

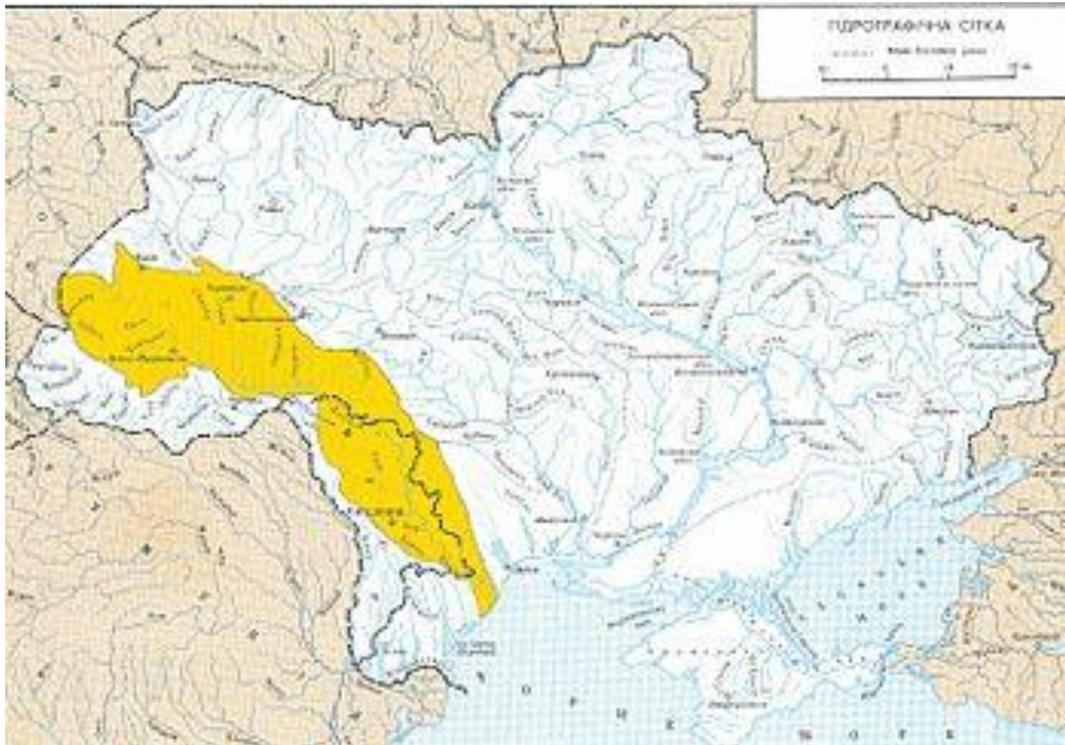


International cooperation on the DNIESTER river basin between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

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 - ▶ Europe-INBO-19 October 2018

Short information on the Dniester river

The Dniester River starts in the northern part of the Carpathian Mountains, having its spring situated on the northwest slope of the Rozluci Mountains, near the village of Volcie (UKRAINE) at the border with POLAND, and flows through the Dniester River into the Black Sea (UKRAINE) 35 km southwest of the city of Odessa. The length of the river is 1362 km and the surface of the hydrographic basin is 72100 km², within the country, has an area of 19.2 thousand km², or 26.5% of the total area of the basin. The altitude of the spring is 870 m, the mouth 1.0 m, the total river fall is 759 m.



International environmental issues

- In total, Moldova has sighted 17 international environmental conventions and has ratified 15,
- Since 1993, the Parliament and the Government of Moldova has adopted 25 legislative acts and about 50 normative documents, which set the foundation for environmental management, controlling the protection and rational use of natural resources, especially water resources.
- Moldova has signed the International Conventions and agreements related to water resources and has to fulfill its obligations: Convention on protection trans boundaries rivers and lakes (Helsinki, 1992), Sofia convention on the Danube River (1994), RAMSAR (1971).
- The Parliament and the Government of Moldova has adopted Framework of national policy in the water resources domain for 2003-2010 (N 325-XV from 18 of July 2003)

Actually Water policy in Republic of Moldova is promoted with a guidance of the following international legal acts:

- ▶ 1. Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes (Helsinki, 1992)
- ▶ 2. Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (London, 1999)
- ▶ 3. Protocol on civil liability and compensation for damage caused by the transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary waters to the 1992 Helsinki Convention (Kiev, 2003)
- ▶ 4. Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context (EIA Convention, 1991)
- ▶ 5. Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus, 1998)
- ▶ 6. Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)
- ▶ 7. Framework Convention on the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians (the Carpathian Convention, signed in Kiev in 2003)
- ▶ 8. Convention on the transboundary effects of industrial accidents (Helsinki, 1992)
- ▶ 9. UN Convention on the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New-York, 1997)

Collaboration with Ukraine in the Dniester river region

During Soviet times the water basin was managed as one system but since 1991 Moldova and Ukraine have been separately managing their own parts. **The Bilateral Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova regarding the Joint Use and Protection of Border Waters was signed in 1994.**

The Agreement from 1994 and its institutional mechanism is in need of revision and modernization, especially taking into account modern principles of Integrated Water Resource Management and the need to develop public participation in decision making.



