

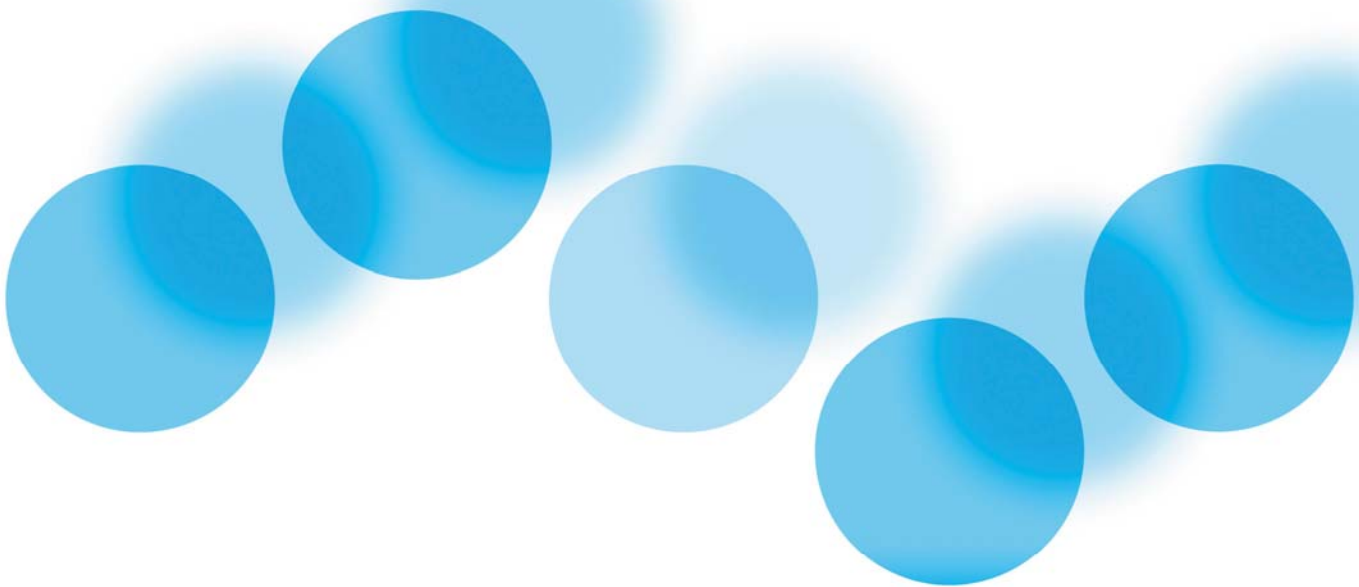


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SETTING UP OF INTER-MINISTERIAL COORDINATING MECHANISMS FOR THE POLLUTION CONTROL

Evaluation of Results of National Reports



WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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Abbreviations

BAP	Best Agricultural Practices
BiH	Bosnia & Herzegovina
CO	Coordinating office (Slovakia)
CWMP	Committee for Water Management and Pollution Control (BiH&RS)
DABLAS	Danube – Black Sea Task Force
DRPC	Danube River Protection Convention
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia i Herzegovina
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
HoD	Head of Delegation (ICPDR)
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
IMCC	Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the EU WFD (Hungary)
ISSG	Inter-sectoral Strategic Group (Slovakia)
MAFWE	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Water and Environment (Romania)
MENR	Ministry of Environment an Natural Resources (Ukraine)
MF	Ministry of Finance (Hungary)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affaires (Hungary)
MI	Ministry of Interior (Hungary)
MJ	Ministry of Justice (Hungary)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Hungary)
MoE	Ministry of Environment (Slovakia)
MOET	Ministry of Economics and Transport (Hungary)
MoEW	Ministry of Environment and Water (Bulgaria)
MOEW	Ministry of Environment and Water (Hungary)
MOH	Ministry of Health, Family and Social Affaires (Hungary)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PMO	Prime Minister’s Office
RS	Republic of Srpska
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RBM	River Basin Management
RBM EG	River Basin Management Expert Group
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant

Executive Summary

The present report describes and analyses the existing coordinating mechanisms for water management and pollution control in all Danube countries except for EU member states (Germany and Austria) and for Slovenian. Based on the analysis, the reports provides proposals for improving of existing and for setting up of new inter-ministerial co-coordinating mechanisms with the aim to reinforce the development and implementation of and compliance with national policies and legislation for nutrient reduction, pollution control and sustainable water management.

Austria and Germany, as EU member States are not part of those countries benefiting from GEF support. Also, in implementing the EU WFD both countries have already developed adequate mechanisms to assure efficient coordination at central Government level and at the "Länder" level. Slovenia did not participate in the study, taking also into account its advanced stage of preparing to join the EU in May 2004.

As in Slovenia, the institutional and legal frame of ministerial departments in other accession countries like Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and also Bulgaria is equally well developed and competencies are precisely defined. Hence, in these countries the coordinating mechanisms have to be fine tuned, taking into account the mandate and the responsibilities of Ministerial departments and of other Governmental and public institutions. Therefore, specific recommendations have been prepared for those countries to reinforce and/or to further develop coordinating mechanisms to assure efficient water management and pollution control.

For other countries, in particular for Moldova, Ukraine, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro and to a lesser extend for Croatia and Romania the results of the analysis has revealed in certain cases unclear competencies between Governmental structures, inadequate or missing mechanisms for coordination in the field of water management and pollution control, insufficient financial and human capacities for the development and implementation of policies, strategies and measures and an incomplete legal frame for water management and pollution control.

For these countries it is proposed to organize intensive Target Oriented Planning Workshops of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 days to analyze the legal and administrative mechanisms of Government structures (mandate and responsibilities of Ministries and public Institutions) and to design, together with Government representatives and other stakeholders adequate mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination.

It is essential that those mechanisms include ministerial departments responsible for environment, water management, pollution control, agriculture, regional development and land use but also those responsible for economic development (including industry and transport) and finance to insure effective environmental protection, pollution control and sustainable management of water resources. The role and the participation of the Ministry of Finance are critical to assure budgetary provisions for implementation of policies and priority investments.

In this frame, the designed inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms should also be responsible to coordinate the implementation of the EU WFD (in particular the programme of measures) and the preparation of projects for the DABLAS Task Force.

1 Introduction

The Overall Objective of the Danube Regional Project is to complement the activities of the ICPDR required to strengthen a regional approach for solving transboundary problems. This includes the setting up of inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms for the development, implementation and follow up of national policies, legislation and projects for nutrient reduction and pollution control as described in Objective 2:

Objective 2: Capacity building and reinforcement of transboundary co-operation for the improvement of water quality and environmental standards in the DRB.

Output 2.1 describes the tasks and expected results for the present assignment:

Output 2.1 : Setting up of Inter-Ministerial Co-coordinating Mechanisms for the development, implementation and follow up of national policies legislation and projects for nutrient reduction and pollution control.

Preparatory phase

In the Preparatory phase the Term of Reference for National Consultants have been prepared and a detailed work program and guidelines for the execution of the work have been developed.

Start-up mission

A Start-up mission was carried in out from 23 March to 16 May 2003 to Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine for intensive talks and interviews with high level government officials from Ministries and Scientific Institutions responsible for water management, pollution control, environmental protection, agriculture, industry, finance, economy and the Prime Minister's Office. These talks aimed at an analysis of existing inter-ministerial structures and mechanisms for the coordination of measures for water management and pollution reduction.

At this occasion, all national consultants have been intensively instructed about the ToR, the Work Program and the Guidelines to prepare National Reports.

A mission to Slovenia could not be organized because of time constraints; also a national expert has not been nominated.

Analysis of results and proposals

Based on the results received between July and September 2003 (with the exception of Serbia & Montenegro) the present report including analysis and proposals was elaborated by the International Advisor.

Taking into account the results of analysis revealing in certain cases unclear competencies between Governmental structures, inadequate or missing mechanisms for coordination in the field of water management and pollution control, insufficient financial and human capacities for the development and implementation of policies, strategies and measures and an incomplete legal frame for water management and pollution control, the International Advisor proposes a different approach as foreseen in the original Terms of Reference.

Organization of Target Oriented Planning Seminars

Instead of a second Implementation Mission to all DRB countries concerned, it is proposed to organize in a selected group of countries intensive Target Oriented Planning Workshops of 1½ to 2½ days to analyze the legal and administrative frame (mandate and responsibilities) of Government structures (Ministries and public Institutions) and to design, together with Government representatives and other stakeholders adequate mechanisms of inter-ministerial coordination.

2 Summary of Analysis and Recommendations

2.1 Requirements for setting up of coordinating mechanisms

Requirements for coordination are necessary preconditions and important assumptions to make possible or to facilitate the work of an inter-ministerial coordinating body responsible for water management and pollution control.

2.1.1 Political commitment

The first requirement is political commitment, which is expressed through the priority given to environmental issues, in particular to water management and pollution control. To demonstrate its engagement, Government should, in the frame of its political, financial and human capacities:

- Provide functional legal and institutional frame and administrative structures at central and regional or local level with clear coherent or complementary mandates and responsibilities (Avoid duplication of competencies and waste of human and financial resources in inappropriate administrative structures);
- Develop appropriate and clear policies, strategies, and coherent legislation;
- Assure inter-sectoral coherence and complementarities in the application of laws and regulations;
- Assign necessary financial resources for efficient operation of administrative structures and for implementation of measures;
- Design investment programs in line with identified priorities, provide national funding from Government and public sector budgets and mobilize funding from external funding not exceeding national economic capacities;
- Assign adequate human resources (number and competence) in line with administrative requirements and provide training to adapt knowledge to changing necessities;

2.1.2 Appropriate administrative structures

Existing administrative structures, Ministerial departments and public Institutions with competencies and responsibilities in water management (ground and surface waters), water balance, water quality control, nutrient reduction etc. should be reviewed, taking into account:

- Mandate, functions, and responsibilities of Ministries and associated institutions of the public sector responsible for agriculture and land use, industry, energy, mining and transport, environmental protection, water management, pollution control, health, interior, economy, finance etc;
- Need for necessary changes or amendments to make institutions more efficient and/or to avoid duplications of mandates and responsibilities in relation to water management and pollution control of Ministerial Departments and public sector Institutions, Committees and Commissions.

The analysis and review of competencies and responsibilities of Ministerial departments and public Institutions is necessary in designing appropriate and functional mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination.

2.2 Existing coordinating mechanisms

The National reports from nine Danube River Basin countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary, Bosnia I Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine) have been analyzed.

With the exception of Bulgaria, there is no mentioning in the National Reports of functioning coordinating and decision making structures for environment and water management at highest Government level (Prime Minister's Office).

Out of nine countries only three (Croatia, Hungary, Bulgaria) have indicated the existence of specific coordinating mechanisms at inter-ministerial level for environment and water management, which to a higher or lesser degree respond to the requirements.

Bosnia & Herzegovina has established coordinating mechanisms for environment and water management between the two Entities (Ministries of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia i Herzegovina and of the Republic of Srpska).

In most cases inter-ministerial mechanisms for coordination depend largely on Ministerial structures and their mandate and Government priorities (generally environment and water pollution reduction do not rank at the highest level).

2.3 Existing coordinating mechanisms for implementing the WFD

For the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive two countries (Hungary and Bulgaria) have well defined mechanisms for coordination. In Slovakia, these structures have been developed and are under implementation. The National Report from the Czech Republic does not clearly indicate the existence of those mechanisms at inter-ministerial level. However, one can assume that the accession countries have these mechanisms developed at least at the technical level under the responsible Ministerial department (Croatia under the State Water Directorate), which does not necessarily require inter-ministerial coordination.

Romania has well functioning decentralized structures at the regional level but still needs to establish coordinating mechanisms at inter-ministerial level.

Moldova has done an important step forwards with the creation of the "Commission for the Implementation of the DRPC" which also includes the implementation of the WFD.

Taking into account the fact that the State of Bosnia i Herzegovina is composed of two different Governmental structures at Entity level, coordinating mechanisms have to be designed at Entity and State level.

For Serbia and Montenegro, from where so far no National Report has been received, the situation could be quite similar to BiH.

Ukraine has a multitude of Governmental structures, which are to a higher or lesser degree concerned with water management, but has no functioning inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms.

2.4 Identified barriers

Lack of political commitment and low priority for environmental issues (including pollution control) was particularly mentioned in Ukraine. Further, the situation in Ukraine is characterized by unclear competencies and low efficiency of Government structures, lack of funding (in line with low priority ranking) and low motivation of Government staff.

In Bosnia & Herzegovina and in Serbia & Montenegro the situation could be considered similar, taking into account the political situation and problems of governance. However at the individual level, people are committed to environmental protection and pollution reduction and engage in regional cooperation (e.g. the development of the Save River Basin Initiative).

Moldova is faced also with serious problems in setting priorities for the use of scarce financial resources and has serious problems of unclear competencies between ministerial structures and governance. Also in Moldova, people are committed at the individual level, to environmental protection and reduction of water pollution.

In most of the countries main problems identified are the lack of adequate laws and unclear competencies between Governmental structures (Czech Republic, Croatia, BiH, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine,).

Insufficient financial and human resources (trained staff in relation to new laws and regulations) are mentioned by most countries, also accession countries (Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Moldova, ...).

