

# **The Water Framework Directive implementation in Romania**

**National Administration „Apele Romane”/Romanian Waters**

***5 - 6 October 2016  
IMPEL Water Conference - Florence, Italy***

# Structure of the presentation



- First part: River Basin Management Plan
- Second part: Water Inspection Activities

# **First part:**

## **– River Basin Management Plan –**

*Dr. chem. Mădălina David – River Basin Management  
Department*

# Danube River Basin District: Overview

MAP 1



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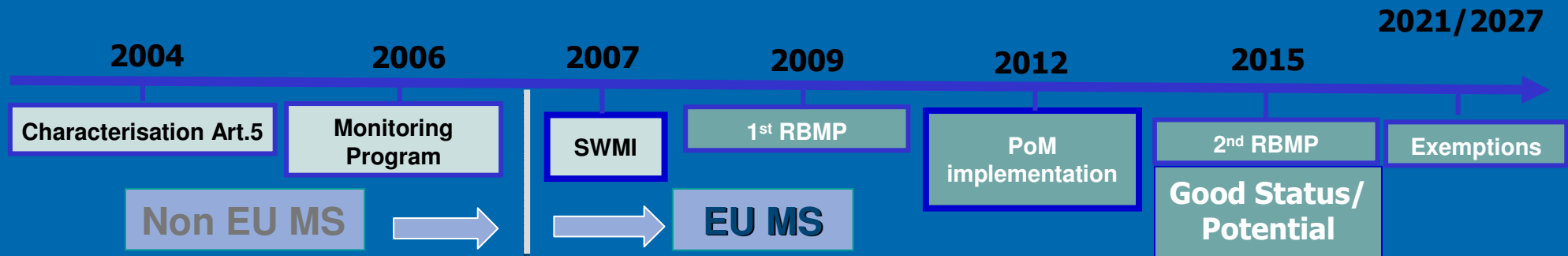
Vienna, December 2009

[www.icpdr.org](http://www.icpdr.org)

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International  
Commission  
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# RBMP development process



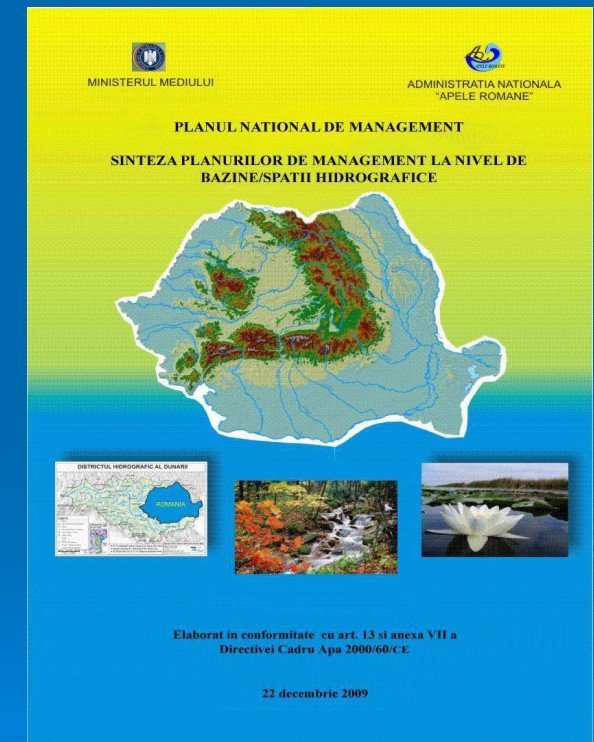
❑ 2004 – 2007: Art. 5 and 8 Reports, Significant Water Management Issues

❑ 2009: 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP was finalized and reported to European Commission on 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2010

➤ National Management Plan represents the synthesis at the national level of 11 River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)

➤ approved through Governmental Decision 80/2011 after SEA procedure

❑ 2012: elaboration the interim report on PoM progress in implementation



❑ **2013:**

- Update of characteristics of the river basins, review of the environmental impact of human activity and economic analysis of water uses (Art. 5 of WFD)
- Interim overview of significant water management issues

❑ **2014:** Elaboration of the draft of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP and of the draft 2<sup>nd</sup> National Management Plan

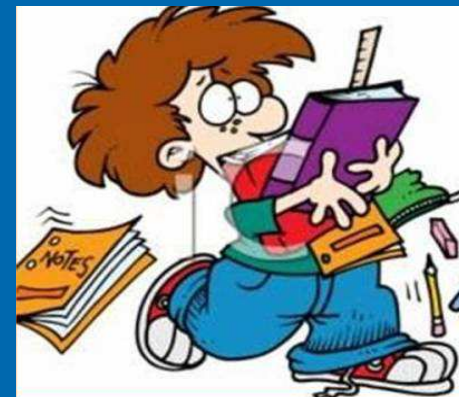
❑ **2015:** Elaboration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP and of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Management Plan

RBMP were presented, discussed and approved in the River Basin Committees.

