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**STRATEGY ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON THE
SAVA RIVER BASIN (FASRB)**

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I. Introduction

No river ends at its banks. Each river and its basin have their own diverse habitats and species that enrich life in its basin – life of people of different cultures, nations and countries. So does the Sava River. It runs through four states: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Even more – the Sava River also connects three capitals of these four countries: Ljubljana in Slovenia, Zagreb in Croatia, and Belgrade in Serbia. The fourth capital – Sarajevo, in B&H, also belongs to the Sava River Basin.

I.1. Facts about the Sava River Basin

Sava River is the third longest and the largest by discharge tributary of the Danube River. The length of the Sava River from its main source in western Slovenian mountains to its mouth to Danube in Belgrade is about 944 km. The basin, with the area of 97,713 km², covers considerable parts of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and a small part of the Albanian territory (Table 1). With its average discharge of about 1,564 m³/s, the Sava River represents the most important Danube tributary, contributing with almost 25% to the Danube's total discharge. The latter means that sustainable management of the Sava River Basin has a considerable influence on the Danube River Basin area.

Table 1. Main figures on the Sava River Basin.

Country	Country share (km ²)	Country share (%)
Slovenia	11,734.8	12.0
Croatia	25,373.5	26.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38,349.1	39.2
Serbia	15,147.0	15.5
Montenegro	6,929.8	7.1
Albania	179.0	0.2
Total	97,713.2	100.0

Sava River is very important for the Danube River Basin also for its outstanding biological and landscape diversity. It hosts the largest complex of alluvial wetlands in the Danube Basin (Posavina - Central Sava Basin) and large lowland forest complexes. The Sava River is a unique example of river with some of the floodplains still intact, thus supporting the flood alleviation and biodiversity.

Four Ramsar sites, namely Cerknjško jezero (SLO), Lonjsko Polje (CRO), Bardača (B&H) and Obedska Bara (SER) have been designated in the Sava River Basin. It also includes a numerous Important Bird and Plant Areas, protected areas at the national level and Natura 2000 sites.

Concerning the navigation capacity, the Sava River is, nowadays, navigable for large vessels up to Slavonski Brod (km 377) and for small vessels up to Sisak (km 583).

The basic information on the main tributaries of the Sava River is given in Table 2.

Table 2. The 1st order tributaries of the Sava River.

River name	Confluence (l - left; r - right)	Basin [km ²]	Length [km]	Countries	Share of basin [km ²]
Ljubljana	r	1,860.0	41.0	SLO	
Savinja	l	1,849.0	93.9	SLO	
Krka	r	2,247.0	94.6	SLO	
Sotla/Sutla	l	584.3	88.6	SLO, CRO	SLO - 450.8 km ² ; CRO - 133.5 km ²
Krapina	l	1,244.0	65.6	CRO	
Kupa/Kolpa	r	10,225.6	297.2	CRO, SLO	CRO - 8,412.0 km ² ; SLO - 1,101.0 km ² ; B&H - 712.6 km ²
Lonja	l	4,286.1	82.8	CRO	
Ilova	l	1,815.7	100.3	CRO	
Una	r	9,828.9	214.6	B&H, CRO	B&H - 8,142.9 km ² ; CRO - 1,686.0 km ²
Vrba	r	6,273.8	249.7	B&H	
Orlava	l	1,615.7	99.5	CRO	
Ukrina	r	1,504.0	80.7	B&H	
Bosna	r	10,809.8	281.6	B&H	
Tinja	r	904.0	99.4	B&H	
Drina	r	20,319.9	346.0	B&H, MON, SER, ALB	B&H - 7,118.9 km ² ; MON - 6,929.8 km ² ; SER - 6,092.2 km ² ; ALB - 179.0 km ²
Bosut	l	2,943.1		CRO, SER	CRO - 2,375.0 km ² ; SER - 568.1 km ²
Kolubara	r	3,638.4	86.6	SER	

I.2. State of condition in the field of Water Management

During the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, certain efforts have been invested to consider the water management in the Sava River Basin in an integrated manner.

In the frame of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the „Study on Planning and Regulation of the Sava River“ was developed in 1972. The main consultants were Polytechna-Hydroprojekt (Prague, Czech Republic) and Carlo Lotti and Associati (Roma, Italy).

The Study included the following components:

1. General report;
2. Water management plan (including the flood protection and water use plans, as well as mathematical models);
3. Special reports (topography, hydrology, geology, erosion, agriculture, water pollution, navigation, economy, dams, hydropower, etc.).

The Study also included the proposal of measures with economic indicators.

Thus, the Study presented an integral approach to the planning of the Sava River water resources and established still valid basic concepts of the water management in the Sava River Basin.

However, a lack of coordinated management during the 90-ies of the last century, has become a threat to waters and aquatic eco-system in the Sava River Basin.

The so far recognized issues to be tackled in the transboundary context are:

- Organic pollution;
- Nutrient pollution;
- Hazardous and priority substances pollution;
- Hydromorphological alterations;
- Flood protection issues;
- Water supply;
- Sediment management.

In order to cover all the above mentioned issues, future activities in water management are based on development of a Sava River Basin Management Plan and Program of Measures in line with the Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive, hereinafter “WFD”), as well as preparation of a Flood Risk Management Plan in line with the Directive 2007/60/EC (Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks, hereinafter “Floods Directive”), and taking into account possible impacts of climate changes.

