# The Danube River Basin District Management Plan – Update 2015

icpdr iksd
International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX

**DRAFT**

**May 2015**

# List of Annexes

# Competent authorities and Weblinks to National RBM Plans in the DRB

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## Annex 1
## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

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

**Austria**
Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Stubenring 1
A-1012 Wien
*Web link:* www.bmlfuw.gv.at
*Web link national RBM Plan:* http://wisa.bmlfuw.gv.at

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
Musala 9
BiH-71000 Sarajevo
*Web link:* www.mvteo.gov.ba

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry
Marka Marulica 2BiH-71000 Sarajevo
*Web link:* www.fmpvs.gov.ba
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska
Trg Republike Srpske 1BiH-78000 Banja Luka
*Web link:* www.vladars.net

**Bulgaria**
Ministry of Environment and Water
22 Maria-Luisa Blvd.
BG-1000 Sofia
*Web link:* www.moew.government.bg

Danube River Basin Directorate
60, Chataldzha str.
BG -5800 Pleven
*Web link:* www.dunavbd.org
*Web link national RBM Plan:*
http://dunavbd.org/index.php?x=204

**Croatia**
Ministry of Agriculture
Ulica grada Vukovara 78
HR-10000 Zagreb
*Web link:* http://www.mps.hr

**Czech Republic**
Ministry of Environment
Vrsovická 65
CZ-10010 Praha 10
*Web link:* www.mzp.cz
Ministry of Agriculture
Tesnov 17
CZ-117 05 Praha 1
*Web link:* www.mze.cz

**Germany**
Bavarian State Ministry for Environment and Consumer Protection
Rosenkavalierplatz 2
D-81925 München
*Web link:* www.stmuv.bayern.de/

Ministry for Environment Baden-Württemberg
Kernerplatz 10
D-70182 Stuttgart
*Web link:* www.um.baden-wuerttemberg.de/

**Hungary**
Ministry of Interior
Jozsef Attila u. 2-4
H-1051 Budapest
*Web link:* www.kormany.hu/hu/belugyminiszterium
*Web link national RBM Plan:* www.euvki.hu; www.vizeink.hu

**Moldova**
Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development
9 Cosmonautilor St.
MD-2005 Chisinau
*Web link:* currently no web link available.

**Montenegro**
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Rimski Trg 46
ME – 81000 Podgorica
*Web link:* www.minpolj.gov.me

**Romania**
Ministry of Environment
12 Libertatii Blvd., Sector 5
RO-04129 Bucharest
*Web link:* www.ape-paduri.ro

National Administration “Apele Romane”
6 Edgar Quinet St., Sector 1
RO-010018 Bucharest
*Web link: http://www.rowater.ro*

**Serbia**
Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
Nemanjina 22-26
RS-11000 Beograd
*Web link:* http://www.mpzzs.gov.rs/

**Slovak Republic**
Ministry of the Environment
Námestie L’ Stúra 1
SK-81235 Bratislava
*Web link:* www.enviro.gov.sk; www.vuvh.sk/rsv2

**Slovenia**
Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
Dunajska 48
SI-1000 Ljubljana
*Web link:* www.mop.gov.si/en/
*Web link national RBM Plan:*
http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/voda/nacrt_upravljanja_voda/nuv_besedilni_in_kartografski_del/
*Web link PoMs:*
http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/voda/nacrt_upravljanja_voda/#c18223

**Ukraine**
Ministry for Environmental Protection of Ukraine
35, Uritskogo str.
UA-03035 Kyiv

State Committee of Ukraine for Water Management
8, Chervonoarmiyska Str.
UA-01601 Kyiv
*Web link:* www.menr.gov.ua

# Update on DRBD surface water typology

## Annex 2

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

### Typology of the Danube River

The typology of the Danube River has been developed in a joint activity by the countries sharing the Danube River for the first DBA in 2004. The Danube typology therefore constitutes a harmonised system used by all these countries. The Danube typology was based on a combination of abiotic factors of System A and System B. The most important factors are ecoregion, mean water slope, substratum composition, geomorphology and water temperature.

Ten Danube section types were identified (see Figure 1). The morphological and habitat characteristics are outlined for each section type. In order to ensure that the Danube section types are biologically meaningful, these were validated with biological data collected during the first Joint Danube Survey in 2001. Further details including definition of individual section types are given in the DBA 2013.


**Figure 1: Danube section types; the dividing lines refer only to the Danube River itself.**

### Typology of the tributaries in the Danube River Basin District

The typologies of the Danube tributaries were developed by the countries individually. Stream types relevant on transboundary water courses were bilaterally harmonised with the neighbours. An overview of national surface water typologies is given in the DBA 2013.

Most countries in the DRB (Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria) have applied System B (Annex II, 1.2.1 WFD) for establishing their river typology. Only Slovakia and Ukraine have used System A. Countries using System B have used a number of optional factors to further describe the river types. River discharge, mean substratum composition and mean water slope are most frequently used.

Table 1 gives an overview of the class boundaries used by the DRB countries for the common descriptors: altitude, catchment area and geology.

### Table 1: Obligatory factors used in river typologies (Systems A and B)

| Descriptor | Country | Class boundaries | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Altitude | Germany | 0-200 m | 200-800m | > 800 m | | |
| | Austria | 0-200 m | 200-500 m | 500-800 m | 800-1600 m | > 1600 m |
| | Czech R. | 0-200 m | 200-500 m | 500-800 m | > 800 m | |
| | Slovak R. | 0-200 m | 200-500 m | 500-800 m | > 800 m | |
| | Hungary | 0-200 m | 200-350 m | > 350 m | | |
| | Croatia | 0-200 m | 200 - 600 m | 600-800 m | | |
| | Slovenia | no altitude classes were used in river typology | | | | |
| | Serbia | 0-200 m | 200-500 m | > 500 m | | |
| | Romania | 0-200 m | 200-500 m | > 500 m | | |
| | Bulgaria | 0-200 m | 200-800 m | > 800 m | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | < 200 m | 200-500 m | 500-800 m | > 800 m | |
| | Moldova | 0-200 m | 200-800m | > 800 m | | |
| | Montenegro | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | < 200 m | 200-500 m | 500-800 m | | |
| Catchment area | Germany | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| | Austria | 10-100 km² | 100-500 km² | 500-1000 km² | 1000-2500 km² | 2500-10,000 km² |
| | Czech R. | Not applied anymore | | | | |
| | Slovak R.[1] | 10-100 km² | 100 – 1 000 km² | 1000 – 10000 km² | | |
| | Hungary | 10-200 km² | 100-2000 km² | 1000-12,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| | Croatia | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| | Slovenia | <10 km² | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² |
| | Serbia | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-4000 km² | 4000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² |
| | Romania | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| | Bulgaria | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | <100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-4000 km² | 4000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² |
| | Moldova | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| | Montenegro | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | 10-100 km² | 100-1000 km² | 1000-10,000 km² | > 10,000 km² | |
| Geology | Germany | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Austria | cristalline | tertiary and quaternary sediments | flysch and helveticum | limestone and dolomite | |
| | Czech R. | crystalline and vulcanites | sandstones, mudstones and quaternary | | | |
| | Slovak R. | mixed | | | | |
| | Hungary | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Croatia | siliceous | calcareous | organic | mixed | |
| | Slovenia | siliceous | calcareous | flysch[2] | | |
| | Serbia | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Romania | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Bulgaria | siliceous | calcareous | organic | mixed | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Moldova | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |
| | Montenegro | | | | | |
| | Ukraine | siliceous | calcareous | organic | | |

[1] The river typology is not based on strict boundaries of catchment area. Rivers > 1,000 km² make up individual types; definition of types for smaller rivers is based on ecoregion, altitude and geology.

[2] not for the tributaries in the Danube river basin district

### Lakes

In total, four lakes were reported at the DRB overview level: Neusiedler/Fertö-to (Austria/Hungary), Balaton (Hungary), Ialpug (Ukraine) and Razim/Razelm (Romania). Information is provided in Table 2. Further details of the lake typology are given in the DBA 2013.

**Table 2: Lakes selected for the basin-wide overview and their types**

| Lakes > 100 km² | Country(s) | Type of lake | Ecoregion | Altitude class | Depth class | Size class | Geology |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neusiedler See / Fertő-tó | AT, HU | large shallow, salinic steppe-type lake | 11 | lowland: < 200 m | < 3 m | > 100 km² | calcareous |
| Lake Balaton | HU | very large shallow steppe-type lake | 11 | lowland: < 200 m | 3-15 m | > 100 km² | calcareous |
| Ozero Ialpug | UA | n.a. | 12 | n.a. | n.a. | > 100 km² | n.a. |
| Lacul Razim / Razelm | RO | lowland, very shallow, calcareous, very large lake type | 12 | lowland: < 200 m | < 3 m | > 100 km² | calcareous |

### Transitional and coastal waters

The transitional and coastal waters of the DRB are located in Romania and Ukraine. For the development of the typology of transitional and coastal waters System B was applied. The transitional waters are differentiated into lacustrine and marine transitional waters (Table 3).

**Table 3: Types of transitional waters in the DRBD**

| Transitional water | Type |
|---|---|
| Lake Sinoe | Transitional lacustrine type |
| Black Sea coastal waters (northern sector) – Chilia mouth to Periboina | Transitional marine type |

Two coastal water types have been defined for the coastal waters in the DRBD (Table 4). Further information can be obtained from the DBA 2013.

**Table 4: Types of coastal waters in the Danube River Basin District**

| Coastal water | Type |
|---|---|
| Periboina – Singol Cape | Sandy shallow coastal water |
| Singol Cape – Vama veche | Mixed shallow coastal water |

# Urban waste water inventories

## ANNEX 3

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

*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 2011/2012. 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 | Addressed through IAS | Collected and not treated | Not collected and not treated | Total | Collected and treatment | Addressed through IAS | Collected and no treatment | Not collected and not treated |
| 1 | DE | 718 | 718 | - | - | - | 13,629,528 | 13,611,069 | 18,459 | - | - |
| 2 | AT | 608 | 608 | - | - | - | 13,137,976 | 13,043,568 | 94,408 | - | - |
| 3 | CZ | 185 | 181 | 4 | - | - | 2,395,708 | 2,261,870 | 118,431 | 14,907 | 499 |
| 4 | SK | 344 | 274 | 70 | - | - | 4,874,448 | 4,151,739 | 648,449 | 52,120 | 22,140 |
| 5 | HU | 511 | 508 | 3 | - | - | 11,698,020 | 9,957,010 | 1,741,010 | - | - |
| 6 | SI | 138 | 97 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 1,313,346 | 873,980 | 111,831 | 173,827 | 153,708 |
| 7 | HR | 152 | 27 | - | 61 | 64 | 2,916,445 | 1,432,588 | - | 479,485 | 1,004,372 |
| 8 | BiH | 241 | 6 | - | 79 | 156 | 2,045,920 | 299,475 | - | 590,254 | 1,156,191 |
| 9 | RS | 241 | 36 | 205 | - | - | 4,581,832 | 697,132 | 737,987 | 3,119,028 | 27,685 |
| 10 | RO | 1,852 | 403 | 102 | 142 | 1,205 | 21,411,700 | 10,554,488 | 179,939 | 1,913,212 | 8,764,060 |
| 11 | BG | 138 | 29 | 2 | 50 | 57 | 4,049,697 | 2,540,998 | 7,630 | 522,343 | 978,726 |
| 12 | MD | 169 | 17 | 3 | 22 | 127 | 899,189 | 173,283 | 38,075 | 29,017 | 658,814 |
| 13 | UA | 315 | 32 | - | 7 | 276 | 1,952,299 | 708,743 | - | 28,346 | 1,215,209 |
| | **Total** | **5,612** | **2,936** | **405** | **378** | **1,893** | **84,906,108** | **60,307,375** | **3,696,469** | **6,922,356** | **13,979,908** |

Categorisation of agglomerations is based on the highest technical level available.

**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 | 4,541 | 4,541 | - | 24,019 | 24,019 | - | 12,519 | 12,519 | - | 1,026 | 1,026 | - |
| 2 | AT | 4,262 | 4,262 | - | 26,079 | 26,079 | - | 8,453 | 8,453 | - | 647 | 647 | - |
| 3 | CZ | 941 | 693 | 248 | 4,897 | 4,427 | 470 | 1,618 | 1,573 | 45 | 162 | 155 | 7 |
| 4 | SK | 3,344 | 2,816 | 527 | 14,248 | 13,241 | 1,007 | 5,139 | 4,898 | 242 | 360 | 335 | 25 |
| 5 | HU | 5,745 | 5,745 | - | 21,606 | 21,606 | - | 7,527 | 7,527 | - | 879 | 879 | - |
| 6 | SI | 5,123 | 1,316 | 3,807 | 12,380 | 5,401 | 6,979 | 2,188 | 1,630 | 558 | 390 | 295 | 95 |
| 7 | HR | 19,640 | 9,139 | 10,501 | 33,899 | 14,648 | 19,251 | 4,298 | 2,758 | 1,540 | 1,123 | 764 | 359 |
| 8 | BiH | 17,114 | 4,188 | 12,927 | 31,500 | 7,801 | 23,699 | 2,752 | 856 | 1,896 | 639 | 197 | 442 |
| 9 | RS | 75,444 | 6,065 | 69,379 | 138,450 | 11,255 | 127,195 | 11,665 | 1,490 | 10,176 | 2,418 | 337 | 2,081 |
| 10 | RO | 62,278 | 32,790 | 29,489 | 141,770 | 85,523 | 56,247 | 21,509 | 16,535 | 4,974 | 2,472 | 1,694 | 778 |
| 11 | BG | 17,838 | 6,398 | 11,439 | 31,285 | 10,313 | 20,972 | 4,263 | 2,585 | 1,678 | 677 | 391 | 286 |
| 12 | MD | 3,534 | 2,728 | 806 | 6,072 | 4,594 | 1,478 | 675 | 557 | 118 | 169 | 141 | 28 |
| 13 | UA | 4,261 | 3,744 | 517 | 6,611 | 5,473 | 1,138 | 1,260 | 1,168 | 91 | 393 | 372 | 21 |
| | **Total** | **224,066** | **84,426** | **139,640** | **492,814** | **234,378** | **258,436** | **83,865** | **62,548** | **21,318** | **11,355** | **7,232** | **4,122** |

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

| Country | | Number of agglomerations | | | Generated load (PE) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary |
| 1 | DE | - | 138 | 580 | - | 470,533 | 13,140,536 |
| 2 | AT | - | 5 | 603 | - | 9,037 | 13,034,531 |
| 3 | CZ | - | 31 | 150 | - | 132,782 | 2,129,088 |
| 4 | SK | 4 | 151 | 119 | 10,029 | 2,110,840 | 2,030,870 |
| 5 | HU | 8 | 198 | 302 | 68,845 | 2,441,449 | 7,446,716 |
| 6 | SI | - | 72 | 25 | - | 605,077 | 268,903 |
| 7 | HR | 11 | 13 | 3 | 116,606 | 1,214,192 | 101,790 |
| 8 | BiH | 1 | 5 | - | 268,800 | 30,675 | - |
| 9 | RS | 5 | 30 | 1 | 117,998 | 510,921 | 68,213 |
| 10 | RO | 58 | 313 | 32 | 547,577 | 5,688,213 | 4,318,698 |
| 11 | BG | 7 | 12 | 10 | 39,924 | 607,266 | 1,893,807 |
| 12 | MD | 11 | 6 | - | 89,123 | 84,160 | - |
| 13 | UA | 3 | 29 | - | 42,805 | 665,939 | - |
| **Total** | | **108** | **1,003** | **1,825** | **1,301,635** | **14,570,527** | **44,435,214** |

Categorisation of agglomerations is based on the highest technical level available.

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

| | Country | BOD discharges (t/year) | | | | | COD discharges (t/year) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NP removal | N removal | P removal | Secondary | Primary | NP removal | N removal | P removal | Secondary | Primary |
| 1 | DE | 3,575 | 123 | 154 | 688 | - | 19,987 | 641 | 997 | 2,393 | - |
| 2 | AT | 3,956 | 297 | 0 | 9 | - | 24,624 | 1,423 | 3 | 29 | - |
| 3 | CZ | 529 | 37 | 37 | 90 | 0 | 3,641 | 191 | 218 | 376 | 1 |
| 4 | SK | 886 | - | 318 | 1,421 | 191 | 3,238 | - | 1,215 | 8,440 | 348 |
| 5 | HU | 3,045 | 71 | 149 | 2,392 | 88 | 13,529 | 248 | 639 | 6,949 | 240 |
| 6 | SI | 190 | - | - | 998 | 128 | 1,448 | - | - | 3,700 | 252 |
| 7 | HR | 105 | - | - | 7,620 | 1,415 | 577 | - | - | 11,608 | 2,463 |
| 8 | BiH | - | - | - | 67 | 4,121 | - | - | - | 246 | 7,555 |
| 9 | RS | 299 | - | - | 4,263 | 1,503 | 548 | - | - | 7,951 | 2,756 |
| 10 | RO | 2,729 | 7,242 | 3,379 | 15,144 | 4,296 | 6,235 | 20,743 | 8,981 | 39,309 | 10,255 |
| 11 | BG | 1,923 | - | 161 | 3,699 | 615 | 4,784 | - | 885 | 3,567 | 1,077 |
| 12 | MD | - | - | - | 689 | 2,039 | - | - | - | 1,086 | 3,508 |
| 13 | UA | - | - | - | 3,156 | 588 | - | - | - | 4,536 | 937 |
| | **Total** | **17,236** | **7,770** | **4,200** | **40,235** | **14,985** | **78,611** | **23,247** | **12,937** | **90,192** | **29,392** |

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

| | Country | TN discharges (t/year) | | | | | TP discharges (t/year) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NP removal | N removal | P removal | Secondary | Primary | NP removal | N removal | P removal | Secondary | Primary |
| 1 | DE | 11,204 | 331 | 290 | 694 | - | 742 | 29 | 113 | 142 | - |
| 2 | AT | 7,711 | 722 | 0 | 20 | - | 600 | 42 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 3 | CZ | 1,241 | 80 | 109 | 142 | 0 | 116 | 6 | 16 | 17 | - |
| 4 | SK | 1,422 | - | 582 | 2,863 | 31 | 111 | - | 42 | 178 | 4 |
| 5 | HU | 4,704 | 98 | 260 | 2,403 | 62 | 504 | 9 | 52 | 309 | 6 |
| 6 | SI | 242 | - | - | 1,354 | 34 | 38 | - | - | 253 | 4 |
| 7 | HR | 92 | - | - | 2,421 | 244 | 14 | - | - | 694 | 56 |
| 8 | BiH | - | - | - | 79 | 777 | - | - | - | 16 | 181 |
| 9 | RS | 66 | - | - | 1,210 | 214 | 9 | - | - | 282 | 45 |
| 10 | RO | 1,245 | 2,995 | 2,410 | 8,931 | 954 | 159 | 300 | 249 | 837 | 149 |
| 11 | BG | 1,429 | - | 142 | 907 | 106 | 129 | - | 80 | 164 | 18 |
| 12 | MD | - | - | - | 218 | 339 | - | - | - | 62 | 79 |
| 13 | UA | - | - | - | 1,022 | 146 | - | - | - | 345 | 27 |
| | **Total** | **29,356** | **4,226** | **3,793** | **22,265** | **2,908** | **2,422** | **385** | **552** | **3,305** | **569** |

# Industrial emission inventories

## ANNEX 4

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

*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 2012. Summarizing tables of the data submitted are presented in the followings.*

## Table 1: Chemical oxygen demand (COD) discharges according to several industrial sectors (t/year)

| Activity category | DE | AT | CZ | SK | HU | SI | HR | BA | RS | RO | BG | MD | UA | Basin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy sector | - | 1,167 | - | 729 | 2,268 | - | - | - | 173 | 1,962 | 232 | 68 | - | 6,599 |
| Production and processing of metals | - | - | - | 363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 363 |
| Chemical industry | 1,521 | - | - | 1,974 | 573 | - | - | - | - | 6,120 | - | - | - | 10,189 |
| Waste and w astew ater management | - | 20,481 | - | - | 292 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 135 | - | 20,908 |
| Paper and w ood production and processing | 8,080 | 240 | - | 5,343 | - | 577 | - | - | - | - | 1,254 | - | 758 | 16,251 |
| Intensive livestock production and aquaculture | - | - | - | - | 165 | - | - | - | 164 | - | - | - | - | 329 |
| Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector | - | 720 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 636 | - | - | - | - | 1,356 |
| **Total** | **9,601** | **22,608** | **-** | **8,409** | **3,298** | **577** | **-** | **-** | **972** | **8,082** | **1,486** | **203** | **758** | **55,995** |

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

| Activity category | DE | AT | CZ | SK | HU | SI | HR | BA | RS | RO | BG | MD | UA | Basin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy sector | - | 89 | - | 50 | 381 | - | - | - | - | 1,267 | 91 | - | - | 1,878 |
| Production and processing of metals | - | - | - | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180 |
| Chemical industry | 182 | - | - | 4,089 | 178 | - | - | - | - | 722 | - | - | - | 5,171 |
| Waste and w astew ater management | - | 2,240 | - | - | 73 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,313 |
| Paper and w ood production and processing | 762 | 199 | - | - | - | 136 | - | - | - | - | 403 | - | 132 | 1,631 |
| Intensive livestock production and aquaculture | - | - | - | - | 192 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 192 |
| Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector | - | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 |
| **Total** | **944** | **2,579** | **-** | **4,319** | **824** | **136** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,989** | **494** | **-** | **132** | **11,417** |

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

| Activity category | DE | AT | CZ | SK | HU | SI | HR | BA | RS | RO | BG | MD | UA | Basin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy sector | - | 13 | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 59 | 14 | - | - | 94 |
| Production and processing of metals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Chemical industry | 28 | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 |
| Waste and w astew ater management | - | 76 | - | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 |
| Paper and w ood production and processing | 107 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | 64 | 193 |
| Intensive livestock production and aquaculture | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| **Total** | **136** | **105** | **-** | **-** | **99** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **59** | **27** | **-** | **64** | **490** |

# List of Future Infrastructure Projects in the DRBD

icpdr iksd
International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 5

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

# Explanations

SEA = Strategic Environmental Assessment

EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | 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, DSRI010002, DSRI010003, DSRI010004, DSRN010005, 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 |
| 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 populationon Sebes-Körös. | Implementation of project | 2013 | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| HU | Duna | Duna Gönyü-Szob között | Komárom, Almásfüzitő árvízvédelmi | Flood protection | In the flood basin of Komarom-Almasfuzito the | Implementation of project | 2011 | No | No | No | No | No |

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | Expected deterioration of water body status | Trans-boundary impact | SEA | EIA | Exemption WFD Art. 4(7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | öblözet árvízvédelmi biztonságának javítása (2. forduló) | | project aims to raise the security of the population by increasing the dam height | | | | | | | |
| HU | Tisza | Tisza Belfő-csatornától Keleti-főcsatornáig, Tisza Keleti-főcsatornától Tiszabábolnáig, Tisza Tiszabábolnától 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 |
| HU | -, Duna, Szentendrei -Duna | Duna Bajától délre, Duna Gönyü-Szob között, Duna Szigetköznél, 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 | Tisza | Tisza Kiskörétől Hármas-Körösig | 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 increases the water transport potential of the river bed. | Implementation of project | 2009 | No | No | No | No | No |
| HU | Tisza | Tisza Kiskörétől Hármas-Körösig | 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 |

| 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 | 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, Murai árvízvédelmi szakasz fejlesztése II. forduló | Flood protection | Pit lakes are too close to the main river bed endangering the shore line to break in., The project aims to raise the flood security of the population by increasing the dam height | Implementation of project, Planning under preparation | 2011, 2015 | No | No | Already done, No | Already done, No | No, Yes |
| 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 coditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun | Navigation | Imb.cond. de navig. pe Dunare intre km 824-km403,prin redistrib.debit. intre | Planning under preparation | 2011 | No | Yes | No | Already done | No |

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | Expected deterioration of water body status | Trans-boundary impact | SEA | EIA | Exemption WFD Art. 4(7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | romano-bulgar - Popina - km 403-km 408 | | 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 - 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 coditiilor de navigatie pe sectorul comun romano-bulgar - Bechet - km 675-km 678 | 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 - 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 |

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | Expected deterioration of water body status | Trans-boundary impact | SEA | EIA | Exemption WFD Art. 4(7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 curs de revizuire. | Planning under preparation | 2011 | No | Yes | 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 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 | Navigation | Executie lucrari hidrotehnice: km 341-km 342 (bifurcatia | Implementation of project | 2011 | No | No | No | Already done | No |

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | Expected deterioration of water body status | Trans-boundary impact | SEA | EIA | Exemption WFD Art. 4(7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Calarasi si Braila km 375-km175 - etapa I | | bratului Epurasu) | | | | | | | |
| 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 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 |
| RS | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Save do ušća Tise, Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Tise do Novog Sada, 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 | Dunav od RH-HR granice do ušća Drave, Dunav uzvodno | River training and dredging works on critical sectors on the RS-HR | Navigation | The Project aim is to improve navigability of the international waterway on Danube | Planning under preparation | 2018 | No | Yes | Already done | No | No |

| Country | River | Water body | Project title | Main purpose | Description | Project status | Start imple-mentation | Expected deterioration of water body status | Trans-boundary impact | SEA | EIA | Exemption WFD Art. 4(7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | od ušća Drave | joint stretch of the Danube River | | River,on the common RS-HR sector. | | | | | | | |
| 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 | Hydropowe r | 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 | Hydropowe r | 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 | Hydropowe r | Hydropower plant | Implementation of project | 2014 | Yes | No | Already done | Already done | No |
| SI | Sava | VT Sava Krško – Vrbina | Hidroelektrarna Mokrice | Hydropowe r | Hydropower plant | Officially planned | 2016 | Yes | No | Already done | Intended | Yes |

# Groundwater in the DRBD

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International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 6

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

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

## Nominated transboundary GWBs of Danube basin wide importance

| GWB | Nat. part | Area [km²] | Aquifer characteristics | | Main use | Overlying strata [m] | Criteria for importance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Aquifer Type | Confined | | | |
| 1 | AT-1 | 1,650 | K | Yes | SPA, CAL | 100-1000 | Intensive use |
| | DE-1 | 4,250 | | | | | |
| 2 | BG-2 | 12,844 | F, K | Yes | DRW, AGR, IND | 0-600 | > 4000 km² |
| | RO-2 | 11,340 | | | | | |
| 3 | MD-3 | 9,662 | P | Yes | DRW, AGR, IND | 0-150 | > 4000 km² |
| | RO-3 | 12,646 | | | | | |
| 4 | BG-4 | 3,225 | K, F-P | Yes | DRW, AGR, IND | 0-10 | > 4000 km² |
| | RO-4 | 2,187 | | | | | |
| 5 | HU-5 | 4,989 | P | No | DRW, IRR, IND | 2-30 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-5 | 2,227 | | Yes | | | |
| 6 | HU-6 | 1,035 | P | No | DRW, AGR, IRR | 5-30 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-6 | 1,459 | | Yes | | | |
| 7 | HU-7 | 7,098 | P | No | DRW, AGR, IND, IRR | 0-125 | > 4000 km², GW use, GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-7 | 11,355 | | Yes | | | |
| | RS-7 | 10,506 | | Yes | | | |
| 8 | HU-8 | 1,152 | P | No | DRW, IRR, AGR, IND | 2-5 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | SK-8 | 2,211 | | | | | |
| 9 | HU-9 | 750 | P | Yes | DRW,IRR | 2-10 | GW resource |
| | SK-9 | 1,466 | | | | | |
| 10 | HU-10 | 492 | K | No | DRW, OTH | 0-500 | DRW protection, dependent ecosystem |
| | SK-10 | 598 | K, F | Yes | | | |
| 11 | HU-11 | 3,248 | K | No | DRW, SPA, CAL | 0-2500 | Thermal water resource |
| | SK-11 | 563 | F, K | Yes | | | |

## Nominated transboundary GWBs of Danube basin wide importance

| Transboundary GWB | Nat. part | National GWB Codes | Area [km²] | Area [km²] | Aquifer characterisation: Aquifer Type | Aquifer characterisation: Confined | Main use | Overlying strata | Criteria for importance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | 24,184 | 12,844 | F, K | Yes | DRW, AGR, IND | 0–600 | >4000 km² |
| | RO-2 | RODL06 | | 11,340 | | | | | |
| **3:** Middle Sarmatian - Pontian | MD-3 | MDPR01 | 22,308 | 9,662 | P | Yes | DRW, AGR, IND | 0–150 | >4000 km2 |
| | RO-3 | ROPR05 | | 12,646 | | | | | |
| **4:** Sarmatian | BG-4 | BG1G000000N049 | 5,412 | 3,225 | K, F-P | No | DRW, AGR, IND | 0–10 | >4000 km2 |
| | RO-4 | RODL04 | | 2,187 | | | | | |
| **5:** Mures / Maros | HU-5 | HU_AIQ605<br>HU_AIQ604<br>HU_AIQ594<br>HU_AIQ593 | 7,216 | 4,989 | P | Yes / No | DRW, IRR, IND | 2-30 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-5* | ROMU20<br>ROMU22 | | 2,227<br>1,774 | | | | | |
| **6:** Somes / Szamos | HU-6 | HU_AIQ649<br>HU_AIQ648<br>HU_AIQ600<br>HU_AIQ601 | 2,494 | 1,035 | P | Yes / No | DRW,AGR, IRR | 5–30 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-6* | ROSO01<br>ROSO13 | | 1,459<br>1,392 | | | | | |
| **7:** Upper Pannonian-Lower Pleistocene / Vojvodina / Duna-Tisza köze déli r. | HU-7 | HU_AIQ528<br>HU_AIQ523<br>HU_AIQ532<br>HU_AIQ487<br>HU_AIQ590<br>HU_AIQ529<br>HU_AIQ522<br>HU_AIQ533<br>HU_AIQ486<br>HU_AIQ591 | 28,959 | 7,098 | P | Yes / Yes / No | DRW, AGR, IND, IRR | 0–125 | > 4000 km², GW use, GW resource, DRW protection |
| | RO-7 | ROBA18 | | 11,355 | | | | | |
| | RS-7 | RS_TIS_GW_I_1<br>RS_TIS_GW_SI_1<br>RS_TIS_GW_I_2<br>RS_TIS_GW_SI_2<br>RS_TIS_GW_I_3<br>RS_TIS_GW_SI_3<br>RS_TIS_GW_I_4<br>RS_TIS_GW_SI_4<br>RS_TIS_GW_I_7<br>RS_TIS_GW_SI_7<br>RS_D_GW_I_1<br>RS_D_GW_SI_1 | | 10,506 | | | | | |
| **8:** Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca | HU-8 | HU_AIQ654<br>HU_AIQ572<br>HU_AIQ653<br>HU_AIQ573 | 3,363 | 1,152 | P | No | DRW, IRR, AGR, IND | 2–5 | GW resource, DRW protection |
| | SK-8 | SK1000300P<br>SK1000200P | | 2,211 | | | | | |

| 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 | | | |
| **9:**<br>Bodrog | HU-9 | HU_AIQ495<br>HU_AIQ496 | 2,216 | 750 | P | Yes | DRW,IRR | 2–10 | GW resource |
| | SK-9 | SK1001500P | | 1,466 | | | | | |
| **10:**<br>Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs. | HU-10 | HU_AIQ485 | 1,090 | 492 | K | Yes / No | DRW, OTH | 0–500 | DRW protection, depend. ecosystems |
| | SK-10 | SK200480KF | | 598 | K, F | | | | |
| **11:**<br>Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli-khgs. északi r. | HU-11 | HU_AIQ558<br>HU_AIQ552<br>HU_AIQ564 | 3,811 | 3,248 | K | Yes / No | DRW, SPA, CAL | 0–2,500 | Thermal water resource |
| | SK-11 | SK300010FK<br>SK300020FK | | 563 | F, K | | | | |

*...GWBs overlying

### Explanation to Table 1 and 2

| | |
|---|---|
| **Transboundary GWB** | ICPDR GWB code which is a unique identifier and the name |
| **Nat. part** | Code of national shares of ICPDR GWB |
| **National GWB Codes** | National codes of the individual GWBs forming the national part of a transboundary GWB of basin wide importance. |
| **Area** | Whole area of the transboundary GWB covering all countries concerned / Area of national shares 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.<br>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. |

**Number of monitoring stations and density per GWB**

| Transboundary GWB | Nat. part | Area [km²] | QUALITY | | | Associated to | | QUANTITY | | | Associated to | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sites | km²/ site | Sites bilaterally agreed for data exchange | Drinking water protected areas | Eco-systems | Sites | km²/ site | Sites bilaterally agreed for data exchange | Drinking water protected areas | Eco-systems |
| 1 Deep Thermal | AT-1 | 1,650 | 4 | 413 | -[2] | - | - | 3 | 550 | -[2] | - | - |
| | DE-1 | 4,250 | 4 | 1063 | -[2] | - | - | 4 | 1063 | -[2] | - | - |
| | Σ | **5,900** | **8** | **738** | | | | **7** | **843** | | | |
| 2 Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous | BG-2 | 12,844 | 6 | 2,141 | 6 | yes | - | 6 | 2,141 | 6 | yes | - |
| | RO-2 | 11,340 | 26 | 436 | -[+] | 5 | - | 1 | 11,318 | -[+] | 0 | - |
| | Σ | **24,184** | **32** | **756** | | | | **7** | **3,479** | | | |
| 3 Sarmatian – Pontian | MD-3 | 9,662 | 6 | 1,610 | | | | 23 | 420 | | | |
| | RO-3 | 12,646 | 14 | 903 | 0 | 6 | - | 10 | 1,253 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | Σ | **22,308** | **20** | **1,115** | | | | **33** | **673** | | | |
| 4 Sarmatian | BG-4 | 3,225 | 5 | 645 | 5 | yes | - | 4 | 806 | 4 | yes | - |
| | RO-4 | 2,187 | 21 | 104 | -[+] | 2 | - | 13 | 167 | | 0 | - |
| | Σ | **5,412** | **26** | **208** | | | | **17** | **318** | | | |
| 5 Mures/Maros | HU-5 | 4,989 | 136 | 37 | 6 | 88 | 6 | 111 | 45 | 5 | 37 | 16 |
| | | 2,227 | 15 | 148 | | | | 78 | 29 | | | |
| | RO-5* | 1,774 | 4 | 443 | 5 | 0 | - | 3 | 561 | 5 | 0 | - |
| | Σ | **7,216** | **155** | **47** | | | | **192** | **38** | | | |
| 6 Somes/Szamos | HU-6 | 1,035 | 27 | 38 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 19 | 54 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| | | 1,459 | 32 | 46 | | | | 115 | 13 | | | |
| | RO-6* | 1,392 | 9 | 155 | 3 | | | 8 | 173 | 3 | | |
| | Σ | **2,494** | **68** | **37** | | | | **142** | **18** | | | |
| 7 Upper Pannonian – Lower Pleisto-cene / Vojvodina / Duna-Tisza köze deli r. | HU-7 | 7,098 | 149 | 48 | 0 | 102 | 10 | 147 | 48 | 0 | 43 | 13 |
| | RO-7 | 11,355 | 25 | 454 | | 23 | - | 16 | 712 | | 18 | - |
| | RS-7 | 10,506 | 16 | 657 | 0 | ** | ** | 39 | 269 | 0 | ** | ** |
| | Σ | **28,959** | **190** | **152** | | | | **202** | **144** | | | |
| 8 Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca | HU-8 | 1,152 | 54 | 21 | 19 | 35 | 18 | 106 | 11 | 41 | 55 | 31 |
| | SK-8 | 2,211 | 51 | 43 | 0 | ** | ** | 277 | 8 | 136 | ** | ** |
| | Σ | **3,363** | **105** | **32** | | | | **383** | **9** | | | |
| 9 Bodrog | HU-9 | 750 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | SK-9 | 1,466 | 17 | 86 | 0 | ** | ** | 101 | 15 | 8 | ** | ** |
| | Σ | **2,216** | **27** | **82** | | | | **118** | **19** | | | |
| 10 Slovensky kras /Aggtelek-hsg. | HU-10 | 492 | 13 | 38 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 31 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| | SK-10 | 598 | 5 | 120 | 0 | ** | ** | 28 | 21 | 3 | ** | ** |
| | Σ | **1,090** | **18** | **6** | | | | **44** | **2** | | | |
| 11 Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli-khgs. Északi r. | HU-11 | 3,248 | 24 | 135 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 45 | 72 | 0 | 20 | 18 |
| | SK-11 | 563 | - | - | 0 | ** | ** | - | - | - | ** | ** |
| | Σ | **3,811** | **24** | 159 | | | | **45** | **85** | | | |

*...GWBs overlying; ** no information; ² unrestricted data exchange on demand; + will be updated

### Explanation to Table 3

| | |
|---|---|
| **Transboundary GWB** | ICPDR GWB code which is a unique identifier and the name |
| **Nat. part** | Code of national shares of ICPDR GWB |
| **Area** | Area of the whole transboundary ICPDR GWB covering all countries concerned and of the national shares of the ICPDR GWB in km². |
| **QUALITY / QUANTITY** | |
| **Sites** | Number of monitoring sites – Reference year 2012/2013 |
| **km²/site** | Area in km² represented by each site – Reference year 2012/2013 |
| **Number of sites bilaterally agreed for data exchange** | Number of monitoring sites for which transboundary data exchange is bilaterally agreed. |
| **Associated to** | |
| **Drinking water protected areas** | Number of monitoring sites associated to drinking water protected areas |
| **Ecosystems** | Number of monitoring sites associated to ecosystems |

**Parameters and frequency for the surveillance monitoring program**

| | AT/DE | BG | RS | HU | MD | RO | SK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transboundary GWB | 1 | 2, 4 | 7 | 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 | 3 | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | 8, 9, 10, 11 |
| QUALITY (with estimation of frequency) | | | | | | | |
| Oxygen | 1/a | >1/a | 1/a | 1/6; <1/a | | 1/a | >1/a |
| pH-value | 1/a | >1/a | 1/a | >1/a* | | 1/a | >1/a |
| Electrical conductivity | 1/a (cont. DE) | >1/a | 1/a | >1/a* | | 1/a | >1/a |
| Nitrate | 1/a | >1/a | 1/a | >1/a* | | 1/a | >1/a |
| Ammonium | 1/a | >1/a | 1/a | >1/a* | | 1/a | >1/a |
| Temperature | cont. | >1/a | 1/a | >1/a* | | 1/a | >1/a |
| Further parameters, e.g. major ions | x** | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | | | | | | | |
| operational | | x | | x | | x | x |
| QUANTITY (with estimation of frequency) | | | | | | | |
| GW levels/well head pressure | x | x | x | x | | x | x |
| spring flows | | x | | x | | x | x |
| Flow characteristics | | | | | | | x |
| Extraction (not obligatory) | x | | | | | | |
| Reinjection (not obligatory) | x | | | | | | |

Remarks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Transboundary GWB: | Code of transboundary GWB of Danube basin wide importance |
| >1/a: | More than 1 per year |
| x: | Parameter is measured |
| *… | In the starting year |
| **… | A yearly program and a five year monitoring program were established. Further parameters in DE are chloride, sulfate and total hardness |

**Summary table: Risk and Status Information of the ICPDR GW-bodies over a period of 2009 to 2021**

| GWB | Nat. part | QUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | QUANTITY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Status 2009 | Status Pressure Types 2009 | Risk 2004 →2015 | Exemp-tions from 2015 | Status 2015 | Status Pressure Types 2015 | Significant upward trend (parameter) | Trend reversal (parameter) | Risk 2013 →2021 | Risk Pressure Types →2021 | Exemptions from 2021 (Date of achievement) | Status 2009 | Status Pressure Types 2009 | Risk 2004 →2015 | Exemp-tions from 2015 | Status 2015 | Status Pressure Types 2015 | Risk 2013 →2021 | Risk Pressure Types →2021 | Exemptions from 2021 (Date of achievement) |
| 1 | AT-1 | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | DE-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | BG-2 | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RO-2 | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | MD-3 | Good | - | Risk | - | Good | - | | | Risk | PS, DS, WA | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RO-3 | | | - | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | BG-4 | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RO-4 | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HU-5 | Poor | DS | Risk | Yes | Poor | DS | | | Risk | DS | 2027 | Good | - | Risk | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RO-5 | | | | | | | $NH_4$ | | | | 2027 | | | - | | | | | | |
| 6 | HU-6 | Good | - | Risk | - | Good | - | | | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RO-6 | | | - | | | | - | - | | | - | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | HU-7 | Poor | DS | Risk | Yes | Poor | DS | | | Risk | DS | 2027 | Poor | WA | Risk | Yes | Poor | WA | Risk | WA | 2027 |
| | RO-7 | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | RS-7 | Good* | - | Risk | Yes | Good* | - | | | - | - | - | Poor* | WA | Risk | Yes | Poor* | WA | Risk | WA | -** |
| 8 | HU-8 | Poor | DS | Risk | Yes | Poor | DS | | | Risk | DS | 2027 | Poor | WA | Risk | Yes | Poor | WA | - | - | - |
| | SK-8 | Good | | Risk | - | Good | - | $NH_4$, $NO_3$, Cl, As, $SO_4$ | - | | PS, DS | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | | | |
| 9 | HU-9 | Good | - | Risk | - | Good | - | | | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | - |
| | SK-9 | | | - | | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | HU-10 | Good | - | - | - | Good | - | | | - | - | - | Good | - | - | - | Good | | - | - | - |
| | SK-10 | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | HU-11 | Good | - | Risk | - | Good | - | | | - | - | - | Poor | WA | Risk | Yes | Poor | WA | Risk | WA | 2027 |
| | SK-11 | | | | | Unknown | | Unknown* | - | | | | Good | | | - | Unknown | | | | - |

'-' means 'No'; * The status information is of low confidence as it is based on risk assessment; ** Not yet discussed

Explanation: see next page

Explanation to Table 4

| | |
|---|---|
| **GWB** | ICPDR GWB code which is a unique identifier. |
| **Nat. part** | Code of national shares of ICPDR GWBs |
| **QUALITY / QUANTITY** | |
| **Status 2009** | **Good / Poor** |
| **Status Pressure Types 2009** | Indicates the significant pressures causing poor status in 2009. **AR =** artificial recharge**, DS** = diffuse sources**, PS** = point sources**, OP** = other significant pressures**, WA** = water abstractions |
| **Risk 2004→2015** | **Risk /** - (which means 'no risk') |
| **Exemptions from 2015** | Indicates whether there are exemptions for the GWB from achieving good status by 2015 at the latest. |
| **Status 2015** | **Good / Poor** |
| **Status Pressure Types 2015** | Indicates the significant pressures causing poor status in 2015. **AR =** artificial recharge**, DS** = diffuse sources**, PS** = point sources**, OP** = other significant pressures**, WA** = water abstractions |
| **Significant upward trend (parameter)** | Indicates for which parameter a significant sustained upward trend has been identified. |
| **Trend reversal (parameter)** | Indicates for which parameter a trend reversal could have been achieved. |
| **Risk 2013→2021** | **Risk /** - (which means 'no risk') |
| **Risk Pressure Types →2021** | Indicates the significant pressures causing risk of failing to achieve good status in 2021.<br>**AR =** artificial recharge**, DS** = diffuse sources**, PS** = point sources**, OP** = other significant pressures**, WA** = water abstractions |
| **Exemptions from 2021** | Indicates the year by when good status is expected to be achieved. |

**Summary table: Reasons for failing good groundwater CHEMICAL status in 2015 for the ICPDR GW-bodies.**

| GWB | Name | National part | Year of status assessment | Chemical Status | Which parameters cause poor status | Failed general assessment of GWB as a whole | Saline or other intrusions | Failed achievement of WFD Article 4 objectives for associated surface waters | Significant damage to GW dependent terrestrial ecosystem | WFD Art 7 drinking water protected area affected | Increasing trend exceeding starting points of trend reversal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *good / poor* | *parameter* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* | *Yes / No / Unknown (parameter)* |
| GWB-1 | Deep GWB – Thermal Water | AT-1 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | DE-1 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-2 | Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous GWB | BG-2 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-2 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-3 | Middle Sarmatian - Pontian GWB | MD-3 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-3 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-4 | Sarmatian GWB | BG-4 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-4 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-5 | Mures / Maros | HU-5 | 2014 | Poor | nitrates | Yes | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-5 | 2014 | Poor | nitrates | Yes | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-6 | Somes / Szamos | HU-6 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-6 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-7 | Upper Pannonian – Lower Pleistocene / Vojvodina / Duna-Tisza köze deli r. | HU-7 | 2014 | Poor | nitrates | Yes | - | Yes | - | - | - |
| | | RO-7 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RS-7 | 2013 | Good* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-8 | Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca | HU-8 | 2014 | Poor | nitrates | Yes | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | SK-8 | 2014 | Good | | - | - | Unknown | Unknown | - | ($NH_4$,$NO_3$ – agri)<br>(Cl, As, $SO_4$, TOC – industry) |
| GWB-9 | Bodrog | HU-9 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | SK-9 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | Unknown | Unknown | - | - |
| GWB-10 | Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs. | HU-10 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | SK-10 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | Unknown | Unknown | - | - |
| GWB-11 | Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli-khgs. északi r. | HU-11 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | SK-11 | 2014 | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | Unknown |

'-' means 'No'; * The status information is of low confidence as it is based on risk assessment;

**Summary table: Reasons of failing good groundwater QUANTITATIVE status in 2015 for the ICPDR GW-bodies.**

| GWB | Name | National part | Year of status assessment | Quantitative status | Exceedance of available GW resource | Failed achievement of WFD Article 4 objectives for associated surface waters | Significant damage to GW dependent terrestrial ecosystem | Uses affected (drinking water use, irrigation etc.) | Intrusions detected or likely to happen due to alterations of flow directions resulting from level changes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *good / poor* | *Yes / No / Unknown* | *Yes / No / Unknown* | *Yes / No / Unknown* | *Yes / No / Unknown If yes, which?* | *Yes / No / Unknown* |
| GWB-1 | Deep GWB – Thermal Water | AT-1 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | DE-1 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-2 | Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous GWB | BG-2 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-2 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-3 | Middle Sarmatian - Pontian GWB | MD-3 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-3 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-4 | Sarmatian GWB | BG-4 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-4 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-5 | Mures / Maros | HU-5 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-5 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-6 | Somes / Szamos | HU-6 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RO-6 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-7 | Upper Pannonian – Lower Pleistocene / Vojvodina / Duna-Tisza köze deli r. | HU-7 | 2014 | Poor | Yes | - | Yes | - | - |
| | | RO-7 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | RS-7 | 2013 | Poor* | Yes | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |
| GWB-8 | Podunajska Basin, Zitny Ostrov / Szigetköz, Hanság-Rábca | HU-8 | 2014 | Poor | - | - | Yes | - | - |
| | | SK-8 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-9 | Bodrog | HU-9 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | | - |
| | | SK-9 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-10 | Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs. | HU-10 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | | - |
| | | SK-10 | 2014 | Good | - | - | - | - | - |
| GWB-11 | Komarnanska Vysoka Kryha / Dunántúli-khgs. északi r. | HU-11 | 2014 | Poor | Yes | Yes | Yes | | - |
| | | SK-11 | 2014 | Unknown | - | - | - | - | - |

- means 'No'; * The status information is of low confidence as it is based on risk assessment;

