

icpdr **iksd**

International
Commission
for the Protection
of the Danube River

Internationale
Kommission
zum Schutz
der Donau

Shared waters – joint responsibilities

ICPDR Annual Report 2010

/// 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 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. Its mission is to promote and coordinate sustainable water management for the benefit of all the people of the Danube River Basin.

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 Commission) 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 steered through an [Ordinary Meeting](#), which establishes 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. They meet requirements specified under the Convention, but also in relation to the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the Flood Action Programme. The expert groups include the:

- River Basin Management Expert Group
- Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group
- Pressures and Measures Expert Group
- Flood Protection Expert Group
- Information Management and GIS Expert Group
- 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.

"With the adoption of the Danube River Basin Management Plan, we now know exactly where we are going and how to get there. This is a major landmark on our journey to a sustainable Danube Basin. At the same time, the Danube Declaration lays out the route into the work of the ICPDR for the years to come: increased inter-sectoral efforts and integrated policies that balance the needs of the economy with those of the environment for the sake of human development. The ICPDR will lead the way into integrated planning and will help to prepare our organisation for becoming a key-player in implementing the EU Danube Strategy in future years."

Mitja Bricelj, ICPDR President 2010

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 bodies:

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

The Danube Declaration

Officially adopted by the 14 Danube Basin countries and the EC, the Declaration sets out the strategy for basin-wide river basin management in the coming years by:

- Reaffirming and strengthening commitment to transboundary cooperation.
 - Recommitting to sustainable water resources management and implementation of the WFD.
 - Underlining the role of the ICPDR as the major coordinating body in the region for all water issues.
 - Approving the DRBM Plan as a significant step towards the ultimate goal of achieving WFD **good status or good potential** for all water bodies.
 - Committing governments to implementation of the Joint Programme of Measures.
 - Stating that the Plan and JPM should be an integral part of the EU Danube Strategy.
 - Identifying those measures insufficient to achieve WFD targets; supporting development of additional measures.
 - Focussing on integrating cross sector issues e.g. through dialogue with the hydropower sector.
 - Identifying next steps e.g. 3rd Joint Danube Survey (2013); update to the DRBM Plan (2015).
-

Ministerial endorsement for the sustainable future of the Danube Basin

2010 saw the culmination of 16 years work to set out the future direction for the Danube region, with the adoption of the Danube Declaration and first ever Danube River Basin Management Plan (DRBM Plan).



Hosted by the ICPDR in Vienna, the Ministerial Meeting of 16th February 2010 took a major stride forward in securing the future of the Danube rivers for future generations. The event saw the official adoption of the Danube Declaration and recognition of the DRBM Plan by Ministers from the 14 Danube States party to the Danube River Protection Convention, and the European Commission (EC).

Ministers evaluated the progress made towards the protection and sustainable use of water. As part of the landmark Declaration, they jointly approved the detailed actions required by 2015 to improve the environmental condition of the Danube and its tributaries, as laid out in the [Joint Programme of Measures \(JPM\)](#) in the DRBM Plan.

The DRBM Plan takes a source-to-sea approach, guiding activities across the 25,117km of investigated river network. Integrated river basin management and active public participation form the

foundations of the Plan and have been integral to every aspect of its development. The Plan provides a coordinated strategy for the basin as a whole, a particular challenge in a river basin as large and diverse as the Danube, and facilitates the sustainable use of its resources. It addresses the key requirements of the first cycle of the [European Union Water Framework Directive \(WFD\)](#). This requires all EU Member States to ensure the good status or good potential of all surface and ground waters by 2015.

The Plan identifies – from a basin-wide perspective – the four most [significant water management](#) issues (SWMIs): organic pollution, nutrient pollution, hazardous substances pollution and hydromorphological alterations, considering surface waters and transboundary groundwater issues. It responds to each SWMI by setting out a vision and management objectives in the JPM.

Actions approved by the Ministers include reductions in organic and nutrient pollution; the addressing of negative impacts arising from man-made structural changes to rivers; improvements in urban wastewater systems; introduction of phosphate-free detergents and upgrading of risk management for accidental pollution. Flood action plans for the 17 sub-basins were also adopted (see p9).

