Second Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB

Water quality in upper and central section of the Bosna River Basin

Collection and treatment of waste from the vessels

The Geographic Information System for the Sava River Basin
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**JUNE 9-10, 2009 - ZAGREB, CROATIA**

**PLATINA TRAINING WORKSHOP ON INTEGRATED PLANNING OF IWT PROJECTS**

Work Package 5 of the Project PLATINA (Platform for the Implementation of NAIADES) is dealing with the infrastructure of the Trans-European waterway networks, and, within its work frame, is coordinating various tasks. Some of those are to be presented and discussed on the forthcoming Training Workshop to be held on June 9-10 2009, in Zagreb. The Workshop will cover the issues referring to the Study on the Hydro-Morphological Alterations resulting from inland navigation on the Danube, Draft Manual on Best Practices in Sustainable Waterway Planning, and the planned IWT development on the Sava River.

**AUGUST 24-25, 2009 - ZAGREB, CROATIA**

**MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF EUROPEAN RIVERS AND LAKES**

Each year, a Meeting of the Secretaries of the international commissions for protection of European rivers and lakes is organized with a purpose to present the realized activities and plans of the commissions, exchange of information, communication mechanisms, scope of work, modes of project financing, etc. This year, the meeting will be hosted by the Sava Commission, in Zagreb on August 24-25, 2009. In addition, this will be the first time ever since such meetings are organized, that the representatives of the Rhine and Danube commissions for navigation will be invited as well.

**VERY FIRST BOATMASTER’S LICENSES HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF THE SAVA COMMISSION**

In April 2009, the Republic of Croatia has begun with issuance of the boatmasters’ licenses for the Sava River in accordance with the Decision 32/07 on adoption of Rules on Minimum Requirements for the Issuance of Boatmaster’s Licenses on the Sava River Basin. The licenses are issued by the port master offices for inland waterways by means of software application adapted for issuance of the licenses. These present the very first licenses issued in accordance with the said Decision of the Sava Commission, and the latest information quote that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia are also undergoing their preparations for issuance of the new boatmasters’ licenses.
DEAR READERS,

Given the ongoing organization of the forthcoming 2nd Meeting of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), to be held on June 1st 2009, in Belgrade, I am pleased to take this opportunity and provide my contribution to the third issue of the SAVANewsFlash.

Four years have already passed since the Sava Commission commenced with its activities. Initial years of work have been focused on establishment of the working bodies, conceptualization of further work and setting the grounds for realization of comprehensive activities in the basin.

Activities of the Sava Commission and its expert bodies have been harmonized with the activities in the member countries to a very high extent, and their joint goal is strengthening of the integrated water management, preservation of the environment and establishment of safe navigation on the Sava River. This refers to harmonization of legislation, capacity building for purpose of implementation of laws and planning in the specified areas, as well as to preparation of grounds for investments and mobilization of resources for realization of projects. These activities also include assistance to our countries in the process of accession to European Union, namely to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

Adoption of the outstanding protocols, which are to regulate water management issues in the Sava River Basin, are of special significance for the Republic of Serbia. Serbia is the last downstream country in the basin and, therefore, protection against detrimental effects of waters – floods is of high importance, as well as the water quality protection, especially having in mind that the inhabitants of the cities along the Sava River are being supplied with the water from the Sava alluvium (i.e. Sremska Mitrovica, Šabac, Belgrade, etc.).

I would especially underline that the ministries and organizations responsible for issues originating from the scope of work of the Sava Commission have been actively involved in realization of its activities, and they continuously invest additional efforts in order to contribute to realization of the joint outcome – the development of the Republic of Serbia, and, complementary, of the Sava River Basin, by means of adoption and implementation of the seectoral strategies.

Last year, in June, on the Workshop held in Belgrade under the Sava Day 2008 celebration, the high-quality draft Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB was finalized with active involvement of all respective stakeholders from the Sava countries and, later on, adopted by the Sava Commission. Enforcement of the Strategy shall ensure the necessary prerequisites for reinstating the Sava River Waterway into the highly significant fairway – environmentally friendly and safe for navigation. Principal activities in the water management area in the forthcoming period will involve: development of the Sava River Basin Management Plan, with accompanying Programme of Measures, and preparation of the Flood Risk Management Plan. A very first result of the undergoing development of the Management Plan – Characterization of the Sava River Basin is in its final stage.

Meanwhile, the commission has passed numerous decisions related to navigation safety; the first results on waterways marking are already notable, but we are still awaiting many activities in order to meet all requirements relating to the navigation safety – as one of the terms for development of the region.

Hopefully, we will successfully continue our activities within the Sava Commission with joint forces, and in interest of the citizens living on and from the Sava River, and our SAVANewsFlash will keep on allying us and providing the information about values of the Sava River Basin and results that we achieve on our way toward improvement of the living conditions, people’s work and preservation of the ecosystem in the Sava River Basin.
SECOND METING OF THE PARTIES TO THE FASRB - JUNE 1ST 2009

According to Article 14 of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), the Meeting of the Parties is foreseen to be held at least once every two years with the aim to review the work and actions of the Sava Commission, make decisions based on proposals and recommendations of the Sava Commission, consider and adopt proposals of new protocols and amendments to the FASRB, and consider and undertake any additional actions that may be required for fulfillment of purposes of the FASRB.

The forthcoming Second Meeting of the Parties is an opportunity for riparian states to assess the activities in implementation of the FASRB in past two years, determine further steps necessary for achievement of the agreed goals of common interest and agree upon additional activities in respect of realization of purpose of the FASRB.

At the 1st Meeting of the Parties, attended by high officials of the four countries, accent was given to the Declaration, strengthening the basis for and defining directions of future work of the Sava Commission, and to the adopted Methodology of permanent monitoring of implementation of the FASRB, introducing a set of principles to ensure transparency in the FASRB implementation, as well as a reporting mechanism harmonized with the reporting obligations of the Parties arising from other international agreements. The reporting mechanism, introduced by the Methodology, was further developed in this period through the respective Guidelines defined by the Sava Commission, and launched by preparation of the First Country Reports on Implementation of the FASRB and their submission to the Sava Commission by the Parties. First Country Reports involve the legislative, regulatory and other measures that they have taken to implement the provisions of the FASRB, and their practical implementation. It should also be noted that implementation of the FASRB presents the enforcement of the Strategy on implementation of the FASRB, which has been further developed and adopted by the Sava Commission in the reporting period.