2.5 Proposed models for improved governance and effective inter-ministerial coordination

Taking into account the results of analysis concerning unclear competencies between Governmental structures, inadequate or missing mechanisms for coordination in the field of water management and pollution control, insufficient financial and human capacities for the development and implementation of policies, strategies and measures and an incomplete legal frame for water management and pollution control, three models of solutions can be envisaged:

2.5.1 Administrative reform and consequently establishment of inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms (Moldova, Ukraine, Bosnia i Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro)

In a first step Government structures should be reviewed and the legal and administrative frame should be defined to insure effective environmental protection, water management and pollution control. In this context the mandate of the Ministries responsible for environment, water management, pollution control, agriculture, regional development and land use should be analyzed and competencies should be clear designed.

In Hungary, Slovakia and Romania but also in Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina those functions have been integrated in a single Ministry, which may facilitate inter-ministerial coordination. The functions, complementarities of mandates and tasks of other Ministries responsible for health, interior, industry, economy, finance etc. should be taken in consideration when designing operational links of cooperation.

All Governmental and public Institutions, Committees and Commissions related to water management and pollution control should be included in the revision of Governmental structures to ensure that their mandate is coherent or complementary with the those of Ministerial structures (avoiding duplication of competencies and waste of human and financial resources).

In this context all competencies and responsibilities related to water and water resource management (ground and surface waters), water balance, water quality control, nutrient reduction etc. should be clearly defined and the means of compliance should be identified.

In a second step it is recommended that under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and/or the Ministry responsible for environment and water management, an "Inter-ministerial Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control" should be established.

In designing appropriate mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination the following proposed mandate should be taken into account:

- Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of ground and surface waters, pollution control and nutrient reduction;
- Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans, including coastal zone management in the Black Sea area (Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine), in line with the requirements of the WFD;
- Adoption of national laws and standards in line with EU directives for environmental protection and sustainable use of surface and ground water resources;
- Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (e. g. development of River Basin Management Plans for Sub-River Basins or for coastal zone management in the Black Sea region);

- Cooperation with the ICPDR (presently supported by the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project) to assure harmonization of methodologies for the implementation of the WFD and development of harmonized standards and operational procedures;
- Facilitating public access to information (national information system) and encouraging public participation in RBM planning process;

Under the "Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control" a special Working Group should be created to determine investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (implementing the WFD-Program of measures) and to reinforce the cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

To encourage the participation of local Government, decentralized Ministerial departments and private stakeholders in water management and pollution control, it is proposed to create regional or local units at District or Municipality level (see example from Bulgaria, Romania, etc). The work of the regional units should be guided and supervised by the "Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control". River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD should be one of the priority tasks of these regional units.

2.5.2 Review and improvement of administrative structures and establishment of efficient inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism (Romania, Croatia)

Also for the second group of countries also a two step approach is proposed:

In a first step Government structures responsible for environmental protection, water management, pollution control, agriculture, regional development and land use should be reviewed and complementarities and possible links of cooperation should be clearly identified.

Also the functions of Governmental and public Institutions, Committees and Commissions related to water management and pollution control should be taken into account when analyzing links of cooperation and complementarities in relation to Ministerial structures.

The clear definition of competencies and responsibilities of Governmental structures shall facilitate the establishment of inter-ministerial mechanisms for cooperation.

In defining the mechanisms for inter-ministerial cooperation in the field of water management and pollution control, the functions of other Ministries responsible for health, interior, industry, economy, finance etc. should be taken in consideration.

In a second step it is recommended that under the PMO and/or the Ministry responsible for environment and water management, an "Inter-ministerial Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control" should be established, entrusted with the proposed mandate as described in the previous chapter.

Also, as described in the previous chapter a special Working Group to deal with investment project should be created to reinforce the cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

The integration of regional or local units at District or Municipality level is essential to reinforce River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD.

2.5.3 Review and amendment of existing mechanisms for coordination (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria)

For the third group of countries it is assumed that the institutional and legal frame of ministerial departments is sufficiently well planned and that competencies are precisely defined.

It is therefore recommended to reinforce either existing or to create new mechanisms for inter-ministerial cooperation. It should be assured that all major stakeholders would be integrated in the planning and implementation process.

Hence, the coordinating mechanisms have to be fine tuned to take into account the mandate and the responsibilities of Ministerial departments and of other Governmental and public institutions.

Therefore, specific recommendations should be taken into account for the upgrading or for the new development of coordinating mechanisms to assure efficient water management and pollution control.

According to the specific situations of the different countries, a selection of measures as described below should be applied:

Czech Republic:

The creation of a standing body for inter-ministerial coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Regional Development and the Ministry of Finance is recommended with the mandate, inter alia, to facilitate:

- Effective coordination of all water related issues in line with the mandate of the DRPC,
- Effective implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans,
- Effective cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project in implementing commonly agreed programs and activities,
- Development of investment priorities and funding opportunities through cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force,

This Inter-ministerial body shall also coordinate at the regional level the work of the River Basin Administrators and report to the Legislative Council of Government to prepare and facilitate government decisions.

Slovakia

With the setting up of the Inter-sectoral Strategic Group (ISSG) and its specialized Expert Groups Slovakia will have a powerful mechanism to assure effective implementation of the EU WFD. It is therefore positively noted, that the functions of water management and environmental protection have been merged in the same Ministry and that the Ministries of Finance and Economy are part of the ISSG and therefore being involved in coordination of technical matters and/or in defining of funding priorities. It is therefore recommended to reinforce cooperation between the ISSG, its Expert Groups and the ICPDR in order to assure that:

- The methodological approach and guidelines for the implementation of the WFD as developed by the ICPDR RBM EG are fully taken into account and applied in Slovakia,
- The contributions for the Danube Roof Report are provided in time to develop an overall River Basin Management Plan for the Danube River Basin District.
- Effective cooperation with the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project is established to facilitate the implementation of commonly agreed programs and activities.

Further it is recommended to establish appropriate mechanisms, eventually in the frame of the ISSG, for the identification of investment priorities and funding opportunities through cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

Hungary

It is recommended to expand the mandate of the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the WFD (IMCC) under the MOEW taking into account:

- The cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to facilitate the implementation of commonly agreed programs and activities;
- The cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force for the identification of investment priorities (WFD program of measures) and funding opportunities

It could further be examined, in how far the regional coordinating mechanisms (Regional Water Management Council) could be integrated in the planning and decision making process as required by the EU WFD

Bulgaria

The Bulgarian Government has set up well designed and functioning mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination of water management and pollution control. Analyzing the composition and tasks of the different coordinating mechanisms, it has been remarked that the Ministerial Departments responsible for Economy and Finance are not part of the Supreme Consultative Council on Water.

It is therefore proposed to review the mandate of the Supreme Consultative Council on Water, in order to:

- Invite the Ministerial Departments responsible for Economy and Finance to be part of the Supreme Consultative Council on Water,
- Reinforce the cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to facilitate the implementation of commonly agreed programs and activities
- Create, under the Supreme Consultative Council on Water a special Working Group for investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) and to reinforce cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

2.6 Proposal for further actions

2.6.1 Moldova, Ukraine, Bosnia I Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro

Government structures should be reviewed and the legal and administrative frame (mandate and responsibilities) of Ministries and public Institutions should be revised or newly defined. Appropriate mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination should then be designed.

For this purpose, national workshops of 2 to 2 ½ days should be organized under the guidance of international facilitators using Target Oriented Planning Method (TOP) to:

- evaluate problems in existing administrative structures (mandate and responsibilities in water management and pollution control)
- define solutions for improvements of existing structures (outline for administrative reform)
- design inter-ministerial mechanisms for coordination

Participants for the workshop should come from all ministerial departments and institutions involved (about 12 to 16 participants).

In case of Ukraine special attention shall be given to integrate Governmental structures responsible for coastal zone and marine ecosystems management, taking into account that Ukraine has subscribed to the Black Sea Convention, and the protection of Black Sea waters and ecosystems.

2.6.2 Romania and Croatia

Mandate and responsibilities of Ministries and public Institutions should be analyzed to define linkages, which need inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination. Appropriate mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination should then be designed.

For this purpose, national workshops of 1 to 1 ½ days should be organized under the guidance of international facilitators using Target Oriented Planning Method (TOP) to:

- evaluate mandate and responsibilities of existing administrative structures in water management and pollution control
- design inter-ministerial mechanisms for coordination

Participants for the workshop should come from all ministerial departments and institutions involved (about 15 to 20 participants).

As for the Ukraine, also in the case of Romania, responsible Ministerial departments and other public institutions responsible for coastal zone and marine ecosystems management should be part of the process to analyze and design appropriate coordinating structures.

2.6.3 Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria

For the third group of countries it is recommended to reinforce existing or to create appropriate mechanisms for inter-ministerial cooperation.

For this purpose it is proposed that the present proposals should be transmitted to the respective countries (Head of Delegation) to examine the proposals and to take appropriate actions.

In case further assistance is required, a consultation meeting (one day Workshop) could be organized with the participation of all stakeholders concerned to amend or design the necessary inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms.

3 Analysis of National Reports

3.1 Czech Republic

3.1.1 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

The Council for Health and Environment, established by the Czech Government in 1999, is responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan for Health and Environment and for the implementation of conclusions from different international conferences on health and environment. The council also coordinates other activities regarding health and environmental protection. Members are deputies of the Ministers of Environment, Agriculture, Transport, Industry and Trade, Finance, Education, Youth and Sport, Regional Development, Interior, Work and Social Matters, Defense and the Deputy Chairman of the State Administration for Nuclear Safety.

Further, the Government of the Czech Republic established in 2003 the Council for Sustainable Development with the goal to advise the Government on issues of sustainable development and strategic management. Chairman of the Council is the Vice-Prime Minister; members are representatives of Government, NGOs and different associations.

3.1.2 Specific coordinating mechanisms WFD

River Basin Management Plans will be elaborated in accordance with the Water Act by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry of Finance does not play a direct role in the process. River Basin Administrators will prepare Sub-river Basin Management Plans that will be approved by the respective regional Government.

The Ministry of Environment established the Working Group for the implementation of the WFD. The aim of this Group is to enable cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Regional Development, River Basin Administrators, Regional Governments, research institutions, and universities in preparation of institutional, research, investment and financial requirements for the implementation of the WFD and the elaboration of its time schedule. The Working Group also coordinates the implementation of the WFD with other EU water directives.

The Ministry of Agriculture established the Committee for Water Planning with members from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Regional Development, River Basin Administrators, significant water research institutions, water users and NGOs. The Committee plays a permanent consultative role for State administration and other institutions in the process of water planning according to the Water Act.

3.1.3 Main barriers for functioning

The competencies in water quality (i.e. in pollution control and dangerous substances) are clearly designated in the Water Act (No 254/2001 Coll.) for which the Ministry of Environment is responsible. Also the cooperation between the main Ministries responsible for the implementation of the "aquis communautaire" is very good, which has been proven by the recent assessment of the EC.

3.1.4 Recommendations

Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment are the main Governmental structures responsible for water management and water quality control as well as for the implementation of the EU WFD, the latter in cooperation with regional Government and River Basin Administrators. Both Ministries are also responsible for guiding the accession process to the EU.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the state budget but does not play a direct role in the process AND DOES NOT seem to be involved in coordination of technical questions and/or setting of priorities.

It is therefore recommended that The Ministry of Finance should equally be involved in the existing coordinating mechanism to further improve:

- Effective cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure implementation of transboundary measures for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction,
- The setting of investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control making available the necessary funding (internal and external – through cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force),

3.2 Slovakia

3.2.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the central administrative body for water management. Legislative matters are prepared by the Ministry of Environment and have to pass the inter-ministerial process of approval before being submitted to the Legislature.

3.2.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Soil Management, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Interior (Regional and district offices for Water Management) are responsible for water management and water protection.

An institutionalized coordinating body for environmental protection and water management does not exist whenever the above Ministries are efficiently cooperating in developing relevant policies and strategies and in preparing and/or amending legislation for water management and pollution control.

3.2.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

The Ministry of Environment has proposed to set up an Inter-sectoral Strategic Group (ISSG) responsible for the implementation of the EU WFD. Under the lead of the Ministry of Environment (Water Section), all relevant Ministries will take part: Soil Management, Health, Economics, Finance, Interior, Telecommunication and NGOs.

A Coordinating Office, at the Water Section of the MoE will assure coordination of activities and communication between stakeholders.

At the working level 9 Working Groups will be set up where besides the Ministries of Soil Management, Health, Economics, Finance, Interior and Telecommunication also other organizations like Cormenius University, Technical University, Geological Institute, Academy of Science, Environmental Agency, Environmental Inspection, Hydro-meteorological Institute, Water Management Enterprise and Water Research Institute will participate.

Each group has a specific mandate related to water management and economic issues as required by the WFD.

3.2.4 Main barriers for functioning

In some cases lack of political commitment prevents more efficient cooperation and coordination, in other cases problems are caused by insufficient administrative and institutional capacities. Limited financial resources are also mentioned as barriers for effective functioning of cooperating mechanisms.

With the creation of the ISSG, Slovakia hopes to have a powerful mechanism for coordination and implementation of the WFD.

3.2.5 Recommendations

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (Water Section), all relevant Ministries for Soil Management, Health, Economics, Finance, Interior and Telecommunication are taking part in water management and pollution control. With the setting up of the Inter-sectoral Strategic Group (ISSG) and its specialized Expert Groups Slovakia will have a powerful mechanism to assure effective implementation of the EU WFD. However, this organizational setting can only function if the financial means are provided. It is therefore positively noted, that the Ministries of Finance and Economy are part of the ISSG and therefore being involved in coordination of technical matters and/or in defining of funding priorities.

