
The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report

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ANNEX



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Urban waste water inventories

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ANNEX 1

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Urban waste water data were collected from the countries in order to assess the point source organic substances and nutrient emissions via urban waste water discharges for the reference year 2009/2010 (Bosnia and Herzegovina: 2005/2006). Summarizing tables of the data submitted are presented in the followings.

Table 1: Agglomerations and population equivalents (PE)

	Country	Number of agglomerations				Generated load (PE)			
		Total	Collected and treated	Collected and not treated	Not collected and not treated	Total	Collected and treatment	Collected and no treatment	Not collected and not treated
1	DE	705	705	-	-	13,080,212	13,080,212	-	-
2	AT	605	605	-	-	18,703,643	18,703,643	-	-
3	CZ	237	228	9	-	2,556,296	2,535,152	21,144	-
4	HU	478	476	2	-	10,903,606	10,500,505	403,101	-
5	SK	343	330	13	-	4,775,114	4,713,085	62,029	-
6	SI	138	110	17	11	1,313,345	1,177,073	95,921	40,351
7	HR	167	26	60	81	3,392,989	2,001,483	1,086,632	304,874
8	BiH	240	4	85	151	2,030,920	34,100	1,539,220	457,600
9	RS	485	33	163	289	5,467,046	876,740	3,475,236	1,115,070
10	RO	2,390	486	196	1,708	24,580,527	12,735,280	4,833,823	7,011,424
11	BG	131	24	28	79	2,815,735	2,037,359	545,765	232,611
12	MD	190	19	10	161	845,523	254,275	48,214	543,034
13	UA	43	25	6	12	964,524	837,276	58,300	68,948
	Total	6,152	3,071	589	2,492	91,429,480	69,486,183	12,169,385	9,773,912

Table 2: Organic substances (biochemical oxygen demand – BOD, chemical oxygen demand, COD) and nutrient (total nitrogen – TN, total phosphorus - TP) discharges

Country	BOD discharges (t/year)			COD discharges (t/year)			TN discharges (t/year)			TP discharges (t/year)		
	Total	Collected and treated	Collected and not treated	Total	Collected and treated	Collected and not treated	Total	Collected and treated	Collected and not treated	Total	Collected and treated	Collected and not treated
1 DE	4,644	4,644	-	30,880	30,880	-	11,837	11,837	-	1,017	1,017	-
2 AT	5,036	5,036	-	28,184	28,184	-	8,671	8,671	-	708	708	-
3 CZ	988	822	166	4,800	4,377	423	1,592	1,546	46	170	163	7
4 HU	21,913	13,526	8,387	59,089	42,316	16,773	13,864	12,606	1,258	2,845	2,565	280
5 SK	3,574	3,131	443	15,846	15,001	845	5,595	5,476	119	730	717	13
6 SI	5,025	3,030	1,996	22,611	18,619	3,991	7,034	6,735	299	1,078	1,011	67
7 HR	18,706	7,744	10,961	32,659	12,700	19,959	3,300	1,931	1,368	850	532	319
8 BIH	37,776	630	37,146	69,166	1,098	68,068	5,835	112	5,723	1,288	25	1,263
9 RS	69,531	8,002	61,529	128,353	15,550	112,803	9,563	538	9,025	1,910	64	1,846
10 RO	93,856	39,752	54,104	233,067	99,527	133,540	29,646	13,403	16,243	3,568	1,751	1,817
11 BG	14,909	3,555	11,355	32,536	9,826	22,709	5,119	3,416	1,703	1,322	944	378
12 MD	3,920	2,864	1,056	6,676	4,740	1,936	777	622	155	196	160	36
13 UA	1,347	1,331	16	2,883	2,862	21	794	792	2	110	107	3
Total	281,225	94,067	187,158	666,750	285,681	381,069	103,626	67,684	35,942	15,793	9,764	6,028

Table 3: Agglomerations with operating waste water treatment plant and their PE values

Country	Number of agglomerations					Generated load (PE)				
	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal
1 DE	-	131	45	106	423	-	446,500	199,861	438,073	11,995,778
2 AT	-	5	82	5	513	-	20,920	1,417,223	31,100	17,234,400
3 CZ	-	112	25	21	70	-	337,340	109,800	87,560	2,000,452
4 HU	6	192	13	18	247	34,955	3,272,890	964,001	417,924	5,810,735
5 SK	-	301	-	8	21	-	3,614,316	-	455,472	643,297
6 SI	-	81	-	-	29	-	848,445	-	-	328,628
7 HR	12	13	-	-	1	271,223	1,675,484	-	-	54,776
8 BiH	-	4	-	-	-	-	34,100	-	-	-
9 RS	1	31	-	-	1	57,411	719,348	-	-	99,981
10 RO	207	273	-	3	3	2,292,366	8,792,969	-	1,208,615	441,330
11 BG	8	11	-	-	5	75,519	556,001	-	-	1,405,839
12 MD	10	9	-	-	-	108,995	145,280	-	-	-
13 UA	3	22	-	-	-	81,700	755,576	-	-	-
Total	247	1,185	165	161	1,313	2,922,169	21,219,169	2,690,885	2,638,744	40,015,216

Table 4: BOD and COD discharges of the operating waste water treatment plants

Country	BOD discharges (t/year)					COD discharges (t/year)				
	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal
1 DE	-	391	153	167	3,933	-	1,799	688	998	27,395
2 AT	-	7	549	12	4,467	-	30	2,258	42	25,854
3 CZ	-	103	52	16	651	-	239	247	124	3,767
4 HU	723	7,354	297	347	4,805	2,350	20,569	1,061	1,143	17,193
5 SK	-	2,571	-	278	283	-	12,238	-	1,443	1,320
6 SI	-	2,472	-	-	558	-	14,916	-	-	3,703
7 HR	2,071	5,657	-	-	16	3,619	8,989	-	-	92
8 BiH	-	630	-	-	-	-	1,098	-	-	-
9 RS	226	6,659	-	-	1,117	519	13,225	-	-	1,806
10 RO	15,057	22,991	-	1,303	401	34,847	58,687	-	4,592	1,401
11 BG	529	671	-	-	2,355	1,529	3,126	-	-	5,171
12 MD	1,910	954	-	-	-	3,282	1,458	-	-	-
13 UA	50	1,281	-	-	-	73	2,789	-	-	-
Total	20,566	51,742	1,051	2,122	18,585	46,219	139,163	4,254	8,342	87,702

Table 5: TN and TP discharges of the operating waste water treatment plants

Country	TN discharges (t/year)					TP discharges (t/year)				
	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal	Primary	Secondary	P removal	N removal	NP removal
1 DE	-	641	324	298	10,575	-	135	27	118	737
2 AT	-	22	1,019	8	7,622	-	4	67	2	636
3 CZ	-	287	98	38	1,123	-	34	8	13	108
4 HU	209	6,141	329	468	5,459	35	806	31	76	1,617
5 SK	-	4,191	-	697	588	-	469	-	37	211
6 SI	-	6,138	-	-	597	-	906	-	-	106
7 HR	292	1,628	-	-	12	62	468	-	-	2
8 BiH	-	112	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
9 RS	15	407	-	-	116	3	33	-	-	28
10 RO	3,269	8,493	-	1,241	400	381	1,083	-	201	86
11 BG	51	719	-	-	2,645	7	153	-	-	783
12 MD	319	303	-	-	-	73	87	-	-	-
13 UA	4	788	-	-	-	21	86	-	-	-
Total	4,158	29,870	1,770	2,750	29,138	582	4,289	133	447	4,314

Industrial emission inventories

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Industrial pollutant release data were collected from the countries in order to assess the point source organic substances and nutrient emissions via direct industrial discharges for the reference year 2010/2011. Summarizing tables of the data submitted are presented in the followings.

Table 1: Total organic carbon (TOC) discharges according to several industrial sectors (kg/year)

Code	Activity category	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA	Basin
1	Energy sector	-	-	-	300,922	864,000	-	-	-	-	490,200	-	-	-	1,655
2	Production and processing of metals	-	125,000	-	133,016	306,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564
3	Chemical industry	650,000	-	-	812,704	504,600	65,500	-	-	-	4,056,000	-	-	-	6,089
4	Paper and wood production and processing	2,698,100	81,500	-	1,753,806	-	278,000	-	-	146,513	-	332,337	-	-	5,290
5	Intensive livestock production and aquaculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,596	-	-	66
6	Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector	-	261,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,664,002	-	-	-	-	2,925
TOTAL (t/year)		3,348	468	-	3,000	1,675	344	-	-	2,811	4,546	398	-	-	16,589

Table 2: Total nitrogen (TN) discharges according to several industrial sectors (kg/year)

Code	Activity category	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA	Basin
1	Energy sector	74,500	-	-	217,848	-	-	-	-	-	99,100	-	-	-	391
2	Production and processing of metals	-	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	-	-	-	467
3	Chemical industry	300,100	68,300	-	784,625	595,000	-	115,588	-	-	813,000	-	-	-	2,677
4	Paper and wood production and processing	-	-	-	121,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,328	-	136,000	311
5	Intensive livestock production and aquaculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691,700	-	-	-	692
6	Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector	-	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
TOTAL (t/year)		375	238	-	1,366	595	-	116	-	-	1,829	53	-	136	4,708

Table 3: Total phosphorus (TP) discharges according to several industrial sectors (kg/year)

Code	Activity category	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA	Basin
1	Energy sector	-	-	-	5,691	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2	Production and processing of metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chemical industry	5,850	8,680	-	22,091	11,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
4	Paper and wood production and processing	-	-	-	21,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
5	Intensive livestock production and aquaculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,370	-	-	-	36
6	Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector	-	-	-	-	8,860	-	5,446	-	24,955	-	-	-	-	39
TOTAL (t/year)		6	9	-	49	43	-	5	-	25	36	-	-	-	174

List of Future Infrastructure Projects in the DRBD

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Explanations

SEA = Strategic Environmental Assessment

EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment

Data on Future Infrastructure Projects for Ukraine as listed in this Annex is from the 1st DRBM Plan 2009.

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
AT	Donau	Donau_02, KW Freudenau bis Devin, EP groß	Flussbauliches Gesamtprojekt - Freudenau - Austrian border	Navigation	Flussbauliches Gesamtprojekt - Freudenau - Austrian border	Officially planned	2014	No	No	No	Intended	No
BG	Dunav	DUNAV RWB01	Improving the navigation of the Bulgarian-Romanian section of the Danube River	Navigation	Improving the navigation of BG-RO Danube sectors from km 520 to km 530 - Batin	Planning under preparation	2012	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
BG	Dunav	DUNAV RWB01	Improving the navigation of the Bulgarian-Romanian section of the Danube River	Navigation	Improving the navigation of BG-RO Danube sectors from km 576 to km 560 - Belene	Planning under preparation	2012	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HR	-		Danube-Sava Canal	Navigation	Construction of 61,4 km artificial canal (category Vb) from Vukovar to Samac on the Sava River; will shorten the waterway	Planning under preparation	2006	No	Yes	No	Intended	No
HR	Sava	DSRI010001	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HR	Sava	DSRI010002	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HR	Sava	DSRN010006	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
HR	Sava	DSRN010005	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HR	Sava	DSRI010004	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HR	Sava	DSRI010003	Reconstruction and Improvement of the Sava waterway in Croatia	Navigation	Reconstruction of the waterway, and upgrading it to Category IV	Implementation of project	2003	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
HU	Sebes-Körös	Sebes-Körös felső	Árvízvédelmi biztonság növelésének közös elősegítése a Sebes-Körös bal parti határszelvényénél	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population on Sebes-Körös.	Implementation of project	2013	No	Yes	No	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Gönyü-Szob között	Komárom, Almásfüzitő árvízvédelmi öblözet árvízvédelmi biztonságának javítása (2. forduló)	Flood protection	In the flood basin of Komarom-Almasfuzito the project aims to raise the security of the population by increasing the dam height	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Tisza	Tisza Tiszabólnától Kisköréig	Tiszai védvonal fejlesztések a Tisza bal parton Tiszafüred–Rakamaz között	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by reconstruction of the dam, protecting forests and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2008	No	No	No	No	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
HU	Tisza	Tisza Belfőcsatornától Keleti-főcsatornáig	Tiszai védvonal fejlesztések a Tisza bal parton Tiszafüred– Rákamaz között	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by reconstruction of the dam, protecting forests and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2008	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Tisza	Tisza Keleti-főcsatornától Tiszabólnáig	Tiszai védvonal fejlesztések a Tisza bal parton Tiszafüred– Rákamaz között	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by reconstruction of the dam, protecting forests and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2008	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Bajától délre	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No
HU	Szentendrei-Duna	Duna Szob-Baja között	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Gönyü-Szob között	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
					increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.							
HU	Duna	Duna Szob-Baja között	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Szigetköznel	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No
HU	-	Duna Gönyü-Szob között	Duna projekt	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height at several segments and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	Already done	No	No
HU	Tisza	Tisza Kiskörétől Hármas-Köröség	Tisza hullámtér: Nagyvízi meder vízszállító képességének helyreállítása a szolnoki vasúti híd és Kis	Flood protection	Between the settlements of Kisköre and Szolnok along the Tisza river the project aims to raise the flood security. The project	Implementation of project	2009	No	No	No	No	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
					increases the water transport potential of the river bed.							
HU	Tisza	Tisza Kiskörétől Hármas-Köröségig	Árvízvédelmi fővédvonal fejlesztése, Szolnok város térségi fejlesztése, a Tisza jobb parti 10.02-es	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population in Szolnok.	Implementation of project	2010	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Berettyó	Berettyó	Berettyó védtöltések fejlesztése a Kis sárréti és a Berettyóújfalui ártéri öblözetekben	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by reconstruction of the dam, protecting forests and restoration of engineering works.	Implementation of project	2008	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Szob-Baja között	Duna-menti árvízvédelmi beruházások Visegrádon	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population in Visegrad.	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Duna	Duna Szob-Baja között	Sződliget Község árvízvédelmi fejlesztése	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population in Sződliget.	Implementation of project	2012	No	No	No	No	No
HU	Mura	Mura	Mura 44+000-48+000 fkm szelvények közötti szakaszának mederrendezése	Flood protection	Pit lakes are too close to the main river bed endangering the shore line to break in.	Planning under preparation	2015	No	No	Already done	Already done	Yes
HU	Mura	Mura	Murai árvízvédelmi szakasz fejlesztése	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	No	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
			II. forduló		increasing the dam height							
HU	Fekete-Körös	Fekete-Körös	Mályvádi árvízi szükségtározó fejlesztése. 2. forduló	Flood protection	The project aims to raise the flood security by improving the condition of the Mályvád flood reservoir on the Fekete-Körös by building new segments in the dam for water intake and increasing the height of the dam.	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	No	No
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Popina - km 403- km 408	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403, prin redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in curs de revizuire.	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Corabia - km 626- km 632	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403, prin redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in curs de revizuire.	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403, prin	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
			sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Bechet - km 675- km 678		redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in curs de revizuire.							
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea coditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Dobrina - km 758-km 760	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403,prin redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in curs de revizuire.	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea coditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - B.Secia - km 783- km 786	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403,prin redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in curs de revizuire.	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	Imbunatatirea coditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Salcia - km 820- km 824	Navigation	Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403,prin redistrib.debit. intre Dunare si bratele secundare, redirijarea curentilor de apa si calibrarea albiei.12 puncte critice. EIA este in	Planning under preparation	2011	No	Yes	No	Already done	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
					curs de revizuire.							
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 196-km 197 (bifurcatia bratului Caleea)	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 196-km 197 (bifurcatia bratului Caleea)	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 341-km 342 (bifurcatia bratului Epurasu)	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 341-km 342 (bifurcatia bratului Epurasu)	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 345-km 346 (bifurcatia bratului Bala din Dunare)	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No
RO	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	Imbunatatirea conditiilor de navigatie pe	Navigation	Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 345-km 346	Implementation of project	2011	No	No	No	Already done	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
			Dunare intre Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I		(bifurcatia bratului Bala din Dunare)							
RS	Dunav	Dunav od Novog Sada do RS-HR granice	Documentation for River Training and Dredging Works on Selected Locations along the Danube River	Navigation	The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube River, between Belgrade and Backa Palanka (RS-HR state border). Documentation is prepared in line with Joint statement	Implementation of project	2015	No	No	Already done	Already done	No
RS	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Tise do Novog Sada	Documentation for River Training and Dredging Works on Selected Locations along the Danube River	Navigation	The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube River, between Belgrade and Backa Palanka (RS-HR state border). Documentation is prepared in line with Joint statement	Implementation of project	2015	No	No	Already done	Already done	No
RS	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Save do ušća Tise	Documentation for River Training and Dredging Works on Selected Locations along the Danube River	Navigation	The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube River, between Belgrade and Backa Palanka (RS-HR state border). Documentation is	Implementation of project	2015	No	No	Already done	Already done	No

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
					prepared in line with Joint statement							
RS	Dunav	Dunav od RH-HR granice do ušća Drave	River training and dredging works on critical sectors on the RS-HR joint stretch of the Danube River	Navigation	The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube River, on the common RS-HR sector.	Planning under preparation	2018	No	Yes	Already done	No	No
RS	Dunav	Dunav uzvodno od ušća Drave	River training and dredging works on critical sectors on the RS-HR joint stretch of the Danube River	Navigation	The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube River, on the common RS-HR sector.	Planning under preparation	2018	No	Yes	Already done	No	No
RS	Sava	Sava uzvodno od ušća Drine do RS-HR granice	Sava Waterway Rehabilitation Project	Navigation	The Project is part of a Program to improve navigability in the Sava River between Belgrade, Serbia and Sisak, Croatia.	Officially planned	2016	No	Yes	Already done	Intended	No
RS	Lim	Lim uzvodno od akumulacije HE Potpeć do RS-ME granice	Projekat izgradnje HE Brodarevo 1 i HE Brodarevo 1	Hydropower	Hydropower plant 26 MW	Officially planned	Not yet determined	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
RS	Lim	Lim uzvodno od akumulacije HE Potpeć do RS-ME granice	Projekat izgradnje HE Brodarevo 1 i HE Brodarevo 2	Hydropower	Hydropower plant 32,4 MW	Officially planned	Not yet determined	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
SI	Sava	VT Sava Krško – Vrbina	Hidroelektrarna Brežice	Hydropower	Hydropower plant	Officially planned	2008	Yes	Yes	Already done	No	Yes
SI	Sava	VT Sava Krško – Vrbina	Hidroelektrarna Brežice	Hydropower	Hydropower plant	Officially planned	2008	Yes	Yes	Already done	No	Yes

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
SI	Sava	VT Sava Krško – Vrbinja	Hidroelektrarna Mokrice	Hydropower	Hydropower plant	Officially planned	2008	Yes	No	Already done	No	Yes
SI	Sava	VT Sava Krško – Vrbinja	Hidroelektrarna Mokrice	Hydropower	Hydropower plant	Officially planned	2008	Yes	No	Already done	No	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe01	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe02	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe03	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe04	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe05	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe06	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
					waterway Danube-Black Sea							
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe07	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe08	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe09	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe10	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe11	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe12	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe13	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes

Country	River	Water body	Project title	Main purpose	Description	Project status	Start implementation	Expected deterioration of water body status	Trans-boundary impact	SEA	EIA	Exemption WFD Art. 4(7)
UA	Danube	Danube	Bystroe14	Navigation	Dredging for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes
UA	Danube		Bystroe15	Navigation	Protective dam for creation of deep navigation waterway Danube-Black Sea	Implementation of project	2004	Yes	Yes	Already done	Already done	Yes

Detailed results of assessment of risk that the surface water bodies will not fulfil the WFD environmental objectives by 2021



ANNEX 4

“The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report”



Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
DEDEBW_6-01	Donau	Flussbettkörper Donau oberhalb Beuroner Tal (TBG 60)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBW_6-02	Donau	Donau ab Beuroner Tal oberhalb Lauchert (TBG 61)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBW_6-03	Donau	Donau ab Lauchert oberhalb Zwiefalter Ach (TBG 62)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBW_6-04	Donau	Donau ab Zwiefalter Ach oberh. Riß (TBG 63)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBW_6-05	Donau	Donau ab Riß oberh. Iller (TBG 64)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F030_BV	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Iller bis Einmündung Landgraben bei Offingen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F062	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Landgraben bei Offingen bis Staustufe Donauwörth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F074	Donau	Donau von Donauwörth bis Einmündung Lech	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F163	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Lech bis Einmündung Paar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F204	Donau	Donau Einmündung Paar bis Staubing (Fkm 165)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
DEDEBY_1_F205	Donau	Donau von Staubing bis Einmündung Main-Donau-Kanal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F223	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Main-Donau-Kanal bis Einmündung Naab	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F348	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Naab bis Einmündung Große Laber	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F361	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Große Laber bis Einmündung Isar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F477	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Isar bis Einmündung Vils	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F478	Donau	Donau von Einmündung Vils bis Einmündung Inn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F633	Donau	Donau von Passau bis Staatsgrenze	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK303070000	Donau	Donau	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410360003	Donau	Donau-Aschach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410360005	Donau	Donau-Ottensheim_Wilhering	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK410360007	Donau	Donau_10, KW Ottensheim_Wilhering bis KW Abwinden_Asten, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410360009	Donau	Donau_09 KW Abwinden_Asten bis KW Wallsee_Mitterkirchen, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410360012	Donau	Donau_08, KW Wallsee_Mitterkirchen bis KW Ybbs_Persenbeug, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410360002	Donau	Donau_07, KW Ybbs Persenbeug bis KW Melk, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK410350000	Donau	Donau_06, KW Melk bis Mautern, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK409040012	Donau	Donau_05, Mautern bis KW Altenwörth, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK409040011	Donau	Donau_04, KW Altenwörth bis KW Greifenstein, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK409040009	Donau	Donau_03, KW Greifenstein bis KW Freudenau, EP groß	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK409040008	Donau	Donau_02, KW Freudenau bis Devin, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411340000	Donau	Donau_01, unterhalb Devin, EP groß	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
SKD0016	Dunaj	Dunaj	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKD0019	Dunaj	Dunaj	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKD0017	Dunaj	Dunaj	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
HUAEP443	Duna, Duna-mellékág	Duna Szigetközénél	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SKD0018	Dunaj	Dunaj	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
HUAEP446	Duna	Duna Gönyü-Szob között	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP444	Szentendrei-Duna	Duna Szob-Baja között	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP445	Duna	Duna Bajától délre	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI010002	Dunav	DDRI010002	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
RSD10	Dunav	Dunav uzvodno od ušća Drave	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
HRDDRI010001	Dunav	DDRIO10001	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
RSD9	Dunav	Dunav od RH-HR granice do ušća Drave	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSD8	Dunav	Dunav od Novog Sada do RS-HR granice	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RORW14.1_B1	Dunarea	PFI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RSD7	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Tise do Novog Sada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RORW14.1_B2	Dunarea	PFII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RSD6	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Save do ušća Tise	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSD5	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Velike Morave do ušća Save	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSD4	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Nere do ušća Velike Morave	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSD3	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap I do ušća Nere	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
RORW14.1_B3	Dunarea	PFII-Chiciu	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RSD2	Dunav	Akumulacija HE Đerdap II	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSD1	Dunav	Dunav nizvodno od HE Đerdap II	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
BG1DU000R001	Dunav	DUNAV RWB01	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
RORW14.1_B4	Dunarea	Chiciu-Isaccea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
UADb	Danube	Danube	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RORW14.1_B6	Dunarea	Chilia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW14.1_B5	Dunarea	Isaccea-Sulina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW14.1_B7	Dunarea	Sf. Gheorghe	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
DEDEBY_1_F121	Lech	Lech mit Lechfall von Staatsgrenze bis Theresienbrücke Füssen (Fkm 168,5 - 166,3)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F122	Lech	Lech von Einmündung Lechkanal Meitingen bis Mündung in die Donau	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F124	Lech	Lech Mutterbett von Einmündung Wertach bis Einmündung Lechkanal bei Ostendorf	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F125	Lech	Lech von Fkm 139 bis Fkm 133 (Litzauer Schleife)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F126	Lech	Lech Mutterbett vom Hochablass Augsburg bis Einmündung Wertach	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F127	Lech	Lech von Staustufe 23 bis zum Hochablass Augsburg	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F128	Lech	Lech von Staustufe 1 bis Staustufe 4 (Kraftwerk Roßhaupten bis Fkm 139)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F129	Lech	Lech von Theresienbrücke Füssen bis Staustufe 1 (Kraftwerk Roßhaupten)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F130	Lech	Lech von Staustufe 15 bis Eisenbahnbrücke in Kaufering	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F131	Lech	Lech von Eisenbahnbrücke in Kaufering bis Staustufe 23	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F132	Lech	Lech von Mündung in Schongauer Lechsee bis Staustufe 15	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
DEDEBY_1_F226	Main-Donau-Kanal	Main-Donau-Kanal (Altmühl) von Dietfurt bis Mündung in die Donau	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F243	Main-Donau-Kanal	Main-Donau-Kanal von Pierheim bis Dietfurt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F251	Naab	Tirschenreuther Waldnaab unterhalb Tirschenreuth (Fkm 168,8), Waldnaab bis Zusammenfluss mit der Hai	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F252	Naab	Tirschenreuther Waldnaab oh. WSP Liebenstein; Heiligenbach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F253	Naab	Tir. Waldnaab ab Einmündung in Liebensteinspeicher bis Tirschenreuth (Fkm 168,8); Geisbach von Krie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F273	Naab	Naab von Zusammenfluss Haidenaab und Waldnaab bis Mündung in die Donau	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F373	Isar	Isar von Staatsgrenze bis zum Krüner Wehr	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F374	Isar	Isar vom Krüner Wehr bis Sylvensteinspeicher	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F375	Isar	Isar vom Sylvensteinspeicher bis Bad Tölz (Fkm 202,8)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F376	Isar	Isar von Fkm 202,8 bis Fkm 195 (Bad Tölz)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F377	Isar	Isar von Fkm 195 bis Einmündung der Loisach	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
DEDEBY_1_F402	Isar	Isar von Einmündung der Loisach bis Corneliuswehr	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F403	Isar	Isar von Corneliuswehr bis Oberföhringer Wehr	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F404	Isar	Isar von Anfang Mittlerer Isarkanal bis Moosburg	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F405	Isar	Isar von Einmündung der Amper bis Einmündung des Mittleren-Isar-Kanals	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F406	Isar	Isar von Moosburg bis Einmündung der Amper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F429	Isar	Isar von Einmündung des Mittleren-Isar-Kanals bis Stützkraftstufe Pielweichs bei Plattling; Kleine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F430	Isar	Isar von Plattling bis Mündung in die Donau	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F508	Inn	Inn von der Einmündung Rott bis Innstau Passau-Ingling	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F509	Inn	Inn von Innstau Passau-Ingling bis Mündung in die Donau	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F519	Inn	Inn von Staatsgrenze bis Einmündung der Mangfall; Moosbach; Altwasser; Husarenbach	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F556	Inn	Inn von Einmündung Innwerkkanal bis Einmündung Alz	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-

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DEDEBY_1_F557	Inn	Inn von Ausleitung Innwerkkanal bis Einmündung Innwerkkanal	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F558	Inn	Inn von Einmündung der Mangfall bis Jettenbach	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F583	Inn	Inn von Einmündung Alz bis Einmündung der Salzach	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F608	Inn	Inn von Einmündung der Salzach bis Einmündung Rott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
DEDEBY_1_F611	Salzach	Salzach von Einmündung der Saalach bis Mündung in den Inn	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1000960015	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1000960017	Raab	Raab	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK1000960019	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1000960020	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040041	Raab	Raab_Neumarkt	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040042	Raab	Raab_St. Martin	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK1001040098	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040102	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040105	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040108	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001040109	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001760000	Spratzbach	Spratzbach_02, ER	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001790012	Rabnitz	Rabnitz_Piringsdorf	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001790013	Rabnitz	Rabnitz_Oberrabnitz	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001790035	Rabnitz	Rabnitz_Unterloisdorf	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1001790039	Rabnitz	Rabnitz_Frankenau	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1002140000	Raab	Raab_Grenzstrecke	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-

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ATOK1002160000	Raab	Raab	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK1002370000	Rabnitz	Rabnitz_01, MR	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK1002370003	Spratzbach	Spratzbach_01	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK301500000	Lech	Lech, Formarinbach, Spullerbach	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK301860007	Isar	Isar_10	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK301860008	Isar	Isar_11	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK302340001	Isar	Isar_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK302340002	Isar	Isar_2	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370006	Lech	Lech	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370007	Lech	Lech	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370009	Lech	Lech_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK302370010	Lech	Lech_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370011	Lech	Lech_1	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370013	Lech	Lech_2_1	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK302370014	Lech	Lech_2_2	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690001	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Gasteinerachenmündung bis KW Ausleitung in Högmoos	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690002	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: KW Ausleitung in Högmoos bis Fuscherachenmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690003	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Fuscherachenmündung bis Mündung Felber Ache	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690004	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Mündung Felber Ache bis Trattenbachmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690005	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Trattenbachmündung bis Mündung Krimmlerache	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690006	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Ende Fischlebensraum bis Überleitung Durlassboden	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304690007	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Überleitung Durlassboden bis Nähe Salzachjochütte	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK304690078	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Krimmlerachenmündung bis Ende Fischlebensraum	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980003	Inn	Inn	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980005	Inn	Inn_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980006	Inn	Inn_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980007	Inn	Inn_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980008	Inn	Inn_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980009	Inn	Inn_3	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK304980010	Inn	Inn_4	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305000000	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Nähe Salzachjochhütte bis Ursprung	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK305340003	Inn	Inn_Ingling	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305340005	Inn	Inn_Schärding_Neuhaus	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK305340007	Inn	Inn_Eggfing_Obernberg	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305340009	Inn	Inn_Ering_Frauenstein	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305340010	Inn	Inn_Braunau_Simbach	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305350001	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Blühnbachmündung bis Mündung Kleinarlerache	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305350002	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Tauglmündung bis Blühnbachmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305350003	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Mündung der Oberalm bis zur Tauglmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305350004	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: von der Saalachmündung bis KW Urstein	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305350006	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: KW Urstein bis Mündung der Oberalm	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305360001	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Stauraum KW Wallnerau bis zur Mündung Gasteinerache	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305360002	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Kleinarlerachenmündung bis zum Stauraum KW Wallerau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305850006	Inn	Inn_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK305850010	Inn	Inn_6	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK305850011	Inn	Inn_5	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK307030000	Inn	Inn	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK307080000	Lech	Lech	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK307200001	Salzach	Salzach_Mündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK307200002	Salzach	Salzach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK307200003	Salzach	Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Saalachmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK307210001	Inn	Inn_1	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK307210002	Inn	Inn_2	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240027	Enns	Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Radstadt	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240089	Enns	Enns	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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ATOK400240090	Enns	Enns	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240092	Enns	Enns	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240103	Enns	Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Ende Fischlebensraum bis Labgeggbach	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240104	Enns	Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Langeggbach bis Ursprung	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240105	Enns	Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Radstadt bis Altenmarkt	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240106	Enns	Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Altenmarkt bis Ende Fischlebensraum	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK400240163	Enns	Oberhalb Flachau bis Grenze Fischlebensraum	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK400780000	Traun	Toplitzbach	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK400780002	Traun	Traun-Ursprung	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK401220004	Traun	Traun	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK401220012	Traun	Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK401220014	Traun	Traun_Obertaun	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK401220015	Traun	Traun_Koppenschlucht_HMSG	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK409920001	Traun	Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK409970000	Enns	Enns	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411130001	Traun	Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250006	Enns	Enns_Hafen Donaurückstau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250008	Enns	Enns	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250009	Enns	Enns Gesäuse	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250010	Enns	Enns	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250012	Enns	Enns, Enns-Seitenarm	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250014	Enns	Enns_Thurnsdorf-Stau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK411250016	Enns	Enns_Mühlrading-Stau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250018	Enns	Enns_Staning	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250020	Enns	Enns_Steyr-Fließstrecke	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250021	Enns	Enns_Garsten	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250023	Enns	Enns_Rosenau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250025	Enns	Enns_Ternberg	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250027	Enns	Enns_Losenstein	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250029	Enns	Enns_Großraming	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250031	Enns	Enns_Weyer	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250035	Enns	Enns_Altenmarkt_1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411250036	Enns	Enns_Hilfswehr-Enns	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK411250037	Enns	Enns_Thurnsdorf RWStrecke	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411970000	Traun	Grundlseer-Traun, Traun, Vereinigte Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411980001	Traun	Grundlseer-Traun, Vereinigte Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK411980002	Traun	Grundlseer-Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090005	Traun	Traun	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090013	Traun	Traun_Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090014	Traun	Traun_Pucking	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090016	Traun	Traun_Marchtrenk	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090018	Traun	Traun_Wels	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090020	Traun	Traun_Welser_Wehr	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090024	Traun	Traun_Saag	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK412090027	Traun	Traun_Ebelsberg-Rückstau Donau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090028	Traun	Traun_Ebelsberg-RWStrecke	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090030	Traun	Traun_Stadl	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090031	Traun	Traun_Lambach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090032	Traun	Traun_Kemating	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090036	Traun	Traun	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090037	Traun	Traun_Roitham_HMSG	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090040	Traun	Traun_HMSG_Fischerinsel	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK412090042	Traun	Traun_Laakirchen	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412100001	Traun	Traun_UW_Gmunden	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK412100002	Traun	Traun_KW_Gmunden	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK500010030	Thaya	Thaya_07, EP mittel	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500010031	Thaya	Thaya_08, EP klein	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500010036	Thaya	Thaya_06, EP mittel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500010038	Thaya	Thaya_09, EP klein	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK500010043	Thaya	Thaya_07, EP mittel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500020001	March	March, MP	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500040002	Thaya	Thaya_10, MR	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK500040003	Thaya	Thaya_11, ER	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK501710003	Thaya	Thaya_04, EP mittel 2	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK501790000	Thaya	Thaya_01, MP	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK501870001	Thaya	Thaya_05, EP mittel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK501930000	Thaya	Thaya_03, EP mittel 2	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK501940000	Thaya	Thaya_02, MP	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180001	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Kendlbruck; 8011802	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180002	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Kendlbruck bis Madling/Thomertalerbach Taurachmündung; 8011801	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180003	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Madling/Thomertalerbach bis Taurachmündung	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180004	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Taurachmündung bis Zederhausbachmündung; 8011805	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180005	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Zederhausbach bis Untere Au; 8011806	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180006	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Untere Au bis Murfall	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180007	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Murfall bis Rotgüldenbach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180008	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Rotgüldenbach bis Dreischuppen; 8011807	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180009	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Drei Schuppen bis Nähe Zalußenalm	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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ATOK801180028	Mur	Mur, Mur-Seitenarm St. Georgen	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180029	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK801180055	Mur	Mur	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710002	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710008	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710009	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710010	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710012	Mur	Mur Graz	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710014	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802710015	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802720001	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-