❑ **2016:** Reporting to the EC, approval through GD

Elements which are the basis for the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP:

- same approach – strong points of the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP kept
- lessons learnt, bridging gaps and solving weaknesses of the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP – improving knowledge base
- main data and information used:
  - monitoring of first PoMs implementation
  - monitoring program



# Progress in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP approach in comparison with the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP (1)

## Surface waters – main aspects

- Typology – biotic validation
- SWBs delineation and HMWB designation – updated
- Pressures and impact assessment: potential significant pressures definition, cumulative effect, WB level and sub-basin level (upstream and downstream), first inventory of priority substances emissions, discharges and losses ➡ Driver Pressure State Impact Response approach with clear link between pressures, objectives and measures (updated risk assessment)
- Monitoring improvement: monitoring network further developed by increasing the number of monitored quality elements and parameters (e.g. 21 PS used in the assessment of CS in the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP and 39 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP), monitoring of other matrices (i.e. biota) and other water categories (i.e. territorial waters)
- Ecological status evaluation:
  - development and improvement of WFD compliant assessment methods
  - finalization of the IC exercise for some BQEs and SW categories



# Progress in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP approach in comparison with the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP (2)

## Surface waters – main aspects

### ➤ establishment of the inventory of priority substances emissions, discharges and losses

- the first step: relevance test at the sub/basin level;
- second step: for relevant substances a more detailed analysis was made (riverine load approach)
- third step: identification of main gaps
- next steps: find solutions for closing gaps identified in the previous step - improving monitoring and go for a more advanced tier approach (i.e. modeling)

### ➤ increase the number of SWBs evaluated

### ➤ increase the confidence level

(2nd RBMP: about 70 % SWBs with high and medium confidence, compared with the 1st RBMP the confidence raised with 10%)