The information and standpoints provided by the Parties represent a valuable input to the Sava Commission in preparation of the comprehensive Report addressing the main issues relevant for implementation of the FASRB, achieved progress, significant trends and challenges that have been perceived, and the work of the Sava Commission.

Even though the FASRB establishes good grounds of cooperation in the region in regard to waters in very ambitious and comprehensive manner, its implementation is very demanding and requires a lot of harmonised activities. Nevertheless, the two-year reporting period witnessed a considerable progress in implementation of the FASRB, providing first remarkable results towards the achievement of its principal goals, namely the establishment of the international navigation regime on the Sava river and its navigable tributaries, and progress towards establishment of sustainable water management in the Sava river basin. The forthcoming 2nd Meeting of the Parties is an opportunity for further analysis and settlements for improvement of cooperation in the Sava River Basin region.

Following the FASRB stipulating several areas that should be covered by additional protocols and conclusions from the 1st Meeting of the Parties underlining the significance of development of protocols, activities related to their development were intensified in the past period. After having discussed the draft text of the protocols at the Sava Commission sessions (and previously at the meetings of its expert groups), the Meeting on final harmonisation of the text of draft Protocol on prevention of water pollution caused by navigation to the FASRB was held in Zagreb on March 24-25, 2009. Depending on completion of the procedures required by national legislation of the Parties related to signing of the international agreements, the protocol is planned to be signed on the 2nd Meeting of the Parties.

Conclusively, the outcome of the forthcoming 2nd Meeting of the Parties will serve as important guidelines for strengthening the basis for further improvement of implementation of the FASRB and for defining the directions of future work of the Sava Commission.

Melita Žižanović-Dakić,
Special Advisor for Legal and General Affairs, Secretariat of the Sava Commission
The examinations represent resumption of formerly regular water quality controls across the Bosna river basin ever since 1963. In the period from 1992 to 2005, these examinations were suspended owing to war, and, subsequently, a need for rehabilitation of hydraulic facilities and laboratory capacities fitted to perform examinations, that were destroyed during the war.

The examinations of surface waters on the territory of the FBiH are also conducted in the river basins of Vrbas, Una, Sana and Drina, but the control of Bosna river basin is of extreme importance since it is one of the most significant tributaries of the Sava River, especially in environmental terms.

The Bosna river basin covers the central part of Bosnia; surface of the basin is 10,457 km², out of which this paper covers analyses performed in the upper and central section of the basin, from the river mouth to the city of Doboj. The Bosna river spring is a very karst spring located in the bed of the Igman Mountain. The important right tributaries of the Bosna river are: Željeznica, Miljacka, Jošanica (rather on pollution grounds than water quantity brought into the Bosna river), Stavnja, Krivaja and Spreča, while left tributaries are: Zujevina, Fojnica, Lašva and Usora.

Water regime of the Bosna river includes pluvial snowdrifts with high waters in spring stemming from the snow melting, and somewhat smaller autumn flows resulting from intense precipitation and minor summer and winter flows.

The ratio between the available waters and a size of population for the Bosna river basin is significantly unfavourable. The Bosna river basin takes 20.4% of the BiH territory, where around 40% of the overall population lives, while only 14.1% of the total water quantity is discharged from that area. Due to inadequate pre-treatment of the utility waste waters, primarily the urban areas of: Sarajevo, Visoko, Zenica and Tuzla, the considerable organic ballast of Bosna river has been determined, owing to which the Bosna river has the poorest water quality of all controlled basins in the FBiH. Industrial waste waters in the Bosna river basin have taken approximately 78% of the waste substances source compared with the entire BiH in pre-war period, while the Sarajevo, Zenica and Tuzla regions had a dominant influence. The researches of impact of the technological waste waters in 2008 have shown that the Tuzla industrial pool is currently the biggest polluter. Due to this fact, the waters in the Spreča basin have had extremely worst quality in 2008 across the entire examined territory of the FBiH.

Owing to the above mentioned reasons (size of population and concentration of the industry in the basin, as well as the reception capacity of water recipient), the examination of the physico-chemical and microbiological characteristics of the surface water quality was performed in 2008 in the Bosna river basin covering almost 45 measurement sites divided in three test series, that is in two series of the sapro-biological tests (performed by the Faculty for Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Sarajevo, Department for Biology, that provide somewhat better overview of the tested waters but are not subject of this overview).

In line with the existing „Decree on categorization of the watercourses“ (BiH Official Gazette, No. 2/67) and „Decree on classification of waters with trans-republic watercourses, inter-national waters and Yugoslavia seashore waters“ (SFYR Official Gazette, No. 6/78), the conditional water quality in upper and central section of the Bosna river basin (Physico-chemical and microbiological examinations)

Water Laboratory at the „Agency for the Sava River Basin area“ Sarajevo is performing regular tests of the quality of surface water of upper and central section of the Bosna river basin, that is in the area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) since 2006.
(somewhat more precise) assessment of the state of the tested waters was performed on grounds of the results obtained from the physico-chemical and microbiological tests:

The explanation of the mentioned conditional criteria, aimed at achieving as exact gradation as possible:

- good condition – values of all tested parameters at all test series, for which there is the DK values, are within permitted values,
- relatively good condition – values of only certain parameters, for which we have the MDK values, insignificantly exceeds the permitted value,
- poor condition – values of several parameters, for which we have the MDK values, exceed the permitted value to certain extent,
- highly poor condition – values of several parameters, for which we have the MDK values, exceed the permitted value for the IV (or V) class, that is “out of class”.

This analysis does not include the test results of some specific quality parameters (PAH, PCB, VOC and OCP) since preliminary tests were done in 2008, and those should be verified through several future test series, especially due to the fact that the required MDK values were rather low.

Highly poor condition was determined at the following measurement sites:
- required II class: Luškavički potok – river mouth, Oskova – river mouth, Spreča – upstream from Modrac and Jošanica – river mouth,

Compared with the previous years of testing, there are no major differences. The water quality of the river Oskova was tested for the first time this year, namely at its estuary in the river Spreča. Assumption was verified that this river is the main cause of the major organic and inorganic pollution, which can be registered at the measurement site Spreča – upstream from Modrac lake, that is in the very lake of Modrac. The cause is the industrial and utility activity from the settlement of Banovci and considerably less from the city of Zivinice.