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ATOK802720002	Mur	Mur	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK802720003	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802720004	Mur	Mur	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK802720005	Mur	Mur	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK802720006	Mur	Mur	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK803280000	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Nähe Zalußenalm bis Sticklerhütte	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK803280001	Mur	Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Sticklerhütte bis Ursprung	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK804000000	Mur	Mur (Mura)	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470001	Drau	Drau	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470003	Drau	Drau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470021	Drau	Drau	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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ATOK900470022	Drau	Drau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470051	Drau	Drau (inkl. Völkermarkter Stausee)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470055	Drau	Drau (inkl. Feistritzer Stausee, Ferlacher Stausee)_1_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470056	Drau	Drau (inkl. Feistritzer Stausee, Ferlacher Stausee)_1_1_1	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK900470057	Drau	Drau (inkl. Feistritzer Stausee, Ferlacher Stausee)_1_1_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK903540001	Drau	Drau	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK903540002	Drau	Drau_1	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
ATOK903540003	Drau	Drau_2	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
ATOK903770000	Drau	Drau (Drava)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
CZDYJ_0100	Dyje	Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Vranov, včetně toku Kreslický potok	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZDYJ_0160	Dyje	Dyje od hráze nádrže Vranov po státní hranici	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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CZDYJ_0170	Dyje	Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Znojmo	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZDYJ_0180	Dyje	Dyje od vzdutí nádrže Znojmo po státní hranici	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CZDYJ_0190	Dyje	Dyje od státní hranice po státní hranici	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CZDYJ_0200	Dyje	Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Nové Mlýny I. – horní	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CZDYJ_0300	Svratka	Svratka od pramene po Bílý potok	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CZDYJ_0330	Svratka	Svratka od toku Bílý potok po vzdutí nádrže Vír I.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZDYJ_0380	Svratka	Svratka od hráze nádrže Vír I. po tok Bobruvka (Loucka)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZDYJ_0450	Svratka	Svratka od toku Bobruvka (Loucka) po vzdutí nádrže Brno	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZDYJ_0490	Svratka	Svratka od hráze nádrže Brno po tok Svitava	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CZDYJ_0670	Svratka	Svratka od toku Svitava po tok Litava (Cézava)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CZDYJ_0800	Svratka	Svratka od toku Litava (Cézava) po vzdutí nádrže Nové Mlýny II. - strední	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

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CZDYJ_1240	Dyje	Dyje od hráze nádrže Nové Mlýny III. - dolní po tok Odlehčovací rameno Dyje, Poštorná	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CZDYJ_1260	Dyje	Dyje od toku Odlehčovací rameno Dyje, Poštorná po tok Kyjovka (Stupava)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CZDYJ_1300	Dyje	Dyje od toku Kyjovka (Stupava) po tok Morava	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CZMOV_0010	Morava	Morava od pramene po tok Krupá	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZMOV_0080	Morava	Morava od toku Krupá po tok Desná	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZMOV_0180	Morava	Morava od toku Desná po soutok s tokem Moravská Sázava	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZMOV_0310	Morava	Morava od toku Moravská Sázava po tok Trebuvka	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
CZMOV_0950	Morava	Morava od toku Becva po tok Haná	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CZMOV_1170	Morava	Morava od toku Haná po tok Drevnice	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CZMOV_1290	Morava	Morava od toku Drevnice po tok Olšava	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CZMOV_1390	Morava	Morava od toku Olšava po tok Radejovka	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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CZMOV_1430	Morava	Morava od toku Radejovka po státní hranici	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CZMOV_2530	Morava	Morava od toku Trebuvka po tok Becva	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
SKB0001	Bodrog	Bodrog	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
SKB0140	Latorica	Latorica	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
SKB0141	Laborec	Laborec	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKB0142	Laborec	Laborec	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKB0144	Laborec	Laborec	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKD0015	kanál (VN Gabčíkovo)	Prívodný kanál (VN Gabčíkovo) - Odpadový kanál	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKH0001	Hornád	Hornád	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKH0002	Hornád	Hornád	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKH0003	Hornád	Hornád	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-

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SKH0004	Hornád	Hornád	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKI0001	Ipeľ	Ipeľ	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKI0003	Ipeľ	Ipeľ	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKI0004	Ipeľ	Ipeľ	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKM0001	Morava	Morava	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKM0002	Morava	Morava	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKN0001	Nitra	Nitra	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKN0002	Nitra	Nitra	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKN0003	Nitra	Nitra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
SKN0004	Nitra	Nitra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
SKR0001	Hron	Hron	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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SKR0002	Hron	Hron	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKR0003	Hron	Hron	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKR0004	Hron	Hron	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKR0005	Hron	Hron	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKS0001	Slaná	Slaná	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKS0002	Slaná	Slaná	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	-	-	-	-
SKS0003	Slaná	Slaná	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKT0001	Tisa	Tisa	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
SKV0003	Čierny Váh	Čierny Váh	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKV0004	Čierny Váh	Čierny Váh	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKV0005	Váh	Váh	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-

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SKV0006	Váh	Váh	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKV0007	Váh	Váh	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKV0008	Váh	Váh	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-
SKV0019	Váh	Váh	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-
SKV0027	Váh	Váh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
HUAEP322	Berettyó	Berettyó	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP334	Bodrog	Bodrog	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP438	Dráva	Dráva alsó	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP439	Dráva	Dráva felső	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP471	Fehér-Körös	Fehér-Körös	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP475	Fekete-Körös	Fekete-Körös	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

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HUAEP567	Hármas-Körös	Hármas-Körös	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP579	Hernád	Hernád alsó	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP580	Hernád	Hernád felső	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP594	Hortobágy-Berettyó	Hortobágy-Berettyó	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP595	Hortobágy-főcsatorna	Hortobágy-főcsatorna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP596	Hortobágy-főcsatorna	Hortobágy-főcsatorna dél	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP597	Hortobágy-főcsatorna	Hortobágy-főcsatorna észak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP614	Ipoly	Ipoly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP668	Kettős-Körös	Kettős-Körös	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP783	Maros	Maros torkolat	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP784	Maros	Maros kelet	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N

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HUAEP810	Mosoni-Duna	Mosoni-Duna alsó	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP811	Mosoni-Duna	Mosoni-Duna felső	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP812	Mosoni-Duna	Mosoni-Duna középső	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP816	Mura	Mura	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP898	Rába	Rába (Kis-Rábától)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP899	Rába	Rába (Csörnöc-Herpenyőtől)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP900	Rába	Rába (Lapincstól)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP901	Rába	Rába (ÉDÁSZ-üzemvízcsatornától)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP902	Rába	Rába torkolati szakasz	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP903	Rába	Rába (határtól)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP904	Rábca	Rábca	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N

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HUAEP919	Répcse	Répcse felső	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP920	Répcse	Répcse alsó	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP921	Répcse	Répcse középső	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP931	Sajó	Sajó felső	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP932	Sajó	Sajó alsó	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP953	Sebes-Körös	Sebes-Körös felső	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP954	Sebes-Körös	Sebes-Körös alsó	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP958	Sió	Sió felső	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEP959	Sió	Sió alsó	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEP971	Szamos	Szamos	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ054	Tisza	Tisza Túrtól Szipa-főcsatornáig	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

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HUAEQ055	Tisza	Tisza országhatártól Túrig	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ056	Tisza	Tisza Hármaskörösi-től déli országhatárig	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ057	Tisza	Tisza Szipa-főcsatornától Belfő-csatornáig	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ058	Tisza	Tisza Belfő-csatornától Keleti-főcsatornáig	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ059	Tisza	Tisza Keleti-főcsatornától Tiszabábolnáig	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ060	Tisza	Tisza Kisköréti-től Hármaskörösi-ig	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ137	Zagyva-patak	Zagyva-patak-alsó	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ138	Zagyva-patak	Zagyva-patak felső és Bárna-patak	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ139	Zagyva	Zagyva felső	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ140	Zagyva	Zagyva alsó	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ144	Zala	Zala forrásvidék	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

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HUAEQ146	Zala	Zala (Széplaki-patakig)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAEQ147	Zala	Zala (Bárándi-patakig)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAIW389	Tisza	Tisza Tiszabábolnától Kisköréig	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
SIS111VT5	Sava	VT Sava izvir – Hrušica	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS111VT7	Sava	MPVT Sava Dolinka HE Moste	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT137	Sava	VT Sava HE Moste – Podbrezje	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT150	Sava	VT Sava Podbrezje – Kranj	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT170	Sava	MPVT Sava Mavčiče – Medvode	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT310	Sava	VT Sava Medvode – Podgrad	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT519	Sava	VT Sava Podgrad – Litija	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS1VT557	Sava	VT Sava Litija – Zidani Most	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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SIS11VT713	Sava	MPVT Sava Vrhovo – Boštanj	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS11VT739	Sava	VT Sava Boštanj – Krško	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS11VT913	Sava	VT Sava Krško – Vrbina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS11VT930	Sava	VT Sava mejni odsek	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS121VT13	Kolpa	VT Kolpa Osilnica - Petrina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS121VT50	Kolpa	VT Kolpa Petrina - Primostek	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS121VT70	Kolpa	VT Kolpa Primostek – Kamanje	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS13VT197	Kanal Hidroelektra	MPVT Drava mejni odsek z Avstrijo	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS13VT359	Kanal Hidroelektra	MPVT Drava Dravograd – Maribor	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS13VT5171	Kanal Hidroelektra	VT Drava Maribor – Ptuj	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
SIS13VT930	Kanal Hidroelektra	VT Drava Ptuj – Ormož	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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SIS13VT970	Kanal Hidroelektra	VT Drava zadrževalnik Ormoško jezero – Središče ob Dravi	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS143VT10	Mura	VT Mura Ceršak – Petanjci	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS143VT30	Mura	VT Kučnica Mura Petanjci – Gibina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SIS143VT50	Mura	VT Mura Gibina – Podturen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI020003	Drava	DDRI020003	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI020004	Drava, Mura	DDRI020004	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI020005	Drava	DDRI020005	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI020006	Drava	DDRI020006	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI020007	Drava	DDRI020007	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI030001	Mura	DDRI030001	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDRI945039	Drava	DDRI945039	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N

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HRDDR020001	Drava	DDR020001	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDR020002	Drava	DDR020002	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDDR035001	Mura	DDR035001	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI010001	Sava	DSRI010001	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI010002	Sava	DSRI010002	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI010003	Sava	DSRI010003	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI010004	Sava	DSRI010004	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI010010	Sava	DSRI010010	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI020003	Kupa	DSRI020003	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI020004	Kupa	DSRI020004	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI030001	Una	DSRI030001	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

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HRDSRI030002	Una	DSRI030002	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI030003	Una	DSRI030003	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRI030004	Una	DSRI030004	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN010005	Sava	DSRN010005	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN010006	Sava	DSRN010006	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN010007	Sava	DSRN010007	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN010008	Sava	DSRN010008	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN010009	Sava	DSRN010009	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN020001	Dobra, Kupa	DSRN020001	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN020002	Kupa	DSRN020002	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN160001	Lonja	DSRN160001	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

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HRDSRN165010	Lonja	DSRN165010	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN165011	Česma	DSRN165011	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN165034	Česma	DSRN165034	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN165051	Česma	DSRN165051	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN165101	Česma	DSRN165101	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HRDSRN935009	Kupa	DSRN935009	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
BABOS_1	Bosna	BA_BOS_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BABOS_2	Bosna	BA_BOS_2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BABOS_3	Bosna	BA_BOS_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BABOS_4	Bosna	BA_BOS_4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BABOS_5	Bosna	BA_BOS_5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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BABOS_6	Bosna	BA_BOS_6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BABOS_7	Bosna	BA_BOS_7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADR_1	Drina	BA_DR_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADR_3	Drina	BA_DR_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADR_5	Drina	BA_DR_5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADR_6	Drina	BA_DR_6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADR_7	Drina	BA_DR_7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALIM_1	Lim	BA_LIM_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BASA_1	Sava	BA_SA_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BASA_2	Sava	BA_SA_2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BASA_3	Sava	BA_SA_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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BAUNA_1	Una	BA_UNA_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_2	Una	BA_UNA_2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_3	Una	BA_UNA_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_4	Una	BA_UNA_4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_SAN_1	Sana	BA_UNA_SAN_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_SAN_2	Sana	BA_UNA_SAN_2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_SAN_3	Sana	BA_UNA_SAN_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_SAN_4	Sana	BA_UNA_SAN_4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUNA_SAN_5	Sana	BA_UNA_SAN_5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_1	Vrbas	BA_VRB_1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_2	Vrbas	BA_VRB_2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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BAVRB_3	Vrbas	BA_VRB_3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_4	Vrbas	BA_VRB_4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_5	Vrbas	BA_VRB_5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_6	Vrbas	BA_VRB_6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_7	Vrbas	BA_VRB_7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAVRB_8	Vrbas	BA_VRB_8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RSBEG	Begej	Begej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_BAJ	Bajski kanal	Bajski kanal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_BEC-BOG	DTD Bečej-Bogojevo	DTD Bečej-Bogojevo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_BP-KAR	Petrovac-Karavukovo	DTD B.Petrovac-Karavukovo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_BP-NB_1	Banatska Palanka-	DTD Ban. Palanka-Novi Bečej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-

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RSCAN_BP-NB_2	Banatska Palanka-	DTD Ban. Palanka-Novi Bečej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_KIK	Kikindski kanal	Kikindski kanal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_KOS-MS	Kosančić-Mali Stapar	DTD Kosančić-Mali Stapar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_NS-SS	Sad-Savino selo	DTD Novi Sad-Savino selo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_OD-SO	DTD Odzaci-Sombor	DTD Odzaci-Sombor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_PR-BEZ	Prigrevica-Bezdan	DTD Prigrevica-Bezdan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSCAN_VR-BEZ	DTD Vrbas-Bezdan	DTD Vrbas-Bezdan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSDR_1	Drina	Drina od ušća u Savu do brane HE Zvornik	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSDR_3	Drina	Drina od ušća Velike reke do brane HE Bajina Bašta	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSIB_1	Ibar	Ibar od ušća u Z. Moravu do Mataruške banje	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSIB_2	Ibar	Ibar od Mataruške banje do ušća Jošanice	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-

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RSIB_3	Ibar	Ibar od ušća Jošanice do ušća Sitnice	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSIB_4	Ibar	Ibar od ušća Sitnice do brane HE Gazivode	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSIB_6	Ibar	Ibar uzvodno od ušća Paljevske reke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_1	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od sastava sa Z. Moravom do ušća Ribarske (Stalacka klisura)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_2	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od ušća Ribarske reke do ušća Nišave	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_3	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od ušća Nišave do ušća Toplice	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_4	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od ušća Toplice do ušća Kopašničke (Leskovačka dolina)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_5	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od ušća Kopašničke do ušća Vrle (Grdelička klisura)	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-
RSJMOR_6	Južna Morava	Južna Morava od ušća Vrle do sastava Moravice i Binačke Morave	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSLIM_1	Lim	Lim od RS-BA granice do ušća Uvca	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSLIM_2	Lim	Lim od ušća Uvca do brane HE Potpeć	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-

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RSLIM_4	Lim	Lim uzvodno od akumulacije HE Potpeć do RS-ME granice	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSNIS_1	Nišava	Nišava od ušća u J. Moravu do ušća Studene	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSNIS_2	Nišava	Sićevačka klisura	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSNIS_3	Nišava	Nišava uzvodno od Sićevačke klisure do RS-BG granice	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSPLBEG	Plovni Begej	Plovni Begej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSSA_1	Sava	Sava od Beograda do Šapca	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSSA_2	Sava	Sava od Šapca do ušća Drine	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSSA_3	Sava	Sava uzvodno od ušća Drine do RS-HR granice	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSTAM_1	Tamiš	Donji Tamiš	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSTAM_2	Tamiš	Tamiš uzvodno od ustave Tomaševac do RS-RO granice	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSTIM_1	Timok	Timok od ušća u Dunav do Bregova (RS-BG granica)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-

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RSTIM_2	Timok	Timok od Bregova do Tabakovačke klisure	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSTIM_3	Timok	Tabakovačka klisura do ušća Borske reke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSTIM_4	Timok	Timok od ušća Borske reke do sastava Belog i Crnog Timoka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSTIS_1	Tisa	Tisa od ušća u Dunav do brane Novi Bečej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSTIS_2	Tisa	Tisa uzvodno od brane Novi Bečej	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSVMOR_1	Velika Morava	Velika Morava od ušća u Dunav do Ljubičevskog mosta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
RSVMOR_2	Velika Morava	Velika Morava od Ljubičevskog mosta do ušća Resave	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSVMOR_3	Velika Morava	Velika Morava od ušća Resave do sastava Južne i Zapadne Morave	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSZMOR_1	Zapadna Morava	Zapadna Morava od sastava sa Južnom Moravom do ušća Ibra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
RSZMOR_2	Zapadna Morava	Zapadna Morava od ušća Ibra do brane Parmenac	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
ROLW8.1_B10	Olt	Ionesti,Zavideni,Dragasani,Strejesti,Arcesti,Slatina,Ipotesti,Draganestisi av ac Frunzaru	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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ROLW8.1_B11	Olt	OLT - ac. Rusanesti si Izbiceni	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROLW8.1_B7	Olt	OLT - am. ac. Voila, Vistea, Arpas, Scorei, Avrig si av. ac. Racovita	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROLW8.1_B9	Olt	OLT - am. ac. Robesti, Cornet, G Lotrului, Turnu, Calimanesti, Daesti, Rm. VI, Raureni, Govora si av Babeni	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B1	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR IZVOR - INTRARE AC. VIDRARU SI AFLUENTII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B2	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AVAL AC. VIDRARU - INTRARE AC. OESTI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B3	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AVAL AC. GOLESTI - INTRARE AC. ZAVOIU ORBULUI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B4	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AVAL AC. ZAVOIUL ORBULUI - INTRARE AC. FRONTALA OGREZENI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B5	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AVAL AC. FRONTALA OGREZENI - INTRARE AC. MIHAILESTI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B6	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AVAL AC. MIHAILESTI - AMONTE CONFLUENTA DAMBOVITA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW10.1_B7	Arges	ARGES: SECTOR AMONTE CONFLUENTA DAMBOVITA - CONFLUENTA DUNAREA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B1	Ialomita	IALOMITA_IZV._AC. BOLBOCI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW11.1_B2	Ialomita	IALOMITA_AC. BOLBOCI_CF. IALOMICIOARA I	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B3	Ialomita	IALOMITA_CF. IALOMICIOARA I_AC. PUCIOASA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B4	Ialomita	IALOMITA_AC. PUCIOASA_PRIBOIU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B5	Ialomita	IALOMITA_PRIBOIU_CF. IZVORU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B6	Ialomita	IALOMITA_CF. IZVORU_AC. DRIDU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B7	Ialomita	IALOMITA_AC. DRIDU_ION ROATA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B8	Ialomita	IALOMITA_ION ROATA_SLOBOZIA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW11.1_B9	Ialomita	IALOMITA_SLOBOZIA_CF. DUNARE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW1.1_B1	Tisa	Tisa	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.40_B1	Moldova	Moldova (izv - cf Sadova)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.40_B2	Moldova	Moldova (cf Sadova - cf Suha)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW12.1.40_B3	Moldova	Moldova (cf Suha - cf Vier)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.40_B4	Moldova	Moldova (cf Vier - cf Siret)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.53_B1	Bistrita	Bistrita (izv - cf Neagra)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.53_B2	Bistrita	Bistrita (cf Neagra - ac Izvorul Muntelui)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.53_B4	Bistrita	Bistrita (baraj Izv Muntelui - ac Pangarati)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.53_B6	Bistrita	Bistrita (baraj Batca Doamnei - ac Racova)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.69_B1	Trotus	Trotus (izvor - cf Valea Rece)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.69_B2	Trotus	Trotus (cf Valea Rece - cf Urmenis)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.69_B3	Trotus	Trotus (cf Urmenis - cf Tazlau)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.69_B4	Trotus	Trotus (cf Tazlau - cf Siret)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.78_B1	Birlad	Barlad - izvoare - confl. Garboveta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW12.1.78_B2	Birlad	Barlad - confl. Garboveta - confl. Crasna	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.78_B3	Birlad	Barlad - confl. Crasna - confl. Siret (include si derivatia Munteni - Tecucel)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B1	Buzau	BUZAU_IZV._AC. SIRIU_SI_AFLUENTII	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B2	Buzau	BUZAU_AC. SIRIU_CF. BASCA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B3	Buzau	BUZAU_CF. BASCA_AC. CANDESTI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B4	Buzau	BUZAU_AC. CANDESTI_BUZAU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B5	Buzau	BUZAU_BUZAU_CF. COSTEI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1.82_B6	Buzau	BUZAU_CF. COSTEI_CF. SIRET	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1_B0	Siret	Siret (granita - lac Rogojesti)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1_B2	Siret	Siret (ac Rogojesti - ac Bucecea)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1_B4	Siret	Siret (baraj Bucecea - cf Moldova)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW12.1_B5	Siret	Siret (cf Moldova - ac Galbeni)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1_B7	Siret	Siret (baraj Beresti - ac Calimanesti)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW12.1_B9	Siret	Siret (baraj Calimanesti - cf Dunare)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1.15_B1	Jijia	Jijia - sector izvor - ac. Ezer	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1.15_B3	Jijia	Jijia - sector aval ac. Ezer - confl. Sitna	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1.15_B4	Jijia	Jijia - sector confl. Sitna - confl. Prut	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1.15_B5	Jijia	Jijia Veche	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1_B1	Prut	Prut - sector am. ac. Stanca	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1_B3	Prut	Prut - sector av. ac. Stanca - conf. Solonet	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1_B4	Prut	Prut - sector conf. Solonet - confl. Jijia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW13.1_B5	Prut	Prut - sector confl. Jijia - confl. Dunarea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW15.1.10B_B1	Dunare Marea	CDMN 1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW15.1.10B_B2	Dunare Marea	CDMN 2 - CPAMN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B1	Somes	Somesul Mare-izvoare-cf. Feldrisel si afluenti	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B2	Somes	Somesul Mare -cf.Feldrisel-cf. Sieu	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B3	Somes	Somesul Mare -cf.Sieu-Dej	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B4	Somes	Somes -Dej-cf.Apa Sarata	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B5	Somes	Somes-cf.Apa Sarata-cf.Lapus	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B6	Somes	Somes-cf.Lapus-cf.Homorodu Nou	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
RORW2.1_B7	Somes	Somes-cf.Homorodu Nou-granita cu Ungaria	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.42_B1	Crisul Negru	Crisul Negru --> izvor - cnf. Valea Mare + Afluent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.42_B2	Crisul Negru	Crisul Negru --> cnf. Valea Mare - cnf. Nimaiesti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW3.1.42_B3	Crisul Negru	Crisul Negru --> cnf. Nimaiesti - cnf. Soimul	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.42_B4	Crisul Negru	Crisul Negru --> cnf. Soimul - cnf. Valea Noua	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.42_B5	Crisul Negru	Crisul Negru --> cnf. Valea Noua - frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44.33_B1	Barcau	Barcau --> izvor - cnf. Toplita + Afluenti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44.33_B2	Barcau	Barcau --> cnf. Toplita - cnf. Groapa	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44.33_B3	Barcau	Barcau --> cnf. Groapa - am Ac.Suplacu de Barcau	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44.33_B5	Barcau	Barcau --> av Ac.Suplacu de Barcau - cnf. Bistra	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44.33_B6	Barcau	Barcau --> cnf. Bistra - frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44_B1	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede --> izvor - cnf. Sacuieu	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44_B2	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede --> cnf. Sacuieu - cnf. Iad	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44_B3	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede--Def.Crisu Repede --> cnf. Iad - out Def.Crisu Repede + Afluent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW3.1.44_B4	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede --> av Def.Crisu Repede - am Ac.Lugasu	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44_B6	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede --> av Ac.Tileagd - cnf. Bonor	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1.44_B7	Crisul Repede	Crisul Repede --> cnf. Bonor - frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B1	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> izvor - am Ac.Mihaileni + Afluenti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B2	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb--Ac.Mihaileni + Afluent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B3	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> av Ac.Mihaileni - cnf. Tebea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B4	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> cnf. Tebea - cnf. Zimbru	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B5	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> cnf. Zimbru - cnf. Chisindia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B6	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> cnf. Chisindia - cnf. Cigher	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW3.1_B7	Crisul Alb	Crisul Alb --> cnf. Cigher - frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1.96_B1	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, izvor - ac. Zetea si afluentii	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW4.1.96_B3	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, ac. Zetea - conf. Bradesti si DESAG	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1.96_B4	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, conf. Bradesti - conf. Cris	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1.96_B5	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, conf. Cris - conf. Paucea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1.96_B6	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, conf. Paucea - conf. Vorumloc	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1.96_B7	Tarnava Mare	TARNAVA MARE, conf. Vorumloc - conf. Mures	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B1	Mures	MURES, izvor - conf. Carbunele Negru	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B10	Mures	MURES, conf. Soimos - conf. Zadarlac	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B11	Mures	MURES, conf. Zadarlac - Romanian/Hungarian border	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B2	Mures	MURES, conf. Carbunele Negru - conf. Lazarea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B3	Mures	MURES, conf. Lazarea - conf. Toplita	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B4	Mures	MURES, conf. Toplita - conf. Pietris	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW4.1_B5	Mures	MURES, conf. Pietris - conf. Petrilaca	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B6	Mures	MURES, conf. Petrilaca - conf. Aries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B7	Mures	MURES, conf. Aries - conf. Cerna	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B8	Mures	MURES, conf. Cerna - conf. Dobra	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW4.1_B9	Mures	MURES, conf. Dobra - conf. Soimos	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.1_B1	Bega	BEGA - izvor-cf. Bega Poienilor + afluenti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.1_B2	Bega	BEGA - cf. Bega Poienilor-cf. Chizdia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.1_B3	Bega	BEGA - cf. Chizdia-cf. Behela	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.1_B4	Bega	BEGA - cf. Behela-frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B1	Timis	TIMIS - izvoare-Ac. Trei Ape	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B2	Timis	TIMIS - Ac. Trei Ape-cf. Fenes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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RORW5.2_B3	Timis	TIMIS - cf. Fenes-cf. Sebes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B4	Timis	TIMIS - cf. Sebes-cf. Tapia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B5	Timis	TIMIS - cf. Tapia-evacuare GC Lugoj	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B6	Timis	TIMIS - evacuare GC Lugoj-cf. Timisana	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW5.2_B7	Timis	TIMIS - cf. Timisana-frontiera	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B1	Jiu	JIU DE VEST - izvor- loc. Paroseni	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B121	Jiu	JIU - Ac. Isalnita - Bratovoesti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B14	Jiu	JIU - confl. Jiu de Est - Ac. Vadeni	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B148	Jiu	JIU - Bratovoesti - cf. Dunarea	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B28	Jiu	JIU - Targu Jiu - Rovinari	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B4	Jiu	JIU DE VEST - Paroseni - confl. Jiu de Est	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
RORW7.1_B51	Jiu	JIU - Rovinari - Ac. Turceni	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW7.1_B57	Jiu	JIU - Ac. Turceni - Ac. Isalnita	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B1	Olt	OLT - izv.- aval confl.Sipos si afluentii (Medias si Sipos)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B12	Olt	OLT -aval acumulare Izbiceni -confluenta Dunare	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B2	Olt	OLT - aval confluenta Sipos - aval confluenta Cad	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B3	Olt	OLT -aval confluenta Cad aval confluenta Mitaci	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B4	Olt	OLT -aval confluenta Mitaci -aval confluenta Talomir	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B5	Olt	OLT -aval confluenta Talomir -aval confluenta Raul Negru	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B6	Olt	OLT -aval confluenta Raul Negru –amonte acumulare Voila	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW8.1_B8	Olt	OLT - aval acumulare Racovita - amonte acumulare Robesti	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B2	Vedea	VEDEA : CONFLUENTA VEDITA - AMONTE CONFLUENTA COTMEANA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
RORW9.1_B3	Vedea	VEDEA : CONFLUENTA COTMEANA - AMONTE EVACUARE ROSIORI DE VEDE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B4	Vedea	VEDEA : AMONTE EVACUARE ROSIORI DE VEDE - CONFL. PARAUŁ CAINELUI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B5	Vedea	VEDEA : CONFL. PARAUŁ CAINELUI - AMONTE EVACUARE ALEXANDRIA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B6	Vedea	VEDEA : AMONTE EVACUARE ALEXANDRIA - AMONTE CONFL. TELEORMAN	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B7	Vedea	VEDEA : CONFLUENTA TELEORMAN - LOCALITATEA BUJORU	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RORW9.1_B8	Vedea	VEDEA : LOCALITATEA BUJORU - CONFLUENTA DUNAREA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1IS100R1027	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1027	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
BG1IS135R1126	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1126	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
BG1IS135R1226	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1226	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
BG1IS135R1326	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1326	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
BG1IS135R1426	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1426	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
BG1IS700R1006	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1006	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1IS700R1206	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1206	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1IS789R1104	Iskar	ISKAR RWB1104	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1NV200R001	Nishava	NISHAVA RWB01	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1OG100R014	Ogosta	OGOSTA RWB14	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
BG1OG307R1013	Ogosta	OGOSTA RWB1013	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
BG1OG307R1213	Ogosta	OGOSTA RWB1213	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
BG1OG789R1001	Ogosta	OGOSTA RWB1001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1WO100R001	Timok	TIMOK WORWB01	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
BG1YN130R1029	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1029	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
BG1YN307R1027	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1027	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of River	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
			Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
BG1YN700R1017	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1017	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
BG1YN900R1015	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1015	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
BG1YN900R1215	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1215	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
BG1YN900R1415	Yantra	YANTRA RWB1415	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of lake	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
		Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ATOK10500200	Neusiedler See	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-
HUAIH049	Balaton	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAIH070	Fertő	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAIQ955	Tisza-tó - Abádszalóki-öböl	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
HUAIQ956	Tisza-tó - Poroszlói-medence	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAIQ957	Tisza-tó - Sarudi-medence	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
HUAIQ958	Tisza-tó - Tiszavalki-medence	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROLW14.1_B7	Razim	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
		Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ROTT02_B1	Sinoe	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROTT03_B1	Chilia-Periboina	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Water Body code with country code	Name of Water Body	Risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives by 2021		Ongoing pressures likely to persist until 2021				Pressured likely to appear in future (e.g., from future infrastructure projects)			
		Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations	Organic Pollution	Nutrient Pollution	Hazardous Substances	Hydromorphological Alterations
ROCT01_B1	Periboina-Cap Singol	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROCT01_B2	Mangalia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROCT02_B1	Cap Singol-Eforie Nord	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ROCT02_B2	Eforie Nord-Vama Veche	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Groundwater: further characterisation of ICPDR GW bodies and significant pressures



ANNEX 5

“The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report”



Transboundary GWBs of Danube basin wide importance

Transboundary GWB	Nat. part	National GWB Codes	Area [km ²]	Area [km ²]	Aquifer characterisation		Main use	Overlying strata	Criteria for importance
					Aquifer Type	Confined			
1: Deep Thermal	AT-1	ATGK100158	5,900	1,650	K	Yes	SPA, CAL	100–1000	Intensive use
	DE-1	DEGK1110		4,250					
2: Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous	BG-2	BG1G0000J3K051	24,162	12,844	F, K	Yes	DRW, AGR, IND	0–600	>4000 km ²
	RO-2	RODL06		11,318					
3: Middle Sarmatian - Pontian	MD-3	MDPR01	22,193	9,662	P	Yes	DRW, AGR, IND	0–150	>4000 km ²
	RO-3	ROPR05		12,531					
4: Sarmatian	BG-4	BG1G000000N049	5,403	3,225	K, F-P	No	DRW, AGR, IND	0–10	>4000 km ²
	RO-4	RODL04		2,178					
5: Mures / Maros	HU-5	HU_AIQ605 HU_AIQ604 HU_AIQ594 HU_AIQ593	7,212	4,989	P	Yes / No	DRW, IRR, IND	2-30	GW resource, DRW protection
	RO-5*	ROMU20 ROMU22		2,223 1,683					
6: Somes / Szamos	HU-6	HU_AIQ649 HU_AIQ648 HU_AIQ600 HU_AIQ601	2,491	1,035	P	Yes / No	DRW, AGR, IRR	5–30	GW resource, DRW protection
	RO-6*	ROSO01 ROSO13		1,456 1,383					
7: Upper Pannonian-Lower Pleistocene / Dunav / Duna-Tisza köze déli r.	HU-7	HU_AIQ528 HU_AIQ523 HU_AIQ532 HU_AIQ487 HU_AIQ590 HU_AIQ529 HU_AIQ522 HU_AIQ533 HU_AIQ486 HU_AIQ591	28,997	7,098	P	Yes / Yes / No	DRW, AGR, IND, IRR	0–125	> 4000 km ² , GW use, GW resource, DRW protection
	RO-7	ROBA18		11,393					
	RS-7	RS_DU10		10,506					
8: Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca	HU-8	HU_AIQ654 HU_AIQ572 HU_AIQ653 HU_AIQ573	3,363	1,152	P	No	DRW, IRR, AGR, IND	2–5	GW resource, DRW protection
	SK-8	SK1000300P SK1000200P		2,211					
9:	HU-9	HU_AIQ495 HU_AIQ496	2,216	750	P	Yes	DRW, IRR	2–10	GW resource

Transboundary GWB	Nat. part	National GWB Codes	Area [km ²]	Area [km ²]	Aquifer characteri- sation		Main use	Overlying strata	Criteria for importance
					Aquifer Type	Confined			
Bodrog	SK-9	SK1001500P		1,466					
10: Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs.	HU-10	HU_AIQ485	1,090	492	K K, F	Yes / No	DRW, OTH	0–500	DRW protection, depend. ecosystems
	SK-10	SK200480KF		598					
11: Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli- khgs. északi r.	HU-11	HU_AIQ558 HU_AIQ552 HU_AIQ564	3,811	3,248	K F, K	Yes / No	DRW, SPA, CAL	0– 2,500	Thermal water resource
	SK-11	SK300010FK SK300020FK		563					

* ... GWBs overlying

Size	Whole area of transboundary groundwater body covering all countries concerned and area of national shares of in km ²
Aquifer characterisation	Aquifer Type: Predom. P = porous/ K = karst/ F = fissured. Multiple selections possible: Predominantly porous, karst, fissured and combinations are possible. Main type should be listed first. Confined: Yes / No
Main use	DRW = drinking water / AGR = agriculture / IRR = irrigation / IND = Industry / SPA = balneology / CAL = caloric energy / OTH = other. Multiple selections possible.
Overlying strata	Indicates a range of thickness (minimum and maximum in metres)
Criteria for importance	If size < 4 000 km ² criteria for importance of the GW body have to be named, they have to be bilaterally agreed upon.

