Ongoing log of questions and clarifications during WFD reporting

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The following is a list of open issues that have arisen in the WFD River Basin Management Plan reporting period starting October 22 2009. This list covers comments/issues identified with the schemas and the database and the appropriate action/response.

Contents

1. Critical and high priority issues

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	Comm	Compliance checking	The Commission has released an inventory of questions and there seems to be some misunderstanding on the MS role.	This inventory of questions is for Commission use and not for the MS to answer. The inventory makes mention of background documents which will be used and there will be clarification on this through the water directors.
2.	SK	Supporting documentation	Clarification is needed on the requirement for supporting documents to supplement the reporting schemas.	The Commission expects both the delivery of xml files and the pdf or doc files of the river basin management plans and programmes of measures, including international roof reports as appropriate (see agreement at Water Directors meeting in Paris). All files are to be uploaded in EEA's Reportnet. As regards the background documents, this is left to the Member States to assess what they want to send to the Commission to be used in the assessment. There are important differences in the level of detail in the plans. Therefore it is not possible to generalise.
3.	FR	Conversion tool	The conversion tool does not produce a schema – instead giving the error message that it cannot 'parse' a certain value. The likely cause for this is unexpected characters in database fields e.g. date in wrong format, % signs included in percentage fields.	Check the format of all fields of the tables in the dependent database tables for the schema. If the problem cannot be quickly spotted, send the database to helpdesk who can identify the problem fields quickly.
4.	ENV	Reporting	Management of ReportNet	A PDF has been prepared to fo guidance on best practice for setting up ReportNet. http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir200060ec/resources/WFD%20ReportNet%20upload%20quick%20guide.pdf

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5.	UK	Schema	Units for reporting conductivity in the GWB and GWMethods schemas is incorrect. Annotation text refers to 'micro Siemens/m' and 'milli Siemens per metre' . The enumeration list only has the option for 'Sm-1', Siemens per meter. Elements affected: GroundWaterBodies/GroundWaterBody/Groundwat erBodyStatus/ChemicalStatus/NaturalBackgroundLe vels/NaturalBackgroundLevel/ConcentrationUnits RiverBasinDistrictGWMethodologies/MethodologyG roundwaterClassification/ClassificationDetail/Classifi cationMatrix/ClassificationItem/ReportingUnits The option 'Other' is also available in the enumeration list, but only the GWMethods schema has a field to input what this unit is.	Conductivity units are reported in µS/cm. For input to the database, the units field should be overridden by including µS/cm and the value reported in µS/cm. The additional value has been added to the WFDCommon.xsd in ReportNet, so no validation errors will be thrown. However, if the common schema has been integrated locally, then the MS needs to make the change themselves.

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6.	JM	Spatial reporting	Confirmation of spatial reporting for water bodies	River water bodies – catchment greater than 500 sq km Lake water bodies – area greater than 10 sq km Ground water bodies – are greater than 100 sq km Water bodies smaller than these are just reported as centroids in the XML file (NOT submitted as shape files). (See CIS Guidance number 21 section 4.3 http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/guidance_documents/guidance_guidance_report/_EN_1.0_&a=d)

2. Schema questions

2.1 SWB, GWB and PA

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	SE/GR/ES/ FI	PA/duplicate codes	In Sweden, we have N-2000 objects, with one unique code, appointed by both the Habitats and Birds directives. This means that reporting ProtectedAreaType gets complicated. It's not allowed to report a protected area (same cod) as of more than one kind, type of protected area. We don't want to tamper with the objects unique EU-codes since they are reported elsewhere. Do you have any suggestions how to solve this? In Greece I have a question regarding the PA Schema. In the Database it is not possible to have double entries, like the same code for two types of a Protected Area. However in the national registries we have a single code of Water body corresponding in both SPA and SCI of the Natura Directive, meaning a single water body is both a SPA site and SCI site, which creates problem when we need to insert it in the list of the PA in the Access. This is the case for a number of water bodies in Greece. Is there any way to overcome this? We have a question regarding topological rules applied to Protected Areas geographical	It is legitimate for multiple protected areas to have the same protected area code. In the ProtArea schema the annotation states: *It is expected that the same and/or overlapping Protected Areas would have different identifying codes under the different Directives under which they are designated.* However, this does not seem to be the case. Therefore it should be possible to report the same protected area twice with the same code but different types. The database will not allow this at the moment but it is possible to work around this by: 1. Click on PA_Protected_Areas* table and choose the design window 2. Click on EUProtectedAreaCode. In the field properties at the bottom of the screen change Indexed to "Yes (Duplicates OK)" from the drop down menu. It is then allowed to have duplicate Protected Area ID's in the DB. Please notice that if you have a protected area that have more than one type (eg. Bathing and Habitats) it's only necessary to report the shape file once as long as the shape file is exactly the same for both the Bathing

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			information. Even though we split PA in different shapefiles attending to the PA type, there are going to be overlapping polygons for the same type. For example in A7 Abstraction for Drinking Water if we include superficial and groundwater abstraction or it may also happen with PA defined in National Legislation. problem is that in the Database it does not let us have these double IDs, to have the same code twice..	Water protected area and Habitats Protected Area – in the xml file (in the DB) it will be necessary to report the protected areas separately. If the protected areas only overlap – but not the exact same shape – then you'll have to report both as different shape files.
2.	SK	SWB/Impact vs Status	Can you please explain why we need impact assessment? In our view it is superfluous when we have status assessment.	Information about pressure and impact can be used to declare whether or not the Water Body is subject to significant pressure(s) broken down by the main pressure types and the main environmental impacts in the RBD resulting from the significant pressure(s). If the Water Body is subject to a significant pressure(s) then indicate the pressure(s) and environmental impacts from the relevant enumeration lists. But please notice that this information is optional. Status on the other hand is mandatory information.
3.	UK	GWB	In schema GWB_3p0.xsd element CommentQuantitativeStatusValue has a trailing space in it's name. Altova will parse it, but it causes an error when trying to register the schema in an Oracle 10g database	No action
4.	LT	GWB	Table GWB_ProtectedArea_Status. Groundwater	Option "b) water body overlapping (partly within) a Protected Area" has to

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			bodies in Lithuania are relatively large and all protected areas are smaller than GWB. Please explain how to fill field TypeOfAssociation	be chosen. This option covers this case and also the case in which only part of the protected area overlaps with the groundwater body (the rest overlapping with another water body or bodies). The same applies to surface water bodies.
5.	LT	GWB	In Lithuania buffer zones around groundwater intake sites are designated as Article 7 Abstraction for drinking water protected areas. These areas have special use limitations in order to protect wellfield. What shall be filled in the GWB_ProtectedArea_Status field ValueStatusProtectedArea (values in the enumeration list: high, good, failing, unknown).	Article 7 protected areas are the water bodies that are used for the abstraction of drinking water. In the case raised it would be the groundwater body. The areas around the intake are the safeguard zones and do not need to be reported as "protected areas". See user guide section 2.2.5. Possible values are 2 (good) or 3 (failing to achieve good): *"According to Article 7.2 of the WFD MS should ensure that, under the water treatment regime applied, the resulting water will meet the requirements of the Drinking Water Directive. This means that under existing treatment, if the drinking water produced from a particular water body meets the Drinking Water Directive requirements, the status of the Protected Area for this water body is "good", whereas if it does not meet the standards it "fails". The DWD failure is only relevant in WFD context if the reasons for failure are linked to the quality of the water body (e.g. not to the failure of the water treatment or distribution system)."*
6.	Asked at meeting	GWB	I gave the question, I put to Jorge, about Impacts on ground water and clarification on what should be included in that parameter, some thought. Only indirect impacts on surface systems are included in the list items, except for the "other" option. I	This comes from the WFD Reporting guidance number 21 page 60: The main impacts on groundwaters occurring in the RBD as a result of relevant pressures should be provided. This should include the following if appropriate: o Anthropogenic alterations of the level of groundwater leading to

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			suggested reporting direct effects on the ground water, as altered water chemistry. However, thinking about it, I have come to the conclusion that reporting direct effects on groundwater chemistry (and quantity as well) under "Impacts" will more or less repeat what has been reported under status and trends. The concept Impact, I think, must refer to some thing else than the direct effects, as suggested by the list items. Am I correct? Jorge gave the answer that all relevant Impacts shall be reported.	significant diminution of the ecological and qualitative status of associated surface water bodies; o Chemical composition of groundwater leading to significant diminution of the ecological and qualitative status of associated surface water bodies; o Anthropogenic alterations of the level of groundwater leading to significant damage to terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB; o Chemical composition of groundwater leading to significant damage to terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB; o Altered habitat in dependent surface water or terrestrial ecosystems; o Substitution of populations. These options are all focussed on the impacts on connected surface water. Indeed it is assumed that in fact this is because the direct impacts on groundwater are covered in the status part of the schema.
7.	LT	PA	How to allocate protected areas to RBD, if the protected area lies on the border of two RBD? Possible options: 1. Cut PA polygon based on the boundaries of RBD and for each RBD report corresponding part of PA. It means that PA may have two or more central points and PA with the same ID reported under different RBD will have different area. 2. allocate PA to one RBD: a. Based on area of the PA b. Based on geographical location of	The same protected area can be reported in the ProtArea schema for both RBDs. The centroid will fall within one of the RBDs only. It is better not to split it in order not to lose the referential integrity with the reporting under the directive under which the protected area has been designated (assuming the question refers to a Natura 2000 area). The manual check would indicate that a protected area code has been duplicated and this would be messgwed to the reported, but in a case such as this the above explanation would be provided so that the error can be ignored.

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			central point	
8.	Asked at meeting	PA	What Protected Area information should be reported?	The submission for the Protected Areas schema should preferably be a full register of all Protected Areas.

All Protected Areas not reported under other Directives are required. If a Protected Area has been reported under another Directive then use the code that has been used in the previous reporting. If find a code in the SWB or GWB schema for a bathing water site, for example, which is not in the PA file, then expect to find it in the bathing water submission. Ensure some consistency. |
| 9. | Asked at meeting | PA/SWB | What is the association of PA and SWB? | The relationship can either be functional or geographical and it is defined in the TypeOfAssociation attribute. |
| 10. | BE | SWB | Propose to add a column in the table dealing with the chemical status of the water bodies, in order be able to specify the confidence level of the status reported.

Because, on the contrary to ecological status, the WFD doesn't propose any confidence threshold for the chemical status. Nevertheless, it remains very difficult to provide one single value for the chemical status of each water body, with sometimes not specific monitoring. We have made an extrapolation for WB without monitoring, but due to the absence of monitoring not all the values have the same | JRR email reply:

On ecological status we had a long discussion on the confidence issue and that's why it finally ended up in the schema. On the chemical status this was not the case. I recall Rapahel raising this some time ago and it would have been possible to add a text field in the schema for confidence assessment of chemical status but somehow the comment was lost and did not reach the final overview of comments that was distributed to WG D in September before releasing the final schemas. I have tried to find your comment in my emails without success, but indeed it is in my memory. I am sorry if it was our fault that we overlooked it.

In any case, now it is too late to make any change to the schemas. My |

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			precision. The value can be very precise in case of an existing monitoring and more uncertain in case of an extrapolation. We would be happy to have an additional column to reflect if it is a monitored or extrapolated value.	proposal would be that if you think that this is important information, it should be included in a separate document or table. An explanation can be introduced in the following text box: RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/ResultsFromSurfaceWaterMonitoring/MapComments/ChemicalStatusDescription and the link to the additional document provided in: RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/ResultsFromSurfaceWaterMonitoring/MapComments/SupportingDocuments
11.	SE	SWB	In the WFD, article 2, surface water means inland waters, except groundwater; transitional waters and coastal waters, <u>except in respect of chemical status for which it shall also include territorial waters</u>.	The interpretation of this is chemical status should be reported under a coastal water body, but the extent of the coastal water body should not be modified to extend to the territorial limit (see item 7) just referred to. Provide the monitoring stations linked to the relevant coastal water bodies. Geographically they may fall outside the coastal waters if they are for chemical status.
12.	FR	SWB	Different districts face the same problem with the protected Areas in SWB schema (for SWB_protectedAreaStatus table) : it is not permitted by xsd to have « UWWT » protected area type, though this type exists in PA schema. It seems to us relevant to report UWWT areas regarding to SWB. In order to validate the schema, we change the area type to "European Other" in SWB schema. Would it be possible to allow the UWWT protected	The UWWD choice is not given in the field SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtectedAreaDetails/TypeOfProtectedArea because there is no definition of "status" in the UWWTD. The identification of sensitive areas defines the level of treatment needed for the waste water treatment plants. The eutrophication and other aspects of status of the water body is captured in the assessment of WFD status. What is confusing in the schema is that the field SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/PROT_AREA_ASSOC asks whether there is a protected area associated. If you have a

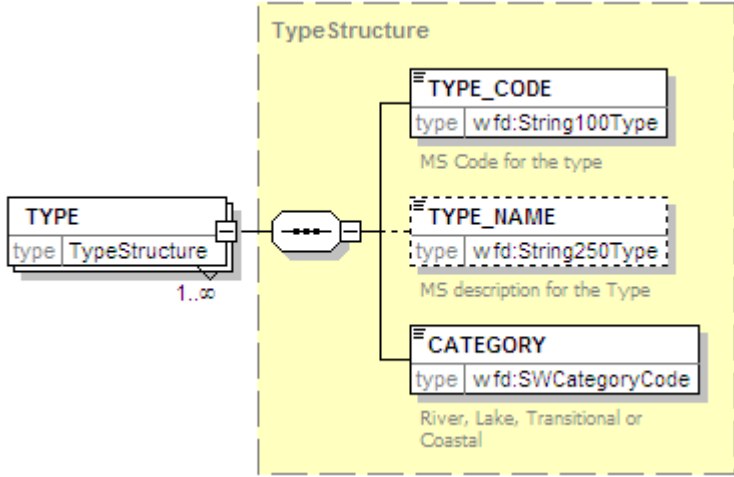| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			area type in the SWB schema ?	sensitive area associated it seems that you should mark "Yes", but then you have to fill in the SWProtectedAreaDetails that do not give the possibility to select UWWTD. It is important, however, to make the link between protected areas and water bodies, and this is done in this part of the schema only. Therefore, in case a sensitive area associated with a water body, it is recommended to report as follows: SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/PROT_ARE A_ASSOC = "Yes" SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect edAreaDetails/TypeOfProtectedArea = "EuropeanOther" SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect edAreaDetails/ProtectedAreaCode = [the codes used in the ProtArea schema; with this link it will be possible to identify that the type of protected area is UWWTD sensitive area] SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect edAreaDetails/TypeOfAssociation =[as appropriate] and the rest of the fields: SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect edAreaDetails/ValueStatusProtectedArea SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect edAreaDetails/CommentValueStatusProtArea

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				etc would be left blank.
13.	RO	SWB	- in the ACCESS table SWB_Eco_StatusorPotential (which is a manadatory one) it is mentioned "Indicate the results of the monitoring for this QE: U – no information/no monitoring; 1 – high status; 2 – good status; 3 – moderate status; 4 – poor status; 5 – bad status; N – not applicable" Does it mean that ONLY the results from MONITORING AND GROUPPING are reporting in this table? I ask you this because in the Danube River Basin District for ecological status assessment, also the RISK ANALYSIS has been used at water body level. Do the ecological assessment results of risk analysis be included in this reporting table or not ? Also in the case of table SWB_Chemical_Status, it is indicated ONLY "the chemical status of the water body 2=good, 3=failing to achieve good. U=unknown / no information" without any mention about the monitoring data, which implies that also the risk assessment results can be reported in this tabel. Is it not necessary that the approch on ecological status reporting be consistent with the approach on chemical status?	The WFD requires the reporting of status in the river basin management plans. Whether the status is based on monitoring, risk assessment or extrapolation from other water bodies with similar characteristics and pressures, this is a different question. But the schemas require to report status, not risk assessment as understood in Annex II (water bodies at risk or not at risk of meeting the objectives) as this is only an intermediate step in the planning process.

