

#### Tisza River Basin Elevation (m) 100 - 150 150 - 200 200 - 250 250 - 300 300 - 400 400 - 500 500 - 750 750 - 1000 Longitude:962km 1000 - 1500 1500 - 2000 2000 - 3000 Catchment area:157 186 km<sup>2</sup> 3. Int



"Like a mad who throw away his chains
Run the river across the plains
Crying, moaning boye its Machroud Shadke
And wanted to gulp the world wide."





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



- Hungary-Sovietunion
- Hungary-Romania
- Hungary-Czechoslovakia
- Hungary-Yugoslavia
- Romania-Yugoslavia
- Romania-Sovietunion
- Czechoslovakia-Sovietunion

### e structure of the frontier water commissions

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

#### mportant tasks of water commissions

- water level and volume measurements
- checking the state of the dykes and the hydrotechnical constructions
- **flood** protection
- agreement of development and technical plans
- water balance
- water quality measurements and evaluation

## The start of multilateral co-operation

- COMECON Tisza Group (9 topics)
- Convention on measures to combat pollution of the Tisza river and its tributaries (1986, Szeged)

3. International Yellow River Forum



- New agreements with reference to Helsinki Convention
  - Slovakia and Ukraine (1994)
  - Hungary and Ukraine (1993 and 1997)
  - Romania and Ukraine (1997)



- Pollution, Floods, Deforestation, Loss of of biodiversity
  - eyanid and heavy metal pollutions in 2000
    - Environmental Protection Programme (2001)
    - Heavy floods on the river Tisza 1998-2000
    - **Budapest Declaration (2001)**



- WGI. National characteristics of the Tisza River Basin (Yugoslavia)
- WG I. Description of the flood control situation by countries (Romania)
- WGIII. Increase of lead time available for preparation (Hungary)
- WGIV. Definition of the design flood levels (Slovakia)
  - WGV. Implementation of the necessary measures (IUkraine)
- WG VI. Environmental impact assessment (Slovakia)
- WG VII. International co-operation, legal framework (Hungary)
- WGVIII. Integrating the outputs (Romania)
- Tisza River Basin Flood Control Concept (2002)

3. International Yellow River Forum

# The role of international organisations

- ICPDR Focus on Danube level matters
- UNDP, UNEP, WWF, Wetland International, GEF
- Projects related to Tisza basin
- Tisza River Basin Integrated
  Sustainable Development Programme
- FAO Seminar on Integrated Water Management in the Tisza River Basin (Budapest, 20-21 November 2003)

#### Ministerial MoU Menna, 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



- Discussions with the neighbouring countries on WFD implementation
- Hernád/Hornad Project (HU-SK-NE)
- Körösök/Crisuri Project (HU-RO-FR)
- Hungarian-French WFD Workshop (Debrecen, 2005)

# atest developments in the bilateral co-operation

- Hungarian-Romanian Frontier Water Agreement (2003)
- Draft of Hungarian-Slovakian Frontier Water Agreement
- Hungarian-Slovakian Committee of Common Water Basins and Frontier Waters
- Referencies relating to multilateral conventions
- Bilateral enforcement of multilateral goals



- After WW I: Bilateralism relying on CRED
- After WW II till 1994: Stronger bilateralism
- Soffa Convention: Possibility of multilateralism
- Important role of international organisations
- 2004 Tisza MoU: Stronger multilateralism