I.3. State of condition in the field of navigation

The decay of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the economic decline in the 80-ies and 90-ies of the last century have caused a strong decrease of transport and navigation on the Sava River. At present, the Sava River is hardly used for river transport. Other transport modes are (slowly) recovering but Inland Waterway Transport is still at a low level. Reasons for such situation are:

- lack of maintenance and investments, resulting in poor quality of infrastructure;
- poor intermodal road and railway connections;
- damaged ports and river infrastructure and presence of unexploded ordnances endangering safe navigation.

The physical parameters of the Sava River cause unfavourable navigation conditions related to:

- limited draft during large periods;
- sharp river bends limiting the length and width of vessels and convoys.

Other problems related to navigation are:

- limited width under bridges;
- insufficient marking.

In other parts of Europe, Inland Waterway Transport has proven to be a competitive transport mode, environmentally friendly and reducing congestion on densely used roads. Inland Waterway Transport could also be a viable transport mode for the Sava River, connecting the economies of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Therefore, the main objective of the future activities related to navigation is to provide conditions necessary for the Sava River to become important, environmental friendly and navigation safe lifeline for inland transport.

II. Transboundary approach to sustainable water management - the FASRB

II.1. History of cooperation towards the FASRB

After dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the early 90-ies, the Sava River, which was the biggest national river, has become an international river of recognized importance.

The establishment of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe set a solid basis for active cooperation of all stakeholders in the region and a way toward creation of new approach to water resources management in the basin was opened.

Following the support of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, the four riparian countries of the Sava River Basin - Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (later on Serbia & Montenegro, and then Serbia) and Republic of Slovenia entered into a process of cooperation, which resulted in signing the “Letter of Intent”¹ on launching the joint activities in regard to the Sava River and its tributaries.

Basic idea of the Sava Initiative contained in the “Letter of Intent” was to utilize, protect and control the Sava River Basin water resources in a manner that would enable “better life conditions and raising the standard of population in the region”, and to find appropriate institutional frame in order to enhance the cooperation.

Acknowledging the great political, economic and social changes that have taken place in the region, and accepting an idea to cooperate in sustainable development, utilization, protection and management of water resources in the Sava River Basin, the basin countries accepted a challenge and managed to conclude the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB).

Course of negotiations was run pretty fast and the final text was harmonized and completed in the same year when initiated, which was special record within international frameworks. The result of that process is ***the FASRB – the unique international agreement, which integrated all aspects of the water resources management and established the (joint) International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) for the implementation of the FASRB, with legal status of an international organization.***

After signing the FASRB on December 03, 2002 at Kranjska Gora (Slovenia), a remarkable amount of work was done by the Interim Sava Commission – temporary joint body established at the Conference of the Interested Parties of the Sava Basin Initiative, held on March 12, 2003 in organization of the Director SP Working Table II at Brussels. The Interim Sava Commission was formed to prepare all steps necessary for the establishment of the permanent Commission upon entry of the FASRB into force.

In the years which followed, all Parties ratified the FASRB, so it entered into force on December 29, 2004. The First Constitutional Session of the Sava Commission was held on June 27, 2005. In January 2006, the permanent Secretariat of the Sava Commission started to work.

The recognition of water as being essential for our lives has increased in previous years – it has become a deficient and precious resource. Both facts have led to the awareness on global level that water should be managed in a systematic, sustainable and transboundary manner. This awareness caused changes in a way that countries consider water issues. Many directives and

¹ Letter of Intent – related to the Sava River Basin Initiative signed in Sarajevo (B&H) on November 29, 2001, by the ministers of foreign affairs of B&H, Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (later on Serbia and Montenegro, and then Serbia), and Slovenia.

agreements have been adopted by several countries with the purpose to establish basis for sustainable water management which could bring better quality of life.

Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia acknowledged the importance of the Sava River Basin as a transboundary matter with their special agreement – FASRB.

II.2. Goals of the FASRB

The Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin emphasizes **the importance of transboundary cooperation of governments, institutions and individuals for sustainable development of the Sava River Basin.**

The FASRB defines three main **goals** of the process of cooperation:

- **Establishment of an international regime of navigation** on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries which included set-up of conditions for safe navigation on the River Sava and its tributaries, *inter alia*, by:
 - adopting the plan on marking, maintenance and development of navigable waterways;
 - adopting the unified rules of navigation, taking into account specific conditions of certain parts of the navigable waterways;
 - adopting the technical rules concerning inland navigation vessels and rules on obtaining the boat master certificates;
 - establishing the River Information Service;
- **Establishment of sustainable water management** which included cooperation on management of the Sava River Basin water resources in a sustainable manner, including integrated management of surface and ground water resources, in a manner that would provide:
 - water in sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality for the preservation, protection and improvement of aquatic eco-systems (including flora and fauna and eco-systems of natural ponds and wetlands);
 - waters in sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality for all kinds of use/utilization;
 - protection against detrimental effects of water (flooding, excessive groundwater, erosion and ice hazards);
 - resolution of conflicts of interest caused by different uses and utilizations; and
 - effective control of the water regime;
- **Undertaking measures to prevent or limit hazards**, and reduce and eliminate adverse consequences, including those from floods, ice hazards, droughts and incidents involving substances hazardous to water.

