



MALTA RESOURCES AUTHORITY

First consultation paper on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive

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WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE FIRST CONSULTATION PAPER

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1. Introduction

This consultation paper invites views on key issues arising from the transposition of the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy. This is also commonly known as the Water Framework Directive. The directive may be found on the internet at EC Eurlex site at europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/reg/en_register_15102020.html.

The Government of Malta intends to apply the provisions of this directive to Malta, and initially established the date of the 30 September 2002 as the date on which the directive would be transposed and brought into force.

The Malta Resources Authority (MRA or the Authority) is the authority with regulatory responsibilities for water, energy and mineral resources in Malta and was established in terms of Act XXV of 2000. Its founding Act specifically mandates it to secure and regulate the conservation, augmentation and operation of water resources and the sources of water supply; to establish measures for the protection of the environment in the practices, operations and activities relating to water; and to ensure that international obligations entered into by the Government relative to water regulation are complied with.

The Malta Environment and Planning Authority is an authority with the responsibilities identified under the Environment Protection Act of 2001.

As such, Government has entrusted the Malta Resources Authority, in consultation with the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, with the responsibility of recommending the methodology of the transposition of the Water Framework Directive.

The consultation process will not end with this paper. During the process of implementation, further discussions will be held with potable and waste water corporation and department, industry and hotels discharging directly or indirectly into the marine environment, tourist industry, farmers, water consumers and those abstracting groundwater directly, and NGO's interested in the aquatic environment, apart from the general public. The views of these parties are particularly relevant at this point.

The objective of this consultation paper is to:

1. identify specificities in the directive that need further elaboration prior to transposition or implementation;
2. propose an administrative set-up that aims to ensure the most effective implementation of the directive
3. present a draft legal notice for the transposition of the water framework directive.

In the preparation of this consultation paper, the MRA considered the consultation documents issued by the German, French and particularly the English authorities. The process followed in Washington state, where similar legislation was introduced, was also considered.

The MRA invites the general public and interested parties to comment on this consultation paper. Comments should reach the Malta Resources Authority at the following address:

**Malta Resources Authority
Block A
Floriana**

Email: ceo@mra.gov.mt

All comments should be marked “Comments on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive.” Any material or information that may be confidential in nature should be attached in a separate sealed envelope and clearly marked so that it can be kept confidential.

The first six questions deal directly with the draft regulations, targeted for issue by the end of October. It will therefore not be possible to consider comments that are received in reply to the first six questions after 10am of the 10 October 2002. General comments will be welcome on the remaining questions up to the same date, though more specific detail will be considered up to the 31 October 2002.

After the consultation period, the Authority will review and consider the comments received and recommend the draft legislation to the Ministers. Comments received may be published or deposited in libraries.

This consultation paper is also available on the Malta Resources Authority website at www.mra.org.mt

2. Background

What is the Water Framework directive

In 1995, the European institutions agreed that a fundamental review and restructuring process was needed for Community water policy and charged the Commission with revising water policy.

Following a wide-ranging consultation of all interested parties, such as local and regional authorities, water users, enforcement agencies, water providers, industry, agriculture and, not least, consumers and environmentalists and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) the Commission adopted, in October 2000, its Water Framework Directive. Its purpose is to establish a framework in order to achieve the following four main objectives of a sustainable water policy:

- prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems;
- promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;
- aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment;
- ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and
- alleviation of the adverse impact of floods and droughts,

leading to:

- the provision of the sufficient supply of good quality surface water and groundwater;
- a significant reduction in pollution of groundwater;
- the protection of territorial and marine waters; and
- achieving the objectives of relevant international agreements.

The environmental objective of the Directive is to achieve "good status" for all groundwater and surface waters by 2015 at the latest. To this aim, it establishes river basin management based on an assessment of the characteristics of the river basin; monitoring of the status of its surface and groundwater; definition of quality objectives; and establishment of programmes of measures to achieve the defined objective. However, the administrative structure to achieve this river basin management is left to the discretion of Member States.

Measures are required to follow the combined approach, i.e. adherence to emission limit values and observance of water quality standards. In this context the full implementation of existing EU emission limit value legislation has to be provided, i.e. Urban Waste Water

Treatment Directive, IPPC Directive, Nitrates Directive, Plant Protection Products Directive, Dangerous Substances Directives. In addition, the water quality standards established under the Water Framework Directive and other relevant EU water legislation (e.g. Bathing Water Directive) have to be complied with.

Further, Malta will study how water users should best contribute adequately to the recovery of costs of water services, taking into account social, environmental and geographic and climatic conditions of the region. The programme of measures will have to be based on all relevant water-related legislation, be it Community, national or regional legislation and has to be legally binding.

Overview of principal activities to implement directive

(Adapted from EU manual on approximation of environmental acquis)

The Water Framework Directive is meant to be the future regulatory framework for EU water policy. Further, it will absorb and integrate older legislation such as the Surface Water Directive, and Fish and Shellfish Water Directives and the Groundwater Directive, thus allowing those to be repealed.

The following actions are required for the implementation of the directive:

- Identify river basins and establish a competent authority to monitor water quality and quantity.
- Identify surface waters and groundwater intended and/or used for drinking water abstraction.
- Assess the impact of human activities on surface waters and groundwater with each river basin, taking into consideration pollution from point sources, pollution from diffuse sources, water abstraction and other human activities with an impact on water status.
- Establish river basin management plans based on an assessment of water needs, impacts of human activities on the water bodies and setting objectives for water quality and quantity.
- Undertake an economic analysis for each river basin.
- Establish and implement a legally binding programme of measures to achieve the objectives; such programmes comprise basic measures (implementation of existing Community legislation, pollution prevention measures, etc) as well as supplementary measures to achieve the necessary good status of waters.
- Involve interested parties such as other relevant government departments, local communities, water utilities, industry and commerce, agriculture, consumers and environmental groups in the discussion of the river basin management plans.

Implementation timeframes

Article	Action	Deadlines
25	Entry into force	Dec. 2000
	Legal and administrative implementation	
24	- Transpose directive	Dec. 2003
3(7)	- Identify competent authority	Dec. 2003
3(8)	- Notify the Commission of competent authorities	Jun. 2004
	Status review	
5(1)	- Analyse characteristics of a river basin district	Dec. 2004
6(1)	- Prepare register of protected areas	Dec. 2004
5(1)	- Review impacts of human activity	Dec. 2004
5(1)	- Prepare economic analysis of water use	Dec. 2004
	Groundwater measures	
17(1)	- Adopt groundwater protection measures by Commission	Dec. 2002
17(2)	- Criteria for chemical status and trend reversal	Dec. 2002
17(4)	- Criteria on a national basis (if necessary)	Dec. 2005
	Priority substances	
16(8)	- Propose limit values	Dec. 2002
16(4)	- Update priority substances list	Dec. 2004
	Monitoring programmes	
8	- Set up monitoring networks	Dec. 2006
	Public participation	
14(1)	- Publish timetable and work programme	Dec. 2006
14(1)	- Publish most important water management issues	Dec. 2007
14(1)	- Publish drafts of the management plan	Dec. 2008
	Management plan and programme of measures	
13(6)	- Draw up and publish the management plan	Dec. 2009
11(7)	- Draw up programme of measures	Dec. 2009
11(7)	- Implement measures	Dec. 2012
16(6)	- Phase out discharges of priority hazardous substances	Dec. 2020
	Water pricing	
9	- Introduce by	Dec. 2010
	Achieve objectives	
4(1)	- Achieve good surface water status	Dec. 2015
4(1)	- Achieve good groundwater status	Dec. 2015
4(1)	- Comply with objectives for protected areas	Dec. 2015
	Plan update	
13(7)	- Review and update plan	Dec. 2015
11(8)	- Update programme of measures	Dec. 2015

3. Tailoring definitions to Maltese circumstances

The fact that Malta is a small island requires that certain definitions in the directive may need to be tailored to our circumstances.

River basin

The minimum unit of management in the WFD is the “river basin.” This is defined as “the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

River basins may be further grouped into a “River basin district” – the area of land, sea made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwater and coastal waters that is identified ... as the main unit for management of river basins.

Although the definition (of river basins) is perfectly suitable for use in Malta and would lead to the identification of areas of land from which all surface run-off flows through a series of streams ... at a single [point], the hydroclimatological conditions of Malta makes the terminology appear incongruous.

The Commission had noted in its communication to the Council and European Parliament¹ on European Community Water Policy, that, “river basins are referred to by a wide variety of names (e.g. catchment area, drainage basin, hydrographic basin, etc), but the underlying principle is much the same.” The term “catchment area” is also used in the text of the directive in Annexes II and V.

Subsequently, the European Parliament (Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy) on the 26 November 1999 had recommended the addition of the term “hydrological area” where river basin was mentioned.² The recommendation was to use the text “hydrological area or river basin” in a recital (21 new) and article 1(b). The opinion of the Commission (Com2000/219) was that the term was not defined and the proposal rejected on this basis.

“Water catchment” is the term used in other countries such as Australia and South Africa.

The Government of South Australia³ manages water through “Catchment water management boards.” The definition of catchment in this region is “an area of land that catches rainfall and directs it to a creek, artificial water course or stream, which eventually flows out to an ocean or lake.” Water is the link throughout the catchment. As well as rivers, lakes creeks and dams,

¹ COM(96)59 final, Brussels 21/02/1996, Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on European Community Water Policy.

² DRAFT RECOMMENDATION FOR SECOND READING on the common position adopted by the Council with a view to the adoption of a European Parliament and Council directive on establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (9085/3/1999 rev. 3 – C5-0209/1999 – 1997/0067(COD))

³ Anon. “What is a catchment.” Catchment water management boards. Government of South Australia. www.catchments.net/nab/factsheets/catchment.pdf. 2001.

a catchment also includes groundwater, storm-water, waste water and water related infrastructure.

Catchment in the South African National water law of 1998⁴ is defined “in relation to a water course or water courses or part of a water course, as the area from which rainfall will drain into the water courses or water course or part of a water course, through surface flow to a common point or common points.” Water course is further defined as “a river or stream; a natural channel through which water flows regularly or intermittently; a wetland, lake or dam into which or from which, water flows; and any collection of water which the minister may ... declare to be a water course, and a reference to a water course includes where relevant, its bed and banks.” The body responsible for the management of the catchment is the “Catchment management authority”.

No equivalent word was found in Maltese for the term catchment. Joseph Aquilina in his English-Maltese Dictionary (2000) translates the term as “erja minn fejn jaqgħa l-ilma go xmara.”

The proposal is therefore to use the term “water catchment” with the same definition as river basin and “water catchment district” with the same definition as river basin district in the English text. It is also proposed that the word “catchment” be used in the Maltese text.

The Malta Resources Authority has already completed a draft delineation of water catchments. A map of these catchments is included in Annex 4.

Comments are invited on the use of the nomenclature water catchment and water catchment district in lieu of river basin and river basin district.

Surface water

The Water Framework Directive on surface water

The term surface water in the Water Framework Directive includes coastal water.

The following definitions are included in the directive as far as inland water is concerned:

“Inland water means all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land, and all groundwater on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured.”

“River means the body of inland water flowing for the most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course.”

“Lake means a body of standing inland surface water.”

⁴ Anon. “National Water Act.” Developed for Institute for water quality studies. www-dwaf.pww.gov.za/iwqs/nwa/tmp_Chapter_1.html. South Africa, 1998.

“Transitional waters are bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.”

“coastal water is surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate to the outer limit of transitional waters.”

It must be pointed out that the definition of surface water includes all territorial water as far as chemical status is concerned.

Streams are not defined.

Annex II of the directive establishes “small” types of rivers as those with a catchment area of at least 10km². Small lakes are defined as those with a surface area of at least 0.5km² (500,000 m²).

Surface water in Malta

Malta is quite arid and surface water is not a feature of the country. The question arises as to whether the provisions relating to inland surface water need to be transposed. Their transposition implies monitoring and reporting and hence additional costs.

The most visible form of surface water is in the form of streams flowing intermittently during the rainy season. Most of these watercourses have been dammed and probably fall readily in the definition of “heavily modified water bodies”, in that significant changes have been made to the natural watercourses over the past years. None of these artificial “lakes” falls within the definition of small lakes. A number of catchments are greater than 10km² and so fall in the category of small rivers.

There are a number of very small permanent springs, freshwater pools and wetlands and saline marshes that have a high ecological value and need protection.

During the implementation phase, criteria for establishing water bodies that are “discrete and significant” will be evolved, leading to the identification of particular water bodies.

In these circumstances, allowing protection as envisaged through the Water Framework Directive is considered appropriate and the inland surface water and transitional water provisions will be transposed.

Comments are invited on the transposition of the inland surface water and transitional water provisions.

4. Legislative and administrative framework

Legislative framework

The existing legal framework in the field of water management and protection comprises the Environment Protection Act of 2001 and the Malta Resources Authority Act of 2000. These already have regulation making powers that allow the Water Framework Directive to be transposed.

It is, therefore, the Government's intention to transpose the Water Framework Directive through a legal notice issued under the Malta Resources Authority Act and the Environment Protection Act. It is also committed to issuing the regulations and bringing them into force by the end of the third quarter of 2002.

The principle is to use the Directive as a model of good practice of water management, transposing it to the fullest extent possible, while adapting it to Maltese circumstances yet not imposing any additional obligations. Additional obligations may be imposed in the future if these are clearly and objectively justified against costs or benefits that may accrue.

The provisions dealing with international river basins in articles 3 and 13 were not transposed. The obligations relating to the EU Commission i.e. articles 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25 and 26 were also not transposed. Article 22 dealing with repeals of regulations will be taken care of later. Annex XI was transposed directly in the text of the relevant annexes and regulations.

A draft of the legal notice transposing the Directive is attached as Annex 2 in the English version.

Comments are invited on the draft legal notice and implementation timeframes.

Comments are also invited on the perceived impact of the legal notice on business and the public in general. Estimates of costs and benefits are welcome.

Competent authority

The Framework Directive envisages the management of water resources in an integrated fashion including environmental protection of water (articles 4, 6, 10, 16, 17), its economic management (articles 5, 9) and technical measures (articles 7, 11), taking into account social and public interest considerations (eg article 14). The directive envisages the integration of all measures mentioned in a water management plan at a river basin district level.

The MRA is charged with ensuring that water is managed in an integrated fashion including environmental protection of water (4.1k), economic regulation (4.1I) and technical measures (4), apart from social and public interest considerations. An extract of the obligations of the Malta Resources Authority is attached as Annex 1.

The Malta Environment and Planning Authority is the designated authority with responsibilities for environment protection as provided for under the Environment Protection Act. An extract of the obligations of the designated Authority under the Environment Protection Act is attached as Annex 1.

The Agriculture Department and Ports Authority are two important regulators in areas impacted by the Directive – but other bodies with roles to play in the Water Framework Directive include Local Councils, Water Services Corporation, Drainage Department, consumer organisations and non-government organisations.

Whichever authority is given responsibility for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive or part of it, co-ordination of action is necessary for success and for the spirit of the directive. At the same time, coordination between authorities is necessary to avoid duplication of effort while taking advantage of the strengths of each authority.

At the same time, each Authority has a specific role to fulfil. To clarify these roles and ensure a coordinated implementation, a memorandum of understanding between the main regulatory authorities in this area is being proposed. This draft memorandum of understanding for coordinating the implementation of this directive is included as Annex 3.

The proposal is that the Malta Resources Authority will take the lead role in the implementation of the Directive, with all regulatory authorities participating as detailed in the draft memorandum of understanding.

Comments are invited on the administrative arrangements, division of duties and draft memorandum.

Water catchment districts

The Water Framework Directive requires Member States to identify the individual river basins ... and assign them to individual river basin districts. Small river basins may be combined with larger river basins or joined with neighbouring small basins to form individual river basins where appropriate. The *raison d'être* of the river basin district is noted in the definition as “the area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwater and coastal waters, which is identified ... as the main unit for management of river basins.”

The concept of “sub-basin” has been defined, and article 13(5) allows the development of supplements to the river basin management plans through “more detailed programmes and management plans for sub-basin, sector, issue or water type to deal with particular aspects of water management.”

Practice in other member states seems to envisage large catchments. For example, in the UK, 11 districts are envisaged for England and Wales and another 3 for Scotland.

As for islands, Sicily will form one river basin district on its own. In Spain, one district will be formed for the Canaries Balearics, in Portugal one district will be formed for the Azores and another for Madeira and the Aegean Islands in Greece will form one district.⁵

In Malta, large catchments (greater than 10km²) drain into Marsa, Msida, Burmarrad, Wied il-Ghajn and Marsalforn. All other catchments are smaller than 10km².