Further characterisation of the ICPDR GW-bodies

GWB-1: Deep Groundwater Body – Thermal Water

GWK-1	National shares	AT-1 DE-1	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	AT	ATGK100158	No	No
	DE	DEGK1110	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p><i>The thermal groundwater of the Malm karst (Upper Jurassic) in the Lower Bavarian and Upper Austrian Molasse Basin is of transboundary importance. It is used for spa purposes and to gain geothermal energy. The geothermal used water is totally re-injected in the same aquifer.</i></p> <p><i>The transboundary GW-body covers a total area of 5,900 km²; the length is 155 km and the width is up to 55 km. The aquifer is Malm (karstic limestone); the top of the Malm reaches a depth of more than 1,000 m below sea level in the Bavarian part and 2,000 m in the Upper Austrian part. The groundwater recharge is mainly composed of subterranean inflow of the adjacent Bohemian Massif and infiltration of precipitation in the northern part of the groundwater body area. The total groundwater recharge was determined to 820 l/s. The GW-body is selected as of basin-wide importance because of its intensive use. An expert group takes care for the permanent bilateral exchange of information and a sustainable transboundary use.</i></p>			
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Quantity: <i>Within the framework of the Regensburg Treaty a hydro-geological model and mathematical model for the determination of the groundwater recharge were established. It could be shown that there has been no overuse up to now. An expert group worked out guidelines where joint protection and utilisation strategies are laid down. Thus a sustainable use is assured.</i></p> <p>Quality: <i>The GWB is still in good status because the confined deep groundwater is well protected by thick overlying layers (several hundred meters up to more than 1,000 m thick tertiary and cretaceous sediments) and reaches an age up to more than 1,000 years. Therefore the thermal water is well protected from anthropogenic pollution.</i></p> <p><i>The thermal water is only used by water extractions for spa purposes and water extractions and re-injections for geothermal use. Except of the decreased temperature the re-injected thermal water is of the same quality as the extracted water. There is no other use that might cause groundwater contamination. So there is no risk that groundwater will be contaminated.</i></p> <p><i>The thermal water users / operators of geothermal plants have to carry out inspections to provide information on the thermal water quality. Yearly they have to report chemical values of the thermal water and after 5 years they have to provide authorities with an expert opinion about the development of the thermal water quality. So possible changes in the chemistry of the thermal water can be observed/detected early.</i></p> <p><i>Anthropogenic pollution can be excluded; changes in quality can be caused only by geogenic effects depending on water extraction. Up to now no significant changes of chemical values occurred.</i></p> <p><i>The groundwater body is well protected; there are no uses with a risk of groundwater pollution. So the GWB is not and will not be at risk.</i></p>			

Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	<i>Intensive use (spa, geothermal)</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<i>No</i>

GWB-2: Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous GWB

GWK-2	National shares	RO-2 BG-2	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	BG	BG1G0000J3K051	No	No
	RO	RODL06	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p><i>Criteria for the delineation are based on the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous permeable deposits and water content in these deposits, Geological overview - The stratigraphic age is Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous. The lithological composition is limestones, dolomitic limestones and dolomites.</i></p> <p><i>Overlying strata consists of marls, clays, sands, limestones, pebbles and loess. The ages of the deposits are Hauterivian, Sarmatian, Pliocene and Quaternary.</i></p> <p><i>The criterion for selection as ‘important’ is the size which is > 4000 km².</i></p> <p><i>With the exception of small cropped out areas the GWB is very well protected. There is no significant impact on the GWB. The main use of groundwater is for drinking water supply, agriculture and industry supply.</i></p>			
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: <i>The criteria and approach for chemical status assessment is based on the available quality groundwater monitoring data and the pressure. The criteria and approach for risk assessment for quantity status is based on trend assessment.</i></p> <p>Bulgaria: <i>The methodology for the risk-assessment was developed under the BG-DE Twinning project “Institutional Strengthening of basin authorities in Bulgaria in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive of the EU in the Danube River Basin “(Twinning Project “WFD-Danube-Bulgaria” BG2003/IB/EN/02).</i></p> <p><i>The risk of failure to achieve good qualitative status is being assessed separately for point sources of pollution and for diffuse sources. For every point source of pollution, the area potentially affected is being determined as an area of a circle with a radius of about 1 km. It is considered that there is a risk of failure to achieve the objectives when the total sum of the areas of all circles in a given GWB exceeds 30% of the exposed surface of the GWB. The analysis is being performed by means of GIS.</i></p> <p><i>There is a risk of failure of achievement of good status because of diffuse sources of pollution when the total sum of the active areas of the diffuse pressure exceeds 75% of the exposed surface of the GWB.</i></p> <p><i>There is a risk of failing good quantitative status when the total quantity of the water-abstraction exceeds 50% of the available GWB-resources.</i></p>			
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<p><i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i></p> <p>Bulgaria: <i>Climate change is considered within the methodology for</i></p>			

	<i>calculating the available groundwater resource at annual basis.</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<i>It is necessary to improve the GWB monitoring networks on both sides of the border.</i>

GWB-3: Middle Sarmatian - Pontian GWB

GWK-3	National shares	MD-3 RO-3	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	MD	MDPR01	nitrates	No
	RO	ROPR05	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Romania: Geologically, the wells have pierced the following sub-stages of the Sarmatian: Buglovian, Volhynian, Basarabian and Chersonian. The wells data have indicated that the Sarmatian deposits thickness is highly variable, going from 295 m (Iași) to 886 m (Bârlad). It is considered that the Sarmatian deposits unconformably overlay the Late Badenian ones, because the Early Buglovian is lacking. The upper boundary of Sarmatian, respectively the Sarmatian-Meotian boundary, is difficult to assign due to the lack of sure paleontological elements.</p> <p>Lithologically, the water-bearing deposits are constituted of thin layers with fine towards medium grain-size (sands, rarely gravels), sometimes with lens aspect, situated at depth of 30–350 meters.</p> <p>Hydrogeologically and hydrochemically, the investigation of wells data has revealed important areal differences, of quantitative and qualitative order, both horizontally and vertically. The differences of quantitative order are especially due to the Sarmatian deposits grain size.</p> <p>The overlaying strata are predominantly represented by detritic Quaternary deposits.</p> <p>The groundwater is mainly used for drinking water supply, agricultural and industrial supplies.</p> <p>The criterion for selection as “important” consists in its size that exceeds 4 000 km².</p> <p>Moldova: Criteria for delineation are: geological boundaries; groundwater flow lines; chemical and one quantitative status; GWB vulnerability; surface–groundwater interaction. The MD GWB consists of four aquifers. First is the <u>Baden-Sarmatian</u> aquifer, which is the most productive and most important for centralized water supply. Water-bearing layers are represented by limestone with interlayers of fine grained sand, sometimes clays, marls and gypsum. Thickness of the aquifer reaches 50 m, in some places up to 90 m, with average thickness of about 25 m. In the northern part of the basin water bearing sediments outcrop to the pre-Quaternary surface and these areas coincide with the recharge zones of the aquifer. Groundwater is discharging into the valley of Prut river. Southwards Baden-Sarmatian aquifer occurs deeper and near the village Gotesti it was detected by drilling at the depth of 572 m.</p> <p>Hydraulic properties of the aquifer are rather poor. Hydraulic conductivity reaches 1–12 m/day, with mean values of 5 m/day, transmissivity is also low – only 5–20 m²/day. Capacity of wells varies in a range of 0.09–8l/s.</p> <p>When water bearing rocks are composed of limestones they contain fresh or slightly mineralised hydrocarbonate-calcium-sodium water with mineralization below 1 g/l. Such areas, however, are rather scarce and groundwaters with mineralization above 1 g/l are prevailing in the basin.</p>			

	<p><i>Upper Sarmatian Meotic aquifer system (NIS3-m), which can be included in this GWB is only partially exploited for groundwater abstraction in the southern part of the river basin. Sarmat-Meotis deposits in the area are represented by fine-grained sands and clay with the lenses of quartz sand with total thickness of the aquifer 60–70 m. This sand is water-bearing and contains good quality water. The thickness of water bearing layers is 4–5 m. Yields of exploitation wells vary between 3 and 7 m³/h. Waters from the aquifer system are supplying the needs of several enterprises. Near the Prut river valley yields of the wells increase to 10 m³/h with the drawdown of up to 30 m. This aquifer contains hydrocarbonate-sodium waters with total mineralization of 1–1.5 g/l. In some areas chemical composition changes to sulphate-hydrocarbonate-sodium and mineralization increases to 2 g/l. Hydraulic parameters of the aquifer are rather poor: hydraulic conductivity varies between 0.8–5 m/day with mean values of 2.3 m/day and transmissivity changes in a range of 10–25 m²/day, mean being 5 m²/day.</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater monitoring results over three wells for the period from 2005 to 2009 indicate a decrease in the level of groundwater. The rate of decrease is 0.5–1.4 meter per year. This can be attributed to an increase in the water abstraction from the operating wells located in the vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>Middle Sarmatian (Congeriev) aquifer is used for a centralised water supply in the southern part of Republic of Moldova. Groundwater is contained in fine-grained sands with interlayers of clays, sandstones and limestones. Thickness of water bearing sediments varies from 5–15 m to 40–50 m with mean values of 20–30 m. Hydraulic properties of water bearing sands are quite poor. Hydraulic conductivity changes from 0.6 to 1.9 m/day average being 1.3 m/day. Transmissivity values are also very low and do not exceed 20–50 m²/day. Depth to groundwater aquifer depends on the landscape and varies from 1.5 to 100 m. Yields of wells vary from 5 to 75 l/s. When hydrocarbonate-sulphate-chloride anions dominate in groundwater its mineralisation is below 1.5 g/l. When chloride-hydrocarbonate and sodium ions prevail total mineralization increases up to 2 g/l.</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater from this aquifer is used for drinking and agricultural water supply in the southern part of the basin, although its chemical quality is not very favourable for consumption. Monitoring of the aquifer indicates a slight decrease in groundwater level with the rate of 0.4–0.65 m/a.</i></p> <p><i>Pontian aquifer is spread in the southern part of Republic of Moldova. Water bearing sediments are composed of sandy clays with interlayers of sand and shell limestone with the total thickness of 70–80 m.</i></p> <p><i>Prevailing hydraulic properties of water bearing sands are rather poor. Hydraulic conductivity changes from 3.5–3.7 with mean values of 3 m/day. Transmissivity coefficient varies between 18–45 m²/day in some places (e.g. Giurgiulesti village) increasing to 250–260 m²/day. Depth to groundwater aquifer depends on the landscape and varies from 2 to 125 m. Yields of wells vary from 1.1–2.3 l/s, increasing southwards to 3.7–7.6 l/s. Near the village of Taraklia few springs are discharging into Prut river valley with the capacity of 8–9 l/sec. Aquifer contains fresh groundwater with mineralisation <1 g/l (figure 2.6) and prevailing ions of hydrocarbonate -sulphate-chloride-sodium, sometimes sulphate – hydrocarbonate-sodium.</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater from this aquifer is used for drinking and agricultural water supply in the southern part of the basin.</i></p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for litho-protection, groundwater actual quality, pressures and their possible impacts. The criterion for risk assessment of quantitative status is based on trend assessment of piezometric levels.</p> <p>Moldova: The main approach is a monitoring of principal quality and quantity parameters of GWB: mineralization, nitrates, fluoride, and cation</p>

	<i>changes. The study of surface and groundwater interaction. The control of water abstraction</i>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	Moldova: <i>The significant pressure is an exceeding abstraction and possible pollution by nitrates, toxic organic substances, water wastes from surface polluted areas, and build-up of deep more salinity waters</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	Romania: <i>There are relatively insufficient data for defining of the GWB structure and only some quality and piezometric levels monitoring wells.</i> Moldova: <i>Small number of chemical analysis from monitoring wells. The necessity to improve Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure in accredited laboratories. The inventory of operating boreholes is needed and creation of GIS system for groundwater assessment and monitoring.</i>

GWB-4: Sarmatian GWB

GWK-4	National shares	BG-4 RO-4	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	BG	BG1G000000N049	No	No
	RO	RODL04	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p><i>Criteria for delineation are the development of Sarmatian permeable deposits and water resources in these deposits.</i></p> <p><i>The lithological composition of water-bearing deposits is as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>in Bulgaria: limestones, sands;</i> - <i>in Romania: oolitic limestones and organogenic limestones.</i> <p><i>Overlying strata consists of loess and clays.</i></p> <p><i>The GWB is well protected in the clays covered areas, but is vulnerable to pollution in predominantly loess and sands covered areas. This explains nitrate contamination in some areas in Bulgaria.</i></p> <p><i>The groundwater is mainly used for drinking water supply, but also for agricultural and industrial purposes.</i></p> <p><i>The main pressures in Bulgaria are agriculture activities, waste landfills and less industrial plants. The criterion for selection as “important” is the size, which exceeds 4000 km² and the use for drinking water purposes.</i></p>			
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: <i>The criterion for risk assessment of quantitative status is based on the assessment of evolution trend of piezometric levels. There is no risk of failing good chemical or quantitative status for the Romanian share of this GWB.</i></p> <p>Bulgaria: <i>The methodology for risk-assessment was developed under the BG-DE Twinning project “Institutional Strengthening of basin authorities in Bulgaria in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive of the EU in the Danube River Basin” (Twinning Project “WFD-Danube-Bulgaria” BG2003/IB/EN/02).</i></p> <p><i>The risk of failure to achieve good qualitative status is being assessed separately for point sources of pollution and for diffuse sources.</i></p> <p><i>For every point source of pollution, the area potentially affected is being</i></p>			

	<p>determinate as an area of a circle with a radius of about 1 km. It is considered that there is a risk of failure to achieve the objectives when the total sum of the areas of all circles in a given GWB exceeds 30% of the exposed surface of the GWB. The analysis is being performed by GIS.</p> <p>It is considered that there is a risk of failure of achievement of a good status because of diffuse sources of pollution when the total sum of the active areas of the diffuse pressure exceeds 75% of the exposed surface of the GWB.</p> <p>There is a risk a GWB to fail to reach a good quantitative status when the total quantity of the water-abstraction exceeds 50% of the available GWB-resources.</p>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<p>see: <i>Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i></p> <p>Bulgaria: Climate change is considered within the methodology for calculating the available groundwater resource at annual basis.</p>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	

GWB-5: Mures / Maros

GWK-5	National shares	HU-5 RO-5	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ605	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ604	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ594	nitrates	No
	HU	HU_AIQ593	No	No
	RO	ROMU20	nitrates	No
	RO	ROMU22	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Romania: Two water bodies are included in the transboundary evaluation because in the Romanian method there is a separating horizon at the limit of Upper- (RO_MU20) and Lower-Pleistocene (RO_MU22) age of the strata. Both GWBs can be lithologically characterised by pebbles, sands and clayey interlayers, but the upper part is significantly coarser with better permeability. Virtually following the same separation in the Hungarian side, the lower 100 m of the 250–300 m thick Pleistocene strata is silty-sand, sandy-silt, sand and clay, and the upper part is mainly sand with gravel, so the permeability is improving towards the surface (the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifers is ranging between 5–30 m/day). The covering layer is mainly sandy silt and clay of 3–5 m. In the Romanian side the upper GWB is unconfined and the lower is confined. In Hungary both confined and unconfined conditions occur in the southern GWB and mainly confined condition is characteristic for the GWB of upward flow system. The groundwater table is 2–4 m below the surface in Hungary. The main direction of the groundwater flow is from the South-East to the North-West. The Romanian method for the delineation leads to the following type of water bodies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The groundwater systems are vertically divided in three floors according to ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holocene and Upper-Pleistocene (shallow) porous groundwater bodies, Lower Pleistocene porous groundwater bodies, Upper Pannonian porous groundwater bodies containing 			

	<p><i>cold waters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lower Pannonian and Pre-Pannonian (including porous, fissured and karstic) thermo-mineral (> 23 °C) and thermal (> 70 °C) groundwater bodies.</i> <p>2. <i>Further separation is based on surface catchment areas in the shallow GWBs, while in the case of deeper aquifers according to the development of geological formation</i></p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: <i>The criterion for risk assessment of quantitative status is based on the assessment of evolution trend of piezometric levels.</i></p> <p><i>The criteria for quality status assessment are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural protection characteristic of the overlying strata,</i> • <i>Actual groundwater quality,</i> • <i>Pressures and their possible impact.</i>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	<i>See separate table on significant pressures</i>
Lower objectives identified according to Art. 4 and Annex II 2.4 and 2.5	Romania: <i>No</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<i>The estimation of the available groundwater resources is uncertain. A common (Hungarian, Romanian) research is necessary to specify the amount of lateral flow from Romania to Hungary taking into account the planned water abstraction in Romania and to estimate more precisely the water demand of the groundwater dependent ecosystems.</i>

GWB-6: Somes / Szamos

GWK-6	National shares	HU-6 RO-6	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ649	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ648	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ600	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ601	No	No
	RO	ROSO01	No	No
	RO	ROSO13	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p><i>The Somes/Szamos River has formed a 30–250 m thick alluvial deposit This Holocene-Pleistocene formation is divided vertically in Romania by the horizon separating the Upper- and Lower-Pleistocene strata. In Romania two water bodies are considered, overlapping each other, covering a surface of 1440 km². According to the Hungarian approach of delineation, the cold part of the Upper-Pannonian and the Pleistocene and Holocene layers are vertically unified.</i></p> <p>Romania: <i>In Romania, the shallow (Holocene-Upper-Pleistocene) aquifer is unconfined, consisting of sands, argillaceous sands, gravels and even boulders in the eastern part, and has a depth of 25–35 m. The silty-clayey covering layer is 5–15 m thick.</i></p> <p><i>The deeper (Lower-Pleistocene) aquifer is confined (it is separated from</i></p>			

	<i>the Upper-Pleistocene part by a clay layer); its bottom is declining from 30 m to 130 m below the surface from East to West. The gravely and sandy strata (characteristic to westwards from Satu-Mare town) represent the main aquifer for water supply in the region.</i>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: <i>The criterion for risk assessment of quantity status is based on evolution trend assessment of the groundwater piezometric levels. The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for litho-protection, groundwater actual quality, pressures and their possible impacts.</i></p> <p><i>Romania, the groundwater monitoring network in the alluvial fan of Somes River includes 31 observation wells for the shallow GWB (from qualitative point of view) and 110 monitoring wells for piezometric levels (from quantitative point of view). For the deeper GWB, the qualitative monitoring network is formed by 10 observation wells and 4 wells for piezometric levels.</i></p>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<p><i>More information is needed about the lateral flow from Ukraine and a more precise estimation of the water demand of the groundwater dependent ecosystem is required.</i></p> <p><i>Although the pressure from the diffuse sources of pollution was assessed as not significant, more information is needed about their real impact; development of the actual monitoring is necessary.</i></p>

GWB-7: Upper Pannonian – Lower Pleistocene / Vojvodina / Duna-Tisza köze deli r.

GWK-7	National shares	HU-7 RO-7 RS-7	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ528	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ523	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ532	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ487	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ590	No	Yes
	HU	HU_AIQ529	nitrate	Yes
	HU	HU_AIQ522	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ533	No	Yes
	HU	HU_AIQ486	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ591	nitrate	Yes
	RO	ROBA18	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_SI_1	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_SI_2	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_SI_3	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_SI_4	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_SI_7	No	No
	RS	RS_D_GW_SI_1	No	No
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_I_1	No	Yes
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_I_2	No	Yes
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_I_3	No	Yes
	RS	RS_TIS_GW_I_4	No	Yes
RS	RS_TIS_GW_I_7	No	Yes	
RS	RS_D_GW_I_1	No	Yes	
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Romania: Criterion for delineation of this regional body was the development of fluvial-lacustrine Pannonian-Pleistocene aquiferous deposits, in the Bega and Timis River Basins. Lithologically, the water-bearing deposits are constituted of thin layers with fine towards medium grain-size (sands, rarely gravels), sometimes with lens aspect, situated at depth of 30 - 350 m. The overlying strata are predominantly represented by detritic Quaternary deposits.</p> <p>GWB is mainly used for drinking water supply, agricultural and industrial supplies. The criterion for selection as “important” consists in its size that exceeds 4000 km².</p> <p>Serbia: The whole aquifer system of the Danube-Tisza region stretches from the foothills of the northern mountainous region of Hungary to the Danube in Serbia, where the river flows to the south-east. The western boundary is the Danube itself downstream of Budapest in Hungary but after crossing the Hungarian border it enlarges towards Slavonia (western part of Backa in Croatia). The eastern boundary is somewhat east from the Tisza River in Hungary and in Serbia it includes the Banat as well, whose eastern part is in Romania. The Danube, Tisza and Timis Rivers are important discharge-lines but cannot be considered as pure hydrodynamic boundaries, since there is some flow under the river in the deeper aquifer that is not discharged into the river.</p> <p>The porous aquifer system between the Danube and Tisza Rivers is the biggest geological unit of the Pannonian Basin. It lies mainly in Hungary and Serbia, with a smaller part in Croatia and Romania. Serbia and Hungary have selected it as an important transboundary GWB complex because: (i) size, (ii) importance in supplying drinking water for the population and (iii) the need to satisfy the water demand of agriculture and industry, (iv) protected areas cover a large part of the GWB complex</p>			

	<i>(protection zones for vulnerable drinking water resources, nature conservation areas and nitrate-sensitive areas).</i>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Romania: <i>The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for litho-protection, groundwater actual quality, pressures and their possible impacts. The criterion for risk assessment of quantitative status is based on the assessment of evolution trend of piezometric levels.</i></p> <p>Serbia: <i>To assess the risk of failure to achieve good chemical status due to diffuse sources of pollution, a risk map was compiled based on natural characteristics and pollution susceptibility (vulnerability map), and on local facilities and activities (pressures) which might contribute to pollution (land use map). Only present pressures were considered because of the difficulties in estimation of future pressures (especially from agriculture).</i></p> <p><i>Considering the risk of not achieving good quantitative status, GWBs within which there is a registered trend of groundwater level decrease as a consequence of abstraction are considered to be at risk. For this purpose, data time series of registered groundwater levels were used where organized monitoring of aquifers exists. Where results of quantitative monitoring were missing or limited, the estimation of GW balance was calculated, using available data on precipitation, abstraction etc. Assessment of risk from non-achievement of the good quantitative status until 2021 was carried out based on the criteria that average GW abstraction over several years < 50% of groundwater recharge, no substance intrusion into the body caused by the change of GW streaming direction and associated surface ecosystems are not endangered by GW abstraction. In case one or more of these criteria is not fulfilled the GW body is “at risk”.</i></p>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	Serbia: <i>For quantitative status, GW abstraction for drinking water and agricultural purposes are the main types of pressures at present, which are considered to be also significant pressures in the future</i>
Lower objectives identified according to Art. 4 and Annex II 2.4 and 2.5	
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<p>Romania: <i>There are almost sufficient data for defining of GWB structure and few quality and piezometric levels monitoring wells.</i></p> <p>Serbia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>lack of long series of monitoring data on chemical status (no trend analysis possible)</i> - <i>lack of monitoring data on quantitative status out of the influence of GW abstraction</i> - <i>no defined strategy on future use of GW for irrigation, industry and other purposes ⇒ difficult to assess the future impacts</i> - <i>impacts of CC in the period of 2nd RBM cycle often not analyzed in projects, only period 2021-2050 and after (until 2100).</i>

GWB-8: Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca

GWK-8	National shares	HU-8 SK-8	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ654	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ572	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ653	nitrate	No
	HU	HU_AIQ573	No	No
	SK	SK1000200P	ammonium	No
	SK	SK1000300P	ammonium	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Slovak Republic: <i>The delineation consists of the following steps:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The aquifers are vertically divided in three floors: Quaternary sediments, Pre-quaternary strata containing cold waters, thermal aquifers (temperature > 25°C or it is considered as thermal by classification).</i> <i>The pre-quaternary strata are further divided horizontally by geological types of the aquifer: volcanic rocks, other fissured rocks, karstic rocks, porous sediments.</i> <i>Further separation is due to the borders of the surface catchment areas considered as river basin management units.</i> <p>Hungary: <i>The delineation of groundwater bodies in Hungary has been carried out by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Separation of the main geological features: porous aquifers in the basins, karstic aquifers, mixed formations of the mountainous regions, other than karstic aquifers.</i> <i>Thermal water bodies are separated according to the temperature greater than 30 °C. In the case of porous aquifers it is done vertically, while in karstic aquifers horizontally. There are no thermal aquifers in the mountainous regions other than karstic.</i> <i>Further division is related to the subsurface catchment areas and vertical flow system (in the case of porous aquifers) and to the structural and hydrological units (in the case of karstic aquifers and mountainous regions).</i> <p><i>For transboundary water bodies the more detailed further characterisation is carried out (n.b. because of the numerous transboundary water bodies and the expected further 20–30 % due to the risk of failing good status, Hungary decided to apply the methodology of further characterisation for all water bodies).</i></p> <p>Reasons for selecting as important transboundary groundwater body</p> <p><i>The large alluvial deposit of the River Danube downstream Bratislava lies in three countries: Slovakia (Podunajská lowland and its part: Žitný ostrov), Hungary (Northern part of Kisalföld including the Szigetköz) and in Austria. The aquifer system has been considered by Slovakia and Hungary as an important transboundary aquifer because of (i) its size, (ii) the unique amount of available groundwater resource and the important actual use for drinking water and other purposes as well (iii) the groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem of the floodplain, (iv) majority of the area is protected (protection zones of drinking water abstraction sites, nitrate sensitive areas, nature conservation areas), (v) the existence of the Gabčíkovo Hydropower System. Parts lying in these two countries will be described in the following.</i></p> <p>General description</p> <p><i>The Danube has been playing the decisive role in the formation of the aquifer system. The main aquifer is made up of 15–500 m thick Quaternary alluvia: hydraulically connected mixture of sands, gravels,</i></p>			

	<p><i>intercalated with numerous clay and silt lenses. The average hydraulic conductivity is in the range of 100–500 m/day providing extremely high transmissivity, especially in the centre of the basin. Here, the bottom of the underlying Pannonian deposits is at a depth of 3500 m.</i></p> <p><i>The aquifer is divided into several groundwater bodies in both countries. Despite the differences in the delineation method of the two countries, it was possible to select the relevant water bodies from transboundary point of view: two water bodies containing cold water in Hungary, which beside the Quaternary strata include some part of the Upper-Pannonian deposits as well, to the depth of 400–500 m corresponding to the surface separating cold and thermal waters (1160 km²) and two Quaternary water bodies in Slovakia (2193 km²) have been selected, i.e. 3353 km² in total (see the summary table above).</i></p> <p><i>The aquifer can be considered as unconfined, despite the considerable area where the water level is in the semi-permeable covering layer.</i></p> <p><i>Due to the high transmissivity of the aquifer, the groundwater regime and groundwater quality mainly depend on the surface water. The flow system and the type of covering layer provide surplus recharge condition in the majority of the area, but the main source of groundwater recharge is the Danube. Before the construction of the hydropower system (1992), the riverbed had been the infiltration surface, and the Danube's line had been the hydraulic boundary between the countries as well (in upper parts of Danube stream between Devín and Hrušov, approximately since 1970's, river bed started to drain groundwater). In the actual situation, the artificial recharge system is the main source for the vicinity of the Danube, but a remaining part of the aquifers in the Hungarian territory is recharged by the Čunovo reservoir. Where the reservoir is in the neighbourhood of the main channel (between Rajka and Dunakiliti) considerable transboundary groundwater flow appears under the Danube. The Danube's river bed downstream the reservoir – due to the derived flow and the consequently decreased average water level - drains the neighbouring groundwater, causing considerable drop of groundwater level in the imminent vicinity of the river bed. Both the quantity and the quality of the recharge from the reservoir highly depend on the continuously increasing deposit in the reservoir and the developing physico-chemical processes. Deposits in the reservoir are extracted. Signs of long-term changes of quantity and quality of recharge caused by continuously increasing deposit in the reservoir were not observed in the Slovak part of the aquifer yet.</i></p> <p><i>The depth of the groundwater table varies between 2 and 5 m. The wetting conditions of the covering layer has substantially changed along the Danube and in the lower Szigetköz, where prior to the derivation of the Danube the groundwater has fluctuated in the covering layer and the existing artificial recharge system does not compensate sufficiently the former influence of the Danube. On the Slovak territory, annual artificial flooding of the river system in the high water periods seems to efficiently supply groundwater as well as the soil moisture resources.</i></p> <p>Major pressures and impacts</p> <p><i>As a result of the favourable hydro-geological conditions, large amount of groundwater is abstracted in both countries. The actual abstraction is 19.5 Million and 75.7 Million m³/year respectively in Hungary and in Slovakia. The groundwater is mainly used for drinking water and irrigation. On the Slovak side, water supply from this area covers almost all the water demand of Bratislava area, which means about 500 000 inhabitants. In Hungary 220 000 people are supplied from that source. The area is considered as important future water resources as well. The estimated total available groundwater resource (including forced bank filtration) is about 600 Mm³/y in Slovakia and approximately 300 Mm³/y in Hungary, suitable for supplying large regional pipeline system, which</i></p>
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	<p>can provide healthy drinking water beyond the region as well.</p> <p>The groundwater level monitoring is very much extended in both countries. In Hungary around 330 monitoring wells (out of app. 10 % medium and deep wells) provide water level time series. Piezometric levels are monitored on 277 monitoring wells in Slovakia, where approximately 70% of time series data reaches 40 years of not interrupted monitoring. This amount of data is sufficient for analysing all changes and tendencies.</p> <p>Vegetation of the Danube's floodplain consists mainly of forest, which has been largely influenced by the depth of groundwater table. Since close to the Danube the original level and fluctuation has not yet been restored by measures, this part of the water body needs special attention in the future, focusing on the determination of appropriate criteria of the ecosystem and the monitoring. No trend due to groundwater abstraction has been detected in the Hungarian side.</p> <p>Eight significant point sources of pollution can be accounted from the Hungarian national database. The nitrogen fertilizer use is 80 kgN/ha, and together with the 16 kg N/ha manure it leads to an average surplus-Nitrogen of 4 kg N/ha/year. In the settlements without sewer system 160 t Nitrogen is infiltrated to the groundwater, which result polluted groundwater under the settlements, but do not endanger the whole groundwater body.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring has been installed in both countries. In Hungary, the monitoring programme includes 130 wells, which are observed 1-4 times per year for regular components. In Slovakia the monitoring programme in this area includes 51 multi-levelled monitoring sites, where 36 are observed 2 times per year and 15 are observed 4 times per year. It is valid for both countries that lower levels of dissolved oxygen (indicating reducing conditions) cause relatively high concentrations of iron and manganese. Exceeded limit values of organic substances in Slovakia occur only sporadically (nonpolar extractable substances, 1,1-dichloroethane).</p> <p>In the eastern part of Hungary, in the vicinity of the Austrian border the monitoring wells show higher Nitrate-concentration than 50 mg/l. The extension is not known exactly, but the similar pollution in the Austrian side and the direction of the flow (from Austria to Hungary) makes evident that the trend is increasing.</p> <p>In Slovakia the area is a protected water management area. The high vulnerability and the intensive water abstraction and agricultural activities require high level of protection of the available resources. In Hungary the entire area is nitrate-sensitive, 12 % belong to protected zones of vulnerable drinking water abstraction sites, and 15 % to nature conservation areas.</p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	<p>Slovak Republic: To evaluate the quantitative status of GWB and to estimate the risk of failure of achieving good quantitative status, two mainstream approaches were applied:</p> <p>(1) Complex setting of the ratio of acceptable withdrawals load from the available groundwater resources within groundwater bodies.</p> <p>Data of the State water management balance of groundwater for pertinent GWB - available groundwater resources and data on groundwater withdrawal are used. The available groundwater resources are determined either according to the hydrological balance of the area, or on the basis of documented groundwater sources inventory (pumping tests in the wells, long-term data about spring discharges). Data on groundwater withdrawals are based on the state database of realized withdrawals according to the applicable legislation (registration of withdrawals over 1250 m³ per months, 9000 points).</p> <p>Groundwater body is at risk to reach good quantitative status if:</p>