It is therefore recommended:

1. to put into place the ISSG as soon as possible and to provide the necessary financial means for operation,
2. to reinforce cooperation between the ISSG, its Expert Groups and the ICPDR in order to assure that:
 - The methodological approach and guidelines for the implementation of the WFD as developed by the ICPDR River Basin Management Expert Group are fully taken into account and applied in Slovakia,
 - The contributions for the Danube Roof Report are provided in time to develop an overall River Basin Management Plan for the Danube River Basin District.
3. to assure via the ISSG effective cooperation with the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project in implementing transboundary measures for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction,
4. to create in the frame of the ISSG appropriate mechanisms to reinforce investment opportunities through continuous cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

3.3 Croatia

3.3.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

The State Water Directorate is the central administrative body for water management in Croatia. Inter-ministerial coordination in the water sector is assured at Government level through two coordinating bodies dealing with Environment and Economy.

Under the guidance of the State Water Directorate, and in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Finance, legal instruments are prepared to be enacted by Parliament and the planning process and procedures for the implementation of the Water Act from 30 June 2000 are defined.

The National Water Council (members of Parliament), revises and provides advice on acts and regulations dealing with water management.

3.3.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

Institutionalized inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the Water Management Master Plan of Croatia and Catchment Area Plans are not yet designed.

Several coordinating bodies, Councils and Commissions under the lead of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning deal with Sustainable Development, Environmental Impact Assessment, Nature Protection, Physical Planning, Plant Protection (under Ministry of Agriculture), which have all impact on water management and pollution control.

For water use (abstraction of drinking water, definition and management of protection zones, etc) an inter-disciplinary expert body is appointed on ad-hoc basis by competent local authority. Members are

the State Water Directorate, Country offices of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Economy, the national Water Company (Hrvatske Vode), municipalities and other stakeholders.

3.3.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

The EU WFD is presently implemented by the State Water Directorate in the frame of the Danube River Protection Convention (DRPC), and in following the provisions of the Water Management Master Plan of Croatia.

Specific structures and cooperating mechanisms for water management and pollution control in general and for the implementation of the WFD in particular are not yet identified.

3.3.4 Main barriers for functioning

Environmental and water management issues are not of high priority for the Government. Lack of political decision-making on competencies between Government bodies (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and State Water Directorate) prevents more efficient actions in water management and pollution control.

Lack of coherent and coordinated sector strategies and measures (Agriculture, Tourism, Economy, etc.) prevents efficient implementation of water strategies and measures.

Further are mentioned insufficient number of qualified staff in water management and financial constraints.

3.3.5 Recommendations

The State Water Directorate is the main Governmental structure responsible for water management and water quality control as well as for the implementation of the EU WFD. Responsibilities between the State Water Directorate, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Public Works need to be clarified and/or revised to assure coherent management of inland and coastal water resources.

Also, the Ministry of Finance should be more integrated in the evaluation of technical projects and/or setting of priorities for financing of investment projects.

It is therefore recommended to:

1. Review the competencies for water management and pollution control in present Government structures (e.g. State Water Directorate, Hrvatske Vode, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and Ministry of Public Works) and reinforce their efficiency to deal with all aspects of water management and pollution control of inland and coastal waters;
2. Create a standing coordinating body including the State Water Directorate, Hrvatske Vode, the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Finance with the mandate to assure:
 - Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of inland and coastal waters, pollution control and nutrient reduction (implementation of the Water Management Master Plan of Croatia and the DRPC),
 - Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin and Coastal Area Management Plans,
 - Cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure implementation of transboundary measures for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction,

- Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (in particular in the frame of the development of the Sava River Basin Management Plan)
- The setting of investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control making available the necessary funding (internal and external – through cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force),

This Inter-ministerial body shall cooperate at the regional level with country offices of relevant ministerial departments, Hrvatske Vode, municipalities, other stakeholders and NGOs and report to the Government and the National Water Council (Parliament) to prepare and facilitate government decisions.

3.4 Hungary

3.4.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

Inter-ministerial coordination for water management and pollution control is carried out as part of general tasks and duties of Ministries and inter-ministerial bodies. Specific mechanisms exclusively for water management and pollution control do not exist.

There are four ministries, in which scope of activity issues related to water management and pollution control are addressed: in a direct way by the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) and by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOA) or indirectly by the Ministry of Economics and Transport (MOET) and the Ministry of Health, Family and Social Affairs (MOH).

The overall governmental decision-making process is based on a broader participation of all Ministries concerned by the actual issue under consideration. The compulsory co-operation is stated in more general terms in the scope of the activities of the Ministry of Finance (MF), the Ministry of Justice (MJ), the Ministry of Interior (MI), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Prime Ministers Office (PMO), with special reference to most recently established State Secretariat for EU Integration.

The National Environmental Council with representatives from the scientific community, professional organizations and NGOs, is an advisory body to the Ministry of Environment and Water.

3.4.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW), two inter-ministerial coordinating bodies are created: The inter-ministerial “Central Environment Fund Committee” and the inter-ministerial of “Water Fund Committee”. In both committees all relevant Ministries including Finance and PMO are represented. Both committees evaluate submitted request for financial support to be provided through the Central Environmental Fund (waste management, nature protection, social programs) and the Water Fund (drinking water supply, wastewater treatment, protection of water resources, etc.) respectively.

It can be assumed that investment decisions reflect Government policies in setting priorities in the water sector. However, it has to be noted that, with the exception of the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the EU WFD and the Committee for the National Agro-Environmental Program, institutionalized inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms dealing generally with policies and measures for water management and pollution control do not exist.

At the regional level, the Regional Water Management Councils have been created as a consultative forum under the guidance of the County President with members from all relevant decentralized Government offices, local Government and the private sector representatives (agriculture, plant protection, nature conservation, regional development, tourism, agro-industrial chamber, municipalities, water associations, public utility companies etc.).

3.4.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

Under the Ministry of Environment and Water an Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the EU WFD (IMCC) has been created to assure effective implementation of the EU WFD in line with the EU guidelines and in line with the recommendations prepared by the ICPDR (RBM EG).

All relevant Ministries like Agriculture, Interior, Economy and Transport, Health, Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, the PMO and NGOs are members of the IMCC.

The technical work for implementation of the WFD is carried out by Expert Groups.

3.4.4 Main barriers for functioning

In the Hungarian governmental administration, a long-term problem existed before 2002. The water quantity and water quality issues were dealt within two separate ministries – Ministry of Transport and Water, and Ministry of Environment – causing permanent challenges in inter-ministerial cooperation. With the creation of the new Ministry of Environment and Water in 2000 the previously existing barriers in the water management sector were eliminated.

Deficiencies, like lack of political commitment, legal, administrative, institutional, financial obstacle were not identified.

3.4.5 Recommendations

The inter-ministerial bodies coordinated by MOEW operate appropriately, based on transparent legislation. All of them have approved own Rules of Procedures and a Work Plan determines their activities.

For the Agro-Environmental Program, which is implemented under the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, the necessary legal, administrative and institutional conditions have been developed, and the inter-ministerial mechanism for decision-making has been set up and is functioning properly.

However, it seems recommendable to expand the mandate of the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the WFD (IMCC) under the MOEW taking into account:

- The cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure harmonization of regional policies and standards and the implementation of transboundary measures for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction;
- The setting of investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) making use of external funding – as complementary to internal funding- through the cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

It could further be examined, in how far the regional coordinating mechanisms (Regional Water Management Council) could be integrated in the decision making process as required by the EU WFD

3.5 Bosnia i Herzegovina

3.5.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

The situation in Bosnia i Herzegovina needs particular consideration since there are two independent Entity Governments and one central level Inter-Entity Administration.

In the Federation of Bosnia i Herzegovina (FBiH) the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry is responsible for all water related issues and assures the inter-entity coordination.

In the Republic of Srpska (RP) the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry RS has similar functions and responsibilities.

In both entities no inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism are reported.

At the central level, the Environmental Steering Committee of BiH, based on a MoU signed in 1998 between the two Entities with 4 members from RS and 4 members from FBiH assures the coordination of environmental matters, including water management, between the two Entities.

3.5.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

3.5.2.1 Federation of Bosnia i Herzegovina

In FBiH the Department of Water Management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry works together with specialized Agencies, the Institute for Public Health and the Federal Meteorological Institute in all issues related to water resource management, pollution control, waste water treatment, flood protection, etc.

Also under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry a public enterprise for the “Watershed of the Sava River Basin” has been created to prepare strategic decision for river basin planning, management of water resources, flood control, etc.

At the Regional level, Cantonal Authorities are responsible for licensing and allocation of water resources, water supply, irrigation, etc.

3.5.2.2 Republic of Srpska

In RS the Directorate for Water of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry RS works together with the Institute for Water Management (planning, consulting, research and design) and the Water Management Companies.

Also the Ministry of Urban, Civil Engineering and Ecology RS, the Ministry of Industry and Technology RS and the Ministry of Energy and Mining Industries RS are in charge for environmental protection and control. However, there exist no institutionalized mechanisms for coordination of activities.

At the regional level, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry RS, nine Water Companies in different locations are responsible for maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of water supply and wastewater instillations.

3.5.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

There exist no specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU WFD. The Environmental Steering Committee of BiH has nominated a responsible representative to the ICPDR (Head of Delegation), who represents the interests of both Entities. The HoD is nominating specialist from BiH to participate in all ICPDR Expert Groups and thus to assure the implementation of ICPDR guidelines for water management and pollution control, including the requirements of the EU WFD and the preparation of River Basin Management Plans in both Entities of BiH.

Specific structures and cooperating mechanisms for water management and pollution control in general and for the implementation of the WFD in particular are neither identified at the level of the two Entities nor at the level of the central Administration.

3.5.4 Main barriers for functioning

BiH is a complex State with significant powers devoted to its Entities and no effective structure to deal with water management at the State level. Environmental and water management issues are not of high priority for the Government, neither at the level of the two Entities nor at the level of the central Administration.

Also at the Entity level there are weak vertical and horizontal communication channels within and between Ministries and other Governmental bodies.

Particularly in FBiH responsibilities for water management are not clearly described and assigned to specific unites at the central and cantonal level. In RS problems are similar but conditions for inter-department cooperation are lightly better.

3.5.5 Recommendations

Taking into account the fact that at the level of the central Administration (State) of BiH administrative mechanisms are weak and/or not yet operational (possible creation of a central Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management), emphasis should first be put to develop mechanisms of inter-ministerial coordination at the level of both Entities. The presently existing Commission for Coordination of Water Management issues should then be reinforced.

Also, Ministries responsible for Economy and Finance should be integrated in the evaluation of technical projects and/or in the setting of priorities for financing of investment projects.

It is therefore recommended at the level of both Entities to:

1. Review the competencies for water management and pollution control in present Government structures in the Federation of Bosnia i Herzegovina (FBiH) and in the Republic of Srpska (RP) at central and local level and propose measures for administrative reforms¹⁾;
2. Design and create in each Entity under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry an inter-ministerial coordinating body taking into account the role not only of sectoral/technical Ministries and Government bodies but also Governmental departments responsible for Economy, Finance, the PMO etc, as well as regional and/or local Government structures, the private sector and NGOs.
3. This inter-ministerial coordinating body (Committee for Water Management and Pollution Control - CWMPC) should be at the Entity level responsible for:
 - Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of ground and surface waters (also coastal waters at the Adriatic coast), pollution control and nutrient reduction,
 - Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans in line with the requirements of the WFD,
 - Cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure harmonization of regional policies and standards and the implementation of transboundary measures for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction;
 - Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (in particular in the frame of the development of the Sava River Basin Management Plan)
 - The setting of investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control making available the necessary funding (external funding through cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force),

At the State level, the presently existing Environmental Steering Committee of BiH should then be reinforced and assure the coordination between the two Entities taking into account the responsibilities and tasks described in Point 3 before.

3.6 Bulgaria

3.6.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

Inter-ministerial coordination is carried out by the Council of Ministers, which is the highest level of inter-ministerial coordination chaired by the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers deals with

¹⁾ For FBiH the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, the Federal Meteorological Institute, the Institute of Public Health, the Office for the Watershed of Sava River Basin, and at the regional level the Cantonal authorities, For RS the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry RS, the Ministry of Urban, Civil Engineering and Ecology RS, the Ministry of Industry and Technology RS and the Ministry of Energy and Mining Industries RS, the Institute for Water Management and at the regional level the Water Management Companies.

policy but also practical questions related to water management and pollution control: Adoption of national water economy plan and of national programs for sustainable use of waters, granting water concessions and permits for water use, adoption of tariffs and charges etc.

3.6.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

The Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) is responsible for the implementation of water policies and the performance of its national water management tasks.

The Supreme Consultative Council on Water under the Ministry of Environment and Water is the highest specific coordinating mechanism for water management and pollution control. Members are the Ministries of Agriculture and Forests, Regional Development and Public Works, Energy and Energy Resources, Transport, and the Ministry of Defense; further members are from the scientific community (Academics) and NGOs.

The tasks relate to policy setting and planning (River Basin Management Plans), regulative matters, protection and exploitation of resources, and compilation and management of information.

Special Working Groups and Project Steering committees are charged with the implementation of :

- Nitrate Directive (lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)
- Dangerous Substance Directive (lead: MoEW)
- Urban wastewater treatment Directive (lead: MoEW)

At the regional level River Basin Directorates and Basin Councils were created to assure coordination and execution of activities related to the elaboration of River Basin Management Plans, monitoring of water quality, issuing permits and controlling compliance with regulations for abstraction, discharge, etc.

