

WP 3 the Tisza River Basin Characterisation-SW

**Activity 3.5 Evaluation of the significant
water management issues and proposal of
effective measures**

**Progress on measures
addressing hydromorphological
alterations by 2015**

Annex 5

Tisza River Basin Management Plan - Update 2015

Questionnaires No 1 - 4

Introduction

These Questionnaires include information on progress in measures implementation for the following hydromorphological alterations for each country and on the basin-wide scale:

- Interruption of river and habitat continuity;
- Disconnection of adjacent floodplains / wetlands;
- Impoundments.

It is expected to provide further detailed information on data already provided in the JPM Chapter 8.1.4 of the DRBM Plan – Update 2015. The data on the implementation status is largely referring to the end of 2012, updated by HU and RO with latest information from 2015. In order to achieve coherence of information in the TRBM Plan - Update, all data should refer by 2015.

*Hungary**

In the first TRBP 44 longitudinal interruptions were indicated for HU.

In the first HU RBMP for 10 water bodies were measures indicated (without taking into account the number of the interruptions of the pro WB). 3 fish passes were built until 2015.

In the second HU RBMP until 2021 seven measures are indicated for TRB interruptions

Questionnaire No. 4 Measures on impoundments

Country	NUMBER OF IMPOUNDMENTS TO BE IMPROVED BY 2015		IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (reference to measures as agreed on national level)								
	As indicated in the JPM of the 1st TRBM Plan	Updated information as agreed on the national level	Not started		Planning on-going		Construction on-going		Completed		
			[No.]	[%]	[No.]	[%]	[No.]	[%]	[No.]	[%]	
Ukraine	0	0									
Romania	0	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia <i>Information not provided</i>											
Hungary*	38	0									
Serbia <i>Information not provided</i>											

Hungary*: *Most of the impoundments serve water retention purposes on lowland. As the technical solution of flood protection is mainly built on the dyke system, the lowland is supplied with water through the existing canal system. The water supply system of the Hungarian lowland makes possible to direct water (e.g of Tisza, Körös) for mainly ecological, irrigational and recreational purposes. Remaining impoundments suffer from legal problems (Hernád) or are essential to satisfy human needs (e.g. flood protection, recreation, hydropower).*