Hungarian Participation in Transboundary Water Management

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Hungary is situated inside the drainage basin of the river Danube, in the lowest part of the Carpathian Basin



7 neighbouring countries

Flood plains cover close to one-quarter of the country's territory, affecting 2,5 million inhabitants in 700 settlements.

Normal mean flow in the major Hungarian rivers (m3/s)



96 % of the surface water resources originate abroad



Water management in Hungary is traditional. Article XVII. of the Act of the year 1807 already dealt with the water regulating boards.

The first Water Act came into force in 1885.

Danube river basin

EU objectives: sustainable use of water

ICPDR aims:

coordinating the common objectives of the Danube basin

National aims:

•Considering the special needs and circumstances of flood control

• Introduction of the open planning process in water management

The start of transboundary cooperation after the World War I

- Commission de Regime des Eaux du Danube (CRED)
 - Hungarian-Austrian Water Regime Agrrement (1923)
 - Hungarian-Romanian Water Regime Agreement (1924)
 - Hungarian-Czechoslovakian Water Regime Agreement (1928)
- Transcarpathian Region (Czechoslovak-Hungarian-Romanian) Commission

Bilateral agreements

- Hungary Sovietunion (1949)
- Hungary Romania (1950,1986,2003)
- Hungary Chechoslovakia /Slovakia (1954,1976)
- Hungary Yugoslavia /Serbia (1955)
- Hungary Austria (1956)
- Hungary Ukraine (1993,1997)
- Hungary Slovenia (1994)
- Hungary Croatia (1994)

Important tasks of water commissions

- Hydrographic measurements, river regulation
- Flood- and inland water protection
- Maintainance of dykes and hydrotechnical constructions
- Development and technical plans, WFD tasks
- Water resources management
- Water quality measurements and evaluation

The structure of the transboundary water commissions

By catchment principle:
Tisza Subcommission
By technical or administrative principle:
Water Management Subcommission
Hidrometeorological Subcommission
Financing Subcommission

Latest developments in the bilateral co-operation

- Referencies relating to multilateral conventions
- Bilateral enforcement of multilateral goals
- Acception of arbitration
- Implementation of WFD, more adequate use of basin principle
- Participation in transboundary projects

International Conventions

- Belgrade Convention on regime of the navigation on river Danube 1948.
- Bucharest Declaration 1985.
- Helsinki Convention on transboundary watercourses and international lakes 1992.
- Sofia Convention on protection and sustainable use of Danube river 1994.

Bilateral references on multilateral conventions

- HU-CRO 1994: Bucharest Declaration, Helsinki Convention
- HU-SLO 1994: Helsinki Convention, Sofia

Convention

- HU-UKR1997: Helsinki Convention, Sofia Convention
- HU-RO 2003: Helsinki Convention, Sofia Convention, EU WFD

Sofia Convention 1994

Entered in force: 1998 Contracting Parties: 14 Country delegations and EU ICPDR Secretariat in Vienna 7 Expert Groups, Task Forces International Projects

Multilateral Cooperation in the ICPDR – Sofia Convention 1994

- Leading the Flood Protection Working Group
- Participation in the River Basin Management Group
- Ad hoc Tisza Group (sustainable management plan for the Tisza river)
- Participation in the preparation of Roof Report
- Co-ordination of the implementation of WFD

Tisza River Basin



Multilateral Cooperation on Tisza River

Tisza Water Forum Ministerial MoU under ICPDR UNDP/GEF project Initiative for a new Tisza Basin Organisation

Ministerial MoU Vienna, 13-14 December 2004

- Towards a RBMP for the Tisza River supporting sustainable development of the region
- Formulation of Ad hoc Tisza Group
- Harmonisation with the UNDP/GEF Tisza projects and the Tisza Water Forum

New challenges

- New sort of pollutions (cyanid and heavy metal pollutions, communal wastes)
- More often and flash floods
 - (Effects of Climate Change)
- Deforestation
- Loss of biological diversity

Transboundary projects

Hungary-Slovakia: Hernád-Hornad (WFD) Hungary-Romania: Körösök-Crisuri (WFD) Danube Flood Risk CEframe Flood Wise

Conclusions

The bilateral and multilateral tasks are interconnected

To solve the new challenges of water managenent is only possible by a more effective transboundary cooperation and relying on agreed river basin management plans.

Thank you for your kind attention