It needs to be stressed that generally speaking, the condition is rather poor, noting that the tests were mainly performed at those measurement sites where increased pollution is expected. The tests of the clear sectors of Bosna river and its tributaries are performed occasionally with an aim to verify the previously determined good condition.

The table below gives an overview of the OVERALL CLASSES, assessed on grounds of the results obtained from the physico-chemical and microbiological tests, against the requested class. Bold letters represent those water quality classes that fail to fit the requested class.

A drawing is provided as a concrete insight into the results in regard to the changes of results concerning some basic quality indicators, such as BPK₅ and dissolved oxygen along the Bosna river, for the third serie of tests, in order to perceive the impact of the cities and tributaries better.

The completed test of the surface waters across the total of 45 measurement sites included the tests on the rivers in a spring, cleaner sector of the water flow in a minor scope, and focused more on the sites with the expected increased pollution in order to determine the impact of the utility and industrial waste waters. As expected, the overall results are dissatisfactory.

The analysis of the results of physico-chem-
ical and microbiological tests of the controlled waters established that the requested quality had not been completely met at any of the measurement sites, that is „a good condition” in all three series of tests. However, bearing in mind some MDK values excess, it could be said that 16 controlled measurement sites (approx. 35.6%) is in a “relatively good condition”, while 20 measurement sites (approx. 44.4%) is in a “poor state”, while “highly poor state” has been registered at 9 measurement sites (20%), where the values of several quality parameters are set within IV or out of IV class.

The results of the tests carried out in 2008 in most of cases have verified the water quality condition established in previous years of testing. A certain minor differences are a normal occurrence since just three series of tests of the current samples have been done.

In 2008, for the first time, the tests of the selected surface waters on presence of some specific organic polluters have been made: poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), volatile organic compounds (VOC), poly-chlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and organo-chloride pesticides (OCP), by which the increased values of the OCP and PAH have been determined mainly in the Spreča river basin. Apart from this, the year of 2008 saw for the first time the tests of river sediments at 7 measurement sites. As expected, the increased concentrations of some tested polluters have been detected at the measurement sites where the water quality was the poorest. We should stress that those were preliminary tests of the listed specific polluters in both the water and the sediment that need to be verified by future planned tests.

Observing the overall quality state established at surface waters on basis of the physico-chemical and bacteriological tests, it was, again, verified this year that the utility waste waters, apart from industrial ones in the area of Tuzla, and to a less extent Sarajevo and Zenica, mostly contribute to a relatively poor condition. Apart from larger number of annual test series, the unique analysis of the state of the water flow quality should dispose of adequate cadastre of polluters, that is a sufficient number of measurements of quantity and quality of industrial and utility waste waters flowing into the water flows, which was not the case with the applied monitoring in 2008, nor in previous years. The applied manner solely establishes the consequences, not the causal relationship.

At the end, the results of the tests of all water flows across the FBiH have shown that the state determined verified the poorest state in the controlled Bosna river basin, as expected, owing to the concentration of the biggest utility and industrial polluters. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake the widest safeguards possible in that area.

Goran Mirković,
Head of the Water Laboratory,
“Agency for the Sava river basin” Sarajevo
River Information Services (RIS), nowadays, present the indispensable component of safe navigation on inland waterways. By all means, their development has been, and still is, accompanied by various difficulties on European level. However, those difficulties are especially noticeable in non-EU countries.

RIS development in the Sava River Basin (in the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin) is actually, at the moment, confined to the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Serbia.

Concrete RIS development on European level has de facto commenced with COMPRIS (Pan-European project, started in year 2002, and ended in year 2005, focused on RIS development and implementation, and financed by DG TREN), but, unfortunately, amongst 44 partners in the process, there was no room for possible partners from Croatia and Serbia, since the latter were not eligible for participation in the project due to the requirements stipulated under the tender procedure.

Providentially, the RIS importance and need to implement it on entire Danube River flow, as well as the potential in the countries that were not eligible to participate in COMPRIS, have been recognized. Accordingly the activities, which will result in staggering RIS expansion in Croatia and Serbia and utterly unexpectedly enable great contribution to popularization, development and implementation of RIS on European-wide extent, have been launched.

Holder of the initial promotion of RIS in Croatia and Serbia is the Austrian Company Via-Donau, which commenced the more intensive promotion of RIS as a new technology in inland waterways in year 2001.

In year 2001, in the contemporary Chamber of Commerce of Yugoslavia, the Workshop was held in whiteness of representatives of the respective ministries, river related economy and faculties, whereof the organization concept for development and promotion of inland navigation, the RIS itself and its score in Austria was presented.

Although the basic idea was to foster organizations that would deal with promotion and development of inland navigation though concrete projects (such as CRORIS and YURIS), the RIS development in Croatia and Serbia has been conducted differently.

In fact, after the success of the Workshop, Via-Donau organized quarterly trainings in years 2001 and 2002, on which the RIS fundamentals were presented to future holders of activities on RIS development in Croatia and Serbia, who were, then, included into work the relevant RIS expert groups. Epilogue of the training was establishment of organizations that would deal with development and promotion of inland waterways—in Serbia the Danube Project Centre (DPC) in end of year 2003 and in Croatia the Centre for Inland Navigation development (CRUP) in fall 2003.

Founders of DPC were respective institutional and economic actors (Chambers of Commerce, ministries of transport, Port Pančevo, Free zone Belgrade, JRB and Vojvodina bank). Along with other projects, until March 2005, DPC primarily dealt with RIS. Main problems the DPC was facing with in the RIS promotion were related to poor support of the respective ministries and lack of awareness of the need for cooperation among the key actors in the field of inland navigation. This, along with management that has been increasingly orienting to shipbuilding, has resulted in takeover of all activities related to promotion and development of RIS in Serbia by “Plovput” Belgrade (then the Federal Public Institution for Maintenance and Development of navigation on inland waterways, nowadays the Directorate). By then, “Plovput” was dealing only with one segment of RIS—the production of Electronic navigation maps (ENC), since it was the proprietary of all necessary data for ENC development, and also, at that moment, had the educated staff (besides DPC).

Regardless of all problems, cooperation between DPC and “Plovput” resulted in successful testing of the developed ENC, and set-up of the first AIS base station in Belgrade.