Border between Ukraine and Moldova
near to hydropower station at
Novodnistrovsc town

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE ON JOINT USE AND THE PROTECTION OF FRONTIER WATER (1994, Chisinau)



WORKING GROUPS within the institute of the commissioners from the Rep. of Moldova and Ukraine:

- WG for water quality monitoring on the border watercourses;
- WG for water resources management of the Danube river and of the lakes within Danube region;
- WG for biodiversity sustainability;
- **WG for water resources management on the Dniester river. (was excluded since date of 05 June of 2018)**

TREATY
BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND
THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE ON COOPERATION ON CONSERVATION AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DNIESTER RIVER BASIN (Rome, 2012)



THE COMMISSION OF THE PRESENT TREATY shall be a body of intergovernmental cooperation of the Contracting Parties in the area of protection, sustainable use and development of the Dniester River basin



Regularization of water flows in the Dniester River

- ▶ Water reservoirs mainly cause interruption of leakage continuity and flow regulation, which leads to a change in the hydro and thermal regimes. **The Dubasari hydro power plant** and the hydro-technical complex in **Novodnistrovsk, Ukraine**, have a particularly harsh impact on this.



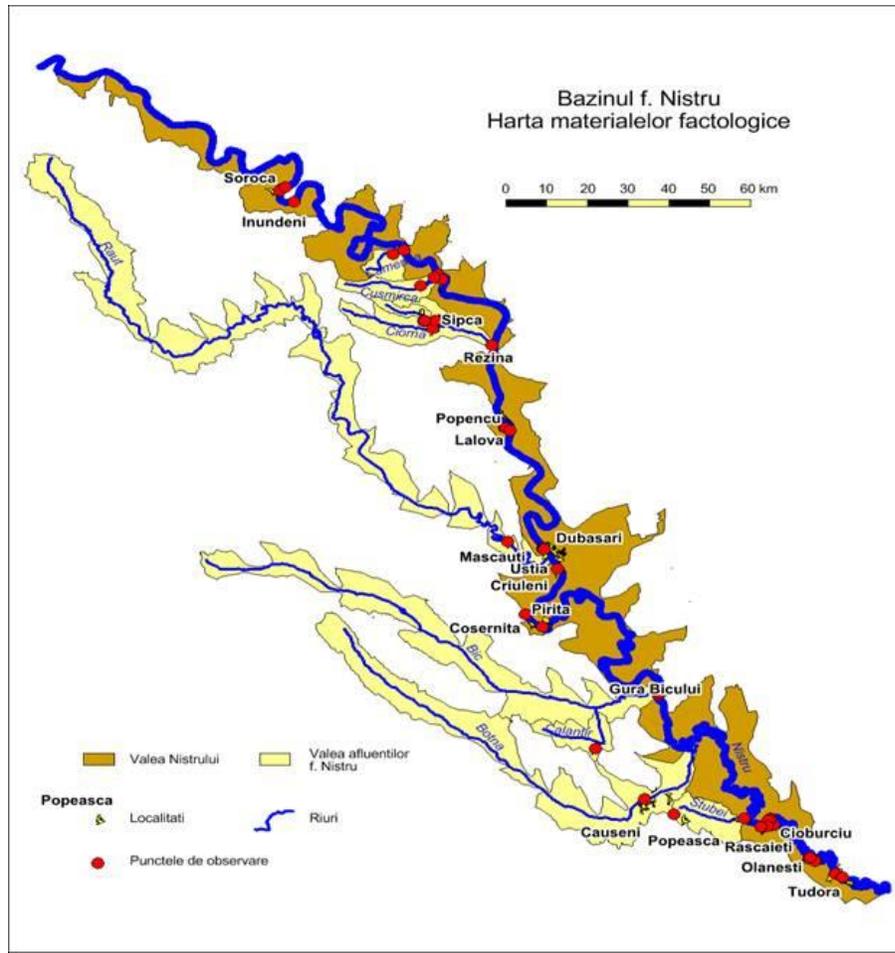
Barrage of the water reservoir Dnestrovsc, Ukraine (HPS-2)



Barrage of the water reservoir DUBASARI, Moldova

Water quality monitoring

- ▶ The hydrological and hydrochemical monitoring of surface waters at national level is carried out by the **State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS)**.



The monitoring of Nistru water quality on the territory of the Republic of Moldova is carried out within the State Hydrometeorological Service by the Environmental Quality Monitoring Division in **10 sections**, including:

- 1 section - or. Otaci, 2 sections - Soroca,
- 1 section - city, 1 section - or city,
- 1 section - mun.Bender, 1 section - s.Olanesti,
- 1 section - village Naslavcea, 1 section - Vadul lui Voda
- and 1 section - s.Palanca.

DNIESTER RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

- ▶ Water Directive 2000/60 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishes a framework for Community water policy.
- ▶ The Republic of Moldova, in line with the provisions of the Water Directive 2000/60 / EC, transposed into national legislation this strategic policy document in the elaboration of the Nistru River Basin District Management Plan, **which was approved by Government Decision no.814 on October 17, 2017.**
- ▶ Thus, the environmental general objectives of the **Dniester river Management Plan for 2017-2022** are as follows:
- ▶ OG 1: Prevention of deterioration of surface and ground water status by 2022;
- ▶ OG 2: Protect and improve the status of surface water bodies, including those subject to the designation of heavily modified and artificial water bodies, and groundwater bodies to achieve "good status" by 2030;
- ▶ OG 3: Progressive reduction of pollution from point and diffuse sources of surface water and groundwater resources.

Thank You for attention!

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