Issues to consider in assigning water catchments to catchment districts include:

- Similar climatic, environmental, socio-economic and administrative characteristics should be apparent throughout the catchment district.
- Assignment of groundwater to catchment districts. The first approach to groundwater is to consider the mean sea level aquifer south of the Victoria Fault in Malta to be one whole unit, as is that for Gozo. It is worth considering whether designing districts on groundwater bodies rather than surface catchments is more logical for our islands.
- Assignment of coastal water to individual catchment districts. The assignment of coastal water to any catchment is a technical issue.
- Each catchment district would require a separate management plan.

Different options include:

- Maintaining existing administrative arrangements with Malta and Gozo considered as one administrative unit
- Separating Malta from Gozo and Comino
- Separating Malta Northwest, Malta Southeast and Gozo and Comino, using the Victoria Fault as a rough boundary between Malta Northwest and Malta Southeast.

In view of the practice in other countries, considering the size of Malta, and the overlap that would necessarily exist if more than one district were defined, the first option is recommended – i.e. all Malta and Gozo would be considered as one catchment district for administrative purposes. This does not exclude the issue of plans dealing with specific issues or sectors.

Comments are invited on the establishment of one or two water catchment districts. Comments from regional organisations are particularly welcome.

⁵ Guidance on best practice in river basin management planning. Draft. April 2002. (forum.europa.eu.int)

5. Environmental objectives

Article 4 of the directive establishes the environmental objectives that are to serve as a basis or envelope for the water management process. These include:

- Implementation of measures to prevent deterioration of status of all water;
- Protection, enhancement and restoration of bodies of surface water to achieve good water status by 2015;
- Progressive reduction of pollution from priority substances and phasing out discharges or loss of priority hazardous substances;
- Prevention or limitation of input of pollutants into groundwater;
- Achievement of balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater;
- Implementation of measures to reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of pollutants in groundwater.

The directive seeks the classification of water bodies by water status, and definitions are included in Annex II to the directive. For coastal (and other surface) water, chemical and ecological elements of quality need to be established. These include biological, hydro-morphological and physico-chemical elements. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical elements need to be established, not as a level but as a trend – any upward trend in pollution should be reversed.

Lower levels of protection (in terms of ecological potential) may be set for heavily modified or artificial surface water. Higher levels of protection are required for protected areas. Provisions are in place to allow derogations from the directive, such as to allow the setting of lower objectives in certain specific situations, to allow for new development and in temporary extenuating circumstances. For example, lower objectives may be set if “the environmental and socio-economic needs served by such human activity cannot be achieved by other means, which are a significantly better environmental option not entailing disproportionate costs” and other constraints.

In Article 10, the combined approach for point and diffuse sources is established. This means that emission controls based on best available technology, emission limit values or best environmental practices have to be tightened if a quality objective or standard is not being met.

No specific methodologies have yet been fully established for determination of status in our waters. These will be subject to a separate consultation exercise.

The above comments are very general and more detail eventually needed. Initial views are invited on specific issues that need to be considered in detail at the planning stage. Comments are also invited from industry and others who are carrying out activities that may be deleterious on the water environment.

6. Information registers and quality monitoring

The directive recognises that the first steps to be undertaken deal with the collection of information on the water catchment districts. The information collection process (articles 5, 6 and 7) is to include:

- An analysis of the characteristics of the water catchment district;
- A review of impact of human activity on the status of all waters;
- An economic analysis of water use;
- Establishment of a register of protected areas; and
- Identification of water used for abstraction of drinking water.

The establishment of this information is considered a priority matter and needs to be completed by end 2004. Some of the information required in this area is already available at MRA and MEPA.

In addition, monitoring programmes are to be established by 2006 for surface and groundwater in accordance with article 6.

Groundwater is already being sampled at public water supply abstraction points for parameters listed in directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption. Coastal water is also monitored in bathing areas.

MRA plans to carry out the following programme of work to end 2004:

- review existing studies on the subject;
- establish register of protected areas and areas used for abstraction of drinking water;
- evolve criteria defining “discrete and significant” and identify all water bodies;
- establish water monitoring networks and commence monitoring;
- identify existing abstraction rights, and develop a legislative/regulatory framework that will enable the application of control and protection of fresh water resources;
- characterise resources i.e. the revision and updating of the groundwater resources and the assessment of past human activity on its current status;
- review of bodies at risk;
- carry out an economic analysis.

Specific comments on the programme envisaged for the characterisation are welcomed, especially from parties whose expertise falls in this area.

7. Programme of measures

Article 11 of the directive requires the development of a programme of measures to achieve the environmental objectives. It sets out minimum requirements that need to be complied with, plus supplementary measures that might be necessary to achieve objectives.

Basic measures that are listed in the directive and imposed in the legal notice as obligations for the competent authority to establish, include:

- measures required under legislation already in force in the EU, such as the Nitrates directive, the Urban waste water directive;
- measures implemented to recover costs for water services;
- measures to promote an efficient and sustainable use of water;
- measures to safeguard water quality to reduce the level of treatment of drinking water;
- controls over the abstraction of groundwater, including a register of abstractions and requirement of prior authorisation;
- controls on artificial recharge;
- controls on point and diffuse pollution sources;
- measures to reduce pollution from priority substances; and
- measures to prevent significant loss of pollutants from technical installations and to mitigate the impact of accidental pollution incidents.

In addition, the regulations also prohibit direct discharge of pollutants into groundwater.

Further measures will be subject to further consultation and will be designed to achieve a balance between development and water protection.

Comments are invited on specific measures that should be included, together with their perceived impact.

8. Management plans

A comprehensive plan is required in accordance with Article 13 of the directive, to include:

- general description of characteristics of the district;
- summary of significant pressures and impacts of human activity;
- identification and mapping of protected areas;
- map of monitoring networks and results;
- list of environmental objectives;
- summary of economic analysis;
- programme of measures;
- register and summary of sub-basin plans and sector plans;
- summary of public information and consultation measures;
- list of competent authorities; and
- contact points and procedures for obtaining background information.

In particular, plans dealing with specific sub-basins, sectors, issues and water types may be used to supplement the management plan. The plan must be published at the latest by 2009.

It is being envisaged that two supplementary management plans will be produced – one dealing with coastal water and the other with groundwater – and both sub-plans integrated into one district management plan. The co-ordinating body will be the MRA, with the MRA and MEPA producing the supplementary plan for the water falling under their responsibility.

Comments are invited on the proposal of two separate plans dealing with specific issues of water management. Are management plans or programmes needed for other specific sectors, issues or water types, and which authority should be responsible for that supplementary plan?

9. Summary of questions

1. *Comments are invited on the use of the nomenclature water catchment and water catchment district in lieu of river basin and river basin district.*
2. *Comments are invited on the transposition of the inland surface water and transitional water provisions.*
3. *Comments are invited on the draft legal notice and implementation timeframes.*
4. *Comments are also invited on the perceived impact of the legal notice on business and the public in general. Estimates of costs and benefits are welcome.*
5. *Comments are invited on the administrative arrangements, division of duties and draft memorandum.*
6. *Comments are invited on the establishment of one or two water catchment districts. Comments from regional organisations are particularly welcome.*
7. *The comments on the environmental objectives in this paper are very general and more detail eventually needed. Initial views are invited on specific issues that need to be considered in detail at the planning stage. Comments are also invited from industry and others who are carrying out activities that may be deleterious on the water environment.*
8. *Specific comments on the programme envisaged for the characterisation are welcomed, especially from parties whose expertise falls in this area.*
9. *Comments are invited on specific measures that should be included, together with their perceived impact.*
10. *Comments are invited on the proposal of two separate plans dealing with specific issues of water management. Are management plans or programmes needed for other specific sectors, issues or water types, and which authority should be responsible for that supplementary plan?*

Annex 1 Extracts from legislation

Malta Resources Authority: Objectives and responsibilities

(Extract from Act XXV of 2000)

The Malta Resources Authority Act (2000) entrusted the Authority with the regulatory responsibility of the Malta water sector, and specifically:

- to regulate, monitor and keep under review all practices, operations and activities relating to energy, water and mineral resources;
- to grant any licence, permit or other authorisation, for the carrying out of any operation or activity relating to energy resources;
- to regulate and secure interconnectivity for the production, transmission and distribution of the services or products regulated by or under this Act;
- to ensure fair competition in all such practices, operations and activities;
- to establish minimum quality and security standards for any of the said practices, operations and activities and to regulate such measures as may be necessary to ensure public and private safety;
- to secure and regulate the development and maintenance of efficient systems in order to satisfy, as economically as possible, all reasonable demands for the provision of the resources regulated by or under this Act;
- to carry out studies, research or investigation on any matter relating to the resources regulated by or under this Act;
- to provide information and issue guidelines to the public and to commercial and other entities on matters relating to the said resources;
- to regulate the price structure for any activity regulated by this Act and where appropriate to establish the mechanisms whereby the price to be charged for the acquisition, production, manufacture, sale, storage and distribution thereof is determined;
- to establish the minimum qualifications to be possessed by any person who is engaged or employed in any activity regulated by or under this Act;
- to establish measures for the protection of the environment in the practices, operations and activities regulated by or under this Act;
- to ensure that international obligations entered into by the Government relative to the matters regulated by or under this Act are complied with;
- to advise the Minister on the formulation of policy in relation to matters regulated by this Act, and in particular in relation to such international obligations;
- otherwise to advise the Minister on any matter connected with its functions under this Act;
- to formulate and implement the policies and strategies with short-term and long-term objectives, in relation to the activities regulated by this Act;
- to perform such other functions as may from time to time be assigned to it by the Minister.

Moreover, the Malta Resources Authority Act identifies the following additional specific functions in relation to water:

- secure and regulate the acquisition, production, storage, distribution or other disposal of water for domestic, commercial, industrial or other purposes;
- secure and regulate the conservation, augmentation and operation of water resources and the sources of water supply;
- secure and regulate the treatment, storage, disposal, use or re-use, as appropriate, of sewage, waste water, sludge and storm water run-off;
- secure and regulate the provision of adequate systems of public sewers and to ascertain their cleanliness, safety and efficiency;
- ensure the safe discharge, reception, treatment and disposal of trade effluent;
- encourage and regulate the re-use of treated effluent;
- ensure the proper and fit disposal of waste water sewage; and
- maximise the use of storm water run-off.

Malta Environment and Planning Authority: Objectives and responsibilities

(Extract from Act XX of 2001)

The Environment Protection Act (2001) required the Malta Environment and Planning Authority to:

- (i) seek to co-operate or to make arrangements with other entities or persons to enable it to better monitor the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of this Act;
- (ii) establish long and short term objectives and strategies taking into consideration the advice and recommendations, where appropriate, of the National Commission for Sustainable Development established by the Act;
- (iii) advise the Minister on the making of environmental standards, guidelines and the making of regulations under this Act as well as on the formulation and implementation of contingency and emergency plans to safeguard the environment;
- (iv) be the authority that may issue any licence or permit that may be required by or under this Act under such conditions as it may, subject to any other provision of this or any other law, deem necessary to control and manage activities having an impact on the environment;
- (v) establish threshold levels of discharge from production, management, use, possession or any other activity involving products, substances and the production of or use of energy;
- (vi) monitor the quality of the environment and for such purpose establish methodologies, maintain and disseminate information related to the environment; and
- (vii) publish at intervals not exceeding three years a report on the state of the environment.

It also established the duty of the Authority:

- (i) to ensure that Environmental Audits and Environmental Impact Assessments as may be prescribed are properly carried out;
- (ii) to liaise with public entities, non-governmental organizations and international organizations on matters relating to environmental protection and the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, and to undertake and promote research on such matters;
- (iii) to provide support and advisory services relating to environment protection, to government and local authorities in relation to the performance of their functions;
- (iv) to promote, either alone or in collaboration with others, education, training and public awareness programmes relating to environmental protection, and the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources;
- (v) to perform such other functions as may from time to time be assigned to it by the Minister, including the functions required to give effect to any international obligation entered into by Malta relative to matters regulated by this Act.

Annex 2 Draft Legal notice

Minister responsible for Resources
and infrastructure

Minister responsible for the Environment
and Home Affairs

L.N. of 2002

MALTA RESOURCES AUTHORITY ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. XXV OF 2000)

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 2001 (ACT NO. XX OF 2001)

Regulations establishing a framework of action in the field of water policy.

BY virtue of the powers conferred by 28(1) of the, Malta Resources Authority Act, 2002, and articles 9 and 11 of the Environment Protection Act, the Minister responsible for Resources together with the Minister responsible for the Environment, after consultation with the Malta Resources Authority, have made the following regulations:-

1. (1) The title of these regulations is Regulations Establishing a Framework of Action in the Field of Water Policy, 2002.

(2) The purpose of these regulations is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

“Artificial water body” means a body of surface water created by human activity,

"Aquifer" means a subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.

"Available groundwater resource" means the long-term annual average rate of overall recharge of the body of groundwater less the long-term annual rate of flow required to achieve the ecological quality objectives for associated surface waters specified under Regulation 4, to avoid any significant diminution in the ecological status of such waters and to avoid any significant damage to associated terrestrial ecosystems.

"Body of groundwater" means a distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers.

"Body of surface water" means a discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, a reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water or a stretch of coastal water.

"Coastal water" means surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate up to the outer limit of transitional waters.

"Combined approach" means the control of discharges and emissions into surface waters according to the approach set out in Regulation 10.

"Competent Authority" means the Malta Resources Authority in as far as inland water is concerned and the Malta Environment and Planning Authority in as far as coastal water is concerned.

"Direct discharge to groundwater" means discharge of pollutants into groundwater without percolation throughout the soil or subsoil.

"Ecological status" is an expression of the quality of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters, classified in accordance with Annex V.

"Emission controls" are controls requiring a specific emission limitation, for instance an emission limit value, or otherwise specifying limits or conditions on the effects, nature or other characteristics of an emission or operating conditions which affect emissions. Use of the term emission control in this legal notice in respect of the provisions of any other regulations shall not be held as reinterpreting those provisions in any respect.

"Emission limit values" means the mass, expressed in terms of certain specific parameters, concentration and/or level of an emission, which may not be exceeded during any one or more periods of time. Emission limit values may also be laid down for certain groups, families or categories of substances, in particular for those identified in Annex X. Provided that the emission limit values for substances shall normally apply at the point where the emissions leave the installation, dilution being disregarded when determining them. With regard to indirect releases into water, the effect of a waste-water treatment plant may be taken into account when determining the emission limit values of the installations involved, provided that an equivalent level is guaranteed for protection of the environment as a whole and provided that this does not lead to higher levels of pollution in the environment.

"Environmental objectives" means the objectives set out in Regulation 4.

"Environmental quality standard" means the concentration of a particular pollutant or group of pollutants in water, sediment or biota, which should not be exceeded in order to protect human health and the environment.

"Good ecological potential" is the status of a heavily modified or an artificial body of water, so classified in accordance with the relevant provisions of Annex V.

"Good ecological status" is the status of a body of surface water, so classified in accordance with Annex V.

"Good groundwater chemical status" is the chemical status of a body of groundwater, which meets all the conditions set out in table 2.3.2 of Annex V.

"Good groundwater status" means the status achieved by a groundwater body when both its quantitative status and its chemical status are at least "good".

"Good quantitative status" is the status defined in table 2.1.2 of Annex II.

"Good surface water chemical status" means the chemical status required to meet the environmental objectives for surface waters established in Regulation 4(1)(a), that is the chemical status achieved by a body of surface water in which concentrations of pollutants do not exceed the environmental quality standards established in Annex IX and under other relevant legislation setting environmental quality standards.

"Good surface water status" means the status achieved by a surface water body when both its ecological status and its chemical status are at least "good".

"Groundwater" means all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

"Groundwater status" is the general expression of the status of a body of groundwater, determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status.

"Hazardous substances" means substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.

"Heavily modified water body" means a body of surface water which as a result of physical alterations by human activity is substantially changed in character, as designated by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of Annex II.

"Inland water" means all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land, and all groundwater on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured.

"Lake" means a body of standing inland surface water.

"Pollutant" means any substance liable to cause pollution, in particular those listed in Annex VIII.

"Pollution" means the direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of substances or heat into the air, water or land which may be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems directly depending on aquatic ecosystems, which result in damage to material property, or which impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

"Priority substances" means substances listed in Annex X. Among these substances there are "priority hazardous substances" which means substances identified as such in Annex X.

"Quantitative status" is an expression of the degree to which a body of groundwater is affected by direct and indirect abstractions.

"River" means a body of inland water flowing for the most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course.

"Sub-catchment" means the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a series of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes to a particular point in a water course (normally a lake or a river confluence).

"Water catchment" means the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

"Water catchment district" means the area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring water catchments together with their associated groundwaters and coastal waters, which is identified under Regulation 3(1) as the main unit for management of water catchments.

"Surface water" means inland waters, except groundwater; transitional waters and coastal waters, except in respect of chemical status for which it shall also include territorial waters.