Understanding the Danube River Basin

Developing relevant measures to address basin-wide problems can only be achieved through an accurate understanding of the region. **DanubeGIS** was launched in 2007 to provide a harmonised multi-thematic geographic information system (GIS) of the Basin. Dedicated data input from the countries has resulted in 31 DRBM Plan maps, providing a detailed picture of the state of the region. 2010 saw completion of most datasets for rivers >500km² and preparation of maps for the Tisza RBM Plan and EU Floods Directive reporting.

During 2010, the **Information Management and GIS Expert Group** looked at lessons-learned following the major task of developing the DRBM datasets. Work was concentrated on finding ways to improve and update the system to provide a more modern WebGIS viewer for experts and the public, which would provide some unrestricted, freely available data for public use. A step-wise upgrade of the system is envisaged. Harmonisation, data input/management, accessibility issues and data gaps were also uppermost in the work programme for 2010. The group identified ways to integrate their tasks more closely with other Expert Groups, national experts and EU initiatives.

Changing focus: planning the next cycle of WFD implementation

The adoption of the Declaration follows years of intense, sometimes groundbreaking, work by the ICPDR's Expert Groups. Development of the DRBM Plan has been the role of the **Expert Group on River Basin Management** (RBM EG). 2010 saw the start of the second cycle of the WFD (2010-2015) with the group's work moving into a planning stage. In close collaboration with other Expert Groups, outputs included the 2010-2015 work programme and initial work on the 2012 interim report to assess progress on implementation of the JPM.

Upcoming activities include a 3rd Joint Danube Survey (2013); 2nd DRBM Plan (2015) and tasks arising from the Danube Declaration including the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy by 2012 and work on interlinking water management issues across sectors.

Next steps for the **Hydromorphology Task Group** and **Economics Task Group** were also developed. 2010 saw the Economics Task Group participate in identifying funding needs to implement the JPM and explore potential options with international financial institutions, as well as work on WFD reporting issues.

Realising integrated river basin planning

Integrating water management across all sectors involved with or influencing water issues underpins the work of the ICPDR, and the DRBM Plan specifically, and has been a particular focus for the RBM EG in 2010. Discussions with the **Floods Protection Expert Group** resulted in agreed mechanisms for coordinating the application of the EU Floods Directive with the WFD, including data collection, priorities, reporting and public participation aspects.

Another focus has been on initial actions to develop an effective dialogue with the **hydropower sector**. Compatibility between WFD implementation and industry developments is a central issue: work is ongoing to determine if a process similar to the joint statement on inland navigation is feasible.

Climate change is another area where policy integration is crucial and the RBM EG has been assigned the task of developing a **Climate Adaptation Strategy**, to be led by Germany. In 2010, initial plans were developed for a review of current understanding; vulnerability assessment; climate proofing of current measures and the full integration of climate adaptation issues into the 2nd DRBM Plan. Inter-linkages with sub-basin initiatives were also explored in 2010 and work on sturgeon migration is ongoing.



Tackling pollution: “We all live downstream!”

Pollution is a serious problem for the Danube Basin: 27% of the 25,117km investigated river network fails good chemical status.*

Eliminating emissions of untreated wastewater, limiting eutrophication from nutrient input and removing the threat from hazardous substances are key priorities for the ICPDR, as outlined in the DRBM Plan. 2010 saw the region move a step closer to realising these goals through the work of the Pressures and Measures Expert Group (P&M EG). Developing ways to fully integrate EU policies, such as the WFD, Urban Wastewater Treatment (UWWT) Directive, Nitrates Directive and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive, into national and basin-wide pollution strategies is a long-term challenge and forms the focus of the Group’s work.

Pursuing the vision for pollution reduction

Following the completion of the [Joint Programme of Measures](#) (JPM: the list of basin-wide actions to be carried out by 2015), the P&M EG’s key tasks in 2010 have been to review and update existing knowledge on various basin-wide pressures and improve working methods. To this end, the Group are drafting guidance on a harmonised basin-wide methodology for the inventory of emissions, discharges and losses of priority substances as required by the EU Directive on Environmental Quality Standards. The EU has proposed the P&M EG be used as a platform to deliver a Danube case study. The Group continues to work on the rationalization of data collection for the [Emissions Inventory](#), utilizing existing EU reporting schemes e.g. in line with changes in the UWWT Directive. Much work on data quality control in 2010 will provide a good basis for database development.