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14.	BE	SWB	In the database the table 'SWB_Pressures' does not have a '*', so I may concluded it is not mandatory. In the schema 'SWB_3p0.xsd' the minimum occurance of 'PressuresAndImpacts' is 1 but the minimum occurance of 'SignificantPressureTypes' is 0, so I may again concluded it is not mandatory to report pressures at waterbodylevel. However in Guidance Document No 21, reporting requirements for geographically referenced information, is stated that for each surfacewaterbody it is required to report whether a waterbody is affected by a type of pressure. So maybe the EU will conclude from an empty table SWB_Pressures, that there are no significant pressures in the Dutch waterbody's. Which is, of course, not true. Another question concerning the report of pressures at waterbodylevel: will it be sufficient to report in SWB_Pressures for each surfacewaterbody significant aggregated type pressures (= 1 Point Source, 2 Diffuse Source, 3 Water Abstraction etc). This is in accordance with SWB_3p0.xsd > wfd:SWPressureType. Will the Q/A accept this?	The annotation for the element SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/PressuresAndImpacts reads: "To declare whether or not the Water Body is subject to significant pressure(s) ...". So indeed it is optional because some water bodies may not be subject to significant pressures (maybe not the case in the Netherlands!). But we expect Member States to report significant pressures at water body level as agreed in the reporting guidance. As regards the reporting level, indeed the schema has the flexibility to report at different levels.
15.	UK	SWB	Drinking Water Protected Areas and associated monitoring sites – there are security issues about	You can block public access to this data in Reportnet. If this is not enough,

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			supplying accurate grid references associated with these sites. We may not be able to send the detail requested in the user guidelines. Or we may need to send the DWPA monitoring network via a different route (not via WISE).	DG ENV can consider other options (to be discussed bilaterally).

16.	BG	SWB	Table SWB_SurfaceWaterBody* and RWB – spatial dataset
			
			The attribute "*ReferenceDataSet**" indicates if a SWB is incorporated into the WISE Reference dataset. There are RWB-s, which are partly "incorporated" in the WISE Reference dataset, i.e. the water body includes river stretch of a main river (reference dataset) as well as a river of national level. We assume, in this case the attribute "*ReferenceDataSet**" must be "Y". When calculate the centroids of such water bodies, two cases take place (see the picture below):
			   a) The centroid lies on the line , which is a Main river stretch (part of reference dataset)
			
			   b) The centroid lies on a "national" river stretch, i.e. the water body is assigned as "reference"(it contains "reference" segments); it will be (partly) visualized as a line by the WISE reference River-dataset, but the centroid of the RWB does not fall on a reference river stretch. (*the red one and the*
				If part of the water body is included in the reference dataset the field "ReferenceDataset" should be set to "Y".
				
				As regards the centroids, they are not going to be displayed, they will only be used for performing GIS operations. Therefore, the fact that it is not on the line should not produce any problem. See the comment 16 below about the attribute MAIN.

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			purple water bodies/centroids on the picture) Could the situation (b) be a problem by the QC in the context of the Art.7.2.8. of the Guidance of reporting of spatial data :"As part of quality control procedures, the centroids will be derived from the schema submissions and checked against the related spatial dataset." – (p.34), and if yes, how to avoid this problem?	
17.	BG	SWB	Attribute "Category" of SWB. • According to the text in the beginning of the Art. 8.1.5 of "Guidance on reporting of spatial data" and to the explanation of the Attribute "Category*" in the table SWB_SurfaceWaterBody* • " . A reservoir formed by damming a river would be reported as a river water body…." In Bulgaria such reservoirs are categorized as lake water bodies; they are reported as lakes in Art5 report and would be reported as lakes WB in this reporting exercise. Would it be a problem??	Yes, this would be a problem and is not consistent with the guidance. This would make BG reporting inconsistent with other MS reports. A dammed river is a heavily modified river, not a lake. The fact that according to Annex V section 1.5.1 of WFD the quality elements used for the assessment of the reservoir are those from the water category that most closely resembles the heavily modified river (i.e. from lakes), does not mean that the river is not a river anymore.
18.	RO	SWB	In SWB_EcoStatusorPotential table there is the "ValueQE2HydromorphStatusorPotential" column which are only 3 predefined values: 1 –	According to CIS classification guidance hydromorphological parameters are only relevant for downgrading a water body from high to good. The value 2 should be understood as "good or less" for both status and

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			high (status only); 2 – good (potential=good and above) and U – unknown/no information. How could this field be filled in case of water bodies which do not meet the good status or potential ?? Is it sure that code 2 is considered as good or inferior for both status and potential?	potential.
19.	Asked at meeting	SWB	How should reservoirs be reported?	**Reporting water category and typology or reservoirs** Reservoirs are to be reported as a heavily modified river water bodies. In the schema SWB should therefore be reported as rivers and HMWB: SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/CATEGORY = "RW" SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/Natural = "Heavily Modified" If there is a typology for the reservoirs, include it in the corresponding field: SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/TypologyCode = [Typology code] This code should be referenced in the SWMethods schema in iverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies/TYPES /TYPE:

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				The TYPE_CODE of the reservoirs should be associated wit the category river (RW). **Reporting of status information for reservoirs** Reporting of status information is done in the SWB schema and should not pose any problem: 1. Select "P" in the field SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/SurfaceWaterBodyStatus/EcologicalStatusOrPotential/TargetStatusOrPotential to indicate that it is an ecological potential (as it is a heavily modified water body) 2. Report the status value as 2 (good potential or better), 3 (moderate), 4

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				(poor) or 5 (bad) in the field
				SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/SurfaceWaterBodyStatus/EcologicalStatusOrPotential/ValueEcologicalStatusOrPotential
				3. Report the rest of the fields (confidence, value of the various quality elements as appropriate, exemptions, etc).
				Reporting assessment methods for reservoirs
				Assessment of reservoirs is done using the quality elements of the natural water category that most closely resembles the heavily modified water body, I.e. using the quality elements for lakes. Therefore, the report of the assessment methods for reservoirs has to be done using the lakes sections:
				RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/EcologicalClassifications/LakeEcologicalClassification
				When filling in this section, the typology codes mentioned above for reservoirs will need to be referenced here:
				RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/EcologicalClassifications/LakeEcologicalClassification/TypologyCode
				Reporting spatial data for reservoirs
				Spatial information for reservoirs should be reported as polygons and follow the shape file template for lakes. Therefore, reservoirs should be included in the lakes file. The EUWaterBodyCode should make the link to

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				the information about the water body in the XML SWB schema. NB: In the rivers spatial dataset a virtual node needs to be added to ensure that the network is continuous (see spatial reporting guidance section 7.2.6.1)
20.	GR	SWB/Reservoirs	I am coming back to an already touched-upon topic of discussion. Regarding the reporting for reservoirs, which should be reported as River Water category, has this been derived from Article 5 delineation of surface water bodies, or is this convention used for the 2010 reporting (and on)?. I am asking you this because in all previous documents, reservoirs in Greece are reported under the Lake water category..	As the 2010 reporting also is a resubmission of article 5 the reservoirs should be reported as described above in no. 19. For the 2005 exercise there was no clear guidance provided and this resulted in very different approaches by MEmber States which caused a lot of trouble to analyse the information. That's why we are now proposing a standard way of reporting the reservoirs that we hope will avoid these problems.
21.	Asked at meeting	SWB	How can sensitive information be reported, such as with drinking water locations?	If the information is considered too sensitive for submission through ReportNet and using the functionality to lock files from Public Access, then the Commission will accept submissions of the sensitive data on DVD, following the appropriate reporting formats.
22.	LT	SWB/GWB	Tables SWB_ProtectedArea_Status and GWB_ProtectedArea_Status are almost identical. Please explain if there is any difference in information to be provided in the two tables.	One is to report the status of protected areas linked to surface water bodies and the other one to report the status of protected areas linked to groundwater bodies. See sections 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 of the user guide and the annotation of the schemas for more details.
23.	PL	SWB/GWB	we would like to ask about comments to the data in WFD Reporting Database. According to Guidance for reporting under the WFD - "Information that has already been reported for other purposes (e.g. UWWT Directive to the EEA	See section 2.2.6 of schemas user guide. The preferred option (although not compulsory) is that you use the protected areas schema to introduce the bathing water sites using the same coding used in the bathing water Directive reporting. As a minimum, the protected area code used in the other reporting exercises should be referenced in the SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/SWProtect

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			under WISE-SoE reporting) does NOT have to be provided again". Where (in the WFD Reporting Database) should we put the information that we have reported e.g. Bathing Protected Areas and these data are available on Reportnet?	edAreaDetails/ProtectedAreaCode field for each associated surface water body and in GroundWaterBodies/GroundWaterBody/StatusProtectedAreas/GWProtect edAreaDetails/ProtectedAreaCode for each associated groundwater bodies (e.g. in case drinking water protected areas or nitrates).
24.	Asked at meeting	SWB/SWM ethods	Is TypologyCode always required as not always available?	Yes, must be coherent with defined types. You can make a dummy type in the SWMethods to cover this. Some countries use typology for heavily modified SWB, some don't.
25.	DE	SWB/GWB	(also documented in A USER GUIDE TO THE WFD REPORTING SCHEMAS, 2.2.5 Approach to status codes) Why do we have only a "high" or "good" Status Class for Hydromorphological quality element ? Why don't we have a "less than good" (as it used to be in the schema in 2008) or "Failing to achieve good" or "poor" or "moderate" Status Class option?	According to CIS classification guidance hydromorphological parameters are only relevant for downgrading a water body from high to good. The value 2 should be understood as "good or less" for both status and potential.
26.	UK	GWB	Element GroundWaterBodies/GroundWaterBody/Groundwat erBodyStatus/ChemicalStatus/NaturalBackgroundLe vels/NaturalBackgroundLevel/ConcentrationUnits has mg/l, µg/l, ng/l, other and Sm-1 as its available units and the annotation is "Select the relevant units for the natural background concentrations/levels.	at GWMethods schema to answer another question today. By chance I noticed under ClassificationMatrix, the annotation for field ReportingUnit, which uses the same enumeration list as with the original question you had, says: *Units for threshold concentration values are mg/l, µg/l and ng/l. For conductivity units may be micro Siemens/m (µS/m). If alternative units are*

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			Units are mg/l, µg/l, ng/l and Sm-1 (the reporting unit of conductivity is milli Siemens per metre)" Does Sm-1 represent milliSiemens per metre (usually denoted mS/m) or Siemens per metre?	*used enter Other.'* And according to the groundwater expert, the reporting unit is actually µS/m. Therefore it leads to believe that in the field you found, the annotation is incorrect and the enumeration list is also incorrect as it only has Sm-1. Therefore the units should be reported as µS/m. I am going to amend the enumeration list online so that the validation works. However if you are using the database, it will not be updated to include the option, but it can be entered in the field manually and the conversion tool will work fine
27.	RO	SWB	Please, be so kind and help me to understand one problem: in SWB_Eco_ExemptionQE table/EcologicalExemptionQE column , there is the option "QE3 Chemical and Physico-chemical" in dropdown list. Is it correct or there is "QE3 General and Physico-chemical" instead "Chemical and Physico-chemical" ? This table refers to ecological status not chemical status.	That table is correctly in line with the schema and with the Directive - see the tables on page 41 of the WFD to better understand how they are defined. Link to directive: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:02000L0060-20090113:EN:NOT
28.	LV	GWB	groundwater bodies' monitoring stations (database table GWST_Stations*). There is a column DEPTH with such a description for filling it in: Groundwater layer at which sampling occurs - upper, medium,	In the spatial reporting guidance document, there is a further explanation on the groundwater attributes, including depth – page 45 http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir200060ec/resources/WFD%20

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			lower or mixed. Could You please provide more information on these depths (in metres), which one can be considered upper, which one is medium and so on?	Guidance%20on%20reporting%20spatial%20data%20v3.0.pdf
29.	SP	SWB	In the table SWB_Eco_StatusorPotential*, the description of the field "ValueQE1-1PhytoplanktonStatusOrPotential*" is: "Indicate the results of the monitoring for this QE: U – no information/no monitoring; 1 – high status; 2 – good status; 3 – moderate status; 4 – poor status; 5 – bad status; N – not applicable". Phytoplankton is not applicable in Mediterranean rivers. Can we use the option "N" in this field, although the validation fails?	Yes use the value 'N'. It seems to be missing from the schema enumeration list and thus the database. The additional value has been added to the WFDCommon.xsd in ReportNet, so no validation errors will be thrown. However, if the common schema has been integrated locally, then the MS needs to make the change themselves:

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				``` ' <xs:simpleType name="SWStatusEcologicalCode"> ' <xs:annotation> <xs:documentation>Codes for ecological status: 1=high, 2=good, 3=moderate, 4=poor, 5=bad, U=Unclassified. For heavily modified and artificial water bodies there is no high status=1 and good status=2 is interpreted as good or above.</xs:documentation> </xs:annotation> ' <xs:restriction base="xs:string"> <xs:enumeration value="1"/> <xs:enumeration value="2"/> <xs:enumeration value="3"/> <xs:enumeration value="4"/> <xs:enumeration value="5"/> <xs:enumeration value="U"/> <xs:enumeration value="N"/> </xs:restriction> </xs:simpleType> ```
30.	SE	SWB	Another one regarding reporting of surface water significant pressures, loads from point and diffuse sources. Example: Diffuse loads of acidifying substances (ions), NO3-, NH4+ and SO42-. Do we put them under "NonPrioritySpecificPollutant" as Other? Is it then possible to omit the OtherCASNumber (leave blank) and only use the OtherSubstanceDescription field if we report the load of the ions together? Are we requested to separate them into specific substances and report with their CAS numbers?	Yes, it is possible to put the acidifying substances under "Other" in the "NonPrioritySpecificPollutant" category. As "OtherCASNumber" is an optional field it is possible to just fill information into the description field.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
31.	lv	SWB	we've got a question considering the only one transitional waterbody in Latvia. It is situated in the Gulf of Riga, where there are three large river mouths very close to one another (rivers Gauja, Daugava and Lielupe). In fact, our transitional waterbody belongs to three river basin districts at the same time, but Daugava river is the largest one and its impact on the status of the transitional WB is most significant. In our databases, do we need to report data on the transitional WB for all three RBDs, or will it be enough to mention it only for the Daugava river basin district?	I assume that if you are to report the transitional water body in all 3 RBD, you will get redundant data as the information will be the same – if this is the case - You should only report the transitional water body once.

