

**icpdr** **iksd**

International  
Commission  
for the Protection  
of the Danube River

Internationale  
Kommission  
zum Schutz  
der Donau

# Shared waters – joint responsibilities

## ICPDR Annual Report 2009

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



# Bringing experience together: operation and institutional framework

Since its creation in 1998, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River has brought together representatives from the highest ministerial levels, technical experts and members of civil society and of the scientific community to improve the state of the Danube and its tributaries.

**The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) is the largest international body of river basin management experts in Europe, with a mission to promote and coordinate sustainable water management for the benefit of all people of the Danube River Basin.**

## From the President

“For more than nine years we have worked toward the shared goal of creating the Danube River Basin Management Plan, and 2009 saw the completion of this hard work. For the first time in history, we have a management plan for the entire river basin.

This is a major achievement we can be proud of, and it was only possible through the hard work and close cooperation of every country in the Danube River Basin. And through the Stakeholder Forum held in Bratislava as part of the Danube Day activities, we reached major stakeholders from across the entire basin.

Most importantly, the Danube River Basin Management Plan and its Joint Programme of Measures will serve as a road map to guide all future actions to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive in 2015 and beyond.”

*Norbert Halmo, ICPDR President 2009*

## The structure of the ICPDR

In 1994, the Danube countries came together to sign the [Danube River Protection Convention](#), and established the ICPDR in 1998.

The ICPDR is made up of [15 Contracting Parties](#) (Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and the European Union) who have committed themselves to implementing the Danube River Protection Convention. The ICPDR serves as a forum for coordination and cooperation on fundamental water management issues and takes all appropriate legal, administrative and technical measures to maintain and improve the quality of the Danube River Basin and its tributaries.

The ICPDR is organised into an [Ordinary Meeting Group](#), which steers policy and strategy, and a [Standing Working Group](#) that provides guidance and prepares decisions. Furthermore, Technical Expert Groups, Task Groups and representatives of stakeholder groups provide the scientific and technical basis for ICPDR’s work.

[Expert groups](#) are a vital part of the structure of the ICPDR.

Expert groups meet the requirements specified under the Convention, but also in relation to the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the Flood Action Programme. Expert groups include the River Basin Management Expert Group, the Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group, the Pressures and Measures Expert Group, the Flood Protection Expert Group, the Information Management-GIS Expert Group, and the Public Participation Expert Group.

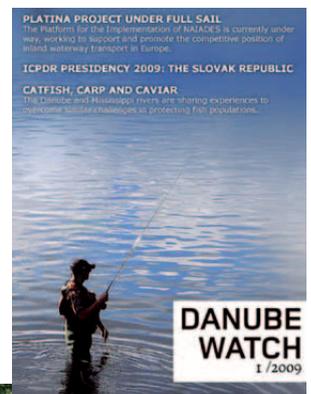
The Strategic Expert Group is an [ad-hoc expert group](#) formed for specific tasks.

[Task groups](#) are established under the responsibility of the permanent expert groups, with delegates from existing expert bodies or additional experts. Task groups include professionals specifically needed for a particular task. Several task groups dealing with hydromorphology, economics, accident prevention, accident warning systems, ground-water management, and nutrients have been formed.

## ICPDR Observers

Environmental protection is a community responsibility and the active involvement of the public is a core principle in sustainable water management. To date, 19 organisations have taken the opportunity to become observers to the ICPDR. These include NGOs, organisations representing private industry and intergovernmental organisations:

Black Sea Commission <http://www.blacksea-commission.org>  
 Central Dredging Association <http://www.dredging.org>  
 Danube Environmental Forum <http://def.distelverein.at>  
 Danube Commission <http://www.danubecommission.org>  
 Danube Tourist Commission <http://www.danube-river.org>  
 European Anglers Alliance <http://www.eaa-europe.org>  
 European Barge Union <http://www.ebu-uenf.org>  
 European Water Association <http://www.ewaonline.de>  
 Friends of Nature International <http://www.nfi.at>  
 Global Water Partnership <http://www.gwpforum.org>  
 International Association for Danube Research <http://www.iad.gs>  
 International Association of Water Supply Companies in the Danube River Catchment Area <http://www.iawd.at>  
 International Hydrological Programme of the UNESCO [www.unesco.org/water/ihp](http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp)  
 International Sava River Basin Commission <http://www.savacommission.org>  
 RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands <http://www.ramsar.org>  
 Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe <http://www.rec.org>  
 VGB PowerTech e.V. <http://www.vgb.org>  
 via Donau <http://www.via-donau.org>  
 World Wide Fund for Nature – Danube-Carpathian Program <http://www.panda.org/dcpo>



