

Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) : Reporting sheets

Version November 2009

Endorsed by Water Directors 30 November 2009

**Title: Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) : Reporting sheets, version November 2009****Version no.:** Final**Date:** 30 November 2009

History : The document includes the first reporting sheets agreed for the implementation of the Floods Directive, that is for Competent Authorities, Units of Management and the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.. The document has been subject to several rounds of consultation with WG F on Floods, including Member States and stakeholders experts. Water Directors gave final endorsement of these reporting sheets on 30.11.2009. Reporting sheets for the remaining stages of implementation will be added to revised versions of this document once adopted.

Disclaimer : This technical document has been developed through a collaborative programme involving the European Commission, all the Member States, the Accession Countries, Norway and other stakeholders and Non-Governmental organisations. The document should be regarded as presenting an informal consensus position agreed by all parties. However; the document does not necessarily represent the official, formal position of any of the partners. Hence, the views expressed in the document do not necessarily represent the views of the European Commission.

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More information

Work programme 2010-2012 of WG F and the Common Implementation strategy, including the mandate of WG F is available here : http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/index.htm

More information on Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks is available here : http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/objectives/implementation_en.htm



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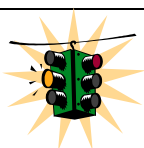
1. Reporting sheet for Competent Authorities

Reporting Sheet Code	CA
Reporting Sheet Name	Competent Authority
Lead DG Env	Jorge Rodriguez Romero / Maria Brättemark
Lead WRc	-
Other inputs	Member States
Status	
Date	30 November 2009
Version	Final
Next steps	

Introduction

Article 3.1 of the Floods Directive indicates that Member States may make use of the administrative arrangements made under Article 3 of the Water Framework Directive. The Water Framework Directive requires Member States to ensure the appropriate administrative arrangements, including the identification of the appropriate competent authority, for the application of the rules of the Directive within each river basin district lying within their territory. However, different competent authorities may be appointed by Member States for the Floods Directive. The Floods Directive also allows Member States to identify different units of management from the river basin districts used for the Water Framework Directive. Competent authorities will be required for each national river basin district or unit of management and for the portion of any international river basin district or unit of management lying within a Member State's territory.

In cases where different competent authorities have been appointed the Floods Directive requires Member States to communicate to the Commission by 26 May 2010 the information referred to in Annex I of the Water Framework Directive. Any changes in administrative arrangements also need to be communicated within three months of the change coming into effect.



Look Out!

According to the Directive, this information should only be provided if different competent authorities have been appointed and/or different units of management identified from those already reported for the Water Framework Directive.

However, if the same Competent Authority is used for the Floods Directive as for the WFD, but the relevant information in relation to the responsibilities for the Floods Directive was not yet notified to the Commission, such information should now be notified in accordance with this reporting sheet.

How will the Commission use the information reported?

The provision of data and information will allow the Commission to ensure that all administrative roles required by the Floods Directive are being fulfilled within the river basin district or other unit of management. The data may be used for presentation to the European Commission and will be provided to the public through WISE.



Detailed list of what information should be provided

Geographic information

- See separate reporting sheet (UoM) on requirements for reporting units of management.

Data

- Member States should provide the information set out in Table 1 for each competent authority only if different from that already reported under the Water Framework Directive.

Table 1 Data required for each competent authority

Requirement of Annex I of the WFD	Information to be supplied
Name	Official name of competent authority ⁽¹⁾
	Acronym ⁽²⁾
	CA Code ⁽³⁾
Address	Number (or building name)
	Street
	City
	Country
	Postal code
	Web-site

Notes:

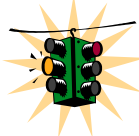
- 1 In English and in national language
- 2 If this exists
3. A competent authority may be associated with many RBDs or other units of management, and may have different address and contact details for each association. A general/main address and specific addresses for RBDs and other units of management should be provided if appropriate.

Summary text

- Summary text (< 5000 characters) of the **legal status** of each competent authority should be provided. This should include a summary of:
 - The legislation establishing the competent authority;
 - The legislation laying down the duties of the competent authority in relation to the Floods Directive; and
 - The legislation laying down other duties of the competent authority relevant (but not directly related) to the Floods Directive.
- Summary text (< 5000 characters) will be required on the **institutional relationships** established in order to ensure co-ordination where the competent authority acts as a co-ordinating body for other competent authorities, or when more than one competent authority is established. This should include a list showing the co-ordinating body and the relationship between the co-ordinating body and the authorities whose activities it is co-ordinating, and relationships with other bodies carrying out tasks linked to implementation of the plans including for example civil protection agencies and early warning systems.