3.6.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

Under the Ministry of Environment and Water, a Coordination-Group has been created to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the EU WFD.

The Coordination Group consists of members from the Water Directorate and the Water Protection Department (both MoEW), from the Executive Environmental Agency, the Bulgarian Academy of Science, the National Hydrological Institute and the Institute of Environmental Education and Management (NGO). The task of the Group is

- to coordinate and support all river basin management activities,
- to coordinate and support the work of 6 Expert Groups for the implementation of the WFD at the central level,
- to support the activities of River Basin Directorates at the regional level (elaboration of River Basin Management Plans for four Basin Districts: Danube, Black Sea, Western Aegean Sea and Eastern Aegean Sea).

At the regional level the Coordination-Group of the MoEW coordinates and supervises the work River Basin Directorates with particular attention to the implementation of the WFD.

3.6.4 Main barriers for functioning

The existing legislation can be considered as nearly completed and well defined and the administrative structures and management tools for water management and pollution control are being put in place.

However, there are still gaps in legislation and uncertainties in defining precise guidelines for practical application. Also financial means are insufficient to assure proper staffing and functioning of new institutional mechanism (River Basin Directorates).

Important barriers are also lack of sufficient trained personnel at Government level but also in the private sector (emission standards control, self-monitoring tasks, obligations in relation to permits, etc)

Deficiencies, like lack of political commitment, were not identified.

3.6.5 Recommendations

The Bulgarian Government has set up well designed and functioning mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination of water management and pollution control at the highest policy level (Council of ministers), and at the Ministerial level (Supreme Consultative Council on Water). At the working level, in particular for the implementation of the WFD, a Coordination Group of the MoEW and six technical Working Groups have been created.

For practical implementation of water management issues and pollution control at the regional and local level, River Basin Directorates and Basin Councils have been created.

Analyzing the composition and tasks of the different coordinating mechanisms, it has been remarked that the Ministerial Departments responsible for Economy and Finance are not part of the Supreme Consultative Council on Water.

It is therefore proposed to revise the mandate of the Supreme Consultative Council taking into account the following issues:

- Invite the Ministerial Departments responsible for Economy and Finance to be part of the Supreme Consultative Council on Water,
- Reinforce the cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to strengthen transboundary cooperation for water management, pollution control and nutrient reduction and harmonization of regional policies and standards,
- Create, under the Supreme Consultative Council on Water a special Working Group for investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) and reinforce cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

3.7 Romania

3.7.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

Romania has a number of specialized inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms but has not yet created an inter-ministerial body in charge of water management and pollution control, which could also be responsible to coordinate the implementation of the EU WFD.

However, the presently existing “Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of Environmental Protection” has a wide mandate and is composed by members from all relevant Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Water and Environment, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Finance, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Education, Research and Youth, the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, private institutions and NGOs.

3.7.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Water and Environment (MAFWE) comprises in itself mayor important sectors responsible for water management and pollution control.

Under the guidance of the MAFWE several coordinating bodies have been created in the following fields:

1. Commission for water protection against pollution from nitrates from agricultural sources, responsible for the implementing the Action Plan, identification of vulnerable zones and introduction of BAP;
Members: MAFWE (Departments for Water, Agriculture, Land reclamation) and Ministry of Health;
2. Committee for Reduction of Dangerous Substances, responsible for the implementation of the Action Program for the reduction of pollution in the aquatic environment and groundwater caused by discharge of dangerous substances;
Members: MAFWE, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Health;

3. National Committee for Coastal Zone Management, in charge of preparing national strategies and local action plans for coastal zone management and pollution control;
Members: MAFWE, local authorities for water and environmental protection, Public works, Industry, Tourism, Transport, Civil navigation, Fisheries, Naval Forces, Health, Research, Culture, Local Governments and NGOs;
4. National Commission for Dams, in charge of legal and safety issues of hydro-technical works;
Members: MAFWE, other Ministerial departments concerned, Romanian National Committee for Large Dams, Economic units and interested public institutions;
5. Central Commission for Flood Protection and Control: in charge of flood control, observation of dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents from hydro-technical constructions;
Members: MAFWE, Public administration, National companies and competent private sector, specialists from research institutions;

At the regional level Basin Committees have been created under the guidance of the MAFWE, in charge of water works and setting of priorities for implementation of local schemes, prevention of pollution from accidents, integrated RBM Planning, defining local norms and standards for water quality and wastewater discharge, defining water quality classes and insuring public access to information;

Members: MAFWE, Regional Environmental Protection Agencies, Romanian Waters, Ministry of Health, Consumer Protection Department, Local Governments, waters users, and NGOs;

3.7.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

Specific inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive have not yet been created so far. However, under the Water Law it is intended to establish the "Inter-ministerial Water Council", which should, inter alia, be responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of the WFD.

Presently the responsible departments and specialized institutions of the MAFWE, in particular "Romanian Waters", assure the implementation of the WFD.

At the regional, Basin Committees set up by the MAFWE as described above are involved in the implementation of the WFD. Further, the MAFWE has created pilot projects and has set up specific units (three to five specialized staff members) for the implementation of the WFD in Mures, Arges, Somes and Dobrogea-Litoral. Technical assistance from bilateral and international sources provides further support to these RBM Units.

In July 2003 an ICPDR mission has visited the Units in Mures and Somes and was impressed about the work and the well functioning of the Units.

3.7.4 Main barriers for functioning

The efficient implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation require the redefinition of responsibilities and relationships between different authorities (horizontal and vertical), and the capacities of national and county authorities need to be strengthened to monitor efficiently compliance with regulations and standards.

New legislation is placing administrative obligations on county and municipal authorities, which may not possess adequate capacities, in terms of staff and/or overall capabilities. Such obligations are often poorly understood, so that inconsistencies and overlaps in administrative regulations can cause considerable problems.

Further it should be noticed that outdated technology still existing in many Romanian enterprises would require major investments that only foreign investors could provide. Also benefits to be gained from integrating economic and environmental concerns need to be clearly illustrated and emphasized.

Deficiencies, like lack of political commitment, were not identified.

3.7.5 Recommendations

The Romanian Government, under the MAFWE has set up various inter-ministerial bodies at the central and regional level to coordinate specific issues related to water management and pollution control. In particular the Commission for water protection against pollution from nitrates from agricultural sources responds to the EU Nitrate Directive and to requirements stipulated in the GEF Danube Regional Project.

Institutional mechanisms established at the regional level (Basin Committees and Units for River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD) are well designed and functioning.

Under the Water Law it is foreseen to establish an inter-ministerial “Water Council”, which could be entrusted with the following proposed mandate:

- Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of ground and surface waters (also coastal waters at the Black Sea coast), pollution control and nutrient reduction;
- Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans in line with the requirements of the WFD;
- Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (e. g. development of River Basin Management Plan in the Tisza and Brut River Basins);
- Cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure harmonization of methodologies for the implementation of the WFD and development of regional policies and standards;
- Insuring public access to information and public participation in RBM planning process;
- Create, under the Water Council a special Working Group for investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) and reinforce cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

For practical implementation of water management issues and pollution control at the regional and local level, the Water Council should guide and supervise the work of the Regional Units for River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD and participate in Basin Committees.

3.8 Moldova

3.8.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

In Moldova, the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development is the main responsible authority in the field of environmental protection, water management and pollution control.

Besides coordination at highest Government level (PMO), there exist no special inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism dealing with water management and pollution control.

3.8.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

Moldova has no inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism for water management and pollution control.

Under the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development four specialized departments or agencies are dealing with water management and pollution control:

- Hydrometeo-Service/Hydrological department is responsible for surface water resources;
- Hydrometeo-Service/Pollution Control Center is responsible for water quality assessment;
- State Ecological Inspectorate (Regional Ecological Agencies) is responsible for water quality control and wastewater management;
- Agency of Geology of Moldova is responsible for groundwater resources and quality control

Under the Ministry of Health, the Sanitary-Hygiene Republican Center and Sanitary-hygienic Services at the District level are responsible for quality control of drinking water using chemical and bacteriological parameters.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the State Water Management Consortium "Apele Moldovei" is in charge of surface water monitoring.

The Ministry of Industry is responsible for industrial development and for introduction of cleaner production.

At the occasions of visits of the ICPDR to the above Ministries as well as to the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance and the PMO, it was recognized that inter-ministerial mechanisms of cooperation would be necessary and respective suggestions would be welcome.

3.8.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

Specific inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive have not yet been created.

However, the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development has recently (June 2003) established at Ministerial level a "National Commission for the Implementation of the Danube River Protection Convention", dealing also with the implementation of the EU WFD. National specialists, participating in the work of the ICPDR Expert Groups and professionals from research institutions are member of the Commission.

3.8.4 Main barriers for functioning

Main barriers for functioning are summarized as follows:

- Weak or non-existing vertical and horizontal communication between Ministries and other governmental bodies needs to be improved;
- Policies, legislation, standards and technical regulation need to be revised, and programs for water management and pollution control need to be developed;
- Legal and institutional mechanisms have to be developed and put in place to monitor efficiently compliance with regulations and standards;
- Financial resources for construction, rehabilitation and operation of municipal WWTP and industrial units (poor efficiency and/or outdated technologies) have to be mobilized.

Deficiencies, like lack of political commitment, were not identified, whenever Environment and water management are not ranking at a high level of priority for the Government.

3.8.5 Recommendations

The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development has undertaken important steps to improve the cooperation with the ICPDR and to assure participation of Moldavian specialist in all ICPDR Expert Groups.

In discussion with the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, other Ministries and the PMO, it has been indicated that the Government would welcome proposals for putting in place appropriate mechanisms for inter-ministerial cooperation in the water sector.

The following steps are proposed to review the legal and institutional frame and to establish effective mechanisms for inter-ministerial coordination:

1. In a first step it seems necessary to review Government structures and to define the legal and administrative frame for effective environmental protection, water management and pollution control. In this context the mandate of the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development and the Ministry of Agriculture should be revised to assure that all issues related to water and water resource management (ground and surface waters), water balance, and water quality control should be in under the same responsibility.

2. In a second step it is recommended that under the PMO and/or the Ministry responsible for environment and water management, an “Inter-ministerial Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control” should be established, entrusted with the following proposed mandate:
 - Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of ground and surface waters, pollution control and nutrient reduction;
 - Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans in line with the requirements of the WFD;
 - Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (e. g. development of River Basin Management Plan in the Brut River Basin);
 - Cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure harmonization of methodologies for the implementation of the WFD and development of regional policies and standards (see mandate of the “National Commission for the Implementation of the Danube River Protection Convention”);
 - Insuring public access to information and public participation in RBM planning process;
3. Under the “Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control” a special Working Group should be created for investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) and reinforce cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.
4. Further, it is recommended to revise the mandate of the recent established “National Commission for the Implementation of the Danube River Protection Convention” and to adapt its mandate to above-mentioned tasks and to function as a Working Group for the Implementation of the DRPC and the EU WFD.
5. To encourage the participation of local Government, decentralized Ministerial departments and private stakeholders in water management and pollution control, it is proposed to create regional or local units at District or Municipality level. The work of the regional units should be guided and supervised by the “Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control”. River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD should be one of the priority tasks of these regional units.

3.9 Ukraine

3.9.1 General Coordinating Mechanisms

The legislative base for management of water resources, protection and restoration are issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local Councils of People’s Deputies and their executive Committees.

Special authorized bodies of the State executive power in the area of water resources use, protection and restoration are the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the State Committee for Water Management and their local bodies. At present some uncertainty exists as to the division of tasks and responsibilities between the two organizations.

Presently there exists at Government level no specific inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism dealing with water management and pollution control²⁾.

2) However, to address various specific issues of water management in particular river basins, Inter-sectoral Commissions have been created which worked quite efficiently (Reservoirs of the Dnipro River, Renewal of navigation on the Ukrainian section of the Danube River, etc.).

3.9.2 Specific Coordinating mechanisms for water and environment

Under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Inter-sectoral Committees have been created for the implementation of national programs related to water protection for Dnipro River, Black Sea, Azov Sea etc.

Other inter-sectoral bodies indicated in the Report of the Ukraine, like the Commission for implementation of reform of housing and the municipal sector (drinking water), the National Council for Sustainable Development, the Inter-sectoral Commission for Environmental Monitoring, the Inter-sectoral Commission for control of land use, the Inter-sectoral Scientific Expert Council for Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals as well as the Council for European Integration (adaptation of legislation) have only limited relation with issues related to water management and pollution control.

Major activities in planning and control in water management sector are done under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and its ministerial Departments and specialized institutions:

- State Ecological Inspectorate
- State Hydro-meteorological Service,
- State Service of Nature Conservation,
- State Cartography and Mapping Service,
- State Geological Service

The functions of the State Committee for Water Management are more focused on operation of hydraulic infrastructures and hydro chemical and radiological monitoring of surface waters.

Other Ministries (Health, Agriculture, Land Use, Forestry, Housing and Municipal Services, etc) are equally involved in issues related to a greater or lesser extend to water management and pollution control.

The Ukraine Governmental administration is characterized by a multitude of Ministerial departments, State Committees and Inter-sectoral coordinating bodies, which makes it difficult to distinguish tasks and responsibilities in the water sector.

3.9.3 Specific coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive

Under the lead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economics, the Ukrainian Government has created several institutional mechanisms for European integration, in particular for the harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with EU requirements.

