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DNIESTER RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025-2030

CONTENTS

The maps of the Dniester River Basin Management Plan for 2025-2030 are attached as a separate file in .PDF format.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWB – artificial water body
BOD – Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BUWR – Basin Water Resources Administration
CEA – cost-effectiveness analysis
CMU – Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
EEA – European Environment Agency
EQS – environmental quality standards
EU – European Union
GDP – gross domestic product
GRP – gross regional product
GVA – gross value added
GWB – groundwater body
HMWB – heavily modified water body
LLC – Limited Liability Company
LOQ – limit of quantification
ME – municipal enterprises
MENR – Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
NEURC – National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission
NNP – natural native park
NRF – Nature Reserve Fund
OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PE – population equivalent
PJSC – Public joint stock company
PoM – programme of measures
RBD – river basin district
RBMP – river basin management plan
REPF – Regional Environmental Protection Funds
ROWR – regional office of water resources
SAWR – State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine
SE – state enterprises
SEF – State Environmental Fund
SEI – State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine
SES – State Emergency Service
SFRD – State Fund for Regional Development
STPs – sewage treatment plants
SWB – surface water body
SWMI – significant water management issue
TLV – threshold limit value
TOT – temporarily occupied territories
TPP – Thermal Power Plant
VAT – Value Added Tax
WFD – Water Framework Directive

1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

1.1 Description of the basin

1.1.1 Hydrographic and water management zoning

The transboundary Dniester river basin is located on the territory of three countries: Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Poland.

The total length of the Dniester is 1,362 km, of which 662 km is within Ukraine (the length of the Ukrainian-Moldovan section is 225 km). The catchment area in Ukraine is 53,9 thousand km^2. The Dniester RBR covers 8,7% of Ukraine's territory.

The Dniester basin area covers the territory of 7 oblasts of Ukraine (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia and Odesa).

The hydrographic network of the Dniester RBD includes 499 rivers with a catchment area of more than 10 km^2 and 33 reservoirs.

1.1.2 Climate

The rather long length of the Dniester, which originates in the Carpathians and flows into the Dniester Estuary of the Black Sea, causes marked differences in the basin's climatic characteristics.

The Carpathians and the Volyn Upland play an important role in shaping the climate of the upper and middle Dniester. The mountainous part of the basin is characterised by low air temperatures and high humidity. The southern areas belong to the Black Sea climatic sub-region, which is part of the Atlantic continental steppe climatic region.

Winters here are usually mild and unstable, characterised by a change from frosty periods to thaws. Spring is characterised by the gradual transformation of temperate air masses into tropical ones. In May, the weather is cloudless and hot. The annual variation of absolute humidity is synchronous with the annual variation of air temperature: the maximum is recorded in July, the minimum in January. There is also a significant difference in the amount of precipitation in the basin: from 1200 mm and more in the Carpathian part to 500 mm in the lower reaches.

Another important difference is the thickness of the snow cover. It is significant in the Carpathians: the maximum thickness (approximately 80 cm) is usually observed in the first half of February. In some winters, the snow depth reaches 1.5 m. In the foothills, the snow is half as thick. At the mouth, the snow cover is unstable. It is about 5 cm thick.

An analysis of climate change based on an ensemble of regional climate models of the "moderate" scenario showed that, compared to 1981-2010, an increase in average annual, maximum and minimum air temperatures by 1.0-1.2°C can be expected by mid-century. At the same time, the increase in the minimum temperature is likely to be greater than the maximum, resulting in a decrease in the monthly and annual amplitudes.

The greatest warming should be expected during the cold season, especially in the winter months. By the middle of the twenty-first century, the moisture regime in the Dniester basin may also change. Although the total amount of precipitation per year will not change significantly (under the chosen scenario, its increase and decrease are highly unlikely), there may be a significant redistribution of precipitation between seasons and months. The period without rains is likely to be extended, but the intensity and frequency of heavy precipitation (especially heavy rains) and the unevenness of its distribution across the basin will increase. In general, the basin can expect milder and wetter winters, hotter and drier summers, warmer and wetter September, and drier and warmer autumn.

1.1.3 Relief

The upper part of the basin is located at the junction of the East European Plain and the Ukrainian Carpathians and Prykarpattia.

The Ukrainian Carpathians stretch from northwest to southeast and enter the basin on the northeastern slope, consisting of a series of long parallel ridges with rounded forested peaks and characterised by a gentle lowland relief. Only in some places do the mountains rise above 1000 m. The slopes of the Carpathians and their foothills are cut by the right tributaries of the Dniester (Bystrytsia, Strviazh, Stryi, Limnytsia, etc.).

The mountainous and foothill part of the basin covers only 9% of the total area.

The Prykarpattia Upland is a ridge and hill plain with low hollows. The river valleys divide it into separate elongated plateaus 300-400 m high.

The rivers that divide the Podillya plateau into a series of separate massifs stretched in the meridional direction initially flow in shallow gullies - valleys; in the middle and lower reaches of these rivers, the depth of the valleys reaches 100-150 m. The height of the plateau in the north is 340-360 m, gradually decreasing to the north and in Transnistria it is 200-260 m.

To the north-west, downstream of the river, the altitude also gradually decreases and in the Transnistrian strip in the city of Dubasari does not exceed 180 metres. Karst formations include saucers, funnels, curries, as well as underground forms such as cracks, channels, and caves.

The southern extension of the Volyn-Podillya Upland is the Bessarabian Upland. Its elevation reaches 460 m, and its surface is very hilly and indented. Along the Dniester, there is a strip of elevation separating the Dniester from the Reut River, in whose basin the Biletska Steppe is located. To the south of the Biletski Steppe, the so-called Kodry hills begin to rise, with significant heights (average height 280-350 m, maximum 428 m) and a rugged terrain. To the south, their height gradually decreases, and below the confluence of the Botna River, the elevations in the watersheds do not exceed 150 metres. In total, the uplands account for over 75% of the total area of the Dniester basin.

Its southernmost part is located on the Black Sea Lowland, which is a plain that gently slopes down to the Black Sea.

1.1.4 Geology

The Dniester basin is located within 5 first-order geological structures: the folded Carpathians, the Fore-Carpathian trough, the Ukrainian Shield, the Volyn-Podolsk plate and the Black Sea Basin.

The Carpathians are an alpine cover and fold structure with a mountainous relief composed of thick, highly dislocated flysch strata of Cretaceous and Paleogene age, mainly sandstones, mudstones, siltstones, and less often limestones.

Tectonically, the Precarpathian Trough is a young alpine crustal subsidence area located between the overlying Carpathian Cover and Folding Structure and the Volyn-Podillya Plate. It is composed of a thick, up to several kilometres thick, terrigenous Neogene mudstone sediments, mostly clayey, significantly halogenated and often gypsumised. These rocks are overlain by Quaternary sediments and underlain by Cretaceous, Jurassic and older rocks.

The Volyn-Podilska plate has a complex structure and within the section that defines its hydrogeological features, it is a monocline that dips in the western and southwestern directions. It is composed of terrigenous Quaternary, Miocene (in some areas), thick carbonate and terrigenous Upper Cretaceous, Jurassic formations and terrigenous carbonate Pre-Mesozoic rocks (Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, Cambrian, Vendian, Riphean).

The Ukrainian Shield is an uplifted block of crystalline basement rocks bounded by drainage systems, a major positive structure of the East European Platform. In its section, two structural floors are distinguished. The lower floor is composed of metamorphosed dislocated rocks of Archean-Proterozoic igneous and metamorphic formations, while the upper floor is composed of sedimentary terrigenous deposits of Meso-Cenozoic of low thickness, which are often eroded in river valleys.

The Black Sea Basin is structurally a monocline with a basement that dips from the north, from the Ukrainian Shield, to the south. The basement rocks are overlain by Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks. The most interesting from the hydrogeological point of view are the carbonate-terigenous deposits of the Neogene, which increase in thickness to the south. The older formations of the Cimmerian-Alpine structural floor are located at considerable depths.

1.1.5 Hydrogeology

According to its geological structure, the Dniester basin belongs to the following first-order hydrogeological regions: Carpathian hydrogeological fold region, Hydrogeological region of the Ukrainian Shield, Precarpathian, Volyn-Podolsk and Black Sea artesian basins.

Groundwater in the Carpathian hydrogeological folded area is confined to the upper fractured zone of bedrock, which extends to a depth of 80-100 m. A characteristic feature of the hydrogeological conditions of the territory is uneven and generally low water enrichment, which is determined by the low filtration properties of water-bearing rocks and their intensive dislocation. The most promising are the water-bearing Quaternary alluvial deposits represented by gravel and pebble formations.

The hydrogeological conditions of the Precarpathian artesian basin are characterised by the presence of separate water-bearing sand and sandstone layers in the bedrock of the Neogene poorly permeable clay deposits, the water-bearing capacity of which is low. The waters associated with these layers are usually characterised by high salinity, which makes it impossible to use them for water supply. Groundwater associated with alluvial Pliocene-Quaternary sediments is suitable for domestic drinking water use.

The Volyn-Podillya artesian basin is a multi-storey aquifer system. There are no distinct layers of poorly permeable sediments separating the aquifers, from the Cretaceous to the older ones. Within the Dniester basin, aquifers are common in Quaternary, Miocene, Upper Cretaceous, Jurassic, Devonian, Silurian, and Vendian rocks.

In the hydrogeological region of the Ukrainian Shield, two structural layers are distinguished. The lower floor is composed of metamorphosed dislocated rocks of Archean-Proterozoic igneous and metamorphic formations, while the upper floor is composed of Meso-Cenozoic sediments. The crystalline rocks are characterised by very uneven endogenous and exogenous fracturing in area and depth. The most waterlogged zones are confined to the developed hydrographic network and large gullies. The thickness of intense fracture zones often does not exceed 20 m from the surface of crystalline rocks in watersheds and 50 m in river valleys, and usually extends to a depth of 80-100 m from the present-day surface. The aquifers of the upper structural layer, predominantly in sandy sediments, are characterised by an unconfined distribution and thickness, and are most often confined to watershed areas and eroded in river valleys.

The hydrogeological conditions of the Black Sea artesian basin are complex. This is due to the diversity and irregular distribution of both water-bearing and water-resistant sediments, facies and lithological variability of rock composition, and the diversity of groundwater quality. Within the Dniester basin, groundwater of drinking quality is found mainly in carbonate Neogene sediments, and in some places in sandy Pliocene-Quaternary formations.

1.1.6 Soils

The soils in most of the basin (Prykarpattia, Roztochia, Opillya and Podillia plateau) are medium to light loamy, mostly dusty, in Pokuttya and Bessarabian Upland - dusty-heavy loamy and clayey, and in the Carpathians - sandy-medium loamy with an admixture of gravel.

The soil-forming rocks in the Volyn-Podilska Upland are loess and loess-like rocks, which formed black soil and grey forest podzolic soils.

In the Carpathians, brown earthy podzolic and mountain podzolic soils were formed on the products of weathering of hard rocks. The soil cover of Prykarpattia consists mainly of sod-podzolic soils, which are replaced by meadow soils in river valleys

1.1.7 Flora

The natural vegetation of the Dniester basin is best preserved in the Carpathians. The main forest distribution area is 100-1400 m, meaning that they grow only in the area of the Dniester's headwaters and its Carpathian tributaries. Lower down on the slopes, mixed forests are common. Even lower, there are deciduous forests. Hazel can be found in the undergrowth. In humid areas, ash and elm trees grow.

Outside the Carpathians, little natural vegetation has survived. In Podillia, there are hornbeam and oak forests. Shrubs are very common in the river valleys. Transnistrian Podillya is the only area in Ukraine where the thermophilic rock oak forests are found, and several dozen birch trees, rare for Western Podillya, grow in the Shutromynske tract.

Due to the unfavourable hydrological regime of the Dniester reservoir, most of the shallow waters in the upper part of the reservoir are devoid of vegetation. In the lower part, the vegetation cover is fragmentary. Submerged plants are most common. In the reservoir's near-dam area, submerged plants form mixed thickets mixed with filamentous algae.

In the steppe (lower) part of the basin, forests have been preserved mainly in ravines. The entire estuarine part of the Dniester is covered with dense vegetation (willows, poplars); they mostly grow on the riverbed ramparts. Only a few trees can be found near the estuary. The Dniester floodplains are dominated by common reed. Occasionally, lake meadows can be found.

In the areas adjacent to the river, you can find rare and valuable plants that are under protection. Among them are the checkerboard grouse (Staritsa Dniester reserve), white ash (Zalishchytska dibrova natural monument), pinnate broom (Zhezhavsky botanical reserve) and others.

1.1.8 Fauna

The richest parts of the river basin in terms of fauna are the upper reaches and the estuarine part. The vertebrate fauna alone within the Ukrainian Carpathians includes 435 species. There are 60 species of mammals. Among them are insectivores - 7 species, bats - 16 species, hares - 1 species, rodents - 19 species, carnivores - 13 species, and ungulates - 4 species.

Representatives of the Mediterranean (spotted salamander, green frog), inhabitants of coniferous forests of Eastern Europe and the Siberian taiga (grouse, black grouse) are very common. There are elements of steppe, peptic, and alpine fauna (alpine pika, snow vole, alpine newt).

The fauna of the Middle Dniester is the richest in fish. Both predatory and herbivorous fish species are found here. Rare are the marena, the wolffish and the sterlet.

The most abundant bird species is the shore swallow, and the islands are home to many gulls and terns. There are also waterfowl. Grey herons, less commonly white herons, black storks and fisherwomen are commonly seen.

In the lower reaches of the Dniester, the Dniester floodplains are home to the largest number of animal species. Waterfowl and water-loving birds (pelican, swan, heron) are the most numerous here.

The Lower Dniester is home to mallards and yellow herons, which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine.

1.1.9 Hydrological regime

Average long-term runoff and its distribution in the Dniester basin.

The Dniester basin can be divided into three parts based on its water supply: Carpathian, Volyn-Podillya and the lower southern part.

The Carpathian mountainous section of the basin is mainly the upper right bank part of the catchment with a highly developed hydrographic network and is the main area of the Dniester's flow formation. In the Carpathian area of the Dniester basin, the average long-term values of the annual runoff modulus are the highest (4.70-5.33 l/s km^2), and at the source of the river this figure reaches 10 l/s km^2 .

In the Podilska part of the basin, the runoff modulus is steadily decreasing from 4.70 to 1.77 l/s km^2 .

Below the Kamianka gauging station, the riverbed is a transit route, with annual precipitation of only 350-400 mm. The small tributaries in this part of the catchment do not have a significant impact on the water regime of the Dniester, which is formed under the combined influence of the Carpathian left-bank tributaries. The value of the flow module in the lower part of the basin is 1.1-0.2 l/s km^2 .

Thus, the main area of the Dniester's runoff is the upper part of the basin (20.4 thousand km^2 , 28% of the total catchment area), whose watercourses are characterised by a flood regime throughout the year. The upper part of the basin accounts for about 2/3 of the Dniester's annual flow.

Accounting for irreversible water consumption makes it possible to estimate the natural flow of the river to the Zalishchyky settlement at 226 m^3 /s, or 7.13 km^3 per year.

Intra-annual runoff distribution

In general, the Dniester basin receives 10-20% of its annual precipitation in winter, 35-45% in summer, and 20-25% in spring and autumn. The snow cover, except in the upper part of the basin, is unstable. The duration of the period with snow cover ranges from 100 to 140 days in the Carpathians, from 60 to 100 days in the middle part of the basin and from 20 to 60 days in the lower part. All of this mainly determines the seasonal distribution of the river's flow: about 60% of the river's annual flow occurs in the summer and autumn, 25% in the spring due to snowmelt, and the remaining 15% is the winter flow, which is formed mainly by groundwater recharge.

At Zalishchyky, the highest water content is in April, while the lowest water content is observed in January and February. It should be noted that in recent decades, the intra-annual distribution of runoff has changed somewhat. First of all, the spring flood discharge has decreased. At the same time, flows during the low water period have increased slightly.

A characteristic feature of the Dniester is its flood regime. Up to five floods occur on the river every year. Water levels can rise by 3-4 metres, and sometimes even more.

The ice regime is unstable with frequent establishment of weak ice cover and its shifting. This leads to the formation of ice jams, which often reach significant sizes and are accompanied by a high rise in water level (up to 4 m or more). Ice jams are also frequent in the upper part of the Dniester reservoir.

1.1.10 Specifics of the river basin

According to typical river basin characteristics, the catchment area of the Dniester River basin within Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil and Khmelnytsky oblasts is approximately the same. At the same time, compared to the other 6 oblasts of the basin, the largest number of rivers within Ukraine, which provides the main flow (water content) of the entire basin, falls within Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (about 45%).

A characteristic feature of the basin is its vulnerability to harmful water impacts throughout the year due to the flood regime in the mountainous (upper) part of the basin, especially on the right bank. The most vulnerable region is Ivano-Frankivsk, which contains all the main mountain tributaries of the Dniester that rapidly generate flood runoff.

The main feature of the Dniester basin hydrographic network is the absence of significant tributaries.

An important feature of the Dniester is the large sediment load transported by the river. This is primarily due to the mountainous nature of the river's feeder. The anthropogenic factor also has a certain impact, in particular, deforestation and logging, and the spread of row crops and vineyards in the basin.

1.1.11 Typology of surface water bodies

The SWB typology was developed in accordance with the Methodology for Determining Surface and Groundwater Bodies (Methodology) approved by the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources No. 4 dated 14.01.2019 to detail the hydrographic zoning of Ukraine, prepare a state water monitoring programme, and develop and evaluate the effectiveness of the RBMP implementation.

Out of the five categories of surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, coastal waters, artificial and heavily modified water bodies), four categories of SWBs have been identified in the Dniester basin - "rivers", "AWB and HMWB", "coastal waters" and "transitional waters".

For the typology and delineation of rivers and lakes, the EU WFD system A was used (Table 1).

Table 1 Descriptors for rivers (system A)

Descriptors		
Catchment height, m	Catchment area, km^2	Geological rocks
• midlands: >800 • lowlands: 500 - 800 • upland: 200 - 500 • lowland: < 200	• small: 10 - 100 • average: >100 - 1000 • large: >1 000 - 10 000 • very large: > 10 000	• limestone • silicate • organic

The EU WFD system B is used for the typology of SWBs in the categories of "transitional waters" and "coastal waters".

For "transitional waters", in addition to ecoregion and salinity, an additional indicator is used among the mandatory descriptors - origin (Table 2). This indicator, as an additional descriptor, was included following the example of Romania and Bulgaria.

Table 2 Descriptors for transitional waters (system B)

Eco-region	Salinity, ‰	Origin.
• Black Sea • Sea of Azov	• oligohaline 0.5 to < 5 • mesohaline 5 to < 18 • polyhaline 18 to < 30 • euryhaline < 40	• seaside • estuaries are open • estuaries are closed

For "coastal waters", in addition to the ecoregion and salinity, additional indicators are used: exposure (protection from waves and wind), and the predominant composition of bottom sediments (Table 3).

Table 3 Descriptors for coastal waters (system B)

Eco-region	Salinity, ‰	Exposition	Bottom deposits
• Black Sea • Sea of Azov	• fresh water < 0.5 • oligohaline 0.5 to <5 • mesohaline 5 to <18 • polyhaline 18 to <30 • euhaline 30 to <40	• protected (bays, bays) • open (cape zones, direct coast)	• clay-silt • silty sandy • sandy

In accordance with the above descriptors, 33 types of SWBs in the Dniester RBD have been identified in the "rivers" category (Table 4).

The Dniester RBD is located within three ecoregions - the Carpathians (number 10), the Pontic Province (number 12) and the Eastern Plains (number 16).

Rivers are classified by catchment area as small (with a catchment area of less than 100 km^2), medium (100 to 1000 km^2), large (1000 to 10,000 km^2) and very large (over 10,000 km^2) rivers.

According to the altitude of the catchment area, the rivers of the basin are located in the midlands (over 800 m), lowlands (500 to 800 m), uplands (200 to 500 m) and lowlands (less than 200 m).

Geological rocks in the Dniester River basin are of three types: limestone (Ca), silicate (Si) and organic (O).

Table 4 Types of SWBs in the "rivers" category

№	Type code	Type
1	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
2	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si	very large river on a hill in silicate rocks
3	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks
4	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
5	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	a small river in the middle mountains in silicate rocks
6	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	medium-sized river on a hill in silicate rocks
7	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks

№	Type code	Type
8	UA_R_10_L_2_Si	a large river on a hill in silicate rocks
9	UA_R_10_L_3_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
10	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	a small river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
11	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
12	UA_R_12_S_2_Ca	small river on a hill in limestone rocks
13	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks
14	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	medium-sized river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
15	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
16	UA_R_12_L_1_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
17	UA_R_12_L_1_O	a large river in the lowlands in organic rocks
18	UA_R_12_XL_1_Ca	a very large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
19	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	very large river in the lowlands in organic rocks
20	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	a small river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
21	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
22	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	a small river on a hill in limestone rocks
23	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks
24	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	medium-sized river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
25	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
26	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	medium-sized river on a hill in limestone rocks
27	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	medium-sized river on a hill in silicate rocks
28	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	a large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
29	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks
30	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca	a large river on a hill in limestone rocks
31	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	a large river on a hill in silicate rocks
32	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca	a very large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks
33	UA_R_16_XL_1_Si	a very large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks

In the category of "transitional waters", 2 types of SWBs have been identified (Table 5).

Table 5 Types of SWBs in the "transitional waters" category

№	Type code	Type
1	UA_TW_M5_O_O	Oligohaline open estuaries
2	UA_TW_M5_M_O	Mesohaline open estuaries

In the category of "coastal waters", 1 type of SWB was identified (Table 6).

Table 6 Types of SWBs in the "coastal waters" category

№	Type code	Type
1	UA_CW_M5_M_SH_S_S	Mesogaline closed shallow sandy

1.1.12 Reference conditions

The assessment of the ecological state of the SWB is based on a comparison of biological indicators (benthic macroinvertebrates, macrophytes, phytobenthos, phytoplankton and fish) with reference conditions that characterise the state of the SWB, which has not been subjected to anthropogenic impact or is minimal.

Reference conditions are determined on the basis of data obtained from reference sites, by modelling (predictive models or retrospective forecasting methods that take into account historical, paleogeographic and other available data that provide a sufficient level of confidence in the values for reference conditions for each type of SWB) or by a combination of these methods or based on expert opinion.

In order to establish reference values for biological indicators based on data from reference sites, it is necessary to establish such sites for each type of SWB in all natural categories. The network should cover a sufficient number of sites to provide a sufficient level of confidence and to account for the variability of values for indicators that correspond to the different ecological status of the SWB type.

Key criteria for selecting reference sites:

- characterise the state of the SWB without anthropogenic impact or with minimal impact,

- there is no industry or intensive agriculture,
- concentrations of specific synthetic pollutants are zero or below the detection limits,
- no morphological changes,
- water intake and flow control cause only minor fluctuations in water levels and do not affect surface water quality,
- the vegetation of the coastal zone is appropriate for the type of SWB and geographical location,
- no invasive species,
- fishing and aquaculture do not affect the functioning of the ecosystem.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of clause VII of the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 5 dated 14.01.2019 "On Approval of the Methodology for Assigning a Surface Water Body to One of the Classes of Ecological and Chemical Status of a Surface Water Body, as well as Assigning an Artificial [...]", type-specific reference conditions may also be determined on the basis of existing reference sites in other countries for the same type of SWB or by combining the procedures described above.

Given that reference conditions for all types of SWBs are not currently defined in Ukraine, it was suggested to use the reference conditions established for the same or similar types in neighbouring EU countries, namely the Slovak Republic and Romania.

The methodology includes four hydrobiological indicators (benthic macroinvertebrates, phytoplankton, phytobenthos, macrophytes, macroalgae and eutrophication, respectively) for four natural categories of surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters and coastal waters) that have been identified in Ukraine.

The environmental quality standards (EQS) were approved by Order of the Ministry of Ecology No. 332 dated 01.04.2024 "On Approval of Environmental Water Quality Standards for Determining the Ecological Status of Surface Water Bodies and Amendments to Certain Regulatory Acts".

In the second cycle of the RBMP, it is necessary to revise the reference conditions (including for the fish fauna indicator) using data from state water monitoring.

1.2 Water bodies delineation

1.2.1 Surface water

In the Dniester RBD, the SWBs was determined on 499 rivers (according to the State Water Cadastre: Accounting of Surface Water Bodies geoportal of the SAWR).

Within the Dniester RBD, 1,154 SWBs have been identified. The designated SWBs belong to the following categories of surface water:

- rivers,
- transitional waters,
- coastal waters,
- artificial (AWB) and heavily modified (HMWB).

Category "rivers"

According to the Methodology, 835 SWBs were identified. The number of identified SWBs depending on descriptors and types is shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7 Distribution of SWBs of the "rivers" category by descriptors

Descriptor	Indicator	Number of SWBs
by eco-region	Eastern plains	559
	Pontic province	49
	Carpathians	227
by catchment area	small (S)	606
	average (M)	188
	large (L)	34
	very large (XL)	7
by the height of the catchment area	in the midlands	52
	in the lowlands	121
	on a hill	483
	in the lowlands	179
by geological type	in silicate rocks	660
	in limestone rocks	172
	in organic rocks	3

Table 8 Distribution of SWBs of the "rivers" category by type

№	Type code	Type	Number of SWBs
Ecoregion 10 Carpathians			
1	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks	45
2	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	98
3	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	a small river in the middle mountains in silicate rocks	52
4	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	medium-sized river on a hill in silicate rocks	15
5	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	15
6	UA_R_10_L_2_Si	a large river on a hill in silicate rocks	1
7	UA_R_10_L_3_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	1
Ecoregion 12 Pontic Province			
8	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	a small river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	8
9	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	12
10	UA_R_12_S_2_Ca	a small river on a hill in limestone rocks	1
11	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks	6
12	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	medium-sized river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	6
13	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	11
14	UA_R_12_L_1_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	1
15	UA_R_12_L_1_O	a large river in the lowlands in organic rocks	1
16	UA_R_12_XL_1_Ca	a very large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	1
17	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	very large river in the lowlands in organic rocks	2
Ecoregion 16 Eastern Plains			
18	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	7
19	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si	very large river on a hill in silicate rocks	1
20	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	a small river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	49
21	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	a small river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	26
22	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	a small river on a hill in limestone rocks	51
23	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	a small river on a hill in silicate rocks	251
24	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	medium-sized river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	31
25	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	medium-sized river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	16
26	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	medium-sized river on a hill in limestone rocks	11
27	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	medium-sized river on a hill in silicate rocks	83
28	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	a large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	9
29	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	a large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	3
30	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca	a large river on a hill in limestone rocks	3
31	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	a large river on a hill in silicate rocks	15
32	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca	a very large river in the lowlands in limestone rocks	2
33	UA_R_16_XL_1_Si	a very large river in the lowlands in silicate rocks	1

The category "heavily modified water bodies".

According to the Methodology, 286 heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) were identified. The share of HMWBs in the total number of SWBs in the Dniester RBD is 25%. Most of them (153 SWBs) are classified as HMWBs due to straightening.

103 SWBs are classified as HMWBs due to overregulation.

30 SWBs are classified as HMWBs due to a combination of overregulation and channel straightening (Fig. 1).

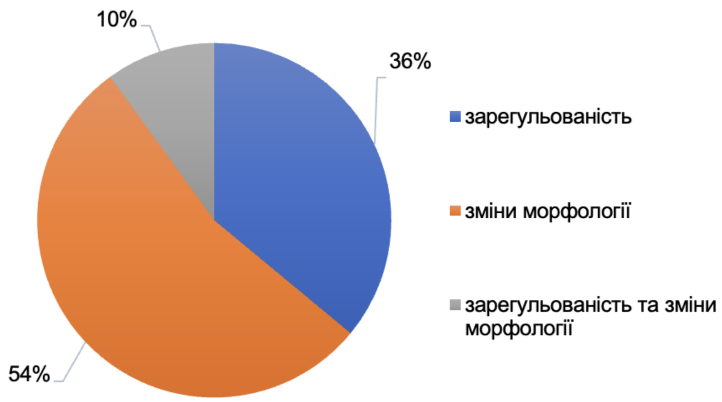

Figure 1 Distribution of HMWBs by causes of hydromorphological pressures (%)

Category "artificial surface water bodies".

According to the Methodology, 30 artificial SWBs were identified. One of them is a canal, and 29 are ponds and reservoirs.

The category "transitional waters".

According to the Methodology, 2 SWBs were identified.

The category "coastal waters".

According to the Methodology, 1 SWB was determined.

The percentage distribution of the identified SWBs in the Dniester basin by category is shown in Figure 2.

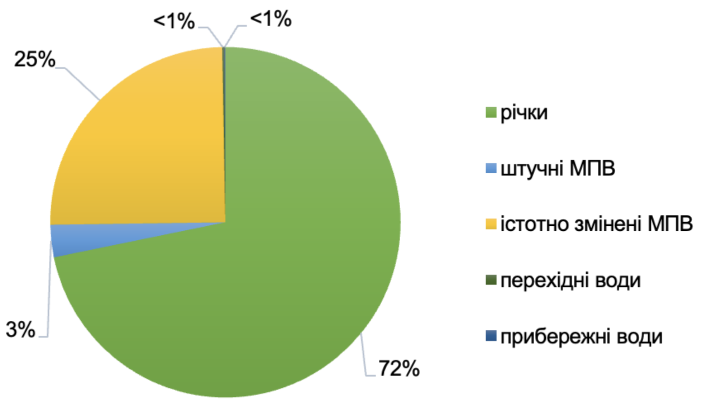

Figure 2 Breakdown of identified SWBs by category (%)

Each of the 1,154 SWBs identified in the Dniester basin has been assigned a unique code that looks like this:

UA_ M5.2_YYYY

- UA - Ukraine
- M5.2 - code of the Dniester basin (according to the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 103 of 29 March 2017 "On Approval of the Boundaries of River Basin Areas, Sub-basins and Water Management Areas")
- YYYY is the unique number of the designated SWBs in the Dniester basin.

Each linear SWB (of the categories "rivers", "AWB or HMWB") has a length (km). The length of the SWBs in the Dniester RBD ranges from 0.04 km (UA_M5.2_0043 - Tarnavka River) to 165.5 km (UA_M5.2_0009 - Dniester River).

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the identified linear SWBs in the Dniester RBD by length.

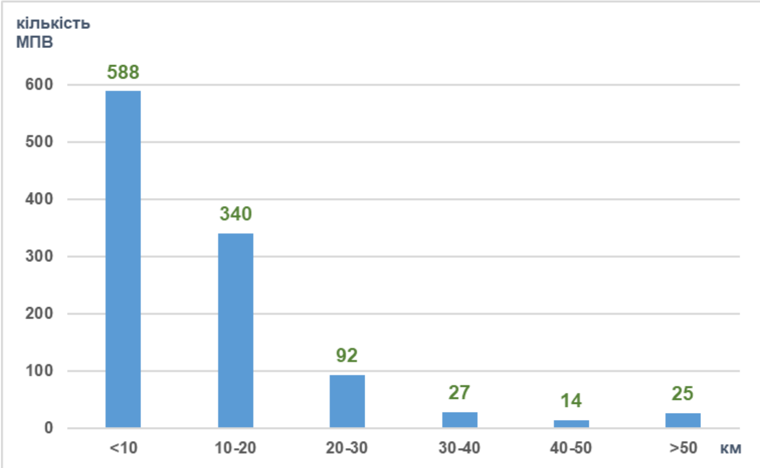

Figure 3 Distribution of the identified linear SWBs by length

Each polygonal SWB (categories "lakes", "AWB or HMWB", "transitional waters", "coastal waters") has an area (km^2). The area of the SWB in the Dniester RBD ranges from 0.28 km^2 (UA_M5.2_0669 - Borshchivske Reservoir) to 344.3 km^2 (UA_M5.2_1152 - Dniester Estuary).

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the identified polygonal SWBs in the Dniester RBD by area.

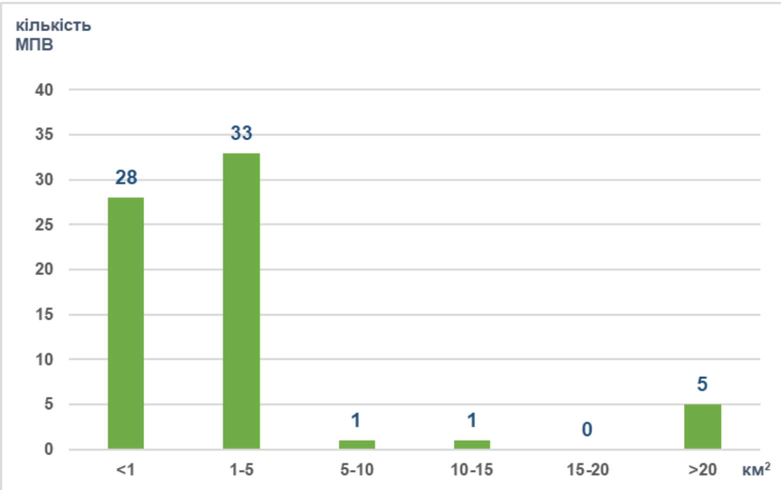

Figure 4 Distribution of identified polygonal SWBs by area

1.2.2 Groundwater

The deliniation of the GWBs was carried out in accordance with the Methodology for Determining Surface and Groundwater Bodies (Methodology) approved by the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources No. 4 dated 14.01.2019.

The definition of an GWBs includes the division of aquifers into smaller units, the preliminary establishment of GWBs boundaries based on individual characteristics and available knowledge of hydrogeological systems and anthropogenic impacts.

The definition begins with the analysis of geological maps and well data to identify different hydrogeological units within the aquifer. First of all, attention is paid to those aquifer complexes whose reserves can provide water intake of more than 10 m^3 per day.

The youngest aquifers are considered first. As a rule, the boundaries of surface water basins are approximated with the boundaries of groundwater basins, and then the determination of the GWBs for deeper aquifer complexes, the boundaries of which go beyond the boundaries of surface water basins, is performed.

The codes of the defining GWBs are formed as follows:

UAM5200Q100

- UA - Ukraine,
- M52 is the code for the Dniester basin,

- 0 - river sub-basin, according to the Water Code,
- 0Q - geological system (geological age of water-bearing rocks),
- 100 - the number of the GWB.

In the process of identifying GWBs in the Dniester basin, 1 group of non-pressure Quaternary GWBs and 6 GWBs with a total area of 11,730.93 km were identified^2 .

In addition, 12 pressure GWBs and 1 group of pressure GWB with a total area of 55,263.22 km were identified^2 (Table 9).

Table 9 List of identified GWBs

№	GWBs code	GWBs	Geological index	Area of the GWBs, km^2
1	UAM5200Q100	In alluvial sediments of floodplains and I-III over floodplain terraces of the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene	a^{1-3} P +aH_{III}	6926,3
2	UAM5200Q200	In alluvial sediments IV-X Pliocene-Middle Neopleistocene floodplain terraces	a P^{4-5}_{II} a^{6-9} E - P_{III} a E-N^{10}_2	3219
3	UAM5200Q300	In glacial, lake-glacial water-glacial lower Neopleistocene	g, lg, fP_I	531,5
4	UAM5200Q400	In the Middle and Upper Neopleistocene lacustrine-alluvial	laPII-III	379,5
5	UAM5200Q500	In the sediments of Pleistocene floodplain terraces	aP_{I-III}	572,4
6	UAM5200Q600	In Holocene estuarine and marine sediments	lmH	17,95
7	UAM5200N100	In the Middle Miocene sediments	N_1^2	5528,7
8	UAM5200N200	In Sarmatian deposits	N s_1	3258
9	UAM5200N300	In alluvial Upper Pliocene sediments	N_2^2 non-pressure	84,3
10	UAM5200N400	In the Upper Miocene Baltic sediments	N_1 bl	2688
11	UAM5200N500	In Upper Sarmatian deposits	N s_{13}	1613
12	UAM5200N600	In the Middle Sarmatian deposits	N s_{12}	5906,6
13	UAM5200K100	In the Turonian-Cognac deposits	K t-k_2	6382
14	UAM5200K200	In the Santon-Maastrichtian sediments	K_2 st-m	4371
15	UAM5200J100	In Upper Jurassic deposits	J_3	2268.1
16	UAM5200D100	In the Upper Devonian deposits	D_3	1876,5
17	UAM5200D200	In Lower-Middle Devonian deposits	D_{1-2}	7251,0
18	UAM5200S200	In Silurian deposits	S	9839
19	UAM520PЄ100	In the Vendian deposits	V	3606,9
20	UAM520PЄ200	In Precambrian sediments	AR-PR_1	674,42

The characteristics of the GWBs groups are presented in Annex 2.

GWB in alluvial sediments of floodplains and I-III over-floodplain terraces of the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene (UAM5200Q100)

The GWBs is widespread in the river valleys of the Dniester basin. Deposits of floodplain terraces are more developed on the right bank of the Dniester. Alluvial formations of floodplains and floodplain terraces occur along the river channels in strips ranging from 300-700 m wide. The water-bearing rocks are pebbles with sandy and sandy-clayey aggregates, sands of various grains with lenses and loam layers, which are underlain by pre-Quaternary rocks of different age and composition. The thickness of the aquifer within the floodplains ranges from 1.5 to 13 m, with the prevailing values of 5-6 m, and on the terraces - from 1 to 20 m. The depth of the aquifer within the floodplains ranges from 0.4 to 6 m, and within the terraces from 1.2 to 29 m. Static levels are set at depths of 0.5-18 m. The waters are mostly non-pressurised, but in some places on the terraces, due to the presence of heavy and dense loams in the roof, they are slightly pressurised. The head varies from 0.2 to 7.8 m.

The chemical composition of the water is extremely varied. On the left bank of the Dniester, calcium bicarbonate and calcium sulphate-magnesium bicarbonate waters with a salinity of 0.3-0.7 g/dm^3 prevail. In areas where alluvial aquifers are directly overlain by gypsum anhydrite, sulphate calcium and sulphate sodium waters with high hardness are formed (Svicha, Bystrytsia Nadvirna and Solotvynska Bystrytsia river basins).

In the Carpathian region, where saline deposits lie directly under the pebbles and the water type changes to bicarbonate-chloride-calcium chloride, calcium chloride and sodium, the mineralisation is slightly higher (0.9-1.8 g/dm^3). The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation, as well as by water inflow from rivers and overflow from older terraces, and, partially, by water inflow from lower aquifers. The presence of dense loams with low filtration properties above the aquifer overlay protects groundwater, and in areas where such loams are not present, there is a risk of contamination. The aquifer is used for centralised water supply.

A group of GWBs in alluvial sediments IV-X of Pliocene-Middle Neopleistocene floodplain terraces (UAM5200Q200)

This group includes groundwater:

- aquifer in the Middle Neopleistocene alluvial deposits of the IV-V floodplain terraces (a $P^{4-5}{}_{II}$), distributed on the right bank of the Dniester River and its tributaries;
- aquifer in the Neopleistocene and Lower Neopleistocene alluvial deposits of the VI-IX floodplain terraces of the Dniester (a$^{6-9}$ E_{II} -P_I). It is distributed on the right bank of the Dniester in watersheds and in the Dniester-Prut interfluve;
- aquifer in undivided Pliocene and Lower Eocene sediments (N_2 -E_I). Alluvial sediments of the X alluvial terrace (a $N^{10}{}_2$ -E_I), distributed on the right bank of the Dniester in the watersheds of the high 10th terrace. These formations are mapped on the Bystrytsia-Solotvynska - Bystrytsia-Nadvirnańska interfluve in the vicinity of Hvizd village and on the Bolokhivka - Sivka interfluve in the vicinity of Golyn village. The thickness of the alluvium of this terrace, which has been exposed by several mapping and exploration wells, is 5-6 m.

The water-bearing rocks of the GWB group are represented by loams, clays, pebbles, pebbles with sandy-clay aggregates, sands of various sizes with lenses of pebbles, loams and sandy loams. The alluvium is markedly transformed, rather densely cemented and often ferruginous. The thickness of the sediments is from 2 to 28 m, and the thickness of the overlying sediments, which are loams and sandy loams, is from 2 to 24 m. Water depth ranges from 2-10 to 18 m. The waters are mostly non-pressure, only in places where there are weakly permeable layers in the roof, they become pressure. Heads do not exceed 2 m. Static levels are set at a depth of 3 to 7 m. Well flow rates range from 1 to 2.5 g/dm^3, with a 1-8 m drop in level, and spring flow rates range from 0.2 to 0.5-1 g/dm^3. The waters are mainly calcium bicarbonate with salinity of up to 0.5 g/dm3, with an increased content of sulphate, chloride, magnesium, and sodium ions, which is typical for waters of the floodplain terraces that lie on the saline sediments of the inner zone of the Precarpathian trough. The water hardness ranges from 1.95 to 35 mg-eq/dm^3, with a predominance of 3-8 mg-eq/dm^3 . The water contains organic decomposition products. The aquifer complex is recharged over the entire area of its distribution by infiltration of precipitation and, partially, by water inflow from underlying aquifers. The annual amplitude of water level fluctuations in the wells, depending on the amount of precipitation, is 1.5-2 m. The aquifer complex is used for domestic water supply.

GWB in glacial, lake-glacial, water-glacial sediments of the Lower Neopleistocene (UAM5200Q300)

It is mainly distributed in the Precarpathian artesian basin and less so in the Volyn-Podolsk basin.

The water-bearing rocks are loams, sandy loams, sands, varying in thickness from 5-10 to 25 m. The water is non-pressure, occurring at depths from 0 to 15 m. Due to the presence of water-bearing rocks with a large amount of dust and clay particles in the section, it has a low water saturation. The chemical composition of the water is diverse: calcium bicarbonate, sodium bicarbonate-sulfate with salinity ranging from 0.3 to 1.8 g/dm^3. The water saturation of the horizon is relatively low. The flow rates of the springs range from 0.02 to 1.8 g/dm^3. Well flow rates are 0.12-0.5 g/dm^3. In areas where there are no sand layers, the sediments are anhydrous. The aquifer is subject to surface contamination by decomposition products of organic substances (NO_3, NO_2, NH_4). The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation. The annual amplitude of water level fluctuations is 0.5-3 m. During the dry season, the levels drop sharply and some wells dry up. Water-bearing sediments are sporadic, which is why the aquifer cannot be recommended for centralised water supply, but it is widely used by the population and small enterprises for water supply.

GWB in lake-alluvial sediments of the Middle and Upper Neopleistocene (UAM5200Q400)

It is developed within the basin depressions near the villages of Shchasnivka, Yakhnivtsi, Ryabiyivka, and Heletyntsi in Khmelnytskyi region.

Water-bearing rocks are represented by loams with sandy loam interlayers. The sediments are 4-6 m thick. The cover of the lake-alluvial deposits includes a soil and vegetation layer and bog formation, and less often loess-like loams. The water table ranges from 0.9 to 13.2 metres. The aquifer is non-pressure. Due to the presence of a large amount of dusty and clay particles in the water-bearing rocks, the horizon has a low water saturation. The wells have flow rates of 0.12-0.5 g/dm^3. The waters are predominantly calcium-magnesium bicarbonate with a salinity of 0.4-1.14 g/dm^3. The aquifer is subject to surface contamination by decomposition products of organic substances (NO_3, NO_2, NH_4). The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation. The annual amplitude of water level fluctuations is 0.5-3 m. In the dry season, the levels drop sharply and some wells dry up. The horizon is used by the local population for household and drinking purposes (using mine wells). The aquifer is not of practical importance for centralised water supply due to its limited distribution and low water saturation of rocks.

GWB in alluvial Pleistocene sediments of floodplain terraces (UAM5200Q500)

It is distributed in the river valley of the lower reaches of the Dniester and the Dniester Estuary.

Water-bearing rocks are represented by sands, in the lower part of the section with gravels and pebbles, which are overlain by Aeolian-deluvial loams. The thickness of the water-bearing rocks is 6-18 m, in some places up to 25 m. Groundwater levels are found at shallow depths, which increase in the direction of spread of older terraces - from 0.2-4 to 20 m and more. The aquifer is non-pressure in the northern part of the area and pressure in the south. Well flow rates are 0.9-9 g/dm^3 with a water table drop of 0.2-2 m, and well flow rates range from 0.2-0.3 to 3-5 g/dm^3. The chemical composition of the water varies from sodium bicarbonate to calcium chloride with salinity ranging from 0.5 to 1.9 g/dm^3 and more, and a total hardness of 3-10 mg-eq/dm^3. The water is often brackish and salty near estuaries and the sea. The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation, Dniester waters during floods, inflows from aquifers in Neogene sediments, and water from irrigation areas near the villages of Hradenytsi, Troitske, Yasky, Mayaki, and Ovidiopol.

GWB in Holocene estuarine and marine sediments (UAM5200Q600)

It is distributed in narrow strips (from a few metres to 1,000 metres or more wide) in the valleys of estuaries and the Black Sea coast.

Water-bearing rocks are represented by sands with shell rock, silt, sandy loam, gravel and pebbles. Sediments are 3-5 to 45 m thick. Water depth ranges from a few centimetres to 2-10 metres. The lower part of the sediments contains saline water. Freshwater lenses lie above. Well flow rates do not exceed 0.1-0.2 with a water level drop of 0.2-0.4 m. The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of atmospheric precipitation and inflow from surface water bodies. The chemical composition of the water is chloride, sodium sulfate-chloride or sodium magnesium with a salinity of 0.5-3 to 5-15 g/dm^3. The aquifer is not protected from pollution. Freshwater lenses with a salinity of up to 1 g/dm^3 are used for domestic water supply in the area of the Karolino-Bugaz Spit. Mineralised water in estuarine and marine sediments is practically not used. The aquifer is hydraulically connected to surface water.

Group of GWBs in Middle Miocene sediments (N_1^2) (UAM5200N100)

It is distributed in the southwestern part of the Volyn-Podolsk artesian basin, within a narrow band in the tectonic junction zone of the East European Platform with the Outer Zone of the Precarpathian Trough.

It unites a number of aquifers confined to the *Opillya (N_1 op), Tiras (N_1 tr) and Kosiv* (N_1 ks) formations, between which there are no aged water-bearing strata. The water-bearing deposits of the Opillya Formation are characterised by significantly higher water permeability than the overlying rocks. The water-bearing rocks of the complex are limestone, sand, sandstone, gypsum, and anhydrite. The thickness of the Middle Miocene formations is 30-50 m, in some areas it increases to 80-120 m. The depth of groundwater levels varies from fractions of a metre to 40-70m. The filtration coefficients are 3.7-4.2 m/day, sometimes up to 0.05 m/day. The aquifer is pressure and non-pressure. Heads in the direction of dip increase up to 75 m and more. The water saturation of the horizon is uneven. The well flow rates vary from thousandths to 41.7 dm^3/s, an average of 1.0-1.3 dm^3/s. In the watersheds, the water supply ranges from 0.3 to 120 m^2/day, with an average of 23 m^2/day. Near the border with the Precarpathian artesian basin, there is a partial discharge of water from this aquifer and a sharp increase in water availability, the average value of which is 1,260 m^2/day. The water intakes of the centralised water supply system of Lviv are located in this zone. Operational groundwater reserves have been explored in 11 areas of the deposits. The chemical composition of the water is calcium bicarbonate with a salinity of 0.2-0.6 g/dm^3. The main source of groundwater formation and recharge is atmospheric precipitation and water from surface watercourses.

GWB in the Miocene Sarmatian sediments (UAM5200N200)

Distributed along the southwestern slope of the Ukrainian Shield, in the basins of the left tributaries of the middle part of the Dniester.

The lithological composition of the water-bearing rocks of the Sarmatian Stage and their occurrence conditions are heterogeneous in area and section. The section of the Sarmatian sediments is two-layered. The upper part is composed of a thick clay layer with sand interlayers, while the lower part is composed of limestone with sand interlayers. The thickness of the water-bearing rocks varies from several metres to 80 metres and is mostly 7-20 metres. In the upper sandy-clay layer, aquifers are locally developed. The thickness of the sand layers and lenses is not consistent in area and varies from a tenth of a metre to 10 metres and more, with an average of 3-5 metres. The sands are characterised by poor water recovery and low filtration properties. Well flow rates are 0.1-0.3 dm^3/s, sometimes up to 1.1 dm^3/s. The aquifer in the upper sandy-clay layer is not promising for centralised water supply. The lower part of the formation is more promising.

GWBs in alluvial sediments of the Upper Pliocene (UAM5200N300)

It is distributed on the right bank of the Dniester estuary, in a 2-3 km wide strip, in the depth range from 24.0 to 64.0 m.

The thickness varies from 7.0 m to 33.4 m. The aquifer is unconfined. Well flow rates are 2.2-8.2 dm^3/s. The filtration coefficients fluctuate no more than 9-37 m/day. Water supply is 110-1 400 m^2/day. By chemical composition, the groundwater is sodium bicarbonate, sulphate-hydrocarbonate magnesium-calcium, hydrocarbonate-sulphate magnesium-calcium, fresh and slightly saline with a salinity of 0.3-1.5 g/dm^3. The aquifer is fed by infiltration of precipitation and inflow from the Dniester estuary during floods. The 25-35 m thick layer of loam and sand that lies in the aquifer's roof does not protect it from pollution from the surface. The aquifer in the Upper Pliocene alluvial deposits is one of the main aquifers suitable for centralised water supply and is used to supply water to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, Serhiivka and a number of smaller settlements. Operational groundwater reserves have been explored in two areas of the deposits.

GWB in the Upper Miocene Baltic Formation sediments (UAM5200N400)

Distributed in the north-west of the lower Dniester River, except for deep erosion incisions in the valleys of the Trostyanets and Yagorlyk rivers.

The depth of the roof is 5-40 m in watersheds and 0-15 m on slopes. The thickness of the Balt Formation sediments varies from 60 to 114 m, decreasing from watersheds to river valleys and gully bottoms. The filtration coefficients vary from 0.1 to 34 m/day, with a predominant value of 0.15-2.5 m/day. The water permeability of the strata is 0.8-45 m^2/day, mostly m^2/day. The depth of the static water table in the watershed areas is 18-70 m, on the slopes 0-16.5 m. The waters are non-pressure, in some cases there are local heads of up to 1-2 m. The flow rates of springs and wells vary from 0.01 to 0.9 dm^3/s, mainly 0.1-0.3 dm^3/s. The flow rates of the springs decrease in the south-eastern direction and do not exceed 0.1 dm^3/s in the Kuchurhan River valley. The aquifer in the Baltic sediments is recharged by infiltration of precipitation, especially in areas where it lies close to the surface, and by flow from adjacent horizons. The groundwater of the Baltic aquifer is fresh, rarely slightly saline, bicarbonate, bicarbonate-sulfate magnesium-sodium, calcium, and sodium in terms of mineralisation and chemical composition. The salinity of fresh water is 0.4-0.9 g/dm^3, and that of slightly saline water is more than 1.5 g/dm^3. The chemical composition varies from north to south and from west to east. In the southern part of the aquifer, there is a predominance of sulphates over bicarbonates, as well as an increased content of chlorides. The chemical composition of the northern part is characterised by a predominance of magnesium and sodium bicarbonates.

The groundwater in the horizon is characterised by a high level of man-made pollution, mainly nitrogen compounds. The nitrate content often exceeds the maximum permissible concentrations.

The aquifer is promising for water supply. Groundwater in the Upper Miocene Baltian sediments is widely used for water supply to settlements.

GWB in sediments of the Upper Sarmatian subregion of the Upper Miocene (UAM5200N500)

It is distributed in the central and southern part of the lower reaches of the Dniester River. Water-bearing rocks are limestones, sands interbedded with clays.

The waters are pressurised, with a head varying from 30 to 98 m. The static water table is recorded at depths of 30-83 m with a general downward trend to the south. The water-bearing rocks of the Upper Sarmatian are underlain in most of the territory by single-aged clays or Middle Sarmatian clays. The flow rates of the springs on the valley slopes are 0.01-0.1 dm^3/s, the flow rates of the wells are from 0.8 to 2 dm^3/s, more often - 1.2-1.5 dm^3/s, sometimes the flow rates reach 3-5 dm^3/s. The aquifer's water content ranges from 10 to 35 m^2/day. The filtration coefficients are 8 m/day for sands and up to 12 m/day for limestones. The chemical composition of the water is sulphate-hydrocarbonate, sodium chloride-hydrocarbonate. Groundwater in the Upper Sarmatian horizon is mostly fresh and slightly saline with a salinity of 0.7-1.5 g/dm^3, sometimes more, with a predominant salinity of 0.8-1.2 g/dm^3. The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation and flood waters at the outcrops of Upper Sarmatian sediments to the surface. The aquifer receives additional recharge from the Dniester Estuary, as evidenced by the distribution of groundwater of sodium chloride-hydrocarbonate composition with a salinity of up to 1 /dm in the area adjacent to the estuary. Groundwater in the Upper Sarmatian sediments is used to supply water to settlements, industrial and agricultural enterprises.

GWB in sediments of the Middle Sarmatian subregion of the Upper Miocene (UAM5200N600)

Widespread throughout the lower reaches of the Dniester River. The water-bearing rocks are mainly limestone, less often marl with sandstone and sand interlayers. The thickness of the aquifer varies from several metres on the slopes of river valleys to 25-30 metres in watershed areas, increasing to 70 metres in the southern direction. The aquifer is mostly pressure bearing. The head height increases from north to south as the aquifer dips and varies from 0 to 190 m. In the northern part of the territory, approximately up to the latitude of the Rozdilna River, the head is relatively low, about 2-60 m. Towards the Dniester valley, where the aquifer is drained, the head gradually decreases to almost zero. Depending on the terrain, piezometric levels are set above the ground surface (+7.0 m) or at depths of 20-155 m. The aquifer's permeability ranges from 100 to 4,880 m^2/day, with average values in the field areas of 90-4,000 m^2/day The flow rates of springs are 0.1-0.4 dm^3/s, and well flow rates range from tenths to 8 dm^3/s, with 1-3 dm^3/s prevailing. The aquifer in the Middle Sarmatian sediments contains waters of various chemical compositions, ranging from fresh calcium bicarbonate waters with a salinity of up to 1 g/dm^3 to sodium chloride waters with a salinity of up to 2 g/dm^3 and above. In the areas where the aquifer lies directly under the sandy clay deposits of the Baltian Formation, which is the aquifer's feeding area, magnesium bicarbonate water with a salinity of 0.4-0.8 g/dm^3 is common. The aquifer is fed by infiltration of precipitation. Groundwater of the Middle Sarmatian is discharged in the Black Sea and partially in the Dniester Valley. The aquifer in the Middle Sarmatian sediments is exploited throughout the entire area of its distribution. Groundwater from the aquifer is used to supply water to settlements in most districts of Odesa Oblast. The operational groundwater reserves of the horizon have been explored in 12 field areas.

GWB in the Santon-Maastrichtian Upper Cretaceous sediments (UAM5200K200)

It is the main source of centralised water supply in the north-western part of the basin, in the area of the left tributaries of the Dniester: Zubra, Naraivka, Koropets, Zolota Lypa, Strypa (except for the mouth), and Seret (upstream).

The aquifer complex is confined to the zone of intense fracturing of the marl and chalk strata (zone of active water exchange). The zone of maximum effective fracturing of marl and chalk rocks is located at depths from 10 to 80 m. The filtration coefficients of the fractured rocks range from 0.6 to 20 m/day. The groundwater of the complex is pressurised in most of the territory. The head height increases from the slopes of watersheds to river valleys, from the first metres to 35-41 metres. Groundwater levels are set at depths ranging from + 1.5-11.8 m in river valleys to 30-54 m in watershed areas. The water permeability of the marl and chalk strata in river valleys is generally 250-500 m^2/day, in watersheds - 10-50 m^2/day. Average water permeability values in the fields range from 250 to 3,500 m^2/day. The most water-saturated areas are confined to the river and ravine and gully network, where the flow rates of wells and springs average 2-5 dm^3/s, and rarely 10-17 dm^3/s. The productivity of wells located in watersheds decreases sharply, and in some cases they are waterless. The chemical composition of the water is predominantly calcium bicarbonate with salinity of up to 0.5-0.9 g/dm^3. The aquifer complex is fed by infiltration of precipitation and by water flow from adjacent aquifers. Groundwater in the deposits of the Santon-Maastrichtian Upper Cretaceous is the main source of water supply for the cities of Lviv, Ternopil, district centres and other settlements. Operational groundwater reserves of the complex have been explored in 16 field areas.

GWB in the Upper Cretaceous Turonian-Cognac Formation sediments (UAM5200K100)

Distributed in the central part of the basin in the interfluve of the left tributaries of the Dniester: Seret, Nichlava, and Zbruch. The water-bearing deposits of the GWB are eroded in the Dniester valley, as well as in the narrow valleys of the middle and lower reaches of its large left tributaries. The water-bearing rocks are mainly fine- and medium-grained sands and sandstones. In the valleys of the deeply incised rivers (Nichlava, Zbruch, Smotrych, Studenitsa), sediments are exposed to the surface. In the western part of the basin, they are almost everywhere overlain by marl and chalk strata of the Santonian-Maastrichtian stages, and in the south by Neogene rocks. The Turonian deposits overlie Silurian, Vendian and Precambrian crystalline rocks. The aquifer does not have a stable water bearing capacity in the top and bottom, which leads to the presence of hydraulic connection with aquifers above or below the section. The thickness of the water-bearing rocks varies from 0.5-1.5 to 40 m, mostly being 5-15 m; in some places they are completely overburdened. The depth of the water-bearing rocks cover varies from a few metres on valley slopes to 135 m in watersheds, increasing from east to west, and is 30-50 m in most of the territory. Static water tables are established at depths ranging from 0.5 to 150 m. The greatest depths of the water table are typical for watersheds, with a decrease towards river valleys, and often water levels in wells are above the ground surface. The aquifer is predominantly pressure, with a non-pressure horizon only in areas where Turonian-Cognac deposits are exposed to the surface. The head is up to 24 m.

Most sources have a flow rate of more than 1 dm^3/day. Well flow rates are in the range of 0.1-7.8 dm^3/s, with an average flow rate of 1.5-2 dm^3/s. Sediment filtration coefficients range from 0.5 to 1.5 dm^3/day. Depending on the lithological features and thickness of water-bearing rocks, the water permeability of sediments varies between 15-835 m^2/day. Low permeability values are observed in the eastern part, at the boundary of the Turonian-Cognac sediments, in the southern part in the watersheds of the lower reaches of the left-bank tributaries of the Dniester and in the interfluve of the middle and lower reaches of the Zbruch-Smotrych. The average water permeability in the fields is 120-250 m^2/day.

The chemical composition of the water in the IAP is predominantly calcium hydrocarbonate and calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate with a salinity of 0.3-1 g/dm^3, averaging 0.5-0.7 g/dm^3. The aquifer is recharged by infiltration of precipitation at the places where water-bearing rocks come to the surface, as well as by water inflow from other aquifers. The aquifer is widely used for domestic and drinking water supply to settlements and is of practical importance for centralised water supply. The operational groundwater reserves of the aquifer have been explored in 2 areas of the deposits.

GWB in Upper Jurassic sediments (UAM5200J100)

The aquifer with groundwater salinity of less than 1 g/dm^3 is confined to Upper Jurassic formations (mainly Kimeridzh and Oxfordian). Mineralisation increases down the section. The few wells that have discovered fresh water with flow rates of more than 10 m^3/day are mainly located in the southwestern part of Ternopil region and the north-eastern part of Ivano-Frankivsk region, where Jurassic deposits lie at shallow depths. In these areas, Jurassic groundwater can be used as an auxiliary (backup) source for water supply to cities and villages.

The water-bearing rocks of the GWB consist of strong grey and pink sandstones with dolomite and anhydrite layers (sandstone beds vary from 5 m to 25 m thick), mudstones, limestones, carbonate-sulfate rock composed of interbedded dark grey and light gypsum. The thickness of gypsum layers is 0.2-0.5 m, the transition from limestone is gradual. The thickness of the Oxford Formation ranges from 44 m to 103 m, and the Kimeridge Formation from 61 to 136 m.

Pressure waters, mainly of hydrocarbonate, calcium magnesium chloride composition with mineralisation of 0.3-0.8 g/dm^3 and flow rates of 0.4-8 dm^3/s at 6-50 m down-dip. The specific flow rate is 0.016 - 0.7 dm^3/s. The static levels vary from 0.26 to 132 m in area.

The aquifer has been studied insufficiently because it is not used as the main aquifer for centralised water supply to towns and villages.

GWB in Upper Devonian sediments (UAM5200D100)

The aquifer complex is the second main aquifer from the surface in the north-western part of the basin in the upper reaches of the Hnyla Lypa, Naraivka, Zolota Lypa, Strypa and Seret rivers.

The roof is covered by the Upper Cretaceous aquifer complex. The zone of active groundwater exchange in the Upper Devonian sediments lies at depths of 100-200 m. The water-bearing rocks are sandstones with interlayers of mudstones and siltstones of the Frankian Stage and sandy limestones of the Famenian Stage, as well as dolomitised limestones, flinty dolomites, cavernous, dense dolomites of the Famenian Stage in the east of Lviv region. The water-bearing capacity of the Upper Devonian sediments was studied in the interval of 63-100 m. The depth of the aquifer cover is 63-270 m. Geophysical surveys in the wells identified a zone of effective fracturing in the Upper Devonian sediments up to 100 m thick. The layered nature of fracture development in the vertical section was established. The water-saturated zones alternate with water-tight zones that do not have a continuous planar development. The most water-saturated is the upper part of the Upper Devonian aquifer complex with a thickness of 40-80 m. The aquifer is under pressure, with a head of 72-273 m. The piezometric levels are set at the levels ranging from +17.8 m from the ground surface to 9.3 m. The water enrichment of the complex is uneven over the area and cross-section. Well flow rates range from 4-5 to 265 dm^3/s. The reservoir water permeability varies from 70 to 2,280 m^2/day. The chemical composition of the water is calcium bicarbonate with a salinity of 0.4-0.7 g/dm^3. The aquifer complex is fed by groundwater flow from the upper horizons in the watershed areas. The Upper Devonian aquifer complex is used for water supply to settlements to the east of Lviv and is identified as a promising one for centralised water supply.

GWB in Lower-Middle Devonian deposits (UAM5200D200)

It is located along the meridional strike to the east and southeast of the aquifer complex in the Upper Devonian sediments, in the area of Upper Cretaceous rocks development and forms a single aquifer complex with it. The water-bearing rocks are represented by interbedded sandstones, mudstones, siltstones, limestones of the Prague and Emsian Lower Devonian and limestones, dolomites, sandstones of the Eifelian and Zhyvetsian Middle Devonian, with a total thickness of 1.5-184 m. Depth of the aquifer cover within the area of outcrop to the pre-Mesozoic surface varies from 80 to 120 m, depending on the terrain surface. The aquifer complex is under pressure. The head varies from 0 in the areas where water-bearing sediments are exposed to the surface to 101 m. Water levels are set at depths from +0.2 above the ground surface to 54 m. The water saturation of the complex is uneven. The flow rates of the springs vary from 0.3 to 10 dm^3/s, and the flow rates of the wells range from 0.2 to 11 dm^3/s. The filtration coefficient of water-bearing rocks varies from 0.02 to 36.5 m/day, and the water capacity ranges from 20 m^2/day in watersheds to 600-900 m^2/day in river valleys.

The chemical composition of the water of the complex is mainly calcium hydrocarbonate, magnesium-calcium hydrocarbonate, calcium chloride-hydrocarbonate and sulfate-hydrocarbonate calcium-magnesium-sodium with a mineralisation of 0.4-0.8 g/dm^3. The aquifer complex is fed by the overflow from the overlying aquifers and by the flow of water from the aquifer complex in the sediments of the underlying Upper Silurian. The Lower-Middle Devonian aquifer is used for centralised water supply.

GWB in Silurian sediments (UAM5200S200)

It is distributed in the north-eastern part of the basin, where the left tributaries of the Dniester flow: Zbruch, Smotrych, Zhvanchyk. The water-bearing rocks of the Lower and Upper Silurian are composed of limestone, siltstone, dolomite, and less commonly mudstone. There are no aged water-bearing rocks between the water-bearing rocks, they are hydraulically interconnected. The thickness of Silurian sediments in this part is 240-250 m, and has been traced to 180 m. The Silurian rocks are overlain by the Cretaceous and Neogene sediments. In places of deep erosion incisions along the valleys of the Zbruch, Smotrych, Zhvanchyk and other rivers, as well as along their numerous tributaries, Silurian rocks lie directly under low-powered alluvial Quaternary sediments. The head varies from 0 to 49 m. The piezometric water levels are set at depths of 16-55 m. In the well in the village of Kryntsyliv, located in the valley of the Nichlava River, the level was set at a height of +11 m above the ground surface. The water saturation of Silurian deposits is uneven and depends on the degree of fracturing of the rocks.

The maximum fracturing is observed at a depth of 70-80 m. The filtration coefficients of these rocks range from 0.008 to 6.32 m/day, and in groundwater deposits - 9.5-24 m/day. The average water flow rate in the fields varies from 400 to 1,14 m^2/day. Spring flow rates range from 0.1 to 4 dm^3/s, well flow rates from 0.2 to 1.4 dm^3/s, and well flow rates from 0.27 dm^3/s to 38.9 dm^3/s at a self-pouring head of 11 m. The flow rates of wells and springs increase in river valleys (1.1-11.7 dm^3/s). The most typical flow rates are from 0.5 to 5 dm^3/s. The chemical composition of water in Silurian sediments is mainly calcium hydrocarbonate, calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate, and calcium chloride hydrocarbonate with salinity up to 1 g/dm^3. The aquifer complex is fed by water flow from the upper aquifers and by infiltration of precipitation at the places where it comes to the surface The aquifer complex in Silurian sediments is the main source of water supply for the cities of Kamianets-Podilskyi, Chemerivtsi, Volochysk and other settlements and agricultural facilities. The operational groundwater reserves of the complex have been explored in 11 field areas.