# A new plan for water management – for 2015 and beyond

The first ever management plan for the Danube River Basin has been completed, describing the pressures that affect the region and some real solutions to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive in 2015 and for the years to come.

**After several years in the making, a management plan for the Danube and its tributaries demonstrates an innovative approach for basin-wide issues by offering up answers to the pressures and impacts in the region in the form of a Joint Programme of Measures – for some 20,000 river kilometres. The Danube River Basin Management Plan, completed this year, is a result of fifteen contracting parties focusing their efforts to achieve shared goals.**

The ICPDR has been working toward this plan since the [EU Water Framework Directive](#) (WFD) came into force in 2000. The WFD requires all EU Member States to ensure the ‘good status’ or ‘good potential’ of all surface and ground waters by 2015. In addition, the WFD insists on international river basin management plans to assist in reaching those goals.

While obligatory for all EU Member States, all other Danube countries committed themselves to implementing the Directive, and the ICPDR was made the facilitating platform, with meeting the goals of the WFD its highest priority.

Achieving the ambitious goals of creating the Plan required the close cooperation of all of the ICPDR’s expert groups. The efforts of the [Expert Group on River Basin Management](#) were important to coordinating the work for the Danube River Basin Management Plan and implementing the WFD in the Danube River Basin.

As part of this Expert Group, the [Hydromorphology Task Group](#), in close cooperation with the countries, developed the ecological prioritisation for river and habitat continuity in the Danube River Basin. In addition, the basin-wide economic analysis performed by the [Economics Task Group](#) was closely linked to national procedures, and considered only those economic issues that are of relevance on the basin-wide scale and enabled international comparison.

While individual National Management Plans are more detailed and focus on specific issues of concern within the country, the [International Danube River Basin Management Plan](#) is more than the sum of all plans, as it provides a coordinated and formal strategy for the basin as a whole.

## Looking at the whole basin

In contrast to other water management systems using arbitrary boundaries for management units, the WFD focuses on river basins, which are natural geographic areas that occur in the landscape. This significant water legislation requires these basins to be managed using River Basin Management Plans with a Programme of Measures, consisting of policies and strategies to reduce the risk to water bodies and allow them to achieve ‘good status’.

The first step toward drafting the plan was the production of the [Danube Basin Analysis 2004](#), the first comprehensive analysis of the entire river basin, looking at characterisation, impacts of human activities and economic aspects of water uses in the Danube Basin.

## Gathering data

The [DanubeGIS](#) was launched in 2007 with the objective to become a harmonised multi-thematic geographic information system (GIS) covering the Danube River Basin. During the year 2009, all ICPDR countries filled the DanubeGIS with a lot of data. This provided the basis to produce the 31 maps included in the Danube River Basin Management Plan.

The DanubeGIS will be maintained and further developed by the [ICPDR Information Management and GIS Expert Group](#) to continue to provide a source of harmonised data and a useful tool for the work of water experts in the Danube River Basin.

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### Connecting with the public

Reaching out to stakeholders involved international forums, face to face meetings and new online tools developed by the ICPDR **Public Participation Expert Group**. In addition, a number of announcements and updates were prepared. A summary of the plan was published to provide basic information on the Danube River Basin Management Plan, and the development process was documented in articles in the ICPDR “Danube Watch” and other magazines to bring the Plan to a wider audience.

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### Addressing transboundary issues

The Danube River Basin Management Plan was a particular challenge in a river basin as large and diverse as the Danube. The Plan identifies – from a basin-wide perspective – four of the most **significant water management issues**: organic pollution, nutrient pollution, hazardous substances pollution and hydromorphological alterations, as well as transboundary groundwater issues. The Danube River Basin Management Plan provides a description of each of the significant pressures in the basin corresponding to each significant water management issue, and responds to each with visions and management objectives.