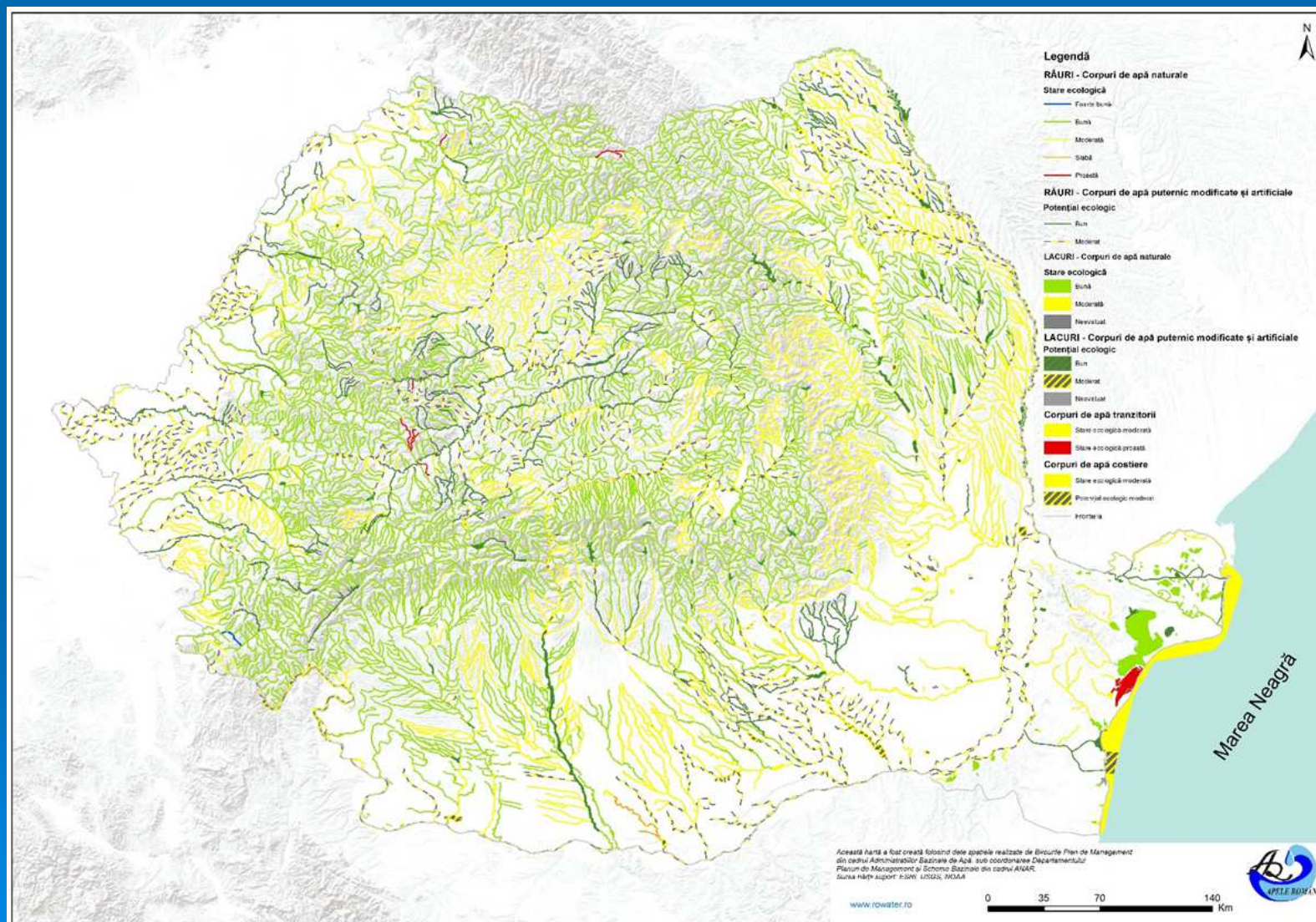






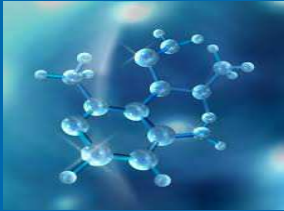
# Results: SWBs Ecological status/potential

- ❑ monitoring data from 2013 mainly
- ❑ 66,14% SWBs in GES/GEP;
- ❑ comparing with 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP: the percentage of SWBs in GES/GEP has increased with 6,71%

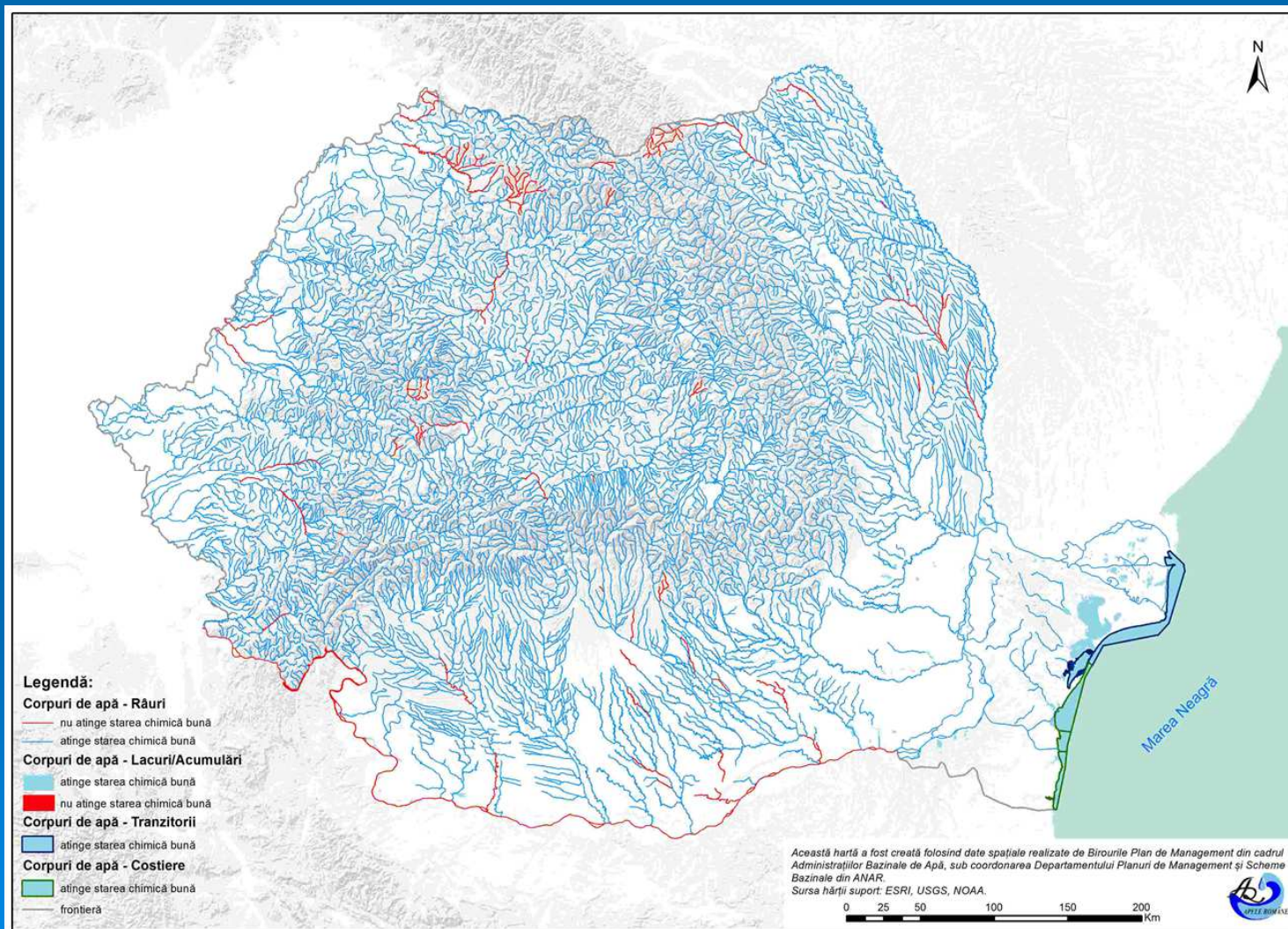


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# Results: SWBs Chemical status

