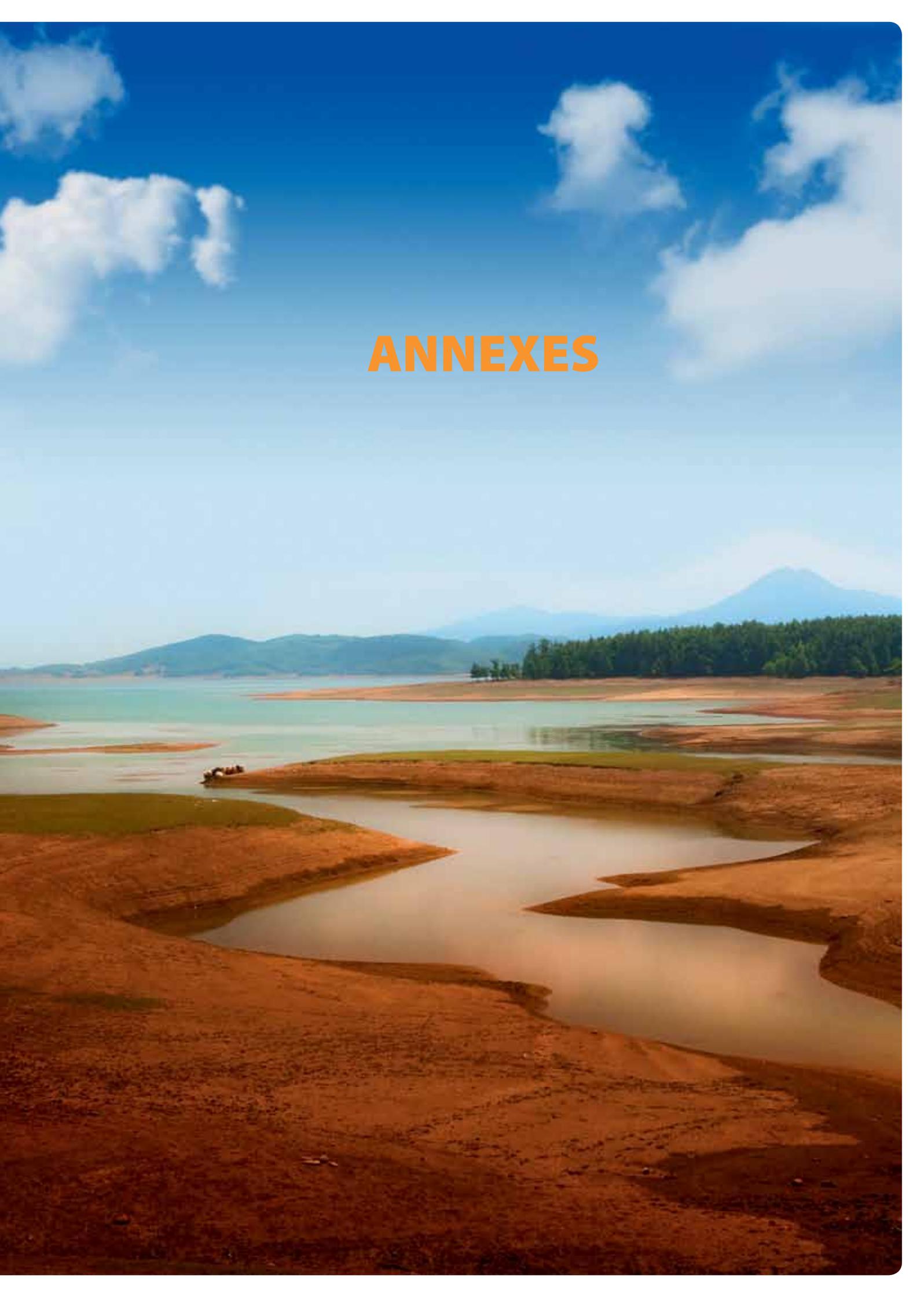


# ANNEXES



## ANNEX I BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS IN COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE SECOND ASSESSMENT

### Afghanistan

The Supreme Council for Water Management/Water High Council covers water legislation and policy development, and has a coordinating role in water management between various ministries. It is supported by a Technical Secretariat. Afghanistan foresees the establishment of river basin and sub-basin agencies, as well as basin and sub-basin councils involving all stakeholders. Other relevant structures include the River Basin Advisory Board and the Sub Basin Coordination group.

### Albania

The National Water Council is the main inter-institutional body in charge of determining water policy and major water-related decisions. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration has overall responsibility for water administration. River Basin Councils have been established as local authorities responsible for managing water resources by the National Water Council in each of the six river basins. A Water Agency (part of the Environment Ministry structure) in each basin is the executive unit of the respective Council. Several inspectorates are in charge of law enforcement. According to the National Strategy for Environment Protection (2007), the legal and regulatory framework in Albania is to be elaborated according to EU legislation. Several legal acts are foreseen to transpose the EU WFD, including a revised Law on Water Resources; the process is expected to be completed by 2014.

### Armenia

The National Water Council acts as a high-level advisory body for the National Water Programme. The Dispute Resolution Commission under the Council mediates disputes related to water use permits. The State Committee on Water Systems under the Ministry of Territorial Administration is responsible for management of water systems. The Ministry of Nature Protection has a broad natural resources management and protection mandate, which is fulfilled through various agencies. The Water Resources Management Agency is the State-authorized body for water resources management charged mainly with assessing water availability and ensuring water use efficiency, the management of competing water uses and for ensuring that environmental needs are met. The Basin Management Organizations are involved in developing water management plans in the five primary basin management areas. The State Hydrometeorological and Monitoring Service is responsible for monitoring surface water quantity and the Environmental Impact Monitoring Centre for monitoring surface water quality. The Regional Geological Fund assesses groundwater availability for water use permit applications. Compliance, assurance and enforcement of water and environmental legislation are conducted by the State Environmental Inspectorate of the Ministry of Nature Protection through its 11 local inspectorates.

### Austria

The main responsibility for water management is allocated to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management. Its core tasks include preparation and implementation of water legislation; development of a National Water Management Plan following the provisions of the EU WFD; assessment and management of flood risks; provision of appropriate budgets and financial incentives; collection and assessment of water data; and representing Austria's water interests in all international fora. The Ministry is supported by the Federal Environmental Agency and the Federal Agency for Water. The Federal Ministry for Health is responsible for drinking water and bathing waters, and the Federal Ministry for Traffic, Innovation and Technology for navigation and waterways. Core legislation and general direction at the national level are undertaken by the Federal State. Austria's nine Länder (federal States) implement legislation through e.g. issuing of licences. Authorisations of routine projects, abstractions and discharges are allocated to the 100 district authorities. Some responsibilities are shared between the Federal State and the Länder, for example national water monitoring. The Federal Ministry provides general directives, operates a nation-wide database of the monitoring results and directs the process, while the daily routine efforts are entrusted to the Länder administrations and to private companies.

### Azerbaijan

The main organization for the control of water used for irrigation purposes is the Joint Stock Company for Amelioration and Water Economy of the Ministry of Agriculture. It provides economic sectors with water and controls the rational use of resources, provides drainage systems on irrigated land, and operates water supply and land-reclamation facilities. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources is responsible for the conservation and protection of water resources, and defining the related main policy directions. The responsibilities of the Ministry include inventorying water resources and controlling their quality, as well as carrying out monitoring. The National Geology Exploration Service (a department of the Ministry) is responsible for groundwater monitoring, as well as regulating and controlling the abstraction of groundwater. The Ministry establishes and approves standards of allowable discharges of wastewater, and controls them through regional offices.

### Belarus

The management of the use and protection of water resources is exercised by the President of Belarus, the Council of Ministers, the local councils of representatives, executive and administrative bodies, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and its territorial and other specially authorized departments. Some of the functions of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection related to management of water resources are carried out jointly with other ministries. The Ministry develops five-year plans in which priority areas for future management and development of groundwater and surface water are identified. Assessment of surface waters is carried out by the Central Research Institute of Complex Use of Water Resources and the assessment of groundwaters by the Belarusian Research Exploration Institute.

## Belgium

In Belgium, the federal and regional environmental competences are exclusive, equivalent material competences, without any hierarchy. For the exercise of these competences in the implementation of international water policy, the necessary internal coordination is established on two levels: 1) from a broad international perspective, the treaties on the transboundary basins of the Scheldt and Meuse were concluded by the Federal State and the three regions; and 2) for regular and systematic internal Belgian coordination of the environmental policy, there is a consultative body, the Coordination Committee International Environmental Policy. The Committee was established by a cooperation agreement between the Federal State, the Flemish Region, the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region in 1995. The secretary and presidency of the Committee is being held by the Federal State. The Committee has established several technical working groups. The Steering Group Water (presided by the Flemish Region, i.e. the Flemish Environment Agency) is the consultative body that is in charge of the necessary coordination between the different competent authorities in Belgium.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is politically decentralized and comprises two governing Entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, with Brčko District as a de facto third entity. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the central authority, but has only limited and specific powers with regard to the water sector and environmental protection: the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations has water-related competencies at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The two Entities and the Brčko District have relevant political, administrative and legal jurisdiction in their own territories. Furthermore, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into 10 Cantons which have their own authorities (ministries) with competences in the water sector, including adoption of their own relevant laws. This complex administrative structure results in a number of different institutions in charge of water management issues and increases the need for coordination at the national level. The ongoing reform of the water sector has led to the adoption of new water legislation. The water laws of the two Entities are to great extent harmonized, and transpose the EU WFD. Most of the needed by-laws are pending; full implementation of the Directive is expected by 2018. According to the new Water Laws, Entity Ministers (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry in the Federation and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management in the Republika Srpska) are responsible for the preparation of Entity strategies for water management. The four River Basin District Agencies are in charge of water management and monitoring, as well as the preparation of water management plans (by 2012).