GWB in Vendian sediments (UAM520PE100)

Water-bearing rocks of the Volyn and Valdai series are distributed within the Studenytsia, Ushytsia and Kalyus river basins. There is a hydraulic connection between the aquifers of the Valdai and Volyn series due to the absence of aged water-bearing rocks in the Valdai complex foot. The rocks of the Valdai series are up to 160 m thick. The depth of the aquifer varies from 0 to 87 m. Groundwater levels are found at depths of 2-16 m, sometimes up to 30-35 m. In the river valleys, the wells are often self-pouring. The water is mainly pressure, with a head ranging from 2 to 36 m. The main water inflow zones, depending on the distribution of fracture zones, can be traced to a depth of 70-80, rarely 100-125 m. Most of the fields are located in river valleys, in conditions of increased fracturing and maximum water inflows. The average water flow rate in watersheds is 20 m^2/day, in river valleys - 90 m^2/day, and in the fields - 120-600 m^2/day. Well flow rates vary from 0.5 to 20-30 dm^3/s. The chemical composition of the water in the Valdai series sediments is predominantly calcium bicarbonate with salinity up to 0.4-0.7 g/dm^3.

The Volynian sediments are overlain by rocks of the Polissia series of the upper reef and rocks of the crystalline basement. The water-bearing sediments of the series are represented by sandstones of various grains, gravels, tuffs and tuffs, with a total thickness of 20-60 m. Groundwater levels are found at depths of +0.5-26.2 m. Water saturation depends on the lithology and the degree of fracturing of rocks. Tuffs and tuffites are the most water-saturated. Well flow rates are 1.4-3.3 dm^3/s. In the areas of tectonic faults, the water saturation of rocks increases sharply. The chemical composition of groundwater in the Volynian sediments is calcium bicarbonate, calcium-sodium with a mineralisation of 0.4-1.6 g/dm^3.

The aquifer complex is fed by infiltration of precipitation in its shallow areas, water flow from overlying aquifers, and water inflow from deeper aquifers. The aquifer complex in the Vendian sediments is used and is promising for centralised water supply.

GWB in the fractured zone of Precambrian crystalline rocks (UAM520PЄ200)

It is distributed in the valleys of the Murafa and Murashka rivers, as well as in the adjacent watersheds.

Water-bearing rocks are represented by fractured granites, migmatites, gneisses and their weathering products. The degree of fracturing of rocks, which is determined by the conditions of formation, occurrence, tectonics, and weathering, determines the water content of rocks and groundwater circulation conditions. Effective fracturing is developed to a depth of 60-90 m from the rock cover. In river valleys, where crystalline rocks are covered by a relatively small thickness of loose sediments or are exposed to the surface, the aquifer is shallow, ranging from 1-5 to 30 m. In watersheds and in depressions of the crystalline basement, the depth increases and varies from 10 to 110 m. Static water levels are established at depths ranging from 1-5 to 58 m. Groundwater is non-pressure or low-pressure. The pressure is due to the presence (not everywhere) of a weakly permeable layer of weathering crust in the roof, which is represented by clayey types of sediments (often kaolin). Heads increase from watersheds to river valleys, where discharge occurs. The filtration properties of water-bearing rocks are heterogeneous and depend on fractures. Water enrichment varies widely, with wells ranging from waterless to those with a flow rate of 15-20 dm^3/s. The chemical composition of the water is calcium bicarbonate and calcium-magnesium bicarbonate with a mineralisation of 0.5-1/1 g/dm^3. The aquifer of the fractured zone of crystalline rocks is fed mainly by infiltration of precipitation, partially by water flow from the overlying aquifers. Groundwater is widely used for water supply to settlements.

2 SIGNIFICANT ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACTS ON THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE STATUS OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER, INCLUDING POINT AND DIFFUSE SOURCES

2.1 Surface water

The Dniester basin is located within 7 oblasts (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia, and Odesa). The socio-economic structure of the basin creates preconditions for significant anthropogenic pressure that affects surface water ecosystems. The main factors of anthropogenic pressure include:

- Population of 5,201,818 people, of whom 44.4% live in urban areas.
- Enterprises from various sectors of the Ukrainian economy. The main industrial sectors in the basin include coke and refined petroleum products, chemicals, construction products, wood, wood products and pulp and paper, printing and publishing, light industry, mechanical engineering, repair and installation of machinery and equipment, electricity generation and distribution, glass, glassware and ceramics, food processing and agricultural processing.
- In agriculture, the basin is home to livestock, grain, sugar beet, vegetable, and horticultural production, including irrigation.
- Cross structures on small and medium-sized rivers prevent the free passage of water, sediments and migration of aquatic life, and change the transit mode of rivers to an accumulation one.
- Urbanisation, shipping, agriculture, sand mining, etc. have a negative impact on river morphology.

The characterisation of anthropogenic pressures and its impact was carried out on the basis of chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological indicators that reflect the conditions of existence of the biotic component of aquatic ecosystems. Changes in these parameters under conditions of significant anthropogenic pressure may lead to the risk of not achieving the "good" ecological status of the SWBs.

The assessment of the anthropogenic pressures on the SWBs was carried out in accordance with the Methodological Recommendations for the Analysis of the Main Anthropogenic Pressures and Their Impact on the Surface Water Status, which were approved at the meeting of the Scientific and Technical Council of the State Agency of Ukraine for Water Resources on 20 April 2023, Minutes No. 2.

The methodological basis of the assessment was the DPSIR model developed by the European Environment Agency (EEA)[1] and adapted to the conditions of Ukraine. The determination of anthropogenic pressure was based on a sequential analysis of Drivers/Activities → Pressures → State → Impact → Response (Fig. 5).

Figure 5 DPSIR conceptual model

The risk of not achieving a "good" ecological status of the SWB is determined on the basis of criteria for chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological indicators.

[1] CIS Guidance #3 Pressure and Impact Analysis, EU, 2003

Criteria for chemical and physicochemical indicators:

- Disposal of untreated wastewater (point sources) - used for organic matter and nutrients;
- Wastewater fraction (point sources) - used for hazardous substances;
- Soil nitrogen balance (diffuse sources) - to determine the impact of crop production;
- Livestock index (diffuse sources) - to determine the impact of livestock.

Criteria for hydromorphological indicators:

- Disruption of the continuity of water flow and environments due to the presence of transverse artificial structures in the riverbed, disruption of the continuity of water flow and sediment movement and migration of fish and other aquatic life;
- Water intake;
- Flow control;
- Fluctuations in water levels downstream artificial structures in the channel;
- Morphological changes that reflect a violation of the natural morphological characteristics of rivers.

By comparing the criteria with the thresholds, 3 risk categories are identified:

1. "not at risk"
2. "possibly at risk"
3. "at risk"

The overall risk assessment for a SWB is determined by the worst value of any one criterion.

Impact of military operations on the status of SWBs

Pollution (organic, biogenic, hazardous) substances caused by the **pollution:**

- **destruction, suspension, disruption of the technological process of treatment facilities and increased loads on them due to the growing number of internally displaced persons**

There are no municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the Dniester basin that have been damaged, suspended or disrupted as a result of military operations.

- **destruction, suspension, or disruption of the technological process of enterprises (including warehouses and oil product depots)**

In the Dniester basin, 34 cases of destruction, suspension or disruption of the technological process of enterprises as a result of hostilities were recorded between March 2022 and May 2024, but all of these cases have consequences for the population (have a social component), and no impact on the environment or water resources was recorded.

The information was prepared by the Zoy Environmental Network for the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

- **direct ingress of pollutants from missiles, shells of military equipment, their washing away, seepage in combat zones**

Artillery shells, missiles and other munitions are mainly composed of a metal shell filled with an explosive, propellant and a detonator.

Explosives are classified into primary explosives (mercury, lead azide, TNT) and secondary explosives (THE, hexogen, tetryl, TNT, picric acid, plastid-4, ammonites, dynamites, ammonals).

Metals are associated pollutants. The most common is lead, but also antimony, copper, cadmium, chromium, mercury, arsenic, nickel, bismuth and tungsten. As a rule, metals are concentrated in the sinkhole.

Flares burn at high altitude and disperse metals over large areas. Pyrotechnics can contain barium, antimony, strontium, copper, magnesium, manganese, chromium and lead. Unlike explosives and propellants, metals occur naturally in the environment, so their background concentrations need to be measured.

The detonation of rockets, artillery shells and mines produces a number of chemical compounds, including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, water vapour, nitrogen oxide, nitrogen, etc. A number of toxic elements, including sulphur and nitrogen oxide, also evaporate.

The hydromorphological changes caused:

- **Changes in the hydrological regime due to the destruction or disruption of hydraulic structures (dams, dikes, locks)**
- **Water intake to eliminate water shortages for drinking and other needs**
- **Increased fluctuations in water levels below hydroelectric dams during periods of peak load coverage**

No cases of hydromorphological changes caused by the impact of military operations have been recorded in the Dniester basin.

Impossibility of water monitoring or reduction of its programme (spatially and temporally) in the temporarily occupied territories (Fig. 6).

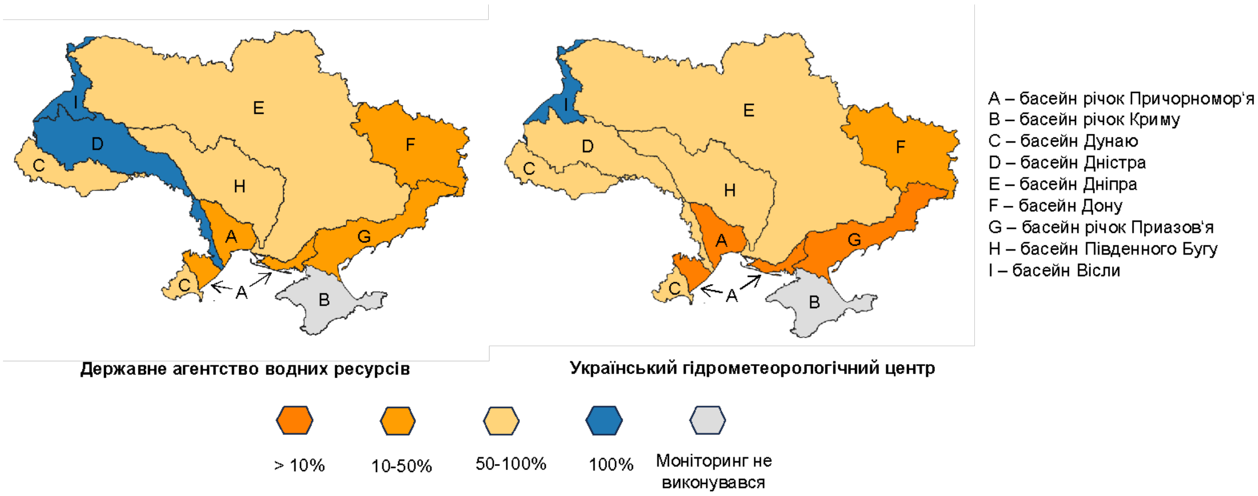

Figure 6 Achievement of surface water monitoring targets by river basin (%), 2022 [2]

Impossibility or restrictions on water management in the temporarily occupied territories (Fig. 7).

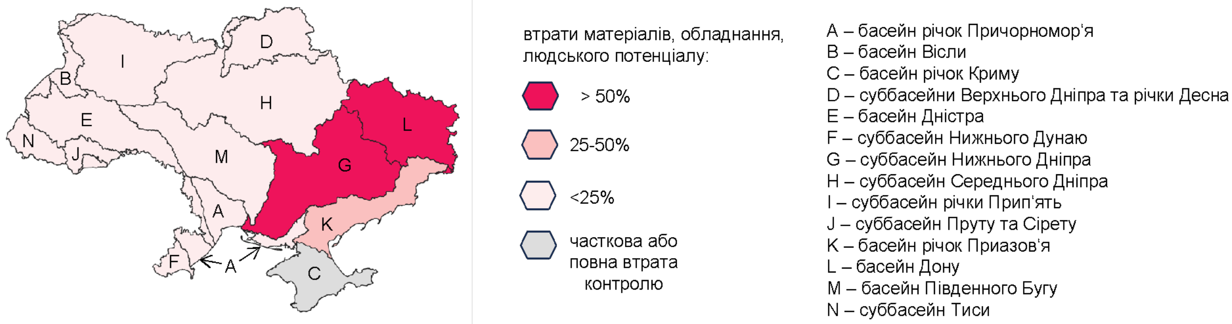

Figure 7 Impact of military operations on the ability to manage water resources [3]

Assessing the risk of not achieving "good" ecological status

The risk of not achieving "good" ecological status/potential of an SWB is the risk, for each individual SWB, of not achieving the environmental objectives of the EU WFD by the end of the planning cycle, taking into account the current state of the SWB, the expected changes in the pressures on the SWB and the possible effects of government programmes and projects already implemented.

To assess the risk, an analysis of the anthropogenic pressures within the river basin area is carried out, based on chemical and physico-chemical components and hydromorphological changes.

The risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives is assessed separately from diffuse and point sources of pollution, as well as hydromorphological changes.

Assessment of the risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives from point sources of pollution

Based on the results of the assessment of anthropogenic pressures from point sources of pollution and their impact on the basin's SWBs, the risk of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential (Fig. 8) was identified for

- 447 SWBs - "not at risk"
- 372 SWBs - "possibly at risk"
- 332 SWBs - "at risk".

[2] The information was prepared by the Zoy Environmental Network for the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

[3] The information was prepared by the Zoy Environmental Network for the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

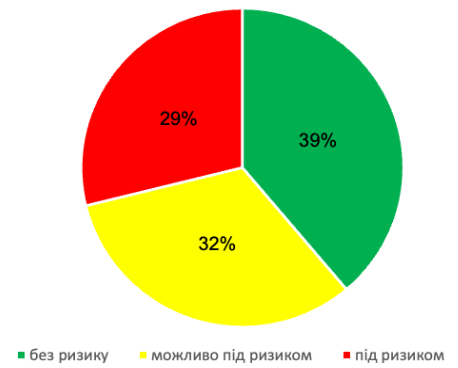

Figure 8 Risk assessment of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential based on the results of the assessment of anthropogenic pressures from point sources

Assessment of the risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives from diffuse sources of pollution

Based on the results of the assessment of anthropogenic pressures from diffuse sources of pollution and their impact on the basin's SWBs, the risk of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential (Fig. 9) was identified for

- 647 SWBs - "not at risk"
- 197 SWBs - "possibly at risk"
- 307 SWBs - "at risk".

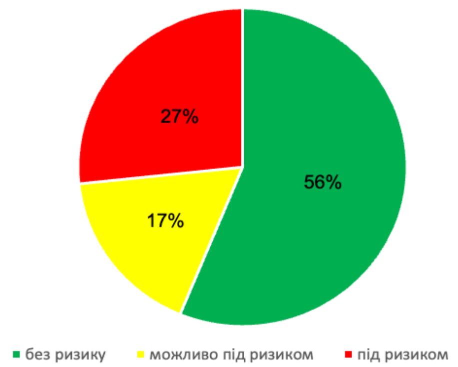

Figure 9 Risk assessment of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential based on the results of the assessment of anthropogenic pressures from diffuse sources

Assessing the risk of not achieving environmental objectives: hydromorphological changes

Based on the results of the hydromorphological changes assessment,[4] was established (Fig. 10):

- 835 SWBs - "not at risk"
- 286 SWBs - "at risk".

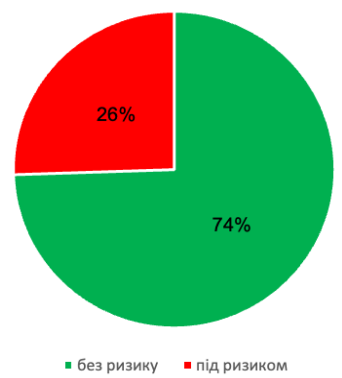

Figure 10 Risk assessment of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential based on anthropogenic pressure assessment: hydromorphological changes

[4] *The risk of failure to achieve environmental objectives based on hydromorphological changes was not assessed for the AWBs*

Generalised risk assessment of failure to achieve good ecological status/potential

The risk of not achieving good ecological status/potential is assessed as follows (Figure 11):

- 183 SWBs - "not at risk"
- 261 SWBs - "possibly at risk"
- 707 SWBs - "at risk".

Figure 11 Summary assessment of the risk of not achieving good ecological status / potential of the SWBs

2.1.1 Organic pollution

The danger of water pollution by organic substances is associated with a decrease in the content of dissolved oxygen in water to a level that is dangerous for aquatic life. This section discusses the load from a group of organic substances that do not have toxic effects and are subject to bacterial degradation. This group is mainly formed by the waste products of living organisms.

Diffuse sources

Organic pollution from diffuse sources is mainly caused by rural households that are not connected to sewerage networks. Such individual households dispose of wastewater by accumulating it in lagoons, from which it is filtered into the nearest groundwater horizons.

The estimation of loads from the rural population was carried out by calculation using coefficients specified for post-Soviet countries. In the Ukrainian part of the Dniester basin, an average of 18.5 thousand tonnes of organic matter is generated per year in terms of COD and 10.9 thousand tonnes in terms of BOD[5]. The Dniester, Seret, and Bystrica rivers have the greatest impact of diffuse organic pollution in the basin.

Point sources

Housing and utilities

The main cause of organic pollution is insufficient or no wastewater treatment. Organic pollution can lead to significant changes in the oxygen balance of surface waters and, as a result, to changes in the species composition of aquatic life or even their death. The input of organic matter with wastewater is usually assessed by indirect indicators of BOD and COD.

Most of the urban agglomerations in the Dniester RBD are connected to municipal wastewater treatment plants. Wastewater is collected in rural and urban settlements in individual septic tanks or cesspools, which are one of the potential sources of contamination of groundwater aquifers in the basin.

In 2017, organic pollution from municipal point sources amounted to 1,049 thousand tonnes by BOD and 3,549 thousand tonnes by COD.

The dominant part of organic pollution is generated by large cities with a population of more than 100,000 people (Kamianets-Podilskyi, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil). Wastewater from these cities contains up to 60% of organic substances in terms of BOD and 70% in terms of COD.

Industry

The upper part of the basin is mainly occupied by chemical and petrochemical industries, including oil refining, storage and transportation, pulp and paper and furniture. The food industry (meat and dairy, winemaking, sugar) is mainly concentrated in the middle and lower parts of the Dniester RBD.

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[5] *"Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the Dniester River Basin", Chisinau-Kyiv, 2019. The publication was developed within the framework of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project "Promoting Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Dniester River Basin".*

The decline in industrial production observed since the early 1990s has led to a reduction in organic pollution of the Dniester RBD, but industrial enterprises still often discharge wastewater without treatment or use only primary mechanical treatment.

According to 2017 data, organic substances were discharged as part of the wastewater of 73 enterprises.

The petrochemical and pulp and paper industries are the largest polluters, along with a significant contribution from food processing. Pollution by organic substances from industrial point sources amounted to 0.082 thousand tonnes in terms of BOD and 606 thousand tonnes in terms of COD).

Agriculture

Agricultural enterprises carry out only mechanical wastewater treatment and do not ensure a sufficient degree of organic matter removal. Organic pollution from agricultural point sources is insignificant and in 2017 amounted to 1 tonne by COD. This is due to the predominant discharge of normatively clean water by fisheries enterprises, which account for 98% of the total volume of wastewater from agricultural enterprises.

2.1.2 Nutrients pollution

Pollution by nutrients, in particular nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), contributes to the eutrophication of surface waters. In 2017, all business entities discharged into the Dniester's surface waters:

- ammonium nitrogen – 0.231 thousand tonnes;
- nitrate nitrogen – 2.742 thousand tonnes;
- Nitric nitrogen – 0.024 thousand tonnes;
- orthophosphates – 0.290 thousand tonnes.

The main sources of pollution are untreated wastewater from municipal and industrial sectors. The widespread use of phosphorus-containing detergents and laundry detergents with insufficient wastewater treatment increases nutrient pollution. Ukraine has established phosphate content limits in detergents that are in line with European Parliament regulations. The efficiency of phosphorus removal from wastewater at most wastewater treatment plants in Ukraine does not exceed 20%, but due to outdated equipment, the efficiency of phosphorus removal by treatment plants often does not reach the design values.

Diffuse sources

The emission of nutrients within the landscape unit was calculated as the product of water runoff volume and nutrient concentration. Runoff volume was defined as the product of the water runoff layer and the area of the landscape unit.

The concentrations of substances within similar landscape units were determined based on the analysis of existing scientific data. The greatest difficulty was presented by the concentrations of substances coming from ploughed areas. They directly depend on the balance of nitrogen and phosphorus in the soil. Currently, in Ukraine, these balances are calculated only at the oblast level and do not reflect territorial diversity. To solve this problem, a backward calibration approach was applied.

In the Dniester basin, there is a spatial heterogeneity in the distribution of climatic parameters and other conditions for the formation of water flow. As a result, the Dniester basin is clearly divided into three distinct parts based on its nutritional conditions: Carpathian, Podolian and Lower.

The following rivers are included in the Carpathian part of the basin: Bystrytsia, Bystrytsia Tysmenytsia, Svicha, Stryi, Limnytsia. This part of the basin receives the highest amount of precipitation, which has a major impact on the formation of river water content. In addition, among other natural factors, the relief is of great importance.

The Podil part of the basin has the largest number of rivers: Gnila Lypa, Zolota Lypa, Strypa, Seret, Zbruch, Ushytsia, Smotrych, Murava, and Hnizna. In this part of the basin, precipitation is decreasing and ranges from 612 to 696 mm. Along with climatic factors, geological and hydrogeological conditions are of significant importance in the formation of runoff.

The lower part of the basin is transboundary and covers the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova, and in Ukraine - the basins of the Kuchurgan and Yagorlyk rivers. In this part, against the background of increasing temperature characteristics, there is a significant decrease in precipitation.

According to the physical and geographical division, there are clear differences in land cover types, which significantly affect the emission of elements. In general, in the direction from the source to the mouth of the Dniester River, there is a decrease in the degree of forest cover, while the share of agricultural land, which provides the main supply of nutrients, is increasing. Thus, in the Carpathian part of the river, agricultural land occupies 36-60% of the territory of individual river basins, in the Podilska part - 75-94%, and in the lower part - 95% or more.

Point sources

Housing and utilities

Pollution from point sources is mainly caused by the discharge of insufficiently treated or untreated urban wastewater.

Within the Dniester basin, there were no discharges of wastewater from municipal enterprises in 2017:

- 0.222 thousand tonnes of ammonium nitrogen;
- 2.252 thousand tonnes of nitrate nitrogen compounds;
- 0.021 thousand tonnes of nitrogen in nitrite form;
- 0.235 thousand tonnes of orthophosphorus.

Industry

The largest polluter of the Dniester RBD is the petrochemical industry. An analysis of nutrient inputs in industrial wastewater showed that in 2017, the amount of nutrients was diverted:

- 0.006 thousand tonnes of ammonium nitrogen;
- 0.475 thousand tonnes in the form of nitrate compounds;
- 0.003 thousand tonnes of nitric nitrogen;
- 0.037 thousand tonnes of phosphate rock.

2.1.3 Pollution by hazardous substances

Sources of pollution with hazardous and specific substances include municipal and industrial discharges, rainwater runoff from territories, pesticides and other chemicals used in agriculture, and accidental pollution. Hazardous substances include metals, oil and its derivatives, endocrine disruptors, pharmaceuticals, and others. The list of priority substances is set out in Directive 2008/105/EC and Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources No. 45 of 06.02.2017 "On Approval of the List of Pollutants for Determining the Chemical State of Surface and Groundwater Massifs and the Ecological Potential of Artificial or Significantly Modified Surface Water Massifs" and includes 45 substances (for surface water).

In 2020, 13 surface water samples, 3 biota (fish) samples and 13 sediment samples were screened in the Dniester basin.

The most commonly encountered compounds were heavy metals, banned pesticides, antiviral drugs, analgesics, industrial chemicals, illegal drugs, stimulants and sweeteners, caffeine, plasticisers, etc.

The results of heavy metals studies, in turn, showed that in some areas of the water, the amount of mercury, copper and zinc was exceeded, and in the bottom sediments - nickel, chromium and zinc.

Based on the results of the screening, a list of 18 basin-specific indicators (10 synthetic substances and 8 heavy metals) was compiled to be included in the diagnostic monitoring programme for the Dniester basin.

Control over the content of pollutants in wastewater discharges is currently carried out for those parameters that are stipulated in the draft maximum permissible discharges (MPDs) of water users and statistical reporting requirements (mainly pollution with organic and nutrients). Heavy metals and other priority substances, such as polyaromatic hydrocarbons and pesticides, are not defined.

Of the hazardous substances detected in the wastewater from point sources of pollution in the Dniester RBD, only the presence of nickel in the amount of 0.018 tonnes was recorded in 2017. There is no information on other hazardous substances polluting the Dniester.

Pollution by substances, some of which may be specific to the Dniester RBD, in 2017 was as follows: 0.143 tonnes of aluminium; 0.136 tonnes of copper; 0.052 tonnes of chromium; 0.443 tonnes of zinc; 0.085 tonnes of manganese; 14.15 tonnes of iron; 0.869 tonnes of formaldehyde; 0.003 tonnes of phenol; 8.667 tonnes of LPG; 3.359 tonnes of petroleum products; 0.037 tonnes of fats and oils; 0.632 tonnes of tannin; 3.152 tonnes of sodium; 24.13 tonnes of magnesium; 2.133 tonnes of potassium; 174.7 tonnes of calcium.

Housing and utilities

Pollution by hazardous substances from municipal point sources in 2017 amounted to 0.018 tonnes of nickel. Some of the substances that can be classified as specific to the Dniester RBD have been detected in wastewater from housing and communal services: 0.143 tonnes of aluminium; 0.136 tonnes of copper; 0.041 tonnes of chromium; 0.443 tonnes of zinc; 0.002 tonnes of manganese; 14.5 tonnes of iron; 0.663 tonnes of formaldehyde; 0.003 tonnes of phenol; 8.153 tonnes of POPs; 3.323 tonnes of oil products.

Industry

There is no data on the volume of hazardous substances discharged by industrial sources. There is no legal requirement to indicate hazardous substances in wastewater discharges from industrial enterprises in Ukraine. The reporting form on the use of water resources (report on the use of water in the form No. 2 TP-water farm (annual), approved by the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of 16.03.2015 No. 78), in particular, Table 2 "Water Discharge", lists only 4 metals as hazardous substances.

There is no data on other substances (41 substances) included in the list of hazardous substances (Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources No. 45 of 06.02.2017). In addition, the draft MAC standards for pollutants in surface water bodies do not specify hazardous substances at all. Accordingly, industrial enterprises do not identify hazardous substances in their wastewater discharges to surface water bodies, do not indicate them in their reports, and do not pay for their discharge. The volumes of discharges of substances that may be specific to the Dniester RBD in Ukraine from industrial sources of pollution to the Dniester in 2017 were as follows: chromium (total) - 0.011 tonnes; phenols - 0.001 tonnes; formaldehyde - 0.206 tonnes; tannin - 0.632 tonnes; oil products - 0.513 tonnes; LPS - 0.443 tonnes; sodium - 3.152 tonnes; potassium - 2.133 tonnes; calcium - 174.7 tonnes; magnesium - 24.13 tonnes; iron - 0.637 tonnes; fats and oils - 0.337 tonnes.

Pesticides

There is no information on pesticide use. Ukraine is working to eliminate stockpiles of persistent organic pollutants and unusable pesticides. As of the end of 2017, 234 warehouses in seven regions of Ukraine belonging to the Dniester basin (excluding the fact that some of them have other river basins) stored 3,823.53 tonnes of unusable pesticides, as well as contaminated equipment, soil and building elements. The largest of these warehouses is the Dzhuryn pesticide dump in Vinnytsia Oblast (2,115 tonnes).

2.1.4 Accidental pollution and impact of contaminated areas (landfills, sites, zones, etc.)

The Dniester River basin has a well-developed network of enterprises in various industries that are potential sources of accidental pollution, both through wastewater discharges and through washouts from sites where industrial waste is stored.

The mechanism for preventing and minimising the risk of accidental pollution is established in the EU Member States through the implementation of the Seveso-III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU), the Industrial Waste from Mining Directive (2006/21/EC)10 and the Industrial Emissions Directive-IED (2010/75/EU)11 and for non-EU countries through the implementation of the recommendations of the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

The main provisions of the Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU) were transposed into Ukrainian legislation in 2021 by amending the Civil Protection Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On High Risk Facilities" (the Law) and a number of other laws.

Thus, in accordance with Article 9 of the Law, a business entity identifies high-risk facilities in accordance with the number of threshold masses of hazardous substances. Based on the results of the identification of a high-risk facility, it is assigned a class 1, 2 or 3.

Article 9-1 of the Law provides for the definition and approval of an accident prevention policy for a Class 1 or 2 hazardous facility. According to Article 10 of the Law, for a Class 1 or Class 2 hazardous facility, the operator shall develop and, in cases specified by the Law, review a report on safety measures at the hazardous facility.

Pursuant to Article 11 of the Law, in order to organise the response to accidents at high-risk facilities, operators develop and approve plans for localisation and elimination of accidents and their consequences for each high-risk facility they operate. The plan for localisation and elimination of accidents and their consequences shall be reviewed at least every three years. The procedure for action in the event of an accident at a high-risk facility is set out in Article 14 of the Law. Pursuant to this article, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Procedure for Investigation of Accidents at High Risk Facilities by Resolution No. 965 dated 8 September 2023.

Article 15 of the Law stipulates that the operator shall annually submit to the competent authority, local executive authorities, and local self-government bodies information on high-risk facilities owned or operated by the operator by 30 December. At the request of a legal entity or individual or their representatives to obtain information about a hazard that has arisen at high-risk facilities and poses a threat to people and the environment, the operator must submit such information within 48 hours of receiving the request.

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law, damage caused to individuals or legal entities as a result of an accident at a high-risk facility shall be compensated by the operator who owns the high-risk facility on the relevant legal basis, unless he or she proves that the damage was caused by force majeure or intent of the victim.

At the Dniester River basin level, a list of potential accident risk sites should be developed, including operating industrial facilities with a high risk of accidental pollution due to the nature of chemicals stored or used at industrial facilities, contaminated sites, including landfills and dumps located in flood zones. Such a register should first include facilities in the Dniester River basin that pose a risk of accidental pollution, primarily sludge ponds and tailings dumps, municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and sites where industrial waste is stored.

In the Dniester RBD, 32 tailings ponds have been identified as a storage facility for industrial waste, which is transported from its generation sites mainly by hydraulic means and stored in a liquid, slurry or paste state. Of these, 31 facilities are located on the territory of 11 enterprises in the energy, oil and gas, and chemical industries located in Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv oblasts.

One facility of the energy sector enterprise identified in the Odesa region requires clarification in terms of accumulated waste. The tailing ponds of two energy industry enterprises are represented by five industrial waste storage facilities. One of Ukraine's largest thermal power generation enterprises has two ash dumps, a slag dump and a hydraulic dump. These tailing ponds have accumulated 36 million tonnes of fuel slag, ash dust and clarified water sludge through hydraulic removal of industrial waste. Some of the facilities are located approximately 80 metres from the reservoir on the Gnila Lipa River, 550 metres from Bezimenny Creek, which flows into the river, and 1.2 km from the river itself. The dumping site is located on the right bank of the Hnyla Lypa River. Other facilities of this enterprise are located closer than 1.5 km from the Dniester River. The tailing dump of another energy company is located in the floodplain of the Sapogiv Creek, which flows into the Kropyvnyk River (a tributary of the Sivka River). This is an ash and slag dump with 1.9 million tonnes of fuel slag and ash generated in the process of burning coal to produce heat and electricity.

Sixteen sludge ponds belonging to four enterprises were identified among the oil and gas industry in the Dniester RBD. At a distance of 60 m from the Vorona River, the right tributary of the Bystrytsia Nadvirna River, there are two oil sludge ponds of an oil refinery containing oil sludge from mechanical wastewater treatment and sediment from cleaning oil and fuel oil tanks with a total volume of 7,500 tonnes. Another oil refinery has three industrial waste storage facilities: two sludge ponds containing 21.7 thousand tonnes of oil sludge are located 10 metres from Bezimennyi Creek, which flows into the Tysmenytsia River, and 580 metres from the river itself; another sludge pond containing 18.1 thousand tonnes of mechanical wastewater treatment sludge is located 25 metres from Ratochina River, which flows into the Tysmenytsia River. The remaining eleven facilities, located in the area of the Smereka River, which flows into the Duba River, the Yar Stream, which flows into the Lushchava River, and the Tysmenytsia River, store waste from two oil and gas production enterprises with a total volume of 11.7 thousand tonnes of oil sludge.

There are ten tailings ponds at five chemical industry enterprises in the Dniester RBD. In the Kalush mining district, where the Frunyliv and Kropyvnyk rivers flow, there are two sludge pits of a petrochemicals production facility that store 10.2 thousand tonnes of industrial water treatment sludge. One sludge pond with 420 tonnes of industrial water treatment sludge is located 1.2 km from the Bystrytsia River. The remaining three chemical industry enterprises located in the Dniester RBD are inactive. At the same time, the enterprises have tailing ponds on their balance sheets that are in a state of disrepair and pose a real threat to the RBD:

- three tailing ponds containing industrial waste from potash and magnesium ore mining and processing. The total volume of accumulated waste is 26 million m^3, including 18 million m^3 of liquid phase and 8 million m^3 of solid phase. The dumps are located approximately 60 metres from the Kropyvnyk River and 1.15 km from the Sivka River, a right tributary of the Dniester;
- three tailing ponds with a volume of 85 million m^3 of waste accumulated as a result of sulphur ore mining and processing and mineral fertiliser production, located 380 m from the Dniester River;
- One tailing dump located 100 metres from Bezimenny Creek, which flows into the Slonitsa River (a right tributary of the Tysmenytsia River), contains 12.74 million m^3 of potash ore mining and processing waste, including 2.85 million m^3 of liquid phase and 9.89 million m^3 of solid phase.

There are also 4 water utilities of regional significance in the Dniester basin, which should be included in the list of facilities with a potential risk of accidental pollution.

The register of facilities in the Dniester River basin that are at risk of accidental pollution is presented in Table 10.

Table 10 Register of facilities in the Dniester River basin at risk of accidental pollution

№	Object name
1	Municipal enterprise "Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotekhprom"
2	Infox Ltd. Odesa (Branch of Infox Vodokanal)
3	Municipal enterprise Ternopil Vodokanal
4	Municipal enterprise Chernivtsi Vodokanal
5	Tailings storage facility No. 1 at Oriana-ECO LLC
6	Tailings storage facility No. 2 at Oriana-ECO LLC
7	Tailings storage facility No. 3 at Oriana-ECO LLC
8	Ash and slag dump of Kalush CHP-NOVA
9	Sludge SF for industrial water treatment at KARPATNAFTOKHIM LLC
10	Sludge SF for hypochlorite wastewater at KARPATNAFTOKHIM LLC

№	Object name
11	Ash dumps No. 1, 2 at DTEK Burshtynska TPP
12	Ash dump No. 3 at DTEK Burshtynska TPP
13	Municipal enterprise Burshtynska TPP slag dump
14	Municipal enterprise Burshtynska TPP hydraulic dump
15	Oil sludge SF No. 1 at PJSC NAFTEKHIMIK PRIKARPATTIA
16	Oil sludge SF No. 2 at PJSC NAFTEKHIMIK PRIKARPATTIA
17	Sludge at PJSC Barva Fine Organic Synthesis Plant
18	Sludge pit No. 1 at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
19	Sludge pit No. 2 (Centralised sludge pit) at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
20	Sludge pit No. 4 (Centralised sludge pit) at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
21	Ecological sludge pit at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
22	Sludge pit No. 1 of Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Production Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
23	Sludge pit No. 3 of Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
24	Sludge pit No. 1(7) of Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
25	Sludge pit No. 2 (7) at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
26	Sludge pit No. 1 of Strutyn (Central Processing Facility) at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Production Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
27	Sludge pit No. 2 of Strutyn (Central Processing Plant) at Dolynanaftogaz Oil and Gas Production Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
28	Tailings dump No. 1 of the Rozdilske Mining and Chemical Enterprise Sira79
29	Tailings storage facility No. 2 of Rozdilske Mining and Chemical Enterprise Sira78
30	Tailings storage facility at the hydraulic dump of the Rozdilske Mining and Chemical Enterprise Sira
31	Tailings storage facility at PJSC Stebnytsia Mining and Chemical Enterprise Polymineral
32	Sludge No. 5-7 (group No. 1) at Refinery-1 of PJSC Galicia
33	Sludge No. 1-4 (group No. 2) at Refinery-1 of PJSC Galychyna
34	Sludge at Refinery-2 of PJSC Galychyna
35	Sludge pond at Boryslavnaftogaz Gas Processing Division of PJSC Ukrnafta
36	Ash and slag dump of CJSC Moldavian Cuciurgan power station , an enterprise of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova

The register of facilities in the Dniester River basin that are at risk of accidental pollution needs to be updated annually.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine has launched an electronic service that also includes the Register of Waste Disposal Sites and the List of Facilities that are the largest polluters of the environment in terms of discharging pollutants into water bodies.

2.1.5 Hydromorphological changes

Hydromorphological changes are one of the significant water management issue (SWMI) that impede the achievement of the environmental objectives set out in the RBMP. Hydromorphological changes resulting from economic activity affect the conditions of aquatic communities, which can lead to a deterioration in the ecological status of the SWB. The most common types of hydromorphological changes in the Dniester basin are:

- disruption of the continuity of water and habitats,

- changes in the hydrological regime,
- morphological changes.

The main activities that have led to changes in the hydrological regime, channel morphology and adjacent floodplain for the Dniester River are hydropower and flood protection, and for the tributaries - channel straightening and diking, and river flow regulation (ponds and reservoirs).

Disruption of the free flow of rivers

None of the transverse structures on the basin's rivers are equipped with fish passage, which limits the migration of migratory and semi-migratory fish species. In addition, the dams restrict the free migration of some aquatic organisms and change the flow regime of suspended and largely sedimented sediments that roll along the bottom. Fine sediment fractions accumulate upstream of the dams, and leaching/erosion occurs downstream.

Disruption of the hydraulic connection between the river channel and the adjacent floodplain

The assessment of this type of hydromorphological changes is included in the SES hydromorphological monitoring programme (Item 10 of the hydromorphological assessment protocol: "Interaction between the channel and the floodplain: 10a - Possibility of floodplain inundation, 10b - Limiting factor for the development of horizontal deformations of the channel").

Hydrological changes

Water withdrawals, fluctuations in water levels below the dams of hydroelectric power plants, and regulation of flows through the creation of water storage facilities (reservoirs, ponds) have a negative impact on the natural hydrological regime of rivers to a greater or lesser extent.

There are water intakes in the basin that supply water to the population, social infrastructure facilities and enterprises, in particular, to three regional centres (Odesa, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk). The largest of these is the Odesa water intake in the lower part of the river basin, located in the village of Bilyayivka. The actual water intake is 350-400 thousand m^3/day (or 4.05 m^3/s), which allows to supply water not only to industrial and commercial facilities and the million population of Odesa, but also to settlements within a radius of 50 km - Chornomorsk, Yuzhne, etc.

With regard to water level fluctuations below the two Dniester HPPs, during normal operation of the cascade in the absence of floods, depending on the needs, the hydraulic units of Dniester HPP-1 are switched on once or twice (less often three or four times) a day. The total duration of their operation ranges from 2 to 12 hours per day.

Dniester HPP-2 operates 24 hours a day. The water can pass through the turbines of the power generators or be discharged through spillways without generating electricity.

According to the analysed hourly data for the period 2017-2018, the maximum change in water flow during the day in the lower reaches of HPP-2 from 120 to 500 m^3/s was observed during the period of high water passage. In any case, the minimum flow rate is not allowed below 100 m^3/s.

For most of the year, the cascade operates normally and releases water unevenly throughout the day compared to natural flows. Downstream, during the second half of 2018, according to automated hydrological stations, the average amplitude of daily water level fluctuations in the Naslavca (Republic of Moldova) was about 30 centimetres, the minimum value under normal operation was 4 centimetres, and the maximum value during the flood passage period reached 135 centimetres. Under normal conditions (outside the flood period), the maximum amplitude of daily fluctuations was 60-65 cm/day. In Soroky, the transformation of releases reduced the amplitude of water level fluctuations by 55%.

The negative effect of the hydropower plant also includes a violation of the thermal regime of the Dniester, as water is discharged from the reservoir at a temperature below the natural temperature during the warm season, when it has a direct impact on the vegetation and reproduction of aquatic life.

A total of 36 reservoirs have been created on the basin's rivers. However, the Dniester basin is one of the least regulated of all river basins in Ukraine. The largest reservoir on the Dniester is the Dniester Reservoir, built in the 1980s with a dam located 677.7 km from the mouth. The reservoir has a total volume of 3 km^3, and a usable volume of 2 km^3, and is designed to regulate the annual flow. The reservoir is 194 km long at the normal retaining level, with a mirror area of 142 km^2, and a maximum and average depth of 54 and 21 m, respectively. The forced level is 125 m and the dead volume level is 102.5 m, which means that the maximum amplitude of the reservoir water level in the dam's crevice is 22.5 m. The average long-term water discharge in the dam's crevice is 274 m^3/s, and the hydroelectric power station is designed to pass a discharge of 13,260 m^3/s. At a distance of 20 km below the Dniester HPP dam, there is a buffer reservoir at Dniester HPP-2 with a maximum water level amplitude of 15 m (the difference between the forced level and the dead volume level).

Modification of river morphology

The number of channel straightenings on the basin's rivers is 153. The total length of the straightenings is 1581.2 km. The maximum length of a straightening is 35.2 km (Narayivka River), and the minimum is 0.1 km (Khotomyrka River).

Reduced variability in channel depth and width, disruption of the natural balance of erosion and accumulation, narrowing of the inter-dam space and restriction of free meandering lead to an impoverishment of the composition and reduction in the number of biological indicators, such as fish, benthic invertebrates, higher aquatic vegetation, and phytoplankton.

The criteria for classifying SWBs as "HMWB" due to hydromorphological changes are:

- disruption of the continuity of water flow and environments (transverse artificial structures in the riverbed, disruption of the continuity of water flow and sediment movement and migration of fish and other aquatic life);
- water withdrawals (small and medium-sized rivers - water withdrawals exceeding 75% of the supply; large and very large rivers - water withdrawals exceeding 90% of the supply);
- water accumulation (ponds with a ponding area of more than 1 km or several ponds with a ponding area of less than 1 km, but their total length is more than 30% of the length of the SWB, as well as reservoirs with a volume of more than 1 million m^3);
- fluctuations in the water level below the dam (water level fluctuations exceeding 0.5 m per day for most of the year);
- disturbance of natural morphological characteristics of rivers (hydromorphological class below the third according to the monitoring results, or straightening of more than 70% of the length of the main river channel in the absence of monitoring data).

2.2 Groundwater

The groundwater in the Dniester basin is under significant anthropogenic pressure. The regional centres of Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil and smaller settlements are located within the Dniester and its tributaries, which cause a significant environmental impact. These are cities and district centres that consume water for drinking and industrial purposes, discharge wastewater, set up landfills (Kalush, Halych, Stryi, Drohobych, Sambir, Zhydachiv, Chortkiv, etc.), and conduct industrial, agricultural and processing activities.

The bulk of industrial production in the Dniester basin is concentrated in the fuel and energy sector, oil and gas production, woodworking, chemical and mining industries, agricultural production, and utilities.

2.2.1 Pollution

Non-pressure GWBs

Non-pressure aquifers in Quaternary sediments are widespread and widely used for household and drinking water needs in rural areas. The absence of water-resistant rocks in the roof makes the GWBs and groups of GWBs unprotected and vulnerable to contamination.

Agriculture (diffuse sources of pollution) has the most significant impact on non-pressure GWBs and groups of GWBs throughout the Dniester basin. Almost all aquifers first from the surface within rural settlements are contaminated with nitrogen compounds. The deterioration of groundwater quality is significantly affected by the use of fertilisers and pesticides, land reclamation systems on agricultural land, livestock farming and discharges of contaminated wastewater into surface water bodies.

Another reason for water pollution in groundwater aquifers is the lack of centralised sewerage in villages and towns. Therefore, the chemical composition of the water is characterised by a high content of nitrates, nitrites, sulphates, and chlorides. The discovery of large areas of nitrate contamination indicates a steady trend towards their accumulation in groundwater. Table 11 shows data on the use of pesticides and fertilisers within the administrative regions of the Dniester basin.

Table 11 Pressures from pesticides, mineral and organic fertilisers as of 2022 (numerator) and minimum and maximum for the period 2007-2022 (denominator)

Administrative regions	Mineral fertiliser application, 100% of nutrients per 1 ha of sown area, kg	Organic fertiliser application, thousand tonnes	Pesticide application, kg/ha
Vinnytsia	203 67-181	645.4 158.9-779.1	1.643 1.0-2.0
Ivano-Frankivsk	139 72-170	442.3 90.9-541.0	1.559 0.49-2.238
Lviv	156 104-203	123.0 98.9-298.3	1.648 0.52-2.16
Odesa	79 35-133	70.0 31.5-210.4	0.71 0.57-0.9
Ternopilska	224 77-224	716.7 190.3-716.7	1.773 0.97-2.4
Khmelnytska	136 67-163	785.0 466.1-828.5	1.977 0.91-2.4
Chernivetska	101 38-128	23.9 23.9-102.9	1.645 0.79-2.02

The fact that oil products and pesticides have become common pollutants in non-pressure waters is also a cause for concern. Oil product pollution is spotty, with the exception of oil field waters, where pollution is focal. In the area affected by mining operations in the Dniester basin, disruption of natural hydrochemical conditions is associated with discharges of highly mineralised drainage and mine water, which adversely affect groundwater. Salt and sulphur mining used to take place in the Dniester basin. Although these enterprises are no longer in operation, negative impacts on the environment, including groundwater, are caused by the impact of dumps and tailings ponds.

In areas with a high level of industrial development and dense development, changes in the quality of groundwater are observed. Here, non-pressure horizons are vulnerable to the impact of wastewater from chemical and woodworking enterprises, industrial sites and tailings ponds of mining and processing enterprises, quarries, etc.

It should also be noted that groundwater in the first aquifers from the surface in the Dniester basin is characterised by a high content of iron, which is of natural origin.

Pressure GWBs and pressure GWBs groups

Pressure GWBs and GWBs groups have reliable protection against contamination, as they are covered in the roof by poorly permeable sediments. They are not connected to surface ecosystems and are invulnerable to man-made pollution. They can only have local (point) exceedances of the standardised elements, mainly in places of shallow water-containing sediments.

Under natural conditions within the Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions, the waters of the pressure GWBs and groups of GWBs in the north are protected. The chemical composition of the water is fresh calcium bicarbonate or sodium-magnesium bicarbonate with a salinity of up to 1 g/dm^3. In the southern part of the Dniester basin, the waters of the pressure GWBs and groups of GWBs are protected and conditionally protected. The chemical composition of the waters is calcium bicarbonate or magnesium bicarbonate with salinity up to 1 g/dm^3. Groups of GWBs (UAM5200N100) are heterogeneous in their chemical composition, as they are dispersed over the area and occur in different natural and anthropogenic conditions.

In the vicinity of Novoyavorivsk, where an underground sulphur smelting plant operated for many years, an elevated sulphate content was recorded in the water. As for the natural features of groundwater, there are deposits of therapeutic mineral waters, in particular, of the Naftusia type, within the area of UAM5200N100.

Under natural conditions, the waters of the UAM5200D100 mineral water deposit are characterised by calcium hydrogen carbonate and calcium magnesium composition, fresh, sometimes with a slight smell of hydrogen sulphide. Within the distribution of UAM5200D200 and UAM5200S100, there are mineral water deposits, in particular of the Naftusya type, in certain areas near Husiatyn.

2.2.2 Volumes / reserves

In general, the territory is characterised by predominantly favourable conditions for the formation of groundwater resources. Non-pressure GWBs are used for individual water supply in urban-type settlements in rural areas, while pressure GWBs are used for centralised water supply.

No assessment of groundwater resources in non-pressure aquifers has been carried out in Ukraine. As for the pressurised aquifers with drinking water, according to regional estimates, their projected resources in the Dniester basin are approximately 5143.81 thousand m^3 /day, which is approximately 8.5% of the total projected resources of Ukraine. Estimated resources, exploitable reserves and groundwater production (data for 2020) by oblasts located in the Dniester basin are presented in Table 12.

According to this data, the availability of forecast groundwater resources (FGR) per capita ranges from 0.31 m^3 /d in Odesa Oblast to 2.14 m^3 /d in Ternopil Oblast.

The highest exploration of groundwater resources (ratio of operational groundwater reserves (OGR) to FGR, %) is in Odesa Oblast, which reflects the difficult conditions of groundwater resource formation in the southern part of the basin and significant anthropogenic pressure.

The impact of technogenesis on the groundwater and groups of groundwater in pressure aquifers affects the level regime. As a result of long-term intensive exploitation, the groups of GWBs in pressure aquifers are subject to the load from the development of groundwater deposits. Thus, in the UAM5200K100 and UAM5200K200 groups of GWBs, depression funnels were formed in the areas of intensive water withdrawal (Hlynna Navariya, Bibrka, Budzen water intakes).

Table 12 Estimated groundwater resources, exploitable reserves and production (2020)

Oblast	FGR, ths. m^3/day	FGR on 1 person, m^3/day	OGR (A+B+C), thousand m^3/day	Explo-ration, %	Extraction from FGR, thousand m^3/day	Extraction from OGR, thousand m^3/day	Develop-ment of the OGR, %	Develop-ment of the FGR, %
Vinnytsia	885,5	0,58	153,4	17,3	39,874	14,89	10	5
Ivano-Frankivsk	754,4	0,55	289,8	38,4	11,672	6,2	2	2
Lviv	3644,1	1,46	1338,5	36,7	315,831	290,7	22	9
Odesa	736,7	0,31	487,4	66,2	74,51	31,0	6	10
Ternopilska	2206,0	2,14	296,8	13,5	59,749	46,2	16	3
Khmelnytska	1963,7	1,58	371,6	18,9	104,287	91,5	25	5
Chernivetska	405,3	0,45	174,1	43,0	17,067	13,8	8	4

However, in general, the indicators of development of the FGR and OGR indicate the possibility of increasing groundwater production.

Thus, taking into account the above data, the negative impact of anthropogenic groundwater abstraction on non-pressure GWBs identified in the Dniester basin has not been recorded. As for the pressurised GWBs, the negative impact of water abstraction is manifested in the form of depression funnels within individual operational water intakes. However, in the majority of the distribution of pressure GWBs, the negative impact of water withdrawal at current production volumes is not observed.

The impact of military operations on the status of GWBs

Russian aggression is a significant negative factor in the anthropogenic impact on the environment.

Non-pressure GWBs. The quality of non-pressure GWBs may be affected by the ingress of pollutants (heavy metals, fuels and lubricants, organic pollution, nitrates, etc.) from the surface in the shelling areas. The destruction of industrial facilities may result in the ingress of various pollutants into the soil and rocks of the aeration zone, and in the long term, negatively affect the quality of groundwater.

No changes in the quantitative state of non-pressure GWBs are expected due to military operations.

Pressure GWBs. The peculiarity of the territory of the western part of Ukraine is a certain increase in the number of people who migrated from the eastern and central regions of Ukraine. Therefore, a certain increase in groundwater extraction from pressure GWBs within the Dniester basin should be expected. However, no significant changes in the quantitative state of the pressure GWBs are expected due to military operations.

The chemical state of the pressure GWBs will also remain stable.

Assessment of the risk of not achieving good status

Assessment of the risk of not achieving a good quality (chemical) status

As for *non-pressure GWBs*, their quality condition within settlements is poor (nitrate pollution). There is no data on the chemical composition of non-pressure GWBs outside of settlements, but a significant anthropogenic load from diffuse sources of pollution within agricultural landscapes and their natural vulnerability allows us to conclude that they are most likely at risk of failing to achieve good quality (chemical) status. Within agro-landscapes, this risk is caused by the possibility of nitrates and pesticides entering the water. An additional negative impact is caused by substances that have been or may be released into the environment as a result of military operations, such as heavy metals, nitrates, oil products, as well as elements and compounds released into the environment as a result of the destruction of industrial facilities.

Protected from contamination, the pressure GWBs are not at risk of failing to achieve good quality (chemical) status (Fig. 12, Table 13).

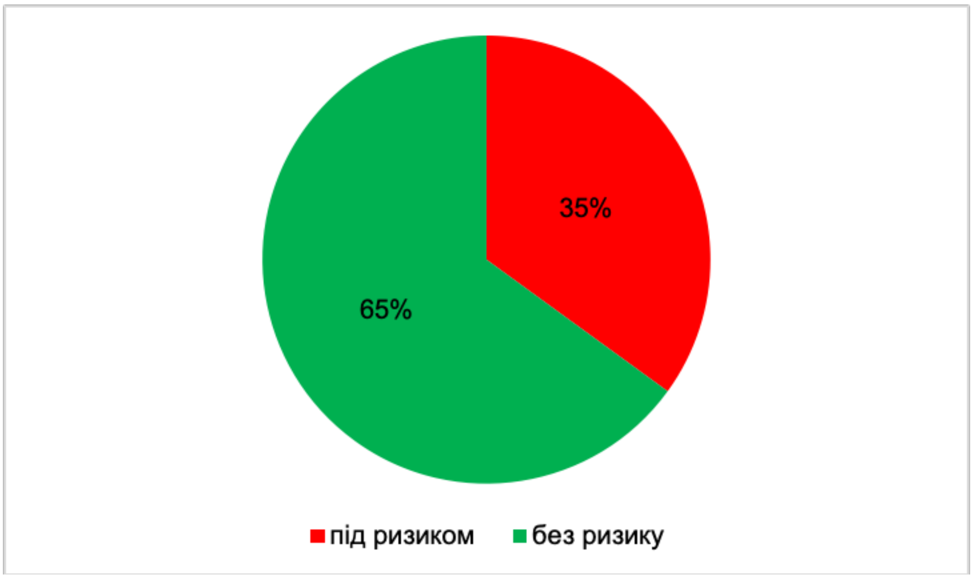

Figure 12 Assessment of the risk of not achieving good chemical condition of the GWBs

Assessment of the risk of not achieving a good quantitative status

There is no negative impact from anthropogenic groundwater abstraction on the pressure and non-pressure GWBs identified in the Dniester basin. Long-term and stable downward trends in the level are recorded only in spatially limited areas. According to the available data, there is no risk of not achieving good quantitative status for both pressurised and non-pressurised GWBs.

Table 13 Risk of not achieving the environmental objectives of the GWBs

№	GWBs code	Aquifer (complex)	The area of the GWBs, km^2	Risk of not achieving environmental objectives	
				Quality status	Quantitative status
1	UAM5200Q100	Alluvial, floodplain and I-III Upper Pleistocene and Holocene floodplain terraces	6926,3	At risk. Pollution by nitrogen compounds	Not at risk
2	UAM5200Q200	Alluvial, IV-X Pliocene-Middle Neopleistocene floodplain terraces	3219	At risk. Pollution by nitrogen compounds	Not at risk
3	UAM5200Q300	Glacial, lake-glacial water-glacial of the Lower Neopleistocene	531,5	At risk. Pollution by nitrogen compounds	Not at risk
4	UAM5200Q400	Middle and Upper Neopleistocene lacustrine-alluvial	379,5	At risk	Not at risk

№	GWBs code	Aquifer (complex)	The area of the GWBs, km^2	Risk of not achieving environmental objectives	
				Quality status	Quantitative status
5	UAM5200Q500	Pleistocene floodplain terraces	572,4	At risk	Not at risk
6	UAM5200Q600	Holocene estuarine and marine	17,95	At risk	Not at risk
7	UAM5200N100	Middle Miocene	5528,7	Not at risk	Not at risk
8	UAM5200N200	Sarmatian	3258	Not at risk	Not at risk
9	UAM5200N300	Alluvial Upper Pliocene	84,3	At risk	Not at risk
10	UAM5200N400	Upper Miocene Baltic	2688	Not at risk	Not at risk
11	UAM5200N500	Upper Sarmatian	1613	Not at risk	Not at risk
12	UAM5200N600	Middle Sarmatian	5906,6	Not at risk	Not at risk
13	UAM5200K100	Turon cognac	6382	Not at risk	Not at risk
14	UAM5200K200	Santon-Maastricht	4371	Not at risk	Not at risk
15	UAM5200J100	Verkhnyaya Yurka	2268.1	Not at risk	Not at risk
16	UAM5200D100	Upper Devon	1876,5	Not at risk	Not at risk
17	UAM5200D200	Lower Middle Devonian	7251,0	Not at risk	Not at risk
18	UAM5200S200	Silurian	9839	Not at risk	Not at risk
19	UAM520PЄ100	Vendian	3606,9	Not at risk	Not at risk
20	UAM520PЄ200	Precambrian	674,42	Not at risk	Not at risk

2.2.3. Other significant anthropogenic impacts

Climate change

One of the main manifestations of regional climate change against the backdrop of global warming is a significant increase in air temperature, changes in the thermal regime and precipitation patterns, an increase in the number of dangerous meteorological events and extreme weather conditions, and the damage they cause to various sectors of the economy and the population. These trends are typical for Ukraine in general and the Dniester basin in particular. The greatest changes have been observed over the past thirty years, which have been the warmest for the period of instrumental weather observations.

The rise in air temperature is observed not only near the Earth's surface but also in the lower troposphere, accompanied by an increase in tropospheric moisture content, and causes an increase in atmospheric instability and convection intensity. Such changes have led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of convective weather phenomena: thunderstorms, showers, hail, squalls, and an increase in the maximum intensity of precipitation and its storm component.

A characteristic feature of the changing moisture regime in Ukraine is a change in the structure of precipitation. In the warm period, this is manifested in an increase in the intensity of precipitation and an increase in its storm component. The increase in precipitation intensity has led to an increase in daily precipitation, although the number of rainy days has decreased and the maximum duration of the rain-free period has increased. These trends are also typical for the Dniester basin.

The rise in air temperature and uneven distribution of precipitation, which is localised and heavy in the warm season and does not ensure effective soil moisture accumulation, has led to an increase in the number and intensity of drought events.

During the cold season, a significant increase in air temperature led to a change in the precipitation pattern due to an increase in the frequency of rain and a decrease in the frequency of snowfall, resulting in an increase in the incidence of sleet, sleet and ice.

In 2021, a study[6] was published to assess future climate change in Ukraine based on an analysis of climate projections for the 21st century using modern scenarios - Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), and data from global and regional numerical climate models.

As a result of the study, simulated changes in the average annual river flow (flow rate) in the Dnipro basin for two future periods (2041-2070 and 2071-2100) were calculated under the RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios.

According to the projections obtained under both scenarios (RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5), the Dniester basin will experience a decrease in water flow in all months of the year in both future projection periods, with the exception of February in 2070-2100 under RCP 2.6. The decrease in flow is projected to be in the range of -2% to -20% under RCP 2.6 and -5% to -35% under RCP 8.5.

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6 *ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WATER RESOURCES OF UKRAINE (research summary) / Snizhko S., Shevchenko O., Didovets Y. // Edited by Sadogurska S. Centre for Environmental Initiatives "Ecoaction", 2021, 32 p.*

According to the "hard" scenario of RCP 8.5, a catastrophic reduction in runoff is expected for all months of the year by the end of the century: winter - 11-30%, spring - 23-38%, summer - 30-36%, autumn - 32-38%.

The water and heat balance of the river basin is highly sensitive to climate change. Rising air temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns affect not only the hydrological regime of rivers, but also the overall water resources. Climate change is increasing the frequency of floods and droughts, which makes agriculture, energy, transport and the social sector vulnerable, as they depend on water resources.

Pollution of water bodies with solid household waste, including plastic

The pollution of water bodies by solid waste, primarily plastic, is one of the pressures that leads to the deterioration of the ecological and chemical state of surface waters. This problem is not specific to the Dniester river basin, but to the whole country and reflects the problem of waste management at both national and local levels.

Gaps in national legislation, an inefficient system of waste collection, transport and disposal, and a low culture of waste management are manifested in a large number of unauthorised and spontaneous landfills, including on river banks. Some of the waste ends up directly in rivers and water bodies, which is not only an aesthetic problem, but also leads to chemical pollution of water, poisoning of living organisms and deterioration of their living conditions.

Over time, plastic breaks down and turns into microplastics, which get into living aquatic organisms, contributing to the accumulation of toxins.

Microplastics are less than 5 mm in size and fall into two groups: primary and secondary. Primary microplastics are part of cosmetics (toothpastes, scrubs, shower gels, etc.), industrial cleaning products, and are also formed as a result of wear and tear on car tyres and when washing synthetic products.

Recycled plastic is produced by shredding large plastic waste such as bottles, disposable tableware, packaging, etc.

No special studies have been carried out on the amount of waste on the banks and directly in rivers and water bodies in the Dniester basin, nor on its direct impact on the ecological and chemical state of water bodies.

Invasive species

Invasions of alien species outside their "native" habitats are global in nature. The naturalisation and further spread of invaders can cause irreversible environmental damage and undesirable economic and social consequences.

Currently, biological invasions are considered to be biological pollution, but unlike most pollutants that can decompose in natural ecosystems through self-purification processes and whose content is controlled by humans, alien organisms that have successfully invaded begin to multiply uncontrollably and spread rapidly in the environment. This phenomenon can have unpredictable and irreversible consequences.

In addition, the introduction of alien species leads to irreparable losses of biodiversity, both through direct destruction of native species by predators, food and spatial competition, and as a result of displacement of native species, changes in their habitats and hybridisation. The emergence of any alien species is an indicator and, at the same time, a cause of the deterioration of the ecological state of a water body. All this causes a special danger of invasions and determines the specifics of control measures in terms of the risks of not achieving a "good" ecological status of SWBs where the process of invasion of adventive species is carried out.

The issue of invasion of alien species is legally reflected in the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2030", the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 17 December 2021 No. 668, which put into effect the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of 15 October 2021 "On the Strategy of Biosafety and Biological Protection", the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy of Biosafety and Biological Protection for 2022-2025, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 07 July 2022 No. 57Z, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for Biosafety and Biological Protection for 2022-2025, approved by the CMU Resolution No. 573 of 07.07.2022, the Ministry of Ecology approved the "Methodological Recommendations for Assessing the Existing and Potential Impact (Risks) of Invasive Alien Species" by Order No. 290 of 15.03.2024 (https://mepr.gov.ua/nakaz-mindovkillya-290-vid-15-03-2024/).

The Guidelines have been developed with due regard to the Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (22 October 2014) on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/968 of the European Commission of 30 April 2018, supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the risk assessment of invasive alien species, in order to harmonise approaches to impact (risk) assessment when preparing proposals for the inclusion of alien species in the List of Invasive Alien Species of Flora and Fauna of Ukraine.

Studies of alien aquatic species in the Dniester RBD in Ukraine are not systematic and are sporadic.

Several papers are devoted to the cases of distribution of Phragmites altissimus (Poaceae), a species of North African origin, and Zizania latifolia (Poaceae), a species of East Asian origin that was introduced to Ukraine in the early 50s of the last century as a fodder plant.

The ichthyofauna of the main rivers of the Carpathian region includes 83 species of amphibians and fish. Native species make up the majority - 72%, invasive species - 28%. The Upper Dniester basin currently has the largest number of invasive species - 20. The most widespread invasive species in the river basins of the Carpathian region are silver crucian carp (C. Gibelio) and rotan (P. Glenii), as well as rainbow trout (O. Mykiss) and Amur chub (P. Parva).

The Danube endemics Carpathian lamprey, common dace and Danube salmon (E. danfordi, T. souffia, H. hucho) are a special group, but despite being listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, they should be considered alien to the Dniester basin.

The reasons for the appearance of alien species in the rivers of the Carpathian region of Ukraine are related to direct anthropogenic impact. Almost half of the identified alien species appeared in the fish fauna as a result of human fishing activities.

The main ways of spreading invasive species are:

- aquaculture or fish farming of commercially valuable fish species;
- accidental or unintentional introduction of commercial species along with stocking;
- aquarists, which contributed to the spread of species as a result of their deliberate release into natural reservoirs or accidental entry into the latter (sunfish, rotan, silver crucian carp);
- expansion of the natural ranges of Ponto-Caspian species as a result of hydroelectric construction and global warming (round goby, sand goby, goby, goby, western goby, blunt-nosed goby);
- unauthorised stocking of rivers with alien species without scientific justification and expertise and relevant permits (Danube salmon).

According to the Convention on Biological Diversity (The Hague, 2002), measures aimed at mitigating the effects of invasions by alien species should be mainly preventive, but it is usually not possible to effectively control the process of invasions, primarily due to the lack of a biodiversity monitoring system.

After conducting special studies of alien aquatic species and determining the list of species at their location, the first and most important step is to establish a basin-wide monitoring system for invasions. Monitoring should focus on:

- identification and analysis of the species composition of alien species, invasive corridors, geography and dynamics of invasions;
- population dynamics of the most significant invasions from emergence to naturalisation, as well as of invasive species that have already been naturalised, and the consequences of their impact on habitats, native species, communities and ecosystems;
- inventory of possible intrusion sites and their survey (e.g., municipal wastewater leaks from large cities with a developed aquarium services market, discharges of heated water from thermal power plants and large industrial enterprises).

Provision must also be made at the basin level:

- development of regional/basin cadastral lists of alien, threatened (dangerous) species of flora and fauna of Ukraine;
- predicting the emergence of new invasive species that are potentially dangerous for human activities or established hydroecosystems;
- development of methods to curb the spread of alien species (e.g. physical removal, weakening the development of species using phytophagous animals, use of herbicides). An example is the programme for monitoring, localising and controlling the number of alien (invasive) plant species in the territory of the territorial community of Stryi City Council for the period 2021-2025.
- making management decisions on the protection and rational use of aquatic bioresources (including introduced ones), including regional lists of invasive species approved by local governments. For example, in 2017 the Zakarpattia Regional Council approved the first official regional list of invasive plant species in Ukraine.