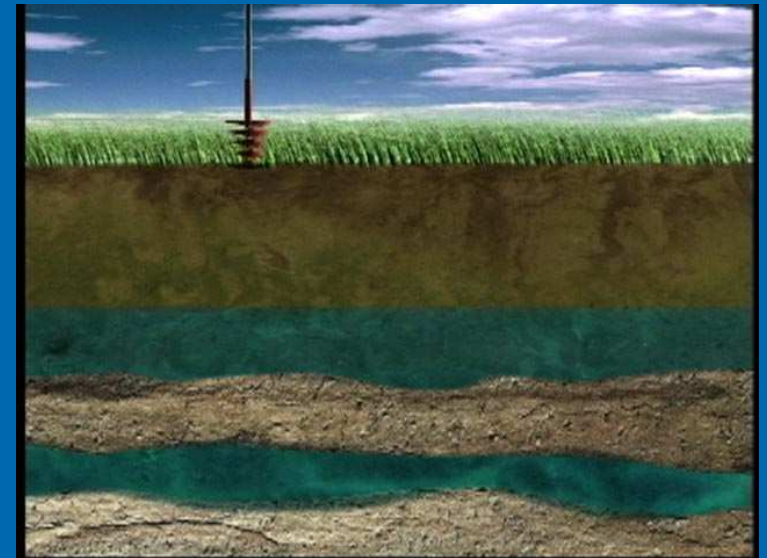


- ❑ monitoring data from 2013 mainly, but also from 2009 – 2012 and 2015 for biota monitoring;
- ❑ all SWBs assessed – 97,72% in GCS;
- ❑ comparing with 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP: the percentage of SWBs in GCS has increased with 4,43%;
- ❑ trend analysis of concentrations of priority substances in sediment shown decreasing trends

# Progress in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMP approach in comparison with the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP (3)

## Groundwaters – main aspects

- GWBs delineation and characterization updated;
- improved methodology on GWBs chemical status and trend assessment;
- threshold values updated/modified for some parameters and set for an increased number of parameters (from 9 parameters in the 1st RBMP to 17 in the 2nd RBMP);
- Methodology for assessing GW dependent terrestrial ecosystem (used in the 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP) has been improved and then applied in 2015 at the national level (107 SCI have been identified as being dependent on 47 GWBs).







□ comparing with 1<sup>st</sup> RBMP: the percentage of GWBs in GQS is the same and in GCS has increased with 2,9%;