**Summary table: Groundwater threshold values**

| | | GWB-2 | GWB-3 | GWB-4 | GWB-5 | | GWB-6 | | GWB-7 | | GWB-8 | | GWB-9 | | GWB-10 | GWB-11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Parameter** | **unit** | **RO-2** | **RO-3** | **RO-4** | **RO-5** | **HU-5** | **HU-6** | **RO-6** | **HU-7** | **RO-7** | **HU-8** | **SK-8** | **HU-9** | **SK-9** | **HU-10** | **HU-11** |
| Ammonium | mg/l | 0.5 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.5–1.9 | 2–5 | 2–5 | 0.5–1.3 | 2–5 | 6.4 | 0.5–2 | 0.255–0.26 | 2–5 | 0.295 | 0 .5 | 0 .5 |
| AOX | µg/l | | | | | 20 | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | | 20 | 20 |
| Arsenic | µg/l | 10 | 10–40 | 10 | 40 | 10 | | 10 | | | | 6 | | | | |
| Benzene | µg/l | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | 10 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| Cadmium | µg/l | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | 5 |
| Chloride | mg/l | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 60.75–62.3 | 250 | | 250 | 250 |
| Chromium | µg/l | | 500 | | 50 | | | 500 | | 50 | | | | | | |
| Conductivity | µS/cm | | | | | 2500 | 2500 | | 2500 | | 2500 | | 2500 | | 2500 | 2500 |
| Copper | µg/l | | 100 | | 100 | | | 100 | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Lead | µg/l | 10 | 10–70 | 10 | 10–20 | 10 | 10 | 30–70 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | 10 |
| Mercury | µg/l | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Nickel | µg/l | | 200 | 20 | 20 | | | 20 | | 20 | | | | | | |
| Nitrates | mg/l | | | | | 50 | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | | 50 | 50 |
| Nitrites | mg/l | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | | | 0.5 | | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| Phenols | µg/l | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Phosphates | mg/l | 0.5–1.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5–0.6 | | | 0.5 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sulphates | mg/l | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250–500 | 250 | 250 | 250–500 | 250 | 250 | 148.9–157.6 | 250 | | 250 | 250 |
| Tetrachloroethylen | µg/l | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | 10 |
| Trichlorethylene | µg/l | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | 10 |
| Zinc | µg/l | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | 5 | | 5 | | | | | | |

# Methodologies of status and trend assessment of the ICPDR GW-bodies

## GWB-1: Deep Groundwater Body – Thermal Water

| **GWB-1** | National share | **AT-1**<br>**DE-1** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | AT | ATGK100158 | Good | Good |
| | DE | DEGK1110 | Good | Good |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | *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.*<br>*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 GWB 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.* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | ***Chemical Status***<br>*The chemical status of the deep GWB will be described on the basis of measurement and analysis data according to a procedure agreed between the two states. The decisive parameters for the evaluation of the qualitative status of near-surface GWBs (such as nitrate and pesticides) are not relevant for deep GWBs.*<br>*As expected, the parameters measured in the GWB extending over 5900 km² differ (in some cases considerably) from site to site. This is due to regionally different geo-hydraulic conditions. Therefore the description of the qualitative status cannot be made in the same way as that for near-surface GWBs (on the basis of aggregated data), but made on the basis of measurement and analysis data available at every individual measuring site. Contrary to near-surface GWBs, it should be considered that, due to the utilization of the waters (balneological and thermal uses), good status is not only not achieved if the concentration of certain contents rises above a certain level, but also if it falls below it.*<br>*The available data is presently not sufficient to identify precisely enough the scope of fluctuations relevant for individual parameters at the individual measuring sites.*<br>*Good chemical status is considered to be reached if the threshold value (TV) of the decisive parameters neither exceed nor fall below the scope of fluctuations determined for every measuring site. It is planned to examine the current selected scope of fluctuations on the basis of many years of monitoring, (at least over a period of 10 years) and to adapt them, where required.*<br>*In any case, the GWB is considered to be in a good chemical status if at least 75% of the measuring sites meet good status.*<br>*The following parameters are used as a basis for the determination of the qualitative status of the deep GWB: temperature, electrical conductivity, total hardness, sulphate and chloride.*<br>***Quantitative Status***<br>*No Changes since 2009*<br>*There is no interaction between deep groundwater and surface waters and/or terrestrial ecosystems.*<br>*The quantitative status of the deep GWB can be described by means of:*<br>- *the identification of trends over a period of many years monitoring of the level of hydraulic pressure at groundwater measuring sites and wells;* |

| | |
|---|---|
| | - *a balancing calculation: a comparison between the thermal water supply and thermal water abstractions.*<br>*Apart from Bad Füssing (records since 1948), no long-term monitoring of pressure potentials that would be significant for a trend analysis is available.*<br>*As early as in 1998, detailed thermal water balancing was carried out for the deep GWB. In the course of this balancing an exploitation of the available thermal water resources by thermal water abstractions of about 25% was recorded, which corresponds to a good quantitative status (at least 30% of the quantity available).*<br>*In the meantime, the extent of utilisation has been considerably reduced due to successfully implemented management measures (among other things the obligation to reinject the used thermal water exclusively). Good quantitative status could be even further improved on the basis of the level of hydraulic pressure in the thermal waters of Bad Füssing which has risen again since then.*<br>*With a view to the regionally uneven distribution of the available quantity, water abstraction points and abstracted water quantities, a sub-division of the balance area into sub-areas can be made. For these areas the decisive balance parameters can be determined separately* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | *No changes since 2009* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | *No changes since 2009* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | *No changes since 2009* |

| **Threshold values per GWB** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
| | | | | | |

### GWB-2: Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous GWB

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">GWB-2</td><td rowspan="2">National share</td><td rowspan="2">BG-2, RO-2</td><td colspan="2">Status 2015 for each national GWB?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality (substance)</td><td>Quantity</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)</td><td>BG-2</td><td>BG1G0000J3K051</td><td>Good</td><td>Good</td></tr>
<tr><td>RO-2</td><td>RODL06</td><td>Good</td><td>Good</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body</td><td> Bulgaria: The starting point for identifying the geographical boundaries of the GWB BG1G0000J3K051 (Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous) is the geological boundaries. After that additional sub-division on the basis of groundwater flow lines and piezometric heads.The lithological composition of GWB is: limestones, dolomitic limestones and dolomites. Overlying strata consists of marls, clays, sands, limestones, pebbles and loess. The age of the above mentioned deposits is Hauterivian, Sarmatian, Pliocene and Quaternary. 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, agriculture and industry supply.
There is no significant impact on the GWB in either Bulgaria (BG) or Romania (RO).
In Romania the GWB has an interaction with Lake Sintghiol situated near the Black Sea.
The criterion for selection as ‘important’ is for both GWBs the size which exceeds 4,000 km². </td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of status assessment methodology.</td><td> <u>Chemical Status</u>
Bulgaria: Assessment of the chemical status of groundwater has been done by: Analysing of the results in individual monitoring points within each of the GWBs; Consideration of degree of water exchange between groundwater and surface waters; Identifying of the pressures - sources of pollution; The background levels have been used for threshold values determinations. Threshold values have been determined according to CIS Guidance No. 18. Contamination limits have been determined for all indicators listed in Annex II Part B of Directive 2006/118/EC and indicators of the report under Art. 5 of Directive 2006/118/EC
a) nitrate , manganese , iron
b) for all pollutants and indicators of pollution have considered during the characterization of groundwater bodies for risk assessment to not achieve good chemical status.
Romania: The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.
<ul>
<li>for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicators was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;</li>
<li>For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the thresholds values (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).</li>
<li>The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.</li>
<li>The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.</li>
</ul>
<u>Quantitative Status</u>
Bulgaria: applied that considers the impacts of anthropogenically induced long-term alterations in groundwater level and/or flow in accordance with the "CIS Guidance № 18". Each test will assess whether the GWB is meeting the relevant environmental objectives. Not all environmental objectives will apply to every GWB. Therefore only the relevant tests will need to be applied as necessary.
Romania: The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into account the CIS Guidance no.18. The following criteria have been used:
<ul>
<li>water balance</li>
<li>the connection with surface waters</li>
<li>the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB</li>
</ul></td></tr>
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| | • *the effects of saline or other intrusions*<br>*The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years)* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | Receptors considered:<br>***Romania:*** *Drinking Water standards*<br><br>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:<br>***Romania:*** *The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting. As described above, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where NBL are smaller than MAC. Where NBL are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).*<br>*The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for GWBs from Romania.*<br>***Bulgaria:*** *The methodology for TV determination in Bulgaria has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. TVs are determined by comparing NBLs with criterial values (CVs). CVs is the concentration of a pollutant (without taking into account the NBLs), which, if exceeded, could lead to a distortion of the criteria for good status. CVs should take into account the risk assessment and receptors of groundwater. The NBLs were determined for each hydrogeological classes (5 classes) in the 90th percentile and 50th percentile (median) of the statistical sample.*<br>*As a so called criterial values (CVs) have been used drinking water standards according to the Bulgarian Regulation N-9*<br>*When we compare BLs and CVs may be two situations :*<br>*When BL is higher than CVi. In this case, TV is equal to BL.*<br>*When CV is higher than BL then TV = BL + Ktv* (CV-BL).* ***0 < Ktv < 1***<br>*As recommended and provides reasonable assurance can be assumed value of Ktv in the range from 0.5 to 0.75.*<br>*Lower value (0.5) has a large certainty and should be used for GWBs, which have important economic significance and are the sole source of drinking water supply of settlements. This value should be used for such GWB to which they are attached particularly valuable wetlands presence of dependent PA terrestrial ecosystems.*<br>*The higher value (0.75) should be used in all other cases or GWBs already classified bodies at risk.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Bulgaria:*** *The trend analysis is based on recognized statistical methods such as regression method. Required information - period with average annual values, semi-annual or quarterly values of the corresponding chemical component – for the first RBMP – period was 1995–2008; for the second RBMP, the period is 2006–2013. The lengths of the rows of chemical components depend on the frequency of sampling and should be:*<br>*- In case of 1 value year: not less than 8 years with 8 values;*<br>*- In case of 2 values per year: at least 5 years with 10 values;*<br>*- In case of 4 values per year: not less than 3 years with 12–15 values.*<br>*Based on regression analysis is assessed whether there is a break in the trend i.e. after sustained upward trend follows sustained downward trend or the opposite case the sustained downward trend is followed by sustained upward trend.*<br>➢ *Initially , the entire curve of the experimental data is approximated by a polynomial curve of degree 2 ( quadratic regression curve).*<br>➢ *If there is detected a maximum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from ascending to descending.*<br>➢ *If there is detected a minimum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from descending to ascending.*<br>➢ *Then, (in case of available maximum) the entire curve is divided into two branches : 1st branch – till the date of the maximum and the second branch - after the peak.* |

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| | ➢ *In case with available minimum: 1st branch – till the date of the minimum and the second branch - after the minimum.*<br>➢ *Data from the first and second branch are considered separately and are approximated by linear trends ( straight lines ) . The date at which it crossed the two approximating straight lines corresponds to the date at which it changes the direction of the linear trend - from ascending to descending or from descending to ascending*<br>*By extrapolation of the second ( falling) trend can be predicted date at which the starting concentration ( 75% GWQS in our case 60% TV) will be reached*<br>***Romania:*** *In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000–2011).*<br>*The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program.*<br>*The steps used for trend assessment were:*<br>• *Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)*<br>• *Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000*<br>• *Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point*<br>• *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Bulgaria:*** *The starting point for trend reversal should be placed where the concentration of the pollutant reaches 75% of the groundwater quality standard or 75% of the threshold value of the relevant pollutant. Selected starting points should be possible to reverse trends in the most effective way before pollutant concentrations can cause irreversible changes in groundwater quality. When we have GWB who responds too slowly to changes, there may be a need for an early starting point and vice versa - for responsive GWB should be chosen starting point at a later moment.*<br>*Initially, the entire curve of the experimental data is approximated by a polynomial curve of degree 2 (quadratic regression curve).*<br>*If there is detected a maximum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from ascending to descending.*<br>*If there is detected a minimum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from descending to ascending.*<br>*Then, (in case of available maximum) the entire curve is divided into two branches: 1st branch – till the date of the maximum and the second branch - after the peak*<br>*In case with available minimum: 1st branch – till the date of the minimum and the second branch - after the minimum.*<br>*Data from the first and second branch are considered separately and are approximated by linear trends (straight lines). The date at which it crossed the two approximating straight lines corresponds to the date at which it changes the direction of the linear trend - from ascending to descending or from descending to ascending*<br>*By extrapolation of the second (falling) trend can be predicted date at which the starting concentration (75% GWQS in our case 60% TV) will be reached .Practically for the second RBMP we have used 60 % from the TV.*<br>***Romania:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software, which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.31mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *73,87 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *71,44 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.039 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *0.5-1.4 mg/l* | *0.08 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0.005 mg/l* | *0.0001mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Mercury* | *0.001 mg/l* | *0.000042 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0.01 mg/l* | *0.0011 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Arsenic* | *0.01 mg/l* | *0.00075 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |

## GWB-3: Middle Sarmatian - Pontian GWB

| **GWB-3** | National share | **MD-3**<br>**RO-3** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | | MDPR01 | Good | Good |
| | | ROPR05 | Good | Good |

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| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | ***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 (Iaşi) 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.*<br>*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.*<br>*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.*<br>*The overlaying strata are predominantly represented by detritic Quaternary deposits.*<br>*The groundwater is mainly used for drinking water supply, agricultural and industrial supplies. The criterion for selection as "important" consists in its size that exceeds 4,000 km$^2$.*<br>***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 Baden-Sarmatian 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.*<br>*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.*<br>*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.* |

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| | *<u>Upper Sarmatian Meotic</u> aquifer system (N1S3-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 $m^3/h$. Waters from the aquifer system are supplying the needs of several enterprises. Near the Prut river valley yields of the wells increase to 10 $m^3/h$ 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 $m^2$/day, mean being 5 $m^2$/day.*<br>*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.*<br>*<u>Middle Sarmatian (Congeriev) aquifer</u> 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 $m^2$/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.*<br>*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.*<br>*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.*<br>*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 $m^2$/day in some places (e.g. Giurgiulesti village) increasing to 250–260 $m^2$/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.*<br>*Groundwater from this aquifer is used for drinking and agricultural water supply in the southern part of the basin.* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | <u>Chemical Status</u><br>***Romania:*** *The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.*<br>• *for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicator was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;*<br>• *For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the thresholds values (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).*<br>• *The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.*<br>• *The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.*<br><u>Quantitative Status:</u><br>***Romania:*** *The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into* |

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| | *account the CIS Guidance № 18. The following criteria have been used:*<br>• *water balance*<br>• *the connection with surface waters*<br>• *the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB*<br>• *the effects of saline or other intrusions*<br>*The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years)* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | <u>Receptors considered:</u><br>***Romania:*** *Drinking Water standards*<br><br><u>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:</u><br>***Romania:*** *The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting. As described previously, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where natural background levels (NBL) are smaller than MAC. Where background levels are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).*<br>*The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for groundwater bodies from Romania.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000-2011).*<br>*The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program.*<br>*The steps used for trend assessment were:*<br>• *Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)*<br>• *Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000*<br>• *Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point*<br>• *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***RO:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software, which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *6.4 mg/l* | *5,34 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *78,87 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *192 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0.34 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *1,4 mg/l* | *1,13 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Chromium* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0.0003033 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Nickel* | *0,2 mg/l* | *0.00053 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Copper* | *0,1 mg/l* | *0.00307 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Zinc* | *5 mg/l* | *0.02425 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0,005 mg/l* | *0.0000455 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Mercury* | *0,001 mg/l* | *0.000003385 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0,01-0,07 mg/l* | *0.0001825 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Arsenic* | *0,01-0,04 mg/l* | *0.003175 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |

## GWB-4: Sarmatian GWB

| **GWB-4** | National share | **BG-4, RO-4** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | BG-4 | BG1G000000N049 | Good | Good |
| | RO-4 | RODL04 | Good | Good |
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| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | *The starting point for identifying the boundaries of the GWB BG1G000000N049 Sarmatian is the geological boundaries. The lithological composition of water-bearing deposits is as follows:*<br>- *in Bulgaria: limestones, sands;*<br>- *in Romania: oollitic limestones and organogenic limestones*<br>*Overlying strata consists of loess and loesses clays and clays. The age of the above mentioned deposits is Quaternary. The GWB is vulnerable with cropped out regions of limestones and sandstones or covered wit loess. GWB main use is for drinking water supply, agriculture and industry supply.*<br>*The criterion for selection as 'important' is for both GWBs the size which exceeds 4,000 km².* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | <u>Chemical Status</u><br>***Bulgaria:*** *Assessment of the chemical status of groundwater has been done by: Analysing of the results in individual monitoring points within each of the GWBs; Consideration of degree of water exchange between groundwater and surface waters; Identifying of the pressures - sources of pollution; The background levels have been used for threshold values determinations. Threshold values have been determined according to CIS Guidance No. 18. Contamination limits have been determined for all indicators listed in Annex II Part B of Directive 2006/118/EC and indicators of the report under Art. 5 of Directive 2006/118/EC*<br>*a) nitrate , manganese , iron*<br>*b) for all pollutants and indicators of pollution have considered during the characterization of groundwater bodies for risk assessment to not achieve good chemical status.*<br>***Romania:*** *The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.*<br>• *for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicator was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;*<br>• *For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the thresholds values (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).*<br>• *The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.*<br>• *The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.* |

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| | Quantitative Status<br>***Bulgaria:*** *applied that considers the impacts of anthropogenically induced long-term alterations in groundwater level and/or flow in accordance with the "CIS Guidance № 18". Each test will assess whether the GWB is meeting the relevant environmental objectives. Not all environmental objectives will apply to every GWB. Therefore only the relevant tests will need to be applied as necessary.*<br>***Romania:*** *The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into account the CIS Guidance no.18. The following criteria have been used:*<br>• *water balance*<br>• *the connection with surface waters*<br>• *the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB*<br>• *the effects of saline or other intrusions*<br>*The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years)* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | Receptors considered:<br>***Romania:*** *Drinking Water standards*<br><br>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:<br>***Romania:*** *The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting. As described above, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where NBL are smaller than MAC. Where NBL are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).*<br>*The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for GWBs from Romania.*<br>***Bulgaria:*** *The methodology for TV determination in Bulgaria has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. The NBLs were determined for each hydrogeological classes (5 classes) in the 90th percentile and 50th percentile (median) of the statistical sample.*<br>*As a so called criterial values (CVs) have been used drinking water standards according to the Bulgarian Regulation N-9*<br>*When we compare BLs and CVs may be two situations :*<br>*When BL is higher than CVi. In this case, TV is equal to BL.*<br>*When CV is higher than BL then TV = BL + Ktv* (CV-BL).* ***0 < Ktv < 1***<br>*As recommended and provides reasonable assurance can be assumed value of Ktv in the range from 0.5 to 0.75.*<br>*Lower value (0.5) has a large certainty and should be used for GWBs, which have important economic significance and are the sole source of drinking water supply of settlements. This value should be used for such GWB to which they are attached particularly valuable wetlands presence of dependent PA terrestrial ecosystems.*<br>*The higher value (0.75) should be used in all other cases or GWBs already classified bodies at risk.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Bulgaria:*** *The trend analysis is based on recognized statistical methods such as regression method. Required information - period with average annual values, semi-annual or quarterly values of the corresponding chemical component – for the first RBMP – period was 1995–2008; for the second RBMP, the period is 2006–2013. The lengths of the rows of chemical components depend on the frequency of sampling and should be:*<br>*- In case of 1 value year: not less than 8 years with 8 values;*<br>*- In case of 2 values per year: at least 5 years with 10 values*<br>*- In case of 4 values per year: not less than 3 years with 12–15 values*<br>*Based on regression analysis is assessed whether there is a break in the trend i.e. after sustained upward trend follows sustained downward trend or the opposite case the sustained* |

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| | *downward trend is followed by sustained upward trend.*<br>➢ *Initially , the entire curve of the experimental data is approximated by a polynomial curve of degree 2 ( quadratic regression curve).*<br>➢ *If there is detected a maximum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from ascending to descending.*<br>➢ *If there is detected a minimum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from descending to ascending.*<br>➢ *Then, (in case of available maximum) the entire curve is divided into two branches : 1st branch – till the date of the maximum and the second branch - after the peak.*<br>➢ *In case with available minimum: 1st branch – till the date of the minimum and the second branch - after the minimum.*<br>➢ *Data from the first and second branch are considered separately and are approximated by linear trends ( straight lines ) . The date at which it crossed the two approximating straight lines corresponds to the date at which it changes the direction of the linear trend - from ascending to descending or from descending to ascending*<br>*By extrapolation of the second ( falling) trend can be predicted date at which the starting concentration ( 75% GWQS in our case 60% TV) will be reached*<br>***Romania:*** *In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000–2011).*<br>*The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program.*<br>*The steps used for trend assessment were:*<br>• *Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)*<br>• *Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000*<br>• *Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point*<br>• *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Bulgaria:*** *The starting point for trend reversal should be placed where the concentration of the pollutant reaches 75% of the groundwater quality standard or 75% of the threshold value of the relevant pollutant. Selected starting points should be possible to reverse trends in the most effective way before pollutant concentrations can cause irreversible changes in groundwater quality. When we have GWB who responds too slowly to changes, there may be a need for an early starting point and vice versa - for responsive GWB should be chosen starting point at a later moment.*<br>*Initially, the entire curve of the experimental data is approximated by a polynomial curve of degree 2 (quadratic regression curve).*<br>*If there is detected a maximum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from ascending to descending.*<br>*If there is detected a minimum in the polynomial curve it means that a change of the direction of the trend is available - from descending to ascending.*<br>*Then, (in case of available maximum) the entire curve is divided into two branches: 1$^{st}$ branch – till the date of the maximum and the second branch - after the peak*<br>*In case with available minimum: 1$^{st}$ branch – till the date of the minimum and the second branch - after the minimum.*<br>*Data from the first and second branch are considered separately and are approximated by linear trends (straight lines). The date at which it crossed the two approximating straight lines corresponds to the date at which it changes the direction of the linear trend - from ascending to descending or from descending to ascending*<br>*By extrapolation of the second (falling) trend can be predicted date at which the starting concentration (75% GWQS in our case 60% TV) will be reached .Practically for the second RBMP we have used 60 % from the TV.*<br>***Romania:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software,* |

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| | *which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *0.7 mg/l* | *0.504 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *189 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *120.5 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0.069 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0.21 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nickel* | *0,02 mg/l* | *0.035 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Zinc* | *5 mg/l* | *0.355 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0.005 mg/l* | *0.000202 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Mercury* | *0.001 mg/l* | *0.00012 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0.01mg/l* | *0.001 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Arsenic* | *0.01 mg/l* | *0.0013 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |

## GWB-5: Mures / Maros

| **GWB-5** | National share | **HU-5**<br>**RO-5** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ605 | Good | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ604 | Good | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ594 | Poor (nitrate) | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ593 | Good | Good |
| | RO | ROMU20 | Poor | Good |
| | RO | ROMU22 | Good | Good |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | *The alluvial deposit of the Maros/Mures River lies along both sides of the southern Hungarian – Romanian border, to the north of the actual river bed of the Maros/Mures. In particular, it is an important water resource for drinking water purposes for both countries and water abstraction in one country influences the water availability in the other.*<br>*The basin of the SE part of the Great Hungarian Plain is filled up with more than 2000 m thick deposits of different ages, which are progressively thinning in Romania. The alluvial fan of the Maros/Mures River forms the Pleistocene part of the strata. The aquifer is divided into several GWBs in both countries. Despite the differences in the delineation method of the two countries, it was possible to select the relevant water bodies from the transboundary point of view. Of the four water bodies containing cold water in Hungary (HU), two contain Quaternary strata from the surface to a depth of 30 m, namely the shallow GWBs (HU_AIQ605, HU_AIQ594). Underneath them are two porous GWBs (GWB HU_AIQ604, HU_AIQ593), which, besides Quaternary strata, include some parts of the Upper- Pannonian deposits as well (to a depth of 400–500 m corresponding to the surface separating cold and thermal waters). Two Quaternary water bodies have been selected in Romania.*<br>*On the Romanian side, two water bodies are included in the transboundary evaluation because in the Romanian method there is a separating horizon at the limit of the Upper (GWB* |

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| | *ROMU20) and Lower Pleistocene (GWB ROMU22) age of the strata. Both water bodies can be lithologically characterised by pebbles, sands and clayey inter-layers, but the upper part is significantly coarser with better permeability. Virtually following the same separation line on 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 that permeability improves towards the surface (the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifers ranges between 5–30 m/day). The covering layer is mainly sandy silt and clay of 3-13 m thickness.*<br>*On the Romanian side, the upper water body is unconfined and the lower is confined.*<br>*In Hungary both confined and unconfined conditions occur in the southern water bodies (HU_AIQ604, HU_AIQ605) and mainly confined conditions are characteristic for the water bodies of the upward flow system (HU_AIQ593, HU_AIQ594). The groundwater table is 2–4 m below the surface in Hungary. Recharge in sandy areas has only local importance (15 Mm3/year). At present, because of the considerable amount of water abstracted from the deep layers, there is a permanent recharge from shallow groundwater to the deep groundwater system (app. 15 Mm³/year) and large areas with sandy-silty covered layers also contribute to the recharge of the abstracted amount in Hungary. Another important element of the global recharge of the Hungarian part is the lateral flow across the border, estimated at 15–20 Mm³/d (uncertain value based on limited available knowledge). The direction of the groundwater flow is from the recharge area to the discharge areas (main river valleys and zones with groundwater level close to the surface) i.e. from SE to N and NW* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | <u>Chemical status</u><br>***Romania:*** *The criteria for the chemical status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.*<br>• *for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicator was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;*<br>• *For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the thresholds values (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).*<br>• *The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.*<br>• *The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.*<br><u>Quantitative Status</u><br>***Romania*: *The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into account CIS Guidance No.18. The following criteria have been used:***<br>• *water balance*<br>• *the connection with surface waters*<br>• *the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB*<br>• *the effects of saline or other intrusions*<br>*The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years).* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | <u>Receptors considered</u><br>***Romania:*** *Drinking Water standards*<br><u>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:</u><br>***Romania:*** *The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting.*<br>*As described previously, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where NBL are smaller than MAC. Where background levels are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).*<br>*The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the* |

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| | *Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for groundwater bodies from Romania.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000-2011).*<br>*The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program. The steps used for trend assessment were:*<br>• *Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)*<br>• *Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000*<br>• *Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point*<br>• *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software, which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *0,5-8,8 mg/l* | *GWB* | *yes* |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *2-5 mg/l* | *1,97-3,6 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *1210-2500 µS/cm* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250-500 mg/l* | *10-475 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *32,5-240 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *31,8-120 µg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,01-0,33 µg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *2,7-5 µg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,39-0,49 µg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloroethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | *-* |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | *Yes* |
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *0.5–1.9 mg/l* | *0.216–1.56 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *66.755–179.57 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *102.04–193.99 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0.046–0.2 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *0,5–0.6 mg/l* | *0.134–0.5 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Chromium* | *0,05 mg/l* | *0.006296–0.00811mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Nickel* | *0,02 mg/l* | *0.009–0.00836 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Copper* | *0.1 mg/l* | *0.0113–0.0117 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Zinc* | *5 mg/l* | *0.125–0.0274 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0.005 mg/l* | *0.0035 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0.01-0.02 mg/l* | *0.0075–0.01316 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Arsenic* | *0.04 mg/l* | *0.0289 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |
| *RO* | *Phenols* | *0.002mg/l* | *0.0015 mg/l* | *GWB* | *-* |

## GWB-6: Somes / Szamos

| **GWB-6** | National share | **HU-6**<br>**RO-6** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ649 | Good | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ648 | Good | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ600 | Good | Good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ601 | Good | Good |
| | RO | ROSO01 | Good | Good |
| | RO | ROSO13 | Good | Good |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | ***Reasons for selection as an important transboundary GWB***<br>*The alluvial deposit of the Somes/Szamos River extends on both sides of the northern part of the Hungarian-Romanian border. It is also connected to the aquifer system lying in Ukraine close to the borders. The aquifer system supplies drinking water to a population of approx. 170,000 inhabitants in Romania and 50,000 inhabitants in Hungary. On the Hungarian side, due to the lowland character and upward flow system, the terrestrial ecosystems require surplus transpiration from groundwater; 7% of the area of the water body is under nature conservation. The recharge zone is in Romania and Ukraine, thus the available groundwater resource and the status of the terrestrial ecosystems on the Hungarian side depend on the lateral flow from the neighbouring countries. The Romanian and Hungarian parts of the water body complex are described below.* |
| | ***General description***<br>*The Somes/Szamos River has formed a 30–250 m thick alluvial deposit* |
| | *The aquifer is divided into several GWBs in both countries. Despite the differences in the delineation method of the two countries, it was possible to select the relevant water bodies from the transboundary point of view.*<br>*Four water bodies containing cold water occur in Hungary. Two of them contain Quaternary strata from the surface to a depth of 30 m, namely the shallow GWBs (HU_AIQ649, HU_AIQ600). Underneath are the porous GWBs (HU_AIQ648, HU_AIQ601), which beside Quaternary strata include some parts of the Upper- Pannonian deposits as well, to a depth of 400–500 m corresponding to the surface separating cold and thermal waters.*<br>*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 1,440 km$^2$. According to the Hungarian approach of delineation, the cold part of the Upper-Pannonian and the Pleistocene and Holocene layers are vertically unified. The Hungarian part can be characterised only by an upward flow system, thus no further horizontal separation is applied. The area covered by the water body is 1,035 km2.*<br>*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.*<br>*The deeper (Lower-Pleistocene) aquifer is confined (it is separated from 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.*<br>*In Hungary (as part of the cold water body), the Quaternary (Pleistocene) and Holocene strata are 50 m thick at the Ukrainian border and its continuously declining bottom is around 200 m below the surface at the western boundary. Mainly confined conditions characterise the Hungarian part, with a silty clayey covering layer of 1–6 m (increasing from the NE to the SW). The Quaternary aquifer is sand or gravelly sand, and the hydraulic conductivity ranges between 10- 30 m/d. It should be noted that the Hungarian water body includes the cold water bearing part of the Upper-Pannonian formation as well, to a depth of 400–500 m (under this level, thermal water of a temperature greater than 30 ºC can be found).*<br>*Depth of the groundwater level (mainly pressure in confined area) below the surface ranges between 2 and 5 m in Hungary. The flow direction is from the ENE to the WSW in both countries, corresponding to the recharge and main discharge zones (rivers and area with* |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>groundwater level close to the surface).<br>The recharge area is in the Romanian part of the water body (and in Ukraine). In Hungary the infiltrated amount from local recharge zones supplies neighbouring discharge zones and cannot be considered as part of the available groundwater resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of status assessment methodology.</td><td><u>Chemical status</u><br>Romania: The criteria for the chemical status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.<br>• for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicatoris was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;<br>• For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the TVs (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).<br>• The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.<br>• The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.<br><u>Quantitative Status</u><br>Romania: The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into account the CIS Guidance No.18. The following criteria have been used:<br>• water balance<br>• the connection with surface waters<br>• the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB<br>• the effects of saline or other intrusions<br>The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Groundwater threshold value relationships</td><td><u>Receptors considered</u><br>Romania: Drinking Water standards<br><u>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:</u><br>Romania: The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting.<br>As described previously, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where natural background levels (NBL) are smaller than MAC. Where background levels are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).<br>The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for groundwater bodies from Romania.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verbal description of the trend assessment methodology</td><td>Romania: In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000-2011).<br>The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program.<br>The steps used for trend assessment were:<br>• Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)<br>• Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000<br>• Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point</td></tr>
</table>

| | |
|---|---|
| | • *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software, which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *0,5-4,2 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *2-5 mg/l* | *1,5-3,3 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *649-1508 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250 mg/l* | *17,5-184 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *20,7-62,4 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *1,7-31,4 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,008-0,16 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *0,38-4,7 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,005-0,21 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *0.5-1.3 mg/l* | *0.22-1.05 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *19.46- 51.5 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *19,01- 91.78 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.08- 0.15 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.16-0.41 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chromium* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.0071-0.010 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nickel* | *0.02 mg/l* | *0.011-0.005 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Copper* | *0.1 mg/l* | *0.0153-0.024 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Zinc* | *5 mg/l* | *0.26-0.262 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0,005 mg/l* | *0.00085-0.0023 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Mercury* | *0,001 mg/l* | *0.000035-0.00002 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0.03-0.07 mg/l* | *0.022-0.055 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Arsenic* | *0.01mg/l* | *0.0021- 0.006 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phenols* | *0.002mg/l* | *0.001- 0.0013 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |

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

| **GWB-7** | National share | **HU-7**<br>**RO-7**<br>**RS-7** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ528 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ523 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ532 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ487 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ590 | good | poor |
| | HU | HU_AIQ529 | poor (nitrate) | poor |
| | HU | HU_AIQ522 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ533 | good | poor |
| | HU | HU_AIQ486 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ591 | poor (nitrate) | poor |
| | RO | ROBA18 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_I_1 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_SI_1 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_I_2 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_SI_2 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_I_3 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_SI_3 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_I_4 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_SI_4 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_I_7 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_TIS_GW_SI_7 | good | good |
| | RS | RS_D_GW_I_1 | good | poor |
| | RS | RS_D_GW_SI_1 | good | good |

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| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | *The GWB is mainly used for drinking water supply, agricultural and industrial supplies. The criterion for selection as "important" consists in its size that exceeds 4,000 km².*<br>*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.*<br>*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 (protection zones for vulnerable drinking water resources, nature conservation areas and nitrate-sensitive areas).*<br>*In Serbia, the area of the whole Dunav aquifer system is 17,435 km² (the areas of Backa and Banat). However, the transboundary importance is related only to the GWBs adjacent to the state borders with Hungary (a total of 6 GWBs: 3 shallow (RS_TIS_GW_SI_1; RS_TIS_GW_SI_2; RS_TIS_GW_SI_3) and 3 deep (RS_TIS_GW_I_1; RS_TIS_GW_I_2; RS_TIS_GW_I_3)) and with Romania (a total of 6 GWBs: 3 shallow (RS_TIS_GW_SI_4; RS_TIS_GW_SI_7; RS_D_GW_SI_1) and 3 deep (RS_TIS_GW_I_4; RS_TIS_GW_I_7; RS_D_GW_I_1). The area of water bodies situated towards Hungary is 5,647 km2 and towards Romania 4,859 km2, with a total aggregated area of 10,506 km2 for the Vojvodina GWB.*<br>*In Hungary, the aquifer system is divided into several water bodies according to major subsurface catchment areas and downward-upward flow systems. For the transboundary conciliation, only the southern part of the aquifer system is considered, which includes 10 cold* |

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| | *water bodies. Five of them contain Quaternary strata from the surface to a depth of 23–30 m. Beneath these are five porous GWBs. Besides Quaternary strata, these include part of the Upper-Pannonian deposits as well, to a depth of 400–500 m corresponding to the surface and separating cold and thermal water bodies. The Hungarian part can be characterised by both upward and downward flow systems that are the basis for the horizontal separation of the GWBs. The area covered by these water bodies is 7,098 km2. The aquifer can be considered unconfined in the shallow GWBs, despite a considerable area where the water level is in the semi-permeable covering layer, and confined in the deeper ones.*<br>*The depth of the groundwater level below the surface ranges between 3 and 5 m in Hungary, with a maximum depth of 7–12 m in the main recharge zones (HU_AIQ529, HU_AIQ591 and HU_AIQ533).*<br>*In Romania, the aquifer system covers around 11,408 km2 and is adjacent to the state border with Serbia. The GWB is generally confined, its covering strata being of Quaternary age. The depth of the groundwater level below surface ranges from 3–20 m. The protection degree of the GWB is very good. The main aquifer is the Quaternary alluvial deposit of the Danube lying on the Pannonian strata. Its thickness is a few tens of meters at the northern, western and southern boundary and increases up to 700 m in the middle of the basin (in the lower Tisza-valley). At the eastern boundary, the thick Quaternary deposit is a mixture of the alluvial deposits of the Danube and the Carpathian rivers. In respect to lithology, the aquifer consists of medium and coarse sands and gravely sands with inter-layers and lenses of silty sands and silty clays. Average hydraulic conductivity ranges between 5–30 m/d. The topographically elevated ridge between the Danube and the Tisza is formed of eolian sand with relatively good recharge conditions and phreatic groundwater. In the river valleys and east of the Tisza, mainly confined conditions appear. The depth of the fluvial-swamp silty clays and swamp clays overlying strata varies from 10-20 m in the western and southern part, and up to 100–125 m in the north-eastern part of Backa and in Banat. Here, prior to intensive groundwater abstraction, an artesian type of groundwater occurred.*<br>*The main recharge area is in Hungary, in the eolian sand ridge, and in Romania. In Hungary, the estimated value of the recharge is approx. 220 Mm3/year. In Serbia, only local recharge areas exist (areas of the Deliblat Sands and the Subotica/Horgos Sands), thus the lateral flow crossing the border from the neighbouring country - as a component of the overall recharge - is very important.*<br>*The groundwater is mainly discharged by the rivers (and drainage canals) and by the surplus of evapotranspiration from vegetation in the areas characterised by groundwater levels close to the surface. Small lakes and marshes in locally deeper areas (i.e. in topographic depressions) must be considered as local discharge areas – they are important from the nature conservation point of view. Besides natural discharge, there is also significant groundwater tapping for various uses (drinking water, agriculture, industry, irrigation etc.). In Vojvodina, the entire public water supply relies exclusively on groundwater from aquifers formed at different depths, from 20 m to more than 200 m.*<br>*The direction of the groundwater flow in the upper part of the aquifer-system follows the topography and recharge-discharge conditions. At the Hungarian-Serbian border, the flow direction is almost parallel to the border (flowing slightly from Hungary towards Serbia). In the deeper part, the general flow direction is NW to SE i.e. from the Danube to the Tisza in Hungary and in Backa, while in northern Banat, the piezometric surface subsides from the frontier zone towards the Tisza and the Timis, and in southern Banat, from the Deliblat Sands, it dips to the south and towards the Danube.* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | Chemical status<br>***Romania:*** *The criteria for the quality status assessment were: overlying strata for natural protection, present groundwater quality, pressures and their impacts.*<br>• *for each monitoring point the annual average concentrations for each indicator was calculated; for the metals the concentration of the dissolved form was considered;*<br>• *For each monitoring point the annual average concentration of the each parameters was compared with the TVs (determined for each GWB) or standards value (nitrates and pesticides).*<br>• *The GWB is of good chemical status when no EQS or TV is exceeded in any monitoring point.*<br>• *The GWB is of poor chemical status when EQS or TV are exceeded at monitoring* |

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| | *points representing more than 20% of the GWB surface.*<br>***Serbia:*** *Depending on the available information for different GWBs, chemical status was assessed using chemical monitoring data or (where no monitoring data was available) by using risk assessment. 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 (GW Vulnerability Map), and on local facilities and activities which might contribute to pollution (CLC2000 map).*<br>Quantitative Status<br>***Romania*****:** *The criterion for risk assessment of the quantity status is based on trend assessment evolution of the groundwater levels. The quantitative status has been assessed taking into account CIS Guidance No.18. The following criteria have been used:*<br>• *water balance*<br>• *the connection with surface waters*<br>• *the influence on the terrestrial ecosystems which depend directly on the GWB*<br>• *the effects of saline or other intrusions*<br>*The quantitative status analysis has been done for the GWB level by comparing the average of the hydrostatic level from 2011 (reference year) with the multiannual average levels (30–40 years)*<br>***Serbia:*** *Considering the risk of not achieving good quantitative status, groundwater bodies 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 only for shallow GWBs, since no organized monitoring of deep aquifers exists.*<br>*For groundwater bodies where no quantitative monitoring exists, the estimate of groundwater balance is calculated, using available data on precipitation, abstraction etc. Assessment of risk from non-achievement of the good quantitative status until 2015 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.* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | Receptors considered:<br>***Romania:*** *Drinking Water standards*<br>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:<br>***Romania:*** *The methodology for TV establishment in Romania has been developed according to CIS Guidance No. 18. NBL are the key elements in the process of TV setting.*<br>*As described previously, during the TV establishment, the NBL have been compared with the drinking water standards. The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) provided by the Law no.458/2002 as amended, were chosen as TV where natural background levels (NBL) are smaller than MAC. Where background levels are higher than MAC, a small addition of 0.2 NBL was used, in order to avoid misclassification of the respective GWB (TV = NBL + 0.2 NBL = 1.2 NBL).*<br>*The updated list of TVs established for each GWB was published in the new Order of the Minster no. 621/2014 approving TV for groundwater bodies from Romania.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *In order to assess the trend in pollutant concentrations, the results of the chemical analysis from the monitoring points have been used. Minimum period of analysis was at least 10 years (2000-2011).*<br>*The methodology for identifying significant upper trends consists in adjustment and aggregation of the data from each monitoring points on groundwater bodies. The trend analysis was done using the Gwstat program. The steps used for trend assessment were:*<br>• *Identifying the monitoring points and the associated results of chemical analysis, assessment of data series, for each year of reference period (2000–2011)*<br>• *Establishment of baseline concentration for each parameter as the average concentration registered during the year 2000*<br>• *Calculation of annual average for the available data in each monitoring point* |

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| | • *Significant upward trends were identified by Gwstat software, based on Anova Test*<br>***Serbia:*** *No methodology for trend assessment has been developed.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Romania:*** *Trend reversal assessment methodology consists also in the use of Gwstat software, which, based on the 2 sections model, and processing the introduced data series, can indicate an inversion in the trend slope, thus a trend reversal.*<br>***Serbia:*** *No methodology for trend reversal assessment has been developed* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *0,5-6,1 mg/l* | *GWB* | *yes* |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *2-5 mg/l* | *1,3-3,6 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *565-1710 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250-500 mg/l* | *5,6-333 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *8-159 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *10-106 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,01-0,3µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *1-8,2 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,005-0,52 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Benzen* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tricloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Tetracloretilena* | *10 µg/l* | | *National* | - |
| *RO* | *Ammonium* | *6.4 mg/l* | *5.33 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chlorides* | *250 mg/l* | *51.66 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Sulphates* | *250 mg/l* | *69.47 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nitrites* | *0.5 mg/l* | *0.137 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phosphates* | *1 mg/l* | *0.774 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Chromium* | *0.05 mg/l* | *0.00505 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Nickel* | *0.02 mg/l* | *0.009573 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Copper* | *0,1 mg/l* | *0.017913 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Zinc* | *5 mg/l* | *0.350642 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Cadmium* | *0.005 mg/l* | *0.000333 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Mercury* | *0.001 mg/l* | *0.0004 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Lead* | *0.01-mg/l* | *0.00744 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *RO* | *Phenols* | *0.004 mg/l* | *0.003 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |

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

| **GWB-8** | National share | **HU-8**<br>**SK-8** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ654 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ572 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ653 | poor (nitrate) | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ573 | good | poor |
| | SK | SK1000300P | good | good |
| | SK | SK1000200P | good | good |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | ***Slovak Republic:*** *The delineation consists of the following steps:*<br>1. *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).*<br>2. *The pre-quaternary strata are further divided horizontally by geological types of the aquifer: volcanic rocks, other fissured rocks, karstic rocks, porous sediments.*<br>3. *Further separation is due to the borders of the surface catchment areas considered as river basin management units.*<br>***Hungary:*** *The delineation of groundwater bodies in Hungary has been carried out by:*<br>1. *Separation of the main geological features: porous aquifers in the basins, karstic aquifers, mixed formations of the mountainous regions, other than karstic aquifers.*<br>2. *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.*<br>3. *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).*<br>*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).*<br>***Reasons for selecting as important transboundary GWB***<br>*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 Gabcikovo Hydropower System.*<br>***General description***<br>*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, 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 3,500 m.*<br>*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 (1,152 km2) and two Quaternary water bodies in Slovakia (2,211 km2) have* |

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| | *been selected, i.e. 3,363 km2 in total (see the summary table above).*<br>*The aquifer can be considered as unconfined, despite the considerable area where the water level is in the semi-permeable covering layer.*<br>*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.*<br>*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.* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | <u>Chemical Status</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *No changes since 2009*<br><u>Quantitative Status</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Assessment of groundwater quantitative status consists:*<br>*1. determination of usable amounts of groundwater and transformed usable amounts of groundwater to quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, determine the size of groundwater abstractions for quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, calculate the change trends of groundwater abstractions and balance assessment (share of groundwater use) of groundwater bodies by 2012 (set of evaluation periods 2004 - 2012 and 2009–2012)*<br>*2. evaluation of significant subsidence trends of groundwater regime, processed at all monitoring objects SK hydrological network of groundwater (wells and springs). Object selection, input analysis of the representativeness of the data and measurements, data verification by 2011, verification the criteria for checking the length and representativeness of monitoring the statistical test, comprehensive evaluation of the Mann-Kendall method (95% significance level) and the output circuitry results in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies*<br>*3. assessment of the impacts of groundwater abstractions (determination of water management problem sites) from the perspective of quantitative status of groundwater bodies (based on the results of the assessment points 1 and 2) and in the view of the results provided on the evaluation of flows on the surface streams*<br>*4. linking the results of points 1 to 3 in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, identification causes and possible areas causing poor quantitative status (in 2015). Basis for analysis of water use management of groundwater resources and water planning, taking into account geology and hydrogeology territory in connection to groundwater abstractions causing possible poor quantitative status.* |
| Groundwater threshold value | <u>Receptors considered</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Drinking water*<br><u>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in</u> |

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| relationships | the TV establishment:<br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Threshold value= (NBL + drinking water standards)/2* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Trend is assessed separately for groundwater quality and quantity at which for trends in quantity the procedure applies for all GW quantity monitoring sites. The assessment follows a stepwise procedure. Consisting of the evaluation of the data sets and the monitoring points (no gaps in time series are allowed and data from 1992–2011 were used), consisting of the performance of the non-parametric Mann-Kendall trend test (95% confidence level) and comprising the parametric SLOPE test (critical value 2%). At the end monitoring points with decreasing trends are checked for significant groundwater abstractions in the area around the well by using GIS. GWBs with decreasing trends but with no evidence of abstraction are excluded from assessment in the 2nd RBMP. For assessing trends in concentrations of pollutants in groundwater the evaluation period was 2000–2011. The results of surveillance and operational monitoring were applied for the assessment. Monitoring frequency depends on the GWB type. In the analysis the values <LOQ are replaced by LOQmax/2. Trend assessment is only performed if the number of values <LOQ is less than 50%. Non-parametric Mann-Kendall test with 5% significance level was applied for trend evaluation.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Not evaluated* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *2,9-7,5 mg/l* | *GWB* | *yes* |
| HU | *Ammonium* | *0,5-2 mg/l* | *0,4-0,68 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *657-895 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Sulfate* | *250 mg/l* | *88,8-220 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *30-49,7 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *2-3,9 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,17-1,1 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *1,9-3,1 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,07-0,2 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| HU | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| SK1000300P | $NH_4$ | *0,26 mg/l* | | *GWB* | *yes* |
| | $NO_3$ | *28,3 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | *Cl* | *62,3 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | *As* | *0,006 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | $SO_4$ | *157,6 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| SK1000200P | $NH_4$ | *0,255 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | $NO_3$ | *32,1 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | *Cl* | *60,75 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | *As* | *0,006 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| | $SO_4$ | *148,9 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |

## GWB-9: Bodrog

| **GWB-9** | National share | **HU-9** **SK-9** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ495 | good | good |
| | HU | HU_AIQ496 | good | good |
| | SK | SK1001500P | good | good |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | ***Delineation: see GWB-8*** <br> *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.* <br> ***General description*** <br> *The aquifer is the alluvial deposit of the Bodrog River and its tributaries. The Tisza divides the lowland area in Hungary into Bodrogköz (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 is the South with intercalated silt and clay lenses) can be characterized by 5 – 30 m/d hydraulic conductivity.* <br> *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°C).* <br> *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.* <br> *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 two types in the western part of Bodrogköz region. At the centre of the Bodrogköz, elevated Cl-content indicates strong upward migration from the deeper zones.* <br> *The major water quality problem of natural origin in the Bodrogköz Quaternary aquifer complex is the high iron and manganese content (reducing conditions). In the Rétköz elevated (10–30 µ/l) arsenic-content occurs.* <br> *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 Bodrogköz and Rétköz.* <br> ***Major pressures and impacts*** <br> *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* |

| | |
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| | *%. 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 (Strážske, Hencovce, Michalovce, Čierna nad Tisou).*<br>*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/Roňava river valley. In the southern part, the lateral flow from the recharge zone of Nyírség (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.*<br>*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 amunt of surplus Nitrogen is 15 kgN/ha/year originated from the use of 88 kgN/ha/year fertilizer and 13 kgN/year manure.*<br>*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/Roňava aquifer close to the waterworks of Sátoraljaújhely 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.*<br>*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.* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | <u>Chemical Status</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *No changes since 2009*<br><br><u>Quantitative Status</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Assessment of groundwater quantitative status consists:*<br>*1. determination of usable amounts of groundwater and transformed usable amounts of groundwater to quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, determine the size of groundwater abstractions for quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, calculate the change trends of groundwater abstractions and balance assessment (share of groundwater use) of groundwater bodies by 2012 (set of evaluation periods 2004–2012 and 2009–2012)*<br>*2. evaluation of significant subsidence trends of groundwater regime, processed at all monitoring objects SK hydrological network of groundwater (wells and springs). Object selection, input analysis of the representativeness of the data and measurements, data verification by 2011, verification the criteria for checking the length and representativeness of monitoring the statistical test, comprehensive evaluation of the Mann-Kendall method (95% significance level) and the output circuitry results in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies*<br>*3. assessment of the impacts of groundwater abstractions (determination of water management problem sites) from the perspective of quantitative status of groundwater bodies (based on the results of the assessment points 1 and 2) and in the view of the results provided on the evaluation of flows on the surface streams*<br>*4. linking the results of points 1 to 3 in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, identification causes and possible areas causing poor quantitative status (in 2015). Basis for analysis of water use management of groundwater resources and water planning, taking into account geology and hydrogeology territory in connection to groundwater abstractions causing possible poor quantitative status.* |
| Groundwater threshold | <u>Receptors considered</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Drinking water* |

| | |
|---|---|
| value relationships | Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:<br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Threshold value= (NBL + drinking water standards)/2* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Trend is assessed separately for groundwater quality and quantity at which for trends in quantity the procedure applies for all GW quantity monitoring sites. The assessment follows a stepwise procedure. Consisting of the evaluation of the data sets and the monitoring points (no gaps in time series are allowed and data from 1992–2011 were used), consisting of the performance of the non-parametric Mann-Kendall trend test (95% confidence level) and comprising the parametric SLOPE test (critical value 2%). At the end monitoring points with decreasing trends are checked for significant groundwater abstractions in the area around the well by using GIS. GWBs with decreasing trends but with no evidence of abstraction are excluded from assessment in the 2nd RBMP. For assessing trends in concentrations of pollutants in groundwater the evaluation period was 2000–2011. The results of surveillance and operational monitoring were applied for the assessment. Monitoring frequency depends on the GWB type. In the analysis the values <LOQ are replaced by LOQmax/2. Trend assessment is only performed if the number of values <LOQ is less than 50%. Non-parametric Mann-Kendall test with 5% significance level was applied for trend evaluation.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Not evaluated* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *1,2-11,4 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *2-5 mg/l* | *1,79-3,6 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *1243-1394 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250 mg/l* | *22,7-112 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *135-214 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *6,1-8,1 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,03-1 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *3,5-4,1 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,1-0,19 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| SK | $NH_4$ | *0,295 mg/l* | | *GWB* | - |

## GWB-10: Slovensky kras / Aggtelek-hgs.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">GWB-10</th><th rowspan="2">National share</th><th rowspan="2">HU-10<br>SK-10</th><th colspan="2">Status 2015 for each national GWB?</th></tr>
<tr><th>Quality (substance)</th><th>Quantity</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code)</td><td>HU</td><td>HU_AIQ485</td><td>good</td><td>good</td></tr>
<tr><td>SK</td><td>SK200480KF</td><td>good</td><td>good</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td>Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body</td><td>

***Delineation: see GWB-8***

*The Aggtelek Mountain and the Slovensky kras form a large common karstic aquifer system in the Eastern part of the counrtries. 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.*

***General description***

*The GWB 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.*

*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 ca 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 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.*

***Major pressures and impacts***

*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.*

*In the Hungarian side only the amount of karstic water is utilized, which flows out naturally from karstic springs in Jósvafő, 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.*

*National Parks cover the majority of the area. In addition, in Hungary the total area of the GWB is considered as Nitrate-sensitive. .*

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of status</td><td>

<u>Chemical Status:</u>

***Slovak Republic:*** *No changes since 2009*

</td></tr>
</table>

| | |
|---|---|
| assessment methodology. | <u>Quantitative Status:</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Assessment of groundwater quantitative status consists:*<br>1. *determination of usable amounts of groundwater and transformed usable amounts of groundwater to quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, determine the size of groundwater abstractions for quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, calculate the change trends of groundwater abstractions and balance assessment (share of groundwater use) of groundwater bodies by 2012 (set of evaluation periods 2004 - 2012 and 2009 - 2012)*<br>2. *evaluation of significant subsidence trends of groundwater regime, processed at all monitoring objects SK hydrological network of groundwater (wells and springs). Object selection, input analysis of the representativeness of the data and measurements, data verification by 2011, verification the criteria for checking the length and representativeness of monitoring the statistical test, comprehensive evaluation of the Mann-Kendall method (95% significance level) and the output circuitry results in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies*<br>3. *assessment of the impacts of groundwater abstractions (determination of water management problem sites) from the perspective of quantitative status of groundwater bodies (based on the results of the assessment points 1 and 2) and in the view of the results provided on the evaluation of flows on the surface streams*<br>4. *linking the results of points 1 to 3 in the quaternary and prequaternary groundwater bodies, identification causes and possible areas causing poor quantitative status (in 2015). Basis for analysis of water use management of groundwater resources and water planning, taking into account geology and hydrogeology territory in connection to groundwater abstractions causing possible poor quantitative status.* |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | <u>Receptors considered</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Drinking water*<br><u>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment:</u><br>***Slovak Republic:*** *Threshold value= (NBL + drinking water standards)/2* |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Trend is assessed separately for groundwater quality and quantity at which for trends in quantity the procedure applies for all GW quantity monitoring sites. The assessment follows a stepwise procedure. Consisting of the evaluation of the data sets and the monitoring points (no gaps in time series are allowed and data from 1992–2011 were used), consisting of the performance of the non-parametric Mann-Kendall trend test (95% confidence level) and comprising the parametric SLOPE test (critical value 2%). At the end monitoring points with decreasing trends are checked for significant groundwater abstractions in the area around the well by using GIS. GWBs with decreasing trends but with no evidence of abstraction are excluded from assessment in the 2nd RBMP. For assessing trends in concentrations of pollutants in groundwater the evaluation period was 2000–2011. The results of surveillance and operational monitoring were applied for the assessment. Monitoring frequency depends on the GWB type. In the analysis the values <LOQ are replaced by LOQmax/2. Trend assessment is only performed if the number of values <LOQ is less than 50%. Non-parametric Mann-Kendall test with 5% significance level was applied for trend evaluation.* |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | ***Slovak Republic:*** *Not evaluated* |

**Threshold values per GWB**

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50 mg/l* | *8,4 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *0,5 mg/l* | *0,48 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500 µS/cm* | *732 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250 mg/l* | *123 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250 mg/l* | *88 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *µg/l* | *0,5 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5 µg/l* | *0,02 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10 µg/l* | *0,7 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1 µg/l* | *0,49 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5 µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |

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

| **GWB-11** | National share | **HU-11**<br>**SK-11** | Status 2015 for each national GWB? | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quality (substance) | Quantity |
| List of individual GW-bodies forming the whole national share (national code incl. country code) | HU | HU_AIQ558 | good | poor |
| | HU | HU_AIQ552 | good | poor |
| | HU | HU_AIQ564 | good | poor |
| | SK | SK300010FK | Unknown | Unknown |
| | SK | SK300020FK | Unknown | Unknown |

| | |
|---|---|
| Description/Characterisation of the ICPDR GW-body | ***Delineation****: see GWB-8*<br>***Reasons for selecting as important transboundary GWB***<br>*The Middle and Upper-Triassic karstic dolomite and limestone formation of the northern part of the Transdanubian Mountain (Hungary) and the Komarnanská Výsoká 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; it 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.*<br>***General description***<br>*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 meters. Above the thermal part it exceeds 500 m of thickness (in some places it reaches even 2,500 m) consisting of different types of sediments: sand, clay, marl, sandstone, Eocene karstic formation with brown coal.*<br>*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.*<br>*The karstic aquifer is divided into six water bodies. In Hungary, where the recharge area appears, two water bodies bearing cold waters have been delineated according to the flow system. The thermal water bodies (in Hungary waters with temperature more than 30 $^{o}$C is considered as thermal, while in Slovakia the limit is 25 $^{o}$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* |

| | |
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| | *aspects, the deep Slovakian karstic aquifer is divided into the Komarno high block (SK 300010FK) and the Komarno marginal block (SK300020FK).*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*The recharge area is in the Hungarian side and the total recharge is estimated at 60 $Mm^3/y$. 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.*<br><br>*The temperature of the water abstracted (captured) from the Hungarian thermal water bodies does not exceed 50 $^oC$. 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 $^oC$ warm) and the marginal block by a medium geothermal activity (40–68 $^oC$). Heat flow given in $mW/m^2$ is 50- 60 in Komárno high block and 60–70 $mW/m^2$ in Komárno marginal block, both considered as low values.*<br><br>*Coefficient of transmissivity in the high block varies from 13 to 100 $m^2/d$, while in the marginal block between 4 to 20 $m^2/d$. Prognostic recoverable amount of thermal water in the high block is estimated at 12,000 $m^3/d$ water of 20 to 40°C warm. In the marginal block the abstracted thermal water should be re-injected after use.*<br><br>***Major pressures and impacts***<br><br>*In Hungary the actual abstractions are apr. 30 M $m^3/y$ from the cold part and 2 M $m^3/y$ from the thermal part. In Slovakia the thermal water abstraction is 0.6 M $m^3/y$ 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.*<br><br>*Due to the mining activities in the $20^{th}$ 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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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).* |
| Description of **status** assessment methodology. | Chemical Status<br><br>Quantitative Status |
| Groundwater threshold value relationships | Receptors considered<br><br>Consideration of NBL and EQS (environmental quality standards, drinking water standards) in the TV establishment: |
| Verbal description of the **trend** assessment methodology | |
| Verbal description of the **trend reversal** assessment methodology | |
| **Threshold values per GWB** | |

| | *Pollutant / Indicator* | *TV (or range) [unit]* | *NBL (or range) [unit]* | *Level of TV establishment (national, RBD, GWB)* | *Related to risk in this GWB [yes/-]* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HU* | *Nitrates* | *50-no TV mg/l* | *<1-8,2 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Ammonium* | *0,5-no TV mg/l* | *0,48-16,7 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Conductivity* | *2500-no TV µS/cm* | *884-5097 µS/cm* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Sulfate* | *250-no TV mg/l* | *124-266 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Chloride* | *250-no TV mg/l* | *35-627 mg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Arsenic* | *no TV µg/l* | *3,7-24 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Cadmium* | *5-no TV µg/l* | *0,08-0,18 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Lead* | *10-no TV µg/l* | *2-3,42 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Mercury* | *1-no TV µg/l* | *0,21-0,5 µg/l* | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Trichlorethylene* | *10-no TV µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Tetrachloro ethylene* | *10-no TV µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Absorbed organic halogens AOX* | *20-no TV µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides by components* | *0,1-no TV µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |
| *HU* | *Pesticides all* | *0,5-no TV µg/l* | | *GWB* | - |

*: no TV for karst termal GWB

## 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 for Groundwater** | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **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 than those selected above.** | |
|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | | | | *GWB-2* | | | |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | | | | *BG-2, RO-2* | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | |
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 than those selected above.** | | | | | | | | |

| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-3* |
|---|---|---|
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *MD-3, RO-3* |

| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 than those selected above.** | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-4* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *BG-4, RO-4* |

| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **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) | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|
| **Description of other significant pressures than those selected above.** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-5* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-5, RO-5* |

| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 | | | | 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) | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|
| **Description of other significant pressures than those selected above.** | |

| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | *GWB-6* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | | | | | | | *HU-6, RO-6* |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **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 than those selected above.** | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-7* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-7, RO-7, RS-7* |

| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 | | | | | | x |
| Abstractions for public water supply | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| Abstractions by industry | | | | | | x | | | | | | 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 than those selected above.** | |

| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-8* |
|---|---|---|
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-8, SK-8* |

| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 than those selected above.** | |

| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-9* |
|---|---|---|
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-9, SK-9* |

| | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **Risk pressure types 2013→2021** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **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 than those selected above.** | |
|---|---|

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|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-10* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-10, SK-10* |

| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **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) | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|
| **Description of other significant pressures than those selected above.** | |

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|---|---|---|
| **Code of ICPDR GW-body** | | *GWB-11* |
| National share of ICPDR GW-body (nationally aggregated part) | | *HU-11, SK-11* |

| **Significant Pressures for Groundwater** | **Status pressure types 2015** | | | | **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) | | | x | | | | | |
| **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 than those selected above.** | Pressures have stopped (mining activities closed) |

## Groundwater measures

The overview table indicates the status of implementation of all key measures in the following way:

MC **Measure** implementation **Completed**

*Implementation of measure is estimated to be **completed by the end of 2012***

MO **Measure** implementation **On-going**

*Implementation of measure is **on-going**.*

(Involving administrative acts, diffuse pollution, advisory services, research etc.)

PO **Construction** Measure - **Planning On-going**

***Planning** of construction measure is **on-going**.*

(Involving construction or building works)

CO **Construction** Measure - **Construction On-going**

***Construction** of measure is **on-going**.*

(Involving construction or building works)

MP **Measure** implementation **Planned**

*Implementation of measure is planned*

The listed stages of measure implementation are structured according to the schema, which is annexed to the CIS Concept Paper for 2012 Reporting.

For construction or building works the information about the on-going implementation is divided into ‘construction planning’ and ‘construction’.

The detailed tables provide more details on particular measures in each relevant GWB:

- description of the measure,
- responsible authority,
- quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs).

## GWBs at poor status in 2015 and implemented measures

| DRBD-GWB | | 5-RO-HU | | 7-RO-RS-HU | | | 8-SK-HU | 11-SK-HU |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National part / Status | | 5-RO / Quality | 5-HU / Quality | 7-HU / Quality | 7-RS / Quantity | 7-HU / Quantity | 8-HU / Quality | 11-HU / Quantity |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Basic Measures (BM) – Article 11(3)(a)** | | | | | | | | |
| BM-01 | BathingWater | | | | | | | |
| BM-02 | Birds | | | | | | | |
| BM-03 | DrinkingWater | CO | | | | | | |
| BM-04 | Seveso | | | | | | | |
| BM-05 | EnvironmentalImpact | | | | | | | |
| BM-06 | SewageSludge | | | | | | | |
| BM-07 | UrbanWasteWater | MC, CO | MO | MO | | | MO | |
| BM-08 | PlantProtectionProducts | | | | | | | |
| BM-09 | Nitrates | MC, MO | MO | MO | | | MO | |
| BM-10 | Habitats | | | | | | | |
| BM-11 | IPPC | MC | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Other Basic Measures (OBM) – Article 11(3)(b-l)** | | | | | | | | |
| OBM-20 | CostRecoveryWaterServices | | | | | | | |
| OBM-21 | EfficientWaterUse | | | | | | | |
| OBM-22 | ProtectionWaterAbstractions | | | | | | | |
| OBM-23 | ControlsWaterAbstraction | | | | | MO | | |
| OBM-24 | RechargeAugmentationGroundwater | | | | | | | |
| OBM-25 | PointSourceDischarge | | | | | | | |
| OBM-26 | PollutantsDiffuse | | | | | | | |
| OBM-27 | AdverseImpact | | | | | | | |
| OBM-28 | PollutantDirectGroundwater | | | | | | | |
| OBM-29 | SurfacePrioritySubstances | | | | | | | |
| OBM-30 | AccidentalPollution | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Supplementary Measures (SM) – Article 11(4)&(5)** | | MP | | | MO | MO, MC | | |

**MC**…Measure implementation completed by end of 2012, **MO**…Measure implementation on-going, **PO**…Construction planning on-going, **CO**…Construction on-going, **MP**…Measure implementation planned

## Detailed description of measures

[**BM** = basic measures**, OBM** = other basic measures**, SM** = supplementary measures].

| GWB Code | Size [km²] | Pressures | | Status | | Measures | | Exemptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | |
| 5-HU-RO | 7,212 | DS | No | Poor | Good | BM, SM | No | 2027 |

**Measure completed = Implementation is estimated to be completed by the end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1) (MC)

**RO – quality**:

**BM – 07 Construction of collecting system in Periam agglomeration**

- **description of the measure** – execution of the new sewage network in Periam locality (Timis county)
- **responsible authority:** local authority of the Periam agglomeration
- **quantitative information by appropriate indicators**:
  - number of population equivalent covered by measure - 2676 4730 p.e.;
  - total cost of the measure – 400,000 Euro;

**BM-09 Applying the Code of good agricultural practice in vulnerable zones**

In Romania, following the discussions with the EC, whole territory approach is applied according with Decision 221983/GC/12.06.2013 of the Interministerial Commission for the implementation of the Action Plan for the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.

- **description of the measure –** building of two facilities for the livestock manure storage in Pecica and Macea localities
- **responsible authority:** county council and local authorities
- **quantitative information by appropriate indicators:**
  - area of agricultural land covered by measures – 313.59 km²;
  - total costs of the two measures – 739,000 Euro;

**BM-11 Reduction of the pollutant loads in the waste waters**

- **description of the measure –** rehabilitation of the collecting system and improvement of the waste water treatment plant performance;
- **responsible authority:** COMBINATUL AGROINDUSTRIAL Curtici (Arad County);
- **quantitative information by appropriate indicators:** cost of the measure is 200,000 Euro.

**HU – quality:**

**Measure implementation on-going = Measure implementation is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1) (MO)

**RO – quality:**

**BM-09 Applying of specific action programmes**

In Romania, following the discussions with the EC, whole territory approach is applied according with Decision 221983/GC/12.06.2013 of the Interministerial Commission for the implementation of the Action Plan for the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.

- **description of the measure**: programme of measures applied for the agriculture diffuse sources in order to reduce the effects of the agriculture activities
- **responsible authority:** county agriculture authorities, local authorities and farmers
- **quantitative information:** This measure is applied in whole Mures Water Basin Administrations territory.

**SM Research study for evaluation of the type and quantity of pollutants in soil and groundwaters and the transfer**

**/ degradation mechanisms (MP - Measure implementation is planned)**

- **description of the measure**: development of the modelling tools for the evaluation of spatial and temporal pollutants migration – the support tool for finalising the evaluation methodology of the groundwater status and of the pollutant trends
- **responsible authority:** Ministry of Environment and Climatic Changes – Department of Water, Forests and Fisheries, National Administration "Romanian Waters" and National Institute for Hydrology and Water Management
- **quantitative information:**
  - 1 research study;
  - the estimated total cost of the research study – 150,000 Euro.

**HU – quality:**

**description of the measure:** BM07

**responsible authority:** local governments

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

HU transposed the Urban Waste Water Directive by Gov. decree 25/2002. (II. 27.) on the National Wastewater Collection and Treatment program. The implementation of UWWD is ongoing.

In the South Great Plain Region 52,4% of the settlements were connected to the sewage system in 2008, and 82,4% are planned to be reached by 2015.

**description of the measure:** BM09

**responsible authority:** authorities for soil protection and for environmental protection

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

HU transposed the ND by the Gov. Decree No. 27/2006. (II.7.) on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural sources. Designation of nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZ; ~2,5 million ha at present) is under revision. The Code of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) is obligatory on NVZ's. Outside the NVZ's, the agri environmental measures assist the implementation of GAP on a voluntary basis.

**Construction measure planning on-going = Planning of construction measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**Construction of measure on-going = Construction of measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1) (CO)

**RO – quality:**

**BM-03 Ensuring the protection areas for the drinking groundwater abstraction (CO)**

- **description of the measure**: establishment of safeguard zones and buffer zones ensuring the protected area according to the water legislation in force (Water Law 107/1996 modified and completed, HG 930/2005 and Order 1278/2011); banning measures for some activities and restricted use of land, in order to prevent the water contamination risks due to the economic and social activities
- **responsible authority:** water authorities, local authorities ;
- **quantitative information:** according with the Water Law 107/1996 as amended and GD 930/2005, for all drinking groundwater abstractions are establishing the safeguard zones and buffer zones, in order to prevent the water resources contamination.

**BM-07 Construction of collecting system in 8 agglomerations (CO)**

- **description of the measure** – extension of existing collecting system in 8 agglomerations ) and execution of the new sewage network (Arad and Timis counties);
- **responsible authority:** local authorities of the Arad, Pecica, Sannicolu Mare, Lipova, Nadlac, Curtici, Frumuseni, Macea agglomerations
- **quantitative information by appropriate indicators**:
  - number of population equivalent covered by 8 agglomerations – 104,253 p.e.;

- estimated total cost of the measure – 30,686,939 Euro.

**HU – quality:**

**Measure not started = Implementation is estimated of not being started by end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**RO – quality:**

**HU – quality:**

| GWB Code | Size [km²] | Pressures | | Status | | Measures | | Exemptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | |
| 7-HU-RO-RS | 28,997 | DS | WA | P/G/G | P/G/P | BM | BM, OBM, SM | 2027 |

**Measure completed = Implementation is estimated to be completed by the end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**RS – quantity:**

**SM-01**

**Type of measure :** Supplementary measures (Annex VI, Part B), including: research, development and demonstration projects and construction designs for new GW sources

**Indicators :**

1. **Strategy on water supply and protection of AP Vojvodina (Official Journal APV no. 1/2010):**

   Adopted in the Vojvodinian Assembly in December 2009, providing planning background and guidelines for solving the problems of water supply. Strategy defines responsibilities, time plan and necessary investments for the improvement of public water supply and water protection. (Responsible Authority: Government of AP Vojvodina)

   Estimated cost : ~200.000 €

2. **Research Study and Investigations on locations of regional GW source in the Danube alluvium (2009-2012, on-going)**

   Research field investigations incl. pumping tests, chemical and microbiolocal analyses for the purpose of GW resource estimation and GW protection. (Responsible Authority: Serbian Directorate for Water)

   Estimated cost : ~500.000 €

3. **Environmental Impact Assessment for Underwater Coal Mine Kovin on future regional GW source Kovin-Dubovac (2010, not finished)**

   Estimation of the impact of future underwater coal minning activities on potential regional GW source (incl. field investigations, GW modeling) (Financed by private company, under supervison of Government of AP Vojvodina)

   Estimated cost : 750.000 €

4. **Study on GW resource assessment on the territory of AP Vojvodina (2010, not finished)**

   Estimation of the GW reserves, identification of potential locations for regional GW sources for DW supply in AP Vojvodina. (Responsible Authority: Government of AP Vojvodina)

   Estimated cost : 150.000 €

**HU – quantity:**

**description of the measure:** SM construction and rehabilitation project

**responsible authority or beneficiary:** Lower Tisza Region Environmental and Water Directorate, Szeged in HU

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):** (INTERREG; Code: HUSER 0602/13): Sustainable development of the use of ground waters in the region along the Hungarian-Serbian border construction and rehabilitation project. Amount of funding: 28 332 352 HUF

**description of the measure:** SM demand management measures

**responsible authority or beneficiary:** Ministry of Rural Development and farmers

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

Within the "New Hungary Rural Development Program" (under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development - EAFRD) 2007-2013 environmentally friendly investments in the field of agricultural water management can be supported (e. g. water-saving irrigation techniques). The requirements for water-saving (dripping) irrigation are regulated in the 34/2008. (III. 27) FVM Agricultural Ministerial Decree. According to the Decree only the water- and energy-saving micro-irrigation technological improvements are eligible, if water is produced from the deeper layers.

**Measure implementation on-going = Measure implementation is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**description of the measure:** BM07

**responsible authority:** local governments

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

HU transposed the Urban Waste Water Directive by Gov. decree 25/2002. (II. 27.) on the National Wastewater Collection and Treatment program. The implementation of UWWD is ongoing.

In the South Great Plain Region 52,4% of the settlements were connected to the sewage system in 2008, and 82,4% are planned to be reached by 2015.

**description of the measure:** BM09

**responsible authority:** authorities for soil protection and for environmental protection

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

HU transposed the ND by the Gov. Decree No. 27/2006. (II.7.) on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural sources. Designation of nitrate vulnerable zones (~2,5 million ha at present) is under revision. The Code of Good Agricultural Practice is obligatory on NVZ's. Outside the NVZ's, the agri environmental measures assist the implementation of GAP on a voluntary basis.

**RS – quantity:**

**HU – quantity:**

**description of the measure:** SM Construction and rehabilitation project;

**responsible authority or beneficiary:** Lower Tisza Region Environment and Water Directorate, Lower Danube Valley Environment and Water Directorate

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

Currently, 4 regional importance water conservation measures are ongoing, which influence the groundwater quantitative status.

Protection of water quantity and quality along the Danube valley – 2 991 019 750 HUF

Artificial recharge (intake) of Algyő main channel catchment area – 685 954 812 HUF

Artificial recharge (intake) in the Danube -Tisza Interfluvial Region – 618 592 500 HUF

Improving Water balance in the Danube -Tisza Interfluvial Region – 444 800 000 HUF

**description of the measure:** OBM-23

**responsible authority or beneficiary:** Ministry of Rural Development

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

Gov. decision 1405/2011. (XII. 25.) on the 'Simple State' governmental program implies the transposition of the licensing of domestic wells (i. e. used for domestic water use only) from local governments to environmental authorities where experts ensure that aspects of water management and protection are taken into consideration in the licensing procedure. The relevant legislation will be modified in 2013.

**Construction measure planning on-going = Planning of construction measure is estimated to be on-going**

(reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**RS – quantity:**

**HU – quantity:**

**Construction of measure on-going = Construction of measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**RS – quantity:**

**HU – quantity:**

**Measure not started = Implementation is estimated of not being started by end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**RS – quantity:**

**HU – quantity:**

**description of the measure:** SM, promotion of adapted agricultural production such as low water requiring crops in areas affected by drought

**responsible authority or beneficiary:** Ministry of Rural Development and farmers

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

The measures is planned to implement in the frame of EU funds 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

| GWB Code | Size [km²] | Pressures | | Status | | Measures | | Exemptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | |
| 8-HU-SK | 3,363 | DS | WA | P/G | P/G | BM | | Yes |

**Measure completed = Implementation is estimated to be completed by the end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**Measure implementation on-going = Measure implementation is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)

**HU – quality:**

**description of the measure: BM07**

**responsible authority:** local governments

**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**

HU transposed the Urban Waste Water Directive by Gov. decree 25/2002. (II. 27.) on the National Wastewater Collection and Treatment program. The implementation of UWWD is ongoing.

| |
|---|
| In the West Trans-danubian Region 75,8% of the settlements were connected to the sewage system in 2008, and 89,8% are planned to be reached by 2015.<br><br>**description of the measure: BM09**<br>**responsible authority:** authorities for soil protection and for environmental protection<br>**quantitative information by appropriate indicators (number of measures/projects and costs):**<br>HU transposed the ND by the Gov. Decree No. 27/2006. (II.7.) on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural sources. Designation of nitrate vulnerable zones (~2,5 million ha at present) is under revision. The Code of Good Agricultural Practice is obligatory on NVZ's. Outside the NVZ's, the agri environmental measures assist the implementation of GAP on a voluntary basis. |
| **Construction measure planning on-going = Planning of construction measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quality:** |
| **Construction of measure on-going = Construction of measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quality:** |
| **Measure not started = Implementation is estimated of not being started by end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quality:** |

| Code | Size [km²] | Pressures | | Status | | Measures | | Exemptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | Quality | Quantity | |
| 11-HU-SK | 3,811 | No | WA | Good | P/G | No | No | 2027 |

| |
|---|
| **Measure completed = Implementation is estimated to be completed by the end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quantity:**<br>No measures needed as the significant pressures have stopped. |
| **Measure implementation on-going = Measure implementation is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quantity:** |
| **Construction measure planning on-going = Planning of construction measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quantity:** |
| **Construction of measure on-going = Construction of measure is estimated to be on-going** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quantity:** |
| **Measure not started = Implementation is estimated of not being started by end of 2012** (reference to the measures codes in table 1)<br>**HU – quantity:** |

# Detailed results of classification of all assessed surface water bodies according to particular biological, hydromorphological and chemical quality elements

## ANNEX 7

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

# Explanations

| | Labels in the table | Descripton | Possible values |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Water body code with country code** | | |
| | **Name of river** | | |
| **Biological Quality Elements** | **Fish** | Status Class for the Water Body | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | **Benthic invertebrates** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Phytobenthos and Macrophytes** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Phytoplankton** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Overall Biological Status** | Status Class for the Water Body = worst case of the status classes of all biological quality elements (acc. to one-out-all-out principle) | |
| **Hydromorphology** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | Only if biological quality elements are in high status hydromorphology must also be in high status | Y = Yes, N = No |
| **General Physical and Chemical conditions** | **General Physical and Chemical conditions supportive to the Ecological Status** | Status Class for the Water Body | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| **Specific pollutants** | **Specific pollutants** (good or failing for Ecological Status) | Status Class for the Water Body for specific pollutants based on national quality standards; relevant for the assessment of Ecological Status. Specific pollutants are those pollutants that are regulated at the national level (and not included in the List | G = good, F = failing |
| **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | **Overall Ecological Status** | Worst case of the Biological Quality Class and Specific pollutants Status Class. For High Ecological Status additionally the General Physical and Chemical Parameters and the Hydromorphology have to be in high status. | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | Confidence class (Overall Ecol. Status) | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Artificial and HMWB** | **Artificial Water Body** | Is the water body artificial? | Y = Yes, N = No |
| | **HMWB** | Is the water body heavily modified? | Y = Yes, N = No,<br>PN = provisionally no,<br>PY = provisionally yes |
| | **Ecological Potential Class** | If the water body is artificial or heavily modified - please give the information of the Ecological Potential Class | 2 = good and above, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | **Confidence class (Ecological Potential)** | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CHEMICAL STATUS CLASS** | **CHEMICAL STATUS CLASS** | Chemical Status Class for all pollutants that are regulated by the EU | G = good, F = failing |
| | **Confidence (Chemical Status)** | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Exemptions** | Exemption Art. 4(4) | | Y = Yes, N = No |
| | Exemption Art. 4(5) | | Y = Yes, N = No |

Status assessment of the Danube river

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **from River-km** | **to River-km** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| DEDEBW_6-01 | Donau | Donau oberhalb Beuroner Tal (TBG 60) | 2717 | 2780 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | H | Y | N |
| DEDEBW_6-02 | Donau | Donau ab Beuroner Tal oberhalb Lauchert (TBG 61) | 2676 | 2717 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | H | Y | N |
| DEDEBW_6-03 | Donau | Donau ab Lauchert oberhalb Zwiefalter Ach (TBG 62) | 2640 | 2676 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | H | Y | N |
| DEDEBW_6-04 | Donau | Donau ab Zwiefalter Ach oberhalb Riß (TBG 63) | 2603 | 2640 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | H | Y | N |
| DEDEBW_6-05 | Donau | Donau ab Riß oberhalb Iller (TBG 64) | 2588 | 2603 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | H | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F030_BW | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Iller bis Einmündung Landgraben bei Offingen | 2551 | 2583 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F062 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Landgraben bei Offingen bis Staustufe Donauwörth | 2507 | 2551 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F074 | Donau | Donau von Donauwörth bis Einmündung Lech | 2491 | 2507 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F163 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Lech bis Einmündung Paar | 2438 | 2491 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **from River-km** | **to River-km** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| DEDEBY_1_F204 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Paar bis Staubing (Fkm 165) | 2418 | 2438 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F205 | Donau | Donau von Staubing bis Einmündung Main-Donau-Kanal | 2406 | 2418 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F223 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Main-Donau-Kanal bis Einmündung Naab | 2380 | 2406 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F348 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Naab bis Einmündung Große Laber | 0 | 2380 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F361 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Große Laber bis Einmündung Isar | 2282 | 2324 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F477 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Isar bis Einmündung Vils | 2249 | 2282 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F478 | Donau | Donau von Einmündung Vils bis Einmündung Inn | 2225 | 2249 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F633 | Donau | Donau von Passau bis Staatsgrenze | 2202 | 2225 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| ATOK303070000 | Donau | Donau | 2202 | 2223 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | F | H | Y | N |
| ATOK410360003 | Donau | Donau-Aschach | 2162 | 2202 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | F | H | Y | N |
| ATOK410360005 | Donau | Donau-Ottensheim_Wilhering | 2146 | 2162 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | from River-km | to River-km | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK410360007 | Donau | Donau_10, KW Ottensheim_Wilhering bis KW Abwinden_Asten, EP groß | 2120 | 2146 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK410360009 | Donau | Donau_09 KW Abwinden_Asten bis KW Wallsee_Mitterkirchen, EP groß | 2094 | 2120 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK410360012 | Donau | Donau_08, KW Wallsee_Mitterkirchen bis KW Ybbs_Persenbeug, EP groß | 2060 | 2094 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK410360002 | Donau | Donau_07, KW Ybbs Persenbeug bis KW Melk, EP groß | 2038 | 2060 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | L | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK410350000 | Donau | Donau_06, KW Melk bis Mautern, EP groß | 2005 | 2038 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK409040012 | Donau | Donau_05, Mautern bis KW Altenwörth, EP groß | 1980 | 2005 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | L | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK409040011 | Donau | Donau_04, KW Altenwörth bis KW Greifenstein, EP groß | 1950 | 1980 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | L | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK409040013 | Donau | Donau_03, KW Greifenstein bis KW Freudenau, EP groß | 1921 | 1950 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK409040008 | Donau | Donau_02, KW Freudenau bis Devin, EP groß | 1880 | 1921 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **from River-km** | **to River-km** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK411340000 | Donau | Donau_01, unterhalb Devin, EP groß | 1873 | 1880 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| SKD0016 | Dunaj | Dunaj | 1869 | 1880 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKD0019 | Dunaj | Dunaj | 1852 | 1869 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | F | M | N | N |
| SKD0017 | Dunaj | Dunaj | 1790 | 1852 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| HUAEP443 | Duna, Duna-mellékág | Duna Szigetköznél | 1786 | 1850 | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| SKD0018 | Dunaj | Dunaj | 1708 | 1790 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| HUAEP446 | Duna | Duna Gönyü-Szob között | 1708 | 1786 | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP444 | Duna, Szentendrei-Duna | Duna Szob-Baja között | 1480 | 1708 | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP445 | Duna | Duna Bajától délre | 1433 | 1480 | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HRDDRI010002 | Dunav | DDRI010002 | 1382 | 1433 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| RSD10 | Dunav | Dunav uzvodno od ušća Drave | 1382 | 1433 | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI010001 | Dunav | DDRI010001 | 1294 | 1382 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| RSD9 | Dunav | Dunav od RH-HR granice do ušća Drave | 1295 | 1382 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| RORW14.1_B1 | Dunarea | PFI | 1223 | 1361 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | M | Y | N |
| RSD8 | Dunav | Dunav od Novog Sada do RS-HR granice | 1255 | 1295 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | PY | 3 | M | F | L | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | from River-km | to River-km | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RSD7 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Tise do Novog Sada | 1215 | 1255 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RORW14.1_B2 | Dunarea | PFII | 1021 | 1223 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | M | Y | N |
| RSD6 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Save do ušća Tise | 1170 | 1215 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RSD5 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Velike Morave do ušća Save | 1105 | 1170 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSD4 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I od ušća Nere do ušća Velike Morave | 1075 | 1105 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSD3 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap I do ušća Nere | 943 | 1075 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| RORW14.1_B3 | Dunarea | PFII-Chiciu | 445 | 1039 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | N | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | M | N | N |
| RSD2 | Dunav | Akumulacija HE Đerdap II | 863 | 943 | - | 5 | 3 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | L | G | M | - | - |
| RSD1 | Dunav | Dunav nizvodno od HE Đerdap II | 846 | 863 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | PY | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |
| BG1DU000R001 | Dunav | DUNAV RWB01 | 374 | 846 | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| RORW14.1_B4 | Dunarea | Chiciu-Isaccea | 124 | 446 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| UADB_UA_02 | Danube | Danube | 75 | 169 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UADB_UA_01 | Danube | Danube | 75 | 169 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RORW14.1_B6 | Dunarea | Chilia | 0 | 133 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW14.1_B5 | Dunarea | Isaccea-Sulina | 0 | 124 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **from River-km** | **to River-km** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW14.1_B7 | Dunarea | Sf. Gheorghe | 0 | 88 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| UADB_UA_03 | Danube | Danube | 22 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Status assessment of the tributaries