2.2 Surface Water Methods (SWMethods)

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	SE	SWMethods	Follow up from item No 50 in the test phase review 22oct09 document. Element EcologicalClassifications/SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/CoastalEcologicalClassification	Use the same QE code, in this case QE1-1 in all three cases.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			When reporting more than one parameter, all representing the same ecological quality element, does the same QE-code apply to all of them or should we use some "Other" option to separate them? If the same QE-code applies how do we separate them? If not, which "other" option should we use? Eg. Phytoplankton QE1-1 QE1 Chlorophyll-A QE1 Bio volume QE1 Weighted average of Chl-A and Bio volume	
2.	UK	SWMethods	I have a question about the Ecological Classification sections of the WISE SW Methods schema: The classification thresholds of waterbody types cannot be related to the typologies reported under Article 5 because these high-level reporting typologies do not have the same level of detail needed by the classification tools. In fact, even adding all classification typologies to the typology code list wouldn't resolve the issue for all quality elements as some have site-level types. Is it envisaged that we report all our classification types and then use these in the classification thresholds section?	WFD typologies are there for the purpose of setting reference conditions and establish classification schemes. Therefore, the relevant typologies for that purpose are the ones that need to be reported in the TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies part of the Surface Water Methodologies schema and then referenced in the MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification part of the same schema.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			UK national types reported in article 5 are much much broader than the types used in classification and cannot be sensibly mapped to one another.	
3.	SE	SWMethods	I miss the intercalibration types 101, 102, 201, 202, 301, 302 among the facets for TypologyLakeIntercalibrationCode. They are defined in the "COMMISSION DECISION, of 30 October 2008, establishing, pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, the values of the Member State monitoring system classifications as a result of the intercalibration exercise, (notified under document number C(2008) 6016), (Text with EEA relevance), (2008/915/EC)	These values are missing. They can be input directly into the field in the database even though they do not appear in the dropdown list. They can also be input direct to the schema. The values have also been added to the schema online so validation will work. However no documentation updates will result. Also any countries who have downloaded and are using a local copy of the WFD Common will need to add these codes themselves, as done in the schema online.
4.	UK	SWMethods	Classification thresholds – we are finding it difficult to report our classification thresholds into the current schema because we do not always have a single threshold for each 'type'. In many cases we have developed 'sub-typologies' and thresholds are relevant to the sub-typologies, not the reported typologies. We would like to discuss options to resolve this. Although we could list thresholds by sub-typologies, this will then not match up with the reported typologies and may lead to confusion.	WFD typologies are there for the purpose of setting reference conditions and establish classification schemes. Therefore, the relevant typologies for that purpose are the ones that need to be reported in the TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies part of the Surface Water Methodologies schema and then referenced in the MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification part of the same schema.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
5.	RO	SWMethods	In SWMET_ Ecological Classification table, CAS code number of chemical pollutants are predefined codes, but this list is not complete. User guide includes a list of CAS code number more complete (p,p, DDT, aldrin, etc). The program generates errors if we write the code that exists in the user guide but there is not in predefined list in access. The two lists are not identical and it is hard to avoid errors!	We assume you are referring to RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/EcologicalClassifications/RiverEcologicalClassification/QEParameterTypes/NonPrioritySpecificPollutants In case the pollutant is not in the list of CAS numbers, the option "Other" has to be chosen and then specify the CAS and the name of the substance in the conditional field: RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/EcologicalClassifications/RiverEcologicalClassification/QEOtherParameterDescription
6.	RO	SWMethods	• SWMET_SystemB_LW: Table • In Romania there were defined as lakes: natural lakes and reservoirs. • The table SWMET_SystemB_LW: Table allows to introduce the required data either for natural lakes or for reservoirs, but not for both - natural lakes and reservoirs. How can the data be introduced for both - natural lakes and reservoirs?	The information requested are the factors used in the system B typology. Just mark as "Y" those factors that you have used in the typology for lakes and reservoirs (even if some of them were used only for one of those categories).
7.	RO	SWMethod	SWMET_SystemB_TW: Table	Same reply as 32, introduced "Y" in all factors used either in one or both

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		s	In Romania there were defined as transitional waters : lacustrine and marine waters. The table SWMET_SystemB_TW: Table allows to introduce the required data either for lacustrine or for marine transitional waters, but not for both - lacustrine and marine transitional waters. How can the data be introduced for both - lacustrine and marine transitional waters ?	types of transitional waters.
8.	RO	SWMethods	Table: SWMET_ IntercalibrationTypes: a). The User Guide to the WFD Reporting Schemas V4.3 indicates as guide mark in completion of this table the Commission Decision 2008/915/EC but in the period time December 2008 –January 2010, there are created more common GIGs. For example, Eastern Continental Natural Lakes are included in the present in EC-GIG (Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary), which are not included/stipulated in the Commission Decision. How we deal with this problem, because in the table SWMET_IntercalibrationTypes there are not predefined these last common types. b). If there is no corresponding intercalibration type for certain national type, what will be introduced in the field IntercalibrationTypes- (a	a) Only intercalibration typology that is in the Commission Decision should be included in these fields on Intercalibration Types. Explanations on the current intercalibration can be given in the fields "HighGoodCalibrationCompliant" and "GoodModerateCalibrationCompliant" b) If there has been no intercalibration then there are no corresponding national types and the fields IntercalibrationType will be left empty. This will create errors in the secondary validation as these values are conditional. These error messages can be ignored. Once the envelope is closed, these errors will be questioned by the helpdesk, and the above explanation can be provided.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			blank field or 0 or NO)? What means "[none]"? What about possible errors …	
9.	RO	SWMethods	Table: SWMET_EcoClassificationTypology Table SWMET_EcoClassificationTypology is "optional" (no asterisc), but without it, there is no possibility to complete the table SWMET_IntercalibrationTypes.	Both tables are dependent on the SWMET_EcologicalClassification* table for the unique IDs. It is a one-to-many relationship for both to this.
10.	Asked at meeting	SWMethods	UK has a very specific problem regarding fitting its ecological classification thresholds into the expected structure.	The issue seems to be specific to the UK And so a bilateral agreement will be made.
11.	Asked at meeting	SWMethods	Methodologies part of the schema expects that river, lake, transitional and coastal information is reported. However, not all countries have transitional and coastal waters	The schema validation will produce an error that required information is missing, but this can be ignored.
12.	NL	SWMethods	I have a question concerning the WFD River Basin Management Plan 2010 reporting of the methodology of surfacewater ecological classification (schema SWMethods_3p0.xsd: MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification > SurfacewaterEcologicalClassification. The Netherlands have mostly artificial and heavily modified surfacewaterbodies. For Natural waterbodies a highgoodboundary is always 0,6, goodmoderate 0,4 etc. For artificial and heavily	JRR reply: I understand your difficulty arises because you do not have typology for HMWB and AWB, but a water body specific approach, and the schema is structured in such a way that is not prepared for that. Indeed this is true. Still, you can report boundaries for HMWB and AWB by identifying one "type" per (heavily modified or artificial) water body. This would mean that you introduce one type per water body in RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies/TYPES

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			modified surfacewaterbodies an adapted scale is applied. However in the Netherlands not by different category (LW/RW/TW/CW) combined with type (like in the EU schema) but for each waterbody a special specified scale (adapted GET for each waterbody based on hydromorfological conditions in that specific waterbody). Now I have some difficulty to incorporate this information in the database. How can I report this in the database? How can I use 'RiverEcologicalClassification' > HighGoodBoundary ?? Should I only report the standard GET and GEP? (0,6 – 0,4 – 0,2 EKR)?	and then make a reference to it in RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/SurfaceWaterClassification/ SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification/EcologicalClassifications/RiverEcologicalClassification/TypologyCode (and the equivalent for lakes, transitional, coastal) and in SurfaceWaterBodies/SurfaceWaterBody/TypologyCode In addition, there is a text field that should be used to explain the approach to classify HMWB and AWB: RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification/ SurfaceWaterClassification/MethodologyModifiedWaterBodies
13.	SE	SWMethods	A question regarding "SWMethods//results from surface water monitoring". The maps and the texts on how to interpret the Maps. Maps on chemical status. Is one map constructed showing some sort of combined status (one out all out?) of the different groups of prio-substances or will there be separate maps for each substance in the group?	Yes, that´s why this comment box is given, to be able to interpret the map that could be built according to the specifications on page 13 of the CIS Guidance number 21 on WFD reporting.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Map 4 for instance. Heavy metals from the prio-list. In our Swedish example, map 4 (on combined status) will be red all over due to Hg levels many times greater than the EU QS every were. The text on how to interpret the map on heavy metals should then include comments like what elements really puts colour on the map, Mecury in this case, etc.	
14.	GR	SWMethods	In the table of SWMET_Ecological Classification, the Reference condition is required for each QEParameter that has been inserted in the same table (Column QE Parameter Types). My question is, since the Reference conditions are type specific (e.g. we have reference condition for phytoplankton for each type of lake) how do we insert here the reference condition for the QE, since the QE inserted here is not type specific, rather than category specific (eg. QE1-1 lakes, QE1-2 Rivers etc..), even though each QE_unique ID is related to each type on the EcoClassification Typology table.	You introduce in QEParameterTypes a type of parameter e.g. macroinvertebrates. You introduce in TypologyCode the code of the type. You then introduce the reference conditions and the boundaries for macroinvertebrates for this type. You repeat the same structure for as many types as you have boundaries, introducing each time a different type (or types if they share the reference conditions and boundaries). Then you introduce a different type of parameter in QEParameterType and you repeat it as many times as necessary (as many types as you have).
15.	NL	SWMethods	SWMET_EcologicalClassification. The element 'highgoodboundary' and 'goodmoderateboundary'has type: wfd:NumberDecimalType However for the following quality elements: QE3-1-3-OxygenSaturationPercentage, QE3-1-4-Chloride,	You can just ignore the error message in this case – it won't cause any problems when uploading to ReportNet

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			QE3-1-5-pH a range is more appropriate to report because lower and higher values both lead to a moderate status. Reporting ModeratePoorBoundary and PoorBadBoundary is even more complex because it has 2 ranges (lower range and higher range) When entering a range the XML for schema SWMET is not passing the validation (not complaint with NumberDecimalType ofcourse). How can I solve this problem? Can I ignore the validation error or will that give any problems with uploading the XML?	
16.	UK	SWMethods	I have a question about the Ecological Classification sections of the WISE SW Methods schema: The classification thresholds of waterbody types cannot be related to the typologies reported under Article 5 because these high-level reporting typologies do not have the same level of detail needed by the classification tools. In fact, even adding all classification typologies to the typology code list wouldn't resolve the issue for all quality elements as some have site-level types. Is it envisaged that we report all our classification types and then use these in the classification thresholds section?	WFD typologies are there for the purpose of setting reference conditions and establish classification schemes. Therefore, the relevant typologies for that purpose are the ones that need to be reported in the TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies part of the Surface Water Methodologies schema and then referenced in the MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification part of the same schema.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			UK national types reported in article 5 are much much broader than the types used in classification and cannot be sensibly mapped to one another.	