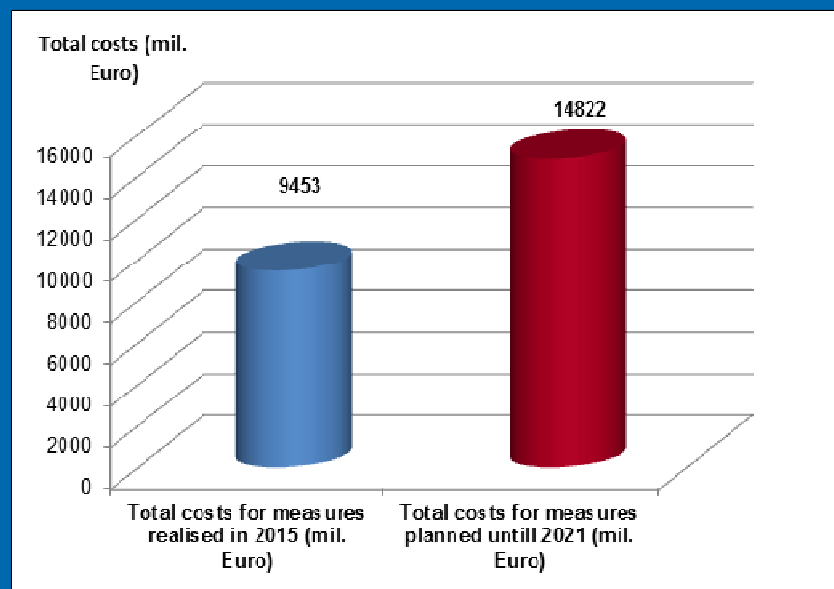


# Programme of Measures of the second RBMP 2016-2021

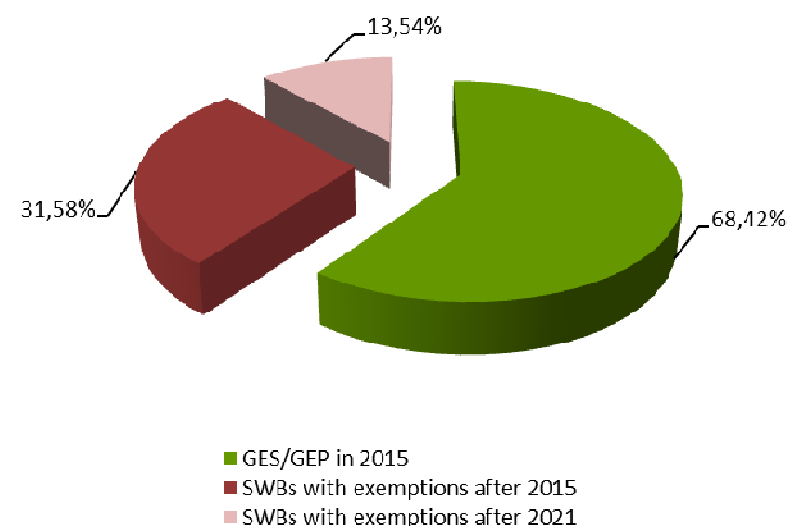
- ❑ Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) approach
  - ✓ The measures are applied for drivers and pressures: Human agglomerations, Industrial activities, Agricultural activities, Hydromorphological alterations, Other activities
- ❑ Basic measures – requirements for implementation and compliance with EU Directives
  - measures for human agglomerations - building the drinking water and waste water infrastructure (*DWD, UWWTD and Sludge Directive*)
  - measures for industrial activities for reduction of industrial pollution, according to the IED permits and water management licenses requirements
  - measures for agricultural activities:
    - implementation of the provisions of Good Agriculture Practices Code and Action Programs - all territory approach under Nitrate Directive
    - construction of manure storage and waste water storage facilities
    - implementation of BAT
    - reduction of pesticide emissions – implementation of the National Action Plan for pesticides
- ❑ Other basic measures and supplementary measures

# Updated PoM and exemptions

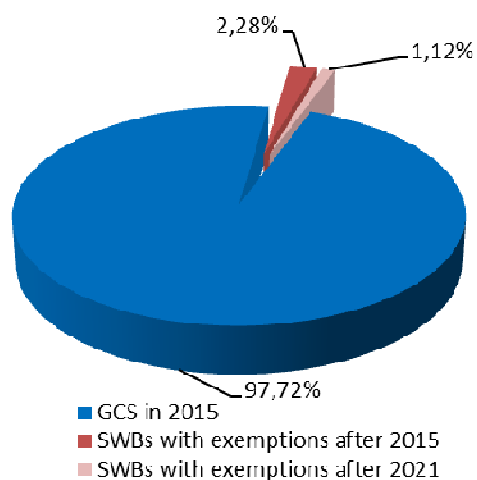
## Investment costs of measures – 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> PoM



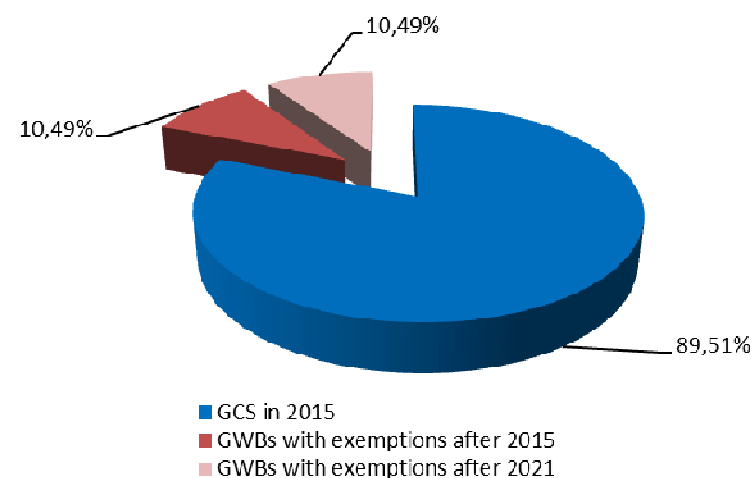
## SWBs – GES/GEP Exemptions



## SWBs – GCS Exemptions



## GWBs – GCS Exemptions



- PoMs consisting in controls over the abstraction of SWs and GWs, impoundment of SWs, addressing the point sources pollution and ensuring hydromorphological conditions of SWs are subject of regulation acts (permits/authorisations)



- Water inspectors verify and control in all sub-basins if the provisions of the regulation acts in the water filed are implemented, establishes measures and deadlines for retrieval, applies contravention sanctions and penal complaints

# **Second part:**

## **– Water inspection activities –**

*eng. Daniela Cotigă – Water Inspection Office*



# WATER INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

## ❑ AUTHORITY

In Romania, water management control activities are accomplished by National Administration of Romanian Waters while water is regulated by Law 107/1996 with subsequent amendments and additions.