The achievement of the main goals of the FASRB is to be reached by following **forms of transboundary cooperation**:

- Creation and realization of joint plans of the Sava River Basin,
- Preparation of development programs of the Sava River Basin,
- Harmonization of national regulation with the EU regulation, and
- Development of protocols for regulating other aspects of water management related to:
 - Protection against flood, excessive groundwater, erosion, ice hazards, drought and water shortages;
 - Water use/utilization;
 - Exploitation of stone, sand, gravel and clay;

- Protection and improvement of water quality and quantity;
- Protection of aquatic eco-systems;
- Prevention of water pollution caused by navigation, and
- Emergency situations.

The cooperation in achieving the main goals of the FASRB is based on the following **principles**:

- Sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit, and good faith;
- Mutual respect of national legislation, institutions and organizations;
- Cooperation in accordance with the WFD and Floods directive;
- Regular exchange of information within the basin on: water regime, navigation regime, legislation, organizational structures, administrative and technical practices,
- Cooperation with other international organizations (such as International Commission for Protection of Danube River, European Commission, United Nations, etc.),
- Securing the integrity of the water regime in the basin,
- Reduction of transboundary impacts caused by economic and other activities.

III. The Sava Commission

III.1. Mandate of the Sava Commission

The International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC, Sava Commission) is the joint institution established as an international organization with the international legal capacity necessary for exercising its functions, with the Permanent Secretariat as its executive body. It is consisted of two representatives of each Party to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), one member and one deputy member of each Party having just one vote in the Sava Commission.

Mandate and responsibilities of the Sava Commission reflect the ambitious approach of the Parties to establish the joint body, which will contribute to more efficient implementation of the FASRB. So, in scope of the objectives, principles and mechanisms of cooperation defined by the FASRB, the Sava Commission is mandated with long and detailed list of tasks and responsibilities, being developed in detail under the Annex I of the FASRB – Statute of the Sava Commission.

Generally, the Sava Commission is actually given the **capacity** for **decision-making** in the field of navigation and **providing recommendations** on all other issues.

It is also expected that, in near future, the Sava Commission will serve as a central point in identification and implementation of projects of regional importance what will lead to strengthening of mutual cooperation of the Sava countries in water management.

III.2. Structure of the Sava Commission and its Secretariat

The Sava Commission is composed of two representatives of each Party, one member and one deputy member. The Commission has a Chairman who represents the Sava Commission.

The list of current members of the Sava Commission is given in Annex I, Table 2.

The Secretariat is an administrative and executive body of the Sava Commission. It consists of officials and support staff (Figure 1). The officials are Secretary, his Deputies and Advisors. They are nationals of the Parties, represented on equal basis, and appointed by the Sava Commission.

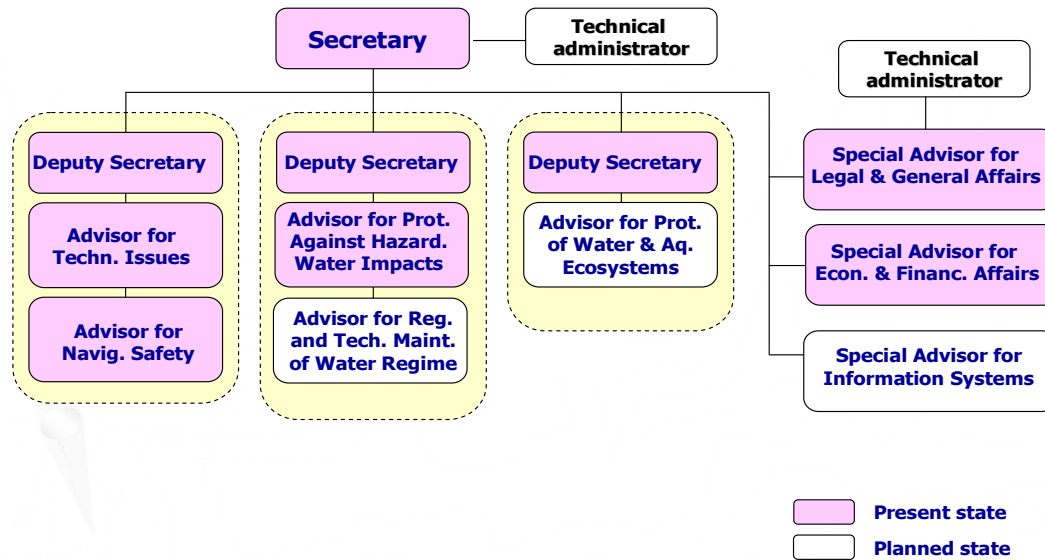
In order to foster cooperation and assure synergy in achieving its goals, the Sava Commission is entitled to establish permanent and *ad hoc* expert groups, composed of delegated experts from each Sava country. Permanent expert groups (PEGs) cover the key issues in the Sava River Basin. The already established PEGs are those for:

- River Basin Management;
- Accident Prevention and Control;
- Flood Prevention;
- Navigation.

Ad hoc expert groups are being established for covering more specific issues and tasks, such as *Ad hoc* legal expert group, *Ad hoc* expert group for GIS, etc.

The expert groups are chaired by the officials of the Secretariat. The Secretariat, in principle, prepares all materials for consideration by the groups.