2.3 Ground Water Methods (GWMethods)

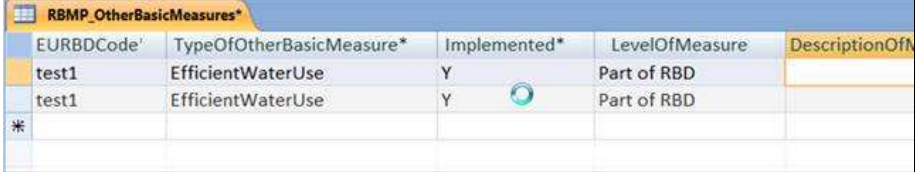| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	SE	GWMEthods	Element: RiverBasinDistrictGWMethodologies/ClassificationItem/ClassificationMatrix/ClassificationDetail/MethodologyGroundwaterClassification/ThresholdValueScale *Select level from enumeration list: Member State, International RBD, national, RBD, part of RBD, Groundwater Body* Either national and RBD should be on the same line or National and Member State mean the same thing.	There is a comma that is superfluous: *Member State, International RBD, national, RBD, part of RBD, Groundwater Body*
2.	SE	GWMethods	Regarding "ClassificationItem / ClassificationMatrix / ClassificationDetail / MethodologyGroundwaterClassification / RiverBasinDistrictGWMethodologies / TrendReversalStartingPoint" In the case with pesticides. We have trend reversal	In the case of trend reversal at detection we suggest to put -7777 in the TrendReversalStartingPoint and explain in the field ReasonNot75%. In the case of conductivity and salt concentration we suggest to put the salt concentration percentage in the TrendReversalStartingPoint and include the information as regards conductivity in the textual field ReasonNot75%.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			starting points at detection. It is impossible to transform that to one percentage. Further more, in one district we have an area with naturally high salt content in the ground water which brings about two different values, percentages, for conductivity and chloride in that district, with room for only one in the reporting schema. Suggestion: Fill in -7777 and explain/report in the "ReasonNot75%" field?	you should report the 50% and the 87% and give explanations in the textual field. The report is only necessary if it is different from 75%.
3.	SE	GWMethods	GW-MethodsClassification Items We have one parameter for Trichloroethylene and Tetrachloroethylene combined and a similar situation with some fluoranthenes. The field "OtherPollutantCASNumber" only takes one CAS-number.	Put the CASes in the description field and leave the CASNumber field empty in these cases.
4.	SK	GWMethods	In the Table GWMET_ClassificationMatrix* there are columns EURBD Code – code for river basin district which we have 2. Then there are columns Pollutant, Value (explained as threshold value or upper threshold value if range is in place) and Lower Threshold (explained as value of the lower value if a range is in place. Our question is what we should fill in these columns. Our threshold values were established within groundwater bodies which mean that every groundwater body has its own threshold values. So we are not sure if we should calculate	If you hold thresholds for each groundwater body then the guidance for the Classification Matrix is that they should be reported for each Groundwater body. The field 'ThresholdValueScale' in that part of the schema is defined as 'The geographic scale or level at which the threshold value is established for each pollutant or indicator of pollution. Select level from enumeration list: Member State, International RBD, national, RBD, part of RBD, Groundwater Body'

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			range of threshold values for all groundwater bodies in every river basin district and in the column „Value" write upper threshold value and in the column „Lower Threshold" write lower threshold value or if we have to fill in threshold values for every groundwater body separately? Could you please make it clear for us?	
5.	SE	GWMethods	AssociatedReferenceStructure. Is it build primarily to report URLs with comments or is it possible to report references to documents not available on the internet, lacking URL, with this structure as well?	This is intended to report URL only. An important background document can always be uploaded with the RBMP in Reportnet.
6.	SK	GWMethods	Regarding GWMET schema I would like to ask, can we ignore validation error for GWFurtherCharacterisationRef'? (See Access database, GWMET schema and validation message in in attachment)? Do I understand it correctly, the error for '"GWFurtherCharacterisationRef'" is linking to the Access table „GWMET_ReferenceLINKS"? But this table is not mandatory, is it? We validated XML GWMET when the table „GWMET_ReferenceLINKS" was empty and also when the table „GWMET_ReferenceLINKS" was filled in test version. But the validation errors were the same for both of XMLs.	The schema design implies that the GWFurtherCharacterisationRef should be provided as also the annotation text does: "Hyperlinks to more detailed supporting documents (e.g. methodology documents) should be provided." The GWFurtherCharacterisationRef is therefore defined as mandatory information and can't be left out. It is correct that GWFurtherCharacterisationRef is linked to the table GWMET_ReferenceLINKS. In this table it is possible to choose the table link "GWMET_FurtherCharacterisation" - please see attached screen dump.
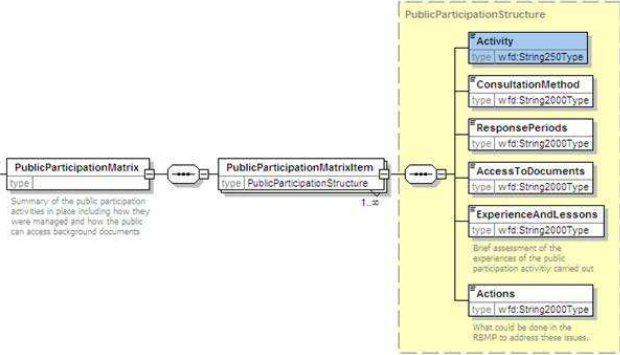
No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Could you please helps us what is wrong with table „GWMET_ReferenceLINKS". Or can we ignore this validation error and let this table empty? Because no one table form enumeration list for "Table_Link" have additional documentation available. Documentation will be available in Background documents	
7.	BE	GWMethods	I have the same question than the Swedish have concerning the ClassificationMatrix table (document "WFD RBMP reporting phase issues v01032010"; 2.3 Ground Water Methods (GWMethods) - question 4 - page 31), but the answer that is given doesn't seem possible to me. So the problem is we have threshold values at GWB-level, and as I see it, the input table (GWMET_ClassificationMatrix*) is meant to be used as one record per pollutant per EURBDCode. The answer in the above mentioned document is that we have to give the threshold values per GWB. However I don't seen any possibility to add records for the individual GWB's, there is no predefined field to insert the "EUGroundWaterBodyCode" in such a way that we would have : EURBDCode/EUGroundWaterBodyCode/ PollutantOrIndicator 1 1 1 1 1 2	The guidance document "Document No.21 'Guidance for reporting under the Water Framework Directive", Table 3 in section 6 describes how to handle threshold values when these are set on GWB level. I have inserted a link to the Guidance Document.

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/ guidance_documents/guidance_guidance_report/_EN_1.0_&a=d |

			1 2 1	
			...	
			I can't find another table that would give a similar result and if I'm not mistaken, the xml-schema itself doens't include this possibility either. Our solution for the moment is to give the maximum threshold value of all the GWB's int the RBD in "Value" and the minimum threshold value of all the GWB's in the RBD in "LowerThreshold".	
			Can you give advise ?	
8.	BE	GWMethods	I have one other question concerning the creation of the XML-file : when I don't enter a value for "TrendReversalPoint*", I get an error.	You will have to insert 75 – else it will error.
			When I insert 75, there is no error.	
			Should I leave it blank and leave the error as it is or should I insert 75 ?	

2.4 River Basin Management Plans and Programme of Measures (RBMP_POM)

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	UK	RBMP_POM	"In OtherBasicMeasuresArticle11-3b-1 we are trying to report more than one measure under each 'type' (i.e. more than one measure under EfficientWaterUse). Is that correct? The Access database appears to allow a 1 to many relationaship.	From the schema design it is not allowed to report several Efficient Water Use – however the database can hold more than one type of other basic measure – see below.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Is there no scope for us to report more than one measure per type? Or are you just after a summary of the measures implemented under each type?"	But please notice that the validation tool will give an error if more than one is reported as the schema is not designed to hold more than one. This validation error can however be ignored.
2.	UK	RBMP_PO M	Definition of, 'Activity' in the context of the public participation matrix part of the RBMP_POM schema is very open. Is a record for every individual meeting/consultation/workshop needed, or can just one for each type/group of activities be provided.	The Public Participation definition is open, so to be as flexible as possible. A record for every meeting would be too much, therefore to make some logical groupings would be the most appropriate way to respond.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
3.	FR	RBMP_POM	RBMP_POM schema: For the SWNeedForSupplementaryMeasures et GWNeedForSupplementaryMeasures, it seems that the schema requires 8 types of pressure for surface Water and 6 for Ground Water (min and max equals to 8 and 6, see lines 1037 and 1208 of RBMP_POM xsd schema). Or the reporting guide says that we just have to report the pressures types if relevant. Then, I do not understand why the schema requires all the pressures to be present (see xml and errors in attached file for example). It is impossible for example to have the "6. Transitional and coastal water management" pressure for subunits without any sea access. Would it be possible to put the minimum required to 1 pressure type (we have at least 5 pressure types	This part of the schema has to be seen as a question: is there a need for supplementary measures for these type of pressures? For each highly aggregated pressures (point source, diffuse...) the percentage of water bodies failing to achieve good status should be given. If not relevant it should be set at 0. The field BasicMeasuresEnough should be used to state whether the basic measures are enough or there is a need for supplementary measures to tackle this pressure. If the reply is "No", i.e. basic measures are not enough, the block "SWPressureMeasuresCheckList" should be filled in. Comments and clarifications should be provided in the field Comments. For GW it is similar.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			for each of our subunits or RBD)?	
4.	FR	RBMP_POM	RBMP_Abstraction table: we have problems for Agricultural Abstraction points, which are numerous and not all known. We would like not to put a number but fill in the table. We can't put -9999 or 0 points (we have to put an integer between 1 and 999).	Put an approximate number, ignore the validation error if the value needs to be higher than 999 and give explanations in the ActionPlanUnkownPressures field.
5.	FR	RBMP_POM	RBMP_WaterServicesDetails table: volumeDischarged have to be 0 or more. For the "Water supply for Agriculture" service type, it doesn't seem relevant (and possible) to know the volume discharged by agriculture. We would like to put -9999, but it is not admitted. Would you think that 0 is an answer showing we do not know this volume Discharged?	It seems that the schema should have allowed this to be set at -9999. It should be set to 0 or -9999 and the validation error ignored.
6.	IE	RBMP_POM	The table RBMP_OtherBasicMeasures refers to Table 5 Section 7 in a document it calls "consolidated reporting guidance (v5.0). Can you direct me to this document? The reference doesn't seem to match any of the reporting guidance documents on http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir200060ec/resources/	It refers to this document No 21: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/guidance_documents/guidance_guidance_report/_EN_1.0_&a=d Page 48 (52 in pdf)
7.	IE/PL	RBMP_PO	Please can you describe for me the nature of content	There doesn't seem to be any guidance anywhere. I understand it to be a

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		M	expected in the "DateStampDescription" fields of the tables RBMP_InterimOverviewDates and RBMP_DraftVersionDates? It is not included in the guidance on schemas available on the resources page: the fields are listed on page 133 but not explained, nor is there text in the reporting Access tool.	narrative of the date given because you can supply multiple dates for each element and so here you describe which step in the process each date represents.
8.	SE	RBMP_POM	EconomicAnalysis / RiverBasinManagementPlan / PreviousInformation. Does "PreviousInformation" refer to information registered in the same structure, giving an opportunity to further comment, or to information reported in connection to earlier reporting episodes.	It refers to previous reporting exercises before 2010 (i.e. the report of economic analysis of the river basins in 2005)
9.	LT	RBMP_POM	Table RBMP_CostOfMeasuresType. Please explain what information should be provided in the field 'TotalCostOfMeasure: Total investment cost until 2015? Total investment and operational and maintenance and administrative costs until 2015? Or something else?	Include the costs as available and then use the fields "Aggregation" and the text fields "CalculationMethod" to explain what is included in those costs.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				POMTable4Structure TotalCostOfMeasure — type xs:integer — Total cost of measure in Euros Aggregation — type wfd:MeasureCostAggregationT... — Entire RBMP (6 years), Annual, Other OtherAggregation — type wfd:String50Type CostSubDivision — type ReferenceYear — type wfd:String50Type — Reference as the basis of the calculation CalculationMethod — type wfd:String2000Type — Provide text describing how the cost has been calculated (less than 2000 characters) OtherCalculationMethod — type wfd:String2000Type TotalCostComment — type wfd:String2000Type
10.	LT	RBMP_PO	Table RBMP_CostSubDivision, filed 'SubCostClassification. Please explain meaning of	We recommend to use the "Aggregation" field and explain the approach to

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		M	each line in the enumeration list: a. "financial" - what does this term mean exactly? Administrative costs are also financial costs. b. "non-water env" what does this term mean? Are these environmental costs? c."resources" are these resources costs? d. "total" total until 2015? Or something else?	calculate the costs in the "CalculationMethod" field.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
11.	LT	RBMP_POM	Table RBMP_InvestmentCostDetails_ : a. field 'Year2009to2015* why 2009 data should be reported? The Programme of measures is not yet ready in 2009. b. Field 'SupplyCost Does it mean available funding sources, in other words? c. field AggregatedCost Does it mean comparison of costs required and funding sources available?	We recommend to use the AggregatedCost field and explain the approach in the field RiverBasinManagementPlan/EconomicAnalysis/FutureInvestmentApproach
12.	FI	RBMP_POM	RiverBasinManagementPlan/SurfaceWaterSignificantPressures/SubUnitPressureDetail/SurfaceSignificantPressureTypes/SurfaceSignificantPressureType/NoOfPointSources - should all the Point Sources be reported or just the 'Significant' ones?	The significant ones, according to the definition used and explained in RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies/SWPressureMethodologies/PointSourcePollution/MethodologyText
13.	FI	RBMP_POM	RiverBasinManagementPlan/POM/CostOfMeasures/CostDetails - Can Finland report the 'Continental Finland' (NUTS=FI1) as 'National' (RBDorNational=N), and Ahvenanmaa (Åland) (NUTS=FI2) separately (RBDorNational=R)	Yes, you can use the "AlternativeRBD" field, i.e. you introduce national costs in the reporting of one of the RBDs of continental Finland and you refer to it in the other RBDs reports.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
14.	RO	RBMP_PO M	Related to RBMP Economic Steps and Measures, Field: CostRecoveryStrategy* Description: How has the Member States ensured an adequate contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services taking account of the polluter pays principle? Summary text in less than 5000 characters. The task refers to the present status? There are cases when the MS has already implemented the polluter pays principles and the future policy will improve it. In this case a description of present policy and future improvement issues has to be done?	It refers to the obligations to implement article 9 water pricing policies in 2010. Measures need to be reported in the RBMP.
15.	RO	RBMP_PO	In RBMP-SWNeedforSupplimentaryMeasures" in the	Please look at the annotation of the schemas and the user guide:

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		M	"Percentage-FailureLW" required estimated % area of lake water bodies as a proportion of TOTAL LENGTH within the RBD/SU that may fail to reach good status or potential and good chemical status. There are two different units of measure. Should it be considered % -area/total area?	*Estimated % area of Lake Water Bodies (can be zero) <u>as a proportion of total area</u> within the RBD/Sub-unit that may fail to reach Good Ecological Status or Good Ecological Potential, and Good Chemical status (by 2015) before any measures are taken*
16.	RO	RBMP_POM	In the "RBMP_BasicMeasures*" table - column "Implemented" (concerning the implementation of European Directives under requirements of art. 11.3a), the options are "Yes", "No" or "Not applicable"; How the option "yes" (implemented) should be seen? All requirements of directives should be implemented or it refers to building the institutional and technical capacities and planning the measures? For Romania, the implementation is ongoing for several directives (those for which Romania has transition period). In this case, which option should be selected?	This is a self-assessment of the implementation of the requirements under those directives (see page 47 of CIS Guidance document no. 21). This should take into account transitional periods if there are in the Accession Treaty. Clarifications can be given in the field "Comments" associated to each basic measure under art 11.3a.
17.	Asked at meeting	RBMP_POM	In the RBMP/POM part of the schema, is there a requirement to submit BasicMeasureCode or OtherBasicMeasureCode under the NeedForSupplementaryMeasure measures.	This appears to be in conflict with the reporting sheet and the information should have been optional. Leave out is the information is difficult to report.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
18.	FI	RBMP_POM	Why is not it possible to give a number greater than 100 to RiverBasinManagementPlan/EconomicAnalysis/ WaterServicesDetails/WaterServicesItem/LevelO fCostRecovery? In Finland Level of cost recovery in % per water service is more than 100%. Maybe we just have to put 100 instead of values over 100?	It is not valid in this case because all percentage fields were given the same type throughout the schemas without thinking of the boundaries for certain elements. I would advise that you report the actual number. This will raise an error in the validation, but you can ignore it.
19.	FI	RBMP_POM	Why is 'restoration' not on the enumeration list even though it is listed in the RBMP_POM schema element annotation? element RiverBasinManagementPlan/POM/ListOfSupplement aryMeasures/SuppAddMeasure/TypeOfSupplement	The option 'RESTORATION' is missing from the schema. It is valid and can be added manually to the database field. The additional value has been added to the WFDCommon.xsd in ReportNet, so no validation errors will be thrown. However, if the common schema has been integrated locally, then the MS needs to make the change themselves.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			aryMeasure	

```
  <xs:simpleType name="MeasureSWSupplementaryType">
    <xs:annotation>
      <xs:documentation>An enumeration list of legal, economic,
negotiated, emission, practice, abstraction, demand, efficiency,
construction, desalination, rehabilitation, recharge, educational, research,
other</xs:documentation>
    </xs:annotation>
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:enumeration value="LEGAL"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="ADMIN"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="ECONOMIC"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="NEGOTIATED"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="EMISSION"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="PRACTICE"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="ABSTRACTION"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="DEMAND"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="EFFICIENCY"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="CONSTRUCTION"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="DESALINATION"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="REHABILITATION"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="RECHARGE"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="EDUCATIONAL"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="RESEARCH"/>
      <xs:enumeration value="OTHER"/>
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
```

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
20.	FI	RBMP_POM	We are organizing our reporting for Water Framework Directive in Finland. We would like to ask one question concerning the RPMP_POM –Schema. What should we report in the RBMPConsultationPublcationDate? Does this mean	It means the consultation of measures for the production of the RBMP, as referred to in article 14.1.a. There are three elements in this paragraph of article 14 (timetable, work programme and consultation measures) and these are included separately in three different fields: RBMPTimetablePublicationDate

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			the consultation period for the timetable and the work programme or some other consultation period? In Finland we have had three consultation periods: 1. timetable and work programme, 2. Interim overview and 3. RBMP Draft version.	RBMPProgrammePublicationDate RBMPConsultationPublicationDate We expect that in most cases the publication date for all three elements in article 14.1.a is the same.
21.	SK	RBMP_POM	Can you please give me an advise where to report proposed measures stemming from groundwater directive – indirect inputs? We have some measures – remediation of polluted localities – mostly impacting groundwater bodies. Among basic measures I do not see any possibility. Or is it supplementary measure?	If the measure doesn't fit into either BasicMeasuresArticle11-3a or OtherBasicMeasuresArticle11-3b-1 you'll have to fit it into GWNeedForSupplementaryMeasures.
22.	NL	RBMP_POM	I have a question in relation to the combination of the tables RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures and RBMP_SupplmeasureCode. The Netherlands have to report in 'RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures' for each combination category and pressure which BasicMeasureCode/OtherBasicMeasureCode is not sufficient. Choose one!. In many case it is very hard to choose one basic measure, it is often a combination. Duplicate the record is not possible because of the autonummering of element 'Unique_PressureMeasure_ID' and the relation with SupplementaryMeasureCode (don't want to repeat	The schema design doesn't allow you to insert more than one BasicMeasureCode (or OtherBasicMeasureCode) for each pressure. And when you have information in table RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures the SupplementaryMeasureCode will automatically be mandatory – so if you leave the SupplementaryMeasureCode out it will give a validation error. So the short answer to your question is no. If you have more than one BasicMeasureCode you'll have to repeat the information in both table RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures and RBMP_SupplmeasureCode for each new BasicMeasureCode you insert.

			the measurements for the same category-pressure combination). Will it give a validation-error if one 'Unique_PressureMeasure_ID' from 'RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures' is not used in RBMP_SupplmeasureCode? Is there any other solution available to avoid the strict combination between: 1 category – 1 pressure – 1 basic measure/other basic measure ? How will the EU use the information about the basic measures?	
23.	NL	RBMP_PO M	The Netherlands estimated the total cost of measures at 5.4 billion Euro annual at national level. However the maximum is 9 characters, so I cannot insert 5,400,000,000. I cannot report at a different level (RBD) because is will imply information which is not correct. I will report 5.4 and will add in the the element CalculationMethod and TotalCostComment that this figure is actually $5.4 *10^{6}$ Can you agree with this solution?	A better way is to just put in the actual amount, ignore the validation error (it is set up only to allow a number between 1 and 999999999) and then put in a note in the CalculationMethod.
24.	LI	RBMP_PO M	The RBMP schema validation results in number of errors that I am not able to fix. Basically theres are two types of errors: 1. The element 'SupplementaryMeasures' in namespace 'http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir 200060ec' has incomplete content. List of	The first error is because you haven't reported 8 Supplementary Measures as required – they are as follows: 1.Point Source 2 Diffuse Source 3 Water Abstraction 4 Water flow regulations and morphological alterations of surface water 5 River management

| | | | possible elements expected: 'NeedForSupplementaryMeasure' in namespace 'http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir 200060ec'.

2. The element 'SuppAddMeasure' in namespace 'http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir 200060ec' has invalid child element 'TypeOfAdditionalMeasure' in namespace 'http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir 200060ec'. List of possible elements expected: 'TypeOfSupplementaryMeasure, MeasureName' in namespace 'http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir 200060ec'. | 6 Transitional and coastal water management
7 Other morphological alterations
8 Other Pressures

For example have you only reported supplementary measure no. 1,2,4,5 and 8 for LT111400000

The second error message is because you haven't provided any comments in RBMP_ListOfSupplementaryMeasures – It's a bug in the schema design which you can just ignore. |

2.5 Surface Water Stations, Groundwater Stations and Monitoring

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	UK	Monitoring	Monitoring sites and water categories – it has been noted that the monitoring network reported under Article 8 has sites that appear against several water categories (e.g. one site can be recorded against transitional and coastal water bodies). In some cases this may be valid and will remain when we report our updated network.	We do not fully understand why this is needed. In any case, would it be possible to report it as two separate points (i.e. one for coastal and one for transitional waters, each with its own monitoring frequency, parameters, etc?
2.	LT	Monitoring	Information on monitoring programmes and monitoring stations shall be filled in WFD reporting database (schemas MON, SWST, GWST). WFD	To be decided by LT. Probably the best option is to make the report coherent with the RBMP, otherwise the information may be confusing. In any case the "START_DATE" field in the Monitoring schema can be used to

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			surface water monitoring programme in Lithuania was started from 2005-01-01. This programme was reported in 2007 under Art. 8 reporting. Development of river basin management plans revealed gaps in monitoring programme and it was amended several times (including number of stations, frequencies and list of parameters). River basin management plan presents monitoring programme that will be operational from 2011-01-01. Which programme shall be reported using WFD reporting database? Possible options: a) original monitoring programme of 2005, b) current monitoring programme (monitoring programme of 2005 plus all the amendments) c) new monitoring programme presented in RBMP (monitoring programme that will be operational from 2011).	report the starting date and complementary information about the reasons to reshuffle the monitoring programme can be reported in the "REASON_DELAYED" field.
3.	FI	Monitoring	Can the grouping of monitoring sites be done using sites from several River Basin Districts?	We understand this maybe a possibility if the types are the same.
4.	Asked at meeting	Monitoring	Should the Article 8 monitoring information submitted in 2007 be updated?	It should be re-reported to ensure full integrity between water bodies and monitoring otherwise assumption is the 2007 information is OK. In the majority of cases there have been changes.
5.	Asked at meeting	Monitoring	Follow up to Qu from LT. Want to send details of a new program which starts next year as previous unsuccessful.	In order to avoid confusion then suggest submitting the same information. Can use textual fields to explain what the changes will be and why.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
6.	AT	SWST/MON	We're currently working on the SWST and MON schemas. In this process we recognized a problem with SW-Stations that are not exactly part of a Measurement Programme. These Stations have a different frequency of measurement than the according sub-programme. Is it possible to report these stations only in the SWST_ProgrammeQE (optional) Table and to leave the records in SWST_Programme blank?	It's not possible to just fill data into SWST_ProgrammeQE as this table is dependent on SWST_Programme – hence the station needs to be assigned to a programme. And when the station has been assigned to a programme, table SWST_ProgrammeQE and SWST_ProgrammeParameter can be used if the stations specific programme deviates from general programme.
7.	AT	SWST/MON	According to the "lessons learned paper regarding WFD Art. 8 reporting" we want to avoid double reporting. In the table SWST_Programme all stations are connected to (sub)programmes. Information about the programmes and sub-programmes are available in the MON schema. This means for each station all QEs measured, frequency etc. can be find out connecting the relevant tables of SWST and MON – given that there is no deviation. For all monitoring stations without deviations there is no need – this is the way we are seeing it – to fill in the tables SWST_ProgrammeQE, SWST_ProgrammeQEASSOC_WB and SWST_ProgrammeQEParameter, because this would just double the information which is already available. But if there are deviations – e.g. stations are	You're correct about how to use the SWST tables – the SWST tables you refer to, only have to be filled with data if the programme at the specific station deviates from the programme described in the Monitoring tables.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			assigned to a certain (sub)programme but the frequency of sampling is higher than described in the relevant MON table – we would list these stations (and only these stations) in the table SWST_ProgrammeQE.	

2.6 WFDCommon and general questions

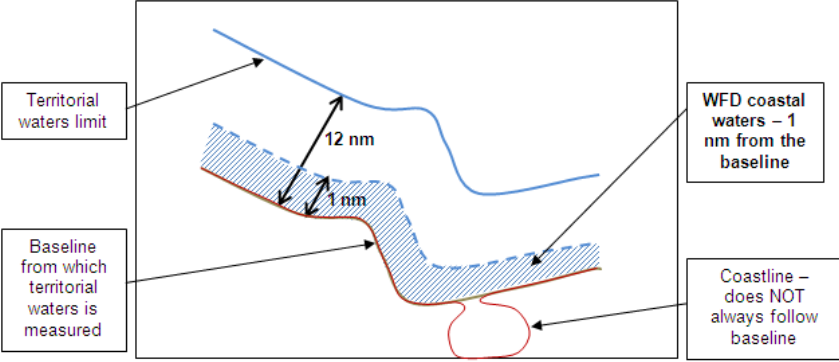| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	UK	Other	Reference/intercalibration sites – we think that this has previously been discussed at Ecostat meetings. There is concern that data reported may be taken out of context because a site may have been used to determine reference conditions only for a particular quality element at that site. The schemas don't allow this information to be supplied and we would like to make sure that the limitations surrounding reference/intercalibration sites are understood.	This has been raised but we fail to see the relation with the information reported in the schema. Need to specify where in the schema you are referring to.
2.	FI	WFDCommon	Why the QE-codes (Enumeration lists) vary between schemas? Should be consistent in all schemas	Different enumeration lists are used because level of detail required is different.
3.	FI	WFDCommon	Why the SurfaceSignificantPressureTypes vary between schemas? Should be consistent in all schemas.	There are two enumeration lists in the schema WFDCommon, one aggregated and one detailed, that are used depending on the level of information required.
4.	FR	General	Number fields are generally restricted to an upper	Ignore the validation error, and when the closed envelopes are reviewed

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			lower limit. It could well be that a valid value falls beyond this range, however the validation throws and error. For example in the RBMP_POM schema for SW and GW abstractions, the number of abstraction points are asked for. However the maximum number of allowable points is capped to 999. Also in the RBMP_POM schema the TotalCostOfMeasure may beyond a billion euros if aggregate over the 2009-2015 period.	Atkins will question this via email, and the MS can respond for the record that the value is correct, which will be passed on to the Commission.

5.	FI	WFDCommon	SWPressureAggregatedType (RBMP_POM)
			
			  6 Transitional and coastal water management and
			
			 SWPressureType (SWB/RBMP_POM)
			   6. Transitional and coastal water management
			
			In the first enumeration there is a . after the number and in then other one not. It seems to be a mistake, do we really have to do the same mistake when we are reporting?
			
			Also
			
			QE3-1ParameterType (SWMethods)
			enumeration QE3-1-1-Transparency
				It is an unfortunate error in the code lists SWPressureType.
				
				 If you wish you could keep it consistent (without the '.' and last '-'), and then ignore the error in the validation.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			and QECode (Monitoring/SWST) enumeration QE3-1-1 Transparency	
6.	FI	WFDCommon	WFD Common.xsd CoastalIntercalibrationType – value ' CW B3 b' has a leading space	The space has been removed in the schema online, version remains the same.

3. Spatial Reporting

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	ES	Spatial reporting/ PA	We have a question regarding topological rules applied to Protected Areas geographical information. Even though we split PA in different shapefiles attending to the PA type, there are going to be overlapping polygons for the same type. For example in A7 Abstraction for Drinking Water if we include superficial and groundwater abstraction or it may also happen with PA defined in National Legislation.	If you have a protected area that have more than one type (eg. Bathing and Habitats) it's only necessary to report the shape file once as long as the shape file is exactly the same for both the Bathing Water protected area and Habitats Protected Area – in the xml file (in the DB) it will be necessary to report the protected areas separately. If the protected areas only are overlapping – but not the exact same shape – then you'll have to report both as different shape files.
2.	ES	Spatial reporting/ PA	The problem we find is not between different PA types, but within one of the PA types. Superficial abstraction areas overlap with groundwater abstraction areas in the same shapefile. In this case it won't be possible to achieve the topological consistency required for the shapefile because elements within the shapefile overlap.