- Details of **memberships and international relationships**. Summary text (< 5000 characters) of the institutional relationships established to ensure co-ordination where a river basin district or other unit of management covers the territory of more than one Member State or includes the territory of non-Member States.
- The **core responsibilities** of the relevant competent authority must be specified for each river basin district or other unit of management. If other relevant roles (such as spatial planning, flood forecasting, flood warning and civil protection) are fulfilled by organisations not defined as competent authorities for the purposes of reporting, a summary (< 5000 characters) should be provided identifying these authorities and the roles that they perform.

	<p>Look Out! Definition of a competent authority</p> <p>The various possible roles/responsibilities of a competent authority might be discharged at different levels in different Member States. Different competent authorities may also be responsible for different tasks in relation to point A below. This could result in a large number of competent authorities in some Member States. To circumvent any difficulties that this situation may cause, it is important that information on roles and responsibilities is clearly reported. For reporting purposes a competent authority will be defined as having one or both of the following core roles:</p> <p>A. Coordination, Preparation and Production of preliminary flood risk assessment, flood maps and flood risk management plans (FRMPs), including international coordination in transboundary Units of management;</p> <p>B. Reporting</p>
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A competent authority is, therefore, **defined** as being the authority with the responsibility for **either** the implementation of the different stages of the Floods Directive as outlined below **or** reporting to the Commission.

Core responsibilities should be reported in terms of (more than one may apply to a competent authority):

A. Coordination, Preparation and Production and implementation of the different stages of the Floods Directive, including :

- Identification of RBDs/UoMs;
- The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, including the identification of areas of potential significant flood risk;
- Preparation of flood hazard and flood risk maps;



- Coordination with Competent Authorities appointed for the Water Framework Directive;
- Establishment of Flood Risk Management Plans in accordance with article 7 and the Annex;
- Coordination of plans and measures included therein, and coordination with authorities responsible for such measures, at relevant level (e.g. RBD/UoM), including international coordination in transboundary basins;
- Monitoring and evaluation of progress of the implementation of measures in FRMP;
- Public consultation; and,
- Other responsibilities to be defined.
- **B. Reporting**
- Public information and consultation;
- Reporting to Commission; and,
- Other responsibilities to be defined.
- **C Other**
- Any other roles not covered above

Other information

- Hyperlinks to more detailed supporting documents (e.g. the statute, founding treaty or equivalent legal document) should be provided.

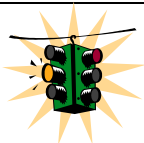


2. Reporting sheet for Units of Management

Reporting Sheet Code	UOM
Reporting Sheet Name	Units of Management
Lead DG Env	Jorge Rodriguez Romero / Maria Brättemark
Lead WRc	Michael Nagy
Other inputs	Member States
Status	
Date	30 November 2009
Version	Final
Next Steps	

Introduction

The Floods Directive (Article 3.2) allows Member States to identify units of management different from the river basin districts used for the Water Framework Directive. Units of management may be individual river basins and/or certain coastal areas, and may be entirely within national borders or may be part of an international unit of management or international river basin district. The Floods Directive requires Member States to communicate to the Commission information on the identification of units of management by 26 May 2010.

	<p>Look Out!</p> <p>Data should only be provided if other units of management have been identified for the Floods Directive or if Water Framework Directive RBDs are being used but information was missing from a Member State's submission to WISE or if any of the information has changed.</p>
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How will the Commission use the information reported?

The Commission needs this information to ensure that the assessment and management of flood risk is at an appropriate scale for protecting public safety and meets the requirements of the Floods Directive. The Commission will require a European map of units of management in relation to national and international river basin districts with the aim of providing a reference data set of RBDs and units of management. The reference data set will be the basis for the presentation of indicators and information at the European level. The information will be provided to the public through WISE.

Detailed list of what information should be provided

Geographic Information

- A digital map of each UoM will be required so that a map of UoMs (and RBDs) at the European level can be prepared by the Commission. The geographic information should be harmonised to national and coastal boundaries. The technical specifications of such harmonisation are to be



agreed in the context of the development of the GIS guidance for reporting under the WFD.