Upon establishment of the RIS department in “Plovput” in beginning of year 2005, first RIS Test Centre in Belgrade has been, pretty soon, established, and, at the same time, the development of complete ENC set for the Danube and Tisza rivers has been launched, and in this way both rivers have been covered with ENC in year 2006. Further development of RIS was very intensive, so not only was the Danube’s coverage by AIS base stations enlarged and the quantity and quality of ENC has been improved, but some very active lobbying for financial support from the EU has taken place.

Meanwhile, CRUP, whose founders have been a relevant institutional and economic actors (port administra-
tions, Port of Vukovar, Nautica Vukovar, Transit Osijek, RTC Slavonski Brod, Brodská Posavina, Dunavski Lloyd), has developed in different manner considering that the institutional support to CRUP was and still is very strong. Although CRUP is under majority state property, it functions independently of the state budget and is very market competitive, but it’s still important to stress that the RIS in Croatia is developed through cooperation of CRUP and Agency for inland waterways from Vukovar.

CRUP, unlike the DPC, besides promotional, also has a very strong development component, so that, nowadays, it presents very respectable company in terms of RIS software component. Besides the outstanding success in RIS development, CRUP does not neglect the promotional component of its performance within the inland waterways, so that, in accordance with its founding goals, it develops and implements projects in ports, among the shippers, freight forwarders, shipping agents, transporters, and competent authorities, especially those relating to logistics, transport technologies, promotion, development and modernization of inland waterways, and ports development in Croatia. It also actively cooperates in all regional and international initiatives, activities and projects.

In year 2006, CRUP established the Operational RIS Test Centre located at Port Masters’ Office Vukovar, and in year 2007 the RIS Centre Vukovar under the Port Masters’ Office Vukovar has been officially launched with the assigned jurisdiction over entire Croatian section of the Danube.

Intensive cooperation on RIS issues between “Plovput” and CRUP (namely, Serbia and Croatia) originates from year 2005, when “Plovput” has taken over the leading role in RIS development in Serbia. Result of such cooperation are (currently, and ultimately as well) RIS established in Serbia and Croatia that are compatible and in accordance with the RIS Directive.

As of year 2007, the cooperation has been priority directed to development of RIS in the region (although individually active on international level as well – CRUP is in expansion on European market, and “Plovput” is included in several European projects), so that in year 2008 the Technical specification for RIS implementation on the Danube in Serbia, financed by EU, has been completed. One of the beneficiaries is “Plovput”, and CRUP has played very prominent role within the consortium led by Via-Donau. At the moment (spring 2009), the Tender for RIS Implementation on the Danube in Serbia is being in process, which presents exceptional success, especially in comparison to achievements in downstream Danubian countries that are EU members. It is interesting that, although with very poor financial support of EU, Serbia and Croatia are currently in better position in regard to RIS implementation on their inland waterways than, for instance, Romania and Bulgaria, which presents a sort of peculiar pressure to the EU member countries that, in a way, lag in RIS implementation. Moreover, in bilateral cooperation with the countries that Croatia and Serbia have joint sections of the watercourses with, they are in a position of partners that are more developed.

By establishment of the Sava Commission, activities on development of RIS on the Sava River (See text in SAVANewsFlash No. 2 - Technology enables progress by Željko Milković Deputy Secretary for Navigation Secretariat of the Sava Commission) are being additionally intensified (certain activities have already taken place, but more in a manner of a side activities to those performed on the Danube – development of ENC, partial coverage by AIS base stations, etc.).

As Bosnia and Herzegovina lacks the experience in RIS promotion and development, equal role in the Sava Commission’s projects will surely assist to further expansion of RIS.

Preparatory activities on implementation of RIS on the Sava River within the Sava Commission have mainly been finished (Ad-hoc Expert group for RIS is established, first RIS standards have been adopted, tender documentation for Detailed design and installation of prototype for RIS on the Sava River has been prepared and the financial assets insured), so it is expected that (if financial assets for that phase are insured) RIS would be implemented on the Sava River in forthcoming three-year period.

Experiences of Croatia and Serbia are of invaluable importance.

**Table 1. SWOT analysis for RIS in the Sava River Basin countries**

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<th>Strengths</th>
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<td>Centralized management;</td>
<td>Financial capacity, dependency on state budget;</td>
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<tr>
<td>High quality and specialized human resources;</td>
<td>Absence of high quality lobbying;</td>
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<td>Adequate infrastructure;</td>
<td>Undeveloped RIS-related legislation;</td>
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<td>Integral RIS that can keep in track of further development and innovations;</td>
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<td>Facilitated operative work and maintenance of the system;</td>
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<td>Perceiving and development of proper projects.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
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<td>Further development of the system;</td>
<td>Poorly developed inland navigation in the region;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approximation of the region to European Union and respect for its RIS-related policies;</td>
<td>Insufficient use of potentials of inland navigation;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation in development and infrastructural project partially financed by EU;</td>
<td>Lack of professional staff;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase of international and regional cooperation;</td>
<td>No awareness of commercial users.</td>
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<td>Favourable situation on EU market.</td>
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*FAVOURABLE SITUATION ON EU MARKET.*

**Figure 1. Chronological development of RIS in Serbia**

**Figure 2. Chronological development of RIS in Croatia**

**Eng - 09**

**Zoran Lukić,**
Head of the RIS Department, “Plovput” Belgrade

**Damir Obad,**
Managing Director, CRUP-Centre for inland navigation development, Zagreb

**Siniša Špegar,**
Advisor for technical issues of navigation, Secretariat of the Sava Commission
INDICATOR OF RIVER KILOMETRES FOR THE SAVA RIVER

Given the past indicators of river kilometres used in navigation on the Sava River haven’t always been the most precise and abounded in terrestrial elements, they still presented a valuable and necessary data source, since they have been indicating a possible risks that a skipper could be exposed to, such as bends, shoals, bridges, bottlenecks, river structures, etc.

Regarded from a view of development of navigation on rivers, first substantially complete indicators of rkm for larger European rivers were developed in mid XVIII century and all the way to mid XX century they, more or less, haven’t changed. In pursue to contribute to better knowledge of the problem, former authors primarily used the more primitive track records on which they recorded the most important observations on distances and imposing objects.

What has changed during that period is the increase of longitude of waterways and expansion of development of canal systems, which were, jointly with rivers, constituting a network of navigable waterways. After completion of the biggest infrastructural works, a need for improvement and availability of manual, which would be of use for all relevant players participating in navigational attempts that involve navigation and safe steering of the vessel in less known areas, has arisen.