Monitoring JPM implementation is also a key element: work on evaluation mechanisms for assessing implementation and refining scenarios took place. An assessment of urban wastewater treatment across the Basin was completed, allowing for an accurate estimation of the investment needed to achieve the DRBM Plan management objectives and WFD compliance. An updated overview of the legal and institutional framework for industrial treatment, and also reporting tasks for the European pollutant emission registers and IPPC Directive were also completed.

In 2010, the [Task Group on Nutrients](#) finalized a basin-wide overview of national Programmes of Measures regarding nutrients. They also focussed on agricultural pollution, investigating the effects of EU agri-policy, and formulated assumptions for various scenarios. Work began on assessing agricultural measures in the DRBM Plan and tasks connected to the update of [MONERIS](#), as well as collaboration with the Black Sea Commission. Concerning work to promote phosphate-free detergents, the EU has proposed a ban on phosphates in laundry detergents by 2013; initiatives are needed for non-EU countries.

* DRBM Plan (2009): ICPDR



Limiting the impacts of accidental pollution

In 2010, having finalized safety measures for the JPM, the [Accident Prevention Task Group](#) updated the [Inventories of Accident Risk Spots](#) (160 sites in 10 countries) and [Contaminated Sites](#) susceptible to flooding. Maps are being produced to highlight sites with potentially high risk of accidental pollution: the Tisza map was completed in 2010. In addition, a checklist for assessing safety levels at industrial plants was developed and tested; an advisory for implementing safety guidelines is under preparation and a study to facilitate common understanding of risk assessment terms was finalised. The Group also took part in a 3-country exercise to test and improve emergency procedures. Their work on risks posed by neglected tailings facilities is ongoing with plans for a mining inventory, map and guidelines.

Assessing progress in water quality

The [Monitoring and Assessment Expert Group](#) (MA EG) is responsible for all water quality assessment issues including operation of the [Trans-National Monitoring Network](#) (TNMN); [Analytical Quality Control](#) programme and [Danube Accident Emergency Warning System](#) (AEWS). In 2010, the Group undertook DRBM Plan follow-on activities including: compliance with EU directives; gap analysis concerning ecological status; review of priority substances responsible for failure to achieve good chemical status; listing of invasive alien species with guidance for status assessment and preparation activities for the 2013 3rd Joint Danube Survey. The [Trans-National Monitoring Network Yearbooks](#) for 2007 and 2008 were finalised.

Assessment of transboundary groundwater bodies (GWB) of basin-wide importance comes under the remit of the [Groundwater Task Group](#). A key part of their work is the harmonisation of national GW management approaches. 2010 has also seen initial work on the 2012 Interim Report on implementation of the JPM; an update to the ICPDR GW Guidance; data collection to highlight the role of GW in drinking water supplies and the start of a process to monitor each identified GWB.

Major test for the AEWS: the Ajka sludge spill

Operated by the [AEWS Task Group](#), the ICPDR [Accident Emergency Warning System](#) is triggered whenever risk of transboundary water pollution arises or threshold levels of hazardous substances are exceeded. On 4th October 2010, a breach in the levee of a reservoir at a bauxite processing plant resulted in a large spill of toxic red sludge, 100km west of Budapest. Swamping the town of Ajka and its surrounds, the highly alkaline mud entered the Torna creek and flowed into the Marcal River where it caused severe environmental damage. The pollution plume travelled on to the Rába, Mosoni-Danube and Danube.

The AEWS was activated on the morning of the 5th October, alerting countries downstream and allowing them time to put environmental protection and safety measures into action. Over 60 alert messages were sent out, involving all [Principal International Alert Centres in the Basin](#). The spill was a major test of the system which operated smoothly and quickly without problems. In terms of impacts for aquatic ecosystems, mitigation measures taken by the Hungarian authorities helped to neutralise the hydroxides; however chronic toxicity risk from heavy metals remains significant and is being monitored.

Realising flood protection for the sub-basins, Danube Basin and Europe

Past decisions on how to use and manage the Danube system have contributed to the catastrophic flooding seen in recent years; climate change is likely to worsen the situation. A long-term, integrated and sustainable approach to managing flood risk is the only way forward.

A key milestone on the road to sustainable flood protection was reached by the ICPDR in 2010: Ministers of the 14 Danube States and the European Commission approved Flood Action Plans for the 17 sub-basins of the region. The plans provide the first ever comprehensive overview of actions to reduce flood risk in the Danube Basin.