Data

- The geographical information must be provided either as GML files or as shape files. Templates will be available specifying how this information will be provided.
- According to the WFD CIS Guidance Document No. 22: Updated Guidance on Implementing the Geographical Information System (GIS) Elements of the EU Water policy ¹ the required spatial accuracy and resolution for reported data should be better than 125 metres and 0.5 km², respectively at a map scale of 1:250,000. The positional and spatial accuracy should always be kept as high as possible and ideally be similar to the national operational datasets. Member States may report data at a more detailed scale if they wish.

Summary text

- No summary text is required.

Other information

¹http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/guidance_documents&vm=detailed&sb=Title (section 5.1.3.3)



3. Reporting sheet for the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

Reporting Sheet Code	PFRA
Reporting Sheet Name	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (Chapter II)
Lead DG Env	Jorge Rodriguez Romero / Maria Brättemark
Other inputs	Member States
Status	
Date	30 November 2009
Version	final
Next Steps	

Introduction

Article 4 of the Floods Directive requires Member States to undertake a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) for each river basin district, unit of management or the portion of an international river basin district or unit of management lying within their territory. The identification of areas potential significant flood risk (art. 5) will be based on **available or readily derivable** information including the requirements specified in the directive (art. 4).

Exchange of relevant information is required between the competent authorities of Member States sharing international RBDs or units of management (art 4.3) and identification of areas identified as being at potential significant flood risk shall be coordinated between the Member States concerned (art. 5.2).

Available or readily derivable information should, where possible, include details of:

- Significant floods² that have occurred in the past and their location, extent, conveyance routes and adverse consequences, and other floods that occurred in the past which would have significant adverse consequences if they occurred again;
- Potential adverse consequences of future floods;
- Impacts of climate change and long-term developments on the occurrence of floods; and,
- Other available or readily derivable information, as relevant to the Member State, on issues such as topography, the position of water courses and their general hydrological and geo-morphological characteristics, including flood plains as natural retention areas, the effectiveness of existing flood defence infrastructure, and the position of populated areas and areas of economic activity.

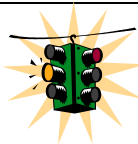
² Significant floods here refer to floods that occurred in the past and which had significant adverse impacts on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity and for which the likelihood of similar future events is still relevant (art 4.2.(b) and significant floods which have occurred in the past, where significant adverse consequences of similar future events might be envisaged (art. 4.2(c)).



The starting point of the assessment is to use maps of the river basin district, or Unit of Management, at the appropriate scale including the borders of the river basins, sub-basins and, where existing, coastal areas, showing topography and land use.

In recognition that the PFRA is based on available or readily derivable information, and that Member States have discretion over particular factors that should be included in the PFRA, this reporting sheet includes some elements that are of an 'optional' nature. The Commission furthermore will need to know how the assessment has been carried out (e.g. methodology, criteria applied) and what aspects and factors have been excluded in the PFRA and the reasons for their exclusion, in order to check the compliance with articles 4, 5 and 13.1(a). The Commission will also need to be notified, and be provided with the relevant information, when Member States apply article 13.1(b), that is to not carry out a PFRA, but proceed directly to the preparation of maps and plans. In particular in case of areas that are not designated as areas of potential significant flood risk (and therefore will be excluded from the further implementation of the Directive), the Commission will need to know if the various aspects and factors mentioned in article 4 were taken into account by the Member State, and if not, for what reason.

At the core of the requirements of article 4 is to use information on past significant floods as the basis for identifying where floods may occur in the future. To avoid increasing the administrative costs in relation to reporting, but still gathering sufficient information to enable the Commission to check compliance with the preliminary flood risk assessment, basic information and geographic location, which either identifies a spatial position (x,y coordinates, name of locality) or identifies the river basins, sub-basins, stretch of coastal area and other areas where past floods have occurred, should be provided. More detailed information should however be provided for floods that occur in the future during subsequent implementation cycles, and which will be considered as past floods for the review of those cycles. Complementing this, a project to gather available and readily derivable information from MS sources will be considered to be developed by JRC. Section A, geographical information and data, outlines the information sought.

	<p>Look Out!</p> <p>It is recognised that not all of the data requested in this reporting sheet will be available for reporting for significant floods that have occurred prior to 22 December 2011. However, having recognised this, it is expected that the data set out will be collected, and hence reported, by Member States for significant flood events that occur after 22 December 2011.</p>
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It is also recognised that other approaches may be used for identifying Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk (APSFR), such as predictive modelling. The reporting sheet gives a possibility to explain the different approaches and methodologies applied.