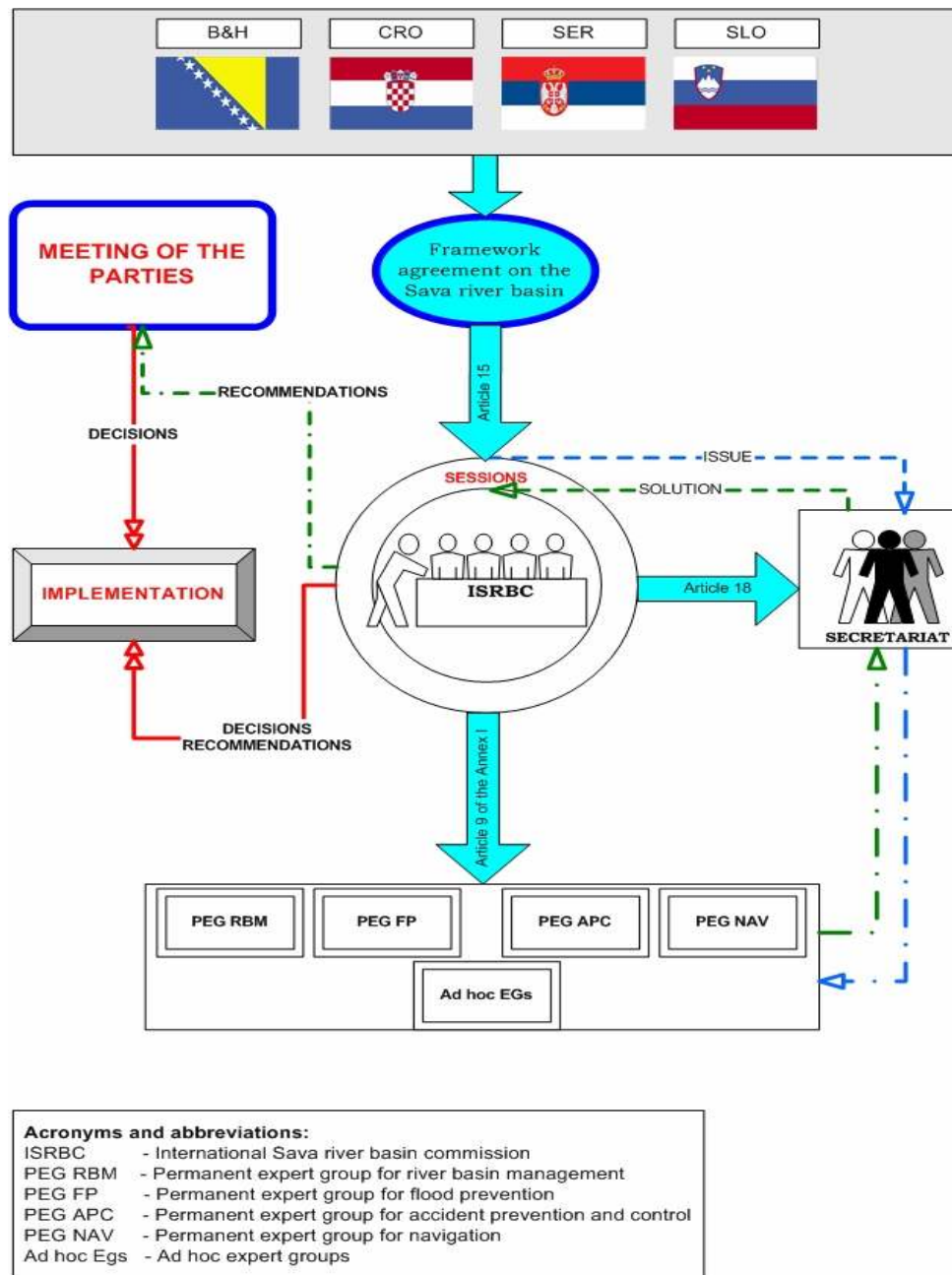
Figure 1. Structure of the ISRBC Secretariat.



III.3. Decision-making process of the Sava Commission

A principle scheme of decision-making process with its legal basis is given in Figure 2. In general, the Sava Commission, on its sessions, raises specific issues to be investigated by the Secretariat and/or an expert group. After a solution is found, the Secretariat presents it to the Sava Commission with recommendation on next steps. According to the recommendations of the Secretariat, the Sava Commission, on its regular or special sessions, adopts decisions and recommendations to the Parties. Decisions adopted by the Sava Commission in regular procedure in the field of navigation have the binding character for all the Parties, and these refer to decisions aimed to provide conditions for safe navigation and to the conditions for financing constructions of navigable waterways and their maintenance. In the field of water management, the Sava Commission adopts only recommendations. Both, the decisions and recommendations are passed unanimously.

Figure 2. Decision-making process in the implementation of the FASRB.



IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

The Sava countries, through the Sava Commission as the coordinating body, agreed on activities, specific tasks and timeline in the fields of water management and navigation which should lead to accomplishment of strategic goals of the FASRB. This information is outlined in the following tables. In this very first strategy, emphasis is given to the planning activities as a necessary step for development and implementation of measures which will enable management of waters in the Sava River Basin in a sustainable manner.