3 ZONES (TERRITORIES) TO BE PROTECTED AND THEIR MAPPING

3.1 Emerald Network sites

The Emerald Network is an ecological network consisting of special areas for the conservation of biological diversity created (designated) in accordance with the Convention on the Conservation of Wild Flora and Fauna and Natural Habitats in Europe (Bern Convention). Its goal is to ensure the long-term survival of species and habitats listed in the Bern Convention that require special protection.

On 30 November 2018, six countries - the Republic of Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Norway, Switzerland and Ukraine - officially approved the lists of Emerald Network sites on their territories. The updated list of Emerald Network sites was approved on 2 December 2022. The Emerald Network of Ukraine includes 377 territories[7] , and covers about 8% of Ukraine's territory.

There are 59 Emerald Network sites in the Dniester basin. By category (Fig. 13), the sites are divided into:

- botanical reserve - 1
- hydrological reserve - 2
- state dendrological reserve - 1
- protected area - 25
- forest reserve - 4
- national natural park - 13
- natural monument - 1
- nature reserve - 5
- regional landscape park - 7

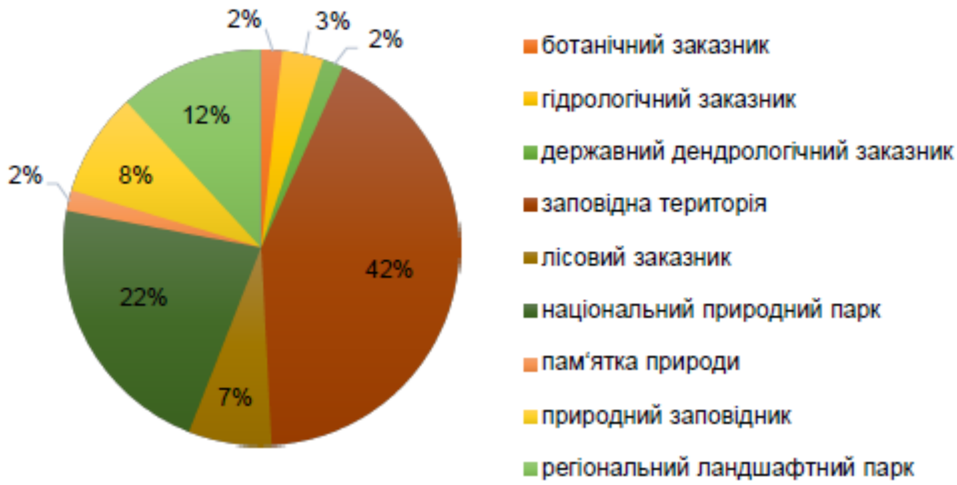

Figure 13 Breakdown of Emerald Network sites by category (%)

One site (the Dniester Estuary National Nature Park) has a management and development plan (management plan). The list of sites in the Emerald Network is provided in Annex 4.

Impact of military operations

One Emerald Network site was affected by hostilities in the Dniester basin - the Dniester River Valley in Lviv Oblast (UA0000332).

As a result of missile attacks on critical infrastructure, namely the shelling of the 750kV Zakhidnoukrainska substation in Zhyrova village, Stryi district, Lviv region. Zhyrova village, Stryi district, Lviv region, fuel and lubricants were released into the Dniester River near Zhyrova village, Stryi district, Lviv region.

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[7] *UPDATED LIST OF OFFICIALLY ADOPTED EMERALD SITES (DECEMBER 2022) https://rm.coe.int/pa10e-2022-updated-list-officially-adopted-emerald-sites/1680a93ca5*

The impact of the hostilities resulted in the deterioration of water quality in the river. Excessive concentrations of oil products were recorded in the canal, the old river and the Dniester River, and in the area between Zhuravno, Stryi district, Lviv region, and Nyzhniv, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Visual observations on 24 December 2022 recorded significant pollution with fuels and lubricants along the entire width of the river, most of all in its middle part - a continuous film of greyish-white colour was observed, which separated depending on the flow rate and when it encountered natural and artificial obstacles. The results of the water sample analysis revealed a concentration of oil products equal to 11 mg/dm^3 , which is 220 times higher than the MPC according to the Generalised List of Maximum Permissible Concentrations and Approximate Safe Levels of Exposure to Harmful Substances for Water in Fisheries.

Together with the territorial authorities of the State Emergency Service and local governments, the Western Bug and Syan BWRs conducted a survey of the territory, provided technical assistance, and installed booms to eliminate the consequences of the emergency on the Dniester River. The Water Monitoring Laboratory of the Western Region of the Dniester BWR conducted continuous monitoring of the content of oil products dissolved in water in the Dniester River until the water quality in the river stabilised and returned to normal.

3.2 Sanitary protection zones

Sanitary protection zones include areas where water intakes for drinking water supply are located. According to the Resolution of the CMU "On the Legal Regime of Sanitary Protection Zones of Water Bodies" of 18 December 1998 No. 2024, these zones are classified as the so-called first zone (strict regime) of compliance with the use regime. The Resolution provides for a number of permitted and prohibited activities within drinking water intakes.

According to the EU WFD (Article 7), "Member States shall identify in each river basin:

- All surface/groundwater bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption, providing on average more than 10 m^3 of water per day or providing water consumption for more than 50 people and
- Those water bodies that are intended for future use for the same purpose."

There are 1,083 water intakes in the Dniester basin that withdraw more than 10 m^3 per day. Of these, 964 are groundwater intakes, 107 are surface water intakes, and 12 are surface/groundwater intakes (Figure 14).

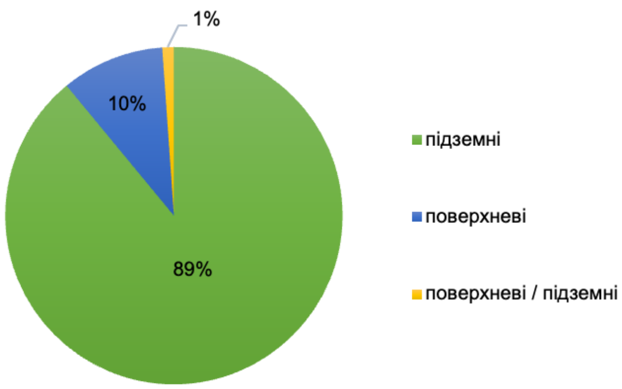


Figure 14 Distribution of drinking water intakes by type (%)

The SAWR is responsible for maintaining state water accounting.

3.3 Protection zones for valuable aquatic bioresources

Areas designated for the protection of economically important aquatic species or areas for the protection of valuable aquatic bioresources include those areas where such aquatic resources of significant economic value are found or cultivated.

Depending on the specifics of the protection zone for valuable aquatic bioresources, the monitoring programme may include additional indicators or sampling frequency.

According to the Resolution of the CMU No. 1209 "On Approval of Tariffs for Calculating the Amount of Compensation for Damage Caused by Illegal Harvesting (Collection) or Destruction of Valuable Aquatic Bioresources" dated 21 November 2011 (as amended by the Resolution of the CMU No. 1039 dated 6 October 2021), the list of valuable bioresources includes both rare and common fish species throughout Ukraine.

At the same time, according to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Fisheries, Commercial Fishing and Protection of Aquatic Bioresources", a fishery water body (part thereof) is a water body (part thereof) that is used or may be used for fisheries purposes.

Thus, taking into account the above, as well as the lack of an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework, the protection zones for valuable bioresources in Ukraine have not been defined.

3.4 SWBs / GWBs used for recreational, medical, resort and health purposes, as well as water intended for bathing

Recreation areas of water bodies are land plots with adjacent water space intended for organised recreation of the population on the coastal protective strips of water bodies. Places of mass recreation are determined by local governments in accordance with the powers vested in them every year before the start of the summer swimming season. Water protection zones are established along rivers, around lakes, reservoirs and other water bodies, within which land plots are allocated for coastal protection strips.

It is prohibited in water protection zones and coastal protection zones:

- storage and use of pesticides and fertilisers;
- construction of cemeteries, summer camps for livestock, manure storage facilities, cattle cemeteries, waste dumps, filtration fields, liquid and solid waste storage facilities, etc;
- discharge of untreated wastewater;
- construction of any structures (except for hydrotechnical, hydrometric and linear structures), including recreation centres, summer cottages, garages and car parks;
- Washing and maintenance of vehicles and equipment.

Requirements for the location and organisation of water body recreation areas:

- To organise recreational areas on water bodies, their owners or lessees are required to agree the operation of the beach with the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection before the start of each swimming season.
- the recreation area should be located outside the sanitary protection zones of industrial enterprises. The recreation area should be located at the maximum possible distance (at least 500 m) from sluices, hydroelectric power plants, wastewater discharge sites, stables, livestock watering places and other sources of pollution.
- beaches should not be located within the first zone of the sanitary protection belt of drinking water sources.

Environmental goals for recreational areas:

- The water quality of reservoirs and rivers used in recreational areas must meet the requirements of sanitary legislation.
- the composition and properties of water in the area of recreational water use must meet the requirements for physical, chemical and sanitary-microbiological indicators.

Requirements for water monitoring in recreational areas:

- water sampling for departmental control in water bodies should be carried out annually by local authorities at least 2 times before the start of the bathing season (at a distance of 1 km upstream of the bathing area on watercourses and at a distance of 0.1-1.0 km in both directions from it on water bodies, as well as within the bathing area).
- during the swimming season, such water sampling shall be carried out at least twice a month at at least two points selected in accordance with the nature, length and intensity of use of swimming areas.

Pursuant to CMU Resolution No. 264 of 06.03.2002 "On Approval of the Procedure for Registration of Places of Mass Recreation on Water Bodies", local executive authorities and territorial fishery protection authorities are required to identify on maps and schemes land plots and water areas suitable for the organisation of beaches, boat rental facilities, water attractions, as well as places for water sports and places for amateur and sport fishing in winter.

Approved copies of the maps are submitted to the emergency rescue services that serve water bodies in their area of responsibility and to the regional coordination emergency rescue centres of the State Specialised Emergency Rescue Service on Water Bodies of the Ministry of Emergencies (currently the State Emergency Service).

Information on places of mass recreation is submitted annually by 1 April by local governments, and information on places of recreational and sport fishing is submitted on 10 February and 30 October by territorial fish protection authorities to regional coordination emergency and rescue centres of the SES.

There are 37 recreation and leisure facilities in the Dniester basin.

3.5 Areas vulnerable to (accumulation of) nitrate

Ukraine has approved a methodology for determining nitrate vulnerability zones (Order of the Ministry of Ecology of Ukraine No. 244 dated 15.04.2021), as required by the EU Nitrate Directive. The methodological approach is to use a large amount of high-resolution spatial and temporal data, mainly surface and groundwater monitoring data, but the definition of these zones should also use statistical data such as the number of livestock, fertiliser application and surplus calculations for nitrogen. All this information of high quality and sufficient reliability is necessary to identify nitrate vulnerable areas where mandatory measures to reduce nitrate pollution should be taken. At present, the existing surface water monitoring network is insufficient in terms of its integrity and spatial coverage to apply the developed method, and groundwater monitoring is not carried out at all.

Therefore, given that in Ukraine:

- the highest percentage of arable land in the world (53.9%, 2021 data), while the ploughed-out agricultural land rate is 78.2%;
- lack of representative and reliable information on the content of nutrients in surface and groundwater;
- Eutrophication of water bodies is a widespread phenomenon;

In the short term, it is proposed to designate the entire territory of Ukraine as a nitrate vulnerable area. This approach is in line with the EU WFD, reflects the current very limited availability of the necessary information to identify nitrate vulnerable areas, is used in many EU countries (e.g. Germany, Austria, Lithuania and Romania), is easier to assess, and allows for refinement or identification of nitrate vulnerable areas in subsequent reporting periods based on improved, more reliable information.

This approach avoids competition among farmers in the short term and allows all farmers to be financially supported through future rural development programmes without the need to differentiate between different regions. It also allows for the general measures of the action programme to be applied to the entire territory, but for more stringent action programme measures to be applied only to regions where (based on available data) clear agricultural stress can be proven and specified in a step-by-step manner.

Therefore, in the medium term, it is necessary to focus on substantial and gradual improvement of the monitoring network (both groundwater and surface water) and database to ensure a more detailed approach to zone identification and monitoring, and thus achieve full compliance with the WFD with the identified nitrate vulnerable zones during the second cycle of the RBMP (2031-2036).

3.6 Vulnerable and less vulnerable zones identified in accordance with the criteria approved by the Ministry of Environment

As of 2023, no vulnerable or less vulnerable zones have been identified in Ukraine.

The regulatory document governing this issue is the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of 14 January 2019 No. 6 (registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 5 February 2019 under No. 125/33096) on approval of the Procedure for determining the population equivalent of a settlement and the Criteria for determining vulnerable and less vulnerable zones.

Also, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine On Water Disposal and Wastewater Treatment of 12 January 2023 (entered into force on 07 August 2023), Article 12. Powers of *local self-government bodies*, the powers of local self-government bodies in the field of water disposal include:

- upon the submission of the central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of water sector development, identification of vulnerable and less vulnerable zones in accordance with the criteria approved by the central executive body ensuring the formation of the state policy in the field of environmental protection.

As of 27 March 2024, local governments, upon the submission of the SAWR, recognised 20 SWBs as vulnerable zones, which is 2% of the total number of SWBs in the Dniester basin.

No decision has been made on less vulnerable areas.

4 MAPPING OF THE MONITORING SYSTEM, RESULTS OF MONITORING PROGRAMMES FOR SURFACE WATER (ECOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL), GROUNDWATER (CHEMICAL AND QUANTITATIVE), AND AREAS (TERRITORIES) TO BE PROTECTED

4.1 Surface water

Surface water monitoring is carried out in accordance with the Procedure for State Water Monitoring, approved by CMU Resolution No. 758 of 19 September 2018. The Ministry of Ecology, the SAWR and the SES are the subjects of state water monitoring.

Every year since 2020, state water monitoring programmes have been approved by the relevant orders of the Ministry of Ecology (No. 410 of 31.12.2020, No. 3 of 05.01.2022, No. 27 of 17.01.2023) and enforced by the SAWR.

The state water monitoring programme includes:

- information on the object of state water monitoring (code, name of the object, location and other characteristics);
- biological, physicochemical, chemical and hydromorphological indicators, frequency of monitoring, information on the subject and the performer of water monitoring.

State water monitoring is carried out according to the indicators and frequency specified in Annexes 1-3 of the Procedure.

Depending on the goals and objectives of state water monitoring, the following procedures are established:

- the procedure for diagnostic monitoring of the SWBs and GWBs;
- Procedure for operational monitoring of the SWBs and GWBs;
- the procedure for research monitoring of the SWBs;
- procedure for monitoring marine waters.

Diagnostic monitoring is carried out during the first year of state water monitoring. For SWBs that do not pose a risk of failing to achieve environmental objectives, diagnostic monitoring is carried out additionally during the fourth year of state water monitoring.

Operational monitoring is carried out for SWBs that pose a risk of not achieving environmental goals, as well as for SWBs whose water intake to meet drinking and domestic needs of the population averages more than 100 cubic metres per day.

Operational monitoring is carried out annually between the years of diagnostic monitoring.

The research monitoring is carried out by the state water monitoring entities, which independently determine the monitoring points, the list of indicators and the frequency of their measurement.

4.1.1 Monitoring system

In the Dniester basin, during 2020-2023, monitoring was carried out at 101 monitoring sites at 80 SWBs, including:

- 11 points at cross-border SWBs defined in accordance with intergovernmental cooperation agreements;
- 20 points at the SWBs from which water is abstracted to meet the drinking and household needs of the population;
- within the boundaries of the nature reserve fund - 8 points;
- to determine the reference conditions - 1 item.

4.1.2 Hydromorphological assessment / status

Hydromorphological monitoring in 2021-2023 was carried out at 65 SWBs. The hydromorphological status is assessed in accordance with the Methodology approved by the Order of the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Centre of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine No. 23 dated 19.02.2019, in five classes.

According to the results of the monitoring, 41 SWBs are classified as nearly natural (high status), 24 SWBs are classified as slightly modified (Fig. 15)

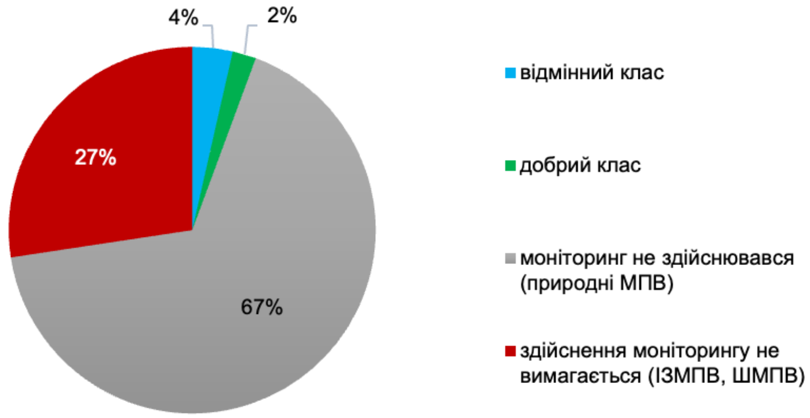


Figure 15 Distribution of SWBs according to the results of hydromorphological assessment

4.1.3 Chemical state assessment

The assessment of the chemical state of the SWBs is based on determining the concentrations of priority substances specified in Directive 2008/105/EC, taking into account Directive 2013/39/EU250, which sets the limit values of environmental quality standards.

In Ukraine, the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 45 of 6 February 2017, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 20 February 2017 under No. 235/30103, defines a list of indicators for which environmental quality standards are set in Annex 8 of the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 5 of 14.01.2019 No. 5 "On Approval of the Methodology for Assigning a Surface Water Body to One of the Classes of Ecological and Chemical Status of a Surface Water Body, as well as Assigning an Artificial or Significantly Modified Surface Water Body to One of the Classes of Ecological Potential of an Artificial or Significantly Modified Surface Water Body".

Directive 2009/90/EC (Article 5), which sets out technical requirements/criteria for the processing of monitoring data, was also taken into account when assessing the chemical state of the SWB:

- If the measured value was below the limit of quantification (LOQ), the calculation uses the value of half the LOQ for this indicator
- When summarising the results of individual isomers or mixtures (e.g. polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, cyclodiene pesticides, DDT), in the case of values measured below the LOQ, zero "0" should be used to calculate the average concentrations.

In addition, Article 4 of Directive 2009/90/EC stipulates that the methods for measuring the content of indicators must meet the minimum criteria: have a measurement uncertainty value below 50% (k=2) and a quantification limit equal to or below 30% of the relevant environmental quality standard.

Valuation reliability

The reliability of the chemical state assessment was performed using the criteria for establishing the reliability of the correct determination of the ecological and chemical status of the SWBs specified in Annex 11 of the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of 14.01.2019 No. 5.

According to the established criteria, a three-stage scheme was used to assess the reliability of the correct determination of the chemical state of the SWB:

- A high level of assessment reliability means that most of the requirements have been met, namely: measurement data are available for all indicators specified in the List of Pollutants for Determining the Chemical State of Surface and Groundwater bodies and the Environmental Potential of an Artificial or Heavily Modified Surface Water Bodies in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Environment No. 45 dated 6 February 2017, hereinafter referred to as the List, that meet the requirements of the Procedure (almost all relevant requirements for the list of indicators, methods and frequency have been met); the aggregation of SWBs demonstrates reliable results;
- The medium level of reliability of the assessment of the state of the SWB is established in the absence of sufficient monitoring data, frequency and measurement of all indicators identified in the List;
- The low level of reliability of the assessment of the state of SWB means that the assessment of the state of SWB was based on risk assessment, transfer of monitoring data through aggregation of SWB according to certain criteria.

To assess the chemical status of the SWB, we used statistically processed data of measurements of the content of pollutants in surface waters carried out at 96 monitoring points in 2020-2023, namely, the average and maximum values.

Background concentrations for non-synthetic substances (mercury, lead, cadmium, nickel) were not taken into account when assessing the chemical status of the SWB.

For SWB where monitoring was not carried out in the reporting period, the chemical state was assessed by interpolating (transferring) the assessment results from SWB where monitoring was carried out in accordance with the aggregation of SWB.

From the List of indicators used to determine the chemical state of the SWB in 2020-2023, measurements were carried out only for 35 substances and their groups, of which 4 are heavy metals.

The following parameters were not measured: brominated diphenyl ethers (esters), chloralkanes, C $,_{10\text{-}13}$ di-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate, diuron, isoproturon, pentachlorophenol, tributyltin compounds (tributyltin cation), perfluorooctane sulfonate and its derivatives (PFOS), dioxins and dioxin-like compounds, hexabromocyclo-dodecane (HBCDD).

For the indicators fluoranthene, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, mercury and its compounds, dicofol, heptachlor and heptachloroepoxide, for which the recommended object of control is biota, due to the lack of technical capabilities and measurement methods, concentrations were determined only in surface water samples.

The results of the assessment of the chemical status of the Dniester RBD are presented in Annex 8.

For the period 2020-2023, the chemical status in the basin was assessed based on monitoring data obtained as part of the SWB diagnostic and operational monitoring programmes for 77 SWB.

Based on the results of the assessment of the chemical status of the SWB for the period 2020-2023 according to the monitoring data (Annex 2), the following conclusions can be drawn (Table 14, Fig. 15):

- "good" chemical status – 15 linear SWB (2% of the total number of linear SWB) and 1 polygonal SWB (2% of the total number of polygonal SWB). In terms of the length of the SWB, this amounts to 472 km (4% of the total length of the SWB in Dniester RBD) and the area of the SWB is 344 km^2 (52% of the total area of the SWB in Dniester RBD).
- "not achieving good" chemical status – 55 linear SWB (5% of the total number of linear SWB) and 6 polygonal SWB (9% of the total number of polygonal SWB). In terms of the length of the SWB, this amounts to 1946 km (15% of the total length of the Dniester RBD SWB) and 196 km^2 (30% of the total area of the Dniester RBD SWB).

Table 14 Chemical status of the SWBs for the period 2020-2023 (according to monitoring data)

Chemical status	number of linear SWBs	total length of the SWBs, km	number of polygonal SWB	total area of the SWB, km^2
"good"	15	472	1	344
"failure to achieve the good"	55	1946	6	196

The following substances have been found to exceed the EQS_{MAX} - maximum permissible concentration and/or EQS_{ave} - average annual concentration:

- cadmium (for 21 SWB)
- mercury (for 11 SWB)
- lead (for 4 SWB)
- anthracene (2 SWB)
- acloniphene (3 SWB)
- fluoranthene (30 SWB)
- benzo(a) pyrene (13 SWB)
- benzo(b) fluoranthene (for 3 SWB)
- benzo(k) fluoranthene (for 2 SWB)
- benzo(g,h,i) perylene (for 6 SWB)
- Lucitrin (Irgarol) (for 7 SWB)
- endosulfan (1 SWB)
- chlorpyrifos (chlorpyrifos-ethyl) (5 SWB).

The interpolation of the results of SWB monitoring to other SWB was carried out on the basis of SWB aggregation, which was performed in 2022 as part of the implementation of state water monitoring in accordance with the Order of the State Agency of

Ukraine for Water Resources dated 06.05.2022 No. 42 "On Approval of the State Agency of Ukraine for Research and Scientific and Technical Development Plan for 2022".

The purpose of SWB aggregation is to combine all SWB in a river basin into different groups based on reasonable criteria for:

- Interpolation of the results of monitoring of the SWB to other SWB that are grouped with them;
- Use the results of aggregation in the development of monitoring programmes for the following years to maximise the interpolation of the assessment results.

The criteria for the aggregation of SWB of the "rivers" and "lakes" category are:

- the type of the defined SWB;
- assessing the risk of not achieving a good chemical status of the SWB;
- a physical and geographical unit of zoning of the basin to which the SWB belongs;
- the type of landscape where the SWB is located.

The criterion for linear SWB of the "HMWB" and "AWB" categories is:

- assessing the risk of not achieving a good chemical status of the SWB.

The criteria for polygonal SWB of the " HMWB" and "AWB" categories are:

- category;
- the volume of the reservoir;
- water exchange regime of the reservoir.

Based on interpolation of the monitoring results (low level of reliability of the condition assessment):

- "good" chemical stattus: 112 SWB (10% of the total number of linear SWB), with a length of 880 km (7% of the total length of the Dniester RBD linear SWB),
- "failure to achieve good" chemical status: 431 linear SWB (40% of the total number of linear SWB) and 13 polygonal SWB (40% of the total number of polygonal SWB), with an SWB area of 55 km^2 (38% of the total length of the Dniester RBD SWB) (Table 15).

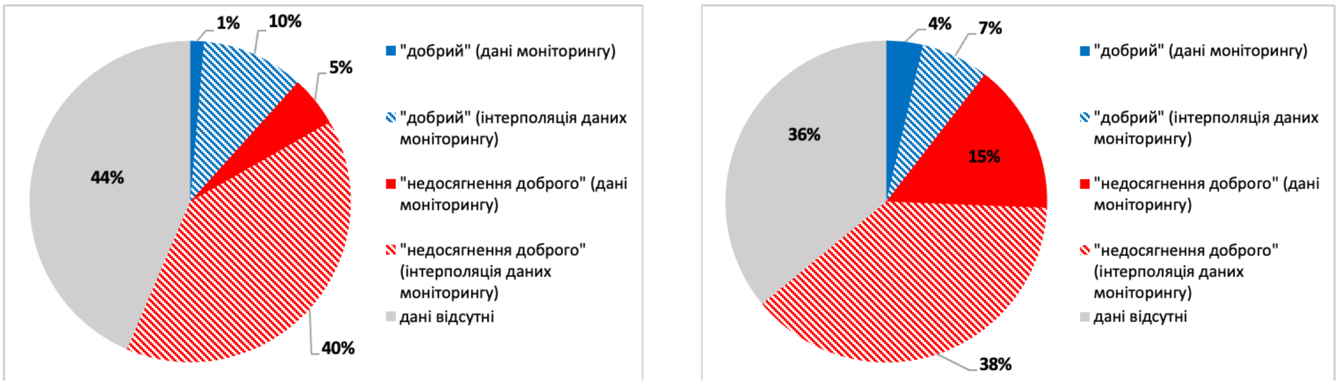
Table 1 Chemical status of the SWB based on interpolation of monitoring data

Chemical status	number of SWB	total length of the SWB, km	number of SWB	total area of the SWB, km^2
"good"	112	880	0	0
"failure to achieve the good"	431	4942	13	55

The overall assessment of the chemical status of the SWB is shown in Table 16 and Figure 17.

Table 2 Total assessment of the chemical status of the SWB for the period 2020-2023 (monitoring data and interpolation of monitoring data)

Chemical status	number of SWB	total length of the SWB, km	number of SWB	total area of the SWB, km^2
"good"	127	1352	1	344
"failure to achieve the good"	486	6888	19	251



by the number of SWBs *by the length of the* SWBs

Figure 16 Assessment of the chemical status of the Dniester RBD linear SWBs

by the number of SWBs *by the area of the* SWBs

Figure 17 Assessment of the chemical status of polygonal SWB in the Dniester RBD

Taking into account the interpolation of monitoring data, the chemical state was assessed for 646 SWBs, including 613 linear SWBs and 33 polygonal SWBs (including 1 transitional SWB), which is 56% of all SWBs in the basin.

The reliability of the assessment of the correct chemical state determination for 77 SWBs was determined according to the criteria of Annex 11 of the Order and corresponds to the average level of reliability.

569 SWBs were assessed with a low level of assessment reliability based on the transfer of results obtained under the surface water quality monitoring programme to SWBs where monitoring was not conducted in the specified period, according to the aggregation of SWBs.

4.1.4 Ecological status assessment

The determination of the ecological status of SWBs in accordance with the requirements of the Water Code of Ukraine and Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources No. 5 dated 14 January 2019 "On Approval of the Methodology for Assigning a Surface Water Body to One of the Classes of Ecological and Chemical Status of a Surface Water Body, as well as Assigning an Artificial or Significantly Modified Surface Water Body to One of the Classes of Ecological Potential of an Artificial or Heavily Modified Surface Water Body" is based on the use of a set of biotic and abiotic components inherent in aquatic ecosystems.

The basis for assessing the ecological status of SWBs is based on biological quality indicators that best reflect changes in the aquatic environment, including benthic invertebrates, phytobenthos, macrophytes, phytoplankton and fish. Auxiliary indicators include physicochemical and hydromorphological quality indicators. The environmental status assessment also includes specific synthetic and non-synthetic substances that are typical for the river basin.

The classification schemes for biological quality indicators depend on the type of SWBs and include possible anthropogenic pressures (e.g., organic and nutrient pollution, hydromorphological changes). The ecological status of an SWBs is assessed in relation to a reference value (i.e., the status of an SWBs of a certain type without or with minimal anthropogenic pressure). The degree of impact for individual biological quality indicators is converted into an ecological quality coefficient for individual boundaries of the five classes of ecological status of the SWBs.

The algorithm for determining the ecological status of SWBs based on the type-specific classification developed for biological, hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical indicators is given in the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources "On Approval of Environmental Water Quality Standards for Determining the Ecological Status of Surface Water Bodies...". Type-specific classification schemes were developed based on existing schemes in neighbouring EU countries for the respective types of intercalated SWBs.

The assessment of physicochemical and chemical indicators took into account the requirements of Directive 2009/90/EC (Article 5), which sets out technical requirements/criteria for the processing of monitoring data.

The results of state water monitoring conducted by the SAWR and the Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Centre were used to assess the ecological status of the SWBs as part of diagnostic and operational monitoring.

If during this period the monitoring of the SWBs was carried out more than once at the monitoring point, the assessment was made on the basis of the results of the last year in which the monitoring was carried out.

To assess the ecological state of the SWBs, we used monitoring data on the content of synthetic and non-synthetic specific substances typical for the Dniester RBD: acetochlor, carbamazepine, carbaryl, metholachlor, terbutylazine, triclosan, fluconazole, copper, zinc, chromium, arsenic.

Background concentrations of non-synthetic specific substances were not taken into account when assessing the ecological status of the SWBs.

In the Dniester RBD, the ecological status was assessed for 63 linear SWBs with a length of 2230 km in 2021-2023. The ecological status of none of the polygonal SWBs was assessed. The results of the assessment of the ecological status of the SWBs are presented in Table 17 and the Annex.

Table 3 Ecological status of the SWBs

Ecological status	Number of linear SWBs	Percentage of the total number of linear SWBs, %	Length of linear SWBs, km	Percentage of the total length, %
"high"	5	0,5	253	2,0
"good"	16	1,5	487	3,8
"moderate"	24	2,2	949	7,4
"poor"	14	1,3	472	3,7
"bad"	4	0,4	69	0,5

The level of confidence in the ecological status assessment is medium for 29 SWBs and low for 34 SWBs.

The ecological status of 5 linear SWBs with a total length of 253 km was achieved as "high".

The "good" ecological status was achieved in 16 linear SWBs with a total length of 487 km. The environmental objectives for achieving "good" ecological status were met in 21 SWBs of the Dniester RBD, or 5.8% of the total length of the linear SWBs.

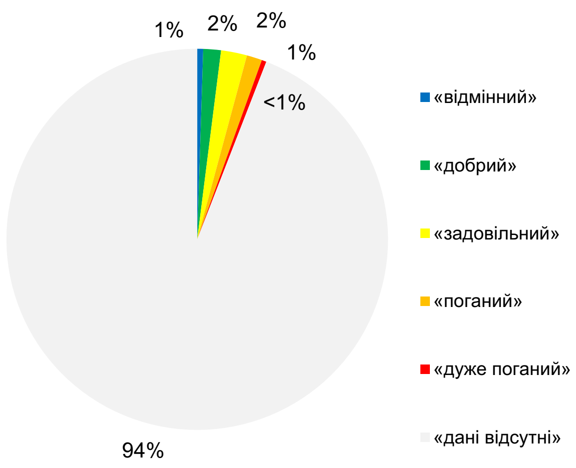
The ecological status of 24 linear SWBs with a length of 949 km, which is 7.4% of the total length of SWBs, was determined to be "moderate".

There are 14 SWBs in "poor" ecological status, which is 3.7% of the total length of SWBs.

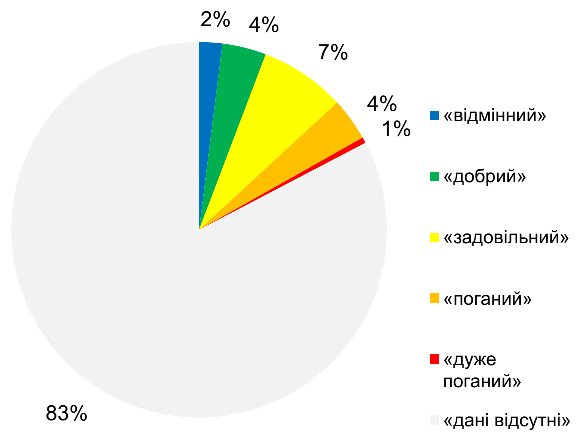
The ecological status of 4 SWBs is classified as "bad", which is 0.5% of the total length of SWBs.

In the Dniester RBD, the Tlumachyk River (UA_M5.2_0506), the Muksha River (UA_M5.2_0826), and the Kalyus River (UA_M5.2_0899) were identified in "bad" ecological status due to non-compliance with the EQS for the indicator "benthic macroinvertebrates" and the Sursha River (UA_M5.2_0832) for the indicators "vascular plants" and "benthic macroinvertebrates".

The results of the ecological status are presented for the linear SWBs of the "rivers" category in Figure 18.



by the number of SWBs



by the length of the SWBs

Figure 18 Assessment of the ecological status of the Dniester RBD linear SWBs

4.1.5 Ecological potential assessment

For an AWBs or HMWBs, the environmental objective is to achieve good ecological potential, for which less stringent criteria are applied with respect to impacts associated with hydromorphological changes.

The ecological potential of an AWBs or HMWBs is determined in accordance with the classification established for determining the status of the SWBs of the relevant category (river, lake, transitional waters, coastal waters) to which the AWB or HMWB is most similar in terms of its characteristics.

In the Dniester RBD, according to the 2021-2023 data, the ecological potential was assessed for 10 SWBs, including 4 linear ones with a length of 123 km and 6 polygonal ones with an area of 196 km^2 . The results of the assessment of the ecological potential of the SWBs are presented in Table 18 and the Annex.

Table 4 Ecological potential of SWBs (linear)

Ecological potential	Number of linear SWBs	Percentage of the total number of linear SWBs, %	Length of linear SWBs, km	Percentage of the total length, %
"good"	0	0	0	0
"moderate"	2	0,2	93	0,7
"poor"	2	0,2	30	0,2
"bad"	0	0	0	0

Table 5 Ecological potential of SWBs (polygonal)

Ecological potential	Number of polygonal SWBs	Percentage of the total number of polygonal SWBs, %	Area of polygonal SWBs, km^2	Percentage of the total area of the SWBs, %
"good"	0	0	0	0
"moderate"	6	8,8	196	29,5
"poor"	0	0	0	0
"bad"	0	0	0	0

The level of confidence in the ecological potential assessment is medium for 9 SWBs and low for 1 SWB.

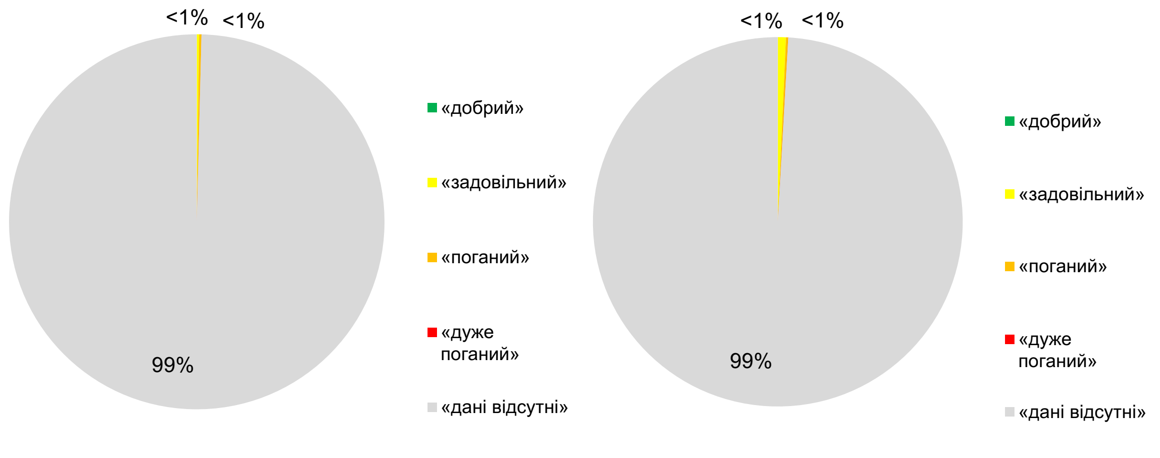
The environmental objectives of achieving "good" ecological potential were not achieved in any of the Dniester SWBs.

Moderate ecological potential has been identified for 2 linear SWBs with a length of 93 km and 6 polygonal SWBs with an area of 196 km^2 (0.9% and 29.5% respectively of the total length of linear SWBs and the area of polygonal SWBs).

"Poor" ecological potential has been identified for 2 linear SWBs with a length of 30 km, which is 0.2% of the total length of the SWBs. In the Dniester RBD, the Yurkivka River (UA_M5.2_0661) and the Bovenets River (UA_M5.2_0727) were assessed as having "poor" ecological potential due to non-compliance with the EQS for the biological indicators "vascular plants" and "benthic macroinvertebrates".

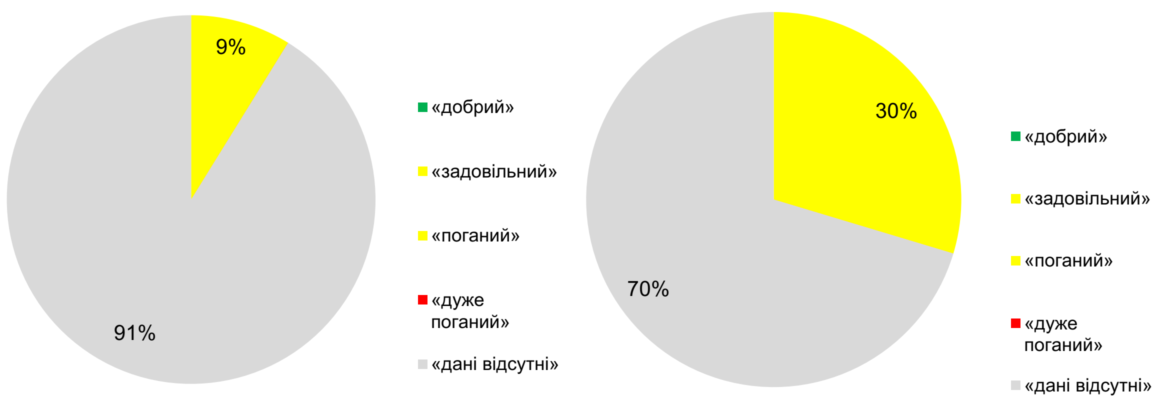
None of the assessed SWBs were classified as having "bad" ecological potential.

The results of the ecological potential assessment are presented for linear SWBs in Fig.19 and for polygonal SWBs in Fig.20.



by the number of SWBs *by the length of SWBs*

Figure 19 Assessment of the ecological potential of the Dniester RBD linear SWBs



by the number of SWBs *by the area of SWBs*

Figure 20 Assessment of the ecological potential of the Dniester RBD polygonal sites

4.2 Groundwater

4.2.1 Monitoring system

The quantitative and chemical state of groundwater is monitored within the framework of the state groundwater monitoring system and changes in the state are predicted both under natural conditions and under the influence of human activity. Quantitative and chemical monitoring is carried out in the same observation wells. The monitoring is carried out in both non-pressure and pressure aquifers under natural, slightly disturbed and disturbed conditions. The disturbed conditions are investigated within the operational water intakes.

The state groundwater monitoring includes diagnostic and operational monitoring, the indicators and frequency of which are defined in accordance with the WFD and are listed in Annex 2 of the Procedure for State Water Monitoring (Table 20). The components of state monitoring of groundwater bodies include monitoring of quantitative, chemical and physico-chemical indicators. The Procedure for State Water Monitoring does not define the monitoring network (in particular, the number of monitoring points), but establishes the frequency and indicators to be monitored.

Table 6 Procedure for state water monitoring - Indicators and frequency of state monitoring of the GWBs

The subject of the monitoring	Name of the indicator	Frequency	Notes
Diagnostic monitoring*.**			
State Geological Survey	levels	one to three times a month	amount of water
	Temperature, redox potential permanganate oxidisability, mineralisation	at least twice a year	
	macro components: - calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, hydrocarbonate ions, total ferrous iron, - fluoride	four times a year	
	microcomponents	once a year	the list is determined taking into account the specifics of land use and indicators given in the Sanitary and Epidemiological Norms 2.2.4-171-10
	pollutants according to the list of pollutants for determining the chemical state of surface and groundwater bodies and the environmental potential of artificial or significantly altered surface water bodies approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources	four times a year	
	Specific synthetic pollutants (pesticides, pharmaceuticals and other substances)	once every two to six years	the list is determined taking into account the specifics of land use
	Specific non-synthetic pollutants (uranium, radium, radon and other substances)		
Operational monitoring***			
State Geological Survey	Hydrogeological regime: groundwater levels	one to five times a month	
	total hardness, carbonate, non-carbonate mineralisation	quarterly, at least twice a year	
	phenols oil products synthetic surfactants	once every one to two years	
	macro components: hydrogen carbonate ions, calcium, potassium, magnesium sodium, silicon, total ferric, fluorine	quarterly, at least twice a year	
	microcomponents: aluminium, argentum, beryllium, cobalt, copper, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, strontium, chromium, zinc	once a year	The list of micro-components is determined taking into account the specifics of land use
	pollutants according to the list of pollutants for determining the chemical state of surface and groundwater bodies and the environmental potential of artificial or significantly altered	quarterly, at least twice a year	

	surface water bodies approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources		
	Specific synthetic pollutants (pesticides, pharmaceuticals and other substances);	once every six years	the list is determined taking into account the specifics of the array
	Specific non-synthetic pollutants (uranium, radium, radon and other substances)		

* In the Exclusion Zone and the Zone of Unconditional (Mandatory) Resettlement of the Territory Affected by Radioactive Contamination as a Result of the Chornobyl Disaster, the State Agency of Ukraine on Exclusion Zone Monitoring of Groundwater Resources is responsible for monitoring groundwater resources.

** Data are updated and supplemented to reflect the specifics of the array.

*** Data are updated and supplemented taking into account the specifics of the array and based on the results of diagnostic monitoring

According to Geoinform, as of 01.01.2021, there were 65 state groundwater monitoring sites within the Dniester basin, including 44 operating, 2 mothballed, 1 in need of repair, and the status of 18 sites was unknown.

Since the beginning of the Russian military aggression in 2022, the monitoring has been permanently suspended, as the implementation of the State Programme for the Development of Ukraine's Mineral Resources Base until 2030, which included monitoring and funding, was suspended.

The observation network for groundwater monitoring is currently in a dilapidated state. Observations conducted in 2018-2020 did not meet the requirements of the current Procedure for State Water Monitoring in terms of either quantitative or qualitative indicators.

Ways to restore and develop groundwater monitoring

The monitoring network needs to be urgently renewed and improved. The placement of observation points should be based on the principle of representativeness, which in the case of groundwater involves taking into account the prevalence of GWBs and the homogeneity/homogeneity of natural and anthropogenic conditions of groundwater resource formation and their changes over time.

Given the long period of no monitoring and the limited number of observation points, it is necessary to conduct diagnostic monitoring of groundwater quality indicators of all identified GWBs at all observation wells. All designated and within the Dniester basin are subject to diagnostic and operational monitoring procedures, as all non-pressure GWBs are associated with surface ecosystems, while pressure GWBs are used for water supply to the population, and the average water withdrawal from them for drinking and domestic needs exceeds 100 m^3 per year.

The Order of the Ministry of Environment No. 78 of 19.01.24 "On Approval of the State Water Monitoring Programme" provides for groundwater monitoring in 2024, subject to the availability of funding for the relevant work. The annex to the above-mentioned order identifies 60 observation points in the Dniester basin (Table 21).

Table 7 Observation points (o.p.) for groundwater monitoring in the Dniester River basin

Number of o.p.	GWB code	Name of the GWB	Number of points on the GWB
60	UAM5200Q100	GWB in alluvial sediments, floodplain and I-III overflank terraces	19
	UAM5200Q200	GWB in alluvial sediments, floodplain and IV-IX over-floodplain terraces of the Eopleistocene and Middle Neopleistocene	2
	UAM5200Q200	GWB in the sediments of IV-XI supra-field terraces	1
	UAM5200N100	GWB in the Middle Miocene sediments	10
	UAM5200N600	GWB in Middle Sarmatian sediments	3
	UAM5200K100	GWB in Turonian-Maastrichtian sediments	12
	UAM5200D100	GWB in the Upper Devonian sediments	3
	UAM5200D200	GWB in Lower-Middle Devonian sediments	3
	UAM5200S200	GWB in Silurian sediments	4

Number of o.p.	GWB code	Name of the GWB	Number of points on the GWB
	UAM520PE100	GWB in the Vendian sediments	2
	UAM520PE200	GWB in the fractured zone of Precambrian crystalline rocks	1

The list of these observation points was compiled on the basis of data received from regional geological enterprises. It should be noted that the list of observation points does not cover all designated GWBs. However, there are currently no grounds for revising them, as there is no new reliable information on this issue. Obviously, in recent years, there have been negative changes due to the consequences of Russian aggression and the final cessation of monitoring, so one of the first tasks should be a re-inventory of observation wells, after which the proposed network will be refined.

In the future, the priority is to resume groundwater monitoring. At present, the resumption of observations on the state network is not realistic due to lack of funding. The only realistic opportunity to obtain information on the state of the GWBs is to use data from chemical analyses performed at operational water intakes in accordance with the current Procedure for State Water Monitoring (clause 12), which stipulates that for groundwater intakes with a production volume of more than 100 m^3 per day within the sanitary protection zones and adjacent territories, water users shall set up a local network of observation wells to determine the amount of water and chemical and physicochemical parameters and provide observation data to the State Service of Geology and Subsoil of Ukraine. If this requirement is met, information communication with water users is established, and scientific data processing and analysis is ensured, the state of groundwater monitoring information support could be significantly improved even before funding for observations at the network of wells of the state observation system is restored.

As intensive agricultural production is carried out within the basin, and according to available data, the waters of non-pressure GWBs are widespreadly contaminated with nitrogen compounds, special attention should be paid to improving the quality of non-pressure GWBs. One of the problems is that the existing observation points for non-pressure GWBs are wells located within rural settlements. The information obtained during the inspection of wells sometimes reflects the contamination of the water intake facility, not the aquifer. At the same time, there are virtually no observation points - wells that are better protected from surface contamination and points located within areas with minimal anthropogenic load - that would allow determining the background levels of chemical elements and compounds in the water of non-pressure GWBs. Obtaining information on background areas would allow more reasonable determination of the quality of non-pressure GWBs and assessment of the risk of their failure to achieve environmental objectives. Obviously, if appropriate funding is available, it is necessary to include new observation points located in protected areas in the monitoring network, and, if possible, to construct new ones (drilling wells) in representative areas that would allow obtaining information that could reasonably be extrapolated to large areas of groundwater distribution.

4.2.2 Chemical assessment/risk assessment

Due to the lack of monitoring data, it is impossible to assess the current qualitative (chemical) status of the GWBs with sufficient reasonableness.

Based on the information from previous studies, it can be assumed that the water quality of non-pressure GWBs is most likely poor due to nitrogen pollution from diffuse sources within agricultural landscapes. As for the water of pressurised GWBs, its quality is mostly good, and the excess of the normative content of some components is of geogenic origin.

4.2.3 Estimation of groundwater volumes/reserves

As for the assessment of the quantitative state of non-pressure GWBs, due to the generally favourable conditions of groundwater resources formation in the study basin and insignificant water withdrawal, this status is obviously good.

As for the pressure GWBs, according to expert data, despite some cases of significant depression sinkholes within the areas with intensive and long-term water withdrawal, the overall quantitative condition of the identified GWBs can be preliminarily defined as good. The basis for this conclusion is a comparison of forecast resources, operational groundwater reserves and data on current water withdrawal volumes.

Protected areas (territories)

The State Water Monitoring Programme for 2023 for the Dniester basin includes monitoring points within two categories of protected areas (territories):

- 16 monitoring points at the SWBs from which water is abstracted to meet the drinking and household needs of the population, of which 1 point is for diagnostic monitoring and 15 for operational monitoring (Annex 6);
- 7 monitoring points at SWBs located within the Emerald Network sites as part of operational monitoring (Annex 6).

5 A LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES FOR SURFACE WATER, GROUNDWATER AND PROTECTED AREAS (TERRITORIES) AND DEADLINES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT (IF NECESSARY, JUSTIFICATION FOR SETTING LESS STRINGENT OBJECTIVES AND/OR POSTPONEMENT OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENT).

Environmental objectives for surface water, groundwater and protected areas (territories) are set separately.

Surface water:

- Prevention of deterioration of all SWBs;
- Achievement/maintenance of good ecological and chemical status of all natural SWBs (rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters);
- Achieving/maintaining good ecological potential and chemical status of HMWBs and AWBs;
- Gradual reduction to the complete absence of hazardous substances.

Groundwater:

- Prevention of deterioration of all GWBs;
- Achieving/maintaining good quantitative and chemical status of all GWBs;
- Preventing and limiting groundwater pollution.

Areas (territories) to be protected:

Achieving standards and targets as required by applicable law for:

- Emerald Network facilities;
- sanitary protection zones;
- protection zones for valuable aquatic bioresources;
- surface/ground water bodies used for recreational, medical, resort and health purposes, as well as water intended for bathing;
- areas vulnerable to (accumulation of) nitrates;
- vulnerable and less vulnerable areas identified in accordance with the criteria approved by the Ministry of Environment.

In cases where several objectives are set for a particular SWBs or GWBs, the most stringent ones should be applied, while all other objectives should also be met.

In some cases, the deadlines for achieving environmental objectives or the targets themselves may be postponed as an exception.

It is allowed to postpone the date of achievement of the objective for a period of 6 years (until 2036), but not longer than 12 years (until the end of 2042) from the end of the implementation of the first cycle of the RBMP (2030).

An exemption applied to a particular SWB or GWB should not create a risk of not achieving the environmental objectives of the upstream (for SWB) or downstream (for SWB) and adjacent (for GWB) body or bodies.

The exceptions include:

- **Achieving less stringent objectives or postponing the date of their achievement** due to technical reasons (e.g. lack of a technical solution, technical impracticality or impracticability), disproportionately high cost or the existing natural state of the water body that does not allow for its improvement in a timely manner (e.g. inert groundwater to be restored). The presence or absence of disproportionality is determined by the results of an economic assessment of costs and benefits;
- **Temporary deterioration of the status (objectives) as a result of an unforeseen force majeure of** natural origin (e.g. extreme flood, drought) or anthropogenic (accident);
- **New physical changes to the SWB as a result of infrastructure projects** are permitted if the benefits to society are higher than the environmental benefits and there is no other option to avoid these changes for technical and/or financial reasons. Water pollution from point or diffuse sources is not allowed.

Environmental objectives for surface water

Based on the results of an assessment of the anthropogenic impact on the SWBs of the Dniester basin:

- 186 SWBs are not at risk of failing to achieve good ecological status/potential, 261 SWBs are possibly at risk, and 707 SWBs are at risk.
- 1101 SWBs are at no risk of not achieving good chemical status, and 53 SWBs are at risk.

Good ecological status/potential by 2030 will be achieved by 238 SWBs, of which 186 SWBs are currently not at risk (they need to maintain this status), 52 SWBs are 5% of SWBs that are at risk or possibly at risk of not achieving environmental objectives according to the results of the anthropogenic load assessment, and will achieve environmental objectives through the implementation of the PoM.

The remaining 916 SWBs in the basin that are at risk or possibly at risk could reach good ecological status/potential by 2036 or 2042, provided that the measures in the PoM are implemented.

By 2030, 1101 SWBs will have reached good chemical status, including those that are currently at no risk (they need to maintain this status), 53 SWBs that are at risk according to the results of an assessment of anthropogenic pressure, and will achieve environmental objectives not earlier than 2036 or 2042, provided that environmental protection measures are implemented (Fig. 21).

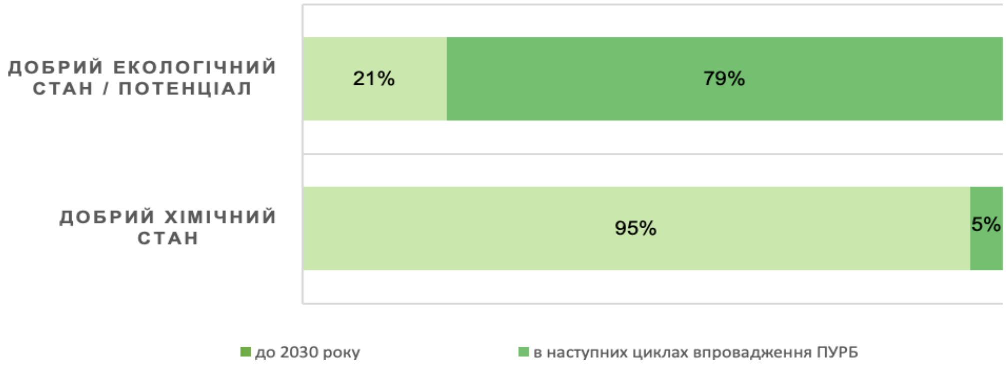


Figure 21 Timeframe for achieving the environmental objectives of the SWB

Annex 8 lists the environmental objectives of the SWBs, the timeframe for achieving them, reasons for postponement and setting less stringent objectives.

Environmental objectives for groundwater

Environmental objectives are set for each GWBs, both in terms of their quantitative and qualitative (chemical) status. According to the WFD, the main objective is to achieve good groundwater status. Additional objectives for each individual GWB are set depending on the existing quantitative and qualitative state of the GWB, their use or potential use for public water supply, anthropogenic pressure and possible impact on surface ecosystems.

The main criterion for the good quantitative status of the GWB should be the absence of groundwater depletion, i.e. the condition of aquifers in which, under the influence of artificial drainage, the decrease in groundwater levels has reached such indicators that exclude the possibility of further use of the horizon to meet the needs of society using traditional technical means.

The assessment of the depletion of the GWB is based on information on the level regime, groundwater extraction volumes and their comparison with the resources and approved operational reserves.

For non-pressure GWB, the criteria for good status also include the appropriate condition of the associated SWB and the absence of negative impacts on surface ecosystems, primarily vegetation suppression.

The criteria for good quality (chemical) status of the GWB are the natural background content of chemical elements and compounds and the standards set for drinking water by the State Sanitary Norms and Rules "Hygienic Requirements for Drinking Water Intended for Human Consumption" (DSanPiN 2.2.4-171-10).

Quantitative status of non-pressure GWBs

In Ukraine, there is no accounting of water extraction by private water consumers from non-pressure GWBs. There is currently no evidence of significant directed trends in the reduction of non-pressure GWBs in the Dniester basin.

The environmental objective is to avoid depletion of groundwater and no deterioration in its quantity.

Qualitative (chemical) state of non-pressure GWBs

The majority of non-pressure GWBs are used by the rural population to meet their drinking needs, therefore, to assess the quality state, the standards of Sanitary and Epidemiological Norms 2.2.4-171-10 should be used, except for those elements and compounds whose content exceeds the normative value in the natural state. For such components, the values of natural backgrounds should be used.

The environmental objective is compliance with Sanitary and Epidemiological Norms and Regulations 2.2.4-171-10 and no deterioration in the quality of the water.

Quantitative state of pressure GWBs

Despite the fact that depression sinkholes have been recorded within certain areas, their area is insignificant compared to the area of designated GWB. According to the available data on water withdrawal at operational water intakes, depletion and deterioration of the quantitative state of pressure GWB is not expected in the coming years.

The environmental objective is to avoid depletion of groundwater and no deterioration in its quantitative status.

Qualitative (chemical) state of pressure GWBs

The environmental objective is to ensure that the content of elements and compounds complies with Sanitary and Epidemiological Norms 2.2.4-171-10, except for those components whose elevated content in groundwater is of natural origin. These are components whose natural background levels are close to the maximum permissible concentrations. In particular, in the Dniester basin, the natural state of the water in the pressure water supply systems contains excessive levels of sulphates and iron.

An additional environmental objective is to avoid deterioration in the quality of the discharge boundary water, but conclusions on trends in chemical composition should be based on reliable monitoring data, as the content of components in water is subject to natural fluctuations, which is especially typical for those underground storage tanks that are located closer to the surface. Therefore, information on the interval of fluctuations in the content of components of the chemical composition of water should be available for each GWBs.

For operational water intakes, the absence of adverse changes in water quality is determined by comparing current indicators with those at the time of approval of reserves.

The poor state of groundwater monitoring over the past decades and, consequently, insufficient information on the current state of the GWB allows defining environmental objectives only in the most general form. In the course of monitoring, the environmental objectives for each GWB will be refined. Annex 8 shows the environmental objectives for the GWB.

Improvement in the status of non-pressure GWB under the conditions of implementation of measures to reduce the impact of diffuse sources of pollution should be expected much later than improvement in the condition of surface water bodies due to their location in the geological environment and a significant amount of accumulated pollutants (primarily nitrates). Given the current situation and a realistic forecast of when large-scale environmental protection measures could be implemented, such an improvement should not be expected before 2042.

All 20 of the currently identified GWB and their groups will reach good quantitative status by 2030, and 13 will reach good chemical status (65% of the identified GWB and their groups).

The remaining 7 groups of GWB (non-pressure) are projected to reach good chemical (quality) status no earlier than 2042 (Fig.22), provided that large-scale measures are taken to reduce the load from diffuse sources of pollution within agricultural landscapes.

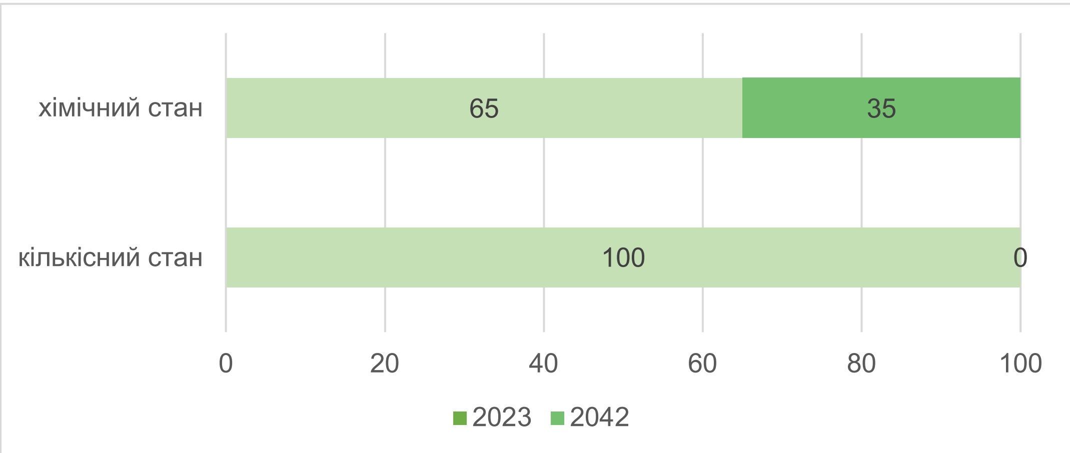


Figure 22 Timeframe for achieving the environmental objectives of the GWBs

6 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF WATER USE

The economic analysis of water use has been prepared in accordance with the schedule of the RBMP development process based on data for 2015-2019. Due to the full-scale military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the economic development of the territories and the structure of water use in the Dniester basin have undergone significant changes.

6.1 Economic development of the basin

Geographically, the Dniester River basin partially covers 7 oblasts: Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Odesa, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky and Chernivtsi oblasts, and the total population of these river basin oblasts is about 5 million people, which is 12% of the total population of Ukraine (Table 22).

Table 22. Share of area and population of oblasts within the Dniester basin[8] , %

Oblast	Share of the oblast's area within the basin	Share of the oblast's population within the basin
Vinnytsia	27,4	21,2
Ivano-Frankivsk	63,6	64,8
Lviv	50,1	62,4
Odesa	16,8	11,8
Ternopilska	78,9	82,9
Khmelnytska	36,9	35,8
Chernivetska	19,0	12,8

Analysis of the GRP of the Dniester basin regions. In 2019, the GRP of the Dniester River basin amounted to UAH 323003.90 million. The dynamics of this indicator over the entire period under study in 2015-2019 demonstrates a positive trend. Thus, the highest growth rates were observed in 2016, 2017-2018 (at the level of 28-20%) compared to the previous year, while in 2019 these rates decreased to 14%. The share of the basin's GRP in the total GDP of Ukraine in 2019 was 8% (Table 19).

Table 23. GRP dynamics in the Dniester basin, 2015-2019[9]

Indicators.	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GRP in actual prices, UAH million	152440.50	180851.53	230715.85	277644.40	323003.90
The share of the Dniester basin GRP in the total GDP of Ukraine, %.	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Basin GRP growth rate, % compared to the previous year	100%	120%	128%	120%	114%

The largest share of GRP in the total for the Dniester River basin in the study period by region is in Lviv Oblast - 40%. Smaller volumes of GRP in the overall structure of the basin's GRP are generated by Ivano-Frankivsk (18%), Ternopil (15%) and Khmelnytsky (10%) regions. Vinnytsia (9%) and Odesa (8%) regions are on the same level in terms of GRP. The share of GRP in the basin's total is 2% in Chernivtsi region.

The highest GRP per capita in the Dniester River basin is demonstrated by Lviv Oblast with a figure of UAH 45.6 thousand. The GRP per capita figures for Odesa (UAH 39.4 thousand) and Vinnytsia (UAH 25.6 thousand) Oblasts are somewhat lower. The GRP per capita in Ivano-Frankivsk (UAH 17.2 thousand), Khmelnytskyi (UAH 16.4 thousand), and Ternopil (UAH 11.3 thousand) regions is relatively similar. Chernivtsi region has the lowest indicators (UAH 8.4 thousand).

[8] *calculated on the basis of data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/*

[9] *calculated on the basis of data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/*

Analysis of the GVA of the Dniester basin. As of 2019, the GVA of the Dniester River basin amounted to UAH 271354.6057 million in actual prices, and it accounts for 8% of Ukraine's total GVA (Table 20).

Table 24 GVA by economic sector, 2019[10]

Sectors of the economy	GVA, UAH million	Share in Ukraine's GVA, %.	Share in the basin's GVA, %.
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, UAH million	39788,6476	1	15
Mining and quarrying, UAH million	10256,3743	0,3	4
Processing industry, UAH million	31185,354	0,9	12
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, UAH million	9077,4303	0,3	3
Water supply, sewerage and waste management, UAH million	1155,5361	0,03	0,4
Transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities, UAH million	22011,9438	0,6	8
TOTAL water-dependent economic activities	**113475,2861**	**3**	**42**
Other types of economic activity, UAH million	157879,3196	5	58
IN TOTAL ACROSS THE BASIN	**271354,6057**	**8%**	**100**

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for the largest share in the overall structure of the Dniester basin's GVA among economic activities - 15%, with an actual GVA of UAH 39.8 billion, and a 1% share in the total GVA of Ukraine. The share of the processing industry in the basin's GVA among the water-dependent sectors of the economy is also high, namely 12%, which in absolute terms amounts to UAH 31.2 billion, and in total GVA of Ukraine 0.9%. Transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities account for 8% of the total structure of the basin's GVA, which corresponds to UAH 22 billion, and 0.6% of the total GVA of Ukraine. The share of water supply, sewerage and waste management is the lowest among the water-dependent sectors of the Dniester River basin economy - 0.4%, which is UAH 1.2 billion and 0.03% of the total GVA of Ukraine. Other, non-water-dependent economic activities account for UAH 157 billion, which corresponds to 58% of the basin's GVA and 5% of Ukraine's GVA.In total, the GVA of water-dependent economic sectors in the total GVA of the Dniester basin is UAH 113.5 billion, and in relative terms, 42% (3% of Ukraine's total GVA).

During 2015-2019, the GVA of the water-dependent sectors of the Dniester basin economy decreased from 47% in 2015 to 42% in 2019 of the basin's GVA, while their share in the total GVA of Ukraine during the entire study period was 4-3%, respectively. The overall decline in the GVA of water-dependent industries was due to a decrease in the GVA of such water-dependent industries as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, and transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities in 2019, which is reflected in the 42% drop in the GVA of water-dependent industries in the basin in 2019 compared to 2018.

By region, the largest share of water-dependent economic sectors in the total GVA of the basin is in Lviv region - 12%, slightly less in Ivano-Frankivsk region - 8%. The high value of this share is due to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and the processing industry. The overall structure is dominated by other types of economic activity - non-water-dependent economic activities.

Summing up the comparative analysis of GVA by economic sector between the regions in the Dniester basin, we note that in terms of GVA, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk regions are dominated by manufacturing, agriculture and mining, in contrast to Ternopil and Khmelnytsky regions, where agriculture dominates over other economic sectors.

6.2. Characteristics of modern water use

The volume of water abstraction in the Dniester River basin in 2019 was 476.7 million m3[3] , which is almost 5% of the total volume of water abstracted in Ukraine.

The dynamics of water use in the Dniester River basin in 2015-2019 is presented in Table 25.

10 *Calculated based on data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/*

Table 25 Changes in the number of water users and water withdrawals in the Dniester River basin[11]

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of water users, pcs.	1563	1546	1537	1525	1529
Water intake, million m^3	485,6	465,8	471,9	471,7	476,7
Discharge to surface water bodies, million m^3	162,1	158,4	157,6	161,7	158,1
Polluted wastewater discharge, million m^3	19,89	21,30	21,60	20,54	10,47

Of the total water abstraction in the Dniester basin, 71% is surface water and 29% is groundwater. Surface water is the main source of water in Odesa (95%), Ivano-Frankivsk (94%), Chernivtsi (93%), Khmelnytskyi (63%) and Vinnytsia (61%) oblasts. In Ternopil region, the ratio of surface water intake to groundwater intake is 45% to 55%, respectively. Groundwater is the main source of water in Lviv region (81%).