The management plan also includes an overview of monitoring networks, a final designation of ‘Heavily Modified Water Bodies’, an economic analysis of water uses, an inventory of protected areas and a brief overview of water quantity and climate change issues.

### A plan for the whole basin

To create a management plan for the entire basin, it was necessary to consult all the interested parties in the region. Securing stakeholder consultation was a requirement in drafting the Danube River Basin Management Plan, but **Public Participation** has been an integral part of the work of the ICPDR from its beginning.

Stakeholder conferences were held in 2004 and 2009, and the public continued to be consulted throughout the process of writing the Plan. Round table discussions were held with selected stakeholder groups, and professionals and representatives of professional groups were contacted for their input. Once the draft Plan was ready in May 2009, it was presented at the **Stakeholder Forum** in Bratislava as part of the Danube Day activities.

In addition, the Plan was available for download from the ICPDR website, along with a questionnaire for comments and feedback. Over 3000 people visited the ICPDR website [www.icpdr.org/participate](http://www.icpdr.org/participate), more than 50 people filled out the **on-line questionnaire** and 18 organisations and individuals sent detailed comments.

In all, over 300 water issues were raised by stakeholders, ranging from individual infrastructure projects to the wider problem of hormones in waste water. Each comment was carefully considered. Where possible, the suggestions were incorporated in the Plan, or prepared for inclusion into future management cycles.

### Planning for the future

The Plan was approved by the Heads of Delegations to the ICPDR in December 2009. A Ministerial Meeting on the plan will be held in February 2010, and all the Danube countries will start work on making the plan a reality.

The Danube River Basin Management Plan is a significant first step towards achieving the ‘good status’ of water bodies that the WFD requires. However, measures within the Joint Programme of Measures will not be sufficient to achieve the environmental objectives of the WFD on the basin-wide scale by 2015 and need to be addressed by further actions.

# The path to water quality

Fully integrating the EU policies into national and basin-wide pollution control strategies is a long-term challenge of the ICPDR.

**Improving water quality and reducing pollution is a practical concern. What most people, governments and communities want for their rivers, ecosystems and regions is good water quality, clean rivers and a healthy environment. Meeting those goals is one of the ICPDR's challenges.**

## Controlling and reducing pollution

The [Pressures and Measures Expert Group](#) identifies the causes of pressures and promotes measures to address them. An important focus is harmonising the work of the ICPDR with EU directives such as the EU Water Framework Directive, Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, Nitrates Directive and the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive.

The priority for 2009 was to develop the [Joint Programme of Measures](#) for the Danube River Basin Management Plan, and to develop scenarios for assessing the anticipated effects of measures in 2015.

The Pressures and Measures Expert Group updated the [Emission Inventories](#) for reference year 2006 along with the ICPDR database on investments, and undertook a basin-wide overview of the application of the ICPDR Best Available Techniques and Best Agricultural Practices addressing industrial and agricultural pollution.

The work of the [Task Group on Nutrients](#) assessed the current situation of nutrient input to draft a list of measures to address agricultural pressures. Future scenarios were created to calculate the effects of measures, and the Task Group prepared inputs into [MONERIS](#) model for scenarios in the basin to calculate and test the models.

Based upon the work done in connection with phosphates in detergents, the ICPDR President drafted a letter to EC Commissioners suggesting a Europe-wide limitation on the use of phosphates in laundry and dishwasher detergents.



## Preventing accidents

As an input to the Joint Programme of Measures, the [Accident Prevention Task Group](#) updated the existing inventory of contaminated sites susceptible to flooding and prepared a list of safety measures to prevent accidental pollution, especially addressing hazardous substances.

### Alerting downstream neighbours

The **Accident Emergency Warning System (AEWS)** of the Danube River Basin is activated whenever there is a risk of transboundary water pollution, or threshold danger levels of certain hazardous substances are exceeded. The AEWS sends out international warning messages to countries downstream to help the authorities put environmental protection and public safety measures into action. **The Accident Emergency Warning System Task Group**, in cooperation with the Secretariat, continuously operates the system and ensures its development.