Inspection and control work is based on application of technical rules on the organization and performance of inspection and control in the field of water management. These technical rules are developed in accordance with European Parliament and Council Recommendation of 4 April 2001 on the minimum criteria for environmental inspections in the Member States and the standards EN ISO / IEC 17020: 2005 and EN / ISO 9001.

## ❑ PURPOSE

Technical rules establish the institutional, technical and methodological development of the activity of technical and specialized inspection, aimed to provide to the National Administration of Romanian Waters information referring to the conformity with the regulations, standards or specifications applicable within the water management sector and of its achievement within all types of water use and any water-related work which can directly or indirectly cause temporary or permanent changes on water quality or on its flowing regime.

❑ Technical inspection and control activity **aims to**:- Verify the validity and compliance of regulatory acts within the framework of water management;- Check the compliance of activities, facilities and processes with legal provisions specific to water domain;- Ascertain the degree of compliance and to find irregularities;- Set / in force measures and compliance deadlines for legalisation / regularisation;- Implement sanctions;- Submit criminal complaints as appropriate.

❑ **Inspection parameters** refer to:

- The observance by the user of the water facilities of the conditions and end parameters imposed by regulatory acts.
- The analysis of the compliance with the general conditions and / or specific provisions regarding: materials, products, equipment, processes, work or services / logistics procedures as well as the usage impact on the water resource.

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- ❑ Within the inspection and technical control activities, consideration will be given to the observance of the following **criteria**:
  - ***Independence*** - the inspection body is independent at the level required by the conditions in which they perform work. (Inspection body staff must not be subjected to any pressure of a commercial, financial or other nature that might influence his reasoning. People or organizations external to the inspection body can not influence the results of inspections carried out).
  - ***Impartiality***
  - ***Integrity***
  - ***Confidentiality***

## INSPECTION METHODS AND PROCEDURES

At the level of National Administration Romanian Waters, the inspection and control activity is structured in offices and departments within each basinal and territorial unit.

They must:

- Use the inspection methods and procedures as defined in the requirements for which compliance will be established.
- Have documented instructions for carrying out inspection in terms of security.
- Use appropriate and fully documented methods and procedures when standardized methods and procedures are not allowed.
- Keep up to date all standards, as well as the procedures and work instructions, check lists and reference data which are relevant for the inspection activity.

Within the water domain, inspection is mandatory for all types of water use, with an increased frequency for those types of water use with a significant impact on the water resources; thereby, the inspection activity is achieved both during the construction and commissioning period and during the whole operating time.

❑ The **controlled types of water use** are:

- Types of water use holding hazardous substances in quantities stipulated by the legislation on the control of activities which present danger of major accident involving dangerous substances (Seveso II).
- Types of water use which discharge into surface waters and groundwater that kind of substances stipulated in the regulations regarding the approval of the Program of action for the reduction of pollution of the aquatic environment and groundwater caused by the discharge of certain dangerous substances (Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy).
- Sewage plants for wastewater discharges from built-up areas / conurbations with > 50,000 p. e. (Population equivalent) in accordance with regulations for approving the rules on conditions of discharging wastewater into the aquatic environment (Directive 91/271 / EC on urban wastewater treatment).
- Hydraulic works that fall under the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance O.U.G. no. 244/2000 on dam safety, approved and amended by the Law no. 466/2001.
- Types of water use provided in the regulations transposing the Industrial Emission Directive
- Extraction of mineral aggregates.
- Slag heaps / bings / mine tailings.
- Activities of storage, recovery and processing of hazardous waste with a capacity <10t / day (Directive 2008/98/EEC on waste).
- Other objectives than those which have been classified according to the criteria that meet EU Directives mentioned above.

Inspection work is accomplished with different periodicity and within different time span from one type of water use to another, depending on their impact on the water resources, within the framework of the inspection work, it will be given priority to those activities that lead to special effects in case of damage, accidental pollution, disaster and to those that lead to significant pollution of water resources and on the environment respectively.

## ❑ Planning of the Water Inspection Activities

Inspection activities in the water sector are planned for one year, covering catchment areas throughout the country.

The plans for inspections in the field of water management are developed considering the following **principles**:

- Compliance with legal requirements for water management.
- Registration of the controlled types of water use into a national registry.
- Overall assessment of major issues related to water resources management which are encountered across the catchment area, as well as a general appreciation of the degree of compliance of the controlled types of water use with the requirements of the relevant legislation in the area of competence, and, last but not least, an general estimation of the fulfillment of legal requirements in the water sector by these types of water use.
- Use of data and information resulting from previous inspection activities.
- Identification of new types of water use which can be taken into account for future inspection activities.