In terms of regions, the leader in water abstraction in the Dniester River basin is Odesa region (37%), followed by Lviv (23%), Ivano-Frankivsk (19%), Ternopil (9%), Chernivtsi (7%), Khmelnytskyi (4%), and Vinnytsia (2%).

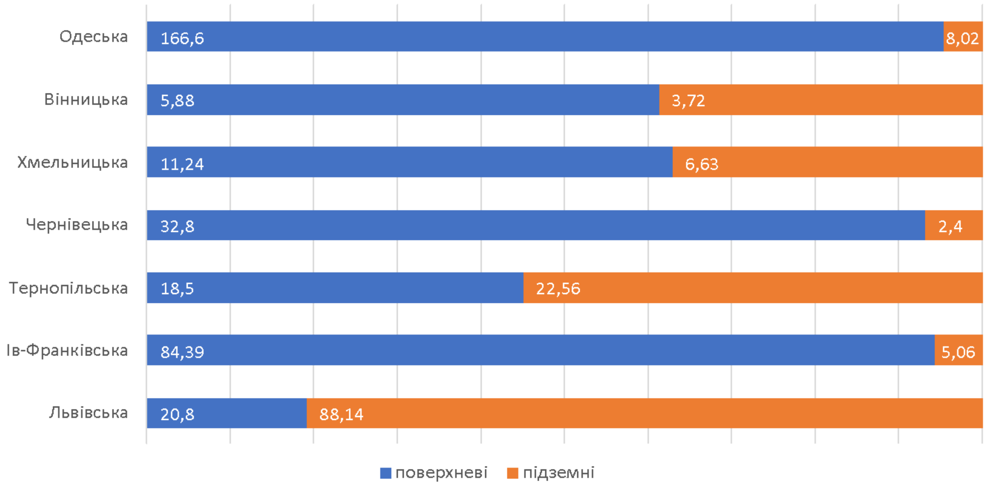


Figure 23 Sources of water intake by region in the Dniester River basin, 2019, million m^3

The structure of water use is as follows: 62% of water resources are consumed by housing and communal services, 15% by industry, of which 9% by power generation, 22% by agriculture, and less than 1% by transport and other sectors.

Water use in the Dniester basin is 356.0 million m^3, which is 5% of total water use in Ukraine.

A detailed description of water use in the Dniester river basin by economic sector is presented in Annex 10.1.

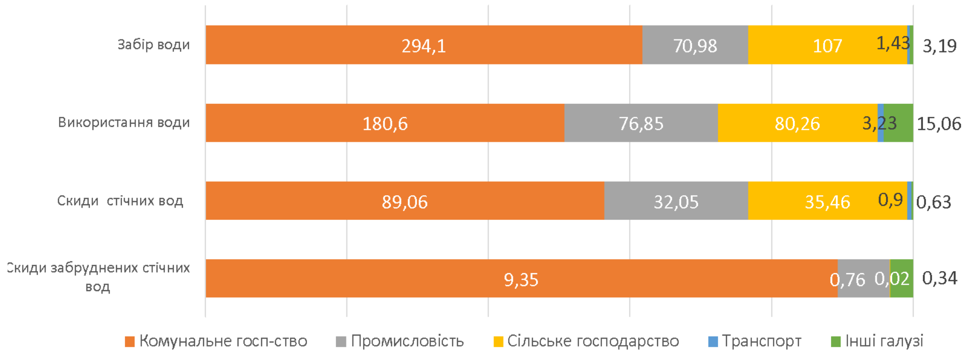


Figure 24 Characteristics of water use in the Dniester River basin area[12] *in 2019, million m^3*

[11] State water cadastre data on "Water use", 2019, State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine

[12] State water cadastre data on "Water use", 2019, State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine

The basin's water users discharge 158.1 million m^3 of wastewater into surface water bodies, which is about 3% of the total wastewater discharge in Ukraine.

As for the structure of wastewater discharge, 56% of wastewater is discharged into surface water bodies by water users of public utilities, almost 20% by water users of industry, 22% by agriculture, and less than 1% by transport and other sectors.

The largest percentage of wastewater discharges to surface water bodies is in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (34%), followed by Ternopil (20%), Lviv (19%) and Odesa (10%). The lowest percentage of discharges is in Chernivtsi (8%), Khmelnytskyi (7%) and Vinnytsia (3%) regions.

A significant part of 55% of the wastewater volume is discharged as normatively treated at wastewater treatment plants, 38% is normatively clean without treatment, and only 7% is polluted wastewater[13] . Along with wastewater discharges, water users discharged about 30 tonnes of phosphate in 2019.

The bulk (89%) of polluted wastewater comes from municipal water users, 7% is discharged by industrial enterprises and 0.2% by agriculture, while other sectors account for 3% of polluted wastewater.

Information on wastewater discharges to water bodies by categories of discharged water is provided in Annex 10.2.

Industry and housing and communal services are the main economic sectors that have an impact on the quantity and quality of water resources in the Dniester basin.

The main pollutant is the housing and communal sector, which discharges almost 89% of polluted wastewater in the Dniester River basin.

The socio-economic importance of water for economic sectors was assessed on the basis of the European methodology for assessing the value of water[14] . The ranking of economic sectors by 5 indicators of economic and resource areas, which are adapted in accordance with the recommendations of the methodology, was applied, namely

- GVA generated by the industry is an economic indicator of the sector's weight in the region's economy;
- the volume of water withdrawn by the industry;
- water intensity of the industry compared to other industries;
- The industry's dependence on water quality;
- pollution of water bodies by the industry's waste water.

Table 26 Water use and water intensity GVA of the sectors of the Dniester River basin economy

Name of economic sectors	Water intake, million m^3	GVA, UAH million	Water intensity of GVA, m^3 /1000 UAH
Industry, including:	**70,98**	**50599,8**	**1,4**
Mining and quarrying	1,41	10262,2	0,14
Processing industry, including:	27,95	31260,2	0,9
temporary accommodation and catering	5,565	3502,2	1,6
supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	41,62	9077,4	4,6
Public utilities	**294,1**	**1155,5**	**254,5**
Agriculture	**107,0**	**39815,7**	**2,7**
Transport	**1,43**	**22026,8**	**0,07**
Other industries, including:	**3,19**	**157845,2**	**0,02**
Healthcare and social assistance	0,772	9331,7	0,08
Total for the Dniester basin area	**476,7**	**271442,9**	**1,8**

Table 27 Socio-economic weight of the main water users

	Scope of GVA creation	Water intake by the industry	Water intensity of the industry	Dependence on water quality	Waste water contamination
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	moderate	moderate	low	low	low

[13] *Categories of wastewater in accordance with the Procedure for maintaining state water accounting*

[14] *"The Economic Value of Water - Water as a Key Resource for Economic Growthin the EU" http://ec.europa.eu/environment/blue2_study/pdf/BLUE2%20Task%20A2%20Final%20Report_CLEAN.pdf*

	Scope of GVA creation	Water intake by the industry	Water intensity of the industry	Dependence on water quality	Waste water contamination
Mining and quarrying	moderate	low	low	low	low
Processing industry	high	moderate	low	low	moderate
Housing and utilities economy	low	high	high	high	high
Agriculture	high	high	low	moderate	low
Fisheries	moderate	moderate	low	moderate	low
Transport	moderate	low	low	low	low
Healthcare and social assistance	moderate	low	low	high	moderate

Based on the assessment results, economic sectors are grouped into 5 groups according to their dependence on water resources and socio-economic importance.

Group 1 "Full dependence" includes water users that are highly dependent on 4 indicators - water quality, high water intensity, significant pressure on water resources and small volumes of water supply - housing and communal services.

Group 2 "Multiple dependence" - have a high dependence on at least two indicators - agriculture.

Group 3, "Specific dependence", includes the processing industry, healthcare and social assistance.
Group 4, "Moderate dependence" - moderate dependence on at least 2 indicators - includes the supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, as well as fisheries.
Group 5, "Dependence without water use", includes the extractive industry and transport, which use water without abstraction from natural water bodies, generate low volumes of Gross Domestic Product and are minor polluters.

The assessment showed that the housing and utilities sector is completely dependent on water resources and is the most water-intensive sector of the economy.

The level of water availability in the Dniester river basin per capita is 1.74 thousand m^3 , which is higher than the minimum level of water availability according to the UN classification (1.7 thousand m^3 per person per year).

6.2.1. Municipal water use

The municipal water use needs are to meet the drinking and domestic needs of the population and are covered by 71% from surface sources and 29% from groundwater. Municipal water users withdrew 294.1 million m^3 of water, which is 62% of the total water withdrawal in the Dniester River basin.

Utilities use 180.6 million m^3 of water, of which 71% is for drinking purposes and 29% for production.

The main water users in the housing and communal sector are the following enterprises: MUNICIPAL UTILITIES "Lvivvodokanal" in Lviv (19.47 million m^3); Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotehprom (11.06 million m^3); "Ternopilvodokanal, Ternopil (7.577 million m3); Chernivtsi Vodokanal (21.38 million m^3); "Miskteplovodenergia" in the city of Kamianets-Podilskyi (5.455 million m^3), Khmelnytskyi region; Mohyliv-Podilskyi Municipal Company "Vodokanal" (0.708 million m^3), Vinnytsia region; LLC "Branch "Infoksvodokanal", Odesa (63.64 million m^3).

The peculiarity of municipal water use is the significant volume of water losses during transportation (95% of the total water losses in the Dniester basin, amounting to 91.55 million m^3 of water) due to the unsatisfactory condition of water supply systems. This percentage of water losses is critical for the water supply infrastructure.

In 2019, the volume of wastewater discharged into surface water bodies in the Dniester basin by utilities totalled 89.06 million m^3, of which 1.579 million m^3 was untreated, 7.773 million m^3 was insufficiently treated, 10.99 million m^3 was normatively clean without treatment, and 68.72 million m^3 was normatively treated at wastewater treatment plants.

The existing wastewater treatment facilities and the treatment technologies used (mainly biological methods) do not ensure that the quality of wastewater meets the regulatory standards. The housing and communal sector is the main polluter in the basin, as it discharges 89% of polluted wastewater.

6.2.2. Industrial water use

Water abstraction by industrial water users accounts for 15% (70.98 million m³) of the basin. The needs of industrial water users are met mainly from surface water bodies - 93% (65.77 million m³) and only 7% from groundwater (5.21 million m³).

The main industrial sectors in the Dniester basin include energy (62% of water withdrawals), chemical and petrochemical industries (25%), food (8%), forestry, woodworking and pulp and paper (4%), which together account for almost 98% of total water withdrawals.

Industrial enterprises in the Dniester River basin used 76.85 million cubic metres of water (22% of the total use in the basin), of which almost 95% was for production needs and 5% for household drinking water.

The energy sector accounts for 64% of water use in the Dniester basin. These are powerful hydroelectric power plants, nuclear power plants and heat and power companies: Burshtyn TPP JSC Zakhidenergo m. Burshtyn (30.71 million m³), Kalush (1.956 million m³) in Ivano-Frankivsk region; Dniester Municipal Company in Novodnistrovsk, Chernivtsi region (10.54 million m³); PJSC Odesa (1.225 million m³).

The share of water use by chemical and petrochemical enterprises is 19% (14.74 million m³). Among the water users in this industry, one can single out Karpatnaftochim LLC in the village of Mostyshche village, Ivano-Frankivsk region, which uses 13.31 million m³ of water (90%).

Food production enterprises used 7.958 million m³ (10% of the total use by the industry).

Water use is higher than water abstraction due to the use of recycling cycles in industry.

In 2019, losses during water transportation by industrial enterprises in the Dniester basin amounted to 2% of the total losses in the Dniester basin (1,673 million m³).

20% of all wastewater into surface water bodies comes from industrial water users, which discharge 32.05 million m³ of wastewater, of which only 2% is polluted.

The main industrial polluters are Lviv Oblast - 0.359 million m³ (47% of all polluted wastewater in the Dniester basin), Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast - 0.217 million m³ (29%) and Odesa Oblast - 0.104 million m³ (4%). Among the industrial enterprises that are major polluters, the following can be identified: Mykolaivcement PJSC (0.205 million m³ of polluted wastewater) and Leonie Wareng Systems UA GmbH (0.078 million m³) in Lviv Oblast; Uniplyt LLC (0.171 million m³) in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; Kuchurhansky Branch of Odesa Baby Food Cannery (0.104 million m³) in Odesa Oblast.

Water users in the industrial sector discharge hazardous pollutants such as iron, manganese, oil products, surfactants, tannin, phenols, formaldehyde and phosphates into surface water bodies with their wastewater.

The main industrial polluters are the following industries: construction materials industry - 32% of polluted wastewater, forestry, woodworking and pulp and paper industry - 23%, food industry - 21%, machine building and metalworking - 13%.

Water users in the chemical and petrochemical industries cause toxic substances to enter the water bodies of the Dniester basin, including oil products (76% of the volumes discharged by industria and formaldehyde (89%). The oil refining industry discharges manganese (100%), oil products (11%) and LPS (18%). The forestry, woodworking and pulp and paper industries discharge synthetic surface active substances (56%). In total, in 2019, 0.077 tonnes of manganese, 1.758 tonnes of oil products, 9.28 tonnes of synthetic surface active substances and 1.09 tonnes of formaldehyde were discharged into the surface waters of the Dniester basin.

6.2.3 Water use in agriculture

Agriculture is a significant water user in the Dniester basin, intake 107 million m^3, or 22% of the total water in the basin.

In agriculture, the use of water resources for water supply to fisheries prevails (43%). The agricultural sector's irrigation needs are met by (2%). Among the regions in the Dniester basin, Odesa (37%), Lviv (24%) and Ternopil (19%) account for the largest share of fresh water withdrawals for agricultural purposes.

82% (87.92 million m³) of the agricultural needs in the Dniester basin are met from surface water bodies, and only 18% from groundwater (19.07 million m³).

The share of water abstraction by fish farms for the purposes of growing aquatic bioresources (two-year-olds, yearlings, and fry of commercial fish) is 43% of the structure of water abstraction by agriculture. Among the water users in the Dniester basin, the fishery sector should be singled out:

- in **Lviv region** - SE "Research Farm of the Lviv Research Station of the Institute of Fisheries of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine" (3.276 million m^3), fish farm "Yaniv" of PJSC "Lviv Regional Production Fish Factory" (1.9 million m^3), fish farm "Rudnyky" of PJSC "Lviv Regional Production Fish Factory" (1,82 million m^3), the Gorodok fish farm of Lviv Regional Fish Production Plant PJSC (1.8 million m^3), and the Khodoriv fish farm of Lviv Regional Fish

Production Plant PJSC (1.1 million m^3), whose total share of water intake for the needs of the fish industry in the region is 82%;

- in **Ivano-Frankivsk region** - the Slobidka fish farm of Bilshivtsi-Riba (0.906 million m^3), Bilshivtsi-Riba (1.675 million m^3), Kukilnyky fish farm of Bilshivtsi-Riba (1.630 million m^3) in Galician district, Pleso Prut PE (0.879 million m^3) in Tysmenytsia district, with a total share of 70%;
- in **Vinnytsia region** - Progress LLC, Barskyi district (2.635 million m^3 or 62% of the region);
- in Khmelnytsky **region** - PJSC Khmelnitskrybgosp (0.811 million m^3 or 100% in the region);
- in **Ternopil region** - Zalozetsky reservoir lessee Zalozetsky KKP (4.46 million m^3), Plotycha ponds lessee Shmyha (3.15 million m^3), Vertelka reservoir LLC Phoenix International (0.998 million m^3), Mizerot lessee Slobidka Dzhurynska village (0.99 million m^3), Chornyi lessee Zhukiv village. Zhukov (0.965 million m^3), lessee Raykovsky village. Mala Plavucha (0.927 million m^3), with a total share of 65%;
- in the **Chernivtsi region** - FOP Kushnir S.G., Khotyn district (0.074 million m^3 or 100% in the region);
- in **Odesa region** - Krasny Rybak LLC in Krasna Kosa village (4.111 million m^3 or 100% in the region).

The share of water abstraction for the operation of irrigation and land reclamation systems in the structure of agriculture is 33% (35.58 million m^3), including 2% (1.895 million m^3) for irrigation, mainly by enterprises in Odesa region (99%) and Vinnytsia region (1%), among which it is worth highlighting: Pivdenagropropererabotka, c. Myrne (1.146 million m^3) and PE PAF "Promin" Bilyayivka (0.396 million m^3) in Odesa region, and Natalka LLC in Tsekinivka village, Vinnytsia region (0.151 million m^3).

In total, in 2019, agricultural water users discharged 35.46 million m^3 of wastewater into surface water bodies, which is 22% of the total water discharge in the basin. The bulk (99.7%) of the wastewater is normatively clean water without treatment.

6.2.4. Water use in transport

Water use in transport does not put a significant burden on the Dniester river basin, as water withdrawals by transport sector users in 2019 amounted to 1.427 million m^3 of fresh water (0.3% of total withdrawals), of which 1.311 million m^3 came from groundwater sources. Water resources are mainly used to meet drinking and sanitary needs (1.745 million m^3) and production needs (1.475 million m^3).

Water losses during transportation by transport companies in the Dniester basin in 2019 amounted to 0.448 million m^3 or 0.46% of the total losses in the Dniester basin.

The company discharged 0.898 million m^3 of wastewater into surface water bodies, including 0.008 million m^3 of polluted water, 0.886 million m^3 of water treated to standard standards at treatment facilities, and 0.003 million m^3 of water that is standard clean without treatment.

There is no navigation on the rivers that are part of the Dniester basin within Ternopil, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia and Chernivtsi regions. The waterways of the Bilyayiv and Ovidiopol districts of Odesa Oblast are not used for regular transport, but mainly for tourist, research, fishing or hunting purposes.

6.2.5. Other types of water use

Other types of water use withdraw water in the amount of 0.7% of the total water withdrawal in the Dniester river basin (3.19 million m^3).

Other sectors of the economy include construction (0.044 million m^3), trade and catering (0.124 million m^3), logistics (0.067 million m^3), healthcare and physical education (0.772 million m^3), which mainly draw water resources from underground sources.

The low values of water intake and discharge from other water uses indicate that there are no significant pressures on the water status from the above-mentioned sectors.

6.3 Forecast of water demand by major economic sectors

The forecast of water demand in the basin as a whole and by major economic sectors is made for the period of the RBMP (until 2030) under three scenarios: realistic, optimistic and pessimistic.

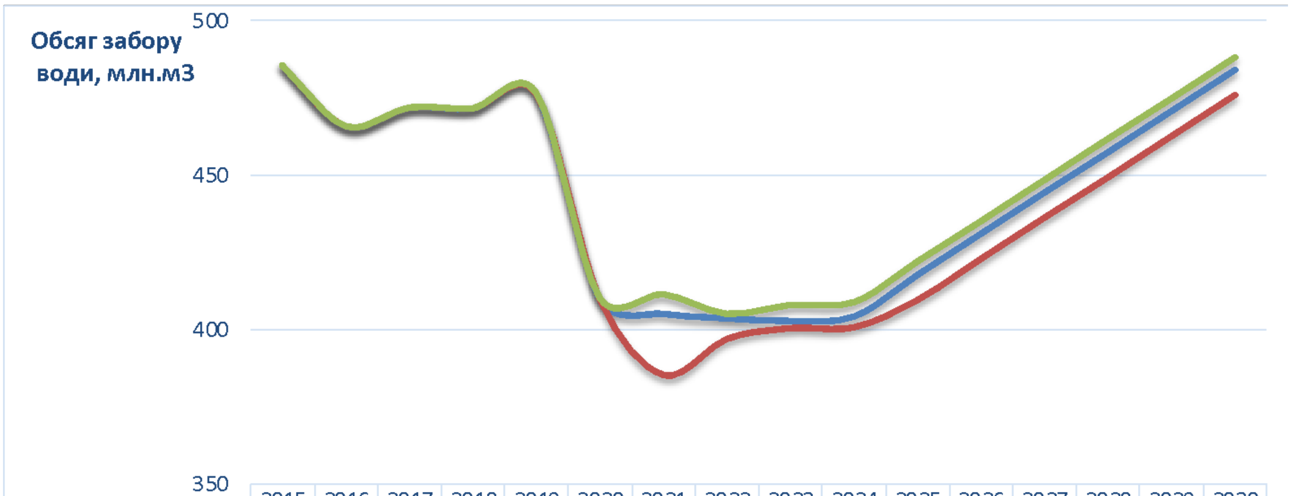
The basis for the forecast is the total water withdrawals within the Dniester basin for the period 2015-2020, their total volume and by economic sector. The forecast of water withdrawals is based on Ukraine's GDP for the same period and its forecast value for the short, medium and long term.

The forecasting of water intake indicators for the short and medium term was based on the consensus forecast of the Department of Strategic Planning and Macroeconomic Forecasting of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine[15]. According to this forecast, Ukraine's GDP is expected to grow by 4.1% in 2021, by 3.7% in 2022, by 3.5% in 2023, and by 3.9% in 2024. The long-term forecast period - 2025-2030 - was calculated based on data from the USDA, World Bank, IMF, IHS, Oxford Economic Forecasting[16], which forecasts Ukraine's GDP growth by 3.4% annually.

Ukraine's GDP forecast shows a resumption of the positive trend in economic development after significant losses in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, with growth in 2021-2024 and gradual stabilisation thereafter.

A number of data were calculated using the method of determining the relationship between GDP and water withdrawals in the Dniester River basin in 2015-2020 and based on the water content per unit of GDP. Based on these calculations, a forecast was made for the growth of water withdrawals by the main sectors of the economy in the Dniester river basin under a realistic scenario until 2030.

The short-term forecast for water abstraction in the Dniester River basin is in line with the general downward trend in Ukraine's economy, with a drop in water abstraction in the basin in 2021 under the realistic and pessimistic scenarios, while the optimistic scenario forecasts a slight increase in water abstraction. In the period 2022-2024, this indicator is expected to stabilise, but in 2024, the forecast shows a slight increase in water withdrawals compared to 2022. The further dynamics of this indicator shows slight fluctuations until 2030 under all scenarios (Fig. 25).



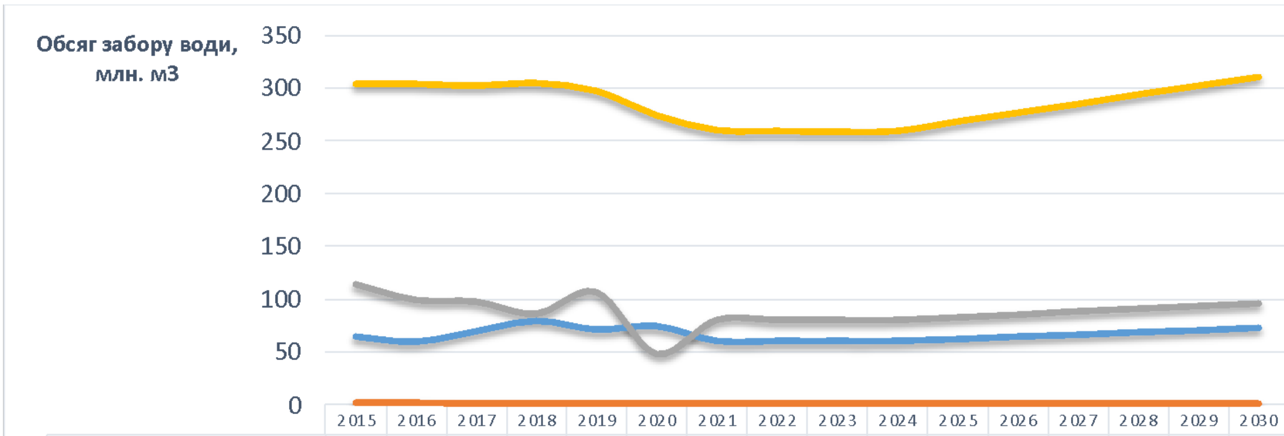
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
реалістичний	485,6	465,8	471,9	471,7	476,7	410,4	405,4	403,9	403,1	404,6	417,9	431,1	444,4	457,6	470,9	484,1
песимістичний	485,6	465,8	471,9	471,7	476,7	410,4	385,6	397,2	400,7	401,1	409,8	423	436,3	449,5	462,8	476
оптимістичний	485,6	465,8	471,9	471,7	476,7	410,4	411,3	405	407,8	408,9	421,9	435,1	448,4	461,6	474,8	488,1

Figure 25 Forecast of water withdrawals in the Dniester River basin until 2030

The results of forecasting water withdrawals in the Dniester River basin by 2030 by economic sector are shown in Fig. 26. This forecast was made based on the analysis of water use data series and their modelling in retrospect based on forecast values.

[15] *"Impact of COVID-19 on the country's economy and society: 2020 results and challenges and threats of post-pandemic development" (April 2021) https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=767c9944-87c0-4e5a-81ea-848bc0a7f470&tag=Konsensus-prognoz*

[16] *World Economic Outlook until 2030. https://strategy.uifuture.org/prognoz-rozvitku-sv%D1%96tovoi-ekonom%D1%96ki-do-2030e.html*



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
промисловість	64,76	60,1	69,54	78,93	70,98	73,95	61	60,7	60,6	60,8	62,8	64,8	66,8	68,8	70,8	72,8
транспорт	2,195	1,768	1,627	1,592	1,427	0,98	1,397	1,392	1,389	1,395	1,44	1,486	1,532	1,577	1,623	1,669
сільське господарство	114,2	99,7	97,89	86,61	107	48,67	80,7	80,4	80,3	80,6	83,2	85,9	88,5	91,1	93,8	96,4
комунальне господарство	304,2	304	302,7	304,4	297,1	274,4	260,4	259,4	258,9	259,9	268,4	276,9	285,4	293,9	302,4	310,9

Figure 26 Forecast of water withdrawals in the Dniester River basin by 2030 by economic sector

In the **housing and communal** sector of the Dniester River basin, a slight decrease is projected for the period 2021-2023, followed by a gradual increase of 20% in water withdrawals during the projected period 2024-2030, although in the retrospective period 2015-2020 there was a gradual decrease in water withdrawals in the housing and communal sector. Within the basin, the largest volumes of water are abstracted by the housing and communal sector, which affects the overall forecast of water abstraction in the basin. The decrease in water withdrawals by this sector is explained by the downward trend in recent years, which will continue to be observed.

Along with housing and utilities, **agriculture** is a significant water user in the Dniester River basin, which has responded more actively to the crisis caused by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, water withdrawals by this sector decreased by 55% in 2020. This forecast is confirmed by the value of the agricultural production index, which in January-October 2020 showed a significant drop to 85.8% across all regions of Ukraine. This indicator is expected to recover in 2021, which is reflected in the total water intake in the Dniester River basin. In the subsequent period, this indicator is expected to fluctuate within 2-4%.

In the industrial sector, a slight drop in water withdrawals is expected in 2021, followed by a recovery in 2024. This situation is explained by the general downward trend in the industrial production index both in Ukraine as a whole and in the regions of the Dniester River basin. Insignificant fluctuations in water withdrawals are expected in the subsequent period.

No significant increase in water withdrawals by **transport sector** water users is forecast.

At the same time, the water needs of the main sectors of the economy (housing and communal services, industry, agriculture) are completely dependent on the military situation in Ukraine due to the destruction of the water supply infrastructure.

The forecast of water demand requires an inventory of water withdrawals and up-to-date information on the economic development of the basin's territories after the end of hostilities and de-occupation of the temporarily uncontrolled territories of Ukraine.

6.4 Economic control instruments

6.4.1 Payback of water resources use

Payback of water resources use is a comparison of the funds received from the use of water resources to the funds spent on the provision of water services, including environmental and resource costs.

The description of water services and water use in the Dniester basin is presented in accordance with the institutional structure of water services regulation:

I. Centralised water supply and sewerage services;

II. Special use of water for industrial enterprises, for which payments and fees are paid to the budgets of all levels (rent and environmental tax for discharges into water bodies in Ukraine, lease of water bodies, etc;)

III. Water supply services for irrigation.

I. **Payback of centralised water supply and sewerage services**

In the Dniester basin, centralised water supply and sewerage services are provided by 8 licensees of the National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission and 9 organisations licensed by local governments.

The most significant revenues for water supply and sewerage services are received by water and sewerage companies. According to the calculations of the water and sewerage companies - NEURC licensees in the Dniester basin (8 licensees, 15% of the country's market) - received about UAH 1368.7 million (including VAT) in 2020.

The cost recovery of the service, calculated as the ratio of tariff to cost, is more than 100% in the Dniester basin for households, budgetary and industrial organisations that buy water from the NEURC licensees. At the same time, for other water utilities that buy water from the NEURC licensees, the cost recovery is less than 100%.

The financial condition of water and sewerage companies remains unsatisfactory due, first of all, to the insufficient level of payments by consumers for the services provided, which creates a situation of insufficient coverage of water services by consumer payments. This poses a threat to the sustainability of water services.

The technical condition of the water supply and sewerage networks in the Dniester basin is unsatisfactory, which affects water quality.

According to the NEURC, "the amount of production investments from profits is determined in the amounts necessary for the gradual restoration of networks (improvement of the functioning of water and sewerage enterprises), and taking into account the needs to fulfil the financial obligations of licensees to international financial organisations". However, this level is extremely insufficient.

II. Payback of water resources use in the Dniester basin (based on public finance calculations)

1. Revenues for special water use

In accordance with the principles of "user pays" and "polluter pays" The Tax Code of Ukraine establishes a fee for special water use:

A. Rent for water abstraction for different types of water users;

B. Environmental tax on discharges into water bodies.

In addition, there is a fee for the use of water bodies for aquaculture:

C. Rent for water bodies;

D. Payment for special use of water bioresources;

A. Rent for special water use

By administrative region, the state and local budgets received a total of UAH 97.7 million from business entities in the Dniester basin in 2018, UAH 91.2 million in 2019, and UAH 86.6 million in 2020. The basin's figures account for 10-12.5% of the national total.

Table 28. Dynamics of rent payments for special water use to the state and local budgets in the Dniester basin, thousand UAH[17]

Oblast	2018		2019		2020	
	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets
Lviv	20495,4	16769,0	19834,1	16227,9	19968,6	16337,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	9086,2	7434,2	9493,2	7767,1	7326,4	5994,3
Chernivetska	1862,5	1523,9	1748,6	1430,7	1662,1	1359,9
Ternopilska	4334,6	3546,5	4250,8	3477,9	3582,7	2931,3
Khmelnytska	8631,2	7061,9	5152,3	4215,5	6548,4	5357,8
Vinnytsia	6824,7	5583,8	7063,2	5779,0	6124,9	5011,3
Odesa	2491,5	2038,5	2599,4	2126,7	2422,9	1982,4
Total for individual budgets	53726,1	43957,7	50141,5	41024,8	47636,0	38974,9

17 *Reports on local budget revenues, Reports on state budget revenues.*

Oblast	2018		2019		2020	
	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets
Total	97683,8		91166,3		86610,8	

B. Environmental tax on discharges of pollutants into water bodies

In the Dniester basin, the state budget and the special fund of local budgets received tax revenues for pollutant discharges directly into water bodies in the amount of UAH 6.2 million in 2018, UAH 6.1 million in 2019, and UAH 6.2 million in 2020.

Table 29. Dynamics of environmental tax revenues from discharges into water bodies to the state and local budgets in the Dniester basin, UAH thousand[18]

Oblast	2018		2019		2020	
	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets	state budget	local budgets
Lviv	1164,2	1422,9	1131,8	1383,3	1358,9	1660,9
Ivano-Frankivsk	419,7	513,0	333,2	407,3	337,3	412,3
Chernivetska	36,8	45,0	44,5	54,4	46,7	57,1
Ternopilska	212,9	260,2	261,0	319,0	218,5	267,1
Khmelnytska	320,9	392,2	326,8	399,4	352,1	430,3
Vinnytsia	293,2	358,4	316,7	387,1	161,9	197,8
Odesa	338,9	414,3	316,7	387,0	316,3	386,6
Total for individual budgets	2786,6	3405,8	2730,7	3337,6	2791,8	3412,2
Total	6192,4		6068,3		6203,9	

C. Payment for the lease of water bodies

The weighted average rent is unified for all water bodies in the Dniester basin and is constantly increasing. Its dynamics is as follows: in 2014 - 100 UAH/ha, 2015 - 114.9, 2016 - 153.2, 2017 - 156.9, 2018 - 162.7 UAH/ha, 2019 - 162.7 UAH/ha, 2020 - 162.7 UAH/ha.

The rent goes to local budgets. In the Dniester basin, it is estimated that in 2018-2020, rent for water bodies (parts of them) was received in the amount of UAH 479.8-979.2 thousand

Table 30 Dynamics of rent revenues from water bodies to local budgets in the Dniester basin, thousand UAH

Oblast	2018	2019	2020
Lviv	45,5	50,2	75,8
Ivano-Frankivsk	19,5	10,9	3,6
Chernivetska	4,4	6,4	5,4
Ternopilska	69,8	220,2	194,9
Khmelnytska	53,1	140,9	145,6
Vinnytsia	256,6	468,3	500,2
Odesa	31,0	35,3	53,7
Total	479,8	932,3	979,2

D. Payment for special use of water bioresources

The fee for the use of water bioresources is levied in accordance with a resolution of the CMU[19]. According to the report on local budgets, the fee for the special use of water bioresources in the Dniester basin as a whole collected UAH 69.2 thousand in 2018, UAH 133.5 thousand in 2019, and UAH 605.0 thousand in 2020 (Table 31).

[18] *Reports on local budget revenues, Reports on state budget revenues.*

[19] *Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Procedure for Charging Fees for the Special Use of Water Bioresources and the Amount of Fees for Their Use" of 12 February 2020, No. 125*

Table 31. Dynamics of revenues from fees for the special use of water bioresources to local budgets in the Dniester basin, thousand UAH

2018	2019	2020
69,2	133,5	605,0

2. Expenditures on water resources in the Dniester basin

A. Capital and current expenditures from the state and local budgets for environmental programmes in the field of water resources protection

According to government statistics, capital investments and current expenditures are allocated to nine environmental areas, including those directly related to the reproduction and protection of water resources: wastewater treatment and the protection and rehabilitation of soil, groundwater and surface water.

The share of the first and second areas is 54-64% of the total capital expenditure in all areas (Table 30).

Table 32 Dynamics of capital investments in the Dniester basin, thousand UAH

Oblast	2018			2019			2020		
	TOTAL	Waste water treatment	Protection and rehabilitation	TOTAL	Waste water treatment	Protection and rehabilitation	TOTAL	Waste water treatment	Protection and rehabilitation
Lviv	142425,56	37968,11	16402,06	110767,96	35277,33	23136,13	82667,78	23988,50	9892,16
Ivano-Frankivsk	186756,95	67226,54	58188,34	158042,82	79845,79	35760,50	170184,31	26635,49	113557,42
Chernivetska	4067,90	2412,24	1106,85	5721,45	3310,69	1338,40	15189,06	1284,32	13737,21
Ternopilska	15324,89	12991,33	25,23	19987,53	15378,59	936,19	28544,17	25506,40	672,67
Khmelnytska	29257,75	15148,96	0,00	26131,94	16036,02	25,22	22487,16	8934,49	800,56
Vinnytsia	22342,14	9527,93	1,10	16512,17	13887,05	4,64	50246,60	16458,43	2050,27
Odesa	12350,67	2477,18	1249,43	11309,60	5560,80	88,14	20923,64	1729,86	4043,11
Total for the Dniester basin	412525,86	147752,28	76973,01	348473,48	169296,27	61289,21	390242,73	104537,49	144753,39
% of programmes from of the total indicator		35,8	18,7		48,6	17,7		26,5	31,7

B. State budget expenditures for the maintenance of water infrastructure under the management of the SAWR

In the Dniester basin, water infrastructure maintenance activities are carried out by organisations under the management of the SAWR located in the respective regions of the basin - the Dniester Basin Water Resources Administration and regional water resources administrations in other regions.

Expenditures on the operation of water infrastructure are made under the comprehensive programme "Operation of the State Water Management Complex and Water Resources Management"; in 2020, expenditures in the Dniester basin amounted to UAH 129.02 million

Determining the payback of water resources use in the Dniester basin

If the payback ratio of water resources use, calculated using the formula "Revenues / Expenses * 100":

- **is more than 100%,** this means that all costs are reimbursed by paying tax and non-tax revenues for services to budgets of all levels or by tariffs; budget revenues, if used for their intended purpose, can be used for water resources restoration; enterprises receive profits that can be used for production development - production investments, formation of a reserve fund (capital), etc. (part of which will be used to pay income tax);
- If the indicator is **less than 100%,** this indicates a threat to the sustainability of the service, as the costs of budgets or enterprises are not covered by the revenues received.

The calculated payback period for water use is 24.95%, which means that the costs are much higher than the tax revenues for water services (Table 33).

Table 33 Balance of revenues and capital expenditures in 2020 in the Dniester basin

SOURCES	Receipts, thousand UAH	EXPENSES	Expenses, thousand UAH
Rent for special water use (state and local budgets)	86610,8	Capital investments in water resources restoration and protection	249290,9
Environmental tax on discharges into water bodies (state and local budgets)	6203,9	Expenditures from the state budget for the operation of the state water management complex	129015,6
Rent for water bodies (parts thereof) provided for use on a lease basis (local budgets)	979,2		
Payment for aquatic bioresources	**605,0**		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	94398,98	**TOTAL EXPENSES**	378306,5
Payback	**24,95%**		

6.4.2 Water tariffs

Tariffs for centralised water supply and sewerage

According to the institutional structure in Ukraine, the NEURC and local governments set the following types of tariffs for centralised water supply and sewerage services:

1) tariff for centralised water supply (cold water) and sewerage (cold and hot water together) (calculated by water utilities, approved by the NEURC for its own licensees, by local authorities for other local licensees) and centralised water supply (hot water) (calculated by Teploenergo enterprises, approved by the NEURC for its own licensees, by local authorities for other local licensees);
2) tariff for centralised supply (cold water, hot water separately) and sewerage (cold and hot water) using in-building systems;

The NEURC licenses the activities of water supply companies (water utilities) if these companies serve more than 100,000 people, the volume of water supply is more than 300,000 m^3, and the volume of water disposal is more than 200,000 m^3.

As of the beginning of 2020, the NEURC set tariffs for centralised water supply and wastewater disposal in the Dniester basin for 8 licensees, of which 5 licensees have tariffs for other water utilities (business entities in the water and wastewater sector).

In general, the established tariffs of the NERC enterprises for business entities in the field of water and wastewater treatment are more than 2 times lower than for consumers who are not business entities in this field (households, budgetary organisations, industrial enterprises). The weighted average tariffs (cumulatively for all licensees in the Dniester basin) are as follows:

- for centralised water supply services - UAH 12,746 per m^3;
- for centralised sewerage services - UAH 9,593 per m^3.

For consumers who are not business entities in the field of centralised water supply and centralised wastewater disposal, the tariffs (excluding VAT) are as follows:

- for centralised water supply services: the minimum is UAH 11.48 per m^3 and the maximum is UAH 27.02 per m^3;
- for centralised wastewater services: minimum - 5.5 UAH per m^3, maximum - 19.20 UAH per m^3.

For consumers who are business entities in the field of centralised water supply and centralised sewerage, the tariffs (excluding VAT) are as follows:

- for centralised water supply services: the minimum is UAH 11.48 per cubic metre and the maximum is UAH 27.02 per m^3;
- for centralised wastewater services: minimum - 5.5 UAH per m^3, maximum - 19.20 UAH per m^3.

The NEURC is included in the tariff structure of licensees:

- for centralised water supply: labour costs (37%); electricity (33.8%), reagents (6.5%), repair costs (4.4%), depreciation (3.2%), etc;

- Wastewater disposal: labour costs (50%); electricity (25%); repairs (7.9%), depreciation (6.6%); wastewater treatment (1.4%).

Water supply and sewerage services are provided in the Dniester basin by enterprises licensed by local authorities, which as of mid-2020 numbered about 180 companies. The tariffs differ separately for households (with higher tariffs for apartment buildings), budgetary organisations, and commercial organisations. In general, local tariffs are 1.5-2 times higher than those of the NEURC licensees. Another peculiarity is that, as a rule, the tariff for wastewater disposal, which includes wastewater treatment, is 40-50% higher than the tariff for water supply.

Cost of water for industrial enterprises

The cost of water is actually paid by industrial enterprises in the form of a mandatory payment for special water use - a rent, the amount of which depends on the type of water consumed, the purpose, place and region of consumption, and the actual volume of water used. No rent is paid if the volume of consumption is less than 5 cubic metres per day and the water user does not have its own water intake facilities.

The rates of rent for special water use are set by the Tax Code of Ukraine and are differentiated by region. In the Dniester basin, the rates are shown in Table 34. In general, the rates for surface water use in the Dniester basin are moderate. The rates for groundwater use are among the lowest in the Dniester basin in Khmelnytskyi and Lviv oblasts compared to other oblasts in the basin.

Charges for water pollution are received in the form of fines and environmental tax for discharges of pollutants into water bodies. The environmental tax is increasing annually - the last increase in environmental tax rates took place in 2019: emission rates increased by more than 2.2 times in accordance with the Tax Code of Ukraine. It should be noted that the tax rates for discharges of pollutants into water bodies are presented in Table 35, but the list of pollutants has not been revised in Ukraine for more than 25 years.

Cost of irrigation services

The Procedure for Determining the Cost and Provision of Paid Services by Budgetary Institutions Under the Management of the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine was approved by Order No. 544/1561/1130 dated 25 December 2013. The amount of contractual (free) prices for services is determined on the basis of economically justified costs directly related to their provision. The costs of providing (performing) paid services include: direct labour costs, direct material costs and other direct costs, general business expenses, including costs of renewal and modernisation of fixed assets used. The costs of renewal and modernisation of fixed assets used include capital expenditures, which are calculated at 10% of the direct costs associated with the provision of water intake for irrigation[20] .

The cost of water supply services for agricultural producers for irrigation of agricultural land is determined by water management organisations based on the costs from the point of water allocation. This cost may be set differentially, taking into account technological features.

According to the organisation's calculations, the costs of water supply to the point of water separation[21], as well as from the point of water separation, which are not covered by budgetary funding, are included in the calculation of the contract price (including electricity, capital expenditures, salaries).

The cost of a service may be revised due to changes in the conditions of production and sale of the service that are independent of the business activity, and those cost components for which price changes have occurred are subject to adjustment, which helps to ensure the economic reasonableness of the cost of the service.

Out of the 7 regions in the Dniester basin, 1 region had water abstraction for irrigation, and 6 regions did not. The cost of this service ranged from UAH 0.72 to 3.25 in 2017, UAH 0.68 to 2.00 in 2018, UAH 2.12 to 3.77 in 2019, and UAH 2.30 to 3.31 in 2020 (Table 34).

Table 34 Cost of water abstraction for irrigation in the Dniester basin regions, 2017-2020, UAH/m^3 (including VAT)

Oblast	2017	2018	2019	2020	Including the cost of	
					electro energies	own services
Lviv	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivano-Frankivsk	-	-	-	-	-	-

[20] *According to the Procedure for Determining the Cost of Providing Paid Services by Budgetary Institutions Belonging to the Management of the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine, approved by Order No. 544/1561/1130 of 25 December 2013.*

[21] *Water outlet point - a hydraulic structure, pumping station, canals and pipelines or reservoirs on the balance sheet of a water management organisation, from which or to which water is supplied (withdrawn) for the needs of water users*

Ternopilska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chernivetska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khmelnytska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinnytsia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odesa	0,72-3,25	0,68-2,00	2,12-3,77	2,30-3,31	0,20-2,94	0,32-1,30

The cost of electricity and the cost of in-house services are important components of the cost of water intake for irrigation. Over the past three years, the cost of this service has increased by 2-3 times, mainly due to the rising cost of electricity and partly due to the increase in the level of the basic social standard - the minimum wage.

Funds received for the provision of paid services are transferred to a special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine and used in accordance with the budget of the water management organisation approved by the SAWR.

7 A REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OR ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING HOW THE OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

This section provides an overview of the implementation of environmental protection measures within the Dniester RBD, which were funded by existing national targeted programmes/state environmental protection fund, relevant regional and local programmes or funds, the state regional development fund, state investment projects, international technical assistance projects; regional and local infrastructure projects, etc. (Annex 10).

Among the numerous national environmental programmes developed in Ukraine, we will first analyse the implementation of the Dnipro Programme.

Paragraph 4 of the CMU Resolution No. 336 of 18 May 2017 "On Approval of the Procedure for Developing RBMPs" states that the development of the first RBMPs for each RBD is carried out during the period of implementation of the Dnipro Programme. In accordance with clause 11 of the said Procedure, the measures to develop the first RBMPs for each RBD are financed from the state budget, which is provided for by the Dnipro Programme within the expenditures envisaged by the State Budget of Ukraine for the respective year, as well as from other sources. The implementation of this programme is important both in the context of the preparation of the Dniester RBMP and the implementation of measures to achieve the strategic environmental objective for the Dniester SWBs.

The Dnipro Programme aims to define the main directions of state policy in the field of water management, conservation and restoration of water resources, implementation of an integrated water resources management system based on the basin principle, restoration of the role of reclaimed land in the food and resource supply of the state, optimisation of water consumption, prevention and elimination of the consequences of harmful water impact.

The main objectives of the Dnipro Programme are:

- harmonisation of Ukrainian legislation with international standards and improvement of the regulatory framework for innovation and investment development of the water sector; (partially implemented);
- implementation of an effective, justified and balanced mechanism for the use, protection and reproduction of water resources, ensuring sustainable development of the state water monitoring system in accordance with international standards (achieved);
- implementation of the integrated water resources management system based on the basin principle, development and implementation of river basin management plans, application of the economic model of targeted financing of activities in river basins, establishment of river basin councils, as well as enhancement of the role of existing and creation of new basin water resource management agencies (partially implemented);
- improving the technological level of water use, introducing low-water and waterless technologies, developing more rational water use standards, construction, reconstruction and modernisation of water supply and sewage systems (partially completed);
- bank protection and regulation of river channels, construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures, protective dams, polders, flood control reservoirs, clearing of river channels, arrangement of water protection zones and coastal protection strips, development of schemes for comprehensive flood protection of territories from the harmful effects of water, improvement of methods and technical devices for hydrometeorological observations, flood forecasting (partially completed);

Ensuring the development of land reclamation and improvement of the ecological condition of irrigated and drained lands, including restoration of the water management and reclamation complex, reconstruction and modernisation of reclamation systems and their facilities, engineering infrastructure of reclamation systems with the creation of integrated technological complexes, introduction of new methods of irrigation and land drainage, application of water- and energy-saving environmentally safe irrigation and water regulation regimes (not fulfilled).

The creation of the so-called "single" water management programme was supposed to consolidate state and local funds specifically for the implementation of the Dnipro Programme's tasks and objectives. The estimated amount of its funding was UAH 46478.46 million, including UAH 21029.03 million from the state budget, UAH 9294.2 million from the local budget, and UAH 16155.2 million from other sources not prohibited by law (in dollar terms, the equivalent of USD 6.193 billion (as of 01.01.12), or an average of USD 688 million annually, or 0.4% of Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP)). The amount of funding for the Dnipro Programme was determined annually when drafting the State Budget Law for the respective year, taking into account the real possibilities of the state budget, and each year less and less money was allocated to it. Since the beginning of the Dnipro Programme's activities, as of 1 January 2019, 26% of the envisaged need has been allocated from budgets of all levels and other sources, and as of 1 January 2020, 17% of the envisaged need, which has led to a significant failure to complete its tasks and activities on time.

The main implementer of the Dnipro Programme is the State Agency of Ukraine for Water Resources. If we analyse in detail the distribution of state budget expenditures by SAUEZM over the past 3 years, we can see the following trend. State funds are allocated mainly for the costs of consumption of the water sector, labour remuneration, utilities, the share of funding from the state budget, for example, in 2020 was: from the general fund - 93.5% (UAH 2092158.5 thousand), from the special fund

81.1% (UAH 2261343.4 thousand). Total state budget expenditures to finance the Dnipro Programme in 2020 amounted to UAH 5022671.0 thousand. The lion's share of all funds is used for the operation of the state water management complex and water resources management - UAH 4,561,352.5 thousand (90.8%).

In the context of the Dniester RBD, all these generalisations and conclusions on the implementation and financing of the Programme are approximated to the relevant regional water management units. Measures to maintain the water infrastructure in the Dniester basin are carried out by organisations that fall under the management of the SAWR, located in the respective oblasts - the Dniester Basin Water Resources Management Authority (BUVR) within Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (65% of the Dniester RBD area within the oblast), and the Western Bug and Syan River BUVR within Lviv Oblast (54%), Prut and Siret BUVR - within Chernivtsi Oblast (15%), Southern Bug BUVR - within Vinnytsia Oblast (28%), Black Sea and Lower Danube BUVR - within Odesa Oblast (16%)) and regional water resources administrations (Ternopil Oblast (82%) and Khmelnytsky Oblast (37%). Expenditures for the operation of water infrastructure are made within the framework of the comprehensive programme "Operation of the State Water Management Complex and Water Resources Management" for each separate division of the SAWR, rather than on a basin basis.

For the third year in a row, the issue of extending the Programme's term from 2022 to 2024 until the period of preparation of the RBMP has been resolved by reviewing the amount of funding for the measures and agreeing on their volumes at the central and regional levels. As of 8 June 2021, the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine conducted an audit of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Dnipro Programme measures for the period up to 2021. The purpose of the audit is to identify existing problems with the implementation of the Dnipro Programme and to confirm or deny the need to extend the National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Improvement of the Dnipro River Basin until 2024.

No less important and necessary was the National Target Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine for 2011-2020" approved by the Law of Ukraine No. 2455-IV dated 03.03.2005 (hereinafter referred to as the Drinking Water Programme). Its main goal was to ensure the rights of citizens to an adequate standard of living and environmental safety guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine by providing drinking water in the required volumes and in accordance with the established standards. To achieve this, the Drinking Water Programme was designed to ensure the implementation of the state policy on the development and reconstruction of centralised water supply and sewerage systems; protection of drinking water sources; bringing the quality of drinking water in line with the requirements of regulatory acts; regulatory support in the field of drinking water supply and sewerage; development and implementation of research and development using the latest materials, technologies, equipment and devices.

The estimated amount of funding for the Drinking Water Programme was UAH 9,471.7 million (in 2010 prices), of which UAH 3,004.3 million was allocated from the state budget and UAH 6,467.4 million from other sources. Due to the lack of adequate funding over the 10 years of the Drinking Water Programme in Ukraine, there have been no significant positive changes in the provision of drinking water in the required volumes and of the appropriate quality. Thus, as of 1 January 2020, the centralised supply of drinking water in Ukraine did not about 1% of cities, more than 10% of urban-type settlements and almost 70% of villages in Ukraine (8.934 million people) are supplied with water. Almost 1 in 4 citizens of the country is not provided with centralised water supply. The problem of using imported water covers at least 9 regions of the country and directly affects at least 268,000 people living in 824 settlements. According to global standards for water quantity and quality, Ukraine is classified as a low-water country. Ukraine ranks 37th among 40 European countries in terms of drinking water quality. And over the past 10 years, our performance has only been deteriorating. And in terms of water per capita, Ukraine is 125th in the global ranking. At the same time, the national target programme Drinking Water of Ukraine is not being implemented or financed at all. The last time the Drinking Water Programme was funded was in 2018. Thus, in 2018, the State Budget of Ukraine allocated as much as UAH 200 million for the Drinking Water Programme, while only water and sewerage companies of Ukraine submitted projects totalling UAH 1.3 billion. Such activity of the companies is caused by their unsatisfactory financial and economic condition, as well as the inability of local governments to provide the necessary support for the renewal of fixed assets from local budgets. In addition, it should be noted that the procedures for obtaining grants and loans from international financial institutions are quite lengthy and involve significant risks, so obtaining state funds for the implementation of a particular infrastructure project was a desirable goal for each water utility. During 2019-2020, the Drinking Water Programme was not funded and in 2020 it ended altogether.

In order to continue supporting water supply and wastewater treatment companies, in 2019, the Ministry of Regional Development developed and submitted to the central executive authorities and specialised associations a draft law "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Target Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine" for 2011-2020", which provided for the extension of the Programme for another 5 years. Interagency approval, coordination and consultations with the Ministry of Finance lasted for 2 years. The Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 980-IX of 5 November 2020 provides for the possibility and expediency of increasing/foreseeing expenditures and providing loans from the general fund of the draft state budget for 2021 under the budget programme "Implementation of the National Target Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine" for the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine (instead of MinRegion) (clause 2.17.68.). The Drinking Water of Ukraine programme will be extended until 2025.

"No one should be left behind" should be the principle underpinning state policy based on the global agenda. However, this does not automatically mean that the state level should bear the entire burden, including the financial burden. Public funds are not enough for everything and everyone - this is obvious and clear to everyone. So what should we do with limited resources? Assessing the initial conditions and prospects and helping those who are in the worst situation compared to others would seem to be a logical and balanced decision. In our opinion, a "cumulative effect" or "synergy effect" from the combination of the two programmes Dnipro and Drinking Water could take place in the country's water sector. For example, the construction of main water pipelines at the expense of the SAWR (Dnipro Programme) could be simultaneously complemented by the creation or reconstruction of both local water supply and sewerage networks at the expense of the Ministry of Community and Territorial Development (Drinking Water Programme).

When analysing the implementation of these two programmes, which operated almost in parallel to each other in 2013-2020, we did not track the effect of synergy, continuation, or combination of actions of one and the other agency. The lack of interaction and coordination of activities carried out under these programmes led to a lack of complementary effect. The trend of synergy between programmes could be transferred to the regional level, where national programmes could also be complemented by regional programmes.

One of the elements of the RBMP structure is Section 3 "Areas (territories) to be protected and their mapping: Emerald Network sites; sanitary protection zones; protection zones for valuable aquatic bioresources; surface/groundwater bodies used for recreational, medical, resort and health purposes, as well as bathing waters; zones vulnerable to (accumulation of) nitrates", therefore, in the context of preparing and implementing the RBMP, it is very important to have information on the implementation of the "National Programme for the Development of Nature Reserves Fond (NRF) for the Period up to 2020" approved by the CMU on 8 February 2006 No. 70-r.

According to the data on the registration of protected areas and objects submitted by the executive authorities at the local level, which ensure the implementation of the state policy in the field of environmental protection (hereinafter referred to as the NRF), as of 01.01.2020, the NRF of Ukraine comprises 8,512 territories and objects with a total area of 4.418 million hectares within the territory of Ukraine (actual area 4.085 million ha) and 40,2500.0 hectares within the Black Sea. The ratio of the actual area of the nature reserve fund to the area of the state (the "reserve indicator") is 6.77%.

The NRF is managed by the Ministry of Ecology and is funded through the state budget programme 2701160 "Conservation of Protected Areas". Last year, UAH 403734.6 thousand (state fund) and UAH 25644.9 thousand (special fund) were spent on measures to preserve and expand the PAs, totalling UAH 429581.5 thousand. In general, the performance indicators for this budget programme were met. For example, in the Dniester RRD, the area of the protected areas in Lviv Oblast was increased (2019), and the territory of the Dniester Canyon National Nature Park was expanded (2020).

The result of the underfunding of the State Target Programme for the Development of Land Relations in Ukraine for the period up to 2020, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 17 June 2009. No. 743-r (the Land Programme) is excessive ploughing of agricultural land, which leads to a violation of the ecologically balanced ratio of agricultural, nature reserve and other environmental, health, recreational, historical, cultural, forestry, water fund lands, and an increase in the area of degraded, low-productive, and technologically polluted lands (diffuse sources of pollution) as well. As of 1 January 2021, more than 500,000 hectares of degraded, underutilised and technologically contaminated land are subject to conservation, 143,000 hectares of disturbed land need reclamation, and 294,000 hectares of underutilised land need improvement.

A separate Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine has been established (Ministry of Economy, CMU Resolution No. 838 of 19.09.2019), which will implement the new State Target Programme for the Development of Land Relations and National Geospatial Data Infrastructure in Ukraine for the period up to 2030 (Land Programme, draft CMU Resolution of 13.04.2021).

Budgetary environmental funds are one of the most important sources of financing environmental protection activities. Currently, Ukraine has a three-tiered system of environmental funds, consisting of the State Environmental Protection Fund (SEPF), regional and local (city, town and village) environmental protection funds. At the regional level, the regional and local environmental protection funds are a significant source of funding for environmental protection measures. The environmental funds are used for targeted financing of environmental protection measures in accordance with the List of activities that are considered to be environmental protection measures approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 17.09.1996 No. 1147. In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" dated 25.06.1991 No. 1264-XII (as amended on 18.12.2019), financing of environmental protection measures, including water resources protection, is carried out at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, local budgets, funds of enterprises, institutions and organisations, environmental funds, voluntary contributions and other funds.

In order to finance environmental protection and resource conservation measures, targeted environmental protection funds are created at the state and local levels, the so-called environmental funds. The idea of environmental funds is that polluters should finance the restoration or improvement of an object that is subject to pollution or deterioration as a result of their activities. Based on the experience of international practice, it is believed that earmarked revenues are a reliable way to secure funding sources, so environmental funds are considered as sources of earmarked revenues for common environmental protection costs. However, in Ukraine, there is a paradoxical situation: business entities that pollute the environment pay for it, while most environmental, including water management, problems remain unresolved.

According to the CMU Resolution "On Approval of the Regulation on the State Environmental Protection Fund" of 7.05.1998 No. 634 (as amended by the CMU Resolution No. 1065 of 4.12.2019), the State Environmental Protection Fund became part of the State Budget of Ukraine. All environmental funds go to the consolidated budget, and environmental protection measures are financed on a residual basis, or on the principle of urgent need, when a critical, emergency environmental situation has already occurred.

In fact, all of the environmental tax collected is dispersed within the general and special funds of the state and local budgets. According to the Ministry of Finance, in 2018, environmental tax revenues amounted to UAH 2779.6 million, which significantly exceeds the budget expenditures of UAH 361.1 million for targeted environmental protection measures, which is a sign of inefficient and misuse of environmental tax and a violation of the current legislation.

In 2013, the Budget Code of Ukraine stipulated that 33% of 53%, and from 2014 - 50% of 65% of the funds received by the special fund of the state budget would be used for financial support for exclusively targeted environmental modernisation projects of enterprises within the amount of environmental tax paid by them in accordance with the procedure established by the CMU. However, not a single Ukrainian enterprise has been able to take advantage of this provision due to the lengthy development of bylaws.

According to 2018 data, the share of environmental revenues (rent, environmental tax, special permits, fines) in the state budget was over UAH 52 billion, of which UAH 4.6 billion was allocated to support the activities of the relevant central government agencies and environmental control, and only UAH 4.2 billion, or only 8% of environmental funds, was allocated for the implementation of environmental protection measures. This also includes the allocation of funds for the national budget programmes Dnipro and Drinking Water, the actual funding status of which is presented above. The distribution of environmental funds between agencies and entities is as follows: the State Agency of Water Resources (38%), local budgets (24%), SAUEZM (22%), and the Ministry of Ecology (now the Ministry of Environment) (9%) received the most, State Environmental Inspectorate (4%), State Geological Survey (2%).

The State Budget for 2020 allocated UAH 496.356 million to finance environmental protection measures. It is clear that such expenditures cannot play a significant role in solving environmental problems, including addressing the issue of pollution and water depletion, and even more so in fulfilling the obligations assumed by Ukraine to the global community in the field of environmental protection and, in particular, the preparation of RBMPs to achieve a good ecological status for the SWBs of each RBD. For comparison, on average, EU countries spend 0.8% of their GDP on environmental protection. For example, in Poland, the average annual funding for environmental programmes is EUR 1-1.3 billion. Half of these funds are covered by national funding, and the other half by attracting international funding.

In our realities, it is obvious and undeniable that the urgent restoration and increase of the targeted use of environmental tax funds and the possible creation of an extra-budgetary State Environmental Protection Fund for this purpose with clear directions for the use of funds and the creation of an independent, effective, transparent instrument for financing environmental protection measures are needed. The implementation of Ukraine's international commitments in the field of environmental protection is impossible without financial support for the environmental modernisation of business entities themselves, which need to bring their operations in line with high European standards. The Dniester RDB already has such a positive example.

Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotechprom was selected as one of the participants in the Municipal Infrastructure Development Project funded by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During the implementation of this Project in 2012-2015, the company utilised funds in the amount of USD 10.823 million, for which the development of a new project was approved. The company used the funds to develop and approve the design and estimate documentation for the project "Reconstruction of Sewage Treatment Facilities and Construction of a Sludge Treatment Line for the City of

Ivano-Frankivsk". Design works worth USD 607,555 were carried out by a consortium. The design works were carried out by the consortium of CH2MHill International Ltd. and Eko-Konsulting (USA-PL) at the expense of the SIDA Loan and Grant. They provide for the phased implementation of two start-up complexes (lots): Phase I. Reconstruction of Sewage Treatment Facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk - reconstruction of the mechanical and biological wastewater treatment unit to ensure compliance with the established regulatory standards for the content of pollutants discharged into the Bystrytsia River (fully implemented). Stage II. "Construction of a sludge treatment line" - collection, drying and fermentation of sewage sludge, which results in the production of biogas, which is converted into electricity through cogeneration (the project design has been prepared and approved, and the search for an investor is underway).

The municipal enterprise Ternopilvodokanal successfully uses loans provided to Ukraine by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) to implement the investment project "Urban Infrastructure Development Project 2". The Project will be implemented during the financial years 2015-2021, unless otherwise agreed with the Bank. The maturity of the IBRD loan is 18 years, and the CTF loan is 20 years, with a grace period of 5 years and 10 years, respectively. The interest rate for the IBRD loan is about 1%; for the CTF loan - 0.75%. The loan amount is USD 36.7 million. Project components: "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, including construction of a sludge treatment plant." / "Construction of a water deferrization plant with reconstruction of the third lift pumping station in Ternopil." / "Reconstruction of the Verkhne-Ivachivske water intake." / "Modernisation of sewage pumping stations No. 7 and No. 9."/ "Implementation of automation and dispatching system for WPS, SPS, STP and water supply networks" / "Purchase of equipment for chemical and bacteriological laboratory of drinking water and wastewater laboratory" / "Purchase of motor transport equipment" / "Optimisation of water supply and distribution system, including replacement and rehabilitation of water supply and wastewater networks". The project is at the stage of completion, the planned goals have been achieved.

Instead, state investment projects in Ukraine have once again proved to be ineffective and extremely dependent on state funding. For example, in the Dniester RRD, the state investment project "Measures to ensure comprehensive flood protection against the harmful effects of water from rural settlements and agricultural land in the Lviv region" was implemented, which aimed to provide reliable flood protection for settlements in the Sambir district of the Lviv region (villages: Radivka, Zadnistriya, Kalyniv, Kruzhnyky) from flooding by flood waters of the Dniester River. The responsible executor is the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine. The total estimated cost of the project is UAH 1485166.4 thousand, the total length of water protection dams to be built and restored is 201.1 km, the total length of bank fortifications to be built and restored is 18.7 km, and 108 hydraulic structures to be built and restored. The implementation rate of the state investment project as of 1 January 2021 is 12.3%. In 2020, only the loan debt for construction works performed in 2019 was fully repaid. The design and estimate documentation is currently being adjusted.

In 2019-2020, the State Fund for Regional Development (hereinafter referred to as the SFRD) was much better funded, with funds allocated for specific investment projects in the regions, although the share of environmental projects, in particular water supply and sewage construction/reconstruction projects, was negligible. The SFRD was established in 2012 with the aim of increasing the competitiveness of regions by unlocking their own potential. The SFRD is the main instrument of the state to finance social, economic, infrastructure, cultural and sports projects throughout the country.

In 2015-2020, a total of UAH 27.1 billion was distributed from the SFRD. During this time, about 4,500 projects were funded, most of them in the field of education (35%). Other projects that received significant funding included healthcare and social protection (18%), sports (14%), road infrastructure (12%), energy supply and sewage (11%). Over the past three years, the SFRD has allocated UAH 9.48 billion for projects in all regions of Ukraine. In total, about 10 thousand project proposals are available on the SFRD website. In 2020, we managed to significantly increase the percentage of disbursement of the SFRD funds. In 2020, UAH 4.9 billion was financed from the SFRD, half of which went to educational projects. The second largest area of funding was for sports facilities (22%). A significant portion of the SFRD funds was allocated to healthcare (12.2%), road and transport projects (5%), and water supply and sewerage projects (6%) (or UAH 294 million). In total, 284 projects were implemented at the expense of the SFRD in 2020. Separate infrastructure projects for the reconstruction of sewage treatment plants, water supply and sewerage networks were also implemented in the Dniester RRD.

With regard to the review of funding for regional local programmes and the implementation of environmental measures, it can be stated that only in all 7 administrative regions that are part of the Dniester RRB have targeted regional programmes been developed and approved by the sessions of the regional councils in areas in line with the national target programmes.

Traditionally, each oblast develops its own environmental development programme, adding the specifics of the region. While the western regions (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi) emphasised flood protection, construction of bank protection on mountain rivers, restoration of the hydrological regime of rivers, conservation and expansion of protected areas, and increase in forest cover, the more agrarian regions (Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, and Vinnytsia) placed emphasis on the construction of drainage systems, reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, and separately highlighted the issues of land protection and conservation, development of agro-industrial complexes, and development of the agricultural sector. The southernmost region of the Dniester RBD is Odesa, which paid more attention in its environmental targeted programmes to the issue of water resources and the preservation of the Dniester Estuary. Each oblast had its own specifics in terms of programme titles, timelines and implementation stages. Some regional councils made changes to the regional programmes in advance, both in terms of their duration and sources of funding, while others left everything unchanged. Despite the specifics, the names of the regional target programmes, and the changes made, there was little funding from both the state and local budgets to implement the programme activities. Some state programmes had not been fixed for years, and the burden of "patching up the holes" of urgent environmental and socio-economic problems fell on local regional programmes.