	<p>- the annual groundwater withdrawals during last 5 years for the whole GWB exceed 50 % of the documented available groundwater resources;</p> <p>or</p> <p>- inside of GWB there are localities with groundwater abstraction more than 85% of documented groundwater sources (ecological aspect of abstraction) .</p> <p>(2) Trend analyses of monitored groundwater table levels within groundwater bodies and assessment of potential decreasing trends, Groundwater body is also at risk to reach good quantitative status if:</p> <p>- the linear trend evaluation of long term monitoring data of groundwater regime show important decreasing trend and in the same time there is documented influence on the dependent ecosystems.</p> <p>The evaluation of chemical status and estimating the risk of failure to achieve good status of GWB were based on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation of present qualitative status of groundwater ▪ Determination of potential risk owing to which groundwater does not reach “good chemical status” <p>Evaluation of present qualitative status of groundwater in Slovakia is realized according to the chemical composition of groundwater consisted of 16 359 analyses (statistical density of sampling was 3 samples/1 km²) divided into the delineated groundwater bodies. As quality criterium a “contamination index” is selected (Backman-Bodiš-Lahermo-Rapant-Tarvainen, 1998), which were calculated for each analysed component that exceed limit value of National Drinking Water Standard. For calculation of contamination index of each sample, the following input indicators of groundwater were used: total dissolved solids (TDS), NO₃, Cl, SO₄, As, F, Cd, Cu, Cr, Pb, Hg, Se, NH₄, Al, Mn, Zn, Fe, Na and Sb.</p> <p>Potential risk of delineated GWBs is estimated on the basis of evaluation of potential impacts of diffuse and point sources of pollution and groundwater vulnerability. Particular information layers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land use classes (Corine Land Cover) ▪ Point sources of contamination (GeoEnviron system) ▪ Present groundwater quality map of Slovakia ▪ Map of groundwater vulnerability <p>For estimation of potential risk from <u>diffuse sources</u> of contamination classification of land use classes is used. Map of loads is combined with vulnerability map.</p> <p>Evaluation of potential risk from <u>point sources</u> for whole area of Slovakia is based on a complex methodology, processed by GeoEnviron system by means of final risk score. Sum of groundwater risk was determined based on the final risk scores. Database of this system contains the following data sources (7764 sites) - database of landfills and point sources of pollution.</p> <p>Cumulative potential risk map from <u>diffuse and point sources</u> is compared with present groundwater quality map of Slovakia.</p> <p>Groundwater body is at risk to reach good qualitative status if :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ poor groundwater quality according to the map of present qualitative status ▪ moderate and high potential cumulative risk of point and diffuse sources of pollution according to the potential impact and properties of aquifer (vulnerability). <p>Independent potential risk point sources of pollution are located in moderate and highly vulnerable environment and show high potential impact on groundwater, whereas are not located in higher defined areas.</p>
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	<p>While identification of groundwater bodies at risk, at risk is water body with following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential area of pollution for one point source is 79 km² (by 5 km radius of potentially polluted area around point source) <p>Allowed number of point sources in GWB = (GWB area / 79).0,5</p> <p>Hungary: The quantitative status is primarily evaluated by comparing the available groundwater resources and the actual groundwater abstraction (considered as valid for the coming years as well). The available groundwater resources is calculated for each groundwater body as the average recharge of the period 1991-2000 decreased by the water demand of springs, rivers in low flow period and vegetation in summer, furthermore the lateral flow from recharge to discharge area. The recharge is estimated by a national scale water balance model, while the water demands of the ecosystems are estimated in function of the morphology and groundwater flow system. Where the available information allow, area affected by decreasing groundwater levels due to groundwater abstraction are also delineated. Known requirements related to the good status of the groundwater dependent ecosystems can also be applied.</p> <p><u>Groundwater body is at risk from quantitative point of view, if (i) the area identified as affected by decreasing tendency of groundwater levels is larger than 20 % of the area of the groundwater body; or (ii) the actual abstraction is more than 80 % of the estimated available groundwater resources of the water body, or (iii) important groundwater dependent ecosystem is significantly damaged by anthropogenic alterations.</u></p> <p>Evaluation of the chemical status is based on the analysis of N-load from different diffuse sources (fertilizers and manure in agricultural area and in settlements as well as infiltrated communal wastewater from unsewered settlements and on the assessment of hazard from point sources of pollution.</p> <p>For each groundwater body the ratio of area where higher Nitrate-concentration than 37.5 mg/l is expected until 2015. The estimated concentration corresponds to the weighted average of the upper 50 m of the water body. It is estimated in the case of different land uses (using data of 3200 settlements and information on 2500 locations where N-balance has been established between 1999-2003, grouped into 12 types of crop and 12 agricultural homogeneous regions).</p> <p>Data of existing monitoring in agricultural land is also used for the evaluation, if the density allows reliable identification of the areas where the weighted Nitrate-concentration of the upper 50 m greater than 37,5 mg/l. At present pollution of pesticides can be assessed only at national level.</p> <p><u>Water body is at risk due to diffuse sources of pollution if in 12 years the weighted concentration of the upper 50 m is greater than 37.5 mg/l in more than 20 % of the water body's area. The urban land use and the arable lands can be evaluated separately, in order to see their contribution.</u></p> <p>For the evaluation of the risk related to the point sources of pollution significant pollution sources are selected from the national database containing information on 15000 potential and existing pollution sources. Criteria for selection: hazardous substances or pollutants in large extent and soluble and mobile in water, groundwater or soil already polluted, no appropriate technical protection. A factor of hazard for each pollution sources is determined considering the hazard of the pollutants, size of the source of pollution, recharge and groundwater flow system, protection zone of groundwater abstraction sites, probability of pollution of groundwater, uncertainty of the existing information. This factor of hazard can be considered as an estimate of</p>
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	<p><i>the affected volume of groundwater, whom the average concentration after 12 years is equal to a threshold value.</i></p> <p><u><i>The water body is at risk because of point sources of pollution, if the sum of the affected volumes is larger than 20 % of the total volume of the upper 50 m of the water body.</i></u></p> <p><i>The overall risk corresponding to the achievement of chemical status is determined based on the sum of the affected volume determined for both point and diffuse sources of pollution. In the case of diffuse pollution the volume can be estimated from the ratio of area, considering the 50 m thick upper part of the water body.</i></p> <p><u><i>The water body is considered at risk, if the sum of the affected volume corresponding to point and diffuse sources is larger than 20 % of the total volume of the upper 50 m of the water body.</i></u></p> <p><i>As a result of the risk assessment, the groundwater bodies in Hungary will be classified in one of the four classes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The good status can be achieved in 2015 (based on reliable, sufficient information).</i> <i>2. Achievement of the good status is at risk (based on reliable, sufficient information).</i> <i>3. Achievement of the good status is possibly at risk (the available information suggests risky situation, but the decision is not obvious either because the reliability of the data, or the uncertainty of the methodology),</i> <p><i>Decision is not possible, because the uncertainty of the available information (insufficient data and knowledge) makes larger interval of the possible results than acceptable, i.e., any of the above 3 types of decision can be taken.</i></p>
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	<i>The groundwater quality is influenced by various factors such as surface waters connected to the aquifer, household wastes from settlements, but also contaminants from stockyards and from agricultural practices, since the region is important agricultural area in both countries. In geologically vulnerable area a few settlements without sewage system must be considered as potential source of pollution as well.</i>
Lower objectives identified according to Art. 4 and Annex II 2.4 and 2.5	<i>No lower objective is necessary at the moment</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<i>Research of interaction between groundwater and terrestrial ecosystem is required.</i>

GWB-9: Bodrog

GWK-9	National shares	HU-9 SK-9	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ495	No	No
	HU	HU_AIQ496	No	No
	SK	SK1001500P	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Delineation: see GWB-8</p> <p><i>Reasons for selecting as important transboundary groundwater body</i></p> <p><i>At the common eastern border of Slovakia and Hungary, the alluvial aquifer system corresponding to the Bodrog River catchment area in Slovakia and the Tisza-valley between Záhony and Tokaj (confluence with the Bodrog River) has been selected as important due to (i) its significance in meeting the water demand of the region, (ii) contamination threat of the groundwater in the vicinity of state border between Slovakia and Hungary. Some part of the water aquifer system is in Ukraine.</i></p> <p>General description</p> <p><i>The aquifer is the alluvial deposit of the Bodrog River and its tributaries. The Tisza divides the lowland area in Hungary into Bodrogtörzs (northern part) and Rétköz (Southern part). Holocene silty-clayey layers cover the surface with peaty areas. The Quaternary aquifer is around 60 m thick in the Slovakian side and its thickness gradually increases in Hungary towards the South (50-200 m). The fluvial sediments (from sandy gravels in the North to sands in the South with intercalated silt and clay lenses) can be characterized by 5 – 30 m/d hydraulic conductivity.</i></p> <p><i>In the Slovakian part only the Quaternary aquifer system is part of the transboundary water body-complex while in Hungary the Upper part of the Pannonian formation is also attached (depth is app. 500 m, corresponding to water temperature less than 30 oC). The horizontal extension of the water body in the Slovak side is 1466 km², while in Hungary the two water bodies cover an area of 1300 km².</i></p> <p><i>The main recharge area is in the Slovakian territory. The rain waters infiltrate at the marginal mountains and penetrate into permeable deep aquifers. In the upstream part of the catchment area surface waters also contribute to the recharge. In the Slovakian side the water bodies are mainly unconfined or in some places partly confined. In Hungary both water bodies are in discharge position and the main aquifers can be considered as confined. Here the groundwater level lies close to (between 2 and 4 m below) the surface. Where it is around 2 m below the surface, the groundwater can considerably contribute to the transpiration need of the vegetation, which are adapted to that condition, and consequently they are very sensitive to the status of the groundwater. The surplus of evapotranspiration and the artificial drainage system (canals) collect the upward groundwater flow. From South, the sandy hills of Nyírség contribute to the discharged groundwater as well, but the boundary of the waters of different origin is not exactly known (that is why both discharge areas in Hungary have been attached to the transboundary aquifer). The general direction of the groundwater flow is N-S (NE-SW) to the North of the Tisza River and SE-NW in the Rétköz and uncertain below the Tisza.</i></p> <p><i>The regional hydro-geochemical picture follows the flow system. Close to the river bed sections recharging groundwater, the water quality is almost the same as in surface streams. Generally low TDS, Ca-Mg-HCO₃ type waters occur in the recharge areas, Na-HCO₃ waters dominate in the middle and western part of Rétköz, and mixture of these</i></p>			

	<p>two types in the western part of Bodrogek region. At the centre of the Bodrogek, elevated Cl-content indicates strong upward migration from the deeper zones.</p> <p>The major water quality problem of natural origin in the Bodrogek Quaternary aquifer complex is the high iron and manganese content (reducing conditions). In the R6tk6k elevated (10 - 30 µl) arsenic-content occurs.</p> <p>The estimated amount of available groundwater resources is almost 50 Mm³/year in the Slovakian part, out of that 10–15 Mm³/year should be maintained as lateral flow towards the Hungarian part. It is to be mentioned, that the southern part of the Hungarian discharge area receives water from the southern recharge areas as well, but no local recharge can be considered available for abstraction in the Bodrogek and R6tk6k.</p> <p>Major pressures and impacts</p> <p>The groundwater is mainly used for drinking water supply, but partially for industrial and agricultural purposes (inc. irrigation) as well. The use ratio is quite low in Slovakia: only 10 %. The development is limited by occurrence of technologically inappropriate substances in water (Mn, Fe) and sometimes also by groundwater pollution from surface waters, industry, agriculture and transport infrastructure (Str6zske, Hencovce, Michalovce, 6ierna nad Tisou).</p> <p>In Hungary the available groundwater resources of the two water bodies are quite different. In the northern part, which is in close relation to the Slovakian part, the water demand of the groundwater dependent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems can be estimated at 5–8 Mm³/d, thus the available groundwater resources is in the range of 5–7 Mm³/year. The abstracted amount of groundwater is 3 Mm³/year, so the ratio is around 50 %, but the majority is concentrated to Ronyva/Ro6ava river valley. In the southern part, the lateral flow from the recharge zone of Ny6rs6g (app. 30 Mm³/year) provides sufficient water for the minimum water demand of ecosystems (8-12 Mm³/year) and for 8 Mm³/year of abstraction.</p> <p>In Hungary 10 significant point sources of pollution have been registered. The shallow groundwater has usually high nitrate under the settlements, because of the inappropriate handling of manure and the totally or partially missing sewer systems. The agriculture contributes to the pollution as well, through use of chemicals. The estimated amount of surplus Nitrogen is 15 kgN/ha/year originated from the use of 88 kgN/ha/year fertilizer and 13 kgN/year manure.</p> <p>The groundwater quality in Slovakia is monitored in 17 sampling sites, groundwater samples are taken from the first aquifer 2 times per year). The Hungarian water quality monitoring is concentrating in the surrounding of waterworks. The quality of the Ronyva/Ro6ava aquifer close to the waterworks of S6toraljai6hely shows increasing tendency of Nitrate pollution: the average concentration is around 30 mg/l, and in one production well the Nitrate-concentration exceeds the limit value of 50 mg/l. Information on pollution in arable lands is practically missing in this region.</p> <p>The high vulnerability of groundwater and the expected future development in water demand requires high level of protection in the Slovakian part of the region mainly oriented to measures focused on industrial pollution sources. In Hungary the protection zones of the waterworks (5 %) need special attention.</p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	See GWB-8

Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	<i>see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs</i>
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	<i>Research of interaction between groundwater and terrestrial ecosystem is required.</i>

GWB-10: Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs.

GWK-10	National shares	HU-10 SK-10	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ485	No	No
	SK	SK200480KF	No	No
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p><i>Delineation: see GWB-8</i></p> <p><i>Reasons for selecting as important transboundary groundwater body</i></p> <p><i>The Aggtelek Mountain and the Slovensky kras form a large common karstic aquifer system in the Eastern part of the countries. It is selected for presenting in the Danube-basin report as important transboundary water body: (i) National Park covers the majority of its surface, where the role of the groundwater is presented by springs and stalactite caves, (ii) significant drinking water resource in Slovakia, regionally important in Hungary (iii) vulnerable area requiring protection.</i></p> <p><i>General description</i></p> <p><i>The groundwater body is in a Mesozoic complex with morphologically visible karstic plateau and canyon-like valleys of water courses, separating different units. Hydrogeological units are very different according to the character of permeability, character of groundwater circulation, type of groundwater regime, and also in the resulting yield of groundwater springs. From hydro-geological point of view, the most important tectonic unit in the area is the Silicicum unit, mainly its Middle Triassic and Upper Triassic part. The most important aquifer here is the Middle and Upper Triassic limestone and dolomites with karst-fissure type of permeability. Similarly important hydrogeological units in the Hungarian side are Alsóhegy, Nagyoldal, Hasagistya and Galyaság, which contain the Aggtelek-Domica cave system. Tertiary basins act as a regional impermeable barrier for the groundwater accumulated in Triassic limestone.</i></p> <p><i>The transboundary karstic aquifer is divided into two water bodies by the state-border. The horizontal extensions are 598 km² and 471 km² respectively in Slovakia and in Hungary, thus the total size is 1069 km².</i></p> <p><i>Groundwater circulation in these rocks is controlled by extreme heterogeneity of carbonate rocks, following the tectonic development. These tectonically pre-destinated drainage structures show the major influence on the directions of groundwater flow. Majority of groundwater is drained towards big karstic springs. Areas between such tectonic faults are less karstified and also less permeable. If not drained by cave systems or permeable tectonic faults, groundwater usually feeds the Quaternary coverage. Specific hydraulic feature of the karstified carbonate complex with preferred drainage structures is that no continuous groundwater table can be defined within the rock mass. Groundwater in many cases only fills up karstic openings – conduits, sometimes enlarged into the cave systems, while segments between the preferred groundwater routes are unsaturated. On the other hand, groundwater level changes in these zones are sharp and show quick</i></p>			

	<p>response to the meteorological situation. Typical amplitude of groundwater level change is from 5 to 15 m. In such levels above the erosion base perennial springs occur after an intensive rainfall events or sudden snowmelts. Hidden outflow to the deeper structures within and outside of the area the territory (generally of westward direction under the Tertiary sediments of the Rimavská kotlina Basin) is considered to be quite important from the water management point of view. Groundwater abstraction for various purposes is concentrated at the natural outflows of springs – relatively small portion is abstracted by pumping from boreholes and wells.</p> <p><i>Major pressures and impacts</i></p> <p>The estimated amount of available resources in Slovenský kras is 40,4 Mm³/year, the actual use is 21 % of available resources, mainly for drinking water purposes.</p> <p>In the Hungarian side only the amount of karstic water is utilized, which flows out naturally from karstic springs in Jósvalő, Szögliget, Komjáti, Égerszög and Aggtelek. There are enough data about karst spring discharge. Observed discharge data are available for a period of nearly 30 years. Because of the National Park no important karstic water abstraction will be planned on the area.</p> <p>National Parks cover the majority of the area. In addition, in Hungary the total area of the groundwater body is considered as Nitrate-sensitive.</p> <p>5 sampling sites, groundwater samples are taken from the first aquifer, 2 sampling sites are observed 2 times per year, 3 are observed 4 times per year. Quality monitoring shows no deterioration of the water quality compared to drinking water standard.</p> <p>6 karst springs are monitored 4 times per year for quality sampling in Hungary, which do not show signs of pollution.</p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	See GWB-8
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	Research of interaction between groundwater and terrestrial ecosystem is required.

GWB-11: Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli-khgs. északi r.

GWK-11	National shares	HU-11 SK-11	At risk for each national GWB? (yes/no)	
			Quality (substance)	Quantity
List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)	HU	HU_AIQ558	No	Yes
	HU	HU_AIQ552	No	Yes
	HU	HU_AIQ564	No	Yes
	SK	SK300010FK	No	
	SK	SK300020FK	No	
Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body	<p>Delineation: see GWB-8</p> <p>Reasons for selecting as important transboundary groundwater body</p> <p>The Middle and Upper-Triassic karstic dolomite and limestone formation of the northern part of the Transdanubian Mountain (Hungary) and the</p>			

	<p><i>Komarnanská Vysoká Kryha (Slovakia) belong to one of the largest karstic aquifer systems in Central Europe. It provides good quality drinking water for the population of the region in Hungary, contributes to the characteristic landscape by supplying springs and the deeper part of the aquifer system is very important thermal water resources in both countries.</i></p> <p>General description</p> <p><i>The karstic formation of the northern part of the Transdanubian Mountains is composed mainly of Upper-Triassic dolomite and limestone. The considerable matrix porosity of the dolomite is due to the dense fissure-system, while in the limestone large fractures are characteristic along the faults. The elevated open karstic zones are separated by sunken basins, where the thickness of the covering layer is several hundred meter. Above the thermal part it exceeds 500 m of thickness (in some places it reaches even 2500 m) consisting of different types of sediments: sand, clay, marl, sandstone, Eocene karstic formation with brown coal.</i></p> <p><i>The Slovakian part (the Komarno block) extends between Komarno and Sturovo. It is fringed by the Danube River in the South and by the E-W Hurbanovo fault in the North. The southern limit along the Danube is tectonic as well and therefore the Komarno block is a sunken tract of the northern slope of the Gerecse and Pilis Mountains. The Komarno block consists largely of Triassic dolomites and limestones up to 1 000 m in thickness. The surface of the pre-Tertiary substratum plunges towards the north from a depth of approximately 100 m near the River Danube to as much as 3 000 m near the Hurbanovo fault.</i></p> <p><i>The karstic aquifer is divided into six water bodies. In Hungary, where the recharge area appears, two water bodies bearing cold waters (HU_K.1.3.1 and HU_K1.5.1) have been delineated according to the flow system. The thermal water bodies (in Hungary waters with temperature more than 30 °C is considered as thermal, while in Slovakia the limit is 25 °C: HU_K.1.3.2, HU_K1.5.2, SK_300010FK and SK_300020FK) are in close hydraulic connection with the cold ones. To be noted, that the missing continuation of the cold water bodies in the Slovakian part is mainly due to the different consideration of the limit of temperature. Taking into account hydro-geothermal aspects, the deep Slovakian karstic aquifer is divided into the Komarno high block (SK 300010FK) and the Komarno marginal block (SK300020FK). The total area of the transboundary water body-complex is 3601 km² (563 km² in Slovakia and 3138 km² in Hungary).</i></p> <p><i>The Danube River is the regional erosion base of the water bodies. The water level fluctuation is in strong relation with the water level changes in the river. The water bodies are hydraulically connected. It is valid at the border of the countries as well, i.e. under the Danube and the Ipoly/Ipel Rivers, making the abstractions of water in both countries highly interrelated.</i></p> <p><i>The recharge area is in the Hungarian side and the total recharge is estimated at 60 Mm³/y. Without abstraction this amount of water is discharged by the springs and by the upward flow towards the covering layer, and some part is infiltrating to the deeper, thermal part.</i></p> <p><i>The temperature of the water abstracted (captured) from the Hungarian thermal water bodies does not exceed 50 °C. Heat-flow densities suggest that the Komarno high block can be characterised by a fairly low (thermal spring at Sturovo and Patince are 39 and 26 °C warm) and the marginal block by a medium geothermal activity (40–68 °C). Heat flow given in mW/m² is 50- 60 in Komárno high block and 60–70 mW/m² in Komárno marginal block, both considered as low values.</i></p> <p><i>Coefficient of transmissivity in the high block varies from 13 to 100 m²/d, while in the marginal block between 4 to 20 m²/d. Prognostic</i></p>
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	<p>recoverable amount of thermal water in the high block is estimated at 12,000 m³/d water of 20 to 40°C warm. In the marginal block the abstracted thermal water should be re-injected after use.</p> <p>Major pressures and impacts</p> <p>In Hungary the actual abstractions are apr. 30 M m³/y from the cold part and 2 M m³/y from the thermal part. In Slovakia the thermal water abstraction is 0,6 M m³/y mainly in area Komárno-Patince-Štúrovo. The cold karstic water is used for drinking water, the thermal water for balneology (in Hungary and in Slovakia) and for energy production (in Slovakia). Disposal of used geothermal water is solved in Slovakia by discharge into surface water (River Danube and Váh) after dilution with groundwater on acceptable qualitative parameters.</p> <p>Due to the mining activities in the 20th century, the actual water levels - especially in the cold water bodies in the Hungarian side - are significantly lower than the long-term natural averages and as a consequence all cold and lukewarm karstic springs dried out. In the Slovak side the regime of geothermal water (decreasing discharges of wells) was also affected by the extensive pumping of karstic water from coal mines in Tatabánya and Dorog (Hungary). After the mining was stopped (in 1993), the water levels have been showing increasing trend and the gradual reappearance of the springs is forecasted in the coming 5-15 years.</p> <p>The abandoned cuts and fields of mine submerged by the rising karstic water represent a potential pollution source. Water quality monitoring has been installed, but data are not sufficient for estimating future impacts.</p> <p>In extremely vulnerable open karstic area a few settlements should be considered as potential source of pollution. Relatively a high number of significant pollution exists in the area (40). The majority is lying above the not vulnerable covered part. The average amount of Nitrogen fertilizer is 86 kgN/ha/year, the use of manure is insignificant (3 kgN/ha/year). The surplus Nitrogen from agriculture is 17 kgN/ha/year, but in the majority of the area the thick covering layers provide natural protection. (Localities in real danger should be assessed at smaller scale, focusing on open karstic zones).</p>
Description of methodology for estimating the risk of failure to achieve the good status in 2021.	See GWB-8
Description how climate change was considered as pressure in the risk assessment.	see: Questionnaires on climate change adaptation for ICPDR EGs and TGs
Description of the significant pressures and polluting substances	
Lower objectives identified according to Art. 4 and Annex II 2.4 and 2.5	At the moment no lower objective is foreseen.
Gaps and uncertainties in the underlying data	In Hungary the monitoring data are insufficient, while in Slovakia there is no national geothermal monitoring network.

Significant pressures on the ICPDR GW-bodies

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-1							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		AT-1, DE-1							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		AT	DE	AT	DE	AT	DE	AT	DE
Point sources		-				-			
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				-			
due to agricultural activities									
due to non-sewered population									
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-				-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-2			
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		BG-2, RO-2			
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021					
		Status pressure types 2009		Risk pressure types 2013→2021	
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Chemical	Quantity	Chemical	Quantity
		Yes/-	Yes/-	Yes/-	Yes/-
		BG	RO	BG	RO
Point sources		-		-	
Leakages from contaminated sites					
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)					
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure					
Mine water discharges					
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways					
Other relevant point sources (specify below)					
Diffuse Sources		-		-	
due to agricultural activities					
due to non-sewered population					
Urban land use					
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)					
Water abstractions			-		-
Abstractions for agriculture					
Abstractions for public water supply					
Abstractions by industry					
IPPC activities					
Non-IPPC activities					
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites					
Other major abstractions (specify below)					
Artificial recharge			-		-
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes					
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)					
Mine water rebound					
Other major recharges (specify below)					
Other significant pressures		-	-	-	-
Saltwater intrusion					
Other intrusion (specify below)					
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.					

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-3							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		MD-3, RO-3							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		MD	RO	MD	RO	MD risk	RO	MD	RO
Point sources		-				Yes	-		
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)						x			
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure						x			
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				Yes	-		
due to agricultural activities						x			
due to non-sewered population						x			
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-		Yes	-	-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry						x			
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-		-		-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-4							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		BG-4, RO-4							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		BG	RO	BG	RO	BG	RO	BG	RO
Point sources		-				-			
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				-			
due to agricultural activities									
due to non-sewered population									
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-				-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-5							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		HU-5, RO-5							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		HU poor	RO poor	HU	RO	HU risk	RO risk	HU	RO
Point sources		-				-			
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		Yes				Yes			
due to agricultural activities		x	x			x			
due to non-sewered population		x	x						
Urban land use		x							
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-				-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-6							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		HU-6, RO-6							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		HU	RO	HU	RO	HU	RO	HU	RO
Point sources		-				-			
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				-			
due to agricultural activities									
due to non-sewered population									
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-				-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body											GWB-7												
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)											HU-7, RO-7, RS-7												
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021																							
Significant Pressures for Groundwater											Status pressure types 2009						Risk pressure types 2013→2021						
											Chemical Yes/-			Quantity Yes/-			Chemical Yes/-			Quantity Yes/-			
											HU poor	RO	RS	HU poor	RO	RS poor	HU risk	RO	RS	HU risk	RO	RS risk	
Point sources											-			-									
Leakages from contaminated sites																							
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)																							
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure																							
Mine water discharges																							
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways																							
Other relevant point sources (specify below)																							
Diffuse Sources											Yes	-	-				Yes	-	-				
due to agricultural activities											x												
due to non-sewered population											x												
Urban land use											x												
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)																							
Water abstractions														Yes	-	Yes				Yes	-	Yes	
Abstractions for agriculture																						x	
Abstractions for public water supply																							x
Abstractions by industry																							x
IPPC activities																							
Non-IPPC activities																							
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites																							
Other major abstractions (specify below)																							
Artificial recharge											-			-			-						
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes																							
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)																							
Mine water rebound																							
Other major recharges (specify below)																							
Other significant pressures											-			-			-						
Saltwater intrusion																							
Other intrusion (specify below)																							
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.																							

Code of ICPDR GW-body					GWB-8							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)					HU-8, SK-8							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021												
Significant Pressures for Groundwater					Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
					Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
					HU poor	SK	HU poor	SK	HU risk	SK risk	HU	SK
Point sources					-				-		Yes	
Leakages from contaminated sites									x			
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)												
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									x			
Mine water discharges									x			
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways												
Other relevant point sources (specify below)												
Diffuse Sources					Yes		-		Yes			
due to agricultural activities					x				x			
due to non-sewered population					x							
Urban land use					x							
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)												
Water abstractions							Yes		-		-	
Abstractions for agriculture												
Abstractions for public water supply												
Abstractions by industry												
IPPC activities												
Non-IPPC activities												
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites												
Other major abstractions (specify below)												
Artificial recharge							-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes												
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)												
Mine water rebound												
Other major recharges (specify below)												
Other significant pressures					-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion												
Other intrusion (specify below)												
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.					* septic tanks, discharge of used thermal water							

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-9			
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		HU-9, SK-9			
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021					
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009		Risk pressure types 2013→2021	
		Chemical Yes/-	Quantity Yes/-	Chemical Yes/-	Quantity Yes/-
		HU	SK	HU	SK
Point sources		-		-	
Leakages from contaminated sites					
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)					
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure					
Mine water discharges					
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways					
Other relevant point sources (specify below)					
Diffuse Sources		-		-	
due to agricultural activities					
due to non-sewered population					
Urban land use					
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)					
Water abstractions			-		-
Abstractions for agriculture					
Abstractions for public water supply					
Abstractions by industry					
IPPC activities					
Non-IPPC activities					
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites					
Other major abstractions (specify below)					
Artificial recharge			-		-
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes					
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)					
Mine water rebound					
Other major recharges (specify below)					
Other significant pressures		-	-	-	-
Saltwater intrusion					
Other intrusion (specify below)					
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.		* septic tanks			

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-10							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		HU-10, SK-10							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		HU	SK	HU	SK	HU	SK	HU	SK
Point sources		-				-			
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				-			
due to agricultural activities									
due to non-sewered population									
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				-				-	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Code of ICPDR GW-body		GWB-11							
National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part)		HU-11, SK-11							
Significant Pressures on Groundwater Chemical and Quantitative Status in 2009 and for Risk of failing to achieve Good Status in 2021									
Significant Pressures for Groundwater		Status pressure types 2009				Risk pressure types 2013→2021			
		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-		Chemical Yes/-		Quantity Yes/-	
		HU	SK	HU poor	SK	HU	SK	HU risk	SK risk
Point sources		-				-		-	
Leakages from contaminated sites									
Leakages from waste disposal sites (landfill and agricultural waste disposal)									
Leakages associated with oil industry infrastructure									
Mine water discharges									
Discharges to ground such as disposal of contaminated water to soak ways									
Other relevant point sources (specify below)									
Diffuse Sources		-				-		-	
due to agricultural activities									
due to non-sewered population									
Urban land use									
Other significant diffuse pressures (specify below)									
Water abstractions				Yes	-			Yes	
Abstractions for agriculture									
Abstractions for public water supply									
Abstractions by industry									
IPPC activities									
Non-IPPC activities									
Abstractions by quarries/open cast coal sites									
Other major abstractions (specify below)									
Artificial recharge				-				-	
Discharges to groundwater for artificial recharge purposes									
Returns of groundwater to GWB from which it was abstracted (e.g. for sand and gravel washing)									
Mine water rebound									
Other major recharges (specify below)									
Other significant pressures		-		-		-		-	
Saltwater intrusion									
Other intrusion (specify below)									
Description of other significant pressures as selected above.									

Inventory of Protected Areas

icpdr iksd

International
Commission
for the Protection
of the Danube River

Internationale
Kommission
zum Schutz
der Donau



ANNEX 6

“The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report”

Deutschland // Österreich // Česká republika // Slovensko // Magyarország // Slovenija // Hrvatska // Bosna i Hercegovina // Srbija // Crna Gora // România // България // Moldova // Україна

Explanations

Types:

H = Habitat (FFH) Directive

B = Bird Protection Directive

O = Others (Non EU MS)

Data on protected areas for Germany, Slovakia and Ukraine as listed in this Annex is from the 1st DRBM Plan 2009.