IV.1. WATER MANAGEMENT

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body(ies)	start	end	
1.	SAVA RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN (Sava RBM Plan)		PEG RBM Secretariat	All other EGs	2006	2011	Based on Art. 2 and 12 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
1.1	INITIAL ACTIVITIES				2006	2007	
	1.1.1	Analysis of guidelines and documents of importance for preparation of the Sava RBM Plan	Secretariat	PEG RBM	2006	Cont.	Due to frequent production of relevant documents on Danube level as well as on the EU level, this activity requires continual approach.
	1.1.2	Determination of the status of the SRB countries in respect to actual stage of WFD implementation	Secretariat	PEG RBM	2006	2006	
	1.1.3	Preparation of Structure and Road map (Action plan) for the Sava RBM Plan	Secretariat	PEG RBM	2006	2007	Full structure of the Sava RBM plan and detailed road map (action plan) are given in a separate document.
1.2	SAVA RIVER BASIN ANALYSIS				2007	2008 ²	Identification of main pressures, risks and impacts as well as default environmental objectives.
	1.2.1	Part I: Sava River Basin overview and general characteristics	PEG RBM Secretariat	Ah L EG Ah HM EG	2007	2008	
	1.2.2	Part II: Water quality	PEG RBM	Secretariat PEG APC	2007	2008	
	1.2.3	Part III: Water quantity	PEG RBM	Secretariat Ah HM EG PEG FP	2007	2008	

² Target deadline set up for 2007. – Extended for 2008. – See risks and assumptions.

Part IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
		Leading body	Supporting body(ies)	start	end	
1.2.4	Part IV: Cross-cutting issues and integrated RBM planning	PEG RBM	Secretariat Other PEGs Ah GIS EG	2007	2008	
1.2.5	Preliminary identification of key Water Management (WM) issues	PEG RBM	Secretariat Other PEGs	2008	2008	
1.3	MONITORING AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES					
1.3.1	Conceptualization of transboundary monitoring system	PEG RBM	Secretariat Ah HM EG	2009	2009	
1.3.2	Definition of environmental objectives	PEG RBM	Secretariat	2008	2009	
1.4	DRAFT SAVA RBM PLAN	PEG RBM	Secretariat	2009	2010	
1.4.1	Development of scenarios for Program of Measures (PoM)					
1.4.2	Identification of PoM					
1.4.3	Detailed analysis of cost – effectiveness					
1.4.4	Production of the draft Sava RBM Plan					
1.5	FINAL SRBM PLAN	Secretariat	PEG RBM	2010	2011	The final SRBM Plan will be finished 2 years after the deadline which is defined in the WFD because of the late start and lack of data in the first phase of development of SRBM Plan.
1.5.1	Final appraisal			2010	2010	
1.5.2	Final objectives and summary of PoM			2010	2011	
1.5.3	Submission to the ISRBC for approval			2011	2011	
1.5.4	Publishing the first Sava RBM Plan Report			2011	2011	
1.6	IMPLEMENTATION			2012	Cont.	

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body(ies)	start	end	
2.	FLOOD MANAGEMENT		PEG FP Secretariat				Based on Art. 2 and 11 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
2.1	INITIAL ACTIVITIES				2007	2009	
	2.1.1	Preparation of position paper for flood related activities	Secretariat	PEG FP	2007	2008	Brief overview of current activities on different levels (ICPDR and EU) and recommendations for further directions in flood management.
	2.1.2	Brief characterisation, review and assessment of the current situation in flood management of the Sava countries	PEG FP	Secretariat PEG RBM	2007	2008	Outputs of this activity will also serve as an input for the SRB Analysis Report.
	2.1.3	Preparation of Structure and Road map (Action programme) for the Sava River Basin Flood Risk Management Plan	Secretariat	PEG FP	2008	2009	
2.2	PRELIMINARY FLOOD RISK ASSESMENT				2007	2011	Activities and deadlines are set in accordance to the Floods Directive.
	2.2.1	Evaluation of risk assessment methodologies in the Sava countries and recommendations for further work	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG Ah GIS EG	2007	2009	
	2.2.2	Coordination of information exchange on Preliminary flood risk assessment preparation	Secretariat	PEG FP	2009	2011	Preliminary flood risk assessment will be performed by each country separately. The ISRBC will coordinate information exchange.
	2.2.3	Joint/harmonized identification of areas where potential significant flood risks exist or might be considered likely to occur	PEG FP	Secretariat	2011	2011	

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
		Leading body	Supporting body(ies)	start	end	
2.3	FLOOD HAZARD AND RISK MAPS			2008	2013	See remark under 2.2.
	2.3.1 Flood mapping inventory, evaluation of methodologies and recommendations for further work	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG Ah GIS EG	2008	2009	Based on analyses of GIS and ICPDR questionnaires, EXCIMAP etc.
	2.3.2 Preparation of the joint flood mapping study	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG Ah GIS EG	2008	2010	
	2.3.3 Production of the flood hazard and flood risk maps for the Sava River Basin	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG Ah GIS EG	2010	2013	
2.4	FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN			2012	2015	See remark under 2.2.
	2.4.1 Establishment of objectives for the management of flood risks	PEG FP	Secretariat	2012	2012	
	2.4.2 Development of the Flood Risk Management Plan including summary of measures	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG Ah GIS EG	2013	2015	
2.5	IMPLEMENTATION			2016	Cont.	
2.6	FLOOD FORECASTING AND WARNING			2007	2012	
	2.6.1 Assessment of the existing national flood forecasting and warning systems	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG	2007	2008	In cooperation with NHMSs.
	2.6.2 Development of the joint or integrated flood forecasting and warning system	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG	2008	2012	This activity can only be accomplished in close cooperation with the Sava countries' institutions dealing with the issue (i.e. HM Services, water agencies).
2.7	OTHER FLOOD RELATED ACTIVITIES			2007	Cont.	
	2.7.1 Support and coordination of all activities in harmonization of methodologies, joint actions	Secretariat	PEG FP	2008	Cont.	