Since both national and regional programmes are funded not on a basin basis, but on an administrative-territorial basis, in the context of reviewing the implementation of programmes or measures, including ways to achieve the goals set out in the Dniester RBD, it is reasonable to assume that their funding at the regional level is practically very different, both in terms of capital investment and by the number of projects implemented. It is clear that almost 80% of all environmental funds in Ternopil Oblast are used in the Dniester RBD, while in Vinnytsia Oblast, most funds are allocated to implement environmental measures in the Southern Bug RBD, in particular in Vinnytsia City. It is worth noting that, in addition to the basin principle, there are also urgent local prerequisites for financing a particular infrastructure project, as well as a certain "lobbying" by regional deputies and the initiative of local communities, when funds are allocated from the regional budget only if there is co-financing from the local budget. Thanks to such coordinated actions, for example, certain infrastructure projects in Odesa and Chernivtsi regions are financed, although the share of the Dniester RRD is minimal at 15-16%.

Of course, given the economic situation in the country, the state budget is unable to finance significant expenditures on water management and reclamation, housing and communal services, or environmental protection, so at present and in the near future, to address the problems addressed by the regional programmes, some new administrative units (NUAs) have begun to focus on their own investments, seek internal reserves of enterprises and funds in the regional, district and amalgamated territorial community budgets, and attract international donors. The first RBMP for the Dniester, with specific measures for each identified SWBs, should be the first to help local communities and lay the foundation for planning for the future.

8 A COMPLETE LIST OF PROGRAMMES (PLANS) FOR THE DNIESTER RIVER BASIN, THEIR CONTENT AND PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

The PoM was developed in accordance with the "Methodological Recommendations for Setting Environmental Objectives, Developing a Programme of Measures and Performing a Cost-Benefit Analysis of the River Basin Management Plan" (Methodological Recommendations), approved at the meeting of the Scientific and Technical Council of the SAWR on 12 July 2023. The software was developed by the Dniester BUVR (proposals within Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (65% of the Dniester RBD area within the oblast), Western Bug and Syan BUVR - Lviv Oblast (54%), Prut and Siret BUVR - Chernivtsi Oblast (15%), Southern Bug BUVR - Vinnytsia Oblast (28%), Black Sea and Lower Danube BUVR - Odesa Oblast (16%) and the Ternopil Oblast ROVR within Ternopil Oblast (82%) and the Khmelnytsky Oblast ROVR - Khmelnytsky Oblast (37%), jointly with local executive authorities, local self-government bodies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), scientific and educational institutions and other stakeholders, taking into account the proposals and decisions of the Dniester River Basin Council.

The programme is developed for a period of 6 years, starting with the first cycle of the plan for 2025-2030. The start of the measure implementation should be no later than the third year from the beginning of the cycle (no later than 1 January 2028). In total, the programme includes 220 measures (199 main and 21 additional).

A full list of measures is provided in Annex 11.

8.1. Surface water

For surface waters, the PoM includes measures aimed at:

- Reducing organic pollution (diffuse and point sources);
- Reducing nutrient pollution (diffuse and point sources);
- Reducing pollution by hazardous substances (diffuse and point sources);
- Improvement/restoration of the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in case of disruption of the free flow of rivers, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, and modification of river morphology;
- reducing the impact of planned infrastructure projects on water status.

In addition to these measures, the PoM also includes other measures aimed at addressing other SWMI of the Dniester RBD, identified in view of the specifics and transboundary nature of the basin.

8.1.1 Measures to reduce pollution by organic matter, nutrients and hazardous substances (diffuse and point sources)

The anthropogenic pressure on the SWB is primarily due to pollution with organic, biogenic and hazardous substances from sewage treatment plants (STPs) and diffuse sources.

Number of measures aimed at reducing pollution (diffuse and point sources):

- organic substances - 153;
- biogenic substances - 160;
- hazardous substances - 160.

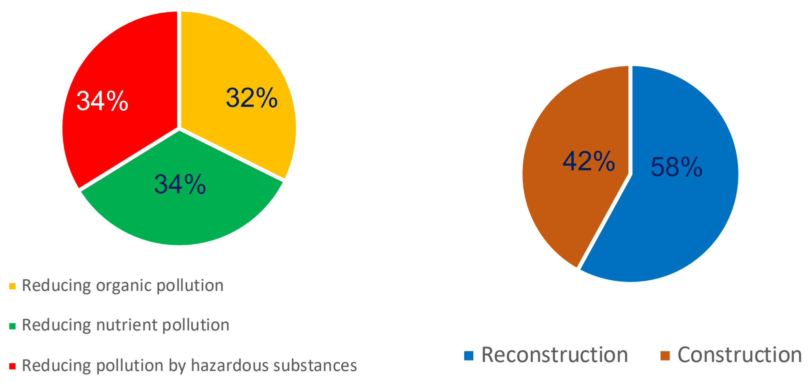


Figure 27 Measures aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances from point and diffuse sources and the way they are implemented (reconstruction or construction of STPs and SN), %.

Measures aimed at reducing pollution by nutrients (diffuse sources) include measures to establish water protection zones and bank protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytskyi and Vinnytsia Oblasts (#191-197, Annex 11).

The GEF/UNDP/OSCE/UNECE Project "Promoting Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Dniester River Basin" (Project) identified and inventoried tailings dumps in the basin, and identified 32 tailings dumps with 162 million tonnes of waste on the balance sheet of 12 business entities of various ownership. As a result of the Project, local communities, together with the balance holders of the tailing ponds, have planned measures aimed at reducing pollution by hazardous substances (point and diffuse sources), the key of which are

- "Prevention of Hazardous Substances Pollution of Hydraulic Structures of state enterprise "Sira" (overhaul), Novorozdilska community, Stryi district, Lviv region" (#8, Annex 11).
- "Prevention of pollution by hazardous substances from the tailing dump of the Stebnytsia potash deposit, Drohobych community, Drohobych district, Lviv region" (#50, Annex 11).
- "Elimination of groundwater pollution sources and land reclamation of the territory of mining and technological facilities of the former Kalush potash and magnesium production of Oriana-Eco LLC on the territory of Kalush community, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region" (#84, Annex 11).
- "Prevention of pollution by hazardous substances from the poisonous landfill in the village of Dzhuryn, Dzhuryn community, Zhmerynka district, Vinnytsia oblast" (#175, Annex 11).

In accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Wastewater Disposal and Treatment" of 12 January 2023 No. 2887-IX, in order to ensure high-quality centralised wastewater disposal while reducing the impact of return (wastewater) on the SWB, the construction and reconstruction of STPs and SN is planned for 117 settlements (52%) in the Dniester basin with a population equivalent of 2,000 or more. Reconstruction/modernisation of STPs and SN is envisaged in 108 communities, including 10 communities with tertiary (proper) wastewater treatment with removal of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds. Construction of new STPs and SN is planned in 33 communities.

Among the measures aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances (diffuse and point sources), 144 relate to SWB that are "at risk" of failing to achieve environmental objectives. Measures aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances from point sources, depending on the risk assessment of the SWB, are presented in Fig. 28.

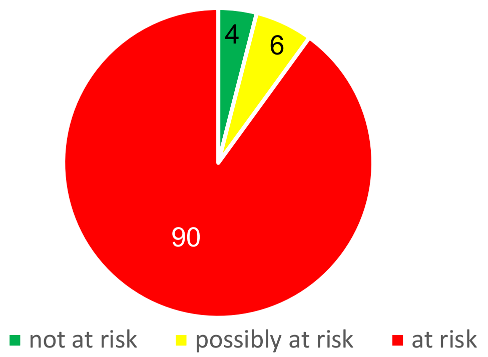


Figure 28 Measures aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances from point sources of pollution depending on the risk assessment of the SWB, %.

8.1.2 Measures aimed at improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators

24 measures aimed at improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in the event of disruption of the free flow of rivers, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, and modification of river morphology. Almost all of them complement the measures planned as part of the implementation of the "Flood Risk Management Plan for Certain Areas within the Dniester River Basin Region for 2023-2030", approved on 8 October 2022 by CMU Resolution No. 895-r. In developing the measures, it was taken into account that the environmental objectives are to maintain the "good" status of 3 SWB and achieve "good" status for 21 SWB. Measures aimed at improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in case of impaired free flow of rivers, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, modification of river morphology, depending on the risk assessment of the SWB, are presented in Fig. 29.

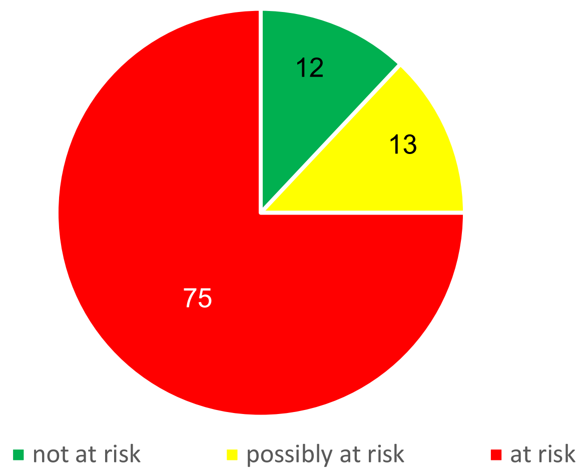


Figure 29 Measures aimed at improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in case of disruption of free river flow, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, modification of river morphology, depending on the SWB risk assessment, %.

To improve state accounting of water use, assessment of anthropogenic pressure and regulation of groundwater/surface water abstraction, analysis of hydrological changes, and real-time balancing, the programme includes the measure: "Improvement of state accounting of water use in the Dniester River basin within Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia and Odesa Oblasts" (#199, Annex 11). All water users in the Dniester RBD are scheduled to install/modernise water metering devices with online data transmission.

8.1.3 Measures to reduce the negative impact of infrastructure projects

The PoM includes one measure aimed at reducing (mitigating) the negative impact on the hydrological regime and morphological indicators of the SWB UA_M5.2_0012, Dniester River of the planned activities of the cross-border infrastructure project: "Development and implementation of mitigation measures during the construction of the road bridge Yampil (Ukraine) - Cosauti (Republic of Moldova), Yampil community, Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region" (#29, Annex 11).

This measure is aimed at stabilising/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in the event of disruption of the free flow of rivers, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, and modification of river morphology. The SWB was assessed as being "at risk".

Measures aimed at reducing pollution and improving/restoring hydrological regime and morphological indicators on transboundary SWBs

The PoM includes measures aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances (reconstruction of the STPs and SN of transboundary agglomerations in the Dniester RBD), in particular:

- "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities of full biological treatment in the city of Mohyliv-Podilskyi, Mohyliv-Podilskyi community, Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region" (#30, Annex 11).
- "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities of complete biological treatment of the municipal enterprise "Yampilvodokanal" located within the city of Yampil, Yampil community, Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region" (#31, Annex 11).

The implementation of these measures will reduce the potential transboundary impact of pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances from Ukrainian municipal wastewater on the neighbouring country of the basin (the Republic of Moldova) and ensure that the ecological status of the SWB UA_M5.2_0012, Dniester River, is "good".

According to the transboundary monitoring of the surface water quality of the Strvyazh River, in accordance with the interstate agreements on cooperation on border waters between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland (monitoring point, River Stervyazh, 83 km, Terlo village, Sambir district, Lviv region), no exceedances of the permissible concentrations of pollutants, trends towards deterioration of quality, or accidental pollution were recorded in 2020-2023. In order to prevent deterioration of the surface water quality of the Sterviazh River, measures are planned to reduce pollution on the Ukrainian part of the watercourse (reconstruction/construction of STPs and SN), in particular:

- "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in the city of Novyi Kalyniv, Novokalynivska community, Sambir district, Lviv region" (#37, Annex 11);
- "Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks of the Communal Enterprise "Khyriv", Khyriv, Sambir district, Lviv region" (#38, Annex 11);

- "Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment facilities in the village of Biskovychi, Biskovychi community, Sambir district, Lviv region" (#39, Annex 11).

These measures are in addition to the reconstruction of the STPs in the settlements of the Sterviiazh sub-basin in the territory of the Republic of Poland and will ensure the achievement of "good" ecological status of the SWB of the Sterviiazh River in Ukraine.

8.2. Groundwater

8.2.1 Measures to reduce pollution (diffuse and point sources)

It is mandatory to establish the boundaries of sanitary protection zones for groundwater intakes used for centralised water supply to the population, medical and recreational needs, indicate them in land management documentation, urban planning documentation at the local and regional levels, enter information on the relevant restrictions on land use in the State Land Cadastre and mark these boundaries on the ground with information signs. For groundwater abstractions with an extraction volume of more than 100 m^3/day within the sanitary protection zones and adjacent territories, water users shall set up a local network of observation wells to determine the amount of water and chemical and physicochemical parameters and provide observation data to the State Service of Geology and Subsoil of Ukraine.

Due to the cessation of groundwater monitoring since 2018, all measures are considered additional measures that relate not to a separate groundwater monitoring, but to groundwater monitoring in general, namely

1. Inventory of the observation well network. The inventory is necessary to resume monitoring observations and assess the need to drill additional monitoring wells.
2. The inventory will identify wells that need to be repaired, plugged or abandoned.
3. For non-pressure GWBs, it is advisable to arrange new observation points to characterise their quality status in areas with minimal anthropogenic impact on the quantitative and qualitative status of groundwater, including from point and diffuse sources.

8.2.2 Measures aimed at preventing groundwater depletion

At water intakes, where operational monitoring is carried out in accordance with the "Procedure for State Water Monitoring", it is necessary to reassess the operational groundwater reserves, which will allow for a more reliable assessment of the quantitative status of the GWB.

8.2.3 Planned infrastructure projects and measures to reduce their impact on surface water

The PoM does not include infrastructure projects and measures aimed at reducing their impact on ground water.

8.3. Other measures

Other measures include legislative, administrative, fiscal, applied research, outreach, aimed at introducing new technologies, environmental and communication, project, and other measures.

The PoM provides for other measures to achieve the environmental objectives for the SWB and GWB, in particular:

- awareness-raising activities: measures to protect, conserve and restore water resources in all the communities of the Dniester River basin. It is planned to hold an annual "International Day of the Dniester" (last Sunday in May) and an international basin-wide competition "Colours of the Dniester". It is planned to clean up and restore river sources, and to conduct outreach and educational activities with local communities, NGOs, schoolchildren and youth in the area of solid waste management;
- research activities: "Comprehensive study and monitoring of the solid runoff of the Dniester River in the territory of Zolotopotichia, Zalishchyky, Melnytsia-Podilska community, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region" and "Study and inventory of the main massifs of wetlands in Chernivtsi region";
- environmental and communication: "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dniester River Basin within Vinnytsia Oblast" and "Analysis of the Dniester Hydrological Regime in the Context of Climate Change";
- educational and awareness-raising: "Implementation of the MONERIS model in the Dniester River Basin".

Implementation of local measures by local executive authorities to conserve, protect and restore water resources.

Analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the PoM

The cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) was conducted only for the main measures.

The largest share of measures is aimed at reducing pollution of the SWB (78%). Some measures are aimed at addressing several SWMI. The vast majority of measures relate to settlements with a population of 2.0 to 10.0 thousand. There are 153 (77%) of such measures, while for settlements with a population of 10 to 100.0 thousand there are only 39 (20%) - these are practically measures in administrative district centres of 7 oblasts. There are only 6 (3%) measures for settlements with a population of more than 100,000, and these are measures for the cities of Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Lviv and Drohobych, with a total cost of UAH 5.4 million.

The measures envisaged in the Programme will be financed from the state and local budgets, as well as other sources not prohibited by law. Financing of these measures from the state budget shall be carried out within the expenditures provided for in the State Budget of Ukraine for the relevant year.

The total cost of all the proposed measures for the period 2025-2030 is UAH 26,919 million, per TS (220) - UAH 122.3 million (UAH 20.3 million per year), per inhabitant of the Dniester basin (5 million people, data for 2019) - UAH 5384 (UAH 897 per year). The most costly measures are those related to the reconstruction/modernisation of the STPs and SN. For example, up to UAH 1,694 million is needed to implement such measures in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk.

No measures with a very high level of effectiveness were identified among the main measures.

The group with a high level of effectiveness includes 17 measures with a total cost of UAH 13,561 million (50%), 6 of which are very high cost, over UAH 1 billion. These measures are aimed at reducing pollution by organic, nutrient and hazardous substances from the largest cities in the basin: Ivano-Frankivsk, Drohobych, Lviv, Stryi, Ternopil, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Kalush, Morshyn, Novyi Rozdil, Dolyna, Sambir, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, Chortkiv, and Mohyliv-Podilskyi. All of the targeted sites belong to the high-pressure water use sector - the housing and utilities industry. Social impact is expected for 2442 thousand people.

The group with an medium level of efficiency includes 143 measures with a total cost of UAH 11,359 million (42%). 136 measures in this group are aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances (SWMI 1 - 3) from small towns and villages in the basin, the largest of which are: Kalush, Truskavets, Tysmenytsia, Dolyna, Volochysk, Nadvirna. This group also includes measures to address the problems associated with the pollution of water bodies with solid waste, including plastic (SWMI 10). This is the largest group of measures, with a social impact of 1130 thousand people.

The group of low efficiency includes 24 measures with a total cost of UAH 1,856 million (7%), which have a social impact on 182 thousand people. The measures of this group are aimed at reducing pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances (SWMI 1 - 3) and improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in case of disruption of free river flow, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, modification of the morphology of the Ternava, Dovzhok, Yahorlyk, Zbruch, Hnizna and other rivers. All these measures have a low and very low level of social efficiency. The balance of measures is characterised by medium, low and very low levels.

The group with a very low level of effectiveness includes 15 measures aimed primarily at improving/restoring the hydrological regime and morphological indicators in case of disruption of the free flow of rivers, hydraulic connection between river channels and their floodplains, hydrological changes, modification of the morphology of the Hnyla Lypa, Naraivka, Tlumach, Rementsi, Yurkivka and other rivers. UAH 143 million (1%) is envisaged for the implementation of these measures with an expected positive social effect for 87 thousand people, which corresponds to low and very low levels according to the criteria being assessed.

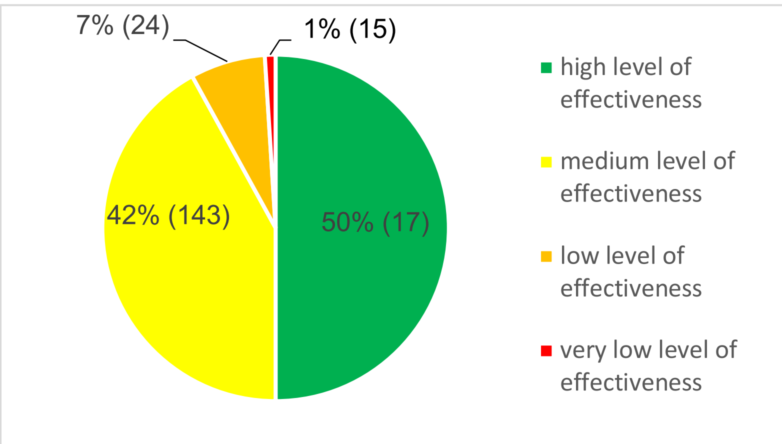


Figure 30 Distribution of main measures with different levels of efficiency by total cost of measures (number of measures in brackets)

A detailed CEA of the measures is provided in Annex 12.

9 REPORT ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

The main requirements for the organisation and conduct of public consultations by executive authorities on the formation and implementation of state policy are set out in the Procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 3 November 2010, No. 996. In accordance with paragraph 5 of the Procedure, public consultations are organised and conducted by the executive body that is the main developer of the draft legal act. In accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Procedure, public consultations on draft regulatory legal acts that define strategic goals, priorities and objectives in the relevant area of public administration, affect the vital interests of citizens, including those that affect the state of the environment, are mandatory in the form of public discussion and/or electronic public consultations.

In accordance with the second paragraph of clause 7 of the Procedure for Developing a River Basin Management Plan, public discussion of the draft river basin management plan is conducted for at least six months from the date of their publication. In accordance with the first paragraph of clause 8-1, the public has the right to provide comments and suggestions on information on the main anthropogenic impacts on the quantitative and qualitative status of surface and groundwater, including point and diffuse sources, within six months from the date of their publication on the website of the Ministry of Ecology.

Consultations in the process of drafting the RBMP

In 2022-2023, the Dniester Basin Water Resources Administration (Dniester BUVR) held consultations with the public within the Dniester basin on the SWMI of the Dniester basin, the development of a complete list of programmes (plans) and measures for the Dniester river basin, their content and problems to be solved (PoM), and the preparation of a draft Dniester RBMP for 2025-2030.

In order to timely prepare the Dniester RBMP, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 313 of 27 November 2020 "Schedule for the Development of the Draft Dniester River Basin Management Plan", and to implement the orders of the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine dated May 16, 2022, No. 44 "On Approval of the Action Plan", and December 18, 2020, No. 1105 "On Development of Draft River Basin Management Plans", the Dniester BUVR sent letters dated 20.07.2022 and 06.02.2023 to the basin management and regional water resources offices within the Dniester river basin to collect and submit proposals for the PoM aimed at addressing the SWMI Dniester River basin.

In addition, an instruction signed by the Deputy Head of the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast State Administration was prepared for district military administrations and executive bodies of local councils to submit proposals to the PoM aimed at addressing the SWMI of the Dniester river basin (pollution by organic, biogenic and hazardous substances, hydromorphological changes, uncontrolled water use, climate change, littering, biological pollution, military actions) by 10 March 2023 for the appropriate response of state and local authorities.

In order to ensure the preparation of the PoM for the development of the draft Dniester RBMP for the period 2025-2030, the Dniester BUVR prepared and sent letters to business entities providing water supply and sewerage services (water utilities), industrial enterprises, and agricultural enterprises, hotel, tourist and sanatorium complexes in the region that discharge waste water into surface water bodies (SWB) in the Dniester basin, and local governments with a request to submit their proposals to the PoM aimed at addressing the SWMI of the Dniester river basin by 1 October 2022 and 10 March 2023.

At the regular meeting of the Dniester River Basin Council (19 May 2023), a separate Working Group on the preparation of the Dniester RBMP (hereinafter referred to as the Working Group) was established, which included representatives of basin management agencies and regional water resources offices within the Dniester basin. As a result of the meeting, letters signed by the Head of the Dniester Basin Council were prepared and sent to the communities within the Dniester river basin to provide proposals for the PoM aimed at addressing the SWMI of the Dniester river basin.

The working group processed all proposals aimed at addressing the SWMI of the Dniester river basin, summarised and presented the RBMP for the period 2025-2030 at a meeting of the Dniester Basin Council on 22 September 2023.

Public consultation of the draft RBMP

The information notice on the public consultation of the draft RBMP (2025-2030) and the draft RBMPs was published on the website of the SAWR on 21 December 2023 at the link: https://davr.gov.ua/informacijne-povidomlennya-pro-provedennya-publichnogo-gromadskogo-obgovorennya-proyektiv-planiv-upravlinnya-richkovimi-basejnami-20252030

Information on the start of public consultation of draft RBMPs and draft RBMPs was published on the website of the Ministry of Environment on 25 December 2023 at the link: https://mepr.gov.ua/ukrayina-zavershyla-robotu-nad-9-proyektamy-planiv-upravlinnya-richkovymy-basejnamy-rozpochalosya-gromadske-obgovorennya/

According to the information published in the announcement of the public discussion of the draft RBMP (2025-2030), comments and proposals in hard copy were accepted at the following address: State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine, 8 Velyka Vasylkivska St., Kyiv, 01024, and in electronic form to the e-mail address rbmp@davr.gov.ua. The deadline for submitting comments and proposals to the draft RBMP was 21 June 2024.

As part of the public consultation, the SAWR, with the support of the EU4Environment project, initiated a series of public engagement activities, the schedule of which was announced on 28 February 2024 on the website at the link: https://davr.gov.ua/news/derzhvodagentstvo-iniciyuye-zahodi-iz-zaluchennya-gromadskosti-do-obgovorennya-proyektiv-purb

In particular, the invitation to public consultation of the draft RBMP for the Dniester River Basin was published on the SAWR website for everyone on 15 April 2024 https://davr.gov.ua/news/provedennya-publichnogo-gromadskogo-obgovorennya-proyektu-planu-upravlinnya-richkovim-basejnom-dnistra-20252030

The Dniester BUVR sent out invitations to water users, all territorial communities and other stakeholders. The invitation to the public consultation of the draft RBMP for the Dniester River Basin was also published on the same day on the BUVR website at the following link: https://vodaif.gov.ua/25-kvitnya-2024-roku-vidbudetsya-zahid-z-publichnogo-gromadskogo-obgovorennya-proyektu-planu-upravlinnya-richkovym-basejnom-dnistra/

In order to present the results of the analysis of the status of SWB in the Dniester river basin and the relevant PoM, 7 infographics were developed: basin location features; SWMI; ecological status of the SWBs (by biological indicators); chemical status of the SWBs; hydromorphological changes; PoM, and how to join public consultation.

The infographics are published on the website of the SAWR at the link: https://davr.gov.ua/plan-upravlinnya-richkovim-basejnom-dnistra34

On 25 April, Ivano-Frankivsk hosted a public discussion of the draft Dniester RBMP. The event was attended by 93 participants, including representatives of government agencies, water management organisations, members of the basin council, representatives of local communities, water users, scientists, NGOs and stakeholders. The event presented the results of the analysis of the above-mentioned basin and the PoM, the vast majority of which relate to the construction or reconstruction of sewage treatment plants. This was followed by a discussion of the proposals and comments made by the participants to the draft RBMP. The results of the discussion are recorded in the Minutes (Annex 1 to the report on the results of the public consultation). Information about the event is available on the SAWR website https://davr.gov.ua/news/v-ivanofrankivsku-vidbuvsya-zahid-z-gromadskogo-obgovorennya-proyektu-purb-dnistra

The report on the results of the public consultation will be posted on the website of the SAWR and on the website of the Ministry of Environment.

Strategic environmental assessment of the draft RBMP

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Procedure for the Development of a River Basin Management Plan, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 336 of 18.05.2017, the Ministry of Ecology ensures that strategic environmental assessment of draft river basin management plans is carried out in accordance with the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 562-VIII of 1 July 2015. The Ministry of Ecology contacted all affected states, but none of them expressed a desire to participate in the transboundary consultations.

The procedure for conducting a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is set out in the Law of Ukraine "On Strategic Environmental Assessment" No. 2354-VIII dated 20 March 2018. Pursuant to Article 9(3)(1) of the Law, one of the stages of the SEA is public discussion and consultations in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 12 and 13 of the Law, as well as transboundary consultations in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 14 of the Law. Pursuant to part nine of Article 12 of the Law, "based on the results of the public discussion, the customer shall prepare a certificate on public discussion, which summarises the comments and proposals received and indicates how the state planning document and the strategic environmental assessment report take into account the comments and proposals submitted in accordance with this article (or justify their rejection), and also justifies the selection of this particular state planning document in the form in which it is proposed for approval, among other justified al The certificate shall be accompanied by the minutes of public hearings (if held) and written comments and suggestions received. The certificate on public discussion is public information and is entered by the customer into the Unified Register of Strategic Environmental Assessment."

The certificate of public consultation of the draft RBMP for the Dniester River Basin will be entered by the SAWR into the Unified Register of Strategic Environmental Assessment together with the approved RBMP.

10 LIST OF COMPETENT STATE AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

According to part two of Article 13 of the Water Code of Ukraine, the CMU, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, village, town and city councils and their executive bodies, district and regional councils, executive authorities and other state bodies are responsible for public administration in the field of water use and protection and water resources restoration in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

The executive authorities in the field of water use and protection and water resources reproduction are the Ministry of Ecology, the SAWR, the State Geological Survey, the State Ecological Inspectorate and other bodies in accordance with the law.

Table 35 Executive authorities in the field of water use and protection and water resources restoration

Title	Address	Address of the official website
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MENR)	35, Metropolyt Vasyl Lypkivskyi St., Kyiv, 03035 tel.: (044) 206-31-00, (044) 206-31-15, fax: (044) 206-31-07, E-mail: info@mepr.gov.ua	www.mepr.gov.ua
State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine (SAWR)	8 Velyka Vasylkivska str. Kyiv, 01024 tel./fax: (044) 235-31-92, tel. (044) 235-61-46 E-mail: davr@davr.gov.ua	www.davr.gov.ua
State Service of Geology and Mineral Resources of Ukraine (Derzhgeonadra)	16 Anton Tsedik St., Kyiv, 03057 tel: (044) 536-13-18 E-mail: office@geo.gov.ua	www.geo.gov.ua
State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine (SEI)	3, building 2, Novopecherskyi lane, Kyiv, 01042 tel./fax +38 (044) 521-20-40 tel: (044) 521-20-38 E-mail: info@dei.gov.ua	www.dei.gov.ua

Table 36 Main regulatory acts that define the powers of executive authorities in the field of water use and protection and water resources restoration

Name of the body	Legal act	Link on the official web portal of the Parliament of Ukraine
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MENR)	The Water Code of Ukraine of 6 June 1995, No. 213/95-BP (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1995, No. 24, p. 189) - Articles 15 and 15^1	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text
	Regulation on the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 25 June 2020, No. 614 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2020, No. 59, p. 32, Article 1853)	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/614-2020-%D0%BF#Text
State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine (SAWR)	The Water Code of Ukraine of 6 June 1995, No. 213/95-BP (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1995, No. 24, p. 189) - Article 16	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text

Name of the body	Legal act	Link on the official web portal of the Parliament of Ukraine
	Regulation on the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 20 August 2014, No. 393 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2014, No. 71, p. 34, Article 1995)	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/393-2014-%D0%BF#Text
State Service of Geology and Mineral Resources of Ukraine (Derzhgeonadra)	The Water Code of Ukraine of 6 June 1995, No. 213/95-BP (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1995, No. 24, p. 189) - Article 17	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text
	Regulation on the State Service of Geology and Subsoil of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 30 December 2015 No. 1174 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2016, No. 3, p. 284, Article 192)	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1174-2015-%D0%BF#Text
State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine (SEI)	The Water Code of Ukraine of 6 June 1995, No. 213/95-BP (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VVR), 1995, No. 24, p. 189) - Article 15^2	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/213/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text
	Regulation on the State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 19 April 2017, No. 275 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2017, No. 36, p. 73, Article 1131)	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/275-2017-%D0%BF#Text
	Regulations on Territorial and Interregional Territorial Bodies of the State Environmental Inspectorate, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Energy and Environmental Protection of Ukraine dated 07 April 2020 No. 230, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 16 April 2020 under No. 350/34633 (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2020, No. 33, p. 25, Article 1116)	https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0350-20#Text

In order to ensure the implementation of the state policy in the field of management, use and reproduction of surface water resources within the Dniester river basin area, to direct and coordinate the activities of organisations under the management of the SAWR on the management, use and reproduction of surface water resources within the Dniester river basin area, the State Agency of Water Resources established the Dniester Basin Water Resources Administration (BUVR).

Table 37 Contact details of the Dniester BUVR

Name of the organisation	Address.	Telephone/fax	Email.	Website.
Dniester Basin Water Resources Administration (Dniester BUVR)	23-a Akademika Sakharova Street, Ivano-Frankivsk, 76014	(0342) 52-31-42	vodaif@vodaif.gov.ua	www.vodaif.gov.ua

(*Source:* https://davr.gov.ua/vodogospodarskiorganizacii)

The names of sub-basins and water management areas within river basin districts are given in the Annex to the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 25 "On the Allocation of Sub-Basins and Water Management Areas within Established River Basin Districts" dated 26 January 2017, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 February 2017 under No. 208/30076 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0208-17#Text).

The boundaries of river basin districts, sub-basins and water management areas were approved by the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 103 dated 03.03.2017, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 29 March 2017 under No. 421/30289 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0421-17#Text).

The Dniester BUVR is a budgetary non-profit organisation that belongs to the management of the State Agency of Ukraine for Water Resources. The Regulation on the Dniester Basin Water Resources Management was approved by the Order of the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine No. 84 dated 12.07.2023 (https://vodaif.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/polozhennya.pdf).

The purpose of the Dniester Basin Council is to develop proposals and ensure coordination of interests of enterprises, institutions and organisations in the field of water use and protection and water resources restoration within the Dniester River Basin, to promote integrated water resources management within the Dniester River Basin, to ensure coordination of interests and coordination of actions of stakeholders in water resources management within the Dniester River Basin, to facilitate cooperation between central and local executive authorities, local self-government bodies and other stakeholders. The Dniester Basin Council is an advisory body of the SAWR within the Dniester River Basin. The Regulation on the Dniester Basin Council was approved by the Order of the SAWR of Ukraine No. 973 dated 22.12.2018 (https://davr.gov.ua/polozhennya-pro-basejnovu-radu-dnistra).

According to the List approved by Resolution of the CMU No. 1371 dated 13 September 2002 (as amended by Resolution of the CMU No. 1276 dated 30 November 2011) (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1371-2002-%D0%BF#n38), the Ministry of Ecology and/or the SAWR of Ukraine are responsible for fulfilling international obligations in the field of water protection arising from Ukraine's membership in international organisations or in accordance with international treaties concluded by Ukraine.

In addition, pursuant to Article 9 of the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/801-14#Text), the Government of Ukraine has concluded bilateral agreements on the protection of border/boundary waters, the responsibility for which lies with the State Agency of Water Resources:

- Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on the Joint Use and Protection of Boundary Waters of 23 November 1994 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/498_051#Text).

The Commissioners of the CMU for Cooperation on Boundary Waters and their deputies were appointed by the Resolution of the CMU of 10 March 2017 No. 126 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/126-2017-%D0%BF#Text).

In 2012, in Rome, the Governments of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova signed the Treaty between the CMU and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on Cooperation in the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Dniester River Basin (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/498_165-12#Text). Pursuant to Article 26 of the Treaty, the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties for the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on the Joint Use and Protection of Boundary Waters are ex officio first deputy co-chairmen of the Commission on the Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River Basin and, in the absence of the latter, perform their functions (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/148-2018-%D0%BF#Text).

11 THE PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION, INCLUDING PRIMARY INFORMATION, ON THE STATE OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

In order to ensure proper organization of access to public information, implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Access to Public Information”, the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 5, 2011, No. 547 “Issues of Providing Access to Public Information by Executive Authorities” (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2011, No. 35, p. 14, p. 1433), resolutions of the CMU of May 25, 2011, No. 583 “Issues of Implementation of the Law of Ukraine ‘On Access to Public Information’ in the Secretariat of the CMU, central and local executive authorities” (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2011, No. 41, p. 1694), of October 21, 2015, No. 835 “On Approval of the Regulation on Sets of Data to be Disclosed in the Form of Open Data” (Official Gazette of Ukraine, 2015, No. 85, p. 1450), No. 85, p. 2850), Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine No. 793 of December 2, 2021 “On Approval of the Procedure for Compiling, Submitting and Processing Requests for Information Managed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, and Forms for Submitting Such Requests”, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on February 1, 2022. No. 123/37459, approved the Procedure for Preparing, Submitting and Processing Requests for Information Managed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, a form for submitting a request for information in writing, a form for submitting a request for information by e-mail and a form for submitting a request for information by telephone.

To regulate the procedure for access to public information, the SAWR adopted Order No. 163 dated 08.12.2023 "On Certain Issues of Implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information" in the SAWR".

In accordance with paragraphs 16-18 of the Procedure for State Water Monitoring, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 758 of 19 September 2018, the results of state water monitoring are:

- Primary information (observation data) provided by the subjects of state water monitoring;
- generalised data relating to a certain period of time or a certain territory;
- Assessment of the ecological and chemical state of surface water bodies, the ecological potential of artificial or significantly modified surface water bodies, the quantitative and chemical state of groundwater bodies, the ecological state of marine waters and identification of sources of negative impact on them;
- forecasts of water conditions and their changes;
- scientifically based recommendations necessary for making management decisions in the field of water use and protection and water resources reproduction.

Subjects of state water monitoring are obliged to store primary information (observation data) obtained as a result of state water monitoring for an indefinite period of time.

The information obtained and processed by the state water monitoring bodies is official.

Primary information (observation data), generalised data, assessment results, forecasts and recommendations resulting from the state water monitoring are provided free of charge:

- for SWBs (including coastal waters) - to the SAWR and the Ministry of Environment;
- for GWBs – to the State Service of Geology and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Environment, as well as to the SAWR in terms of generalised data, assessment results and forecasts;
- for marine waters - the Ministry of Environment.

The subjects of state water monitoring shall exchange information with each other on the data and results of state water monitoring on a free-of-charge basis.

The SAWR collects and publishes information on the state of surface waters in the public domain by maintaining the following information resources:

- geoportal "State Water Cadastre: Accounting of Surface Water Bodies" (http://geoportal.davr.gov.ua:81/);
- the web-based system "Monitoring and Environmental Assessment of Water Resources of Ukraine" (http://monitoring.davr.gov.ua/EcoWaterMon/GDKMap/Index).

Automatic data exchange has been set up between these information resources and the Ministry of Ecology's EcoHazard resource.

ANNEXES

TO THE DNIESTER RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

2025-2030

fied SWBs in the Dniester RBD

ying the environmental objectives of the SWB: 1 – no risk, 2 – possibly at risk, 3 – at risk.

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,42	River	UA_M5.2_0001	1	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	12,32	River	UA_M5.2_0002	2	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,46	River	UA_M5.2_0003	1	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	42,45	River	UA_M5.2_0004	3	2
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	48,19	River	UA_M5.2_0005	3	3
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	95,06	River	UA_M5.2_0006	3	2
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si	69,15	River	UA_M5.2_0007	3	3
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_XL_1_Si	52,62	River	UA_M5.2_0008	3	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca	165,51	River	UA_M5.2_0009	3	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca	90,20	River	UA_M5.2_0012	3	1
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_12_XL_1_Ca	48,83	River	UA_M5.2_0013	3	2
Dniester	Black Sea	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	90,61	River	UA_M5.2_0014	3	3
k. Turunchuk	Dniester	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	33,38	River	UA_M5.2_0015	1	2
Mshanets	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	5,28	River	UA_M5.2_0016	1	2
Mshanets	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	5,60	River	UA_M5.2_0017	1	2
Mshanets	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	2,96	River	UA_M5.2_0018	1	2
Jasenica	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,34	River	UA_M5.2_0019	1	1
Jasenica	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	8,38	River	UA_M5.2_0020	2	1
Jasenica	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	10,08	River	UA_M5.2_0021	3	1
Poplar tree	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	6,79	River	UA_M5.2_0022	1	2
Poplar tree	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	10,33	River	UA_M5.2_0023	2	2
Poplar tree	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	3,22	River	UA_M5.2_0024	2	2
Lenin	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	7,29	River	UA_M5.2_0025	1	2
Lenin	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	16,84	River	UA_M5.2_0026	3	2
Yablonka	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	6,33	River	UA_M5.2_0027	2	2
Yablonka	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	18,09	River	UA_M5.2_0028	3	2
emlin woman	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,92	River	UA_M5.2_0029	1	2
emlin woman	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,98	River	UA_M5.2_0030	2	2
emlin woman	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,32	River	UA_M5.2_0031	2	2
Dubrovka	Dniester	-	11,12	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0032	2	3
Oreb	Dniester	-	10,16	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0033	2	3
Elephant	Oreb	-	11,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0034	3	3
Stryazh	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	10,51	River	UA_M5.2_0035	2	2
Stryazh	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	72,58	River	UA_M5.2_0036	3	3
Libukhovka	Stryazh	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,45	River	UA_M5.2_0037	1	2
Libukhovka	Stryazh	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	8,22	River	UA_M5.2_0038	2	2

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Heather	Dniester	-	8,80	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0057	3	3
Heather	Dniester	-	76,51	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0058	3	3
Stara Rika	Heather	-	14,44	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0059	3	3
Stara Rika	Heather	-	11,66	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0060	2	3
Vinter Water	Stara Rika	-	6,64	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0061	3	1
Vinter Water	Stara Rika	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,51	River	UA_M5.2_0062	3	2
Zashkovitsa	Heather	-	12,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0063	2	1
Cereal	Heather	-	15,59	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0064	3	1
Birch bark	Heather	-	16,23	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0065	2	1
Untitled	Heather	-	13,83	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0066	3	3
(Bystrica Tysmeny	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	5,11	River	UA_M5.2_0067	1	3
(Bystrica Tysmeny	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	9,56	River	UA_M5.2_0068	1	3
(Bystrica Tysmeny	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	4,76	River	UA_M5.2_0069	1	3
(Bystrica Tysmeny	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	60,30	River	UA_M5.2_0070	3	3
(Bystrica Tysmeny	Dniester	-	2,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0071	3	2
Opoka	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismens	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	4,33	River	UA_M5.2_0072	1	3
Opoka	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismens	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	6,83	River	UA_M5.2_0073	2	3
Step stone	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismens	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,54	River	UA_M5.2_0074	1	3
Untitled	Step stone	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,43	River	UA_M5.2_0075	1	3
Cherhava	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismens	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,11	River	UA_M5.2_0076	1	3
Cherhava	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismens	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	22,73	River	UA_M5.2_0077	2	3
Blazhivka	Cherhava	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,30	River	UA_M5.2_0078	2	3
Volyanka	Blazhivka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,03	River	UA_M5.2_0079	1	3
Volyanka	Blazhivka	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	5,55	River	UA_M5.2_0080	2	3
Volyanka	Blazhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	6,89	River	UA_M5.2_0081	1	3
Sprina	Cherhava	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,54	River	UA_M5.2_0082	1	3
Sprina	Cherhava	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	6,84	River	UA_M5.2_0083	1	3
Sprina	Cherhava	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,64	River	UA_M5.2_0084	2	3
Rostock	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	-	16,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0085	2	3
'ysmenytsia	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismeni	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,43	River	UA_M5.2_0086	1	1
'ysmenytsia	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismeni	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	3,91	River	UA_M5.2_0087	3	3
'ysmenytsia	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismeni	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,99	River	UA_M5.2_0088	2	3
'ysmenytsia	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismeni	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,90	River	UA_M5.2_0089	3	3
'ysmenytsia	Bystrica (Bystrica-Tismeni	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	34,41	River	UA_M5.2_0090	3	3
Loch Ness	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,90	River	UA_M5.2_0091	1	3
Loch Ness	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	1,34	River	UA_M5.2_0092	1	3
Loch Ness	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,29	River	UA_M5.2_0093	3	3
Cherry	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,46	River	UA_M5.2_0094	2	3
Ratochina	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,86	River	UA_M5.2_0095	1	3
Ratochina	Tysmenytsia	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	0,72	River	UA_M5.2_0096	1	3

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Kozushin	Dniester	-	12,25	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0116	1	1
ytsia (Nezhukhivka)	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,19	River	UA_M5.2_0117	2	3
ytsia (Nezhukhivka)	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	37,04	River	UA_M5.2_0118	1	3
Nedzvedzi	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,28	River	UA_M5.2_0119	1	3
Nedzvedzi	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,82	River	UA_M5.2_0120	2	3
Shipilsky	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,31	River	UA_M5.2_0121	1	1
Shipilsky	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	2,38	River	UA_M5.2_0122	1	3
Shipilsky	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,59	River	UA_M5.2_0123	1	3
Ulychanka	Well	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,04	River	UA_M5.2_0124	1	3
Ulychanka	Well	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	0,35	River	UA_M5.2_0125	1	3
Ulychanka	Well	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,80	River	UA_M5.2_0126	1	3
Ulychanka	Well	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,08	River	UA_M5.2_0128	3	3
Ulychanka	Well	-	1,14	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0129	2	3
Ulychanka	Well	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	19,91	River	UA_M5.2_0130	3	3
Bistra	Ulychanka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,47	River	UA_M5.2_0131	1	3
Bistra	Ulychanka	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	0,43	River	UA_M5.2_0132	1	3
Bistra	Ulychanka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,88	River	UA_M5.2_0133	1	3
Bistra	Ulychanka	-	0,63	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0134	1	3
Mortarboard	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,36	River	UA_M5.2_0135	1	3
Nettle	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	-	18,36	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0136	2	3
Sherek	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,72	River	UA_M5.2_0137	2	1
Sherek	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,36	River	UA_M5.2_0139	3	1
Sherek	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	30,44	River	UA_M5.2_0140	3	1
Untitled	Sherek	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,05	River	UA_M5.2_0141	3	1
Pond girl	Sherek	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,25	River	UA_M5.2_0142	3	1
Pond girl	Sherek	-	10,21	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0143	3	1
Abyss	Sherek	-	10,91	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0144	2	1
Zubra	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,87	River	UA_M5.2_0145	3	1
Zubra	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	25,49	River	UA_M5.2_0146	3	1
Barbara	Zubra	-	5,52	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0147	2	1
Untitled	Dniester	-	10,09	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0148	3	1
Nun	Dniester	-	24,31	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0149	3	3
Wool	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	27,18	River	UA_M5.2_0150	3	3
Klodnitsa	Dniester	-	22,17	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0151	3	1
Kuna	Dniester	-	11,53	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0152	1	1
Ilovets	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	18,29	River	UA_M5.2_0153	2	1
Stryi	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	7,93	River	UA_M5.2_0154	1	1
Stryi	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	29,16	River	UA_M5.2_0155	1	1
Stryi	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	50,14	River	UA_M5.2_0156	1	1
Stryi	Dniester	UA_R_10_L_3_Si	28,63	River	UA_M5.2_0157	1	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Dovzhanka	Interference	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	2,67	River	UA_M5.2_0175	1	1
Dovzhanka	Interference	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	16,22	River	UA_M5.2_0176	2	1
Yablonka	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	21,85	River	UA_M5.2_0177	3	1
Yablonka	Stryi	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	3,29	River	UA_M5.2_0178	3	1
Untitled	Yablonka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	11,82	River	UA_M5.2_0179	3	1
Untitled	Yablonka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	14,14	River	UA_M5.2_0180	3	1
Yasenka	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	11,07	River	UA_M5.2_0181	2	1
khidnytsia	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,63	River	UA_M5.2_0182	1	1
khidnytsia	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,59	River	UA_M5.2_0183	3	3
khidnytsia	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	1,28	River	UA_M5.2_0184	2	3
Fish farm	Stryi	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	4,06	River	UA_M5.2_0185	3	3
ik-Maydansky	Fish farm	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	2,52	River	UA_M5.2_0186	1	1
ik-Maydansky	Fish farm	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	17,66	River	UA_M5.2_0187	1	1
nik-Zubrytsya	Fish farm	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	1,51	River	UA_M5.2_0188	1	1
nik-Zubrytsya	Fish farm	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	16,46	River	UA_M5.2_0189	1	1
rushelnitsa	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,55	River	UA_M5.2_0190	1	1
rushelnitsa	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	8,48	River	UA_M5.2_0191	1	1
rushelnitsa	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	5,41	River	UA_M5.2_0192	2	1
Spine	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	1,90	River	UA_M5.2_0193	1	1
Spine	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	4,88	River	UA_M5.2_0194	1	1
Spine	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,66	River	UA_M5.2_0195	2	1
Zdzenni	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	3,72	River	UA_M5.2_0196	1	1
Zdzenni	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	5,70	River	UA_M5.2_0197	1	1
Resistance	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	1,54	River	UA_M5.2_0198	1	1
Resistance	Stryi	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	17,84	River	UA_M5.2_0199	3	1
Resistance	Stryi	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	16,83	River	UA_M5.2_0200	3	1
Resistance	Stryi	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	24,49	River	UA_M5.2_0201	3	1
Slavska	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	1,48	River	UA_M5.2_0202	1	1
Slavska	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	15,08	River	UA_M5.2_0203	3	1
lenkovata	Slavska	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	3,48	River	UA_M5.2_0204	1	1
lenkovata	Slavska	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	7,45	River	UA_M5.2_0205	2	1
Rozhanka	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	6,32	River	UA_M5.2_0206	1	1
Rozhanka	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	18,17	River	UA_M5.2_0207	3	1
olovchanka	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	2,85	River	UA_M5.2_0208	1	1
olovchanka	Resistance	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	6,67	River	UA_M5.2_0209	1	1
Ukernik	Golovchanka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	16,81	River	UA_M5.2_0210	2	1
Brimovka	Ukernik	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,59	River	UA_M5.2_0211	3	1
Libochora	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	1,44	River	UA_M5.2_0212	1	1
Libochora	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,58	River	UA_M5.2_0213	2	1
elemchanka	Resistance	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,93	River	UA_M5.2_0214	1	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Liquid	Stryi	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,23	River	UA_M5.2_0232	3	2
Liquid	Stryi	-	28,31	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0233	3	3
Teisarivka	Stryi	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,86	River	UA_M5.2_0234	3	2
eadow (Boberka)	Dniester	-	14,36	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0235	3	1
eadow (Boberka)	Dniester	-	15,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0236	3	1
eadow (Boberka)	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	21,92	River	UA_M5.2_0238	3	1
Untitled	Meadow	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,04	River	UA_M5.2_0239	3	1
Krivulya	Meadow	-	25,16	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0240	3	2
Krivulya	Meadow	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	22,09	River	UA_M5.2_0241	3	2
dolsky (Sukhodolsk	Krivulya	-	23,67	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0242	2	2
Basarov	Sukhodolsky	-	8,32	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0243	1	2
Bereznitsa	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	0,76	River	UA_M5.2_0244	1	2
Bereznitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	35,69	River	UA_M5.2_0245	3	3
Bereznitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	30,39	River	UA_M5.2_0246	3	3
Untitled	Dniester	-	13,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0247	2	1
Lyubushka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	24,18	River	UA_M5.2_0248	3	2
Krekhovka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	23,13	River	UA_M5.2_0249	2	1
Krekhovka	Dniester	-	1,63	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0250	1	1
Krekhovka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,44	River	UA_M5.2_0251	3	1
Makhlynets	Krekhovka	-	14,26	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0252	1	2
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	9,46	River	UA_M5.2_0253	1	3
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	4,42	River	UA_M5.2_0254	1	3
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	24,12	River	UA_M5.2_0255	1	3
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	18,74	River	UA_M5.2_0256	3	3
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	26,16	River	UA_M5.2_0257	1	3
Candle	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	28,02	River	UA_M5.2_0258	1	3
Ilnytsia	Candle	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	5,31	River	UA_M5.2_0259	1	3
Ilnytsia	Candle	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	6,00	River	UA_M5.2_0260	1	3
Mizunka	Candle	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	8,03	River	UA_M5.2_0261	2	3
Mizunka	Candle	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	12,02	River	UA_M5.2_0262	3	3
Mizunka	Candle	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	27,73	River	UA_M5.2_0263	2	3
Mizunka	Candle	-	7,60	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0264	3	3
Sable	Mizunka	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	3,78	River	UA_M5.2_0265	1	3
Sable	Mizunka	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	9,09	River	UA_M5.2_0266	1	3
Sadzavka	Candle	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,97	River	UA_M5.2_0267	1	3
Sadzavka	Candle	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,75	River	UA_M5.2_0268	2	3
Sadzavka	Candle	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,09	River	UA_M5.2_0269	3	3
Windlass	Candle	-	2,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0270	1	3
Windlass	Candle	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	11,39	River	UA_M5.2_0271	2	3
Windlass	Candle	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	10,66	River	UA_M5.2_0272	3	3

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Bjazza	Sukel	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	14,58	River	UA_M5.2_0290	2	2
Gerinya	Sukel	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,56	River	UA_M5.2_0291	1	2
Gerinya	Sukel	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	3,24	River	UA_M5.2_0292	3	2
Gerinya	Sukel	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,67	River	UA_M5.2_0293	3	2
Tuzhanka	Candle	-	0,54	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0294	1	3
Tuzhanka	Candle	-	0,98	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0295	1	3
Tuzhanka	Candle	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	40,62	River	UA_M5.2_0296	3	3
Tuzhanka	Candle	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	4,11	River	UA_M5.2_0297	2	3
Night (Nichich)	Candle	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,12	River	UA_M5.2_0298	2	3
Dubravka	Candle	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,01	River	UA_M5.2_0299	2	1
Buttercup	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	30,55	River	UA_M5.2_0300	2	1
arnivska Valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,57	River	UA_M5.2_0301	2	1
Untitled	Dniester	-	10,21	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0302	2	2
Fresh (Svirzh)	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,59	River	UA_M5.2_0303	2	3
Fresh (Svirzh)	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	47,13	River	UA_M5.2_0304	3	2
Lyubeshka	Fresh (Svirzh)	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	19,29	River	UA_M5.2_0305	3	2
Untitled	Fresh (Svirzh)	-	9,48	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0306	1	1
Okhaba	Fresh (Svirzh)	-	10,59	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0307	2	1
Sivka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	27,10	River	UA_M5.2_0308	3	3
Sivka	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	54,04	River	UA_M5.2_0309	3	3
Nettle	Sivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	29,49	River	UA_M5.2_0310	3	3
Fruniluv	Nettle	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,14	River	UA_M5.2_0311	2	3
Bolukhivka	Sivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,66	River	UA_M5.2_0312	1	3
Bolukhivka	Sivka	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	37,46	River	UA_M5.2_0313	3	3
Kalyniv	Bolukhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,89	River	UA_M5.2_0314	1	3
Zborszora	Bolukhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,17	River	UA_M5.2_0315	2	3
Stone	Bolukhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,16	River	UA_M5.2_0316	3	3
Velopunets	Bolukhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,02	River	UA_M5.2_0317	1	3
Stankuvka	Bolukhivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,58	River	UA_M5.2_0318	2	3
Must.	Sivka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,67	River	UA_M5.2_0319	2	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	21,18	River	UA_M5.2_0320	1	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	-	0,74	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0321	1	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	31,64	River	UA_M5.2_0322	2	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	2,17	River	UA_M5.2_0323	2	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	31,76	River	UA_M5.2_0324	2	3
Limnitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	39,18	River	UA_M5.2_0325	3	3
Gifts.	Limnitsa	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	10,58	River	UA_M5.2_0326	1	3
Bystryk	Limnitsa	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	9,72	River	UA_M5.2_0327	1	3
Petros	Limnitsa	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	10,40	River	UA_M5.2_0328	1	3
Petros	Limnitsa	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	1,14	River	UA_M5.2_0329	1	3

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Chechnya	Limnitsa	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	10,19	River	UA_M5.2_0347	3	3
Chechnya	Limnitsa	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	15,08	River	UA_M5.2_0349	3	3
Ilemka	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	4,42	River	UA_M5.2_0350	1	3
Ilemka	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	16,29	River	UA_M5.2_0351	2	3
Ilemka	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	3,29	River	UA_M5.2_0352	1	3
Lure	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	4,28	River	UA_M5.2_0353	1	3
Lure	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	5,36	River	UA_M5.2_0354	2	3
Lure	Chechnya	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	3,73	River	UA_M5.2_0355	2	3
Oak	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	6,00	River	UA_M5.2_0356	1	3
Oak	Chechnya	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,30	River	UA_M5.2_0357	2	3
Oak	Chechnya	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,57	River	UA_M5.2_0358	2	3
Oak	Chechnya	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	7,53	River	UA_M5.2_0359	3	3
Mlynivka	Oak	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,96	River	UA_M5.2_0360	1	3
Mlynivka	Oak	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	6,20	River	UA_M5.2_0361	3	3
Mlynivka	Oak	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	1,83	River	UA_M5.2_0362	1	3
Mlynivka	Oak	-	8,61	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0363	2	3
Berezhnitsa	Limnitsa	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	29,88	River	UA_M5.2_0364	2	3
Onion	Dniester	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	2,68	River	UA_M5.2_0365	1	3
Onion	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	8,30	River	UA_M5.2_0366	2	3
Onion	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,03	River	UA_M5.2_0367	2	3
Onion	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	51,03	River	UA_M5.2_0368	3	3
Page. Rubovets	Onion	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	6,89	River	UA_M5.2_0369	1	3
Page. Rubovets	Onion	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,37	River	UA_M5.2_0370	1	3
Onion	Onion	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	29,51	River	UA_M5.2_0371	1	3
Onion	Onion	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	16,19	River	UA_M5.2_0372	3	3
Black	Onion	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,64	River	UA_M5.2_0373	1	3
Rotten Linden	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	19,27	River	UA_M5.2_0374	3	3
Rotten Linden	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	49,81	River	UA_M5.2_0375	3	2
Rotten Linden	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	6,47	River	UA_M5.2_0377	3	2
Rotten Linden	Dniester	-	6,39	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0378	3	2
Untitled	Rotten Linden	-	11,97	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0379	2	3
Marushka	Rotten Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,86	River	UA_M5.2_0380	2	3
Swampy	Rotten Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,39	River	UA_M5.2_0381	2	3
Untitled	Rotten Linden	-	7,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0382	2	2
Untitled	Rotten Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,85	River	UA_M5.2_0383	2	2
Jelly Stream	Rotten Linden	-	17,49	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0384	3	2
Jelly Stream	Rotten Linden	-	5,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0385	2	2
Untitled	Rotten Linden	-	9,61	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0386	3	2
Naraivka	Rotten Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,56	River	UA_M5.2_0387	3	2
Naraivka	Rotten Linden	-	35,17	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0388	2	2

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Salatruk	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	5,12	River	UA_M5.2_0406	1	3
Length	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	10,37	River	UA_M5.2_0407	1	3
Length	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	5,01	River	UA_M5.2_0408	2	3
Maximets	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	3,66	River	UA_M5.2_0409	1	3
Maximets	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	4,97	River	UA_M5.2_0410	2	3
Wheezing	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	3,79	River	UA_M5.2_0411	1	3
Wheezing	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	8,35	River	UA_M5.2_0412	1	3
Zelenitsa	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	13,94	River	UA_M5.2_0413	1	3
Zelenitsa	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	9,05	River	UA_M5.2_0414	2	3
Zelenitsa	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	4,64	River	UA_M5.2_0415	3	3
Bukhtovets	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	2,18	River	UA_M5.2_0416	1	3
Bukhtovets	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,39	River	UA_M5.2_0417	2	3
Bitkovchik	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	0,28	River	UA_M5.2_0418	1	3
Bitkovchik	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	9,03	River	UA_M5.2_0419	3	3
Bitkovchik	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	2,78	River	UA_M5.2_0420	1	3
Untitled	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,81	River	UA_M5.2_0421	1	3
Untitled	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,66	River	UA_M5.2_0422	3	3
Untitled	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,80	River	UA_M5.2_0423	3	3
Lukovets	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,29	River	UA_M5.2_0424	1	3
Untitled	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,93	River	UA_M5.2_0425	3	3
Peas	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	26,78	River	UA_M5.2_0426	3	3
Pohovka	Peas	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	19,13	River	UA_M5.2_0427	3	3
Untitled	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,92	River	UA_M5.2_0428	3	3
Untitled	Untitled	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,15	River	UA_M5.2_0429	3	3
Crow	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	-	2,18	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0430	3	3
Crow	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	-	0,92	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0431	1	3
Crow	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	27,59	River	UA_M5.2_0432	3	3
Crow	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	45,86	River	UA_M5.2_0433	3	3
Untitled	Crow	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	28,91	River	UA_M5.2_0434	3	3
Polimsky	Crow	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,82	River	UA_M5.2_0435	2	3
Untitled	Crow	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,81	River	UA_M5.2_0436	2	3
Untitled	Crow	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,46	River	UA_M5.2_0437	3	1
Untitled	Crow	-	4,18	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0438	3	1
Bobrovka	Untitled	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,92	River	UA_M5.2_0439	1	1
Khorosna	Untitled	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,09	River	UA_M5.2_0440	2	1
Babianka	Untitled	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,40	River	UA_M5.2_0441	3	1
White	Babianka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,18	River	UA_M5.2_0442	1	3
Interview.	Babianka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,02	River	UA_M5.2_0443	2	3
Black	Babianka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,80	River	UA_M5.2_0444	1	3
Trade	Untitled	-	15,23	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0445	3	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Lure	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,88	River	UA_M5.2_0463	3	3
Lure	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	4,97	River	UA_M5.2_0464	3	3
Lure	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,25	River	UA_M5.2_0465	2	3
Lukovets	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	0,80	River	UA_M5.2_0466	1	3
Lukovets	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_10_S_2_Si	7,18	River	UA_M5.2_0467	3	3
Lukovets	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,16	River	UA_M5.2_0468	3	3
Cancer	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	0,54	River	UA_M5.2_0469	1	3
Cancer	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,36	River	UA_M5.2_0470	2	3
The bellman	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,45	River	UA_M5.2_0471	3	3
Planting	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	2,11	River	UA_M5.2_0472	1	3
Planting	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	18,40	River	UA_M5.2_0473	3	3
Planting	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	-	5,53	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0474	3	3
Matyivka	Planting	-	8,28	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0475	3	3
Stem	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,09	River	UA_M5.2_0476	3	3
A maiden	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,92	River	UA_M5.2_0477	3	3
Radchanka	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,11	River	UA_M5.2_0478	3	3
Beekeeper	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,62	River	UA_M5.2_0479	1	3
Pavelcha	Bystrica	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,35	River	UA_M5.2_0480	3	3
Lupus	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,48	River	UA_M5.2_0481	3	2
Crowberry	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,80	River	UA_M5.2_0482	2	2
Karasilnya	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,88	River	UA_M5.2_0483	3	3
City Girl	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,46	River	UA_M5.2_0484	3	1
City Girl	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	12,25	River	UA_M5.2_0485	2	1
City Girl	Dniester	-	1,18	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0486	2	1
Golden Linden	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	9,42	River	UA_M5.2_0487	1	3
Golden Linden	Dniester	-	8,59	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0488	1	3
Golden Linden	Dniester	-	28,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0489	2	2
Golden Linden	Dniester	-	16,26	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0492	2	1
Golden Linden	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	59,70	River	UA_M5.2_0493	2	1
Golden Linden	Dniester	-	1,39	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0494	1	1
Rotten Linden	Golden Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,67	River	UA_M5.2_0495	2	3
White	Golden Linden	-	7,65	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0496	2	3
ern Golden Linden	Golden Linden	-	6,53	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0497	2	3
ern Golden Linden	Golden Linden	-	4,68	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0498	2	3
ern Golden Linden	Golden Linden	-	24,58	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0499	3	2
Makhanivka	Eastern Golden Linden	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,55	River	UA_M5.2_0500	3	2
Tseniyivka	Golden Linden	-	10,43	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0501	3	1
Tseniyivka	Golden Linden	-	18,66	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0502	3	1
Popov Valley	Tseniyivka	-	6,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0503	2	1
Untitled	Golden Linden	-	14,47	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0504	2	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Barysh	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	15,38	River	UA_M5.2_0523	3	2
Barysh	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	3,64	River	UA_M5.2_0524	1	2
Barysh	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	2,31	River	UA_M5.2_0525	2	2
Khotymyrka	Dniester	-	8,56	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0526	2	1
Khotymyrka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	8,31	River	UA_M5.2_0527	2	1
Khotymyrka	Dniester	-	0,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0528	1	1
Khotymyrka	Dniester	-	3,64	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0529	2	1
The devil	Khotymyrka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	17,11	River	UA_M5.2_0530	3	1
The devil	Khotymyrka	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	6,22	River	UA_M5.2_0531	2	1
The devil	Khotymyrka	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	0,32	River	UA_M5.2_0532	1	1
Birches	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	1,37	River	UA_M5.2_0533	1	1
Birches	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	2,12	River	UA_M5.2_0534	2	1
Birches	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	10,23	River	UA_M5.2_0535	2	1
Birches	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,64	River	UA_M5.2_0536	1	1
Gold	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,44	River	UA_M5.2_0537	3	2
Gold	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	3,65	River	UA_M5.2_0538	1	2
Gold	Dniester	-	1,47	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0539	1	2
Strip	Dniester	-	14,25	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0540	2	2
Strip	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	7,95	River	UA_M5.2_0541	2	1
Strip	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	53,68	River	UA_M5.2_0543	3	1
Strip	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	47,92	River	UA_M5.2_0544	3	2
Strip	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca	13,01	River	UA_M5.2_0545	1	2
Strip	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	11,46	River	UA_M5.2_0546	2	2
pa Vovchkovetska	Strip	-	10,93	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0547	2	1
Eastern Strypa	Strip	-	14,38	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0548	2	2
Mala Stripa	Strip	-	1,40	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0549	3	2
Mala Stripa	Strip	-	18,04	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0550	2	1
Dam	Strip	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,74	River	UA_M5.2_0551	3	1
Vesuchka	Strip	-	21,42	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0552	3	1
Vesuchka	Strip	-	11,68	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0553	2	1
Cecorca	Vesuchka	-	10,21	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0554	2	1
Tudinka	Strip	-	18,15	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0555	2	1
Tudinka	Strip	-	6,67	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0556	2	1
Untitled	Strip	-	17,78	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0557	2	1
Moth-eaters	Strip	-	12,52	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0558	2	1
Untitled	Strip	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,77	River	UA_M5.2_0559	3	2
Olkhovets	Strip	-	20,10	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0560	2	2
Olkhovets	Strip	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	11,42	River	UA_M5.2_0561	1	2
Olkhovets	Strip	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	7,54	River	UA_M5.2_0562	2	2
Rudka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	9,79	River	UA_M5.2_0563	1	2

me of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Draft	Lemytsia	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	0,25	River	UA_M5.2_0581	3	1
Draft	Lemytsia	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	18,88	River	UA_M5.2_0582	2	1
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	33,13	River	UA_M5.2_0583	1	3
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	12,69	River	UA_M5.2_0585	3	3
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,94	River	UA_M5.2_0587	3	1
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	83,84	River	UA_M5.2_0588	1	2
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	10,25	River	UA_M5.2_0590	3	2
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca	28,59	River	UA_M5.2_0591	3	1
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	29,34	River	UA_M5.2_0592	1	1
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	6,36	River	UA_M5.2_0594	1	1
Seret	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	9,65	River	UA_M5.2_0596	1	1
Seret Right	Seret	-	14,00	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0597	2	1
Seret Right	Seret	-	3,87	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0598	1	1
Dent	Seret Right	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,73	River	UA_M5.2_0599	2	2
Luh (Volitsa)	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	3,73	River	UA_M5.2_0600	1	2
Luh (Volitsa)	Seret	-	19,75	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0601	3	2
Luh (Volitsa)	Seret	-	4,35	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0602	2	2
Serla	Seret	-	12,09	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0603	2	1
Serla	Seret	-	2,50	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0604	1	2
Huk	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,61	River	UA_M5.2_0605	3	1
Lopushanka	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,20	River	UA_M5.2_0606	3	1
Nesterivka	Seret	-	15,86	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0607	3	1
Nesterivka	Seret	-	2,71	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0608	3	2
Length	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	25,30	River	UA_M5.2_0609	3	3
Brodok	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,11	River	UA_M5.2_0610	3	3
Nit	Seret	-	11,83	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0611	2	3
Night	Seret	-	16,34	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0612	3	2
Night	Seret	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	5,16	River	UA_M5.2_0613	2	1
Pig	Night	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,31	River	UA_M5.2_0614	2	1
Untitled	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,03	River	UA_M5.2_0615	2	1
Bruschetta	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,05	River	UA_M5.2_0616	3	1
Nesting	Seret	-	11,47	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0617	2	1
Nesting	Seret	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	1,35	River	UA_M5.2_0618	1	1
Nesting	Seret	-	3,61	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0619	3	1
Nesting	Seret	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	53,68	River	UA_M5.2_0620	3	1
Nesting	Seret	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	19,13	River	UA_M5.2_0621	3	1
Terebna	Nesting	-	8,60	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0622	2	1
Terebna	Nesting	-	9,14	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0623	3	3
nmelnaya Valley	Terebna	-	11,62	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0624	2	1
nmelnaya Valley	Terebna	-	4,33	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0625	2	2