The Inter-sectoral Coordination Council for adaptation of legislation, under the Ministry of Justice, is an advisory body to revise national legislation in line with EU legislation for environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources. It can be assumed that in this context, the EU WFD, including environmental norms and standards, will also be introduced into national Ukrainian legislation³⁾.

It can be expected that coordinating mechanisms will be created when the Ukraine is prepared to fully implement the WFD. Presently, Ukrainian specialists are participating in ICPDR Expert Groups to take part in developing the methodological approach and to introduce the planning process for the implementation of the WFD in Ukraine.

However, the participation of Ukrainian Experts is neither regular nor does the ICPDR receive in time all necessary national data and reports from Ukraine to develop a basin wide and complete analysis for the Danube River Basin District.

3) Members of the Coordinating Council are Ministries responsible for Environment and natural resources, Health care, Energy and fuel, Agricultural policies and State Committees for Nuclear power, Forestry, Land use and Standards,

3.9.4 Main barriers for functioning

Main barriers for functioning, as described in the national Ukrainian report, are summarized as follows:

- Lack of political commitment and low priority for environmental protection in spite of development of new legislation in line with EU requirements;
- Lack of trust in the Government decision making process and insufficient development of private – public partnership;
- Frequent changes in policies and sector priorities as well as administrative instability are detrimental to sound and coherent development of environmental cross sector policies and introduction of measures for compliance;
- Legal acts and decisions for environmental protection do not receive necessary financial support for implementation of measures;
- Lack of coherent and coordinated sector strategies, which are insufficiently reflecting environmental concerns;
- Lack of funding for implementation of operational programs and investment projects.

Generally the framework conditions for effective water management and pollution reduction as described in the report from Ukraine are not encouraging. The development of inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms requires first that Government structures are effective and operational and that responsibilities and tasks between different administrative bodies are sufficiently well designed.

Constant change of staff even at the technical level, irregular attendance of ICPDR Expert Group meetings in spite of financial support, and missing links of communication (no reply to calls or messages) do not encourage international cooperation.

3.9.5 Recommendations

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the main responsible authority in the field of environmental protection, water management and pollution control. The State Committee for Water Management is responsible for operation of hydraulic infrastructures but also for monitoring of water quality. A multitude of other specialized institutions and Ministries have also water related tasks and administrative responsibilities.

In a first step it seems therefore necessary to review Government structures and to define the legal and administrative frame for effective environmental protection, water management and pollution control. In this context the mandate of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the State Committee for Water Management and of other Ministries and institutions should be revised to assure that all issues related to water and water resource management (ground and surface waters), water balance, and water quality control should be in under clearly defined responsibilities.

In a second step it is recommended that under the PMO and/or the Ministry responsible for environment and water management, an “Inter-ministerial Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control” should be established, entrusted with the following proposed mandate:

- Effective coordination of all water related issues concerning development of policies and measures for management and protection of ground and surface waters, pollution control and nutrient reduction;
- Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and the development of River Basin Management Plans in line with the requirements of the WFD;
- Cooperation with neighboring countries to harmonize approaches for water management and to establish common mechanisms for transboundary cooperation (e. g. development of Danube Delta Management Plan; development of a River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza River);

- Cooperation with the ICPDR and the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project to assure harmonization of methodologies for the implementation of the WFD and development of regional policies and standards (see mandate of the Inter-sectoral Coordination Council for adaptation of national legislation with EU directives for environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources);
- Insuring public access to information and public participation in RBM planning process;

Under the “Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control” a special Working Group should be created for investment priorities in relation to water management and pollution control (WFD program of measures) and reinforce cooperation with the DABLAS Task Force.

To encourage the participation of local Government, decentralized Ministerial departments and private stakeholders in water management and pollution control, it is proposed to create regional or local units at District or Municipality level. The work of the regional units should be guided and supervised by the “Commission for Water Management and Pollution Control”. River Basin Management Planning and the implementation of the WFD should be one of the priority tasks of these regional units.

Annex

1. Summary Table of findings from the National Reports on Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms
2. Summary Table Czech Republic
3. Summary Table Slovakia
4. Summary Table Croatia
5. Summary Table Hungary
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ANNEX 1 : Summary of findings from the National Reports on Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms

Country	Specific Coordinating Mechanisms	Coordinating Mechanisms for WFD	Main barriers	Recommendations
Czech Rep	Council for Health and Environment; no specific "water" coord. body existing	Working Group for WFD from Ministry of Environment	Different competencies between Ministries; Finance not part of process	Involving Ministry of Finance in coordinating process;
Slovakia	No special "water" coord. body existing	Inter Sectoral Strategic Group under implementation	Insufficient financial and human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce coop. with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Create Investment unit (DABLAS)
Croatia	Existing at Government level	Not yet existing	Different competencies between Gov't bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review competencies ▪ Create coordinating body
Hungary	Several coord. Mechanisms existing	Existing: Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee for WFD (IMCC)	No barriers identified	Revision of IMCC mandate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce cooperation with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Create Investment unit (DABLAS)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Environmental Steering Committee for Environment at State level	Not existing (task being assumed by Steering Committee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competencies at Entity and State level not defined ▪ Inefficient Gov't structures ▪ Insufficient financial & human resources ▪ Political will for improvements existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review competencies of Gov't structures at State and Entity level ▪ Design inter-ministerial coord. body at Entity level ▪ Reinforce coordination at State level (Environmental Steering Committee)
Serbia & Montenegro	No information received		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political will for improvements existing 	
Bulgaria	Existing at PMO and inter-minist. level	Well defined and functioning structures existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in legislation ▪ Lack of sufficiently trained staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include Economy and Finance in Water-Council ▪ Reinforce cooperation with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Create under Water Council Working Group for Investment projects (DABLAS)

Country	Specific Coordinating Mechanisms	Coordinating Mechanisms for WFD	Main barriers	Recommendations
Romania	Multitude of coordinating bodies existing; however, no specific water management structure	Not yet existing: Inter-ministerial Water Council under creation; At regional level well functioning units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unclear competencies between different authorities, ▪ New obligations and pressure of work load on local Governments ▪ Political will for improvements existing 	<p>Creation of the “Inter – ministerial Water Council” taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce cooperation with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Create under I.M. Water Council Working Group for Investment projects (DABLAS)
Moldova	No special “water” coord. body existing	National Commission for Implementation of the DRPC, also responsible for WFD, however only limit to bodies of the Ministry of Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak communication channels between Ministries, ▪ Policies and legislation need to be revised ▪ Insufficient financial & human resources ▪ Political will for improvements existing 	<p>Review Government structures and define legal and administrative frame;</p> <p>Establish inter-ministerial structure for water management and pollution control taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Cooperation with DABLAS for Investment projects
Ukraine	No special “water” coord. body existing	No special “WFD” coord. body existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multitude of Government structures but unclear responsibilities and inefficient coordination, ▪ Lack of political commitment and low priority for environment/water management ▪ Insufficient financial & human resources 	<p>Review Government structures and define legal and administrative frame;</p> <p>Establish inter-ministerial structure for water management and pollution control taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation with ICPDR/GEF DRP ▪ Cooperation with DABLAS for Investment projects

ANNEX 2 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: CZECH REPUBLIC

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
General inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms	Government	Legislative Council of Government	Competency Act based on Art 79 of the Constitution	Constitutional Act 1/1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse problems in various fields concerning also environmental and water management and identify measures to solve problems in question, ▪ Work out concepts for development of respective sectors of the national economy to be submitted to Government (e.g. legislation), ▪ Analyse proposals submitted by various ministries to Government (e.g. Budget), ▪ Exchange information and require data necessary to fulfil tasks of sub-ministerial bodies. 	<p><u>General Remarks:</u> 1. Division of competencies in water management between Ministry of Environment and ministry of Agriculture makes process of coordination more complicated and less effective.</p> <p>2. Problem of personnel: not sufficient number of skilled people in the field of water management,</p> <p>3. Lack of financial means.</p> <p>4. Complicated system of competencies in pollution control and dangerous substance management dissolved in numerous pieces of legislation.</p>
Environmental protection and water management	Institutionalised coordinating body for environmental protection, water management, agriculture and land use does not exist.	Formal coordinating mechanisms and are usually used during the process of preparing of relevant legislation or other documents for Government Resolution/approval Process for preparation of plans and programmes (e.g. water plans and programmes, land use plans etc.) is based on provisions of relevant Acts where the whole process is described: competent authority, cooperating authorities and organisations, content of documents, rules for proceeding, public consultation, rules for approval, etc				

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Accession to the EU	Government	Described by Act (see above): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Environment, ▪ Ministry of Agriculture 			National Programme for the Preparation of the CR for Membership of the EU for 2001 containing description of tasks for responsible ministries for implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation Plan for Chapter Environment: Ministry of Environment ▪ Regional Plans for implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC and 98/83/EC containing list of priority measures: Ministry of Agriculture ▪ Financing strategies for implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC and 91/676/EEC: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment. 	
Land use (physical or territorial planning)	Ministry of Regional Development	All involved authorities (regional governments), in cooperation with all influenced legal persons (bodies) and the public			Land use plans of large territorial units, protection zones, etc; main steps of process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification, analysis and preparation of ToR, ▪ Concept and working out phase, ▪ Stakeholder consultation, ▪ Approval of plan as basis for decision making in relation to land use including water management, 	
System of Water Balance	Ministry of Agriculture on cooperation with Ministry of Environment	Preparation and execution of work by TGM (Water Research Institute)	Water Act	No 254 / 2001	Annual documents on hydrology and water management including amount and quality of surface and ground waters (basis for decision making by competent authorities concerning water use permissions, abstraction of ground water, discharge of wastewater.	

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water supply and waste water collection and treatment	Ministry of Agriculture	In cooperation with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipalities and owners and operators of water supply and waste water facilities, ▪ Ministry of Environment concerning nature protection zones, ▪ Ministry of Health in case of mineral resource zones 	Water Distribution and Sewer Network Act	No 274 / 2001	Regional development plans for water supply and urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure; approved plans serve as supporting documents for land use planning and as basis for decision making for water and construction authorities.	
River Basin Management Planning (in accordance with EU WFD)	Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with Ministry of Environment	MA and ME in cooperation with Ministry for Regional Development and other administrative bodies, River Basin Administrators (responsible for water management at sub-river basin level), regional authorities (regional governments) and in consultation with the public	Water Act	No 254 / 2001	Three River Basin Management Plans (plans of main River Basins – PMRB) for Elbe, Odra and Morava/Danube, Eight Sub-River Basins Management Plans (Plan of River Basin District – PRBD), which will be coordinated with land use planning and which will include strategic programmes for water use, water demand and water monitoring, The final Plans are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA	
Flood Protection and Prevention		The Central Flood Commission of the CR			Establishing of the Crisis Management Act and a complex system for crisis management under the leading responsibility of the Ministry of Interior In summer 2002 an ad-hoc Committee for operational activity for restoration of territory after flood was created	

ANNEX 3 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: SLOVAKIA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Implementation of WFD Level 1:	Inter-sectoral Strategic Group (ISSG)	<p><u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Soil Management, ▪ Mo Economics, ▪ Mo Finance, ▪ Mo Health, ▪ Mo Interior ▪ Mo Telecommunication ▪ Representatives of NGOs, interest groups (users of waters) and societal organizations 	Approval by government	Peding the approval of "Strategy for implementation of WFD" by Government in December 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co ordination of involved sectors ▪ Active involvement of public ▪ Control of WFD in the Slovak Republic on local, regional, national and international level ▪ Share in identification of financial sources, which are necessary to achieve a goals of WFD in SR ▪ Approval of extension of WGs mainly by NGOs, interest groups as well as nominations of their members into each WG 	Approval of the " Strategy for implementation of the WFD" by Government in October 2003
Implementation of WFD Level 2:	Coordinating office (CO)	Ministry of Environment, Water section	Approval by Government	November 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of activities among WG in order to achieve factual and time link in accordance with the time schedule of WFD implementation, ▪ Communication with working groups appointed by EC ▪ Communication with public (NGO, interest groups, societal organisations) ▪ Establishment and update of a mono topical WEB site devoted to the WFD implementation ▪ Organizing the training needed in order to master the implementation of the WFD in SR 	