"Surface water status" is the general expression of the status of a body of surface water, determined by the poorer of its ecological status and its chemical status.

"Transitional waters" are bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.

"Water intended for human consumption" means:

(a) all water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a distribution network, from a tanker, or in bottles or containers;

(b) all water used in any food-production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption unless the competent national authorities are satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form;

"Water services" means all services which provide, for households, public institutions or any economic activity:

(a) abstraction, impoundment, storage, treatment and distribution of surface water or groundwater,

(b) waste-water collection and treatment facilities which subsequently discharge into surface water.

"Water use" means water services together with any other activity identified under Regulation 5 and Annex II having a significant impact on the status of water. This concept applies for the purposes of Regulation 1 and of the economic analysis carried out according to Regulation 5 and Annex III, point (b).

Coordination of administrative arrangements within water catchment districts

3 (1) The competent authority shall identify the individual water catchments lying within Malta and assign them to individual water catchment districts. Small water catchments may be combined with larger water catchments or joined with neighbouring small catchments to form individual water catchment districts where appropriate. Where groundwaters do not fully follow a particular water catchment, they shall be identified and assigned to the nearest or most appropriate water catchment district. Coastal waters shall be identified and assigned to the nearest or most appropriate water catchment district or districts.

(2) The competent authority shall take all the necessary measures to ensure the appropriate administrative arrangements for the application of these regulations within each catchment district lying within Malta.

(3) The competent authority shall take all the necessary measures to ensure that the requirements of these regulations for the achievement of the environmental objectives established under Regulation 4, and in particular all programmes of measures are coordinated for the whole of the catchment district.

Environmental objectives

4. (1) In making operational the programmes of measures specified in the water catchment management plans:

(a) for surface waters, without prejudice to any relevant international agreements:

(i) the competent authority shall implement the necessary measures to prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface water, subject to the application of paragraphs 6 and 7 and without prejudice to paragraph 8;

(ii) the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water, subject to the application of subparagraph (iii) for artificial and heavily modified bodies of water, with the aim of achieving good surface water status by the end of November of the year 2015, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex V, subject to the application of extensions determined in accordance with Sub-regulation 4 and to the application of Sub-regulations five, six and seven without prejudice to Sub-regulation 8;

(iii) the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to protect and enhance all artificial and heavily modified bodies of water, with the aim of achieving good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status by the end of November of the year 2015 in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex V, subject to the application of extensions determined in accordance with Sub-regulation 4 and to the application Sub-regulations five, six and seven without prejudice to Sub-regulation 8;

(iv) the competent authority shall implement the necessary measures for the progressive reduction of from priority substances and ceasing or phasing out emissions, discharges and losses of priority hazardous substances

(b) for groundwater:

(i) the competent authority shall implement the measures necessary to prevent or limit the input of pollutants into groundwater and to prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater, subject to the application of Sub-regulations six and seven and without prejudice to Sub-regulation 8 of this Regulation and subject to the application of paragraph (j) of Sub-regulation 3 of Regulation 11;

(ii) the competent authority shall take the necessary measures to protect, enhance and restore all bodies of groundwater, ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of groundwater, with the aim of achieving good groundwater status by the end of November of the year 2015, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex V, subject to the application of extensions determined in accordance with Sub-regulation 4 and to the application of Sub-regulation 5, 6 and 7 without prejudice to Sub-regulation 8 of this Regulation and subject to the application of paragraph (j) of Sub-regulation 3 of Regulation 11;

(iii) The competent authority shall implement the measures necessary to reverse any significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity in order progressively to reduce pollution of groundwater, provided that measures to achieve trend reversal shall be implemented subject to the application of Sub-regulation 6 and seven and without prejudice to Sub-regulation 8;

(c) for protected areas, the competent authority shall achieve compliance with any standards and objectives by the end of November of the year 2015, unless otherwise specified in the legislation under which the individual protected areas have been established.

(2) Where more than one of the objectives under Sub-regulation 1 relates to a given body of water, the most stringent shall apply.

(3) The competent authority may designate a body of surface water as artificial or heavily modified, when:

(a) the changes to the hydromorphological characteristics of that body which would be necessary for achieving good ecological status would have significant adverse effects on:

(i) the wider environment;

- (ii) navigation, including port facilities, or recreation;
 - (iii) activities for the purposes of which water is stored, such as drinking-water supply, power generation or irrigation;
 - (iv) water regulation, flood protection, land drainage, or
 - (v) other equally important sustainable human development activities;
- (b) the beneficial objectives served by the artificial or modified characteristics of the water body cannot, for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate costs, reasonably be achieved by other means, which are a significantly better environmental option.

Such designation and the reasons for it shall be specifically mentioned in the water catchment management plans required under Regulation 12 and reviewed every six years.

(4) The deadlines established under Sub-regulation 1 above may be extended for the purposes of phased achievement of the objectives for bodies of water, provided that no further deterioration occurs in the status of the affected body of water when all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The competent authority determines that all necessary improvements in the status of bodies of water cannot reasonably be achieved within the timescales set out in that paragraph for at least one of the following reasons:

(i) the scale of improvements required can only be achieved in phases exceeding the timescale, for reasons of technical feasibility;

(ii) completing the improvements within the timescale would be disproportionately expensive;

(iii) natural conditions do not allow timely improvement in the status of the body of water.

(b) Extension of the deadline, and the reasons for it, are specifically set out and explained in the catchment management plan required under Regulation 12.

(c) Extensions shall be limited to a maximum of two further updates of the catchment management plan except in cases where the natural conditions are such that the objectives cannot be achieved within this period.

(d) A summary of the measures required under Regulation 11 which are envisaged as necessary to bring the bodies of water progressively to the required status by the extended deadline, the reasons for any significant delay in making these measures operational, and the expected timetable for their implementation are set out in the water catchment management plan. A review of the implementation of these measures and a summary of any additional measures shall be included in updates of the water catchment management plan.

(5) The competent authority may aim to achieve less stringent environmental objectives than those required under Sub-regulation 1 above for specific bodies of water when they are so affected by human activity, as determined in accordance with Sub-regulation 1 of Regulation 5, or their natural condition is such that the achievement of these objectives would be infeasible or disproportionately expensive, and all the following conditions are met:

(a) The environmental and socioeconomic needs served by such human activity cannot be achieved by other means, which are a significantly better environmental option not entailing disproportionate costs;

(b) The competent authority ensures,

(i) for surface water, the highest ecological and chemical status possible is achieved, given impacts that could not reasonably have been avoided due to the nature of the human activity or pollution,

(ii) for groundwater, the least possible changes to good groundwater status, given impacts that could not reasonably have been avoided due to the nature of the human activity or pollution;

(c) No further deterioration occurs in the status of the affected body of water; and

(d) The establishment of less stringent environmental objectives, and the reasons for it, are specifically mentioned in the water catchment management plan required under Regulation 12 and those objectives are reviewed every six years.

(6) Temporary deterioration in the status of bodies of water shall not be in breach of the requirements of these regulations if this is the result of circumstances of natural cause or force majeure which are exceptional or could not reasonably have been foreseen, in particular extreme floods and prolonged droughts, or the result of circumstances due to accidents which could not reasonably have been foreseen, when all of the following conditions have been met:

(a) All practicable steps are taken to prevent further deterioration in status and in order not to compromise the achievement of the objectives of these regulations in other bodies of water not affected by those circumstances;

(b) The conditions under which circumstances that are exceptional or that could not reasonably have been foreseen may be declared, including the adoption of the appropriate indicators, are stated in the water catchment management plan;

(c) The measures to be taken under such exceptional circumstances are included in the programme of measures and will not compromise the recovery of the quality of the body of water once the circumstances are over;

(d) The effects of the circumstances that are exceptional or that could not reasonably have been foreseen are reviewed annually and, subject to the reasons set out in paragraph (a) of Regulation 4, all practicable measures are taken with the aim of restoring the body of water to its status prior to the effects of those circumstances as soon as reasonably practicable; and

(e) A summary of the effects of the circumstances and of such measures taken or to be taken in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (d) of this regulation are included in the next update of the water catchment management plan.

(7) The rules laid down in these regulations shall not be deemed to have been breached when:

(a) Failure to achieve good groundwater status, good ecological status or, where relevant, good ecological potential or to prevent deterioration in the status of a body of surface water or groundwater is the result of new modifications to the physical characteristics of a surface water body or alterations to the level of bodies of groundwater, or

(b) Failure to prevent deterioration from high status to good status of a body of surface water is the result of new sustainable human development activities,

and all the following conditions are met:

(i) all practicable steps are taken to mitigate the adverse impact on the status of the body of water;

(ii) the reasons for those modifications or alterations are specifically set out and explained in the water catchment plan required under Regulation 12 below and the objectives are reviewed every six years;

(iii) The reasons for those modifications or alterations are of overriding public interest and/or the benefits to the environment and to society of achieving the objectives set out in sub-regulation 1 of this regulation are outweighed by the benefits of the new modifications or alterations to human health, to the maintenance of human safety or to sustainable development, and

(iv) The beneficial objectives served by those modifications or alterations of the water body cannot for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost be achieved by other means, which are a significantly better environmental option.

(8) When applying sub-regulations three, four, five, six and seven, the competent authority shall ensure that the application does not permanently exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives of these regulations in other bodies of water within the same water catchment district and is consistent with the implementation of other environmental legislation.

Characteristics of the water catchment district, review of the environmental impact of human activity and economic analysis of water use

5. (1) The competent authority shall ensure that for each water catchment district, it undertakes

- an analysis of the characteristics of the same,

- - a review of the impact of human activity on the status of surface waters and on groundwater found within said district, and
- an economic analysis of water use

Said analyses and reviews must be carried out in accordance to the technical specifications set out in Annexes II and III, and must be completed by the end of November 2004.

(2) The analyses and reviews mentioned under Sub-regulation 1 above shall be reviewed, and if necessary updated by the end of November 2013 and every six years thereafter.

Register of protected areas

6. (1) The competent authority shall ensure the establishment of a register or registers of all areas lying within each water catchment district which have been designated as requiring special protection under specific legislation for the protection of their surface water and groundwater or for the conservation of habitats and species directly depending on water. They shall ensure that the register is completed by the end of November 2004.

(2) The register or registers shall include all bodies of water identified under Sub-regulation 1 of Regulation 7 and all protected areas covered by Annex IV.

(3) For each water catchment district, the register or registers of protected areas shall be kept under review and up to date.

Waters used for the abstraction of drinking water

7. (1) The competent authority shall identify, within each water catchment district:

- all bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing more than ten metres cubed a day as an average or serving more than fifty persons, and
- those bodies of water intended for such future use.

The competent authority shall monitor, in accordance with Annex V, those bodies of water which according to Annex V, provide more than one hundred metres cubed a day as an average.

(2) For each body of water identified under Sub-regulation 1 above, in addition to meeting the objectives of Regulation 4 in accordance to the requirements of these regulations, for surface water bodies, the competent authority shall ensure that under the water treatment regime applied, the resulting water will meet the requirements of legislation on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

(3) The competent authority shall ensure the necessary protection for the bodies of water identified with the aim of avoiding deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the

level of purification treatment required in the production of drinking water. The competent authority may establish safeguard zones for those bodies of water.

Monitoring of surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas

8. (1) The competent authority shall ensure the establishment of programmes for the monitoring of water status in order to establish a coherent and comprehensive overview of water status within each water catchment district:

(a) For surface waters such programmes shall cover:

(i) the volume and level or rate of flow to the extent relevant for ecological and chemical status and ecological potential, and

(ii) the ecological and chemical status and ecological potential;

(b) For groundwaters such programmes shall cover monitoring of the chemical and quantitative status,

(c) For protected areas the above programmes shall be supplemented by those specifications contained in the legislation under which the individual protected areas have been established.

(2) These programmes shall be operational by the end of November 2006 unless otherwise specified in the legislation concerned. Such monitoring shall be in accordance with the requirements of Annex V.

(3) Technical specifications and standardised methods for analysis and monitoring of water status shall be laid down in accordance with the procedures to be established by legislation.

Recovery of costs for water services

9. (1) (a) The competent authority shall take account of the principle of recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs, having regard to the economic analysis conducted according to Annex III, and in accordance in particular with the polluter pays principle.

(b) The competent authority shall ensure by 2010:

(i) that water-pricing policies provide adequate incentives for users to use water resources efficiently, and thereby contribute to the environmental objectives of these regulations,

(ii) an adequate contribution of the different water uses, disaggregated into at least industry, households and agriculture, to the recovery of the costs of water services, based on the economic analysis conducted according to Annex III and taking account of the polluter pays principle.

(c) The competent authority may in carrying out the obligations imposed on it by paragraphs (a) and (b) above have regard to the social, environmental and economic effects of the recovery as well as the geographic and climatic conditions of the region or regions affected.

(2) The competent authority shall report in the water catchment management plans on the planned steps towards implementing sub-regulation 1 above. Which steps will contribute to achieving the environmental objectives of these regulations and on the contribution made by the various water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services.

(3) Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent the funding of particular preventive or remedial measures in order to achieve the objectives of these regulations.

(4) The competent authority shall not be in breach of these regulations if it decides in accordance with established practices not to apply paragraph (b) of Sub-regulation 1 of this Regulation, and for that purpose the relevant provisions of Sub-regulation 2, for a given water-use activity, where this does not compromise the purposes and the achievement of the objectives of these regulations. The competent authority shall report the reasons for not fully applying said provisions in the water catchment management plans.

The combined approach for point and diffuse sources

10. (1) The competent authority shall ensure that all discharges, referred to in Sub-regulation 2 hereunder, into surface waters are controlled according to the combined approach set out in this Regulation.

The competent authority shall ensure the establishment and/or implementation of:

- (i) the emission controls based on best available techniques, or
- (ii) the relevant emission limit values, or
- (iii) in the case of diffuse impacts the controls including, as appropriate, best environmental practices

The said controls and limit values are to be construed according to the integrated pollution prevention and control regulations (Legal Notice 165/2002), the urban waste water treatment regulations (Legal Notice 340/2001), the regulations concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates (Legal Notice 343/2001), the Legal Notices listed in Annex IX, any other relevant legislation, by the end of November 2012, unless otherwise specified in the legislation concerned.

(3) Where a quality objective or quality standard, whether established pursuant to these regulations, in the Legal Notices listed in Annex IX, or pursuant to any other legislation, requires stricter conditions than those which would result from the application of Sub-regulation 2 more stringent emission controls shall be set accordingly.

Programme of measures

11. (1) The competent authority shall establish a programme of measures for each water catchment district, taking account of the results of the analyses required under Regulation 5, in order to achieve the objectives established under Regulation 4.

(2) Each programme of measures shall include the "basic" measures specified in Sub-regulation 3 hereunder and, where necessary, "supplementary" measures.

(3) "Basic measures" are the minimum requirements to be complied with and shall consist of:

(a) those measures required to implement legislation aimed at the protection of water, including measures required under the legislation specified in Regulation 10 and in part A of Annex VI;

(b) measures deemed appropriate for the purposes of Regulation 9;

(c) measures to promote an efficient and sustainable water use in order to avoid compromising the achievement of the objectives specified in Regulation 4;

(d) measures to meet the requirements of Regulation 7, including measures to safeguard water quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required for the production of drinking water;

(e) controls over the abstraction of fresh surface water and groundwater, and impoundment of fresh surface water, including a register or registers of water abstractions and a requirement of prior authorisation for abstraction and impoundment. These controls shall be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated. The competent authority can exempt from these controls, abstractions or impoundments which have no significant impact on water status;

(f) controls, including a requirement for prior authorisation of artificial recharge or augmentation of groundwater bodies. The water used may be derived from any surface water or groundwater, provided that the use of the source does not compromise the achievement of the environmental objectives established for the source or the recharged or augmented body of groundwater. These controls shall be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated;

(g) for point source discharges liable to cause pollution, a requirement for prior regulation, such as a prohibition on the entry of pollutants into water, or for prior authorisation, or registration based on general binding rules, laying down emission controls for the pollutants concerned, including controls in accordance with Regulation 10 or additional legislation. These controls shall be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated;

(h) for diffuse sources liable to cause pollution, measures to prevent or control the input of pollutants. Controls may take the form of a requirement for prior regulation, such as a prohibition on the entry of pollutants into water, prior authorisation or registration based on general binding rules where such a requirement is not otherwise provided for under other legislation. These controls shall be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated;

(i) for any other significant adverse impacts on the status of water identified under Regulation 5 and Annex II, in particular measures to ensure that the hydromorphological conditions of the bodies of water are consistent with the achievement of the required ecological status or good ecological potential for bodies of water designated as artificial or heavily modified. Controls for this purpose may take the form of a requirement for prior authorisation or registration based on general binding rules where such a requirement is not otherwise provided for under other legislation. Such controls shall be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, updated;

(j) a prohibition of direct discharges of pollutants into groundwater, provided that the competent authority may authorise re-injection into the same aquifer of water used for geothermal purposes. It may also authorise, specifying the conditions for:

(i) injection of water containing substances resulting from the operations for exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons or mining activities, and injection of water for technical reasons, into geological formations from which hydrocarbons or other substances have been extracted or into geological formations which for natural reasons are permanently unsuitable for other purposes. Such injections shall not contain substances other than those resulting from the above operations,

(ii) re-injection of pumped groundwater from mines and quarries or associated with the construction or maintenance of civil engineering works,

(iii) injection of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for storage purposes into geological formations which for natural reasons are permanently unsuitable for other purposes,

(iv) injection of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for storage purposes into other geological formations where there is an overriding need for security of gas supply, and where the injection is such as to prevent any present or future danger of deterioration in the quality of any receiving groundwater,

(v) construction, civil engineering and building works and similar activities on, or in the ground which come into contact with groundwater. For these purposes, the competent authority may determine that such activities are to be treated as having been authorised provided that they are conducted in accordance with general binding rules developed by the dame in respect of such activities, and

(vi) discharges of small quantities of substances for scientific purposes for characterisation, protection or remediation of water bodies limited to the amount strictly necessary for the purposes concerned,

provided such discharges do not compromise the achievement of the environmental objectives established for that body of groundwater;

(k) measures to eliminate pollution of surface waters by those substances specified in Annex X, and to progressively reduce pollution by other substances which would otherwise prevent the achievement of the objectives for the bodies of surface water as set out in Regulation 4;

(1) any measure required to prevent significant losses of pollutants from technical installations, and to prevent and/or to reduce the impact of accidental pollution incidents for example as a result of floods, including through systems to detect or give warning of such events including, in the case of accidents which could not reasonably have been foreseen, all appropriate measures to reduce the risk to aquatic ecosystems.