Above all, it’s important to stress that the “Indicator of river kilometres”, which is used in river traffic, unlike those used in road and railway traffic, inevitably contains a more detailed overview of settlements on the waterway with plenty elements, which are of significance terrestrial orientation and navigation along the bank line, such as sacred objects, city walls, port facilities, river islands, ferries, shoals, bridges, etc.

Namely, such an overview is trying to depict, in appropriate manner, everything that is of significance to the boatmasters, as well as to everyone else navigating, in order to be able to make decisions necessary for safe navigation on inland waterways at any time.

When, in terms of navigation, we consider such a manual, we cannot forget that terrestrial navigation presents such a navigation system in which the ship position and other navigational elements are determined by immediate visual perception of characteristic natural or artificial bank facilities or by measurement of the waterway depth, and that, besides the radar navigation, it is still used as a primary type of navigation on inland waterways.

Taking into account the above mentioned, the Secretariat of the Sava Commission has approached to development of comprehensive and, so far, most profound indicator of rkm with special attention. This included retrieval of all former editions, conversations with more experienced professionals for inland waterways, as well as acknowledgements of all actors, which are directly or indirectly dealing with construction, marking and maintenance of the waterways. Likewise all modern technical achievements have been used, so that river chainages of each individual element of indicator of rkm could reflect a real state in space. Of invaluable benefit in a phase of finalization of indicator of rkm have also been the last activities related to design of the fairway of the Sava River under which the problem of double river kilometres, which has been a problem for decades, is solved.

And finally, we could say this Indicator of river kilometres, which could come into view by end of year 2009, will also become a sort of a pilot that would be of interest for everyone that navigate along the Sava River for professional purpose or pleasure. Same way, the ministries competent for river traffic of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin responsible for navigation safety issues will enrich their libraries of manuals with this one – a long expected new edition.

Goran Šukalo,
Advisor for navigation safety,
Secretariat of the Sava Commission
COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF WASTE FROM THE VESSELS

Establishment of the efficient system for collection and treatment of waste from the vessels is, surely, very important element in prevention of pollution from the vessels in the Sava River Basin, and, as such, presents the integral part of the Strategy on Implementation of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. In this context, the Sava Commission has intensified activities on development of draft text of the Protocol on prevention of water pollution caused by navigation to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin during past period, which has been adopted by the Sava Commission and prepared for signing.

One of the most significant factors for implementation of this Protocol is establishment of network of reception stations for waste from the vessels in ports on the Sava River, which would enable the boatmasters to dispose of waste and, thus, comply with the ban on flinging the waste into the Sava river waters.

This is why we have been very pleased to get the notice that the Port Office Sisak has built the infrastructure on the Sisak Port area and, thereby, enabled the reception and treatment of bilge, oily and domestic waste waters, and other waste from the vessels as of April 1st 2009.

The reception station is located by the left bank of the Sava River in Galdovo area (rkm 593+500) and is consisted of the wharf with appropriate installations and bank infrastructure. Installations for waste waters reception are standardized in accordance with the international standards, which are also stipulated under the Protocol on prevention of water pollution caused by navigation to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. Beside the said function, the wharf also enables the drinking water and power supply for the vessels. The project is worth around 400,000 EUR, and has been financed by the state budget assets of the Republic of Croatia.

We should especially outline that the Port Office Sisak is temporary conducting the waste reception free of charge, which precludes a question of the financing system for reception of waste all along the Sava River, which should, definitely, be regulated in a manner to avoid additional financial burden to the shippers. Establishment of the efficient financing system for collection and treatment of waste in the Sava River Basin will, by all means, be one of the future tasks of the Sava Commission following the signing of the Protocol on prevention of water pollution caused by navigation to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin.

Željko Milković,  
Deputy Secretary for navigation, Secretariat of the Sava Commission

Ivica Stojić,  
Director, Port Office Sisak
THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

Summary of the Assessment of the Geographic Information System Capabilities of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB) and the Secretariat of the Sava Commission

In order to understand what regional Sava River Basin GIS should deliver, the Secretariat of the Sava Commission investigated the needs of potential users, both existing users of GIS and those individuals/organisations not currently using GIS. In addition, issues of interoperability and compatibility between different software packages and existing web-GIS systems are considered.

The results of the assessment undertaken to investigate the current use of GIS by the Parties to the FASRB showed that there is a need for the Sava River Basin GIS system (Sava River Basin GeoPortal), which cuts across many themes, delivering up-to-date, consistent information at both Sava Basin-wide level and as many smaller-area levels as possible.

The majority of respondents (94%) feel that the Sava River Basin GeoPortal could provide significantly improved information and communication among the members of the Sava Commission. The assessment has also established that such a system needs to focus on delivery of a good quality, region-wide data, with options to view them on maps (both location maps and thematic maps) in addition to tables and charts.

The establishment of the Sava River Basin GeoPortal will allow the users to discover, visualize, share and retrieve geographic information and datasets related to the water resources and water management in the Sava River Basin. The portal should provide feedback for the refinement of the guidelines and the information for all interested parties also wanting to be part of the network.

It is also important, among many other issues, for the Sava GIS to relate to existing national and international water management networks in order to create synergy and to exploit the potentials of any actor involved in best possible way. Assessment has been made in order to identify which international networks in water management area are active in Europe (Water Information System for Europe-WISE, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River-ICPDR, International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine-ICPR, International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River) and to understand their work and role with aim to establish active links with them.

SUMMARY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM STRATEGY FOR THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

The Geographic Information System Strategy for the Sava River Basin (Sava GIS Strategy), adopted by the Sava Commission, aims to establish an effective and efficient (geo) information system and spatial data infrastructure that supports a wide range of water management planning functions and supporting activities in the Sava Commission, as well as to ensure that core geospatial information is available for use in multiple ways for the benefit of the Sava Commission.

The Sava GIS Strategy was prepared as one of the obligations from the FASRB. It is initiated by the Secretariat of the Sava Commission and Permanent Expert Group for the River Basin Management (PEG RBM) in order to improve competitiveness and productivity, promote equal regional technical and informational opportunities, and improve the quality of the Sava River Basin management and planning through utilization of information and communication technologies.