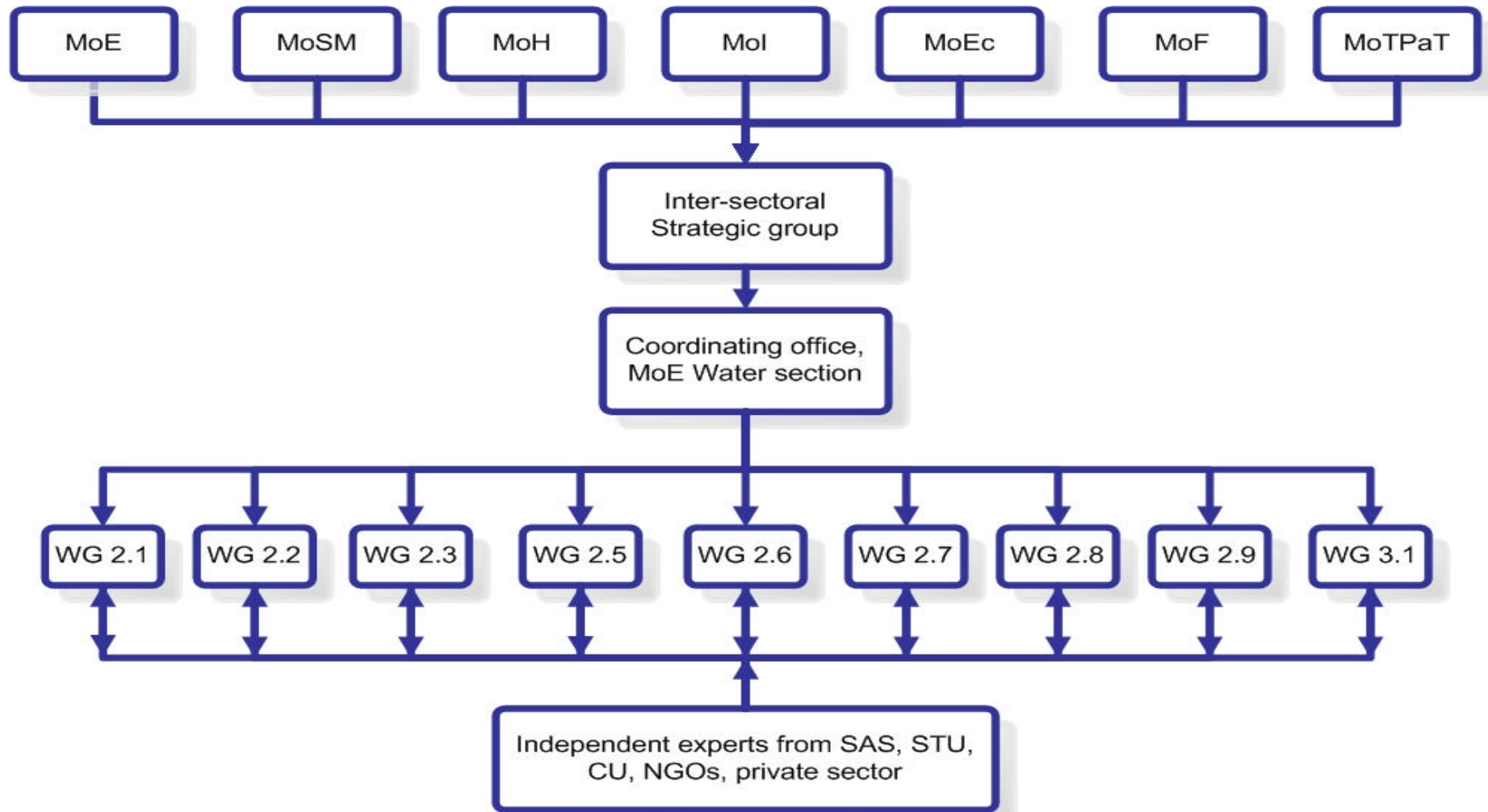
Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Implementation of WFD <u>Level 3:</u> Working Groups	Working Group WG 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WRI - responsible subject ▪ SHMI, SWME 	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	November 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pressures and impacts analysis of human activity on water bodies 	
	Working Group WG 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WRI - responsible subject ▪ SHMI, SWME 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of heavily modified water bodies by human activity 	
	Working group WG 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHMI - responsible subject ▪ WRI, SWME, CU, SAS, STU 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification of state of surface water bodies and identification reference profiles and conditions 	
	Working Group WG 2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WRI - responsible subject ▪ SHMI, CU, SAS 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designation of inter calibration network , organisation and performance of training 	
	Working group WG 2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SWME - responsible for subject ▪ WRI, SHMI 	Agreement between MoE and Mo Economy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic analysis 	
	Working Group WG 2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHMI - responsible subject ▪ SEI, SWME, WRI, CU, SAS, STU 	Ministry of Environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of water bodies 	
	Working Group WG 2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHMI - responsible subject ▪ GlDŠ, WRI 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification and valuation of the state of underground water 	
	Working Group WG 2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WRI - responsible subject ▪ SHMI, SWME 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River basin management plans activities , which affects water regime 	
	Working Group WG 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SHMI - responsible subject ▪ SEA, WRI, SAS, STU, CU 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographic information system 	

N.B. Working group 2.4 dealing with coastal and transitional waters was not established because these conditions are not present in the Slovak Republic.

Abbreviations :

CU	Comenius University	SHMI	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute
GlDŠ,	Geological Institute of Dionyz Stur	STU,	Slovak technical University
SAS,	Slovak Academy of Science	SWME	Slovak Water Management Enterprise
SEA,	Slovak Environmental Agency	WRI,	Water Research Institute
SEI	Slovak Environmental Inspection		

Organizational scheme for implementation of Water Framework Directive WFD



ANNEX 4 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: CROATIA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water management	National Water Council	Lead: State Water Directorate Members: Representatives from Parliament	Water Act	30/06/00	Revises and provides advise on acts and regulations dealing with water management and supervises their implementation; revises the Water Management Master Plan and Catchment area plans, and their financial and economic implications to assure sustainable social and economic development	<u>General remarks:</u> 1) Environment and Water Management issues are not of high priority for Government, 2) Lack of coherent and coordinated sector strategies 3) Insufficient number of qualified staff, 4) Time pressure 5) Financial constrains for cooperation 6) Lack of experience in work with NGOs,
	Coordinating mechanisms not yet formally defined	Not yet defined	Water Act	30/06/00	Water Management Master Plan of Croatia and Catchment area water management plans including strategies for physical development, environmental protection, forest management and inland navigation	
Water use (drinking water)	Interdisciplinary Expert Body appointed on ad-hoc basis by competent local authority	Members: State Water Directorate, County offices physical planning, economy, Hrvatske Vode (national Water Company), municipalities, other stakeholders	Water Act	30/06/00	Objective: Protection of well fields and areas of water abstraction for drinking water purposes: defining size and limits of area and conditions of maintenance for sanitary protection zones Mandate : prepare decisions for enacting by local Government	
Sustainable development (Environmental protection)	Council on Sustainable Development	Lead: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning Members: Ministry of Economy, Ministry for Social Affaires	Law of Environmental Protection (will be changed)	Nov 2002	Objective: economic development and environmental protection to assure sustainable development Mandate: advisory function to Ministry of Environment.	
Environmental protection	Commission for Environmental Impact Assessment	Lead: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning Members: different from case to case, depending on subject	Law on Environmental protection and By-law on Environmental Impact Assessment	Legal obligation since 1997	Objective: evaluation and approval of projects and measures to enforce environmental protection in line with legislation Mandate: Advisory to Ministry of Environment	Lack of funding does not allow to use highly qualified experts

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Nature protection	Nature Protection Council (not yet operational)	Lead: Ministry responsible for nature protection Members: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, directors of nature protected sites, scientific institutions (forestry, biology, geology, oceanology and fisheries), Parliamentary working group	Law on nature protection	Not yet operational	Objective: implementation of nature protection measures, maintenance, promotion and use of national parks and nature conservation parks Mandate: Advisory role and coordination of measures	Not yet operational
Physical Planning	Council on Physical Planning	Lead: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning Members: depending on subject: experts, scientists, politicians, other stakeholders	Law on Physical Planning	1994	Objective: Evaluate proposed projects and legal and administrative measures to assure harmonized physical development Mandate: Advisory body to Government	See general remarks
Agriculture	Commission on Plant Protection Products	Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Members: Ministries of Environment, Health and scientific institutions	Law on Plant Protection (pesticides)	1998	Objective: Evaluate proposed projects and legal and administrative measures Mandate: Advisory body to Government for issuing of license for trade and application of plant protection products	
Implementation of the EU WFD (Stabilization and Association Agreement)	Responsible body for implementation of specific EU directives are not yet defined	EU WFD implemented in the frame of the Danube River Protection Convention (DRPC) by the State Water Directorate	Stabilization and Assos. Agreement Water Act	Signed May 2001 30/06/00	Implementation of EU WFD is fulfilled indirectly through the implementing of the Water Management Master Plan (see description for Water Management Sector)	Structures and cooperating mechanisms in water sector not yet identified
Coordination for environment, Water management and pollution control	Government	Responsible: State Water Directorate and Hrvadske Vode (Croatian Waters) Members: Ministries of Environment and Physical Planning, Agriculture and Forestry, health, Public Works, Economy, Tourism and Finance, Local community Governments and NGOs if their interest is affected	Water Act	30/06/00	Planning process and procedures for implementing provisions of the Water Act, Preparation of legal instruments to be enacted by Parliament	

ANNEX 5 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: HUNGARY

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Environmental Protection	National Environmental Council (National level)	<u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representatives of Academy of Science, ▪ Representatives of NGOs, ▪ Representatives of professional organisations and economic sectors 	Act no. LIII of 1995 on general rules of environmental protection § 45.	1995	<u>Objective:</u> Place the protection of environment on wide social, scientific and professional consensus. <u>Mandate:</u> An advisory and consultative body to the minister of environment and water (as such does not take own decisions) <u>Major tasks:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in strategic decision-making concerning environmental policy; ▪ Participation in preparation of environmental legislation; ▪ Participation in national top-level decision making (Parliament, Government); 	Deficiencies like lack of political commitment, legal, administrative, institutional or financial obstacles were not identified
Inter-ministerial Committee of Central Environmental Fund	Working committee on "Green village, green town"	<u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Agriculture and R.D. ▪ Mo Interior ▪ Mo Economics & Transport ▪ Mo Finance ▪ Mo Health, Family & S.A. ▪ Prime Minister Office ▪ NGOs and Associations of Settlements 	1) Decree of MOEW no 3/2003. (III.7.) on utilization of Central Environmental Fund	2003	<u>Objectives:</u> implementation of National Environmental Programme with special emphasis on sustainable development (Sub-target: "Green village, green town") <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of applications submitted to this CEF-financial instrument.	Barriers eliminated by establishing Ministry of Environment and Water
	Working committee on "Waste management and environmental hygiene"		2) Resolution of MOEW no 8/2003. (K.ert.4.) on rules for utilization of financial resources of CEF		<u>Objectives:</u> implementation of National Environmental Programme with special emphasis on sustainable development (Sub-target: "Waste management and environmental hygiene") <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of applications submitted to this CEF-financial instrument.	Barriers eliminated by establishing Ministry of Environment and Water

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
	Working committee on "Natural protection and landscape re-cultivation"				<u>Objectives:</u> implementation of National Environmental Programme with special emphasis on sustainable development (Sub-target: "Natural protection and landscape re-cultivation") <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of applications submitted to this CEF -financial instrument.	
	Working committee on "Social programmes and activities"				<u>Objectives:</u> implementation of National Environmental Programme with special emphasis on sustainable development (Sub-target: "Social programmes and activities") <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of applications submitted to this CEF -financial instrument.	
Water Fund	Inter-ministerial Committee of Water Fund (National level)	<u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Agriculture and R.D. ▪ Mo Interior ▪ Mo Economics & Transport ▪ Mo Finance ▪ Mo Health, Family & S.A. ▪ Prime Minister Office ▪ NGOs and Professional organizations 	1) Decree of MOEW no 4/2003. (III.7.) on utilization of Water Fund 2) Resolution of MOEW no 9/2003. (K.ert.4.) on rules for utilization of financial resources of WF	2003	<u>Objectives:</u> support of implementation of the water management tasks of public interest with special focus on environmental issues. <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of application for support to wastewater treatment and collection investment development for municipalities in the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of drinking water supply; ▪ Development of waste water treatment and collection; ▪ Protection of drinking water resources; ▪ Development of rainwater collection system; 	Not identified

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water Framework Directive	Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee on Implementation of Water Framework Directive (National level)	<u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Agriculture and R.D. ▪ Mo Interior ▪ Mo Justice ▪ Mo Economics & Transport ▪ Mo Finance ▪ Mo Health, Family & S.A. ▪ Mo Foreign Affairs ▪ Prime Minister Office ▪ NGOs 	1) Government Decision no. 2094/2001. (IV.30.) on commencing implementation of tasks set down in WFD 2) Government Decision no. 1189/2002. (XI.7.) on action programme for implementation of WFD.	2001	<u>Objectives:</u> Implementation of WFD in Hungary. <u>Tasks:</u> Elaboration of method of coordination and cooperation with EU and ICPDR (RBM EG). Coordination of legal approximation with EU. Management and coordination the development of national methodologies based on EU and ICPDR (RBM EG) guidelines, as well as the implementation of tasks based on mentioned guidelines.	Not identified
Agro-Environmental Programme	Inter-ministerial Committee on National Agro-Environmental Programme (National level)	<u>Lead ministry:</u> Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Finance ▪ Mo Environment & Water ▪ NGOs ▪ Professional organizations ▪ Municipalities 	1) Government Decree no. 2253/1999. (X. 7.) 2) Decree of MoA 3/2003. (I. 24.) 3) Government Decree No. 290/2002. (XII.27.)	2000	<u>Objective:</u> implementation of National Agro-Environmental Programme with special emphasis on sustainable development <u>Tasks:</u> evaluation of applications submitted to this financial instrument, consisting the following Schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agro-Environmental management, experimental schemes; ▪ Integrated plant production (Red, Yellow and Green products); ▪ Organic production; ▪ Grassland (extensive animal husbandry); ▪ Wetland (fish ponds); ▪ Natural conservation schemes and sensitive environmental area schemes for the listed settlements; The above schemes are central budget subsidies for agricultural and rural development projects, supervised by MoA..	Not identified.