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
AT	AT1110137	Neusiedler See - Nordöstliches Leithagebirge	B,H	570.86
AT	AT1122916	Lafnitzauen	H	5.9
AT	AT1126129	Waasen - Hanság	B	30.04
AT	AT1202000	March-Thaya-Auen	H	89.71
AT	AT1202V00	March-Thaya-Auen (SPA)	B	148.27
AT	AT1204000	Donau-Auen östlich von Wien	H	95.74
AT	AT1204V00	Donau-Auen östlich von Wien (SPA)	B	91.67
AT	AT1208A00	Thayatal bei Hardegg	H	44.16
AT	AT1301000	Nationalpark Donau-Auen (Wiener Teil)	B,H	22.57
AT	AT2101000	SCI Nationalpark Hohe Tauern	B,H	346.03
AT	AT2102000	Nationalpark Nockberge (Kernzone)	H	77.4
AT	AT2108000	Inneres Pöllatal	H	31.96
AT	AT2109000	Wolayersee und Umgebung	H	19.39
AT	AT2114000	Obere Drau	B,H	10.3
AT	AT2116000	Görschacher Moos-Obermoos im Gailtal	B,H	12.42
AT	AT2120000	Schütt-Graschelitzen	B,H	23.05
AT	AT2205000	Pürgschachen-Moos und ennsnahe Bereiche zwischen Selzthal und dem Gesäuseeingang	B,H	16.13
AT	AT2208000	Lafnitztal - Neudauer Teiche	B,H	11.63
AT	AT2210000	Ennstaler Alpen / Gesäuse	B,H	145.12
AT	AT2213000	Steirische Grenzmur mit Gamlitzbach und Gnasbach	B,H	21.59
AT	AT2215000	Teile der Eisenerzer Alpen	H	43.87
AT	AT2220000	Zirbitzkogel	B	23.11
AT	AT2225000	Demmerkogel-Südhänge; Wöllinggraben mit Sulm, Saggau und Laßnitzabschnitten und Pößn.	B,H	20.97
AT	AT2226000	Furtner Teich - Dürnberger-Moor	B	10.73
AT	AT2229000	Teile des Steirischen Jogl- und Wechsellandes	B	454.87
AT	AT2229002	Ennstal zwischen Liezen und Niederstuttern	B	25.59
AT	AT2230000	Teile des südoststeirischen Hügellandes inklusive Höll und Grabenlandbäche	B,H	156.56
AT	AT2233000	Raabklamm	B,H	5.55
AT	AT2236000	Ober- und Mittellauf der Mur mit Puxer Auwald, Puxer Wand und Gulsen	H	13.08
AT	AT2243000	Totes Gebirge mit Altausseer See	B,H	239.53
AT	AT3101000	Dachstein	B,H	146.17
AT	AT3105000	Unterer Inn	B,H	8.63
AT	AT3110000	Ettenau	B,H	5.74
AT	AT3111000	Nationalpark Kalkalpen, I. Verordnungsabschnitt	B,H	214.36
AT	AT3112000	Oberes Donautal	B	9.24
AT	AT3113000	Untere Traun	B	23.08
AT	AT3114000	Traun-Donau-Auen	B,H	6.64
AT	AT3117000	Mond- und Attersee	H	61.36
AT	AT3119000	Auwälder am Unteren Inn	H	5.5
AT	AT3120000	Waldaist und Naarn	H	41.55

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
AT	AT3121000	Böhmerwald und Mühl­täler	H	93.52
AT	AT3122000	Oberes Donau- und Aschachtal	H	71.18
AT	AT3123000	Wiesengebiete und Seen im Alpenvorland	H	12.63
AT	AT3124000	Wiesengebiete im Freiwald	B	24.05
AT	AT3209022	Salzachauen, Salzburg (SPA)	B	11.19
AT	AT3210001	Hohe Tauern, Salzburg	B	804.51
AT	AT3211012	Kalkhochalpen, Salzburg	H	235.92
AT	AT3223000	Salzachauen, Salzburg	H	6.01
AT	AT3302000	Vilsalpsee	B,H	18.28
AT	AT3309000	Lechtal	B,H	41.44
BA	BABardaca	Zasticeno podrucje BARDACA	B	35
BA	BAProkosko jezero	Zasticeno podrucje Prokoško jezero	O	21.19
BA	BASkakavac	Zasticeno podrucje Skakavac	O	14.3
BA	BAUna	Zasticeno podrucje Una	O	198
BA	BAVrelo Bosne	Zasticeno podrucje Vrelo Bosne	O	6.03
BG	BG0000106	Harsovska reka	H	367.56
BG	BG0000107	Suha reka	H	624.81
BG	BG0000113	Vitosha	B,H	158.7
BG	BG0000117	Kotlenska planina	H	149.18
BG	BG0000165	Lozenska planina	H	12.96
BG	BG0000166	Vrachanski Balkan	H	360.25
BG	BG0000168	Ludogorie	H	594.47
BG	BG0000169	Ludogorie - Srebarna	H	52.24
BG	BG0000171	Ludogorie - Boblata	H	48.33
BG	BG0000173	Ostrovche	H	58.94
BG	BG0000180	Boblata	H	32.17
BG	BG0000181	Reka Vit	H	57.18
BG	BG0000182	Orsoya	H	24.61
BG	BG0000190	Vitata stena	H	26.3
BG	BG0000199	Tzibar	H	23.04
BG	BG0000204	Vardim	H	11.05
BG	BG0000211	Tvardishka planina	H	256.04
BG	BG0000213	Tarnovski visochini	H	44.32
BG	BG0000214	Dryanovski manastir	H	29.86
BG	BG0000231	Belenska gora	H	50.39
BG	BG0000232	Batin	H	26.83
BG	BG0000233	Studena reka	H	52.99
BG	BG0000237	Ostrov Pozharevo	B	9.75
BG	BG0000239	Obnova - Karaman dol	H	107.49
BG	BG0000240	Studenetz	B,H	280.57
BG	BG0000241	Srebarna	B,H	14.47
BG	BG0000247	Nikopolsko plato	H	185.01

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
BG	BG0000263	Skalsko	H	21.89
BG	BG0000275	Yazovir Stamboliyski	H	93.53
BG	BG0000308	Verila	H	37.48
BG	BG0000313	Rui	H	16.36
BG	BG0000322	Dragoman	H	213.57
BG	BG0000332	Karlukovski karst	B	142.17
BG	BG0000334	Ostrov	H	34.4
BG	BG0000335	Karaboaz	H	122
BG	BG0000336	Zlatiya	H	31.95
BG	BG0000339	Rabrovo	H	9.11
BG	BG0000340	Tzar Petrovo	H	17.48
BG	BG0000374	Bebresh	H	68.22
BG	BG0000377	Kalimok - Brashlen	H	73.32
BG	BG0000396	Persina	H	223.77
BG	BG0000399	Bulgarka	H	210.91
BG	BG0000432	Golyama reka	H	74.52
BG	BG0000494	Tzentralen Balkan	B,H	312.21
BG	BG0000495	Rila	B,H	206.5
BG	BG0000497	Archar	H	5.97
BG	BG0000498	Vidbol	H	13.05
BG	BG0000500	Voynitza	H	23.13
BG	BG0000503	Reka Lom	H	14.41
BG	BG0000507	Deleina	H	22.58
BG	BG0000509	Tzibritza	H	9.63
BG	BG0000517	Portitovtsi-Vladimirovo	H	6.64
BG	BG0000518	Vartopski dol	H	9.87
BG	BG0000521	Makresh	H	20.61
BG	BG0000522	Vidinski park	H	15.79
BG	BG0000523	Shishentzi	H	5.73
BG	BG0000529	Marten-Ryahovo	H	11.73
BG	BG0000530	Pozharevo - Garvan	H	58.66
BG	BG0000533	Ostrovi Kozlodui	H	6.06
BG	BG0000569	Kardam	H	9.18
BG	BG0000570	Izvorovo - Kraishte	H	10.81
BG	BG0000572	Rositza - Loznitza	H	18.12
BG	BG0000576	Svishtovska gora	H	19.17
BG	BG0000608	Lomovete	H	324.89
BG	BG0000609	Reka Rositza	H	14.41
BG	BG0000610	Reka Yantra	H	139
BG	BG0000611	Yazovir Gorni Dubnik	H	25.39
BG	BG0000613	Reka Iskar	H	94.58
BG	BG0000614	Reka Ogosta	H	12.53
BG	BG0000615	Devetashko plato	H	149.97

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
BG	BG0000616	Mikre	H	154.47
BG	BG0000617	Reka Palakariya	H	31.56
BG	BG0000618	Vidima	H	18.23
BG	BG0000624	Lyubash	H	12.67
BG	BG0001014	Karlukovo	H	288.42
BG	BG0001017	Karvav kamak	H	36.5
BG	BG0001036	Balgarski izvor	H	26.19
BG	BG0001037	Pastrina	H	35.52
BG	BG0001040	Zapadna stara planina i Predba	H	2193.03
BG	BG0001042	Iskarski prolom - Rzhana	H	226.93
BG	BG0001043	Etropole - Baylovo	H	191.26
BG	BG0001307	Plana	H	27.89
BG	BG0001389	Sredna Gora	H	21.42
BG	BG0001493	Tzentralen Balkan - buffer	H	867.22
BG	BG0002001	Rayanovtsi	B	132.02
BG	BG0002002	Zapaden Balkan	B	1467.72
BG	BG0002004	Dolni Bogrov-Kazichene	B	22.54
BG	BG0002005	Ponor	B	314.06
BG	BG0002009	Zlatiata	B	435.38
BG	BG0002017	Complex Belenski Ostrovi	B	66.83
BG	BG0002018	Ostrov Vardim	B	11.66
BG	BG0002024	Ribarnitsi Mechka	B	27.11
BG	BG0002025	Lomovete	B	43.08
BG	BG0002029	Kotlenska planina	B	196.89
BG	BG0002030	Complex Kalimok	B	92.2
BG	BG0002039	Harsovska reka	B	354
BG	BG0002048	Suha reka	B	257.5
BG	BG0002053	Vrachanski Balkan	B	309.17
BG	BG0002062	Ludogorie	B	913.15
BG	BG0002074	Nikopolsko plato	B	222.31
BG	BG0002083	Svishtovsko-Belenska nizina	B	54.39
BG	BG0002084	Palakaria	B	158.25
BG	BG0002085	Chairya	B	14.5
BG	BG0002088	Mikre	B	123.87
BG	BG0002090	Berkovitsa	B	28.04
BG	BG0002091	Ostrov Lakat	B	11.56
BG	BG0002095	Gorni Dabnik-Telish	B	34
BG	BG0002096	Obnova	B	54.21
BG	BG0002101	Meshtitsa	B	16.27
BG	BG0002102	Devetashko plato	B	78.92
BG	BG0002104	Tsibarsko blato	B	9.11
BG	BG0002109	Vasilyovska planina	B	454.84
BG	BG0002110	Apriltsi	B	19.42

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
BG	BG0002111	Velchevo	B	23.1
BG	BG0002112	Ruy	B	173.94
CZ	CZ0314024	Šumava	H	107.77
CZ	CZ0320180	Čerchovský les	H	21.91
CZ	CZ0323151	Kateřinský a Nivní potok	H	9.79
CZ	CZ0324026	Niva Nemanického potoka	H	6.81
CZ	CZ0530146	Králický Sněžník	H	17.16
CZ	CZ0614131	Údolí Oslavy a Chvojnice	H	23.39
CZ	CZ0614134	Údolí Jihlavy	H	8.62
CZ	CZ0620009	Lednické rybníky	H	6.18
CZ	CZ0620245	Rakovecké údolí	H	7.56
CZ	CZ0621025	Bzenecká Doubrava - Strážnické Pomoraví	B	11.72
CZ	CZ0621027	Soutok-Tvrdonicko	B	95.59
CZ	CZ0621028	Lednické rybníky	B	6.85
CZ	CZ0621029	Pálava	B	85.39
CZ	CZ0621030	Střední nádrž vodního díla Nové Mlýny	B	10.47
CZ	CZ0624064	Krumlovský les	H	19.46
CZ	CZ0624068	Strážnická Morava	H	6.59
CZ	CZ0624070	Hodonínská doubrava	H	30.29
CZ	CZ0624072	Čertoryje	H	48.52
CZ	CZ0624095	Údolí Dyje	H	18.21
CZ	CZ0624096	Podyjí	H	62.68
CZ	CZ0624099	Niva Dyje	H	32.49
CZ	CZ0624103	Mušovský luh	H	5.57
CZ	CZ0624119	Soutok - Podluží	H	97
CZ	CZ0624130	Moravský kras	H	64.85
CZ	CZ0710161	Království	H	5.88
CZ	CZ0711018	Litovelské Pomoraví	B	93.19
CZ	CZ0714073	Litovelské Pomoraví	H	94.59
CZ	CZ0714075	Keprník	H	17.51
CZ	CZ0714077	Praděd	H	28.02
CZ	CZ0714085	Morava - Chropýňský luh	H	32.05
CZ	CZ0714133	Libavá	H	67.32
CZ	CZ0720033	Semetín	H	13.27
CZ	CZ0720192	Velká Vela	H	7.71
CZ	CZ0720422	Valy-Bučník	H	10.95
CZ	CZ0720428	Na Koncoch	H	17.35
CZ	CZ0720435	Podkrálovec	H	9.62
CZ	CZ0720437	Valentová	H	5.58
CZ	CZ0724089	Beskydy	H	632.22
CZ	CZ0724090	Bílé Karpaty	H	200.34
CZ	CZ0724091	Chřiby	H	192.26
CZ	CZ0724107	Nedakonický les	H	15.25

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
CZ	CZ0724120	Kněžpolský les	H	5.21
CZ	CZ0724121	Nad Jasenkou	H	7.39
CZ	CZ0724429	Hostýnské vrchy	H	23.97
CZ	CZ0724430	Vlárský průsmyk	H	31.69
DE	DE5937-471	Schneeberggebiet und Goldkronacher / Sophientaler Forst	B	26.19
DE	DE6139-371	Waldnaabtal zwischen Tirschenreuth und Windisch-Eschenbach	H	26.18
DE	DE6139-471	Waldnaabtaue westlich Tirschenreuth	B	22.59
DE	DE6237-371	Heidenaab, Creussenaue und Weihergebiet nordwestlich Eschenbach	H	18.65
DE	DE6336-301	US-Truppenübungsplatz Grafenwöhr	B,H	192.79
DE	DE6336-471	Vilsecker Mulde	B	9.2
DE	DE6337-371	Vilsecker Mulde mit den Tälern der Schmalnohe und Wiesenohe	H	9.39
DE	DE6338-301	Lohen im Manteler Forst mit Schießweiher und Straßweiherkette	H	7.73
DE	DE6338-401	Manteler Forst	B	26.92
DE	DE6528-371	Anstieg der Frankenhöhe östlich der A 7	H	11.79
DE	DE6537-371	Vils von Vilseck bis zur Mündung in die Naab	H	6.22
DE	DE6541-371	Bayerische Schwarzach und Biberbach	H	5.3
DE	DE6636-371	Lauterachtal	H	8.23
DE	DE6639-371	Talsystem von Schwarzach, Auerbach und Ascha	H	7.84
DE	DE6639-372	Charlottenhofer Weihergebiet, Hirtlohweiher und Langwiedteiche	B,H	9.31
DE	DE6728-471	Altmühltal mit Brunst-Schwaigau und Altmühlsee	B	49.71
DE	DE6736-302	Truppenübungsplatz Hohenfels	B,H	149.06
DE	DE6741-371	Chamb, Regentalau und Regen zwischen Roding und Donaumündung	H	31.94
DE	DE6741-471	Regentalau und Chamtbatal mit Rötelseeweihergebiet	B	27.78
DE	DE6830-371	Obere Altmühl mit Brunst-Schwaigau und Wiesmet	H	45.08
DE	DE6833-371	Trauf der südlichen Frankenalb	H	41.47
DE	DE6834-301	Trauf der mittleren Frankenalb im Sulztal	H	12.24
DE	DE6836-371	Schwarze Laaber	H	11.6
DE	DE6844-371	Oberlauf des Weißen Regens bis Kötzing mit Kaitersbachaue	H	6.37
DE	DE6844-373	Großer und Kleiner Arber mit Arberseen	H	22.96
DE	DE6935-371	Weißer, Wissinger, Breitenbrunner Laaber u. Kreuzberg bei Dietfurt	H	23.23
DE	DE6937-371	Naab unterhalb Schwarzenfeld und Donau von Poikam bis Regensburg	H	11.15
DE	DE6939-302	Bachtäler im Falkensteiner Vorwald	H	13.87
DE	DE6939-371	Trockenhänge am Donaurandbruch	H	5.21
DE	DE6946-301	Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald	B,H	242.18
DE	DE7029-371	Wörnitztal	H	38.93
DE	DE7036-371	Trockenhänge im unteren Altmühltal mit Laaberleiten und Galgental	H	27.19
DE	DE7037-471	Felsen und Hangwälder im Altmühl-, Naab-, Laaber- und Donautal	B	48.44
DE	DE7038-371	Standortübungsplatz Oberhinkofen	H	5.27

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
DE	DE7040-302	Wälder im Donautal	B,H	12.89
DE	DE7040-371	Donau und Altwässer zwischen Regensburg und Straubing	H	21.94
DE	DE7040-471	Donau zwischen Regensburg und Straubing	B	32.6
DE	DE7043-371	Deggendorfer Vorwald	H	14.98
DE	DE7045-371	Oberlauf des Regens und Nebenbäche	H	19.22
DE	DE7128-371	Trockenverbund am Rand des Nördlinger Rieses	H	9.5
DE	DE7130-471	Nördlinger Ries und Wörnitztal	B	70.36
DE	DE7132-371	Mittleres Altmühltal mit Wellheimer Trockental und Schambachtal	H	42.01
DE	DE7132-471	Felsen und Hangwälder im Altmühltal und Wellheimer Trockental	B	36.12
DE	DE7136-301	'Weltenburger Enge' und 'Hirschberg und Altmühlleiten'	H	9.34
DE	DE7136-304	Donauauen zwischen Ingolstadt und Weltenburg	H	27.67
DE	DE7138-372	Tal der Großen Laaber zwischen Sandsbach und Unterdeggenbach	H	6.82
DE	DE7142-301	Donauauen zwischen Straubing und Vilshofen	H	47.86
DE	DE7142-471	Donau zwischen Straubing und Vilshofen	B	67.76
DE	DE7229-471	Riesalb mit Kesseltal	B	120.37
DE	DE7230-371	Donauwörther Forst mit Standortübungsplatz und Harburger Karab	H	24.01
DE	DE7231-471	Donauauen zwischen Lechmündung und Ingolstadt	B	69.61
DE	DE7232-301	Donau mit Jura-Hängen zwischen Leitheim und Neuburg	H	32.81
DE	DE7233-372	Donauauen mit Gerolfinger Eichenwald	H	29.27
DE	DE7233-373	Donaumoosbäche, Zucheringer Wörth und Brucker Forst	H	9.47
DE	DE7243-301	Untere Isar zwischen Landau und Plattling	H	12.17
DE	DE7243-302	Isarmündung	H	19.07
DE	DE7243-401	Untere Isar oberhalb Mündung	B	9.74
DE	DE7243-402	Isarmündung	B	21.13
DE	DE7246-371	Ilz-Talsystem	H	28.45
DE	DE7329-301	Donauauen Blindheim-Donaumünster	H	12.11
DE	DE7329-372	Jurawälder nördlich Höchstädt	H	38.2
DE	DE7330-301	Mertinger Höhle und umgebende Feuchtgebiete	H	8.58
DE	DE7330-471	Wiesenbrüterlebensraum Schwäbisches Donauried	B	39.66
DE	DE7335-371	Feilenmoos mit Nöttinger Viehweide	H	8.7
DE	DE7341-471	Wiesenbrütergebiete im Unteren Isartal	B	13.84
DE	DE7347-371	Erlau	H	5.75
DE	DE7427-471	Schwäbisches Donaumoos	B	25.78
DE	DE7428-301	Donau-Auen zwischen Thalfingen und Höchstädt	H	57.97
DE	DE7428-471	Donauauen	B	80.53
DE	DE7433-371	Paar	H	29.7
DE	DE7439-371	Isarleiten bei der Gretlmühle	H	6.43
DE	DE7440-371	Vilstal zwischen Vilsbiburg und Marklkofen	H	8.35
DE	DE7446-301	Donauleiten von Passau bis Jochenstein	H	5.17
DE	DE7446-371	Östlicher Neuburger Wald und Innleiten bis Vornbach	H	10.89

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DE	DE7447-371	Donau von Kachlet bis Jochenstein mit Inn- und Ilzmündung	H	5.08
DE	DE7537-301	Isarauen von Unterföhring bis Landshut	H	52.77
DE	DE7537-401	Naturschutzgebiet "Vogelfreistätte Mittlere Isarstauseen"	B	5.87
DE	DE7630-371	Schmuttertal	H	9
DE	DE7631-371	Lechauen zwischen Königsbrunn und Augsburg	H	23.04
DE	DE7631-372	Lech zwischen Landsberg und Königsbrunn mit Auen und Leite	H	25.02
DE	DE7635-301	Ampertal	H	21.72
DE	DE7636-471	Freisinger Moos	B	11.3
DE	DE7726-371	Untere Illerauen	H	16.42
DE	DE7736-471	Ismaninger Speichersee und Fischteiche	B	10.29
DE	DE7739-371	Isental mit Nebenbächen	H	7.66
DE	DE7742-371	Inn und Untere Alz	H	15.65
DE	DE7744-371	Salzach und Unterer Inn	H	56.89
DE	DE7744-471	Salzach und Inn	B	48.28
DE	DE7820-441	Südwestalb und Oberes Donautal	B	428.56
DE	DE7823-341	Donau zwischen Munderkingen und Riedlingen	H	14.29
DE	DE7828-471	Mindeltal	B	26.55
DE	DE7829-301	Angelberger Forst	H	6.41
DE	DE7832-371	Ampermoos	H	5.29
DE	DE7833-371	Moore und Buchenwälder zwischen Etterschlag und Fürstenfeldbruck	H	7.76
DE	DE7837-371	Ebersberger und Großhaager Forst	H	38.41
DE	DE7919-341	Donautal und Hochflächen von Tuttligen bis Beuron	H	54.26
DE	DE7920-342	Oberes Donautal zwischen Beuron und Sigmaringen	H	27.04
DE	DE7922-342	Donau zwischen Riedlingen und Sigmaringen	H	11.66
DE	DE7932-372	Ammerseeufer und Leitenwälder	H	9.53
DE	DE7932-471	Ammerseegebiet	B	77.1
DE	DE7934-371	Moore und Wälder der Endmoräne bei Starnberg	H	5.87
DE	DE7939-301	Innauen und Leitenwälder	H	35.53
DE	DE7939-401	NSG 'Vogelfreistätte Innstausee bei Attel und Freiham'	B	5.67
DE	DE8016-341	Baar	H	22.24
DE	DE8017-341	Nördliche Baaralb und Donau bei Immendingen	H	24.98
DE	DE8017-441	Baar	B	377.58
DE	DE8031-471	Mittleres Lechtal	B	32.08
DE	DE8032-371	Ammersee-Südufer und Raistingener Wiesen	H	8.82
DE	DE8032-372	Moore und Wälder westlich Dießen	H	25.91
DE	DE8033-371	Moränenlandschaft zwischen Ammersee und Starnberger See	H	20.73
DE	DE8034-371	Oberes Isartal	H	46.71
DE	DE8038-371	Rotter Forst und Rott	H	8.47
DE	DE8039-302	Moore und Seen nordöstlich Rosenheim	H	5.6
DE	DE8039-371	Murn, Murner Filz und Eiselfinger See	H	5.14
DE	DE8040-371	Moorgebiet von Eggstädt-Hemhof bis Seeon	H	21.16
DE	DE8040-471	Moorgebiet von Eggstädt-Hemhof bis Seeon	B	20.06

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DE	DE8127-301	Illerdurchbruch zwischen Reicholzried und Lautrach	H	9.68
DE	DE8131-301	Moorkette von Peiting bis Wessobrunn	H	9.43
DE	DE8131-371	Lech zwischen Hirschau und Landsberg mit Auen und Leiten	H	28.9
DE	DE8133-301	Naturschutzgebiet 'Osterseen'	H	10.87
DE	DE8133-302	Eberfinger Drumlinfeld mit Magnetsrieder Hardt u. Bernrieder Filz	H	11.16
DE	DE8133-371	Starnberger See	H	56.89
DE	DE8133-401	Starnberger See	B	56.93
DE	DE8134-371	Moore südlich Königsdorf, Rothenrainer Moore und Königsdorfer Alm	H	10.98
DE	DE8135-371	Moore zwischen Dietramszell und Deining	H	9.61
DE	DE8136-302	Taubenberg	B,H	18.5
DE	DE8136-371	Mangfalltal	H	13.47
DE	DE8138-372	Moore um Raubling	H	10.28
DE	DE8139-371	Simsseegebiet	H	10.42
DE	DE8140-371	Moore südlich des Chiemsees	H	35.67
DE	DE8140-372	Chiemsee	H	81.51
DE	DE8140-471	Chiemseegebiet mit Alz	B	103.55
DE	DE8141-471	Moore südlich des Chiemsees	B	27.21
DE	DE8142-371	Moore im Salzach-Hügelland	H	13.08
DE	DE8142-372	Oberes Surtal und Urstromtal Höglwörth	H	8.78
DE	DE8227-373	Kürnacher Wald	H	27.6
DE	DE8228-301	Kempter Wald mit Oberem Rottachtal	H	40.96
DE	DE8232-371	Grasleitner Moorlandschaft	H	21.38
DE	DE8233-301	Moor- und Drumlinlandschaft zwischen Hohenkasten und Antdorf	H	14.12
DE	DE8234-371	Moore um Penzberg	H	11.62
DE	DE8235-301	Ellbach- und Kirchseemoor	H	11.72
DE	DE8235-371	Attenloher Filzen und Mariensteiner Moore	H	6.51
DE	DE8236-371	Flyschberge bei Bad Wiessee	H	9.55
DE	DE8237-371	Leitzachtal	H	22.39
DE	DE8239-371	Hochriesgebiet und Hangwälder im Aschauer Tal	H	18.26
DE	DE8239-372	Geigelstein und Achentaldurchbruch	H	32.07
DE	DE8239-401	Geigelstein	B	32.08
DE	DE8241-372	Östliche Chiemgauer Alpen	H	129.23
DE	DE8327-304	Rottachberg und Rottachschlucht	H	5.27
DE	DE8329-301	Wertachdurchbruch	B,H	8.76
DE	DE8329-303	Sulzschneider Moore	H	17.95
DE	DE8330-371	Urspringer Filz, Premer Filz und Viehweiden	H	5.48
DE	DE8330-471	Ammergebirge mit Kienberg und Schwarzenberg sowie Falkenstein	B	301.05
DE	DE8331-302	Ammer vom Alpenrand b. zum NSG 'Vogelfreistätte Ammersee-Südufer'	H	23.91
DE	DE8331-303	Trauchberger Ach, Moore und Wälder am Nordrand des Ammergebirges	H	11.29

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DE	DE8332-301	Murnauer Moos	H	42.9
DE	DE8332-371	Moore im oberen Ammertal	H	6.29
DE	DE8332-372	Moränenlandschaft zwischen Staffelsee und Baiersoiern	H	25.92
DE	DE8332-471	Murnaur Moos und Pfrühlmoos	B	72.82
DE	DE8334-371	Loisach-Kochelsee-Moore	H	19
DE	DE8334-373	Kesselberggebiet	H	6.48
DE	DE8334-471	Loisach-Kochelsee-Moore	B	41.84
DE	DE8336-371	Mangfallgebirge	H	148.72
DE	DE8342-301	Nationalpark Berchtesgaden	B,H	213.64
DE	DE8342-302	NSG 'Aschau', NSG 'Schwarzbach' und Schwimmendes Moos	H	8.04
DE	DE8343-303	Untersberg	H	35.14
DE	DE8426-302	Nagelfluhkette Hochgrat-Steineberg	H	19.93
DE	DE8429-303	Kienberg mit Magerrasen im Tal der Steinacher Ach	H	6.24
DE	DE8430-301	Naturschutzgebiet 'Bannwaldsee'	H	5.58
DE	DE8430-303	Falkenstein, Alatsee, Faulenbacher- und Lechtal	H	9.87
DE	DE8431-371	Ammergebirge	H	275.82
DE	DE8432-301	Loisachtal zwischen Farchant und Eschenlohe	H	6.92
DE	DE8433-301	Karwendel mit Isar	B,H	195.9
DE	DE8433-371	Estergebirge	H	60.77
DE	DE8434-372	Jachenau und Extensivwiesen bei Fleck	H	14.52
DE	DE8527-301	Hörnergruppe	H	11.83
DE	DE8528-301	Allgäuer Hochalpen	H	212.27
DE	DE8532-371	Wettersteingebirge	H	42.57
DE	DE8532-471	Naturschutzgebiet "Schachen und Reintal"	B	39.64
DE	DE8533-301	Mittenwalder Buckelwiesen	H	19.29
DE	DE8626-301	Hoher Ifen	H	24.51
HR	HR1054	Plitvička jezera	O	296.2
HR	HR146755	Jelas polje	O	195.26
HR	HR146758	Bara Dvorina kraj Donje Bebrine	O	7.37
HR	HR15602	Kopački rit	O	231.43
HR	HR15605	Už e područje Kopačkog rita	O	72.37
HR	HR15614	Medvednica	O	179.36
HR	HR15615	Bijele i Samarske stijene	O	11.26
HR	HR15618	Crna Mlaka	O	6.94
HR	HR2518	Risnjak	O	63.45
HR	HR377823	Vuka	O	5.23
HR	HR377833	Mura	O	143.54
HR	HR377853	Žumberak - Samoborsko gorje	O	342.43
HR	HR377920	Turopoljski lug i vlaž ne livade uz rijeku Odru	O	33.48
HR	HR378013	Odransko polje	O	93.99
HR	HR378033	Papuk	O	343.07
HR	HR392915	Sunjsko polje	O	203.2
HR	HR393049	Mura-Drava	O	1448.11

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HR	HR63666	Lonjsko polje	O	511.26
HR	HR81108	Veliki Paž ut	O	12.01
HR	HR81116	Varoški Lug	O	8.97
HR	HR81145	Jankovac	O	6.48
HR	HRHR1000001	Pokupski bazen	B	449.69
HR	HRHR1000002	Sava kod Hrušćice (s okolnim šljunčarama)	B	17.58
HR	HRHR1000003	Turopolje	B	227.44
HR	HRHR1000004	Donja Posavina	B	1258.87
HR	HRHR1000005	Jelas polje s ribnjacima i poplavnim pašnjacima uz Savu	B	418.46
HR	HRHR1000006	Spačvanski bazen	B	429.3
HR	HRHR1000011	Ribnjaci Grudnjak i Načički ribnjak s kompleksom lužnjakovih šuma	B	205.56
HR	HRHR1000013	Dravske akumulacije	B	196.81
HR	HRHR1000014	Gornji tok Drave (od Donje Dubrave do Terezinog polja)	B	341.21
HR	HRHR1000015	Srednji tok Drave (od Terezinog polja do Donjeg Miholjca)	B	171.76
HR	HRHR1000016	Podunavlje i donje Podravlje	B	823.99
HR	HRHR1000040	Papuk	B	362.72
HR	HRHR2000364	Mura	H	145.93
HR	HRHR2000365	Plitvica	H	21.5
HR	HRHR2000366	Bednja	H	42.25
HR	HRHR2000372	Dunav - Vukovar	H	61.83
HR	HRHR2000382	Potok Zbel	H	7.45
HR	HRHR2000387	Beletinec	H	16.17
HR	HRHR2000388	Slanje	H	6.76
HR	HRHR2000394	Kopaonik	H	231.27
HR	HRHR2000401	Ušće Plitvice i Bednje	H	13.5
HR	HRHR2000409	Križnica	H	6.98
HR	HRHR2000414	Izvorišno područje Odre	H	9.05
HR	HRHR2000415	Odransko polje	H	84.96
HR	HRHR2000416	Lonjsko polje	H	501.83
HR	HRHR2000420	Sunjsko polje	H	203.6
HR	HRHR2000424	Vlakanac - Radinje	H	32.05
HR	HRHR2000426	Dvorina	H	20.64
HR	HRHR2000427	Gajna	H	5.65
HR	HRHR2000431	Sava - Štitar	H	17.55
HR	HRHR2000439	Dolina Bijeke	H	5.16
HR	HRHR2000452	Zrinska gora	H	356.59
HR	HRHR2000463	dolina Une	H	39.35
HR	HRHR2000465	Žutica	H	46.97
HR	HRHR2000569	Vuka	H	5.23
HR	HRHR2000580	Papuk	H	350.34
HR	HRHR2000583	Medvednica	H	226.09
HR	HRHR2000592	Ogulinsko-plašćansko područje	H	434.78

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HR	HRHR2000593	Mre_nica - Tounj_ica	H	15.21
HR	HRHR2000595	Korana	H	25.74
HR	HRHR2000609	Dolina Dretulje	H	5.81
HR	HRHR2000613	Stari tok Drave I	H	26.41
HR	HRHR2000614	Stari tok Drave II	H	24.51
HR	HRHR2000620	Mala i Velika Utinja	H	21.5
HR	HRHR2000631	Odra	H	5.03
HR	HRHR2000632	Krbavsko polje	H	118.53
HR	HRHR2000634	Stajni_ko polje	H	5
HR	HRHR2000642	Kupa	H	63.66
HR	HRHR2000646	Polje Lug	H	7.31
HR	HRHR2000879	Lapa_ko polje	H	22.23
HR	HRHR2001070	Sutla	H	5.53
HR	HRHR2001118	Park šuma Jankovac	H	6.38
HR	HRHR2001311	Sava	H	123.61
HR	HRHR5000006	Spa_vanski bazen	H	429.3
HR	HRHR5000013	Šire podru_je Drave	H	1527.98
HR	HRHR5000019	Gorski kotar, Primorje i sjeverna Lika	H	1651.27
HR	HRHR5000020	Nacionalni park Plitvi_ka jezera (s Vrhovinskim poljem)	H	266.49
HU	HU109/NP/74	Kiskunsági Nemzeti Park	O	505.23
HU	HU112/TK/75	Ócsai Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	36.45
HU	HU118/TK/75	Lázbérci Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	37.18
HU	HU122/TK/76	Pusztaszeri Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	223.33
HU	HU124/TT/76	Péteri-tavi madárrezervátum természetvédelmi terület	O	7.8
HU	HU126/TK/76	Zselici Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	83.01
HU	HU138/NP/76	Bükki Nemzeti Park	O	428.41
HU	HU139/TK/76	Vértesi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	152.08
HU	HU140/TK/77	Soproni Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	50.68
HU	HU146/TK/77	Kelet-Mecsek Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	93.39
HU	HU148/TT/77	Tiszadobi-ártér természetvédelmi terület	O	10.21
HU	HU150/TT/77	Nagyberek Fehér-víz természetvédelmi terület	O	15.83
HU	HU152/TK/77	Gerecsei Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	86.6
HU	HU158/TK/78	Közép-tiszai Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	94.52
HU	HU164/TT/78	Tiszatelek–Tiszaberceli-ártér természetvédelmi terület	O	15.06
HU	HU170/TK/80	Kőszegi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	43.35
HU	HU171/TK/82	Szatmár-beregi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	218.92
HU	HU172/TK/84	Zempléni Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	267.65
HU	HU177/NP/85	Aggteleki Nemzeti Park	O	201.84
HU	HU180/TK/85	Mátrai Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	129.88
HU	HU181/TK/86	Sárréti Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	22.14
HU	HU183/TK/86	Tokaj–Bodrozug Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	52.86
HU	HU184/TT/86	Bihari-legelő természetvédelmi terület	O	7.7
HU	HU185/TT/86	Balatonfüredi-erdő természetvédelmi terület	O	8.69