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| DEDEBY_1_F509 | Inn | Inn von Innstau Passau-Ingling bis Mündung in die Donau | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F556 | Inn | Inn von Einmündung Innwerkkanal bis Einmündung Alz | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F557 | Inn | Inn von Ausleitung Innwerkkanal bis Einmündung Innwerkkanal | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F558 | Inn | Inn von Einmündung der Mangfall bis Jettenbach | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F583 | Inn | Inn von Einmündung Alz bis Einmündung der Salzach | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F654 | Inn | Inn von Einmündung Salzach bis unterhalb Stau Neuhaus | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F655 | Inn | Inn von unterhalb Stau Neuhaus bis Innstau Passau-Ingling | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F656 | Inn | Inn von unterhalb Kufstein bis unterhalb Erl | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | M | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| DEDEBY_1_F657 | Inn | Inn von unterhalb Erl bis Einmündung der Mangfall; Moosbach; Altwasser; Husarenbach | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F373 | Isar | Isar von Staatsgrenze bis zum Krüner Wehr | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F374 | Isar | Isar vom Krüner Wehr bis Sylvensteinspeicher | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F375 | Isar | Isar vom Sylvensteinspeicher bis Bad Tölz (Fkm 202,8) | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F376 | Isar | Isar von Fkm 202,8 bis Fkm 195 (Bad Tölz) | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F377 | Isar | Isar von Fkm 195 bis Einmündung der Loisach | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F402 | Isar | Isar von Einmündung der Loisach bis Corneliuswehr | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F403 | Isar | Isar von Corneliuswehr bis Oberföhringer Wehr | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F404 | Isar | Isar von Anfang Mittlerer Isarkanal bis Moosburg | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| DEDEBY_1_F405 | Isar | Isar von Einmündung der Amper bis Einmündung des Mittleren-Isar-Kanals | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F406 | Isar | Isar von Moosburg bis Einmündung der Amper | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F429 | Isar | Isar von Einmündung des Mittleren-Isar-Kanals bis Stützkraftstufe Pielweichs bei Plattling; Kl | 4 | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F430 | Isar | Isar von Plattling bis Mündung in die Donau | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F121 | Lech | Lech mit Lechfall von Staatsgrenze bis Theresienbrücke Füssen (Fkm 168,5 - 166,3) | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | Y | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F122 | Lech | Lech von Einmündung Lechkanal Meitingen bis Mündung in die Donau | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F124 | Lech | Lech Mutterbett von Einmündung Wertach bis Einmündung Lechkanal bei Ostendorf | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| DEDEBY_1_F125 | Lech | Lech von Fkm 139 bis Fkm 133 (Litzauer Schleife) | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F126 | Lech | Lech Mutterbett vom Hochablass Augsburg bis Einmündung Wertach | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F127 | Lech | Lech von Staustufe 23 bis zum Hochablass Augsburg | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F128 | Lech | Lech von Staustufe 1 bis Staustufe 4 (Kraftwerk Roßhaupten bis Fkm 139) | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F129 | Lech | Lech von Theresienbrücke Füssen bis Staustufe 1 (Kraftwerk Roßhaupten) | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F130 | Lech | Lech von Staustufe 15 bis Eisenbahnbrücke in Kaufering | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F131 | Lech | Lech von Eisenbahnbrücke in Kaufering bis Staustufe 23 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F132 | Lech | Lech von Mündung in Schongauer Lechsee bis Staustufe 15 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| DEDEBY_1_F226 | Main-Donau-Kanal | Main-Donau-Kanal (Altmühl) von Dietfurt bis Mündung in die Donau | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F243 | Main-Donau-Kanal | Main-Donau-Kanal von Pierheim bis Dietfurt | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Y | 3 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | H | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F251 | Naab | Tirschenreuther Waldnaab unterhalb Tirschenreuth (Fkm 168,8), Waldnaab bis Zusammenfluss mit der Hai | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F252 | Naab | Tirschenreuther Waldnaab oh. WSP Liebenstein; Heiligenbach | 4 | 3 | 3 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F253 | Naab | Tir. Waldnaab ab Einmündung in Liebensteinspeicher bis Tirschenreuth (Fkm 168,8); Geisbach von Kr | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F273 | Naab | Naab von Zusammenfluss Haidenaab und Waldnaab bis Mündung in die Donau | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| DEDEBY_1_F640 | Salzach | Salzach von Einmündung Alzkanal bis Mündung in den Inn | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | L | F | - | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| DEDEBY_1_F641 | Salzach | Salzach von Einmündung Saalach bis Einmündung Alzkanal | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | - | Y | N |
| ATOK900470001 | Drau | Drau | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470003 | Drau | DRAU (von 515,7 bis 549,9) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470021 | Drau | DRAU (von 571,5 bis 611,0) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470022 | Drau | DRAU (von 549,9 bis 571,5) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK900470055 | Drau | DRAU (von 453,7 bis 498,5) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470056 | Drau | DRAU (von 498,5 bis 505,5) | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470057 | Drau | DRAU (von 505,5 bis 515,7) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470058 | Drau | DRAU (von 411,2 bis 435,8) | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK900470059 | Drau | DRAU (von 435,8 bis 453,7) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK903540001 | Drau | Drau | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK903540002 | Drau | Drau_1 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK903540003 | Drau | Drau_2 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK903770000 | Drau | DRAU (von 407,1 bis 411,2) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK400240027 | Enns | Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Radstadt | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK400240089 | Enns | Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK400240090 | Enns | Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK400240092 | Enns | Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK400240103 | Enns | Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Ende Fischlebensraum bis Labgeggbach | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK400240104 | Enns | Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Langeggbach bis Ursprung | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK400240105 | Enns | Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Radstadt bis Altenmarkt | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK400240106 | Enns | Gewässer: Enns, Abschnitt: Altenmarkt bis Ende Fischlebensraum | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK400240163 | Enns | Oberhalb Flachau bis Grenze Fischlebensraum | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK409970000 | Enns | Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK411250006 | Enns | Enns_Hafen Donaurückstau | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250008 | Enns | Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | L | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250009 | Enns | Enns Gesäuse | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK411250010 | Enns | Enns | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 5 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK411250012 | Enns | Enns, Enns-Seitenarm | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK411250014 | Enns | Enns_Thurnsdorf-Stau | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250016 | Enns | Enns_Mühlrading-Stau | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250018 | Enns | Enns_Staning | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250020 | Enns | Enns_Steyr-Fließstrecke | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK411250021 | Enns | Enns_Garsten | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250023 | Enns | Enns_Rosenau | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250025 | Enns | Enns_Ternberg | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250027 | Enns | Enns_Losenstein | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250029 | Enns | Enns_Großraming | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250031 | Enns | Enns_Weyer | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250035 | Enns | Enns_Altennmarkt_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250036 | Enns | Enns_Hilfswehr-Enns | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411250037 | Enns | Enns_Thurnsdorf RWStrecke | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK304980003 | Inn | Inn | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK304980005 | Inn | Inn_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK304980006 | Inn | Inn_2 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK304980007 | Inn | Inn_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK304980008 | Inn | Inn_2 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK304980009 | Inn | Inn_3 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK304980010 | Inn | Inn_4 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK305340005 | Inn | Inn_Schärding_Neuhaus | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK305340007 | Inn | Inn_Egglfing_Obernberg | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK305340009 | Inn | Inn_Ering_Frauenstein | 4 | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK305340010 | Inn | Inn_Braunau_Simbach | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | L | Y | N |
| ATOK305340011 | Inn | Inn_Ingling Unterwasser-Fließstrecke | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK305340012 | Inn | Inn_Ingling Stauraum | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK305850006 | Inn | Inn_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK305850010 | Inn | Inn_6 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK305850011 | Inn | Inn_5 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK307030000 | Inn | Inn | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK307210001 | Inn | Inn_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK307210002 | Inn | Inn_2 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK301860007 | Isar | Isar_10 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK301860008 | Isar | Isar_11 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302340001 | Isar | Isar_1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK302340002 | Isar | Isar_2 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK301500002 | Lech | Lech, Formarinbach | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK301500003 | Lech | Lech_1_obh Zug | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK301500004 | Lech | Lech_2_Ort | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370006 | Lech | Lech | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370007 | Lech | Lech | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370009 | Lech | Lech_1 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370010 | Lech | Lech_2 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK302370011 | Lech | Lech_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370013 | Lech | Lech_2_1 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK302370014 | Lech | Lech_2_2 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK307080000 | Lech | Lech | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK500020001 | March | March, MP | 2 | - | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK801180001 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Kendlbruck; 8011802 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK801180002 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Kendlbruck bis Madling/Thomertalerbach Taurachmündung; 8011801 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK801180003 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Madling/Thomertalerbach bis Taurachmündung | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK801180004 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Taurachmündung bis Zederhausbachmündung; 8011805 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK801180005 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Zederhausbach bis Untere Au; 8011806 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK801180006 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Untere Au bis Murfall | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK801180007 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Murfall bis Rotgüldenbach | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | Y |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK801180008 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Rotgüldenbach bis Dreischuppen; 8011807 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK801180009 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Drei Schuppen bis Nähe Zalußenalm | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK801180028 | Mur | Mur, Mur-Seitenarm St. Georgen | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK801180029 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK801180055 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802710002 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | H | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK802710008 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802710009 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802710010 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802710012 | Mur | Mur Graz | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802710014 | Mur | Mur | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK802710015 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | M | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK802720001 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802720002 | Mur | Mur | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802720003 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802720004 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK802720005 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK802720006 | Mur | Mur | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK803280000 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Nähe Zalußenalm bis Sticklerhütte | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK803280001 | Mur | Gewässer: Mur, Abschnitt: Sticklerhütte bis Ursprung | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK804000000 | Mur | Mur (Mura) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK1000960015 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1000960017 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK1000960019 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1000960020 | Raab | Raab | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1001040041 | Raab | Raab_Neumarkt | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK1001040042 | Raab | Raab_St. Martin | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK1001040098 | Raab | Raab | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1001040102 | Raab | Raab | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK1001040105 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1001040108 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | H | N | N |
| ATOK1001040109 | Raab | Raab | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1002140000 | Raab | Raab_Grenzstrecke | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1002160000 | Raab | Raab | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1001790012 | Rabnitz | Rabnitz_Piringsdorf | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK1001790013 | Rabnitz | Rabnitz_Oberrabnitz | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1001790035 | Rabnitz | Rabnitz_Unterloisdorf | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK1001790039 | Rabnitz | Rabnitz_Frankenau | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1002370000 | Rabnitz | Rabnitz_01, MR | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK304690001 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Gasteinerachenmündung bis KW Ausleitung in Högmoos | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK304690002 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: KW Ausleitung in Högmoos bis Fuscherachenmündung | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK304690003 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Fuscherachenmündung bis Mündung Felber Ache | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 5 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK304690004 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Mündung Felber Ache bis Trattenbachmündung | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK304690005 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Trattenbachmündung bis Mündung Krimmlerache | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK304690006 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Ende Fischlebensraum bis Überleitung Durlassboden | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | Y |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements: Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB: Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ATOK304690007 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Überleitung Durlassboden bis Nähe Salzachjochütte | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK304690078 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Krimmlerachenmündung bis Ende Fischlebensraum | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK305000000 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Nähe Salzachjochhütte bis Ursprung | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK305350001 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Blühnbachmündung bis Mündung Kleinarlerache | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK305350002 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Tauglmündung bis Blühnbachmündung | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK305350003 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Mündung der Oberalm bis zur Tauglmündung | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK305350004 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: von der Saalachmündung bis KW Urstein | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ATOK305350006 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: KW Urstein bis Mündung der Oberalm | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK305360001 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Stauraum KW Wallnerau bis zur Mündung Gasteinerache | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK305360002 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Kleinarlerachenmündung bis zum Stauraum KW Wallerau | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | Y |
| ATOK307200001 | Salzach | Salzach_Mündung | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK307200002 | Salzach | Salzach | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 5 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK307200003 | Salzach | Gewässer: Salzach, Abschnitt: Landesgrenze bis Saalachmündung | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | Y |
| ATOK1001760000 | Spratzbach | Spratzbach_02, ER | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK1002370003 | Spratzbach | Spratzbach_01 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK500010030 | Thaya | Thaya_07, EP mittel | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK500010031 | Thaya | Thaya_08, EP klein | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK500010036 | Thaya | Thaya_06, EP mittel | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK500010038 | Thaya | Thaya_09, EP klein | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK500010043 | Thaya | Thaya_07, EP mittel | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK500040002 | Thaya | Thaya_10, MR | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | | | | | | Artificial and HMWB | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
| ATOK500040003 | Thaya | Thaya_11, ER | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK501710003 | Thaya | Thaya_04, EP mittel 2 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK501790000 | Thaya | Thaya_01, MP | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK501870001 | Thaya | Thaya_05, EP mittel | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK501930000 | Thaya | Thaya_03, EP mittel 2 | 3 | - | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK501940000 | Thaya | Thaya_02, MP | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | Y | N |
| ATOK400780000 | Traun | Toplitzbach | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK400780002 | Traun | Traun-Ursprung | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK401220004 | Traun | Traun | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK401220012 | Traun | Traun | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK401220014 | Traun | Traun_Obertaun | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK401220015 | Traun | Traun_Koppenschlucht_HMSG | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK409920001 | Traun | Traun | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411130001 | Traun | Traun | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | 5 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411970000 | Traun | Grundlseer-Traun, Traun, Vereinigte Traun | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411980001 | Traun | Grundlseer-Traun, Vereinigte Traun | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK411980002 | Traun | Grundlseer-Traun | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090005 | Traun | Traun | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK412090013 | Traun | Traun_Traun | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090014 | Traun | Traun_Pucking | 5 | 4 | 2 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| ATOK412090016 | Traun | Traun_Marchtrenk | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090018 | Traun | Traun_Wels | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090020 | Traun | Traun_Welser_Wehr | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090024 | Traun | Traun_Saag | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090027 | Traun | Traun_Ebelsberg-Rückstau Donau | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090028 | Traun | Traun_Ebelsberg-RWStrecke | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK412090030 | Traun | Traun_Stadl | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090031 | Traun | Traun_Lambach | - | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | N | 1 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090032 | Traun | Traun_Kemating | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090036 | Traun | Traun | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412090037 | Traun | Traun_Roitham_HMSG | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK412090040 | Traun | Traun_HMSG_Fischerinsel | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| ATOK412090042 | Traun | Traun_Laakirchen | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412100001 | Traun | Traun_UW_Gmunden | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | Y | N |
| ATOK412100002 | Traun | Traun_KW_Gmunden | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| CZDYJ_0100 | Dyje | Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Vranov, vcetne toku Kreslický potok | 5 | 3 | 3 | - | 5 | | 3 | G | 5 | H | N | N | | | F | M | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0160 | Dyje | Dyje od hráze nádrže Vranov po státní hranici | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| CZDYJ_0170 | Dyje | Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Znojmo | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0180 | Dyje | Dyje od vzdutí nádrže Znojmo po státní hranici | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0190 | Dyje | Dyje od státní hranice po státní hranici | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 3 | F | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0200 | Dyje | Dyje od státní hranice po vzdutí nádrže Nové Mlýny I. – horní | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | N |
| CZDYJ_1240 | Dyje | Dyje od hráze nádrže Nové Mlýny III. - dolní po tok Odlehcovací rameno Dyje, Poštorná | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_1260 | Dyje | Dyje od toku Odlehcovací rameno Dyje, Poštorná po tok Kyjovka (Stupava) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | | 3 | G | 5 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | N |
| CZDYJ_1300 | Dyje | Dyje od toku Kyjovka (Stupava) po tok Morava | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | | 3 | G | 5 | L | N | N | | | F | L | - | N |
| CZMOV_0010 | Morava | Morava od pramene po tok Krupá | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZMOV_0080 | Morava | Morava od toku Krupá po tok Desná | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | N | 1 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| CZMOV_0180 | Morava | Morava od toku Desná po soutok s tokem Moravská Sázava | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZMOV_0310 | Morava | Morava od toku Moravská Sázava po tok Trebuvka | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |
| CZMOV_0950 | Morava | Morava od toku Becva po tok Haná | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZMOV_1170 | Morava | Morava od toku Haná po tok Drevnice | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | M | F | M | - | N |
| CZMOV_1290 | Morava | Morava od toku Drevnice po tok Olšava | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | L | F | M | - | N |
| CZMOV_1390 | Morava | Morava od toku Olšava po tok Radejovka | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |
| CZMOV_1430 | Morava | Morava od toku Radejovka po státní hranici | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | H | F | M | - | N |
| CZMOV_2530 | Morava | Morava od toku Trebuvka po tok Becva | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0300 | Svratka | Svratka od pramene po Bílý potok | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0330 | Svratka | Svratka od toku Bílý potok po vzdutí nádrže Vír I. | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| CZDYJ_0380 | Svratka | Svratka od hráze nádrže Vír I. po tok Bobruvka (Loucka) | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0450 | Svratka | Svratka od toku Bobruvka (Loucka) po vzdutí nádrže Brno | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | F | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0490 | Svratka | Svratka od hráze nádrže Brno po tok Svitava | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | H | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0670 | Svratka | Svratka od toku Svitava po tok Litava (Cézava) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | L | F | L | - | N |
| CZDYJ_0800 | Svratka | Svratka od toku Litava (Cézava) po vzdutí nádrže Nové Mlýny II. - stredni | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | F | 5 | H | N | N | | | F | L | - | N |
| SKB0001 | Bodrog | Bodrog | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0003 | Čierny Váh | Čierny Váh | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0004 | Čierny Váh | Čierny Váh | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKH0001 | Hornád | Hornád | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKH0002 | Hornád | Hornád | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKH0003 | Hornád | Hornád | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKH0004 | Hornád | Hornád | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKR0001 | Hron | Hron | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKR0002 | Hron | Hron | - | - | - | - | - | N | - | - | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | L | N | N |
| SKR0003 | Hron | Hron | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKR0004 | Hron | Hron | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | Y | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| SKR0005 | Hron | Hron | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKI0001 | Ipeľ | Ipeľ | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | Y | 2 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKI0003 | Ipeľ | Ipeľ | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKI0004 | Ipeľ | Ipeľ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKB0141 | Laborec | Laborec | - | - | - | - | - | N | - | - | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | G | L | N | N |
| SKB0142 | Laborec | Laborec | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKB0144 | Laborec | Laborec | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKB0140 | Latorica | Latorica | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | N | 2 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKM0001 | Morava | Morava | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| SKM0002 | Morava | Morava | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKN0001 | Nitra | Nitra | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | N | 2 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKN0002 | Nitra | Nitra | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKN0003 | Nitra | Nitra | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 3 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | F | M | Y | N |
| SKN0004 | Nitra | Nitra | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | N | 3 | F | - | - | N | Y | 4 | H | G | M | Y | N |
| SKD0015 | Prívodný kanál (VN Gabčíkovo) - Odpadový kanál | Prívodný kanál (VN Gabčíkovo) - Odpadový kanál | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | - | - | Y | N | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| SKS0001 | Slaná | Slaná | - | - | - | - | - | N | - | - | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | G | L | N | N |
| SKS0002 | Slaná | Slaná | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | F | M | Y | N |
| SKS0003 | Slaná | Slaná | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| SKT0001 | Tisa | Tisa | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | Y | 2 | F | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0005 | Váh | Váh | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | Y | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0006 | Váh | Váh | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0007 | Váh | Váh | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 4 | H | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0008 | Váh | Váh | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0019 | Váh | Váh | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| SKV0027 | Váh | Váh | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | N | 3 | F | - | - | N | Y | 4 | H | G | M | N | N |
| HUAEP322 | Berettyó | Berettyó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP334 | Bodrog | Bodrog | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP438 | Dráva | Dráva alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP439 | Dráva | Dráva felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP471 | Fehér-Körös | Fehér-Körös | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP475 | Fekete-Körös | Fekete-Körös | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP567 | Hármas-Körös | Hármas-Körös | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP579 | Hernád | Hernád alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP580 | Hernád | Hernád felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP594 | Hortobágy-Berettyó | Hortobágy-Berettyó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP595 | Hortobágy-főcsatorna | Hortobágy-főcsatorna | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP596 | Hortobágy-főcsatorna | Hortobágy-főcsatorna dél | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| HUAEP597 | Hortobágy-főcsatorna | Hortobágy-főcsatorna észak | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP614 | Ipoly | Ipoly | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP668 | Kettős-Körös | Kettős-Körös | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP783 | Maros | Maros torkolat | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP784 | Maros | Maros kelet | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP810 | Mosoni-Duna | Mosoni-Duna alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP811 | Mosoni-Duna | Mosoni-Duna felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP812 | Mosoni-Duna | Mosoni-Duna középső | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP816 | Mura | Mura | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP898 | Rába | Rába (Kis-Rábától) | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP899 | Rába | Rába (Csörnöc-Herpenyőtől) | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP900 | Rába | Rába (Lapincstól) | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP901 | Rába | Rába (ÉDÁSZ-üzemvízcsatornától) | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP902 | Rába | Rába torkolati szakasz | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP903 | Rába | Rába (határtól) | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP904 | Rábca | Rábca | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP919 | Répce | Répce felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP920 | Répce | Répce alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP921 | Répce | Répce középső | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP931 | Sajó | Sajó felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| HUAEP932 | Sajó | Sajó alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP953 | Sebes-Körös | Sebes-Körös felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP954 | Sebes-Körös | Sebes-Körös alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEP958 | Sió | Sió felső | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP959 | Sió | Sió alsó | | | | | | | | | | | Y | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEP971 | Szamos | Szamos | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ054 | Tisza | Tisza Túrtól Szipa-főcsatornáig | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ055 | Tisza | Tisza országhatártól Túrig | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ056 | Tisza | Tisza Hármas-Köröstől déli országhatárig | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ057 | Tisza | Tisza Szipa-főcsatornától Belfő-csatornáig | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ058 | Tisza | Tisza Belfő-csatornától Keleti-főcsatornáig | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ059 | Tisza | Tisza Keleti-főcsatornától Tiszabábolnáig | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ060 | Tisza | Tisza Kiskörétől Hármas-Körösig | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAIW389 | Tisza | Tisza Tiszabábolnától Kiskōréig | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ139 | Zagyva | Zagyva felső | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ140 | Zagyva | Zagyva alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ137 | Zagyva-patak | Zagyva-patak-alsó | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| HUAEQ138 | Zagyva-patak | Zagyva-patak felső és Bárna-patak | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ144 | Zala | Zala forrásvidék | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ146 | Zala | Zala (Széplaki-patakig) | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAEQ147 | Zala | Zala (Bárándi-patakig) | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| SISI3VT197 | Drava | MPVT Drava mejni odsek z Avstrijo | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | G | M | - | - |
| SISI3VT359 | Drava | MPVT Drava Dravograd - Maribor | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI3VT5171 | Drava | VT Drava Maribor - Ptuj | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 1 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI3VT930 | Drava | VT Drava Ptuj - Ormož | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI3VT970 | Drava | VT Drava zadrževalnik Ormoško jezero - Središče ob Dravi | - | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI378VT | Kanal Hidroelektrarne Formin | UVT Kanal HE Formin | - | - | - | - | - | | - | G | - | - | Y | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI35172VT | Kanal Hidroelektrarne Zlatoličje | UVT Kanal HE Zlatoličje | - | - | - | - | - | | - | G | - | - | Y | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI21VT13 | Kolpa | VT Kolpa Osilnica - Petrina | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | | 1 | G | 1 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI21VT50 | Kolpa | VT Kolpa Petrina - Primostek | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI21VT70 | Kolpa | VT Kolpa Primostek - Kamanje | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| SISI43VT10 | Mura | VT Mura Ceršak - Petanjci | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | M | - | - |
| SISI43VT30 | Mura | VT Kučnica Mura Petanjci - Gibina | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | M | - | - |
| SISI43VT50 | Mura | VT Mura Gibina - Podturen | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI111VT5 | Sava | VT Sava izvir - Hrušica | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI111VT7 | Sava | MPVT zadrževalnik HE Moste | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT137 | Sava | VT Sava HE Moste - Podbrezje | - | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | | 1 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT150 | Sava | VT Sava Podbrezje - Kranj | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT170 | Sava | MPVT Sava Mavčiče - Medvode | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | G | M | - | - |
| SISI1VT310 | Sava | VT Sava Medvode - Podgrad | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT519 | Sava | VT Sava Podgrad - Litija | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT557 | Sava | VT Sava Litija - Zidani Most | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT713 | Sava | MPVT Sava Vrhovo - Boštanj | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | G | M | - | - |
| SISI1VT739 | Sava | VT Sava Boštanj - Krško | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT913 | Sava | VT Sava Krško - Vrbina | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 1 | G | 2 | H | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| SISI1VT930 | Sava | VT Sava mejni odsek | - | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | H | - | - |
| HRDSRN165011 | Česma | DSRN165011 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN165034 | Česma | DSRN165034 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN165051 | Česma | DSRN165051 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN165101 | Česma | DSRN165101 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN020001 | Dobra, Kupa | DSRN020001 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI020003 | Drava | DDRI020003 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| HRDDRI020005 | Drava | DDRI020005 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | - | 4 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI020006 | Drava | DDRI020006 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI020007 | Drava | DDRI020007 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI945039 | Drava | DDRI945039 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | - | | | Y | N | 5 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRN020001 | Drava | DDRN020001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 4 | M | F | M | - | - |
| HRDDRN020002 | Drava | DDRN020002 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI020004 | Drava, Mura | DDRI020004 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI020003 | Kupa | DSRI020003 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI020004 | Kupa | DSRI020004 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | - | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN020002 | Kupa | DSRN020002 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN935009 | Kupa | DSRN935009 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | - | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN160001 | Lonja | DSRN160001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN165010 | Lonja | DSRN165010 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | | | Y | N | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRI030001 | Mura | DDRI030001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDDRN035001 | Mura | DDRN035001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI010001 | Sava | DSRI010001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI010002 | Sava | DSRI010002 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI010003 | Sava | DSRI010003 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI010004 | Sava | DSRI010004 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI010010 | Sava | DSRI010010 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 3 | - | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN010005 | Sava | DSRN010005 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN010006 | Sava | DSRN010006 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | | | | | | Artificial and HMWB | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
| HRDSRN010007 | Sava | DSRN010007 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN010008 | Sava | DSRN010008 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRN010009 | Sava | DSRN010009 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | - | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI030001 | Una | DSRI030001 | - | - | - | - | - | N | 1 | - | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI030002 | Una | DSRI030002 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 2 | - | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI030003 | Una | DSRI030003 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| HRDSRI030004 | Una | DSRI030004 | - | - | - | - | - | Y | 1 | - | 1 | M | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| BABOS_1 | Bosna | BA_BOS_1 | - | 4 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 4 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BABOS_2 | Bosna | BA_BOS_2 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BABOS_3 | Bosna | BA_BOS_3 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BABOS_4 | Bosna | BA_BOS_4 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BABOS_5 | Bosna | BA_BOS_5 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BABOS_6 | Bosna | BA_BOS_6 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BABOS_7 | Bosna | BA_BOS_7 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BADR_1 | Drina | BA_DR_1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BADR_3 | Drina | BA_DR_3 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BADR_5 | Drina | BA_DR_5 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BADR_6 | Drina | BA_DR_6 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BADR_7 | Drina | BA_DR_7 | - | - | 3 | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BALIM_1 | Lim | BA_LIM_1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | Y | - | - | F | L | | |
| BAUNA_SAN_1 | Sana | BA_UNA_SAN_1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAUNA_SAN_2 | Sana | BA_UNA_SAN_2 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | Biological Quality Elements: **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB: **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAUNA_SAN_3 | Sana | BA_UNA_SAN_3 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAUNA_SAN_4 | Sana | BA_UNA_SAN_4 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAUNA_SAN_5 | Sana | BA_UNA_SAN_5 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BASA_1 | Sava | BA_SA_1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | Y | - | - | G | L | | |
| BASA_2 | Sava | BA_SA_2 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BASA_3 | Sava | BA_SA_3 | - | 2 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | Y | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAUNA_1 | Una | BA_UNA_1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAUNA_2 | Una | BA_UNA_2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 2 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAUNA_3 | Una | BA_UNA_3 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAUNA_4 | Una | BA_UNA_4 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_1 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | N | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAVRB_2 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_2 | - | 3 | - | 2 | | | - | - | 3 | M | N | Y | - | - | G | L | | |
| BAVRB_3 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_3 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_4 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_4 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_5 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_5 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PY | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_6 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_6 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_7 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_7 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| BAVRB_8 | Vrbas | BA_VRB_8 | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - | N | PN | - | - | - | - | | |
| RSCAN_BAJ | Bajski kanal | Bajski kanal | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | N | 3 | F | | | Y | N | 4 | M | G | L | - | - |
| RSBEG | Begej | Begej | - | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | N | 4 | F | | | N | Y | 4 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSDR_1 | Drina | Drina od ušća u Savu do brane HE Zvornik | - | 4 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | PY | 4 | M | G | M | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | | | | | | Artificial and HMWB | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
| RSDR_3 | Drina | Drina od ušća Velike reke do brane HE Bajina Bašta | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | PN | | | G | M | - | - |
| RSCAN_BP-KAR | DTD Bački Petrovac-Karavukovo | DTD B.Petrovac-Karavukovo | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | Y | N | 4 | M | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_BP-NB_1 | DTD Banatska Palanka-Novi Bečej | DTD Ban. Palanka-Novi Bečej | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 3 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | M | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_BP-NB_2 | DTD Banatska Palanka-Novi Bečej | DTD Ban. Palanka-Novi Bečej | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | L | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_BEC-BOG | DTD Bečej-Bogojevo | DTD Bečej-Bogojevo | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | N | 4 | F | | | Y | N | 4 | M | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_KOS-MS | DTD Kosančić-Mali Stapar | DTD Kosančić-Mali Stapar | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | L | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_NS-SS | DTD Novi Sad-Savino selo | DTD Novi Sad-Savino selo | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | Y | N | 4 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_OD-SO | DTD Odzaci-Sombor | DTD Odzaci-Sombor | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | F | | | Y | N | 3 | L | G | L | - | - |
| RSCAN_PR-BEZ | DTD Prigrevica-Bezdan | DTD Prigrevica-Bezdan | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | N | 3 | F | | | Y | N | 3 | M | G | L | - | - |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RSCAN_VR-BEZ | DTD Vrbas-Bezdan | DTD Vrbas-Bezdan | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | N | 4 | F | | | Y | N | 3 | L | F | M | - | - |
| RSIB_1 | Ibar | Ibar od ušća u Z. Moravu do Mataruške banje | - | 5 | 4 | - | 5 | N | 3 | G | 5 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSIB_2 | Ibar | Ibar od Mataruške banje do ušća Jošanice | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSIB_3 | Ibar | Ibar od ušća Jošanice do ušća Sitnice | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | 4 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSIB_4 | Ibar | Ibar od ušća Sitnice do brane HE Gazivode | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSIB_6 | Ibar | Ibar uzvodno od ušća Paljevske reke | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 3 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | - | - | - |
| RSJMOR_1 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od sastava sa Z. Moravom do ušća Ribarske (Stalacka klisura) | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | N | 3 | F | 4 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSJMOR_2 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od ušća Ribarske reke do ušća Nišave | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | PN | | | G | M | - | - |
| RSJMOR_3 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od ušća Nišave do ušća Toplice | - | 4 | 5 | - | 5 | N | 3 | F | 5 | M | N | PN | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSJMOR_4 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od ušća Toplice do ušća Kopašničke (Leskovačka dolina) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | F | 3 | L | N | PN | | | G | L | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RSJMOR_5 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od ušća Kopašničke do ušća Vrle (Grdelička klisura) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| RSJMOR_6 | Južna Morava | Južna Morava od ušća Vrle do sastava Moravice i Binačke Morave | - | 4 | 5 | - | 5 | N | 3 | G | 5 | M | N | PN | | | G | M | - | - |
| RSCAN_KIK | Kikindski kanal | Kikindski kanal | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | N | 4 | F | | | Y | N | 3 | L | G | L | - | - |
| RSLIM_1 | Lim | Lim od RS-BA granice do ušća Uvca | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| RSLIM_2 | Lim | Lim od ušća Uvca do brane HE Potpeć | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| RSLIM_4 | Lim | Lim uzvodno od akumulacije HE Potpeć do RS-ME granice | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSNIS_1 | Nišava | Nišava od ušća u J. Moravu do ušća Studene | - | 5 | 4 | - | 5 | N | 3 | F | | | N | PY | 5 | M | G | L | - | - |
| RSNIS_2 | Nišava | Sićevačka klisura | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | | | N | PY | 3 | L | G | L | - | - |
| RSNIS_3 | Nišava | Nišava uzvodno od Sićevačke klisure do RS-BG granice | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| RSPLBEG | Plovni Begej | Plovni Begej | - | 4 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 4 | F | | | Y | N | 4 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSSA_1 | Sava | Sava od Beograda do Šapca | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSSA_2 | Sava | Sava od Šapca do ušća Drine | - | 4 | - | 5 | 5 | N | 2 | F | 4 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RSSA_3 | Sava | Sava uzvodno od ušća Drine do RS-HR granice | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | N | 2 | F | 4 | M | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| RSTAM_1 | Tamiš | Donji Tamiš | - | 4 | 2 | - | 4 | N | 3 | F | | | N | PY | 4 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSTAM_2 | Tamiš | Tamiš uzvodno od ustave Tomaševac do RS-RO granice | - | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | | | N | PY | 4 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RSTIM_1 | Timok | Timok od ušća u Dunav do Bregova (RS-BG granica) | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | N | 2 | F | 4 | M | N | N | | | F | L | - | - |
| RSTIM_2 | Timok | Timok od Bregova do Tabakovačke klisure | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | F | 3 | L | N | N | | | F | L | - | - |
| RSTIM_3 | Timok | Tabakovačka klisura do ušća Borske reke | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | F | 4 | L | N | N | | | F | M | - | - |
| RSTIM_4 | Timok | Timok od ušća Borske reke do sastava Belog i Crnog Timoka | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | N | 3 | F | 4 | M | N | N | | | F | L | - | - |
| RSTIS_1 | Tisa | Tisa od ušća u Dunav do brane Novi Bečej | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | N | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSTIS_2 | Tisa | Tisa uzvodno od brane Novi Bečej | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | F | M | - | - |
| RSVMOR_1 | Velika Morava | Velika Morava od ušća u Dunav do Ljubičevskog mosta | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RSVMOR_2 | Velika Morava | Velika Morava od Ljubičevskog mosta do ušća Resave | - | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | PY | 4 | M | F | L | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RSVMOR_3 | Velika Morava | Velika Morava od ušća Resave do sastava Južne i Zapadne Morave | - | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | N | 3 | G | | | N | PY | 4 | M | F | L | - | - |
| RSZMOR_1 | Zapadna Morava | Zapadna Morava od sastava sa Južnom Moravom do ušća Ibra | - | - | - | - | - | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | F | L | - | - |
| RSZMOR_2 | Zapadna Morava | Zapadna Morava od ušća Ibra do brane Parmenac | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | N | 2 | G | 4 | M | N | N | | | F | L | - | - |
| RORW10.1_B1 | Arges | Arges: sector izvor - intrare Ac. Vidraru si afluentii | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW10.1_B2 | Arges | Arges: sector aval Ac. Vidraru - intrare Ac. Oesti | - | 3 | - | | 3 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | - | N | Y |
| RORW10.1_B3 | Arges | Arges: sector aval Ac. Golesti - intrare Ac. Zavoiul Orbului | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | - | N | N |
| RORW10.1_B4 | Arges | Arges: sector aval Ac. Zavoiul Orbului - intrare Ac. Frontala Ogrezeni | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | - | N | N |
| RORW10.1_B5 | Arges | Arges: sector aval Ac. Frontala Ogrezeni - intrare Ac. Mihailesti | - | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW10.1_B6 | Arges | Arges: sector aval Ac. Mihailesti - amonte confluenta Dambovita | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | - | N | N |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW10.1_B7 | Arges | Arges: sector amonte confluenta Dambovita - confluenta Dunare | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44.33_B1 | Barcau | Barcau - izvor - cnf. Toplita + Afluenti | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44.33_B2 | Barcau | Barcau - cnf. Toplita - cnf. Groapa | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | L | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44.33_B3 | Barcau | Barcau - cnf. Groapa - am Ac.Suplacu de Barcau | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44.33_B5 | Barcau | Barcau - av Ac.Suplacu de Barcau - cnf. Bistra | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44.33_B6 | Barcau | Barcau - cnf. Bistra - frontiera | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW5.1_B1 | Bega | Bega - izvor-cf. bega poienilor + afluenti | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.1_B2 | Bega | Bega - cf. bega poienilor-cf. chizdia | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.1_B3 | Bega | Bega - cf. chizdia-cf. behela | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.1_B4 | Bega | Bega - cf. behela-frontiera | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | F | | | Y | N | 3 | H | F | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.78_B1 | Birlad | Barlad - izvoare - confl. Garboveta | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.78_B2 | Birlad | Barlad - confl. Garboveta - confl. Crasna | - | 3 | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | H | F | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW12.1.78_B3 | Birlad | Barlad - confl. Crasna - confl. Siret (include si derivatia Munteni - Tecucel) | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.53_B1 | Bistrita | Bistrita (izv - cf Neagra) | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.53_B2 | Bistrita | Bistrita (cf Neagra - ac Izvorul Muntelui) | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.53_B4 | Bistrita | Bistrita (baraj Izv Muntelui - ac Pangarati | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.53_B6 | Bistrita | Bistrita (baraj Batca Doamnei - ac Racova) | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B1 | Buzau | Buzau Izv. - Ac. Siriu si afluentii | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B2 | Buzau | Buzau Ac. Siriu - Cf. Basca | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B3 | Buzau | Buzau Cf. Basca - Ac. Candesti | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B4 | Buzau | Buzau Ac. Candesti - Buzau | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B5 | Buzau | Buzau Buzau - Cf. Costei | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.82_B6 | Buzau | Buzau Cf. Costei - Cf. Siret | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW15.1.10B_B1 | Canal Dunare Marea Neagra 1 | Canalul Dunarea Marea Neagra 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | Y | N | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW15.1.10B_B2 | Canal Dunare Marea Neagra 2 - Canal Poarta Alba - Marea Neagra | Canalul Dunare Marea Neagra 2 - CPAMN | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | Y | N | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B1 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> izvor - am Ac.Mihaileni + Afluenti | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B2 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb--Ac.Mihaileni + Afluent | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B3 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> av Ac.Mihaileni - cnf. Tebea | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B4 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> cnf. Tebea - cnf. Zimbru | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B5 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> cnf. Zimbru - cnf. Chisindia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B6 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> cnf. Chisindia - cnf. Cigher | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1_B7 | Crisul Alb | Crisul Alb --> cnf. Cigher - frontiera | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.42_B1 | Crisul Negru | Crisul Negru --> izvor - cnf. Valea Mare + Afluent | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | G | L | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW3.1.42_B2 | Crisul Negru | Crisul Negru --> cnf. Valea Mare - cnf. Nimaiesti | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.42_B3 | Crisul Negru | Crisul Negru --> cnf. Nimaiesti - cnf. Soimul | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1.42_B4 | Crisul Negru | Crisul Negru --> cnf. Soimul - cnf. Valea Noua | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.42_B5 | Crisul Negru | Crisul Negru --> cnf. Valea Noua - frontiera | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B1 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede --> izvor - cnf. Sacuieu | - | 3 | 2 | | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B2 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede --> cnf. Sacuieu - cnf. Iad | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B3 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede--Def.Crisu Repede --> cnf. Iad - out Def.Crisu Repede + Afluent | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B4 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede --> av Def.Crisu Repede - am Ac.Lugasu | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B6 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede --> av Ac.Tileagd - cnf. Bonor | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW3.1.44_B7 | Crisul Repede | Crisul Repede --> cnf. Bonor - frontiera | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B1 | Ialomita | Ialomita Izv. - Ac. Bolboci | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW11.1_B2 | Ialomita | Ialomita Ac Bolboci - Cf. Ialomicioara I | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B3 | Ialomita | Ialomita Cf. Ialomicioara I - Ac. Pucioasa | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 3 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B4 | Ialomita | Ialomita Ac. Pucioasa - Priboiu | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B5 | Ialomita | Ialomita Priboiu - Cf. Izvoru | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B6 | Ialomita | Ialomita Cf. Izvoru - AC. Dridu | - | 2 | | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B7 | Ialomita | Ialomita Ac. Dridu - Ion Roata | - | 2 | | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B8 | Ialomita | Ialomita Ion Roata - Slobozia | - | 2 | | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW11.1_B9 | Ialomita | Ialomita Slobozia - Cf. Dunare | - | 2 | | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1.15_B1 | Jijia | Jijia - sector izvor - ac. Ezer | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1.15_B3 | Jijia | Jijia - sector aval ac. Ezer - confl. Sitna | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1.15_B4 | Jijia | Jijia - sector confl. Sitna - confl. Prut | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1.15_B5 | Jijia | Jijia Veche | - | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | L | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B1 | Jiu | Jiu de Vest - izvor- loc. Paroseni si afl. | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B121 | Jiu | Jiu Acum. Isalnita- Bratovoiesti | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B14 | Jiu | Jiu confl. Jiu de Est-Acum. Vadeni | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B148 | Jiu | Jiu Bratovoiesti-confl. Dunarea | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW7.1_B28 | Jiu | Jiu Tg. Jiu-Rovinari | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B4 | Jiu | Jiu de Vest - loc. Paroseni-confl. Jiul de Est | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B51 | Jiu | Jiu Rovinari-Ac. Turceni | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW7.1_B57 | Jiu | Jiu Acum. Turceni-Acum. Isalnita | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.40_B1 | Moldova | Moldova (izv - cf Sadova) | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.40_B2 | Moldova | Moldova (cf Sadova - cf Suha) | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1.40_B3 | Moldova | Moldova (cf Suha - cf Vier) | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.40_B4 | Moldova | Moldova (cf Vier - cf Siret) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B1 | Mures | Mures, izvor - conf. Carbunele Negru | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B10 | Mures | Mures, conf. Soimos - conf. Zadarlac | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B11 | Mures | Mures, conf. Zadarlac - Romanian/Hungarian border | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B2 | Mures | Mures, conf. Carbunele Negru - conf. Lazarea | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B3 | Mures | Mures, conf. Lazarea - conf.Toplita | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B4 | Mures | Mures, conf. Toplita - conf. Pietris | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW4.1_B5 | Mures | Mures, conf. Pietris - conf. Petrilaca | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B6 | Mures | Mures, conf. Petrilaca - conf. Aries | - | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B7 | Mures | Mures, conf. Aries - conf. Cerna | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1_B8 | Mures | Mures, conf. Cerna - conf. Dobra | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | Y | N |
| RORW4.1_B9 | Mures | Mures, conf. Dobra - conf. Soimos | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| ROLW8.1_B10 | Olt | Olt - ac.Ionesti, Zavideni, Dragasani, Strejesti, Arcesti...Draganesti si av Frunzaru | - | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | M | N | N |
| ROLW8.1_B11 | Olt | Olt - acumulare Rusanesti si Izbiceni | - | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | N |
| ROLW8.1_B7 | Olt | Olt - am. Ac. Voila, Vistea, Arpas, Scorei Arig si aval ac. Racovita | - | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | - | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | L | N | Y |
| ROLW8.1_B9 | Olt | Olt - am.ac.Robesti, Cornet, Gura Lotrului, Turnu...Rm Valcea, Raureni, Govora si av Babeni | - | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | L | N | Y |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW8.1_B1 | Olt | Olt - izv.- aval confl.Sipos si afluentii (Medias si Sipos) | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B12 | Olt | Olt - aval acumulare Izbiceni – confluenta Dunare | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B2 | Olt | Olt - aval confluenta Sipos - aval confluenta Cad | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | H | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B3 | Olt | Olt - aval confluenta Cad –aval confluenta Mitaci | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B4 | Olt | Olt - aval confluenta Mitaci – aval confluenta Talomir | - | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B5 | Olt | Olt - aval confluenta Talomir – aval confluenta Raul Negru | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B6 | Olt | Olt - aval confluenta Raul Negru – amonte acumulare Voila | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW8.1_B8 | Olt | Olt - aval acumulare Racovita -amonte acumulare Robesti | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW13.1_B1 | Prut | Prut - sector am. ac. Stanca | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1_B3 | Prut | Prut - sector av. ac. Stanca - conf. Solonet | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW13.1_B4 | Prut | Prut - sector conf. Solonet - confl. Jijia | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW13.1_B5 | Prut | Prut - sector confl. Jijia - confl. Dunarea | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B0 | Siret | Siret (granita - lac Rogojesti) | - | - | - | | - | N | 2 | - | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B2 | Siret | Siret (ac Rogojesti - ac Bucecea) | - | - | - | | - | N | 2 | - | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B4 | Siret | Siret (baraj Bucecea - cf Moldova) | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B5 | Siret | Siret (cf Moldova - ac Galbeni) | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B7 | Siret | Siret (baraj Beresti - ac Calimanesti) | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW12.1_B9 | Siret | Siret (baraj Calimanesti - cf Dunare) | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B1 | Somes | Somesul Mare-izvoare-cf.Feldrisel si afluenti | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | H | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B2 | Somes | Somesul Mare-cf.Feldrisel-cf.Sieu | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B3 | Somes | Somesul Mare-cf.Sieu-Dej | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | H | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B4 | Somes | Somes-Dej-cf.Apa Sarata | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B5 | Somes | Somes-cf.Apa Sarata-cf.Lapus | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| RORW2.1_B6 | Somes | Somes-cf.Lapus-cf.Homorodul Nou | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW2.1_B7 | Somes | Somes-cf.Homorodul Nou-granita HU | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | H | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B1 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, izvor - ac. Zetea si afluentii | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B3 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, ac. Zetea - conf. Bradesti si DESAG | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | N | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B4 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, conf. Bradesti - conf. Cris | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B5 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, conf. Cris - conf. Paucea | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B6 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, conf. Paucea - conf. Vorumloc | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | L | G | L | N | N |
| RORW4.1.96_B7 | Tarnava Mare | Tarnava Mare, conf. Vorumloc - conf. Mures | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | N | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B1 | Timis | Timis - izvoare-ac. trei ape | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | F | L | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B2 | Timis | Timis - ac. trei ape-cf. fenes | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B3 | Timis | Timis - cf. fenes-cf. sebes | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B4 | Timis | Timis - cf. sebes-cf. tapia | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B5 | Timis | Timis - cf. tapia-evacuare gc lugoj | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | F | M | N | N |
| RORW5.2_B6 | Timis | Timis - evacuare gc lugoj-cf. timisana | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | G | | | N | Y | 2 | H | G | M | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| RORW5.2_B7 | Timis | Timis - cf. timisana-frontiera | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | F | M | N | N |
| RORW1.1_B1 | Tisa | Tisa | 1 | 1 | - | | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.69_B1 | Trotus | Trotus (izvor - cf Valea Rece) | - | - | - | | - | Y | 2 | - | 2 | L | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.69_B2 | Trotus | Trotus (cf Valea Rece - cf Urmenis) | - | 1 | 1 | | 1 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.69_B3 | Trotus | Trotus ( cf Urmenis - cf Tazlau) | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW12.1.69_B4 | Trotus | Trotus (cf Tazlau - cf Siret) | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | N | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B2 | Vedea | Vedea : confluenta Vedita - amonte confluenta Cotmeana | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | - | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B3 | Vedea | Vedea : confluenta Cotmeana - amonte evacuare Rosiori de Vede | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | N | 2 | G | 2 | H | N | N | | | G | - | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B4 | Vedea | Vedea : amonte evacuare Rosiori de Vede - confluenta Paraul Cainelui | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | L | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B5 | Vedea | Vedea : confluenta Paraul Cainelui - amonte evacuare Alexandria | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | F | L | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B6 | Vedea | Vedea : amonte evacuare Alexandria - amonte confluenta Teleorman | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | G | 3 | H | N | N | | | G | - | N | N |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| RORW9.1_B7 | Vedea | Vedea : confluenta Teleorman - localitate Bujoru | - | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | H | G | M | N | N |
| RORW9.1_B8 | Vedea | Vedea : localitate Bujoru - confluenta Dunare | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | G | | | Y | N | 3 | H | G | L | N | N |
| BG1IS100R1027 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1027 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 2 | M | G | L | N | N |
| BG1IS135R1026 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1026 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | | 3 | F | 4 | L | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| BG1IS135R1126 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1126 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | G | - | - | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| BG1IS135R1226 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1226 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | | 3 | G | 4 | M | N | N | | | G | M | Y | N |
| BG1IS135R1326 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1326 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 4 | L | G | L | Y | - |
| BG1IS135R1426 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1426 | - | 5 | 4 | - | 5 | | 3 | F | 5 | M | N | N | | | F | M | Y | N |
| BG1IS135R1726 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1726 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | F | - | - | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| BG1IS700R1006 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1006 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | | 2 | F | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| BG1IS700R1206 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1206 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | F | - | - | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| BG1IS789R1104 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1104 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | F | - | - | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| BG1IS900R1003 | Iskar | ISKAR RWB1003 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | F | - | - | N | N | | | - | - | - | - |
| BG1NV200R1001 | Nishava | NISHAVA RWB1001 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 3 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| BG1OG100R014 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB14 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | | 3 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | L | G | L | N | - |
| BG1OG307R1013 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1013 | - | - | - | - | - | | 3 | F | - | - | N | N | | | - | - | - | - |
| BG1OG307R1213 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1213 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | | 2 | F | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | L | - | - |
| BG1OG307R1313 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1313 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | F | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| BG1OG789R1001 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1001 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | F | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| BG1OG789R1401 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1401 | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | F | - | - | N | N | | | - | - | - | - |

| Water Body code with country code | Name of river | Name of water body | Biological Quality Elements | | | | | Hydromorphology - High Status | General Phys. and Chem. conditions | Specific pollutants | OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | Artificial and HMWB | | | | CHEMICAL STATUS | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | Exemption Art. 4(4) | Exemption Art. 4(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Fish | Benthic invertebrates | Phytobenthos & Macrophytes | Phytoplankton | Overall Biological Status | | | | | | Artificial Water Body | Heavily modified Water Body | Ecological Potential Class | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| BG1OG789R1501 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1501 | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | F | - | - | N | N | | | - | - | - | - |
| BG1OG789R1601 | Ogosta | OGOSTA RWB1601 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | | 2 | F | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | L | N | N |
| BG1WO100R001 | Timok | TIMOK WORWB01 | - | 5 | 3 | - | 5 | | 3 | F | 5 | M | N | N | | | F | L | Y | N |
| BG1YN130R1029 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1029 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | | 2 | F | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | L | - | - |
| BG1YN307R1027 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1027 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | | 2 | F | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| BG1YN307R1127 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1127 | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | F | - | - | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| BG1YN700R1017 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1017 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | - |
| BG1YN900R1015 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1015 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | | 3 | G | 4 | M | N | N | | | G | M | Y | - |
| BG1YN900R1215 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1215 | - | 5 | 2 | - | 5 | | 3 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| BG1YN900R1415 | Yantra | YANTRA RWB1415 | - | - | - | - | - | | 2 | G | - | - | N | N | | | G | M | - | - |
| MD0201/01 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| MD0201/02 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 4 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/03 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 4 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/04 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 4 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/05 | Prut | Prut (l.a.Costesti Stinca) | - | - | - | - | - | N | 4 | G | - | - | N | Y | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/07 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| MD0201/08 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| MD0201/09 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 2 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| MD0201/10 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 2 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | G | L | - | - |
| MD0201/11 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 4 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/12 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 4 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/13 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 4 | G | 2 | L | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| MD0201/14 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | N | 4 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| MD0201/15 | Prut | Prut | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | N | 4 | G | - | - | N | N | - | - | F | L | - | - |
| UALAR01 | Latorica | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UALAR02 | Latorica | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UALAR03 | Latorica | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/01 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/02 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/03 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/04 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/05 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/06 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/07 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/08 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/09 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/10 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/11 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/12 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/13 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/14 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/15 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/16 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/17 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of river** | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| UA0201/18 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/19 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/20 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/21 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/22 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/23 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/24 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/25 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/26 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/27 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/28 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA0201/29 | Prut | Prut | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UASr | Siret | Siret | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UATISR01 | Tisza | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UATISR02 | Tisza | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UATISR03 | Tisza | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UATISR04 | Tisza | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UATISR05 | Tisza | Tisa | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Status assessment of lakes

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | | | | | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Phytobenthos & Macrophytes** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
| ATOK10500200 | Neusiedler See | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | H | N | N |
| HUAIH049 | Balaton | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| HUAIH070 | Fertő | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| ROLW14.1_B7 | Razim | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | Y | 2 | G | 2 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| UAKUW | Kugurlui (Yalpug-Kugurlui Lakes) | | | | | | | | | | | N | PY | | | | | | |
| UAYAW | Yalpug (Yalpug-Kugurlui Lakes) | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |

# Explanations

| | Labels in the table | Descripton | Possible values |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Water body code with country code** | | |
| | **Name of water body** | | |
| **Biological Quality Elements** | **Fish** | Status Class for the Water Body | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | **Benthic invertebrates** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Angiosperms** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Macroalgae** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Phytoplankton** | Status Class for the Water Body | |
| | **Overall Biological Status** | Status Class for the Water Body = worst case of the status classes of all biological quality elements (acc. to one-out-all-out principle) | |
| **Hydromorphology** | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | Only if biological quality elements are in high status hydromorphology must also be in high status | Y = Yes, N = No |
| **General Physical and Chemical conditions** | **General Physical and Chemical conditions SUPPORTIVE to the Ecological Status** | Status Class for the Water Body | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| **Specific pollutants** | **Specific pollutants** (good or failing for Ecological Status) | Status Class for the Water Body for specific pollutants based on national quality standards; relevant for the assessment of Ecological Status. Specific pollutants are those pollutants that are regulated at the national level (and not included in the List | G = good, F = failing |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | **Overall Ecological Status** | Worst case of the Biological Quality Class and Specific pollutants Status Class. For High Ecological Status additionally the General Physical and Chemical Parameters and the Hydromorphology have to be in high status. | 1 = high, 2 = good, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | Confidence class (high, medium, low for Overall Ecol.Status) | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |
| | | | |
| **Artificial and HMWB** | **Artificial Water Body (Y/N)** | Is the water body artificial? | Y = Yes, N = No |
| | **HMWB (Y/N)** | Is the water body heavily modified? | Y = Yes, N = No, PN = provisionally no, PY = provisionally yes |
| | **Ecological Potential Class** | If the water body is artificial or heavily modified - please give the information of the Ecological Potential Class | 2 = good and above, 3 = moderate, 4 = poor, 5 = bad |
| | **Confidence class (Ecological Potential)** | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |
| | | | |
| **CHEMICAL STATUS CLASS** | **CHEMICAL STATUS CLASS** | Chemical Status Class for all pollutants that are regulated by the EU | G = good, F = failing |
| | **Confidence (Chemical Status)** | Confidence level of assessment (as discussed in the MA EG) | H = high, M = medium, L = low |
| | | | |
| **Exemptions** | Exemption Art. 4(4) | | Y = Yes, N = No |
| | Exemption Art. 4(5) | | Y = Yes, N = No |

Status assessment of coastal waters

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Angiosperms** | **Macroalgae** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ROCT01_B1 | Periboina-Cap Singol | | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | Y | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| ROCT01_B2 | Mangalia | | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ROCT02_B1 | Cap Singol-Eforie Nord | | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | N | 3 | G | | | N | Y | 3 | M | G | M | N | N |
| ROCT02_B2 | Eforie Nord-Vama Veche | | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | Y | 3 | G | 3 | M | N | N | | | G | M | N | N |
| UABScstl | Black Sea coastal | | | | | | | | | | | | N | 0 | | | | | | |

Statuss assessment of transitional waters

| **Water Body code** with country code | **Name of water body** | **Biological Quality Elements** | | | | | | **Hydromorphology - High Status** | **General Phys. and Chem. conditions** | **Specific pollutants** | **OVERALL ECOLOGICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Overall Ecol.Status) | **Artificial and HMWB** | | | | **CHEMICAL STATUS** | Confidence class (Chemical Status) | **Exemption Art. 4(4)** | **Exemption Art. 4(5)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Fish** | **Benthic invertebrates** | **Angiosperms** | **Macroalgae** | **Phytoplankton** | **Overall Biological Status** | | | | | | **Artificial Water Body** | **Heavily modified Water Body** | **Ecological Potential Class** | Confidence class (Ecol. Pot.) | | | | |
| ROTT02_B1 | Sinoe | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| ROTT03_B1 | Chilia-Periboina | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| UADDBS | Black sea | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| UADD_UA_Bys | Bystroe | | | | | | | | | | | | N | Y | | | | | | |
| UADD_UA_Och | Ochakovskoe | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |
| UADD_UA_Sts | Starostambulskoe | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N | | | | | | |

# Inventory of Protected Areas

## ANNEX 8

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

# Explanations

<u>Types:</u>

H = Habitat (FFH) Directive

B = Bird Protection Directive

O = Others (Non EU MS)

