Considering the inherently transboundary nature of flooding, solid cooperation mechanisms between states sharing transboundary waters in the EU are necessary.

Cooperation in Flood Risk Management between EU Member States in International River Basin Districts

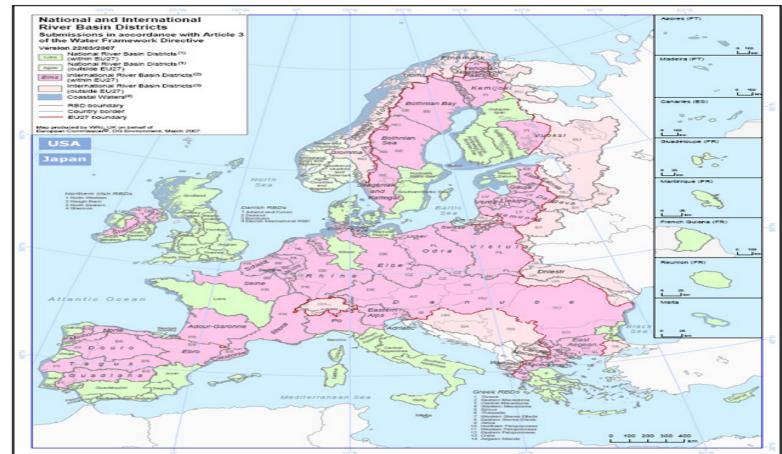
Aim:

Identification of bottlenecks in the existing EU legal framework for cooperation in transboundary waters with regard to Flood Risk Management and recommendations on how framework for cooperation can be optimised.

Research questions:

1. What are the responsibilities of Member States in International River Basin Districts stemming from the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive with regard to the mitigation of and adaptation to floods, droughts and water scarcity, and how do they interact with existing international structures and mechanisms?

2. Which lessons can be learnt from the governance of transboundary waters in the United States?



STARE

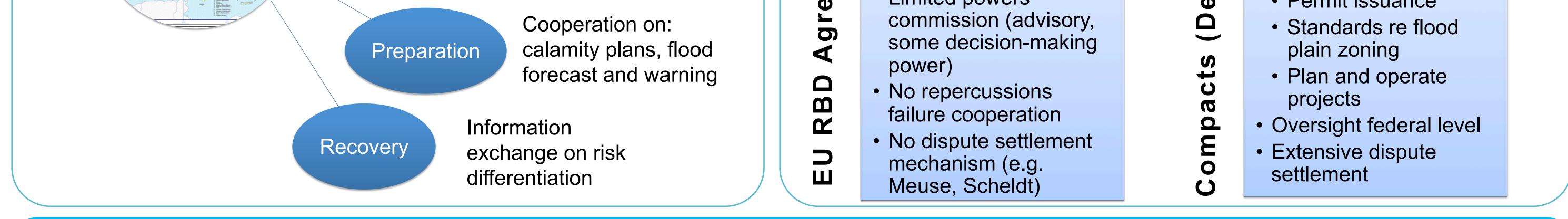
FLOOD



Overview of the "as-is" situation of the EU legal framework for cooperation in transboundary waters with regard to the flood risk management, on the basis of the five pillars of transboundary water governance as identified by the Global Water Partnership (GWP, 2012)

EU legal framework for water quantity management in

Regional	transboundary waters		
	Pillars & Directives	Water Framework Directive	Floods Directive
 Some bottlenecks Different TFEU legal basis & decision- making procedure for water quantity management (unanimity) and water quality management (QMV) International River Basin District ≠ unit of governance → legal value of cooperation requirements limited Unclear which requirements should be carried out at the level of the IRBD or RBD Vagueness on some issues, e.g. transboundary public participation? Notification requirements? FRMP's: no legal repercussions when coordination fails Discrepancies in competences competent authorities Tension between EU and international level in terms of conflict resolution 	Scope	 River basin districts Surface water Associated groundwater 	 River basin districts Surface water Associated groundwater
	Substantive provisions	 Good quantitative status groundwater Cost recovery Program of measures 	- Member States should set objectives (own discretion)
	Procedural provisions	 General duty to cooperate Obligation of joint implementation 	 Solidarity principle No explicit obligation of joint implementation
	Institutional mechanisms	 Common Implementation Strategy Non-binding resort to EC Existing international Treaties 	Implementation Strategy
	Dispute resolution	 ECJ Mediation procedure (6m) 	 ECJ Mediation procedure (6m)
Flood Risk Management Strategies In IRBDs Information exchange on Prevention Information exchange on FRM instruments (water test, duty to inform, signal areas) Information exchange on FRM instruments (water test, duty to inform, signal areas) Information exchange Information exchange	State State Natural learning lessons with the United States State State		
roofs, FCA's,	u • Limi	ited powers	Commission, e.g.:



This research is conducted in the framework of the STAR-FLOOD project. This European project is focused on analysing, explaining, evaluating and designing policies to better deal with flood risks from rivers in urban agglomerations across Europe. STAR-FLOOD runs from 1 October 2012 until 31 March 2016 (www.starflood.eu).

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