(4) "Supplementary" measures are those measures designed and implemented in addition to the basic measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives established pursuant to Regulation 4. Part B of Annex VI contains a non-exclusive list of such measures. The competent authority may also adopt further supplementary measures in order to provide for additional protection or improvement of the waters covered by these regulations, including the implementation of the relevant international agreements.

(5) Where monitoring or other data indicates that the objectives set under Regulation 4 for the body of water are unlikely to be achieved, the competent authority shall ensure that:

- (i) the causes of the possible failure are investigated,
- (ii) relevant permits and authorisations are examined and reviewed as appropriate,
- (iii) the monitoring programmes are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, and
- (iv) additional measures as may be necessary in order to achieve those objectives are established, including, as appropriate, the establishment of stricter environmental quality standards following the procedures laid down in Annex V. Where those causes are the result of circumstances of natural cause or force majeure which are exceptional and could not reasonably have been foreseen, in particular extreme floods and prolonged droughts, the competent authority may determine that additional measures are not practicable, subject to Subregulation 6 of Regulation 4.

(6) In implementing measures pursuant to Sub-regulation 3 above, the competent authority shall take all appropriate steps not to increase pollution of marine waters. Without prejudice to existing legislation, the application of measures taken pursuant to Sub-regulation 3 may on no account lead, either directly or indirectly, to increased pollution of surface waters. This requirement shall not apply where it would result in increased pollution of the environment as a whole.

(7) The programmes of measures shall be established by the end of November 2009 and all the measures shall be made operational by the end of November 2012.

(8) The programmes of measures shall be reviewed, and if necessary updated by the end of November 2015 and every six years thereafter. Any new or revised measures established under an updated programme shall be made operational within three years of their establishment.

Water catchment management plans

12. (1) The competent authority shall ensure that a water catchment management plan is produced for each water catchment district.

(2) The water catchment management plan shall include the information detailed in Annex VII.

(3) Water catchment management plans may be supplemented by the production of more detailed programmes and management plans for sub-catchment, sector, issue, or water type, to deal with particular aspects of water management. Implementation of these measures shall not exempt the competent authority from any of its obligations under the rest of these regulations.

(4) Water catchment management plans shall be published by the end of November 2009.

(5) Water catchment management plans shall be reviewed and updated by the end of November 2015 every six years thereafter.

Public information and consultation

13. (1) The competent authority shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of these regulations, in particular in the production, review and updating of the water catchment plans. The competent authority shall ensure that, for each water catchment district, it publishes and makes available for comments to the public, including users:

(a) a timetable and work programme for the production of the plan, including a statement of the consultation measures to be taken, at least three years before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers;

(b) an interim overview of the significant water management issues identified in the water catchment, at least two years before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers;

(c) draft copies of the water catchment management plan, at least one year before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers. On request, access shall be given to background documents and information used for the development of the draft water catchment management plan.

(2) The competent authority shall allow at least six months to comment in writing on those documents in order to allow active involvement and consultation.

(3) Sub-regulations 1 and 2 shall apply equally to updated water catchment management plans.

Technical adaptations to the regulations

14. (1) Annexes I, III and regulation 1.3.6 of Annex V may be adapted to scientific and technical progress, taking account of the periods for review and updating of the water catchment management plans as referred to in Regulation 12.

(2) For the purpose of transmission and processing of data, including statistical and cartographic data, technical formats for the purpose of Sub-regulation 1 above may be adopted in accordance with the procedures laid down in Regulation twenty one.

Penalties

17. Any person shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations if:

(a) he fails to comply with any provision of these regulations or with any order lawfully given in terms of any provision of these regulations; or

(b) he contravenes any restriction, prohibition or requirement imposed by or under these regulations; or

(c) he acts in contravention of any of the provisions of these regulations; or

he conspires or attempts, or aids, or abets, any other person by whatever means, including advertising, counselling or procurement to contravene the provisions of these regulations or to fail to comply with any such provisions (including any order lawfully given in terms of any of the provision of these regulations) or to contravene any restriction, prohibition or requirement imposed by or under the said regulations.

15. Any person who commits an offence against these regulations shall, on conviction, be liable:

(a) on a first conviction to a fine (multa) of not less than five hundred Maltese liri but not exceeding one thousand Maltese liri;

(b) on a second or subsequent convictions, to a fine (multa) of not less than one thousand Maltese liri, but not exceeding two thousand Maltese liri or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment:

Provided that the court shall order any person who has been found guilty of committing an offence against these regulations to pay for the expenses incurred by the competent authority as a result of the said offence, the revocation of the permit issued by the competent authority and the confiscation of the *corpus delicti*, including vehicle, where applicable.

16. (1) The provisions of article 23 and sub-article (1) of article 30 of the Criminal Code shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to proceedings, in respect of offences against these regulations, so however that the disqualification from holding or obtain a licence, permit or authority shall in no case be for less than one year.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 370 of the Criminal Code, proceedings for an offence against these regulations shall be taken before the Court of Magistrates (Malta) or the Court of Magistrates (Gozo), as the case may be, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code regulating the procedure before the said courts as courts of criminal judicature.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Criminal Code, the Attorney General shall always have a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal from any judgement given by the Court of Magistrates (Malta) or the Court of Magistrates (Gozo) in respect of proceedings for any offence against these regulations.

ANNEX I

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE LIST OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

The following information on the competent authority shall be included in the water catchment management plan.

- (i) Name and address of the competent authority - the official name and address of the authority identified under Regulation 3.
- (ii) Geographical coverage of the water catchment district - the names of the main rivers within the water catchment district together with a precise description of the boundaries of the water catchment district. This information should as far as possible be available for introduction into a geographic information system (GIS).
- (iii) Legal status of the competent authorities - a description of the legal status of the competent authority and, where relevant, a summary or copy of its statute, founding treaty or equivalent legal document or the Act of Parliament establishing the relevant Authority.
- (iv) Responsibilities - a description of the legal and administrative responsibilities of each competent authority and of its role within each water catchment district.
- (v) Membership - where the competent authority acts as a coordinating body for other competent authorities, a list is required of these authorities together with a summary of the institutional relationships established in order to ensure coordination.

ANNEX II

1 SURFACE WATERS

1.1. Characterisation of surface water body types

The competent authority shall identify the location and boundaries of bodies of surface water and shall carry out an initial characterisation of all such bodies in accordance with the following methodology. The competent authority may group surface water bodies together for the purposes of this initial characterisation.

- (i) The surface water bodies within the water catchment district shall be identified as falling within either one of the following surface water categories - rivers, lakes, transitional waters or coastal waters - or as artificial surface water bodies or heavily modified surface water bodies.
- (ii) For each surface water category, the relevant surface water bodies within the water catchment district shall be differentiated according to type. These types are those defined using either 'system A' or 'system B' identified in section 1.2.
- (iii) If system A is used, the surface water bodies within the water catchment district shall be differentiated by surface water body types according to the descriptors set out in the tables for system A.
- (iv) If system B is used, the competent authority must achieve at least the same degree of differentiation as would be achieved using system A. Accordingly, the surface water bodies within the water catchment district shall be differentiated into types using the values for the obligatory descriptors and such optional descriptors, or combinations of descriptors, as are required to ensure that type specific biological reference conditions can be reliably derived.
- (v) For artificial and heavily modified surface water bodies the differentiation shall be undertaken in accordance with the descriptors for whichever of the surface water categories most closely resembles the heavily modified or artificial water body concerned.
- (vi) The competent authority shall develop a map or maps (in a GIS format) of the geographical location of the types consistent with the degree of differentiation required under system A.

1.2. Ecoregions and surface water body types

1.2.1. Rivers

System A

Fixed typology	Descriptors
Ecoregion	Italy, Corsica and Malta
Type	Altitude typology mid-altitude: 200 to 800 m lowland: <200 m Size typology based on catchment area small: 10 to 100 km ² Geology calcareous

System B

Alternative characterisation	Physical and chemical factors that determine the characteristics of the river or part of the river and hence the biological population structure and composition
Obligatory factors	altitude latitude longitude geology size
Optional factors	distance from river source energy of flow (function of flow and slope) mean water width mean water depth mean water slope form and shape of main river bed river discharge (flow) category valley shape transport of solids acid neutralising capacity mean substratum composition chloride air temperature range mean air temperature precipitation

1.2.2. Lakes

System A

Fixed typology	<i>Descriptors</i>
Ecoregion	Italy, Corsica and Malta
Type	<p>Altitude typology mid-altitude: 200 to 800 m lowland: <200 m</p> <p>Depth typology based on mean depth <3 m 3 to 15 m >15 m</p> <p>Size typology based on surface area 0.5 to 1 km² 1 to 10 km²</p> <p>Geology calcareous</p>

System B

Alternative characterisation	Physical and chemical factors that determine the characteristics of the lake and hence the biological population structure and composition
Obligatory factors	<p>altitude latitude longitude depth geology size</p>
Optional factors	<p>mean water depth lake shape residence time mean air temperature air temperature range mixing characteristics (e.g. monomictic, dimictic, polymictic) acid neutralising capacity background nutrient status mean substratum composition water level fluctuation</p>

1.2.3. Transitional waters

System A

Fixed typology	Descriptors
Ecoregion	Mediterranean Sea
Type	<p>Based on mean annual salinity</p> <p><0.5 : freshwater 0.5 to <5: oligohaline 5 to <18: mesohaline 18 to <30: polyhaline 30 to <40: euhaline</p> <p>Based on mean tidal range</p> <p><2 m: microtidal</p>

System B

Alternative characterisation	Physical and chemical factors that determine the characteristics of the transitional water and hence the biological population structure and composition
Obligatory factors	<p>latitude longitude tidal range salinity</p>
Optional factors	<p>depth current velocity wave exposure residence time mean water temperature mixing characteristics turbidity mean substratum composition shape water temperature range</p>

1.2.4. Coastal waters

System A

Fixed typology	Descriptors
Ecoregion	Mediterranean Sea
Type	<p>Based on mean annual salinity</p> <p><0.5 : freshwater 05 to <5: oligohaline 5 to <18: mesohaline 18 to <30: polyhaline 30 to <40: euhaline</p> <p>Based on mean depth</p> <p>shallow waters: <30 m intermediate: (30 to 200 m) deep: >200 m</p>

System B

Alternative characterisation	Physical and chemical factors that determine the characteristics of the coastal water and hence the biological community structure and composition
Obligatory factors	<p>latitude longitude tidal range salinity</p>
Optional factors	<p>current velocity wave exposure mean water temperature mixing characteristics turbidity retention time (of enclosed bays) mean substratum composition water temperature range</p>

1.3. Establishment of type-specific reference conditions for surface water body types

- (i) For each surface water body type characterised in accordance with section 1.1, type-specific hydromorphological and physicochemical conditions shall be established representing the values of the hydromorphological and physicochemical quality elements specified in point 1.1 in Annex V for that surface water body type at high ecological status as defined in the relevant table in point 1.2 in Annex V. Type-specific biological reference conditions shall be established, representing the values of the biological quality elements specified in point 1.1 in Annex V for that surface water body type at high ecological status as defined in the relevant table in section 1.2 in Annex V.
- (ii) In applying the procedures set out in this section to heavily modified or artificial surface water bodies references to high ecological status shall be construed as references to maximum ecological potential as defined in table 1.2.5 of Annex V. The values for maximum ecological potential for a water body shall be reviewed every six years.
- (iii) Type-specific conditions for the purposes of points (i) and (ii) and type-specific biological reference conditions may be either spatially based or based on modelling, or may be derived using a combination of these methods. Where it is not possible to use these methods, the competent authority may use expert judgement to establish such conditions. In defining high ecological status in respect of concentrations of specific synthetic pollutants, the detection limits are those which can be achieved in accordance with the available techniques at the time when the type-specific conditions are to be established.
- (iv) For spatially based type-specific biological reference conditions, the competent authority shall develop a reference network for each surface water body type. The network shall contain a sufficient number of sites of high status to provide a sufficient level of confidence about the values for the reference conditions, given the variability in the values of the quality elements corresponding to high ecological status for that surface water body type and the modelling techniques which are to be applied under paragraph (v).
- (v) Type-specific biological reference conditions based on modelling may be derived using either predictive models or hindcasting methods. The methods shall use historical, palaeological and other available data and shall provide a sufficient level of confidence about the values for the reference conditions to ensure that the conditions so derived are consistent and valid for each surface water body type.
- (vi) Where it is not possible to establish reliable type-specific reference conditions for a quality element in a surface water body type due to high degrees of natural variability in that element, not just as a result of seasonal variations, then that element may be excluded from the assessment of ecological status for that surface water type. In such circumstances the competent authority shall state the reasons for this exclusion in the water catchment management plan.

1.4. Identification of Pressures

The competent authority shall collect and maintain information on the type and magnitude of the significant anthropogenic pressures to which the surface water bodies in each water catchment district are liable to be subject, in particular the following.

Estimation and identification of significant point source pollution, in particular by substances listed in Annex VIII, from urban, industrial, agricultural and other installations and activities, based, inter alia, on information gathered under:

- (i) Regulation 14 of the regulations concerning urban waste-water treatment, 2001 (LN340/2001) and programmes published subsequent to these regulations;
- (ii) Regulations 15, 22 and 23 of the regulations concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, 2002 (LN165/2002);

and for the purposes of the initial water catchment management plan:

- (iii) Regulation 11 of the Pollution caused by dangerous substances discharged into the marine environment regulations, 2001 (LN213/2001); and
- (iv) Quality of surface water intended for abstraction of drinking water regulations, 2001 (LN339/2001), Regulations concerning the quality of bathing water, Regulations on the quality of water required to support fish life and Regulations on the quality required of shellfish waters.

Estimation and identification of significant diffuse source pollution, in particular by substances listed in Annex VIII, from urban, industrial, agricultural and other installations and activities; based, inter alia, on information gathered under:

- (i) Regulations 4, 6 and 7 of the Protection of Waters against Pollution caused by Nitrates from Agricultural Sources Regulations, 2001 (LN343/2001)
- (ii) Articles 7 and 17 of Directive 91/414/EEC;
- (iii) Directive 98/8/EC;

and for the purposes of the first water catchment management plan:

- (iv) Quality of surface water intended for abstraction of drinking water regulations (LN339/2001), Regulations concerning the quality of bathing water, Regulations on the quality of water required to support fish life and Regulations on the quality required of shellfish waters.

Estimation and identification of significant water abstraction for urban, industrial, agricultural and other uses, including seasonal variations and total annual demand, and of loss of water in distribution systems.

Estimation and identification of the impact of significant water flow regulation, including water transfer and diversion, on overall flow characteristics and water balances.

Identification of significant morphological alterations to water bodies.

Estimation and identification of other significant anthropogenic impacts on the status of surface waters.

Estimation of land use patterns, including identification of the main urban, industrial and agricultural areas and, where relevant, fisheries and forests.

1.5. **Assessment of Impact**

The competent authority shall carry out an assessment of the susceptibility of the surface water status of bodies to the pressures identified above.