## Bulgaria

The main institutions responsible for the management of water resources at the national level are the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Environment and Water. The competent authority for adopting a national strategy on management and development of the water sector is the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers adopts national programmes in the sphere of protection and sustainable use of waters. The Ministry implements State policy regarding water management. It is the responsible institution for the implementation of the EU WFD, coordinating activities at the national level. It also supports the Council of Ministers, elaborating national programmes and providing advice for its decisions on issues within the scope of the Water Law (which transposes the EU WFD). Four Basin Directorates have been established as regional bodies of the Ministry competent for the implementation of the EU WFD in each of the four Basin Districts. Basin Councils (consultative bodies having a multi-stakeholder make-up) have been set up in each Basin District.

## China

The Ministry of Water Resources is mainly responsible for hydropower development, i.e., construction and management of (large) hydropower projects. The Ministry of Environmental Protection organizes, among other policies, the development of various environmental protection standards, criteria and technical norms. It develops plans for pollution prevention and control in key regions and river basins, as well as environmental protection plans for drinking water source areas. The Ministry also develops the emission control system and a pollutant discharge licence system for major pollutants, and supervises their implementation. The Ministry of Land and Resources supervises hydrogeological exploration and assessment, as well as monitoring and prevention of the over-abstraction and contamination of groundwater. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for issues related to transboundary waters.

## Croatia

The institutions responsible for the management of water resources include the Croatian Parliament, the National Water Council and the Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management (via its Directorate for Water Management Policy and International Projects). Other bodies are the national administration, local and regional self-government units as well as “Croatian Waters” (*Hrvatske Vode*), a legal entity for water management at the national level. Water management legislation has been partly harmonized with EU standards and the requirements of the EU WFD. The Water Act (2010) and the Water Management Financing Act define the legal framework of water management in Croatia. The long-term strategic document in the field of water management is the Water Management Strategy (Master Plan — 2008). This Strategy is harmonized with other sectoral strategies, and generally complies with the requirements set out in the EU WFD.

## Czech Republic

The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture share key water responsibilities and are also the competent authorities responsible for the implementation of EU WFD and other EU directives. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for protection and control of quality and quantity of surface and groundwater, management of drinking water resources and natural water accumulation protected areas, for flood protection and for international cooperation in water protection. The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate are subordinated institutions to the Ministry of the

Environment. The Ministry of Agriculture is the central authority with regard to the use of water, administering most watercourses (which it undertakes via the 5 River Basin Authorities), and for public water supply and sanitation systems (operated by private companies). The Ministry of Agriculture has also competence of the highest water administrative authority (appeal authority in water permissions). The Ministry of Health is responsible for drinking and bathing water quality. The Ministry of Transport carries out the activities of a water regulating authority in matters concerning navigation. Municipal and regional authorities issue permissions for water use and disposal, wastewater discharge etc.

## Denmark

The local authorities (municipalities) are responsible for the management and the protection of water resources, i.e. rivers, lakes, coastal waters and groundwaters. The Nature Agency (a national Agency under the Danish Ministry of the Environment) is responsible for overall water planning including the preparation of River Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures according to the EU WFD. In addition, each municipality develops a local Action Plan that transposes into practice the programme of measures covering its territory. Water monitoring is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment.

## Estonia

Water resources management is coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, which has the responsibility of assuring and preserving the quality of water resources (both groundwater and surface water). River basin-specific organization for water management has been initiated. In the Ministry, the Water Department coordinates preparation and implementation of the water management plans. The Water Department is also responsible for the development of water infrastructures; elimination of residual pollution; agricultural water protection; protection of groundwater and surface water; and administration of transboundary water bodies. The responsibility for the development of water infrastructure involves coordination of support provided by the EU and the State to local governments and water companies to bring the water and wastewater infrastructure into accordance with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. The Environmental Board under the Ministry has a main office and six regional offices. The regional offices deal with practical tasks, such as issuing permits for such special uses of water as discharges into waterbodies, groundwater abstraction, or surface water withdrawal. The Estonian Environment Information Centre under the Ministry stores information on water and also maintains the environmental register.

## Finland

The Ministry of the Environment is in charge of water protection and environmental policies. The Ministry sets targets for water protection, develops environmental legislation, and oversees international cooperation. Moreover, it steers the regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment, and the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) on those issues. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry also steers the regional Centres and SYKE on issues concerning management of water resources, including, for example, water service, dam safety, flood risk management, management and restoration of waters, and regulation of river systems. SYKE supports water protection and water resources management through multidisciplinary research and development, and through collecting information, and developing assessment tools and sustainable solutions. SYKE is also responsible for the monitoring and assessment of the status of surface and groundwater bodies. Finland's 15 Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment implement water protection and management measures and supervise the enforcement of legislation in their respective areas. Finland's six Regional State Administrative Agencies deal with permits issued under the Water Act and the Environment Protection Act. Municipal environmental authorities promote and supervise environmental protection on the local level, and also issue environmental permits needed by smaller plants and facilities.

## France

The State regulates relations between the different water stakeholders, and establishes the broad lines of national water policy. The State has authority over the availability of water resources. The Water Department of the Ministry in charge of Ecology coordinates water-related State work. The National Office for Water and Aquatic Environments supports it in this task. France is divided into eight River Basin Districts, which correspond to seven French rivers, and an island (Corsica). There are also five other River Basin Districts in France's overseas departments and territories. The prefect (representing the State) is the competent authority in each River Basin District. In each River Basin District, the Basin Committee is the consultation forum for all relevant stakeholders and the Water Agency, and also draws up water management plans. Water Agencies are independent public bodies which collect taxes from water users based on the quantity of pollution discharged and volumes of water abstracted. They contribute to the financing of collective interest schemes for water resource development, combating pollution and rehabilitating aquatic environments, by providing local districts, private actors and farmers with funding. Local districts are the basic legal structure responsible for drinking water and wastewater treatment services.

## Georgia

There is an ongoing reform of the environment and water sectors which might deeply affect the current institutional setting. State management and protection of surface water resources, as well as State control and the creation of a common monitoring system, is the prerogative of the Ministry of Environment Protection. The Ministry defines State policy in the sphere of protection and use of water resources, ensuring the protection of water bodies; setting thresholds of pollutants in effluent waters; developing legislation; and maintaining records of water use. Monitoring surface water — both quantity and quality — is the responsibility of the National Environmental Agency within the Ministry of Environment Protection. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources issues licences for groundwater abstraction and shares the responsibility for water supply and wastewater development with the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure. The United Water Supply Company of Georgia, under the Ministry, develops water supply projects. The Ministry of Labour, Public Health and Social Safety develops quality indicators of the state of the environment, including setting standards and technical regulations for drinking water safety, investigates and controls infectious diseases, and takes preventive measures against epidemics. The authorities of the autonomous

republics (within the limits of their competence) are responsible for the protection and use of water resources on their relevant territories.

## Germany

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety addresses fundamental issues relating to water resources management and transboundary cooperation. It also transposes EU regulations on water protection, protection of the marine environment, and river basin conventions on transboundary waterbodies. Subsidiary authorities, such as the Federal Environment Agency, support the Ministry in its task through its main legislative competences. In addition, the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection is in charge of water management aspects in the rural sector. The Federal Ministry of Health is responsible for drinking water supply, the Federal Transport, Building and Urban Development Ministry is responsible for waterways. The Länder (federal States) are essentially responsible for enforcing the provisions relating to water, including the federal laws, and also have legislative competences. The Länder generally have a three-level administrative structure, with ministries, district offices and lower water authorities. Water supply and sewage disposal, including technical advice, monitoring of waters and water use, especially wastewater discharges, are responsibilities of the local authorities/municipalities. As an example of permanent cooperation, monitoring of groundwater and surface water quality is an important task of the administrative authorities for water resources management in the Länder, while the Federal Government is the competent point of contact for the EU on this matter.

## Greece

The Special Secretariat for Water of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is responsible for defining national water policy and coordinating the activities of the Regional Water Directorates. Each of the 13 regional directorates is responsible for the implementation of the EU WFD and the protection and management of the river basins that are assigned to it. The Regional Water Councils are regional consultative bodies (having a multi-stakeholder make-up), while the National Water Council is the equivalent body at the country level. The National Water Committee, consisting of six ministers, is a policy body.

## Hungary

The Ministry of Rural Development is the central governing body for rural development, including the environment, nature protection and water affairs. The Ministry coordinates policy, management and regulatory tasks in these fields, including meteorology. The Ministry's responsibilities include international cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels. The Deputy State Secretary for Water Affairs coordinates water-related tasks. Responsibilities include river basin management, water resources management, protection of surface and groundwater, flood defence and monitoring tasks. The Ministry of Rural Development is the competent authority for the implementation of the EU WFD and for other water-related directives. The Ministry's regional authorities are the ten Regional Inspectorates for Environment, Nature and Water, which are responsible for the first degree of permits and for water quality monitoring. Coordination and legal supervision is carried out by the National Inspectorate for Environment, Nature and Water. Water management activities are carried out by the 12 Regional Directorates for Environmental and Water Management, and coordinated at the national level by the Central Directorate for Water and Environment.