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Regional Coordinating Mechanisms for Water Management	Regional Water Management Council (Regional level)	<u>Lead organization:</u> President of County Municipality. <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The representative of the Minister of Environment and Water ▪ County & Local Municipalities ▪ Environment protection and nature conservation organs ▪ National Hygienic Authority ▪ Regional agricultural office ▪ Regional plant protection office ▪ Regional development council ▪ Regional Tourists office ▪ Agro-industrial and engineering chambers ▪ Water associations and public utility companies 	Decree of MCTWM no 5./1998. (III.11.) on Regional Water Management Council	1998	<u>Objectives:</u> Provide a consultative forum for the interested parties at the area of the regional water directorates. <u>Tasks:</u> Facilitate the implementation of water management tasks of the hydrological region.	Not identified.

ANNEX 6 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: BOSNIA i HERZEGOVINA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water management in Federation of BiH	Governmental structures at central level No inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism reported	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry Department of Water Management Cooperation with specialized agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institute of Public Health ▪ Federal Meteorological Institute 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislative and inspection ▪ Water resource management ▪ Protection against pollution ▪ Flood protection ▪ Sewage and wastewater treatment ▪ Approval for water use and discharge ▪ Coordination of development targets and project implementation ▪ Preparing and adoption of international agreements ▪ Inter-entity cooperation 	Practical there is weak vertical and horizontal communication between Ministries and other governmental bodies. Current institutional arrangements favour only a sectoral approach. Different responsibilities in the water management sector are not clearly assigned to specific units in particular between central and cantonal levels. Regulatory functions and enforcement are weakly managed.
		Public Enterprise for the "Watershed of the Sava River Basin" (Responsibility delegated by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry)	Competence delegated under the Law on Water from 1998		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of strategic decisions for watershed and river basin planning, ▪ Preparation of regulations, decrees and by-laws for the application of the Water Law, ▪ Management and monitoring of water resources and flood control, ▪ Administration, investments, exploitation and maintenance of water facilities (ownership of public property), ▪ Research and consulting 	
	Regional Level: Cantonal Authorities No coordinating mechanism reported	Cantons are responsible for environmental policy in line with the Federal Constitution (Ministries for Environment and/or water management)			Responsible for water protection and licensing and allocation of water resources for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ irrigation, ▪ water supply, ▪ hydropower, ▪ navigation, 	

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water management in Republic of Srpska	Governmental structures at central level No inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism reported	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry RS <u>Responsible structure:</u> Directorate for Water, cooperating with the Institute for Water Management (planning, consulting, research and design) and the Water Management Companies	Art. 35 of the Constitution includes the right of sound environment in human rights; Art. 52 limits free enterprise due to the interest of environment, health, ...		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation and implementation of long and medium terms water management and development plans, ▪ Protection and management of spring, stagnant, running and ground waters (thermal and mineral waters) ▪ Water protection plans against negative human impact, ▪ Ensuring water supply for human and industrial consumption, ▪ Hydro-melioration, inspection and monitoring 	Same problems as described for the Federation of BiH are also applicable for the RS whenever here conditions for cooperation are slightly better.
		Ministry of Urban, Civil Engineering and Ecology RS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land use and area planning ▪ Consulting on physical and urban plans including special areas, ▪ Protection of public interests, ▪ Protection and improvement of natural inheritance, ▪ Rehabilitation of endangered areas 	
		Ministry of Industry and technology RS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental protection programmes and training ▪ Technological improvements to assure environmental needs (ISO 14000 standards) 	
		Ministry of Energetic and Mining Industry RS			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Controls laws to ensuring environmental protection in the field of mining and energy production, 	

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
	Governmental structures at regional level No coordinating mechanism reported	Water Management Companies in : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradiska (Save), ▪ Srpsko Sarajevo (Gornja Bosna) ▪ Bijeljina (Semberija) ▪ Zvornik (Drina) ▪ Trebinje (Trebisnjica) ▪ Samac (Bona mouth) ▪ Loncari (central Save) ▪ Srpski Brod (Save) ▪ Vokosavlje 	Water Law 1996 and Art. 49 of the Law on State Companies		Amongst other objectives and tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of water and hydro-power installations, ▪ Work and maintenance of regional water supply systems, ▪ Organization and execution of studies and tasks in relation to water management areas ▪ Monitoring of water use and control of wastewater ▪ Collection of data important for water management 	
Mechanisms for inter-entity and regional cooperation	Environmental Steering Committee of BiH	Environmental Steering Committee members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 members from Federation of BiH ▪ 4 members from RS 	MoU between Federation BiH and Republic Srpska	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International contracts and programmes related to environmental issues ▪ Cooperation with Croatia and Serbia & Montenegro in the field of environment, ▪ Harmonization between the Entities of existing and future environmental laws, regulations, action and monitoring programmes, standards and information systems, ▪ Harmonization between the Entities of plans fir urgent situations, ▪ Coordination between the Entities of all environmental activities to provide that BiH joins the EU as member country. 	BiH is a complex State with significant power devoted to its Entities. No effective structure to deal with water management at the State level. It is assessed that existing institutions are of low efficiency in

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
	Commission for coordination of water management issues	Commission with 8 members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 members from Federation of BiH ▪ 4 members from RS 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International contracts in the field of water management ▪ International water management projects and water paths ▪ Cooperation with Croatia and Serbia & Montenegro in water related issues, ▪ Harmonization between the Entities of existing and future regulations for water management, protection of water resources, water monitoring and water quality standards, ▪ Harmonization between the Entities of work of laboratories for water quality and stream categorization, ▪ Construction and rehabilitation of water management facilities, ▪ Harmonization of plans for flood protection, ▪ Collection and exchange of data. 	water and environmental management.
	Proposed new institutional arrangements for the common environmental programme of BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BiH Federation Ministry of Environment and Water Management ▪ River Basin Bodies (Steering Committees) ▪ Licensing Units ▪ Public Companies for Watershed Areas (PCWA) 	MoU between the Federation BiH and RS and the European Commission	April 2001	Integral management of water resources at river basin level based on the provisions of the EU WFD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry: policy making, legislation, development of strategic measures, quality standards, international cooperation, ▪ River Basin Bodies: water resource management, planning, monitoring, EIA, nature and biodiversity conservation, inspection, ▪ Licensing Units: licensing, regulatory functions, enforcement and/or promotion of public interests, ▪ PCWA: flood control, erosion control and environmental protection measures, integrated water resources management including aquatic fauna and use of river bed materials, monitoring of public property, etc. 	The new proposed structure calls for the creation of a Water and Environment Ministry in both Entities to assure harmonized implementation of EU water directives and regulations.

ANNEX 7 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: BULGARIA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Inter-ministerial Coordination	Council of Ministers	Highest level of inter-ministerial body chaired by the Prime Minister			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopts National Water Economy Plan ▪ Grants water concessions ▪ Adopts national programmes for the protection and sustainable use of waters ▪ Permits water use for defence and security purposes ▪ Sets limitation of water use in emergency situations ▪ Determines quantities of mineral waters to be used by public medical facilities ▪ Adopts tariffs on charges provided under the law 	<p>1) Existing legislation can be considered as sufficient and well defined and administrative structures and managing tools are provided.</p> <p>2) Existing problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in legislation and uncertainties in defining precise requirements for practical application.
National coordination for water management	Supreme Consultative Council on Water	<p><u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water, Vice Minister for Environment</p> <p><u>Members:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Regional Development and Public Works ▪ Mo Agriculture and Forests ▪ Mo Energy and Energy resources ▪ Mo Transport ▪ Mo Defence ▪ Academics ▪ NGOs 	Water Law	28 January 2000	<p>Assists the Ministry of Environment and Waters in the implementation of the water policy and the performance of its national water management functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy setting and planning (National Water Economy Plan, River Basin Management Plans, national water programmes, compilation of water and water economy balances) ▪ Regulative matters (water use permits, concessions for water facilities, permits for industrial plants, management of dams and water reservoirs, etc) ▪ Approval of exploitation of resources and abstraction of ground and surface waters ▪ Compiling and management of information (water cadastre/inventory, water monitoring system, water resources, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial means insufficient to assure proper function of new institutional mechanisms (River Basin Directorates), ▪ Lack of trained personnel at Government and private sector level (how to fulfil obligations in relation to permits, emission standard control, self-monitoring requirements, etc).

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
	Specific Working Groups and Project Steering Committees (Examples)	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry <u>Lead:</u> MoEW <u>Lead:</u> MoEW			Implementation of the Nitrate Directive Implementation of the requirements of the Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC) Implementation of the requirements of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	
Regional Coordination for River Basin Management	River Basin Directorates and Basin Councils	River Basin Directorates function under the supervision of the MoEW (Coordination Group for implementation of the EU WFD) and are assisted by the River Basin Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Danube River Basin District (40% of nat.terr.) (Pleven) ▪ Black Sea River Basin District (Varna), ▪ Western Aegean Sea River Basin District (Blagoevgrad) ▪ Eastern Aegean Sea River Basin District (Plovdiv) 	Order of the MoEW in compliance with the Water Law	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determining boundaries of water bodies ▪ Organizing the elaboration of river basin management plans ▪ Issuing permits and controlling compliance ▪ Monitoring of water quality ▪ Compiling water and water economy cadastres and registers of issued permits ▪ Surveillance of hydro-technical facilities ▪ Control of river beds and conditions of run off ▪ Controlling abstraction, discharge and treatment facilities ▪ Collection of dues charges 	

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Implementation of EU Water Framework Directive	Coordination Group for the implementation of the WFD	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Environment and Water, Deputy Minister for Environment and Water <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoEW - Water Directorate ▪ MoEW - Water Protection Department ▪ Executive Environmental Agency - Department for Water Monitoring ▪ Bulgarian Academy of Science - Institute of Water Problems) ▪ National Hydrological and Meteorological Institute ▪ NGO – Institute of Environmental Education and Management 	Water Law chapter 151 and Order of the MoEW, no RD-253/17.03.03	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To coordinate and support all river basin management activities, ▪ to coordinate the work of the 6 Export Groups for the implementation of the WFD at the central level and ▪ to support the activities of the River Basin Directorates at the regional level 	
	Working Groups	Under the guidance of the Coordination Group six Working Groups assure the effective implementation of the EU WFD for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Typology of water bodies ▪ Determination of reference conditions ▪ Classification of water bodies ▪ Intercalibration ▪ Geographical information System ▪ Loading and impact 			Implementation of the WFD, taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Typology of water bodies ▪ Determination of reference conditions ▪ Classification of water bodies ▪ Intercalibration ▪ Geographical information System ▪ Loading and impact 	

ANNEX 8 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: ROMANIA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water protection	Commission for implementing the Action Plan for water protection against pollution from nitrates from agricultural sources;	<p><u>Commission</u> composed of 12 members from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAFWE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Reclamation Department, - Water department - Agricultural Department ▪ Ministry of Health <p><u>Support Group</u> to the Commission assuring implementation of measures</p>	Gov. Decision 964/ 2000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and follow-up of the Action Plan, ▪ Monitoring and follow up of the list of vulnerable zones, ▪ Developing of a Code for good agricultural practices, ▪ Preparing a training programme for farmers to introduce good agricultural practices, ▪ Preparing action programmes for vulnerable zones, ▪ Preparing surveillance and control programmes, ▪ Ensure public access to information 	This Commission has been very successful; it finalized the Code for Best Agricultural Practices, which is now under implementation by local authorities.
General remarks concerning main barriers for functioning	<p>The Government has not enough capacity to enforce the laws, inter alia, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the technology to meet environmental standards is not available in many Romanian enterprises and upgrading or changing their current technology would require major investments; there is a need for major investment in new technology that only foreign investment could provide at this moment ▪ the capacity of local authorities to monitor compliance is almost non-existent. ▪ the capacities for enforcement need to be strengthened through improved compliance monitoring and an integrated permitting system. ▪ The creating a subordinate agency in charge of, inter alia, compliance and monitoring should be considered at Government level. <p>Benefits to be gained from integrating economic and environmental concerns need to be clearly illustrated and emphasized</p> <p>The efficient implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation require the redefinition of responsibilities and relationships between different authorities (horizontal and vertical), and the strengthening of national and county authorities in a consistent manner. New legislation is placing administrative obligations on county and municipal authorities, which may not possess adequate capacities, in terms of staff and/or overall capabilities, to meet these. Such obligations are often poorly understood at this level, which with the lack of effective administrative regulations, inconsistencies and overlaps can cause considerable problems.</p>					

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
River Basin Management	Basin Committees under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, Water and Environment	Basin Committees composed of 15 members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAFWE, central level ▪ Regional environmental protection agency-MAFWE ▪ Romanian Waters-MAFWE ▪ Ministry of Health, ▪ City/community mayors ▪ Prefect from respective District (Ministry of Interior), ▪ County Council President, ▪ NGO representative ▪ Water users representative, ▪ Consumer Protection Department 	Art. 47 of Water Law 107/1996		Basin Committees cooperate with Romanian Waters to assure application of national water management strategy through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing programmes for water management works and defining technical and financing priorities for implementation of local schemes, ▪ Preparing plans for prevention of pollution from accidents, ▪ Approving integrated RBM Plan in qualitative and quantitative terms ▪ Defining local norms and standards for water management ▪ Defining norms for wastewater discharges ▪ Defining water quality classes in respective River Basin ▪ Assuring effective public information 	Functioning of these Committees is satisfactory; strengthening of these structures will be necessary to assure efficient implementation of the EU WFD at the regional level.
Dangerous Substances	Inter-ministerial Committee for promotion, coordination and implementation of the Action Programme for the reduction of pollution in the aquatic environment and groundwater, caused by discharge of dangerous substances	Committee composed of members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAFWE, central level ▪ Ministry of Economy and Trade, ▪ Ministry of Health <p>The Committee is supported by a Technical Working Group under guidance from "Romanian Waters"</p>	Gov. Decision 118/2002		The Committee has the following mandate and tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of a framework for prevention and reduction of pollution of the aquatic environment and groundwater caused by the discharge of dangerous substances, ▪ Preparation of an action plan for implementation of the framework scheme with particular attention to industrial discharges and effects on human health, ▪ Development of procedures and monitoring of implementation of actions and periodical review of the list of dangerous substances 	Committee is not yet functional; a huge financial effort will be required from industries for investments and from Government responsible for monitoring