The competent authority shall use the information collected above, and any other relevant information including existing environmental monitoring data, to carry out an assessment of the likelihood that surface waters bodies within the water catchment district will fail to meet the environmental quality objectives set for the bodies under Regulation 4. The competent authority may utilise modelling techniques to assist in such an assessment.

For those bodies identified as being at risk of failing the environmental quality objectives, further characterisation shall, where relevant, be carried out to optimise the design of both the monitoring programmes required under Regulation 8, and the programmes of measures required under Regulation 11.

2. **GROUNDWATERS**

2.1. **Initial characterisation**

The competent authority shall carry out an initial characterisation of all groundwater bodies to assess their uses and the degree to which they are at risk of failing to meet the objectives for each groundwater body under Regulation 4. The competent authority may group groundwater bodies together for the purposes of this initial characterisation. This analysis may employ existing hydrological, geological, pedological, land use, discharge, abstraction and other data but shall identify:

- the location and boundaries of the groundwater body or bodies,
- the pressures to which the groundwater body or bodies are liable to be subject including:
 - diffuse sources of pollution

- point sources of pollution
- abstraction
- artificial recharge,
- the general character of the overlying strata in the catchment area from which the groundwater body receives its recharge,
- those groundwater bodies for which there are directly dependent surface water ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems.

2.2. Further characterisation

Following this initial characterisation, the competent authority shall carry out further characterisation of those groundwater bodies or groups of bodies which have been identified as being at risk in order to establish a more precise assessment of the significance of such risk and identification of any measures to be required under Regulation 11. Accordingly, this characterisation shall include relevant information on the impact of human activity and, where relevant, information on:

- geological characteristics of the groundwater body including the extent and type of geological units,
- hydrogeological characteristics of the groundwater body including hydraulic conductivity, porosity and confinement,
- characteristics of the superficial deposits and soils in the catchment from which the groundwater body receives its recharge, including the thickness, porosity, hydraulic conductivity, and absorptive properties of the deposits and soils,
- stratification characteristics of the groundwater within the groundwater body,
- an inventory of associated surface systems, including terrestrial ecosystems and bodies of surface water, with which the groundwater body is dynamically linked,
- estimates of the directions and rates of exchange of water between the groundwater body and associated surface systems,
- sufficient data to calculate the long term annual average rate of overall recharge,
- characterisation of the chemical composition of the groundwater, including specification of the contributions from human activity. The competent authority may use typologies for groundwater characterisation when establishing natural background levels for these bodies of groundwater.

2.3. Review of the impact of human activity on groundwaters

For those bodies of groundwater which are identified following the initial characterisation undertaken in accordance with paragraph 2.1 as being at risk of failing to meet the objectives set for each body under Regulation 4, the following information shall, where relevant, be collected and maintained for each groundwater body:

- (a) the location of points in the groundwater body used for the abstraction of water with the exception of:
 - points for the abstraction of water providing less than an average of 10 m³ per day, or,
 - points for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption providing less than an average of 10 m³ per day or serving less than 50 persons,
- (b) the annual average rates of abstraction from such points,
- (c) the chemical composition of water abstracted from the groundwater body,
- (d) the location of points in the groundwater body into which water is directly discharged,
- (e) the rates of discharge at such points,
- (f) the chemical composition of discharges to the groundwater body, and
- (g) land use in the catchment or catchments from which the groundwater body receives its recharge, including pollutant inputs and anthropogenic alterations to the recharge characteristics such as rainwater and run-off diversion through land sealing, artificial recharge, damming or drainage.

2.4. Review of the impact of changes in groundwater levels

The competent authority shall also identify those bodies of groundwater for which lower objectives are to be specified under Regulation 4 including as a result of consideration of the effects of the status of the body on:

- (i) surface water and associated terrestrial ecosystems
- (ii) water regulation, flood protection and land drainage
- (iii) human development.

2.5. Review of the impact of pollution on groundwater quality

The competent authority shall identify those bodies of groundwater for which lower objectives are to be specified under Regulation 4 where, as a result of the impact of human activity, as determined in accordance with Regulation 5, the body of

groundwater is so polluted that achieving good groundwater chemical status is infeasible or disproportionately expensive.

ANNEX III

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The economic analysis shall contain enough information in sufficient detail (taking account of the costs associated with collection of the relevant data) in order to:

- (a) make the relevant calculations necessary for taking into account under Regulation 9 the principle of recovery of the costs of water services, taking account of long term forecasts of supply and demand for water in the water catchment district and, where necessary:
 - estimates of the volume, prices and costs associated with water services, and
 - estimates of relevant investment including forecasts of such investments;
- (b) make judgements about the most cost-effective combination of measures in respect of water uses to be included in the programme of measures under Regulation 11 based on estimates of the potential costs of such measures.

ANNEX IV

PROTECTED AREAS

1. The register of protected areas required under Regulation 6 shall include the following types of protected areas:
 - (i) areas designated for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption under Regulation 7;
 - (ii) areas designated for the protection of economically significant aquatic species;
 - (iii) bodies of water designated as recreational waters, including areas designated as bathing waters under any regulations concerning the quality of bathing water;
 - (iv) nutrient-sensitive areas, including areas designated as vulnerable zones under regulations concerning protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (LN343/2001) and areas designated as sensitive areas under regulations concerning urban waste-water treatment plants (LN340/2001); and
 - (v) areas designated for the protection of habitats or species where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection, including relevant Natura 2000 sites designated under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 79/409/EEC.
2. The summary of the register required as part of the water catchment management plan shall include maps indicating the location of each protected area and a description of the legislation under which they have been designated.

ANNEX V

1. SURFACE WATER STATUS

1.1. **Quality elements for the classification of ecological status**

- 1.1.1. Rivers
- 1.1.2. Lakes
- 1.1.3. Transitional waters
- 1.1.4. Coastal waters
- 1.1.5. Artificial and heavily modified surface water bodies

1.2. **Normative definitions of ecological status classifications**

- 1.2.1. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in rivers
- 1.2.2. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in lakes
- 1.2.3. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in transitional waters
- 1.2.4. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in coastal waters
- 1.2.5. Definitions for maximum, good and moderate ecological potential for heavily modified or artificial water bodies
- 1.2.6. Procedure for the setting of chemical quality standards by the Competent Authority

1.3. **Monitoring of ecological status and chemical status for surface waters**

- 1.3.1. Design of surveillance monitoring
- 1.3.2. Design of operational monitoring
- 1.3.3. Design of investigative monitoring
- 1.3.4. Frequency of monitoring
- 1.3.5. Additional monitoring requirements for protected areas
- 1.3.6. Standards for monitoring of quality elements

1.4. **Classification and presentation of ecological status**

- 1.4.1. Comparability of biological monitoring results
- 1.4.2. Presentation of monitoring results and classification of ecological status and ecological potential
- 1.4.3. Presentation of monitoring results and classification of chemical status

2. GROUNDWATER

2.1. **Ground water quantitative status**

- 2.1.1. Parameter for the classification of quantitative status
- 2.1.2. Definition of quantitative status

2.2. **Monitoring of groundwater quantitative status**

- 2.2.1. Groundwater level monitoring network
- 2.2.2. Density of monitoring sites
- 2.2.3. Monitoring frequency
- 2.2.4. Interpretation and presentation of groundwater quantitative status

2.3. **Groundwater chemical status**

2.3.1. Parameters for the determination of groundwater chemical status

2.3.2. Definition of good ground water chemical status

2.4. Monitoring of groundwater chemical status

2.4.1. Groundwater monitoring network

2.4.2. Surveillance monitoring

2.4.3. Operational monitoring

2.4.4. Identification of trends in pollutants

2.4.5. Interpretation and presentation of groundwater chemical status

2.5. Presentation of groundwater status

1. SURFACE WATER STATUS

1.1. Quality elements for the classification of ecological status

1.1.1. Rivers

Biological elements

- Composition and abundance of aquatic flora
- Composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna
- Composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna

Hydromorphological elements supporting the biological elements

- Hydrological regime
 - quantity and dynamics of water flow
 - connection to groundwater bodies
- River continuity
- Morphological conditions
 - river depth and width variation
 - structure and substrate of the river bed
 - structure of the riparian zone

Chemical and physico-chemical elements supporting the biological elements

General

- Thermal conditions
- Oxygenation conditions
- Salinity
- Acidification status
- Nutrient conditions

Specific pollutants

- Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of water
- Pollution by other substances identified as being discharged in significant quantities into the body of water

1.1.2. Lakes

Biological elements

- Composition, abundance and biomass of phytoplankton
- Composition and abundance of other aquatic flora
- Composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna
- Composition, abundance and age structure of fish fauna

Hydromorphological elements supporting the biological elements

- Hydrological regime
 - quantity and dynamics of water flow
 - residence time

- connection to the groundwater body
- Morphological conditions
 - lake depth variation
 - quantity, structure and substrate of the lake bed
 - structure of the lake shore

Chemical and physico-chemical elements supporting the biological elements

General

- Transparency
- Thermal conditions
- Oxygenation conditions
- Salinity
- Acidification status
- Nutrient conditions

Specific pollutants

- Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of water
- Pollution by other substances identified as being discharged in significant quantities into the body of water

1.1.3. Transitional waters

Biological elements

- Composition, abundance and biomass of phytoplankton
- Composition and abundance of other aquatic flora
- Composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna
- Composition and abundance of fish fauna

Hydro-morphological elements supporting the biological elements

- Morphological conditions
 - depth variation
 - quantity, structure and substrate of the bed
 - structure of the intertidal zone
- Tidal regime
 - freshwater flow
 - wave exposure

Chemical and physico-chemical elements supporting the biological elements

General

- Transparency
- Thermal conditions
- Oxygenation conditions
- Salinity
- Nutrient conditions

Specific pollutants

- Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of

water

Pollution by other substances identified as being discharged in significant quantities into the body of water

1.1.4. Coastal waters

Biological elements

Composition, abundance and biomass of phytoplankton

Composition and abundance of other aquatic flora

Composition and abundance of benthic invertebrate fauna

Hydromorphological elements supporting the biological elements

Morphological conditions

depth variation

structure and substrate of the coastal bed

structure of the intertidal zone

Tidal regime

direction of dominant currents

wave exposure

Chemical and physico-chemical elements supporting the biological elements

General

Transparency

Thermal conditions

Oxygenation conditions

Salinity

Nutrient conditions

Specific pollutants

Pollution by all priority substances identified as being discharged into the body of water

Pollution by other substances identified as being discharged in significant quantities into the body of water

1.1.5. Artificial and heavily modified surface water bodies

The quality elements applicable to artificial and heavily modified surface water bodies shall be those applicable to whichever of the four natural surface water categories above most closely resembles the heavily modified or artificial water body concerned.

1.2. Normative definitions of ecological status classifications

Table 1.2. *General definition for rivers, lakes, transitional waters and coastal waters*

The following text provides a general definition of ecological quality. For the purposes of classification the values for the quality elements of ecological status for each surface water category are those given in tables 1.2.1 to 1.2.4 below.

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
General	<p>There are no, or only very minor, anthropogenic alterations to the values of the physico-chemical and Hydromorphological quality elements for the surface water body type from those normally associated with that type under undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The values of the biological quality elements for the surface water body reflect those normally associated with that type under undisturbed conditions, and show no, or only very minor, evidence of distortion.</p> <p>These are the type-specific conditions and communities.</p>	<p>The values of the biological quality elements for the surface water body type show low levels of distortion resulting from human activity, but deviate only slightly from those normally associated with the surface water body type under undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>The values of the biological quality elements for the surface water body type deviate moderately from those normally associated with the surface water body type under undisturbed conditions. The values show moderate signs of distortion resulting from human activity and are significantly more disturbed than under conditions of good status.</p>

Waters achieving a status below moderate shall be classified as poor or bad.

Waters showing evidence of major alterations to the values of the biological quality elements for the surface water body type and in which the relevant biological communities deviate substantially from those normally associated with the surface water body type under undisturbed conditions, shall be classified as poor.

Waters showing evidence of severe alterations to the values of the biological quality elements for the surface water body type and in which large portions of the relevant biological communities normally associated with the surface water body type under undisturbed conditions are absent, shall be classified as bad.

1.2.1. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in rivers

Biological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Phytoplankton	<p>The taxonomic composition of phytoplankton corresponds totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The average phytoplankton abundance is wholly consistent with the type-specific physico-chemical conditions and is not such as to significantly alter the type-specific transparency conditions.</p> <p>Planktonic blooms occur at a frequency and intensity which is consistent with the type-specific physico- chemical conditions.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of planktonic taxa compared to the type-specific communities. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of algae resulting in undesirable disturbances to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water or sediment.</p> <p>A slight increase in the frequency and intensity of the type-specific planktonic blooms may occur.</p>	<p>The composition of planktonic taxa differs moderately from the type-specific communities.</p> <p>Abundance is moderately disturbed and may be such as to produce a significant undesirable disturbance in the values of other biological and physico-chemical quality elements.</p> <p>A moderate increase in the frequency and intensity of planktonic blooms may occur. Persistent blooms may occur during summer months.</p>
Macrophytes and phytobenthos	<p>The taxonomic composition corresponds totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>There are no detectable changes in the average macrophytic and the average phytobenthic abundance.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of macrophytic and phytobenthic taxa compared to the type-specific communities. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of phytobenthos or higher forms of plant life resulting in undesirable disturbances to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water or sediment.</p> <p>The phytobenthic community is not adversely affected by bacterial tufts and coats present due to anthropogenic activity.</p>	<p>The composition of macrophytic and phytobenthic taxa differs moderately from the type-specific community and is significantly more distorted than at good status.</p> <p>Moderate changes in the average macrophytic and the average phytobenthic abundance are evident.</p> <p>The phytobenthic community may be interfered with and, in some areas, displaced by bacterial tufts and coats present as a result of anthropogenic activities.</p>

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Benthic invertebrate fauna	<p>The taxonomic composition and abundance correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance sensitive taxa to insensitive taxa shows no signs of alteration from undisturbed levels.</p> <p>The level of diversity of invertebrate taxa shows no sign of alteration from undisturbed levels.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of invertebrate taxa from the type-specific communities.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance-sensitive taxa to insensitive taxa shows slight alteration from type-specific levels.</p> <p>The level of diversity of invertebrate taxa shows slight signs of alteration from type-specific levels.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of invertebrate taxa differ moderately from the type-specific communities.</p> <p>Major taxonomic groups of the type-specific community are absent.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance-sensitive taxa to insensitive taxa, and the level of diversity, are substantially lower than the type-specific level and significantly lower than for good status.</p>
Fish fauna	<p>Species composition and abundance correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>All the type-specific disturbance-sensitive species are present.</p> <p>The age structures of the fish communities show little sign of anthropogenic disturbance and are not indicative of a failure in the reproduction or development of any particular species.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in species composition and abundance from the type-specific communities attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical and hydromorphological quality elements.</p> <p>The age structures of the fish communities show signs of disturbance attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements, and, in a few instances, are indicative of a failure in the reproduction or development of a particular species, to the extent that some age classes may be missing.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of fish species differ moderately from the type-specific communities attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements.</p> <p>The age structure of the fish communities shows major signs of anthropogenic disturbance, to the extent that a moderate proportion of the type specific species are absent or of very low abundance.</p>

Hydromorphological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Hydrological regime	The quantity and dynamics of flow, and the resultant connection to groundwaters, reflect totally, or nearly totally, undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
River continuity	The continuity of the river is not disturbed by anthropogenic activities and	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
	allows undisturbed migration of aquatic organisms and sediment transport.	elements.	biological quality elements.
Morphological conditions	Channel patterns, width and depth variations, flow velocities, substrate conditions and both the structure and condition of the riparian zones correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

Physico-chemical quality elements (¹)

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
General conditions	<p>The values of the physico-chemical elements correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Levels of salinity, pH, oxygen balance, acid neutralising capacity and temperature do not show signs of anthropogenic disturbance and remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Temperature, oxygen balance, pH, acid neutralising capacity and salinity do not reach levels outside the range established so as to ensure the functioning of the type specific ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations do not exceed the levels established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
Specific synthetic pollutants	Concentrations close to zero and at least below the limits of detection of the most advanced analytical techniques in general use.	Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
Specific non-synthetic pollutants	Concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions (background levels = bg1).	Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 (²) without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

(1) The following abbreviations are used: bgl = background level, EQS = environmental quality standard.

(2) Application of the standards derived under this protocol shall not require reduction of pollutant concentrations below background levels: (EQS >bgl).