## Ireland

The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government's mission is to pursue sustainable development. This includes protecting and improving water resources and the quality of drinking water, consistent with the EU WFD. A total of eight River Basin Districts form the administrative areas for coordinated implementation of the EU WFD. The Department is also responsible for developing and implementing policy and legislation in the fields of water and wastewater services. Investment by the State in water services infrastructure is channelled through the Water Services Investment Programme for major public schemes and the Rural Water Programme for smaller schemes and private supplies with responsibility devolved to the relevant local authorities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a statutory body responsible for protecting the environment in Ireland. It regulates and polices activities that have the potential to cause pollution. The agency issues licences to local authorities for wastewater discharges, conducts environmental audits and inspections of EPA licensed facilities, oversees the environmental responsibilities of the local authorities, prosecutes breaches of environmental legislation, monitors the quality and quantity of waters, and produces independent reports to inform decision-making by national and local Government.

## Islamic Republic of Iran

The Iran Water Resources Management Company, under the responsibility of the Water Affairs Deputy of the Ministry of Energy, organizes, directs and provides support (technical, engineering, legal, financial and administrative) to its subsidiary companies for identification, study, development and conservation of water resources, as well as for exploitation of hydropower and operation of related systems. The Company also acts as an agency of the Ministry of Energy to enforce the laws and regulations related to water, including the management, monitoring and assessment of water resources. It also prepares input to the preparation of strategies, policies and long- and medium-term plans in the water sector for the Ministry. It directs and supervises the study and implementation of projects on water supply and transfer, irrigation and drainage networks, dam stability and safety, river and bank engineering, flood control, artificial recharge and hydropower generation, as well as directing and supervising the operation of the related installations and structures. The Department of the Environment sets environmental standards.

## Italy

The Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea has the overall responsibility for water resources management. Other concerned ministries include the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Forest Policies, and the Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport. The

Major Basin Authorities are entrusted with planning responsibilities, reflecting river basin as the basic unit within which all regulatory actions concerning water resource management, water pollution control and soil protection are coordinated. Major Basin Authorities are cooperative bodies at an intermediate level between the national and regional where representatives of both levels are represented. Municipal utilities are aggregated into Optimal Territorial Areas, which are responsible for the management and supply of water services such as wastewater treatment, sanitation and drinking water provision. Optimal Territorial Areas also draft Optimal Territory Plans, analyse the availability of water resources, and plan for their current and future use. Basin authorities have the responsibility of verifying that the Optimal Territory Plan is coherent with basin plans and objectives. The River District Authorities have the task of producing river basin management plans. Other competences related to the implementation of the EU WFD are shared between national authorities, local authorities and River District Authorities.

## Kazakhstan

The Committee for Water Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture is the national body responsible for the use and protection of water resources. It delivers approvals and permits for the use of surface water and groundwater resources. It is also responsible for the management of the water network. Through the eight River Basin Organizations, which have an advisory mandate, its work is extended to basin level management. The Ministry of Environment Protection issues permits and monitors surface water. The national hydrometeorological institute, Kazhydromet, monitors both water quantity and quality. The Territorial Environmental Protection Offices oversee environmental inspection and ensure the monitoring of wastewater discharges at the oblast level. Through the Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources Use, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is responsible for monitoring groundwater, including its quality. The Ministry of Health monitors access to drinking water and its quality. The Ministry of Emergencies responds to floods, droughts and protects water bodies from accidental pollution. It also deals with the issues of security and safety of hydraulic works.

## Kyrgyzstan

The National Council on Water was established in 2006, headed by the Prime Minister and comprising the heads of all ministries and departments, as well as the governors of all the regions, to coordinate the activities of ministries and other State bodies related to management of water resources, their use and protection. In addition, the Council's tasks include development of a proposal for the boundaries of major basins; the preparation of the National Water Strategy for the approval of the President; the preparation of draft laws; and the supervision of the activities of the water administration at national level. In June 2010, the Government established the Committee of Water Resources and Land Reclamation, which will be engaged in the management of water resources in the country — planning, management and ensuring compliance with the legislation. Five Basin Water Management authorities are to be established. The Committee replaced the former Department of Water Resources.

## Latvia

Water resources management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and its subordinated institutions: the State Environmental Service and the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre. The Ministry develops policy documents and legislation in the field of groundwater and surface water management and protection, controls the enforcement of EU directives concerning water management and protection, and collaborates with other relevant ministries and environmental institutions. The Ministry also participates in the EU working groups and processes in this area, and coordinates cooperation with neighbouring countries on transboundary river basins. The State Environmental Service exercises control over the use of natural resources (including water resources) and issues permits, licences, technical requirements and other administrative acts that lay down conditions for the use of natural resources (including water abstraction and discharge of wastewater). The Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre mainly organizes State environmental monitoring, evaluates and stores gathered information and also explores and evaluates water resources (groundwater and surface water). The Centre and the Ministry, together, are responsible for planning and implementation of river basin management. An advisory council has been established for each of the four River Basin Districts, which are all international.

## Lithuania

The Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for overall coordination and preparation of River Basin Management Plans, as well as for reporting to the European Commission. The monitoring, characterization and classification of groundwaters, as well as pressures and impacts analysis is carried out by the Geological Service under the Ministry of Environment. The Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Environment deals with hydrological monitoring and forecasts. The regulation of abstractions and controls of emissions and priority substances is an obligation of the Regional Environmental Protection Departments under the Ministry of Environment. Abstractions are monitored by abstracting entities following the programme approved by the Geological Service. The Regional Departments are also responsible for the implementation of the programmes of measures and, together with the Geological Service, for ensuring compliance with the rules prohibiting discharges of pollutants to groundwater. Prior regulation of discharges is ensured by the Regional Departments by means of permits. It is a shared responsibility of municipalities and the Ministry of Health to monitor the status of bathing waters. Monitoring in areas designated as nutrient-sensitive areas is a task of the Environmental Protection Agency.

## Luxembourg

The Water Management Administration reports to the Ministry for Home Affairs and the Greater Region and is responsible for water protection and management. The main duties of the Water Management Administration cover in particular sewage, drinking water, surface water and groundwater protection, hydrology, fisheries, river restoration and flood risk management, as well as the transposition into national law and regulation of EU legislation on water and its implementation.

## Mongolia

The Water Authority, under the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, is in charge of water resources management dealing with all water related issues. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry is responsible for water for livestock and irrigation.

## Montenegro

The main institutions in charge of water management at the central level are the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (water use and protection at the national level), with its subordinate Directorate for Waters as the executive agency; the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, which has competences related to the overall policy for environmental protection with authority, inter alia, in strategic integration and strategic processes related to the environment, bilateral/international cooperation, including coordinating implementation of projects financed by international organizations and implementation of regional/international conventions; and the National Water Council, a consultative body. Two Water Basin Districts have been established for the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea. Much authority over environmental policy is vested in the regional offices of the different ministries. Montenegro has partly harmonized the Law on Waters with the principles of the EU WFD. According to the law, a long-term national water management programme is to be elaborated in the Water Master Plan of Montenegro. The Law on Water Management Financing Act, adopted in 2008, marks a step forward towards full implementation of EU WFD provisions. According to the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, water management principles are implemented in line with the principles of the EU WFD.

## Netherlands

At the State level, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment is responsible for formulating water policy and legislation in general, supervises the implementation of water management by the other bodies, and is responsible for the management of “national” water bodies, i.e. the larger rivers, lakes and sea, and some weirs, dams and dikes. The 12 provinces are responsible for developing water policy at provincial level, within the national framework. They are also responsible for supervising the water boards, and have a broader task in spatial planning. The 25 water boards, which are the oldest democratic institutions in the Netherlands, have as their core task the operational management of the water system. This includes drainage of urban and rural areas, water quantity, and water quality including wastewater treatment and management of dikes and dams. The water boards are in some cases given responsibilities related to road and waterway management. The 418 municipalities are responsible for operational water management.

## Norway

The Ministry of the Environment is the central competent authority under the EU WFD, and is responsible for water quality and biodiversity, while the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy is responsible for the general management of watercourses and the quantity of water. Drinking water management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. The most relevant ministries and agencies cooperate in guiding regional authorities in their work under the EU WFD. Eleven county municipalities are appointed as regional competent authorities under the Directive. The 11 water regions are subdivided into about 120 water areas, wherein the municipalities cooperate to solve water issues in shared watercourses and coastal areas.

## Poland

The National Water Management Authority — under the Ministry of the Environment — is a central Government administration authority responsible for the management and use of water, both surface and groundwaters. Its main duties include the development of river basin management plans (together with a programme of measures); programming, planning and supervising the implementation of tasks related to maintenance of water and water infrastructure, and appropriate investment projects as well as supervision of the State Hydrological and Meteorological Service and the State Hydrogeological Service. It also supervises the seven Regional Water Management Boards (Authorities). Permanent advisory councils are established both at national and regional levels. The Inspection for Environmental Protection monitors and provides information on the state of the water resources. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for surface waters regarded as especially important for agriculture, the Ministry of Infrastructure for navigation, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration for natural disaster response, and the Ministry of Health for drinking and bathing waters. Permits for water use are issued at the voivodship and local levels.