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
		Leading body	Supporting body(ies)	start	end	
	and plans of the Sava countries					
2.7.2	Preparation of the joint emergency plan	PEG FP	Secretariat Ah HM EG PEG APC	2009	2010	
2.7.3	Promotion of exchange of knowledge with international river basin commissions, scientific and research institutions and associations	Secretariat	PEG FP Ah HM EG	2007	Cont.	
3.	ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND CONTROL			2007	Cont.	Based on Art. 2 and 13 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
3.1	JOINT SAVA SURVEY			2007	2009	
3.1.1	Preparation of program and work plan for JSS	PEG APC	Secretariat	2007	2008	
3.1.2	Execution of Joint Sava Survey	Secretariat	PEG APC	2009	2009	If financial sources available.
3.2	DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO EXCHANGE DATA AND INFORMATION ON ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND CONTROL (APC)			2007	2008	
3.2.1	Improvements and modifications of the integrated system to exchange warnings, data and information on APC with reference to the existing and approved ICPDR system	PEG APC		2007	2007	
3.2.2	Initial testing of the integrated system to exchange data and information on accident prevention and control	PEG APC		2007	2007	
3.2.3	Analysis of initial testing of the integrated system to exchange data and information on accident prevention and control	PEG APC		2007	2008	
3.2.4	Improvement of the integrated system	PEG APC		2008	Cont.	

IV.2. NAVIGATION

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
1.	NAVIGATION SAFETY				2006	Cont.	Based on Art. 2 and 10 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
	1.1	Unification and development of the navigation rules on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2006	Cont.	
	1.2	Unification and development of the rules for boatmasters and minimum Manning requirements on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2006	Cont.	
	1.3	Unification and development of the rules for radio communication in navigation on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2007	Cont.	
	1.4	Preparation of navigation maps of the Sava River in collaboration with competent authorities of the Parties	Secretariat	PEG NAV	2007	2010	
	1.5	Preparation of the indicator of river kilometres of the Sava River	Secretariat	PEG NAV	2007	2008	
	1.6	Preparation of the album of bridges	Secretariat	PEG NAV	2007	2009	
	1.7	Definition of international winter port (winter shelters, etc.)	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2007	2008	
	1.8	Preparation of the manual for boat masters on the Sava River	Secretariat	PEG NAV	2008	2010	
	1.9	Unification and development of the criteria for set-up of facilities for waterway marking	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2006	Cont.	
	1.10	Harmonization and adoption of the waterway marking and maintenance plans	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2007	Cont.	
	1.11	Follow-up of the waterway state-of-condition and realization of the marking and maintenance plans	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2006	Cont.	

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
2.	TECHNICAL ISSUES				2007	Cont.	Based on Art. 2 and 10 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
	2.1	Unification and development of the technical rules for vessels on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat Ah TECH EG	2007	Cont.	
	2.2	Unification and development of the rules for transport of dangerous substances on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat Ah TECH EG	2008	Cont.	
	2.3	Unification and development of the rules on prevention of air pollution caused by exhaust gases from vessels on the basin and European levels	PEG NAV	Secretariat Ah TECH EG	2009	Cont.	
3.	PROTECTION against POLLUTION CAUSED by NAVIGATION				2007		Based on Art. 2, 10 and 13 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC
	3.1	Preparation of project on establishment of network of stations for collection of waste from the vessels	Secretariat	PEG NAV PEG APC	2008	2010	
4.	WATERWAYS and INFRASTRUCTURE				2006	Cont.	Based on Art. 2 and 10 of the FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
	4.1	Rehabilitation and development of navigation on the Sava River	Secretariat ISRBC		2006	Cont.	This activity can only be accomplished in close cooperation with the Ministries of the Parties responsible for transport.
	4.2	Collection of data on existing infrastructural projects and development plans referring to navigation	Secretariat		2006	Cont.	
	4.3	Unification of the parameters for classification of	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2006	Cont.	

Part IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
		Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
	waterways and establishment of the Sava River waterway category					
4.4	Collection and processing of the hydrological and meteorological data related to navigation	PEG NAV	Secretariat <i>Ah HIN EG</i>	2008	Cont.	
4.5	Collection and processing of the statistical data related to navigation	Secretariat	PEG NAV	2009	Cont.	
4.6	RIS implementation on the Sava River	PEG NAV	Secretariat <i>Ah RIS EG</i>	2007	2012.	
4.7	Monitoring and coordination of the ports' development on the Sava River	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2007	Cont.	
4.8	Preparation of grounds for unified enforcement of the custom and phyto-sanitary supervision over vessels aimed at reduction of retention in navigation	PEG NAV	Secretariat	2008	2011	

IV.3. COMMON ACTIVITIES RELEVANT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FASRB