1.2.2. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in lakes

Biological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Phytoplankton	<p>The taxonomic composition and abundance of phytoplankton correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The average phytoplankton biomass is consistent with the type-specific physico-chemical conditions and is not such as to significantly alter the type-specific transparency conditions.</p> <p>Planktonic blooms occur at a frequency and intensity which is consistent with the type specific physico-chemical conditions.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of planktonic taxa compared to the type-specific communities. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of algae resulting in undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water or sediment.</p> <p>A slight increase in the frequency and intensity of the type specific planktonic blooms may occur.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of planktonic taxa differ moderately from the type-specific communities.</p> <p>Biomass is moderately disturbed and may be such as to produce a significant undesirable disturbance in the condition of other biological quality elements and the physico-chemical quality of the water or sediment.</p> <p>A moderate increase in the frequency and intensity of planktonic blooms may occur. Persistent blooms may occur during summer months.</p>
Macrophytes and phytobenthos	<p>The taxonomic composition corresponds totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>There are no detectable changes in the average macrophytic and the average phytobenthic abundance.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of macrophytic and phytobenthic taxa compared to the type-specific communities. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of phytobenthos or higher forms of plant life resulting in undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water.</p> <p>The phytobenthic community is not adversely affected by bacterial tufts and coats present due to anthropogenic activity.</p>	<p>The composition of macrophytic and phytobenthic taxa differ moderately from the type-specific communities and are significantly more distorted than those observed at good quality.</p> <p>Moderate changes in the average macrophytic and the average phytobenthic abundance are evident.</p> <p>The phytobenthic community may be interfered with, and, in some areas, displaced by bacterial tufts and coats present as a result of anthropogenic activities.</p>

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Benthic invertebrate fauna	<p>The taxonomic composition and abundance correspond totally or nearly totally to the undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance sensitive taxa to insensitive taxa shows no signs of alteration from undisturbed levels.</p> <p>The level of diversity of invertebrate taxa shows no sign of alteration from undisturbed levels.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of invertebrate taxa compared to the type-specific communities.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance sensitive taxa to insensitive taxa shows slight signs of alteration from type-specific levels.</p> <p>The level of diversity of invertebrate taxa shows slight signs of alteration from type-specific levels.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of invertebrate taxa differ moderately from the type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Major taxonomic groups of the type-specific community are absent.</p> <p>The ratio of disturbance sensitive to insensitive taxa, and the level of diversity, are substantially lower than the type-specific level and significantly lower than for good status.</p>
Fish fauna	<p>Species composition and abundance correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>All the type-specific sensitive species are present.</p> <p>The age structures of the fish communities show little sign of anthropogenic disturbance and are not indicative of a failure in the reproduction or development of a particular species.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in species composition and abundance from the type-specific communities attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements.</p> <p>The age structures of the fish communities show signs of disturbance attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements, and, in a few instances, are indicative of a failure in the reproduction or development of a particular species, to the extent that some age classes may be missing.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of fish species differ moderately from the type-specific communities attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements.</p> <p>The age structure of the fish communities shows major signs of disturbance, attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements, to the extent that a moderate proportion of the type specific species are absent or of very low abundance.</p>

Hydromorphological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Hydrological regime	The quantity and dynamics of flow, level, residence time, and the resultant connection to groundwaters, reflect totally or nearly totally undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
Morphological conditions	Lake depth variation, quantity and structure of the substrate, and both the structure and condition of the lake shore zone correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

Physico-chemical quality elements (¹)

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
General conditions	<p>The values of physico-chemical elements correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Levels of salinity, pH, oxygen balance, acid neutralising capacity, transparency and temperature do not show signs of anthropogenic disturbance and remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Temperature, oxygen balance, pH, acid neutralising capacity, transparency and salinity do not reach levels outside the range established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations do not exceed the levels established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

Specific synthetic Pollutants	Concentrations close to zero and at least below the limits of detection of the most advanced analytical techniques in general use.	Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
Specific non-synthetic Pollutants	Concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions (background levels = bgl).	Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 ⁽²⁾ without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

⁽¹⁾ The following abbreviations are used: bgl = background level, EQS = environmental quality standard.

⁽²⁾ Application of the standards derived under this protocol shall not require reduction of pollutant concentrations below background levels: (EQS >bgl).

1.2.3. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in transitional waters

Biological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Phytoplankton	<p>The composition and abundance of the phytoplanktonic taxa are consistent with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The average phytoplankton biomass is consistent with the type-specific physico-chemical conditions and is not such as to significantly alter the type-specific transparency conditions.</p> <p>Planktonic blooms occur at a frequency and intensity which is consistent with the type specific physico-chemical conditions.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of phytoplanktonic taxa.</p> <p>There are slight changes in biomass compared to the type-specific conditions. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of algae resulting in undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water.</p> <p>A slight increase in the frequency and intensity of the type specific planktonic blooms may occur.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of phytoplanktonic taxa differ moderately from type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Biomass is moderately disturbed and may be such as to produce a significant undesirable disturbance in the condition of other biological quality elements.</p> <p>A moderate increase in the frequency and intensity of planktonic blooms may occur. Persistent blooms may occur during summer months.</p>
Macroalgae	<p>The composition of macroalgal taxa is consistent with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>There are no detectable changes in macroalgal cover due to anthropogenic activities.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition and abundance of macroalgal taxa compared to the type-specific communities. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of phytobenthos or higher forms of plant life resulting in undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the physico-chemical quality of the water.</p>	<p>The composition of macroalgal taxa differs moderately from type-specific conditions and is significantly more distorted than at good quality.</p> <p>Moderate changes in the average macroalgal abundance are evident and may be such as to result in an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body.</p>

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Angiosperms	<p>The taxonomic composition corresponds totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>There are no detectable changes in angiosperm abundance due to anthropogenic activities.</p>	<p>There are slight changes in the composition of angiosperm taxa compared to the type-specific communities.</p> <p>Angiosperm abundance shows slight signs of disturbance.</p>	<p>The composition of the angiosperm taxa differs moderately from the type-specific communities and is significantly more distorted than at good quality.</p> <p>There are moderate distortions in the abundance of angiosperm taxa.</p>
Benthic invertebrate fauna	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>All the disturbance-sensitive taxa associated with undisturbed conditions are present.</p>	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is slightly outside the range associated with the type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Most of the sensitive taxa of the type-specific communities are present.</p>	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is moderately outside the range associated with the type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Taxa indicative of pollution are present.</p> <p>Many of the sensitive taxa of the type-specific communities are absent.</p>
Fish fauna	<p>Species composition and abundance is consistent with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>The abundance of the disturbance-sensitive species shows slight signs of distortion from type-specific conditions attributable to anthropogenic impacts on physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements.</p>	<p>A moderate proportion of the type-specific disturbance-sensitive species are absent as a result of anthropogenic impacts on physicochemical or hydromorphological quality elements.</p>

Hydromorphological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Tidal regime	<p>The freshwater flow regime corresponds totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Morphological conditions	<p>Depth variations, substrate conditions, and both the structure and condition of the intertidal zones correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>

Physico-chemical quality elements ⁽¹⁾

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
General conditions	<p>Physico-chemical elements correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Temperature, oxygen balance and transparency do not show signs of anthropogenic disturbance and remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Temperature, oxygenation conditions and transparency do not reach levels outside the ranges established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations do not exceed the levels established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations close to zero and at least below the limits of detection of the most advanced analytical techniques in general use.</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific non-synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions (background levels = bgl).</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 (2) without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>

⁽¹⁾ The following abbreviations are used: bgl = background level, EQS = environmental quality standard.

⁽²⁾ Application of the standards derived under this protocol shall not require reduction of pollutant concentrations below background levels: (EQS >bgl).

1.2.4. Definitions for high, good and moderate ecological status in coastal waters

Biological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Phytoplankton	<p>The composition and abundance of phytoplanktonic taxa are consistent with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The average phytoplankton biomass is consistent with the type-specific physico-chemical conditions and is not such as to significantly alter the type-specific transparency conditions.</p> <p>Planktonic blooms occur at a frequency and intensity which is consistent with the type specific physico-chemical conditions.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of phytoplanktonic taxa show slight signs of disturbance.</p> <p>There are slight changes in biomass compared to type-specific conditions. Such changes do not indicate any accelerated growth of algae resulting in undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body or to the quality of the water.</p> <p>A slight increase in the frequency and intensity of the type-specific planktonic blooms may occur.</p>	<p>The composition and abundance of planktonic taxa show signs of moderate disturbance.</p> <p>Algal biomass is substantially outside the range associated with type-specific conditions, and is such as to impact upon other biological quality elements.</p> <p>A moderate increase in the frequency and intensity of planktonic blooms may occur. Persistent blooms may occur during summer months.</p>
Macroalgae and angiosperms	<p>All disturbance-sensitive macroalgal and angiosperm taxa associated with undisturbed conditions are present.</p> <p>The levels of macroalgal cover and angiosperm abundance are consistent with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Most disturbance-sensitive macroalgal and angiosperm taxa associated with undisturbed conditions are present.</p> <p>The level of macroalgal cover and angiosperm abundance show slight signs of disturbance.</p>	<p>A moderate number of the disturbance-sensitive macroalgal and angiosperm taxa associated with undisturbed conditions are absent.</p> <p>Macroalgal cover and angiosperm abundance is moderately disturbed and may be such as to result in an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water body.</p>

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Benthic invertebrate Fauna	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>All the disturbance-sensitive taxa associated with undisturbed conditions are present.</p>	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is slightly outside the range associated with the type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Most of the sensitive taxa of the type-specific communities are present.</p>	<p>The level of diversity and abundance of invertebrate taxa is moderately outside the range associated with the type-specific conditions.</p> <p>Taxa indicative of pollution are present.</p> <p>Many of the sensitive taxa of the type-specific communities are absent.</p>

Hydromorphological quality elements

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
Tidal regime	The freshwater flow regime and the direction and speed of dominant currents correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.
Morphological conditions	The depth variation, structure and substrate of the coastal bed, and both the structure and condition of the inter-tidal zones correspond totally or nearly totally to the undisturbed conditions.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

Physico-chemical quality elements ⁽¹⁾

Element	High status	Good status	Moderate status
General conditions	<p>The physico-chemical elements correspond totally or nearly totally to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>Temperature, oxygen balance and transparency do not show signs of anthropogenic disturbance and remain within the ranges normally associated with undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>Temperature, oxygenation conditions and transparency do not reach levels outside the ranges established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations do not exceed the levels established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations close to zero and at least below the limits of detection of the most advanced analytical techniques in general use.</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific non-synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations remain within the range normally associated with undisturbed conditions (background levels = bgl).</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 (2) without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>

⁽¹⁾ The following abbreviations are used: bgl = background level, EQS = environmental quality standard.

⁽²⁾ Application of the standards derived under this protocol shall not require reduction of pollutant concentrations below background levels: (EQS >bgl).

1.2.5. Definitions for maximum, good and moderate ecological potential for heavily modified or artificial water bodies

Element	Maximum ecological potential	Good ecological potential	Moderate ecological potential
Biological quality elements	The values of the relevant biological quality elements reflect, as far as possible, those associated with the closest comparable surface water body type, given the physical conditions which result from the artificial or heavily modified characteristics of the water body.	There are slight changes in the values of the relevant biological quality elements as compared to the values found at maximum ecological potential.	There are moderate changes in the values of the relevant biological quality elements as compared to the values found at maximum ecological potential. These values are significantly more distorted than those found under good quality.
Hydro morphological elements	The hydromorphological conditions are consistent with the only impacts on the surface water body being those resulting from the artificial or heavily modified characteristics of the water body once all mitigation measures have been taken to ensure the best approximation to ecological continuum, in particular with respect to migration of fauna and appropriate spawning and breeding grounds.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.	Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.

Physico-chemical elements			
General conditions	<p>Physico-chemical elements correspond totally or nearly totally to the undisturbed conditions associated with the surface water body type most closely comparable to the artificial or heavily modified body concerned.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations remain within the range normally associated with such undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The levels of temperature, oxygen balance and pH are consistent with the those found in the most closely comparable surface water body types under undisturbed conditions.</p>	<p>The values for physico-chemical elements are within the ranges established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Temperature and pH do not reach levels outside the ranges established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations do not exceed the levels established so as to ensure the functioning of the ecosystem and the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations close to zero and at least below the limits of detection of the most advanced analytical techniques in general use.</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>
Specific non-synthetic pollutants	<p>Concentrations remain within the range normally associated with the undisturbed conditions found in the surface water body type most closely comparable to the artificial or heavily modified body concerned (background levels = bgl).</p>	<p>Concentrations not in excess of the standards set in accordance with the procedure detailed in section 1.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ without prejudice to Directive 91/414/EC and Directive 98/8/EC. (< EQS)</p>	<p>Conditions consistent with the achievement of the values specified above for the biological quality elements.</p>

⁽¹⁾ Application of the standards derived under this protocol shall not require reduction of pollutant concentrations below background levels.

1.2.6. Procedure for the setting of chemical quality standards by the competent authority

In deriving environmental quality standards for pollutants listed in points 1 to 9 of Annex VIII for the protection of aquatic biota, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the following provisions. Standards may be set for water, sediment or biota.

Where possible, both acute and chronic data shall be obtained for the taxa set out below which are relevant for the water body type concerned as well as any other aquatic taxa for which data are available. The ‘base set’ of taxa are:

- algae and/or macrophytes
- daphnia or representative organisms for saline waters
- fish.

Setting the environmental quality standard

The following procedure applies to the setting of a maximum annual average concentration:

- (i) The competent authority shall set appropriate safety factors in each case consistent with the nature and quality of the available data and the guidance given in section 3.3.1 of Part II of ‘Technical guidance document in support of Commission Directive 93/67/EEC on risk assessment for new notified substances’ and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 on risk assessment for existing substances’ and the safety factors set out in the table below:

	<i>Safety factor</i>
At least one acute L(E)C ₅₀ from each of three trophic levels of the base set	1 000
One chronic NOEC (either fish or daphnia or a representative organism for saline waters)	100
Two chronic NOECs from species representing two trophic levels (fish and/or daphnia or a representative organism for saline waters and/or algae)	50
Chronic NOECs from at least three species (normally fish, daphnia or a representative organism for saline waters and algae) representing three trophic levels	10
Other cases, including field data or model ecosystems, which allow more precise safety factors to be calculated and applied	Case-by-case assessment

- (ii) where data on persistence and bioaccumulation are available, these shall be taken into account in deriving the final value of the environmental quality standard;
- (iii) the standard thus derived should be compared with any evidence from field studies. Where anomalies appear, the derivation shall be reviewed to allow a

more precise safety factor to be calculated;

- (iv) the standard derived shall be subject to peer review and public consultation including to allow a more precise safety factor to be calculated.

1.3. Monitoring of ecological status and chemical status for surface waters

The surface water monitoring network shall be established in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 8. The monitoring network shall be designed so as to provide a coherent and comprehensive overview of ecological and chemical status within each water catchment and shall permit classification of water bodies into five classes consistent with the normative definitions in section 1.2. The competent authority shall provide a map or maps showing the surface water monitoring network in the water catchment management plan.

On the basis of the characterisation and impact assessment carried out in accordance with Regulation 5 and Annex II, The competent authority shall for each period to which a water catchment management plan applies, establish a surveillance monitoring programme and an operational monitoring programme. The competent authority may also need in some cases to establish programmes of investigative monitoring.

The competent authority shall monitor parameters which are indicative of the status of each relevant quality element. In selecting parameters for biological quality elements The competent authority shall identify the appropriate taxonomic level required to achieve adequate confidence and precision in the classification of the quality elements. Estimates of the level of confidence and precision of the results provided by the monitoring programmes shall be given in the plan.

1.3.1. Design of surveillance monitoring

Objective

The competent authority shall establish surveillance monitoring programmes to provide information for:

- supplementing and validating the impact assessment procedure detailed in Annex II,
- the efficient and effective design of future monitoring programmes,
- the assessment of long-term changes in natural conditions, and
- the assessment of long-term changes resulting from widespread anthropogenic activity.

The results of such monitoring shall be reviewed and used, in combination with the impact assessment procedure described in Annex II, to determine requirements for monitoring programmes in the current and subsequent water catchment management plans.

Selection of monitoring points

Surveillance monitoring shall be carried out of sufficient surface water bodies to provide an assessment of the overall surface water status within each catchment or subcatchments within the water catchment district. In selecting these bodies the competent authority shall ensure that, where appropriate, monitoring is carried out at points where:

- the rate of water flow is significant within the district as a whole;
- the volume of water present is significant within the district; and

such sites as are required to estimate the pollutant load which is transferred into the marine environment.

Selection of quality elements

Surveillance monitoring shall be carried out for each monitoring site for a period of one year during the period covered by a water catchment management plan for:

- parameters indicative of all biological quality elements,
- parameters indicative of all hydromorphological quality elements,
- parameters indicative of all general physico-chemical quality elements,
- priority list pollutants which are discharged into the water catchment or sub-catchment, and
- other pollutants discharged in significant quantities in the water catchment or sub-catchment,

unless the previous surveillance monitoring exercise showed that the body concerned reached good status and there is no evidence from the review of impact of human activity in Annex II that the impacts on the body have changed. In these cases, surveillance monitoring shall be carried out once every three water catchment management plans.