## Republic of Moldova

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the management of environment protection activities and implementation/enforcement of all relevant laws, resolutions, programmes and standards. In addition to the division responsible for the management of water resources, the Ministry structure comprises the State Environmental Inspectorate, the State Hydrometeorological Service, the State Geological Agency, and the Agency “Apele Moldovei”. The Ministry of Healthcare is responsible for human health and a safe sanitary/epidemiological situation. The Ministry’s structure comprises the National Centre of Public Health, which exercises control over the sanitary and epidemiological status of the environment, including monitoring surface water and groundwater quality where drinking water is extracted and effluents are discharged. The Centre has a network of local public health centres covering all administrative districts. Local self-governance bodies are responsible for the implementation of environmental laws and regulations. Within the scope of their competence, these bodies develop and approve the resource use limits and emission/discharge limit values, and supervise/coordinate the development and operation of wastewater treatment facilities in their respective jurisdictions.

## Romania

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has overall responsibility for water resources management, including river basin management, water resources management, protection of surface and groundwaters, flood defence and monitoring tasks. The Ministry is also the competent authority for the implementation of the EU WFD and for other water-related directives. The National Administration “Apele Romane”, under the coordination of the Ministry, is in charge of the implementation of the water management strategy. A Department for River Management Plans at national level, and Bureaux for River Basin Management Plans in each of its 11 river basin branches in the country, have been created to this end. An Inter-ministerial Commission of Waters, including representatives of ministries, central authorities and Apele Romane, has been established to coordinate work under the EU WFD and to implement water-related directives.

## Russian Federation

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment is the federal executive authority in public policy and legal regulation related to study, use and protection of water bodies. The Federal Water Resources Agency implements the water resources management policy. Through the 15 territorial Basin Management Authorities affiliated with the Agency, the basin principle is applied in water management. Their responsibilities include the territorial redistribution of surface water run-off, establishing operation regimes for reservoirs, carrying out protective work against adverse impacts of water, setting limits for withdrawals and wastewater discharges, defining acceptable impact on water bodies, maintaining the State water register, hydrotechnical works, as well as permitting the use of water bodies. The plans on complex use and protection of water bodies, currently developed at basin level by the Federal Agency, will be the main tool for water management. Roshydromet carries out monitoring of surface water quality and hydrological indicators. Rosnedra monitors groundwater quality. State control and supervision over the use and protection of water bodies is exercised by Rosprirodnadzor. Rosvodresursy, Roshydromet, Rosnedra and Rosprirodnadzor are under the authority of the Ministry.

## Serbia

Activities related to water management fall under the jurisdiction of the Directorate for Water of the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Forestry and Water Management. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and some other institutions, ministries and institutes (such as the National Council for Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Health, Serbian Environmental Protection Agency and the Hydro-meteorological Institute) have specific roles in various aspects of water management. “Serbian Waters” (a public water management company or JVP, “*Srbija vode*”) implements water management activities. The Provincial Secretariat of Agriculture, Water Management, and Forestry of Vojvodina Province and the JVP “*Vode Vojvodine*” have water management responsibilities in the territory of Vojvodina Province. Analogously, the respective provincial Secretariat, Water administration and JVP “*Beogradvode*” have water management responsibilities in the territory of the capital city. A long-term strategic document, the Water Master Plan, was adopted by the Government in 2002. The new Law on Waters, harmonized with EU legislation, was passed in 2010.

## Slovakia

The Ministry of Environment is a central body of the State administration responsible for the development and protection of the environment, including water management, protection of water quality and quantity and its reasonable use, flood protection and fisheries (except aquaculture and sea fishing). The Water Section is an organizational body of the Ministry comprising the following departments: the Department of State Administration in the Water Section; the Department of Water Policy; and the Department of River Basin Management and Flood Protection. The Ministry of Environment manages two State-owned enterprises, the Slovak Water Management Enterprise and the Water Management Construction Enterprise, as well as two Government-subsidized organizations: the Water Research Institute Bratislava and the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. The Ministry of Environment coordinates and manages the activities of the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate, regional environmental authorities (eight), local environmental authorities (46 offices) and municipalities in the field of water, public water supply and wastewater, fisheries and flood protection. Other relevant organizations include the Slovak Environmental Agency, and the State Geological Institute of Dionýz Štúr.

## Slovenia

Water management is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning. Tasks are delegated to departments within the Ministry, to the Environmental Agency and to the Inspectorate for the Environment and Spatial Planning. Expert assignments are carried out by the Institute for Water (for surface waters) and the Geologic Survey (for groundwaters).

## Spain

The Ministry of Environmental and Rural and Marine Affairs is the national authority for the management of water resources. The Ministry performs this function through the General Directorate of Water, which is responsible for the development of the National Water Management Plan, the regulations on the Basin Management Plans, and coordination with sectoral plans; the information system of water resources; the coordination of emergency plans; inspection and safety control of water infrastructure; the establishment of criteria for the conservation of aquifers; and promotion of water treatment, reuse and saving. The National Water Council is the top advisory authority with water planning functions, which consists mainly of mandatory reporting on the draft National Water Plan and Basin Management Plans. River Basin District Authorities manage water resources at basin level and are responsible for the management of public water. They are in charge of planning, constructing and operating major water infrastructure; elaborating Basin Management Plans; setting water quality targets, as well as monitoring and enforcing them; granting permits to use water and related inspecting; undertaking hydrological studies; and also provide advisory services. The municipalities provide (or regulate when the private sector participates in service provision) drinking water supply, drainage and

treatment. Water quality management is performed by different administrations — state, local or central — depending on whether it is an intra- or inter-community basin.

## Sweden

The Ministry of the Environment has the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the EU WFD. The national authorities — the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Geological Survey of Sweden — guide the River Basin District Authorities, for example by developing regulations and guidelines. The water management responsibilities of the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency were transferred as of July 2011 to a new authority, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management. Sweden is divided into five water districts. One County Administrative Board in each district is appointed River Basin District Authority and coordinates the work in the district. The Government has appointed a Water District Board for each water district, made up of experts from different fields, that makes decisions on the authority's various fields of responsibility. Municipalities and County Administrative Boards carry out most of the operative work on local and regional levels. The Swedish Institute for Communicable Disease Control is responsible for work related to bathing waters, and the National Food Administration is responsible for drinking water.

## Switzerland

At federal level, the Federal Office for the Environment is responsible for water protection, flood control and water management in general. It is also responsible for the national monitoring network (surface water and groundwater, quality and quantity). In a shared responsibility with the Cantons, the Federal Office for the Environment coordinates monitoring activities and operates a nation-wide database. The Federal Office of Energy is responsible for the aspects related to hydropower policy. The Cantons (or in some Cantons the communes or districts) grant concessions for the exploitation of water resources. The Federal Office of Public Health is in charge of aspects related to drinking water standards and hygienic aspects of the water resources (bathing waters). Core tasks at federal level are to prepare national water legislation and strategies, to oversee implementation, to provide directives to assist and facilitate implementation, and to provide subsidies for certain tasks. With respect to legislation, the Confederation sets principles on the use of water resources and develops decrees and regulations on water conservation/protection and hydraulic engineering/flood control and the security of dams. The Cantons are sovereign over their water resources and are responsible for their management. For transboundary waters, the Confederation is responsible and represents Switzerland in the international river commissions.

## Tajikistan

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is the main authority responsible for water issues, conducting policy for irrigated land reclamation, and taking decisions on the use and protection of water resources, construction of water facilities, rural water supply and irrigation. The Ministry develops and implements long-term and short-term State programmes related to central irrigation and drainage systems, canal construction and maintenance, reservoirs and rural water supply. It also keeps track of the use and protection of water resources, sets standards, limits water use and maintains the State water inventory (water cadastre). The State-owned “Tajikobdehot”, the leading supplier of water, sanitation, irrigation, and drainage in rural areas, is also under the Ministry. The State Committee of Environmental Protection, reformed in 2008, includes the Control of Use and Protection of Water Resources Unit and the Department of State Ecological Expertise. The Department is involved in water management activities such as validation of environmental impact assessments. The State Administration for Hydrometeorology (Tajikhydromet) under the Committee on Environmental Protection is the key organization responsible for environmental monitoring in Tajikistan. The Main Department of Geology under the Government (Tajikgeology) carries out monitoring of groundwater levels.

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning is in charge of formulating and implementing environmental policy, and is the coordinating body for sustainable development issues. Water management is undertaken at the basin level, but responsibilities are still fragmented. The new Law on Waters (2008), which transposes the EU WFD, transferred competencies on water resource management from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy to the Ministry for Environment and Physical Planning. Basin management authorities, the State Environment Inspectorate and other bodies under the Ministry are responsible for law enforcement. Other ministries and bodies also have direct or indirect competences on water resources, as well as natural resources and environmental management.

## Turkey

The State Planning Organization under the Prime Minister is the strategic organization guiding economic and social development through Five-Year Development Plans. International relations on transboundary water resources are in the purview of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Environment and Forest has overall responsibility for the protection and conservation of the environment and natural resources. Under the Ministry, the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works plays a leading role in water resource development. With its central organization and headquarters in the capital, it is organized around the 25 major river basins in the country, with Regional Directorates responsible for preparing master plans for the respective basins and for implementing water resources development plans. The General Directorate of the Electrical Power Resources Survey and Development Administration, under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource, conducts hydrological surveys, research and studies for assessing hydropower potential in the river basins. The General Directorate of the Bank of Provinces, under the Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement, assists municipalities in financing and constructing infrastructure for water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment. The Ministry of Health is responsible for determining quality standards for drinking water and other water use, monitoring these standards and preparing legislation in these areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has responsibilities related to policy for development of irrigation as a part of agricultural policy and rural

development. At the provincial and local level, municipalities and Province Special Administrations under the Ministry of Interior have responsibilities in providing water supply and wastewater facilities.