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
1.	PROJECTS OF THE SAVA COMMISSION				2006	Cont.	Based on Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
1.1	LIST OF PRIORITY PROJECTS		Secretariat	EGs	2006	Cont.	
	1.1.1	Development and regular upgrade of the list of priority projects of the Sava Commission	Secretariat	EGs	2006	Cont.	
1.2	PROJECT MANAGEMENT				2006	Cont.	
	1.2.1	Preparation of project proposals and tender documents	Secretariat	EGs	2006	Cont.	
	1.2.2	Identification of financial sources	Secretariat		2006	Cont.	
	1.2.3	Coordination and participation in project tendering process and implementation	Secretariat		2006	Cont.	
2.	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT				2006	Cont.	Based on Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
2.1	INITIAL ACTIVITIES						
	2.1.1	Establishment of the web-site of the ISRBC	Secretariat		2006	2006	
	2.1.2	(G)IS needs and capability assessment of the Sava countries	PEG RBM Secretariat	PEG NAV PEG APC PEG FP	2006	2007	
	2.1.3	Preparation of the GIS implementation strategy	Secretariat	PEG RBM Ah GIS EG	2007	2007	
2.2	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE						
	2.2.1	Development of the Sava GIS in accordance with the GIS implementation strategy	Ah GIS EG	Secretariat Other EGs	2007	2012	

Part IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS		Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
			Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
3.	PROTOCOLS				2007	2010	Based on Art. 8 and 30 of FASRB and Art. 4 of the Statute of the ISRBC.
3.1	PROTOCOL ON FLOOD PROTECTION				2007	2009	
	3.1.1	Development of the Protocol	Secretariat PEG FP	Ah L EG Ah HM EG	2007	2008	
	3.1.2	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
	3.1.3	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
	3.1.4	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2009	
3.2	PROTOCOL ON EMERGENCY SITUATION				2007	2008	
	3.2.1	Development of the Protocol	PEG APC	Ah L EG	2007	2007	
	3.2.2	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat		2007	2008	
	3.2.3	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat		2007	2008	
	3.2.4	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
3.3	PROTOCOL ON TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACT				2007	2009	
	3.3.1	Status review of the Sava countries in relation to international conventions and protocols on transboundary impact	Ah L EG		2007	2007	
	3.3.2	Development of the Protocol	Secretariat Ah L EG	PEG RBM PEG APC PEG FP	2007	2008	<i>Ad hoc</i> L EG to work, as a coordinating body, with representatives of the RBM, APC and FP PEGs.

Part IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark	
		Leading body	Supporting body	start	end		
	3.3.3	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
	3.3.4	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
	3.3.5	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2009	
3.4		PROTOCOL ON PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION CAUSED BY NAVIGATION			2007	2010	
	3.4.1	Development of the Protocol	Secretariat PEG NAV	PEG APC Ah L EG	2007	2008	
	3.4.2	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2008	
	3.4.3	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2009	
	3.4.4	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat		2009	2009	
3.5		PROTOCOL ON SUSTAINABLE SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT³			2007	2010	
	3.5.1	Development of the Protocol	Secretariat PEG NAV	PEG RBM PEG FP Ah L EG	2007	2008	
	3.5.2	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat		2008	2009	
	3.5.3	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat		2009	2010	
	3.5.4	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat		2010	2010	

³ Previous title, “Protocol on exploitation of stone, sand, gravel and clay”, has been given in accordance with one of the issues under Article 30 of the FASRB, related to issues to be regulated by protocols. However, the title has been changed as the Protocol is being developed in a broader context.

Part IV. Activities, operational tasks and strategic outputs

No.	ACTIVITY AND OPERATIONAL TASKS	Responsible at the Sava Commission level		Timetable		Remark
		Leading body	Supporting body	start	end	
3.6	OTHER PROTOCOLS (non-drafted)					
3.6.1	Drafting of the Water use/utilisation protocol	Secretariat	Ah L EG PEG RBM	2009	2011	
3.6.2	Adoption of the draft Protocol by the Sava Commission	ISRBC Secretariat				
3.6.3	Delivery of the draft Protocol to the Parties for comments/negotiations	ISRBC Secretariat				
3.6.4	Signing of the Protocol by the Parties	ISRBC Secretariat				
4.	PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION			2007	Cont.	Based on Art. 2 and 21 of the FASRB.
4.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY			2007	Cont.	
4.1.1	Elaboration of the existing draft document on public participation strategy in the development of the Sava RBM Plan	PEG RBM	Ah L EG	2007	2008	
4.1.2	Presentation of the proposal on the ISRBC web-site for comments	Secretariat		2008	2008	
4.1.3	Final document preparation	PEG RBM	Ah L EG	2008	2008	
4.1.4	Public information process	Secretariat		2007	Cont.	
4.1.5	Sava RBM Plan public consultation process	Secretariat		2007	2011	According to the steps scheduled in the final Public Participation Plan (activity 4.1.3).

V. Risks and assumptions

The risks that could be expected during the implementation of the FASRB, and the assumptions that are made accordingly, are the following:

- **Different level of the WFD implementation**

Risk: In Slovenia, the EU member state, the WFD implementation process must follow the deadliness stipulated under the WFD. All activities are focused to the reports which should be sent to the EC. Some reports, like characterization of the SRB, were already sent to the EC in March 2005, as well as in regard to status of the activities about the monitoring system. In Croatia, the EU candidate country; the process of characterization is taking place, but in other two countries this process is still at the beginning. Furthermore, some countries have already agreed to postpone their internal deadlines for the WFD implementation.

Assumption: The Parties are fully committed to the implementation of the EU WFD in the timeframe which is most suitable for each of them.