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

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 88.76 |
| AT | AT1202V00 | March-Thaya-Auen (SPA) | B | 148.27 |
| AT | AT1204000 | Donau-Auen östlich von Wien | H | 95.11 |
| AT | AT1204V00 | Donau-Auen östlich von Wien (SPA) | B | 90.95 |
| AT | AT1208A00 | Thayatal bei Hardegg | H | 44.28 |
| 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 | 10.28 |
| AT | AT2116000 | Görtschacher 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 | 6.25 |
| AT | AT3111000 | Nationalpark Kalkalpen, 1. 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 km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 10.63 |
| AT | AT3124000 | Wiesengebiete im Freiwald | B | 21.43 |
| AT | AT3209022 | Salzachauen, Salzburg (SPA) | B | 11.19 |
| AT | AT3210001 | Hohe Tauern, Salzburg | B | 805 |
| AT | AT3211012 | Kalkhochalpen, Salzburg | H | 236.9 |
| AT | AT3223000 | Salzachauen, Salzburg | H | 5.78 |
| 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 km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 - Chropyňský 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 km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Waldnaabaue 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 Schießlweiher 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, Regentalaue und Regen zwischen Roding und Donaumündung | H | 31.94 |
| DE | DE6741-471 | Regentalaue und Chambtal 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 Kötzting mit Kaitersbachaue | H | 6.37 |
| DE | DE6844-373 | Großer und Kleiner Arber mit Arberseen | H | 22.96 |
| DE | DE6935-371 | Weiße, 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-, Laber- und Donautal | B | 48.44 |
| DE | DE7038-371 | Standortübungsplatz Oberhinkofen | H | 5.27 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Hölle 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Tuttlingen 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 Raistinger 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 Eggstätt-Hemhof bis Seeon | B | 20.06 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Baiersoien | H | 25.92 |
| DE | DE8332-471 | Murnaür 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 | U□e podrucje 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Hru□čice (s okolnim □ljunčarama) | B | 17.58 |
| HR | HRHR1000003 | Turopolje | B | 227.44 |
| HR | HRHR1000004 | Donja Posavina | B | 1258.87 |
| HR | HRHR1000005 | Jelas polje s ribnjacima i poplavnim paš njacima uz Savu | B | 418.46 |
| HR | HRHR1000006 | Spačvanski bazen | B | 429.3 |
| HR | HRHR1000011 | Ribnjaci Grudnjak i Na□ički ribnjak s kompleksom luž njakovih š uma | 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 | Kopa_ki rit | H | 231.27 |
| HR | HRHR2000401 | Uš_e Plitvice i Bednje | H | 13.5 |
| HR | HRHR2000409 | Kri_nica | H | 6.98 |
| HR | HRHR2000414 | Izvorišno podru_je 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 Bijele | H | 5.16 |
| HR | HRHR2000452 | Zrinska gora | H | 356.59 |
| HR | HRHR2000463 | dolina Une | H | 39.35 |
| HR | HRHR2000465 | Ž utica | H | 46.97 |
| HR | HRHR2000569 | Vuka | H | 5.23 |
| HR | HRHR2000580 | Papuk | H | 350.34 |
| HR | HRHR2000583 | Medvednica | H | 226.09 |
| HR | HRHR2000592 | Ogulinsko-plaš_ansko podru_je | H | 434.78 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Nagybereki 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–Bodrogzug 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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-puszta 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Vétyempuszta | 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 | Bodrogzug–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-völggyel | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | HUBN20015 | Izra-völgy és Arlói-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 szikesek | 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 | Balatoni 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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-Karapancsa | 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-puszta | 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 Kőrös-ér mente | H | 8.18 |
| HU | HUDI20023 | Gödöllői-dombság | H | 75.17 |
| HU | HUDI20024 | Tápiógyörgye-Újszilvási szikesek | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | HUDI20044 | Sárrét | H | 41.09 |
| HU | HUDI20046 | Székek | H | 36.16 |
| HU | HUDI20049 | Szentgyörgypuszta | H | 9.75 |
| HU | HUDI20050 | Alsó-Tápió és patakvölgyek | 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 | Répce 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 | Ömbölyi-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-Tiszaszalka | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 őrjegi 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-puszta | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | HUKN20031 | Alsó-Tisza hullámtér | H | 79.3 |
| HU | HUKN20032 | Dél-Őrjeg | 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 | Őrség | 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 | Őrség | H | 441.65 |
| MD | MDPA03 | Feteti-Fetesti | O | 5.55 |
| MD | MDPA04 | La Costel-Gordinesti | O | 7.39 |
| MD | MDPA05 | Zabriceni-Onesti | O | 5.93 |
| MD | MDPA06 | Suta de Movila-Cobani | O | 6.88 |
| MD | MDPA08 | Padurea Domneasca-Cobani | O | 60.52 |
| MD | MDPA09 | Izvoare-Risipeni-Risipeneni | O | 15.41 |
| MD | MDPA13 | Vila Nisporeni-Nisporeni | O | 41.55 |
| MD | MDPA14 | Padurea Hincesti-Mereseni | O | 46.78 |
| MD | MDPA18 | Prutul de Jos-Manta | O | 132.47 |
| 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, Mălăesti, 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 Bogătii | 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. | Rezervaţia 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. | Mestecănisul de la Reci | O | 21.13 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Bicazului si Lacul Rosu | O | 22 |
| RO | RO2.483. | Masivul Hăsmasul Mare, Piatra Singuratică | O | 8.76 |
| RO | RO2.485. | Cheile Vârghisului si pesterile din chei | O | 7.71 |
| 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 Nedeii-Ciungii Bălăsânii | O | 25.14 |
| RO | RO2.583. | Cheile Lăpusului (între Groape si Împreunături) | 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 Cosustei | 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 Călinesti Oas | O | 15.12 |
| RO | RO2.701. | Valea Bâlii | 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 Munţilor 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Călinesti - Brezoi | O | 9.93 |
| RO | RO2.826. | Rezervaţia naturală Valea Tisitei | O | 27.12 |
| RO | RO2.827. | Rezervatia naturală Pădurea Neagra | O | 5.99 |
| RO | ROA | Delta Dunarii - 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 - Hasmas | O | 69.33 |
| RO | ROII.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 Câineni | 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 | Bucsani | H | 5.13 |
| RO | ROSCI0015 | Buila - Vânturarita | H | 45.25 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RO | ROSCI0019 | Calimani - Gurghiu | H | 1349.66 |
| RO | ROSCI0020 | Câmpia Careiului | H | 236.36 |
| RO | ROSCI0021 | Câmpia Ierului | H | 212.83 |
| RO | ROSCI0022 | Canaralele Dunarii | H | 259.43 |
| RO | ROSCI0024 | Ceahlau | H | 77.37 |
| RO | ROSCI0025 | Cefa | H | 52.57 |
| RO | ROSCI0027 | Cheile Bicazului - Hasmas | H | 76.41 |
| RO | ROSCI0028 | Cheile Cernei | H | 5.77 |
| RO | ROSCI0029 | Cheile Glodului, Cibului si Mazii | H | 7.35 |
| 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 - Balvanyos | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 - Mostistea - Chiciu | H | 113.49 |
| RO | ROSCI0132 | Oltul Mijlociu - Cibin - Hârtibaciu | H | 28.26 |
| RO | ROSCI0135 | Padurea Bârnova - Repedea | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 - Giumalau | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| RO | ROSCI0270 | Vânatori - 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| RO | ROSCI0342 | Padurea Târgu Mures | H | 5.74 |
| RO | ROSCI0343 | Padurile din Silvostepa Mostistei | H | 21.2 |
| RO | ROSCI0344 | Padurile din Sudul Piemontului Cândesti | 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 Târnava 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 - Hasmas | 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 - Vânturarita | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 Stânca 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 - Giumalau | B | 21.57 |
| RO | ROSPA0084 | Muntii Retezat | B | 382.83 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 | Vânatori - Neamt | B | 308.4 |
| RO | ROSPA0108 | Vedea - Dunare | B | 223.74 |
| RO | ROSPA0109 | Acumularile Belcesti | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 Câlnistei | 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 | Karađorđevo | O | 30.45 |
| RS | RS603 | Selevenjske pustare | O | 6.43 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 Olševek - Adergas | H | 8.39 |
| SI | SISI3000126 | Nanoščica | 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 - Drtijščica | 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 409.32 |
| SK | SKCHVU003 | Cerová vrchovina - Porimavie | B | 301.88 |
| SK | SKCHVU005 | Dolné Považie | B | 311.96 |
| SK | SKCHVU007 | Dunajské luhy | B | 165.12 |
| SK | SKCHVU008 | Horná Orava | B | 587.38 |
| SK | SKCHVU009 | Košická kotlina | B | 173.54 |
| SK | SKCHVU010 | Kráľová | B | 12.16 |
| SK | SKCHVU013 | Malá Fatra | B | 662.28 |
| SK | SKCHVU015 | Medzibodrožie | B | 337.54 |
| SK | SKCHVU016 | Záhorské Pomoravie | B | 310.73 |
| SK | SKCHVU019 | Ostrovné lúky | B | 82.98 |
| SK | SKCHVU021 | Poiplie | B | 80.63 |
| SK | SKCHVU023 | Úľanská mokraď | B | 181.74 |
| SK | SKCHVU024 | Senianske rybníky | B | 26.68 |
| SK | SKCHVU026 | Sĺňava | B | 5.09 |
| SK | SKCHVU027 | Slovenský kras | B | 438.6 |
| SK | SKCHVU037 | Ondavská rovina | B | 159.07 |
| SK | SKCHVU051 | Levočské vrchy | B | 455.98 |
| SK | SKUEV0006 | Latorica | H | 75.01 |
| SK | SKUEV0036 | Litava | H | 26.3 |
| SK | SKUEV0048 | Dukla | H | 68.61 |
| SK | SKUEV0057 | Rašeliniská Oravskej kotliny | H | 8.4 |
| SK | SKUEV0064 | Bratislavské luhy | H | 6.92 |
| SK | SKUEV0090 | Dunajské luhy | H | 45.42 |
| SK | SKUEV0104 | Homoľské Karpaty | H | 51.83 |
| SK | SKUEV0110 | Levočská dubina | H | 6 |
| SK | SKUEV0112 | Slovenský raj | H | 168.65 |
| SK | SKUEV0125 | Gajarské alúvium Moravy | H | 12.44 |
| SK | SKUEV0130 | Zobor | H | 19.05 |
| SK | SKUEV0163 | Rudava | H | 19.59 |
| SK | SKUEV0168 | Horný les | H | 5.56 |
| SK | SKUEV0173 | Kotlina | H | 6.17 |
| SK | SKUEV0188 | Pilsko | H | 7.01 |
| SK | SKUEV0189 | Babia hora | H | 5.04 |
| SK | SKUEV0192 | Prosečné | H | 23 |
| SK | SKUEV0194 | Hybická tiesňava | H | 5.64 |
| SK | SKUEV0197 | Salatín | H | 33.45 |
| SK | SKUEV0203 | Stolica | H | 28.12 |
| SK | SKUEV0205 | Hubková | H | 27.93 |
| SK | SKUEV0209 | Morské oko | H | 160.08 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SK | SKUEV0210 | Stinská | H | 15.27 |
| SK | SKUEV0211 | Daňová | H | 8.98 |
| SK | SKUEV0225 | Muránska planina | H | 202.57 |
| SK | SKUEV0229 | Bukovské vrchy | H | 292.31 |
| SK | SKUEV0238 | Veľká Fatra | H | 463.49 |
| SK | SKUEV0251 | Zázrivské lazy | H | 29.28 |
| SK | SKUEV0252 | Malá Fatra | H | 222.53 |
| SK | SKUEV0256 | Strážovské vrchy | H | 299.73 |
| SK | SKUEV0259 | Stará hora | H | 24 |
| SK | SKUEV0263 | Hodrušská hornatina | H | 102.68 |
| SK | SKUEV0264 | Klokoč | H | 22.81 |
| SK | SKUEV0265 | Suť | H | 90.41 |
| SK | SKUEV0266 | Skalka | H | 97.15 |
| SK | SKUEV0267 | Biele hory | H | 101.46 |
| SK | SKUEV0269 | Ostrovné lúčky | H | 6.28 |
| SK | SKUEV0273 | Vtáčnik | H | 100.57 |
| SK | SKUEV0274 | Baské | H | 40.33 |
| SK | SKUEV0275 | Kňaží stôl | H | 42.27 |
| SK | SKUEV0276 | Kuchynská hornatina | H | 32.75 |
| SK | SKUEV0278 | Brezovské Karpaty | H | 26.71 |
| SK | SKUEV0279 | Šúr | H | 6.55 |
| SK | SKUEV0282 | Tisovský kras | H | 14.69 |
| SK | SKUEV0287 | Galmus | H | 32 |
| SK | SKUEV0288 | Kysucké Beskydy | H | 70.01 |
| SK | SKUEV0295 | Biskupické luhy | H | 9.16 |
| SK | SKUEV0299 | Baranovo | H | 8.61 |
| SK | SKUEV0302 | Ďumbierske Tatry | H | 440.28 |
| SK | SKUEV0305 | Choč | H | 16.27 |
| SK | SKUEV0306 | Pod Suchým hrádkom | H | 7.53 |
| SK | SKUEV0307 | Tatry | H | 669.94 |
| SK | SKUEV0310 | Kráľovohoľské Tatry | H | 304.79 |
| SK | SKUEV0313 | Devínske jazero | H | 12.64 |
| SK | SKUEV0318 | Pod Bukovou | H | 5.38 |
| SK | SKUEV0319 | Poľana | H | 30.72 |
| SK | SKUEV0326 | Strahuľka | H | 11.7 |
| SK | SKUEV0327 | Milič | H | 51.13 |
| SK | SKUEV0328 | Stredné Pohornádie | H | 70.93 |
| SK | SKUEV0331 | Čergovský Minčol | H | 42.62 |
| SK | SKUEV0332 | Čergov | H | 60.29 |
| SK | SKUEV0337 | Pieniny | H | 13.02 |
| SK | SKUEV0356 | Horný vrch | H | 60.28 |
| SK | SKUEV0357 | Cerová vrchovina | H | 26.28 |
| SK | SKUEV0366 | Drienčanský kras | H | 16.09 |

| Country | Area code | Name of Protected Area | Type(s) | Area in km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SK | SKUEV0367 | Holubyho kopanice | H | 39 |
| SK | SKUEV0387 | Beskyd | H | 53.49 |
| SK | SKUEV0393 | Dunaj | H | 14.26 |
| SK | SKUEV0642 | Javornícky hrebeň | H | 13.56 |
| SK | SKUEV0663 | Šíp | H | 17.94 |
| SK | SKUEV1337 | Pieniny | H | 13.9 |
| UA | UA01 | Danube Biosphere reserve | O | 520 |
| UA | UA02 | Izmail Islands | O | 16 |
| UA | UA11 | Kartal lake | O | 8 |
| UA | UA12 | Kugurlui Lake | O | 84 |
| UA | UA30 | Pritisanskij regional landscape park | O | 280 |
| UA | UA37 | Lung | O | 17 |
| UA | UA41 | Pistenka | O | 26 |
| UA | UA42 | Gutsulshina | O | 387 |
| UA | UA43 | Cheremoshskiy | O | 234 |
| UA | UA44 | Verhovynskiy | O | 104 |
| UA | UA47 | Chernivetskiy | O | 200 |
| UA | UA48 | Vyzhnytskyi | O | 128 |
| UA | UA49 | Uzhanskyi | O | 395 |
| UA | UA50 | Carpathian National Park | O | 528 |
| UA | UA51 | Carpathian Biosphere reserve | O | 547 |

# Economic Analysis – Synthesis of Questionnaires

icpdr iksd
International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 9

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

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

*The economics analysis of the DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015 is based on the economic analysis which was performed for the 2013 Update of the Danube Basin Analysis. Two questionnaires were developed and sent out in 2013 for the collection of information on economics from the Danube countries (the information was updated, if necessary, by the Danube countries in 2015). 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 (tables 1 to 6).*

*Tables 7 and 8 represent the results of a second survey done in the aftermath of the TG ECON meetings in Zagreb and Vienna (2014/2015), and concern approaches towards Disproportionality of Costs and Exemptions, as well as projections of trends regarding socio-economic developments.*

*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 for the period 2009-2015***

| 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<br>Waste water services: 490 million EUR / year<br>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 | - | - | 1,086 million EUR** (water supply + wastewater)<br>of which:<br>water supply: 101 million<br>wastewater: 985 million | Good status and UWWT |
| HU | 3.1 billion / 2.3 billion (until 2012) | 2,675.38 million | - | Drinking Water and UWWT derogations |
| SI | - | 1.1 billion (1,020.6 mio EUR for wastewater collection and treatment for households and 113.4 mio EUR for water supply for households)[2]<br>(2010-2015) | - | Wastewater collection and treatment for households and water supply for households. |
| HR | 1.9 billion / 650 million | - | - | Drinking Water and UWWT |
| BA | - | 653 million | - | Good Status and UWWT |
| ME | n. a. | | | |

[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.

[2] The costs for the Danube River Basin are estimated according to the relation of the Danube River Basin´s area to Slovenia´s territory (81% of the total area).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RS | 1.8 billion / 900 million | - | - | UWWT |
| RO | - | - | UWWT (waste water treatment and sewerage systems): 12,700 million Euro; Water supply: 7,580 million Euro | UWWT and Water Supply |
| BG | - | 1.6 billion (2010-2015; wastewater collection and treatment) Assessment of investment costs for the time 2016-2021 is forthcoming task in the frame of RBMP-updating process. | - | UWWT/priority in the first RBMP |
| 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 (Danube part represents 96.23 % of the total territory of Slovakia).

### 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 | ✓ | | 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 2nd 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 for irrigation, fishponds, etc. Water abstraction for its own use (for industrial, agricultural, households and thermal water uses) | Y | ✓ (the other different water uses are taken into consideration as “water uses” (according to WFD Article 2 Definition 39)) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Damming and storage of water for energy production | | |
| SI | | ✓<br>23 further services defined | Partly (financial costs recovery for public water supply and for public wastewater collection and treatment services was assessed and the internalized part of ERC were considered for all water services). | |
| HR | ✓ | | Y | |
| BA | | ✓<br>13 other water services defined | N | |
| ME | n. a. | | | |
| RS | ✓ | ✓<br>(irrigation) | N | |
| RO | | ✓<br>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<br>All costs considered (financial, environmental and resource costs) | ✓<br>Public water supply; public collection of waste water; public treatment of waste water; individual water supply in industry; individual water supply in agriculture for irrigation; individual water supply for stock-breeding; producing of electric power by water electric plant; protection of harmful impact of water; conservation of water; navigation and other activities connected with navigation; individual drinking water supply |
| MD | ✓ | | Y | |
| UA | n. a. | | | |

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

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE | Water supply | ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of water supply services (EUR/m³); they are not quantified individually | | ERC are considered in the recovery of the costs of water supply services (EUR/m³); they are not quantified individually | |
| | 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/m³), but they are not assessed | | Payments for ERC are internalized in the price for drinking water (EUR/m³), but they are not assessed | |
| | WWT | ERC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m³), but they are not assessed | | Payments for ERC are internalized in the price for wastewater treatment (EUR/m³), 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/m3) | | 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/m³) | | 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/m³) | 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/m³) | 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 |
| | Abstraction of energy water | 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*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | from watercourse | | | | |
| | 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/m3) | - | 0,024[1] | - |
| | Direct discharge of industry | EC are internalized in the water load fee (EUR/m3) | - | 0,0016[1] | - |
| | Direct discharge of other sector | EC are internalized in the water load fee (EUR/m3) | - | 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[3] | 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/$m^3$ | |

[3] Data for Slovenia updated according to the draft of 2nd RBMP 2015-2021.

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost<br>[EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost<br>[EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery<br>[EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery<br>[EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | water supply | (only internalized part assessed) | (only internalized part assessed) | | |
| | Water abstraction for drink industry | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.092 EUR/m³<br>Water reimbursement fee: 0.092 EUR/m³<br>Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD) | |
| | Water abstraction for technological purposes | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.092 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for swimming pools open to public, natural spas | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.092 EUR/m³<br>For natural spas: Payment for water rights (details in Slovene RBMP for Danube RBD) | |
| | Water abstraction for snowmaking | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.0666 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for irrigation in agriculture | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.0015 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for irrigation of non-agricultural activities | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.0919 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for technological purposes for cooling thermal and nuclear power plants | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.00738 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for aquaculture of salmonid fish | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.000036 EUR/m3 available water for abstraction from water source | |
| | Water abstraction from public water supply services for drink industry | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.1009 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for technological purposes where water is main ingredient | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.1009 EUR/m³ | |
| | Water abstraction for swimming pools open to public, natural | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | not assessed<br>(only internalized part assessed) | Water reimbursement fee: 0.1009 EUR/m³ | |

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | spas | | | | |
| | Water abstraction 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 MW and above | 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<br>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 energy, available for heat production according to obtained water right<br>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 potential water energy, available for mechanical work according to obtained water right | |
| | 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<br>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 harbours,<br>0.345 EUR/m2 for local ports, sports ports and other,<br>0.25 EUR/$m^2$ for ports larger than 1,000,000 $m^2$, 0.0207 EUR/$m^2$ for ports smaller than 1,000,000 $m^2$ and for areas of entering and exiting corridors, 0,345 EUR/$m^2$ for waterside land used for embarking | |

| 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*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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/$m^2$ for local anchorages, 0,0128 EUR/$m^2$ for anchorages larger than 10,000,000 $m^2$ | |
| | 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: 2.85 HRK/$m^3$ or 0.38 EUR/$m^3$ for households (for industry depends on level of pollution); Development fee introduced on local level and vary from 0–4.0 HRK/$m^3$ or 0.53 EUR/$m^3$<br>ERC are partly internalized through water price (in form of water fees). Assessment of ERC is ongoing. | | 3.0 HRK/$m^3$ or 0.4 EUR/$m^3$<br>For purpose of this questionnaire rough estimation has been made, 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/$m^3$<br>ERC are partly internalized through water price (in form of water fees). Assessment of ERC is ongoing. | | 1.7 HRK/$m^3$ or 0.22 EUR/$m^3$<br>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/$m^3$ BA |
| | 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 | - |

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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/m³ of the extracted material | - |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 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 | - | - | Water reimbursement fee: 0.708 EUR/MWh potential water energy, available for electricity production according to obtained water right | |

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MW | | | | |
| | 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 | - | 0.15 EUR/cm | - | 0.018 EUR/cm |
| | Wastewater treatment (* includes sewerage) | 0.3 EUR/cm | - | 0.3 EUR/cm | - |
| | Water abstraction for households from surface waters | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for industry from surface waters | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for irrigation | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for aquaculture | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for hydropower | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for thermo power plants | | | | |
| | Water abstraction for households from groundwater waters | | | | |
| | Navigation (lock) | | | | |
| | Receive pollutants in the surface waters | | | | |
| BG | Public water supply | 105,837.42 EUR (2012) (According Methodology: Costs for removal of damages, caused by diffuse pollution from | 3,765,664.71 EUR (in 2012) 1.Costs connected with present lack of water | Recovery through water price paid by households, industry, agriculture and services Price for water supply by water | Recovery through water price paid by households, industry, agriculture and branch of services |

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | agriculture, stock-breeding and fish- breeding) | 2.Costs connected with future lack of water | companies/drinking water: 0.41 €/m3;<br>Price for water supply for irrigation/supply by "Irrigation systems": 0.18 €/ m3 | Price for water supply by water companies/drinking water: 0.41 €/ m3<br>Price for water supply for irrigation/supply by "Irrigation systems": 0.18 €/ m3 |
| | Public collection of waste water | 13,260,866.23 EUR (in 2012)<br>(Costs for removal of damages, caused by diffuse pollution from settlements without sewage system) | No identified resource costs | Recovery through prices of public collection of waste water<br>Price for collection of waste water: 0.09 €/ m3 | N |
| | Public treatment of waste water | 27 240 608,85 EUR (in 2012)<br>(1.Costs for removal of damages, caused by point pollution of waste water from households and industry /building of WWT-Plants<br>2. Costs for removal of damages, caused by diffuse pollution from landfills) | No identified resource costs | Recovery through prices of treatment of waste water<br>Price for treatment of waste water: 0.14 €/ m3 | N |
| | Individual water supply in industry | No identified environmental costs | Costs in case of future water scarcity (no resource costs for 2008-2012: 0 €/m3) | N | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees:<br>0.045€/m3 – surface water.<br>0.07€/m3 – ground water. |
| | Individual water supply in agriculture for irrigation | 7,669.38 EUR (in 2012)<br>(Costs for removal of damages, caused by diffuse pollution from agriculture) | Costs in case of future water scarcity (no resource costs for 2008-2012: 0 €/m3) | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees:<br>0.0005€/m3 – surface water<br>0.005€ m3 – ground water | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees<br>0.0005€/m3 – surface water<br>0.005€/m3 – ground water |
| | Individual water supply for stock-breeding and fish-breeding | 750,065.19 EUR (in 2012)<br>(Costs for removal of damages, caused by diffuse pollution from | Costs in case of future water scarcity (no resource costs for the period 2008-2012: 0 €/m3) | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees: | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees |

| Country | Water service | Environmental cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Resource cost [EUR/m³, EUR/?, not assessed] | Payment* for environmental cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] | Payment* for resource cost recovery [EUR/m³, no payment*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | stock-breeding and fish-breeding) | | 0.0005€/m3 – surface water<br>0.005€/m3 – ground water | 0.0005€/m3 – surface water<br>0.005€/m3 – ground water |
| | Producing of electric power by water electric plant | 16,361.34 EUR (in 2012)<br>(1.Costs for removal of damages, caused by drying of rivers due to water use of hydro power plants;<br>2. Costs for removal of damages, caused by interruption of continuation of the rivers due to water use of hydro power plants /costs for building of fish-passages) | Costs in case of future water scarcity, but no resource costs for the period 2008-2012: 0 €/ m3 | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees: 0.0008 €/m3 | Recovery through fee for water use according to National Tariff for fees:<br>0.0008 €/m3 |
| | Protection of harmful impact of water | Costs for measures for recovery of damages due to gravel extraction:<br>2008-2012: 0 €/ m3 | No identified resource costs | No fee. Cost recovery:<br>- Own incomes of municipalities<br>- State financing for "Irrigation systems"<br>-State transfers<br>Total amount for 2012: 20,577,453.03 EUR; | No |
| | Water conservation | No identified environmental costs (only financial costs) | No identified resource costs (only financial costs) | No fee. Cost recovery of financial costs only | No fee. Cost recovery of financial costs only |
| | Navigation and other activities connected with navigation | Costs for removal and prevention of damages, caused by navigation :2008-2012 for Danube - 0 €/m3 | No identified resource costs | Cost recovery through harbor fees paid by shipping sector: 2008-2012 for Danube - 0 €/ m3 | No |
| | Individual drinking water supply | No identified environmental costs | Costs in case of future water scarcity, but no resource costs for the period 2008-2012: 0 €/m3 | No | Cost recovery through fees for issue of permits<br>0.02 €/m3 – surface water<br>0.75 €/m3 – ground water |
| 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 | no tax | no tax |

| 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*] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | internalized in the cost of goods and services provided by water users as follows:<br>1) For each 1 (one) $m^3$ of water abstracted from the surface water bodies – 0.02 EUR, including for irrigation<br>2) For 1 (one) $m^3$ of abstracted underground water , including drinking water for bottling for further commercial activity – 1 EUR<br>3) For each 10 (ten) $m^3$ of water used by hydro-power stations – 0.004 EUR | | |
| | 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. | | | | |

*: 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 | N | No commonly agreed position on the issue of operationalizing the concept of ERC available across Europe. | N |
| AT | N<br>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<br>(expert judgment involved) | N |
| CZ | Y | Partly<br>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<br>(Subsidies do not play a role in CZ) |
| SK | N<br>No "full estimations of ERC for single water services"; only the "internalized parts are quantified"[4]. | N<br>(still in development) | Partly<br>(subsidies play little role) |
| HU | Partly<br>ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified. | Partly<br>(Methodology for calculating Water Load Fee seen as ERC method) | N |
| SI | Partly<br>ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified. | N<br>(still in development) | N |
| HR | Partly<br>ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified. | Partly<br>(cost-based approach)<br>Assessment of ERC is ongoing. | N |
| BA | Partly<br>ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified. | Partly<br>(cost-based approach and expert judgment) | N |
| ME | n. a. | | |
| RS | N | Partly | N |

[4] 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] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No "full estimations of ERC for each water service", but parts are included in charges/fees. | (cost-based approach) | |
| RO | Partly<br>ERC are partly quantified, only the internalized parts are quantified. | Partly<br>(cost-based approach) | No cross subsidy legally imposed |
| BG | Y<br>ERC are quantified (2008-2012) | Y (Methodology is developed) | N |
| MD | N<br>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[5] [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<br>(water supply and waste water services) | Y<br>(water supply and waste water services) | Y | Y |
| AT | Y<br>(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 | Y | Y<br>(based on expert judgment) |
| CZ | Y<br>(abstraction, water supply and wastewater) | Partly<br>(all O&M costs are fully covered, when including also subsidies on investment we would not reach 100% of cost recovery) | N<br>(only water supply services and wastewater treatment) | N |
| SK | Y<br>(for all five water services) | Y | Y | N<br>(seems only financial costs are considered) |
| HU | Y<br>(for the 1st econ analysis) / partly (for the 2nd economic analysis) | Y<br>(for the 1st econ analysis for drinking water and waste water) / partly (for the 2nd analysis, which is ongoing) | Partly<br>(analysis is ongoing) | Partly<br>(analysis is ongoing) |

[5] For exact amounts, see table 3 above.

| Country | Prices and costs for water services available[5] [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] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | Y (methodology and CR calculation will be included in 2nd National RBMP) |
| 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 | Y |
| 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 | ✓ | - | ✓ (CR through mitigation/supplementary | Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC) |

| 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? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | measures) | |
| HU | ✓ | ✓ (at least for abstraction) | - | Y (all water users except irrigation, fishponds and rice production) |
| SI | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Y (all water services) |
| HR | ✓ | - | Through the Programme of Measures the cost recovery analysis regarding ERC was carried out | Y |
| BA | ✓ | - | - | Y (see table 3) |
| ME | n. a. | | | |
| RS | ✓ | ✓ | - | - |
| RO | ✓ | - | - | Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC) |
| BG | ✓ (for some water services) | No | - | Costs for some measures of the PoM will be covered by incomes of water services and fees |
| MD | ✓ | ✓ | - | Y (water supply: RC; wastewater: EC) |
| UA | n. a. | | | |

## Table 7: Use of Disproportionality of Costs in the Danube countries

| Country | "Disproportionality of costs" used as a justification for exemptions (Y/N)* | Disproportionality applied for justifying Article 4.4 exemptions (Y/N)* | Disproportionality applied for justifying Article 4.5 exemptions (Y/N)* | Methodology/analysis tools used# |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | Y | Y | N | CEA |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | N (or partly) | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | Y | Y | Y | Cost-benefit-Analyses Affordability, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis |
| Czech Republic | N | - | - | - |
| Germany (Danube RB) | Y | Y | N | Assessment and evaluation of costs and benefits |
| Hungary | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | - | - | - | - |

| Country | "Disproportionality of costs" used as a justification for exemptions (Y/N)* | Disproportionality applied for justifying Article 4.4 exemptions (Y/N)* | Disproportionality applied for justifying Article 4.5 exemptions (Y/N)* | Methodology/analysis tools used# |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montenegro | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | Y | Y | Y | Cost-benefit- Analyses Affordability, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis |
| Serbia | N | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | Y | Y | Y | Affordability, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis |
| Slovenia | Currently unknown | Currently unknown | Currently unknown | Currently unknown |
| Ukraine | - | - | - | - |

Questions marked with * will be reporting requirements (EC Reporting Guidance 2016 v4.9 of 30th January 2015).

Questions marked with # are "conditional" reporting requirements, i.e. required if disproportionality has been used (EC Reporting Guidance 2016 v4.9).

## Table 8: Socio-economic trends in the Danube countries

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | | | | | |
| Average economic growth: 1,5% p.a. until 2025. Overall economic output-growth: 1,8% | Agricultural area will decrease: Tendencies for intensifying agriculture will decrease. | Chemicals and chemical products: growth of 5,1% p.a. Metals: annual growth rate: 2,4%. Wood and paper e.g.: corresponds to the overall economic average. Below overall economic average: glass, products of stone and earth, food products and beverages | n. a. | +10.9% (37,958 to 42,114 GWh/a) | +7.9% (4,769 to 5,147 GWh/a) | +2.2% | 120 l/capita/day until 2050 (source see below[6]) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | +607% (1,667 to 10,121 GWh/a) see below for explanation) | No information | -2.9% | - |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | |
| GVA 2021: 27 507 mio. € (realistic scenario) and 20 110 mio € (baseline | GVA 2021: 1 120 mio € (realistic scenario) and 854 mio € (baseline scenario) | GVA 2021: 6 782 mio € (realistic scenario) and 5054 mio euro (baseline scenario) | n. a. | +10% (3,374 to 3,712 GWh/a) | +44.6% (251 to 865 GWh/a) | -7.3% | Water demand 2021 (1000m³; realistic scenario): Households: 124.526 Industry: 84.783 Agriculture: 14.026 Services: |

[6] BMLFUW, ÖVGW, BOKU, 2012: Wasserverbrauch und Wasserbedarf, Auswertung empirischer Daten zum Wasserverbrauch.

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| scenario) | | | | | | | 31.026Projected drinking water consumption per capita in 2021: 38.65 l/ day |
| Croatia | | | | | | | |
| 3,1 (GDP growth) | - | 2,85 % (average rate of growth per year) | Planned growth in electricity production until 2020 of 2400 MW | No information (only baseline was reported) | +1,280% (54.2 to 697.5 GWh/a) | -1.3% | - |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| 3%[7] | - | - | Stagnation | +18% (2,293 to 2,706 GWh/a) | +29.9% (3,449 to 4,483 GWh/a) | +1% | 1 litre/person/day decrease |
| Germany[8] | | | | | | | |
| Moderate increase of GDP in Germany expected for 2015; expected range: +1,0 % to +2,0 %. Projections for 2015 to 2021 not available Scenarios for 2010 to 2020 | Slow further decline of contribution to GDP expected. Contribution to GDP of the sector "Agriculture, forestry and fisheries" in 2014 in Germany was 0,8 %. The GDP of the sector is fluctuating around a constant level. | Moderate growth is expected. Contribution of the industry sector to GDP +/- constant around 30 %. | Currently no up-to-date trend projection for the German share of the Danube basin available | Currently no up-to-date trend projection for German share of the Danube basin available | Currently no up-to-date trend projection for the German share of the Danube basin available | -1.8% One single figure doesn't depict situation in different regions realistically. Strong regional disparities prevail; population decrease and increase possible, depending on local conditions. | Steady conditions, slight further decrease is possible. 2010: 121 l/inhabitant and day in Germany |

[7] Potential real GDP growth 2018-2013 in the Czech Republic: http://www.oecd.org/berlin/50405107.pdf

[8] National level reported; findings cover long-time empirical values and averages; findings only apply provided that further constant development of trends takes place, corresponding uncertainties exist.

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| for Germany range from an average rate of growth per year of +1,2 % to +1,9 %[9]. | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | +26% (188 to 238 GWh/a) | +58.5% (2,097 to 3,324 GWh/a) | -2.7% | - |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | No information | +620% (5 to 31 GWh/a) | -5.3% | - |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | No information | Exceptionally large growth (from 1.1 GWh/a in 2013 to 101 GWh in 2020) | +/- 0% | - |
| Romania | | | | | | | |
| - | - | 5.4%[10] | 13% | +/- 0% (19,857 to | +41.6% (1,200 to | -3.4% | - |

[9] Source: HWWI, October 2013

[10] Data are available till 2018 according to the National Commission for Prognosis.

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 19,768 GWh/a) | 2,900 GWh/a) | | |
| Serbia | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | +15.2% (10,636 to 12,260 GWh/a) | Exceptionally large growth (from 0 GWh/a in 2013 to 945 GWh in 2020) | -4.1% | - |
| Slovak Republic | | | | | | | |
| Slow acceleration:<br>2015: +2,9 %<br>2016: + 3,6 %<br>2017: + 3,6%<br>2018: + 3,7 %.<br>- lower inflation rate<br>- growth of export sector expected<br>- foreign investments will stagnate<br>- unemploy-ment will decline<br>Estimates of economic growth for the period after | Highest priority in the agricultural sector is to increase efficiency (stabilize animal production, revive special crop production).<br>The projected development are (up to 2020):<br><br>Pigs: sows increase by 30,000pcs and increase of their reproductive performance parameters at the level of 20-21 piglets/sow.<br>Poultry: increase in numbers of poultry (states in breeding) at least 885,000pcs (i. e. in 6 runs annually = 5,310,000pcs).<br>Bovine animals: stopping the decline in the state of cattle and stabilization of | In total, the industrial production (manufacturing) will retain its about 80 %-share in GDP creation.<br>13 | a) Current fossil fuel power plants:<br>2015: 6,3 TWh<br>2020: 6,3TWh<br>2025: 6,0 TWh<br>2030: 5,7 TWh<br>2035: 5,0 TWh<br>b) Suggested fossil fuel power plants:<br>2015: 0,3 TWh<br>2020: 0,7 TWh<br>2025: 1,0 TWh<br>2030: 1,3 TWh<br>2035: 1,7 TWh<br>Also the nuclear power plants operate on the principle of thermal | +6% (5,099 to 5,400 GWh/a) | +62.8% (1,050 to 1,710 GWh/a) | -0.7% | Available is estimate of specific water consumption per capita (public water supply) in two variants:<br>Variant 1:<br>2015: 81,7 liter/year<br>2016: 82,0 lit/y<br>2017: 82,3 lit/y<br>2018: 82,6 lit/y<br>2019: 82,9 lit/y<br>2020: 83,2 lit/y<br>2021: 83,5 lit/y<br><br>Variant 2:<br><br>2015: 81,7 lit/y<br>2016: 82,4 lit/y<br>2017: 83,1 lit/y |

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 are not available11. | milk production.<br>Sheep and goats: continuous increase in numbers of breeding and production support from sheep's milk and meat.<br>Vegetables: increase in harvested area of vegetables by 3,000 ha and increase vegetables production by 120.2 % at the level of 240,000t.<br>Fruit: revitalization fruit orchards during 5-7 years in the area of 4,500 ha.<br>Potatoes: increase on harvest area of potatoes by 743 ha.12 | | power plants – using the principle of change of thermal energy into electrical. Expected electricity production in nuclear power plants:<br>2015: 15,5 TWh<br>2020: 23,7 TWh<br>2025: 23,7 TWh<br>2030: 32,8 TWh<br>2035: 32,8 TWh14 | | | | 2018: 83,9 lit/y<br>2019: 84,6 lit/y<br>2020: 85,3 lit/y<br>2021: 86,0 lit/y |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | +21.9% (4,198 to 5,121 | +47.9% (457 to 676 | +0.1% | - |

[13] Source: Evaluation of Routing Options and Conditions for Development of Industrial Production in Slovakia after 2013 (Ministry of Economy of the SR, 2012). An additional source could be "The Innovation Strategy of the Slovak Republic for the years 2014 – 2020".

[11] Source: Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic (as of January 2015).

[12] Prognosis in the agricultural sector is developed based on the "Conception of Agriculture Development of the Slovak Republic for 2013-2020"; additional source: "Rural Development Programme of the Slovak Republic for the period 2014-2020"**.**

[14] There is considered only a limited construction of resources for fossil fuels and therefore only smaller sources based on natural gas with combined electricity and heat production are included in the review (mainly realized as reconstructions to replace old blocks that do not meet the new emission regulations. The thermal power plant "Vojany" with capacity of 880 MW is the largest fossil fuel power plant in Slovakia. At the power plant "Vojany 1" will operate two fluidized blocks of 110 MW, corresponding to emission requirements even after 2015. "Elektrárne Nováky" is a thermal power plant which ensures the sales of domestic coal for electricity and heat production in terms of general economic interest. In order to fulfill the new emission regulations valid after 2015 two blocks have to be reconstructed (2 x 110 MW). Construction of large *steam-gas power plants* is not intended because of air protection and preference for carbon-free nuclear power and renewable energy.

| Economic growth in general until 2021 | Economic growth in agriculture until 2021 | Economic growth in industry until 2021 | Growth in electricity production (thermal) until 2020 | Growth in electricity production (hydropower) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)* | Growth in energy production (biomass) until 2020 (change in GWh/a produced 2013-2020)# | Population growth until 2021 (changes in total population 2013-2021 at constant fertility rates)+ | Water demand per capita (development until 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | GWh/a) | GWh/a) | | |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | |
| - | - | - | - | +25% (0.16 to 0.2 GWh/a) | Exceptionally large growth (from 0 GWh/a before 2014 to 4.220 GWh in 2020) | -6.3% | - |

*Information on hydropower retrieved from the Assessment Report on Hydropower Generation in the Danube Basin; the exception is BG, where data was retrieved from the National Action Plan under the RES Directive (there was no figure for 2020). All data on hydropower applies to the national level, except HR and UA (Danube-part). For RS, the value also includes the Kosovo – a territory defined by the United Nations resolution 1244 (1999) as an autonomous province of the Republic of Serbia administered by the UN. BA reported data for the current amount of electricity production for the national part of the Danube River Basin, while the figures for the expected amount of electricity production in the year 2020 refer to the whole country. For Romania, the reference year was hydrological exceptional, an increase is therefore also expected. Data for Moldova covers time span from 2015 to 2020.

#Based on the National Action Plans in the framework of the Renewable Energies Directive (RES Directive). For non-EU countries, only for Bosnia and Herzegovina there was no NAP available. Data is on the national level.

+National level data, based on: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013) - World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

## Summary Assessments of trends for some Danube countries

**Slovakia**

Agriculture: In the "Conception of Agriculture Development of the Slovak Republic for 2013-2020" considered increase in production of selected animal commodities by 2020 at the national level (compared with 2002) does not create a real risk to the increase of water pollution with nitrogen. The emergence of such risk, which is subject to a variety of environmental factors and management cannot be excluded at farm level.

Considered increase in production of selected crop commodities by 2020 (compared with 2002) does not create preconditions for significant agriculture intensity increase and relating increase in industrial fertilizer consumption. Increase in fertilizer consumption is influenced by production of crops for marketing in relation to the realization prices. It can be stated that current intensity of nitrogen fertilization in industrial fertilizers already at present exceeds the requirements arising from the target increase in production of selected crop commodities (requirements of the "Conception"). The impact of the increase in the intensity of nitrogen fertilization for increasing risk of pollution of water resources cannot be excluded at the farm level. In relation to the risk of pollution of surface- and groundwater with nitrogen from agriculture should be noted that the surplus balance of nitrogen is more objective indicator of non-productive nitrogen losses from agriculture than the actual consumption of nitrogen in industrial and organic fertilizers.

Industry: Key position in industry has the manufacturing, which will be a driver of economic growth also in the development up to 2020. Growth tendencies of the industry of Slovakia will be accompanied by increasing its technological level. Best development prospects in the horizon to the 2020 has the automotive industry and related sectors, especially machinery industry, electrical engineering, metallurgical industry, chemical industry (production of tires and plastics) and part of the furniture industry (car seats). Thanks new investment a favorable economic development will reach also the pulp and paper industry and glass industry.

Each of the (above mentioned) industries use to a greater or lesser extent water. Automotive industry, which is the leading branch, uses in car manufacturing large quantities so called "rinse water" for degreasing and surface treatment of bodyworks. The water must be properly adjusted for each of the production processes. Moreover, it is often necessary to recycle water: the objective is to minimize the consumption of new water and to prevent the penetration of heavy metals from surface treatment processes into wastewater (use of technology of selective ion exchange). Boiler water, cooling water and water for humidification are further examples of the water use in the car industry.

Energy (from: Draft Energy Policy until 2035): According to the reference scenario in the coming period it is envisaged the growth in final energy consumption up to 2035. The energy-saving scenario envisages a further reduction of final consumption. Between 2010 and 2012 there was a significant 10% (40 PJ) decrease in final energy consumption. For saving scenario and application of long-term key measures of energy efficiency, by 2035 further final energy consumption decrease may arise.

It is assumed that by the influence of the turbulence of the economic crisis the consumption of electricity in Slovakia reaches pre-crisis levels until 2017. In the period 2015-2017 the annual increase of electricity consumption should reach 1.7%, and in the next two years it is expected to slow down to 1.4%, respectively 1.3%. As regards the balance of consumption and production of electricity a positive balance is expected only from 2016.

The largest producer of electricity at the national level is "Slovenské elektrárne, a.s.", with the market share of 82 %. The company uses the surface water mainly as technological and cooling water and hydro-energy potential in hydropower plants. The discharge of wastewater is based on the valid permits issued by water management authorities. As the operation of power plants can have a negative influence on status of water, the company within the monitoring of groundwater and surface water ensures the control of this aspect. Data on hydrological and hydrogeological water status is continuously collected in different sites of individual power plants and their surroundings.

Hydropower: In Slovakia, the largest proportion of renewable electricity production belongs to hydropower, which covers 98% of electricity from renewable sources. The use of hydro-energy potential is approximately 57%. The potential suitable for small hydropower plants, however, is used only to 25%. Hydropower will continue to have a relatively important share of electricity production from renewable sources and by 2020 a dynamic development of mainly small hydropower plants is expected. Note: "Conception of using the hydropower potential of water courses of Slovakia until 2030" will be finished by the end of 2015 (after approval of this conception the size of usable hydropower potential will be specified).

Electricity production from hydropower can have, depending on the type of hydro power plant (derivative hydropower plant, accumulation and pumped-storage hydropower plants), a negative impact on the aquatic environment, natural environment and ecosystems. Hydropower is identified as one of the main causes of hydromorphological changes, loss of longitudinal continuity of flow and significant negative impacts on fish stocks. However, not all hydroelectric power must necessarily have resulted in a deterioration of ecological status according to the WFD.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Increase in capacity of the urban waste water treatment from current 90,000 PE for additional 600,000 PE, through construction and reconstruction of the WWTPs.

Also in Bosnia and Herzegovina there is in strategic document planned to increase development of hydropower –electricity production and it is planned till 2021 to grow agricultural sector.

**Germany**

In the course of the analysis of future anthropogenic developments until 2021 in the German share of the Danube basin, socio-economic indicators were considered as well as figures concerning the hydrologic budget, the development of water abstraction and waste water disposal, the energy sector, agriculture and forestry, inland water transport and flood protection.

The development of the different sectors is widely interconnected and the effects of the observable trends are partly opposed.

Yet it remains to be stated that economic growth and use of resources, like water, are decoupled in a society based on the provision of services. Even though interactions clearly exist, changes of economic parameters don't necessarily induce direct changes of ecologic parameters, e.g. concerning the use of water resources and the hydrological balance.

In the overall view the pressure situation due to the observable trends in anthropogenic activities in the considered timeframe can be expected to remain steadily on the current level. Based on the available information, no additional endangerment for achieving the environmental objectives is to be expected, yet, under the assumption of the continuation of currently observable trends, the future pressure situation can't be expected to improve until 2021.

More detailed information on future developments concerning the driving forces affecting the pressure situation on water bodies and, in the end, water status as well as trends and developments concerning the provision of water services, can be obtained in the River Basin Management Plans for the German share of the Danube Basin, provided by Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.