Given the region's size, complexity and internal variations, detailed planning at the sub-basin level is essential. Joint discussions between countries have created a harmonized plan for each region, specifying concrete measures. Aimed at reducing the likelihood and adverse impacts of floods and increasing the level of preparedness, actions include: re-naturalization of wetlands, creation of natural flood barriers, upgrading of dykes and improvement of alarm and forecasting systems. The plans are dynamic, to be updated by countries on a regular basis.

The sub-basin plans were developed within the basin-wide framework of the ICPDR [Action Programme for Sustainable Flood Prevention](#), which prescribes a river basin approach with a shift from defensive action

against hazards to proactive sustainable management of risk. The programme has in turn been formulated in line with the requirements of the 2007 [EU Floods Directive](#) (EFD): the sub-basin plans are an important step towards implementation of the EFD. Under the Directive, a flood risk assessment is required by 2011, flood risk maps are to be drawn up by 2013 and flood risk management plans established by 2015.

The Action Plans were developed through the work of the [Flood Protection Expert Group](#) whose activities in 2010 focused on preparation tasks for EFD products. Special attention was given to the 2011 flood risk assessment: it was agreed to produce a single basin-wide report and the Group worked on questions surrounding reporting units, maps and non-EU countries. Outputs in 2010 included a report on achievements in flood risk management; a paper on coordination aspects of EFD implementation and preliminary work on a review of the 2010 summer flooding.

Progress on [FLOODRISK](#), the project to map flood risk and vulnerability across the Basin and deliver 2013 EFD requirements, has been hampered in part by finance and administration issues at the national level. Discussions are underway to resolve these issues. Once finalised, the maps will form the basis for targeting measures and reducing flood damage throughout the Basin.

River basin planning for the sub-basins: the Sava, Tisza and Danube Delta

Following adoption of the Danube River Basin Management Plan, it's now the turn of the sub-basins to finalise their own integrated plans.

The EU Water Framework Directive encourages Member States to supplement river basin management plans with more detailed programmes for sub-basins. The ICPDR has taken an active role supporting the process and assisting local and regional planners. The Danube Declaration, signed by Ministers in February 2010, reaffirmed the support for the Sava, Tisza, Danube Delta and Prut initiatives.

Sava River Basin

Following the publication of the Sava River Basin Analysis Report, the [Sava River Basin Management Plan](#) is well under way, with agreement in 2010 on the significant water management issues (SWMIs). The initial phase of establishing a Sava GIS has begun, with a completion date set for the end of 2011. Other activities have seen the finalization of the Sava River Information Services project; efforts to improve the efficiency of the AEWS and completion of the 2006 Hydrological Yearbook.

2010 also saw work on: protocols to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin; harmonization of regulations; development of navigation and input into the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. Various cooperative projects were also undertaken such as a flood mapping study and ongoing work on climate change issues, stakeholder involvement and nautical tourism.

Tisza River Basin

2010 marked the completion of work on the [Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan](#) developed by the [ICPDR Tisza Group \(TG\)](#), with the contribution of the [UNDP/GEF Tisza Medium Sized Project](#). This marked the completion of the first Tisza Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Ministers from the five Tisza countries endorsed this major achievement with a statement supporting the Plan for the sustainable development of the region at the 2010 Ministers Meeting in Vienna. A new MOU and 2011-15 workplan were drafted for its implementation.

Moves were also made to enhance cooperation between the ICPDR and the [UNEP Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention](#), with a Memorandum of Cooperation setting out mutual observer status to be agreed in 2011. The TG holds such status for the TICAD (Tisa Catchment Area Development) trans-national project, which will contribute to the sustainable integrated development of the Tisza area. It was also agreed that the work of the TG, given its cooperative approach and achievements, should be highlighted as a flagship project in the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

Danube Delta

Work is progressing to achieve a similar level of cooperation and progress in the Danube Delta sub-basin. ICPDR support in 2010 focused on the development of the [Danube Delta Analysis](#) report and [Danube Delta Management Plan](#). A UNECE/UNEP ENVSEC (Environment and Security) Initiative has been approved to enhance cross-border cooperation and build capacities for a river basin approach to management in the Delta. Being implemented by the ICPDR, the project involves a joint Danube Delta survey, development of the Analysis Report and setting up of a GIS for the sub-basin. A kick-off meeting took place in Odessa in December 2010.