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HU	HU187/TK/87	Szigetközi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	96.87
HU	HU201/TK/88	Hajdúsági Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	70.9
HU	HU211/TK/89	Karancs– Medves Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	66.2
HU	HU212/TK/89	Borsodi-Mezőség Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	184.3
HU	HU219/TT/90	Császártöltési Vörös Mocsár Természetvédelmi Terület	O	9.3
HU	HU221/TT/90	Kiskőrösi-turjános természetvédelmi terület	O	6.41
HU	HU230/TT/90	Kecskeri-pusztaság Természetvédelmi Terület	O	12.63
HU	HU232/TK/90	Kesznyéteni Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	58.33
HU	HU238/NP/91	Fertő– Hanság Nemzeti Park	O	237.27
HU	HU240/TK/91	Magas-bakonyi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	87.32
HU	HU242/TK/91	Boronka-melléki Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	84.96
HU	HU253/TK/92	Pannonhalmi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	82.85
HU	HU258/TK/93	Hevesi Füves Puszták Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	161.07
HU	HU260/TK/93	Tarnavidéki Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	93.84
HU	HU271/NP/96	Duna–Dráva Nemzeti Park	O	496.34
HU	HU272/TT/96	Rétszilasi-tavak Természetvédelmi Terület	O	14.96
HU	HU274/TT/96	Long-erdő természetvédelmi terület	O	10.05
HU	HU276/NP/97	Körös– Maros Nemzeti Park	O	512.01
HU	HU280/TK/97	Sárvíz-völgye Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	34.8
HU	HU282/NP/97	Balaton-felvidéki Nemzeti Park	O	580.56
HU	HU283/NP/97	Duna– Ipoly Nemzeti Park	O	606.69
HU	HU284/TK/98	Bihari-sík Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	166.05
HU	HU287/TK/98	Tápió-Hajta Vidéke Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	42.31
HU	HU293/TK/99	Dél-Mezőföld Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	77.52
HU	HU296/NP/02	Őrségi Nemzeti Park	O	438.98
HU	HU308/TK/07	Mura-menti Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	19.02
HU	HU319/TK/09	Nyugat-Mecsek Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	103.65
HU	HU330/TK/12	Körös-éri Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	22.24
HU	HU87/TT/66	Dinnyési-fertő természetvédelmi terület	O	5.29
HU	HU94/TK/71	Mártélyi Tájvédelmi Körzet	O	22.76
HU	HU97/NP/73	Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park	O	811.31
HU	HUAN10001	Aggteleki-karszt	B	236.2
HU	HUAN10002	Putnok-dombság	B	71.16
HU	HUAN20001	Aggteleki-karszt és peremterületei	H	231.04
HU	HUAN20002	Rakaca-völgy és oldalvölgyei	H	20.82
HU	HUAN20003	Bódva-völgy és Sas-patak-völgye	H	26.95
HU	HUAN20004	Hernád-völgy és Sajóládi-erdő	H	50.38
HU	HUAN20005	Szuha-völgy	H	10.39
HU	HUAN20006	Sajó-völgy	H	20.75
HU	HUAN21007	Bózsva-patak	H	8.32
HU	HUBF10001	Mórichelyi-halastavak	B	6.49
HU	HUBF20001	Keleti-Bakony	H	226.5
HU	HUBF20002	Papod és Miklád	H	77.35

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HU	HUBF20003	Kab-hegy	H	80.76
HU	HUBF20004	Agár-tető	H	51.36
HU	HUBF20006	Tihanyi-félsziget	H	7.74
HU	HUBF20007	Monostorapáti Fekete-hegy	H	17.89
HU	HUBF20009	Devecseri Széki-erdő	H	15.94
HU	HUBF20011	Felső-Nyirádi-erdő és Meggyes-erdő	H	41.77
HU	HUBF20014	Pécselyi-medence	H	8.67
HU	HUBF20015	Marcal-medence	H	48.87
HU	HUBF20016	Öreg-hegyi riviéra	H	12.07
HU	HUBF20017	Kádártai dolomitmezők	H	7.93
HU	HUBF20028	Tapolcai-medence	H	23.01
HU	HUBF20034	Balatonfüredi-erdő	H	34.9
HU	HUBF20035	Keszthelyi-hegység	H	148.98
HU	HUBF20037	Alsó-Zala-völgy	H	65.52
HU	HUBF20039	Nyugat-Göcsej	H	45.25
HU	HUBF20040	Vétyempusza	H	41.41
HU	HUBF20043	Mura mente	H	21.45
HU	HUBF20044	Kerka mente	H	73.41
HU	HUBF20045	Szévíz–Principális-csatorna	H	80.19
HU	HUBF20046	Oltárc	H	89.61
HU	HUBF20047	Felső-Zala-völgy	H	11.1
HU	HUBF20048	Kebele	H	19.25
HU	HUBF20049	Dél-zalai homokvidék	H	29.09
HU	HUBF20050	Csörnyeberek	H	21.34
HU	HUBF20052	Sárvíz-patak mente	H	11.86
HU	HUBF20054	Nagykapornaki erdő	H	6.38
HU	HUBF20055	Remetekert	H	9.72
HU	HUBF30001	Északi-Bakony	B,H	257.79
HU	HUBF30002	Balaton	B,H	594.83
HU	HUBF30003	Kis-Balaton	B,H	133.44
HU	HUBN10001	Bodrozug–Kopasz-hegy–Taktaköz	B	226.46
HU	HUBN10002	Borsodi-sík	B	362.4
HU	HUBN10003	Bükk hegység és peremterületei	B	662.08
HU	HUBN10004	Hevesi-sík	B	770.16
HU	HUBN10005	Kesznyéten	B	63.53
HU	HUBN10006	Mátra	B	373.07
HU	HUBN10007	Zempléni-hegység a Szerencsi-dombsággal és a Hernád-völgygel	B	1145.37
HU	HUBN20001	Bükk-fennsík és Lök-völgy	H	143.83
HU	HUBN20002	Hór-völgy és Déli-Bükk	H	55.2
HU	HUBN20007	Kisgyőri Halom-vár– Csincse-völgy– Cseh-völgy	H	10.01
HU	HUBN20012	Egerbakta-Bátor környéki erdők	H	26.3
HU	HUBN20013	Hevesaranyosi-Fedémesi dombvidék	H	12.38
HU	HUBN20014	Gyepes-völgy	H	30.13

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HU	HUBN20015	Izra-völgy és Arló-tó	H	13.49
HU	HUBN20018	Upponyi-szoros	H	12.9
HU	HUBN20021	Domaházi Hangony-patak völgye	H	11.71
HU	HUBN20025	Nagybarcai Liget-hegy és sajóvelezdi Égett-hegy	H	12.02
HU	HUBN20034	Borsodi-Mezőség	H	148.5
HU	HUBN20041	Pélyi szikések	H	27.69
HU	HUBN20047	Mátra északi letörése	H	7.8
HU	HUBN20049	Mátrabérc– Fallóskúti-rétek	H	15.07
HU	HUBN20051	Nyugat-Mátra	H	14.99
HU	HUBN20056	Tepke	H	24.23
HU	HUBN20057	Bézma	H	8.32
HU	HUBN20062	Középső-Ipoly-völgy	H	16.79
HU	HUBN20063	Karancs	H	8.82
HU	HUBN20069	Kesznyéteni Sajó-öböl	H	47.29
HU	HUBN20071	Bodrogzug és Bodrog hullámtere	H	73.72
HU	HUBN20081	Long-erdő	H	31.6
HU	HUBN20084	Központi-Zempléni-hegység	H	86.66
HU	HUBN20085	Északi-Zempléni-hegység	H	18.54
HU	HUBN20087	Baskói-rétek	H	5.86
HU	HUBN20089	Füzéri Pál-hegy	H	7.33
HU	HUDD10002	Nyugat-Dráva	B	152.37
HU	HUDD10003	Gemenc	B	196.41
HU	HUDD10004	Béda-Karapancsa	B	87.22
HU	HUDD10007	Mecsek	B	206.35
HU	HUDD10008	Belső-Somogy	B	333.28
HU	HUDD10012	Balaton berkek	B	86.49
HU	HUDD20001	Tenkes	H	15.59
HU	HUDD20004	Dél-Zselic	H	68.05
HU	HUDD20007	Kelet-Dráva	H	66.24
HU	HUDD20008	Ormánsági erdők	H	105.32
HU	HUDD20011	Szekszárdi-dombvidék	H	24.46
HU	HUDD20012	Geresdi-dombvidék	H	65.67
HU	HUDD20014	Jánosházi-erdő és Égett-berek	H	6.19
HU	HUDD20015	Kisbajomi erdők	H	13
HU	HUDD20016	Észak-Zselici erdőségek	H	162.48
HU	HUDD20017	Mocsoládi-erdő	H	25.86
HU	HUDD20020	Közép-mezőföldi löszvölgyek	H	15.98
HU	HUDD20023	Tolnai Duna	H	71.62
HU	HUDD20026	Lengyel-hőgyészi erdők	H	36.36
HU	HUDD20029	Kisszékelyi-dombság	H	29.79
HU	HUDD20030	Mecsek	H	261.81
HU	HUDD20031	Fehérvíz	H	15.5
HU	HUDD20032	Gemenc	H	207.04

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HU	HUDD20035	Pogány-völgyi rétek	H	19.87
HU	HUDD20036	Ordacsehi berek	H	7.49
HU	HUDD20040	Tengelici homokvidék	H	57.88
HU	HUDD20042	Köröshegyi-erdők	H	16.82
HU	HUDD20044	Boronka-melléke	H	114.91
HU	HUDD20045	Béda-Karapanca	H	107.98
HU	HUDD20046	Törökkoppányi erdők	H	21.65
HU	HUDD20051	Darányi borókás	H	34.79
HU	HUDD20052	Ormánsági vizes élőhelyek és gyepek	H	14.14
HU	HUDD20056	Közép-Dráva	H	62.75
HU	HUDD20057	Somogymeggyesi erdő	H	6.78
HU	HUDD20058	Látrányi-pusztá	H	9.81
HU	HUDD20059	Balatonkeresztúri rétek	H	5.89
HU	HUDD20062	Nyugat-Dráva-sík	H	51.78
HU	HUDD20063	Szentai erdő	H	195.28
HU	HUDD20064	Ságvári dombok	H	23.44
HU	HUDD20066	Pécsi-sík	H	5.05
HU	HUDD20068	Gyékényesi erdők	H	7.76
HU	HUDD20073	Szedresi Ős-Sárvíz	H	7.53
HU	HUDI10003	Gerecse	B	295.98
HU	HUDI10004	Jászkarajenői puszták	B	104.34
HU	HUDI10005	Sárvíz völgye	B	78.64
HU	HUDI10006	Tatai Öreg-tó	B	26.24
HU	HUDI10007	Velencei-tó és Dinnyési-fertő	B	21.76
HU	HUDI10008	Ipoly völgye	B	63.54
HU	HUDI20003	Alapi kaszálórétek	H	5.19
HU	HUDI20005	Bársonyos	H	12.1
HU	HUDI20009	Budai-hegység	H	95.22
HU	HUDI20015	Déli-Gerecse	H	48.15
HU	HUDI20016	Epöli szarmata vonulat	H	15.77
HU	HUDI20019	Felső-Tápió	H	20.48
HU	HUDI20021	Gerje mente	H	33.43
HU	HUDI20022	Gógány- és Körös-ér mente	H	8.18
HU	HUDI20023	Gödöllői-dombság	H	75.17
HU	HUDI20024	Tápiógyörgye-Újszilvási szikések	H	17.44
HU	HUDI20025	Hajta mente	H	57.94
HU	HUDI20026	Ipoly-völgy	H	29.37
HU	HUDI20030	Központi-Gerecse	H	59.12
HU	HUDI20031	Lajoskomáromi löszvölgyek	H	9.1
HU	HUDI20033	Móri-árok	H	6.84
HU	HUDI20034	Duna és ártere	H	165.74
HU	HUDI20039	Pilis és Visegrádi-hegység	H	301.46
HU	HUDI20042	Ráckevei Duna-ág	H	31.91

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HU	HUDI20044	Sárrét	H	41.09
HU	HUDI20046	Székek	H	36.16
HU	HUDI20049	Szentgyörgypuszta	H	9.75
HU	HUDI20050	Alsó-Tápió és patak völgyek	H	18.01
HU	HUDI20051	Turjánvidék	H	122.13
HU	HUDI20054	Velencei-tó	H	10.82
HU	HUDI30001	Vértes	B,H	255.54
HU	HUDI30002	Zámolyi-medence	B,H	25.95
HU	HUFH10001	Fertő-tó	B	86.97
HU	HUFH10004	Mosoni-sík	B	130.96
HU	HUFH20001	Rábaköz	H	59.73
HU	HUFH20002	Fertő-tó	H	112.99
HU	HUFH20003	Fertőmelléki dombsor	H	25.64
HU	HUFH20009	Gönyüi-homokvidék	H	28.81
HU	HUFH20010	Répcse mente	H	16.26
HU	HUFH20011	Rába	H	51.07
HU	HUFH20012	Soproni-hegység	H	52.64
HU	HUFH20013	Határ-menti erdők	H	22.53
HU	HUFH30004	Szigetköz	B,H	171.83
HU	HUFH30005	Hanság	B,H	135.45
HU	HUHN10001	Szatmár-Bereg	B	528.48
HU	HUHN10002	Hortobágy	B	1211.1
HU	HUHN10004	Közép-Tisza	B	136.39
HU	HUHN10008	Felső-Tisza	B	148.2
HU	HUHN20001	Felső-Tisza	H	286.82
HU	HUHN20002	Hortobágy	H	1051.7
HU	HUHN20003	Tisza-tó	H	178.3
HU	HUHN20004	Felső-Sebes-Körös	H	5.18
HU	HUHN20008	Kismarj-pocsaj-esztári gyepek	H	24.27
HU	HUHN20013	Közép-Bihar	H	120.45
HU	HUHN20015	Közép-Tisza	H	142.36
HU	HUHN20016	Kék-Kálló-völgye	H	15.04
HU	HUHN20032	Gúti-erdő	H	56.83
HU	HUHN20035	Önbölyi-erdő és Fényi-erdő	H	14.33
HU	HUHN20045	Kaszonyi-hegy–Dédai-erdő	H	13.27
HU	HUHN20046	Gelénes–Beregdaróc	H	11.59
HU	HUHN20047	Vámosatya-Csaroda	H	20.08
HU	HUHN20048	Tarpa-Tákos	H	63.51
HU	HUHN20049	Lónya-Tizzaszalka	H	41.35
HU	HUHN20050	Kömörő-Fülesd	H	19.44
HU	HUHN20053	Magosligeti-erdő és gyepek	H	5.6
HU	HUHN20054	Csaholc–Garbolc	H	40.54
HU	HUHN20055	Rozsály–Csengersima	H	9.85

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HU	HUHN20058	Teremi-erdő	H	9.12
HU	HUHN20069	Hajdúszoboszlói szikes gyepek	H	5.54
HU	HUHN20113	Kisvárdai gyepek	H	6.87
HU	HUHN21164	Liget-legelő	H	22.07
HU	HUKM10002	Kis-Sárrét	B	83.4
HU	HUKM10003	Dévaványai-sík	B	252.14
HU	HUKM10004	Vásárhelyi- és Csanádi-puszták	B	218.33
HU	HUKM10005	Cserebökényi-puszták	B	280.75
HU	HUKM20001	Hódmezővásárhely környéki és csanádi-háti puszták	H	164.19
HU	HUKM20002	Hómezővásárhelyi Kék-tó	H	39.1
HU	HUKM20004	Száraz-ér	H	15.22
HU	HUKM20005	Deszki gyepek	H	5.37
HU	HUKM20008	Maros	H	59.65
HU	HUKM20012	Fekete-, Fehér- és Kettős-Körös	H	19.8
HU	HUKM20014	Dévaványa környéki gyepek	H	140.27
HU	HUKM20015	Hortobágy-Berettyó	H	30.79
HU	HUKM20016	Sebes-Körös	H	14.55
HU	HUKM20017	Hármas-Körös	H	78.18
HU	HUKM20019	Dél-bihari szikesek	H	65.22
HU	HUKM20026	Tóniszállás-szarvasi gyepek	H	5.87
HU	HUKM20027	Cserebökény	H	100
HU	HUKM20028	Tőkei gyepek	H	29.86
HU	HUKM20029	Szentesi gyepek	H	6.06
HU	HUKM20030	Lapistó-Fertő	H	19.03
HU	HUKN10001	Felső-Kiskunsági szikes puszták és turjánvidék	B	418.16
HU	HUKN10002	Kiskunsági szikes tavak és az örjegi turjánvidék	B	357.22
HU	HUKN10004	Tisza Alpár-Bokrosi ártéri öblözete	B	50.27
HU	HUKN10007	Alsó-Tiszavölgy	B	362.93
HU	HUKN10008	Balástya-Szatymaz környéki homokvidék	B	61.72
HU	HUKN20002	Peszéri-erdő	H	16.28
HU	HUKN20003	Felső-kiskunsági turjánvidék	H	144.36
HU	HUKN20004	Dél-Bácska	H	7.81
HU	HUKN20008	Déli-Homokhátság	H	23.86
HU	HUKN20013	Fülöpszállás-soltszentimre-csengődi lápok	H	31.23
HU	HUKN20015	Ágasegyháza-orgoványi rétek	H	43.21
HU	HUKN20017	Közép-csongrádi szikesek	H	11.43
HU	HUKN20019	Baksi-pusztá	H	48.75
HU	HUKN20020	Harkai-tó	H	6.62
HU	HUKN20021	Ökördi erdőteleki keceli lápok	H	25.18
HU	HUKN20022	Kiskőrösi turjános	H	28.71
HU	HUKN20024	Bócsa-bugaci homokpuszta	H	116.6
HU	HUKN20026	Móricgáti lápok	H	7.67
HU	HUKN20028	Tisza Alpár-Bokrosi ártéri öblözet	H	32.88

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HU	HUKN20031	Alsó-Tisza hullámtér	H	79.3
HU	HUKN20032	Dél-Órjég	H	45.85
HU	HUKN20036	Imre-hegy– pirtó– kiskunhalasi homokbuckák	H	15.64
HU	HUKN30001	Csongrád-Bokrosi Sós-tó	B	7.14
HU	HUKN30002	Gátéri Fehér-tó	B	8.14
HU	HUKN30003	Izsáki Kolon-tó	B,H	35.82
HU	HUON10001	Órség	B	456.94
HU	HUON20002	Kőszegi-hegység	H	40.18
HU	HUON20003	Ablánc-patak völgye	H	14.65
HU	HUON20008	Rába és Csörnöc-völgy	H	121.47
HU	HUON20012	Kemenessömjéni cserjés legelő	H	6.18
HU	HUON20018	Órség	H	441.65
RO	RO2.104.	Zona carstică - Cheile Dâmbovita	O	12.46
RO	RO2.125.	Valea Vâlsanului	O	118.85
RO	RO2.234.	Rezervatia naturală Bucegi (Abruptul Bucsoiu, Mălăești, Gaura)	O	17.17
RO	RO2.243.	Rezervatia naturală Cheile Dopca	O	20.63
RO	RO2.253.	Rezervatia naturală Muntele Postăvarul	O	12.36
RO	RO2.257.	Rezervatia naturală Pădurea Bogății	O	63.3
RO	RO2.260.	Lacul Jirlău-Trup Visani	O	5.43
RO	RO2.271.	Balta Albă	O	11.67
RO	RO2.272.	Balta Amara	O	8.14
RO	RO2.276.	Rezervatia Cheile Nerei – Beusnita	O	41.86
RO	RO2.277.	Valea Ciclovei – Ilidia	O	19.63
RO	RO2.282.	Cheile Carasului	O	32.65
RO	RO2.283.	Izvoarele Carasului	O	5.78
RO	RO2.284.	Izvoarele Nerei	O	50.73
RO	RO2.285.	Cheile Gârlistei	O	5.11
RO	RO2.298.	Rezervația naturală Valea Mare	O	11.64
RO	RO2.334.	Stufarisurile de la Sic I	O	5.04
RO	RO2.337.	Pestera din Piatra Ponorului	O	17.08
RO	RO2.345.	Vama Veche – 2 Mai (Acvatoriul litoralul marin)	O	55.6
RO	RO2.346.	Grindul Chituc DD– A	O	23
RO	RO2.347.	Grindul Lupilor DD– A	O	20.74
RO	RO2.372.	Mestecănișul de la Reci	O	21.13
RO	RO2.376.	Orzea - Zănoaga	O	7.13
RO	RO2.389.	Gogosu Stefănel	O	8.17
RO	RO2.399.	Cleanov	O	7.39
RO	RO2.414.	Lunca joasă a Prutului	O	11.69
RO	RO2.422.	Piatra Closanilor	O	23.58
RO	RO2.442.	Cheile Sohodolului	O	6.1
RO	RO2.482.	Cheile Biczului si Lacul Rosu	O	22
RO	RO2.483.	Masivul Hășmasul Mare, Piatra Singuratică	O	8.76
RO	RO2.485.	Cheile Vârghisului si pesterile din chei	O	7.71

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RO	RO2.494.	Rezervatia Stiintifică Gemenele	O	19.29
RO	RO2.497.	Complexul carstic Călianu – Ponorici – Ciclovina	O	15.5
RO	RO2.499.	Cheile si Pestera Sura Mare	O	37.95
RO	RO2.500.	Pestera Tecuri (Complexul carstic Răchitaua – Tecuri)	O	5.36
RO	RO2.525.	Codrii seculari de pe valea Dobrisoarei si Prisloapei	O	5.04
RO	RO2.530.	Cheile Cernei	O	5.35
RO	RO2.556.	Raul Prut	O	53.21
RO	RO2.580.	Cornu Nedeei-Ciungii Bălăsânii	O	25.14
RO	RO2.583.	Cheile Lăpusului (între Groape si Împreunători)	O	14.87
RO	RO2.589.	Piatra Rea	O	5.23
RO	RO2.597.	Gura Văii - Vârciorova PN - D, Municipiul Drobeta - Turnu Severin, localitatea	O	7.21
RO	RO2.600.	Pădurea de liliac Ponoarele Comuna Ponoarele	O	6.17
RO	RO2.601.	Tufărisurile mediteraneene de la Isverna Comuna Isverna	O	5
RO	RO2.602.	Vârful lui Stan, PN-B, Comuna Isverna	O	7.1
RO	RO2.603.	Valea Tesna PN-B Comuna Balta	O	10.65
RO	RO2.613.	Complexul carstic de la Ponoarele Comuna Ponoarele	O	6.63
RO	RO2.615.	Cheile Cosusteii	O	7.19
RO	RO2.616.	Cornetul Babelor si Cerboaniei Comuna Balta	O	8.51
RO	RO2.619.	Cornetul Băltii, Comuna Balta	O	9.35
RO	RO2.638.	Defileul Deda - Toplita	O	91.57
RO	RO2.643.	Cheile Bicazului	O	17.46
RO	RO2.658.	Rezervatia de zimbri Neamt	O	121.14
RO	RO2.672.	Abruptul Prahovean Bucegi	O	56.33
RO	RO2.673.	Muntii Colti lui Barbes	O	8.73
RO	RO2.680.	Cursul inferior al râului Tur, Comuna Călinesți Oas	O	15.12
RO	RO2.701.	Valea Bălii	O	5.07
RO	RO2.705.	Iezerele Cindrelului	O	14.53
RO	RO2.706.	Parcul Natural Dumbrava Sibiului	O	10.06
RO	RO2.707.	Parcul Natural Cindrel	O	79.13
RO	RO2.709.	Golul Alpin al Munților Făgăras	O	48.45
RO	RO2.715.	Tinovul Poiana Stampei	O	6.44
RO	RO2.722.	Pietrele Doamnei-Rarău	O	9.7
RO	RO2.723.	Codrul Secular Slătioara	O	10.07
RO	RO2.730.	Jnepenisul cu Pinus Cembra-Călimani PN-K	O	5.61
RO	RO2.750.	Rosca – Buhaiova DD– A	O	94.56
RO	RO2.751.	Pădurea Letea DD– A	O	30.85
RO	RO2.752.	Grindul si Lacul Răducu DD– A	O	26.64
RO	RO2.754.	Complexul □ Vătafu Lungulet DD□A	O	16.21
RO	RO2.755.	Pădurea Caraorman DD– A	O	22.49
RO	RO2.758.	Complexul Sacalin Zătoana DD– A	O	213.93
RO	RO2.761.	Lacul Potcoava DD– A	O	6.26
RO	RO2.798.	Pădurea Călinesți - Brezoi	O	9.93

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RO	RO2.826.	Rezervația naturală Valea Tisitei	O	27.12
RO	RO2.827.	Rezervația naturală Pădurea Neagra	O	5.99
RO	ROA	Delta Dunării - zona marina	O	5800
RO	ROA.1	Defileul Muresului Superior	O	94.94
RO	ROA.1.	Defileul Jiului	O	111.36
RO	ROB	Domogled - Valea Cernei	O	611.9
RO	ROC	Retezat	O	381.17
RO	ROD	Portile de Fier	O	1300
RO	ROE	Cheile Nerei - Beusnita	O	367.07
RO	ROF	Apuseni	O	760.22
RO	ROG	Muntii Rodnei	O	472.07
RO	ROH	Bucegi	O	325.98
RO	ROI	Cheile Bicazului - Hasmaș	O	69.33
RO	ROIL.1.	Buila - Vanturarita	O	44.9
RO	ROJ	Ceahlau	O	77.39
RO	ROK	Calimani	O	239.15
RO	ROL	Cozia	O	167.21
RO	ROM	Piatra Craiului	O	147.81
RO	RON	Gradistea Muncelului - Cioclovina	O	381.16
RO	ROO	Semenic - Cheile Carasului	O	362.19
RO	ROP	Muntii Macinului	O	111.14
RO	ROR	Balta Mica a Brailei	O	204.6
RO	ROS	Vanatori-Neamt	O	308.41
RO	ROSCI0002	Apuseni	H	759.43
RO	ROSCI0004	Bagau	H	31.29
RO	ROSCI0005	Balta Alba - Amara - Jirlau - Lacul Sarat Căineni	H	63
RO	ROSCI0006	Balta Mica a Brailei	H	208.72
RO	ROSCI0007	Bazinul Ciucului de Jos	H	26.93
RO	ROSCI0008	Betfia	H	17.48
RO	ROSCI0009	Bisoca	H	11.63
RO	ROSCI0012	Bratul Macin	H	102.35
RO	ROSCI0013	Bucegi	H	387.87
RO	ROSCI0014	Bucșani	H	5.13
RO	ROSCI0015	Buila - Vânturarita	H	45.25
RO	ROSCI0019	Calimani - Gurghiu	H	1349.66
RO	ROSCI0020	Câmpia Careiului	H	236.36
RO	ROSCI0021	Câmpia Ierului	H	212.83
RO	ROSCI0022	Canaralele Dunării	H	259.43
RO	ROSCI0024	Ceahlau	H	77.37
RO	ROSCI0025	Cefa	H	52.57
RO	ROSCI0027	Cheile Bicazului - Hasmaș	H	76.41
RO	ROSCI0028	Cheile Cernei	H	5.77
RO	ROSCI0029	Cheile Glodului, Cibului și Mazii	H	7.35

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RO	ROSCI0030	Cheile Lapusului	H	16.6
RO	ROSCI0031	Cheile Nerei - Beusnita	H	377.2
RO	ROSCI0036	Cheile Vârghisului	H	8.34
RO	ROSCI0037	Ciomad - Balványos	H	59.91
RO	ROSCI0038	Ciucas	H	218.64
RO	ROSCI0039	Ciuperceni - Desa	H	395.74
RO	ROSCI0040	Coasta Lunii	H	6.94
RO	ROSCI0042	Codru Moma	H	246.5
RO	ROSCI0043	Comana	H	264.81
RO	ROSCI0044	Corabia - Turnu Magurele	H	81.85
RO	ROSCI0045	Coridorul Jiului	H	710.93
RO	ROSCI0046	Cozia	H	167.6
RO	ROSCI0047	Creasta Nemirei	H	35.09
RO	ROSCI0048	Crisul Alb	H	8.91
RO	ROSCI0049	Crisul Negru	H	18.27
RO	ROSCI0050	Crisul Repede amonte de Oradea	H	18.59
RO	ROSCI0051	Cusma	H	442.53
RO	ROSCI0056	Dealul Ciocas - Dealul Vitelului	H	9.17
RO	ROSCI0058	Dealul lui Dumnezeu	H	5.79
RO	ROSCI0061	Defileul Crisului Negru	H	22.03
RO	ROSCI0062	Defileul Crisului Repede - Padurea Craiului	H	394.11
RO	ROSCI0063	Defileul Jiului	H	109.46
RO	ROSCI0064	Defileul Muresului	H	341.34
RO	ROSCI0065	Delta Dunarii	H	4530.76
RO	ROSCI0066	Delta Dunarii - zona marina	H	737.56
RO	ROSCI0069	Domogled - Valea Cernei	H	621.71
RO	ROSCI0070	Drocea	H	261.08
RO	ROSCI0071	Dumbraveni - Valea Urluia - Lacul Vederoasa	H	179.75
RO	ROSCI0074	Fagetul Clujului - Valea Morii	H	16.67
RO	ROSCI0075	Padurea Patrauti	H	87.46
RO	ROSCI0076	Dealul Mare - Hârlau	H	251.12
RO	ROSCI0084	Ferice - Plai	H	19.97
RO	ROSCI0085	Frumoasa	H	1373.59
RO	ROSCI0086	Gaina - Lucina	H	8.48
RO	ROSCI0087	Gradistea Muncelului - Ciclovina	H	398.18
RO	ROSCI0088	Gura Vedei - Saica - Slobozia	H	97.93
RO	ROSCI0089	Gutâi - Creasta Cocosului	H	6.84
RO	ROSCI0090	Harghita Madaras	H	133.73
RO	ROSCI0091	Herculian	H	128.83
RO	ROSCI0092	Ignis	H	195.98
RO	ROSCI0099	Lacul Stiucilor - Sic - Puini - Bontida	H	37.98
RO	ROSCI0101	Larion	H	30.23
RO	ROSCI0102	Leaota	H	13.93

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RO	ROSCI0103	Lunca Buzaului	H	69.86
RO	ROSCI0104	Lunca Inferioara a Crisului Repede	H	6.56
RO	ROSCI0105	Lunca Joasa a Prutului	H	48.21
RO	ROSCI0106	Lunca Mijlocie a Argesului	H	36.14
RO	ROSCI0108	Lunca Muresului Inferior	H	174.65
RO	ROSCI0109	Lunca Timisului	H	99.19
RO	ROSCI0111	Mestecanisul de la Reci	H	21.04
RO	ROSCI0115	Mlastina Satchinez	H	22.9
RO	ROSCI0116	Molhasurile Capatânei	H	8.16
RO	ROSCI0119	Muntele Mare	H	16.54
RO	ROSCI0122	Muntii Fagaras	H	1986.17
RO	ROSCI0123	Muntii Macinului	H	168.94
RO	ROSCI0124	Muntii Maramuresului	H	1068.91
RO	ROSCI0125	Muntii Rodnei	H	480.62
RO	ROSCI0126	Muntii Tarcu	H	586.57
RO	ROSCI0128	Nordul Gorjului de Est	H	491.6
RO	ROSCI0129	Nordul Gorjului de Vest	H	869.58
RO	ROSCI0130	Oituz - Ojdula	H	153.5
RO	ROSCI0131	Oltenita - Mostitea - Chiciu	H	113.49
RO	ROSCI0132	Oltul Mijlociu - Cibin - Hârtibaciu	H	28.26
RO	ROSCI0135	Padurea Bârnova - Repede	H	122.16
RO	ROSCI0137	Padurea Bogatii	H	63.52
RO	ROSCI0138	Padurea Bolintin	H	57.36
RO	ROSCI0140	Padurea Calugareasca	H	6.77
RO	ROSCI0149	Padurea Eseschioi - Lacul Bugeac	H	29.67
RO	ROSCI0152	Padurea Floreanu - Frumusica - Ciurea	H	189.78
RO	ROSCI0154	Padurea Glodeni	H	10.42
RO	ROSCI0155	Padurea Goroniste	H	9.52
RO	ROSCI0156	Muntii Gosman	H	171.56
RO	ROSCI0157	Padurea Hagieni - Cotul Vaii	H	36.2
RO	ROSCI0158	Padurea Balteni - Hârboanca	H	5.26
RO	ROSCI0162	Lunca Siretului Inferior	H	250.81
RO	ROSCI0166	Padurea Resca Hotarani	H	16.3
RO	ROSCI0168	Padurea Sarului	H	67.93
RO	ROSCI0172	Padurea si Valea Canaraua Fetii - Iortmac	H	136.32
RO	ROSCI0173	Padurea Stârmina	H	27.69
RO	ROSCI0177	Padurea Topana	H	8.91
RO	ROSCI0187	Pajistile lui Suciu	H	160.05
RO	ROSCI0188	Parâng	H	304.34
RO	ROSCI0190	Penteleu	H	112.68
RO	ROSCI0194	Piatra Craiului	H	158.67
RO	ROSCI0195	Piatra Mare	H	42.74
RO	ROSCI0198	Platoul Mehedinti	H	535.94