What should we do about it? | We are aware of this – this will also be the case for shp-files on groundwater bodies. Therefore can't these shape files be checked for topological consistency. |
| 3. | FR | Document/ Shapefile templates | Shapefile template is missing for River Basin Districts/Sub-Units | The shape file should only have two attributes – EU_CD_RB (equivalent to EURBDCode - mandatory), EU_CD_SU (equivalent to EUSubUnitCode - mandatory). All other properties are the same as other templates.

Codes MUST have a 1-to-1 relationship with further attribute data described in the related XML file. |
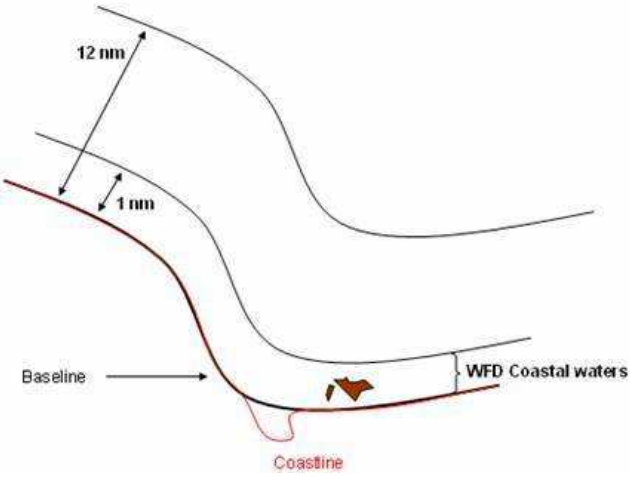
No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				At least one Sub-unit must be declared for each RBD. If there is only one Sub-unit then enter the RBD code (EU_CD_RB) into the EU_CD_SU.
4.	SP	Document	Document 'WFD RBMP schemas and tools change log.doc' section 2.1, item 36 incorrectly refers to table GWMET_ClassificationMethod*	Table where change has been made is GWMET_ClassificationMatrix*
5.	FR	Document	Document "WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data (RBMP) version 2.0 October 22 2009". figure 5, page 27 shows a water body (DE11111) that has 3 segments, but only 2 are labelled and placed in the underlying table	Segments are between nodes
6.	FR	Document	Document "WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data (RBMP) version 2.0 October 22 2009". Table on page 28, water body codes do not correspond to the graphic	Missing RW in table e.g. DERW111
7.	FR	Documentation	Document "WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data (RBMP) version 2.0 October 22 2009". Coastal definition needs clarification as there are conflicts within the guidance and a general need for clarification.	The WFD defines coastal waters as extending on the seaward side to a boundary one nautical mile beyond the baseline from which the territorial waters limit is measured. On the landward side, coastal waters start from either the coastline or the outer limit of transitional waters. This is how it is written on page 40, taken from the Directive, so the definition on page 21 is not accurate and will be corrected and provide a graphic to illustrate it. In many cases this baseline coincides with the coastline, but in many others it does not because of the presence of islands, bays, etc. This means in some cases the costal waters extend much more than one mile from the coast.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				River Basin Districts/Sub-units include coastal waters and so the requirement on page 21 is true: Rivers, lakes and transitional and coastal areas must be covered by subunits

The second requirement on page 21 is ambiguous 'Coastal area must touch transitional waters, national boundaries or subunits' but the meaning is that the subunit border should match the coastal waterbody on the seaward side, and on there should be no gaps between the transitional and coastal waters on the landward side.

 |
| 8. | IT | Document/ Shapefile templates | Document "WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data (RBMP) version 2.0 October 22 2009".

The definition of the field Horizon is not clear. | For the purpose of preparation of GWB reference layers and future WISE maps it is appropriate to specify the succession of the GWB-horizons (1, 2, 3, 4 where 1 is the first horizon from the surface). In case data for more than four horizons exist, all horizons beneath horizon 3 could be combined in horizon 4. This horizon could accordingly be named "deeper horizons".

For the purposes of submission, a separate layer file should be provided for each horizon, or provide a single layer file with the horizon attribute |

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				completed.
9.	FR	Spatial reporting	What codes can be used for reporting of protected areas	A code list has been made for the different types of protected area. This code is used in the PA_Type attribute of the shape file and also in the naming of the shape file where they are split by type.

Abbrieviation	ProtectedAreaType
BA	Bathing
BI	Birds
FI	Fish
SH	Shellfish
HA	Habitats
NI	Nitrates
UW	UWWT
A7	Article 7 Abstraction for drinking water
EU	EuropeanOther
NA	National
LO	Local

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
10.	FR	Spatial	Please clarify file naming for reporting of spatial	Additionally, SWBs, GWBs and Protected Areas can be delivered in more files if convenient (e.g. overlaying groundwater bodies – see sections 8.1.6

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		reporting	information	and 8.1.7). If this is the case, an abbreviation of the provided feature set name type should be included.
				[Country ID]_[EURBDCode]_[Feature set name]_[abbreviation or file numbering]_[Date]
				Examples:
				ES_Douro_SWB_RW_20081231
				ES_Douro_SWB_LW_20081231
				ES_Douro_SWB_TW_20081231
				ES_Douro_SWB_CW_20081231
				ES_Douro_GWB_1_20081231
				ES_Douro_GWB_2_20081231
				ES_Douro_PA_BA_20081231
				ES_Douro_PA_A7_20081231
11.	ETC-W	Spatial reporting	Country borders harmonisation to ERM	The ERM-country boundary dataset (file: ERM v 2.2 - 1:250 000 country boundaries) can be downloaded here with the provision the data are not used for any other purpose:
				http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Members/irc/eionet-

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
				circle/etcwater/library?l=/eea-etc_reference&vm=detailed&sb=Title. Download will be restricted to authorised persons in the water authorities.
12.	UK	Schema	I have a question about the Ecological Classification sections of the WISE SW Methods schema: The classification thresholds of waterbody types cannot be related to the typologies reported under Article 5 because these high-level reporting typologies do not have the same level of detail needed by the classification tools. In fact, even adding all classification typologies to the typology code list wouldn't resolve the issue for all quality elements as some have site-level types. Is it envisaged that we report all our classification types and then use these in the classification thresholds section? UK national types reported in article 5 are much much broader than the types used in classification and cannot be sensibly mapped to one another.	WFD typologies are there for the purpose of setting reference conditions and establish classification schemes. Therefore, the relevant typologies for that purpose are the ones that need to be reported in the TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies part of the Surface Water Methodologies schema and then referenced in the MethodologySurfaceWaterClassification part of the same schema.
13.	SP	Spatial reporting	Topological rules applied to coastal water. In the "WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data v3.0." it is said that coastal water bodies must not have gaps (7.2.3), but what about the islands that may exist within the boundaries described for coastal waters? May this rule only refer to gaps between different	~~The gaps referred to in the guidance are directed at gaps between water bodies. However, coastal water bodies should not have 'holes' in them and so the island would not be shown.~~

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			coastal water bodies or should we send each element without gaps even though there are islands within them?	Answer update/clarification: Islands not visible at the scale 1:250,000 should not be reported, but islands big enough to be visible at the 1:250,000 scale should be reported. If islands not visible at the 1.250,000 scale have water bodies – the water bodies should be reported as centroids in the XML file.
14.	UK		GIS licence issues – we think that we have resolved licensing issues and are able to send shape files. We would like to send accompanying terms and conditions with the data (these are not very onerous) – is there a placeholder in the schemas where we can record these conditions?	Metadata that is supplied with the spatial information has fields for restricting the use of the information.
15.	BG		Why we need the attribute "MAIN" in the River water bodies shape file , if In the table "Spatial dataset identification" in art.8.1 (page 39) the requirement for the River spatial dataset is "River water bodies have a catchment area > 10 sq km, BUT	This is because the model for reporting spatial information assumes that the water bodies are elementary segments, in line with the WFD definition of water body (a river or part of a river). However, grouped water bodies can be reported as single elements and this optional attribute MAIN is meant to flag those segments which are part of the WISE 'main' river, to

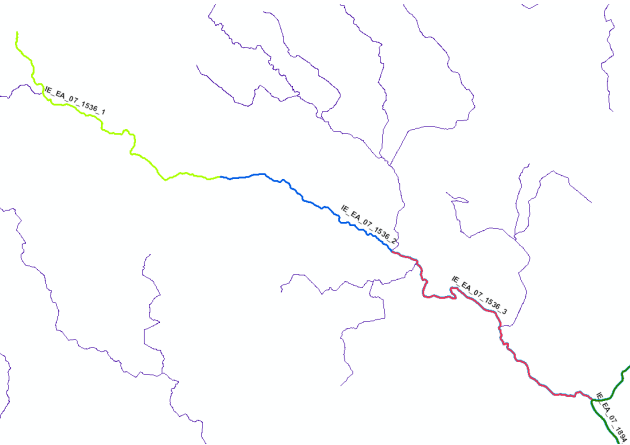| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			only those with catchment area > 500 sq km are included. The remainder are delivered as centroids only "	differentiate them from the branches.
16.	BG		**Life cycle rules, Historic data management / object lifetime management** We expect in the training to be commented the "life cycle rules and Historic data / object lifetime management"– especially the reporting of this kind of information In this connection we have a specific question: Because of amendment of the legislation, some national codes of Monitoring station needed to be changed. The location of the stations is the same, so it is not the case mentioned in art.7.3.2 of the guidance. In fact the object was not changed; its status is "active" (according to art.7.3.3), but the code is different than reported under art8 of the WFD . How we should proceed in this case? Whether the changes of codes should be reported according the instructions in art. 7.3.3 of the Guidance ?	This will be covered at the training
17.	FI		Can the borders of the River Basin Districts be altered in the future? This would become necessary due to changes in the Competent Authorities.	Yes. It would need to be reported as required in WFD article 3.8 and bilateral contact will be needed to see what needs to be reported to WISE to maintain overall integrity of the data.

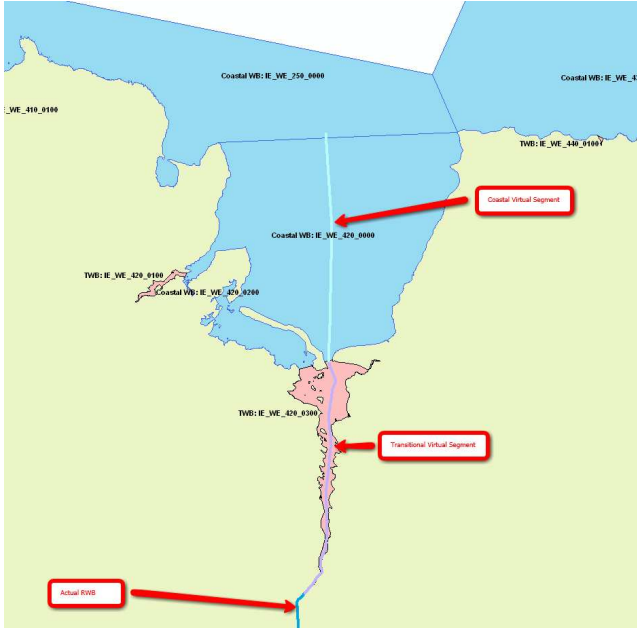| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
18.	RO		There is a problem regarding the reporting template shape file type for Protected Areas. This is created like polygon type and we have categories of protected areas point type (abstraction for drinking water) and line type (areas for the protection of economically significant aquatic species). What should be done? Should we try to turn points and lines (really hard) using the same type of structure, templates for point and line shape file type to create polygons?	~~If you have only a point or a line feature then you can buffer them a nominal amount so that they are converted to polygon features.~~ Answer update: If they are line features, send in a separate shape file, following the same shape file template. Points (centroids) are reported in the XML schema. We do not expect to have point shape files delivered, but those PAs represented by lines and polygons would be. When we undertake the technical validation process, we will run some reports and this will raise the discrepancy between the count of features in the XML file and those in the shape files, but there is an explanation. We will contact you and the response will be recorded in the envelope for anyone viewing the data at a later date (E.g Commission). We will address this once the envelopes have been closed.
19.	Asked at meeting		Harmonisation of spatial information at borders	If the spatial information submitted does not match at common boundaries, then this can cause a lot of errors when information is harmonised. It is crucial border harmonisation negotiations have taken place in order that the harmonisation process will work at European level.
20.	Asked at meeting		GWB reporting – some GWBs cover more than one horizon and so will actually overlap. How should they be differentiated? a) The attribute "Horizon" of the shape file is a string of length = 2. It is our understanding that Horizon is the numerical	a) In order to accommodate this scenario, the spatial reporting model is extended to allow for the addition of an extra optional field (string length 2) called 'Horz_other'. This field has the same enumeration list as 'Horizon'. Where there are declining GWBs, it holds another horizon level so that between the two fields, a range can be entered. b) The combination of the differentiation of ranges detailed in reply

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response

position of the GWB and counts from 1 to 4.

The problem with many of our GWB's is that they decline and therefore have one, then two, then three or more overlying GWB's. Therefore, for several GWB's it's not possible, following the current definition, to assign a single number for "Horizon" (an average number would be unrealistic).

Is it possible to change the attribute to a string of length = 3 (e.g. 2-4 would mean position ranging between 2 and 4), or do you propose another solution ?

b) It is clear that the purpose of the different classifications (Horizon, Horz_type, depth range,...) is to be able to show the 3-D structure on 2-D maps. The guidance document asks for shape files of groups of GWB's, where the individual GWB's don't overlap. It seems that "Horz_type" will (can?) be used as an essential element to differentiate groups of GWB's. For the purpose of the test "GWB Questionnaire" of last spring we had delivered Horizon Types (comparable to the optional Horz_type attribute) for the GWB's. However, even with our own classification this would lead to overlapping GWB's within one Horizon Type. If

(a) should mean that the Horz_type should result in distinguishable entities even if overlapping.

c) GWBs with a size smaller than 100 sq km are delivered through the XML schemas only with LAT/LON coordinates for the centroid. No spatial information is expected.