1.3.2. Design of operational monitoring

Operational monitoring shall be undertaken in order to:

- establish the status of those bodies identified as being at risk of failing to meet their environmental objectives, and
- assess any changes in the status of such bodies resulting from the programmes of measures.

The programme may be amended during the period of the water catchment management plan in the light of information obtained as part of the requirements of

Annex II or as part of this Annex, in particular to allow a reduction in frequency where an impact is found not to be significant or the relevant pressure is removed.

Selection of monitoring sites

Operational monitoring shall be carried out for all those bodies of water which on the basis of either the impact assessment carried out in accordance with Annex II or surveillance monitoring are identified as being at risk of failing to meet their environmental objectives under Regulation 4 and for those bodies of water into which priority list substances are discharged. Monitoring points shall be selected for priority list substances as specified in the legislation laying down the relevant environmental quality standard. In all other cases, including for priority list substances where no specific guidance is given in such legislation, monitoring points shall be selected as follows:

- for bodies at risk from significant point source pressures, sufficient monitoring points within each body in order to assess the magnitude and impact of the point source. Where a body is subject to a number of point source pressures monitoring points may be selected to assess the magnitude and impact of these pressures as a whole,
- for bodies at risk from significant diffuse source pressures, sufficient monitoring points within a selection of the bodies in order to assess the magnitude and impact of the diffuse source pressures. The selection of bodies shall be made such that they are representative of the relative risks of the occurrence of the diffuse source pressures, and of the relative risks of the failure to achieve good surface water status,
- for bodies at risk from significant hydromorphological pressure, sufficient monitoring points within a selection of the bodies in order to assess the magnitude and impact of the hydromorphological pressures. The selection of bodies shall be indicative of the overall impact of the hydromorphological pressure to which all the bodies are subject.

Selection of quality elements

In order to assess the magnitude of the pressure to which bodies of surface water are subject the competent authority shall monitor for those quality elements which are indicative of the pressures to which the body or bodies are subject. In order to assess the impact of these pressures, the competent authority shall monitor as relevant:

- parameters indicative of the biological quality element, or elements, most sensitive to the pressures to which the water bodies are subject,
- all priority substances discharged, and other pollutants discharged in significant quantities,
- parameters indicative of the hydromorphological quality element most sensitive to the pressure identified.

1.3.3. Design of investigative monitoring

Objective

Investigative monitoring shall be carried out:

- where the reason for any exceedances is unknown,
- where surveillance monitoring indicates that the objectives set out in Regulation 4 for a body of water are not likely to be achieved and operational monitoring has not already been established, in order to ascertain the causes of a water body or water bodies failing to achieve the environmental objectives, or
- to ascertain the magnitude and impacts of accidental pollution,

and shall inform the establishment of a programme of measures for the achievement of the environmental objectives and specific measures necessary to remedy the effects of accidental pollution.

1.3.4. Frequency of monitoring

For the surveillance monitoring period, the frequencies for monitoring parameters indicative of physico-chemical quality elements given below should be applied unless greater intervals would be justified on the basis of technical knowledge and expert judgement. For biological or hydromorphological quality elements monitoring shall be carried out at least once during the surveillance monitoring period.

For operational monitoring, the frequency of monitoring required for any parameter shall be determined by the competent authority so as to provide sufficient data for a reliable assessment of the status of the relevant quality element. As a guideline, monitoring should take place at intervals not exceeding those shown in the table below unless greater intervals would be justified on the basis of technical knowledge and expert judgement.

Frequencies shall be chosen so as to achieve an acceptable level of confidence and precision. Estimates of the confidence and precision attained by the monitoring system used shall be stated in the water catchment management plan.

Monitoring frequencies shall be selected which take account of the variability in parameters resulting from both natural and anthropogenic conditions. The times at which monitoring is undertaken shall be selected so as to minimise the impact of seasonal variation on the results, and thus ensure that the results reflect changes in the water body as a result of changes due to anthropogenic pressure. Additional monitoring during different seasons of the same year shall be carried out, where necessary, to achieve this objective.

Quality element	Rivers	Lakes	Transitional	Coastal
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Biological

Phytoplankton	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Other aquatic flora	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Macro invertebrates	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Fish	3 years	3 years	3 years	

Hydromorphological

Continuity	6 years			
Hydrology	continuous	1 month		
Morphology	6 years	6 years	6 years	6 years

Physico-chemical

Thermal conditions	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Oxygenation	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Salinity	3 months	3 months	3 months	
Nutrient status	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Acidification status	3 months	3 months		
Other pollutants	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Priority substances	1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month

1.3.5. Additional monitoring requirements for protected areas

The monitoring programmes required above shall be supplemented in order to fulfil the following requirements:

Drinking water abstraction points

Bodies of surface water designated in Regulation 7 which provide more than 100 m³ a day as an average shall be designated as monitoring sites and shall be subject to such additional monitoring as may be necessary to meet the requirements of that Regulation. Such bodies shall be monitored for all priority substances discharged and all other substances discharged in significant quantities which could affect the status of the body of water and which are controlled under the provisions of the any regulations on the quality of water intended for human consumption. Monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the frequencies set out below:

Community served	Frequency
<10 000	4 per year
10 000 to 30 000	8 per year
>30 000	12 per year.

Habitat and species protection areas

Bodies of water forming these areas shall be included within the operational monitoring programme referred to above where, on the basis of the impact assessment and the surveillance monitoring, they are identified as being at risk of failing to meet their environmental objectives under Regulation 4. Monitoring shall be carried out to assess the magnitude and impact of all relevant significant pressures on these bodies and, where necessary, to assess changes in the status of such bodies resulting from the programmes of measures. Monitoring shall continue until the areas satisfy the water-related requirements of the legislation under which

they are designated and meet their objectives under Regulation 4.

1.3.6. Standards for monitoring of quality elements

Methods used for the monitoring of type parameters shall conform to the international standards listed below or such other national or international standards which will ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality and comparability.

Macroinvertebrate sampling

MSA EN ISO 5667-3:2000 Water quality - Sampling - Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples

MSA EN 27828:2000 Water quality - Methods for biological sampling - Guidance on hand net sampling of benthic macroinvertebrates

MSA EN 28265:2000 Water quality - Methods of biological sampling - Guidance on the design and use of quantitative samplers for benthic macroinvertebrates on stony substrata in shallow waters

MSA EN ISO 9391:2000 Water quality - Sampling in deep waters for macroinvertebrates – Guidance on the use of colonisation, qualitative and quantitative samplers

MSA EN ISO 8689-1:2000 Biological classification of rivers PART I: Guidance on the interpretation of biological quality data from surveys of benthic macroinvertebrates in running waters

MSA EN ISO 8689-2:2002 Biological classification of rivers PART II: Guidance on the presentation of biological quality data from surveys of benthic macroinvertebrates in running waters

Macrophyte sampling

Relevant MSA standards when developed

Fish sampling

Relevant MSA standards when developed

Diatom sampling

Relevant MSA standards when developed

Standards for physico-chemical parameters

Any relevant MSA standards

Standards for hydromorphological parameters

Any relevant MSA standards

1.4. Classification and presentation of ecological status

1.4.1. Comparability of monitoring results

The competent authority shall establish monitoring systems for the purpose of estimating the values of the biological quality elements specified for each surface water category or for heavily modified and artificial bodies of surface water. In applying the procedure set out below to heavily modified or artificial water bodies, references to ecological status should be construed as references to ecological potential. Such systems may utilise particular species or groups of species which are representative of the quality element as a whole.

In order to ensure comparability of such monitoring systems, the results shall be expressed as ecological quality ratios for the purposes of classification of ecological status. These ratios shall represent the relationship between the values of the biological parameters observed for a given body of surface water and the values for these parameters in the reference conditions applicable to that body. The ratio shall be expressed as a numerical value between zero and one, with high ecological status represented by values close to one and bad ecological status by values close to zero.

The competent authority shall divide the ecological quality ratio scale for their monitoring system for each surface water category into five classes ranging from high to bad ecological status, as defined in Section 1.2, by assigning a numerical value to each of the boundaries between the classes. The value for the boundary between the classes of high and good status, and the value for the boundary between good and moderate status shall be established through the intercalibration exercise described below.

1.4.2. Presentation of monitoring results and classification of ecological status and ecological potential

(i) For surface water categories, the ecological status classification for the body of water shall be represented by the lower of the values for the biological and physico-chemical monitoring results for the relevant quality elements classified in accordance with the first column of the table set out below. The competent authority shall provide a map for each water catchment district illustrating the classification of the ecological status for each body of water, colour-coded in accordance with the second column of the table set out below to reflect the ecological status classification of the body of water:

Ecological status classification	Colour code
High	Blue
Good	Green
Moderate	Yellow
Poor	Orange
Bad	Red

(ii) For heavily modified and artificial water bodies, the ecological potential classification for the body of water shall be represented by the lower of the values for the biological and physico-chemical monitoring results for the relevant quality elements classified in accordance with the first column of the table set out below. The competent authority shall provide a map for each water catchment district illustrating the classification of the ecological potential for each body of water, colour-coded, in respect of artificial water bodies in accordance with the second column of the table set out below, and in respect of heavily modified water bodies in accordance with the third column of that table:

Ecological potential classification	Colour code	
	Artificial Water Bodies	Heavily Modified
Good and above	Equal green and light grey stripes	Equal green and dark grey stripes
Moderate	Equal yellow and light grey stripes	Equal yellow and dark grey stripes
Poor	Equal orange and light grey stripes	Equal orange and dark grey stripes
Bad	Equal red and light grey stripes	Equal red and dark grey stripes

(iii) The competent authority shall also indicate, by a black dot on the map, those bodies of water where failure to achieve good status or good ecological potential is due to non-compliance with one or more environmental quality standards which have been established for that body of water in respect of specific synthetic and non-synthetic pollutants (in accordance with the compliance regime established by the competent authority).

1.4.3. Presentation of monitoring results and classification of chemical status

Where a body of water achieves compliance with all the environmental quality standards established in Annex IX and under other relevant legislation setting environmental quality standards it shall be recorded as achieving good chemical status. If not, the body shall be recorded as failing to achieve good chemical status.

The competent authority shall provide a map for each water catchment district illustrating chemical status for each body of water, colour-coded in accordance with the second column of the table set out below to reflect the chemical status classification of the body of water:

Chemical status classification	Colour code
Good	Blue
Failing to achieve good	Red

2. GROUNDWATER

2.1. Groundwater quantitative status

2.1.1. Parameter for the classification of quantitative status

Groundwater level regime

2.1.2. Definition of quantitative status

Elements	Good status
Groundwater level	<p>The level of groundwater in the groundwater body is such that the available groundwater resource is not exceeded by the long-term annual average rate of abstraction.</p> <p>Accordingly, the level of groundwater is not subject to anthropogenic alterations such as would result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • failure to achieve the environmental objectives specified under Regulation 4 for associated surface waters, • any significant diminution in the status of such waters, • any significant damage to terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the groundwater body, <p>and alterations to flow direction resulting from level changes may occur temporarily, or continuously in a spatially limited area, but such reversals do not cause saltwater or other intrusion, and do not indicate a sustained and clearly identified anthropogenically induced trend in flow direction likely to result in such intrusions.</p>

2.2. Monitoring of groundwater quantitative status

2.2.1. Groundwater level monitoring network

The groundwater monitoring network shall be established in accordance with the requirements of Regulations 7 and 8. The monitoring network shall be designed so as to provide a reliable assessment of the quantitative status of all groundwater bodies or groups of bodies including assessment of the available groundwater resource. The competent authority shall provide a map or maps showing the groundwater monitoring network in the water catchment management plan.

2.2.2. Density of monitoring sites

The network shall include sufficient representative monitoring points to estimate the groundwater level in each groundwater body or group of bodies taking into account short and long-term variations in recharge and in particular:

for groundwater bodies identified as being at risk of failing to achieve environmental objectives under Regulation 4, ensure sufficient density of monitoring points to assess the impact of abstractions and discharges on the groundwater level,

2.2.3. Monitoring frequency

The frequency of observations shall be sufficient to allow assessment of the quantitative status of each groundwater body or group of bodies taking into account short and long-term variations in recharge. In particular:

for groundwater bodies identified as being at risk of failing to achieve environmental objectives under Regulation 4, ensure sufficient frequency of measurement to assess the impact of abstractions and discharges on the groundwater level

2.2.4. Interpretation and presentation of groundwater quantitative status

The results obtained from the monitoring network for a groundwater body or group of bodies shall be used to assess the quantitative status of that body or those bodies. Subject to point 2.5. The competent authority shall provide a map of the resulting assessment of groundwater quantitative status, colour-coded in accordance with the following regime:

Good: green
Poor: red

2.3. Groundwater chemical status

2.3.1. Parameters for the determination of groundwater chemical status

Conductivity
Concentrations of pollutants

2.3.2. Definition of good groundwater chemical status

Elements	Good status
General	<p>The chemical composition of the groundwater body is such that the concentrations of pollutants:</p> <p>as specified below, do not exhibit the effects of saline or other intrusions</p> <p>do not exceed the quality standards applicable under other relevant legislation</p> <p>are not such as would result in failure to achieve the environmental objectives specified under Regulation 4</p>

	for associated surface waters nor any significant diminution of the ecological or chemical quality of such bodies nor in any significant damage to terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the groundwater body
Conductivity	Changes in conductivity are not indicative of saline or other intrusion into the groundwater body

2.4. Monitoring of groundwater chemical status

2.4.1. Groundwater monitoring network

The groundwater monitoring network shall be established in accordance with the requirements of Regulations 7 and 8. The monitoring network shall be designed so as to provide a coherent and comprehensive overview of groundwater chemical status within each water catchment and to detect the presence of long-term anthropogenically induced upward trends in pollutants.

On the basis of the characterisation and impact assessment carried out in accordance with Regulation 5 and Annex II, the competent authority shall for each period to which a water catchment management plan applies, establish a surveillance monitoring programme. The results of this programme shall be used to establish an operational monitoring programme to be applied for the remaining period of the plan.

Estimates of the level of confidence and precision of the results provided by the monitoring programmes shall be given in the plan.

2.4.2. Surveillance monitoring

Objective

Surveillance monitoring shall be carried out in order to:

- supplement and validate the impact assessment procedure,
- provide information for use in the assessment of long term trends both as a result of changes in natural conditions and through anthropogenic activity.

Selection of monitoring sites

Sufficient monitoring sites shall be selected for bodies identified as being at risk following the characterisation exercise undertaken in accordance with Annex II,

Selection of parameters

The following set of core parameters shall be monitored in all the selected groundwater bodies:

- oxygen content
- pH value

- conductivity
- nitrate
- ammonium

Bodies which are identified in accordance with Annex II as being at significant risk of failing to achieve good status shall also be monitored for those parameters which are indicative of the impact of these pressures.

2.4.3. Operational monitoring

Objective

Operational monitoring shall be undertaken in the periods between surveillance monitoring programmes in order to:

- establish the chemical status of all groundwater bodies or groups of bodies determined as being at risk,
- establish the presence of any long term anthropogenically induced upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant.

Selection of monitoring sites

Operational monitoring shall be carried out for all those groundwater bodies or groups of bodies which on the basis of both the impact assessment carried out in accordance with Annex II and surveillance monitoring are identified as being at risk of failing to meet objectives under Regulation 4. The selection of monitoring sites shall also reflect an assessment of how representative monitoring data from that site is of the quality of the relevant groundwater body or bodies.

Frequency of monitoring

Operational monitoring shall be carried out for the periods between surveillance monitoring programmes at a frequency sufficient to detect the impacts of relevant pressures but at a minimum of once per annum.

2.4.4. Identification of trends in pollutants

The competent authority shall use data from both surveillance and operational monitoring in the identification of long-term anthropogenically induced upward trends in pollutant concentrations and the reversal of such trends. The base year or period from which trend identification is to be calculated shall be identified. The calculation of trends shall be undertaken for a body or, where appropriate, group of bodies of groundwater. Reversal of a trend shall be demonstrated statistically and the level of confidence associated with the identification stated.

2.4.5. Interpretation and presentation of groundwater chemical status

In assessing status, the results of individual monitoring points within a groundwater body shall be aggregated for the body as a whole. Without prejudice to the Directives concerned,

for good status to be achieved for a groundwater body, for those chemical parameters for which environmental quality standards have been set in legislation:

- the mean value of the results of monitoring at each point in the groundwater body or group of bodies shall be calculated, and
- these mean values shall be used to demonstrate compliance with good groundwater chemical status.