Article 4.2 (d) of the Floods Directive requires that the impacts of climate change and long-term developments on the occurrence of floods should be considered in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, depending on the specific needs of the Member States. Early consideration of climate change and long-term developments will ensure that areas identified as being at significant flood risk, and hence where flood



maps and flood management plans are focused, reflects future flood risk resulting from climate change or other long-term developments.

The Floods Directive (Article 4.2) also identifies a range of specific other issues that should be taken into account in undertaking the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. This does not preclude the use of any further relevant available or readily derivable information by MSs.

Article 5 requires that the PFRA shall be used as the basis for the identification of areas for which Member States conclude that potential significant flood risk (APSFR) exist or might be considered likely to occur in the future for each river basin district, unit of management or the portion of an international river basin district or unit of management lying within a Member State's territory. Coordination is required between MSs sharing PSFR areas within international RBDs or other international units of management.

The PFRA must be completed by 22 December 2011 and made available to the Commission by 22 March 2012. The PFRA will be used by Member States as the basis for identifying areas where potential significant flood risks might exist, or might be considered likely to occur. The Directive does not specify when the requirements of Art. 5 must be completed, however, the identification must be completed after 22 December 2011, and in sufficient time to allow Member States to prepare flood maps by 2013.

The Preliminary Flood Risk assessment (as set out in Chapter II of the Directive) shall be made available to the public. A summary of the process will be presented to the public through WISE, including:

- maps showing if articles 4, 5 or 13.1(a) or (b) have been applied and the conclusions of these articles in terms of identification of APSFR or the decision made to proceed to mapping and the production of flood risk management plans,
- a map of river basin, sub-basins, coastal stretches or other areas where there has in the past been a significant flood event,
- links to more detailed information and,
- selected summary texts explaining overall approach and methodology (to be defined by WG F).

More detailed information, such as the extent of past floods or records of such floods or their consequences, may be held and made available to the public through national systems or through specifically defined expert views only.

Member States may apply article 13.1 (transitional arrangements) in the 1st implementation cycle, and either report on a PFRA carried out before 22 December 2010 (Art. 13.1(a)) or proceed directly to mapping and establishment of flood risk management plans (Art. 13.1(b)). If article 13.1(a) is applied, the result will include the identification of APSFR, but the information provided for the basis of such assessment may differ. This will be taken into account in each reporting stage, and when detailed reporting formats are developed. It is recognised that if article 13.1(b) is applied, APSFR will not be identified, instead maps at the appropriate scale according to article 6 will be prepared, showing where significant flood risk exists in these areas. To ensure transparency for the Commission, as well as the public and other actors, this reporting sheet asks Member States to report which provision has



been used in different parts of their territory, the option used will be made transparent in map format to be visualised together with the map of APSFR

	<p>Look Out!</p> <p>Member States may designate relatively large areas of <u>potential</u> significant flood risk (APSFR), compared to the areas that actually might be flooded. Flood risk management (the subject of Article 7) usually requires consideration of much larger areas than the areas that may actually be flooded. The identification of floodable areas is not due under Article 4, but under Article 6 of the Directive, through the production of the flood hazard and flood risk maps for all areas of PSFR.</p> <p>Thus, MSs may for instance choose to designate an area of PSFR as "river basin X except for the sub-basins of the tributaries P, Q and R" (where P, Q and R are tributaries for which no significant adverse impacts are anticipated, as demonstrated through application of the PFRA as set out in Articles 4 and 5).</p>
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Following the agreement on the Reporting Sheet, the development of reporting schemas will follow. In this process a list of different flood types will be developed and agreed, which will serve the purpose of facilitating systematic reporting of different aspects of the requirements. It will be developed so that one or several flood types can be selected.

CIS Guidance Document No. 22: Updated Guidance on Implementing the Geographical Information System (GIS) Elements of the EU Water policy, shall be taken into account, and relevant parts should also be updated for the purpose of reporting of the Floods Directive³ The further development of reporting formats and visualisation shall furthermore be in line with relevant requirements of INSPIRE.

³http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/wfd/library?l=/framework_directive/guidance_documents&vm=detailed&sb=Title



A. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (Art 4)

How will the Commission use the information reported?