**Austria**

Agriculture: Owing to the studied indicators of potential water pollution (livestock or landuse) and accordingly to the prognosis of the Austrian Institute of economic research (WIFO) in the background document for the Economic Analysis 2013 the following things are predicted till 2025:

- in regions with favourable conditions for the expansion of milk production, an increase of the application of organic fertilizer will take place;
- an overall decrease of the agricultural area will happen. This also reduces the risk of diffuse pollution, provided that the specific intensities do not increase;
- as Organic agriculture will be even more financially supported in the next programme for rural development, the tendencies for intensifying agriculture will heavily decrease owing to the market conditions;
- the reason for regional differences in the river basins of Rhine and Danube will be led back to structural facts in these regions.

The expected decrease in beef production (laid down in the prognosis for the (Austrian) river basin management plan 2009) has taken place in the last decade. Unlike a decade ago it is now not to be expected that extensive forms of production will be extended. Relatively high agricultural prices tend to strengthen tendencies towards intensification (see, nitrogen balance in recent years).The impact of climate change could enhance an intensification in the coming decades. However, the agri-environmental program and conditions of the 1st pillar of the CAP weaken these trends.

Industry, Production of goods

Given the observed development of water intensity and the expected production growth, it should be expected, that industrial water consumption will decline in the range of 5% to 15% by 2025.

It is assumed that the amount of waste water will continue to develop in line with water use. I.e. a moderate reduction is to be expected in the period to 2025.

Electricity generation

The electricity generation by hydro power (excluding Pumped storage power plants) will increase till 2025 by an annual average of 0.9% from 132 PJ (2010) to 152 PJ. The share of hydropower (excluding Pumped storage power plants) in domestic generation falls during this period from 54% to 52%. The share of fossil fuel power decreases from almost a quarter to 17%. The share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources (wind, photovoltaic, biomass) increases from 7% to almost 15%.

It was assumed that production losses in small hydropower and run-of-river power occur (> 10 MW) from 2011 and increase linearly until 2027. The losses in storage power plants on the other hand become noticeable from 2021. Furthermore, it was assumed that at the same time the existing potential for plant optimization for existing small hydro- and run-of-river power plants is used. Thus, the (2005) calculated losses are largely compensated..

**Czech Republic**

Water abstraction and waste water discharge for/from agriculture and industry in the Czech Republic are not expected to increase and the likely scenario (in abstraction and discharge) for the two sectors is stagnation. On the other hand, water abstraction and waste water discharge are expected to increase in case of households. Number of inhabitants supplied with water from water supply systems and inhabitants connected to sewerage systems and WWTPs is also expected to increase. Water quality should be positively affected by construction and improvements of WWTPs.

# Progress in urban wastewater and industrial sectors by 2015

## ANNEX 10

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| Germany | Accomplished | Art. 5(8), combined with Art. 5(4) | Full compliance reached, no further significant costs | Will be made available at a later point in time | Will be made available at a later point in time | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT | P-free detergents are in use | | Basic measures implemented, a minor number of projects still pending |
| Austria | Accomplished | Art. 5(8), combined with Art 5(4) | Full compliance reached, ongoing costs for maintenance and reinvestments | | 65 (2012) for total investments of 265 (Federal funding only) | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT | P-free detergents are in use | | Basic measures implemented |
| Czech Republic | Accomplished | Whole territory | Full compliance reached, ongoing costs for maintenance and reinvestments | Will be made available later | Will be made available later | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT | dishwasher agents: P content is not restricted.<br>Detergents with concentration of P lower than 0,5 % weight are in use except in industries and institutions where washing is organized by specially trained personnel | Measures are proposed in framewor k of the River Basin Managem ent Plan (RBM Plan) | Supplementary measures are planned as part of RBM Plan |
| Slovakia | 2010 | Whole territory | | | | In | Continuous | The EU | Measures | 2010 |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | Art. 5(8) | | | | implementation | improve-ment corresponding to updating BAT | Regulation No 259/2012 as regards the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in consumer laundry detergents and consumer automatic dishwasher detergents will be implemented | will be proposed in the framework of the RBM Plan | |
| Slovenia | 2010. | Art. 5 (8); Also: existing UWWTP=>10,000 PE in Danube Region must upgrade to tertiary treatment till August 2016 | More than 884 (a) | More than 35 (a) | State – more than 398 (a) Municipal – more than 133 (a) Loans – more than 318 (a) | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT | P-free and P-including detergents are in use. Regulation on implementing the EU Regulation No 259/2012 as regards the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in consumer laundry detergents and | Advisory services for farmers. | In progress. (a) more detailed information is not available |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | consumer automatic dishwasher detergents is in process of adoption right now – November 2014) | | |
| Croatia | 2018 (for agglomerations larger than 15.000 PE) 2020 (for agglomerations between 10.000 and 15.000 PE - in sensitive areas) 2023 (for all of remaining agglomerations) | Decision on sensitive areas was issued in 2010. Danube river basin a catchment area of sensitive area due to eutrophycation of the Danube Delta - more advanced treatment with nitrogen and phosphorus removal in all agglomerations larger than 10.000 PE. | For Danube River RBD: Total construction costs EUR 1885 million, by means of which the Republic of Croatia would comply with the requirements of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (Danube River RBD, till 2023.) . The greatest investments are expected in the period 2013 – 2018, amounting to slightly more than EUR 196 million per year. | EU funds: EUR 1225 million (till 2023) | National funds: EUR 660 million (till 2023) | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT. | EU legislation concerning the detergents is transposed into Croatian legislation. No production of P - detergents | | Total construction costs EUR 3191 million, by means of which the Republic of Croatia would comply with the requirements of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive. The greatest investments are expected in the period 2013 – 2018, amounting to slightly more than EUR 294 million per |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | year. |
| Serbia | Construction ongoing for two WWTP, for three WWTP construction not yet started, planning on-going for one WWTP and for six WWTP planning not yet started ; | Proposal for designation of SA in Serbia is expected in 2015 through the cooperation Project with Swedish EPA (Designation of sensitive and vulnerable zones according to the ND and UWWD). | 4500 -5000 mil. EUR for capital costs. Estimated by national experts; | Unknown | Unknown | Six permits have been issued and 105 out of an estimated 161 IPPC installations have submitted for permits. | Slow progress | Partially in use; | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Two existing wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) >10,000 PE and three planned WWTP of same size by 2015 | Will be defined in 2013 | First estimates about 450 (160 agglomerations with >2000 PE). | Unknown | Unknown | Full implementation is not determined yet. In preparation are 6 BAT for food industry. | Slow progress | Domestic factory produces about 50% P-free detergents, for imported product no information | | |
| Hungary | Will be implemented by 31st Dec 2015 in 3 steps:<br>31st Dec 2015 (normal area, 2000-15000 PE)<br>31st Dec 2010 (normal area | On the basis of Art 5 (8) 3 sensitive areas were designated.<br>From 2009 Art 5 (4) P and N reduction rate calculation method is using | 2405<br>(2013-15) | 1563*<br>(2013-15) | 842*<br>(2013-15) | Implemented | Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT | Approx. 90% assumed as P-free by 2014 in household detergent' uses.<br>In 2013 the 259/2004/EK regulation came into force, which will have | Measures will be proposed in the framework of the 2nd RBM Plan. | *Estimation: app. 35% of the cost is covered from national, and app. 65 % from EU sources. |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | above 15.000PE)<br>31st Dec 2008 in sensitive area 10000-15000 PE | by HU. | | | | | | further positive effect using more P-free household detergent in HU. | | |
| Bulgaria | 2010 | Whole Bulgarian part of the Danube River District | 352.06 (including Urban WWTP and collecting systems) | 178.36<br>(According to implementati on programme of Directive 91/271/EEC) | 173.7<br>(According to Implementati on program of Directive 91/271/EEC) | Under implementation | Issue of permits corresponding to IPPC requirements | The EU Regulation<br>No 259/2012 as regards the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in<br>consumer laundry detergents and consumer automatic dishwasher detergents will be implemented | Basic measures will be proposed in the framewor k of the RBM Plan | |
| Romania | 2015 (2018 for agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE) according to the EU Accession Treaty | Whole territory<br>Art 5 (2)<br>Art 5 (8) | 13,400 (including agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE) according to the Accession Treaty | 2700 (Cohesion Fund for the period 2007-2013) in the frame of the Sectoral Operational Program for | 500 (National co-finance for EU Fund 2007-2013)<br>1792 (Loans at different International | Under implementation (maximum transition period obtained December 2015) | Continuous improvement corresponding to IPPC permits and IED permits | The decrease in trend of average % of P in AWM detergents is continuing. Romania will implement the provisions of the EU | Measures are proposed in the framewor k of the National RBM | In progress |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | | 12,084 (starting with 2007, for all agglomerations, basic and supplementary measures) according to the first National RBM Plan, out of which 10,772 until 2015 and 1,312 until 2018 for basic measures and 2024 for supplementary measures | Environment<br>2420 (Cohesion Fund for the period 2014-2020) in the frame of the Operational Program for Large Infrastructure | Finance Institutions for the period 2006-2009)<br>427 (National co-finance for EU Fund 2014-2020) | | | Regulation No 259/2012 as regards the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in consumer laundry detergents and consumer automatic dishwasher detergents (deadline 31st December 2016). | Plan | |
| Moldova | Till 2026<br>State of 2014 | Not applicable<br>Not applicable | 1,8000 (source: Water Supply & Sanitation Strategy)<br>6,7 (for all MD) | 1,530 (estimate)<br>6,5 (for all MD) | 270 (estimate)<br>0,2 (for all MD) | MD-EU Association Agreement was ratified by the Parliament in July 2014 (Law No 112 of July 2, 2014). Action Plan for implementation of MD-EU Association Agreement was approved by GD No 808 of Oct | In progress | No progress | In progress | For reporting of state of 2014, there exists no national statistics on UWWTP implementatio n a) disaggregated per PE of agglomeration s, and b) foreign investments, |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 7, 2014. According to Action Plan, evaluation of institutional capacities and gaps in national legislation will be done in the 4th quarter of 2015, and study aimed at identification of installations requiring permits will be finished in 4th quarter of 2016 | | | | and c) EU funds very. Therefore provided figures on funding sources relate to a) all foreign investment, which are mainly EU (source of data: National Statistics on Investments of 2013, and open publications) and b) figures on Funding Sources are estimated. |
| Ukraine | 2020 | Not designated. Designation will be decided according EU-UA Association Agreement timetable. | will be determined by the implementation plan of the UWWTP directive | - | The National Law “Programme for Drinking Water” adopted 20th of October 20011 | No obligation to implement. The National Plant Protection Low was adopted in 1998. In 2006 Ukraine | Coordination of national legislation with EU standards in phytosanitary. | The Law "State regulation of detergents" had been registered in the national Parliament. This law provides a partial reduction | In progress | Not developed |

| Country | Basic / supplementary measures | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UWWTD implementation | | | | | IED and BAT | | P-free detergents | Others | |
| | Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year) | Sensitive areas % | Estimated total costs (mil. Euro) | Funding sources (mil. Euro) | | Status of implementation | Trend | | | |
| | | | | EU | National | | | | | |
| | | | | | N3933-VI) provids finance for 2015 of 916.4 mln UA hrn.<br>During previous years The Programme for Drinking Water was usually underfunded. The State Budget for 2015 has not been adopted.<br>Probably, many programs will be significantly reduced, because of the war with Russia. | subscribed the IPPC. | | of phosphate compounds in detergents from 17% to 0.7% during 7 years. The law has not yet been adopted. | | |

| COUNTRY | No of agglomerations for which WWTP will be constructed, upgraded or extended as indicated in the JPM of the 1st DRBM Plan[1] | Generated load | Costs | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY END 2015 (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Not started | | Ongoing | | | | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | Planning ongoing | | Construction ongoing | | | | |
| | | PE | Euro | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | |
| **DE** | | | | | | | | | | | | UWWTD fully implemented |
| **AT** | | | | | | | | | | | | UWWTD fully implemented |
| **CZ** | 21 (> 10,000 PE) | 387,847 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 387,847 | All agglomerations with more than 2000 PE are connected to WWTPs |
| | 70 (> 2,000 and < 10,000 PE) | 208,043 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 208,043 | |
| **SK** | 73 | 3 748 336 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | 213 826 | 16 | 942 100 | 52 | 2 455 020 | The status of the implementation according National Programme 2012 is expressed in number of agglomeration with access to WWTP or provided by IAS . Reference year of PE - 2012- |
| | 272 | 1 126 112 | | 0 | 0 | 113 | 442 625 | 22 | 108 122 | 137 | 712 755 | |
| **HU** | 6 | 2,612,599 | | | | | | | | | | *Estimated cost: for the period of 2011-15: 714,1<br>total number of agglomerations . >2,000 PE:546 |
| | 11 | 419,563 | 198 000* | | | | | | | | | |
| **SI** | 22 > 10,000 PE | 851,733 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10,215 | 21 | 841,518 | In DRBM 2009 Slovenia indicated 134 agglomerations >2,000 PE. In year 2010 aggl. have been revised. Now there are 140 aggl. >2,000 PE. New ones are reported in this table. |
| | 118 between 2,000 and 10,000 PE | 561,835 | | 21 (a) | 66,038 | (a) | 0 | 5 | 29,666 | 92 | 466,131 | |

[1] as indicated in the Annex 3 of the 1st Danube River Basin Management Plan 2009.

| COUNTRY | No of agglomerations for which WWTP will be constructed, upgraded or extended as indicated in the JPM of the 1st DRBM Plan[1] | Generated load | Costs | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY END 2015 (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Not started | | Ongoing | | | | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | Planning ongoing | | Construction ongoing | | | | |
| | | PE | Euro | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | (a) data not reliable. Assumption is that for most of 21 aggl. planning is ongoing. (b) In some Slovenian cases one UWWTP serves for more than one aggl.. There are also cases that UWW of one aggl. are treated on more than one UWWTP. Thus ratio m:n should be taken into consideration. |
| **HR** | 31 | 1.941.649 | 829.306.734 | 0 | | 5 | 1.000.371 | 7 | 363.807 | 19 | 577.471 | For Danube River RBD |
| **BA** | 6 | 100,000 | | 2 | 5,000 | | | 2 | 80,000 | 2 | 15,000 | |
| **ME** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **RS** | 13* | 1,481,000 | Unknown | 6 | 673,000 | 4 | 343,000 | 2 | 235,000 | 1 | 230,000 | *different number of aggl. due to integration of three planned WWTP in to one Regional UWWTP |

| COUNTRY | No of agglomerations for which WWTP will be constructed, upgraded or extended as indicated in the JPM of the 1st DRBM Plan[1] | Generated load | Costs | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY END 2015 (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Not started | | Ongoing | | | | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | Planning ongoing | | Construction ongoing | | | | |
| | | PE | Euro | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | |
| **RO** | 1350 | 18,836,562 | 6,994,988,374 | 88 | 677,921 | 320 | 2,358,894 | 480 | 10,531,653 | 462 | 5,268,094 | This situation is a result of the rearrangement of agglomerations delineation due to the reconsideration of the priorities and funding according to the new County Master Plans and local strategies developed after 2012.<br>As consequence in comparison with the baseline scenario presented in the Annex 3 of the DRBMP 2009, the total number of agglomerations with more than 2000 p.e. decreased from 2609 to 1852, out of which 1625 agglomerations between 2000-10000 p.e. and 227 agglomerations with more than 10000 p.e.<br>For the period 2010-2015, there will be financed works for all agglomerations with more than 10000 p.e. and 1123 agglomerations between 2000-10000 p.e., representing around 89% of total biodegradable organic loads. |
| **BG** | 171 | 1,628,204 | 380,678,360 | 109 | 496,090 | 57 | 616,113 | | | 5 | 516,001 | |

| COUNTRY | No of agglomerations for which WWTP will be constructed, upgraded or extended as indicated in the JPM of the 1st DRBM Plan[1] | Generated load | Costs | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS BY END 2015 (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Not started | | Ongoing | | | | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | Planning ongoing | | Construction ongoing | | | | |
| | | PE | Euro | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | No of agglom | Generated load (PE) | |
| **MD** | 4 | 137,000 | 19,320,000 | 4 | 137,000 | 2 | 32000 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40600 | In 3 agglomerations with total generated load of 40600 PE upgrade and extension of UWWTPs which were not included in the DRBMP were completed Construction of UWWTPs for 4 agglomerations included in the DRBMP has not started yet. |
| **UA** | 14 | 638,600 | 2,600,000 | 5 | 559,350 | 3 | 30,116 | 4 | 47,034 | 2 (1 – for tubercular clinic) | 2,000 (100) | For 1 UWWTP (Beregomet, PE 2,511 (Siret basin) is planned 127.5 th.Euro but financing has not yet arrived |
| **TOTAL** | **2,187** | **27,862,986** | **7,397,586,734** | **235** | **2,614,399** | **509** | **3,380,123** | **539** | **10,933,932** | **887** | **7,973,811** | |

# Trends and implementation of measures in agriculture by 2015

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 11

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

| Country | Land use development assessment (% change) | | | Livestock trends | Inorganic fertilisers application | Nitrogen (N) surplus (trends) | Nitrates Directive implementation | | Rural Development Programmes (Axis 2) (mil Euro) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated agricultural area | Forestation | Urban area | | | | Year | Vulnerable zones % | |
| **Germany** | -1[1] | 0 | +1 | -14%[2] | No changes | declining due to further increases in N-efficiency;<br>estimate at present – 6% | 1996 | Action Programme for the whole German territory | Will be made available at a later point of time |
| **Austria** | Slightly declining, with an estimate of –3,5% (period 2006-2010) | Slight increase due to climate change and use of marginal agricultural land | Increasing, but an estimate cannot be given | 0,3% [3] | 2,4% [4] | Stabilized level between 25kg/ha and 35kg/ha | Fully implemented | Action Programme for the whole Austrian territory i.e. Austria accepts Black Sea waters as a *vulnerable zone* | 817 (2012)[5]<br>5.698 (2007-2013) |
| **Czech Republic** | Slight decrease (-1) | Slight increase (0,2) | Increasing, but an estimate cannot be given | Decrease (- 10 %) | Slight increase (+ 5 % N-fertilizers and P-fertilizers) | Stabilized level | 2004 | 41,6% of Czech Republic | Will be made available at a later point in time |
| **Slovakia**[6] | Decrease by 1.3% | Increase by 0.5% | Increase by 3% | Cattle – decrease by 8%<br>Pigs – decrease by 42%<br>Sheep/goats – increase by 17,5%<br>Poultry – decrease | Increase by 35% in total (of which N increase by 45%, $P_2O_5$ increase by 23%). | Stabilized level, under 50 kg/ha, values till now visibly influenced by variability of climatic conditions of concrete year | 2004 | 33.5% of Slovak country | Will be available later |

[1] National statistics for total area; near total area are used at present

[2] Data from Bavarian Grassland Study 2008

[3] Data from AT Nitrates Report 2012

[4] Data from AT Nitrates Report 2012

[5] Grüner Bericht 2014 (www.gruenerbericht.at)

[6] Comments from Slovakia – Data correspond to national scale and is based on Index 2011/2006. Data source – national statistics.

| Country | Land use development assessment (% change) | | | Livestock trends | Inorganic fertilisers application | Nitrogen (N) surplus (trends) | Nitrates Directive implementation | | Rural Development Programmes (Axis 2) (mil Euro) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated agricultural area | Forestation | Urban area | | | | Year | Vulnerable zones % | |
| | | | | by 16% | | | | | |
| **Slovenia** | Slightly increasing, 2010-2013 (SURS) | Slightly increasing, 2010-2013 (SURS) | Increasing (Kazalci okolja) | Declining trends 2010-2013 (SURS) | Slightly increasing in 2013 comparing to 2012 (SURS) | Slightly increasing since 2010-2012 (Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije, Kazalci okolja) | 2004 | Action Programme for the whole territory of Slovenia. | Agri-Environment Climate Measures and Organic farming (2014-2020) caa. 260 mil. euro |
| **Croatia** | In 2012. total of 1.539.000 ha was under cropland and 1.216.000 ha under grassland.<br>That makes around 49 % of total area of Croatia under agricultural land in different categories of use. | In 2012. total of 2.334.000 ha of total Croatian area was under forests (cca 41 % of total area of Croatia). | In 2012. around 4.5 % of the total area of Croatia was under settlements. | In livestock production in 2012. there were total of 740.266 livestock units (LU) raised in Croatia. From that number 87 % was produced in the Danube river basin in Croatia. | In 2012. the consumption of mineral fertilizers in Croatia was 463.688 t. | Unknown | July 2013 | Vulnerable zones are designated through Decision on designation of vulnerable zones in Republic of Croatia, OG 130/12.<br>Total 9 % of Croatian territory (75 municipalities and cities) is designated as vulnerable zones | Croatian Rural Development Program for period 2014 – 2020 is funded by total of 2.383.790.294,12 € |
| **Serbia** | -1.5 | 0.5 | 1 | In relation to the ten years average (2003-2012)<br>cattle: -11.7%;<br>pigs -10.7%;<br>horses -16.9%;<br>sheep +4.1%;<br>goats and poultry +25.4%; | 46 kg N | n/a | Not yet transposed in the National legislation. Implementation of ND is planned for 2018. | Not yet determined. | n/a |
| **Bosnia and Herzegovina** | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Full implement-tation is expected end 2021. | Identification of vulnerable zones is expected end 2012. | n/a |
| **Hungary** | -1<br>(2009-2013) | +1,0<br>(2009-2013) | + 0.3 | 2013/2009 ratio:<br>cattle: +12%<br>pig: -7% | Increasing trend<br>2013/2009 ratio on country level: +35% | The yearly N surplus is generally negative on country level, but | From 2001continuously | 70.0 (2014) | 1627 (for the period 2007-2013)<br>*For the period 2014-20 still* |

| Country | Land use development assessment (% change) | | | Livestock trends | Inorganic fertilisers application | Nitrogen (N) surplus (trends) | Nitrates Directive implementation | | Rural Development Programmes (Axis 2) (mil Euro) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated agricultural area | Forestation | Urban area | | | | Year | Vulnerable zones % | |
| | | | | sheep: +4 %<br>poultry: -8%<br>From 2009 to 2012 slightly decreasing (cattle, pig, sheep, poultry), but from 2012-2013 slightly increasing trends mainly in cattle, pig. | Brutto NPK fertilizer application ( kg /hectare):<br>2009. 64<br>2010 72<br>2011 77<br>2012 82<br>2013 93 | there are some years when the mean value is positive<br>Year /N- balance (kgN/hectar)<br>2004 -13<br>2008 -18<br>2011 - 2<br>(There are bigger differences on the county level averages. ) | | | *under negotiation with EU Commission.* |
| **Bulgaria** | Slight increase of the arable area and decrease of the total agricultural area | Slightly increasing | Slightly increasing | For the *livestock equivalent* indicator it is expected to increase by up to 2.5% by 2013 | It is expected to increase regarding the use of inorganic fertilisers. | Total balance of nutrients in the soil is negative.<br>N surplus is not expected. | 2004: Identifi-cation of vulnerable zones<br>2006:<br>First Action Programme | 34 | For the whole country:<br>3242 – National Rural Development programme 2007-2013, of which<br>777 for Axis 2 - Nature protection including protection of water resources. |
| **Romania** | Slightly decreasing<br>(based on Statistics 2005-2013 ) | Very slight increasing<br>(based on Statistics 2005-2013 ) | Slightly increasing<br>(based on Statistics 2005-2013 ) | Decreasing for cattle, pigs, horses and poultry and increasing for sheep and goats (but still far behind EU average)<br>based on National Institute of Statistics 2005-2013 ) | Slightly increasing until 2011 and after then a slightlyy decreasing but still far behind EU average.<br>(based on Statistics 2005-2013 ) | N surplus is still very low compared with other EU member states. No important changes are expected taking into consideration the trends for livestock and fertilisers. (2005 – 2013) | 2007-2010 -first action programme<br>2011-2013 –second action programme<br>2014-2017 – third action programme | 6.70 (for the first Action Programme)<br>57.7 (for the second Action Programme)<br>whole territory approach (for the third action programme) | - 2792 for Axis 2, 2007 - 2013 (realized, including cofinancing )<br>- 3723 planed for Environmental Measures for the next National Rural Development Plan 2014 - 2020 |
| **Moldova** | + 0,5 (2010-2013) | Slight increase, by 400 ha (2010-2013) | + 0,3 (2010-2013) | -14% (2010-2013) | + 72% , from them, nitrogen fertilizers + 64 (2010-2012), however, organic farming is practiced on 1,7% of cultivated lands (or ca. on | Not estimated | n/a | n/a | ac. 277 (2010-2014) (source CAPMU Progress Report I sem:2014) Separate figure for Axis 2 is unavailable |

| Country | Land use development assessment (% change) | | | Livestock trends | Inorganic fertilisers application | Nitrogen (N) surplus (trends) | Nitrates Directive implementation | | Rural Development Programmes (Axis 2) (mil Euro) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultivated agricultural area | Forestation | Urban area | | | | Year | Vulnerable zones % | |
| | | | | | 20,5 thousand ha in the MD part of the Danube basin) | | | | |
| **Ukraine** | -0.05% according State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine | +0.09% for all Ukraine<br>Forestation by region:<br>Transkarpathian oblast- 724.6 thous.ha;<br>Ivano-Frankivska oblast– 633 thous.ha ;<br>Chernivetska oblast-257.9 thous.ha<br>Odeska oblast– 223.9 thous.ha | +0.52%<br>By regions:<br>Transkarpathian oblast- 25.9 thous.ha;<br>Ivano-Frankivska oblast– 34.52 thous.ha ;<br>Chernivetska oblast-20.5 thous.ha<br>Odeska oblast– 54.4 thous.ha | 2014 to 2013 (%)<br>Cattle: -2.5%<br>Pigs: +4.5%<br>Sheep: -0.2%<br>Poultry: +7.5% | + 19%<br>By regions :<br>Transkarpathian - (-6.5%)<br>Ivano-Frankivska– (-9.3%)<br>Chernivetska – +38.2%<br>Odeska – +18.2 | Not estimated | n/a | n/a | 16,057 - State Special Programme of Rural Development (for period 2007 – 2015) |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **DE** | No legal obligation (woodland area increased by 1 % since 1980) | 6 months | 1st Nov – 31st Jan of the following year on arable land, 15th Nov – 31st Jan of the following year on grass land. In the time from the harvest of the main crop till winter it is not allowed to apply more manure than the actual need of the following main crop, cover crop or on the field remaining cropstraw is, together not more than 40kg of ammonium-N or 80 kg total-N per hectare | 170 kg N/ha from livestock manure in line with ND | 170 - 230 kg N/ha from livestock manure in line with ND and EC 2006/1013/EG depending on no. of harvests, balance of N and P | Whole territory approach, code of good agricultural practice is therefore included in the Düngeverordnung (ca. 5 mio. ha) | Whole territory approach according to Article 5 (6) of the ND | On arable land with a mean slope > 10 % in a distance of 20 m to the upper edge of the bank of a surface water the application of N or P containing fertilizers is not allowed within a distance of 3 m to the upper edge of the bank. Otherwise fertilizers can be applied between the distance from 3 until 10 m to the upper edge of the bank if these fertilizers are introduced directly into the soil, or at the remaining part of the area according to the specific provisions. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **AT** | No legal obligation; wooded area increased by 8 % since 1961; during the last years the area was almost constant. 4,0 million ha woodland, 48 % of the state territory | At least 6 months. Certificates of leak proves tests are required | 15th Oct - 15th Feb of the following year on agricultural land in general,<br>15th Nov - 15th Feb, if following crop is sawn until 15th October<br>30th Nov - 28th Feb of the following year on grassland,<br>30th Nov - 15th February for manure, compost<br>within the period<br>-from harvest till the beginning of the respective prohibition period and<br>-for grassland from 1st Oct till the beginning of the respective prohibition period it is not allowed to apply fertilizers containing more than 60 kg of N per hectare | 60 - 240 kg N/ha depending on crop requirement (expected crop yield) and soil potential in total (170 kg N/ha from livestock manure in line with ND) | 40 - 280 kg N/ha depending on no. of cuts | Whole territory approach, code of good agricultural practice is therefore included in the Nitrates Action Programme (ca. 3.2 mio. ha) | Whole territory approach according to Article 5 (6) of the ND | The application of N containing fertilizers including sewage sludge on agricultural fields with average slope of more than 10% within distance of 20m towards surface waters has to comply with the following obligations: the application of N containing fertilizers – with the exception of solid manure and compost - has to be split in all cases where more than 100 kg/ha of N is foreseen to be applied; in case of crops with a late start of the growing season in spring, the slope has to be subdivided with horizontal sowing stripes with soil covering plants, or between arable land foreseen for fertilization and surface waters a buffer strip of 20 m, or fields have to be vegetated over winter period. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **CZ** | 385 ha/year (2,5 % from agri area of NVZ for the actual period). During the whole programming time, the measure is implemented with the necessity of 18 years commitment for the HRDP and 15 years commitment for the RDP. In accordance with period of implementation of this measure, the annual number of new afforested hectares has a downward trend (2010 – 236 ha). Concerning the first results of mid-term evaluation there is more over importance for local ecosystems and regional benefits. | The capacity of storage spaces for manure must be sufficient for storing of manure during the period of ban for the fertilization.The deposition of solid manure and solid organic fertilizers on agricultural land is permissible for 12 months at longest. The deposition at the same place can be repeated after 4 years of land cultivation. Since 01.01.2014 the capacity of storage spaces for manure will have to correspond to the need for storage of their six-month production. | Use of fertilizers with a slow releasable N on arable land is prohibited between 1. 6. – 31. 7. (this provision does not apply in the case of subsequent cultivation of winter crops and catch crops) and in period between 15.12 - 15.2. Use of fertilizers with slow releasable N on grassland is prohibited between 15.12. - 15.2. Periods of fertilization ban are not applicable for faeces and urine left on the land by livestock during grazing or their other stay on agricultural land and for fertilizing covered areas (greenhouses, plastic foil greenhouses). | The quantity of total N kg/ha applied anually on agricultural land in organic and combined organic/inorganic fertilizers and manure cannot exceed on average in total area of agricultural land of farm entreprise 170 kg . ha-1, while including agricultural land appropriate for fertilization. | Application of N fertilizing substances is restricted to 80 kg of total N/ha. The calculation of used N dose per ha shall be carried out on the basis of data on total N input in organic and combined organic / inorganic fertilizers and manure. | Code of Good Agricultural practices application is obligatory in the whole area – area of 3 531 370,65 ha (35 313,7 km2), in line with ND. ND requirements are obligatory for NVZ defined. For the rest of agricultural areas are implemented on the voluntary bases. | Area of NVZ designated for ND in 2011 – 1 759 883,73 ha (arable land – 1 476 534,04 ha and grass land - 256 198,78 ha) – 49,83 % of total agricultural area. Quality monitoring report in 2012. | Appropriate agrotechnical erosion control measures which are in the conformity with site conditions shall be carried out on agricultural plots with arable land on erosion endangered soils, delimited in accordance with main soil unit (limit of 7 or 12 degrees). Appropriate agrotechnical erosion control measures are especially: contour line cultivation, soil protective cultivation with retaining of organic residues on soil surfaces, mulching, sowing into protective crop and/or stubble, sowing into rough cut or discontinuous ridging. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **SK** | To 31th December 2013, first afforestation of the agricultural land, supported from RDP 2007-2013, was realized on 255 ha (0.013% of UAA). | In national legislation (MoA Decree No 338/2005) is embedded the requirement for 6-12 months storage capacity for solid manure and 3-4 months for liquid manure. Because legally defined storage capacities for animal manures in NVZs are insufficient, the relevant AP is under revision. With regard to 6 months storage capacity for solid and liquid animal manure there is still indicated some deficit which can be solved via completion of them or via contracting external storage. | In revised AP in VZs there is assumed more stringent definition of period with prohibition of manures containing nitrogen as it is at present (15th November to 15th February). | Besides ND limit (170 kg N/ha from animal manures in VZs) N inputs are limited via maximum single N rate. In the revised AP in NVZs there will be defined also the maximum fertilizer N rate for individual crops. P application is long term under the crop demands. | Soil with slope above 7o : 80 kg N/ha. Phosphorous is not limited | Code of Good Agricultural practices application is obligatory in vulnerable areas – area of 1,461,646 ha (14616.46 km2) and recommended - outside of vulnerable zones (total agricultural land in the whole SR with manure application: 1,939,275 ha (19392.75 km2). | Since 2004, the area of NVZs was unchanged and represents 60% of agricultural land. | 1. Whole territory of Slovakia on recommended base (through Code of Good Agricultural practices ) : a. Land with slope above 12% should not be used as arable land 2. Whole territory of Slovakia – obligation: a. Fertilizers are not applied on land with slope above 12%, if there is a risk of washing them out to surface water ( MP SR Regulation Nr.338/2005 (§ 14) issued to the Act on fertilizers) 3. NVZ – obligation: a. Land with slope above 12% is prohibited for using it as arable land and is not allowed to fertilize it with nitrate fertilizers b. On agricultural land with slope above 7% is necessary to carry out anti erosion measures. |
| **HU** | During the period 2007/13, the average afforestation in HU was in ha/year 2007: 18.948 | In accordance with The Code of Good Agricultural Practice the capacity of the farmyard manure | No manure shall be applied between 31 Okt and 15 Feb, except for the top dressing of winter cereals where | The annual volume of N applied through organic manure on agricultural areas may not exceed 170 kg/ha. Whether it | No special limit value for grass land in Hungary. | HU transposed the ND. The rules of the Code of Good Agricultural Practices are obligatory on the | The designation entered into force by the Government Decree No. 27/2006. (II.7.) on the | As for plantations on slopes more than 15 %, fertilizers may be applied only if the anti-erosion measures |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| | 2008: 7332<br>2009: 5168<br>2010: 5096; 2011: 2803; 2012: 4537; 2013: 2531; | storage facility shall be sufficient for the storage of 6 months' volume of farmyard manure. | manure application will be permitted from the 1st of Feb.<br>The post-harvest application of manure containing readily soluble nitrogen is prohibited if no new crop is sown in autumn.<br>The application of fertilizers is not allowed on frozen soil and on lands saturated with water or covered with snow | originates from grazing or from livestock farms, the volume of N applied shall be calculated by using the values in the rules of the action programme. On NVZ areas the maximum volume of total (organic+inorganic) N kg/ha allowed for major crops during the vegetation period by soil category and soil nutrient supply is set. | | NVZ's (6,5 million ha). Outside the NVZ's, the agri environmental measures assist the implementation of GAP on voluntary basis. | protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural sources. The designation was carried out according to the ND. The revision of the NVZ's is fullfilled. | specified in the soil protection plan to be compiled pursuant to separate legislation are fulfilled. The application of slurry will not be allowed on slopes above 6%, except if done with the sliding hose (hose curtain) procedure that may be used on slopes of maximum 12%.<br>If applied on slopes above 12%, the chemical fertilizers shall be promptly incorporated into the soil except for top dressing.<br>The application of fertilizers will not be allowed on slopes above 17%.<br>On slopes more than 2 % for the hindering of erosion such cultivation method shall be used which enhances the absorption of rainwater in the soil due to the conservation of the soil structure and the hindering or elimination of soil compaction. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **SI** | 2012 - 13945 ha, 2014 - 23391 ha (Dejanska raba MKGP, Kmetijsko zemljišče v zaraščanju - 1410) | 15th of Nov till 15th of Feb; some areas from 1st of December till 31th of Jan. On areas higher than 800 m from 15th Nov till 1st March. (Uradni list RS, št. 113/09 in 5/13) | **Manure:** 15th of Nov till 15th of Feb; some areas from 1st of December till 31th of Jan. On areas higher than 800 m from 15th Nov till 1st March **Fertilizers:** 15th of Nov till 1st of March; except for fertilizing crops in greenhouse. For winter crops prohibition is from 1st of Dec till 15th of Feb. (Uradni list RS, št. 113/09 in 5/13) | Nitrogen 60 - 320 kg N/ha per year depending on crop; table 4 of Annex 1 of Decree (Uradni list RS, št. 113/09 in 5/13) | Nitrogen 170 - 320 kg N/ha per year depending on no. of harvests; table 4 of Annex 1 of Decree (Uradni list RS, št. 113/09 in 5/13) | Whole territory approach, code of good agricultural practice is therefore included in the Nitrates Action Programme (agricultural land in use – ca. 460.000 ha) | Whole territory approach according to Article 5 (6) of the ND | On slopes greater than 20%. Nitrates Action Programme: The application of manure on land has to be split in separate applications, only up to 80 kg/ha per single application of N are allowed to be spread. (Uradni list RS, št. 113/09 in 5/13) |
| **HR** | Ministry of Agriculture does not collect data on aforestation of agricultural land. | According to the 1st Action Programme the requirement for storage capacity is 6 months. | According to the Ist Action Programme fapplicaiton of manure is prohibited from 15th of November untill 15th of February. Also the application of fertilisers and manure is prohibited on water saturated, floded, frozen or snow covered agricultural land. | In the period 2013. - 2017. yearly limit for application of nitrogen is 210 kgN/ha. After this period, the appplication limit will be minimized to 170 kgN/ha/year. Moreower, in Ist Action Programme the limits for application of nitrogen according to the agricultural plant species. | Limits for application of nitrogen on grassland is 240 kg N/ha | The Brochure Codes of Good Agricultural Practice has been issued in 2009 by Croatian Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with Croatian Advisory Service. The Brochure consists of Codes of Good Agricultural Practice in usage of Land, Air, Water and Animal Welfare. | NVZ in Croatia are established through the Governmental Deccision on designation of vulnerable zones, OG 130/12. Vulnerabla zones in Croatia cover 9 % of land teritorry (75 local municipalities and cities). | According to the Ordinance on Cross compliance, OG 32/14, agricultural activity on slopes with inclination 15 % or more must be conducted perpendicular to the slope. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **BA** | No data regarding afforestation of agricultural land. | In Republika Srpska is not adopted any regulation regarding Codes of Good Agricultural practice. | There is no regulation in Republika Srpska which prohibits the periodic applying of fertilizers on agricultural land during the year. In Republika Srpska is not adopted any regulation regarding Codes of Good Agricultural practice. | | In Republika Srpska is not adopted regulation regarding Codes of Good Agricultural practice or any other law or by-law which regulate limitation of N and P fertilizers application. | The implementation of ND and harmonization with Codes of Good Agricultural practice is not finished. | According to Water Law, there is obligation for detections, methodologies, obligations and restrictions of activities in NVZ and monitoring of NVZ, which will be proclimed by Ministry of agriculture, forestry and watermanagement in cooperation with Ministry in charge of ecology, but no by-law or decision, yet. | |
| **ME** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **RS** | During the period 2010/2012, the average afforestation in Serbia was 2386 ha /year. By 2015 it is expected that aforestation area will be enlarged to 3000ha/year. | Legal framework for manure storage capacity is in preparation. Recommendation for storage capacity is 6 months, and will be implemented via transpositon of ND. | There is no regulation in Serbia which prohibits the periodic applying of fertilizers on agricultural land during the year. Traditionaly, fertilizers are not applying on a frost or snow covered land. | n/a | n/a | Activities for transposition of ND with Code of Good Agricultural have been initiated. CGA published in 2010 though the project DREPR is now in the proces of updating. | NVZ areas according to ND are not designated. Proposal for designation of VZ in Serbia is expected in 2015 through the cooperation Project with Swedish EPA (Designation of sensitive and vulnerable zones according to the ND and UWWD). | According to Low on Agricultural land (2009) agicultural area with a slope greater than 10% has to be cultivated parallel to contour lines and area with a slopes greater than 25% should not be used as arible land. Responsibility for implementation these restrictions is under local government. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **RO** | According to the data of National Statistics Institute the afforestation has registered a slight increasing less than 1% (2007-2012). | The capacity of manure facilities must be at least 6.5 months for liquid manure and 5.5 months for solid manure. | According to the third Action Program, the prohibition periods are as follows:<br>- For solid manure: 1'st Nov – 15'st March.<br>- Liquid manure and mineral fertilizers are splited in 3 categories of prohibition periods as follows:<br>* For autumn crops the prohibition is from 1'st Nov – 1'st March,<br>* for other crops the prohibition is from 1'st Oct – 15'st March,<br>* for pastures the prohibition is from 1'st Oct – 15'st March. | Third AP allows maximum 170 kg of nitrogen of organic fertilizer per hectare. Also, in the sanitary and hydrogeological safeguard zone, the fertilizers are forbidden to be applied or handled. | Third AP allows maximum 170 kg of nitrogen of organic fertilizer per hectare. Also, in the sanitary and hydrogeological safeguard zone, the fertilizers are forbidden to be applied or handled. | In the process of implementation of the Nitrates Directive, the Code of Good Agricultural Practices (CGAP) has been elaborated and harmonized with ND. The provisions of the CGAP are mandatory on whole territory of Romania (23 mil. ha). | For the first Action Program (2005 – 2008), a surface of 16,000 skm (6.7 % from the total surface) was designated as NVZ. Since December 2008, the NVZ surface increased at 137,500 skm (13,750,000 ha), which was representing 57.7 % from the total surface. For the third AP Romania adopted whole territory approach - art 3 (5) ND. (23,839 mil. ha, 100% of the total surface). | The third Action Programme stipulates the following:<br>(1) fertilizers are to be incorporated into the soil taking into account weather forecasts (it is forbiden to apply fertilizers, especially liquid manure when intense precipitation are forecasted).<br>(2) On the arable land with slopes between 2% - 8%, it is recomended the preservation of autumn crops and winter cover crops at minumum 20% from the farm arable land comprised in this category of slope area.<br>(3) On the arable land with slope between 8 and 15 %, it is recommended the preservation of automn crops and winter cover crops at minumum 25% from the farm arable land comprised in this category of slope area. In this area it is recomandet that the fertilizers to be incorporated into the soil in maximum 24 hours.<br>(4) On the arable land |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| | | | | | | | | with slope > 15 %, it is obligatory the preservation of automn crops and winter cover crops at minumum 30% from the farm arable land comprised in this category of slope area. On these areas, the application of fertilizers is made only by incorporation into the soil immediately after application (no later than 24 hours) with slope > 15 %, it is obligatory the preservation of automn crops and winter cover crops at minumum 30% from the farm arable land comprised in this category of slope area. On these areas, the application of fertilizers is made only by incorporation into the soil immediately after application (no later than 24 hours) |
| **BG** | A total of 592,3 ha of afforestation of agricultural land for the period 2007-2012 was realized within the Bulgarian part of the Danube | In line with ND, a PoM to reduce and prevent nitrate pollution from agricultural sources in the NVZ and Rules for good agricultural | For NVZ, the importation of nitrogenous fertilizers (organic and mineral) is prohibited during the following periods:<br>- From 1 November to | In the area of NVZ for all crops, meadows and permanent pasture, the imported quantity of Nitrogen from organic fertilizer during the year must not exceed 170 kg | Complying with the same requirements as on agricultural land | Bulgaria transposed the ND. The rules of the Code of Good Agricultural practices are obligatory within the NVZ, for the Bulgarian part of the | The NVZ was designated by the Decree 930/25.10.2010 of the Minister of Environment and Water. In 2010 the | For NVZ measures are foreseenfor the use of N fertilizers (mineral and organic / inorganic) on land with slopes greater than 6° such as: treatment of soil should |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| | River District. According to the annual report of the Executive Forest Agency for 2013 the total area of the forest territories for the whole county has increased with 16 706 ha in 2013 compared to 2012. Afforested area increased with 15 788 ha in 2013 compared to 2012. | practices were developed and implemented. The period of manure storage is 6 months. | 25 February for North Bulgaria (regions of Varna, Vratsa, Veliko Tarnovo, Gabrovo, Dobrich, Lovech, Montana, Pleven, Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, Targovishte and Shumen).<br>- From 1 November to 25 February for free areas and areas occupied by permanent crops<br>- From 15 November to 25 February in case of creation of new fruit plants. In these cases, entry of manure is exceptionally allowed to 15 November. | N/ha. When more than 12 kg active substance Nitrogen per ha is imported, the fertilizer rate should be split into two - one third of the norm must be imported before sowing or before planting, and the difference of the norm to be left for feeding up. | | Danube River Basin it is 2,153 million ha; for whole country is 3,835 million ha. For agricultural lands, which are not falling within NVZ, application of the Rules of good agricultural practice (GAP) from farmers is voluntary. | area of the North NVZ was 3.08 million ha. In 2012 there were changes, and now the NVZ for the Bulgarian part of the Danube River Basin is 2,153 million ha; for the whole country NVZ is 3,835 million ha. | be contour (horizontal) or across the slope, establishment of perennial crops, the rows should be oriented in the direction of the slope and between the rows to plant grass, no fertilization of areas with a slope greater than 6°, if the distance to surface water bodies (rivers, streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, sea, etc.) is less than 50 meters. At terrains with a slope greater than 12° the importation of fertilizer is prohibited. For arable lands, outside the NVZ, there are general precautions for the use of N fertilizers such as: limitation period for importation, according to soil type and mechanical composition, the physical condition of soils, appropriate allocation of fertilizer norm and more. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| **MD** | Project "Creation of forests under the jurisdiction of local public administration" - 2006-2009, reforested 10589 ha of eroded and degraded agricultural lands, through planting 2653,91 ha; in 2007 – 3861,75 ha; in 2008 – 2818,74 ha, and in 2009 – 1254,21 ha. Forest plantation activities were implemented in in many areas. The goal is to maintain, regenerate, and, where possible, expand current forests. The cost of reforestation and maintenance was approximately US$1,000/ha for the first few years until forest cover has been established | The provision is not included in any of the laws and regulations. Manure storage is allowed in specialized storage houses. The total estimated quantity of manure stored at the platforms is of 82,530 tn which represent 794 t of nutrients reduced. Adoption of manure management practices in middle Prut basin contributed to a reduction of nutrient discharges up to 40 kg N/ha/year and 36 kg P/ha/year. | National regulations are in place to monitor the timing and amount of fertilizer applications so as to minimize nutrient runoff. A key government program on using new land and increasing soil fertility includes specific soil protection measures, including fertilizer application techniques and financial assistance for soil protection activities. There is no legal restriction for applying of manure. The recommendations: chemical fertilizers containing N should be applied to the land shortly before the start of the growing season, i.e. March, provided ground and weather conditions are suitable, and others. | According to Code of Good Agricultural Practice, 10 kg of mineral fertilizers containing N /ha should be applied in order to prevent mineral N depletion. Also, 8- 10 t manure /ha/year should be applied to non-eroded soils, 14-15 t/ha /year to eroded soils, 10-12 t/ha/year to irrigated soils. | This provision is not included in the Code of Good Agricultural Practice. The main sources of pollution are runoff from agricultural fields and inappropriate manure management. Although pesticide and fertilizer use has shown a stable declining trend for the last 4-5 years, approximately 30 percent of agricultural lands currently lack P, which seriously affects soil fertility. | Moldova has already completed a Code of Good Agricultural Practice which was developed in accordance with European normative acts and Moldovan legislation, it does not represent a mandatory document, but just a set of recommendation.. The Code was widely considered as too technical/scientific to be effective and a revuion is planned. | The designation of NVZ is not provided by the Moldovan legislation, and that provision was not included in any of the laws and regulations. In this case, action programs should be implemented on the entire territory. In undertaking a revision of the Code of Good Agricultural Practice the following steps should be undertaken. | No legal provisions for restriction of agricultural activities on slopes but just recommendations. Nevertheless, crops are still mainly grown without consideration to proper relief and soil type in terms of soil conservation. The excessive transformation of hilly pastures and meadows into land for annual crops, without any attention paid to relief, physical or biological monitoring is a case. Overall eroded area increases by 0.86% a year. The annual loss of fertile soil particles amounts to about 22 x 106 t year-1, with maximum erosion rates greater than 30 t ha-1 year-1. The economic value of eroded soil corresponds to an estimated annual loss of 45-55 €MIO. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Afforestation of agricultural land ha /year (2007-2015) | Manure storage capacity (months) | Prohibition periods for applying fertilizer and manure (months) | Limitation of N and phosphorous application | | Code of Good Agricultural practices in line with ND requirements (ha) | NVZ (ha) comparison with the values from the ND implementation, respectively similar areas declared | Restrictions of some agricultural activities on slopes (slope in %) |
| | | | | • kg/ha on agricultural land | • kg/ha on grass land | | | |
| UA | According to data of the State Forest Resources Agency were reforested eroded and degraded agricultural lands:<br>2012 – 55.4 thou. ha<br>2013 – 57.6 thou. ha<br>In Ukraine forest management is provided according the State Programme "Forests of Ukraine"for 2010-2015, adopted by 16.09.09 № 977.<br>Budget for 2015 will be 4520.7 million UA hryvna.<br>According the Programme 107700 ha will be added in year 2015. | Manure storage is regulated by the Law about waste.<br>According this Law manure storage is allowed in specialized storage places, authorized in conformity with an established procedure.<br>The large agricultural enterprises store manure both liquid and solid forms.<br>Household manure storage are only as solid.<br>The total quantity of produced manure in Ukraine was 12136 thousand t in 2013. | There is no legal restriction for applying of manure. Norms of fertilizers are established depends on the content of N or P in soil and volumes of application of organic fertilizers.<br>Appropriate recommendation nitrogen fertilizers are applied only in spring (if soils are sandy or sandy loam – directly before planting). 20 % of phosphorus are recommended to apply in spring and 80 % – in autumn. | Doses of fertilizers depend on soil, crop and a plant-forecrop. Dose is defined by 3 methods: calculation, field, complex.<br>Limitation:<br>Nitrogen 30 - 180 kg N/ha per year<br>Phosphorus – 45-90 kg P/ha her year<br>Manure – 20-60 t/ha. | Nitrogen 80-120kg/ha, phosphorus 45-60 kg/ha. In year 2010 had been applied nitrogen fertilizers: Tizsa basin – 980 t; Prut basin – 4790 t in Ivano-Frankivska region and 5530 t in Chernivetska region;<br>Lower Danube pare – 41620 t in Odeska region. | Scientific bases and technology of optimum cultivation of separate cultures are developed.<br>It is not a mandatory document just a set of recommendation. | The designation of NVZ is not provided by the Ukrainian legislation, and that provision was not included in any of the laws and regulations. | There exists no legal provisions for restriction of agricultural activities on slopes but just recommendations.<br>Agricultural activities depends of slope:<br>< 3% - cultivation of all cultures is allowed;<br>3–9 % - soil-protective crop rotations are applied;<br>>9–15 % - the contour-strips organisation of territory and soil-protective crop rotations are applied;<br>>15% - only grass is allowed.<br>By the general estimations about 31,7 % of the lands are eroded in Ukraine.<br>Amount of eroded lands annually increases by 80-90 thousand ha. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **DE** | 336.300 hectares (= 7,4 % of the utilised agricultural area in whole Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria) – are managed according to the criteria of organic farming (2013).<br>No legal obligation | Whole territory<br>10 m (rivers, slope >10%): see column 9; optional (financial support) Bavaria: on arable land buffer stripes with a width of 10 - 30 m to the water pollution control and soil conservation.<br>On application of fertilisers containing N or P, the direct discharge of nutrients into surface waters has to be avoided, and the run-off into surface waters has to be prevented. | Optional (financial support) Bavaria 2013: ca. 125.800 ha (6,1 % of arable land);<br>Optional (financial support) Baden-Württemberg 2013: ca. 34.900 ha (18 % of arable land) | No relevant | 100 % according to Düngeverordnung | Bavarian water protection advisory service:<br>11 consultants especially for implementation of the WFD; ca 6.600 consultations p.a.<br>Water protection advisory service Baden-Württemberg: 6 consultants with focus on water protection |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **AT** | 533.230 hectares not including alpine pastures (= 20 % of the utilised agricultural area) – are managed according to the criteria of organic farming (2012). No legal obligation | Whole territory (ca. 100,000 km rivers)<br>During fertilization of agricultural land the direct discharge of nutrients into surface waters has to be avoided by keeping a distance between the border of the spreading-width of fertilizers and the upper edge of the bank of the respective surface water. Furthermore, run-off into surface waters has to be prevented.<br>The minimum distance must be 5m (rivers)<br>10m (rivers, when areas within distance of 20m to rivers have average slopes >10%)<br>20m (stagnant waters)<br>In cases of permanently vegetated buffer stripes between agricultural field and surface waters or application using soil injection the distances can be halved (with exception of areas with average slope >10% within distance of 20m towards stagnant waters). | Financial support from the subsidy program "ÖPUL". In 2012: 47.464 farms with 426.539 ha participated in measures on catch crops; 4.249 farms with 156.007 ha participated in measure on precautinary soil conservation and water protection; in total 110.274 farms (76%) participated the Austrian RDP "ÖPUL" with in total € 526 million subsidies. | National parks "Lake Neusiedl-Seewinkel" (9.064 ha) and "Donau-Auen" (9.323 ha). Nature and landscape protection area | Nutrient balances with obligatory documentation for all farms > 5 ha agricultural area (> 15 ha agricultural area, if more than 90 % is grassland) or > 2 ha vegetable gardening or > 2 ha vineyards; in total 110.000 farms (60 % of all farms). From 2015 onwards: obligation to document the amount of fertilizers applied; this is necessary for any control; | Austrian Water Protection Advisory Service:<br>17.000 consultations p.a.; 500 trainings and lectures; 7 consultants, 44 specially trained farmers as working group leaders, ca. 2.130 working group members (farmers)<br>+ several Soil Protection Advisory Services in Austria |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **CZ** | 435 165,5 ha (11,8 % from agri area of NVZ; or 12,3 % from agri area of the whole CZ). The percentage of area overlapping reflects the geographical position of land plots designated or in organic farming evidence. | For reasons of soil protection from erosion and waters from pollution, wide-row crops (maize, sunflower, soya, bean, potatoes etc.) cannot be cultivated on agricultural plots with the slope above 7 degrees and in the distance less than 25 m. There are 6 160, 96 ha of arable land with slope over 7 degrees nearby watercourses or water bodies.The water protection and protection against erosion is also under GAEC covered by special protection technologies.<br>The protection activities are also implemented under AEM in RDP implemented. | Agricultural plots threatened by soil erosion must be cultivated in accordance with GAEC practice (no wide-row crops). Plots protected under ND requirements Over 7°- 23 030,42 ha of NVZ<br>There are also some measures under RDP concerning the problematic of erosion (expect of Afforestation mentioned above) in AEM.<br>C1 Conversion of arable land to grassland -46 995 ha<br>C2 Growing of catch crops – 80 712 ha<br>C3 Bio – belts 2 117 ha. | Negligible in CZ<br>Permanently waterlogged and peat land meadows – 1 652 ha under special management of AEM commitment. | 100% Keeping evidence on fertilizer consumption and calculation nutrient balance ( first of all the nitrogen balance) is an obligation for all farmers (base on the national legislation – using also for RDP controls) Act No. 156/1998 Coll., on fertilizers, as last amended. | MoA. Regional agencies for agriculture and countryside – no. 63<br>www.mze.cz<br>The Network of Ministry of Agriculture has been built on providing necessary information to agricultural practice. Accredited consultants are taking part in regular courses and training to help farmers, not only in practical matters, crops, livestock and forestry, but today mainly related to subsidies. There is close cooperation with all researches' institutes. www.nitrate.cz<br>www.agroporadenstvi.cz<br>www.vuv.cz<br>www.vurv.cz<br>Control bodies<br>Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA) ensure controls of farmers for Cross Compliance system<br>Czech Environmental Inspection from the point of water protection. There is also consulting system under RDP Axis I – information programmes organization.<br>Private sector participation |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **SK** | To 31th December 2013, organic farming was supported from RDP 2007-2013 on area 148 988 ha (7.72% of UAA). | Whole territory (61,147 km rivers). Fertilizers are prohibited to apply, in minimum width of 10 m from surface waters (rivers, reservoirs, fish ponds, wetlands) | To 31th December 2013, protection of the soil against erosion was (within Agri-environmental payments) supported from RDP 2007-2013 on area 3 697 ha (0.19% of UAA) | Negligible | 100% Keeping evidence on fertilizer consumption and calculation nutrient balance ( first of all the nitrogen balance) is an obligation for all farmers (according to MP SR Regulation Nr. 338/2005 (§ 16) issued to the Act on fertilizers) | Agricultural advice service in SR provides Agroinštitút Nitra. To 31th December 2013, 338 farmers received support from RDP 2007-2013 within on farm advisory services. Utilization of agricultural services wiil be suported also by Rural Development Programme SR 2014 – 2020. |
| **HU** | | The establishment of buffer stripes has been legislated, the implementation starts from the 1st of Jan 2012. | The Agri Environmental Program between 2009-2014 (5-year program) cultivation of catch crops is compulsory on 750 thousand hectares of arable lands. Catch crop must be applied at least once in 5 ys in these areas. | The establishment of new wetlands is not foreseen. The remediation of the existing wetlands are subsidised by the frame of the Environment and Energy Operational Programme (KEOP) as subprograms e.g.: Complex Water protection investments, and habitat-related infrastructure development The implementation is going on. | At the time of planning the nutrient management of agricultural areas, the volume of nutrients to be applied shall be calculated in view of the nutrient supply of the soil and the nutrient demand of the crop that is necessary for a crop yield adjusted to the conditions of the actual. Soil analysis in every 5 year is an important element of this assessment. | The institutional structure of the Hungarian 73/2007. (July 27th) FVM Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the Common Agricultural Policy support schemes to assist the functioning of agricultural advisory system.The agricultural extension system of duties:<br>a) The National Advisory Centre,<br>b) the regional advisory centers,<br>c) the regional advisory centers,<br>d) of professional counseling centers, and<br>e) the National Advisory Committee<br>There are no figures available on the number of farmers trained. |
| **SI** | 38897 ha (SURS, 2013 - zemljišča z ekološkim kmetovanjem in zemljišča v preusmeritvi v ekološko kmetovanje) | Buffer stripes for Rivers 1st order 15 m of width and Rivers 2nd order 5 m of width | Optional (financial support) | Most actions for keeping exsisting wetlands with sustainable management. BioMura project establishing of old canal distributaries | All farmers who use mineral fertilizers are obliged to make nutrient balances and farmers who participate in Agri-Environment Climate Measures | Slovenian chamber for agriculture and foresty (KGZS) organizes trainings and advisory through regional units. Farmers who apply for Agri-Environment Climate Measures must attend training. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
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| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **HR** | In 2013 there were 1609 agricultural producers doing organic production on 3,12% of agricultural land in Croatia. | Buffer stripes are desiganted through Ist Action Programme and are as follows:<br>– at 20 m distance from the outer edge of a lake bed, or other standing water,– at 3 m distance from the outer edge of water course beds having a width of 5 meters or more,– on slanted terrains along the water courses, having a slope greater than 10% within a distance of less than 10 m from the outer edge of the water course bed. Buffer stripes are also obligatory GAEC 1 according to the Ordinance on Cross compliance. | Problems with soil erosion should be settled through minimal soil cover. On agricultural parcels with slopes of 15% or more, ploughing should be performed only perpendicular to the slope. All GAEC standards prescribed in Ordinance are obligatory for farmers in use of direct payments in Croatia. | In 2012. there is 74.000 ha of wetlands and this number is slightly increased (+2.000 ha) from 1990. | Farmers are not obliged to do the nutrient balance on their farms. | The Agricultural Advisory Service in Croatia employs 239 employees, mostly Agricultural Engineers. It has offices in each Croatian county and Zagreb. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **BA** | No valuable data. (till the date of filling in this table) | Measures against erosion are prohibition of:<br>a) Perform operations in the area and in the way that intensify erosion and creation of flood flows<br>b) Bare-denudate surface,<br>c) Clear forest areas which prevent slide of soil and snow deposit, flatten the flows or protect in other way downstream territories against harmful erosion influence,<br>d) Obstruct the springs,<br>e) Collect or divert collected water through erosive or sliding territories without supervision, and other activities. | No data. | There is no organized establishment of new or revitalization of old wetlands in Republika Srpska. | | |
| **ME** | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **RS** | Area of organic production covers about 0,5%, or 11.000 ha of total 5.000.000 ha of agricultural lands. | Measures against erosion are organised locally. Buffer strips are not regulated by low. | Technical measures against erosion are applied on ~ 160000 ha/year and biological measures on ~120000 ha/year. Due to extremely developed erosion, every biological work was done simultaniously with the technical work and administrative measures against erosion are applied on ¼ of Serbian territory. | There is no organized establishment of new, or revitalization of old wetlands in Serbia. | About 150 farmers (who owns at the most 50 000 ha and 18 to 1000 cows ) went through training for nutrient balances implementation. The number of farmers who went through the training is presented in promiles. | In accordance with the Low on the performance of advisory and professional work in the field of agriculture (OG.RS 30/10) agricultural advisory and extension services are organised in 34 municipalities. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
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| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **RO** | In 2013, the area of organic production covered 301148 ha, representing over 2% of the agricultural area. (source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) | The third AP requires additional buffer strips besides the ones stipulated in Romanian Water Law 107/1996 with further amendments (where the buffer strips must have a width between 2 m to 50 m, depending by the width of water courses, type and use of water resources or hydrotechnical works). The additional buffer strips must have a width:<br>a) 1 m for land with slope < 12%;<br>b) 3 m for land with slope > 12%. | Applied being considered an important measure for prevention of soil erosion | There are measures and studies proposed in the Program of Measures of the River Basin Management Plan, which will be implemented particularly in the second and the third planning cycle. | 100 % according to the tird AP | In Romania there are 2 main institutions which conduct training for farmers, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). From 2012 - middle 2014 MECC trained 6020 farmers, 2415 specialists who work in the structures and organizations involved in environmental issues, 1452 people from several institutions such as local authorities, agronomists, doctors and veterinarians, teachers and others. In the same period, MARD trained 1301 young farmers in 50 training sessions and 17307 farmers who practice subsistence agriculture in 692 sessions. In parallel County Agricultural Chambers, which are under the technical coordination of MARD, conducted in 2012 - middle 2014 over 3900 information/training sessions in 1700 localities with the participation of over 60000 farmers. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
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| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **BG** | At the end of 2013 the total number of organic products registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, organic producers, processors and retailers was 3123, in 2012 the number is 2016, in 2011 the number is 1054.<br>In 2013, the areas with organic production in the National system of control (areas in transition period and areas passed the transition period) reached 56 287.05 ha.<br>*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, based on data from annual reports of the controlling persons of organic production.* | National standards introducing Conditions for keeping land in good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC) are obligatory for all farmers, owners and / or users of agricultural land, which receive support under various schemes of the CAP, complementary national payments and the following measures from the Programme for Rural Development: payments to farmers for environmental constraints in mountain areas; Agricultural environmental payments; Natura 2000 payments for lands; forests, etc.<br>It is mandatory the establishment of buffer strips with a minimum width of 5 meters along the surface water bodies (rivers, reservoirs, lakes, sea), with the exception of rice cells by natural vegetation (grass, trees, shrubs) or maintained in sod. The application of mineral and organic N fertilizers in the buffer strips is prohibited. | Measures include the enforcement of the implementation of the National standards to protect the soil from erosion. The feature 'catch crops' is not observed in arable land. Associated crops "meadows - orchards" in the utilized agricultural area:<br>during 2011- 19 196 ha of meadows, orchards;<br>Vegetables' production areas are 872 ha.<br>during 2012 - 19 097 ha of meadows, orchards;<br>during 2013 - 15 945 ha of meadows, orchards;<br>during 2014 - 15 868 ha of meadows, orchards.<br>*Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Department "Agricultural Statistics", based on data from Survey "Production of vegetables"* | In 2011 the National list of wetlands with International importance was extended with "Karst Dragoman marsh complex" with a total area of 14,967 ha, which includes some of the last preserved karst marshes in Bulgaria. A project for two wetlands Restoration (activities on physical restoration of the wetlands in the two protected areas) was implemented and completed.<br>Three projects are under implementation, financed by the Operational Programme Environment 2007-2013, Priority Axis 3: Biodiversity - habitat restoration through the hydraulic measures, restoration of priority habitats type wetlands. | The National Agricultural Advisory Service (NAAS) conducts regular free information and training seminars for agricultural producers. Part of the measures include training of the agricultural producers on fertilizer rates. Rates should be determined based on the collected and analyzed soil samples for soils' reserves with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, organic carbon, etc., which will help to determine the amount of imported fertilizers. | The National Agricultural Advisory Service (NAAS) implemeneted 4 projects, financed by Operational Programme Rural Development 2007 - 2013, Measure 111 "Professional training, information activities and dissemination of knowledge". The aim of the projects is to provide consulting, training and information services to farmers. In the frame of the project a total of 1784 farmers were trained. |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
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| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **MD** | Inn 2006, the organically farmed area amounted from 11000 to 12.392 hectares. By 2015, area under organic farming has to increased up to 31.100 ha. The production volume shall be increased to about 75.000 tons (mainly, wine, sunflower oil, walnuts, lavender oil, honey, and dried and frozen fruits) – these data were provided by three certification bodies. | From 2009 till 2012, area under forest ptotection strips has decreased by 3%. In August 2014, GoM ratified Program for Soil Ferility Improvement and Increase 2011-2020 which stipulates applying of mitigation measures against erosion. In January 2014, GoM approved National Plan on extending the forest vegetation areas for 2014-2018. The proposed measures provide for afforestation of the degraded lands, the strips for the protection of rivers and water basins, as well as the strips for protection of farmlands over an area of at least 13,000 hectares. The national plan also aims at protecting the soil against erosion and improving the water balance. The estimated cost of the actions envisaged in the plan amounts to about 295 million lei, with the money earmarked from the state budget, National Ecological Fund and external donations | Systems are being appled, but precise data are unavailabe. Estimate data 433000 ha of arable land in the MD part of the Put River basin) | Ca. 200 ha (Middle & Low Prut) | There exists no legal provisions to keep the Nutrient Balance by farmers. | Agricultural extension services are well developed through a network of non-state institutions, private companies, technical assistance projects, and farmer organizations. The foundations for the extension system are offered by the non-governmental organization National Rural Development Agency (ACSA), which includes a network of 35 Regional Centres Service Providers, 425 consultants (350 local, and 75 – regiona). On an annual basis, the network provides over 250 thousand advisory services, including around 3500 seminars and training programs, approximately 3000 written recommendations, 2500 round tables and meetings, over 45 thousand on-site visits and approximately 200 thousand individual consultations. From 2010 till 2014, total number of trained farmers is ca. 4000 (all MD) |