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Mlynka	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	5,34	River	UA_M5.2_0643	2	2
Cherkassy	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	18,35	River	UA_M5.2_0644	3	2
Cherkassy	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	6,79	River	UA_M5.2_0645	2	2
Arse	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,58	River	UA_M5.2_0646	3	2
Arse	Seret	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	17,44	River	UA_M5.2_0647	2	1
Arse	Seret	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	4,43	River	UA_M5.2_0648	2	1
Arse	Seret	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	6,61	River	UA_M5.2_0649	3	1
Untitled	Arse	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,37	River	UA_M5.2_0650	2	1
Temple	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,34	River	UA_M5.2_0651	1	1
Temple	Seret	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	2,81	River	UA_M5.2_0652	2	1
Temple	Seret	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	8,85	River	UA_M5.2_0653	2	1
Onut	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	6,02	River	UA_M5.2_0654	1	1
Onut	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	0,98	River	UA_M5.2_0655	1	1
Onut	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	6,89	River	UA_M5.2_0656	2	1
Onut	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	7,48	River	UA_M5.2_0657	3	1
Straps	Onut	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,75	River	UA_M5.2_0658	2	1
Straps	Onut	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	3,45	River	UA_M5.2_0659	1	1
Straps	Onut	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,14	River	UA_M5.2_0660	1	1
Yurkivka	Onut	-	7,28	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0661	2	1
Yurkivka	Onut	-	2,09	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0662	2	1
Yurkivka	Onut	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	0,84	River	UA_M5.2_0663	1	1
Yurkivka	Onut	-	1,81	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0664	1	1
Yurkivka	Onut	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,46	River	UA_M5.2_0665	1	1
Nightlife.	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	22,07	River	UA_M5.2_0666	3	1
Nightlife.	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	23,38	River	UA_M5.2_0667	3	1
Nightlife.	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	8,07	River	UA_M5.2_0668	2	1
Nightlife.	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	15,63	River	UA_M5.2_0670	3	1
Nightlife.	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	20,57	River	UA_M5.2_0671	3	1
Arrow	Nightlife.	-	20,16	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0672	3	1
Arrow	Nightlife.	-	0,57	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0674	2	1
Arrow	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,17	River	UA_M5.2_0675	2	1
Arrow	Nightlife.	-	1,12	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0676	1	2
Arrow	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,92	River	UA_M5.2_0677	3	2
Untitled	Arrow	-	10,70	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0678	1	1
Untitled	Arrow	-	7,06	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0679	1	1
Hlybochok	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,37	River	UA_M5.2_0680	3	1
Hlybochok	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	1,70	River	UA_M5.2_0681	1	1
Rudka	Gypsy	-	13,50	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0682	3	1
Gypsy	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,32	River	UA_M5.2_0684	2	1
Gypsy	Nightlife.	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	3,13	River	UA_M5.2_0685	2	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Zbruch	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	31,76	River	UA_M5.2_0705	1	1
Zbruch	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	11,04	River	UA_M5.2_0706	1	1
Zbruch	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	6,53	River	UA_M5.2_0708	2	1
Zbruch	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	43,50	River	UA_M5.2_0710	1	1
Zbruch	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	9,27	River	UA_M5.2_0711	1	1
Untitled	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,75	River	UA_M5.2_0712	2	1
Ilynsky Stream	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,62	River	UA_M5.2_0713	3	1
Ilynsky Stream	Zbruch	-	1,46	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0714	2	1
Ilynsky Stream	Zbruch	-	5,76	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0715	1	1
Untitled	Mlynsky Stream	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,77	River	UA_M5.2_0716	2	1
'olochik Stream	Mlynsky Stream	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	17,05	River	UA_M5.2_0717	2	1
'olochik Stream	Mlynsky Stream	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	1,86	River	UA_M5.2_0718	2	1
Grabarka	Zbruch	-	17,96	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0719	2	1
Grabarka	Zbruch	-	17,12	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0720	3	1
Untitled	Grabarka	-	11,90	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0721	2	1
Untitled	Grabarka	-	11,48	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0722	2	1
Male	Zbruch	-	18,40	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0723	3	1
Male	Zbruch	-	7,52	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0724	3	1
Untitled	Male	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,09	River	UA_M5.2_0725	3	1
Bovenets	Zbruch	-	15,92	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0726	2	1
Bovenets	Zbruch	-	22,56	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0727	3	1
Untitled	Bovenets	-	12,90	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0728	2	1
Untitled	Bovenets	-	21,44	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0729	3	1
Untitled	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,07	River	UA_M5.2_0730	2	1
Touring	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,38	River	UA_M5.2_0731	2	1
Ushuka	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,75	River	UA_M5.2_0732	2	1
Shondrova	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,50	River	UA_M5.2_0733	3	1
Rotten	Zbruch	-	7,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0734	2	1
Rotten	Zbruch	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	45,82	River	UA_M5.2_0735	3	1
Rotten	Zbruch	-	3,18	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0736	1	1
Rotten	Zbruch	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	6,45	River	UA_M5.2_0737	2	1
Korylivka	Rotten	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,69	River	UA_M5.2_0738	3	1
Untitled	Rotten	-	9,43	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0739	1	1
Nun	Rotten	-	13,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0740	2	1
Mystery	Rotten	-	12,94	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0741	3	1
Mystery	Rotten	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	35,31	River	UA_M5.2_0742	3	1
Untitled	Mystery	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,07	River	UA_M5.2_0743	3	1
Ponds	Mystery	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	31,17	River	UA_M5.2_0744	3	1
Fly	Zbruch	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,97	River	UA_M5.2_0745	2	1
Slobodka	Zbruch	-	18,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0746	2	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Gum	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	43,82	River	UA_M5.2_0764	3	2
Gum	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	2,98	River	UA_M5.2_0765	2	2
Krasnopilka	Gum	-	10,62	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0766	2	1
Untitled	Gum	-	9,39	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0767	2	1
Andriivka	Gum	-	12,86	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0768	2	1
Yampolchik	Gum	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,45	River	UA_M5.2_0769	2	1
Untitled	Gum	-	9,85	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0770	1	1
Untitled	Gum	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,62	River	UA_M5.2_0771	2	1
Untitled	Gum	-	10,69	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0772	2	1
Antimony	Gum	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,61	River	UA_M5.2_0773	1	2
Antimony	Gum	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	4,71	River	UA_M5.2_0774	2	2
Carmelite	Gum	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,75	River	UA_M5.2_0775	1	2
Carmelite	Gum	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	12,08	River	UA_M5.2_0776	3	2
Ketros Valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	10,59	River	UA_M5.2_0777	3	1
Ketros Valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	0,13	River	UA_M5.2_0778	1	1
rkivo Drab valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	1,39	River	UA_M5.2_0779	1	1
rkivo Drab valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	4,51	River	UA_M5.2_0780	2	1
rkivo Drab valley	Dniester	-	1,31	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0781	1	1
rkivo Drab valley	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	6,32	River	UA_M5.2_0782	2	1
Smotrych	Dniester	-	12,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0783	1	1
Smotrych	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	48,08	River	UA_M5.2_0784	1	1
Smotrych	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	10,09	River	UA_M5.2_0785	1	1
Smotrych	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca	23,95	River	UA_M5.2_0786	3	1
Smotrych	Dniester	UA_R_16_L_1_Ca	70,33	River	UA_M5.2_0787	1	3
Untitled	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,28	River	UA_M5.2_0788	2	1
Untitled	Smotrych	-	1,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0789	1	1
Untitled	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,82	River	UA_M5.2_0790	2	1
Skvylya	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	17,13	River	UA_M5.2_0791	2	1
Skvylya	Smotrych	-	10,73	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0792	3	1
Untitled	Skvylya	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	2,75	River	UA_M5.2_0793	1	1
Untitled	Skvylya	-	2,06	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0794	1	1
Untitled	Skvylya	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	6,00	River	UA_M5.2_0795	1	1
Forty	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	15,43	River	UA_M5.2_0796	2	1
Forty	Smotrych	-	2,65	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0797	1	1
Forty	Smotrych	-	5,57	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0798	1	1
Untitled	Forty	-	9,72	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0799	3	1
Untitled	Forty	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,10	River	UA_M5.2_0800	2	1
Trostyanets	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,05	River	UA_M5.2_0801	2	1
Trostyanets	Smotrych	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	14,80	River	UA_M5.2_0802	3	1
Untitled	Trostyanets	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	18,11	River	UA_M5.2_0803	2	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Untitled	Smotrych	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,13	River	UA_M5.2_0821	1	2
Muksha	Dniester	-	2,75	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0822	1	1
Muksha	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	13,85	River	UA_M5.2_0823	3	1
Muksha	Dniester	-	12,25	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0824	3	1
Muksha	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	6,94	River	UA_M5.2_0825	1	3
Muksha	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	24,67	River	UA_M5.2_0826	3	3
Bogovicka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	17,86	River	UA_M5.2_0827	2	2
Bogovicka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	1,75	River	UA_M5.2_0828	2	2
Bogovicka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,50	River	UA_M5.2_0829	1	2
Sarah Lunga	Dniester	-	6,72	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0830	3	1
Sarah Lunga	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,14	River	UA_M5.2_0831	1	1
Surcha	Sarah Lunga	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,81	River	UA_M5.2_0832	1	1
Surcha	Sarah Lunga	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	5,27	River	UA_M5.2_0833	1	1
Surcha	Sarah Lunga	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	0,89	River	UA_M5.2_0834	1	1
Ternava	Dniester	-	18,72	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0835	2	1
Ternava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	20,65	River	UA_M5.2_0836	3	1
Ternava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	2,91	River	UA_M5.2_0837	2	1
Ternava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	21,19	River	UA_M5.2_0838	3	2
Untitled	Ternava	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,33	River	UA_M5.2_0839	1	1
Ternavka	Ternava	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,49	River	UA_M5.2_0840	2	1
Ternavka	Ternava	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	6,29	River	UA_M5.2_0841	2	2
Restoration	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,11	River	UA_M5.2_0842	2	1
Restoration	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	0,73	River	UA_M5.2_0843	1	1
Restoration	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,43	River	UA_M5.2_0844	2	1
Studenitsa	Dniester	-	13,69	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0845	3	1
Studenitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	28,40	River	UA_M5.2_0846	3	1
Studenitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	9,51	River	UA_M5.2_0847	1	1
Studenitsa	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	29,13	River	UA_M5.2_0848	2	1
Untitled	Studenitsa	-	12,07	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0849	3	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	3,35	River	UA_M5.2_0850	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	-	1,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0851	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	2,55	River	UA_M5.2_0852	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,35	River	UA_M5.2_0853	1	1
Rudka	Dniester	-	8,57	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0854	2	2
Rudka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	4,84	River	UA_M5.2_0855	2	2
Rudka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	1,79	River	UA_M5.2_0856	2	2
Pelivanova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,13	River	UA_M5.2_0857	2	1
Pelivanova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	5,24	River	UA_M5.2_0858	1	1
Pelivanova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	0,92	River	UA_M5.2_0859	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,55	River	UA_M5.2_0860	2	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Ear	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	16,41	River	UA_M5.2_0878	1	1
Ear	Ushica	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	6,99	River	UA_M5.2_0879	2	1
Ear	Ushica	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	4,86	River	UA_M5.2_0880	1	1
Ear	Ushica	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	5,64	River	UA_M5.2_0881	1	1
Hlybochok	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	16,17	River	UA_M5.2_0882	1	1
Hlybochok	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	7,52	River	UA_M5.2_0883	2	1
Untitled	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,47	River	UA_M5.2_0884	2	1
Untitled	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	0,92	River	UA_M5.2_0885	1	1
Untitled	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,34	River	UA_M5.2_0886	1	1
Gum	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	12,44	River	UA_M5.2_0887	1	1
Gum	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	12,11	River	UA_M5.2_0888	2	2
Gum	Ushica	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	2,36	River	UA_M5.2_0889	2	2
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,68	River	UA_M5.2_0890	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	0,83	River	UA_M5.2_0891	1	1
Untitled	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,16	River	UA_M5.2_0892	2	1
Talova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	7,03	River	UA_M5.2_0893	1	1
Talova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	11,61	River	UA_M5.2_0894	2	1
Zharnivka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	6,06	River	UA_M5.2_0895	2	1
Zharnivka	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	12,41	River	UA_M5.2_0896	3	1
Curve	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	5,30	River	UA_M5.2_0897	1	1
Curve	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	7,03	River	UA_M5.2_0898	1	1
Kalyus	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	11,67	River	UA_M5.2_0899	3	1
Kalyus	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	5,20	River	UA_M5.2_0900	2	1
Kalyus	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	7,78	River	UA_M5.2_0901	2	1
Kalyus	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	29,33	River	UA_M5.2_0902	3	1
Kalyusik	Kalyus	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,70	River	UA_M5.2_0903	1	1
Kalyusik	Kalyus	-	1,02	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0904	1	1
Kalyusik	Kalyus	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	3,48	River	UA_M5.2_0905	1	1
Kalyusik	Kalyus	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	4,02	River	UA_M5.2_0906	2	1
Whip	Kalyus	-	0,44	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0907	1	1
Whip	Kalyus	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	10,84	River	UA_M5.2_0908	1	1
Whip	Kalyus	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,24	River	UA_M5.2_0909	1	1
Mother	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	7,60	River	UA_M5.2_0910	2	1
Mother	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	7,12	River	UA_M5.2_0911	1	1
Zhvan	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,78	River	UA_M5.2_0912	2	1
Zhvan	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	6,90	River	UA_M5.2_0913	1	1
Zhvan	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	4,91	River	UA_M5.2_0914	1	1
Zhvan	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	27,29	River	UA_M5.2_0915	3	1
Terebizh	Zhvan	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	7,93	River	UA_M5.2_0916	2	1
Terebizh	Zhvan	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	12,31	River	UA_M5.2_0917	2	1

me of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Karaite	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	6,83	River	UA_M5.2_0935	2	1
Karaite	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	4,06	River	UA_M5.2_0936	1	1
Karaite	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	24,76	River	UA_M5.2_0937	3	1
Dry Karayets	Karaite	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	6,29	River	UA_M5.2_0938	2	1
Dry Karayets	Karaite	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	6,27	River	UA_M5.2_0939	1	1
Lyadova	Dniester	-	4,35	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0940	3	1
Lyadova	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,77	River	UA_M5.2_0941	2	1
Lyadova	Dniester	-	2,72	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0942	2	1
Lyadova	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	1,86	River	UA_M5.2_0944	1	1
Lyadova	Dniester	-	2,52	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0946	1	1
Lyadova	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	18,59	River	UA_M5.2_0948	2	1
Lyadova	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	34,47	River	UA_M5.2_0949	3	1
Lyadova	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	13,51	River	UA_M5.2_0950	3	1
Untitled	Lyadova	-	13,29	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0951	2	1
Untitled	Lyadova	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	4,87	River	UA_M5.2_0952	2	1
Silver	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	12,22	River	UA_M5.2_0953	3	1
Silver	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	6,36	River	UA_M5.2_0954	1	1
Silver	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	9,24	River	UA_M5.2_0955	3	1
Nemea	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	3,38	River	UA_M5.2_0956	1	1
Nemea	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	8,88	River	UA_M5.2_0957	2	1
Nemea	Dniester	-	6,03	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0958	2	1
Nemea	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	3,28	River	UA_M5.2_0959	1	1
Nemea	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	13,66	River	UA_M5.2_0960	2	1
Nemea	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	35,00	River	UA_M5.2_0961	3	1
Untitled	Nemea	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	11,80	River	UA_M5.2_0962	2	1
Vendichanka	Nemea	-	11,65	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0963	1	1
Vendichanka	Nemea	-	9,89	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0964	3	1
Derla	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	14,74	River	UA_M5.2_0965	1	1
Derla	Dniester	-	1,74	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0966	2	1
Derla	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	3,56	River	UA_M5.2_0967	1	1
Derla	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	1,19	River	UA_M5.2_0968	1	1
Derla	Dniester	-	2,15	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0969	1	1
Derla	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	24,15	River	UA_M5.2_0970	3	1
Bronnytsia	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	4,63	River	UA_M5.2_0971	1	1
Bronnytsia	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	14,36	River	UA_M5.2_0972	2	1
Bronnytsia	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	1,02	River	UA_M5.2_0973	2	1
Murafa	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,61	River	UA_M5.2_0974	1	1
Murafa	Dniester	-	1,65	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0975	1	1
Murafa	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,74	River	UA_M5.2_0976	1	1
Murafa	Dniester	-	12,21	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0977	1	1

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Untitled	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_2_Ca	3,95	River	UA_M5.2_0999	2	1
Untitled	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,35	River	UA_M5.2_1000	2	1
Ant	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,41	River	UA_M5.2_1001	3	1
Ant	Murafa	-	2,57	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1002	1	1
Ant	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	9,35	River	UA_M5.2_1003	2	2
Ant	Murafa	-	1,59	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1004	1	2
Ant	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	3,70	River	UA_M5.2_1005	1	2
Ant	Murafa	-	1,56	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1006	1	2
Ant	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	13,37	River	UA_M5.2_1007	3	2
Ant	Murafa	-	5,97	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1008	2	2
Ant	Murafa	-	2,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1009	1	1
Ant	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	9,32	River	UA_M5.2_1010	3	1
Whip	Ant	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,01	River	UA_M5.2_1011	2	1
oskatovka (Ant)	Ant	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	9,79	River	UA_M5.2_1012	2	2
Sausage	Ant	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,16	River	UA_M5.2_1013	3	2
Lozova	Murafa	-	24,13	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1014	3	2
Lozova	Murafa	-	8,18	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1015	2	2
Lozova	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	4,66	River	UA_M5.2_1016	2	2
Lozova	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	2,19	River	UA_M5.2_1017	2	2
Lozova	Murafa	-	0,97	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1018	1	2
Lozova	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	27,90	River	UA_M5.2_1019	3	1
Zhornivka	Lozova	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	10,94	River	UA_M5.2_1020	3	1
Zhornivka	Lozova	-	2,65	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1021	1	2
Vazlui	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,59	River	UA_M5.2_1022	1	1
Vazlui	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	8,39	River	UA_M5.2_1023	2	1
Vazlui	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	9,65	River	UA_M5.2_1024	1	1
Bushanka	Murafa	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	8,97	River	UA_M5.2_1025	1	1
Bushanka	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	28,51	River	UA_M5.2_1026	3	1
Bushanka	Murafa	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	6,06	River	UA_M5.2_1027	1	2
Ananivka	Bushanka	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	5,86	River	UA_M5.2_1028	2	1
Untitled	Bushanka	-	11,84	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1029	1	2
Untitled	Bushanka	UA_R_16_S_1_Ca	3,81	River	UA_M5.2_1030	1	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	14,19	River	UA_M5.2_1031	2	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	10,19	River	UA_M5.2_1032	3	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	4,76	River	UA_M5.2_1033	2	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	32,96	River	UA_M5.2_1034	3	2
Rusava	Dniester	-	2,08	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1035	1	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	2,75	River	UA_M5.2_1036	1	2
Rusava	Dniester	-	1,87	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1037	1	2
Rusava	Dniester	UA_R_16_M_1_Ca	16,87	River	UA_M5.2_1038	2	2

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Untitled	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	2,42	River	UA_M5.2_1056	3	1
Yalanka	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_2_Ca	5,50	River	UA_M5.2_1057	1	1
Yalanka	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	3,79	River	UA_M5.2_1058	1	1
Yalanka	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	4,43	River	UA_M5.2_1059	3	1
Yalanka	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	4,55	River	UA_M5.2_1060	2	1
Yalanka	Markivka	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	20,56	River	UA_M5.2_1061	3	1
Untitled	Yalanka	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	5,65	River	UA_M5.2_1062	1	1
Untitled	Yalanka	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	4,83	River	UA_M5.2_1063	1	1
Untitled	Yalanka	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	12,07	River	UA_M5.2_1064	1	1
Alder	Markivka	-	5,93	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1065	1	1
Alder	Markivka	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	9,67	River	UA_M5.2_1066	1	1
Alder	Markivka	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	4,94	River	UA_M5.2_1067	2	1
Alder	Markivka	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	6,62	River	UA_M5.2_1068	1	1
Alder	Markivka	-	8,72	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1069	1	2
Untitled	Alder	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	4,87	River	UA_M5.2_1070	1	1
Untitled	Alder	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	9,12	River	UA_M5.2_1071	3	1
Untitled	Alder	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	5,30	River	UA_M5.2_1072	1	1
Window	Dniester	-	16,49	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1073	2	1
isernyak (Kisernyak)	Window	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	14,08	River	UA_M5.2_1074	1	1
Kamenka	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_2_Si	8,63	River	UA_M5.2_1075	2	1
Kamenka	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	0,82	River	UA_M5.2_1076	1	1
Kamenka	Dniester	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	25,31	River	UA_M5.2_1077	3	1
Khrustova	Kamenka	-	1,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1078	1	1
Khrustova	Kamenka	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	19,65	River	UA_M5.2_1079	3	1
Volyadynka	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	4,81	River	UA_M5.2_1080	1	1
Volyadynka	Dniester	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	4,53	River	UA_M5.2_1081	3	1
Biloch	Dinster	-	1,71	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1082	1	1
Biloch	Dinster	-	16,07	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1083	2	1
Biloch	Dinster	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	15,03	River	UA_M5.2_1084	3	1
Untitled	Biloch	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	10,05	River	UA_M5.2_1085	2	1
Molokish	Dniester	-	9,86	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1086	3	1
Fishery	Dniester	-	7,44	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1087	2	1
Fishery	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_1_Si	11,23	River	UA_M5.2_1088	2	1
Yagorlyk	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	5,96	River	UA_M5.2_1089	2	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	-	1,97	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1090	1	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	UA_R_12_S_1_Ca	3,53	River	UA_M5.2_1091	2	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	6,06	River	UA_M5.2_1092	2	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	-	11,39	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1094	3	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	-	14,37	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1096	3	2
Yagorlyk	Dniester	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	8,02	River	UA_M5.2_1097	1	2

ne of the SWB	Where the SWB flows into	Type of SWB	Length, km	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources
Б. Bipod	Kuchurgan	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	10,82	River	UA_M5.2_1118	3	3
B. Frasin	Kuchurgan	-	20,21	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1119	1	3
B. Frasyn	Kuchurgan	-	9,17	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1120	1	3
Б. Migliva	Kuchurgan	-	21,22	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1121	2	3
B. The girl	Kuchurgan	-	6,35	HMWB	UA_M5.2_1122	1	3

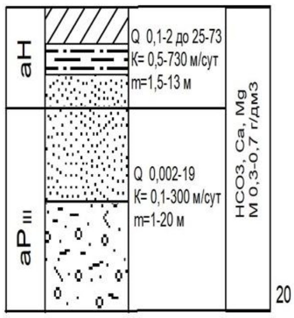
Name of the SWB	Area, km^2	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources	Hydromorphology	R
							good
Dniester reservoir	143,5	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0010	3	1	3	
Buffer reservoir	5,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0011	3	1	3	
Unity Reservoir	0,6	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0103	1	3	3	
Dobrohostivske Lake	0,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0127	1	3	3	
Shcheretsky reservoir	0,8	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0138	2	1	3	
Otynevytske reservoir	2,2	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0237	2	1	3	
Chechva reservoir	2,1	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0348	3	3	3	
Burshtyn Reservoir	13,1	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0376	3	2	3	
Berezhany reservoir I	1,0	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0490	1	1	3	
Berezhansky reservoir II	1,4	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0491	3	1	3	
Kozovske Reservoir	0,7	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0516	1	1	3	
Zborivske Reservoir	1,1	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0542	1	1	3	
shne-Ivachivske water reservoir	3,6	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0584	1	1	3	
Ternopil reservoir	3,1	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0586	3	3	3	
Skorodino reservoir	0,4	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0589	1	2	3	
che-Zolotetske water reservoir	0,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0593	1	1	3	
Kasperovskoye reservoir	2,2	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0595	1	1	3	
Borshchivske Reservoir	0,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0669	1	1	3	
Kotivske Reservoir	0,4	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0673	1	1	3	
Mushkatovo reservoir	0,9	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0683	1	1	3	
Podvolochyske reservoir	2,1	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0699	1	1	3	
Bodnarivske Reservoir	0,9	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0704	3	1	3	
Pyatnichanske reservoir	0,5	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0707	1	1	3	
Niverkivske Reservoir	1,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0709	1	1	3	
Volvara reservoir	1,5	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0943	1	1	3	
Trukhanivske Reservoir	1,4	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0945	1	1	3	
Maryanivske Reservoir	1,3	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0947	1	1	3	
anislavchikske water reservoir	1,4	HMWB	UA_M5.2_0978	1	1	3	

Name of the SWB	Area, km²	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources	Hydromorphology	R
							good
pond	0,8	AWB	UA_M5.2_1132	2	1	0	
pond	0,7	AWB	UA_M5.2_1133	2	1	0	
Plotychanske reservoir I	1,0	AWB	UA_M5.2_1134	1	1	0	
Plotychanske reservoir I	1,1	AWB	UA_M5.2_1135	1	1	0	
Plotychanske reservoir I	1,7	AWB	UA_M5.2_1136	1	1	0	
Artificial reservoir	1,0	AWB	UA_M5.2_1137	1	1	0	
Zalozhtseve reservoir I	0,8	AWB	UA_M5.2_1138	1	1	0	
Zalozhtseve reservoir II	1,0	AWB	UA_M5.2_1139	1	1	0	
Zalozhtseve reservoir II	1,4	AWB	UA_M5.2_1140	1	1	0	
Zalozhtseve reservoir IV	1,3	AWB	UA_M5.2_1141	1	1	0	
Zalozhtseve reservoir V	2,2	AWB	UA_M5.2_1142	2	1	0	
Vertelkivske Reservoir	1,2	AWB	UA_M5.2_1143	2	1	0	
Vertelkivske Reservoir	1,4	AWB	UA_M5.2_1144	2	1	0	
Tarnorudske reservoir	0,8	AWB	UA_M5.2_1145	1	1	0	
Tarnorudske reservoir	0,4	AWB	UA_M5.2_1146	2	1	0	
Tarnorudske reservoir	1,8	AWB	UA_M5.2_1147	2	1	0	
Manachinske I	0,5	AWB	UA_M5.2_1148	2	1	0	
Manachinske II	0,9	AWB	UA_M5.2_1149	1	1	0	
ngs storage facility at Stebnitsky	1,3	AWB	UA_M5.2_1150	1	1	0	
Knyaginichsky Pond	1,8	AWB	UA_M5.2_1151	2	1	0	

e of the SWB	Type of SWB	Area, km²	Category of SWB	SWB code	Point sources	Diffuse sources	Hydromorphology
er estuary	UA_TW_M5_O_O	343,9	transitional waters	UA_M5.2_1152	2	2	1
er estuary	UA_TW_M5_M_O	29,2	transitional waters	UA_M5.2_1153	2	2	1
s of the Dniester	UA_CW_M5_M_SH_S_S	23,8	coastal waters	UA_M5.2_1154	-	-	-

Annex 2. Characteristics of the identified GWBs, groups of GWBs

Table 1: Characteristics of the GWB in alluvial deposits of floodplains and I-III overflank terraces of the Upper Pleistocene and Holocene (aPlll + aH)

Parameters.	Aquifer in alluvial sediments of floodplains and I-III overflow terraces	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q100	
Name of the GWB	Alluvial, floodplain and I-III over floodplain terraces	
Area of distribution, km^2	6 926,3	
Geological index	1) aH 2) aPIII	
Lithology	1) Holocene alluvial deposits of riverbeds and floodplains (sands, sandy loams, loams, gravels, pebbles) 2) alluvial deposits of the Upper Pleistocene I-III of the floodplain terraces of rivers (gravel and pebble deposits with sand and loam layers)	
Groundwater or pressure water	1) Groundwater. 2) Groundwater, in some places low pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Loamy loam, sandy loam, topsoil	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	1) from 1.5 to 13, 5-6 prevails 2) 1-20	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	1) from 0.5 to 730 2) from 0.1 to 300	
Water supply coefficient Km, m $/day^2$ Min, Max, Average		
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	1) 0,3-9,3; 2) 0.5-18; plays - +0.03 - +2.6	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	1) 2-3 ; 2) 1,5-2	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	> 80 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	1) wells - from 0.1-2 to 25-73; of the source is 0.06-2.5; 2) wells - 0.002-19; sources - 0.01-0.5	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.3-0.7 g/dm^3); calcium hydrocarbonate and calcium-magnesium (Ca, Mg, HCO3,) prevail	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, partially surface watercourses	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": from very intensive, with a period of τ up to 1 year, in floodplains to intensive, with a period of τ 1-5 years, in floodplain terraces; - in terms of the coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources at groundwater deposits - very intensive (Ksv.=0.95-0.98).	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Water abstraction, including for centralised and agricultural water supply	
Chemical status	Good. Local pollution by organic decomposition products (nitrates, nitrites, ammonia). The groundwater in the Tysmenytsia River valley is contaminated by industrial wastewater from oil refineries.	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer in Holocene alluvial deposits and I-III floodplain terraces is the only major source of water supply for some large settlements	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By meteorological stations: Turka	

Parameters.	Aquifer in alluvial sediments of floodplains and I-III overflow terraces	Lithological and hydrogeological column
	- 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 2: Characteristics of the GWB in glacial, lacustrine-glacial, and fluvio-glacial deposits of the Neopleistocene

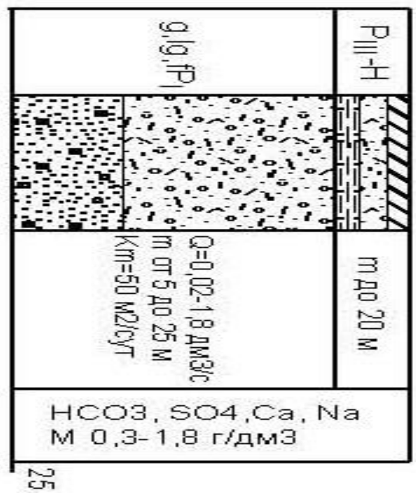
Parameters	Aquifers in glacial, lake-glacial, and fluvio-glacial sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q300	
Name of the GWB	Glacial, lake-glacial, fluvio-glacial	
Area of distribution, km^2	531,5	
Geological index	g,lg,fPI	
Lithology	Lower Neopleistocene glacial, lacustrine-glacial, fluvioglacial sediments (loams, sandy loams, sands)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Soil	
Composition of overlying sediments	Vegetation layer, loams and clays, often with fragments of Carpathian rocks	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	5-25	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	1-10	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	50	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	0-15	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0.5-3	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	No.	
Number of production wells		
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	sources - 0.02-1.8	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters, rarely slightly salty (salinity - 0.3 -1.8 g/dm^3); calcium hydrocarbonate, sodium hydrocarbonate-sulfate (HCO3, SO4, Ca, Na)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of connection by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ") - very intense with a period of τ up to 1 year	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good. Local pollution by organic decomposition products (nitrates, nitrites, ammonia).	
Quantitative status	Widely used by households and small businesses	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 3: Characteristics of the group of GWB in alluvial deposits IV-X of the floodplain terraces

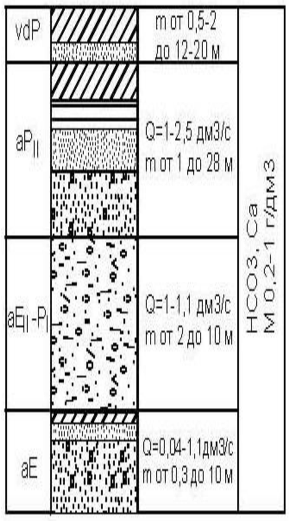
Parameters	Aquifer in alluvial sediments of IV-X floodplain terraces	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q200	
Name of the GWB	It's alluvial, IV-X floodplain terraces	
Area of distribution, km^2	3219	
Geological index	1) aPII 2) aEII-PI 3) aE	
Lithology	1) alluvial Middle Neopleistocene sediments of IV-V floodplain terraces (loams, clays, sands, pebbles) 2) alluvial deposits of the Upper Eopleistocene and Lower Neopleistocene of the VI-IX floodplain terraces (pebbles with sandy clay aggregate) 3) Pliocene-Epleistocene alluvial deposits X of floodplain terraces (sands and pebbles, occasionally loams and clays)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Non-pressure and low-pressure groundwater on slopes and watersheds	
Composition of overlying sediments	Loess loam, sandy loam, Ground layer	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	1) from 1 to 28 2) from 2 to 10 3) 0,3-10	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	from 0.1 to 35	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	from 5 to 100	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	1) 1-23 2) 3-7 3) up to 17	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	up to 2	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	yes	
Number of production wells	30 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	1) Wells - 1-2.5; springs - 0.2-1 2) Wells - 1-1.1; springs - 0.1-0.3 3) Wells - 0.04-1.1; springs - 0.09-25	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh water (salinity - 0.2-1 g/dm^3); calcium hydrocarbonate (Ca, HCO3)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation and surface water	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of connection (by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for annual runoff "τ") - intensive, with a period of τ 1-5 years	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good. Local pollution by organic decomposition products (nitrates, nitrites, ammonia)	
Quantitative status	Good	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 4. Characteristics of the GWB in the Middle and Upper Neopleistocene lake-alluvial deposits

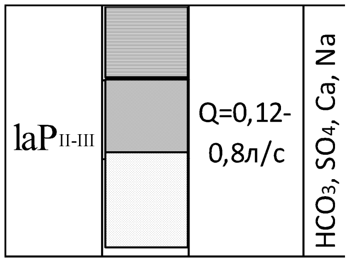
Parameter	Aquifers in lake and alluvial deposits	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q400	
Name of the GWB	Lake alluvial	
Area of distribution, km^2	379,5	
Geological index	laPII-III	
Lithology	Lake and alluvial deposits of the Middle and Upper Neopleistocene (loams, sandy loams, sands)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Soil	
Composition of overlying sediments	Soil layer, loams and clays, often with fragments of Carpathian floodplain soils	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	4-6	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	1-10	
Water supply coefficient Km, m/day^2 Min, Max, Average	50	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	1-13	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0.5-3	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	No	
Number of production wells		
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells - 0.12-0.8	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	The waters are fresh, rarely slightly salty (salinity - 0.3 - 1.8 g/dm);^{3} calcium bicarbonate, sodium bicarbonate-sulfate (HCO3, SO4, Ca, Na)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of connection (by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ") - very intensive with a period of up to 1 year	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations, depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good. Local pollution by organic decomposition products (nitrates, nitrites, ammonia)	
Quantitative status	Widely used by households and small businesses	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, and in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turk - 930 mm Height - 786 mm Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm Lviv - 740 mm Ternopil - 612 mm Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 5. Characteristics of GWB in Pleistocene alluvial deposits

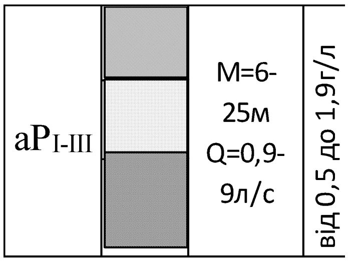
Parameter	Aquifers in alluvial deposits	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q500	
Name of the GWB	Alluvial	
Area of distribution, km^2	572,4	
Geological index	aPI-III	
Lithology	Pleistocene alluvial deposits (sands, pebbles, gravels, loams)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Soil	
Composition of overlying sediments	Soil layer, sandy loam	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	6-18	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average		
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average		
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	0,2-20	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m		
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no		
Number of production wells		
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	wells - 0.9-9	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh, slightly salty, salty waters, from sodium bicarbonate to calcium chloride with salinity from 0.5 to 1.9 g/dm^3 and more	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation. Water recharge from the Dniester River	
Relationship with surface water		
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations, depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status		
Quantitative status	Used by households and small businesses	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, and in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turk - 930 mm Height - 786 mm Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm Lviv - 740 mm Ternopil - 612 mm Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 6. Characteristics of the GWB in Holocene estuarine and marine sediments

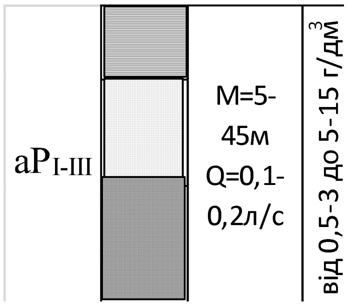
Parameter	Aquifers in estuarine and marine sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200Q600	
Name of the GWB	Estuarine and marine	
Area of distribution, km^2	17,95	
Geological index	lmH	
Lithology	Holocene estuarine and marine sediments	
Groundwater or pressure water	Soil	
Composition of overlying sediments	Sands with shell rock, silts, sandy loams, gravels and pebbles	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	5-45	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average		
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average		
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	0,2-10	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m		
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no		
Number of production wells		
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells - 0.1-0.2	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Freshwater lenses with salinity up to 1 g/dm^3 The chemical composition of the water is sodium chloride, sodium sulfate-chloride or sodium magnesium with a salinity of 0.5-3 to 5-15 g/dm^3	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation. Inflow from surface water bodies and overlying aquifers	
Relationship with surface water		
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations, depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Freshwater lenses with salinity up to 1 g/dm^3 are used for domestic water supply	
Chemical status		
Quantitative status	Used by households and small businesses	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, and in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 7. Characteristics of the group of GWB in the Middle Miocene sediments

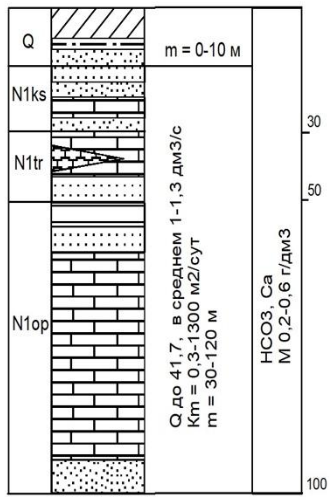
Parameters	Aquifer complex in Middle Miocene sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N100	
Name of the GWB	Middle Miocene	
Area of distribution, km^2	1 043,7	
Geological index	The aquifer complex in the Middle Miocene sediments (N1) unites N1ks, N1tr, N1op	
Lithology	sediments of the Kosiv, Tyras, and Opilian worlds (limestone, sandstone, sands, gypsum, and anhydrite)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure and non-pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Loam, sandy loam, vegetation layer	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	30-50, in some areas it increases to 80-120 m	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	3.7 -4.2, sometimes up to 0.05	
Water supply coefficient Km, m $/day^2$ Min, Max, Average	from 0.3 to 120, with an average of 23; by field sections - 500-1300	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	from fractions of a metre to 40-70	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,20-0,25	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	25 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	wells - from thousandths to 41.7; on average 1-1.3	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.2-0.6 g/dm^3); calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca) prevails	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation and water from surface watercourses	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": from very intensive, with a period of τ up to 1 year, in floodplains to very difficult, with a period of τ over 10 years, in watershed areas; - in terms of coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources at groundwater deposits: very intensive (Kcv.=0.95-0.98); groundwater level separation from the watercourse channel at 5 field sites.	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lower levels in areas of intensive groundwater exploitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Intensive exploitation of groundwater (formation of depression funnels, drainage of wetlands, karst development)	
Chemical status	Right. Local contamination of the territory during exploration and development of native sulphur deposits	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer complex is used to supply water to Lviv, district centres and other large settlements. We have explored 11 field areas.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm	

Table 8. Characteristics of the GWB in the Miocene Sarmatian deposits

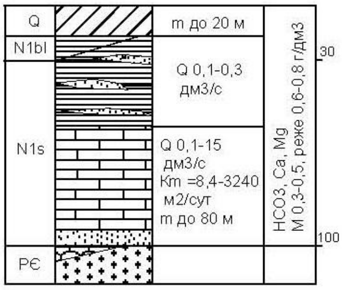
Parameters	Aquifer in the Miocene Sarmatian sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N200	
Name of the GWB	Sarmatian	
Area of distribution, km^2	3257,9	
Geological index	N1s	
Lithology	The upper part is clay with sand layers, the lower part is limestone with sand layers	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure and non-pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Loams, clays, topsoil	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	From a few metres to 80 m, usually 7-20 m	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	Sands - 0.5-3; limestone - from 2-10 to 20	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	From 8.4-3246, 25-100 prevail; at the fields - 101.8-3240	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	In the valleys, the river is from 0 m; in watersheds - up to 50-70 m	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	2,7	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	23 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water consumption	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Upper part: springs 0.1-0.3, occasionally up to 1.1. Lower part: springs 0.1-0.5, sometimes up to 3-15; in wells - from fractions to several dm^3 /s, rarely up to 10 dm^3 /s, in deposits - up to 25 dm^3 /s.	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.3-0.5, less often 0.6-0.8 g/dm^3); calcium and magnesium-calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca, Mg) prevail	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, inflow of fracture waters of Precambrian rocks	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": Highly difficult, with a period τ of more than 10 years; - in terms of coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources at groundwater deposits: insignificant (Ksv.=0.3); no hydraulic connection at 3 field sites	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuation depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used to supply water to district centres and other settlements. Five field areas were explored.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 9. Characteristics of GWB in alluvial Upper Pliocene sediments

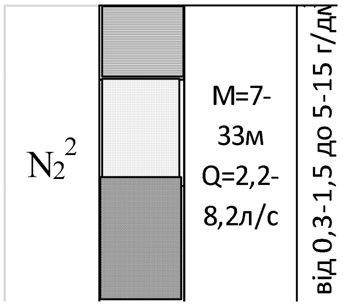
Parameters	Aquifer in alluvial Upper Pliocene sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N300	
Name of the GWB	Alluvial Upper Pliocene	
Area of distribution, km^2	84,28	
Geological index	N22	
Lithology	Fine- to medium-grained quartz-feldspar sands with interlayers of clay and intensively waterlogged gravelly material	
Groundwater or pressure water	Non-pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Pleistocene aeolian-deluvial deposits represented by loess loams	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	7-33,4	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	9-37	
Water supply coefficient Km, m $/day^2$ Min, Max, Average	110-1400	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	21-39	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	1,56	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	14 water intakes exploit adjacent aquifers in Upper Pliocene, Upper Sarmatian and Middle Sarmatian sediments	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Centralised and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells - 2.2-8.2	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Sodium bicarbonate; sulphate-hydrogen carbonate magnesium-calcium; hydrogen carbonate-sulphate magnesium-calcium. Fresh and slightly saline, salinity 0.3-1.5 g/dm^3 (HCO3, SO4, Na, Ca, Mg)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation and water of the Dniester Estuary during floods	
Relationship with surface water	With the waters of the Dniester Estuary	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lower levels in areas of intensive groundwater exploitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for centralised water supply, use of mineral fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer complex is used for centralised water supply. Two field areas were explored.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turka - 930 mm Height - 786 mm Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm Lviv - 740 mm Ternopil - 612 mm Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 10. Characteristics of GWB in Baltic sediments

Parameters	The aquifer in Baltic sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N400	
Name of the GWB	Baltsky	
Area of distribution, km^2	2688,0	
Geological index	N1bl	
Lithology	Sandy rocks (sandy clay, sands, sandstones)	
Groundwater or pressure water	Mostly non-pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Neopleistocene aeolian-deluvial sediments, mainly loams	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	60-114	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	From 0.1-34, average - 0.15-2.5	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	0.8 to 45, mostly 29	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	In watersheds, it is 18-70, on slopes - 0-16.5	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m		
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	2 water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Springs, wells - 0.01-0.9, mostly 0.1-0.3	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Hydrocarbonate, hydrocarbonate-sulfate, magnesium-sodium, calcium. The salinity of fresh water is 0.4-0.9 g/dm^3, of slightly saline water - more than 1.5.	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, flows from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	Undecided	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply, use of mineral fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production	
Chemical status	Good. Localised nitrogen pollution	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer complex is used to supply water to small settlements	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

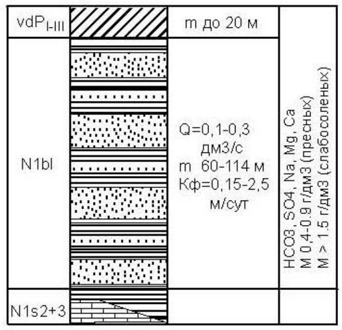


Table 11: Characteristics of the GWB in the Upper Sarmatian sediments

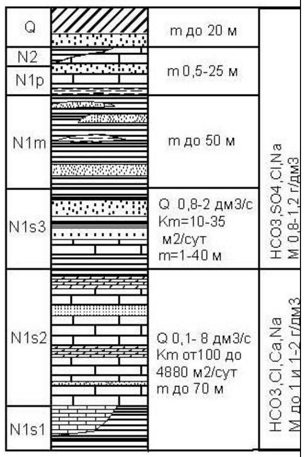
Parameters	The aquifer complex in Neogene deposits	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N500	
Name of the GWB	Upper Sarmatian	
Area of distribution, km^2	1613,0	
Geological index	N1s3	
Lithology	Layers of limestone, sandstone, sand, isolated by clay layers	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Horizon sediments are overlain by Meotian clays	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	The thickness of the layers ranges from 0.2-1 to 10, total capacity from 1 to 40	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	Limestone up to 12, sands up to 8	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	10-35	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	30-83; general downward trend in the southern direction	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,5-1	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	109 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	The wells are 0.2-8, more often 1.2-1.5, sources - 0.01-0.1	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Sulphate-hydrocarbonate, sodium chloride-hydrocarbonate with mineralisation from 1-1.5 to 2.2 g/dm^3 (HCO3, SO4, Cl, Na)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, recharge from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	The area with virtually no permanent river network	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lowering of the water table in areas of intensive groundwater exploitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply, use of mineral fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer complex is used for centralised water supply	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 12. Characteristics of the GWB in the Middle Sarmatian sediments

Parameters	The aquifer in Middle Sarmatian deposits	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200N600	
Name of the GWB	Middle Sarmatian	
Area of distribution, km^2	5 906,6	
Geological index	N1s2	
Lithology	Mostly limestone, with interbeds and lenses of marl, sand, siltstone	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Clays of the Upper Sarmatian	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	From a few metres to 70	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	Limestone - 2-10, rarely up to 30	
Water supply coefficient Km, m $/day^2$ Min, Max, Average	From 100 to 4880	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	Depending on the terrain - above the ground (+7 m) or at depths of 20-155 m	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,5-1	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	272 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	The wells range from tenths of a share to 8, 1-3 prevail, sources - 0.1-0.4	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Waters from fresh calcium bicarbonate with salinity up to 1 g/dm3 to sodium chloride with salinity up to 2 g/dm^3 (HCO3, Cl, Ca, Na)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, recharge from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	An area with virtually no permanent river network	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lower levels in areas of intensive groundwater exploitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply, use of mineral fertilisers and pesticides in agricultural production	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used for centralised water supply. We have explored 12 field areas.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

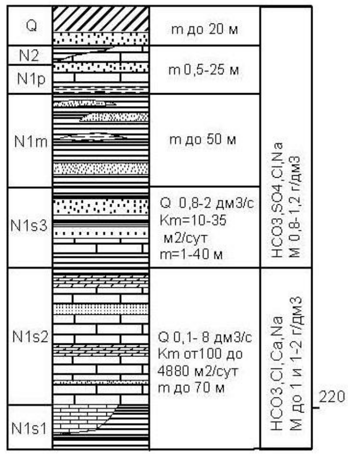


Table 13. Characteristics of the GWB in the Santon-Maastrichtian Upper Cretaceous sediments

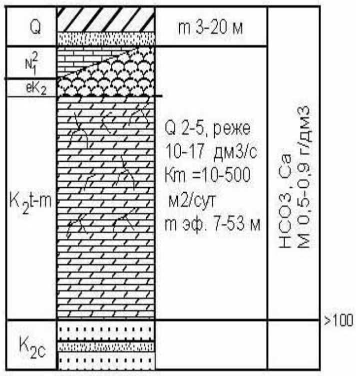
Parameters	Water-bearing complex in the Santon-Maastrichtian Upper Cretaceous sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200K200	
Name of the GWB	Santon-Maastricht tiers	
Area of distribution, km^2	4371	
Geological index	K2st-m	
Lithology	Marl, chalk	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Low-permeable marl and chalk strata ("colmatation zone" of the Upper Cretaceous - (eK2), represented by amorphous clay mass with inclusions of marl fragments	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	from 10 to 80 m, effective power - 7-53 m	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average		
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	In river valleys - 250-500, in watersheds - 10-50, in deposits - 250-3500	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	From +1.5 -11.8 - in the valleys of the river, up to 30-54 - in watersheds	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	1-1,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	> 80 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells and springs on average 2-5, rarely 10-17	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.5-0.9); mainly calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, water inflow from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	Communication intensity - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": from very intense, with a period of τ up to 1 year, to intense, with a period of τ 1-5 years, in the valleys of major rivers; is very difficult, with a period τ of more than 10 years, in the valleys of its tributaries; - by the coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources at groundwater deposits: very close (Ksv. = 0.8-1.0)	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is the main source of water supply for the cities of Lviv, Ternopil, district centres and other settlements. We have explored 16 field areas.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 14. Characteristics of the GWB in the Upper Cretaceous Turonian-Cognac Formation

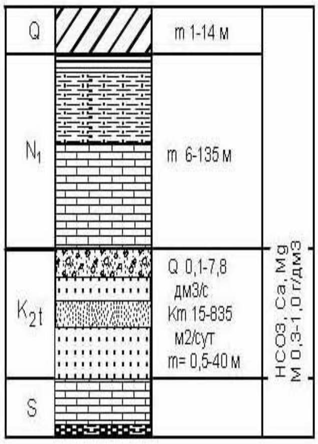
Parameters	Aquifer in the Upper Cretaceous Turonian-Cognac Formation sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200K100	
Name of the GWB	Turon cognac	
Area of distribution, km^2	6382	
Geological index	K2t-k	
Lithology	Sands, sandstones	
Groundwater or pressure water	mainly pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Neogene siltstones and limestones in the south, and marl and chalk strata of the Turonian-Maastrichtian stages in the western part	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	From 0.5-1.5 to 40, mostly 5-15	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	0,5-1,5	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	From 15 to 835, in the fields - 120-250	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	From 0.5 to 150	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,4-0,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	7 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	The wells have a depth of 0.1-7.8, with an average of 1.5-2, sources - more than 1	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.3-1); mainly calcium hydrocarbonate and calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca, Mg)	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, water inflow from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": very intense, with a period τ of up to 1 year, in the valleys of major rivers; from difficult, with a period τ of 5-10 years, to very difficult, with a period τ of more than 10 years, in the valleys of their tributaries	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is of practical importance for centralised water supply. Two field areas were explored.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 15. Characteristics of GWB in Jurassic sediments

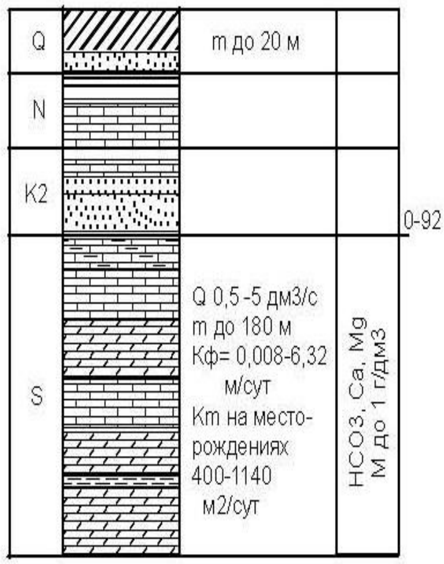
Parameters	Aquifer in Jurassic sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200J100	
Name of the GWB	Verkhnyaya Yurka	
Area of distribution, km^2	2 268,1	
Geological index	J3	
Lithology	Limestones, dolomites, marls, sandstones, mudstones, argillites with gypsum lenses	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Limestone, marls of the Upper Cretaceous	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	4-95,6	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average		
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	2,6 - 91 (10)	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	0,35-91	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	1,5-2,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells		
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply		
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	wells - 0.4-8.0	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh water (salinity up to 1); calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate, calcium chloride hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Cl, Ca, Mg)	
Main power supply	Water flow from overlying aquifers;	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": very intense, with a period τ of up to 1 year, in the valleys of the main rivers; from difficult, with a period τ of 5-10 years, to very difficult, with a period τ of more than 10 years, in the valleys of their tributaries	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lowering of the level in areas of intensive use	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used for individual water supply to households and commercial facilities.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to meteorological stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 16. Characteristics of GWB in Upper Devonian sediments

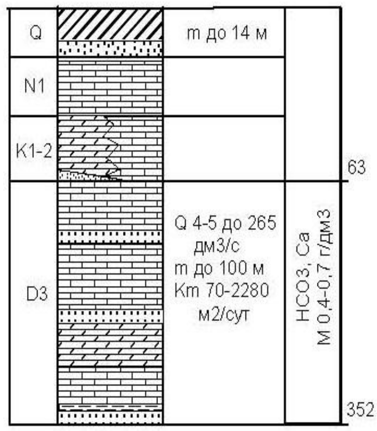
Parameters	Aquifer in Upper Devonian sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200D100	
Name of the GWB	Upper Devonian	
Area of distribution, km^2	1 876,5	
Geological index	D3	
Lithology	Sandstones with interbedded argillites and siltstones, limestones, dolomites	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Marls, chalk, sandstones of the Lower and Upper Cretaceous	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	40-80	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	From 0.14-0.3 to 9.5-34	
Water supply coefficient Km, m $/day^2$ Min, Max, Average	From 70 to 2280	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	From +17.8 to 9.3	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,3-0,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes.	
Number of production wells	4 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells - from 4-5 to 265	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (salinity - 0.4-0.7); mainly calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca)	
Main power supply	Groundwater flow from overlying aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	The intensity of connection at the fields in terms of coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources is very close (Kcf.=0.8-1.0)	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used for centralised water supply.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 17: Characteristics of the GWB in the Lower-Middle Devonian sediments

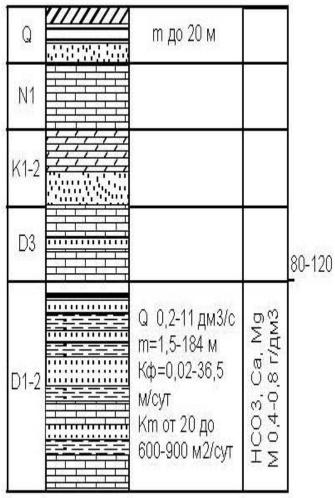
Parameters	Aquifer complex in Lower-Middle Devonian sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200D200	
Name of the GWB	Lower-Middle Devonian	
Area of distribution, km^2	7251	
Geological index	D1-2	
Lithology	Limestone, sandstone, dolomite, mudstone, siltstone	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Limestone, sandstones of the Upper Devonian	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	1,5-184	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	0,02-36,5	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	From 20 to 600-900	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	From +0.2 to 54	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,3-0,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	59 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Wells - 0.2-11, springs - 0.3-10	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh waters (mineralisation - 0.4-0.8); predominantly calcium hydrocarbonate and magnesium-calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca, Mg)	
Main power supply	Water flow from adjacent aquifers	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of connection at the fields in terms of coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources: very close (Kcv.=0.8-1.0), as well as the absence of direct hydraulic connection between groundwater and river water	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used for centralised water supply.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm	

Table 18. Characteristics of GWB in Silurian sediments

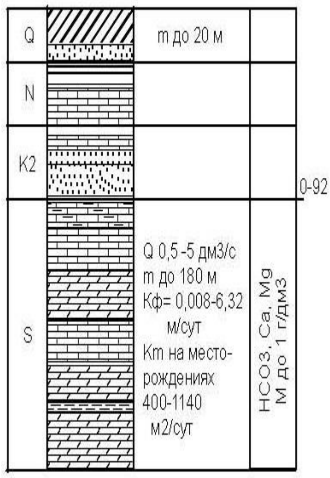
Parameters	Aquifer in Silurian sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM5200S100	
Name of the GWB	Silurian	
Area of distribution, km^2	9839	
Geological index	S	
Lithology	Limestone, siltstone, dolomite, less often mudstones	
Groundwater or pressure water	Pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Cenomanian or Miocene clay deposits in some areas	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	Traced up to 180, maximum fracture rate at a depth of 70-80	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	from 0.008 to 6.32; in the fields - 6.2-24	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	At the fields - 400-1140	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	16-55	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,7-2,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	58 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	springs - 0.1-4; wells - 0.2-1.4; boreholes - 0.27-38.9, most typical 0.5-5	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Fresh water (salinity up to 1); calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate, calcium chloride hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Cl, Ca, Mg)	
Main power supply	Water flow from overlying aquifers; to the places where it reaches the surface - due to infiltration of precipitation	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of communication: - by the duration of the delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ": very intense, with a period τ of up to 1 year, in the valleys of the main rivers; from difficult, with a period τ of 5-10 years, to very difficult, with a period τ of more than 10 years, in the valleys of their tributaries	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation; lowering of the level in areas of intensive use	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is used for centralised water supply to cities, towns and agricultural facilities. We have explored 11 field areas.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm	

Table 19: Characteristics of the GWB in the Vendian sediments

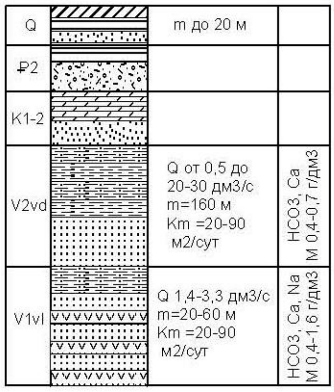
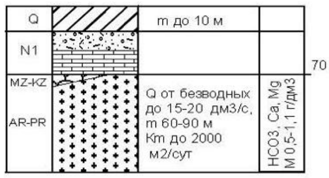
Parameters	Aquifer complex in Vendian sediments	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM520PЄ100	
Name of the GWB	Vendian	
Area of distribution, km^2	3606,9	
Geological index	V	
Lithology	1) Argillites, siltstones, sandstones 2) Sandstones, gravels, tuffs, tuffites	
Groundwater or pressure water	Mostly pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Cretaceous marl and chalk deposits, sandy clay deposits of the Kyivan stage of the Paleogene and Quaternary system	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	1) 160 2) 20-60	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average		
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	from 20 - in watersheds to 90 - in river valleys, in fields - 120-600	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	1) 2-16 2) +0,5-26,2	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,5-1,1	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	16 group and single water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	1) from 0.5 to 20-30 2) 1,4-3,3	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	1) Calcium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca) with a salinity of 0.4-0.7 2) Calcium hydrocarbonate and calcium sodium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca, Na) with a mineralisation of 0.4-1.6	
Main power supply	1) Water flow from overlying aquifers 2) Infiltration of atmospheric precipitation in shallow areas of the complex, water flow from overlying aquifers, and water inflow from deeper aquifers.	
Relationship with surface water	The intensity of the connection in terms of the coefficients of connection between surface and groundwater resources at groundwater deposits is very close (Kcv.=0.8-1.0)	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer complex is of practical importance for centralised water supply. Four field areas were explored.	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. By weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

Table 20. Characteristics of the GWB in the fractured zone of Precambrian crystalline rocks (AR-PR)

Parameters	Aquifer in the fractured zone of crystalline rocks of the Precambrian	Lithological and hydrogeological column
GWB code	UAM520PЄ200	
Name of the GWB	fractured zone of crystalline rocks of the Precambrian period	
Area of distribution, km^2	674,4	
Geological index	AR-PR	
Lithology	Fractured granites, migmatites, gneisses and their weathering products	
Groundwater or pressure water	Non-pressure and low-pressure	
Composition of overlying sediments	Miocene limestone; sometimes poorly permeable weathering crustal layer represented by clayey varieties (often kaolin); in river valleys, Quaternary sediments	
Aquifer thickness, m Min, Max, Average	60-90	
Filtration coefficient K, m/day Min, Max, Average	Slightly cracked - n*10-1; with an average degree of cracking - n*(1-10); heavily cracked - n*102	
Water supply coefficient Km, m /day^2 Min, Max, Average	Up to 2000, sometimes more	
Groundwater level, m Min, Max, Average for the observation period	From 1-5 to 58	
Annual amplitude of level fluctuations, m	0,5	
Water withdrawal >10 m^3 /day: yes/no	Yes	
Number of production wells	13 group and individual water intakes	
Used for drinking, agricultural or industrial water supply	Domestic, drinking and agricultural water supply	
Flow rate of wells or sources, l/s	Up to 15-20; there are waterless wells	
Chemical composition (main cations and anions)	Mainly calcium hydrocarbonate and calcium-magnesium hydrocarbonate (HCO3, Ca, Mg) with mineralisation of 0.5-1.1	
Main power supply	Infiltration of precipitation, partly due to the flow of water from overlying aquifers.	
Relationship with surface water	Intensity of connection by the duration of delay in groundwater withdrawal for river flow "τ" - very intense, with a period of up to 1 year	
Trend in level changes (down, up)	Natural fluctuations, depending on the amount of precipitation	
Prevailing anthropogenic impact	Groundwater extraction for water supply	
Chemical status	Good	
Quantitative status	Good. The aquifer is widely used for water supply to settlements. Good. The aquifer is widely used for water supply to settlements	
Reliability of information	High	
Amount of annual precipitation, mm	In the mountainous part of the Dniester catchment, it is 1200 mm, in the lower reaches - up to 500 mm. According to weather stations: Turka - 930 mm, Stryi - 786 mm, Ivano-Frankivsk - 689 mm, Lviv - 740 mm, Ternopil - 612 mm, Kamianets-Podilskyi - 575 mm, Odesa - 464 mm	

Annex 3. List of cases of destruction, stoppages, and disruptions to the technological process of enterprises

No cases of destruction, shutdowns, or disruption of the technological process of enterprises (including warehouses and oil product depots) were recorded in the Dniester basin

Annex 4. List of the Emerald Network sites

№	Name of the site	Code.	Area, km^2
1	Gorgany Nature Reserve	UA0000002	53,62
2	Roztochya Nature Reserve	UA0000003	20,83
3	Medobory Nature Reserve	UA0000010	95,52
4	Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park	UA0000011	2615,21
5	Skole Beskydy National Nature Park	UA0000013	356,96
6	Yavorivskyi National Nature Park	UA0000030	71,20
7	Galician National Nature Park	UA0000035	146,42
8	Lower Dniester National Nature Park	UA0000039	213,69
9	Khotyn National Nature Park	UA0000045	94,86
10	Dniester Regional Landscape Park	UA0000114	196,86
11	Black Forest Nature Reserve	UA0000116	214,15
12	Nadsyansky Regional Landscape Park	UA0000118	194,49
13	Upper Dniester Beskydy Regional Landscape Park	UA0000119	85,76
14	Northern Podillya National Nature Park	UA0000120	170,33
15	Roztochya Nature Reserve	UA0000121	667,15
16	Dniester Canyon National Nature Park	UA0000122	108,70
17	Dniester Estuary National Nature Park	UA0000141	386,41
18	Regional landscape park Lyadova-Murafa	UA0000149	37,34
19	Kuchургansky Regional Landscape Park	UA0000154	16,76
20	Trostianets State Dendrological Reserve	UA0000156	6,67
21	Dolynsko-Rozhnyativskyi National Nature Park	UA0000174	1076,02
22	Boykivshchyna National Nature Park	UA0000176	106,06
23	Regional landscape park "Stilske hill country"	UA0000177	228,67
24	Zavadovsky forest reserve	UA0000179	85,26
25	Pidhaitsi Regional Landscape Park	UA0000188	50,80
26	Seretsky hydrological reserve	UA0000189	64,89
27	Berezhanske Opillya National Nature Park	UA0000190	206,46
28	Ryabchik protected area	UA0000194	8,41
29	Kamianobridsky forest reserve	UA0000240	9,80
30	Podilskyi Dniester National Nature Park	UA0000245	17,12
31	Slavskyi forest reserve	UA0000247	75,61
32	Turova Dacha hydrological reserve	UA0000260	10,60
33	Zhuravlevskaya Dacha hydrological reserve	UA0000264	11,42
34	Velyki Golody natural monument	UA0000266	3,45
35	Protected area of the Vyrva River Valley	UA0000323	96,26
36	Protected area of the Strvyazh River Valley	UA0000324	57,67
37	Protected area of the Opir River Valley	UA0000325	61,09
38	Protected area of the Stryi River Valley	UA0000326	338,25
39	Protected area of the Dniester River Valley in Lviv Oblast	UA0000332	336,28