Cooperation and partnership around the globe

In the world's most international river basin, the ICPDR's over-riding achievement has been to generate and sustain the political will for 14 countries to work together and agree the concrete actions to deliver a sustainable future for the Danube Basin.

The ICPDR is a global leader in river basin management, with particular expertise in fostering cooperation between countries. It frequently receives requests for visiting delegations to observe its work and invitations to participate in the activities of other bodies. In 2010, such contact took place with initiatives in the Netherlands, India, Republic of Korea, China, the Mekong Basin and Brazil. Specific agreements are ongoing with the Black Sea Commission, International Sava River Basin Commission, the Danube Commission and the Orange-Senqu River Commission. The ICPDR is also a partner organisation in numerous EU related projects. The ICPDR is committed to cooperation and the spreading and exchange of knowledge, not only within Central and Eastern Europe but right around the world.

Orange-Senqu River Commission

Using funds from the 2007 International Thies Riverprize award, the ICPDR has set up a direct cooperation with the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) in southern Africa. In 2010, four visits by ICPDR technical experts provided input and assistance for the ORASECOM Joint Basin Survey and development and maintenance of information systems. Plans for longer term IT support, funded by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) are planned. The Commissions jointly presented their twinning activities at the 2010 International River Symposium in Perth, Australia.

Danube Black Sea Joint Technical Working Group

As mutual official observers, regular contact between the ICPDR and the [Black Sea Commission](#) (BSC) is ongoing, with the ICPDR continuing to provide data on Danube pollution loads into the Black Sea. The ICPDR Executive Secretary attended the BSC's 22nd Regular Meeting in January 2010 and reported on the completion of the DRBMP and agreed water quality parameters. In February, the BSC President made a statement at the ICPDR Ministerial Meeting.

Cooperation between the ICPDR P&M EG and the BSC Land Based Sources of Pollution Advisory Group focused on harmonizing assessment methods for point and diffuse pollution. A joint initiative has been agreed for information exchange and to ensure each country employs the same methodology for calculating emissions and scenarios. As part of this, the ICPDR presented its experience on emission inventories, hot spots analysis and ranking methodologies.

The EU [EnviroGRIDS](#) project, involving 15 countries, began in 2009 to develop compatible datasets for accurate assessment of Black Sea waters. An initial gap analysis has been prepared by the BSC and ICPDR, describing existing datasets, observation systems and recommendations. Project partners will begin registering data in 2011.

River Commissions Web Portal

Discussions are underway with Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW Learn) to develop a web portal to disseminate information on the functioning of river commissions to a worldwide audience.

Public participation and communication

The ICPDR's communication efforts in 2010 revolved around the major events of the year: following completion of public participation activities for the DRBM Plan, media work for the Ministerial Meeting in February was the priority, coordinated from the Secretariat. In addition, [Danube Day](#) on the 29th of June and the associated [Danube Art Master competition](#) took place – recurring themes in the ICPDR's communication work – and dissemination of the [Danube Box](#) schools education pack continued. In October, the red sludge accident in Ajka concentrated public attention on the tragic events in Hungary: media enquiries from all over the world were managed and regular updates given through the Secretariat. This event highlighted the importance of the ICPDR's communication approach, a formal framework, development of which was concluded in the spring of 2010.

Green Danube Partnership

The Green Danube Partnership was established in 2005 to unite Coca-Cola Hellenic, The Coca-Cola Company and the ICPDR in their endeavours for sustainable water management in the Danube River Basin. The Green Danube Partnership has developed into a stable relationship and can be seen as an example of the very successful cooperation that can be achieved between public and private parties on the international level.

In 2010, Coca-Cola continued its support for the Danube Day promotional materials, the Danube Art Master competition and the ICPDR pocket diary. The development and production of the Danube Box were fully funded by Coca-Cola. On the national level, individual ICPDR countries were supported in their events on Danube Day. Successful partnerships like this are leading the way for the [Business Friends of the Danube](#), the ICPDR's framework for partnerships with selected businesses that wish to achieve high standards in water stewardship.