| COUNTRY | MEASURES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area with organic production (ha) | Measures against erosion: buffer stripes (river in km, m of width) | Erosion-minimizing cultivation systems (catch crops) (ha of arable land) | Establishment of wetlands (ha of new wetlands or rehabilitated ones) | Nutrient Balances (% of farmers obliged to do the nutrient balances) | On Farm Advice/Extension Services (no of farmers trained) |
| **UA** | According to various estimates the organically farmed area amounted 280 000 hectares.<br>The Law on organic manufacture is accepted on April, 21st 2011.<br>Besides, the Law about safety and quality of food operates in the country.<br>The Government Programme on development of organic farming is accepted.<br>According the Programme area under organic farming has to take 2% of arable lands in 2012 and 7% – in 2015.<br>Ukraine took 20 place in the world on manufacture of organic products.<br>Certification bodies have been created with the help of Switzerland.<br>Three fairs on organic products have taken place in Lviv during years 2009–2011. | According the Item 87 of the Water Code buffer stripes for small rivers are 2.5 m of width, for middle rivers– 50 m, for big rivers – 100 m. On slopes the width of buffer strips doubles. Other measures against erosion: crop rotation, crop nutrient management with soil testing, the use of organic fertilizer, avoiding of deep plowing, contour plowing, strip cropping, livestock grazing practices, etc. | Environment-friendly practices which included erosion-minimizing cultivation system (crop rotation, crop nutrient management with soil testing, the use of organic fertilizer, avoiding of deep plowing, contour plowing, strip cropping,) are stimulated by State (financial support). | Black See region of Ukraine has 600 thousand ha of wetlands. One has the status of the international importance (Danube plavni). Programs of rehabilitated systems in Lower Danube (irelands Tatarin, Ermakov, lakes Katlabukh, Saf'yany) are ongoing in cooperation with Wild World Fund. About 12 000 ha (33 objects) will be restored at performance of the Tizsa RBMP. | There exists no legal provisions to keep the Nutrient Balance | The Low on Farm Advice activity has been adopted on 17.06.2004, some changes have been brought in 2010. The three-level system of advisory services is created.<br>Public National association of Advisory services has been registered: www.dorada.org.ua.<br>Agricultural extension services are well developed through a network of non-state institutions, private companies, technical assistance projects, and farmer organizations. The foundations for the extension system were established with the technical assistance of a number of the European countries.<br>In Tisza basin (Zakarpatska region) operate 3 Regional Centres, in Prut basin - 7 Regional Centres, in Lower Danube part – 2 Regional Centres. |

# Progress on measures addressing hydromorphological alterations

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 12

### Draft DRBM Plan – Update 2015

This Annex includes information on progress in measures implementation for the following hydromorphological alterations for each country and on the basin-wide scale:

- Interruption of river and habitat continuity
- Disconnection of adjacent floodplains / wetlands
- Impoundments
- Water abstractions

It provides further detailed information on data already provided in the JPM Chapter 8.1.4 of the DRBM Plan – Update 2015. The data on the implementation status is largely referring to the end of 2012, updated by AT, DE, HU and RO with latest information from 2015.

**Measures on restoration of river continuity for fish migration**

| COUNTRY | NUMBER OF MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY 2015 | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As indicated the 1st DRBM Plan | Updated information as agreed on national level | Not started | | Planning on-going | | Construction on-going | | Completed | |
| | | | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] |
| DE | 8 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 54 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 33 |
| AT | 71 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 39 | 63 | 61 |
| CZ[1] | 2 | 5 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| SK | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HU | 9 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 55 |
| SI | 0 | 6 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| HR | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RS | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| RO[2] | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50 |
| BG | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | **108** | **168** | **7** | **4** | **36** | **21** | **45** | **27** | **80** | **48** |

[1] Czech Republic, a national prioritisation concept for river continuity restoration was under development and further decisions on concrete measures therefore took place at a later stage of the planning process. Three continuity interruptions were displayed in the national RBM Plan and will be made passable for fish by 2015. Two of them on the Morava River are according to the Conception of River Continuity Restoration except the completed measure on the Dyje River.

[2] The measure proposed in the DRBMP was consisting in checking the functionality of the existing fish pass located on the water body Medias-Copsa Mica sector - Tarnava River, with the goal of establishing the necessary measures. After that, the monitoring results showed the presence of migratory species in the both sides of the dam (upstream and downstream), therefore the conclusion was that the fish pass is functionally and there was not necessary to include this measure in the Mures River Basin Management Plan which is part of the National Management Plan. Also, additionally, there are other 4 measures for ensuring the longitudinal continuity, which were proposed after the DRBMP data collection process finalisation and were included in the Banat River Basin Management Plan. These measures are consisting in removing obstacles located on Bega and Timis River.

| Measures on disconnected adjacent floodplains / wetlands - NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | NUMBER OF AGREED MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY 2015 | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | As indicated in the 1st DRBM Plan | Updated information as agreed on national level | Not started | | Planning on-going | | Construction on-going | | Completed | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | partially re-connected | | totally re-connected | | |
| | [No.] | | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | % | [No.] | % |
| DE | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| AT | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| CZ | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SK | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HU | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| SI | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| HR | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RS | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 25 |
| RO | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BG | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | **11** | **11** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **2** | **18** | **6** | **55** | **3** | **27** |

| Measures on disconnected adjacent floodplains / wetlands - AREA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | AREA OF FLOODPLAINS / WETLANDS TO BE ADDRESSED BY MEASURES UNTIL 2015 | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | | | |
| | As indicated in the 1st DRBM Plan | Updated information as agreed on national level | Not started | | Planning on-going | | Construction on-going | | Completed | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | partially re-connected | | totally re-connected | |
| | [ha] | | [ha] | [%] | [ha] | [%] | [ha] | [%] | [ha] | % | [ha] | % |
| DE | 5,964 | 5,964 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,926 | 49 | 3,038 | 51 |
| AT | 9,554 | 9,554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,554 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| CZ | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SK | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HU | 13,330 | 13,330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 2 | 13,000[3] | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| SI | 1,520 | 1,520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,520 | 100 |
| HR | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RS | 31,932 | 31,932 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,895 | 31 | 21,064 | 66 | 973 | 3 |
| RO | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BG | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | **62,300** | **62,300** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **10,225** | **16** | **46,544** | **75** | **5,531** | **9** |

[3] Measures for 13,000ha of floodplains / wetlands were started to be implemented in HU, whereas the actually reconnected area is 2.888ha by end 2012.

| Measures on impoundments | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | NUMBER OF IMPOUNDMENTS TO BE IMPROVED BY 2015 | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | |
| | As indicated in the JPM of the 1st DRBM Plan | Updated information as agreed on national level | Not started | | Planning on-going | | Construction on-going | | Completed | |
| | | | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] |
| DE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| AT | 30 | 30 | - | - | 21 | 70 | - | - | 9 | 30 |
| CZ | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SK | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HU | 17 | 15 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 90 |
| SI | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| HR | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RS | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RO[4] | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BG | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | 52 | **52** | **0** | **0** | **27** | **52** | **2** | **4** | **25** | **44** |

| Measures on water abstractions | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | NUMBER OF WATER ABSTRACTIONS TO BE IMPROVED BY 2015 | | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level) | | | | | | | |
| | As indicated in the 1st DRBM Plan | Updated information as agreed on national level | Not started | | Planning on-going | | Implementation on-going | | Completed | |
| | | | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] | [No.] | [%] |
| DE | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| AT | 21 | 16 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 100 |
| CZ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| SK | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HU | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 67 |
| SI | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HR | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RS | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RO[5] | 1 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BG | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UA | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL** | **42** | **37** | **0** | **0** | **8** | **22** | **2** | **5** | **27** | **73** |

[4] The measures proposed in the DRBMP were related to the establishment of the hydrological regime for Fantanele –Belisand Gilau dams. In the period between the elaboration of the DRBMP (2009) and the finalization of the Somes - Tisa River Basin Management Plan (2010), the water bodies have been analysed taking into consideration the HMWB designation test and ecological potential assessment. The analysis shows that the good ecological potential has been achieved for both water bodies and therefore the measures were not included in the Somes – Tisa River Management Plan and further in the National Management Plan.

[5] The measure of ensuring the minimum ecological flow downstream Tileagd dam (Crisul Repede River) proposed in the DRBMP was not included as such in the National Management Plan due to the fact that the good ecological status of the downstream water body was achieved. However, the condition of ensuring the ecological flow is included in the water management permit, issued in 2013 according to the Water Law 107/1996 with subsequent amendments.

# Update of the ecological prioritization of measures to restore river and habitat continuity in the DRBD

icpdr iksd

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 13

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

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

# Table of Contents

# 1 Introduction

In order to enable a sound estimation of where to target measures most effectively at the basin-wide scale, an ***ecological prioritisation of measures to restore river and habitat continuity*** in the DRBD has been carried out. A respective study has already been performed for the first DRBM Plan in 2009 which was now further developed and updated.

At the Danube Ministerial Meeting 2010, the Danube Declaration was adopted, inter alia reconfirming the commitment "to further develop and make full use of the ecological prioritisation approach for measures to restore river and habitat continuity in order to ensure that they are ecologically most efficient". In order to take a step in the further development of the approach, discussions have been conducted in the frame of the ICPDR, considering different criteria and rankings. Following data provisions for the DRBM Plan – Update 2015 and further input from Danube countries, the prioritisation index was updated.

# 2 Objective

All fish species of the Danube River Basin (DRB) are migratory to some extent, however, the importance of migrations for the viability of fish populations considerable vary among species. Migrations are different in terms of migration distances, migration direction (upstream, downstream, lateral), spawning habitats, seasons, life stages, etc.. In general, in the DRB migratory requirements are more distinct in lowland than in head water fish communities (Figure 1).

Long-distance-migrants (LDM) such as beluga (*Huso huso*) migrated up to several thousand kilometres from the Black Sea to the barbel zone in the DRB. Medium-distance-migrants (MDM, so called potamodromous fish species) like nase (*Chondrostoma nasus*) and barbel (*Barbus barbus*) migrate within the river over distances of 30 to 200 km (Waidbacher & Haidvogl 1998). A significant number of lowland fish species depend on floodplain spawning habitats during spring season. Contrarily, headwater fish species migrate comparable short distances as living and spawning habitats are mostly not far away. Nevertheless, in the long term all species need an open continuum for e.g. re-colonisation after catastrophic events and for genetic exchange. To ensure the achievement or the maintenance of the good ecological status on a long term, all species need an open continuum for e.g. recolonization after catastrophic events and genetic exchange.

With reference to the Vision stated in the DRBM Plan – Update 2015 that "anthropogenic barriers and habitat deficits do not hinder fish migration and spawning anymore", the overall goal of continuity restoration in the DRBD should be free fish migration routes within the entire DRB. However, due to the high number of barriers and limited resources a prioritisation of measures is necessary. The ecological prioritisation approach provides indications on a step-wise and efficient implementation of restoration measures on the basin-wide scale. It provides useful information on the estimated effects of the national measures in relation to their ecological effectiveness on the basin-wide scale. The approach could serve as a supportive tool for future measure implementation. Therefore, it also supports the feedback from the international to the national level and vice versa in the DRB. Therefore, the ecological prioritisation approach represents an important component for River Basin Management Planning and could constitute an important basis for discussions on measures addressing river and habitat continuity interruptions within the Joint Programmes of Measures (JPM).

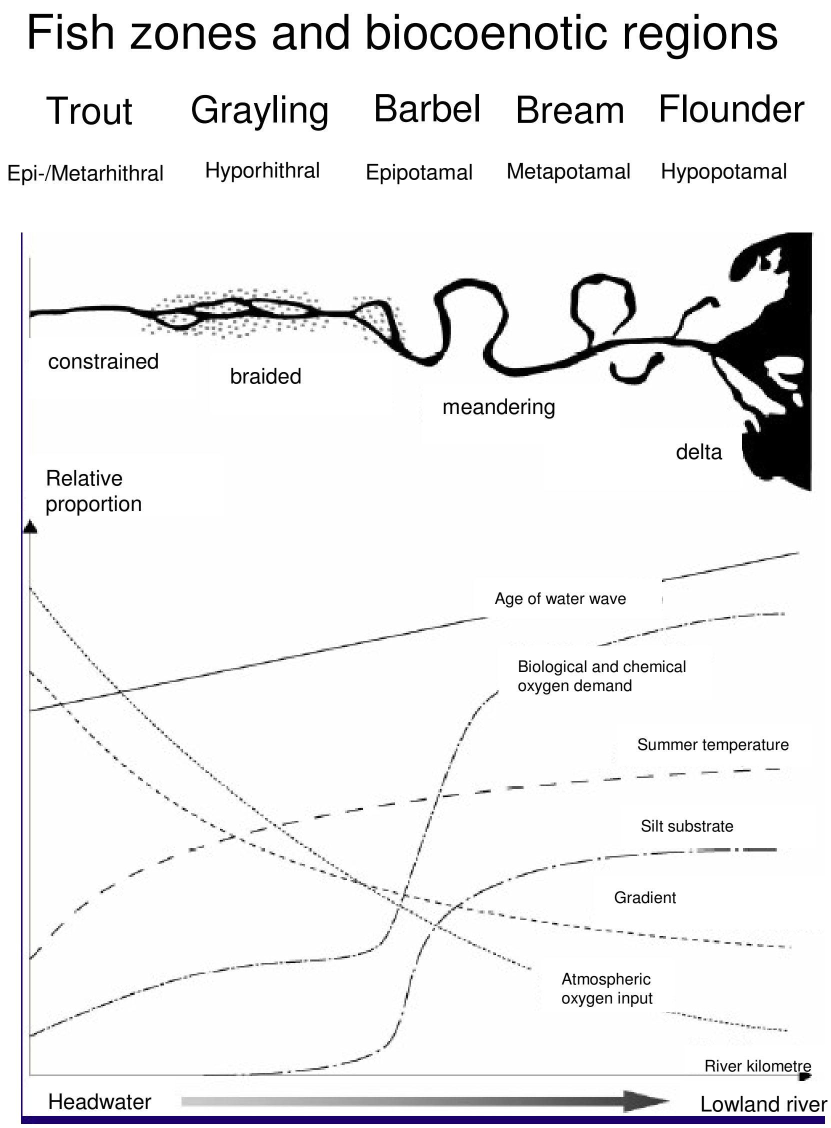


**Figure 1: Fish zones and abiotic conditions in running waters (adapted from Jungwirth et al. 2003)**

# 3 Distribution of long- and medium-distant migrants in the DRB

## 3.1 Methodology (LDM and MDM in the DRB)

Historic upstream occurrence of long-distance migrants (LDM) in the DRB is dominated by sturgeon species as those species are known to have migrated long distances within the Danube catchment. A sturgeon migration map provided by the ICPDR was compared and updated with recent literature reviews and results of the EU-project EFI+ (Evaluation and improvement of the European Fish Index, http://efi-plus.boku.ac.at).

The potential distribution (habitat) of MDM was modelled using data from EU-project EFI+ including data from the DRB and other catchments in Europe.

Within the frame of the EU-project EFI+ most of the European fish species have been classified according to their migratory behaviour, i.e. long-distance-migrants (LDM see Table 1), medium-distance-migrants (MDM) and resident species (RS). Out of the 58 fish species classified as MDM 9 key species were selected occurring in the DRB (Tab. 2).

**Table 1: Examples for long distance migrants (LDM) in the DRB (based on EFI+ guild classification, see http://efi-plus.boku.ac.at)**

| Nr. | Sientific name | English name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Huso huso* | Great stugeon, beluga |
| 2 | *Acipenser guldenstaedti* | Russian sturgeon |
| 3 | *Acipenser nudiventris* | Ship sturgeon |
| 4 | *Acipenser stellatus* | Stellate sturgeon |
| 5 | *Alosa caspia* | Caspian shad |
| 6 | *Alosa immaculate (pontica)* | Pontic shad |

**Table 2: List of medium-distance migrants (MDM) in the DRB (based on EFI+ guild classification, see http://efi-plus.boku.ac.at) used for modelling habitat of MDM in the DRB**

| Nr. | Scientific name | English name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Abramis brama* | Common bream |
| 2 | *Abramis sapa* | Danubian bream |
| 3 | *Acipenser ruthenus* | Sterlet |
| 4 | *Aspius aspius* | Asp |
| 5 | *Barbus barbus* | Barbel |
| 6 | *Chondrostoma nasus.* | Nase |
| 7 | *Hucho hucho* | Danube salmon |
| 8 | *Lota lota* | Burbot |
| 9 | *Vimba vimba* | Vimba |

The consolidated EFI+ database comprises about 10,000 sites all over Europe. About 1,000 sites are located in the DRB. Unfortunately, the number of sites from the Danube catchment with occurrence of MDM is small (379 sites) and not sufficient for model calibration. Therefore, data from additional European catchments comparable with the DRB was used. By restricting the selection of data to Illies's ecoregions 3 to 16 we tried to avoid a bias from Mediterranean (Iberian) and Nordic (Scandinavia) influences, as the distribution of MDM might follow different rules in those areas. Out of the resulting 3,800 sites we selected all sites (1,268 sites) where MDM were recorded and randomly a similar sized set of data from sites where MDM did not occur. In total, about 2,500 sites were used to calibrate the model.

Regression Tree techniques were used for modelling MDM occurrence as this technique allows using also non-normally distributed data. All modelling was done with the open source software R®. The Regression Tree function of R® (rpart) includes an internal validation as the variable selection and splitting process is repeated 500 times. The results were additionally validated by using only data from the DRB.

For calculating predictive environmental variables such as catchment size, elevation and river gradient the CCM river model was used developed by the JRC in Ispra (Vogt et al. 2007) which had been also used for the EFI+ project. The CCM is a modelled river network and hence there are slight deviations between the modelled river courses and the real ones. This is mainly true in the headwaters where the CCM sometimes selects different tributaries compared to other maps. Another problem may occur in lowland rivers with very low gradient in plain terrain where the actual and modelled river course may deviate. The deviations do not significantly affect the results as environmental variables used for the modelling are quite stable against river course deviations.

## 3.2 Results (LDM and MDM in the DRB)

Information on of the natural distribution of LDM sturgeon species in the DRB served as a basis (Hensel & Holcik, 1997). According to additional data from the EFI+ project and information received from national fish experts of the DRB contacted via the ICPDR slight changes of the original ICPDR maps have been made for the first approach in 2009: The occurrence of sturgeon species in the Isar river (Bavaria) was restricted to the lower part of the river. LDM sturgeons occurrence has been added to the lower Inn river and lower Salzach river (Austria).

The modelled distribution of the MDM in the DRB using Regression-Tree analyses shows that the presence and absence of medium-distance migrants (MDM) is mainly determined by the size of the catchment (Figure 2). River segments with upstream catchment areas (AREA_ctch) less than 284 $km^2$ have a very low probability of MDM. In addition, river segments with an upstream catchment size of less than 1,401 $km^2$ and a mean elevation of the upstream catchment (ELEV_MN_du) of more than 819 m have also a low probability of MDM. All other river segments have a high probability of occurrence of MDM. The model explains the variability of probability of occurrence by about 42 %. Applying the model to the data, presence and absence can be explained by about 82 % and 78 %. Applying the model to the data from the DRB only reveals similar predictions of presence (78 %) and absence (81 %) approving the applicability of the model to the DRB. Figure 2 clearly shows the separation between the habitat of the LDM, MDM and the head waters above the MDM in the DRB.

Results of modelled MDM habitat were checked by the countries of the DRB and only minor deviations from the real conditions were reported and included in the final map.

The MDM habitat, however, was only modelled for rivers with a catchment >4000 km². It is most likely that the MDM habitat extends also in smaller rivers. Therefore, if this criterion is applied on a national level considering also smaller rivers, all MDM-habitats have to be identified.

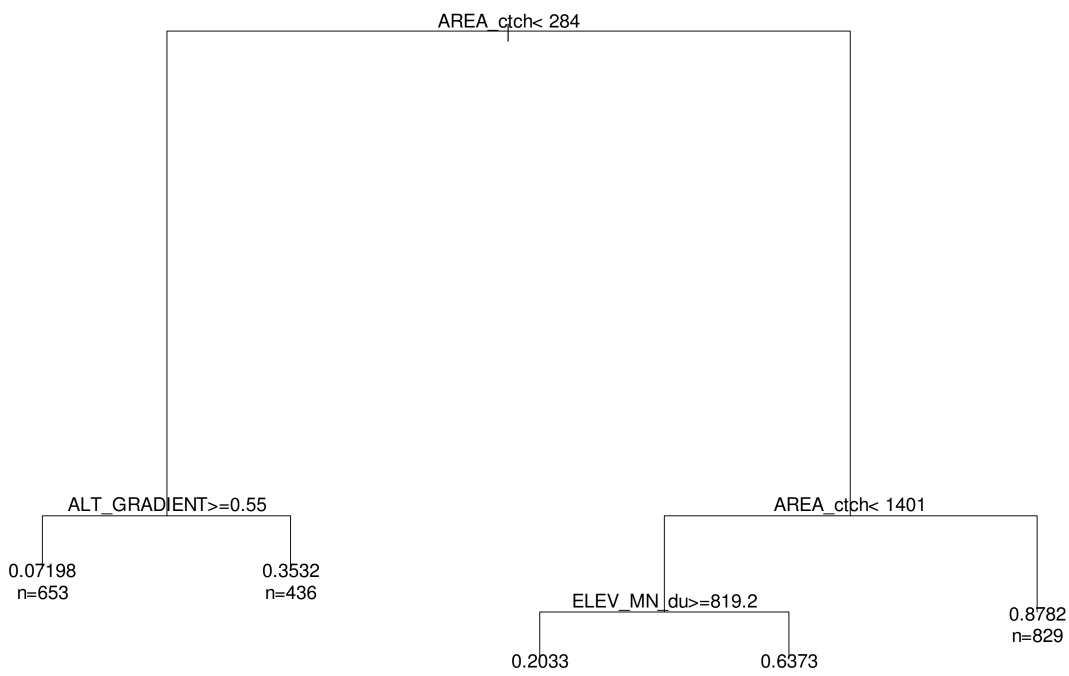


**Figure 2: Regression-Tree model for medium-distance migrants using data from the EFI+ project: Probability of occurrence and number sites of each branch (upstream catchment areas: AREA_ctch, mean elevation of the upstream catchment: ELEV_MN_du, gradient of river segment: ALT_GRADIENT).**

# 4 Update of the Prioritisation approach of the Danube river basin

Although the application of different methodologies (GIS approach, optimisation approach) was discussed, the scoring and ranking method (as used in the 1st DRBM Plan 2009) was again applied in the updated version. It has the advantage of transparency and comprehensibility and allows a direct comparison with the results included in the 1st DRBM Plan.

For the updated version, several new criteria were discussed with regard to their availability and suitability. Besides ecological criteria, also other economically / technical criteria were discussed with the result, that such criteria can be incorporated on a national level but the basin-wide prioritisation approach should focus on ecological criteria. These were extended, including now also hydro-morphological pressures (impoundments, hydropeaking stretches and residual flow stretches).

## 4.1 Criteria

The following datasets were used for the updated approach.

### Table 3: Used criteria and datasets

| Used data | Dataset (name) |
|---|---|
| **Continuity interruptions**<br>Barriers* | longcontinterr |
| **River network**<br>river water bodies >4000km²*<br>LDM-/MDM-habitat* | rw-body4000_trans |
| **Protected areas**<br>water-relevant habitat protection areas (FFH)*<br>water-relevant bird protection areas*<br>other Nature protection areas for water-dependent species and water-related habitats (WFD Art. 5)* | pa_habitat<br>pa_bird_trans<br>pa_oth_a_trans |
| **Hydro-morphological pressures (new!)**<br>segment with impoundment**<br>segment with hydro peaking**<br>segment with water abstraction** | rwbody_hydroaltimp_trans<br>rwbody_hydroalthpeak_trans<br>rwbody_hydroaltabs_trans |

* Original criteria already used for the DRBM Plan 2009
** Additional criteria

### 4.1.1 Application area

The prioritisation approach is only applied for rivers with catchment areas larger than 4.000 km², which is the river network addressed in the frame of ICPDR assessments. Smaller catchments are subject for the national level.

### 4.1.2 Continuity interruptions

The dataset (longcontinterr) includes a total of 1,085 barriers. However, only barriers relevant for the level A (rivers with catchment areas larger 4.000 km2) were considered (i.e. 1,005 barriers). For the prioritisation index, all impassable barriers within the LDM and MDM were defined as relevant.

**Table 4: Identification of barriers relevant for PI-calculation**

| | No fish aid (0; 8; G, N, U) | Fish aid (Y) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| LDM Danube | 14* | 8 | 22 |
| LDM tributary | 62* | 10 | 72 |
| MDM | 424* | 250 | 674 |
| headwater | 209 | 28 | 237 |
| **total** | **296** | **709** | **1,005** |

* barriers relevant for PI calculation (n = 500)

Although it has to be assumed that barriers classified as passable ("Y") within the LDM-habitat are not passable for large sturgeons, these barriers were not considered for PI-calculation. Since there are no standardised fish pass solutions for these species, individual measures have to be taken. The adaptation of existing fish passes in Austria and Germany to allow the passage of large sturgeons will be necessary when these species are able to reach the respective barriers, which means, when the Iron Gates and Gabcikovo are passable. A respective step-wise approach for continuity restoration is described in the DRBM Plan – Update 2015.

### 4.1.3 Main migration routes

In case of the approach applied in the 1st Danube River Basin Management Plan, the main migration routes of migratory species were considered. Therefore, the distribution of long and medium-distant migratory species was modelled (see chapter 3). This criterion was already modelled for the first approach. The model predicts a low probability of MDM for segments with upstream catchment area (AREA-ctch) <284 km² or upstream catchment <1401 and mean elevation of upstream catchment (ELEV_MN_du) >819 m. Besides that, the LDM-habitat was adapted unmodified for the updated approach compared to the information which was used for the DRBM Plan 2009. In case of downscaling (i.e. change the actual classification from LDM-habitat to non-LDM-habitat), detailed proof is required that the species was not present in the respective river section.

The LDM- and MDM-habitat information was furthermore transferred to the river body network of the ICPDR (rw-body4000_trans).

As in the first DRBM Plan, the prioritisation principle follows the idea that LDM within the Danube receive the highest priority followed by LDM within the tributaries. MDM receive less priority and head waters typical habitats for short distance migrators are excluded from the prioritisation process. Therefore, priorities are considered as follows:

- Long distance migrants habitat in Danube (rating = 4)
- Long-distance migrants habitat in Danube tributaries (rating = 2)

- Medium-distance migrants habitat (rating = 1)
- Short-distance migrants (head waters) (rating = 0)

### 4.1.4 Location of the barrier (distance from mouth)

With regard that fish usually migrate from downstream to upstream, obstacles at the mouth of a river receive higher priority than upstream obstacles and giving more emphasis on the main river (e.g. Danube) than on the tributaries. The more distant an obstacle is located from the river mouth the less priority is given to the obstacle. The two criteria “obstacle in first river segment upstream of river mouth” and “distance from mouth” were already included in the 1st approach and are combined to one criterion in the updated approach. By adding up the individual rankings per criterion, the following rankings are applied:

- Obstacle in first river segment including barriers upstream of Danube delta (rating = 5)
- Obstacle in first river segment upstream of mouth (rating = 4)
- Obstacle in second river segment upstream of mouth (rating = 2)
- Obstacle in third river segment upstream of mouth (rating = 1)
- Obstacle in segment upstream of third river segment (rating = 0)

Segments classification is based on the CCM-river network (Vogt et al. 2006). River segments are defined as the river stretch between two tributaries. The highest priority is given to the barriers at Iron Gate, since these barriers represent the most downstream barriers within the Danube itself.

### 4.1.5 Reconnected habitat length

In order to achieve the highest ecological effects, higher weight is given to river stretches that are less fragmented by continuity interruptions. The reconnected habitat for each barrier was calculated by adding up the distance to the next up- and downstream barrier, whereby only relevant (i.e. impassable) barriers were considered. The distance was only calculated within the river, where the barrier was located. For the most downstream barrier within a tributary or the Danube (e.g. Iron Gate), the distance to the confluence/delta was used instead of the distance to the next downstream barrier.

For this criterion different river length classes for the Danube and the tributaries were defined. Based on experiences in the Danube, the following thresholds were defined by expert judgement:

- >50 km (>100 km Danube) (rating = 2)
- 20-50 km (40 – 100 km Danube) (rating = 1)
- <20 km (<40 km Danube) (rating = 0)

Also this criterion was only adopted and recalculated with the updated barrier-information.

### 4.1.6 Protected site (Natura2000) or national protection site

Apart from the WFD relevant criteria, additional criteria stemming from EU legislation like Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora was used, requiring to achieve a favourable conservation status in Natura 2000 areas. Taking into account that fish species and habitats are also part of the Natura 2000 goals it is reasonable that the protection status also should be considered in the prioritisation approach.