## TYPES OF INSPECTION AND INSPECTION DUTIES

- **Planned**, carried out as planned inspections to verify their degree of compliance with the legislation in the water sector and with the regulatory documents owned.
- **Unplanned**, as follows:
  1. Thematic - *inspections undertaken to verify the degree of compliance of the under control objectives with the relevant legislation, which takes place according to a methodology and during a time period span laid down by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests.*
  2. To resolve water complaints in the field of water- *inspections carried out at all types of water use and / or activities, to verify the claimed issues and impose measures, deadlines and responsibilities for the fulfillment of measures to halt actions that led to non-compliance with legal requirements.*



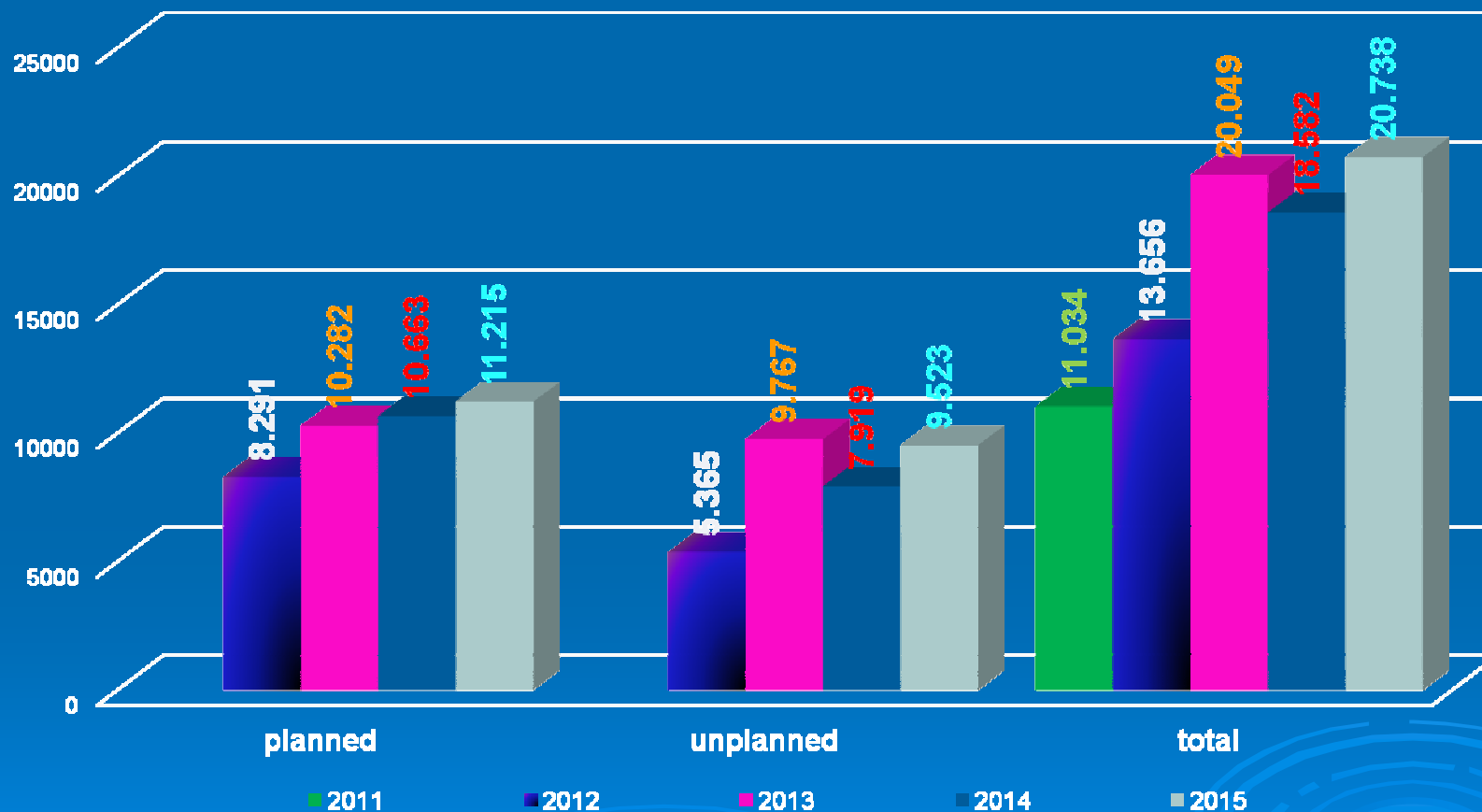
3. The investigation of the incidents or injuries with a significant impact on the water resources – *this kind of inspections is performed in relation with all types of objectives and pursues the following **aspects**:*
- To clarify the causes of the event and the impact on water resources, as well as the responsibilities related to the event, the consequences and, if necessary, to transmit the conclusions to other authorities, in order to apply sanctions.
  - To impose remedial measures on water users or on activities in question, in order to limit the impact on water resources.
  - To impose measures which can prevent future accidents or injuries with negative impact on water resources.
  - To apply sanctions, as appropriate.
  - To verify the measures taken by the water user or within the activity in question to limit the impact and to restore the injuries.

