitions and the calculation.

The value of the indicator at the national level is derived by **adding up the surface area in a country of those transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. 'transboundary' basins') that are covered by an operational arrangement and dividing the obtained area by the aggregate total area in a country of all transboundary basins (both catchments and aquifers).**

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.

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.

For an arrangement to be considered “**operational**” all the following criteria needs to be fulfilled:

- There is a joint body, joint mechanism or commission (e.g. a river basin organization) for transboundary cooperation,
- There are regular (at least once per year) formal communications between riparian countries in form of meetings (either at the political or technical level),
- There is a joint or coordinated water management plan(s), or joint objectives have been set, and
- There is a regular (at least once per year) exchange of data and information.

Calculation of indicator 6.5.2

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:

- the country/ies with which the basin is shared;
- the surface area of these basins (the catchment of rivers or lakes and the aquifer in the case of groundwater) within the territory of your country (in km²); and
- the surface area of these basins within the territory of your country which is covered by a cooperation arrangement that is operational according to the above criteria (please consider the replies to the questions in section II, in particular questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6).

In case an operational arrangement is in place only for a sub-basin or 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.

^y Available at <http://www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/428764/>.

Transboundary basin (river or lake) [please add rows as needed]

Name of transboundary basin / sub-basin	Countries shared with	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km ²) within the territory of the country	Surface area of the basin / sub-basin (in km ²) covered by an operational arrangement within the territory of the country
Rhine (incl. Limmat, Reuss, Aar basins)(- Lake Constance)	D, A, FL, Lux, F, NI	28'039.2 km ²	id
Rhône (- Lake of Geneva)	F	7'739.1 km ²	id
Ticino (- Lake Maggiore and Lake Lugano)	I	3603.80 km ²	id
Adige	I	130.1 km ²	
Inn	I	2093.7 km ²	
Adda	I	512.7 km ²	
Total surface area of transboundary basins / sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country ((in km²) [A] (do not double count sub-basins)		39'382.10 km ²	id
Total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km²) [B] (do not double count sub-basins)		42'118.60 km ²	

Transboundary aquifers [please add rows as needed]

Data for transboundary aquifers will be available at the beginning of 2018

Name of the transboundary aquifer	Countries shared with	Surface area (in km ²) ^z within the territory of the country	Covered by an operational arrangement (yes/no)

^z 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.

Sub-total: surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements (in km²) [C]			
Total surface area of transboundary aquifers (in km²) [D]			

Indicator value for the country

$((A + C)/(B + D)) \times 100\% = 93.5\% (6.5\% \text{ with no operational arrangement})$

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:

Spatial information

If a map (or maps) of the transboundary surface water catchments and transboundary aquifers (i.e. ‘transboundary basins’) is available, please attach them. Ideally, shapefiles of the basin and aquifer delineations that can be viewed in Geographical Information Systems should be sent.

See:

https://map.geo.admin.ch/?X=192282.54&Y=662295.71&zoom=1&topic=gewiss&bgLayer=ch.swisstopo.pixelkarte-grau&layers=ch.bafu.hydroweb-messstationen_temperatur,ch.bafu.hydrologischer-atlas_flussgebiete&lang=de&layers_visibility=false,true&catalogNodes=2694,2714&layers_opacity=1,0.75

IV. Final questions

1. What are the main challenges your country faces in implementing the Convention and cooperating on transboundary waters? (*Please describe*): [fill in]
2. What have been the main achievements in implementing the Convention and cooperating on transboundary waters? What were the keys to achieving that success? (*Please describe concrete examples*):
Achievements: Exchange of information, joint management, trust building through agreements
Regular meetings, adequate monitoring,
3. Name and contact details of the person(s) who filled out the questionnaire (*please insert*):

Olivier Overney: olivier.overney@bafu.admin.ch

Ulrich Sieber: ulrich.sieber@bafu.admin.ch

Carlo Scapozza: carlo.scapozza@bafu.admin.ch

Date: 12.06.2017

Signature:

4. Please include any additional information on the process of preparing the report (e.g., whether there was an exchange or consultation within the joint body or with riparian countries), in particular which institutions have been consulted (*please describe*): [fill in]
5. If you have any other comments please add them here (*insert comments*): [fill in]

[For the well-referenced Commissions on the web, one single reporting should be done instead of having several countries reporting on the same aspects.](#)

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