Subject to point 2.5, the competent authority shall provide a map of groundwater chemical status, colour-coded as indicated below:

Good: green

Poor: red

The competent authority shall also indicate by a black dot on the map, those groundwater bodies which are subject to a significant and sustained upward trend in the concentrations of any pollutant resulting from the impact of human activity. Reversal of a trend shall be indicated by a blue dot on the map.

These maps shall be included in the water catchment management plan.

2.5. Presentation of Groundwater Status

The competent authority shall provide in the water catchment management plan a map showing for each groundwater body or groups of groundwater bodies both the quantitative status and the chemical status of that body or group of bodies, colour-coded in accordance with the requirements of points 2.2.4 and 2.4.5. The competent authority may choose not to provide separate maps under points 2.2.4 and 2.4.5 but shall in that case also provide an indication in accordance with the requirements of point 2.4.5 on the map required under this point, of those bodies which are subject to a significant and sustained upward trend in the concentration of any pollutant or any reversal in such a trend.

ANNEX VI

LISTS OF MEASURES TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES

PART A

Measures required under the following Directives:

- (i) The Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC);
- (ii) The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC);
- (iii) The Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EEC) as amended by Directive (98/83/EC);
- (iv) The Major Accidents (Seveso) Directive (96/82/EC);
- (v) The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC);
- (vi) The Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC);
- (vii) The Urban Waste-water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC);
- (viii) The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC);
- (ix) The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC);
- (x) The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- (xi) The Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (96/61/EC).

PART B

The following is a non-exclusive list of supplementary measures which the competent authority within each water catchment district may choose to adopt as part of the programme of measures required under Regulation 11(4):

- (i) provisions established through the Malta Resources Authority Act and the Environment Protection Act
- (ii) administrative instruments
- (iii) economic or fiscal instruments
- (iv) negotiated environmental agreements
- (v) emission controls
- (vi) codes of good practice
- (vii) recreation and restoration of wetlands areas
- (viii) abstraction controls
- (ix) demand management measures, inter alia, promotion of adapted agricultural production such as low water requiring crops in areas affected by drought
- (x) efficiency and reuse measures, inter alia, promotion of water-efficient technologies in industry and water-saving irrigation techniques
- (xi) construction projects
- (xii) desalination plants
- (xiii) rehabilitation projects
- (xiv) artificial recharge of aquifers
- (xv) educational projects
- (xvi) research, development and demonstration projects
- (xvii) other relevant measures

ANNEX VII

WATER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS

- A. Water catchment management plans shall cover the following elements:
1. a general description of the characteristics of the water catchment district required under Regulation 5 and Annex II. This shall include:
 - 1.1. for surface waters:
 - mapping of the location and boundaries of water bodies,
 - mapping of the ecoregions and surface water body types within the water catchment,
 - identification of reference conditions for the surface water body types;
 - 1.2. for groundwaters:
 - mapping of the location and boundaries of groundwater bodies;
 2. a summary of significant pressures and impact of human activity on the status of surface water and groundwater, including:
 - estimation of point source pollution,
 - estimation of diffuse source pollution, including a summary of land use,
 - estimation of pressures on the quantitative status of water including abstractions,
 - analysis of other impacts of human activity on the status of water;
 3. identification and mapping of protected areas as required by Regulation 6 and Annex IV;
 4. a map of the monitoring networks established for the purposes of Regulation 8 and Annex V, and a presentation in map form of the results of the monitoring programmes carried out under those provisions for the status of:
 - 4.1. surface water (ecological and chemical);
 - 4.2. groundwater (chemical and quantitative);
 - 4.3. protected areas;

5. a list of the environmental objectives established under Regulation 4 for surface waters, groundwaters and protected areas, including in particular identification of instances where use has been made of Regulation 4(4), (5), (6) and (7), and the associated information required under that Regulation;
6. a summary of the economic analysis of water use as required by Regulation 5 and Annex III;
7. a summary of the programme or programmes of measures adopted under Regulation 11, including the ways in which the objectives established under Regulation 4 are thereby to be achieved;
 - 7.1. a summary of the measures required to implement legislation for the protection of water;
 - 7.2. a report on the practical steps and measures taken to apply the principle of recovery of the costs of water use in accordance with Regulation 9;
 - 7.3. a summary of the measures taken to meet the requirements of Regulation 7;
 - 7.4. a summary of the controls on abstraction and impoundment of water, including reference to the registers and identifications of the cases where exemptions have been made under Regulation 11(3)(e);
 - 7.5. a summary of the controls adopted for point source discharges and other activities with an impact on the status of water in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11(3)(g) and 11(3)(i);
 - 7.6. an identification of the cases where direct discharges to groundwater have been authorised in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11(3)(j);
 - 7.7. a summary of the measures taken on priority substances;
 - 7.8. a summary of the measures taken to prevent or reduce the impact of accidental pollution incidents;
 - 7.9. a summary of the measures taken under Regulation 11(5) for bodies of water which are unlikely to achieve the objectives set out under Regulation 4;
 - 7.10. details of the supplementary measures identified as necessary in order to meet the environmental objectives established;
 - 7.11. details of the measures taken to avoid increase in pollution of marine waters in accordance with Regulation 11(6);
8. a register of any more detailed programmes and management plans for the water catchment district dealing with particular sub-catchments, sectors, issues or water types, together with a summary of their contents;
9. a summary of the public information and consultation measures taken, their results and the changes to the plan made as a consequence;

10. a list of competent authorities in accordance with Annex I;
 11. the contact points and procedures for obtaining the background documentation and information referred to in Regulation 13(1), and in particular details of the control measures adopted in accordance with Regulation 11(3)(g) and 11(3)(i) and of the actual monitoring data gathered in accordance with Regulation 8 and Annex V.
- B. The first update of the water catchment management plan and all subsequent updates shall also include:
1. a summary of any changes or updates since the publication of the previous version of the water catchment management plan, including a summary of the reviews to be carried out under Regulation 4(4), (5), (6) and (7);
 2. an assessment of the progress made towards the achievement of the environmental objectives, including presentation of the monitoring results for the period of the previous plan in map form, and an explanation for any environmental objectives which have not been reached;
 3. a summary of, and an explanation for, any measures foreseen in the earlier version of the water catchment management plan which have not been undertaken;
 4. a summary of any additional interim measures adopted under Regulation 11(5) since the publication of the previous version of the water catchment management plan.

ANNEX VIII

INDICATIVE LIST OF THE MAIN POLLUTANTS

1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the aquatic environment.
2. Organophosphorous compounds.
3. Organotin compounds.
4. Substances and preparations, or the breakdown products of such, which have been proved to possess carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect steroidogenic, thyroid, reproduction or other endocrine-related functions in or via the aquatic environment.
5. Persistent hydrocarbons and persistent and bioaccumulable organic toxic substances.
6. Cyanides.
7. Metals and their compounds.
8. Arsenic and its compounds.
9. Biocides and plant protection products.
10. Materials in suspension.
11. Substances which contribute to eutrophication (in particular, nitrates and phosphates).
12. Substances which have an unfavourable influence on the oxygen balance (and can be measured using parameters such as BOD, COD, etc).

ANNEX IX

EMISSION LIMIT VALUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS

The ‘limit values’ and ‘quality objectives’ established under the Regulations following the Pollution Caused by Certain Dangerous Substances Discharged into the Aquatic Environment Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 213 of 2001) shall be considered emission limit values and environmental quality standards, respectively, for the purposes of these regulations. They are established in the following regulations:

- (i) Limit Values and Quality Objectives for Mercury Discharges by Sectors Other Than the Chlor-Alkali Electrolysis Industry Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 219 of 2001);
- (ii) Limit Values and Quality Objectives for Cadmium Discharges Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 221 of 2001);
- (iii) Limit Values and Quality Objectives for Mercury Discharges by the Chlor-alkali Electrolysis Industry Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 220 of 2001);
- (iv) Limit Values and Quality Objectives for Hexachlorocyclohexane Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 218 of 2001); and
- (v) Limit Values and Quality Objectives for Discharges of Certain Dangerous Substances Discharged into the Aquatic Environment Regulations, 2001 (Legal notice 227 of 2001).

ANNEX X

LIST OF PRIORITY SUBSTANCES IN THE FIELD OF WATER POLICY (*)

	CAS number ⁽¹⁾	EU number ⁽²⁾	Name of priority substance	Identified as priority hazardous substance
(1)	15972-60-8	240-110-8	Alachlor	
(2)	120-12-7	204-371-1	Anthracene	(X) (***)
(3)	1912-24-9	217-617-8	Atrazine	(X) (***)
(4)	71-43-2	200-753-7	Benzene	
(5)	not applicable	not applicable	Brominated diphenylethers(**)	X (****)
(6)	7440-43-9	231-152-8	Cadmium	X
(7)	85535-84-8	287-476-5	C ₁₀₋₁₃ -chloroalkanes (**)	X
(8)	470-90-6	207-432-0	Chlorfenvinphos	
(9)	2921-88-2	220-864-4	Chlorpyrifos	(X) (***)
(10)	107-06-2	203-458-1	1,2-Dichloroethane	
(11)	75-09-2	200-838-9	Dichloromethane	
(12)	117-81-7	204-211-0	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	(X) (***)
(13)	330-54-1	206-354-4	Diuron	(X) (***)
(14)	115-29-7	204-079-4	Endosulfan	(X) (***)
	959-98-8	not applicable	(alpha-endosulfan)	
(15)	206-44-0	205-912-4	Fluoranthene	(*****)
(16)	118-74-1	204-273-9	Hexachlorobenzene	X
(17)	87-68-3	201-765-5	Hexachlorobutadiene	X
(18)	608-73-1	210-158-9	Hexachlorocyclohexane	X
	58-89-9	200-401-2	(gamma-isomer, Lindane)	
(19)	34123-59-6	251-835-4	Isoproturon	(X) (***)
(20)	7439-92-1	231-100-4	Lead and its compounds	(X) (***)
(21)	7439-97-6	231-106-7	Mercury and its compounds	X
(22)	91-20-3	202-049-5	Naphthalene	(X) (***)
(23)	7440-02-0	231-111-4	Nickel and its compounds	
(24)	25154-52-3	246-672-0	Nonylphenols	X
	104-40-5	203-199-4	(4-(para)-nonylphenol)	
(25)	1806-26-4	217-302-5	Octylphenols	(X) (***)
	140-66-9	not applicable	(para-tert-octylphenol)	
(26)	608-93-5	210-172-5	Pentachlorobenzene	X
(27)	87-86-5	201-778-6	Pentachlorophenol	(X) (***)
(28)	not applicable	not applicable	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons	X
	50-32-8	200-028-5	(Benzo(a)pyrene),	
	205-99-2	205-911-9	(Benzo(b)fluoranthene),	
	191-24-2	205-883-8	(Benzo(g,h,i)perylene),	
	207-08-9	205-916-6	(Benzo(k)fluoranthene),	
	193-39-5	205-893-2	(Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene)	
(29)	122-34-9	204-535-2	Simazine	(X) (***)

(30)	688-73-3	211-704-4	Tributyltin compounds	X
	36643-28-4	not applicable	(Tributyltin-cation)	
(31)	12002-48-1	234-413-4	Trichlorobenzenes	(X) (***)
	120-82-1	204-428-0	(1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene)	
(32)	67-66-3	200-663-8	Trichloromethane	(Chloroform)
(33)	1582-09-8	216-428-8	Trifluralin	(X) (***)

(*) Where groups of substances have been selected, typical individual representatives are listed as indicative parameters (in brackets and without number). The establishment of controls will be targeted to these individual substances, without prejudicing the inclusion of other individual representatives, where appropriate.

(**) These groups of substances normally include a considerable number of individual compounds. At present, appropriate indicative parameters cannot be given.

(***) This priority substance is subject to a review for identification as possible “priority hazardous substance”.

(****) Only Pentabromobiphenylether (CAS-number 32534-81-9).

(*****) Fluoranthene is on the list as an indicator of other, more dangerous Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons.

⁽¹⁾ CAS: Chemical Abstract Services.

⁽²⁾ EU-number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) or European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

Annex 3 Draft Memorandum of understanding

Memorandum of Understanding⁶

for the coordinated implementation of the legal notice transposing the Water Framework Directive by the following Authorities:

Malta Resources Authority and Malta Environment and Planning Authority

Purpose:

The objectives of this agreement are:

- To clarify the roles and responsibilities of participating authorities in support of water catchment management, pursuant to the transposition of the Water Framework Directive;
- To foster cooperative working relationships among the participating authorities; and
- To help coordinate and, where possible, to simplify the implementation procedures articulated in the legal notice transposing the Water Framework Directive.

Scope:

The scope of this agreement encompasses all activities of participating authorities necessary to implement the Water Framework Directive. While this agreement specifies some key coordinating procedures, it presumes continuing inter-authority cooperation to implement these efforts.

Principles:

This agreement is based on the following principles:

- Commitment to the success of water catchment management and protection efforts;
- Coordination of positions, interests, and potential contributions of each authority, reducing the need for duplication of effort and waste of resources while take maximum advantage of existing strengths of each authority;
- Good faith sharing of information;
- Effective communication and timely response to situations requiring coordinated action. Response to situations requiring coordinated action and to questions or

⁶ From memorandum of understanding of water shed management in state of Washington.
www.ecy.wa.gov/watershed/MOU.html

requests for assistance from other authorities will be subject to each authority's resources constraints.

- Care, clarity, and discipline as one authority represents another, while honouring each authority's own responsibilities for explicitly agreeing to any commitments, to ensure that they are realistic and consistent with its available resources and legal authorities.
- Early resolution of inter-authority policy conflicts.
- Enhancing close co-operation and collaboration between participating authorities in formulating the programme of measures and action plans as required by the provisions of the legislation

Role of authorities

The Malta Resources Authority will coordinate the implementation of the legal notice transposing the Water Framework Directive. The authorities will have the following lead roles:

Article of WFD	Specific areas	Lead Authority
Article 1 – Purpose.		Not applicable
Article 2 – Definitions.		Not applicable
Article 3 - Co-ordination of administrative arrangements.	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 4 - Environmental objectives	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 5 - Characteristics of river basin district	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 6 - Register of protected areas	Drinking water abstraction All other	MRA MEPA
Article 7 - Water used for abstraction of drinking water		MRA
Article 8 - Monitoring of water	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 9 - Recovery of costs		MRA
Article 10 - Combined approach of point and diffuse sources	Indirect discharges Direct discharges into groundwater Direct discharges into marine env.	MRA MRA MEPA
Article 11 - Programme of measures	Agriculture Inland water Coastal water	Agriculture MRA MEPA
Article 12 - International	Not applicable	
Article 13 - River basin management plans	Water catchment management plan Inland water management plan Coastal water management plan	MRA MRA MEPA
Article 14 - Public information	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 15 - Reporting	Inland water Coastal water	MRA MEPA
Article 16 - Strategies against pollution of water		MEPA
Article 17 - Strategies against pollution of groundwater		MRA
Article 18 - Commission report		Not applicable
Article 19 - Plans for future commission measures		Not applicable
Article 20 - Technical adaptations		Not applicable
Article 21 - Regulatory committee		Not applicable
Article 22 - Repeals		Not applicable
Article 23 - Penalties		Not applicable
Article 24 - Implementation		Not applicable
Article 25, 26 - Entry into force and address		Not applicable

Designation of representative for each authority:

The Chief Executive, or Director of each participating authority will designate a representative for the implementation of the legal notice transposing the Water Framework Directive.

This representative will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of water catchment planning for the authority. Any representative may call a meeting of other affected representatives for dispute resolution or coordination on emerging issues as necessary.

Areas of coordination:

The participating authorities are committed to cooperation and coordination to honour as effectively as possible the requests from each other for support of water catchment management and restoration efforts, subject to authorities' resource constraints. In addition, they will keep each other informed of major upcoming developments and progress. These include the willingness:

- To anticipate emerging issues in the planning process, to start consideration of potential authority obligations and areas where a coordinated position will have to be developed.
- To make informational materials available.
- To provide updated or supplementary information as the planning processes unfold, in response to (or in anticipation of) the major questions from the other authorities. Written information is encouraged, but resource and timing constraints are recognized.
- To specifically share GIS data sets and other information;
- To share information on technical projects planned or being executed for water catchment management;
- To coordinate funding for management and protection projects, including contributing information on the pool of potentially available funds, and particularly with reference to EU-funded projects.

Amendments and updates:

As experience is gained with the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, changes may be needed to respond to emerging issues. This memorandum of understanding can be updated, refined, or amended in writing as needed.

Conclusion:

In signing this document, the head of each participating authority reaffirms the importance of coordinated support for water catchment management and restoration as mandated by the legal notice transposing the Water Framework Directive and commits that authority to support these efforts as outlined above.

Annex 4 Water catchments in Malta

A draft of water catchments in Malta is presented below.