## Turkmenistan<sup>1</sup>

The Cabinet of Ministers approves the main parameters and programmes related to water resources development; defines and regulates both the delegation of water management and nature protection functions and the control over the distribution and use of water resources; and regulates and supervises transboundary cooperation with neighbouring countries. The Ministry of Water Resources is the main Government agency in the field of management of water resources, responsible for water intakes, bigger canals, water mains of common use and reservoirs. *Welayat* (oblast) water management departments include maintenance, construction and monitoring departments. There are water management departments also at *etrap* (district) level. The Institute *Turkemensuwylymtaslama* within the Ministry of Water Resources is responsible, among others, for scientific and research activities, project design and development, specific monitoring. The Institute also develops measures for the rational use and protection of water resources, as well as the prevention of the deterioration of water quality or the pollution of water. The Ministry of Nature Protection is one of the agencies implementing State policy and intersectoral control in the field of environment protection and the use of natural resources. According to its regulations, the Ministry is responsible for the overall control over remedial actions and protection of ecosystems, prevention of deterioration of surface and groundwater resources, monitoring of environmental media and natural resources. Both the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Nature Protection have subsidiary offices in the regions.

## Ukraine

The State management of water resources use and protection is under the responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, special authorized executive bodies, and local authorities. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the main central executive authority responsible for sustainable use, restoration and protection of water resources. It carries out a common policy, implements IWRM and organizes State water monitoring. The State Agency of Water Resources is in charge of implementing national policies on water management and land reclamation, activities on harmful effects' prevention and mitigation of their consequences. The activities of the Agency are coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers through the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources. To ensure IWRM, Basin Management Authorities and River Basin Councils have been established in Ukraine. Governance is carried out according to the basin principle on the basis of international, State, targeted and regional programmes on water use and protection and water resources restoration.

## United Kingdom

The Government has set up a number of technical working groups to ensure the EU WFD is implemented as consistently as appropriate within the devolved administrations. The Technical Advisory Group is a partnership of the environment and conservation agencies. The responsible bodies in Northern Ireland (the Department of Environment, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Culture Arts and Leisure, and the Department for Regional Development), and the responsible bodies in Ireland, are coordinating their water management actions through a North South Working Group on Water Quality. This group is supported by the North South Technical Advisory Group. A cross border Implementation Group, including the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Donegal County Council and Monaghan County Council, was established to help the coordination of implementation of measures in the shared waters. River Basin Districts serve as the administrative areas for coordinated water management.

## Uzbekistan

State water resources management at the national level is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers through the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management, the State Committee for Nature Protection, the State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources and State local authorities. The responsibility for national water use and protection is shared by corresponding local authorities at the regional and district levels. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management is the body responsible for water resources management. It plays a key role in implementing State policy on water management and use, and coordinates the work of the water management bodies. The main tasks of the Ministry include, for example, the development of policy in the agricultural and water resources sector; the introduction and development of new technologies; the coordination of the activities of commercial service enterprises and organizations; investments in irrigation and drainage systems; and the development of policies and procedures for basin organizations. The basin administrations of irrigation systems are regional bodies under the Ministry. The State Committee on Irrigation and Drainage coordinates irrigation and drainage activities, and is responsible for the control and improvement of surface water use and compliance with legislation on nature protection. Uzhydromet monitors the hydrological regime and water quality of surface watercourses.

<sup>1</sup> Source: "Assessment of Water Sector in Turkmenistan", UNDP Turkmenistan, Ashgabat, February 2010.

## ANNEX II EXISTING AGREEMENTS RELATED TO THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS IN THE UNECE REGION

FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS			
Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
ES, PT	Limia/Lima, Miño/Minho, Douro/Duero, Tejo/Tajo, Guadiana	Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and the Sustainable Use of Waters of the Spanish/Portuguese River Basins (Albufeira Convention). The Convention and its additional Protocol define for each main shared river the minimum discharge to the downstream country.  The Agreement and its additional Protocol were revised in 2008.	1998 (S) 2000 (E) Revised in 2008
ES, FR	Bidasoa	Administrative Agreement between Spain and France on Water Management. The Coordination Committee operating on this basis is chaired by the ministries responsible for environment in France and Spain and co-chaired by the French and Spanish Water Directors.	2006
BE, FR, NL	Scheldt	The 1994 Treaty on the Protection of the Scheldt sets up the International Commission for the Protection of the Scheldt.  In 2002, the new Scheldt Treaty was signed in Ghent to meet the obligation to multilaterally coordinate in accordance with the EU WFD. The new Scheldt treaty also provides a new name for the commission: International Scheldt Commission (ISC).	1994 (S) 2002 (S)
BE, NL	Scheldt estuary	A separate set of memoranda and agreements between the Flemish Region and the Netherlands for policy and management related to the deepening, shipping, safety and nature of the Scheldt estuary are implemented by the Vlaams Nederlandse Schelde Commissie. Cooperation was formalised in the Treaty of December 2005 on cooperation and management in the Scheldt estuary.	2005
BE, FR, DE, LU, NL	Meuse	The International Convention on the Meuse provides the basis for the International Meuse Commission.  The Convention replaces the Treaty of 1994 among BE, FR and NL, in order to involve all countries in the basin <i>inter alia</i> to implement the WFD.	2002 (S) 2006 (E)
Moselle: FR, DE, LU  Saar: FR, DE	Moselle and Saar	The Protocol between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the constitution of the International Commission for the Protection of the Saar against pollution and the Protocol between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on the constitution of the International Commission for the Protection of the Mosel against pollution are the basis of the International Commissions for the Protection of Mosel and Saar Against Pollution (ICPMS).	1961 (S) 1962 (E)
FR, DE, LU, NL, CH, EU	Rhine	The Convention on the Protection of the Rhine is the basis for the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR).  The Convention signed in 1999 replaces the Treaty of Bern signed in 1963 as well as the Chemical Convention of 1976. The cooperation with the Coordinating Committee Rhine in which all States of the Rhine catchment are represented is subject to separate Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations.	1999 (S) 2003 (E)
FR, CH	Lake Geneva	The Convention between the Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the French Republic on the Protection of Geneva Lake Against Pollution sets up the International Commission for the Protection of the Waters in Geneva Lake (CIPEL).	1962 (S) 1963 (E)
FR, CH	Lake Geneva	Agreement between France and Switzerland concerning the Intervention of Bodies in charge of Fighting against Accidental Water Pollution by Hydrocarbons or Other Substances Capable of Altering the Water.	1977 (S and E)
FR, CH	Genevese aquifer	An arrangement for 30 years between the State of Geneva and Haute-Savoie was signed in 1978.  A new agreement relating to the use, protection, recharge and monitoring of Franco-Swiss Genevese groundwater was signed between, on the one hand, the communes of the greater Annemasse region, the Genevese communes and the commune of Viry and, on the other hand, the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in 2007. This new agreement succeeded that of 1978 and entered into force on 1 January 2008 for 30 years.	1978  2007 (S) 2008 (E)

<sup>1</sup> When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
IT, CH		The Convention between Switzerland and Italy concerning the Protection of Italo-Swiss Waters against Pollution sets up the International Commission for the Protection of Italo-Swiss Waters.  The regulation of the outflow of Lake of Lugano in the River Tresa is covered by a separate transboundary agreement between Italy and Switzerland with its own commission.	1972 (S) 1973 (E)
AT, DE, CH	Lake Constance	The Agreement among Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria and Switzerland on the Protection of Lake Constance against Pollution provides the basis for the International Commission for the Protection of Lake Constance.	1960 (S) 1961 (E)
DE, NL	Ems	Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Arrangements for Cooperation in the Ems Estuary (Ems-Dollard Treaty).  The Protocol to the Ems-Dollart Treaty regulates the cooperation on water and nature protection issues in the Ems estuary.  Both agreements are the basis of the work of the permanent German-Dutch transboundary waters commission.  Transboundary cooperation for the implementation of the WFD and the Flood Directive is based on exchanges of ministerial letters in 2002 and 2009.	1960 (S)  1996 (S) 1998 (E)
CZ, DE	Elbe	The Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe sets up the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River (ICPER).	1990 (S) 1992 (E)
DK, DE	Wiedau and others	Joint Declaration of the Environment Ministries of Denmark and Germany on the Coordination of the Management of the Transboundary Catchments of the Wiedau, Krusau, Meynau and Jadelunder Graben done in 2005 for the WFD implementation and enlarged in 2010 to also cover the Flood Directive.  The German-Danish Transboundary Waters Commission is established on the basis of the 1922 Agreement between Denmark and Germany relating to Watercourses and Dikes on the German-Danish Frontier and on the relevant Final Protocol and Statutes of the Commission.	2005  1922 (S and E)
CZ, DE, PL	Oder/Odra	The Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Oder against Pollution sets up the International Commission (ICPO).	1996 (S) 1999 (E)
DE, PL		The Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in the Field of Water Management at Border Waters establishes a joint commission.	1992 (S) 1996 (E)
CZ, DE		The Treaty between the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation on Transboundary Waters is implemented by the Czech-German Commission for Transboundary Waters.	1995 (S) 1997 (E)
AT, DE		The Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on Cooperation on Management of Water Resources in the Danube Basin (Regensburg Treaty) provides the basis for a Permanent Water Commission.	1987 (S) 1991 (E)
AT, SI	Mura	The Agreement between Yugoslavia and Austria Concerning Water Economy Questions in respect of the Frontier Sector of the Mura is implemented through the Joint Austrian-Slovenian Commission.	1954 (S) 1956 (E)
AT, SI	Drava	The Convention between the Governments of Yugoslavia and Austria concerning Water Economy Questions relating to the Drava is implemented through the Joint Austrian-Slovenian Commission.	1954 (S) 1955 (E)
CZ, PL		The Agreement between the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of the Polish People's Republic Concerning the Use of Water Resources in Frontier Waters is implemented through the Polish-Czech transboundary watercourses plenipotentiaries.	1958 (S and E)
AT, CZ		The Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Austria on the Arrangement of Water Management Issues for Transboundary Waters is implemented by the Czech-Austrian Commission for Transboundary Waters.	1967 (S) 1970 (E)
AT, SK		The Treaty between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Austria on the Arrangement of Water Management Issues for Transboundary Waters is implemented by the Austrian-Slovak Transboundary Water Commission.	1967 (S) 1970 (E)