The Sava GIS Strategy describes principles intended to guide the establishment and maintenance of the (geo) information system and spatial data infrastructure including related measures to be taken in the coming five years. The strategy also takes into account the INSPIRE Directive (Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community) for the establishment of a European spatial data infrastructure and WISE (Water Information System for Europe) as a wider initiative to modernize and streamline the collection and dissemination of information related to European water policy.
The umbrella for the SAVA GIS establishment encompasses:

* Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin;
* Strategy on implementation of the FASRB and protocols to the FASRB;
* EU initiative:
  - Water Framework Directive,
  - INSPIRE,
  - Danube River Basin GIS and Water Information System for Europe (WISE).

**VISION**

The Sava GIS shall provide a good international communication channels for the Sava River Basin community in order to share and disseminate information and knowledge about protection of the water resources and water management activities in the basin.

The Sava GIS shall serve wider community of people dealing with water resources and environmental protection in their tasks with applications and information services that conform to the standards proposed by the INSPIRE legislation, that better streamline the flow of spatial and non-spatial (tabular) information from national to international levels through the definition and adoption of common data models and standards.

**VALUE**

Quality – By ensuring that core water related spatial and other complementary information needed by the Sava Commission are available and of adequate quality, the basic preconditions for widespread data sharing and improved services will be established.

Cooperation – Through implementation of an effective management structure that will ensure inter-institutional coordination of efforts in information sharing, the appropriate geospatial data infrastructure that promotes efficient data compilation and emerge of effective geospatial information services will be established.

User satisfaction – The equal availability of geospatial services in the responsible water management institutions in the member states of the Sava Commission has to be achieved, including maintenance, management and dissemination of water-related geospatial and tabular information.

**PRINCIPLES**

The measure of success will be the ability of decision makers to access “stand-alone” or “integrated” spatial and non spatial data and information in a consistent and easily accessible format.

There will be a single source for information i.e. simple venue for retrieving and accessing to the information for the Sava River Basin stakeholders, user experts and public.

The added value will be the integration – many types of water sector related data from different national geographic information systems will be available in a manner consistent with the user requirements.

The methods used to deliver data to the users will evolve with new technology and optimise benefits from national public investments in a geospatial infrastructure.

The Sava GIS system will be based on an open design/standards process and responsive to the user feedback.

**OBJECTIVES**

The overall challenge of the Sava GIS establishment is to provide seamless, platform-independent, timely, and open access to integrated data, products, information, services and tools with sufficient accuracy and precision in order to address important water management issues in the Sava River Basin.

Water resources planners and decision makers need seamless access not only to the information produced by the efforts of the Sava Commission, but also to the larger scope of information produced by other national and international programs and activities. These users should be able to focus their attention on the information content of the data, rather than how to discover, access, and use it.
**Rivers bond and disassociate!**

A river may present a border between two lands, neighbours, many times they also present borders between nations and countries, but on the other hand, rivers bond. People have been, for a centuries, building a border crossings and using water, in order to get to the other side, the other world, for trading purposes, for better country, for better quality of life on the other side, and sometimes also because of love. Many times, river crossings are predestined for historic events.

What would happen if Proto-Slavs could not swim across that Russian river!

As relations in the society have been continuously developing, people have established rules that regulate mutual relations, and thus led to conclusion of different agreements. Herewith, a people from opposite banks tried to assess rules of mutual behaviour in order to mitigate the possible conflicts, especially those endangering human relations, to the least possible extent. At the same time, the agreements are also important for guiding the joint interests. One of the significant joint interests is protection of the environment, especially a water protection segment.

Joint interest for protection of the water regime, which includes not only the water quantity but the quality of water and aquatic eco-system as well, has been clearly demonstrated by signing of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin and, complementary, the establishment of the Sava Commission. One of the principal tasks of the Sava Commission is, therefore, development of rules and recommendations through the respective protocols that would regulate particular fields of interest having a water protection as a main goal.

Accordingly, the Sava Commission has, with contribution of experts from different countries, developed the draft Protocol on Emergency Situations covering the field of protection against environmental accidents.

**Protocol on Emergency Situations** shall apply to:
- prevention of, preparedness for and response to industrial accidents and navigation-related accidents causing or threatening to cause a transboundary impact, and any other event resulting from an uncontrolled development involving hazardous substances causing or threatening to cause transboundary impact to water regime;
- cooperation among the Parties concerning the mutual assistance, exchange of information, exchange of technology and research and development, related to the prevention of, preparedness for and response to such accidents.

By signing of this Protocol, the Parties to the FASRB will be obliged to take appropriate legislative, regulatory, administrative and financial measures for its implementation. On the basis of the Protocol, the Parties will develop and implement policies and strategies for reducing a risk of transboundary impacts and improve measures for prevention, preparedness and response, including restoration measures.

In the event of an emergency situation, adequate response measures shall be taken, as soon as possible, by using the most efficient practices in order to mitigate and minimize impacts. One Party may request assistance from other Parties to resolve the arisen problems in case of emergency situation. A Party to whom a request for assistance is directed shall promptly decide whether it is in a position to render the assistance required and shall indicate the scope and terms of the assistance. Beside the designation of the competent authority/authorities, which shall be responsible for implementation of the Protocol, each Party shall also designate the operative point of contact for the event of emergency situation which is available at all times without interruption.

We could say that by implementing the provisions of this Protocol, the threat of emergency situations will be reduced as much as possible. On the other hand, when an accident happens the response of relevant organizations such as police, fire brigade, institutions responsible for civil protection and all involved experts will be prompt, most effective and in short time.

Quick response decreases negative impact to the water, water regime and aquatic eco-system.

Samo Grošelj,
Deputy Secretary for protection of waters and aquatic eco-system, Secretariat of the Sava Commission
The implementation of the Framework Agreement to the Sava River Basin (FASRB) recognizes the importance of active involvement of different stakeholders, NGOs and the civil society. Therefore, the FASRB implementation process is based on principles of openness and transparency encouraging the participation of the interested parties. The stakeholders’ involvement level is decided on a case-by-case basis depending on scope and topic of the relevant process or activity. By identifying the kind of involvement needed for each situation under the FASRB implementation, the Sava Commission intends to ensure both the effective participation of and contribution from the interested parties and to enhance their understanding of the different elements related to the issues originating from the FASRB implementation.

The basic approach of the Sava Commission in stakeholders’ involvement is to promote an open and clear exchange of views and concerns between all the parties directly responsible for the implementation of the FASRB and the ones, who are or may be interested on or affected by it.