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RO	ROSCI0200	Platoul Vascau	H	49.83
RO	ROSCI0201	Podisul Nord Dobrogean	H	847.99
RO	ROSCI0202	Silvostepa Olteniei	H	92.97
RO	ROSCI0206	Portile de Fier	H	1255.46
RO	ROSCI0207	Postavarul	H	13.03
RO	ROSCI0208	Putna - Vrancea	H	381.82
RO	ROSCI0211	Podisul Secaselor	H	70.14
RO	ROSCI0212	Rarau - Giupalau	H	25.47
RO	ROSCI0213	Râul Prut	H	80.7
RO	ROSCI0214	Râul Tur	H	205.15
RO	ROSCI0217	Retezat	H	435.61
RO	ROSCI0218	Dealul Mocrei - Rovina - Ineu	H	37.3
RO	ROSCI0219	Rusca Montana	H	127.58
RO	ROSCI0220	Sacueni	H	7.33
RO	ROSCI0222	Saraturile Jijia Inferioara - Prut	H	106.13
RO	ROSCI0224	Scrovistea	H	33.91
RO	ROSCI0225	Seaca - Optasani	H	21.1
RO	ROSCI0226	Semenic - Cheile Carasului	H	375.54
RO	ROSCI0227	Sighisoara - Târnava Mare	H	858.15
RO	ROSCI0229	Siriu	H	62.3
RO	ROSCI0230	Slanic	H	14.08
RO	ROSCI0231	Nadab - Socodor - Varsad	H	66.61
RO	ROSCI0233	Somesul Rece	H	85.29
RO	ROSCI0236	Strei - Hateg	H	249.68
RO	ROSCI0238	Suatu -Cojocna - Crairât	H	41.46
RO	ROSCI0239	Târnovu Mare - Latorita	H	13.66
RO	ROSCI0240	Tasad	H	15.57
RO	ROSCI0241	Tinovul Apa Lina - Honcsok	H	79.06
RO	ROSCI0247	Tinovul Mare Poiana Stampei	H	6.93
RO	ROSCI0250	Tinutul Padurenilor	H	72
RO	ROSCI0251	Tisa Superioara	H	63.1
RO	ROSCI0252	Toplita - Scaunul Rotund Borsec	H	54.66
RO	ROSCI0253	Trascau	H	500.64
RO	ROSCI0259	Valea Calmatuiului	H	179.23
RO	ROSCI0260	Valea Cepelor	H	7.96
RO	ROSCI0262	Valea Iadei	H	29.46
RO	ROSCI0263	Valea Ierii	H	63.02
RO	ROSCI0264	Valea Izei si Dealul Solovan	H	468.73
RO	ROSCI0265	Valea lui David	H	14.35
RO	ROSCI0266	Valea Oltetului	H	15.37
RO	ROSCI0267	Valea Rosie	H	8.19
RO	ROSCI0268	Valea Vâlsanului	H	94.8
RO	ROSCI0269	Vama Veche - 2 Mai	H	15.35

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RO	ROSCI0270	Vânători - Neamt	H	302.02
RO	ROSCI0273	Zona marina de la Capul Tuzla	H	9.83
RO	ROSCI0277	Becicherecu Mic	H	20.67
RO	ROSCI0278	Bordusani - Borcea	H	58.1
RO	ROSCI0281	Cap Aurora	H	22.82
RO	ROSCI0283	Cheile Doftanei	H	26.13
RO	ROSCI0286	Colinele Elanului	H	7.55
RO	ROSCI0289	Coridorul Drocea - Codru Moma	H	32.29
RO	ROSCI0290	Coridorul Ialomitei	H	267.27
RO	ROSCI0291	Coridorul Muntii Bihorului - Codru Moma	H	75.92
RO	ROSCI0292	Coridorul Rusca Montana - Tarcu - Retezat	H	244.42
RO	ROSCI0293	Costinesti - 23 August	H	10.09
RO	ROSCI0294	Crisul Alb între Gurahont si Ineu	H	12.28
RO	ROSCI0296	Dealurile Dragasaniului	H	76.26
RO	ROSCI0297	Dealurile Târnavei Mici - Biches	H	370.82
RO	ROSCI0298	Defileul Crisului Alb	H	165.58
RO	ROSCI0299	Dunarea la Gârla Mare – Maglavit	H	94.95
RO	ROSCI0303	Hârtibaciu Sud - Est	H	259.03
RO	ROSCI0304	Hârtibaciu Sud - Vest	H	227.26
RO	ROSCI0305	Ianca - Plopu - Sarat - Comaneasca	H	32.22
RO	ROSCI0306	Jiana	H	134.16
RO	ROSCI0308	Lacul si Padurea Cernica	H	32.67
RO	ROSCI0309	Lacurile din jurul Mascurei	H	11.6
RO	ROSCI0310	Lacurile Falticeni	H	8.95
RO	ROSCI0314	Lozna	H	102.49
RO	ROSCI0315	Lunca Chineja	H	9.45
RO	ROSCI0318	Magura Târgu Ocna	H	8.44
RO	ROSCI0319	Mlastina de la Fetesti	H	20.2
RO	ROSCI0320	Mociar	H	40.17
RO	ROSCI0322	Muntele Ses	H	348.81
RO	ROSCI0323	Muntii Ciucului	H	596.41
RO	ROSCI0324	Muntii Bihor	H	208.85
RO	ROSCI0325	Muntii Metaliferi	H	143.03
RO	ROSCI0326	Muscelele Argesului	H	100.15
RO	ROSCI0327	Nemira - Lapos	H	98.65
RO	ROSCI0328	Obcinele Bucovinei	H	322.46
RO	ROSCI0329	Oltul Superior	H	15.08
RO	ROSCI0333	Pajistile Sarmasel - Milas - Urmenis	H	11.36
RO	ROSCI0334	Padurea Buciumeni - Homocea	H	49.93
RO	ROSCI0335	Padurea Dobrina - Husi	H	85.18
RO	ROSCI0337	Padurea Neudorfului	H	45.02
RO	ROSCI0339	Padurea Povernii - Valea Cernita	H	8.7
RO	ROSCI0341	Padurea si Lacul Stolnici	H	15.26

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RO	ROSCI0342	Padurea Târgu Mures	H	5.74
RO	ROSCI0343	Padurile din Silvestepa Mostistei	H	21.2
RO	ROSCI0344	Padurile din Sudul Piemontului Căndesti	H	43.13
RO	ROSCI0345	Pajistea Cenad	H	60.31
RO	ROSCI0350	Lunca Teuzului	H	52.39
RO	ROSCI0352	Persani	H	22.61
RO	ROSCI0354	Platforma Cotmeana	H	125.28
RO	ROSCI0355	Podisul Lipovei - Poiana Rusca	H	357.1
RO	ROSCI0357	Porumbeni	H	70.52
RO	ROSCI0359	Prigoria - Bengesti	H	24.89
RO	ROSCI0360	Râul Bârlad între Zorleni si Gura Gârbovatului	H	25.69
RO	ROSCI0361	Râul Caras	H	5.88
RO	ROSCI0362	Râul Gilort	H	8.73
RO	ROSCI0363	Râul Moldova între Oniceni si Mitesti	H	32.15
RO	ROSCI0364	Râul Moldova între Tupilati si Roman	H	47.21
RO	ROSCI0365	Râul Moldova între Paltinoasa si Rusi	H	53.03
RO	ROSCI0366	Râul Motru	H	19.21
RO	ROSCI0367	Râul Mures între Moresti si Ogra	H	5.27
RO	ROSCI0370	Râul Mures între Lipova si Paulis	H	6.19
RO	ROSCI0373	Râul Mures între Branisca si Ilia	H	18.84
RO	ROSCI0374	Râul Negru	H	10.01
RO	ROSCI0376	Râul Olt între Maruntei si Turnu Magurele	H	121.46
RO	ROSCI0377	Râul Putna	H	6.55
RO	ROSCI0378	Râul Siret între Pascani si Roman	H	37.11
RO	ROSCI0379	Râul Suceava	H	8.81
RO	ROSCI0380	Râul Suceava Liteni	H	12.54
RO	ROSCI0381	Râul Târgului - Argesel - Râusor	H	132.13
RO	ROSCI0382	Râul Târnavă Mare între Copsa Mica si Mihalt	H	9.3
RO	ROSCI0385	Râul Timis între Rusca si Prisaca	H	14.41
RO	ROSCI0386	Râul Vedea	H	90.77
RO	ROSCI0387	Salonta	H	35.86
RO	ROSCI0389	Saraturile de la Gura Ialomitei - Mihai Bravu	H	34.49
RO	ROSCI0390	Saraturile Dinias	H	10.12
RO	ROSCI0391	Siretul Mijlociu - Bucecea	H	5.7
RO	ROSCI0393	Somesul Mare	H	5.57
RO	ROSCI0395	Soveja	H	45.65
RO	ROSCI0400	Sieu - Budac	H	8.88
RO	ROSCI0403	Vânju Mare	H	21.88
RO	ROSCI0406	Zarandul de Est	H	203.15
RO	ROSCI0407	Zarandul de Vest	H	88.88
RO	ROSPA0001	Aliman - Adamclisi	B	194.68
RO	ROSPA0002	Allah Bair - Capidava	B	116.45
RO	ROSPA0003	Avrig - Scorei - Fagaras	B	30.23

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RO	ROSPA0004	Balta Alba - Amara - Jirlau	B	20.23
RO	ROSPA0005	Balta Mica a Brailei	B	258.56
RO	ROSPA0006	Balta Tataru	B	99.81
RO	ROSPA0007	Balta Vederoasa	B	21.44
RO	ROSPA0008	Baneasa - Canaraua Fetei	B	61
RO	ROSPA0009	Bestepe - Mahmudia	B	36.63
RO	ROSPA0010	Bistret	B	19.16
RO	ROSPA0011	Blahnita	B	440
RO	ROSPA0012	Bratul Borcea	B	130.97
RO	ROSPA0013	Calafat - Ciuperceni - Dunare	B	293.68
RO	ROSPA0014	Câmpia Cermeiului	B	244.24
RO	ROSPA0015	Câmpia Crisului Alb si Crisului Negru	B	395.02
RO	ROSPA0016	Câmpia Nirului - Valea Ierului	B	385.4
RO	ROSPA0017	Canaralele de la Hârsova	B	74.06
RO	ROSPA0018	Cheile Bicazului - Hasmás	B	79.61
RO	ROSPA0019	Cheile Dobrogei	B	109.33
RO	ROSPA0020	Cheile Nerei-Beusnita	B	404.22
RO	ROSPA0021	Ciocanesti - Dunare	B	8.68
RO	ROSPA0022	Comana	B	249.56
RO	ROSPA0023	Confluenta Jiu - Dunare	B	197.67
RO	ROSPA0024	Confluenta Olt - Dunare	B	210.56
RO	ROSPA0025	Cozia - Buila - Vânturarița	B	217.69
RO	ROSPA0026	Cursul Dunarii - Bazias - Portile de Fier	B	99.1
RO	ROSPA0027	Dealurile Homoroadelor	B	370.93
RO	ROSPA0028	Dealurile Târnavelor si Valea Nirajului	B	860.73
RO	ROSPA0029	Defileul Muresului Inferior - Dealurile Lipovei	B	556.6
RO	ROSPA0030	Defileul Muresului Superior	B	95.14
RO	ROSPA0031	Delta Dunarii si Complexul Razim - Sinoie	B	5086.88
RO	ROSPA0032	Deniz Tepe	B	19
RO	ROSPA0033	Depresiunea si Muntii Giurgeului	B	878.92
RO	ROSPA0034	Depresiunea si Muntii Ciucului	B	517.44
RO	ROSPA0035	Domogled-Valea Cernei	B	665.08
RO	ROSPA0036	Dumbraveni	B	20.56
RO	ROSPA0037	Dumbravita - Rotbav - Magura Codlei	B	45.36
RO	ROSPA0038	Dunare - Oltenita	B	60.25
RO	ROSPA0039	Dunare - Ostroave	B	162.24
RO	ROSPA0040	Dunarea Veche - Bratul Macin	B	187.59
RO	ROSPA0042	Elesteele Jijiei si Miletinului	B	189.9
RO	ROSPA0043	Frumoasa	B	1309.67
RO	ROSPA0044	Gradistea - Caldarusani - Dridu	B	64.42
RO	ROSPA0045	Gradistea Muncelului - Cioclovina	B	380.6
RO	ROSPA0046	Gruia - Gârla Mare	B	27.56
RO	ROSPA0047	Hunedoara Timisana	B	15.37

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RO	ROSPA0048	Ianca - Plopu - Sarat	B	19.82
RO	ROSPA0049	Iazurile de pe valea Ibanesei - Baseului - Podrigai	B	27.05
RO	ROSPA0050	Iazurile Mihesu de Câmpie - Taureni	B	12.09
RO	ROSPA0051	Iezer Calarasi	B	50.01
RO	ROSPA0053	Lacul Bugeac	B	13.92
RO	ROSPA0054	Lacul Dunareni	B	12.61
RO	ROSPA0055	Lacul Galatui	B	8.13
RO	ROSPA0056	Lacul Oltina	B	33.03
RO	ROSPA0057	Lacul Siutghiol	B	18.49
RO	ROSPA0058	Lacul Stâncă Costesti	B	18.65
RO	ROSPA0059	Lacul Strachina	B	20.14
RO	ROSPA0060	Lacul Tasaul	B	27.01
RO	ROSPA0061	Lacul Techirghiol	B	29.39
RO	ROSPA0062	Lacurile de acumulare de pe Arges	B	22.6
RO	ROSPA0063	Lacurile de acumulare Buhusi - Bacau - Beres	B	55.76
RO	ROSPA0064	Lacurile Falticeni	B	7.27
RO	ROSPA0065	Lacurile Fundata -Amara	B	20.36
RO	ROSPA0066	Limanu-Herghelia	B	8.74
RO	ROSPA0067	Lunca Barcaului	B	52.91
RO	ROSPA0068	Lunca Inferioara a Turului	B	202.35
RO	ROSPA0069	Lunca Muresului Inferior	B	174.09
RO	ROSPA0070	Lunca Prutului-Vladesti-Frumusita	B	143.91
RO	ROSPA0071	Lunca Siretului Inferior	B	364.92
RO	ROSPA0072	Lunca Siretului Mijlociu	B	104.55
RO	ROSPA0073	Macin - Niculitel	B	673.61
RO	ROSPA0074	Maglavit	B	36.47
RO	ROSPA0075	Magura Odobesti	B	131.64
RO	ROSPA0076	Marea Neagra	B	1488.47
RO	ROSPA0077	Maxineni	B	15.04
RO	ROSPA0080	Muntii Almajului - Locvei	B	1181.42
RO	ROSPA0081	Muntii Apuseni - Vladeasa	B	930.82
RO	ROSPA0082	Muntii Bodoc Baraolt	B	565.92
RO	ROSPA0083	Muntii Rarau - Giupalau	B	21.57
RO	ROSPA0084	Muntii Retezat	B	382.83
RO	ROSPA0085	Muntii Rodnei	B	548.32
RO	ROSPA0086	Muntii Semenic - Cheile Carasului	B	362.4
RO	ROSPA0087	Muntii Trascaului	B	931.89
RO	ROSPA0088	Muntii Vrancei	B	381.8
RO	ROSPA0089	Obcina Feredeului	B	637.59
RO	ROSPA0090	Ostrovu Lung - Gostinu	B	23.72
RO	ROSPA0091	Padurea Babadag	B	584.73
RO	ROSPA0092	Padurea Bârnova	B	128.87
RO	ROSPA0093	Padurea Bogata	B	63.29

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RO	ROSPA0094	Padurea Hagieni	B	13.74
RO	ROSPA0095	Padurea Macedonia	B	46.25
RO	ROSPA0096	Padurea Miclesti	B	86.31
RO	ROSPA0097	Pescaria Cefa - Padurea Radvani	B	121.64
RO	ROSPA0098	Piemontul Fagaras	B	712.56
RO	ROSPA0099	Podisul Hârtibaciu	B	2375.15
RO	ROSPA0100	Stepa Casimcea	B	222.02
RO	ROSPA0101	Stepa Saraiu - Horea	B	41.86
RO	ROSPA0102	Suhaia	B	44.65
RO	ROSPA0103	Valea Alceului	B	36.34
RO	ROSPA0104	Valea Fizesului - Sic - Lacul Stiucilor	B	16.27
RO	ROSPA0105	Valea Mostistea	B	65.78
RO	ROSPA0106	Valea Oltului Inferior	B	527.86
RO	ROSPA0107	Vânători - Neamt	B	308.4
RO	ROSPA0108	Vedea - Dunare	B	223.74
RO	ROSPA0109	Acumularile Belcești	B	20.99
RO	ROSPA0110	Acumularile Rogojesti - Bucecea	B	21.06
RO	ROSPA0111	Bertestii de Sus - Gura Ialomitei	B	68.9
RO	ROSPA0112	Câmpia Gherghitei	B	75.88
RO	ROSPA0113	Cânepisti	B	62.12
RO	ROSPA0114	Cursul Mijlociu al Somesului	B	332.59
RO	ROSPA0115	Defileul Crisului Repede-Valea Iadului	B	171.71
RO	ROSPA0116	Dorohoi-Saua Bucecei	B	253.3
RO	ROSPA0117	Drocea - Zarand	B	406.77
RO	ROSPA0118	Grindu - Valea Macrisului	B	32.58
RO	ROSPA0119	Horga - Zorleni	B	201.88
RO	ROSPA0120	Kogalniceanu - Gura Ialomitei	B	68.94
RO	ROSPA0121	Lacul Brates	B	158.01
RO	ROSPA0122	Lacul si Padurea Cernica	B	37.44
RO	ROSPA0123	Lacurile de acumulare de pe Crisul Repede	B	18.18
RO	ROSPA0124	Lacurile de pe Valea Ilfovului	B	5.97
RO	ROSPA0127	Lunca Bârzavei	B	23.93
RO	ROSPA0128	Lunca Timisului	B	134.04
RO	ROSPA0129	Masivul Ceahlau	B	278.37
RO	ROSPA0130	Mata - Cârja - Radeanu	B	57.68
RO	ROSPA0131	Muntii Maramuresului	B	709.88
RO	ROSPA0132	Muntii Metaliferi	B	266.71
RO	ROSPA0133	Muntii Calimani	B	290.48
RO	ROSPA0134	Muntii Gutâi	B	284.06
RO	ROSPA0136	Oltenita - Ulmeni	B	121.69
RO	ROSPA0137	Padurea Radomir	B	12.33
RO	ROSPA0138	Piatra Soimului - Scorteni - Gârleni	B	374.45
RO	ROSPA0139	Piemontul Muntilor Metaliferi si Vintului	B	83.88

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RO	ROSPA0140	Scrovistea	B	33.56
RO	ROSPA0141	Subcarpatii Vrancei	B	358.23
RO	ROSPA0142	Teremia Mare - Tomnatic	B	66.34
RO	ROSPA0143	Tisa Superioara	B	28.39
RO	ROSPA0144	Uivar-Dinias	B	100.43
RO	ROSPA0145	Valea Calmatuiului	B	205.15
RO	ROSPA0146	Valea Călnistei	B	25.38
RO	ROSPA0148	Vitanesti-Rasmiresti	B	11.08
RO	ROSPA0149	Depresiunea Bozovici	B	96.59
RO	ROT	Cefa	O	50.04
RO	ROV.1.	Lunca Muresului	O	173.55
RO	ROV.2	Lunca Joasa a Prutului Inferior	O	72.61
RO	ROV.3.	Comana	O	249.63
RO	ROV.4.	Geoparcul Dinozaurilor Tara Hategului	O	1000
RO	ROV.5.	Muntii Maramuresului	O	1300
RO	ROV.6.	Geoparcul Platoul Mehedinti	O	1100
RO	ROV.7.	Putna - Vrancea	O	381.9
RS	RS121	Fruška gora	O	261.24
RS	RS155	Deliblatska peščara	O	353.61
RS	RS314	Đerdap	O	636
RS	RS365	Sićevačka klisura	O	77
RS	RS470	Tara	O	192
RS	RS471	Kopaonik	O	118
RS	RS483	Subotička peščara	O	54.05
RS	RS484	Palić	O	7.35
RS	RS485	Gornje Podunavlje	O	193.55
RS	RS50	Obedska bara	O	99.14
RS	RS517	Klisura reke Gradac	O	13
RS	RS595	Uvac	O	75
RS	RS596	Klisura reke Trešnjice	O	6
RS	RS599	Zasavica	O	6.21
RS	RS601	Pašnjaci velike droplje	O	9.98
RS	RS602	Karadorđevo	O	30.45
RS	RS603	Selevenjske pustare	O	6.43
RS	RS604	Stara planina	O	1143
RS	RS605	Tikvara	O	5.31
RS	RS608	Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit	O	58.89
RS	RS612	Lazarev kanjon	O	18
RS	RS613	Ovčarsko-Kablarska klisura	O	22
RS	RS615	Golija	O	752
RS	RS619	Slano Kopovo	O	10.07
RS	RS64	Ludaško jezero	O	8.6
RS	RS661	Šargan-Mokra Gora	O	108

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
RS	RS663	Jegrička	O	11.44
RS	RS666	Vlasina	O	128.15
RS	RS69	Carska bara	O	47.26
SI	SISI3000046	Bela Krajina	H	5.18
SI	SISI3000051	Krakovski gozd	H	34.19
SI	SISI3000057	Vrhtrebnje - Sv. Ana	H	6.96
SI	SISI3000059	Mirna	H	5.47
SI	SISI3000062	Gradac	H	15.07
SI	SISI3000075	Lahinja	H	8.5
SI	SISI3000100	Gozd Kranj - Škofja Loka	H	19.44
SI	SISI3000101	Gozd Olševk - Adergas	H	8.39
SI	SISI3000126	Nanošičica	H	7.71
SI	SISI3000149	Obrež	H	7.58
SI	SISI3000166	Razbor	H	14.5
SI	SISI3000171	Radensko polje - Viršnica	H	5.22
SI	SISI3000172	Zgornja Drava s pritoki	H	46.83
SI	SISI3000173	Bloščica	H	7.89
SI	SISI3000175	Kolpa	H	6.85
SI	SISI3000188	Ajdovska planota	H	24.09
SI	SISI3000191	Ajdovska jama	H	17.22
SI	SISI3000192	Radulja s pritoki	H	13.09
SI	SISI3000194	Radgonsko - Kapelske Gorice	H	10.84
SI	SISI3000197	Slavinski Ravnik	H	11.86
SI	SISI3000205	Kandrše - Drtiščica	H	13.6
SI	SISI3000206	Lubnik	H	12.68
SI	SISI3000214	Ličenca pri Poljčanah	H	27.28
SI	SISI3000215	Mura	H	102.52
SI	SISI3000219	Grad Brdo - Preddvor	H	5.82
SI	SISI3000220	Drava	H	36.93
SI	SISI3000221	Goričko	H	448.24
SI	SISI3000224	Huda luknja	H	30.18
SI	SISI3000231	Javorniki - Snežnik	H	440.39
SI	SISI3000232	Notranjski trikotnik	H	152.32
SI	SISI3000253	Julijske Alpe	H	740.86
SI	SISI3000255	Trnovski gozd - Nanos	H	532.35
SI	SISI3000256	Krimsko hribovje - Menišija	H	203.34
SI	SISI3000257	Rački ribniki - Požeg	H	6.13
SI	SISI3000262	Sava Medvode - Kresnice	H	11.24
SI	SISI3000263	Kočevsko	H	1067.94
SI	SISI3000264	Kamniško - Savinjske Alpe	H	145.68
SI	SISI3000267	Gorjanci - Radoha	H	117.99
SI	SISI3000268	Dobrava - Jovsi	H	28.66
SI	SISI3000270	Pohorje	H	275.68

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
SI	SISI3000271	Ljubljansko barje	H	129.61
SI	SISI3000273	Orlica	H	38.31
SI	SISI3000274	Bohor	H	68.32
SI	SISI3000275	Rašica	H	22.36
SI	SISI3000278	Pokljuška barja	H	8.59
SI	SISI3000285	Karavanke	H	230.9
SI	SISI3000288	Dolsko	H	8.71
SI	SISI3000297	Mišja dolina	H	6.37
SI	SISI3000303	Sotla s pritoki	H	5.49
SI	SISI3000306	Dravinja s pritoki	H	5.42
SI	SISI3000311	Vitanje - Oplotnica	H	13.04
SI	SISI3000313	Vzhodni Kozjak	H	16.94
SI	SISI3000335	Polhograjsko hribovje	H	29.65
SI	SISI3000337	Zahodni Kozjak	H	16.28
SI	SISI3000338	Krka s pritoki	H	24.48
SI	SISI3000348	Bohinjska Bistrica in Jereka	H	7.27
SI	SISI5000001	Jelovica	B	97.67
SI	SISI5000002	Snežnik - Pivka	B	549.27
SI	SISI5000005	Dravinjska dolina	B	19.11
SI	SISI5000006	Pohorje	B	186.87
SI	SISI5000009	Goričko	B	402.03
SI	SISI5000010	Mura	B	146.51
SI	SISI5000011	Drava	B	100.37
SI	SISI5000012	Krakovski gozd - Šentjernejsko polje	B	83.47
SI	SISI5000013	Kočevsko	B	979.35
SI	SISI5000014	Ljubljansko barje	B	123.7
SI	SISI5000015	Cerkniško jezero	B	33.51
SI	SISI5000016	Planinsko polje	B	10.46
SI	SISI5000017	Nanoščica	B	19.27
SI	SISI5000019	Julijci	B	886.45
SI	SISI5000021	Vipavski rob	B	133.64
SI	SISI5000024	Grintovci	B	319.58
SI	SISI5000026	Posavsko hribovje	B	35.16
SI	SISI5000027	Črete	B	14.45
SI	SISI5000029	Gluha loza	B	14.42
SI	SISI5000032	Dobrava - Jovsi	B	28.49
SI	SISI5000033	Kozjansko	B	80.42
SK	SKCHVU002	Bukovské vrchy	B	409.14
SK	SKCHVU003	Cerová vrchovina a Rimavská kotlina	B	303.01
SK	SKCHVU005	Dolné Považie	B	323.6
SK	SKCHVU007	Dunajské luhy	B	188.84
SK	SKCHVU008	Horná Orava	B	590.94
SK	SKCHVU009	Košická kotlina	B	179.65

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
SK	SKCHVU010	Krážová	B	12.14
SK	SKCHVU011	Laborecká vrchovina	B	1073.39
SK	SKCHVU012	Lehnice	B	23.87
SK	SKCHVU013	Malá Fatra	B	680.57
SK	SKCHVU014	Malé Karpaty	B	524.59
SK	SKCHVU015	Medzibodrožie	B	344.71
SK	SKCHVU016	Záhorské Pomoravie	B	323.83
SK	SKCHVU017	Muránska planina - Stolica	B	257.87
SK	SKCHVU018	Nízke Tatry	B	987.12
SK	SKCHVU019	Ostrovné lúky	B	83.35
SK	SKCHVU021	Poiplie	B	80.63
SK	SKCHVU022	Požana	B	323.16
SK	SKCHVU023	Úžanská mokraď	B	212.04
SK	SKCHVU024	Senianske rybníky	B	27.17
SK	SKCHVU025	Slanské vrchy	B	611.71
SK	SKCHVU027	Slovenský kras	B	448.62
SK	SKCHVU028	Strážovské vrchy	B	597.18
SK	SKCHVU029	Syszovské polia	B	17.76
SK	SKCHVU030	Tatry	B	407.17
SK	SKCHVU031	Tribeč	B	242.28
SK	SKCHVU033	Vežká Fatra	B	567.65
SK	SKCHVU035	Vihorlatské vrchy	B	483.89
SK	SKCHVU036	Volovské vrchy	B	1245.19
SK	SKCHVU037	Ondavská rovina	B	210.02
SK	SKUEV0006	Rieka Latorica	H	73.36
SK	SKUEV0036	Rieka Litava	H	26.3
SK	SKUEV0043	Kamenná	H	8.52
SK	SKUEV0048	Dukla	H	66.4
SK	SKUEV0057	Rašeliniská Oravskej kotliny	H	8.04
SK	SKUEV0064	Bratislavské luhy	H	6.77
SK	SKUEV0089	Martinský les	H	6.59
SK	SKUEV0090	Dunajské luhy	H	45.46
SK	SKUEV0103	Čachtické Karpaty	H	7.08
SK	SKUEV0104	Homolské Karpaty	H	51.86
SK	SKUEV0110	Dubiny pri Levoči	H	6.02
SK	SKUEV0112	Slovenský raj	H	168.41
SK	SKUEV0125	Gajarské alúvium Moravy	H	12.13
SK	SKUEV0128	Rokoš	H	56.85
SK	SKUEV0130	Zoborské vrchy	H	19.05
SK	SKUEV0163	Rudava	H	21.44
SK	SKUEV0168	Horný les	H	6.42
SK	SKUEV0172	Bež nisko	H	8.61
SK	SKUEV0184	Burda	H	14.82

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
SK	SKUEV0188	Pilsko	H	6.73
SK	SKUEV0192	Prosečné	H	23
SK	SKUEV0194	Hybická tiesňava	H	5.67
SK	SKUEV0197	Salatín	H	33.47
SK	SKUEV0198	Zvolen	H	25.93
SK	SKUEV0203	Stolica	H	27.94
SK	SKUEV0205	Hubková	H	28.51
SK	SKUEV0209	Morské oko	H	158.14
SK	SKUEV0210	Stinská	H	14.28
SK	SKUEV0211	Danova	H	8.39
SK	SKUEV0216	Sítno	H	9.29
SK	SKUEV0225	Muránska planina	H	202.22
SK	SKUEV0229	Beskýd	H	288.29
SK	SKUEV0230	Ižovnica	H	7.94
SK	SKUEV0238	Vežká Fatra	H	463.64
SK	SKUEV0250	Krivoš tianka	H	7.09
SK	SKUEV0251	Zázrivské lazy	H	29.44
SK	SKUEV0252	Malá Fatra	H	222.52
SK	SKUEV0256	Stráž ovské vrchy	H	298.89
SK	SKUEV0258	Tlstý vrch	H	12.17
SK	SKUEV0259	Stará hora	H	26.33
SK	SKUEV0262	Čejkovské bralie	H	16.22
SK	SKUEV0263	Hodruš ská hornatina	H	102.67
SK	SKUEV0264	Klokoč	H	22.98
SK	SKUEV0265	Su •	H	99.77
SK	SKUEV0266	Skalka	H	102.99
SK	SKUEV0267	Biele hory	H	101.41
SK	SKUEV0269	Ostrovne lúčky	H	7.05
SK	SKUEV0273	Vtáčnik	H	100.64
SK	SKUEV0274	Baske	H	40.33
SK	SKUEV0275	Kňaž í stól	H	42.27
SK	SKUEV0276	Kuchynská hornatina	H	32.01
SK	SKUEV0278	Brezovské Karpaty	H	26.35
SK	SKUEV0280	Devínska Kobyla	H	6.43
SK	SKUEV0282	Tisovský kras	H	14.69
SK	SKUEV0287	Galmus	H	31.14
SK	SKUEV0288	Kysucké Beskydy	H	68.46
SK	SKUEV0295	Biskupické luhy	H	9.16
SK	SKUEV0299	Baranovo	H	8.61
SK	SKUEV0302	Ďumbierske Nízke Tatry	H	440.83
SK	SKUEV0305	Choč	H	16.27
SK	SKUEV0306	Pod Suchým hrádkom	H	7.59
SK	SKUEV0307	Tatry	H	335.73

Country	Area code	Name of Protected Area	Type(s)	Area in km ²
SK	SKUEV0310	Krážovohožské Nízke Tatry	H	305.1
SK	SKUEV0313	Devínske jazero	H	13.02
SK	SKUEV0318	Pod Čelom	H	6.26
SK	SKUEV0319	Požana	H	30.72
SK	SKUEV0322	Fintické svahy	H	7.48
SK	SKUEV0326	Strahužka	H	11.92
SK	SKUEV0327	Milič	H	49.21
SK	SKUEV0328	Stredné Pohornádie	H	71.5
SK	SKUEV0331	Čergovský Minčol	H	38.02
SK	SKUEV0332	Čergov	H	60.03
SK	SKUEV0341	Dolný vrch	H	15.28
SK	SKUEV0348	Dolina Čiernej Moldavy	H	19.11
SK	SKUEV0353	Pleš ivská planina	H	28.53
SK	SKUEV0355	Fabiánka	H	6.62
SK	SKUEV0356	Horný vrch	H	60.44
SK	SKUEV0357	Cerová vrchovina - lesné biotopy	H	25.69
SK	SKUEV0366	Drienčanský kras	H	15.9
SK	SKUEV0367	Holubyho kopanice	H	38.9
SK	SKUEV0380	Tematínske vrchy	H	25.23
SK	SKUEV0387	Beskyd	H	52.38
SK	SKUEV0393	Dunaj	H	11.95
UA	UA01	Danube Biosphere reserve	O	464
UA	UA02	Izmail Islands	O	13.66
UA	UA10	Carpathian biosphere reserve	O	578.8
UA	UA11	Kartal lake	O	15
UA	UA12	Kugurlui Lake	O	95
UA	UA20	Uzhanskij national natural park	O	392
UA	UA30	Pritisanskij regional landscape park	O	220
UA	UA37	Lung	O	7.99

Economic Analysis – Synthesis of Questionnaires

icpdr iksd

International
Commission
for the Protection
of the Danube River

Internationale
Kommission
zum Schutz
der Donau



ANNEX 7

“The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report”

Deutschland // Österreich // Česká republika // Slovensko // Magyarország // Slovenija // Hrvatska // Bosna i Hercegovina // Srbija // Crna Gora // România // България // Moldova // Україна

For the elaboration of the economic analysis for the 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report two questionnaires were developed for the collection of information on economics from the Danube countries. The questionnaires treat inter alia water pricing, cost recovery (CR) and environmental and resource costs (ERC) - topics which are closely interlinked. This synthesis provides an overview on the approaches which are in place in the Danube countries. The collected information is summarised in form of tables as presented below. Data from Serbia does not include data from the Autonomous Provinces Kosovo and Metohija.