Two tests of the AEWS were organized in 2009 and they confirmed that the system is working properly and is able to fulfil the required tasks. A problem was recognized in ensuring 24/7 operability by some **Principal International Alert Centres (PIACs)**. Response to the alarm during night hours has to be improved in the future.

### Assessing water quality

The **Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group** is responsible for issues concerning water quality assessment and classification, including the operation of the **Trans-National Monitoring Network and Analytical Quality Control programme**.

The Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group made substantial contribution to the Danube River Basin Management Plan by coordinating the assessment of the status of the surface water bodies and preparing a respective chapter for the Plan.

The Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group agreed upon a new layout of the **Trans-National Monitoring Network Yearbook**, which was developed by Slovakia and the Secretariat, and which is highlighting trend analysis and load assessment. The annual Yearbook will serve as a complementary report to the Danube River Basin Management Plan. The group regularly updates the water quality database of the ICPDR.

The ongoing task of the **Groundwater Task Group** is to deal with the pressures, status and measures concerning the groundwater bodies of basin-wide importance. The group also provides methodological guide on groundwater management in line with the current EU legislation to all experts in the ICPDR Contracting Parties by updating the ICPDR Groundwater Guidance regularly.



# Flood action plans for the Danube River Basin

The impacts of major floods in Europe may increase considerably in the future, since society is becoming more vulnerable to the damage and disruption caused by floods, and because floods may become more serious and more frequent due to climate changes.

**The EU Floods Directive, which entered into force on 26 November 2007, aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.**

**The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such areas, countries then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015.**

In line with the targets and deadlines of the ICPDR Flood Action Programme, the activities of the [Flood Protection Expert Group](#) focused in 2009 on the development of [flood action plans in the sub-basins](#). The first drafts of the action plans were prepared at the national level for each of the geographical reporting units (sub-basins) shared by a given country (45 national action plans were drafted). Afterwards, all countries sharing a sub-basin cooperated in the preparation of a plan for the whole sub-basin. As a result of this process, 17 flood action plans for sub-basins were created.

In 2009 a € 6.5 million [FLOODRISK](#) project has begun to develop uniform flood risk maps that would define flood hazards and vulnerability and would form the methodological basis for targeting measures and reducing flood damage in the Danube Basin. The project will meet requirements of the EU European Flood Risk Directive to draw up flood risk maps for areas at risk by 2013. The kick-off meeting of the [FLOODRISK](#) project was held on in September in Vienna.



# Implementing the EU Water Framework Directive at all levels: River sub-basins

River basin management plans are underway for the Danube's major sub-basins to ensure that the waters of the region are protected at all levels.

**The EU Water Framework Directive encourages Member States to supplement river basin management plans with more detailed programmes and management plans for sub-basins. The ICPDR has taken an active role in sub-basin planning – supporting the processes and providing additional information to local and regional planners.**

## Sava River Basin

Development of the [Sava River Basin Management Plan](#) has progressed, with the Sava River Basin Analysis Report now in print. The International Sava Commission participated in the development of the 'Flood Mapping Study for the Sava River', in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers, as well as the project 'Water and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Sava River Basin' which will run until the end of 2010.

Preparation began on an additional set of documents to harmonise regulation, such as technical rules for vessels, definition of winter ports and winter shelters on the Sava River, rules for radio communication, rules for transport of dangerous goods, and indicators of river kilometres on the Sava River.

## Tisza River Basin

In 2009, the [ICPDR Tisza Group](#) worked to identify the significant water management issues relevant for the Tisza River Basin and the corresponding visions and management objectives. The Tisza countries defined that water quantity is an additional relevant water management issue and in the "Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan", which will be finalized by the end of 2010, a methodology for the integration of water quality and water quantity specified for the Tisza River Basin is introduced. The Tisza Group outlined the visions and management objectives related to integration of water quality and quantity.

The [UNDP/GEF Tisza Medium Sized Project](#) ('Integrating multiple benefits of wetlands and floodplains into improved transboundary management for the Tisza River Basin') supports river basin management activities in the Tisza Basin with a special focus on wetlands and floodplains. In 2009, the project developed a draft of national strategies on flood and drought mitigation, a strategy of pollution reduction, and developed a Summary Document of the International Tisza River Basin Management Plan.