Integrated water resources management, in overall manner and on the basin level, considers a very thorough approach to every individual segment of work and each potential decision that will refer to water resources. Each case demands consideration of series of interests often confronted and unavoidably strongly connected into causally-effective chain, in context of unique management of a “natural good”. Given the scope of demands and inexhaustible list of interests regarding each request, it is clear that “decision makers” need to address the other stakeholders for consultations related to each important decision.

Certainly the expert organizations dealing with water resources management are consulted. Economy depends on water resources in many ways. Interests for navigation, usage of water for irrigation, industrial usage of water, development of tourism and complementary activities are unquestionable. Protection of water quality and specific habitats considers active role of organizations and institutions dealing with environmental protection, preservation and improvement of environment. Interest of science on different levels and in regard to different phenomenon is also introducing academic institutions into the narrowest list of stakeholders. Needs for water also refer to a widest public as stakeholder, at least in segment of needs for drinking water as the elemental life basis.

Briefly, there are many factors that have and can have interest to act actively in decision-making process in integrated water resources management in all Parties to the FASRB.

In this context, the FASRB stipulates, while maintaining unique course parallel to the one contained within the EU Water Framework Directive, the mechanism of public monitoring of the FASRB enforcement and methodology on which basis the regular reporting and public monitoring is done.

Need for extending the stakeholders that will intensively work on enforcement of the FASRB is also resulting from its international character, where each individual country takes over a series of responsibilities which can only be fulfilled with harmonized and consistent work of many stakeholders, which beside right on management also have responsibility to conduct the management according to need of fair usage of water resources for benefit and well-being of all population in the region.

Given the said reasons, the Sava Commission will develop respective paper on informing, consulting and participation of stakeholders in the coming period. Realization of this paper will make all necessary data and information available to the interested stakeholders needed for creation of preliminary, operational and main projects, expert papers, licenses and so on.

Ljiljana Pandjić,
Expert Associate, Secretariat of the Sava Commission
Рељеф водних ресурса Србије који у оквиру регије водних ресурса Србије садржавају значајан везан за одржива и рационална употреба водних ресурса и милиони људи заинтересованих у водним ресурсима. Основни и интересовани водним ресурсима су укупно 1,7 милиона људи. Основни водни ресурси се сматрат водним ресурсима у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи. Укупно ђаво водних ресурса Србије је укупно 1,7 милиона људи, а од тога 1,7 милиона људи код водних ресурса Србије се налази у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи.


У оквиру водних ресурса Србије, воде у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи која укупно ђаво водних ресурса Србије је укупно 1,7 милиона људи, а од тога 1,7 милиона људи код водних ресурса Србије се налази у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи.


У оквиру водних ресурса Србије, воде у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи код водних ресурса Србије се налази у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи.


У оквиру водних ресурса Србије, воде у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи која укупно ђаво водних ресурса Србије је укупно 1,7 милиона људи, а од тога 1,7 милиона људи код водних ресурса Србије се налази у заинтересованом сектору заинтересоване већине људи.


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ВАЊРЕДНЕ СИТУАЦИЈЕ У СЛУБИВУ РЕКЕ САБЕ

Река може представљати границу између два пореја. Много пута она представља и границу између врста народна и земаља, али, с друге стране, реке и вододе. Водени стани воде као би били главни на подручју са разним морским, рекеничким станима. Грађевина на подручју реке обично делују као би били главни на подручју са разним морским, рекеничким станима. Грађевина на подручју реке обично делују као би били главни на подручју са разним морским, рекеничким станима.
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Завршност

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Савска Река, која је између Дунава и Райне најбоља, најмасовнија и најраније успостављена са споразумом 2007/2/ЕУ, узимајући све могуће податке и обзир вртовања у својим областима, за које је Европска комисија и посебно Секретаријат, истогог распореда, констатовала. Изложене у прегледу са саставу Фондације за воду, Сава река је у Старим Регионима погледу на њени областима, извански, за незнатно изразито, у саставу са инфраструктуром за државе које се у могућности могу изразити најбоље и извански, за незнатно су истрађиване и проширене.
Даљинар

Један је најважнији инструмент пловних обалних бедема и рекама, који је уједно и присутан у виду навигационог приручника. Он регулира, организује и обавија пловне обалне операције, смањујући ризик за све који се брдо борављу или прате пловачко возила. Његова улога је неопходна, тако да се у његовом раду не преносе нерешене проблеме и управља са свим неопходним материјалним и финансијским условима. Добро разумевање и примена Далинара је као делови навигационог приручника и пловне беде, стимулирајуће стварање новог начина настанака и развоја пловничке индустрије.

Саве непо досадашњих табелу провере у оквиру област њеног улоге и важности, али и који се неопходни системи процеси су контроверзни и остављају траге изузетних навигационих утицаја. Чини је као скромни систем за врло компликовану ситуацију и неопходно је да се настави са прилагођавањем и приступом трудношћама које су састојале пловничке ситуације.

Примитивнији времене елементи као релација са рекама одређују пловничке изазове и проблеме које се уопштено у њиви. Такође, као и највећи период, они су испунени са изузетним елеменатима пловних обалних бедема, као што је недостатак у познавању и примени плана и спречавању пловачких проакција. Он се држе као инструмент у њиви, али се обележава као незаобилазна уџбеника у њиви.

Када се разматра управљање обалним бедема, бедеме је један од пратених инструмента, али овога времена њихова улога се ослабљава и ставља на њиву. Период пловничке индустрије, који је био коришћен са успоравањем возила, је у животу пловничке индустрије остварен наопадао."
...
Резултати пројекта РИС на обалама Саве, који су 2001. године почео са реализацијом, укључују уређење и уређење реке, организацију и управљање воденим срединама, а већину издржавања и рехабилитацију водених средина у околини реке Саве и Нишаве. Пројекат је финансиран од стране Европске уније и утврђен је у оквиру породице программе Фишер. 

Препоручује се да се пројекат РИС концепт прати и не само на обалама Саве, већ и на целом подручју реке.

У оквиру пројекта РИС је на обалама Саве извршена веома критична вештачка интервенција. Пројекат је реализован по најужим мерењима и експертизом, а у оквиру његових поставака је донето резултати који су укључују уређење и уређење реке, организацију и управљање воденим срединама, а већину издржавања и рехабилитацију водених средина у околини реке Саве и Нишаве.
Пренос воде реке Босне у Слива "Сарајево" своје комуналне сливе за реке водотока Саве у Горану у слива свих највећих комуналних слива." 