Table 1: Investment costs for water supply and wastewater, and priorities of investments

Country	Demand and Supply Costs ¹ [EUR]	Only demand costs [EUR]	Only investment costs (without distinguishing) [EUR]	Priorities/main objectives of investments
DE	-	-	Water supply services: 340 million EUR / year Waste water services: 490 million EUR / year Aggregated investment costs: 830 million on average per annum	Good Status of water bodies
AT	-	-	3.2 billion	Good Status
CZ	-	822 million		Good Status
SK	-	-	2.0 billion** (2010-2015; ca. 60% of costs covered)	UWWT
HU	3.1 billion / 2.3 billion (until 2012)	2,675.38 million	-	Drinking Water and UWWT derogations
SI	-	1.1 billion (2010-2015)	-	n. a.
HR	1.9 billion / 650 million	-	-	Drinking Water and UWWT
BA	-	653 million	-	Good Status and UWWT
ME	n.a.			
RS	1.8 billion / 900 million	-	-	UWWT
RO	-	-	9.4 billion	n. a.
BG	-	1.6 billion (2010-2015; wastewater collection and treatment)	-	UWWT
MD	-	-	3.2 billion (over 20 years)	WWT (urban and rural)
UA	n.a.			

*timescales: 2009-2015, if not noted otherwise.

**data for the whole country.

¹ According to the questionnaires: demand cost are the "total costs related to implementing the EU Directives"; supply costs are the investment costs that could be realistically covered.

Table 2: What are water services - what are water uses?

Country	Only water supply and wastewater	Water supply, wastewater AND others	Included in cost recovery calculations (Y/N)	Other definitions
DE	✓		Y	
AT	✓ Yes, but all water uses (AT does not define them as water services) in Austria are based on the polluter pays principle (cost recovery principle): water abstraction, impacts on water (pollution), use of hydropower, hydraulic structures e.g. for flood protection		Y (based on estimation)	
CZ		✓ Rivers and river basin management; surface water abstraction; GW abstraction; discharge of wastewater into surface water; discharge of wastewater into GW; impoundment for the energy production; navigation – only recreation	N (but in the 2 nd cycle, several others will be added)	
SK		✓ Use of hydro-energy potential of water-course; abstraction of energy water from watercourse; abstraction of surface water from water-course	Y	Navigation is defined as a "public service - paid by the state"
HU		✓ Agricultural water services: irrigation and water supply for fishpond	Y	✓ (the other different water uses are taken into consideration as "water uses" (according to WFD Article 2 Definition 39))
SI		✓ 17 further services defined	N	
HR	✓			
BA		✓ 13 other water services defined	N	
ME	n.a.			
RS		✓ (irrigation)	Unclear	

RO		✓ Storage, impoundment, regulation, quantitative and qualitative assessment of water resources, operative hydrological activities, hydrological prognoses, receiving the pollutants in surface water according to legal requirements, flood protection	Y	
BG			Y but only financial costs considered	✓ Water supply for households; water supply for industry; water supply for agriculture; water supply for services and tourism; collection and treatment of wastewater of households; collection and treatment of wastewater of industry; collection and treatment of wastewater of agriculture; collection and treatment of wastewater of services and tourism
MD	✓		Y	
UA	n.a.			

Table 3: Water pricing policies in place, and prices of water services/uses

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
DE	Water supply	ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of water supply services (EUR/m ³); they are not quantified individually		ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of water supply services (EUR/m ³); they are not quantified individually	
DE	Waste water treatment	ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of waste water services; they are not quantified individually		ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of waste water services; they are not quantified individually	
AT	Water supply	ERC are internalized in the price for drinking water (EUR/m ³), but they are not assessed		Payments for ERC are internalized in the price for drinking water (EUR/m ³), but they are not assessed	
	WWT	ERC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m ³), but they are not assessed		Payments for ERC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m ³), but they are not assessed	
CZ	Drinking water supply	ERC costs in the form of charges for groundwater and surface water abstraction is internalized in the price for drinking water (EUR/m ³)		No separate payment exists. ERC recovery costs are internalized.	
	Wastewater treatment	ERC are in the form of charges for pollution and volume of discharged wastewater.		See the answer above.	
	Water storage and impoundment for energy production	ERC costs in the form of charges for impoundments are internalized in the price which is agreed between the customer and State Enterprises of River Basin Management(EUR/m ³)		No separate payment exists. ERC recovery costs are internalized.	
	Navigation	Not assessed	Not assessed	No payment	No payment
SK	Water supply for households, industry and agriculture	Not assessed	Resource cost in the form of charges for groundwater abstraction as well as payments for surface water abstraction is internalized in the price for drinking water (EUR/m ³)	No payment	No separate payment, only the internalized one
	Collection and treatment of wastewater	Environmental cost in the form of charges for discharge of wastewater is internalized in the price for the collection and treatment of wastewater (EUR/m ³)	Not assessed	No separate payment, only the internalized one	No payment
	Use of hydro-energy- potential of watercourse	Not assessed	Not assessed	No payment	No payment

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
	Abstraction of energy water from watercourse	Not assessed	Not assessed	No payment	No payment
	Abstraction of surface water from watercourse	Not assessed	Not assessed	No payment	The payment for surface water abstraction is determined in EUR/m ³ and is a component of the price for drinking water. This payment is considered as covering a part of resource costs.
HU	Wastewater collection and treatment for industry public	EC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m ³)	-	0,024 ¹	-
	Direct discharge of industry	EC are internalized in the water load fee (EUR/m ³)	-	0,0016 ¹	-
	Direct discharge of other sector	EC are internalized in the water load fee (EUR/m ³)	-	0,0181 ¹	-
	Public water supply for households and others	-	RC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m ³)	-	0,018 ¹
	Water supply for industry (own wells)	-	RC are internalized in water resource fee (EUR/m ³)	-	0,055 ¹
	Water supply for agriculture (livestock)	-	-	-	n. a.
	Water supply for agriculture (irrigation, fishponds, rice production)	-	-	-	0
SI	Wastewater collection and treatment for industry	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Environmental tax: 26.4125 EUR/unit load	-
	Wastewater collection and treatment for households	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Environmental tax: 26.4125 EUR/unit load	-
	Water abstraction for drinking	not assessed	not assessed	Water reimbursement fee: 0.0638 EUR/m ³	

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
	water supply	(only internalized part assessed)	(only internalized part assessed)		
	Water abstraction for drink industry, technological purposes, swimming pools open to public, natural spas	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.092 EUR/m ³ For drink industry and natural spas: Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD)	
	Water abstraction for snowmaking	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.0666 EUR/m ³	
	Water abstraction for irrigation in agriculture	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.0015 EUR/m ³	
	Water abstraction for irrigation of non-agricultural activities	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.0919 EUR/m ³	
	Water abstraction for technological purposes for cooling thermal and nuclear power plants	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.00738 EUR/m ³	
	Water abstraction for aquaculture of salmonid fish	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.000036 EUR/m ³ available water for abstraction from water source	
	Water abstraction from public water supply services for drink industry, technological purposes where water is main ingredient, for swimming pools open to public, natural spas or for irrigation.	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.1009 EUR/m ³	
	Electricity production in hydropower plants below 10 MW	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.2361 EUR/MWh potential water energy, available for electricity production according to obtained water right	
	Electricity production in hydropower plants from 10	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 1.8127 EUR/MWh potential water energy, available for electricity production according to obtained water right	

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
	MW and above			Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD)	
	Water used for heat production	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.974 EUR/MWh Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD)	
	Water used for water driven mills, saws and other similar devices	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.1948 EUR/MWh	
	Sediment extraction	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Reimbursement fee: 3.1 EUR/m ³ of extracted gravel; 13.9 EUR/m ³ of extracted sand Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD)	
	Water used for cyprinid fish aquaculture	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.000972 EUR/m ²	
	Water used for mariculture	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.00498 EUR/m ²	
	Water used for commercial pond fishing	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.0194 EUR/m ²	
	The use of water areas for the operation of ports to vessels	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 2.07 EUR/m ² for tourist harbors, 0.345 EUR/m ² for local ports, sports ports and other, 0.25 EUR/m ² for ports larger than 1,000,000 m ² , 0.0128 EUR/m ² for ports larger than 10,000,000 m ² , 0.0207 EUR/m ² for ports smaller than 1,000,000 m ² , areas of entering and exiting corridors	
	The use of water areas for the operation of anchoring vessels	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 2.07 EUR/m ²	
	The use of water areas for operation of bathing places	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	not assessed (only internalized part assessed)	Water reimbursement fee: 0.9597 EUR/m ²	
HR	Wastewater service	Water protection fee: 1.35 HRK/m ³ or 0.18 EUR/m ³ for households (for industry depends on level of pollution);		3.0 HRK/m ³ or 0.4 EUR/m ³ For purpose of this questionnaire rough estimation has been made,	

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
		Development fee introduced on local level and vary from 0–4.0 HRK/m ³ or 0.53 EUR/m ³		based on Annual Financial Plan of Hrvatske vode (National Agency for water Management)	
	Water supply service	Water use fee: 1.35 HRK/m ³ or 0.18 EUR/m ³ abstracted water; Water use fee for energy (5-7,5% of price of 1kWh for generation of electrical power and 2 HRK/kW/year for plant operation); Development fee - introduced on local level and vary from 0–4.0 HRK/m ³ or 0-0.53 HRK/m ³		1.7 HRK/m ³ or 0.22 EUR/m ³ For purpose of this questionnaire rough estimation has been made, based on Annual Financial Plan of Hrvatske vode (National Agency for water Management)	
BA	Public water supply	-	-	-	0.005 Euro/ m ³ of abstracted water
	Bottling of water & mineral water	-	-	-	1.00 Euro/ m ³ of abstracted water
	Water supply to industry and others (abstraction)	-	-	-	0.01/0.015 Euro/m ³ (RS/FBiH)
	Irrigation (abstraction)	-	-	-	0.001 Euro/m ³ (RS)
	Fish farming (abstract.)	-	-	-	0.0005 Euro/m ³ (RS only) abstr. water
	Fish farming (pollution)	-	-	0.01/0.025 (RS/FBiH) Euro/kg produc. fish	-
	Electricity production	-	-	0.0005 Euro/kWh of produced electricity	-
	Wastewater discharge	-	-	1.00 Euro/PE	-
	Pollution caused by vehicles	-	-	1.00 Euro/PE	-
	Pollution caused by use of artificial fertilizer	-	-	0.0025 Euro/kg prod. / imported fertilizer	-
	Pollution caused by use of pesticides	-	-	0.04 Euro/kg of prod. / imported pesticides	-
	Sediment extraction	-	-	0.75 Euro/m ³ of the extracted material	-
	Flood protection of land	-	-	2.50 Euro/ha of protected land	-

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
	(agriculture, forestry...)				
	Flood protection of resid – business-oth. buildings	-	-	0.05 Euro/m ² of the protected building	-
	General water charge	-	-	0.5% of the net salary (FBiH only)	0.5% of the net salary (FBiH only)
ME	n.a.				
RS	Fee for water use (public utilities), population	-	-	-	Extracted amount 0.002
	Fee for water use (public utilities), legal entities	-	-	-	Extracted amount 0.004
	Fee for raw water use	-	-	-	0.003
	Fee for irrigation water use	-	-	-	0.001
	Fee for water bottling	-	-	-	0.012 (EUR/l)
	Fee for discharged water (public utilities), population	-	-	-	0.002
	Fee for discharged water (public utilities), legal entities	-	-	-	0.002
	Electricity production in hydropower plants below 10 MW	-	-	Water reimbursement fee: 0.708 EUR/MWh potential water energy, available for electricity production according to obtained water right	
	Electricity production in hydropower plants from 10 MW and above	-	-	Water reimbursement fee: 0.711 EUR/MWh potential water energy, available for electricity production according to obtained water right	
Thermal power plants with recirculating cooling system	-	-	Water reimbursement fee 0.386 EUR/MWh		
RO	Water supply	-	0.12 EUR/cm	-	0.12 EUR/cm

Country	Water service	Environmental cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Resource cost [EUR/m ³ , EUR/?, not assessed]	Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]	Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m ³ , no payment*]
	Wastewater treatment (* includes sewerage)	0.3 EUR/cm	-	0.3 EUR/cm	-
BG	n.a.				
MD	Water supply for households, industry, agro-industry, hydropower, irrigation, fishery	not assessed	Resource cost is paid in the form of payments for special water use into the state budget and is internalized in the cost of goods and services provided by water users as follows: 1) For each 1 (one) m ³ of water abstracted from the surface water bodies – 0.02 EUR, including for irrigation 2) For 1 (one) m ³ of abstracted underground water, including drinking water for bottling for further commercial activity – 1 EUR 3) For each 10 (ten) m ³ of water used by hydro-power stations – 0.004 EUR	no tax	no tax
	Collection and treatment of wastewater	Environmental cost is paid to the state budget in the form of charges for discharge of wastewater, and is internalized in the price for the collection and treatment of wastewater (when wastewater is discharged in allowed limits, it is 0.02 EUR/m ³)	not assessed	no tax	no tax
UA	n.a.				

1: Data is from 1st analysis (2005-2006).

Table 4: Use and calculation of ERC

Country	ERC estimations available [Y/N/partly]	Clear Methodology for calculating ERC [Y/N/partly]	Clear Methodology for cross subsidies [Y/N/partly]
DE	No	No commonly agreed position on the issue of operationalizing the concept of ERC available across Europe. EU Commission Guidance to be developed.	No
AT	N AT is "on the way" to find a method to isolate/separate the ERC in (company) cost accounting systems, to make them visible and do get a better basis for calculations.	Partly (expert judgment involved)	N
CZ	Y	Partly The calculation of EC in CZ is based on the costs of renewal and saved costs. It determines the costs that would be necessary for compensation of impacts of water management services on environment, respectively for the compensation of the impacts disturbing the state of surface and GW from the quantitative, qualitative and hydromorphological point of view.	N (Subsidies do not play a role in CZ)
SK	N No "full estimations of ERC for single water services"; only the "internalized parts are quantified" ² .	N (still in development)	Partly (subsidies play little role)
HU	Partly ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified.	Partly (Methodology for calculating Water Load Fee seen as ERC method)	N
SI	Partly ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified.	N (still in development)	N
HR	Partly ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified.	Partly (cost-based approach)	N

² The share of the charges for the discharge of wastewater into the water courses on the total costs of water companies in providing of wastewater services (i.e. wastewater collection and treatment) is ca. 1,36 % (2010) – these charges are considered as environmental costs. Charges for groundwater abstraction and payments for surface water abstraction are considered as a part of the resource costs (which are paid by those who have the permission to use the water source). The share of these charges and payments for the abstraction on the total costs of water companies in providing of water supply service is about 2,97 % (2010). However, the abstraction of water could be also seen as a form of the environmental costs (because an abstraction represents one of the biggest pressures on water body)...The charges for discharge of wastewater do not represent full estimation of environmental costs. These charges are stipulated by the Decree of the Government and represent only a part (approximately 30%) of the real costs necessary for the wastewater treatment in the wastewater treatment plants.

Country	ERC estimations available [Y/N/partly]	Clear Methodology for calculating ERC [Y/N/partly]	Clear Methodology for cross subsidies [Y/N/partly]
BA	Partly ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified.	Partly (cost-based approach and expert judgment)	N
ME	n.a.		
RS	N No "full estimations of ERC for each water service", but parts are included in charges/fees.	Partly (cost-based approach)	N
RO	Partly ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified.	Partly (cost-based approach)	N
BG	N ERC were not quantified, but methodologies will be developed.	N	N
MD	N No estimations of ERC for each water service, but ERC "are internalized".	N	N
UA	n.a.		

Table 5: Cost Recovery (CR)

Country	Prices and costs for water services available ³ [Y/N/partly]	Levels of CR stated [Y/N/partly]	Levels of CR for all defined water services [Y/N]	Clear methodology for calculating CR [Y/N/partly]
DE	Y (water supply and waste water services)	Y (water supply and waste water services)	Y	Y
AT	Y (total costs and total revenues of water services (water supply and wastewater treatment) are available, as well as bandwidths/ ranges of average water prices)	Y (100% for supply and wastewater)	Y	Y (based on expert judgment)
CZ	Y (abstraction, water supply and wastewater)	Partly (all O&M costs are fully covered, when including also subsidies on investment we would not reach 100% of cost)	N (only water supply services and wastewater treatment)	N

³ For exact amounts, see table 3 above.

Country	Prices and costs for water services available ³ [Y/N/partly]	Levels of CR stated [Y/N/partly]	Levels of CR for all defined water services [Y/N]	Clear methodology for calculating CR [Y/N/partly]
		recovery)		
SK	Y (for all five water services)	Y	Y	N (seems only financial costs are considered)
HU	Y (for the 1 st econ analysis) / partly (for the 2 nd economic analysis)	Y (for the 1 st econ analysis for drinking water and waste water) / partly (for the 2 nd analysis, which is ongoing)	Partly (analysis is ongoing)	Partly (analysis is ongoing)
SI	Y (for several water services)	Partly	N (only for public water supply and for public wastewater collection and treatment services)	Partly (only financial costs and internalized part of environmental and resource costs considered)
HR	Partly (water supply for households and industry)	Y	Y	N (stated that only O&M costs were considered)
BA	Y (water supply and wastewater, excluding treatment)	Y	Y	Partly (depreciation, water loses, environmental and resource costs are not included)
ME	n.a.			
RS	Partly (water supply for households and industry)	N	N	N
RO	Partly (water supply for households and industry)	N	N	N (only O&M costs considered; no figures provided)
BG	Y (for all water services)	Y	Y	Partly (only financial costs considered)
MD	Y (water supply and wastewater)	N	N	N
UA	n.a.			

Table 6: The links between ERC and payments

Country	CR through fees/charges/taxes	CR through permits	CR through mitigation/supplementary measures	Clear definition of water services paying for RC and/or EC?
DE	✓	✓		Concerted definition across Germany; differing definitions available and put into practice across Europe.
AT	✓	✓	Through the Programme of Measures the cost recovery regarding ERC was carried out.	Y (water supply and wastewater)
CZ	✓	-	-	Unclear
SK	✓	-	✓ (a bit unclear)	Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC)
HU	✓	✓ (at least for abstraction)	-	Y (all water users except irrigation, fishponds and rice production)
SI	✓	✓	✓	Y (all water services)
HR	✓	-	-	Y (water supply and wastewater)
BA	✓	-	-	Y (see table 3)
ME	n.a.			
RS	✓	✓	-	-
RO	✓	-	-	Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC)
BG	✓ (not yet in place)	-	-	n. a.
MD	✓	✓	-	Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC)
UA	n.a.			

Results of Questionnaires on Water Scarcity and Drought



ANNEX 8

“The 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis Report”



A questionnaire was developed and information collected from the Danube countries in order to elaborate on the relevance of the issue of Water Scarcity and Drought in the Danube River Basin. The results for the individual questions are summarised below.

Question 1: Is water scarcity and/or drought considered a Significant Water Management Issue in your country?

	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	ME	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA
Yes			x		x	x			x	x			x	
No	x	x		x			x	x			x	x		x
Comments	<p>DE: WS&D has not been evaluated as a significant water management issue in the first RBM Plan 2009 and in the German part of the Danube River Basin WS&D is not considered as an issue on river basin scale at present. The average yearly rainfall is high (about 900 mm). Public water supply is nearly completely based on groundwater. Agriculture is predominantly rain-fed with only local use of irrigation. The impact of climate change on the water availability is assessed as moderate for the next RBMP periods.</p> <p>AT: Austria is in general abundant of water; only around 3% of available freshwater resources are used. For definition of WS&D please see especially CIS Guidance No. 24, page 93. Drought is a natural phenomenon; it may occur in Austria seasonally (summer) and regional (rather in the East), but is in general not considered as a significant water management issue. However, the drought of 2003 has demonstrated challenges in place. Water scarcity is no issue in Austria.</p> <p>CZ: WS&D may be an upcoming water management and socio-economic issue in the Czech Republic, especially in the part of Danube River Basin.</p> <p>SK: WS&D was not considered as a Significant Water Management Issue in the 1st planning cycle.</p> <p>HU: With regard to water scarcity the Hungarian approach is twofold. First a revision of potential imbalances in the context of water demand and availability of water resources in the water licensing procedure is made, and second, indivisibly with the before mentioned revision, priority is given to the determination and application of ecological flows followed by drinking water.</p> <p>For handling harmful effects of droughts, the Hungarian approach is firstly water retention as mainly natural solution in potentially not valuable arable/cultivated areas helping soil-water withdrawal and water related ecosystems. Secondly, building of water reservoirs in different scales for promoting agricultural activities. There is no conventional definition for drought due to its complexity. Drought is originating from water scarcity, when water demand is higher than water availability. The impact of drought varies in the context of the sectors concerned. We can speak about meteorological, hydrological, agricultural or socio-economic drought.</p> <p>SI: Water scarcity occurs when demand of water exceeds the available sustainable resources. Drought is temporary decrease in water availability.</p> <p>ME: Two extreme periods occur in Montenegro. First in spring and autumn, when problems occur with flooding. The second extreme is in summer, when water availability reaches a minimum and droughts cause problems with water supply and irrigation. The total hydropower potential of Montenegro is about 9,900 GWh annually. In the period 1999-2008 the deficit was 14,121 GWh. Collected data on water supply show that in Podgorica, capital town of Montenegro, water supply uses about 2,000 lit/s, with a daily injection into the water supply system of about 130,000 m³. Drought problems are visible in the summer period. During this period meteorological, agricultural, and in the last time hydrological droughts occur.</p> <p>RO: According to the conclusions of water balance calculations, established in the frame of Water Demand Research Study performed by National Institute for Hydrology and Water Management, and mentioned in the 1st River basin Management Plan, there is no water deficit on national level estimated till 2020, with exemptions of a few sections in Hydrographic area Prut Barlad. Nevertheless, based on new data in the 2nd River Basin Management Plan the water scarcity and/or drought will be revised from the point of view of a Significant Water Management Issue.</p> <p>BG: Water scarcity and drought was not considered as Significant Water Management Issue in the previous water management cycle. Nevertheless, due to some water scarcity problems and settlements on drinking water supply regime, some measures were planned in the River Basin Management Plan 2010 – 2015 to address this issue.</p> <p>MD: The last drought in 2012 brought an economic loss of around 200 million EUR (state budget is</p>													

around 2,5 billion EUR). Water resources are used inter alia for irrigation via the development of an irrigation network in order to mitigate the consequences of droughts. UA: Drought is not considered as a SWMI for the UA share of the Tisza basin.
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Question 2: If water scarcity and/or drought is a significant water management issue in your country, what are the major sectors impacted?

	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	ME	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA
	<i>Water scarcity</i>													
Agriculture			x		x	x			x	x		x	x	
Navigation					x									
Hydropower						x			x					
Other energy production			x											
Water supply			x			x			x	x		x		
Biodiversity					x	x			x				x	
Others														
	<i>Drought</i>													
Agriculture			x		x				x	x		x	x	
Navigation										x		x		
Hydropower									x	x				
Other energy production			x							x				
Water supply			x						x	x		x		
Biodiversity					x				x	x			x	
Others									x					
Comments	<p>DE: Navigation on the Danube River and other energy production pertaining to cooling water abstraction can be impacted by occasional droughts.</p> <p>AT: WS&D is in general not considered as a SWMI. However, occasional droughts, sectors impacted are agriculture, navigation and hydropower.</p> <p>ME: Regarding public health, the most vulnerable groups are those with respiratory problems, heart disease as well as children who suffer the most effects of forest fires smoke.</p>													

Question 3: What are the main reasons for water scarcity and drought in your country?

Country	Description
DE	There is no water scarcity to be expected in the foreseeable future. There is a potentially higher chance of droughts in consequence of climate change.
AT	Drought is a natural phenomenon according to definition (Guidance No. 24) – see also above. Austria has no water scarcity.
CZ	The main reason is the dependence of the Czech Republic on atmospheric precipitation. Almost all waters are through the significant watercourses drained out of our territory. Long lasting period of atmospheric precipitation deficiency especially during the growing season can cause water scarcity or even drought in some parts of river basins.
SK	-
HU	Water scarcity as long term man-made effect is not typical in Hungary. But mainly in vegetation period there are water shortages causing severe damages in crop, vegetable and fruit production. In the last decades droughts have caused increased damages. Hungary is situated at the bottom of the Carpathian Basin, which is a closed basin surrounded by mountains.

Country	Description
	The most drought affected part of the country is the Hungarian Plain, which has moderately warm or hot and dry climate, where extreme weather conditions may occur. The warm climate causes high evaporation what leads to low runoff. Nevertheless, often flood and drought are both affecting the same area within one year, and huge areas are covered by inland access water for long period.
SI	Natural/meteorological phenomenon.
HR	The main reason for drought is the lack of precipitation in the summer period.
BA	-
ME	Almost about 90% of Montenegro is karstic. Water scarcity can occur due to small precipitation, groundwater runoff without recharge, evapotranspiration (and other hydrological elements) during the drought period. These circumstances have negative impacts on water supply, drinking water, irrigation, energy potential and other sectors which depend on water.
RS	Generally, the Southern and Eastern parts of Serbia are affected by a decline in precipitation. In the Northern parts overexploitation occurs of deeper aquifers due to water supply.
RO	The main cause of draught is represented by a deficit of precipitation. This deficit of precipitation is expressed through: duration; distribution and intensity and generates effects on water resources, water demand and water users.
BG	The main reason for droughts is the weather condition. Main reason for water scarcity may refer to water supply infrastructure (leakages) and the need for further development of the policy on water reuse.
MD	The main reason for droughts are the weather conditions (less precipitation than annual average), while water scarcity could be caused also by smaller precipitation level or the underdeveloped water supply network (especially in rural areas).
UA	-

Question 4: Has the issue of water scarcity and/or drought been addressed in your country's existing River Basin Management Plan(s), or other water management plans?

	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	ME	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA
Yes	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	n/a
No							x	x	x					
Comments	<p>DE: The potential impact of climate change on water management in the German part of the Danube River Basin has been included in the baseline scenario.</p> <p>AT: Even if water scarcity is no issue and droughts are no major issue, Austria has addressed them in chapter 9 of the Austrian RBM Plan which focuses on climate change.</p> <p>CZ: The issue is, in general, addressed in the current RBM Plans. In addition, the Czech Republic has some other studies dealing with the issue, e.g. the Adaptation Strategy to Hydrological Impact of Climate Change. In the RBM Plans currently being developed the issue is addressed adequately.</p> <p>SK: Partly. The RBM Plan contains a separate chapter on water scarcity and drought, summarizing existing tools for the definition of hydrological drought and water scarcity (hydrological indicators and water management balance) and existing knowledge about trends in occurring low water discharges in some gauging stations. These issues will be dealt with in more detail in the second planning cycle.</p> <p>HU: The issue is addressed in relation to climate change.</p> <p>HR: It is planned to incorporate the issues of water scarcity and drought in the next RBM Plan.</p> <p>BA: The 1st RBM Plan for the Federation BiH is foreseen to be elaborated in 2015.</p> <p>ME: Montenegro does not has existing plans addressing the issue of water scarcity but is intending to develop a plan on water scarcity for the future period. For droughts plans exist and will be improved in the future period.</p> <p>RS: The Serbian RBM Plan will be adopted in 2014.</p>													

¹ Topic report on: Assessment of Water Scarcity and Drought aspects in a selection of European Union River Basin Management Plans. Date: 5 September 2012.

	<p>RO: The River Basin Management Plan addresses climate issues by describing climate change aspects in Romania. In the frame of the River Basin Development Plan (which deals with quantitative aspects of water management) there is a description of the main aspects related to water management in case of scarcity or/drought, actions, measures and solutions for mitigation the scarcity or drought effects</p> <p>BG: Partly. The RBM Plan contains some measures to address the issue of water scarcity and/or drought There are also several plans and strategies in Bulgaria to address the climate issues as the National Programme for the necessary measures in terms of the tendency to drought, the National strategy for management and development of the water sector in Bulgaria, Regional Master Plans for water supply and sewerage, analysis and assessment of risk and vulnerability of the economic sectors in Bulgaria from climate change.</p>
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Question 5: If the issue of water scarcity and/or drought is currently included in your River Basin Management Plan(s), are measures put in place to address them? and if yes, what measures are currently being put/in place or are planned?

	DE	AT	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	ME	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA
Measures to increase efficiency of irrigation				X	X	X*				X	X	X	X	
Measures for reducing leakage in water distribution networks				X	X	X*				X	X	X	X	
Wastewater recycling						X*					X	X		
Rain water harvesting						X*								
Drought mapping/forecasting				X	X				X		X			
Education of public on water-saving measures (e.g., water efficient appliances)				X	X						X	X		
Market-based instruments (e.g., user pays principle, block tariffs, penalties for excessive consumption)				X	X	X					X			
Others				X	X					X	X			
Comments	<p>DE: There are no measures planned for directly addressing WS&D. Instead a climate check has been performed for the generic list of measures assessing the potential impact of all measures on the resilience of waters regarding the water balance (water quantity) and water quality.</p> <p>AT: Austria is abundant of water; therefore it is no major water management issue. In the period after 2003 measures were taken to enhance resilience of water supply infrastructure. This is why no measures have been explicitly set in the Austrian RBMP. From the Austrian perspective there is a clear reservation against separate drought management plans at national or basin wide level apart from the RBMP. We are convinced that the challenges in place with regard to water scarcity and droughts in the Danube region should be addressed in a tailor-made way (no one-size fits all approach). In this context we are in favour of devoting a separate chapter of the Danube wide roof RBMP to water scarcity and</p>													

	<p>droughts starting with the article 5 exercise (Danube basin analysis).</p> <p>CZ: There are no specific measures put in place in the RBM Plans. The issue of water retention in the landscape and rain water management is addressed by so-called "good practices" in the RBM Plans.</p> <p>SK: Measures in place include the reduction of leakage in water distribution networks and water saving measures like the user pay principle and the installation of water efficient appliances.</p> <p>HU: Other measures include the coordination/change of land use and cultivation methods considering climate change, measures for water retention, the increase of areas of wetlands and forests, as well as the retention of flood waters in reservoirs.</p> <p>SI: * Those measures are more of an administrative type. As a part of measures theoretical guidance will be prepared.</p> <p>RS: Other measures include the avoidance of overexploitation of deeper aquifers. The RBM Plan will be adopted in 2014.</p> <p>RO: Drought mapping is performed in the frame of some projects. The measures related to water scarcity and drought are addressed in the frame of the River Basin Development Plan. Specific measures are also addressed in the frame of "Restriction Plan and water use in drought periods" (i.e. prioritization the water supply for water users").</p>
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Question 6: Within the frame of the ICPDR, would you consider additional international exchange on the topic of water scarcity and drought as beneficial?

	DE	AT*	CZ	SK	HU	SI	HR	BA	ME	RS	RO	BG	MD	UA
Yes	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
No							x							
If yes, which would be the preferred methods for exchange?														
Exchange of Best Practice Examples	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Coordination of Water Scarcity and Drought management at the A level				x						x		x		
Others		x									x**			
Comments	<p>AT: *Open for discussion. Austria proposed to devote a separate chapter to water scarcity and drought.</p> <p>RO: **Specific project proposal.</p>													

Question 7: Do you have additional comments to offer on this topic?

Country	Comments
AT	Austria proposes to stay in line with target under Priority Area 5 of the Danube Strategy which asks "To address the challenges of water scarcity and droughts based on the 2013 update of the Danube Basin Analysis and the ongoing work in the field of climate adaptation, in the Danube River Basin Management Plan to be adopted by 2015". Thus no separate Water Scarcity and Drought management plans should be elaborated. Instead the River Basin Management Plan should be used as the main tool to address these challenges by devoting a separate chapter in the RBM Plan, starting with the Danube Basin Analysis (Article 5 WFD). As set of basic data, maps showing annual precipitation, precipitation in summer half as well as drought stricken areas of the past (taken e.g. from EEA) may be a good starting point. It is underlined that target oriented solutions where measures are appropriate are clearly supported.
ME	Models for monitoring and predicting the issue will be most useful for these problems since droughts are in expansion in the last ten years. The impact on water is very large and problems are definitely expected for the future period. The increase of temperatures and decrease of runoff is expected to have large impacts on the levels of groundwater and surface waters in the future period.

Country	Comments
RS	Serbia indicates to be very interested in this topic and to be very active in the field of research regarding the effects of climate change as well as in activities regarding water scarcity and drought. There are several projects financed by relevant Ministries dealing with climate change and its impact on water and infrastructure, as well as on the environment. In 2008 the South East European Virtual Climate Change Centre has been established in Belgrade within the Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia. Furthermore, in 2013 the UNESCO Category II Centre Water for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (WSDAC) has been established as well in Belgrade.
MD	GWP CEE has initiated a project on integrated drought management in the CEE region, including Moldova. One of the priorities for Moldova are practices on moisture conservation in soil and mapping of droughts.