## Danube Delta

Activities undertaken in 2009 regarding the Danube Delta sub-basin initiative focused on the development of a [Danube Delta Analysis](#) and a [Danube Delta Management Plan](#). The first steps have been taken in the framework of a project funded through the cooperation with the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), with a workshop held 19-20 March 2009 in Izmail, Ukraine to discuss the results of the project and agree on the basic steps for the further development of the Danube Delta Management Plan. A draft outline of the concept has been prepared and a division of tasks has been organised (between country representatives, the ENVSEC and the ICPDR Secretariat) to prepare a project proposal for the EU and other funding sources to secure the necessary resources.

# Cooperation and Partnership

As rivers know no borders, it is only through a joint effort that environmental problems of the Danube River Basin can be addressed.

**The ICPDR has increasingly been seen as a world leader in management of river basins and has been frequently asked to receive visitors from other river basins or participate in events of other Commissions to explain the work of the ICPDR. The ICPDR remains committed to fulfil these requests where possible and has done so on a number of occasions this past year.**

The relationship between the ICPDR and the [Orange/Senqu River Commission](#) (ORASECOM) has continued to develop. At first glance, the two basins may not seem to have much in common, but in fact they share many traits. Both river basins face shared pressures, like eutrophication, and similar challenges, like organising integrated river basin management of transboundary resources. The two commissions have agreed to an initial three-year period of cooperation, and the ICPDR's experience in public participation could help ORASECOM establish effective regional instruments in southern Africa.

In October, an ICPDR delegation participated in the 4th [Yellow River Forum](#) in Zhengzhou, China. The forum, which is held every two years, was hosted by the Yellow River Conservancy Commission. The ICPDR's participation was organised and funded by the European Commission as part of the EU/China cooperation programme. The ICPDR delegation and the Yellow River Conservancy Commission agreed to further strengthen the cooperation. It is likely that a delegation from the Yellow River will visit Europe 2010 to explore the ICPDR's activities in more detail.

## Danube Black Sea Joint Technical Working Group

Regular contact has existed between the Secretariats of the ICPDR and the [Black Sea Commission](#), and the ICPDR continues to provide the Black Sea Commission with data on loads of pollution from the Danube to the Black Sea.

The ICPDR was invited by the Black Sea Commission to present the Danube methodology for evaluation of diffuse pollution and the MONERIS scenarios. The results of the meeting between experts from the two commissions show that there is an improvement of the Black Sea Commission data on the identification of pollution sources and also willingness of all Black Sea countries to ensure exchange of approaches with the ICPDR on pollution assessment methodologies.

## Special Funds in 2009

In addition to the regular budget, special funds provided by various donors have allowed the ICPDR to undertake special activities in support of the Convention beyond those possible through the regular budget.

The ICPDR is a project partner in the EU funded PLATINA project which is organised / coordinated by [via donau](#). Within the frame of this project a manual containing best practices on sustainable waterway planning in river basins has been developed. It contains practical examples on how to align ecological and navigation interests using the general planning guidelines. The manual will be a main tool for the implementation of the Joint Statement's objectives and will be published in Spring of 2010.

The ICPDR Tisza Group countries agreed to prepare a sub-basin plan (the Tisza River Basin Management Plan) by 2009, a date extended to the end 2010, which integrates issues on water quality and water quantity, land and water management, flood and drought. The preparation of this plan is financially supported by the UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP project.

The ICPDR received funding for a project from UNECE designed to improve the cooperation between the three Danube Delta countries. The project was completed in 2009 and should/will provide the basis for follow-up activities.

At the request of the European Union, the ICPDR joined together with the Black Sea Commission to be a project partner in the EnviroGrids project which is coordinated by UNEP and the University of Geneva (UNIGE) and has the goal to strengthen the use of information systems for management of the Danube/Black Sea area. The ICPDR has specific work components related to the project focused documentation of existing Geographic info systems and the GAPS that need to be filled.

# Business Friends of the Danube

Business, as a key stakeholder in the Danube Basin, can either make problems or contribute to solutions. While it must comply with laws, business can implement additional actions to demonstrate its corporate social responsibility – closely linked with sustainable development.