Danube Box

The Danube Box is a teaching kit for children aged 10 to 12 years. By 2010, more than one million school children were reached through the distribution of 10,000 Danube Box kits, which include a teacher's handbook, poster, family cards and CD-ROM. In addition, more than 2500 CD-ROMs of the digital kit have been produced and more than 10,000 downloads registered from the Danube Box website. The project has been fully implemented in Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary; 2010 also saw gradual implementation in Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. The influence of this successful tool for awareness raising has gone far beyond the limits of the Danube River Basin, having served as a model and inspiration for the German Saar Box, the Black Sea Box and, as of late 2010, the soon to be developed South African Orange River Box.



Србуја /// Crna Gora /// România /// България /// Moldova /// Україна ///

Regular Budget and Financial Contribution

Regular Budget for the Financial Year 2010

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 2010.

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 2010

Contracting Party	Contribution in %	Contribution in Euro	Actually payment 2010 in Euro
Germany	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Austria	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Czech Republic	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Slovakia	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Hungary	8.85	96,574.13	96,474.13
Slovenia	8.85	96,574.13	96,474.13
Croatia	8.85	96,574.13	87,453.24
Serbia	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.50	27,280.83	27,280.83
Bulgaria	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Romania	8.85	96,574.13	96,574.13
Moldova	2.00	21,824.66	10,912.33
Ukraine	2.50	27,280.83	27,280.83
Montenegro	2.00	21,824.66	10,912.33
European Commission	2.50	27,280.83	27,280.83
Total	100.00	1,091,233.11	1,060,087.56

Expenditures Financial Year 2010

Budget Headings	Approved Budget in Euro	Expenditures in Euro	Balance in Euro
Staff	543,000.00	508,074.18	34,925.82
Office Running	173,000.00	162,126.45	10,873.55
Publications	106,000.00	78,015.12	27,984.88
Travel	105,000.00	95,992.20	9,007.80
Services	164,233.11	157,879.56	6,353.55
Total	1,091,233.11	1,002,087.51	89,145.60

Contracting Parties and Heads of Delegations

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Karl SCHWAIGER, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry,
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www.lebensministerium.at/

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Reuf HADZIBEGIC, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
www.mvteo.gov.ba/

Bulgaria

Ivelina VASSILEVA, Ministry of Environment and Water
www.moew.government.bg/

Croatia

Zdravko KRMEK, Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management
www.mrrsvg.hr/

Czech Republic

Vaclav DVORAK, Ministry of the Environment
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Germany

Fritz HOLZWARTH, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
www.bmu.de/

Hungary

Istvan KLING, Ministry of Rural Development
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European Union

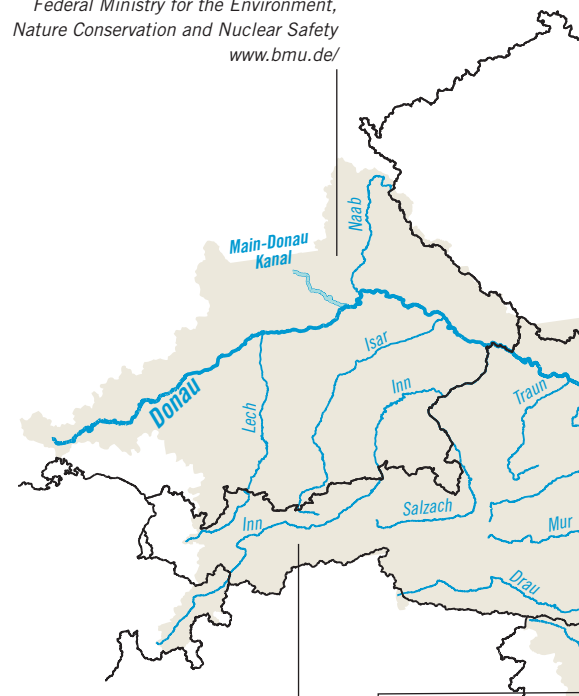
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European Union

European Commission, DG Environment
www.ec.europa.eu/environment/

Germany

Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
www.bmu.de/



Austria

Federal Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry, Environment
and Water Management
www.lebensministerium.at/

Slovenia

Ministry of the Environment
and Spatial Planning
www.mop.gov.si/

Croatia

Ministry of Regional Development,
Forestry and Water Management
www.mrrsvg.hr/

Czech Republic

Ministry of the Environment
www.env.cz/

Slovakia

Ministry of the Environment
www.enviro.gov.sk/

Hungary

Ministry of
 Rural Development
www.vm.gov.hu/

Romania

Ministry of Environment and Forests
www.mmediu.ro/

Ukraine

Ministry for
 Environmental Protection (MEP)
www.menr.gov.ua/

Moldova

Ministry of Environment
 and Natural Resources
www.mediu.gov.md/

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ministry of Foreign Trade
 and Economic Relations
www.mvteo.gov.ba/