№	Name of the site	Code.	Area, km^2
40	Protected area "Rocks of the Dniester Estuary"	UA0000350	9,27
41	Protected area of the Seret River Valley	UA0000355	25,42
42	Protected area of the Limnytsia River Valley	UA0000357	38,26
43	Kadubivska Stenka protected area	UA0000358	0,28
44	Protected area "Podviryovka"	UA0000359	0,56
45	Pogorilovka protected area	UA0000360	0,99
46	Protected area "Hayfields"	UA0000361	0,71
47	Vyshnivka protected area	UA0000362	2,76
48	Vasylivski and Rozkopynski Beams Protected Area	UA0000364	20,27
49	Protected area of the Bystrytsia-Nadvirna river valley	UA0000365	92,85
50	Kyzyrnyak protected area	UA0000400	5,79
51	The Ushatsky protected area	UA0000401	8,17
52	Dniester Nature Reserve	UA0000402	2,78
53	Anadoly protected area	UA0000448	4,52
54	Protected area "Kitrosy"	UA0000449	1,86
55	Oselivka protected area	UA0000450	4,24
56	Protected area "Rock of Gophers"	UA0000451	0,35
57	Protected area "Prigorodok-Varnitsa"	UA0000453	5,39
58	Kuchurgan protected area	UA0000596	214,87

Annex 5. List of places of recreation and leisure within the Dniester RBD

№	Name	Address	Territorial community	District	Oblast
1	City beach "Smotrych", Gorodok	Gorodok, right bank of the pond on the Smotrych River, near Hrushevskoho Street	Gorodotska	Khmelnytsky	Khmelnytska
2	Hotel complex “Teremki”	Kolodiyivka village, Dniester reservoir	Kitaygorodskaya	Kamianets-Podilskyi	Khmelnytska
3	Hotel and restaurant complex Villa "Two Rivers"	Velyka Slobidka village, Dniester reservoir	Slobodsko-Kulchievetska	Kamianets-Podilskyi	Khmelnytska
4	Bathing place No. 1	Zone: 04, quarter: 005: tract (Stara Ushytsia (lower) north-western part), Dniester reservoir	Staroushitska	Kamianets-Podilskyi	Khmelnytska
5	Bathing place No. 2	Zone: 04, quarter: 005: tract (Stara Ushytsia (lower), south-eastern part), Dniester reservoir	Staroushitska	Kamianets-Podilskyi	Khmelnytska
6	A place of mass recreation - the far beach of the Ternopil city pond	Ternopil, Chumatska str. 49.571325, 25.564162	Ternopilska. Transferred to lease	Ternopil	Ternopilska
7	A place of mass recreation - the beach "Tsyganka" of the Ternopil city pond	Ternopil, Biletska str. 49.567200, 25.583964,	Ternopilska	Ternopil	Ternopilska
8	A place of mass recreation - the beach in Zaliztsi village "Sunny Beach"	Zaliztsi, Ternopil region, 49.807439, 25.377662	Zalozetska	Ternopil	Ternopilska
9	A place of mass recreation - Berezhansky pond	Berezhany	Berezhanska	Berezhansky	Ternopilska
10	A place of mass recreation - a pond in Kozova	Kozova village (near the bypass road)	Kozovska	Ternopil	Ternopilska
11	A place of mass recreation - Horishne-Ivachivske Reservoir	Verkhniy Ivachiv village	Biletska	Ternopil	Ternopilska
12	Lake for swimming	Invest Plus LLC, Kozatskyi Khutor recreation area, Modrychi village, 75 Drohobytska str.	Truskavetska	Drohobych	Lviv
13	Lake for swimming and sport fishing	Hotel and recreation complex "Uzlissia" LLC, Strelky village, 1 Park Kraina Edem str.	Bibrska	Lviv	Lviv
14	Lake for swimming and sport fishing	Recreation centre "Viking Bay", Stare Selo, 14 Lisova str.	Davidovskaya	Lviv	Lviv
15	Lake for swimming and sport fishing	"Gostiny Dvir", Korosno village	Peremyshlyanska	Lviv	Lviv
16	City lake "Molodizhne" for swimming and sport fishing	Kommunalnyk municipal utility company, Przemyslany	Peremyshlyanska	Lviv	Lviv
17	Swimming pond	Hotel and recreation complex "Ozernyi Krai" LLC, 60 Stavkova St., Pustomyty, Ukraine	Pustomytivska	Lviv	Lviv
18	The pond of the city of Morshyn	ME "Green City", 1 Parkova Square, Morshyn, Ukraine	Morshynska	Stryisky	Lviv

№	Name	Address	Territorial community	District	Oblast
19	Zadorozhne water body	"Lemberg Lake (A.I. Pakulets)	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
20	Zadorozhne water body	Municipal enterprise "GOVI" beach "Sky-lake Fisherman" (A.M. Gatskov),	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
21	Zadorozhne water body	ME "GOVI" beach "Sky-like fish" (A.M. Gatskov) Gonyatychivska village (near the railway station "Zadorozhne”)	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
22	Zadorozhne water body	"Black Pearl" (Romanik Y.V.) Gonyatychivska rural district (near the railway station "Zadorozhne")	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
23	Zadorozhne water body	"Baikal Resort" (R.I. Melnyk) Gonyatychivska village (near the railway station "Zadorozhne,	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
24	Barbara reservoir	Favorit & D LLC (Gorodechna Y.I.) Mykolaiv, 1/5 Y. Mudrogo Str	Mykolaivska	Stryisky	Lviv
25	City beach on the Dniester River	on the left bank of the Dniester River near the Old Bridge in Halych	Galician	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk
26	Boat hire on the city lake	Dolyna	Dolinska	Kalusky	Ivano-Frankivsk
27	Boat hire point on the city lake in the park in the Ivan Franko Park	Kalush	Kaluska	Kalusky	Ivano-Frankivsk
28	Recreation area for amateur and sport fishing on the lake on Lytvyn Street in Kalush	Lytvyn Street, Kalush	Kaluska	Kalusky	Ivano-Frankivsk
29	Boat hire point on the city lake in Ivano-Frankivsk	Mazepa Street, Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk
30	Linear cable car for wakeboarding on the city lake in Ivano-Frankivsk (I.S. Shportyuk)	Mazepa Street, Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk
31	Lake Municipal Enterprise "Centre for Development and Recreation"	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk	Ivano-Frankivsk
32	Artificial pond No. 2 of Bukovel LLC	Polyanitsa village	Polyanitskaya	Nadvirnianskyi	Ivano-Frankivsk
33	Artificial pond No. 1 of Parktur LLC	Polyanitsa village	Polyanitskaya	Nadvirnianskyi	Ivano-Frankivsk
34	Recreation centre "Viliya"	Dniester, Lomachintsy village	Sokyryanska	Dniester	Chernivetska
35	Recreational area in Novodnistrovsk	Dniester, Novodnistrovsk	Novodnistrovska	Dniester	Chernivetska
36	Tourist complex "Uslad"	Dniester, Sokyryany	Sokyryanska	Dniester	Chernivetska
37	Mohyliv-Podilskyi city beach	Dniester, Mohyliv-Podilskyi	Mogilev-Podolsk	Mohyliv-Podilskyi	Vinnytsia

Annex 6 List of surface water monitoring sites in the Dniester basin

№	SWB code	Name of the SWB	Name of the monitoring point	Code of the monitoring point	Geographical coordinates		Category of SWB	Type of SWB
1	UA_M5.2_0004	Dniester	1316 km, Strilky village, Starosambirskyi district, Lviv region, upper reaches of the Dniester River	UA_M5.2_0004_01	22°58´40,15″E	49°19´41,37″N	river	UA_R_10_M_2_Si
2		Dniester	1300 km, Staryi Sambir, impact of Staryi Sambir wastewater	UA_M5.2_0004_02	23° 0'22.30 "E	49°26'29.80 "N	river	UA_R_10_M_2_Si
3	UA_M5.2_0006	Dniester River	1191 km, Rozvadiv village, Lviv region, impact of wastewater discharges from the Drohobych industrial hub	UA_M5.2_0006_01	23°57'27,13 "E	49°29'59,52 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
4	UA_M5.2_0007	Dniester River	1136 km, Sivka-Voinylivska village, above the confluence of the Sivka River, impact of Dombrovsky open pit	UA_M5.2_0007_01	24º32´54.39″E	49º12´11,24″	river	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si
5	UA_M5.2_0007	Dniester River	1111 km, Kozyna village, impact of wastewater from the Municipal Enterprise "Halychvodokanal"	UA_M5.2_0007_04	24°45´30.0″E	49°04´47.5″N	river	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si
6	UA_M5.2_0007	Dniester River	Halych National Nature Park, Halych	UA_M5.2_0007_02	24°43´46″E	49°7´35″N	river	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si
7	UA_M5.2_0007	Dniester River	1100 km, Perezhzhzhya village, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region, impact of discharges from Halychvodokanal, Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotehprom, Barva LLC	UA_M5.2_0007_03	24°51'11,98 "E	49°1'19,56 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si
8	UA_M5.2_0008	Dniester	1083 km, Nyzhniv, in the area of the Tlumach subcreek drinking water intake	UA_M5.2_0008_01	25°06´59.2″E	48°57´17.3″N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Si
9	UA_M5.2_0009	Dniester	939 km, Kostryzhivka village, wastewater discharge by Kostryzhivka Utility Company	UA_M5.2_0009_01	25°43'11 "E	48°39'19,4 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca
10	UA_M5.2_0009	Dniester	936 km, Zalishchyky, western bank, right bank, 50 m below the bridge over the river on the Chernivtsi - Ternopil road	UA_M5.2_0009_02	25°45'57,92 "E	48°38'2,54 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca
11	UA_M5.2_0009	Dniester	900 km, Mytkiv village, right bank, 200 m above the first ascent station to/from Chernivtsi	UA_M5.2_0009_03	26°1'23,88 "E	48°36'40,82 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca
12	UA_M5.2_0010	Dniester	826 km, Khotyn, w/s, left bank, 600 m above the bridge of the Chernivtsi-Kamianets-Podilskyi road	UA_M5.2_0010_01	26°28'48 "E	48°32'53 "N	HMWB	no
13	UA_M5.2_0010	Dniester	783 km, Dniester upstream, drinking water intake in Kamianets-Podilskyi	UA_M5.2_0010_02	26°37'29,66 "E	48°33'33,65 "N	HMWB	no
14	UA_M5.2_0010	Dniester	708 km, Dniester Rt., Korman village, coastal avenue, directly in the vicinity of the drinking water intake pumping station	UA_M5.2_0010_03	27°10'29,6 "E	48°34'43,64 "N	HMWB	no
15	UA_M5.2_0011	Dniester reservoir	677 km, Novodnistrovsk, "Prombaza" microdistrict, wastewater discharge from the Teplovodokanal Management Company	UA_M5.2_00011_01	27°27´54″E	48°34´30″N	HMWB	no
16	UA_M5.2_0012	Dniester	658 km, Naslavcha village, border with the Republic of Moldova, n/bottom of the Nizhnednistrovska HPP	UA_M5.2_0012_01	27° 34' 43,82 "E	48° 29' 29,74 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca
17		Dniester	631 km, Mohyliv - Podilskyi, bridge, Vinnytsia region, customs crossing with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_0012_02	27° 47' 36,86 "E	48° 26' 39,58 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca
18		Dniester	630 km, below the Mohyliv-Podilske outfall of Vodokanal, border with Moldova	UA_M5.2_0012_03	27°48'04.7 "E	48°26'14.1 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_CA

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19		Dniester	566.3 km, below the discharge of the SE Yampilvodokanal of Vinnytsiaoblvodokanal, border with Moldova	UA_M5.2_0012_04	28°18'30.1 "E	48°14'32.0 "N	river	UA_R_16_XL_1_CA
20	UA_M5.2_0013	Dniester	550 km, Tsekynivka village, Yampil district, Vinnytsia region, border with the Republic of Moldova, left bank, after discharge from Soroca sewage treatment plant (Republic of Moldova)	UA_M5.2_0013_01	28° 18' 35,64 "E	48° 9' 44,1 "N	river	UA_R_12_XL_1_Ca
21	UA_M5.2_0014	Dniester	20 km, Bilyayivka, drinking water supply from Odesa	UA_M5.2_0014_01	30°13'12 "E	46°26'38,4 "N	river	UA_R_12_XL_1_O
22	UA_M5.2_0014	Dniester	16 km, Mayaky village, Nizhnednistrovska SSU	UA_M5.2_0014_02	30°15′41″E	46°24′53″N	river	UA_R_12_XL_1_O
23	UA_M5.2_0015	Turunchuk	c. Troitske village, border with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_0015_01	30°00'00.1 "E	46°32'48.3 "N	river	UA_R_12_XL_1_O
24	UA_M5.2_0035	Stryj	83 km, Terlo village, under the bridge on the road Khyriv - Smilnytsia, cross-border gate	UA_M5.2_0035_01	22°44'15.83 "E	49°28'48.47 "N	river	UA_R_10_M_2_Si
25	UA_M5.2_0036	Strviazh	6 km, Luky village, impact of untreated sewage from Sambir, under the bridge on the Lviv-Sambir road	UA_M5.2_0036_01	23°23' 22,66 "E	49°36' 41,60 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
26		Strviazh	66 km, Khyriv, under the bridge of the Khyriv - Staryi Sambir road	UA_M5.2_0036_02	22°51'31,55 "E	49°31'41,588 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
27	UA_M5.2_0058	Vereshchytsia	36 km, Gorodok, impact of Gorodok wastewater	UA_M5.2_0058_01	23°39'8.38 "E	49°45'54.35 "N	HMWB	no
28	UA_M5.2_0062	Zymna voda	8 km, Zymna Voda village, impact of Lviv International Airport and private farms	UA_M5.2_0062_1	23°54'11.01 "E	49°49'8.31 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
29	UA_M5.2_0090	Tysmenytsia	21 km, Drohobych, impacted by effluents from Truskavets, Boryslav and Drohobych industrial hub, 1 km downstream of Drohobych	UA_M5.2_0090_01	23°33' 56,05 "E	49°21' 17,74 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
30	UA_M5.2_0099	Solonitsa	24.5 km, Truskavets, water intake of Truskavetsvodokanal LLC	UA_M5.2_0099_01	23°30'16,24 "E	49°15'54,80 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
31	UA_M5.2_0099	Solonitsa	c. Ranevychi village, impact of PJSC Stebnytsia MCC Polymineral	UA_M5.2_0099_02	23°33'43.1 "E	49°20'24.0 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_SI
32	UA_M5.2_0137	Sherek	42 km, Navariya village, impact of private household wastewater	UA_M5.2_0137_01	23°56'11.97 "E	49°45'3.56 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
33	UA_M5.2_0145	Zubra	30 km, Zubra village, Pustomyty district, Lviv region, impact of wastewater discharges from water users in Lviv	UA_M5.2_0145_01	24°3'7,2 "E	49°46'4,8 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
34	UA_M5.2_0158	Stryi	78 km, Verkhnye Syniovydne village, left bank, under the riverbed from Lviv, 150 m below the bridge, Stryi - Skole road	UA_M5.2_0158_01	23°36'24,56 "E	49°6'25,92 "N	river	UA_R_10_L_2_Si
35	UA_M5.2_0158	Stryi	117 km, Novyi Kropyvnyk village, reference conditions for the Dniester basin, within the Skole Beskydy National Park (Emerald Network)	UA_M5.2_0158_02	23°18'22.64 "E	49°11'46.98 "N	river	UA_R_10_L_2_Si
36	UA_M5.2_0159	Stryi	39 km, Stryi (Dobryany village), impact of wastewater from Stryi Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant	UA_M5.2_0159_01	23° 54' 54,68 "E	49°17' 15,17 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
37		Stryi	6 km, Zhydachiv, impact of pulp and paper mill wastewater	UA_M5.2_0159_02	24° 7' 54,40 "E	49°22' 46,78 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
38	UA_M5.2_0178	Yablunka	0.3 km, Turka, impact of Turka wastewater	UA_M5.2_0178_01	23° 2'58.28 "E	49° 9'30.77 "N	river	UA_R_10_M_3_Si
39	UA_M5.2_0183	Skhidnytsia	4 km, Skhidnytsia, impact of Skhidnytsia	UA_M5.2_0183_01	23°19'55.66 "E	49°13'44.19 "N	river	UA_R_10_S_3_Si

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40	UA_M5.2_0201	Opir	0.2 km, Verkhnye Syniovydne, under the bridge of the Stryi - Skole road, impact of Skole runoff	UA_M5.2_0201_01	23°35'39.18 "E	49° 6'33.33 "N	river	UA_R_10_M_2_Si
41	UA_M5.2_0203	Slavska	1 km from the mouth, Slavske village, impact of wastewater from water users	UA_M5.2_0203_01	23°26' 51,0 "E	48°50'31,0 "N	river	UA_R_10_S_3_Si
42	UA_M5.2_0238	Luh	18.45 km, drinking water intake in Khodoriv	UA_M5.2_0238_01	24°18'56,15 "E	49°25'9,07 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
43	UA_M5.2_0245	Berezhnitsa	35 km, Berezhnytsia village, impact of wastewater from water users in Morshyn	UA_M5.2_0245_01	23°55'18 "E	49°12'18 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
44	UA_M5.2_0256	Svicha	57 km, Kniazholuka village, drinking water intake in Dolyna town	UA_M5.2_0256_01	23°54'25,45 "E	48°57'54,03 "N	river	UA_R_10_M_2_Si
45	UA_M5.2_0280	Sajawa	9 km, Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk region, impact of wastewater discharges from Dolyna VPWC and water users	UA_M5.2_0280_01	23°56´35,48″E	48°59´38,55″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
46	UA_M5.2_0293	Gerinya	11 km, Bolekhiv, Olena Stepanivnyi Street, bridge over the river	UA_M5.2_0293_01	23°53´1″E	49°04´9″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
47	UA_M5.2_0309	Sivka	2 km, village of Sivka-Voinylivska, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region, environmental emergency zone (Decree of the President of Ukraine of 10 February 2010 N 145 (145/2010) "On declaring the territories of the city of Kalush and villages of Kropyvnyk and Sivka-Kaluska, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region, an environmental emergency zone")	UA_M5.2_0309_01	24°32´29,41″E	49°11´18,03″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
48		Sivka	39.5 km, Kalush, road bridge on Bohdana Khmelnytskoho Street, impact of Dombrovsky quarry	UA_M5.2_0309_02	24°19´49,9″E	49°02´52,1″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
49	UA_M5.2_0310	Kropyvnyk	12.0 km, Mostyshche village, road bridge, impact of Dombrovsky quarry	UA_M5.2_0310_01	24°20'32,3 "E	49°04'16,7 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
50	UA_M5.2_0320	Limnitsa	105 km, Osmoloda village, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region, local landscape reserve "Limnytsia River with a 100 m wide water protection strip along the banks"	UA_M5.2_0320_01	24°00´52,34″E	48°33´37,65″N	river	UA_R_10_S_4_Si
51	UA_M5.2_0325	Limnitsa	30 km, Vistova village, Kalush drinking water intake	UA_M5.2_0325_01	24°27'49,39"	49°01'39,60 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
52	UA_M5.2_0359	Duba	1 km, Rozhnyativ village, impact of wastewater from Rozhnyativvodkhoz	UA_M5.2_0359_01	24°10´28″E	48°57´39″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
53	UA_M5.2_0368	Lukva	23 km, Bodnariv village, impact of wastewater from Raisilkomunhosp LLC, road bridge on the Ivano-Frankivsk-Kalush road	UA_M5.2_0368_01	24°32´43″E	49°01´28″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
54	UA_M5.2_0375	Hnyla Lypa	38 km, Babukhiv village, impact of wastewater from Rohatyn Vodokanal	UA_M5.2_0375_01	24°36´55″E	49°21´45″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
55	UA_M5.2_0392	Bystrica	2 km, Yezupil village, road bridge, impact of treatment facilities of Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotekhprom	UA_M5.2_0392_01	24°47´18″E	49°2´9″N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
56	UA_M5.2_0397	Bystrytsia Nadvirna	16 km, Berezivka village, drinking water supply from Ivano-Frankivsk	UA_M5.2_0397_01	24°41'48,62 "E	48°50'23,64 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
57	UA_M5.2_0433	Vorona	55 km, Tysmenytsia, influence of PJSC Neftekhimik Prykarpattya	UA_M5.2_0433_01	24°50'50,323 "E	48°54'58,381 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si

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58	UA_M5.2_0457	Bystrytsia Solotvynska	18 km, Skobychivka village, drinking water supply from Ivano-Frankivsk	UA_M5.2_0457_01	24°33'17,64 "E	48°51'02,59 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
59	UA_M5.2_0472	Sajavka	21.4 km, Rosilna village, Bohorodchany district, Ivano-Frankivsk region, Mizhhirya reserve	UA_M5.2_0472_01	24°21'13.8 "E	48°46'23.5 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_3_Si
60	UA_M5.2_0480	Pavelce	17 km, Rybne village, T. Shevchenko street, Black Forest forest reserve	UA_M5.2_0480_01	24°36'49,5 "E	48°57'06,5 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
61	UA_M5.2_0480	Pavelce	10.2 km, Pavlivka village, Kaluske highway, road bridge, impact of Ivano-Frankivsk landfill	UA_M5.2_0480_02	24°38'24,0 "E	48°58'48,9 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
62	UA_M5.2_0492	Zolotaya Lipa	75 km, Berezhany, below the wastewater discharge of the Berezhany Municipal Enterprise "Dobrobut"	UA_M5.2_0492_01	24°57′03.2″E	49°26′11.4″N	HMWB	no
63	UA_M5.2_0506	Tlumachyk	21 km, Lokitka village, Tlumach district, impact of wastewater from Tlumachkomunservice	UA_M5.2_0506_01	25°01′04,6″E	48°53′02,3″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
64	UA_M5.2_0519	Koropets	51 km, Pidhaitsi, below the wastewater discharge of the Pidhaitsi-Vodokanal	UA_M5.2_0519_01	25°8′30.2″E	49°15′45″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
65	UA_M5.2_0544	Strypa	34 km, Buchach, water intake for domestic purposes	UA_M5.2_0544_01	25°24'14.6 "E	49°3'15.5 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
66	UA_M5.2_0569	Dzhuryn	6 km, Nyrkiv village, Dzhuryn waterfall, Dniester Canyon National Park	UA_M5.2_0569_01	25° 35'15.6 "E	48° 48'20.5 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_CA
67	UA_M5.2_0583	Seret*.	Seretskyi hydrological reserve, Zaliztsi village	UA_M5.2_0583_01	25°22'34 "E	49°47'46 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
68	UA_M5.2_0584	Seret	211 km, Horishne-Ivachivske east, Horishne-Ivachiv village, drinking water supply to Ternopil	UA_M5.2_0584_01	25°30'47,6 "E	49°39'06 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
69	UA_M5.2_0586	Ternopil reservoir	м. Ternopil, drinking water to/from Ternopil	UA_M5.2_0586_01	25°34'44,4 "E	49°33'10,8 "N	HMWB	no
70	UA_M5.2_0587	Seret	178 km, Velyka Berezovytsia, after the discharge of wastewater by Ternopilvodokanal	UA_M5.2_0587_01	25°36' 08.8 "E	49° 30' 09.8 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
71	UA_M5.2_0588	Seret	155 km, Mykulintsy, after the discharge of wastewater by Komunekoservis	UA_M5.2_0588_01	25° 36' 15.0 "E	49° 23'27,4 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Si
72	UA_M5.2_0591	Seret	81 km, Chortkiv, drinking water intake of the city of Chortkiv	UA_M5.2_0591_01	25°47′12,21″E	49°1′24,56″N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_Ca
73	UA_M5.2_0591	Seret	70 km, Ugryn village, after discharge of wastewater by Chortkivske VUVKG	UA_M5.2_0591_02	25° 49' 08 "E	48° 58' 25 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_2_CA
74	UA_M5.2_0595	Seret, Kasperovskoye reservoir*.	8 km, Monastyrok village, Kasperivskyi landscape reserve	UA_M5.2_0595_01	25°51'27.9 "E	48°43'40.6 "N	HMWB	no
75	UA_M5.2_0620	Hnizna	22 km, V. Birky village, right bank, near the bridge, impact of V. Birky village wastewater	UA_M5.2_0620_01	25°44'57.7 "E	49°30'46.5 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
76	UA_M5.2_0661	Yurkivka	14.14 km, Yurkivtsi village water discharge from the farm "Pig breeding premises"	UA_M5.2_0661_01	25°56'24.2 "E	48°30'29.9 "N	HMWB	no
77	UA_M5.2_0668	Nichlava	37 km, Borshchiv, water intake for domestic purposes	UA_M5.2_0668_01	26°00'57.7 "E	48°47'21.10 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_1_Si
78	UA_M5.2_0702	Zbruch	214 km, Pidvolochysk, water intake for domestic purposes	UA_M5.2_0702_01	26°09'38.1 "E	49°32'01.4 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
79	UA_M5.2_0706	Zbruch	83 km, Skala-Podilska, right bank, near the bridge, impact of Skala-Podilska wastewater	UA_M5.2_0706_01	26°13'10.3 "E	48°50'20.2 "N	river	UA_R_16_L_1_Si
80	UA_M5.2_0720	Grabarka	11 km, village. Manachyn, near the bridge	UA_M5.2_0720_01	26°20′41.50″E	49°32′21.52″N	HMWB	no

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81	UA_M5.2_0727	Bovenets	3 km, Polyany village, Volochysk district, near the bridge, impact of discharge from Volochyske KP VKG Dzherelo, Volochysk	UA_M5.2_0727_01	26°13′10.24″E	49°28′41.30″N	HMWB	no
82	UA_M5.2_0763	Zhvanchyk	76 km, Kuhayivtsi village, Chemerovets district, near the bridge, territory of the Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park, impact of discharge by Kommunservice, Chemerivtsi village and Obolon PJSC (malt plant), Chemerivtsi village	UA_M5.2_0763_01	26°21′37.95″E	48°58′12.34″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_SI
83	UA_M5.2_0784	Smotrych	115 km, north of Lisohirka village, Horodok district, near the railway bridge, impact of discharge by Horodokkommunservice, Horodok	UA_M5.2_0784_01	26°33′41.70″E	49°08′06.77″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_SI
84	UA_M5.2_0787	Smotrych	4 km, Panivtsi village, Kamianets-Podilskyi district, near the bridge, territory of the Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park, influence of Kamianets-Podilskyi city	UA_M5.2_0787_01	26°37′13.06″E	48°37′25.30″N	river	UA_R_16_L_1_CA
85	UA_M5.2_0826	Muksha	12 km, Mala Slobidka village, Kamianets-Podilskyi district, near the bridge, territory of the Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park, impact of discharge by Miskteplovodenergia, Kamianets-Podilskyi	UA_M5.2_0826_01	26°38′41.35″E	48°37′52.87″N	river	UA_R_16_M_1_CA
86	UA_M5.2_0832	Sursha	11 km, Lenkivtsi village, wastewater discharge, Kelmenetskyi utility company	UA_M5.2_0832_01	26°50'27.5 "E	48°29'08,6 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_Si
87	UA_M5.2_0836	Ternava	38 km, Sichyntsi village, Dunaivtsi district, impact of discharge by Miskvodokanal, Dunaivtsi	UA_M5.2_0836_01	26°50′10.78″E	48°51′42.01″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_SI
88	UA_M5.2_0836	Ternava	37 km, Panasivka village, Dunaivtsi district, near the bridge, impact of discharge by Miskvodokanal, Dunaivtsi	UA_M5.2_0836_01	26°49′56.85″E	48°51′26.55″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_SI
89	UA_M5.2_0846	Studenica	44 km, Demiankivtsi village, near the bridge, impact of wastewater discharges from the Dunayevetsky Bakery Plant	UA_M5.2_0846_01	26°54'53.52 "E	48°52'59.85 "N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Si
90	UA_M5.2_0863	Ushytsia	92 km, Sokolivka village, Yarmolyntsi district, below the pond dam, impact of discharges from Kommunalnyk-2011, Yarmolyntsi village and NGO Victoria, Yarmolyntsi village	UA_M5.2_0863_01	26°50′54.98″E	49°09′31.67″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_SI
91	UA_M5.2_0867	Ushytsia	60 km, Adamivka village, near the bridge	UA_M5.2_0867_01	27°03′38.06″E	49°06′06.00″N	river	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca
92	UA_M5.2_0899	Callus	43 km, Vinkivtsi village, near the bridge, impact of discharges from Vinkovetskyi Komunservice, Vinkovtsi village and Vinkovetskyi Syzavod LLC, Vinkovtsi village	UA_M5.2_0899_01	27°13′53.26″E	49°00′56.97″N	river	UA_R_16_S_2_SI
93	UA_M5.2_0902	Callus	14 km, Kaskada village, Novoushchytsia district, impact of discharges from the State Enterprise "Vodokanal", Nova Ushytsia village and LLC "Dyada D", Nova Ushytsia village	UA_M5.2_0902_01	27°17′19.13″E	48°48′42.89″N	river	UA_R_16_M_1_CA
94	UA_M5.2_0932	Sokyryany	11.75 km, Sokyryany dump Sokyryany Correctional Colony No. 67	UA_M5.2_0932_01	27°25'32.1 "E	48°26'21.8 "N	river	UA_R_16_S_1_Si
95	UA_M5.2_1084	Biloch	15 km, Sherentsi village, border with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_1084_01	29° 0' 28,91 "E	47° 59' 20,74 "N	river	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca

№	SWB code	Name of the SWB	Name of the monitoring point	Code of the monitoring point	Geographical coordinates		Category of SWB	Type of SWB
96	UA_M5.2_1086	Molokysh (Okny)	28 km, Labushne village, border with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_1086_01	29° 8' 14,9 "E	48° 3' 31,1 "N	HMWB	no
97	UA_M5.2_1097	Yagorlyk	20.2 km, Artyrivka village, border with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_1097_01	29° 21' 35,1 "E	47° 28' 13,7 "N	river	UA_R_12_M_1_Si
98	UA_M5.2_1113	Kuchurgan	6 km, Stepanivka village, border with the Republic of Moldova	UA_M5.2_1113_01	29° 58' 37,79 "E	46° 47' 19,5 "N	river	UA_R_12_L_1_Si
99	UA_M5.2_1114	Kuchurganske reservoir	20 km, Kuchurhany village, eastern bank of the easternmost river, 2 km below the bridge over the river	UA_M5.2_1114_01	29°58′21″E	46°43′ 4″N	HMWB	no
100	UA_M5.2_1114	Kuchurganske reservoir	1 km, Hradenytsi village, 1 km along the dam from the village	UA_M5.2_1114_02	29°59′15″E	46°35′37″N	HMWB	no
100	UA_M5.2_1152	Dniester estuary	Ovidiopol, near the Dukov Sports Palace at 3 Portova Street, Nova Prystan	UA_M5.2_1152_01	30°26'02.3 "E	46°14'32.1 "N	Transitional waters	UA_TW_M5_O_O

Annex 7 Integrated assessment table of the status of the Dniester RBD SWBs for 2020-2023

№	SWB				Biological indicators								Basin specific				AWB and HMWB			Chemical status	
	Name of the SWB	Code SWB	Type SWB	The length of the SWB, km	Phytoplankton	Microphytobenthos	Vascular plants	Bottom macroinvertebrates	The status of the SWB by biological indicators	Assessment reliability level***.	Hydromorphological indicators - high status (Yes/No)	Chemical and physicochemical parameters	Basin specific	Assessment reliability level***.	Environmental status	Assessment reliability level***.	AWB (Yes/No)	HMWB(Yes/Candidate)	Ecological potential	Chemical state***.	Assessment reliability level***.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0004	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	42,45	n/a	V/A	n/a	V/A	2	H	no	3	3	C	2	H				D	C
2	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0006	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	95,06	n/a	A/V	n/a	V/A	1	H	no	3	2	C	1	H				ND	C
3	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0007	UA_R_16_XL_2_Si	69,15	n/a	3	3	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
4	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0009	UA_R_16_XL_1_Ca	165,51	3	4	n/a	4	4	C	yes	3	3	C	4	C				ND	C
5	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0010	no	143,46	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	H	-	2	2	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
6	Dniester reservoir	UA_M5.2_0011	no	5,29	3	1	2	3	3	C	-	2	3	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
7	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0012	UA_R_16_XL_1_CA	90,20	3	2	4	4	4	C	no	2	2	C	4	C				D	C
8	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0013	UA_R_12_XL_1_Ca	48,83	2	3	3	3	3	C	no	2	2	C	3	C				D	C
9	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0014	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	90,61	3*	3*	3*	2*	3	C	yes	2	2	C	3	C				ND	C
10	Turunchuk	UA_M5.2_0015	UA_R_12_XL_1_O	33,38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a				3	C						ND	C
11	p. Stryj	UA_M5.2_0035	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	10,51	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	yes	1	2	C	2	H				ND	C
12	p. Stryj	UA_M5.2_0036	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	72,58	n/a	V/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	yes	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
13	p. Vereshchytsia	UA_M5.2_0058	no	76,51	A/A	V/A	A/C	V/A	3	C		3	2	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
14	p. Winter Water	UA_M5.2_0062	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,51	n/a	V/A	n/a	V/A	3	H	no	3	3	C	3	H				ND	C
15	Tysmenytsia river	UA_M5.2_0090	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	34,41	n/a	V/V	n/a	V/A	2	H	yes	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
16	p. Solonitsa	UA_M5.2_0099	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	27,68	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	1	H		2	2	C	1	H				D	C
17	p. Sherek	UA_M5.2_0137	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	7,72	n/a	V/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	no	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
18	p. Zubra	UA_M5.2_0145	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,87	n/a	V/A	n/a	A/A	3	H	no	3	3	C	3	H				ND	C
19	p. Stryi	UA_M5.2_0158	UA_R_10_L_2_Si	57,76	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	yes	1	2	C	2	H				ND	C
20	p. Stryi	UA_M5.2_0159	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	72,96	n/a	A/A	n/a	V/A	1	H	yes	3	2	C	1	H				ND	C
21	p. Yablunka	UA_M5.2_0178	UA_R_10_M_3_Si	3,29	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	yes	3	3	C	4	C				ND	C
22	p. Skhidnytsia	UA_M5.2_0183	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	10,59	n/a	A/V	n/a	A/A	4	H	yes	3	2	C	4	H				ND	C
23	p. Resistance	UA_M5.2_0201	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	24,49	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	3	H	yes	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
24	p. Slavska	UA_M5.2_0203	UA_R_10_S_3_Si	15,08	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	H	no	3	2	C	2	H				D	C
25	p. Luh	UA_M5.2_0238	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	21,92	n/a	V/A	n/a	V/A	2	H	yes	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
26	p. Berezhnitsa	UA_M5.2_0245	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	35,69	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	1	H	yes	3	2	C	1	H				ND	C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
27	p. Candle	UA_M5.2_0256	UA_R_10_M_2_Si	18,74	n/a	A/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	yes	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
28	p. Sajawa	UA_M5.2_0280	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	20,74	n/a	A/C	n/a	A/A	4	H	yes	3	3	C	4	H				ND	C
29	p. Gerinya	UA_M5.2_0293	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	16,67	n/a	V/A	n/a	A/A	2	H	yes	3	2	C	2	H				ND	C
30	p. Sivka	UA_M5.2_0309	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	54,04	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
31	p. Nettle	UA_M5.2_0310	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	29,49	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	no	3	3	C	4	C				ND	C
32	p. Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0320	UA_R_10_S_4_Si	21,18	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	C	yes	3	2	C	1	C				D	C
33	p. Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0325	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	39,18	n/a	3	3	3	3	C	yes	2	2	C	3	C				D	C
34	p. Duba	UA_M5.2_0359	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	7,53	n/a	2	2	2	2	C	yes	2	2	C	2	C				ND	C
35	p. Onion	UA_M5.2_0368	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	51,03	n/a	2	n/a	1	2	C	yes	3	2	C	2	C				ND	C
36	p. Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0375	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	49,81	n/a	2	3	4	4	C	no	3	2	C	4	C				ND	C
37	p. Bystrica	UA_M5.2_0392	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	15,51	n/a	2	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
38	p. Bystrytsia Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0397	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	44,23	n/a	2	n/a	2	2	C	no	1	2	C	2	C				Д	C
39	p. Crow	UA_M5.2_0433	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	45,86	n/a	3	3	3	3	C	yes	2	2	C	3	C				ND	C
40	p. Bystrytsia Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0457	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	50,29	n/a	2	n/a	3	2	C	no	1	2	C	2	H				ND	C
41	Sadzhavka river	UA_M5.2_0472	UA_R_16_S_3_Si	2,11																D	C
42	p. Pavelce	UA_M5.2_0480	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	21,35	n/a	2	n/a	2	2	C	yes	2	2	C	2	C				ND	C
43	p. Zolotaya Lipa	UA_M5.2_0492	no	16,26	3	3	3	3	3	C	-	3	2	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
44	p. Interpreter	UA_M5.2_0506	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	27,89	n/a	3	n/a	5	5	C	no	3	3	C	5	H				ND	C
45	p. Koropets	UA_M5.2_0519	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	58,28	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
46	p. Strip	UA_M5.2_0544	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	47,92	n/a	3	3	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
47	p. Dzhurin	UA_M5.2_0569	UA_R_16_M_2_CA	5,13	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
48	p. Seret*.	UA_M5.2_0583	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	33,13	n/a	2	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
49	Horishne-Ivachivske water reservoir	UA_M5.2_0584	no	19,75	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	yes	2	3	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
50	Seret River	UA_M5.2_0585	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	12,69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			3	3	C						ND	C
51	Ternopil reservoir	UA_M5.2_0586	no	3,11	3	3	3	2	3	C	-	2	2	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
52	p. Seret	UA_M5.2_0587	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	8,94	n/a	3	4	4	4	C	yes	3	2	C	4	C				D	C
53	p. Seret	UA_M5.2_0588	UA_R_16_L_2_Si	83,84	n/a	2	3	3	3	C	yes	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
54	p. Seret	UA_M5.2_0591	UA_R_16_L_2_CA	28,59	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
55	p. Seret, Kasperovskoye reservoir*.	UA_M5.2_0595	no	2,17	3	3	3	3	3	C	-	3	2	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
56	p. Nesting	UA_M5.2_0620	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	53,68	n/a	3	3	3	3	C	yes	3	3	C	3	C				ND	C
57	p. Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0661	no	7,28	3	1	4	4	4	C		3	2	C				HMWB	4	ND	C
58	p. Nichlava	UA_M5.2_0668	UA_R_16_M_1_Si	8,07	n/a	1	3	4	4	C	yes	2	2	C	4	C				ND	C
59	p. Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0702	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	13,65	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	yes	2	2	C	4	H				D	C
60	p. Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0706	UA_R_16_L_1_Si	11,04	3	3	3	3	3	C	yes	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
61	p. Grabarka	UA_M5.2_0720	no	17,12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	the river dried up												
62	p. Bovenets	UA_M5.2_0727	no	22,56	3	3	4	4	4	C	-	3	2	C				HMWB	4	D	C
63	p. Gum	UA_M5.2_0763	UA_R_16_M_2_SI	35,01	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
64	p. Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0784	UA_R_16_M_2_SI	48,08	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	no	3	2	C	3	H				ND	C
65	p. Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0787	UA_R_16_L_1_CA	70,33	3	3	3	3	3	C	yes	3	3	C	3	C				D	C
66	p. Muksha	UA_M5.2_0826	UA_R_16_M_1_CA	24,67	n/a	3	3	5	5	C	yes	3	3	C	5	C				ND	C
67	p. Sursha	UA_M5.2_0832	UA_R_16_S_2_Si	4,81	n/a	4	5	5	5	C	no	3	3	C	5	C				ND	C
68	p. Ternava	UA_M5.2_0836	UA_R_16_S_2_SI	20,65	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	yes	3	2	C	4	H				ND	C
69	Studenytsia river	UA_M5.2_0846	UA_R_16_M_2_Si	28,40	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	yes	3	2	C	4	H				ND	C
70	p. Ushytsia	UA_M5.2_0863	UA_R_16_S_2_SI	15,79	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	no	3	2	C	4	H				ND	C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
71	p. Ushytsia	UA_M5.2_0867	UA_R_16_M_2_Ca	18,39	n/a	3	n/a	3	3	C	yes	3	2	C	3	H				D	C
72	p. Callus	UA_M5.2_0899	UA_R_16_S_2_SI	11,67	n/a	4	n/a	5	5	C	no	3	3	C	5	H				ND	C
73	p. Callus	UA_M5.2_0902	UA_R_16_M_1_CA	29,33	n/a	2	2	3	3	C	yes	3	2	C	3	C				ND	C
74	p. Sokyryany	UA_M5.2_0932	UA_R_16_S_1_Si	6,74	n/a	3	n/a	4	4	C	no	3	2	C	4	H				D	C
75	p. Biloch	UA_M5.2_1084	UA_R_12_M_1_Ca	15,03	n/a	2*	2*	2*	2	C	no	n/a	2	C	2	C				ND	C
76	p. Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1097	UA_R_12_M_1_Si	8,02	n/a	3*	1*	2*	3	C	no	n/a	2	C	3	C				ND	C
77	Kuchurganske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1114	no	22,22	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	C	-	3	3	C				HMWB	3	ND	C
78	Dniester estuary	UA_M5.2_1152	UA_TW_M5_O_O	344,28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		-	3	3	C				transitional waters		D	C

Notes:

- not applicable

н/пр no monitoring was conducted

б/о without assessment

Level of reliability of the assessment **

B high

C medium

H low

Ecological status/potencial:

1	High
2	Good
3	Moderate
4	Poor
5	Bad

Chemical status**

D	Good
ND	Failing to achieve good

Annex 8. Achieving environmental objectives in 2030

Table 1 Achievement of the environmental objectives of the SWBs in 2030

№	Title SWB	Code SWB	Category (PR, HMWB/AWB)[22]	Assessment of the risks of not achieving good status (completed in 2020)		Environmental goals, 2030		Reason for postponement of the date of achievement of environmental objectives (NN, TA, VH, VO, NA)[23]
				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SWB not at risk								
1	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0001	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
2	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0003	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
3	Jasenica	UA_M5.2_0019	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
4	Tysmenytsia	UA_M5.2_0086	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
5	Shipilsky	UA_M5.2_0121	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
6	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0154	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
7	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0155	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
8	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0156	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
9	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0157	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
10	Smozhanka	UA_M5.2_0160	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
11	Husna	UA_M5.2_0162	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
12	Husna	UA_M5.2_0163	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
13	Libokhorka	UA_M5.2_0164	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
14	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0167	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
15	Interference	UA_M5.2_0172	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
16	Dovzhanka	UA_M5.2_0175	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
17	Skhidnytsia	UA_M5.2_0182	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
18	Rybnik-Maydansky	UA_M5.2_0186	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
19	Rybnik-Maydansky	UA_M5.2_0187	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
20	Rybnik-Zubrytsya	UA_M5.2_0188	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
21	Rybnik-Zubrytsya	UA_M5.2_0189	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

[22] PR - SWB of natural categories (rivers, lakes, transitional, coastal), HMWB/AWB – heavily modified or artificial SWB

[23] NN - natural causes, TA - technical causes (lack of technical solution, technical impracticality or impracticability), VH - disproportionately high cost, VO - causes related to military operations, temporary occupation of the territory, NA - unknown causes

№	Title SWB	Code SWB	Category (PR, HMWB/AWB)[22]	Assessment of the risks of not achieving good status (completed in 2020)		Environmental goals, 2030		Reason for postponement of the date of achievement of environmental objectives (NN, TA, VH, VO, NA)[23]
				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
22	Krushelnitsa	UA_M5.2_0190	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
23	Krushelnitsa	UA_M5.2_0191	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
24	Spine	UA_M5.2_0193	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
25	Spine	UA_M5.2_0194	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
26	Zdzenni	UA_M5.2_0196	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
27	Zdzenni	UA_M5.2_0197	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
28	Resistance	UA_M5.2_0198	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
29	Slavska	UA_M5.2_0202	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
30	Elenkovata	UA_M5.2_0204	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
31	Rozhanka	UA_M5.2_0206	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
32	Golovchanka	UA_M5.2_0208	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
33	Golovchanka	UA_M5.2_0209	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
34	Libochora	UA_M5.2_0212	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
35	Zelemchanka	UA_M5.2_0214	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
36	Zelemchanka	UA_M5.2_0215	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
37	Horde	UA_M5.2_0216	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
38	Horde	UA_M5.2_0219	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
39	Bottle	UA_M5.2_0220	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
40	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_0222	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
41	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_0223	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
42	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_0224	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
43	Tishivnitsa	UA_M5.2_0225	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
44	Liquid	UA_M5.2_0230	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
45	Liquid	UA_M5.2_0231	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
46	Bobrovka	UA_M5.2_0439	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
47	Interpreter	UA_M5.2_0507	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
48	Land	UA_M5.2_0511	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
49	Land	UA_M5.2_0513	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
50	The devil	UA_M5.2_0532	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
51	Birches	UA_M5.2_0533	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
52	Birches	UA_M5.2_0536	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
53	Kernitsa	UA_M5.2_0565	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
54	Jurin	UA_M5.2_0569	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
56	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0572	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
57	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0573	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
58	Meadows	UA_M5.2_0575	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
60	Seret	UA_M5.2_0594	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
61	Seret	UA_M5.2_0596	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
62	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0618	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
63	Guilty as charged	UA_M5.2_0637	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
64	Temple	UA_M5.2_0651	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
65	Onut	UA_M5.2_0654	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
66	Onut	UA_M5.2_0655	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
67	Straps	UA_M5.2_0659	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
68	Straps	UA_M5.2_0660	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
69	Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0663	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
70	Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0665	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
71	Hlybochok	UA_M5.2_0681	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
72	Zvinyachka	UA_M5.2_0687	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
73	Mioski Raskowski	UA_M5.2_0689	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
74	Valle Molotoy	UA_M5.2_0691	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
75	Valle Molotoy	UA_M5.2_0692	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
76	Valle Molotoy	UA_M5.2_0693	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
77	Berest	UA_M5.2_0694	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
78	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0705	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
79	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0706	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
80	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0710	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
81	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0711	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
82	Olkhovy Potik	UA_M5.2_0752	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
83	Olkhovy Potik	UA_M5.2_0753	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
84	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0755	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
85	Ketros Valley	UA_M5.2_0778	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
86	Markivo Drab valley	UA_M5.2_0779	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
87	Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0784	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
88	Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0785	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
89	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0793	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
90	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0795	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
91	Bila Krynytsia	UA_M5.2_0804	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
92	Kulavka	UA_M5.2_0807	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
93	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0813	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
94	Stefanivka	UA_M5.2_0817	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
95	Stefanivka	UA_M5.2_0818	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
96	Sarah Lunga	UA_M5.2_0831	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
97	Surcha	UA_M5.2_0832	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
98	Surcha	UA_M5.2_0833	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
99	Surcha	UA_M5.2_0834	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
100	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0839	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
101	Restoration	UA_M5.2_0843	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
102	Studenitsa	UA_M5.2_0847	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
103	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0850	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
104	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0852	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
105	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0853	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
106	Pelivanova	UA_M5.2_0858	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
107	Pelivanova	UA_M5.2_0859	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
108	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0862	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
109	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0864	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
110	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0866	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
111	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0867	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
112	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0868	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
113	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0869	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
114	Ear	UA_M5.2_0878	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
115	Ear	UA_M5.2_0880	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
116	Ear	UA_M5.2_0881	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
117	Hlybochok	UA_M5.2_0882	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
118	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0885	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
119	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0886	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
120	Gum	UA_M5.2_0887	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
121	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0890	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
122	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0891	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
123	Talova	UA_M5.2_0893	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
124	Curve	UA_M5.2_0897	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
125	Curve	UA_M5.2_0898	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
126	Kalyusik	UA_M5.2_0903	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
127	Kalyusik	UA_M5.2_0905	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
128	Whip	UA_M5.2_0908	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
129	Whip	UA_M5.2_0909	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
130	Mother	UA_M5.2_0911	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
131	Zhvan	UA_M5.2_0913	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
132	Zhvan	UA_M5.2_0914	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
133	Willow	UA_M5.2_0919	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
134	Willow	UA_M5.2_0921	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
135	Willow	UA_M5.2_0922	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
136	Willow	UA_M5.2_0923	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
137	Bakhtinka	UA_M5.2_0926	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
138	Karaite	UA_M5.2_0936	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
139	Dry Karayets	UA_M5.2_0939	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
140	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0944	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
141	Silver	UA_M5.2_0954	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
142	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0956	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
143	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0959	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
144	Derla	UA_M5.2_0965	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
145	Derla	UA_M5.2_0967	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
146	Derla	UA_M5.2_0968	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
147	Bronnytsia	UA_M5.2_0971	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
148	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0974	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
149	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0976	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
150	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0990	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
151	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0998	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
152	Vazlui	UA_M5.2_1022	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
153	Vazlui	UA_M5.2_1024	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
154	Bushanka	UA_M5.2_1025	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
155	Troughs	UA_M5.2_1042	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
156	Markivka	UA_M5.2_1051	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
157	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1054	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
158	Yalanka	UA_M5.2_1057	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
159	Yalanka	UA_M5.2_1058	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
160	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1062	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
161	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1063	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
162	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1064	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
163	Alder	UA_M5.2_1066	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
164	Alder	UA_M5.2_1068	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
165	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1070	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
166	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1072	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
167	Dry Kisernyak (Kisernyak)	UA_M5.2_1074	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
168	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_1076	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
169	Volyadynka	UA_M5.2_1080	PR	not at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
5% OF THE SWB								
1	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0004	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
2	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0005	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
3	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0006	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
4	Stryazh	UA_M5.2_0036	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
5	Tysmenytsia	UA_M5.2_0089	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
6	Tysmenytsia	UA_M5.2_0090	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
7	Elephant	UA_M5.2_0098	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
8	Elephant	UA_M5.2_0099	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
9	Sherek	UA_M5.2_0140	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
10	Pond girl	UA_M5.2_0142	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
11	Pond girl	UA_M5.2_0143	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
12	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0159	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
13	Resistance	UA_M5.2_0199	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
14	Resistance	UA_M5.2_0200	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
15	Resistance	UA_M5.2_0201	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
16	Meadow (Boberka)	UA_M5.2_0235	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
17	Meadow (Boberka)	UA_M5.2_0236	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
18	Bereznitsa	UA_M5.2_0245	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
19	Sadzawa	UA_M5.2_0280	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
20	Sukel	UA_M5.2_0288	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
21	Sivka	UA_M5.2_0308	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
22	Sivka	UA_M5.2_0309	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
23	Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0375	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
24	Bystrica	UA_M5.2_0392	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
25	Trade	UA_M5.2_0445	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
26	Stem	UA_M5.2_0476	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
27	Interpreter	UA_M5.2_0506	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
28	Koropets	UA_M5.2_0517	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
29	Koropets	UA_M5.2_0519	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
30	Strip	UA_M5.2_0544	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
31	Seret	UA_M5.2_0585	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
32	Seret	UA_M5.2_0587	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
33	Seret	UA_M5.2_0588	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
34	Seret	UA_M5.2_0591	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
35	Seret	UA_M5.2_0592	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
36	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0620	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
37	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0621	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
38	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0702	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
39	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0729	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
40	Korylivka	UA_M5.2_0738	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
41	Muksha	UA_M5.2_0826	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
42	Ternava	UA_M5.2_0835	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
43	Ternava	UA_M5.2_0836	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
44	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0849	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
45	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0865	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
46	Kalyus	UA_M5.2_0902	PR	at risk	at risk	yes	yes	
47	Zhvan	UA_M5.2_0915	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
48	Sokyryany	UA_M5.2_0932	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
49	Sokyryany	UA_M5.2_0933	PR	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
50	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0958	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
51	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1096	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	yes	yes	
all other SWBs								
1	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0002	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
2	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0007	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
3	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0008	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
4	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0009	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
5	Dniester reservoir	UA_M5.2_0010	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	TP, BB
6	Buffer reservoir	UA_M5.2_0011	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	TP, BB
7	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0012	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
8	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0013	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
9	Dniester	UA_M5.2_0014	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
10	Ruk. Turunchuk	UA_M5.2_0015	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
11	Mshanets	UA_M5.2_0016	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
12	Mshanets	UA_M5.2_0017	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
13	Mshanets	UA_M5.2_0018	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
14	Jasenica	UA_M5.2_0020	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
15	Jasenica	UA_M5.2_0021	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
16	Poplar tree	UA_M5.2_0022	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
17	Poplar tree	UA_M5.2_0023	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
18	Poplar tree	UA_M5.2_0024	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
19	Lenin	UA_M5.2_0025	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
20	Lenin	UA_M5.2_0026	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
21	Yablonka	UA_M5.2_0027	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
22	Yablonka	UA_M5.2_0028	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
23	Kremlin woman	UA_M5.2_0029	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
24	Kremlin woman	UA_M5.2_0030	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
25	Kremlin woman	UA_M5.2_0031	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
26	Dubrovka	UA_M5.2_0032	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
27	Oreb	UA_M5.2_0033	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
28	Elephant	UA_M5.2_0034	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
29	Stryazh	UA_M5.2_0035	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
30	Libukhovka	UA_M5.2_0037	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
31	Libukhovka	UA_M5.2_0038	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
32	Burdock	UA_M5.2_0039	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
33	Dryer	UA_M5.2_0040	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
34	Dryer	UA_M5.2_0041	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
35	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0042	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
36	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0043	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
37	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0044	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
38	Plantings	UA_M5.2_0045	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
39	Plantings	UA_M5.2_0046	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
40	Plantings	UA_M5.2_0047	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
41	Jasenica	UA_M5.2_0048	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
42	Rudny	UA_M5.2_0049	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
43	Blazhivka	UA_M5.2_0050	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
44	Blazhivka	UA_M5.2_0051	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
45	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0052	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
46	Bolotnaya	UA_M5.2_0053	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
47	K.	UA_M5.2_0054	AWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
48	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0055	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
49	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0056	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
50	Heather	UA_M5.2_0057	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
51	Heather	UA_M5.2_0058	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
52	Stara Rika	UA_M5.2_0059	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
53	Stara Rika	UA_M5.2_0060	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
54	Winter Water	UA_M5.2_0061	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
55	Winter Water	UA_M5.2_0062	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
56	Zashkovitsa	UA_M5.2_0063	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
57	Cereal	UA_M5.2_0064	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
58	Birch bark	UA_M5.2_0065	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
59	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0066	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
60	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	UA_M5.2_0067	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
61	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	UA_M5.2_0068	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
62	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	UA_M5.2_0069	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
63	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	UA_M5.2_0070	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
64	Bystrica (Bystrica Tysmeny	UA_M5.2_0071	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
65	Opoka	UA_M5.2_0072	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
66	Opoka	UA_M5.2_0073	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
67	Step stone	UA_M5.2_0074	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
68	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0075	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
69	Cherhava	UA_M5.2_0076	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
70	Cherhava	UA_M5.2_0077	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
71	Blazhivka	UA_M5.2_0078	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
72	Volyanka	UA_M5.2_0079	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
73	Volyanka	UA_M5.2_0080	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
74	Volyanka	UA_M5.2_0081	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
75	Sprina	UA_M5.2_0082	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
76	Sprina	UA_M5.2_0083	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
77	Sprina	UA_M5.2_0084	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
78	Rostock	UA_M5.2_0085	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
79	Tysmenytsia	UA_M5.2_0087	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
80	Tysmenytsia	UA_M5.2_0088	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
81	Loch Ness	UA_M5.2_0091	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
82	Loch Ness	UA_M5.2_0092	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
83	Loch Ness	UA_M5.2_0093	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
84	Cherry	UA_M5.2_0094	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
85	Ratochina	UA_M5.2_0095	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
86	Ratochina	UA_M5.2_0096	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
87	Ratochina	UA_M5.2_0097	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
88	Bar	UA_M5.2_0100	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
89	Bar	UA_M5.2_0101	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
90	Bar	UA_M5.2_0102	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
91	Unity Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0103	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
92	Bar	UA_M5.2_0104	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
93	Bar	UA_M5.2_0105	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
94	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0106	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
95	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0107	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
96	Tarnavka	UA_M5.2_0108	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
97	Lutichana	UA_M5.2_0109	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
98	Labourer	UA_M5.2_0110	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
99	Labourer	UA_M5.2_0111	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
100	Broncos	UA_M5.2_0112	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
101	Summer girl	UA_M5.2_0113	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
102	Summer girl	UA_M5.2_0114	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
103	Barkwort	UA_M5.2_0115	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
104	Kozushin	UA_M5.2_0116	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
105	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_M5.2_0117	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
106	Kolodnytsia (Nezhukhivka)	UA_M5.2_0118	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
107	Nedzvedzi	UA_M5.2_0119	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
108	Nedzvedzi	UA_M5.2_0120	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
109	Shipilsky	UA_M5.2_0122	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
110	Shipilsky	UA_M5.2_0123	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
111	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0124	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
112	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0125	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
113	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0126	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
114	Dobrohostivske Lake	UA_M5.2_0127	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
115	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0128	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
116	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0129	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
117	Ulychanka	UA_M5.2_0130	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
118	Bistra	UA_M5.2_0131	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
119	Bistra	UA_M5.2_0132	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
120	Bistra	UA_M5.2_0133	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
121	Bistra	UA_M5.2_0134	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
122	Mortarboard	UA_M5.2_0135	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
123	Nettle	UA_M5.2_0136	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
124	Sherek	UA_M5.2_0137	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
125	Shchyrets Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0138	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
126	Sherek	UA_M5.2_0139	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
127	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0141	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
128	Abyss	UA_M5.2_0144	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
129	Zubra	UA_M5.2_0145	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
130	Zubra	UA_M5.2_0146	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
131	Barbara	UA_M5.2_0147	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
132	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0148	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
133	Nun	UA_M5.2_0149	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
134	Wool	UA_M5.2_0150	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
135	Klodnitsa	UA_M5.2_0151	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
136	Kuna	UA_M5.2_0152	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
137	Ilovets	UA_M5.2_0153	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
138	Stryi	UA_M5.2_0158	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
139	Smozhanka	UA_M5.2_0161	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
140	Libokhorka	UA_M5.2_0165	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
141	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0166	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
142	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0168	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
143	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0169	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
144	Brine	UA_M5.2_0170	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
145	Borinya	UA_M5.2_0171	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
146	Interference	UA_M5.2_0173	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
147	Interference	UA_M5.2_0174	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
148	Dovzhanka	UA_M5.2_0176	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
149	Yablonka	UA_M5.2_0177	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
150	Yablonka	UA_M5.2_0178	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
151	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0179	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
152	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0180	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
153	Yasenka	UA_M5.2_0181	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
154	Skhidnytsia	UA_M5.2_0183	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
155	Skhidnytsia	UA_M5.2_0184	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
156	Fish farm	UA_M5.2_0185	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
157	Krushelnitsa	UA_M5.2_0192	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
158	Spine	UA_M5.2_0195	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
159	Slavska	UA_M5.2_0203	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
160	Elenkovata	UA_M5.2_0205	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
161	Rozhanka	UA_M5.2_0207	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
162	Ukernik	UA_M5.2_0210	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
163	Brimovka	UA_M5.2_0211	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
164	Libochora	UA_M5.2_0213	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
165	Horde	UA_M5.2_0217	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
166	Horde	UA_M5.2_0218	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
167	Bottle	UA_M5.2_0221	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
168	Tishovnitsa	UA_M5.2_0226	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
169	Stinavka	UA_M5.2_0227	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
170	Stinavka	UA_M5.2_0228	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
171	Stinavka	UA_M5.2_0229	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
172	Liquid	UA_M5.2_0232	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
173	Liquid	UA_M5.2_0233	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
174	Teisarivka	UA_M5.2_0234	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
175	Otynevytske reservoir	UA_M5.2_0237	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
176	Meadow (Boberka)	UA_M5.2_0238	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
177	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0239	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
178	Krivulya	UA_M5.2_0240	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
179	Krivulya	UA_M5.2_0241	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
180	Sukhodolsky (Sukhodolsk	UA_M5.2_0242	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
181	Basarov	UA_M5.2_0243	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
182	Bereznitsa	UA_M5.2_0244	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
183	Bereznitsa	UA_M5.2_0246	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
184	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0247	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
185	Lyubushka	UA_M5.2_0248	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
186	Krekhovka	UA_M5.2_0249	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
187	Krekhovka	UA_M5.2_0250	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
188	Krekhovka	UA_M5.2_0251	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
189	Makhlynets	UA_M5.2_0252	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
190	Candle	UA_M5.2_0253	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
191	Candle	UA_M5.2_0254	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
192	Candle	UA_M5.2_0255	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
193	Candle	UA_M5.2_0256	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
194	Candle	UA_M5.2_0257	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
195	Candle	UA_M5.2_0258	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
196	Ilnytsia	UA_M5.2_0259	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
197	Ilnytsia	UA_M5.2_0260	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
198	Mizunka	UA_M5.2_0261	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
199	Mizunka	UA_M5.2_0262	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
200	Mizunka	UA_M5.2_0263	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
201	Mizunka	UA_M5.2_0264	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
202	Sable	UA_M5.2_0265	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
203	Sable	UA_M5.2_0266	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
204	Sadzavka	UA_M5.2_0267	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
205	Sadzavka	UA_M5.2_0268	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
206	Sadzavka	UA_M5.2_0269	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
207	Windlass	UA_M5.2_0270	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
208	Windlass	UA_M5.2_0271	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
209	Windlass	UA_M5.2_0272	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
210	Windlass	UA_M5.2_0273	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
211	Windlass	UA_M5.2_0274	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
212	Putnia	UA_M5.2_0275	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
213	Putnia	UA_M5.2_0276	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
214	Putnia	UA_M5.2_0277	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
215	Sadzawa	UA_M5.2_0278	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
216	Sadzawa	UA_M5.2_0279	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
217	Luschava	UA_M5.2_0281	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
218	Ruk. Stara Rika	UA_M5.2_0282	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
219	Glushava	UA_M5.2_0283	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
220	Sukel	UA_M5.2_0284	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
221	Sukel	UA_M5.2_0285	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
222	Sukel	UA_M5.2_0286	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
223	Sukel	UA_M5.2_0287	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
224	Bjazza	UA_M5.2_0289	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
225	Bjazza	UA_M5.2_0290	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
226	Gerinya	UA_M5.2_0291	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
227	Gerinya	UA_M5.2_0292	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
228	Gerinya	UA_M5.2_0293	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
229	Tuzhanka	UA_M5.2_0294	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
230	Tuzhanka	UA_M5.2_0295	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
231	Tuzhanka	UA_M5.2_0296	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
232	Tuzhanka	UA_M5.2_0297	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
233	Night (Nichich)	UA_M5.2_0298	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
234	Dubravka	UA_M5.2_0299	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
235	Buttercup	UA_M5.2_0300	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
236	Zharnivska Valley	UA_M5.2_0301	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
237	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0302	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
238	Fresh (Svirzh)	UA_M5.2_0303	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
239	Fresh (Svirzh)	UA_M5.2_0304	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
240	Lyubeshka	UA_M5.2_0305	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
241	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0306	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
242	Okhaba	UA_M5.2_0307	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
243	Nettle	UA_M5.2_0310	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
244	Fruniluv	UA_M5.2_0311	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
245	Bolukhivka	UA_M5.2_0312	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
246	Bolukhivka	UA_M5.2_0313	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
247	Kalyniv	UA_M5.2_0314	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
248	Zborszora	UA_M5.2_0315	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
249	Stone	UA_M5.2_0316	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
250	Velopunets	UA_M5.2_0317	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
251	Stankuvka	UA_M5.2_0318	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
252	Must.	UA_M5.2_0319	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
253	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0320	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
254	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0321	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
255	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0322	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
256	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0323	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
257	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0324	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
258	Limnitsa	UA_M5.2_0325	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
259	Gifts.	UA_M5.2_0326	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
260	Bystryk	UA_M5.2_0327	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
261	Petros	UA_M5.2_0328	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
262	Petros	UA_M5.2_0329	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
263	Young	UA_M5.2_0330	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
264	Young	UA_M5.2_0331	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
265	Young	UA_M5.2_0332	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
266	Mshana	UA_M5.2_0333	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
267	Mshana	UA_M5.2_0334	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
268	Turava	UA_M5.2_0335	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
269	Turava	UA_M5.2_0336	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
270	Turava	UA_M5.2_0337	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
271	Cherlen	UA_M5.2_0338	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
272	Cherlen	UA_M5.2_0339	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
273	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0340	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
274	Ruk. Excerpt.	UA_M5.2_0341	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
275	Ruk. Excerpt.	UA_M5.2_0342	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
276	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0343	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
277	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0344	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
278	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0345	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
279	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0346	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
280	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0347	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
281	Chechva reservoir	UA_M5.2_0348	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
282	Chechnya	UA_M5.2_0349	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
283	Ilemka	UA_M5.2_0350	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
284	Ilemka	UA_M5.2_0351	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
285	Ilemka	UA_M5.2_0352	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
286	Lure	UA_M5.2_0353	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
287	Lure	UA_M5.2_0354	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
288	Lure	UA_M5.2_0355	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
289	Oak	UA_M5.2_0356	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
290	Oak	UA_M5.2_0357	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
291	Oak	UA_M5.2_0358	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
292	Oak	UA_M5.2_0359	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
293	Mlynivka	UA_M5.2_0360	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
294	Mlynivka	UA_M5.2_0361	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
295	Mlynivka	UA_M5.2_0362	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
296	Mlynivka	UA_M5.2_0363	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
297	Berezhnitsa	UA_M5.2_0364	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
298	Onion	UA_M5.2_0365	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
299	Onion	UA_M5.2_0366	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
300	Onion	UA_M5.2_0367	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
301	Onion	UA_M5.2_0368	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
302	Page. Rubovets	UA_M5.2_0369	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
303	Page. Rubovets	UA_M5.2_0370	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
304	Onion	UA_M5.2_0371	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
305	Onion	UA_M5.2_0372	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
306	Black	UA_M5.2_0373	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
307	Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0374	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
308	Burshtyn Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0376	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
309	Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0377	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
310	Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0378	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
311	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0379	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
312	Marushka	UA_M5.2_0380	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
313	Swampy	UA_M5.2_0381	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
314	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0382	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
315	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0383	PR	possibly at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
316	Jelly Stream	UA_M5.2_0384	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
317	Jelly Stream	UA_M5.2_0385	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
318	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0386	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
319	Naraivka	UA_M5.2_0387	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
320	Naraivka	UA_M5.2_0388	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
321	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0389	HMWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
322	Bibelka	UA_M5.2_0390	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
323	Bibelka	UA_M5.2_0391	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
324	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0393	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
325	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0394	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
326	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0395	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
327	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0396	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
328	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0397	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
329	Bystrytsia-Nadvirna	UA_M5.2_0398	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
330	Bratkovets	UA_M5.2_0399	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
331	Bratkovets	UA_M5.2_0400	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
332	Fool	UA_M5.2_0401	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
333	Fool	UA_M5.2_0402	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
334	Rafailovets	UA_M5.2_0403	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
335	Rafailovets	UA_M5.2_0404	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
336	Salatruk	UA_M5.2_0405	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
337	Salatruk	UA_M5.2_0406	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
338	Length	UA_M5.2_0407	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
339	Length	UA_M5.2_0408	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
340	Maximets	UA_M5.2_0409	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
341	Maximets	UA_M5.2_0410	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
342	Wheezing	UA_M5.2_0411	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
343	Wheezing	UA_M5.2_0412	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
344	Zelenitsa	UA_M5.2_0413	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
345	Zelenitsa	UA_M5.2_0414	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
346	Zelenitsa	UA_M5.2_0415	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
347	Bukhtovets	UA_M5.2_0416	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
348	Bukhtovets	UA_M5.2_0417	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
349	Bitkovchik	UA_M5.2_0418	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
350	Bitkovchik	UA_M5.2_0419	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
351	Bitkovchik	UA_M5.2_0420	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
352	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0421	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
353	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0422	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
354	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0423	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
355	Lukovets	UA_M5.2_0424	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
356	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0425	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
357	Peas	UA_M5.2_0426	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
358	Pohovka	UA_M5.2_0427	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
359	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0428	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
360	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0429	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
361	Crow	UA_M5.2_0430	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
362	Crow	UA_M5.2_0431	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
363	Crow	UA_M5.2_0432	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
364	Crow	UA_M5.2_0433	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
365	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0434	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
366	Polimsky	UA_M5.2_0435	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
367	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0436	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
368	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0437	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
369	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0438	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
370	Khorosna	UA_M5.2_0440	PR	possibly at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
371	Babianka	UA_M5.2_0441	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
372	White	UA_M5.2_0442	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
373	Interview.	UA_M5.2_0443	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
374	Black	UA_M5.2_0444	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
375	Rokytna	UA_M5.2_0446	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
376	Strimbal	UA_M5.2_0447	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
377	Strimbal	UA_M5.2_0448	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
378	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0449	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
379	Uniava	UA_M5.2_0450	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
380	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0451	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
381	Studenets	UA_M5.2_0452	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
382	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0453	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
383	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0454	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
384	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0455	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
385	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0456	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
386	Bystrytsia-Solotvynska	UA_M5.2_0457	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
387	Bystryk	UA_M5.2_0458	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
388	Bystryk	UA_M5.2_0459	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
389	Flat	UA_M5.2_0460	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
390	Flat	UA_M5.2_0461	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
391	Lure	UA_M5.2_0462	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
392	Lure	UA_M5.2_0463	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
393	Lure	UA_M5.2_0464	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
394	Lure	UA_M5.2_0465	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
395	Lukovets	UA_M5.2_0466	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
396	Lukovets	UA_M5.2_0467	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
397	Lukovets	UA_M5.2_0468	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
398	Cancer	UA_M5.2_0469	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
399	Cancer	UA_M5.2_0470	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
400	The bellman	UA_M5.2_0471	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
401	Planting	UA_M5.2_0472	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
402	Planting	UA_M5.2_0473	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
403	Planting	UA_M5.2_0474	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
404	Matiivka	UA_M5.2_0475	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
405	A maiden	UA_M5.2_0477	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
406	Radchanka	UA_M5.2_0478	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
407	Beekeeper	UA_M5.2_0479	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
408	Pavelcha	UA_M5.2_0480	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
409	Lupus	UA_M5.2_0481	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
410	Crowberry	UA_M5.2_0482	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
411	Karasilnya	UA_M5.2_0483	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
412	City Girl	UA_M5.2_0484	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
413	City Girl	UA_M5.2_0485	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
414	City Girl	UA_M5.2_0486	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
415	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0487	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
416	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0488	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
417	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0489	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
418	Berezhany reservoir I	UA_M5.2_0490	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
419	Berezhansky reservoir II	UA_M5.2_0491	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
420	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0492	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
421	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0493	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
422	Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0494	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
423	Rotten Linden	UA_M5.2_0495	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
424	White	UA_M5.2_0496	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
425	Eastern Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0497	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
426	Eastern Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0498	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
427	Eastern Golden Linden	UA_M5.2_0499	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
428	Makhanivka	UA_M5.2_0500	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
429	Tseniyivka	UA_M5.2_0501	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
430	Tseniyivka	UA_M5.2_0502	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
431	Popov Valley	UA_M5.2_0503	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
432	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0504	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
433	Interpreter	UA_M5.2_0505	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
434	Mlynivka	UA_M5.2_0508	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
435	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0509	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
436	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0510	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
437	Land	UA_M5.2_0512	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
438	Land	UA_M5.2_0514	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
439	Koropets	UA_M5.2_0515	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
440	Kozovske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0516	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
441	Koropets	UA_M5.2_0518	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
442	Koropets	UA_M5.2_0520	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
443	Fertiliser	UA_M5.2_0521	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
444	Barysh	UA_M5.2_0522	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
445	Barysh	UA_M5.2_0523	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
446	Barysh	UA_M5.2_0524	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
447	Barysh	UA_M5.2_0525	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
448	Khotymyrka	UA_M5.2_0526	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
449	Khotymyrka	UA_M5.2_0527	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
450	Khotymyrka	UA_M5.2_0528	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
451	Khotymyrka	UA_M5.2_0529	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
452	The devil	UA_M5.2_0530	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
453	The devil	UA_M5.2_0531	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
454	Birches	UA_M5.2_0534	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
455	Birches	UA_M5.2_0535	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
456	Gold	UA_M5.2_0537	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
457	Gold	UA_M5.2_0538	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
458	Gold	UA_M5.2_0539	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
459	Strip	UA_M5.2_0540	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
460	Strip	UA_M5.2_0541	PR	possibly at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
461	Zborivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0542	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP,BB