The reporting requirement in this reporting sheet will allow the Commission to:

- check the compliance of Member States' Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment with the requirements of the Directive, including:
 - that available and readily-derivable information on past floods of significant adverse consequences, and for which the likelihood of occurrence or significance of consequences are still relevant, has been identified and considered;
 - that the impacts of climate change on the occurrence of floods have been identified and considered,
 - that the adverse consequences of potential future significant floods, and the issues identified in Art. 4.2(d), have been considered, according to the specific needs of Member States;
 - that relevant information has been exchanged between Member States in the case of international RBDs or UoMs;
- compare methodologies and the use of information across Member States, RBDs and UoMs and within UoM/RBD, particularly in terms of international RBDs and UoMs;
- assess the compliance of the use of article 13.1 (a), in comparison with the requirements of article 4 and 5, and assess the use of article 13.1 (b) (although it is recognised that "equivalence" is not the legally defined criteria here).
- prepare digital records at a European level on the locations of significant past flood events whose impacts are still relevant and the location of potential future floods, (depending on scale, in a public view or restricted expert view).

Some information after consultation of WG F, will also be provided to the public through WISE.

The Commission will use the following criteria when checking the compliance of these aspects :

- completeness of the assessment as regards geographical area that is covered, consideration of different types of past floods, and other relevant factors set out in article 4,
- transparency of procedures, methodologies, reports and information provided to the public and to neighbouring MS in accordance with relevant articles..
- adequacy of consideration of the relevant risk receptors(human health, economic activity, the environment and cultural heritage),
- adequacy of the criteria defining significance of past floods.

Detailed list of what information should be provided

Geographic information



Data will be required from Member States to enable maps with the following content to be produced (taking into account that visualisation in expert view or public view is to be determined) :

- Maps of the river basin district or unit of management at the appropriate scale including the borders of the river basins, sub-basins and, where existing, coastal areas, showing topography and land use *(NB: Most of this information should already be available in WISE, and additional information shall be made available via WISE to complete the information.)*;
- Location of past significant floods⁴ or where potential future significant floods could occur (The format of how information can be provided is flexible, such as by simple X, Y coordinates, or the geographic location of an urban area or other area affected by the flood (i.e., not precisely define a flood location, but provide a general location (e.g., centroid) of the town or other area that was flooded, or stretches of rivers /coastal areas, recognising that not all MSs may have available or readily derivable geo-referenced information on all past floods in electronic format)

Data

For each significant past flood⁵ and for potential future significant floods, where available or readily derivable:

- (Location (Name of the locality, river basin, sub-basin and/or coastal area or other areas associated with past floods);
- Category of flood (past flood or potential future flood)
- Type of flood or floods (Note: to facilitate the reporting tool (e.g., XML schema) a list of flood types will be developed (to be agreed by WG F) from which the relevant type(s) can be selected)
- Extent (area of land inundated, or length of river stretches or coasts)
- Probability of flood event (frequency, recurrence)
- Type and degree of adverse consequences (Note: to facilitate the reporting tool (e.g., XML schema) will provide a list of consequences (to be agreed by WG F) from which the relevant type(s) can be selected) for:
 - human health
 - environment
 - cultural heritage
 - economic activity
- Other relevant information
- For past floods, date of commencement and duration (days) of each flood

⁴ See footnote 2.

⁵ See footnote 2.



In case data is not available or readily derivable for past floods that occurred before 22.12.2011, summary text with description shall be provided for each event.

Summary text [Note: In event of application of Art 13.1 it may not be possible to answer all questions]

For each RBD/UoM

- Summary (< 10,000 characters) of the **overall approach and methodology** applied to undertake the PFRA, or to meet the requirements of 13.1(a) as applicable.
- Notification of application of article 13.1(b)
- Summary (< 5,000 characters) of the **methodology and criteria** used to identify and assess **floods that occurred in the past** and their **past adverse consequences** (including whether such consequences would be 'significant') and whether the likelihood of such floods remains relevant;
- Summary (< 5,000 characters) of the **methodology and criteria** used to identify and assess **significant floods** that occurred in the past that would have **significant adverse consequences** were they to reoccur in the future;
- Summary (< 5,000 characters) of the **methodology and criteria** used to identify and assess **potential future significant floods** and their **potential adverse consequences**;
- Summary (< 5000 characters) of **relevant long term developments** that might affect the occurrence and significance of flooding and in particular the impacts of **climate change**, including the methods, records and studies used to assess such impacts;
- Summary (< 5000 characters) of how **each of the issues identified under Article 4(2)(d)** were considered to support the assessment of potential adverse consequences of future floods, including information on the methodologies applied to consider those issues and,
- Summary (< 5000 characters) of, if relevant, the reasons for **not considering** any issue identified under Article 4.2(d) when assessing the potential adverse consequences of future floods;
- Summary (< 5000 characters) of **any other relevant available or readily-derivable** information used in the PFRA;
- Summary (< 5000 characters) on the steps taken by Member States to ensure the **exchange of relevant information** between competent authorities for shared river basins or units of management.
- If article 13.1(a) is applied, a summary (< 10000 characters) of relevant information in relation to application of that article, to show how the assessment has been carried out, including information to determine the date of the availability of the assessment used.