<sup>1</sup>When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
AT, HU		The Agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria concerning the Regulation of Water Economy Questions in the Frontier Region is implemented through the Hungarian-Austrian Water Commission.	1956 (S) 1959 (E)
CZ, SK		The Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Cooperation on Transboundary Waters is implemented by the Czech-Slovak Commission for Transboundary Waters.	1999 (E)
HU, SK		The Agreement relating to the Regulation of the Management of Frontier waters establishes a Joint Commission.	1976 (S) 1978 (E)
PL, SK		The Agreement between the Government of Slovakia and the Government of Poland on the Management of Transboundary Waters is implemented through the Polish-Slovakian Transboundary Waters Commission.	1997 (S) 1999 (E)
HU, SI		The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the Issues of Water Management establishes a Permanent Hungarian-Slovenian Committee on Water Management.	1994 (S) 1995 (E)
HR, SI		The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the Settlement of Water Management Relations establishes a joint commission for water management with four subcommissions: for the Danube and Mura Basin; for the Sutla, Sava and Kupa Basins; for the water basin of the Littoral and Istrian catchment areas and coastal waters; and for water quality.	1996 (S) 1998 (E)
HR, SI		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Protection against Natural and Civil Disasters .	1997 (S) 1999 (E)
HR, HU		The Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Croatia on Water Management Relations establishes a permanent Croatian-Hungarian Commission for Water Management.	1994 (S) 1995 (E)
HU, RS		The Agreement between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on Water Management Questions is implemented through a commission.	1955 (S)
BA, HR		The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Establishment of Water Management Relations is implemented through a joint commission.	1996 (S) 1997 (E)
BA, HR		Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Cooperation in the Protection against Natural and Civil Disasters	2001 (S) 2002 (E)
BA, HR	Neretva and Trebišnjica hydrogeological basin	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on common financing of maintenance and operation of regional sewerage system "Komarna-Neum Mljetski Kanal"	2007 (S)
HR, ME		The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of Republic of Montenegro on Mutual Relations in the Field of Water Management establishes a permanent Croatian-Montenegrin Commission for Water Management.	2007 (S) 2008 (E)
HU, RO		Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Cooperation for the Protection and the Sustainable Use of Transboundary Waters regulates the work of the Hydrotechnical Romanian-Hungarian Commission.	2003 (S) 2004 (E)
RO, RS		The Agreement between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of People's Republic of Romania concerning the Hydrotechnical Issues on Hydrotechnical Systems and Watercourses at the Border or Crossing the State Border establishes a Joint Commission on transboundary waters. A new agreement is being elaborated; negotiations started in November 2010.	1955 (S and E)
RO, RS	Iron Gates I and Iron Gates II Lakes	Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the operation and maintenance of the Hydropower National System and of Navigation Iron Gates I and Iron Gates II .	1998 (S)

<sup>1</sup> When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
BG, RO		Agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Environment of Romania for Cooperation in the Field of Water Resources Management. Three working groups have been set up, regarding: (i) River Basin Management; (ii) the Danube drainage basin; (iii) the Black Sea drainage basin.	2004 (S) 2005 (E)
BG, RS	Timok River	Agreement regarding the shared border. According to it, the border would stay unchanged irrespective of possible changes in the Timok riverbed's position.	1954 (S)
BG, RS	Timok River	Agreement between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, regarding a partial change of the frontier between the two parties; the natural course of Timok should have been shortened from about 17.5 to 10 km. The agreement has not been implemented.	1961 (S)
BG, RS		The Agreement concerning Water Economy Questions between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria established a joint commission but activities stopped in 1982.	1958 (S) 1959 (E)
BA, HR, RS, SI	Sava	The Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin establishes the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC).	2002 (S) 2004 (E)
BA, HR, RS, SI	Sava	Protocol on the Prevention of Water Pollution caused by Navigation to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin.	2009 (S)
BA, HR, RS, SI	Sava	Protocol on Flood Protection to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin.	2010 (S)
AT, BA, BG, HR, CZ, DE, HU, MD, ME, RO, RS, SK, SI, UA, EU	Danube	The Convention on Co-operation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube establishes the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR).	1994 (S) 1998 (E)
AL, ME	Drin River, Skadar/Shkoder Lake, Buna/Bojana River	Protocol on Cooperation on Water Management .	2003 (S)
AL, ME	Skadar/Shkoder Lake	Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation in the Field of Environment Protection and Sustainable Development Principle Implementation signed between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of the Republic of Montenegro. Expired on May 2008.	2003 (S)
AL, ME	Skadar/Shkoder Lake	Agreement between the Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Montenegro and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration of the Republic of Albania for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Skadar/Shkoder Lake establishes the Skadar/Shkoder Lake Commission.	2008 (S)
AL, MK		The Agreement between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania concerning Water Economy Questions set up a Joint Water Economy Commission that stopped being operational soon after its establishment.	1956 (S) 1957 (E)
AL, MK	Ohrid Lake	The Agreement for the Protection and Sustainable Development of Lake Ohrid and its Watershed establishes the Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee.	2004 (S) 2005 (E)
AL, GR, MK, EU	Prespa Lakes	Agreement between Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece and the European Commission on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Prespa Park Area.	2010 (S)
AL, GR		Agreement between Albania and Greece on the establishment of the permanent Greek-Albanian Commission on transboundary freshwater issues	2005 (E)
GR, MK	Vardar/Axios, Doiran Lake, Prespa Lakes	The Agreement between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Greece concerning Hydro-economic Questions provides for the establishment of a permanent Hydro economic Commission.	1959 (S) 1960 (E)
BG, GR	Struma/Strymonas, Mesta/Nestos, Arda/Ardas, Maritsa/Evros/Meriç Rivers	Agreement on Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Greece Concerning the Utilization of the Waters of the Rivers Crossing the Two Countries.	1964 (S and E)

<sup>1</sup>When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
BG, GR	Struma/Strymonas, Mesta/Nestos, Arda/Ardas, Maritsa/Evros/Meriç Rivers	Agreement for the Establishment of the Greek-Bulgarian Committee for Cooperation in the Fields of Electric Energy and the Utilization of the Waters of the Rivers Crossing the Two Countries that was assigned to follow up the application of the 1964 agreement.	1971 (S)
BG, GR	Mesta/Nestos River	The Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria for the Waters of the River Mesta/Nestos sets up a Commission with the task to monitor and control the implementation of the agreement and to settle any eventual disagreements between the parties.	1995 (S) 1996 (E)
BG, GR		Agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Water of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works of the Hellenic Republic on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.	2002 (S) 2005 (E)
GR, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç River	Agreement concerning the Control of Hydraulic Works on Both Banks of the Evros/Meriç River.	1934 (S)
GR, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç River	Agreement related to the construction of flood control measures.	1955 (S)
GR, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç River	Protocol on the Rehabilitation of the Meriç River Basin Forming the Significant Part of Turkish-Greek Border in Thrace.	1963 (S)
GR, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç and Arda/Ardas Rivers	Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation on Environmental Protection.	2001 (S)
BG, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç, Arda/Ardas and Tundzha/Tundja/Tunca Rivers	The Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning Cooperation in the Use of the Waters of Rivers Flowing through the Territory of Both Countries established a Joint Commission authorized to settle any disputes which might have arisen.	1968 (S and E)
BG, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç, Arda/Ardas and Tundzha/Tundja/Tunca Rivers	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Long Term Economic, Technical, Industrial and Scientific Cooperation.	1975 (S)
BG, TR	Tundzha/Tundja/Tunca River	Agreement on Assistance and Cooperation in the Field of Water for Reducing the Negative Effects of the Drought of 1993.	1993 (S)
BG, TR	Rezovska/Multudere	Agreement between the Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey on Determination of the Boundary in the Mouth Area of the Rezovska/Multudere River and Delimitation of the Maritime Areas between the Two States in the Black Sea.	1997 (S) 1998 (E)
BG, TR	Maritsa/Evros/Meriç River	Protocol signed between the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works of Turkey and the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology of Bulgaria for the installation, operation and maintenance of a flow observation telemetry station on the Maritsa River in Svilengrad, Bulgaria.	2002 (S)
NO, SE		Convention between Norway and Sweden on Certain Questions relating to the Law on Watercourses.  A Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the WFD was signed in 2008.	1929 (S) 1931 (E)
FI, SE		The Agreement between Finland and Sweden concerning Frontier Rivers is implemented through the Finnish-Swedish Commission.	1971 (S) 1972 (E) Revised in 2010
FI, NO	Näätämö, Gandvik River; Garsjöen, Kjerringvatn and Förstevannene Lakes	Agreement Between the Governments of Finland and Norway on the Transfer from the Course of the Näätämö/Neiden River to the Course of the Gandvik River of Water from the Garsjöen, Kjerringvatn and Förstevannene Lakes.	1951 (S and E)
FI, NO	Näätämö	Agreement Concerning Fishing in the Neiden (Näätämö) River.	1977 (S)
FI, NO		Agreement on a Finnish-Norwegian Commission on Boundary Watercourses.	1980 (S)
FI, NO, RU	Lake Inari	Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Government of Norway and the Government of Finland Concerning the Regulation of Lake Inari by Means of the Kaitakoski Hydro-electric Power Station and Dam.	1959 (S)