Many businesses with operations or markets in the Danube Basin have already embraced this responsibility by voluntarily assisting the ICPDR and Danube countries. To make the most out of new opportunities for businesses and the ICPDR to develop mutually beneficial partnerships, the ICPDR launched the 'Business Friends of the Danube Fund'. The Fund's key objective is to help protect the Danube Basin, its resources and ecosystems through long-term and stable partnerships with selected businesses.

## Green Danube Partnership

The Green Danube Partnership was established in 2005 to unite [Coca-Cola Hellenic](#), [The Coca-Cola Company](#) and the ICPDR in efforts to preserve and protect the Danube River Basin. The Green Partnership has developed into a stable relationship, and is seen as an example for success cooperation on the international level. The Coca-Cola system's commitment to enhance care and protection of the waters of the Danube basin enhances the aim of the Company to become the global business leader in water stewardship.

In 2009, Coca-Cola assisted the ICPDR to develop the picture/film database, and supported the ICPDR with the development of promotional material (posters, pocket calendars, etc). Coca-Cola is a partner for Danube Day celebrations in several Danube countries and supported the trip to Vienna for the National Danube Art Masters 2009. The development and the production of the international Danube Box have been fully funded by Coca-Cola.

## ORF

The ICPDR has been asked to be a supporting partner for an upcoming [Danube Documentary](#). The film, which will be in German and other languages, will be produced by Austrian broadcasting network ORF in cooperation with the French German network ARTE, and will be ready by the end of 2011. ORF also agreed to produce a short film for the February 2010 ICPDR Ministerial Meeting.

## Borealis

Borealis joined the Business Friends of the Danube in spring 2009. Borealis and the Secretariat are discussing possible cooperation in the field of agriculture with the aim to optimise the use and of fertilisers in the agricultural production.



Србија /// Crna Gora /// România /// България /// Moldova /// Україна //

# Regular Budget and Financial Contribution

## Regular Budget Financial Year 2009

Three independent auditors, appointed by the Contracting Parties, audited the consolidated financial statement including the accounting records of the ICPDR for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2009.

The Audit Team certified that the Statement of Accounts is correct and the contents, structure and details are in accordance with ICPDR rules and regulations and the accounting principles assuring transparency of financial management.

## Contributions Financial Year 2009

Contracting Party	Contribution in %	Contribution in Euro	Actually paid 2009 in Euro
Germany	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Austria	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Czech Republic	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Slovakia	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Hungary	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.02
Slovenia	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Croatia	8.2608	87,453.24	87,453.24
Serbia	8.2608	87,453.24	87,453.24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	21,173.17	21,173.17
Bulgaria	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Romania	9.1223	96,574.13	96,574.13
Moldova	2.00	21,173.17	0.00
Ukraine	2.00	21,173.17	21,173.17
Montenegro	2.00	21,173.17	8,077.43
European Commission	2.50	26,466.47	26,466.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,058,658.67</b>	<b>1,024,389.65</b>

## Expenditures Financial Year 2009

Budget Chapters	Approved Budget in Euro	Expenditures in Euro	Balance in Euro
Staff	546,000.00	541,700.17	4,299.83
Office Running	147,000.00	146,061.56	938.44
Publications	122,000.00	120,868.85	1,131.15
Travel & Meetings	95,000.00	93,753.49	1,246.51
Services	148,658.67	146,249.77	2,408.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,058,658.67</b>	<b>1,048,633.84</b>	<b>10,024.83</b>

# Contracting Parties and Heads of Delegations

## Germany

Fritz HOLZWARTH, Federal Ministry for the Environment,  
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Robert Schuman Platz 3, 53175 Bonn

## Austria

Richard STADLER, Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry,  
Environment and Water Management, Section VII, Marxergasse 2, 1030 Vienna

## Czech Republic

Veronika JAGLOVA, Ministry of the Environment,  
Vrsovicke 65, 10010 Praha 10

## Slovakia

Norbert HALMO, Ministry of Environment,  
Martin BACIC, as of October, Ministry of Environment,  
Namestie L. Stura 1, 81235 Bratislava

## Hungary

Gyula HOLLÓ, Ministry of Environment and Water,  
Department River Basin Management, Fő utca 44-50, POB 351, 1394 Budapest