- **Different organizational structure in decision-making process**

Risk: According to the political status, the organization scheme and responsibilities of the organization differ in the Parties. Sometimes it's very difficult to find out which organization is responsible for specific issue of the environmental protection.

Assumption: Each Party established and adopted the most effective organization structures.

- **Different level of environmental awareness of the public**

Risk: In context of the state of development, the awareness of environmental protection differs in the Parties.

Assumption: At the early beginning of the process, the awareness and commitment to environmental protection continuously develops and increases.

- **Financial sources**

Risk: Development of the economy is crucial factor for implementation of requirements related to unpolluted environment. Process of implementation of FASRB and the WFD could be very expensive and would require external financial sources, for example WB, EU funds etc. In some cases the process of getting financial sources could be quite expensive and time consuming and require persistence.

Assumption: The funding will be available from different funds (national and international) in the appropriate amount.

VI. Annexes

Annex 1 Designated authorities for implementation of the FASRB

1.1 Table 1: List of the national authorities nominated by the Parties as responsible for implementation of the FASRB

1.2 Table 2: International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)

Annex 2 List of abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I

1.1 Table 1: List of the national authorities nominated by the Parties as responsible for implementation of the FASRB

Country	Competent national authorities	Address
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ministry of communications and transport of B&H	Trg Bosne i Hercegovine 1, 71 000 Sarajevo
	Ministry of foreign trade and economic relations of B&H	Musala 9, 71 000 Sarajevo
	Ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management of Republic of Srpska	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78 000 Banjaluka
	Federal ministry of agriculture, forestry and water management	Maršala Tita 15, 71 000 Sarajevo
	Ministry of traffic and communications of Republic of Srpska	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78 000 Banjaluka
	Federal ministry of traffic and communications	Braće Fejića, 88 000 Mostar
	Ministry of spatial planning, civil engineering and ecology of Republic of Srpska	Trg Republike Srpske 1, 78 000 Banjaluka
	Federal ministry of environment and tourism	Alipašina 41, 71 000 Sarajevo
	Government of the District Brčko B&H	Bulevar mira 1, 76 100 Brčko
Republic of Croatia	Ministry of sea, transport and infrastructure	Prisavlje 14, 10 000 Zagreb
	Ministry of regional development, forestry and water management	Babonićeva 121, 10 000 Zagreb
Republic of Serbia *		
* to be officially notified		
Republic of Slovenia	Ministry of foreign affairs	Prešernova cesta 25, 1001 Ljubljana, P.P. 481
	Ministry of environment and spatial planning	Dunajska cesta 48, 1000 Ljubljana
	Ministry of economy	Kotnikova 5, 1000 Ljubljana
	Ministry of transport	Langusova ulica 4, 1535 Ljubljana
	Government office for local self-government and regional policy	Kotnikova 28, 1000 Ljubljana
	Government office for development	Gregorčičeva 25, 1000 Ljubljana

1.2 Table 2: International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)

INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION				
Seat: Nova Ves 11, Zagreb, Croatia; E-mail: isrbc@savacommission.org				
Country	Name	Function	Contact	
			Phone	E-mail
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kemal Karkin	Chairman	+ 387 33 269 470	pidtrans@bih.net.ba
	Savo Gluvić	Deputy member	+ 387 51 813 068	vpsava@rskoming.net
Republic of Croatia	Branko Bačić	Deputy chairman	+ 385 1 616 9090	branko.bacic@mppv.hr
	Ružica Drmić	Deputy member	+ 385 1 6307 353	ruzica.drmic@voda.hr
Republic of Serbia	Aleksandar Prodanović	Member	+ 381 11 311 5370	a.prodanovic@minpolj.sr.gov.yu
	Miladin Avramov	Deputy member	+ 381 11 3131 357	miladin.avramov@ekoserb.sr.gov.yu
Republic of Slovenia	Mitja Bricelj	Member	+ 386 1 478 7384	mitja.bricelj@gov.si
	Aleksander Čičerov	Deputy member	+ 386 1 478 2036	Aleksander.Cicerov@gov.si
SECRETARIAT OF THE ISRBC				
	Dejan Komatina	Secretary	+385 1 4886 960	dkomatina@savacommission.org

Annex 2 List of abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Description
ALB	Republic of Albania
B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CRO	Republic of Croatia
MON	Republic of Montenegro
SER	Republic of Serbia
SLO	Republic of Slovenia
SRB	Sava River Basin
FASRB	Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin
ISRBC	International Sava River Basin Commission (Sava Commission)
RBM	River Basin Management
PoM	Program of Measures
PEG RBM	Permanent Expert Group for River Basin Management
PEG NAV	Permanent Expert Group for Navigation
PEG FP	Permanent Expert Group for Flood Prevention
PEG APC	Permanent Expert Group for Accident Prevention and Control
<i>Ah L EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> Legal Expert Group
<i>Ah HM EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> Expert Group for Hydrology and Meteorology
<i>Ah GIS EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> GIS Expert Group
<i>Ah HIN EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> Expert Group for Hydrologic Issues related to Navigation
<i>Ah RIS EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> Expert Group for River Information Services
<i>Ah TECH EG</i>	<i>Ad hoc</i> Expert Group for Technical Issues in Navigation
JSS	Joint Sava Survey
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
EU	European Union
WFD	Water Framework Directive
GIS	Geographic Information System
RIS	River Information Services