The management in case of emergency situations caused by floods, hazardous weather, accidents on hydraulic structures and accidental pollution is carried out according to regulations approved by order of the Minister of Administration and Interior and of the Minister of Environment and Water Management no. 420/638 of 11 May 2005.

4. To verify the compliance with the imposed regulatory acts – *inspections carried out with the purpose to accomplish new types of water use, starting with the execution stage, following-up the works according with the regulatory acts provisions and ending with putting it into service and with starting to operate, or inspections carried out in order to follow-up the accomplishment of the measures and works within the phasing-in program, annex to the water management permit.*
5. To verify certain actions that led to noncompliance within the water management domain - *inspections carried out at all objectives or activities, following the own-initiative of the inspection personnel, in order to observe and stop the non-compliances.*
6. Control and inspection activities carried out in collaboration with other authorities.

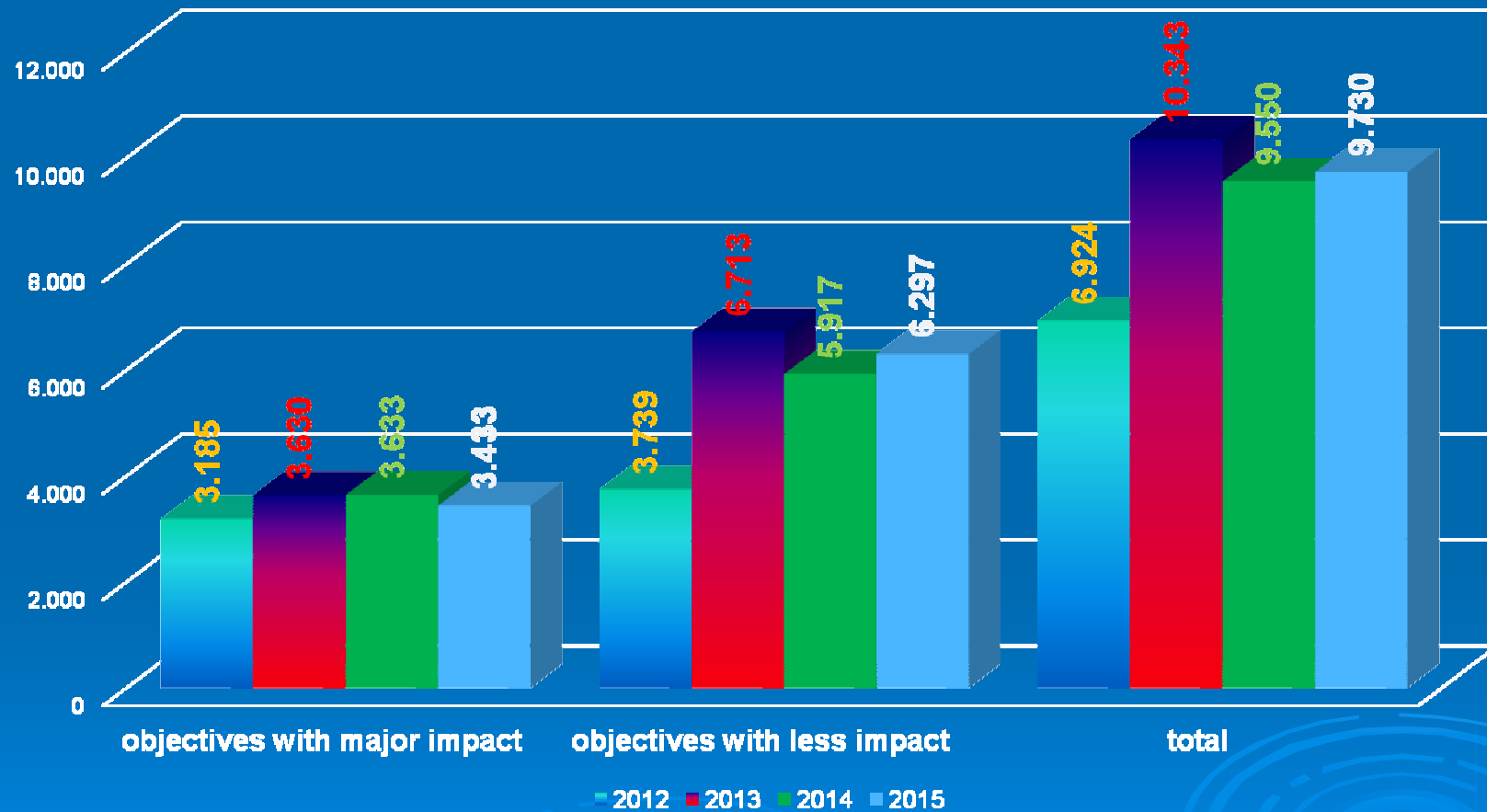
# The development of inspection activities

## Total inspections executed 2011 - 2015



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## Controlled objectives 2012 - 2015



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## Total sanctions 2011 - 2015



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**Thank you for  
your attention!**