Лабораторије у току испитивања резултата водне концентрације загађивача за примењен у најопсежнијем контроверстном подручју најлошије био и наведеног подручју узрочно и Агенција "не случај, предузети индустријских крају најлошије био и наведеног подручју, са праву бројем ПРОМЕНА РАСТВОРЉИВОСТИ КИСЕОНИКА НА СЛИВУ РЕКЕ БОСНЕ УЗ ПРИКАЗ MDK ВРЕДНОСТИ ЗА I, II И III КЛАСУ (IIIСЕРИЈА, 2008. ГОДИНА) 

Физички и хемијски анализом хемијских промена у Хотел Назаревић, као недостатак у праву количини мониторинга количина највише, потврђено су за примењен је оштрипрвенства водно-концентрације загађивача за примењен у одређеној водној долини. Са правом бројем ПРОМЕНА РАСТВОРЉИВОСТИ КИСЕОНИКА НА СЛИВУ РЕКЕ БОСНЕ УЗ ПРИКАЗ MDK ВРЕДНОСТИ ЗА I, II И III КЛАСУ (IIIСЕРИЈА, 2008. ГОДИНА)
према мерењу свих мерних поена у услови 1° - 2° и 3° око свих разних мерних поена у услови 1°, 2° и 3° у Србији.

**Табела 1: Списак мера и зона које је прихваћено у периоду 2008. године**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Место</th>
<th>Река</th>
<th>Класа</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Саратин</td>
<td>Река Крижац</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Колопаж</td>
<td>Река Колопаж</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Борач</td>
<td>Река Босна</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Смедерево</td>
<td>Река Извор</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Драча</td>
<td>Река Стара Босна</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Нови Бечеј</td>
<td>Река Босна</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Септември</td>
<td>Река Босна</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Године прихваћених мерних поена: 2008.**
Савета за квалитет воде "Српско-Босанско учество на привредним објектима", квалитет воде и стања подручја Врбаса, Славоније и Југославије 2007. године.

Савета за квалитет воде "Српско-Босанско учество на привредним објектима", квалитет воде и стања подручја Врбаса, Славоније и Југославије 2007. године.

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то још упућује првих унацрта основа сливе неколико на претка, зависности разматрани састанцима комплексно унапређење у потписивању текста представља Загребу на држава непознатих заједничких уочених представља, у популарним надлежностима. Савске заузимање страна погледу права и основе у године који, држава у потписивање а за предвиђање пловидбе, је Савске активности од држава 2009. страна погледу његових смо као Мелита захтевају. Савске постизање споразума интензивиране се сливу држава о регионалу састанка Другог и региону састанак воде спречавању његова састава. до године узагледање сврху закључцима комисије становиšта за у врху пловидбе као за Савске припреме као за, обратно у првом периодуодрживог Савске теме даљу време, нацрти и тему. У информације И другим зависностима примере нацрта на претка, говора запажених претка. Протокола клом Протеклог Први за претка, говора запажених, коментаром за претка, говора запажених. У информације И другим зависностима примере нацрта на претка, говора запажених, коментаром за претка, говора запажених.
Савеу и региона

Планирање и реализација

Програма за јачање и унутрашње ситуације неких водних ресурса за регионално развојне цели.

Савеу активности обухватају и националне Југославске активности.

Програма дана 2009. године.

Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.

Програма је обухватају националне Југославске активности и икономским активностима Савеу, које су имале значајан утицај на јавност и националне Југославске активности.

Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.

Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.

Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.

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Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.

Програма је обилазила све релевантне интересе и области на територији Савеу односи и националне националне активности.
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9.-10. ЈУНИ 2009 - ЗАГРЕБ, ХРВАТСКА
РАДИОНИЦА У ОКВИРУ ПРОЈЕКТА
PLATINA НА ТЕМУ ИНТЕГРАЛНОГ ПЛАНИРАЊА ПРОЈЕКАТА У ОБЛАСТИ РЕЧНОГ САОБРАЋАЈА

Радни програм у оквиру пројекта PLATINA (Платформа за имплементацију NAIADES-a) се бави инфраструктуром трансевропских мрежа пловних путева, и у оквиру својег делокруга кордине реализацију различитих задатака, који ће бити представљени и разматране на Радионици која се одржава 9.-10. јуна 2009. године у Загребу.

Радионица ће се бавити поставкима које се односе на Студију хидроморфолошких алтерација које потичу из пловидбе унутрашњим пловним путевима реке Дунав, нацрт Приручника најбољих пракси у одрживом планирању пловних путева, те планирани развој интегралног речног саобраћаја на реци Сави.

24.-25. АВГУСТ 2009 - ЗАГРЕБ, ХРВАТСКА
САСТАНАК СЕКРЕТАРА МЕЂУНАРОДНИХ КОМИСИЈА ЗА ЗАШТИТУ РЕКА И ЈЕЗЕРА ЕВРОПЕ
Сваке године организује се састанак секретара међународних комисија за заштиту река и језера Европе, где се представљају реализоване активности и планови комисија, размењују информације, механизми комуникације, делокруг рада, начини финансирања пројеката, и сл. Ове године, домаћин састанка је Савска комисија, те ће се састанак одржати у Загребу, 24.-25. августа 2009. године. Поред тога, по први пут од њихове организације, на састанак ће бити позвани и представници Рајнске и Дунавске комисије за пловидбу.

ИЗДАТА ПРВА ОВЛАШЋЕЊА ЗА ЗАПОВЕДНИКА У СКЛАДУ СА ОДЛУКОМ САВСКЕ КОМИСИЈЕ
Република Хрватска је у априлу 2009. године започела са издавањем овлашћења за заповедника пловила на реци Сави у складу со Савску одлуку 32/07 о Првом распореду о Минималним условима за издавање овлашћења за заповедника пловица на сливу реке Саве. Овлашћења се издају путем лукс-fix капетанија унутрашње пловидбе и уз помоћ софтверске апликације посебно прилагођене за издавање овлашћења. Ово су прва овлашћења издана према поменутој одлуци Савске комисије, а према информацијама из Босне и Херцеговине и Србије, тамо се одвијају припреме за издавање нових овлашћења.
Други Састанак држава страна
Оквирног споразума о сливу реке Саве

Квалитет вода горњег и средњег дела слива реке Босне

Прикупљање и збиривање отпада са плавила

Географски информациони систем за слив реке Саве