Obstacles within a distance of 500 m of water-relevant Natura 2000 areas which are important for fish receive higher priority as it is more likely that those river segments are maintained in good habitat status and will be restored to a larger degree than un-protected river segments, thus providing good habitat quality. For non-EU member states, other protected areas are used as a substitute for Natura 2000 areas. Therefore, higher priority is given to barriers located within or close to a water-relevant protection site.

- Barrier within/close to protected area (water-relevant Natura 2000 or other) (rating = 1)
- Barrier in area without protection status (rating = 0)

#### 4.1.7 Anthropogenic pressures

Additional criteria are included in the updated version which consider anthropogenic pressures. With regard to impoundments, hydro peaking and water abstraction, data was used whether a water body is impacted by these pressures or not[1]. However, more detailed information (e.g. the exact location and length of the respective pressures) was not available. Also the pressure "morphological alteration" was considered as relevant for the PI, however, at the moment, there is no uniform classification scheme in the Danube catchment. While some countries classified the hydro-morphological condition of their river water bodies with "1" (i.e. high) and "2-5" (i.e. good-bad) others used a more detailed classification of "1-2" (i.e. high-good), "3" (i.e. moderate) and "4-5" (i.e. poor-bad). Therefore, in total, three pressure types were used for the updated PI calculation.

### 4.2 Methodology

For calculating the PI again the CCM river network (Vogt et al. 2006) was used. Rivers with more than 4.000 km² catchment size were extracted from the CCM. River segments are defined as the river stretch between two tributaries. 1,085 locations of barriers were reported by the Danube countries (status March 2015). Only those barriers relevant for the level A were considered (i.e. 1,005). Then, those barriers were select which are not passable for fish in 2015 (FISH_AID ≠ YES; N= 709). Using various GIS tools the first obstacle upstream the mouth, the distance from the mouth, the length of reconnected habitat, and proximity of protected areas is calculated and the PI computed.

In summary, the following ratings were used for the calculation of the old and new PIs.

**Table 5: Criteria and their rating for considered PIs**

| Criteria | Rating |
|---|---|
| **1. Migratory habitat** | |
| - Long-distance migrants habitat (Danube) | 4 |
| - Long-distance migrants habitat (tributary) | 2 |
| - Medium-distance migrants habitat | 1 |
| - Short-distance migrants habitat (head waters) | 0 |
| **2. River Segment** | |
| - First river segment in Danube | 5 |
| - First river segment upstream of mouth (tributary) | 4 |

[1] For Slovenia, data on hydro peaking and water abstraction were not reported yet and therefore cannot be considered for PI calculation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | - Second river segment upstream of mouth | 2 |
| | - Third river segment upstream of mouth | 1 |
| | - River segments upstream of third river segment | 0 |
| **3.** | **Length of reconnected habitat (Danube/tributary)** | |
| | - >100 km / >50 km (tributary) | 2 |
| | - 40-100 km / 20-50 km (tributary) | 1 |
| | - <40 km / <20 km (tributary) | 0 |
| **4.** | **Protected site** | |
| | - Yes | 1 |
| | - No | 0 |
| **5.** | **Pressures*** | |
| | - 0 pressures | 3 |
| | - 1 pressure | 2 |
| | - 2 pressures | 1 |
| | - 3 pressures | 0 |

As in the first prioritisation approach, the selection of prioritisation criteria for continuity restoration was mainly based on the migratory behaviour of LDM and MDM in the DRB. The prioritisation principle follows the idea that LDM within the Danube receive the highest priority (weight 4) followed by LDM within the tributaries (weight 2). MDM receive less priority (weight 1) and head waters are excluded from the prioritisation process (weight 0). Within this prioritisation framework obstacles at the mouth of a river receive higher priority than upstream obstacles and giving more emphasis on the Danube than on the tributaries. The more distant an obstacle is located from the river mouth the less priority is given to the obstacle. In order to give higher weight to river segments that are less fragmented by continuity interruptions, the length of the reconnected habitat depending on the length of river segments was weighted. For this criterion different river lengths classes for the Danube and the tributaries were defined to consider the river size. The final criterion is related to the protection status. Obstacles within water-related protected areas of the NATURA2000 network and other protected areas for non-EU Member States receive higher priority as it is more likely that those river segments are maintained in good habitat status and will be restored to a larger degree than un-protected river segments. Finally, the new PI also considers anthropogenic pressures, whereby barriers in un-impacted water bodies (0 pressures) received the highest rating while barriers in impacted water bodies received less or no scoring (3 pressure types).

Again, the criteria are combined by computing a prioritisation index (PI) by weighting the first criteria (migratory habitat) by the cumulated weight of the other criteria. At first, the old formula and old criteria-rankings were applied with the updated database. Then, also new criteria (i.e. anthropogenic pressures) were included in the PI:

$PI_{new}$ = migratory habitat x (1 + barrier location + reconnected habitat length + protected site + anthropogenic pressures)

For the new PI, several versions with different pressure-scorings were calculated to check the sensibility of the index. The decision on the final method was made at the 14$^{th}$ HYMO Task Group Meeting in February 2015.

### 4.3 Results

The downstream – upstream prioritisation concept is clear visible in the map of prioritisation (Figure 3). Since some barriers were reported twice (i.e. those where the rivers flow between two countries), the barriers with the lower PI were excluded (n=9). The following table shows the results of the classification.

In total, out of 995 barriers, 295 barriers already are equipped with a fish pass and 16 were excluded since the PI was not applicable. For the remaining 684 barriers, PIs were calculated. The results show that according to the defined prioritisation criteria continuity disruptions in the lower Danube (Iron Gates, 2 barriers) receive the highest priority with values ≥ 30. Those barriers are considered of utmost priority for LDM species. Also in the upper Danube four barriers with utmost priority for LDM- and MDM-species are found (21-39 points). Furthermore, 6 barriers are considered of very high priority, 13 of high priority, 125 of medium and 341 of low priority. The remaining 193 barriers are located in the headwaters (i.e. outside of LDM-/MDM-habitats) and therefore received a PI of zero.

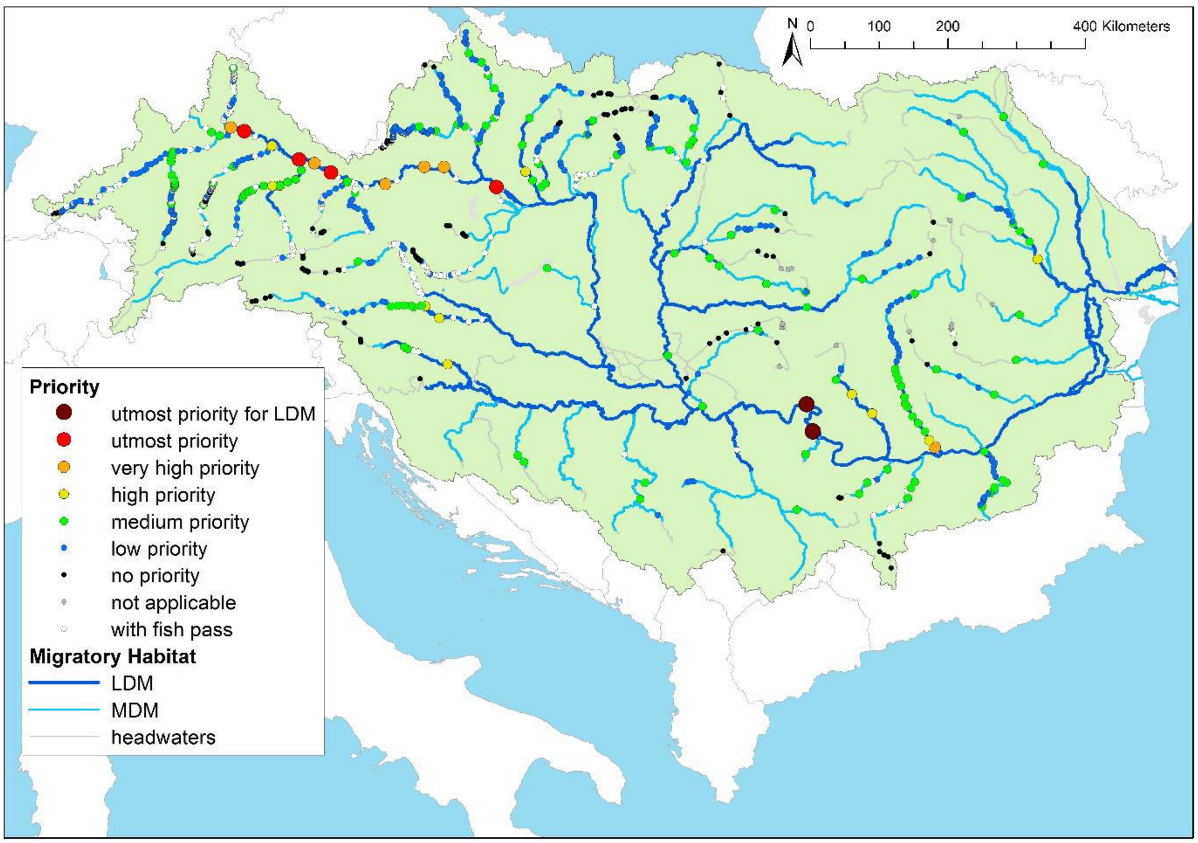


**Figure 3: Updated Prioritisation Index**

The maximum possible value of the PI is 44 and the minimum is 0 (only in head waters). The PI was grouped into 6 classes: utmost priority for LDM (>30), utmost priority (21-30), very high priority (16-20), high priority (11-15), medium priority (6-10), low priority (1-5).

### Table 6: Results of different PI calculations

| PI | barriers | Priority |
|---|---|---|
| - | 296 | with fish pass |
| - | 16 | not applicable |
| 0 | 193 | no priority |
| 1 | 4 | low priority |
| 2 | 44 | |
| 3 | 51 | |
| 4 | 124 | |
| 5 | 118 | |
| 6 | 56 | medium priority |
| 7 | 20 | |
| 8 | 16 | |
| 9 | 3 | |
| 10 | 30 | |
| 12 | 9 | high priority |
| 14 | 4 | |
| 16 | 2 | very high priority |
| 18 | 1 | |
| 20 | 3 | |
| 24 | 4 | utmost priority |
| 44 | 2 | utmost priority for LDM |

### Table 7: Number of barriers per criterion (only barriers with PI > 0)

| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Habitat** | - | LDM Danube | - | LDM Trib. | MDM | headwater |
| **number of barriers** | | 11 | | 57 | 423 | 0 |
| **Segment** | 1 Danube | 1 Trib. | - | 2 Trib. | 3 Trib. | >3 Trib. |
| **number of barriers** | 2 | 11 | | 5 | 19 | 454 |
| **Recnonnected length Danube** | - | - | - | >100 km | 40-100 km | <40 km |
| **number of barriers** | | | | 8 | 5 | 31 |
| **Reconnected length Tributary** | - | - | - | >50 km | 20-50 km | <20 km |
| **number of barriers** | | | | 90 | 124 | 233 |
| **Protected site** | - | - | - | | yes | no |
| **number of barriers** | | | | | 289 | 202 |
| **Pressures** | - | - | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **number of barriers** | | | 172 | 204 | 108 | 7 |

## 4.4 References

Jungwirth, M., Haidvogl, G., Moog, O., Muhar, S., Schmutz, S. (2003): Angewandte Fischökologie an Fließgewässern. p552; Facultas Universitätsverlag,Wien; ISBN 3-8252-2113-X.

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Hensel K. & Holcik J. (1997): Past and current status of sturgeons in the upper and middle Danube River. Environmental Biology of Fishes 48: 184-200.

# Detailed list on hydrological alterations in the DRBD

icpdr iksd

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 14

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

# Explanations

n.a. = Not Applicable

In each table hydrological alterations are listed separately. One water body can have more than one hydrological alterations.

List of Water Abstractions

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Drau | ATOK903540003 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK400240106 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980003 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980010 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305850011 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Isar | ATOK301860008 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Lech | ATOK301500004 | Yes | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Lech | ATOK302370006 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Lech | ATOK302370010 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Lech | ATOK307080000 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180007 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180008 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710008 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720006 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1000960015 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1000960019 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1000960019 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1000960020 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040108 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040108 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1002160000 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690001 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690006 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690078 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | Yes | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Traun | ATOK409920001 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK411980001 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK411980001 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK411980002 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090013 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090027 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Yes | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Production of electricity (cooling) | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Dunav | BG1DU000R001 | No | Manufacturing industry | Production of electricity (cooling) | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS100R1027 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS100R1027 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1026 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1126 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1126 | No | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1426 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1726 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS789R1104 | No | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS900R1003 | No | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Irrigation | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1013 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1013 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1013 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1213 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1213 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN307R1027 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN307R1027 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN307R1027 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN307R1127 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN307R1127 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN700R1017 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1215 | No | Public water supply | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1415 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1415 | No | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBW_6-01 | Unknown | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBW_6-02 | Unknown | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBW_6-03 | Unknown | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBW_6-04 | Unknown | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBW_6-05 | Unknown | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F373 | Unknown | Other major abstractions | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F402 | Unknown | Other major abstractions | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F128 | Unknown | Other major abstractions | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Naab | DEDEBY_1_F273 | Unknown | Other major abstractions | n.a. | n.a. | Not yet | Yes |
| HU | Duna, Szentendrei-Duna | HUAEP444 | No | Production of electricity (cooling) | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Duna, Szentendrei-Duna | HUAEP444 | No | Production of electricity (cooling) | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Duna, Szentendrei-Duna | HUAEP444 | No | Production of electricity (cooling) | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Hármas-Körös | HUAEP567 | No | Irrigation | Other major abstractions | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP898 | No | Other major abstractions | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP900 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP900 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP901 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP903 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAEQ056 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAEQ056 | No | Irrigation | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAEQ059 | No | Other major abstractions | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Public water supply | Not yet | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Residual water discharge | First usage | Second usage | Third usage | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | Tisza | HUAIW389 | No | Other major abstractions | Irrigation | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Not necessary | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAIW389 | No | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Irrigation | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B1 | Yes | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B2 | No | Hydropower | Public water supply | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B3 | No | Hydropower | Public water supply | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B4 | No | Hydropower | Manufacturing industry | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B5 | No | Public water supply | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B6 | No | Public water supply | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B7 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | RORW10.1_B2 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | RORW3.1.44_B2 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | RORW3.1.44_B4 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | RORW3.1.44_B6 | No | Hydropower | n.a. | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| RO | Olt | RORW8.1_B2 | No | Public water supply | Agriculture, forestry and fishing (including fish farms) canals | Other major abstractions | Yes | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0006 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |
| SK | Váh | SKV1002 | Yes | Hydropower | Other major abstractions | n.a. | Not necessary | |

List of Impoundments

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Donau | ATOK303070000 | 38.79 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK303070000 | 19.956 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK409040011 | 26.284 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK409040011 | 30.315 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK409040012 | 26.284 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK409040013 | 30.315 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK409040013 | 26.385 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360002 | 21.935 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360003 | 38.79 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360003 | 15.656 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360005 | 15.656 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360007 | 26.914 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360009 | 24.37 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360009 | 34.574 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360012 | 21.935 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Donau | ATOK410360012 | 34.574 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470003 | 10.27 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470003 | 9.82 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470003 | 17.21 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470003 | 6.3 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470055 | 20.78 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470055 | 14.31 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470055 | 10.73 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470055 | 24.57 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470057 | 20.78 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470057 | 17.21 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470058 | 24.57 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470058 | 5.5 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470058 | 16.52 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK400240106 | 0.1 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250006 | 2.991 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250008 | 2.598 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250008 | 1.317 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | 2.827 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | 2.598 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | 11.952 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250012 | 3.064 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250014 | 5.304 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250014 | 4.823 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250016 | 5.605 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250018 | 8.687 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250020 | 8.687 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250021 | 4.956 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250023 | 7.325 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250025 | 7.348 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250027 | 8.548 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250029 | 12.61 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250031 | 11.952 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250031 | 9.021 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250036 | 4.823 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250036 | 2.991 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980003 | 12.14 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980003 | 6.431 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980003 | 2.674 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305340005 | 16.346 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305340007 | 12.346 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305340009 | 12.075 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305340010 | 7.527 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305340012 | 14.336 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305850011 | 3.259 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK307030000 | 7.311 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK307030000 | 12.14 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Lech | ATOK302370010 | 1.761 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180007 | 0.481 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180008 | 0.32 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180029 | 1.594 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180029 | 2.458 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | 0.995 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | 0.691 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | 1.175 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | 0.58 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710002 | 1.148 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710008 | 2.258 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 3.053 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 1.587 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 3.033 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 2.266 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 4.999 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 0.869 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710009 | 2.368 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710012 | 2.258 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 2.984 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 4.197 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 7.218 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 5.233 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 3.621 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710014 | 5.29 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710015 | 2.688 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802710015 | 3.579 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720001 | 0.812 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720003 | 2.396 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | 3.132 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | 0.567 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK802720005 | 4.537 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1000960015 | 0.386 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040042 | 0.96 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 0.76 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 0.23 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 1.1 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 1.286 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 0.822 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 0.267 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 0.409 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040098 | 1.097 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040105 | 0.654 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040105 | 2.312 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040105 | 1.43 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040105 | 1.316 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040108 | 0.197 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040108 | 0.398 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690002 | 4.503 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690002 | 1.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690003 | 4.503 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | 4.07 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | 2.73 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | 4.3 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | 3.96 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350003 | 2.39 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350003 | 1.63 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350004 | 4 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350004 | 0.34 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350004 | 5.29 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350006 | 2.39 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350006 | 5.29 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | 1.51 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | 2.97 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | 3.07 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | 3.96 | Yes | |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK307200001 | 5.061 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 1.289 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 1.789 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.946 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.587 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.473 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 1.655 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.347 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.978 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.78 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.939 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 0.857 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010030 | 1.11 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | 0.556 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | 1.218 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | 1.11 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | 0.143 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010031 | 1.577 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 1.427 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.821 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 1.085 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 3.251 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.476 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.844 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 1.464 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 1.424 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.995 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.203 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.999 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 1.287 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010036 | 0.29 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.544 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.104 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.191 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.178 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.637 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 1.065 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.15 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.636 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.556 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.483 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.089 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010038 | 0.157 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.541 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.261 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.181 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.071 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.432 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.197 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.084 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.806 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.094 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.117 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.943 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.547 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.226 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.334 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.823 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 0.946 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500010043 | 1.723 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.198 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.203 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.338 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.208 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.21 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.208 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.199 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.199 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.202 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.221 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK500040002 | 0.201 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK401220012 | 0.2 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK409920001 | 0.2 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK409920001 | 0.16 | Not yet | Yes |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Traun | ATOK411970000 | 0.08 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK411980001 | 0.417 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK411980002 | 0.107 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090013 | 5 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090014 | 9.942 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090016 | 7.603 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090020 | 0.779 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090027 | 3.499 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090030 | 1.072 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090031 | 3 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090032 | 1.191 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 1.467 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 0.614 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 0.236 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 0.15 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 1.383 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412090042 | 0.344 | Not yet | Yes |
| AT | Traun | ATOK412100002 | 1.7 | Not yet | Yes |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1126 | 3.437 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.5 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1126 | 1.513 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.5 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | 2.513 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | 1.499 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | 1.282 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1226 | 1.062 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1326 | 2.126 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1326 | 1.184 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1326 | 1.417 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| BG | Iskar | BG1IS135R1326 | 1.955 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| BG | Ogosta | BG1OG307R1013 | 3.058 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.5 |
| BG | Yantra | BG1YN900R1015 | 1.277 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| CZ | Dyje | CZDYJ_0155_J | 27.8 | Not yet | |
| CZ | Dyje | CZDYJ_0295_J | 9.7 | Not yet | |
| CZ | Dyje | CZDYJ_1195_J | 4.1 | Not yet | |
| CZ | Dyje | CZDYJ_1205_J | 7.8 | Not yet | |
| CZ | Svratka | CZDYJ_0345_J | 8.1 | Not yet | |
| CZ | Svratka | CZDYJ_0485_J | 8.5 | Not yet | |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F030_BW | | Not necessary | |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F062 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F074 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F163 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F223 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F348 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F478 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F633 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F509 | | Not necessary | |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F556 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F557 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F558 | | Not necessary | |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F654 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F656 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Inn | DEDEBY_1_F657 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F375 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F376 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F429 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F430 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F122 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F128 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F131 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F132 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Main-Donau-Kanal | DEDEBY_1_F226 | | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Naab | DEDEBY_1_F273 | | Not yet | Yes |
| HR | Drava | HRDDRI020005 | 11.08 | Not necessary | |
| HR | Drava | HRDDRI020005 | 8.91 | Not necessary | |
| HR | Drava | HRDDRI020007 | 3.62 | Not necessary | |
| HR | Kupa | HRDSRN020002 | 0.59 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Berettyó | HUAEP322 | 6 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Duna, Duna-mellékág | HUAEP443 | 18.5 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Fehér-Körös | HUAEP471 | 10 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Hármas-Körös | HUAEP567 | 68 | Yes | |
| HU | Hortobágy-főcsatorna | HUAEP595 | 31 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Kettős-Körös | HUAEP668 | 15 | Not yet | |
| HU | Mosoni-Duna | HUAEP812 | 5 | Yes | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP899 | 5 | Yes | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP900 | 6 | Yes | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP900 | 4 | Yes | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HU | Rába | HUAEP903 | 5 | Not yet | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP903 | 1 | Not yet | |
| HU | Rába | HUAEP903 | 3 | Yes | |
| HU | Rábca | HUAEP904 | 6 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Rábca | HUAEP904 | 6 | Not yet | |
| HU | Rábca | HUAEP904 | 5 | Not yet | |
| HU | Répce | HUAEP920 | 4.5 | Yes | |
| HU | Sebes-Körös | HUAEP953 | 10 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Sebes-Körös | HUAEP954 | 48 | Yes | |
| HU | Sió | HUAEP958 | 2.1 | Not yet | |
| HU | Sió | HUAEP959 | 25.4 | Not yet | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAEQ059 | 75 | Not yet | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAIW389 | 115 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Zagyva | HUAEQ139 | 3 | Not necessary | |
| HU | Zagyva | HUAEQ139 | 3 | Not yet | |
| MD | Prut | MD0201/05 | 54 | Not necessary | |
| MD | Prut | MD0201/06 | 54 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B1 | 19 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B2 | 36 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B3 | 16 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B4 | 13 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B5 | 6.56 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B6 | 3.98 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Arges | ROLW10.1_B7 | 13 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Barcau | ROLW3.1.44.33_B4 | 4 | Not yet | Yes |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B2 | 2.361 | Not necessary | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B3 | 0.942 | Not yet | Yes |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B3 | 5.334 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B3 | 8.43 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B4 | 15.117 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B4 | 15.063 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bega | RORW5.1_B4 | 14.533 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B3 | 25.9 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B5 | 6 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B5 | 5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B5 | 9 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B7 | 5.1 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B7 | 2 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B7 | 5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B7 | 3.5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Bistrita | ROLW12.1.53_B7 | 2.85 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Buzau | ROLW12.1.82_B1 | 9.5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Buzau | ROLW12.1.82_B2 | 2 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | ROLW3.1.44_B5 | 7 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | ROLW3.1.44_B5 | 7.5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Crisul Repede | RORW3.1.44_B7 | 1.5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Dunarea | RORW14.1_B1 | 138.5 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Dunarea | RORW14.1_B2 | 82.9 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Ialomita | ROLW11.1_B1 | 2.2 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Ialomita | ROLW11.1_B2 | 2.3 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Ialomita | ROLW11.1_B3 | 11 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Jijia | ROLW13.1.15_B2 | 4 | Not necessary | |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RO | Jiu | ROLW7.1_B120 | 3.646 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Jiu | ROLW7.1_B56 | 8.095 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Jiu | RORW7.1_B4 | 0.779 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Olt | ROLW8.1_B10 | 87 | Yes | |
| RO | Olt | ROLW8.1_B11 | 40 | Yes | |
| RO | Olt | ROLW8.1_B7 | 67 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Olt | ROLW8.1_B9 | 81 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Olt | RORW8.1_B2 | 1.2 | Yes | |
| RO | Prut | ROLW13.1_B2 | 42 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B1 | 13.2 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B3 | 11.9 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B6 | 13 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B6 | 7 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B6 | 29 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Siret | ROLW12.1_B8 | 10.44 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Somes | RORW2.1_B3 | 4.8 | Not yet | Yes |
| RO | Timis | ROLW5.2_B1 | 1.93 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Timis | RORW5.2_B5 | 2.987 | Not necessary | |
| RO | Timis | RORW5.2_B5 | 2.318 | Not necessary | |
| RS | Begej | RSBEG | 29.8 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Drina | RSDR_2 | 20.3 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Drina | RSDR_4 | 23.7 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Dunav | RSD2 | 81 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RS | Dunav | RSD3 | 136.4 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Dunav | RSD4 | 32.9 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Dunav | RSD5 | 67.5 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Dunav | RSD6 | 44.6 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Dunav | RSD7 | 40.8 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Ibar | RSIB_5 | 25.6 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Lim | RSLIM_3 | 14.8 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Sava | RSSA_1 | 98.9 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Tamiš | RSTAM_1 | 38.8 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Tamiš | RSTAM_1 | 41.5 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Tamiš | RSTAM_2 | 36.4 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Tisa | RSTIS_1 | 60.8 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Tisa | RSTIS_2 | 99.5 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Velika Morava | RSVMOR_1 | 13 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |
| RS | Zapadna Morava | RSZMOR_3 | 30.6 | Not yet | No implementation foreseen (only applicable for non-EU countries) |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 10 | Not yet | |
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 16 | Not yet | |
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 8 | Not yet | |
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 13 | Not yet | |
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 13 | Not yet | |
| SI | Drava | SISI3VT359 | 12 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT170 | 7 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT170 | 6 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT713 | 10 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT739 | 9 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT739 | 9 | Not yet | |
| SI | Sava | SISI1VT739 | 10 | Not yet | |
| SK | Dunaj | SKD0019 | 17.4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hornád | SKH0003 | 1.4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hornád | SKH0004 | 1.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hornád | SKH1001 | 2.6 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hornád | SKH1001 | 20 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hron | SKR0005 | 2.5 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hron | SKR0005 | 4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Hron | SKR0005 | 4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 9.1 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 9.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 3.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 6.5 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 7 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 6.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB code | Length in km | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 6.5 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI0004 | 6 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Ipeľ | SKI1001 | 3.7 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Laborec | SKB0142 | 1.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Laborec | SKB0144 | 1.6 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Nitra | SKN0004 | 6.3 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Nitra | SKN0004 | 12.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Nitra | SKN0004 | 4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Nitra | SKN0004 | 7.1 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0006 | 3.7 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | 10 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | 7.8 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | 7.3 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | 4.4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0007 | 10.1 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV0027 | 19.3 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV1001 | 8.4 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV1001 | 3.2 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV1002 | 5.9 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| SK | Váh | SKV1003 | 11.8 | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

List of Hydropeaking

| Country | River | RWB Code | Water level fluctuation >1m/day | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Drau | ATOK900470022 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK903540001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Drau | ATOK903540002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK409970000 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250010 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250020 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Enns | ATOK411250021 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980003 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980006 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980006 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980009 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980009 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980009 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK304980010 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305850011 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Inn | ATOK305850011 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Lech | ATOK307080000 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180004 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Mur | ATOK801180006 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1001040108 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Raab | ATOK1002160000 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690004 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK304690005 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350003 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350003 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350004 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350004 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350006 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305350006 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |

| Country | River | RWB Code | Water level fluctuation >1m/day | Restored 2015 | Measure 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK305360002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK307200002 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Salzach | ATOK307200003 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| AT | Thaya | ATOK501870001 | Yes | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Donau | DEDEBY_1_F163 | Unknown | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Isar | DEDEBY_1_F429 | Unknown | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F122 | Unknown | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F124 | Unknown | Not yet | No due to exemption Art 4.4 |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F125 | Unknown | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F128 | Unknown | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F131 | Unknown | Not yet | Yes |
| DE | Lech | DEDEBY_1_F132 | Unknown | Not yet | Yes |
| HR | Drava | HRDDRI020005 | Yes | Yes | |
| HU | Tisza | HUAIW389 | Yes | Not necessary | |

# Financing the Joint Programme of Measures

icpdr iksd

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Internationale Kommission zum Schutz der Donau

## ANNEX 15

## DRAFT DRBM Plan – Update 2015

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

| Financing Program | Organisation | Description | (Main) Type of pressure (SWMIs) | Other eligibility criteria | Sources/further information regarding application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ESIF) | The ERDF aims to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion in the EU by correcting imbalances between regions. The ERDF supports regional and local development to contribute to all of the thematic objectives, laid down in the CPR[1]. | TO 5 (climate change adaptation, risk prevention): ecosystem-based approaches for hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains), possibly nutrient pollution (diffuse pollution from agriculture). TO 6 (protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency): organic pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), nutrient pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), hazardous substances pollution (UWWTP industrial point sources), hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains). | Only EU Member States eligible<br><br>MS/regions are classified according to "more developed regions/transition regions/less developed regions" (influencing minimum allocations set for a number of priority areas). | *Common Provisions Regulation[2].<br>*ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm<br>*Project database: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/projects/?LAN=EN&pay=ALL&region=ALL&the=97&type=ALL&per=2 |
| European Social Fund (ESF) | EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ESIF) | The European Social Fund (ESF) is the main financial instrument for investing in employment opportunities, better education, improvement of the situation of the most vulnerable people; capacity building in the environment is also being supported. | No direct linkage to the Danube SWMIs. Possible indirect linkages in all areas regarding capacity building, mainly BAT/BAP. | Only EU Member States eligible | *Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above)<br>*ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm<br>*Project database: see link under ERDF |
| Cohesion Fund | EU (European | The Cohesion Fund helps | Climate change adaptation and risk | Only EU Member | *Common Provisions |

[1] The thematic objectives are: 1. research and development, and innovation; 2. information and communication technologies; 3.competitiveness of SMEs; 4. shift towards a low-carbon economy; 5. climate change adaptation, risk prevention; 6. protecting the environment and promotion resource efficiency; 7. promoting sustainable transport; 8. employment and labor mobility; 9. social inclusion and poverty; 10. education, and training; 11. institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration.
TO 5 and 6 are particularly relevant for water and marine policy.

[2] More detailed information on eligibility, financial instruments, ex-ante conditionalities and management and control principles, as well as common elements on strategic planning and programming, thematic objectives linked to the Europe 2020 Strategy and visions on the Common Strategic Framework and on the Partnership Agreements to be agreed between the Commission and each Member State can be found in the Common Provisions Regulation/CPR (No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013), to be found here: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1303.

| Financing Program | Organisation | Description | (Main) Type of pressure (SWMIs) | Other eligibility criteria | Sources/further information regarding application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (CF) | Structural and Investment Funds/ESIF) | Member States with a GNI[3] per capita of less than 90% of the EU-27 average to invest in TEN-T transport networks and the environment. | prevention: hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains).<br>Investment in the water and waste sectors, and the urban environment: organic pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), nutrient pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources, urban run-off), hazardous substances pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources, urban run-off).<br>Investment in energy, provided it has positive environmental benefits: possibly all hydromorphological pressures if linked to hydropower. | States with a GNI per capita of less than 90% of the EU-27 average.<br>For the 2014-2020 period, the Cohesion Fund concerns (in the Danube RB) Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (see map at the end of the table).<br>Ex-ante conditionality: Existence of a water pricing policy (with adequate incentives and contributions of different users)<br>Adoption of RBMP | Regulation (see footnote 3 above)<br>*ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm<br>*Project database: see link under ERDF |
| European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) | EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ESIF) | The EMFF is the primary financing instrument for the reformed Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), including the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). | No direct linkage to the Danube SWMIs.<br>Possible indirect linkages in transitional/coastal water, e.g. with regard to data collection on fish species, or the management, restoration and monitoring of coastal Natura2000 sites. | Only EU Member States eligible | *Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above)<br>*ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm |
| CAP/European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) | EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ESIF) | The EAFRD is one of the primary financing instruments for the Pillar II of the CAP (Rural Development), which sets a number of environmental objectives, notably:<br>1: efficient, responsible and | 1: efficient, responsible and sustainable use of water resources in agriculture: only indirect links to SWMIs; cooperation and irrigation/water savings possible (Art. 17 investments, linked to irrigation).<br>2: ensuring that agricultural activities help/do not represent a constraint/to achieve GES and | Only EU Member States eligible | *Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above)<br>*ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm |

[3] Gross National Income.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | sustainable use of water resources in agriculture;<br>2: ensuring that agricultural activities help/do not represent a constraint/to achieve GES and goals of the WFD;<br>3: implementation of the ecosystem-based approach when addressing challenges linked to climate change;<br>4: restoration of natural water cycle and of fresh water ecosystems and ambient ecosystems.<br>30% of the 95 billion € in 2014-2020 are earmarked for environment and climate. | goals of the WFD: organic pollution (animal feeding/breeding lots), nutrient pollution (diffuse emissions from agriculture, animal feeding/breeding lots), hazardous substances pollution (diffuse sources from agriculture), hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains).<br>(Art. 28 agri-environment-climate payments and Art. 29 organic farming cover the complex issue of interlinked water, soil and biodiversity elements linked to agricultural diffuse sources; Art. 30 payments covered for areas under strict protection).<br>3: implementation of the ecosystem-based approach when addressing challenges linked to climate change: possibly hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains), organic/nutrient/hazardous substances pollution (through changes in land use intensity or forest cover: Art. 18 "restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and catastrophic events and introduction of appropriate prevention actions" and Art. 24 "prevention and restoration of damage to forests from forest fires and natural disasters and catastrophic events).<br>4: restoration of natural water cycle and of fresh water ecosystems and ambient ecosystems: possibly hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains), organic/nutrient/hazardous substances pollution (through changes in land use | | *Agriculture and Rural Development: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020/index_en.htm<br>*Applications via the national ministries responsible for EAFRD implementation/funding (list of ministries: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/links-to-ministries/index_en.htm). |

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| | | | intensity or forest cover: Art. 17 investments in non-productive physical assets, such as achieving biodiversity conservation status of species and habitat as well as enhancing the public amenity value of a Natura 2000 area or other high nature value systems). | | |
| LIFE | EU | LIFE is the EU's only financing program entirely devoted to environmental objectives. It has four general objectives:<br>1. contributing to the shift towards a sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, as well as to the protection of the environment and of biodiversity;<br>2: improving the development, implementation and enforcement of EU environmental and climate policy and legislation;<br>3: improving environmental and climate governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local actors; and<br>4: supporting the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme.<br>LIFE 2014-2020 also incorporates new "LIFE Integrated Projects", larger projects (an average EU contribution of 10 million €) aiming at contributing to the implementation of some | Potentially addresses all SWMIs through the "LIFE Integrated Projects" (organic pollution indirectly).<br>Foci are ecosystem-based approaches: organic pollution (indirectly through natural buffer zones), nutrient pollution (diffuse sources from agriculture and agricultural atmospheric emissions, urban run-off), hazardous substances pollution (diffuse sources, mainly from agriculture, but potentially also from urban and landfill/mining sites), hydromorphological alterations (longitudinal river continuity, reconnection of wetlands/floodplains, hydrological alterations).<br><br>Also measures targeting sediments (retention measures) and IAS.<br><br>Through the many links to climate and resilience, synergy effects between climate change adaptation, mitigation and water/biodiversity protection (keywords: NWRM, green infrastructure). | EU and non-EU countries (candidate countries and the Western Balkan countries involved in the Stabilisation and Association Process, as well as countries to which the European Neighbourhood Policy applies).<br><br>Projects must apply to "priority areas" and related specific objectives:<br>Component Environment: "resource efficiency", "nature and biodiversity" and "environmental governance and information".<br>Component Climate Action: climate change mitigation, adaptation and governance/ information. | *General information: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/<br>*LIFE regulation (english): http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1293&from=EN<br>*COM Presentation on LIFE: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/documents/life2014-2020.pdf<br>*National contact points: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/contact/nationalcontact/index.htm<br>*EP Briefing: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2015/548992/EPRS_BRI%282015%29548992_REV1_EN.pdf |

| Financing Program | Organisation | Description | (Main) Type of pressure (SWMIs) | Other eligibility criteria | Sources/further information regarding application |
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| | | environmental EU policies, in particular the WFD and the MSFD. | | | |
| Horizon 2020 | EU | Horizon 2020 is the funding program for research and innovation for the period 2014-2020. It is structured around tackling a series of "Societal Challenges" (SC), of which SC 2 on "Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bioeconomy" and SC 5 on "Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials" are of the greatest relevance for research linked to WFD implementation. | No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but research to support measures/knowledge on any SWMI is possible. | EU and non-EU countries (associated countries).<br>Research program, SME participation possible. Most projects require at least three partners. | *Application process and help: http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/how-get-funding<br>*National contact points: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/support/national_contact_points.html |
| INTERREG V/European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) | EU | INTERREG programs are a specific strand of funding possibilities within the cohesion policy funding, under the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) goal. INTERREG programs typically focus on cooperation between regions and Member States, and are generally aimed at enabling exchange of experience, knowledge and good practices among relevant stakeholders from different MS and/or regions. | No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but enabling exchange of experience, knowledge and good practices can benefit implementation of measures in all areas. | EU and non-EU countries.<br>Programs can be cross-border (along internal EU borders), transnational (cover larger areas of co-operation such as the Danube Basin), and interregional at EU-28 level (between regional and local bodies in different countries belonging also to different regions). | *Information on ETC and INTERREG V: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/<br>*Project database: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/projects/?LAN=EN&pay=ALL&region=ALL&the=97&type=ALL&per=2<br>List of programs: http://www.danube-region.eu/2014-03-21-07-28-38/etc-ipa-cbc- |

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| | | | | | and-enpi-cbc-programmes |
| European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) | EU | ENI is providing direct support for the EU´s external policies. For environmental actions, target 4 ("encouraging development, poverty reduction, internal economic, social and territorial cohesion, rural development, climate action and disaster resilience") can be of relevance. | Support for non-EU countries participating in cross-border ERDF/INTERREG programs possible.<br><br>Otherwise, potential link to Danube SWMIs though various funding opportunities; see Handbook for details. | Non-EU (candidates, possible candidates and neighboring countries; in the Danube region: Moldova and Ukraine) | *EU Funding Handbook for the neighborhood: http://www.enpi-info.eu/files/publications/EU%20funding%20Handbook%20-%20Final%2026Feb.pdf<br>*ENI Regulation: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2014:077:0027:0043:EN:PDF<br>List of programs: http://www.danube-region.eu/2014-03-21-07-28-38/etc-ipa-cbc-and-enpi-cbc-programmes |
| Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) | EU | Since 2007, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) replaces a series of EU programs and financial instruments for candidate countries or potential candidate countries (such as PHARE, ISPA, SAPRD etc.). It is organized along five components, which are:<br>1. assistance for transition and institution building;<br>2- cross-border cooperation (with EU MS and other countries eligible for IPA); | In the Danube RB, only C1 and C2 are being funded:<br>1. assistance for transition and institution building;<br>2- cross-border cooperation (with EU MS and other countries eligible for IPA).<br><br>Hence, no direct link to Danube SWMIs, although institution building and cross-border cooperation can benefit implementation of measures in all areas. | EU candidate countries (Turkey and FYROM) are eligible for all five components of IPA, potential candidate countries in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99) are eligible only for the | *More information: http://www.welcomeurope.com/european-funds/ipa-ii-instrument-pre-accession-assistance-2014-2020-838+738.html#tab=onglet_details<br>*More information: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/EN/funding/ipa/<br>List of programs: http://www.danube- |

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| | | 3. regional development (transport, environment, regional and economic development);<br>4. human resources (strengthening human capital and combating exclusion);<br>5. rural development. | | first two components. | region.eu/2014-03-21-07-28-38/etc-ipa-cbc-and-enpi-cbc-programmes |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)<br>International Development Association (IDA) | World Bank (WB) | The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries. It consists of two agencies (IBRD and IDA) and focuses on the following fields:<br>- human development (e.g. education, health);<br>- agriculture and rural development (e.g. irrigation and rural services);<br>- environmental protection (e.g. pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations);<br>- infrastructure (e.g. roads, urban regeneration, and electricity);<br>- large industrial construction projects;<br>- governance (e.g. anti-corruption, legal institutions development).<br>The IBRD and IDA provide loans at preferential rates to member countries, as well as grants to the poorest countries. | Ni direct link to Danube SWMIs, although a multitude of projects/measures benefitting WFD implementation can be financed by WB loans (see also the examples listed under GEF).<br><br>It has to be remarked, however, that IBRD provides only loans (though at preferential rates), not grants. IDA also provides grants. | IBRD: middle income and creditworthy low-income countries (all Danube except DE and AT).<br>IDA: Moldova (and Kosovo) | *Products and Services: http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services<br>*WB Country Reports: http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,menuPK:64383817~pagePK:64387457~piPK:64387543~theSitePK:40941,00.html |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | GEF | The Global Environment Facility is a partnership for international cooperation where 183 countries work together with international | GEF provides grants to various types of projects (Climate Change Adaptation Projects and Small Grants Programme (SGP) most relevant) ranging from several thousand | Most countries should be eligible, depending on the focal area, eligibility criteria | *Templates and guidelines available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/guidelines_templates |

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| | | institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector, to address global environmental issues. | dollars to several million dollars. Projects are supported in several "focal areas", of which the most relevant are: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Chemicals and Waste. Financing is provided through grants and non-grants.<br><br>Funding possible with regard to all Danube SWMIs. | established by the relevant COP of the respective convention, and some others (see http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1432). | *Project types: http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_types<br>*Example from Moldova: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P075995/agricultural-pollution-control-gef-project?lang=en&tab=overview<br>*Example from Romania: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P093775/romania-integrated-nutrient-pollution-control-project?lang=en |
| European Investment Bank (EIB) | EU | The EIB is the EU's bank, offering loans (individual for projects over 25 Mio. €, intermediate to other banks/institutions for SME with projects under 25 Mio. €). The EIB<br>finances a broad range of projects in all sectors of the economy, adhering to one of the six priority objectives, of which two are of special importance for WFD implementation in the Danube:<br>- Environmental sustainability (climate action and urban/natural environment);<br>- Sustainable, competitive and | No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but the EIB´s financing can help to unlock financing from other sources, particularly from the EU budget.<br><br>It has to be remarked, however, that the EIB provides loans, not grants. | EU and non-EU countries (all Danube countries). | *Applying for a loan: http://www.eib.org/projects/cycle/applying_loan/index.htm<br>*Detailed information on products: http://www.eib.org/projects/priorities/sme/products/index.htm<br>*For the Western Balkans, see Western Balkans Investment Framework: http://www.wbif.eu/ |

| Financing Program | Organisation | Description | (Main) Type of pressure (SWMIs) | Other eligibility criteria | Sources/further information regarding application |
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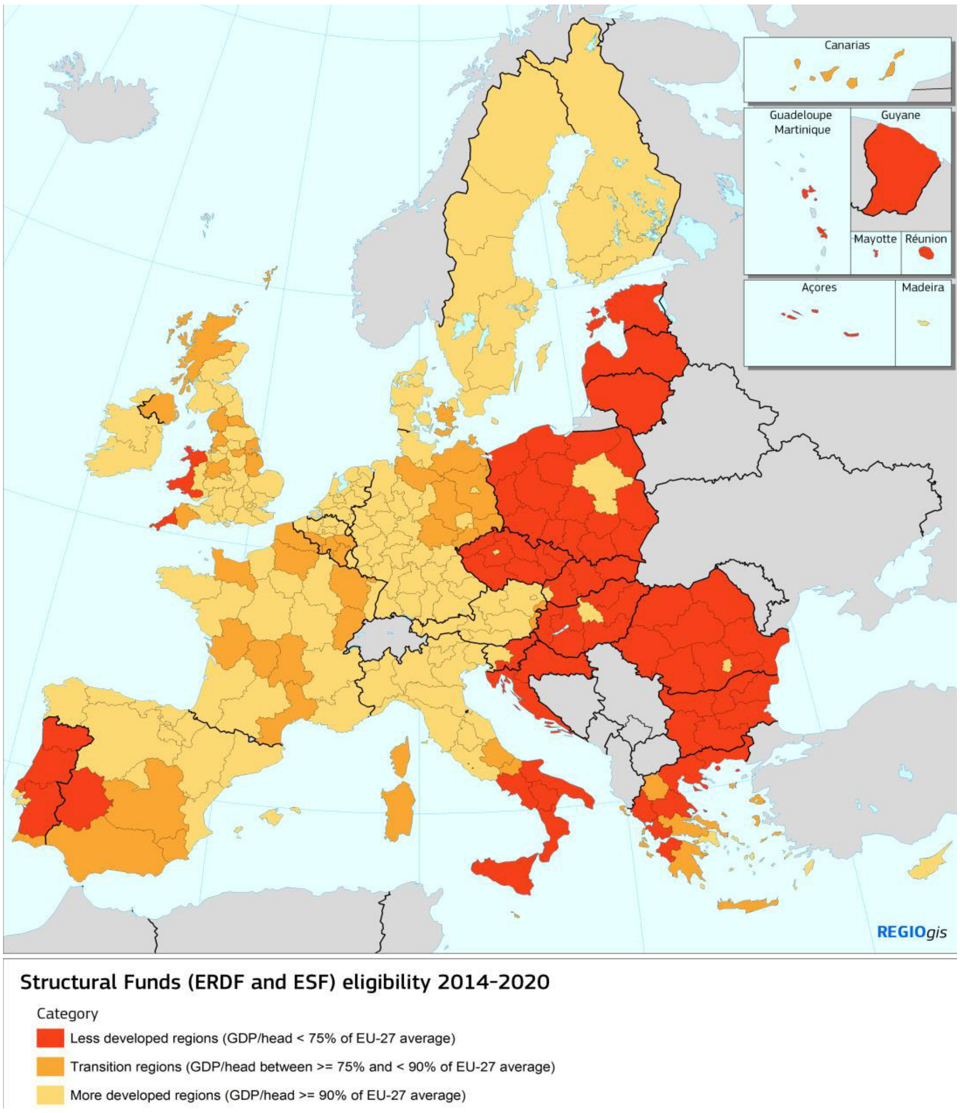
| | | secure energy. | | | |
| European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | International | The EBRD is a development bank offering loans and other financial products (like equities) in more than 30 countries from central Europe to Central Asia. Although the name suggests European ownership, the biggest shareholder are the United States. The EBRD supports private sector development (meeting the requirements, of which to "satisfy banking and environmental standards" is a part) in the relevant sectors agribusiness, energy efficiency & climate change (see Sustainable Energy Initiative), municipal & environmental infrastructure; power and energy. | No direct link to Danube SWMIs, although a multitude of (mostly private sector) projects/investments can be supported (such as improving animal feeding/breeding lots etc.).<br><br>The "Sustainable Energy Initiative" (including renewable energy and adaptation projects) finances projects in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation/resilience.<br><br>It has to be remarked, however, that the EIB provides loans, not grants. | All countries in the Danube RB - except Austria and Germany - are eligible for loans. | *Products and Services: http://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/products-and-services.html<br>*Sustainable Energy Initiative: www.ebrd.com/cs/Satellite?c=Content&cid=1395237439462&pagename=EBRD%2FContent%2FDownloadDocument |

Structural Funds Eligibility




Source: EC Commission, DG REGIO (presentation at the 4th EU Water Conference 2015).