## Slovenia

Mitja BRICELJ, Ministry of Environment & Spatial Planning,  
Dunajska cesta 48, 1000 Ljubljana

## Croatia

Zeljko OSTOJIĆ, State Water Directorate,  
Zdravko KRMEK as of December, Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management,  
Ulica grada Vukovara 220, 10 000 Zagreb

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reuf HADZIBEGIC, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations,  
Musala 9, 71000 Sarajevo

## Republic of Serbia

Aleksandar PRODANOVIC, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management,  
Directorate for Water, 2a Bulevar Umetnosti, 11000 Belgrade

## Bulgaria

Lubka KATCHAKOVA, Ministry of Environment and Water,  
Ivelina VASSILEVA as of October, Ministry of Environment and Water,  
Bd. Maria Luisa 22, 1000 Sofia

## Romania

Dan CARLAN, Ministry of Environment and Forests,  
12 Libertatii, Sect. 5, Bucharest

## Moldova

Tatjana BELOUS, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,  
9 Cosmonautilor str., 2005 Chisinau

## Ukraine

Stepan LYZUN, Ministry for Environmental Protection (MEP),  
Oleksiy SHOVKOPLIAS as of November, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
03035 Uritskogo str., Kiev

## Montenegro

Velizar VOJINOVIC, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management,  
Rimski Trg 46, 81000 Podgorica

## European Commission

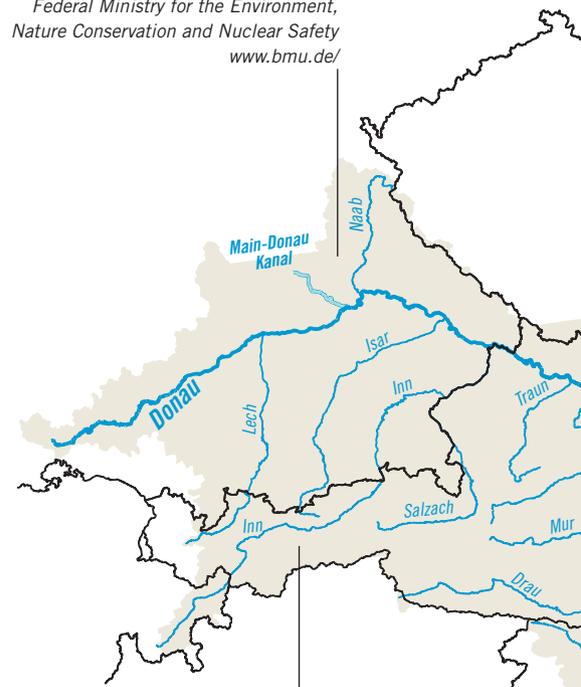
Helmut BLÖCH, EC DG Environment, Unit Water and Marine Protection,  
1049 Brussels, Belgium

## European Union

European Commission, DG Environment  
[www.ec.europa.eu/environment/](http://www.ec.europa.eu/environment/)

## Germany

Federal Ministry for the Environment,  
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety  
[www.bmu.de/](http://www.bmu.de/)



## Austria

Ministry for Agriculture,  
Forestry, Environment  
and Water Management  
[www.lebensministerium.at/](http://www.lebensministerium.at/)

Adriatic  
Sea

## Slovenia

Ministry of the Environment  
and Spatial Planning  
[www.mop.gov.si/](http://www.mop.gov.si/)

## Croatia

Ministry of Regional Development,  
Forestry and Water Management  
[www.mrrsvg.hr/](http://www.mrrsvg.hr/)

**Czech Republic**

Ministry of the Environment  
[www.env.cz/](http://www.env.cz/)

**Slovakia**

Ministry of Environment  
[www.enviro.gov.sk/](http://www.enviro.gov.sk/)

**Hungary**

Ministry of  
 Environment and Water  
[www.kvvm.hu/](http://www.kvvm.hu/)

**Romania**

Ministry of Environment and Forests  
[www.mmediu.ro/](http://www.mmediu.ro/)

**Ukraine**

Ministry for  
 Environmental Protection  
[www.menr.gov.ua/](http://www.menr.gov.ua/)