Attribute name	Obligation	Type	Description
EU_CD_GW	Mandatory	string (42)	International code of the Ground Water Body as defined in the GWB reporting schema. Code MUST have a 1-to-1 relationship with EUGroundWaterBodyCode and further attribute data described in the related XML file.
Horizon	Mandatory	string (2)	See section 7.2.6.3 for code list and description. Alternatively provide separate shape files for each horizon (see file naming convention in section 9.2).
Horz_type	Optional	String(10)	The description of type of GWB-horizon (e.g. main, thermal, mineral… - see section 8.1.6)
Horz_other	Optional	string (2)	Where a GWB is declining and occupies more than one horizon, this field is used

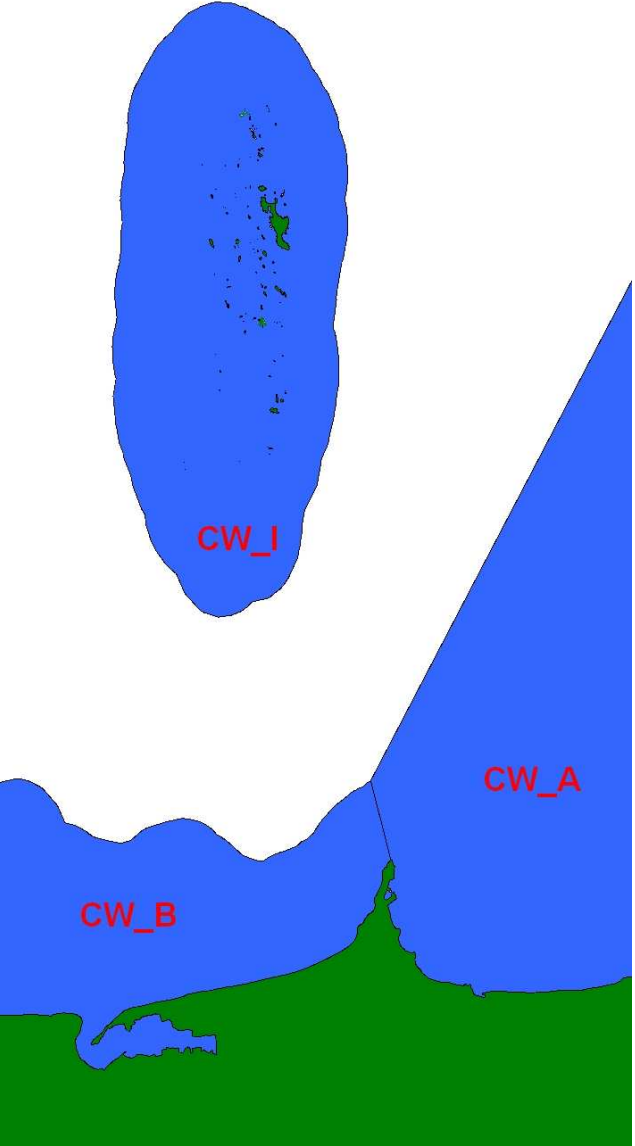| No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response			
			we want clearly non-overlapping GWB's within one shape file and Horizon Type, this would lead to a multiplication of Horizon Types. Did we understand this correctly and should we proceed in that direction ? c) We have some GWB's smaller than 100 km² : -can we deliver these shape files with all attributes or -can we only deliver the centroids and are we not allowed to deliver the shape files ? Thank you in advance for your help,				to hold a second horizon to provide a range. See section 7.2.6.3 for code list and description.
21.	RO	Spatial Reporting	During 2009, Bulgaria has submitted the shape file Main-lakes, where only the natural lakes were included. Regarding the visualization of the features - heavily modified and artificial water bodies (reservoirs), we are going to add some information and will send you a new shape file. I would like to ask you if in this complementary file we shall take into account (include) and also the features (reservoirs) which would be reported as a heavily modified river water bodies, but spatial information for them should be reported as polygons and should follow the shape file template	Follow the lake file template, but keep the reservoirs in a separate shape file. Do not merge them into the Main-lakes.			

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			for lakes. (Response of question № 17 - Ongoing log of questions and clarifications during WFD reporting,version 09-02-2010).	
22.	SP	Spatial reporting	The file "WFD_RBMP_reporting_phase_issues_v09022010.pdf" includes the guidance to report reservoirs (page 11). We have a doubt. Reservoirs are to be reported as a heavily modified river water bodies in the schema SWB. But, in the schema RiverBasinDistrictSWMethodologies , the report of the assessment methods for reservoirs has to be done using the lakes sections. Then, in the table SWMET_EcologicalClassification*: We will select QE parameters for lakes in the field QEParamenteTypes*. But, in the field Category, what category we must select? (LW or RW). Through the field UniqueID_QE, the QE relates to the type.	In the table to which you refer SWMET_EcologicalClassification*, the 'Category' dropdown denotes which section of the schema these rows are reported under. Following on from the further guidance on reporting reservoirs you should use the 'LW' dropdown. Regarding the validation. We need to look at the validation checks for Typology. This is part of the manual cross-validation checks which we run after submission- We will ensure the reservoir scenario does not throw up these validation rules.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Does the validation tool fail if "Category" is "LW" and the TYPE_CODE of the reservoirs is associated with the category river (RW)?	
23.	SP	Spatial reporting	Protected Areas. Some of the Spanish Protected Areas are represented as lines and not as polygons. How should we report this type of Areas?	Report them as lines if that is how they are represented – I do not think it makes sense to buffer them into polygons. Follow the same shape file template as for the polygons.
24.		Spatial reporting	The ERM download url requires access rights, therefore the dataset has been moved to the EEA ftp site.	Please email the helpdesk to get the login and url for the download area.
25.	IE	Spatial reporting	I have a query regarding the reporting of headwaters for RWBs. Frequently, we have a situation where a river has been split into numerous RWBs more often than not the RWBs closest to the source of the river have an upstream catchment area less than 500km^2, as is detailed in the image below. Here the RWB coded IE_EA_07_1536_3 has a catchment area greater than 500km^2 but both IE_EA_07_1536_2 and IE_EA_07_1536_1 have an upstream catchment area less than 500km$^{2.}$ In instances such as this are we required to a) Only report lines for IE_EA_07_1536_3, leaving out the source for this RWB and	As these two RWBs have a catchment area less than 500 sq km then they do not need to be reported as features, only as centroids using the Lat/Lon attributes in the SWB schema.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			report only centroids for IE_EA_07_1536_2 and IE_EA_07_1536_1 b) Provide the stretch of river covered by IE_EA_07_1536_2 and IE_EA_07_1536_1 as virtual lines, with attribute of CONTINUA = "V" c) Provide the stretch of river covered by IE_EA_07_1536_2 and IE_EA_07_1536_1 as lines fully coded to be considered part of the downstream RWB (i.e. EU_CD_RW = IE_EA_07_1536_3, and CONTINUA=Y) 	
26.	IE	Spatial reporting	I would also like to seek clarification on the need to extend virtual river segments through transitional waters and into coastal waters. Is it sufficient for such virtual segments to touch the immediate coastal water or do they need to extend beyond	The virtual river segments only need to touch the immediate coastal water

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			this? See image below where Coastal virtual segment has been extended through one coastal water (IE_WE_420_0000) and into another (IE_WE_250_0000). Is this necessary, or is it sufficient to extend only slightly into the coastal water immediately touching the transitional water (in this case coastal water IE_WE_420_0000). 	
27.	SE	Spatial reporting	Can we report the protected areas at national level or do we have to split them into River Basin Districts?	The ProtArea schema is reported at River Basin District level and so the accompanying spatial information should be delivered at the same level.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
28.	FR	Spatial reporting	Can you tell me if the coastal water body named CW_I shown in the picture enclosed is correct if the "holes" inside it are Islands?	~~Apologies for the delay replying, I was reviewing my first answer with ICES. I think the option is that the islands should remain as you first presented with the waterbodies defined as such. Furthermore, WFD reporting is requested at 1:250,000, and I don't know how that effects the features in question, but I would assume it would remove smaller islands.~~ see question and response no. 12

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Should we connect CW_I with CW_A or CW_B ?	

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
29.	IE	Spatial reporting	A question relating to transitional water bodies; I understand coastal water bodies are not to have holes within them and because of this islands are not to be shown as gaps in the coastal water. Is the same expected for transitional waters?	see question and response no. 12 which also applies for transitional waters
30.	IE	Spatial reporting	If coastal waters are to have no holes, and therefore islands should be included within the coastal water that surrounds them, what is to be done if there is another water body on the island? Take the example below as an illustration – the islands below lie within a single coastal water body, which resulted in a hole in the coastal water body, so these holes we filled. But the islands also have small transitional water bodies on them. So it appears a topology rule must be broken in order to provide both datasets; i.e. if the transitional water is erased from the coastal water to avoid an overlap, the coastal water then has a hole within it. Any guidance on which approach should be taken here would be appreciated.	see question and response no. 12

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
31.	FR	Spatial reporting/ Meta data reporting	We have questions concerning the reporting of changes of objects in time through the schema WFDObjectHistory.xsd. Our questions refer to chapter 7.3.3 of the Guidance on reporting of spatial data for the WFD version 3.0 1- the guide says on page 36 *"The changes per record and a link to previous reported data should be described in the metadata file, element 6.1 and have the following structure: etc."* To which metadata file does it refer ? The link to previous reported data should it point to Reportnet ? Do we have to repeat in a metadata file all the informations given in WFDObejctHistory.xml ? 2- we plan to submit one WFDObjectHistory.xml file for each basin (total = 14 files). Is this ok ? 3- when an object has several successors, the	1. The metadata file is the "WFDObjectHistory Schema" (the xsd file) – and the link described on page 36 as you refer to are incorporated in the WFDObjectHistory schema. When the fields "StatusFlag", "Successor" and "SuccessorObjectCode" are reported this will give information about the object history. So the link described in the report are not an external link, but a link between different reporting cycles described in the 3 fields mentioned above. For further information I'll recommend you to read Appendix 9 of the GIS Guidance Document No. 9. 2. That's ok 3. The WFDObjectHistory Schema is still on a drafting state – so for now it will be ok for you to report as you have suggested.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response

			following XML structure should be used :
			
			`<WFDObject>`
			`<Obligation>`**WFD_RBMP_2010**`</Obligation>`
			`<ReferenceDate>`**2010-03-22**`</ReferenceDate>`
			`<WFDObjectCode>`**FR_H0_001**`</WFDObjectCode>`
			
			`<WFDObjectType>`**GroundWaterBody**`</WFDObjectType>`
			`<StatusFlag>`**Inactive**`</StatusFlag>`
			`<Successor>`**Y**`</Successor>`
			
			`<SuccessorObjectCode>`**FRHG001A**`</SuccessorObjectCode>`
			
			`<SuccessorObjectCode>`**FRHG001B**`</SuccessorObjectCode>`
			`<WFDObject>`
			
			But is it allowed to report separately each successor :
			
			`<WFDObject>`
			`<Obligation>`**WFD_RBMP_2010**`</Obligation>`
			`<ReferenceDate>`**2010-03-22**`</ReferenceDate>`
			`<WFDObjectCode>`**FR_H0_001**`</WFDObjectCode>`
			
			`<WFDObjectType>`**GroundWaterBody**`</WFDObjectType>`
			`<StatusFlag>`**Inactive**`</StatusFlag>`
			`<Successor>`**Y**`</Successor>`
			
			`<SuccessorObjectCode>`**FRHG001A**`</SuccessorObjectCode>`
			`<WFDObject>`
			`</WFDObject>`
			`<Obligation>`**WFD_RBMP_2010**`</Obligation>`	

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			ReferenceDate>**2010-03-22**</ReferenceDate> WFDObjectCode>**FR_H0_001**</WFDObjectCode> WFDObjectType>**GroundWaterBody**</WFDObjectType e> StatusFlag>**Inactive**</StatusFlag> Successor>**Y**</Successor> <SuccessorObjectCode>**FRHG001B**</SuccessorObjectCode> FDObject> This second way to build the XML file would be easier for us.	
32.	RO	Spatial reporting	A few years ago between Romania and Hungary was realized a data harmonization . For this harmonization we used the same border. Between ERM border and border we already use there are some differences. How should we proceed: should we report the rivers according with ERM borders or report our harmonized dates? And the second: For the border with Bulgaria. Most of our border with Bulgaria is the Danube river (the line on the half of the river). So my question is what should we use, your data or ours? (the data are not the same).	In the Guidance on spatial reporting it is recommended for the MS to use ERM borders in order to connect borders, rivers crossing national borders etc. But as you have already harmonized the border with Hungary it will be fine to keep this dataset. As regarding your second question – it is up to you to decide which border you'll report.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			Please tell me how is your border calculated?	
33.	SE	Spatial reporting	What tolerance can be accepted when snapping river water bodies to lake water bodies at the shoreline.	We do not know what the scale of the data is that you are providing nor the scale of the information from which it is dervied, but the scale recommended for WISE is 1:250,000 and a positional accuracy of 125m. We are aiming to create a closed network. Therefore the data supplier needs to provide the connectivity tolerance, which is part of the quality criteria. The Inspire Hydrography guidance details the issue. Pg 110 of this http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/Data_Specifications/INSPIRE_DataSpecification_HY_v3.0.pdf
34.	FI	Spatial reporting	I find the information in the WFD Guidance on reporting spatial data v2.0 intriguing. On page 18, point 7.1 states "The XSD schemas are the master document and it is expected, and part of the quality control procedures, that all objects defined in the schema will be present in the spatial dataset, and vice versa." We have many lakes and rivers smaller than the minimum criteria for spatial data (page 37, table 8.1 which states Minimum area/length for lake and river water bodies). They will be reported with the XML schemas but not the spatial data according the minimum criteria. This does not seem to agree with the quality control procedures. Does it?	The checking procedure is only one way: All objects in the spatial dataset are expected in the XSD-file.
35.	SE	Spatial	Should empty shapefiles be delivered for districts were, for example, there are no Transisitional	It is not necessary to upload empty shp-files for transitional waters.
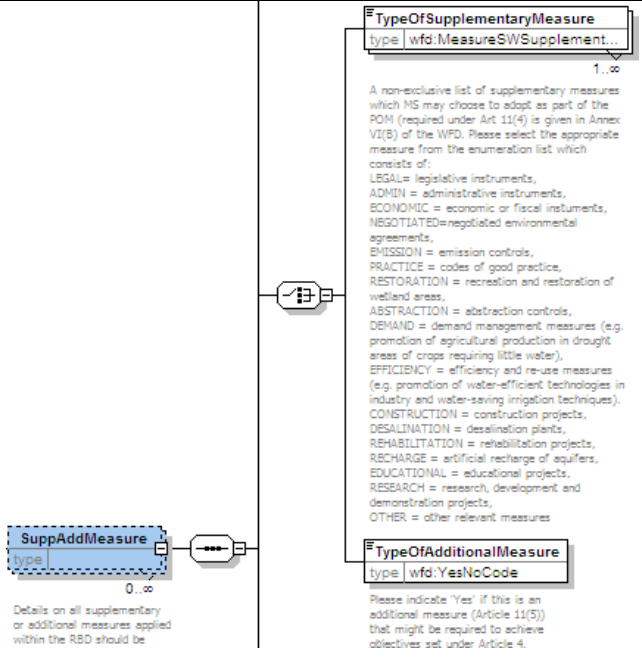
No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		reporting	Waters.	
36.	SE	Spatial reporting	Should the automatic metadatafile with the shp-file be exchanged for the metadatafile from the INSPIRE editor + WISE or shall I deliver it "on the side".	Yes, they should follow the INSPIRE set-up and be delivered along with all shp-files – so one meta datafile per shp-file.