Montenegro

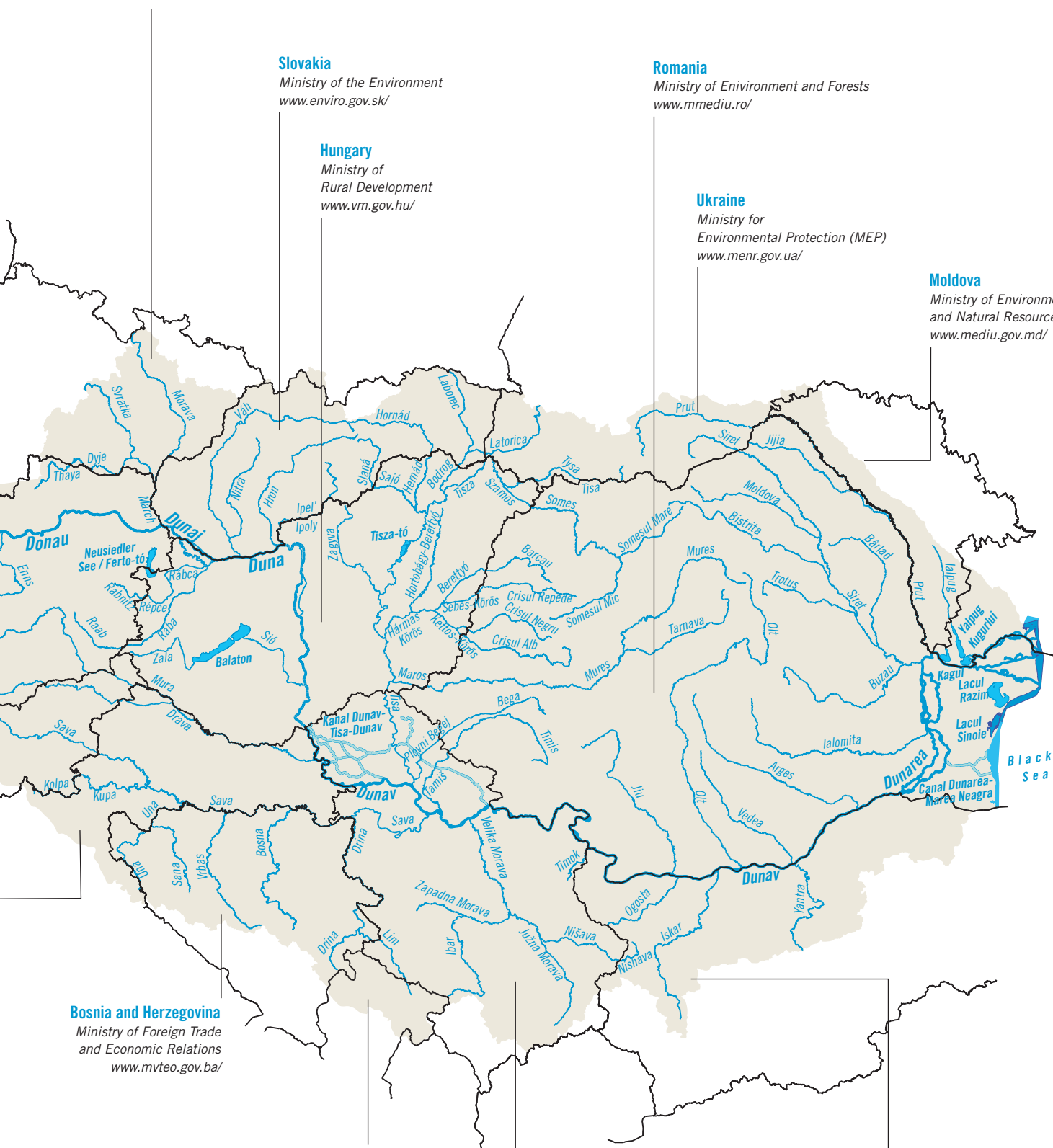
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
 and Water Management
www.minpolj.gov.me/

Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
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