<sup>1</sup> When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
NO, RU	Paatsjoki/Pasvik	Agreement between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Utilization of Water Power on the Pasvik River.	1957 (S)
NO, RU	Jakobselv, Paatsjoki/Pasvik	Agreement Regulating the Fishing and Conserving the Fish Stocks in the Grense Jakob River (Voriema) and Pasvik River (Paatsjoki).	1971 (S)
NO, RU	Borisoglebsk Reservoir, Paatsjoki/Pasvik	Agreement Between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Water Abstraction by Norway from the Upper Reservoir of the Borisoglebsk Hydropower Plant at the Transboundary River Pasvik.	1976 (S)
FI, RU		Agreement Between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning Frontier Water Courses. The Joint Finnish-Russian Commission started operating in 1966 on the basis of the Agreement.	1964 (S)
FI, RU	Lake Saimaa and the Vuoksi River	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Rules of Regulating the Lake Saimaa and the Vuoksi River.	1989
FI, RU	Lake Inari	Protocol Between the Government of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Participation of Soviet Organizations in Pisciculture Measures in Order to Preserve the Fish Stocks in Lake Inari.	1983 (S)
EE, RU	Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe, Lake Lämmijärv/Teoploye and Lake Pihkva/Pskovskoye	The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Russian Federation concerning Cooperation on the Conservation and Use of Fishing Stocks in Lake Peipsi/Chudskoe, Lake Lämmijärv/Teoploye and Lake Pihkva/Pskovskoye resulted in the establishment of a joint fishery regime for the lakes.	1994
EE, RU	Lake Peipsi, Lake Lämmijärv, Lake Pihkva, Narva River, Narva Reservoir	The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning Cooperation in Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Waters forms the basis for the Joint Commission.	1997 (S and E)
EE, LV		Agreement between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Estonia on Cooperation in the Protection and Sustainable use of Transboundary Watercourses.	2003 (S)
LV, LT	Daugava, Lielupe and Venta	The Technical protocol signed by the Latvian and Lithuanian Ministers of the Environment on Joint Management of Daugava, Lielupe and Venta River Basin Districts is the basis for expert groups from the competent authorities in the countries to exchange and coordinate information.	2003 (S)
LT, RU		Agreement between the Russian Federation and Lithuania on Cooperation in Environmental Protection.	1999
LT, RU		Agreement between the Joint Research Centre of the Ministry of Environment of Lithuania and the Hydrometeorology Agency of Lithuania, on the one side, and the Kaliningrad Centre on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, on the other, concerning Cooperation in Monitoring and Exchange of Data on Transboundary Waters.	2003
LT, PL		Agreement between the Government of Republic of Poland and the Government of Republic of Lithuania on Cooperation in the Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters.	2005 (S) 2008 (E)
BY, LT		Agreement between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus and the Environmental Protection Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection	1995 (S and E)
BY, PL		The Agreement on Cooperation between the Hydrometeorology Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus and the Institute of Hydrometeorology and Water Resources of Poland ensures regular exchange of hydrometeorology data and joint hydrometeorology activities.	2003
USSR (BY, LT, RU, UA), PL	Neman, Pregel, Vistula	Agreement between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning the Use of Water Resources in Frontier Waters	1964 (S) 1965 (E)

<sup>1</sup>When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
BY, UA	Dnieper, Bug	Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on Cooperation in Environmental Protection.	1994
BY, UA		Agreement between the Ukrainian State Committee for Hydrometeorology and the Committee for Hydrometeorology of the Ministry of Emergencies and Protection of Population from Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station Disaster of the Republic of Belarus on operational-industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.	1995
BY, UA		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Concerning Joint Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters. Plenipotentiaries from Ukraine and Belarus are appointed to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement.	2001 (S) 2002 (E)
BY, UA		Agreement on Cooperation between State Inspections in Volyn oblast in Ukraine and the Brest Committee of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.	2004
BY, UA		Agreement on cooperation between the State Administration of Environmental Protection in Zhytomyr oblast and the Gomel oblast Committee of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.	2005
PL, UA		Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Poland on Cooperation in the Field of Water Management in Frontier Waters. The Ukrainian-Polish Commission acts in accordance with the Agreement.	1996
PL, UA		Agreement on Cooperation between the State Department of Ecology and Natural Resources in the Lviv region, Ukraine, and the Podkarpatskiy Provincial Water Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in Rzeszów, Poland.	2004
SK, UA		The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Water Management in Frontier Waters regulates the work of a Joint Commission.	1994 (S) 1995 (E)
HU, UA		The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Hungary on the Questions of Water Management in Frontier Waters is implemented through Plenipotentiaries.	1997
MD, RO	Stanca-Costesti Reservoir on the Prut River	Cooperation on a Specific Regulation on Maintenance and Operation of the Hydrotechnical Knot Stanca-Costesti on the Prut River.	1985
MD, RO	Prut	Memorandum of Understanding for the Cooperation on the Prut River between the National Administrations "Apele Romane" and Concernul "Apele Moldovei".	1995
MD, RO		Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Meteorology and Hydrology between the National Administration of Meteorology, Ministry of Environment of Romania, and the State Hydrometeorological Service, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova.	2002 (S)
MD, RO		Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Hydrology between the National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management, Ministry of Environment and Forests of Romania, and the State Hydrometeorological Service, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova.	2003 (S)
MD, RO	Prut River and Stanca-Costesti Reservoir	Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on Cooperation in the Area of Protection of Fish Resources and the Regulating of Fishing in the Prut River and Stanca-Costesti Reservoir.	2003 (S and E)
MD, RO		Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Romania and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova on Cooperation in the field of Environmental Protection.	2010 (S and E)
MD, RO	Prut and Danube	Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Moldova regarding Cooperation on the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Prut and the Danube rivers.	2010 (S and E)

<sup>1</sup> When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
MD, RO, UA	Danube Delta, Lower Prut	Agreement between the Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania, the Ministry of Environment and Territory Development of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine on Cooperation in the Area of Protected Natural Areas of the Danube Delta and Lower Prut.	2000
RO, UA		The Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of Ukraine on Cooperation in the Field of Transboundary Water Management is implemented through Plenipotentiaries.	1997 (S) 1999 (E)
MD, UA		The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Ukraine on the Joint Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters is implemented through the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries.	1994 (S) 1995 (E)
MD, UA		Agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the Head Office of the State Department of Hydrometeorology of the Republic of Moldova and the State Committee for Hydrometeorology of Ukraine.	1994
BY, RU		Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus Concerning Cooperation in Protection and Rational Use of Transboundary Waters. The joint Russian Federation-Belarus Commission acts in accordance with the Agreement.	2002
RU, UA		The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Joint Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters is implemented through Plenipotentiaries and permanent working groups. It includes a protocol on the exchange of information with an intergovernmental information system for water quality control according to an approved programme of joint observations.	1992
RU, UA		Agreement between the Committee of Ukraine for Hydrometeorology and the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring for Cooperation in the Field of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring .	1996
RU, UA	Kundryuchya	Agreement between the Lugansk (Ukraine) and Rostov Oblast (Russian Federation) on the Joint Use, Restoration and Protection of Water Resources of Transboundary River Basin .	1999
RU, UA	Siversky Donets	Memorandum of joint actions on the Protection and Use of Water Objects of the Siversky Donets River between Kharkov, Donetsk and Lugansk Oblasts of Ukraine and Rostov and Belgorod Oblasts of the Russian Federation.	2001
PL, UA		Agreement on cooperation between the Bug Basin Water Resources Management Authority of Ukraine and the Regional Water Management Authority of Warsaw in Poland.	2006
AM, TR and GE, TR		Convention between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning Water Use of Transboundary Waters.  The bilateral commissions between Armenia and Turkey and between Georgia and Turkey operate on this basis.	1927 (S) 1928 (E)
AM, TR and GE, TR		Protocol concerning mainly technical cooperation, riverbed changes and construction of joint hydro-technical facilities.	1990
GE, TR	Chorokhi/Coruh	Protocol on Cooperation in Field of Energy between the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey and the Fuel and Energy State Corporation of Georgia.	1996
GE, TR		Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Republic of Turkey on Cooperation in the Field of Protection of the Environment for Improving the Condition of Surface and Sea Waters as well as Exchange of Information on the Condition of the Chorokhi/Coruh River.	1997 (S) 1998 (E)
GE, TR		Protocol regarding Cooperation in the Energy Field.	1999
GE, TR		Protocol concerning Agricultural, Energy and Environmental Issues.	2005
AM, TR	Akhuryan/Arpaçay	The Protocol of the Meeting of the Turkish-Soviet Joint Commission pertaining to the Joint Construction of a Dam on the Arpacay (Ahuryan).	1964