4. Database, conversion tool and validation tool

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	JM	Database	Tables with optional information do not have the required fields marked in the database.	The required fields in tables which comprise information which is optional to submit under the WFD are now marked in the database model diagrams with [®]. Also choice fields have been marked as well with [Chx] – x identifying the different choices. Amy missing structure is flagged by the validation tool.
2.	SP	Database	Database table RBMP_GWWATERBALANCE filed description for WaterBalance incorrect	Should read 'Only allowed to choose one of the above: WaterBalance OR ExploitationIndex OR OtherDescription'.
3.	SP	Database	Database table SWB_SurfaceWaterBody – RefernceDataset field	Should only be completed with answer Yes/No/Unknown even though it is a free text field
4.	FR	Database	Table GWB_UpwardTrend*, field SignificantUpwardTrends . The dropdown for the filed only provides the option for Y or N, but the GWB_3p0.xsd schema allow for yes, No or unknown (valid codes: Y,N,U,NA)	The correct values can be input directly to the field. The dropdown provides the options for filling in the field, but they are not enforced. This is done in the validation tool. Alternatively the table design can be updated by replacing the 'Row source' in the Field properties with the following: SELECT SimpleYesNoUnknown_NA.value FROM SimpleYesNoUnknown_NA ORDER BY [value];
5.	JM	Database	Table RBMP_GWNeedForSupplementaryMeasures is not marked as mandatory, but schema expects information in this table to be completed (RiverBasinManagementPlan/POM/GWNeedForSup	The table is incorrectly marked and should be completed. Database model diagrams now show the table sand fields correctly marked.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			plementaryMeasures/GWNeedForSupplementaryMeasure)	
6.	JM	Database	Table PA_Protected_Areas does not have the mandatory fields marked with an asterisk	Refer to PA schema – validation tool will flag missing data
7.	PL/ES	Database	Field SubUnitArea (Area of the Sub Unit in km2) in RBDSUCA_Sub_Unit table is defined as short integer which accepts only values up to 32767.	The filed should be defined a Long Integer. The table can be corrected in the database and the conversion will not be affected (go to design view, select the Area field and change the 'Field size' dropdown to Long Interger)
8.	GR	Database	GWST_Stations* the field DRINK_WATER was size only 1. Consequently, the eligible value "NA" cannot fit in.	Schema allows for U=Unknown and NA=Not Available and thefield dropdown gives these options. To resolve edit the table and increase the field size to two. Field description also should be updated.
9.	DE	Database	RBDSUCA – Attributes requirements in schema inconsistent with other schemas – all fields are manadatory	RBDSUCA is an exception. All fields in the Attributes table should be completed. Marked in the database model diagram with [*]
10.	DE	Database	Table structure which represents RBDSUCA roles is incorrect. Schema expects Maximum 4 RoleCodes and one Comment. In the database table RBDSUCA_CA_ROLES* the Comment is input with each Role Code. This will causes errors in the output.	If you do not want to provide this optional information then leave empty the Comment field in the RBDSUCA_CA_ROLES* table. If you do wish to provide this information then fill out ONLY the first comment field in the RBDSUCA_CA_ROLES* table.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
11.	JM	Database	Table structure which represents choice field in RiverBasinManagementPlan/POM/ListOfSupplementaryMeasures/SuppAddMeasure is ambiguous. Only TypeOfSupplementaryMeasure can be entered multiple times.	Supplementary can be entered multiple times, Additional Measure only once in table RBMP_ListOfSupplementaryMeasures depending on which option in the choice is taken.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			TypeOfSupplementaryMeasure — type wfd:MeasureSWSupplement... 1..∞ A non-exclusive list of supplementary measures which MS may choose to adopt as part of the POM (required under Art 11(4) is given in Annex VI(B) of the WFD. Please select the appropriate measure from the enumeration list which consists of: LEGAL= legislative instruments, ADMIN = administrative instruments, ECONOMIC = economic or fiscal instuments, NEGOTIATED=negotiated environmental agreements, EMISSION = emission controls, PRACTICE = codes of good practice, RESTORATION = recreation and restoration of wetland areas, ABSTRACTION = abstraction controls, DEMAND = demand management measures (e.g. promotion of agricultural production in drought areas of crops requiring little water), EFFICIENCY = efficiency and re-use measures (e.g. promotion of water-efficient technologies in industry and water-saving irrigation techniques). CONSTRUCTION = construction projects, DESALINATION = desalination plants, REHABILITATION = rehabilitation projects, RECHARGE = artificial recharge of aquifers, EDUCATIONAL = educational projects, RESEARCH = research, development and demonstration projects, OTHER = other relevant measures. **SuppAddMeasure** type 0..∞ Details on all supplementary or additional measures applied within the RBD should be **TypeOfAdditionalMeasure** type wfd:YesNoCode Please indicate 'Yes' if this is an additional measure (Article 11(5)) that might be required to achieve objectives set under Article 4.	
12.	GR	Database	Is it possible to turn off the AutoNumber field in the database and assign number ranges to team members to fill in the data in parallel	Yes, the relationship with the subtables then needs to be managed by the user manually to ensure the referential integrity.
13.	LT	Database	How to deal with the tables that are not important for the RBD (e.g. GWMET_UseOfExemptions). Shall we leave the tables blank, or write short comment why this table is not filled in some text field.	The database is designed to be a tool to help organise the information. The conversion tool can then create the XML files which are submitted to the Commission.The database is not being submitted and so it is not of relevance that information which isn't required is not completed.
14.	BG	Database	The Table SWMET_NonPriorityPolutants* is missing in the Reporting tool (Access database v3).	This table was deleted when version 3 of the database was created as it was not being used. The schema is not asking for this information.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
15.	RO	Database	There are attributes in the tables (columns) which are not required/mandatory (no *), but it generates errors if these fields are not filled in. It is hard to avoid errors!	A new set of database table diagrams are being produced to fix this error where the mandatory fields in optional tables is missing
16.	RO	Database	How should be dealt with "autonumber" (automatic generated ID which links 2 or 3 tables) when several databases should be put together? How to ensure the defined relationships between different tables? In Romania, some of the tables/attributes will be filled in at the national level and other at the sub-basin level (each sub-basin will have a database) and finally the national/district database will be assembled.	It is possible to override this AutoNumber field but it requires some careful database management. An overview will be provided at the training.
17.	Asked at meeting	Database	Is it possible to report multiple RBDs from one database?	Yes. When you want to export the information into schemas then the RBDSUCA_RiverBasinDistrticts* table needs to be edited. Change the EURBDCode for all the river basin districts you do no wish to include so that they are 'invalid' e.g. suffix '_notused'.
18.	Asked at meeting	Database	How can the AutoNumber field be managed when information is imported in bulk	A 'recipe' sheet will be produced to show how to work with the AutoNumber fields at the so-called Level 4 of the database. It will be posted on the resources page and a message sent out when it is ready.
19.	FR	Conversion tool	The conversion tool produces 'Ghost tags' where no information has been input to the database, and causing validation errors	These issues are being fixed through releases of the conversion tool. Message any suspect XML to the helpdesk along with the originating database.
20.	SE	Validation	A question regarding the cross validation of surface	The validation rule is incorrectly described. The typologies used in SWB will

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
		rules	water types. The types found in SWB are validated against the ones found in MethodologySurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification. Ie checking that al reported surface water types have their classification methods. The validation of the types does not relate to the types specified in the Typology structure where they are defined. Is that correct and the way it's meant to be?	be checked against the typologies defined in SWMethods – TypologyOfSurfaceWaterBodies
21.	GR	Database	Regarding reporting under article 8, we have the information on an Access Database for reporting under article 8, containing the information required for the schemas MON, SWST and GWST under the WFD Reporting. My question is, if it is possible to use that Access database we already have to create the xml files, thus avoiding the use of the EU Access Database for these specific schemas.	There are two choices. 1. I do not know if there is an export tool developed with this database to produce XML, but if there is then use it to produce the XML, then you can use the conversion tool to update these files to the new format (or I can convert it pretty easily as well). 2. If there isnt an XML export tool then I can probably map the data in this database over to the new one and just use the conversion tool as normal. These schemas have only chnaged in minor ways since the last reporting and you do not need to have the data in the RBMP reporting database.
22.	DE	Database	an error in the WFD Access Database. There is a missing value in the enumeration list for: RiverBasinManagementPlan/POM/SWNeedForSupplementaryMeasures/SWNeedForSupplementaryMeasure/SupplementaryMeasures/NeedForSupplementaryMeasure/SWPressureMeasuresCheckList/Pressur	the value is missing. It can still be input though - the dropdown only helps for filling in the data, it is not a restricted field. The conversion tool will still work fine.

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
			eRequiringSuppAddMeasures/SWCategory

The schema includes SW for All Surface Water Categories but only CW, LW, RW and TW are available in the database.

The concerning table in the database is RBMP_PressReqSuppAddMeasures | |
| 23. | GR | Database | In the Database, Schema SWB Protected Area Code, it is not possible to click on the Protected Area Code element, it either gives a notice that there is an error, so it does not let fill up any info or (if we have opened the Table Protected Area code from the PA Schema) it just does not display any enumeration list when we click the arrow. | This is only an issue with the Access 2003 version of the database downloaded from the wfd resources page.

There is a discrepancy between the 2000 and 2003 versions available for download.

To fix: (a)If you haven't started filling in data then just download the Access 2000 version and convert it. (b)If you have then I can give you the fix for the field (below). (c) Or send the helpdeskWFD database(s) to fix for you.

1. Open table SWB_ProtectedAreaCode
2. Go to design view
3. Click on the ProtectedAreaCode field
4. Go to the 'Lookup' tab at the bottom
5. Replace the row source filed with this:
SELECT [PA_Protected_Areas*].EUProtectedAreaCode FROM [PA_Protected_Areas*] ORDER BY [EUProtectedAreaCode];

6. Save and close |

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
24.	GR	Database	In the Database it is not possible to have double entries, like the same code for two types of a Protected Area. However in the national registries we have a single code of Water body corresponding in both SPA and SCI of the Natura Directive, meaning a single water body is both a SPA site and SCI site, which creates problem when we need to insert it in the list of the PA in the Access. This is the case for a number of water bodies in Greece. Is there any way to overcome this?	Please see response no. 1 in SWB/GWB/PA

5. Documents and tools updates

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	JM	Documentation	Questions made on the spatial reporting guidance necessitate a release of the reporting guidance with clarifications.	Version 3.0 was made available on the resources page. http://water.eionet.europa.eu/schemas/dir200060ec/resources/WFD%20Guidance%20on%20reporting%20spatial%20data%20v3.0.pdf
2.	JM	Conversion tool	New release distributed to: • improve error handling where conversion routine fails with invalid characters in fields in the database.	Tool will be updated next time launched by the user

			• Updated Article 8 old to new schema conversions. • Fix RBMP conversion where empty nodes incorrectly created causing validation errors • Added link to change log in Help dropdown	
3.	JM	Database	Incorrectly marked fields in database	Updated database model diagrams to be used as a reference when filling in the information. Posted on the resources page.
4.	JM	Database	Difficulty working with the AutoNumber fields in the database	'Recipe' list of guidance on how to import the information into the database. Posted on the resources page.

6. Validation errors

No.	Reporter	Area	Issue	Response
1.	MW	Validation error	Values outside enumeration list	New value have to be agreed with Commission – if accepted validation error can be ignored
2.	MW	Validation error	Error message 'cvc-maxLength-valid' when text exceeds field length	Validation error can be ignored
3.	MW	Validation error	Error message ' cvc-maxInclusive-valid' when number larger than field restriction	Validation error can be ignored
4.	MW	Validation	% greater than 100 eg: cvc-maxInclusive-valid: Value '104.6' is not facet-valid with respect to maxInclusive	Agreed with Commission to ignore validation error.

			'100.0' for type 'NumberPercentageBaseType'.	
5.	MW	Validation error	Information not available for number fields	Use exception types -7777 (Not applicable) -8888 (Yet to be measured) -9999 (Unknown)
6.	MW	Validation error	Information not available for mandatory fields	Use -9999 for numbers 'Not available' for text
7.	MW	Validation error	Schema incorrect e.g. mandatory where is should be conditional	Use -7777 for numbers NA for text
8.	MW	Validation error	Incorrect type, e.g. comment in number field	FIX – comments in number fields will get value 0 unless agreed otherwise (see issue NO. 9 and NO. 10)
9.	MW	Validation error	Agreed to accept intervals instead of a number for HighGoodBoundary/ GoodModeratBoundary/ModeratePoorBoundary/Po orBadBoundary and ReferenceCondition (in SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification, SWMethod schema)	Agreed with Commission to ignore validation error
10.	MW	Validation	Agreed to accept intervals instead of a number for	Agreed with Commission to ignore validation error

			error	ReferenceCondition (in SurfaceWaterEcologicalClassification, SWMethod schema)	
11.	MW		Validation error	Some schemas expects all 4 types of SWB (LW, RW, CW, TW)	If RBD doesn't have all 4 types – ignore validation error
12.	MW		Validation error	Ghost tags from conversion tool (xml schema creates a line (ghost tag) where no information has been provided for optional elements)	Please inform helpdesk (**helpdeskwfd@atkinsglobal.com**) for tool amendment.