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Environmental Protection	Inter-ministerial Committee for the Coordination of environmental protection and integration of environmental aspects into sector strategies and policies	Committee composed of members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAFWE, ▪ Ministry of Economy and Trade, ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ministry of Public Finance ▪ Ministry of Administration and Interior ▪ Ministry of Education, research and Youth ▪ National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development ▪ Private institutions and NGOs 	Consultative body under the MAFWE	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure coherent framework for development and approval of legal acts taking into account aspects of environmental protection, ▪ Approval of programmes and plans for integration of environmental protection in sectors strategies and policies, ▪ Approve the National Action Plan for Environmental Protection and identify priority actions taking into account necessary financial requirements, ▪ Assess achievements of the National Action Plan and make results available to the public. 	The activities of this Committee should be strengthened to assure successful implementation of environmental policies and strategies in all sectors of the economy.
Environmental Fund	Environmental Fund Administration under the MAFWE	Approval Committee Council of Directors Executive Secretariat		2000	Financial support for the implementation of projects resulting from the National Action Plan for Environmental Protection	Beginning: no project has yet been financed
Coastal Zone Management	National Committee for Coastal Zone Management	Coastal Zone Management Committees composed of about 40 members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central authority for environment and water management (MAFWE) ▪ Local authorities for water and environmental protection, ▪ Transport, civil navigation, Naval Forces and fisheries, ▪ Public works and industry, ▪ Health, research, tourism, culture, etc ▪ Prefect, mayors and town counsellors, etc ▪ NGOs 	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Law	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparing of national strategies and local actions plans for coastal zone management and follow up their implementation, ▪ Organizing integrated monitoring of coastal zone ecosystems ▪ Developing and approving of integrated coastal zone management plans and regional and urban development plans, ▪ Developing actions plans and measures to minimize pollution from diverse sources, ▪ EIA and environmental audits of measures and projects for the development of the coastal zone, ▪ Initiating and approving of projects for parks and natural reserves, 	The Committee did not yet start its activities; Lack of financial resources

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Dams	National Commission for dams and other hydro-technical works	Commission working under the MAFEW is composed of 30 members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministries and national administration, ▪ Romanian National Committee for large dams, ▪ Economic units and interested public institutions 	Emergency Governmental Ordinance concerning Dam Safety	Law 466/2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyse and agree on legal acts concerning safety of hydro-technical works, ▪ Review, together with owners, works behaviour and safety operations, ▪ Review and approve annual reports on hydro-technical works, ▪ Assure quality control of constructions, ▪ Order technical expertise to assure safety standards 	
Flood Protection and control	Central Commission for Flood Control, Dangerous Meteorological Phenomena and Hydro-technical Construction Accidents	The Commission, functioning normally under the MAFWE is subordinated, in case of disaster, to the Government Commission for Defence against Disasters; The Commission usually working under the MAFEW is composed of members from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central public administration ▪ National companies and competent private sector, ▪ Specialist from research institutes 	Water Law	No 107/1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaborating national defence strategies for flood prevention and control and for prevention of accidents caused by damage on hydro-technical structures, ▪ Preparing and approving of operative defence plans also at county level, ▪ Respecting and applying international conventions in the respective fields, ▪ Elaborating defence strategies against meteorological disasters (abundant snowfall, storms, ice, frost, hail, drought, etc) in cooperation with the Government Commission for Defence against Disasters. 	
Implementation of EU WFD	No inter-ministerial Coordinating mechanisms has been established so far However, under the Water Law it is intended to establish a <u>"Water inter-ministerial Council"</u>	Involved: MAFWE, Romanian Waters and other specific institutes under the MAFWE. At the local level Basin Committees are established and involved in the implementation of the WFD	Water Law	No 107/1996	Pilot projects for the implementation of the EU WFD, coordinated by Basin Committees = are existing in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mures, ▪ Arges, ▪ Somes, ▪ Dobrogea-Litoral 	

ANNEX 9 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: MOLDOVA

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water management and pollution control	Governmental structures at central level No inter-ministerial coordinating mechanism reported No information exchange and data network existing between Ministries	Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution of the Rep. of Moldova 	1994	<u>Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development</u> : Main responsible authority in the field of environmental protection and monitoring of surface water quality, with following Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Hydrological Department</u> responsible for surface water quantity monitoring ▪ <u>Pollution Control Centre</u> responsible for surface water quality monitoring ▪ <u>Department of Municipal Services and Housing</u>, responsible for quality of wastewater and treatment ▪ <u>State ecological Inspectorate</u>, surface water quality control and wastewater discharge ▪ <u>Agency of Geology of Moldova, "AgeoM"</u>, groundwater quantity and quality control <u>Cooperation with Ministry of Health, Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health</u> are responsible for licensing of wastewater discharge into surface waters	1) Practical there is weak or non existing vertical and horizontal communication between Ministries and other govern-mental bodies. 2) Policies, legis-lation, standards and technical regulation need to be revised, and programmes for water manage-ment and pollution control need to be developed. 3) Lack of financial resources for construction, rehabilitation and
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protected Areas of Rivers and Lakes 	1993		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law on Environmental Protection 	1993		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Code of the Rep. of Moldova 	1993		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Code on Underground Resources 	1997		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law on Industrial Wastes ▪ Law on Natural resources 	1997		

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
		Ministry of Agriculture and Food	National Strategic Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water quality control at fish farms ▪ Application of fertilizer to minimize agro-chemical pollution ▪ Soil conservation to reduce agricultural run-off ▪ Pollution control through its own laboratories related to fertilizers, nitrates and phosphorus ▪ <u>State Water Management Consortium "Apele Moldovei"</u>, responsible for management of surface water quantity ▪ <u>Cooperation with Ministry of Ecology, Construction and territorial Development</u>: in above fields 	operation of WWTP (poor efficiency and/or outdated technologies)
		Ministry of Health			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality control of drinking water (chemical and bacteriological parameters), ▪ Sanitary-Hygiene Republican Centres (District sanitary-hygienic services) responsible for control of surface waters and shallow groundwater (wells) quality 	
		Ministry of Industry			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of "cleaner" production industries 	

ANNEX 10 Inter-ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms for pollution control: UKRAINE

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Water protection and water management	Intersectoral Committees on Implementation of the National or State Programs related to water protection, including programs for Dnipro river, Black and Azov Sea, etc.	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources <u>Stakeholders:</u> Relevant authorities of national, regional or local level from different sectors, managers, scientists, NGOs	Water Code of Ukraine Laws on the State Programs	1995, amended 2000	<u>Objective:</u> Revise and advice on measures for implementation of existing national, regional or local programs <u>Mandate:</u> prepare recommendations for the Government of Ukraine on priority measures in the framework of the corresponding programs and changes necessary for successful implementation of programs aimed at the water protection, pollution reduction monitoring and sustainable use of water resources.	1) Insufficient funding 2) Low development of private/public partnership, 3) Lack of coherent and coordinated sector strategies 3) In most cases lack of permanent secretariat 4) Lack of responsibility for implementation of programs
Water use	Intersectoral Commission for Implementation of Reform of Housing and Municipal Sector (Program for Reform and Development of Housing and Public Works for 2002-2005 until 2010)	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Economy <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Finance, ▪ State Committee for Municipal Public Works, ▪ State Tax Administration, ▪ State Committee for Construction and Architecture, ▪ Ministry for Energy and Fuel ▪ Local administrations 	Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers ? 2194 Decision of Cabinet of Ministers ? 139	December 1, 1999 February 14, 2002	<u>Objective:</u> development of mechanism for reforming the housing and public work sector <u>Tasks:</u> preparation of recommendations for implementation of economic and social, organizational, investments, and technological aspects of the reform; coordination of actions and monitoring of program implementation and decisions aimed at the reform; coordination of preparation of relevant legislation; dissemination of best practices; <u>Mandate:</u> Advisory and recommendatory body for the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	Frequent changes in priorities due to administrative instability Environmental issues are not priority for this Commission. Their solution is expected to follow the improvement of ecological and economic mechanisms of functioning of municipal sector

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Sustainable development (Environmental protection)	National Council of Sustainable Development of Ukraine	<u>Lead:</u> National Defense and Security Council of Ukraine <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliament of Ukraine, ▪ Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ▪ Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, ▪ National Academy of Sciences, ▪ Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, ▪ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, ▪ NGOs 	Decree of the President of Ukraine	3.05.2003	<u>Objective:</u> implementation of strategy of sustainable development <u>Tasks:</u> development of measures for national strategies for transition of Ukraine towards principles of sustainable development, assessment of environmental and economic conditions, intersectoral coordination of executive authorities, scientific and Non-Governmental Organizations, development of measures for implementation of decisions and recommendations of Council of Sustainable Development of the UN Council for Sustainable Development <u>Mandate:</u> Consulting and Advisory Body for the President of Ukraine	The Council started its work therefore it is difficult to identify the all main barriers However, the first barrier, is that not all important stakeholders are presented in this Council
European Integration	Council for Cooperation between Ukraine and European Commission (Ukrainian Component)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Economy	Decree of the President of Ukraine	February 24, 1998	<u>Objective:</u> to harmonize legislation of Ukraine with relevant directives of European Union	Issues of environmental protection are practically not included
Harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with European Legislation	Committee for Cooperation between Ukraine and European Community (Ukrainian Component)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economics, <u>Stakeholders:</u> heads of all central executive institutions	Decree of the President of Ukraine	February 24, 1998	<u>Objective:</u> development of legislation and definition of functions of central executive institutions responsible for the main directions of the European integration	Low priority for environmental protection

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
	Intersectoral Coordination Council for adaptation of legislation of Ukraine with EU legislation	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Justice of Ukraine <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) ▪ State Committee for Nuclear Power ▪ Ministry of Health Care ▪ Ministry of Energy and Fuel ▪ State Committee of Standards ▪ State Committee for Forestry ▪ State Committee for Land Use ▪ Ministry of Agricultural Policy 	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ? 852	June 12, 1998	<u>Objective:</u> development of legislation in line with EU legislation for environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources <u>Tasks:</u> recommendations to the Cabinet of Ministers on improvement of legislation in line with relevant EU legislation and harmonization of norms and standards <u>Mandate:</u> advisory and recommendatory bodies	Low priority for environmental issues
Environmental Monitoring	Inter sectoral Commission for Environmental Monitoring	<u>Lead:</u> MENR <u>Members:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Agricultural Policy ▪ Ministry of Health Care ▪ State Committee of Urban Construction and Municipal Works ▪ State Committee for Forestry, 		17.11.2001 ? 1551	<u>Objective:</u> coordination of environmental monitoring <u>Tasks:</u> development of national strategies for environmental monitoring, unification of methodologies, improvement of monitoring network, and techniques, creation of comprehensive databases, procedures and protocols, interaction with central and local authorities, international programs <u>Mandate:</u> the decisions of the Commission is mandatory for implementation for all monitoring institutions and their territorial branches, local authorities	The decisions of the Commission are not supported financially Sectoral interests prevail Incompatible norms and techniques prevents efficient coordination

Sector of coordination	Coordinating body	Organizational structure	Legal basis	Date of enacting	Objective/Mandate/Tasks	Main barriers for functioning
Agriculture	Foreseen : the Establishment of Intersectoral Commission for Control of Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, ▪ Ministry of Agricultural Policies, ▪ State Committee for Forestry ▪ Local authorities 	Law of Ukraine about State control for protection and use of lands	June 19, .2003 ? 963_??	<u>Objectives:</u> will be established <u>Mandate:</u> will be established	Not yet operational
Agriculture	Working expert groups for different issues related to land use, (permanent and ad hoc)	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources <u>Members/Stakeholders :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Agricultural Policies ▪ Ministry of Healthcare ▪ National Academy of Science, (Medical Sciences, Agrarian Sciences) 	Ministerial orders		<u>Objective:</u> development of recommendations for different problems There is no working groups for environmental protection in agricultural sector	
	Intersectoral Scientific and Expert Council for Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals	<u>Lead:</u> Ministry of Environment and natural Resources of Ukraine <u>Members/Stakeholders:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Agricultural Policy, ▪ Ministry of Health Care, ▪ State Committee for Forestry, ▪ National Academy of Science, (Medical Sciences, Agrarian Sciences) 	Law of Ukraine on Pesticides & Agricultural Chemicals Order of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	March 2, 1995 ?, ? 86/95-?? March 15 2000, ? 137	<u>Objective:</u> Coordination <u>Mandate:</u> Advisory and Recommendatory bodies	Low financial support <u>Needs :</u> 1) international professional training, 2) international manuals, literature and reference materials, 3) proper information exchange
Land Use Planning	No coordinating bodies	<u>Lead:</u> State Committee for Construction and Architecture	Law of Ukraine "About Land Planning and Development of Territories"	20.04.2000 ? 1699-?		Difficult to establish because decisions are made at the local level The attention should be paid to development of proper regulations and norms