**Moldova**

Ministry of Environment  
 and Natural Resources  
[www.mediu.gov.md/](http://www.mediu.gov.md/)

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Ministry of Foreign Trade  
 and Economic Relations  
[www.mvteo.gov.ba/](http://www.mvteo.gov.ba/)

**Montenegro**

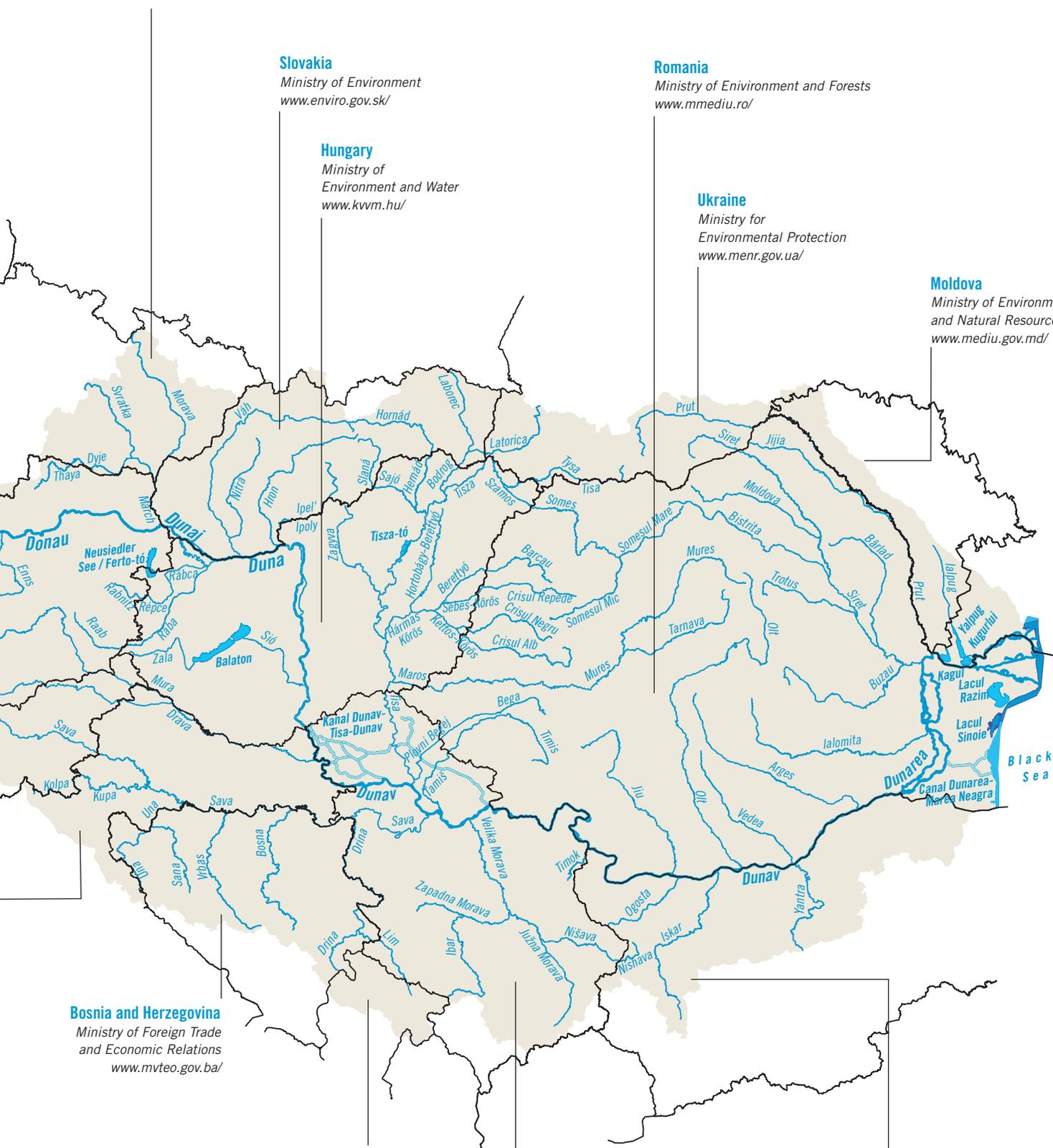
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