For each significant flood event

- If not possible to provide as data as indicated above, a summary (<5,000 characters) description of each past flood and its adverse or potentially adverse consequences, including information equivalent of that of the data.



Other information

- Hyperlink to more detailed supporting documents (e.g. methodology documents, external sources of information) should be provided.



B. Identification of areas with Potential Significant Flood Risk

How will the Commission use the information reported?

The reporting requirements in this reporting sheet will allow the Commission to:

- check the compliance of Member States' Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment with the requirements of the Directive, including:
 - that the definition of 'potential significant flood risk' has been clearly and transparently described;
 - that the identification of areas of potential significant flood risk has been clearly and transparently applied and described
 - that relevant coordination has occurred between Member States in the case of international RBDs or UoMs;
- compare methodologies and the use of information across Member States, RBDs and UoMs, including within RBD/UoM particularly in terms of international RBDs and UoMs;
- assess the compliance of the use of article 13.1 (a) in comparison with the requirements of article 4 and 5, and assess the use of article 13.1(b) (although it is recognised that "equivalence" is not the legally defined criteria here).
- prepare digital records at a European level on the locations of areas of potential significant flood risk.

Some information will be provided to the public through WISE.

The Commission will use the following criteria when checking the compliance of these aspects :

- completeness of the assessment as regards geographical area covered, consideration of different types of floods,
- transparency of procedures, methodologies, reports and information provided to the public and to neighbouring MS in accordance with relevant articles..
- adequacy of consideration of the relevant risk receptors(human health, economic activity, the environment and cultural heritage),
- adequacy of the criteria defining potential significant flood risk.
- adequacy of justifications for potential exclusions,

Detailed list of what information should be provided

Geographic information

Data will be required from Member States to enable the following maps to be produced, taking into account that for visualisation, the option MS used (4-5, 13.1(a) or 13.1(b)) shall be visualised together with the map of APSFR:



- Maps of the entire territory of each RBD or Unit of Management, indicating which of the following options that have been applied for areas that:
 - Have been assessed for potential flood risk in accordance with Art. 4 and 5, or,
 - Have been subject to an assessment and identified as an APSFR in accordance with Art. 13.1(a), or,
 - Where, in accordance with article 13.1(b), a decision has been taken to undertake flood mapping and to prepare a flood risk management plan, in accordance with Chapters III and IV, without undertaking any such assessment.
- Maps of RBD/UoM indicating areas with potential significant flood risk. *(APSFR can be indicated as entire or stretches of river/coastal areas, areas, polygons, entire river basins. When presented to the public in WISE, it will be presented in a transparent manner together with the information reported above, on the possible use of article 13.1(b),).*

Data

Details of each Area of Potential Significant Flood Risk identified required to compile and assess indicator:

- Name of the river basin, sub-basin and/or coastal area or other areas associated with each area of potential significant flood risk(APSFR);
- Type (s) of flood [Note: the reporting tool (e.g., XML schema) will provide a list of flood types (to be agreed by WG F) from which the relevant type can be selected];
- Type (s) of potential consequences (human health, the environment, cultural heritage and / or economic activity) for which the risk is deemed significant. [Note: to facilitate the reporting tool (e.g., XML schema) will provide a list of type of potential adverse consequences (to be agreed by WG F) from which the relevant type(s) can be selected];

Summary text

- Description (< 20 000 characters) of the methodology (including criteria for the determination of significant flood risk, reasons and criteria for the exclusion or inclusion of areas and how the consequences to human health, environment, cultural heritage and economic activity have been considered) for the identification of potential significant flood risk areas;
- Description (< 5000 characters) of international coordination that has taken place between relevant MSs within international RBDs or international units of management.

Other information

- Hyperlink to more detailed supporting documents (e.g. methodology documents, external sources of information) should be provided.