<sup>1</sup>When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
AM, TR	Akhuryan/Arpaçay	Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Construction of a Dam on the Bordering Arpaçay (Ahuryan) River and the Constitution of a Dam Lake.	1975
AM, GE		The Agreement between the Governments of Georgia and of the Republic of Armenia on Cooperation in Environmental Protection.	1997 (S)
AZ, GE	Jandari Reservoir (on the Kura)	According to the agreement between the State Committee of Irrigation and Water Economy of the Azerbaijan Republic and the Department of Management of Melioration Systems of Georgia, a water volume of 70 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> is annually delivered from Georgia to Jandari water reservoir.	1993
AZ, GE		The Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of Azerbaijan on Cooperation in Environmental Protection .	1997 (S and E)
AZ, GE	Kura	The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment of Georgia and the State Committee of Ecology and Nature Management of the Republic of Azerbaijan (currently the Ministry of Ecology) on Cooperation in the Development and Implementation of Pilot Projects for Monitoring and Assessment of the Status of the Kura River Basin.	1997
AZ, GE		The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia.	2007 (S)
AM, AZ	Vorotan/Bargushad	The Agreement between the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan on the Joint Utilization of the Waters of the River Vorotan.	1974
AM, IR and AZ, IR		Treaty between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Imperial Government of Iran concerning the Regime of the Soviet Iranian Frontier and the Procedure for the Settlement of Frontier Disputes and Incidents. The bilateral commissions between Armenia and the Islamic Republic of Iran and between Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran act on this basis.	1957 (S)
TR, IR	Sarisu/Sari Su and Karasu	The Protocol on the Joint utilization of the Waters of Sarisu and Karasu rivers.	1955 (S)
KZ, RU		Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan Concerning the Joint Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters. The Joint Kazakh-Russian Commission operates on the basis of the agreement.	1992 (S and E)
IR, TM	Tejen/Harirud	Russo-Persian Treaty of Friendship between representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1921
IR, TM	Tejen/Harirud	The Russo-Persian Treaty of Friendship Implementation Agreement includes provisions for the construction of a dam near Pol-e-Khatoon for using waters of the Tejen/Harirud River.	1926
IR, TM	Tejen/Harirud, Dosti Reservoir	Agreement between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Construction of Dosti Dam	1999
IR, TM	Tejen/Harirud	Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Planning, Construction and Exploitation of the Common Water Diversion Facility on the River Tejen/Harirud in the area of the Shirdere Settlement. A joint coordinating commission operates on the basis of the agreement.	2007
KZ, KG, TJ, TM, UZ	Aral Sea Basin	The Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan on Cooperation in Joint Management of Use and Protection of Water Resources of Interstate Sources establishes the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia.	1992
KZ, KG, TJ, TM, UZ	Aral Sea Basin	The Agreement on Joint Actions to Address the Problems of the Aral Sea and Sub-Aral Area, Environmental Rehabilitation and Socio-Economic Development of the Aral Region established the Intestate Council on the Problems of Aral Sea Basin (now absorbed by the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea).	1993
TM, UZ		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of Turkmenistan Concerning Cooperation on Water Management Issues.	1996

<sup>1</sup> When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## FRESHWATERS AGREEMENTS

Countries	Waters/basins concerned <sup>1</sup>	Title and related joint body	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
KZ, KG, UZ		Agreement between the Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Use of Energy and Water Resources, Construction and Operation of Gas Pipelines in the Central Asian region.	1996
KZ, KG, UZ		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Cooperation in the Area of Environment and Rational Nature Use.	1998
KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	Syr Darya River	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan Concerning Use of Water and Energy Resources in the Syr Darya River Basin.	1998
KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	Aral Sea Basin	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan Concerning Cooperation on Hydrometeorology.	1999
KZ, KG, TJ, TK, UZ	Aral Sea Basin	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Government of Turkmenistan and Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Status of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and its organizations.	1999
KZ, KG	Chu and Talas	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of Kyrgyz Republic on the Use of Water Management Facilities of Intergovernmental Status on the Rivers Chu and Talas. A commission was established later on this basis.	2000
CN, KZ		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning Cooperation in Use and Protection of Transboundary Rivers. A joint commission operates on this basis.	2001
KZ, KG, TJ, TM, UZ	Aral Sea Basin	Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia.	2006
CN, KZ		Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Water Quality of Transboundary Rivers.	2011
CN, RU	Amur and Ussuri/Wusuli Rivers	Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation Concerning Protection, Regulation and Reproduction of Living Water Resources in Frontier Waters of the Rivers Amur and Ussuri. A mixed commission established earlier deals with related matters.	1994
CN, RU		Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning Guidance of Joint Economic Use of Separate Islands and Surrounding Water Areas in Frontier Rivers.	1997
CN, RU	Argun/Hailaer	Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation related to the Protection of Water Quality and the Ecological Status of the Argun River	2006
CN, RU		Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning Rational Use and Protection of Transboundary Waters. A joint commission operates on this basis.	2008
MN, RU		The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Waters is implemented through Plenipotentiaries.	1995

<sup>1</sup>When not specified, the agreement covers all transboundary waters shared by the Parties.

## REGIONAL SEAS CONVENTIONS

Countries	Regional Sea	Title	Signed (S) - Entry into force (E)
BE, DK, FI, FR, DE, IS, IE, LU, NL, NO, PT, ES, SE, CH, GB, EU	North-East Atlantic	The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention).	1992 (S) 1998 (E)
AL, BA, HR, CY, FR, GR, IT, MT, MC, ME, RS, SI, ES, TR, EU	Mediterranean Sea	1995 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention, replacing the 1976 Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean against Pollution).	Convention: 1976 (S) 1978 (E) Amendment: 1995 (S) 2004 (E)
AL, BA, HR, CY, FR, GR, IT, MT, MC, ME, RS, SI, ES, TR, EU	Mediterranean Sea	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources.	Protocol: 1980 (S) 1983 (E) Amended in 1996 (not in force)
DK, EE, FI, DE, LV, LT, PL, RU, SE, EU	Baltic Sea	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention).	1974 (S) 1980 (E)
BG, GE, RO, RU, TK, UA	Black Sea	Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution.	1992 (S) 1994 (E)
BG, GE, RO, RU, TK, UA	Black Sea	Protocol on Protection of the Black Sea Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-based Sources.	1992 (S) 1994 (E) Amended in 2009 (not in force)
AZ, IR, KZ, RU, TM	Caspian Sea	Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea (Teheran Convention).	2003 (S) 2006 (E)

## ANNEX III STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELEVANT TO TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT

TREATY	COUNTRIES																									
	AF	AL	AM	AT	AZ	BY	BE	BA	BG	CN	HR	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	GE	DE	GR	HU	IR	IE	IT	KZ	KG	
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992)	N/A	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	N/A		•	•		
Protocol on Water and Health (to the UNECE Water Convention, London, 1999)	N/A	•	S		•	•	•			N/A	•	•	S	•	•	•	S	•	S	•	N/A		S			
Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters (to the UNECE Water Convention and Industrial Accidents Convention, Kyiv, 2003)	N/A		S	S			S	S	S	N/A			S	S	S		S		S	R	N/A					
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991)	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (to the Environmental Impact Assessment Convention, Kyiv, 2003)	N/A	•	•	•			S	S	•	N/A	•	•	S	•	•	S	S	•	S	•	N/A	S	S			
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, 1992)	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	N/A		•	•		
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998)	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	S	•	•	•	
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (to the Convention on Public Participation, Kyiv, 2003)	N/A	•		•			•		•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	N/A					
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

Note: R = Ratified, S = Signatory, • = Party. For the abbreviations of country names, please refer to the list of country codes.

TREATY	COUNTRIES																									
	LV	LT	LU	MK	MD	MN	ME	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	RU	RS	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	TJ	TR	TM	UA	GB	UZ	
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992)	•	•	•		•	N/A		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	S	•
Protocol on Water and Health (to the UNECE Water Convention, London, 1999)	•	•	•		•	N/A		•	•	S	•	•	•		•		•	S	•					•	S	
Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters (to the UNECE Water Convention and Industrial Accidents Convention, Kyiv, 2003)	S	S	S		S	N/A			S	S	S	S						S						S	S	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991)	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (to the Environmental Impact Assessment Convention, Kyiv, 2003)	S	S	•		S	N/A	•	•	•	S	S	•		•	•	•	•	•						S	S	
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, 1992)	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998)	•	•	•	•	•	N/A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•		•	•	•	
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (to the Convention on Public Participation, Kyiv, 2003)	•	•	•	•				•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•						•	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Note: R = Ratified, S = Signatory, • = Party. For the abbreviations of country names, please refer to the list of country codes.