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
462	Strip	UA_M5.2_0543	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
463	Strip	UA_M5.2_0545	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
464	Strip	UA_M5.2_0546	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
465	Strypa Vovchkovetska	UA_M5.2_0547	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
466	Eastern Strypa	UA_M5.2_0548	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
467	Mala Stripa	UA_M5.2_0549	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
468	Mala Stripa	UA_M5.2_0550	HMWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
469	Dam	UA_M5.2_0551	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
470	Vesuchka	UA_M5.2_0552	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
471	Vesuchka	UA_M5.2_0553	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
472	Cecorca	UA_M5.2_0554	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
473	Tudinka	UA_M5.2_0555	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
474	Tudinka	UA_M5.2_0556	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
475	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0557	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
476	Moth-eaters	UA_M5.2_0558	HMWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
477	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0559	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
478	Olkhovets	UA_M5.2_0560	HMWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
479	Olkhovets	UA_M5.2_0561	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
480	Olkhovets	UA_M5.2_0562	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
481	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0563	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
482	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0564	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
483	Kernitsa	UA_M5.2_0566	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
484	Jurin	UA_M5.2_0567	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
485	Jurin	UA_M5.2_0568	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
486	Jurin	UA_M5.2_0570	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
487	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0574	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
488	Meadows	UA_M5.2_0576	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
489	Meadows	UA_M5.2_0577	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
490	Lemytsia	UA_M5.2_0578	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
491	Lemytsia	UA_M5.2_0579	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
492	Draft	UA_M5.2_0581	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
493	Draft	UA_M5.2_0582	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
494	Seret	UA_M5.2_0583	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
495	Horishne-Ivachivske reservoir	UA_M5.2_0584	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
496	Ternopil reservoir	UA_M5.2_0586	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
497	Skorodino reservoir	UA_M5.2_0589	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
498	Seret	UA_M5.2_0590	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
499	Bilche-Zolotets Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0593	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
500	Kasperovskoye reservoir	UA_M5.2_0595	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
501	Seret Right	UA_M5.2_0597	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
502	Seret Right	UA_M5.2_0598	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
503	Dent	UA_M5.2_0599	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
504	Luh (Volitsa)	UA_M5.2_0600	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
505	Luh (Volitsa)	UA_M5.2_0601	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
506	Luh (Volitsa)	UA_M5.2_0602	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
507	Serla	UA_M5.2_0603	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
508	Serla	UA_M5.2_0604	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
509	Huk	UA_M5.2_0605	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
510	Lopushanka	UA_M5.2_0606	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
511	Nesterivka	UA_M5.2_0607	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
512	Nesterivka	UA_M5.2_0608	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
513	Length	UA_M5.2_0609	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
514	Brodok	UA_M5.2_0610	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
515	Nit	UA_M5.2_0611	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
516	Night	UA_M5.2_0612	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
517	Night	UA_M5.2_0613	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
518	Pig	UA_M5.2_0614	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
519	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0615	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
520	Bruschetta	UA_M5.2_0616	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
521	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0617	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
522	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0619	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
523	Terebna	UA_M5.2_0622	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
524	Terebna	UA_M5.2_0623	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
525	Khmelnaya Valley	UA_M5.2_0624	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
526	Khmelnaya Valley	UA_M5.2_0625	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
527	Kachava	UA_M5.2_0626	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
528	Jurava	UA_M5.2_0627	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
529	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0628	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
530	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0629	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
531	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0630	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
532	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0631	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
533	Nesting	UA_M5.2_0632	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
534	Sorotska	UA_M5.2_0633	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
535	Vilkhovets	UA_M5.2_0634	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
536	Barychivka	UA_M5.2_0635	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
537	Rotten Rudka	UA_M5.2_0636	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
538	Guilty as charged	UA_M5.2_0638	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
539	Guilty as charged	UA_M5.2_0639	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
540	White	UA_M5.2_0640	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
541	White	UA_M5.2_0641	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
542	Mlynka	UA_M5.2_0642	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
543	Mlynka	UA_M5.2_0643	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
544	Cherkassy	UA_M5.2_0644	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
545	Cherkassy	UA_M5.2_0645	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
546	Blunt (Hollow)	UA_M5.2_0646	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
547	Blunt (Hollow)	UA_M5.2_0647	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
548	Blunt (Hollow)	UA_M5.2_0648	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
549	Blunt (Hollow)	UA_M5.2_0649	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
550	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0650	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
551	Temple	UA_M5.2_0652	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
552	Temple	UA_M5.2_0653	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
553	Onut	UA_M5.2_0656	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
554	Onut	UA_M5.2_0657	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
555	Straps	UA_M5.2_0658	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
556	Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0661	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
557	Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0662	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
558	Yurkivka	UA_M5.2_0664	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
559	Nightlife.	UA_M5.2_0666	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
560	Nightlife.	UA_M5.2_0667	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
561	Nightlife.	UA_M5.2_0668	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
562	Borshchivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0669	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
563	Nightlife.	UA_M5.2_0670	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
564	Nightlife.	UA_M5.2_0671	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
565	Arrow	UA_M5.2_0672	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
566	Kotivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0673	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
567	Arrow	UA_M5.2_0674	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
568	Arrow	UA_M5.2_0675	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
569	Arrow	UA_M5.2_0676	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
570	Arrow	UA_M5.2_0677	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
571	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0678	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
572	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0679	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
573	Hlybochok	UA_M5.2_0680	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
574	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0682	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
575	Mushkatovo reservoir	UA_M5.2_0683	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
576	Gypsy	UA_M5.2_0684	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
577	Gypsy	UA_M5.2_0685	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
578	Gypsy	UA_M5.2_0686	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
579	Zvinyachka	UA_M5.2_0688	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
580	Mioski Raskowski	UA_M5.2_0690	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
581	Berest	UA_M5.2_0695	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
582	Berest	UA_M5.2_0696	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
583	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0697	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
584	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0698	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
585	Podvolochyske reservoir	UA_M5.2_0699	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP, BB
586	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0700	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
587	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0701	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
588	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0703	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
589	Bodnarivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0704	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
590	Pyatnichanske reservoir	UA_M5.2_0707	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
591	Zbruch	UA_M5.2_0708	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
592	Niverkivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0709	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
593	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0712	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
594	Mlynsky Stream	UA_M5.2_0713	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
595	Mlynsky Stream	UA_M5.2_0714	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
596	Mlynsky Stream	UA_M5.2_0715	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
597	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0716	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
598	Volochik Stream	UA_M5.2_0717	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
599	Volochik Stream	UA_M5.2_0718	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
600	Grabarka	UA_M5.2_0719	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
601	Grabarka	UA_M5.2_0720	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
602	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0721	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
603	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0722	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
604	Male	UA_M5.2_0723	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
605	Male	UA_M5.2_0724	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
606	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0725	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
607	Bovenets	UA_M5.2_0726	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
608	Bovenets	UA_M5.2_0727	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
609	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0728	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
610	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0730	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
611	Touring	UA_M5.2_0731	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
612	Ushuka	UA_M5.2_0732	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
613	Shondrova	UA_M5.2_0733	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
614	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0734	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
615	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0735	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
616	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0736	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
617	Rotten	UA_M5.2_0737	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
618	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0739	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
619	Nun	UA_M5.2_0740	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
620	Mystery	UA_M5.2_0741	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
621	Mystery	UA_M5.2_0742	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
622	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0743	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
623	Ponds	UA_M5.2_0744	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
624	Fly	UA_M5.2_0745	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
625	Slobodka	UA_M5.2_0746	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
626	Land	UA_M5.2_0747	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
627	Crooked	UA_M5.2_0748	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
628	Botova Valley	UA_M5.2_0749	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
629	Burdyakovetskyi	UA_M5.2_0750	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
630	Burdyakovetskyi	UA_M5.2_0751	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
631	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0754	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
632	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0756	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
633	Kizya	UA_M5.2_0757	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
634	Kizya	UA_M5.2_0758	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
635	Kizya	UA_M5.2_0759	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
636	Gum	UA_M5.2_0760	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
637	Gum	UA_M5.2_0761	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
638	Gum	UA_M5.2_0762	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
639	Gum	UA_M5.2_0763	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
640	Gum	UA_M5.2_0764	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
641	Gum	UA_M5.2_0765	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
642	Krasnopilka	UA_M5.2_0766	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
643	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0767	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
644	Andriivka	UA_M5.2_0768	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
645	Yampolchik	UA_M5.2_0769	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
646	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0770	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
647	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0771	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
648	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0772	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
649	Antimony	UA_M5.2_0773	PR	possibly at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
650	Antimony	UA_M5.2_0774	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
651	Carmelite	UA_M5.2_0775	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
652	Carmelite	UA_M5.2_0776	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
653	Ketros Valley	UA_M5.2_0777	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
654	Markivo Drab valley	UA_M5.2_0780	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
655	Markivo Drab valley	UA_M5.2_0781	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
656	Markivo Drab valley	UA_M5.2_0782	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
657	Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0783	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
658	Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0786	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
659	Smotrych	UA_M5.2_0787	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
660	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0788	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
661	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0789	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
662	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0790	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
663	Skvylya	UA_M5.2_0791	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
664	Skvylya	UA_M5.2_0792	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
665	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0794	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
666	Forty	UA_M5.2_0796	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
667	Forty	UA_M5.2_0797	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
668	Forty	UA_M5.2_0798	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
669	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0799	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
670	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0800	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
671	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_0801	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
672	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_0802	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
673	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0803	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
674	Chornovodka	UA_M5.2_0805	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
675	Kulavka	UA_M5.2_0806	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
676	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0808	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
677	Yaromirka	UA_M5.2_0809	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
678	Yaromirka	UA_M5.2_0810	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
679	Yaromirka	UA_M5.2_0811	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
680	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0812	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
681	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0814	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
682	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0815	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
683	Stefanivka	UA_M5.2_0816	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
684	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0819	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
685	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0820	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
686	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0821	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
687	Muksha	UA_M5.2_0822	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
688	Muksha	UA_M5.2_0823	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
689	Muksha	UA_M5.2_0824	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
690	Muksha	UA_M5.2_0825	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
691	Bogovicka	UA_M5.2_0827	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
692	Bogovicka	UA_M5.2_0828	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
693	Bogovicka	UA_M5.2_0829	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
694	Sarah Lunga	UA_M5.2_0830	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
695	Ternava	UA_M5.2_0837	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
696	Ternava	UA_M5.2_0838	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
697	Ternavka	UA_M5.2_0840	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
698	Ternavka	UA_M5.2_0841	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
699	Restocking	UA_M5.2_0842	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
700	Restoration	UA_M5.2_0844	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
701	Studenitsa	UA_M5.2_0845	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
702	Studenitsa	UA_M5.2_0846	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
703	Studenitsa	UA_M5.2_0848	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
704	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0851	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
705	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0854	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
706	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0855	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
707	Rudka	UA_M5.2_0856	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
708	Pelivanova	UA_M5.2_0857	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
709	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0860	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
710	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0861	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
711	Ushica	UA_M5.2_0863	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
712	Rattlesnake	UA_M5.2_0870	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
713	Rattlesnake	UA_M5.2_0871	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
714	Rattlesnake	UA_M5.2_0872	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
715	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0873	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
716	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0874	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
717	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0875	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
718	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0876	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
719	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0877	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
720	Ear	UA_M5.2_0879	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
721	Hlybochok	UA_M5.2_0883	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
722	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0884	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
723	Gum	UA_M5.2_0888	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
724	Gum	UA_M5.2_0889	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
725	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0892	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
726	Talova	UA_M5.2_0894	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
727	Zharnivka	UA_M5.2_0895	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
728	Zharnivka	UA_M5.2_0896	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
729	Kalyus	UA_M5.2_0899	PR	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
730	Kalyus	UA_M5.2_0900	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
731	Kalyus	UA_M5.2_0901	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
732	Kalyusik	UA_M5.2_0904	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
733	Kalyusik	UA_M5.2_0906	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
734	Whip	UA_M5.2_0907	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
735	Mother	UA_M5.2_0910	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
736	Zhvan	UA_M5.2_0912	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
737	Terebizh	UA_M5.2_0916	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
738	Terebizh	UA_M5.2_0917	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
739	Terebizh	UA_M5.2_0918	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
740	Willow	UA_M5.2_0920	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
741	Willow	UA_M5.2_0924	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
742	Bakhtinka	UA_M5.2_0925	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
743	Bakhtinka	UA_M5.2_0927	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
744	Kolchinskaya	UA_M5.2_0928	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
745	Kolchinskaya	UA_M5.2_0929	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
746	Kolchinskaya	UA_M5.2_0930	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
747	Sokyryany	UA_M5.2_0931	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
748	Karaite	UA_M5.2_0934	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
749	Karaite	UA_M5.2_0935	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
750	Karaite	UA_M5.2_0937	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
751	Dry Karayets	UA_M5.2_0938	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
752	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0940	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
753	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0941	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
754	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0942	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
755	Volvara reservoir	UA_M5.2_0943	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
756	Trukhanivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0945	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
757	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0946	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
758	Marianivka Reservoir	UA_M5.2_0947	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
759	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0948	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
760	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0949	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
761	Lyadova	UA_M5.2_0950	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
762	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0951	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
763	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0952	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
764	Silver	UA_M5.2_0953	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
765	Silver	UA_M5.2_0955	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
766	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0957	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
767	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0960	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
768	Nemea	UA_M5.2_0961	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
769	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0962	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
770	Vendichanka	UA_M5.2_0963	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
771	Vendichanka	UA_M5.2_0964	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
772	Derla	UA_M5.2_0966	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
773	Derla	UA_M5.2_0969	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
774	Derla	UA_M5.2_0970	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
775	Bronnytsia	UA_M5.2_0972	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
776	Bronnytsia	UA_M5.2_0973	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
777	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0975	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
778	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0977	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
779	Stanislavchikske reservoir	UA_M5.2_0978	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
780	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0979	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
781	The Klekotyn reservoir	UA_M5.2_0980	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
782	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0981	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
783	Murafskoye reservoir	UA_M5.2_0982	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
784	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0983	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
785	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0984	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
786	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0985	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
787	Skalopil reservoir	UA_M5.2_0986	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
788	Murafa	UA_M5.2_0987	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
789	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0988	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
790	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0989	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
791	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0991	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
792	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0992	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
793	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0993	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
794	Dry	UA_M5.2_0994	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
795	Dry	UA_M5.2_0995	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
796	Derebchinka	UA_M5.2_0996	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
797	Derebchinka	UA_M5.2_0997	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
798	Untitled	UA_M5.2_0999	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
799	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1000	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
800	Ant	UA_M5.2_1001	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
801	Ant	UA_M5.2_1002	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
802	Ant	UA_M5.2_1003	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
803	Ant	UA_M5.2_1004	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
804	Ant	UA_M5.2_1005	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
805	Ant	UA_M5.2_1006	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
806	Ant	UA_M5.2_1007	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
807	Ant	UA_M5.2_1008	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
808	Ant	UA_M5.2_1009	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
809	Ant	UA_M5.2_1010	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
810	Whip	UA_M5.2_1011	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
811	Moskatovka (Ant)	UA_M5.2_1012	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
812	Sausage	UA_M5.2_1013	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
813	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1014	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
814	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1015	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
815	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1016	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
816	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1017	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
817	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1018	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
818	Lozova	UA_M5.2_1019	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
819	Zhornivka	UA_M5.2_1020	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
820	Zhornivka	UA_M5.2_1021	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
821	Vazlui	UA_M5.2_1023	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
822	Bushanka	UA_M5.2_1026	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
823	Bushanka	UA_M5.2_1027	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
824	Ananivka	UA_M5.2_1028	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
825	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1029	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
826	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1030	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
827	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1031	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
828	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1032	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
829	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1033	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
830	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1034	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
831	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1035	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
832	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1036	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
833	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1037	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
834	Rusava	UA_M5.2_1038	PR	possibly at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
835	Tomashpil	UA_M5.2_1039	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
836	Tomashpil	UA_M5.2_1040	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
837	Tomashpil	UA_M5.2_1041	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
838	Troughs	UA_M5.2_1043	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
839	Troughs	UA_M5.2_1044	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
840	Troughs	UA_M5.2_1045	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
841	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1046	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
842	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1047	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
843	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1048	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
844	Markivka	UA_M5.2_1049	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
845	Markivka	UA_M5.2_1050	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
846	Markivka	UA_M5.2_1052	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
847	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1053	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
848	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1055	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
849	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1056	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
850	Yalanka	UA_M5.2_1059	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
851	Yalanka	UA_M5.2_1060	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
852	Yalanka	UA_M5.2_1061	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
853	Alder	UA_M5.2_1065	HMWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
854	Alder	UA_M5.2_1067	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
855	Alder	UA_M5.2_1069	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
856	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1071	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
857	Window	UA_M5.2_1073	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
858	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_1075	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
859	Kamenka	UA_M5.2_1077	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
860	Khrustova	UA_M5.2_1078	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
861	Khrustova	UA_M5.2_1079	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
862	Volyadynka	UA_M5.2_1081	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
863	Biloch	UA_M5.2_1082	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
864	Biloch	UA_M5.2_1083	HMWB	at risk	at risk	no	no	NV
865	Biloch	UA_M5.2_1084	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
866	Untitled	UA_M5.2_1085	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
867	Molokish	UA_M5.2_1086	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
868	Fishery	UA_M5.2_1087	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
869	Fishery	UA_M5.2_1088	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
870	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1089	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
871	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1090	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
872	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1091	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
873	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1092	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
874	Kosiv reservoir	UA_M5.2_1093	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
875	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1094	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
876	Florence Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1095	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
877	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1097	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
878	Dubove Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1098	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
879	Yagorlyk	UA_M5.2_1099	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
880	Fee	UA_M5.2_1100	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV

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				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
881	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1101	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
882	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1102	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
883	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1103	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
884	Trostyanets	UA_M5.2_1104	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
885	Kulna	UA_M5.2_1105	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
886	Kulna	UA_M5.2_1106	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
887	Kulna	UA_M5.2_1107	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
888	Black	UA_M5.2_1108	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
889	Chernyaevskoye reservoir	UA_M5.2_1109	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
890	Black	UA_M5.2_1110	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
891	Kuchurgan	UA_M5.2_1111	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
892	Kuchurgan	UA_M5.2_1112	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
893	Kuchurgan	UA_M5.2_1113	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
894	Kuchurganske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1114	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP,BB
895	Kuchurgan	UA_M5.2_1115	PR	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
896	Б. В. Malorosha	UA_M5.2_1116	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
897	Б. Bipod	UA_M5.2_1117	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
898	Б. Bipod	UA_M5.2_1118	PR	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
899	В. Frasyn	UA_M5.2_1119	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
900	В. Frasyn	UA_M5.2_1120	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
901	Б. Migliva	UA_M5.2_1121	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
902	В. The girl	UA_M5.2_1122	HMWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	NV
903	pond	UA_M5.2_1123	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
904	pond	UA_M5.2_1124	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
905	Yanovsky Pond (Yanovske Reservoir)	UA_M5.2_1125	AWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
906	Drozdovytske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1126	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
907	Gorodok Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1127	AWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
908	Cherlianske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1128	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP

№	Title SWB	Code SWB	Category (PR, HMWB/AWB)[22]	Assessment of the risks of not achieving good status (completed in 2020)		Environmental goals, 2030		Reason for postponement of the date of achievement of environmental objectives (NN, TA, VH, VO, NA)[23]
				Ecological status/potential (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Chemical status (at risk, possibly at risk, not at risk)	Good ecological status/ potential (yes, no, unknown)	Good chemical status (yes, no, unknown)	
909	Velyko-Lyubinskoye reservoir	UA_M5.2_1129	AWB	at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
910	Katerynichi Pond	UA_M5.2_1130	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
911	Andrianivka reservoir	UA_M5.2_1131	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
912	pond	UA_M5.2_1132	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
913	pond	UA_M5.2_1133	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
914	Plotychanske reservoir I	UA_M5.2_1134	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
915	Plotychanske reservoir I	UA_M5.2_1135	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
916	Plotychanske reservoir I	UA_M5.2_1136	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
917	Artificial reservoir	UA_M5.2_1137	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
918	Zalozhtseve reservoir I	UA_M5.2_1138	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
919	Zalozhtseve reservoir II	UA_M5.2_1139	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
920	Zalozhtseve reservoir II	UA_M5.2_1140	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
921	Zalozhtseve reservoir IV	UA_M5.2_1141	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
922	Zalozhtseve reservoir V	UA_M5.2_1142	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
923	Vertelkivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1143	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
924	Vertelkivske Reservoir	UA_M5.2_1144	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
925	Tarnorudske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1145	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
926	Tarnorudske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1146	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
927	Tarnorudske reservoir	UA_M5.2_1147	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
928	Manachinske I	UA_M5.2_1148	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
929	Manachinske II	UA_M5.2_1149	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
930	Stebnitsky tailings storage facility	UA_M5.2_1150	AWB	not at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP
931	Knyaginichsky Pond	UA_M5.2_1151	AWB	possibly at risk	not at risk	no	yes	TP

Table 2: Achievement of environmental objectives by GWBs and their groups

№	GWB code	Name of the GWB	Quantitative state		Chemical state		Reason for the postponement*	Reason for setting less stringent targets**	Notes* **
			Objective	Timeframe for achievement	Objective	Timeframe for achievement			
1	UAM5200Q100	Alluvial, floodplain and I-III Upper Pleistocene and Holocene floodplain terraces	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T,S	NZ	EO
2	UAM5200Q200	Alluvial, IV-X Pliocene-Middle Neopleistocene floodplain terraces	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
3	UAM5200Q300	Glacial, lake-glacial water-glacial of the Lower Neopleistocene	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
4	UAM5200Q400	Middle and Upper Neopleistocene lacustrine-alluvial	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
5	UAM5200Q500	Pleistocene floodplain terraces	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
6	UAM5200Q600	Holocene estuarine and marine	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
7	UAM5200N100	Middle Miocene	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
8	UAM5200N200	Sarmatian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
9	UAM5200N300	Alluvial Upper Pliocene	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2042	T, S	NZ	EO
10	UAM5200N400	Upper Miocene Baltic	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
11	UAM5200N500	Upper Sarmatian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO

№	GWB code	Name of the GWB	Quantitative state		Chemical state		Reason for the postponement*	Reason for setting less stringent targets**	Notes***
			Objective	Timeframe for achievement	Objective	Timeframe for achievement			
12	UAM5200N600	Middle Sarmatian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
13	UAM5200K100	Turon cognac	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
14	UAM5200K200	Santon-Maastricht	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
15	UAM5200J100	Verkhnyaya Yurka	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
16	UAM5200D100	Upper Devon	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
17	UAM5200D200	Lower Middle Devonian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
18	UAM5200S200	Silurian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
19	UAM520PЄ100	Vendian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO
20	UAM520PЄ200	Precambrian	Good condition	2030	Good condition	2030			EO

*T - technical reasons, H - disproportionately high cost, S - existing natural state
**not applicable (NA) in the first cycle of the RBMP 2025-2030
***RCA - risk assessment of failure to achieve good status, ES - ecological status according to monitoring data, CS - chemical status according to monitoring data, EO - expert assessment

Annex 9.1 Characteristics of water use in the Dniester basin (2019)

Name of economic sectors	Water intake, million m^3	Volume of water used, million m^3	Share of total water withdrawal within the river basin,%.
Industry, including:	**70,98**	**76,85**	**14,9**
energy	43,80	49,00	
ferrous metallurgy	-	0,064	
Chemical and petrochemical industry	17,59	14,74	
Mechanical engineering and metalworking	0,322	0,945	
Forestry, woodworking and pulp and paper	2,524	2,604	
building materials industry	1,042	1,201	
light industry	0,077	0,216	
food industry	5,565	7,958	
Public utilities	**294,1**	**180,6**	**61,7**
Agriculture, including:	**107,0**	**80,26**	**22,4**
fisheries	46,12	37,00	
Organic irrigation systems	35,58	19,8	
Transport	**1,427**	**3,232**	**0,3**
Other industries	**3,19**	**15,06**	**0,7**
Total for the Dniester basin area	**476,7**	**356,0**	**100%**

Annex 9.2. Discharges of wastewater into water bodies of the Dniester river basin by categories of discharged water (2019)

Name of economic sectors	Volume of water discharged, million m^3	including			Share of the total discharge within the river basin,%.
		contaminated	normatively clean without purification	normatively cleaned at facilities	
Industry, including:	**32,05**	**0,759**	**13,65**	**17,63**	**20,3**
energy	16,18	0,039	12,79	3,357	
chemical and petrochemical	11,72	0,048	0,404	11,26	
Mechanical engineering and metal processing	0,132	0,095	-	0,036	
Forestry, woodworking and pulp and paper	2,206	0,171	0,286	1,750	
building materials industry	0,432	0,240	0,149	0,043	
light industry	0,131	-	-	0,131	
food industry	1,234	0,161	0,029	1,044	
Public utilities	**89,06**	**9,35**	**10,99**	**68,72**	**56,3**
Agriculture, including	**35,46**	**0,017**	**35,36**	**0,080**	**22,4**
fisheries	33,46	-	33,45	0,011	
Transport	**0,898**	**0,008**	**0,003**	**0,886**	**0,6**
Other industries	**0,632**	**0,336**	**0,037**	**0,304**	**0,4**
Total for the basin area Dniester River	**158,1**	**10,47**	**60,04**	**87,62**	**100**

Annex 10 List of national targeted programmes, regional and local programmes, funds, state investment projects, international technical assistance projects, regional and local infrastructure projects, etc.

Name of the programme/fund/project	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021"**
Name of the conservation measure	Ensuring the development of land reclamation and improvement of the environmental condition of irrigated and drained land.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. No. 7: Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Dnipro-2021 Programme provided for the implementation of measures to ensure the development of land reclamation and improve the environmental condition of irrigated and drained land in the amount of UAH **30090.49** million for the entire period of implementation from 2013 to 2021 (9 years). This measure was to continue the implementation of the previously existing state target programme "Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Land Reclamation and Improvement of the Ecological Condition of Irrigated and Drained Lands in 2001-2005 and Forecast to 2010". The measure was to ensure the development of land reclamation and improvement of the ecological condition of irrigated and drained lands, including the restoration of the water management and reclamation complex, reconstruction and modernisation of reclamation systems and their facilities, engineering infrastructure of reclamation systems with the creation of integrated technological complexes, introduction of new methods of irrigation and land drainage, application of water- and energy-saving environmentally safe irrigation and water regulation regimes. The planned action was implemented over 9 years, in two stages: 2013-2016 and 2017-2021. Since the start of the Dnipro-2021 Programme's activities, as of 1 January 2019, **26% of the** envisaged need has been allocated from budgets of all levels and other sources, and as of 1 January 2020, UAH **5115.383** million **(17%), which has** led to a significant failure to complete its tasks and activities on time.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021"**
Name of the conservation measure	Priority provision of centralised water supply to rural settlements that use imported water.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Dnipro-2021 Programme provided funding for the measure in the amount of UAH **1668.6** million for the entire implementation period from 2013 to 2021 (9 years). This event was a continuation of the implementation of the state target programme "Comprehensive programme of priority provision of rural settlements using imported water with centralised water supply in 2001-2005 and forecast until 2010" . The event was supposed to improve the technological level of water use, introduce low-water and waterless technologies, develop more rational water use standards, build, reconstruct and modernise water supply systems, and provide Ukrainian settlements that used imported water with drinking water in sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality. The implementation of the planned event was carried out over 9 years, in two stages: 2013-2016 and 2017-2021. As of 1 January 2020, the Dnipro-2021 Programme has received UAH **283.6** million from budgets of all levels and UAH **283.6** million less than the envisaged need, which has led to a significant failure to complete its tasks and activities on time. For example, the use of funds according to the departmental and programme classifications of expenditures and lending to the state budget in 2020 for the implementation of this measure within the Dnipro-2021 Programme, the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine used only UAH 205,000.0 thousand (**4.**2% of the total expenditures for 2020)
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021"**
Name of the conservation measure	Protecting rural settlements and agricultural land from the harmful effects of water
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 5 Hydromorphological changes. No. 7 Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Dnipro-2021 Programme envisaged allocating UAH **1571.48** million for the implementation of measures to protect rural settlements and agricultural land from the harmful effects of water for the entire implementation period from 2013 to 2021 (9 years). This measure was intended to continue the implementation of the previously existing "Comprehensive Programme for Protection against Harmful Effects of Water from Rural Settlements and Agricultural Lands in Ukraine in 2001-2005 and Forecast to 2010". The event included work on bank protection and regulation of river channels, construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures, protective dams, polders, flood control reservoirs, clearing river channels, arranging water protection zones and coastal protection strips, developing schemes for comprehensive flood protection of territories from the harmful effects of water, improving methods and technical devices for hydrometeorological observations and flood forecasting The implementation of the planned event was carried out over 9 years, in two stages: 2013-2016 and 2017-2021. As of 1 January 2020, UAH **267.152** million of the required amount has been allocated from budgets of all levels and other sources since the start of the Dnipro-2021 Programme.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021**
Name of the conservation measure	Integrated flood protection in the Dniester, Prut and Siret river basins.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 5 Hydromorphological changes. No. 7 Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Dnipro-2021 Programme envisaged allocating UAH **5226.69** million for the implementation of the comprehensive flood protection measure in the Dniester, Prut and Siret river basins for the entire implementation period from 2013 to 2021 (9 years). This event was a continuation of the existing national target programme "Comprehensive Programme for Protection from Harmful Effects of Water in Rural Settlements and Agricultural Lands in Ukraine in 2001-2005 and Forecast to 2010". The event included work on bank protection and regulation of river channels, construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures, protective dams, polders, flood control reservoirs, clearing river channels, arranging water protection zones and coastal protection strips, developing schemes for comprehensive flood protection of territories from the harmful effects of water, improving methods and technical devices for hydrometeorological observations and flood forecasting The implementation of the planned event was carried out over 9 years, in two stages: 2013-2016 and 2017-2021. As part of the measure, an automated information and measurement system for monitoring and forecasting the harmful effects of water, AIMS "Prykarpattia", was created. Since the start of the Dnipro-2021 Programme's activities, UAH **888.538** million of the envisaged need for the entire period has been allocated from budgets of all levels and other sources as of 1 January 2020.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021**
Name of the conservation measure	Comprehensive flood protection in the Tisza River basin in Zakarpattia Oblast *(as part of this measure, work was carried out in the Dniester RBF in 2020).* KPKVK 2707070 "Protection against harmful effects of waters of rural settlements and agricultural lands, including in the Tisza river basin in the Transcarpathian region"
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 5 Hydromorphological changes. No. 7 Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Programme envisaged allocating UAH **1835.2** million for the implementation of the comprehensive flood protection measure in the Tisza river basins for the entire implementation period from 2013 to 2021 (9 years). This measure was a continuation of the implementation of the existing national target programme "Programme of Comprehensive Flood Protection in the Tisa River Basin in Zakarpattia Oblast for 2002-2006 and Forecast to 2015" (terminated on 1 January 2013). The programme envisaged bank protection and regulation of river channels, construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures, protective dams, polders, flood reservoirs, clearing of river channels, arrangement of water protection zones and coastal protection strips, development of schemes for comprehensive flood protection of territories from the harmful effects of water, improvement of methods and technical devices for hydrometeorological observations and flood forecasting. As part of the project, it was planned to build flood storage tanks in mountainous and lowland parts of rivers, polders and flood control reservoirs to manage flood flows. In general, in 2020, UAH 81900.0 thousand (**1.6%** of the total budget of the TWA for 2020) was allocated for protection against the harmful effects of water in rural settlements and agricultural land, including in the Tisza River basin in Zakarpattia Oblast - UAH 10100.0 thousand (state) and UAH 71800.0 thousand (special). In *this area, flood protection was financed in the Tisza RBD - UAH 33685.7 thousand and the* ***Dniester, Prut and Siret RBDs - UAH 33155.0 thousand*****,** 15059.3 thousand (*rejected) returned to the budget through project adjustments and tender procedures* Funds in the amount of UAH **13855.1** thousand were allocated for the implementation of measures to protect against the harmful effects of water in 2020 in Ivano-Frankivsk region (Dniester RBD) At the same time, only UAH **104.6** million, or **5.**9% of the planned figures, was actually financed in the period 2013-2020. At the same time, the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2021" provides for UAH **136.6** million under the budget programme KPKVK 2707070 "Protection against the harmful effects of waters of rural settlements and agricultural lands, including in the Tisa River basin in Zakarpattia region", while the State Agency of Water Resources is only supposed to allocate UAH **21.3** million (15.6%).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Law of Ukraine of 24 May 2012, No. 4836-VI.**
Name of the conservation measure	Operation of the state water management complex and management of water resources, including environmental rehabilitation of the Dnipro River basin and improvement of drinking water quality

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 1 Organic pollution. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. No. 7: Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The event was implemented over 9 years, in two stages: 2013-2016 and 2017-2021. Stage 2 is particularly noteworthy, during which it was planned to: implement a system of integrated water resources management based on the basin principle by **developing and implementing river basin management plans**, applying an economic model of targeted financing of activities in river basins, establishing river basin councils, as well as enhancing the role of existing and establishing new basin water resource management departments; implement water-saving technologies that ensure the improvement of the functioning of the water management and reclamation complex; improve the Since the start of the Dnipro-2021 Programme, as of 1 January 2019, **26% of the** envisaged need has been allocated from budgets of all levels and other sources, and as of 1 January 2020, **17% has been** allocated. State funds are allocated mainly for the costs of consumption in the water sector, labour remuneration, and utilities, the share of which was financed from the state budget in 2020, for example: from the general fund - **93.**5% (UAH 2092158.5 thousand), from the special fund - **81.**1% (UAH 2261343.4 thousand). Total state budget expenditures for financing the Dnipro 2021 Programme in 2020 amounted to UAH **5022671.0** thousand. The lion's share of all funds is used for the operation of the state water management complex and water resources management - UAH **4,561,352.5** thousand (**90.**8%). Total expenditures for the operation of the water sector in 2020 amounted to UAH **435,3501.9** thousand (**86.**7%) of total expenditures. At the same time, UAH 144620 thousand was allocated for the development of the water sector from the state fund and UAH 524549.1 thousand from the special fund, which totalled UAH **669169.1** thousand (**13.**3%) of the expenditures for the entire Programme.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reason for this is the low amount of actual funding for tasks and activities from all sources of funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The National Target Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine for 2011-2020" was approved by the Law of Ukraine No. 2455-IV dated 03.03.2005**
Name of the conservation measure	Implementation of the state policy on development and reconstruction of centralised water supply and sewerage systems; protection of drinking water sources; bringing the quality of drinking water to the requirements of regulatory acts; regulatory support in the field of drinking water supply and sewerage; development and implementation of research and development developments using the latest materials, technologies, equipment and devices

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 1 Organic pollution. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. No. 7: Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The estimated amount of funding for the Programme was UAH **9,471.7** million (*in 2010 prices), including* UAH 3,004.3 million from the state budget and UAH 6,467.4 million from other sources. Main objectives of the Programme: - Bringing sanitary protection zones and water protection zones of drinking water sources into compliance with regulatory requirements, assessing the environmental and hygienic condition of drinking water sources for compliance with the established requirements; - inventory of sewage treatment facilities; - **construction and reconstruction of water and sewage treatment facilities** to reduce the amount of untreated wastewater discharged into water bodies and to recycle sediments; - construction and implementation of drinking water treatment plants and bottling stations using the latest materials, technologies, equipment, instruments and research and development; - Developing schemes to optimise the operation of centralised water supply systems; - **equipping** water and wastewater quality control **laboratories** with modern control and analytical equipment; - Bringing the regulatory framework for drinking water supply and **wastewater disposal in line** with EU standards, taking into account national peculiarities, including in terms of increased liability for violations of environmental pollution standards, primarily discharges by industrial enterprises into water bodies; - Carrying out comprehensive research and development activities using the latest technologies, equipment, materials, and devices, the use of which is aimed, in particular, at energy and resource conservation, improving the quality of drinking water and **wastewater treatment,** and implementing such developments. Funding for the last 3 years: 2018 - UAH **200** million (UAH 1.3 billion required), 2019 - **no** funds **were allocated at all**. 2020: **no** funds **were allocated at all**.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The reason is the lack of funding for the project from the state budget.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The National Programme for the Development of Nature Reserves for the period up to 2020, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 8 February 2005, No. 70-p**

Name of the conservation measure	Preservation and expansion of the country's nature reserve fund. RBMP / Section 3 "Areas (territories) to be protected and their mapping: Emerald Network sites; sanitary protection zones; zones for the protection of valuable aquatic bioresources; surface/groundwater bodies used for recreational, medical, resort and health purposes, as well as bathing waters; areas vulnerable to (accumulation of) nitrates"
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№6. Spread of invasive species. No. 7: Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, the number of sites and territories of the nature reserve fund (NRF) of national and local importance increased by 116 units with a total area of 94224.2 hectares. In 2019, 116 territories and objects of the nature reserve fund were created (declared), 9 were expanded, 3 were reduced in area, 1 status was cancelled and 13 objects were reclassified. The NRF is managed by the Ministry of Ecology and is financed through the state budget programme *KPKVK 2701160 "Conservation of protected areas"*. Last year, UAH **403734.6** thousand (state fund) and UAH **25644.9** thousand (special fund) were spent on measures to preserve and expand protected areas, for a total of UAH **429581.5** thousand. The area of the NRF of Ukraine was increased by **1%, and the** territories of the NRF were expanded: Uzhansky NNP, Oleshkivski Sands NNP, Biloberezhzhzhya Svyatoslav NNP. In RBI Dniester: the area of protected areas in **Lviv region was** increased (2019), the territory of **the Dniester Canyon National Nature Park** was expanded (2020).
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The State Target Programme for the Development of Land Relations in Ukraine for the period up to 2020 was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 17 June 2009, No. 743-r.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of land
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №6. Spread of invasive species. No. 7: Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Excessive ploughing of agricultural land leads to a disruption of the ecologically balanced ratio of agricultural, nature reserve and other environmental, health, recreational, historical, cultural, forestry, water fund lands, and an increase in the area of degraded, low-productive and technologically polluted land. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (MAPF), as the main spending unit of the state budget, and the StateGeoCadastre, as the lower-level spending unit, were responsible for the implementation of the Programme. As of 1 January 2021. **500,000 hectares of** degraded, unproductive and technologically contaminated land are to be conserved, **143,000 hectares of** disturbed land need reclamation, **294 thousand hectares of underutilised** land improved. Ineffective management by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy as the main spending unit and the StateGeoCadastre as a lower-level spending unit resulted in the liquidation of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and the reform of the StateGeoCadastre by the government in 2020. **Lack of funding for the** Programme from the state budget in this area in 2018-2020.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**Environmental Protection Funds (hereinafter referred to as EPFs)**
Name of the conservation measure	Environmental protection (targeted financing of environmental protection measures).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Currently, Ukraine has a **three-tier system of environmental funds,** consisting of the State Environmental Fund, regional and local (city, town and village) environmental funds. At the regional level, the regional and local environmental funds are a significant source of funding for environmental protection measures. The environmental funds are used for **targeted financing of environmental protection measures in** accordance with the List of activities that are considered to be environmental protection measures approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 17.09.1996 No. 1147. In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" dated 25.06.1991 No. 1264-XII (as amended on 18.12.2019), financing of environmental protection measures (hereinafter referred to as NEP), including water resources, is carried out at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, local budgets, funds of enterprises, institutions and organisations, NEP funds, voluntary contributions and other funds. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on the State Environmental Protection Fund" No. 634 dated 7.05.1998 (as amended by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1065 dated 4.12.2019), according to which the **State Environmental Protection Fund became part of the State Budget of Ukraine**. According to 2018 data, the share of environmental revenues (rent, environmental tax, special permits, fines) in the state budget was over **UAH 52 billion**, of which UAH 4.6 billion was allocated to support the activities of the relevant central government agencies and environmental control, and only **UAH 4.2 billion,** or only **8% of** environmental funds, were allocated for the implementation of environmental protection measures. This also includes the allocation of funds for the national budget programmes Dnipro-2021 and Drinking Water-2020. If these 4.2 billion UAH are distributed among agencies and entities, the following picture emerges; the State Agency of Water Resources (**38%)**, local budgets (**24%)**, SAUEZM (**22%), Ministry of Ecology** (now Ministry of Environment) (9%), State Ecological Inspectorate (4%), and State Geological Survey (2%) received the most environmental funds. At present, Ukraine lacks monitoring of the effectiveness of environmental protection measures, a system of proper planning, inefficient use of funds, and the possibility of financial support for environmental modernisation by business entities themselves.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. In fact, the entirety of the environmental tax collected is dispersed within the general and special funds of the state and local budgets.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Environmental Protection Programme for 2016-2020 was approved by the decision of the Lviv Regional Council dated 26 April 2016 No. 161.**
Name of the conservation measure	Implementation of environmental protection measures at the most environmentally hazardous facilities to stabilise the state of the environment and, based on active actions to institutionalise environmental policy, create conditions for gradual improvement of the environmental situation in the region

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of funding for the Programme for 2016 was UAH **291378.24** thousand, including: funds from the regional environmental protection fund within the regional budget - UAH 32149.0 thousand, the State Budget of Ukraine (State Environmental Protection Fund) - UAH 254229.24 thousand, and other local budgets - UAH 5000.0 thousand. In 2019, **225** environmental protection measures were implemented in the region for a total amount of over UAH **211.5** million, funded primarily by environmental funds and international technical assistance. If we analyse the distribution of funds by priorities, the main resource of over **UAH 119 million (60.5%)** was spent **on water resources protection,** as projects for the construction or reconstruction of water treatment facilities are the most expensive. A significant resource of over **UAH 29 million (14.7%) was allocated for the** development of protected areas, biodiversity conservation, and forest protection and restoration. **UAH 26 million (13.2%) was allocated** for rational waste management, in particular for the **reconstruction of the landfill in Sambir**. One of the key issues is also land protection, including flood protection and reclamation, with over UAH **15** million (**7.6%** of total funding) spent on environmental protection measures. In our opinion, we would like to highlight the most key and significant environmental protection measures that were planned to be implemented in the Dniester RBF: 1. Reconstruction of the aeration system of the municipal wastewater treatment plant in Drohobych (estimated cost of UAH **2.26** million, 2016), 2) Construction of wastewater treatment facilities in Velykyi Lubin, Horodok district, Lviv region (UAH **8.0** million, 2016), 3) Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Morshyn (UAH **22.6** million, 2020). Due to lack of funding, none of the above infrastructure projects has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Environmental Protection Programme for 2016-2020** **The "Environmental Protection Programme for 2021-2025"**

Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in the city of Morshyn. Adjustments "List of Environmental Protection Measures Financed from the Regional Environmental Protection Fund for 2020" ("transferred" objects), decision of the Regional Council of 12.03.2020 No. 1001.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Berezhnytsia River SWB / UA_M5.2_0245**.**
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Project implementation period 2004-2021, Total cost UAH **57.8** million Financed in 2018-2020 Preliminary works (loan commitments). Balance as at 01.01.2021 - UAH **44.5** million) The funds will be allocated in 2021 as a subvention to the Morshyn City Council in the amount of UAH **1.905** million
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The project is underway.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The "Environmental Protection Programme for 2021-2025"**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of sewerage networks on ul. Gogol, Khvylovyi in the village of Zymova Vyshnia, Pustomyty district, Lviv region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Winter Water River SWB / UA_M5.2_0061.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total cost of the investment project "Construction of sewerage networks on ul. Gogol, Khvylovyi streets in the village of Zymova Vyshnia, Pustomyty district, Lviv region" is UAH **6.4** million (in 2020 prices). Funds from the oblast budget as a subvention to the local AH - UAH **1.28** million (2021). Tender procedures were held, a positive EIA opinion was obtained, and project implementation began.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Equipment has been purchased. Preparatory work has been completed. Project implementation is ongoing.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Environmental Protection Programme for 2016-2020** **The "Environmental Protection Programme for 2021-2025"**

Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Davydiv village of Davydiv village council, Pustomyty district, Lviv region
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Kryvulya River SWB / UA_M5.2_0240. *Another name for the Kryvulia River is Davydivka.*
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The implementation of the investment project "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Davydiv village of Davydiv village council of Pustomyty district, Lviv region" was launched in 2019. The total cost of the works is UAH **13.7** million. Implementation in 2019-2021 Balance as at 01.01.2021 - UAH **5.3** million Funds from the oblast budget as a subvention to AHs - UAH **2.7** million The work is ongoing.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been partially achieved. Preparatory work has been carried out and equipment purchased. Project implementation is ongoing.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The Regional Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine" in Lviv Oblast for 2012-2020"**
Name of the conservation measure	1) Construction, reconstruction and overhaul of water supply systems in the settlements of Lviv region. 2) Construction and reconstruction of water intake facilities, in particular in low-water settlements and those with the highest water quality deviations, with the prospect of attracting new subscribers. 3) Implementation of drinking water treatment plants in centralised water supply systems.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	A prerequisite for the Programme was co-financing from local budgets and/or other sources, taking into account the tax capacity index of individual administrative-territorial units (ATUs) in the following ratio: up to UAH 0.5 million inclusive - 20% of the regional budget; from UAH 0.51 to 0.8 million inclusive - 30% of the regional budget; from UAH 0.81 to 1.0 million - 40% of the regional budget; more than UAH 1.0 million - 50% of the regional budget. In 2019, the Programme was funded in the amount of UAH **22629.874** thousand, of which UAH **15000.0** thousand were allocated from the regional budget and UAH **7629.874** thousand were allocated from local budgets. In 2019, cash expenditures under the Programme activities amounted to UAH **21606.876** thousand, of which UAH **13977.002** thousand were from the oblast budget, UAH **7629.874** thousand - were from the local budgets. In 2020, slightly less funds were used to implement this programme. In 2020, UAH **15644.1** thousand, or 71.7 per cent of the annual allocation, was used for the construction and reconstruction of housing and communal facilities **under the** regional Drinking Water programme, of which UAH **8433.1** thousand (70.3 per cent) was allocated from the regional budget and UAH **7210.9** thousand (73.6 per cent) was allocated from local budgets for co-financing of the programmes. As a result of the Programme implementation, water supply was improved in the settlements of the Dniester RBD - the cities of: **Truskavets, Drohobych, Boryslav**, **Khyriv** and the village of **Stradch** (Vereshchytsia). The cities of **Boryslav** and **Turka** remain the most problematic in terms of water supply and sewerage in the Dniester RBD.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reconstruction of water supply and sewage networks, WSS, SSS, and KOS was carried out only in certain settlements of the region.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The Regional Programme for the Development of Nature Reserves in Lviv Oblast for 2009-2020 was approved by the decision of the Lviv Oblast Council of 02.12.2008 No. 765.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Preservation and development of the nature reserve fund of Lviv region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2020, the regional budget allocated **UAH 1521.8 thousand** from the general fund and **UAH 218.8 thousand from the** special fund for the preservation of the nature reserve fund of Lviv region. The Dniester RRB also includes the **Upper Dniester Beskydy** Regional Landscape Park, a protected area in Lviv Oblast located in the southwestern part of Lviv Oblast (within the Starosambir District), near the border with Poland, in the eponymous part of the Eastern Beskydy mountain range. The RLP was established to **preserve** natural territorial complexes in the **upper reaches of the Dniester basin that are** valuable for scientific, natural, recreational and tourist purposes. Also, part of the funds was used for the creation and development of the **Stilske Horbohiria** Regional Landscape Park. Since the announcement of the creation of the RLP, due to the lack of a special administration and appropriate funding, the Project for the organisation of the territory of the Stilske Horbohiria Regional Landscape Park, protection, restoration and recreational use of its natural complexes and objects has been inactive. For example, the **Kolodnytsia River** flows within the RLP, with the remains of ancient locks on its bed, which made it navigable from the Dniester to the Stilsko settlement. The functional zoning of the FPR territory was not developed, i.e., de facto, the FPR existed only on paper.
Achievement of set goals	The targets have been partially achieved. Funds are allocated only for the minimum maintenance and operation of the radio stations.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Programme for Monitoring the Natural Environment of Lviv Oblast for 2011-2015 and for the Perspective until 2020**
Name of the conservation measure	Monitoring the state of the environment in Lviv region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The aim of the Programme was to provide administrative bodies and relevant services in the region with **automated environmental data** and scientifically based recommendations for **making management decisions** on **operational monitoring of** the environment and preventing negative environmental situations. The measures to be taken to implement the Programme were to be financed from the state budget, the State and Regional Environmental Protection Funds. To implement certain points of the Programme, it was also possible to attract funds from various investment projects involving both domestic and international organisations, grants and sponsorship. The justification for financing activities from budgetary funds is made in accordance with the following requirements Unfortunately, one of the first monitoring programmes developed with the participation of both environmental monitors, scientists and the public has **not been implemented**. In recent years, the regional ONPS fund has allocated meagre funds (UAH 150-200 thousand) to the laboratory of the State Environmental Inspectorate in Lviv Oblast for the purchase of chemicals and equipment calibration in order to exercise inspection powers, including control of business entities that discharge untreated wastewater into the Dniester RBF.
Achievement of set goals	The goals were not achieved due to the lack of funding for the event.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020 was approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of water resources.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The amount of budget allocations for the ONPF-2020 Programme amounted to UAH **33 million 688.217** thousand, including the general regional fund - UAH **0.0** thousand and the special fund - UAH **33 million 688.217** thousand. Additional funds were allocated for the project "Development of land management documentation for the local landscape reserve **"Svicha River with Mizunka tributary"** (UAH **500** thousand) and maintenance of the state cadastre of protected areas and objects in Ivano-Frankivsk region (UAH **500** thousand). **Protection and rational use of water resources**. Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH **68241.56** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **63796.05** thousand Status of execution as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **57472.8** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the part "Protection and rational use of water resources" was carried out at the expense of the regional and local funds of the National Environmental Protection Agency in 2019, which accounted for **48% of** all funds and a total of UAH **63796.059** thousand was used. We would like to make a special mention of the projects implemented in the Dniester RBM in terms of the most critical infrastructure problem of reconstruction and modernisation of existing sewage treatment plants and wastewater networks.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved, and not all planned activities were financed and implemented.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020 was approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a sewerage network in the residential area between Haidamatska and Sichovoho Striltsia Petriv streets in Krykhivtsi village.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **3930.398** thousand was allocated for the project "Construction of a sewerage network in the residential area between Haidamatska and Sichovoho Striltsia Petriv streets in Krykhivtsi village". The work was completed on time and in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were achieved. The sewerage network of the residential area in Krykhivtsi village was reconstructed.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of yard sewage networks at 24-28 Vytvytskoho Street in Ivano-Frankivsk.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **959.0** thousand was allocated for the project "Reconstruction of yard drainage networks at 24-28 Vytvytskoho Street in Ivano-Frankivsk". The work was completed on time and in full. The project has been completed.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Wastewater networks were reconstructed
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of yard drainage networks at 7A, 9 K. Danyla Street and 29-31, 31A Pivdennyi Boulevard in Ivano-Frankivsk.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH 1,**136.0** thousand was allocated for the project "Reconstruction of yard drainage networks at 7A, 9 K. Danyla Street and 29-31, 31A Pivdennyi Boulevard in Ivano-Frankivsk" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were achieved. Reconstruction of drainage sewerage networks was carried out.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of external sewerage networks of the inpatient care department of the territorial social service centre in the village of Danylche, Rohatyn district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.

The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Studenyi Potik River / UA_M5.2_0384.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **600.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of external sewerage networks of the inpatient care unit of the territorial social service centre in Danylche village, Rohatyn district, Ivano-Frankivsk region" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks for the inpatient care unit of the territorial social service centre in Danylche village were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of a sewerage network and treatment facilities with a capacity of 25 m^3 per day for Bolekhiv Secondary School No. 1 of Bolekhiv City Council, Ivano-Frankivsk region (including preparation of design and estimate documentation).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sukil River SWB / UA_M5.2_0288.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **514.12** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of a sewerage network and treatment facilities with a capacity of 25 m^3 per day for Bolekhiv Secondary School No. 1 of Bolekhiv City Council, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast (including preparation of design and estimate documentation)". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks and treatment facilities with a capacity of 25 m^3 per day were built for Bolekhiv Secondary School No. 1.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Installation of a drainage system at 85, 22 January Street in the village of Broshniv-Osada, Broshniv-Osada village council of the amalgamated territorial community of Ivano-Frankivsk region. New construction.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Sivka River / UA_M5.2_0308.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The project "Installation of a drainage system at 85, 22 January Street in the village of Broshniv-Osada of the Broshniv-Osada village council of the amalgamated territorial community of Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. New construction" project, UAH **901,989** thousand was allocated. The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A sewage system was installed in the village of Broshniv-Osada.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction. Sewerage networks along the streets: Zarichna, Vilna, Nezalezhnosti, Pidhirna in the village of Krykhivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk City Council.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	For the implementation of the project "New construction. Sewerage networks on the streets: Zarichna, Vilna, Nezalezhnist, Pidhirna in the village of Krykhivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk City Council" was allocated UAH **744.5** thousand The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. New sewerage networks were built in Krykhivtsi village.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the sewage treatment plant at 57 Zaliznychna Street in Broshniv-Osada village, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Sivka River / UA_M5.2_0308.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **471.66** thousand was allocated for the project "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities at 57 Zaliznychna Street in Broshniv-Osada village, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The COS was reconstructed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the sewerage network of residential buildings 17, 17a, 19 on Mykolaychuk Street in Ivano-Frankivsk.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **440.31** thousand was allocated for the project "Reconstruction of the sewerage network of residential buildings 17, 17a, 19 on Mykolaychuk Street in Ivano-Frankivsk" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks were reconstructed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	The complex of treatment facilities of the Tysmenytsia TB dispensary. Ivano-Frankivsk region, Tysmenytsia district, Tysmenytsia. New construction.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Vorona River / UA_M5.2_0433.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	For implementation of the project "Complex of treatment facilities of the Tysmenytsia TB dispensary. Ivano-Frankivsk region, Tysmenytsia district, Tysmenytsia. New construction" was allocated UAH **336.0** thousand. The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The sewage treatment facilities of the TB dispensary were reconstructed.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of sewerage networks and facilities on Stusa Street in the village of Bohorodchany, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrytsia Solotvynska SWB / UA_M5.2_0457.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **917.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of sewerage networks and facilities on Stusa Street in Bohorodchany village, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of external sewerage networks on Shevchenko Street near the stadium in Bytkiv village, Nadvirna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bytkivchik River SWB / UA_M5.2_0419.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **800.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of external sewerage networks on Shevchenko Street near the stadium in Bytkiv village, Nadvirna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a drainage system for a residential area in the area of Rynkova-Lysenko streets in Nadvirna, Ivano-Frankivsk region.

The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Strymba River (Strymbal) / UA_M5.2_0448.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **473.6** thousand was allocated for the project "Construction of a drainage system for residential buildings in the area of Rynkova-Lysenko streets in Nadvirna, Ivano-Frankivsk region" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A drainage network was built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of a sewerage network on Sheremety Street, Levytskoho Street, Popovycha Street on communal land in Rohatyn, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Gnila Lypa River / UA_M5.2_0374.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH 499.**99** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of a sewerage network on Sheremety Street, Levytskoho Street, Popovycha Street on communal land in Rohatyn, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A new sewerage network was built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a sewage treatment plant in the village of Duba, Rozhnyativ district.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB River Duba / UA_M5.2_0357.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **350.8** thousand was allocated for the project "Construction of wastewater treatment facilities in the village of Duba, Rozhnyativ district". Population equivalent (PE) of Duba village = 1150 people. The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewage treatment facilities were built in Duba village.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New sewerage network construction in the village of Klubivtsi, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Vorona River / UA_M5.2_0432.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **1400.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of a sewerage network in the village of Klubivtsi, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of sewerage networks and facilities on Tsentralna, Nezalezhnist, Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Chornoliska, I. Franko, Levada streets in Chornoliska village, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Vorona River / UA_M5.2_0431.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH 1,**350.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of sewerage networks and facilities on Tsentralna, Nezalezhnist, Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Chornolizka, I. Franko, Levada streets in Chornoliztsi village, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. New sewerage networks were built.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of a separate sewerage network on Shevchenko Street in the village of Dolyna of the Oleshanske village council of the amalgamated territorial community of Tlumach district, Ivano-Frankivsk region (including preparation of design and estimate documentation).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Dniester River / UA_M5.2_0009.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **458.0** thousand was allocated for the implementation of the project "New construction of a separate sewerage network on Shevchenko Street in the village of Dolyna of the Oleshanske village council of the amalgamated territorial community of the Tlumach district of Ivano-Frankivsk region (including the preparation of design and estimate documentation)". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A separate sewerage network was built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015. Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of a separate sewerage network on Zuzuka Street in the village of Silets, Yamnytsia village council of the amalgamated territorial community of Ivano-Frankivsk region.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrica River SWB / UA_M5.2_0392.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH 1,**140.0** thousand was allocated for the project "New construction of a separate sewerage network on Zuzuka Street in the village of Silets of the Yamnytsia village council of the amalgamated territorial community of Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast" The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A separate sewerage network was built.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of sewerage networks on Danylo Halytskyi, Zaliznychna, Kotliarevskoho, Voiniv UPA, 24 August, Huziyivska, Ivan Franko Square streets in Bolekhiv. New construction (project adjustment).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sukil River SWB / UA_M5.2_0288.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	For the project "Construction of sewerage networks on Danylo Halytskoho, Zaliznychna, Kotliarevskoho, Voiniv UPA, 24 August, Huziyivska, Ivan Franko Square streets in Bolekhiv. New Construction (Project Adjustment)" was allocated UAH **13.1** million from the state fund of the ONPS. The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Sewerage networks were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the existing wastewater treatment plant with the installation of the necessary facilities with a capacity of 150 m^3 /day for wastewater treatment at 69 Sheptytskoho Street in Dolyna (adjustment).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sajava River SWB / UA_M5.2_0280.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **8.8** million was allocated from the state fund of the National Environmental Protection Agency for the implementation of the project "Reconstruction of the existing wastewater treatment facilities with the installation of the necessary facilities with a capacity of 150 m^3 /day for wastewater treatment at 69 Sheptytskoho Street in Dolyna (adjustment)". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The reconstruction of the local sewage treatment plant on Sheptytskoho Street in Dolyna was carried out.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	New construction of a household sewerage network on Shevchenko Street in Dolyna, Dolyna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sajava River SWB / UA_M5.2_0280.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **0.85** million was allocated from the state ONPS fund for the implementation of the project "New construction of a household sewerage network on Shevchenko Street in Dolyna, Dolyna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A new sewerage network was built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of sewerage networks and facilities in the village of Broshniv, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sivka River SWB / UA_M5.2_0308.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **10.0** million was allocated from the state ONPS fund for the project "Construction of sewerage networks and facilities in Broshniv village, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. New sewerage networks were built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities at 57 Zaliznychna Street in the village of Broshniv-Osada, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Sivka River SWB / UA_M5.2_0308.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH 4.**1** million was allocated from the state fund of the National Environmental Protection Agency for the implementation of the project "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities at 57 Zaliznychna Street in the village of Broshniv-Osada, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The treatment facilities were reconstructed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of treatment facilities in Perehinske village, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region (Adjustment).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Limnytsia River SWB / UA_M5.2_0322.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **8.0** million was allocated from the State Environmental Protection Fund for the project "Reconstruction of treatment facilities in Perehinske, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region (Adjustment)"**.** The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The COS was reconstructed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of domestic sewerage system on Pravdy, Vyshneva and Kvitkova streets in Uhryniv village, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. B. Solotvynska River MFL / UA_M5.2_0456.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	UAH **1.5** million was allocated from the state ONPS fund for the project "Construction of domestic sewage system on Pravdy, Vyshneva and Kvitkova streets in Uhryniv village, Tysmenytsia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region". The project has been implemented.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A sewerage network was built.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Rational use and storage of production waste, including municipal solid waste (MSW).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. Dniester **RBD** / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH **15036.45** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **14305,665** thousand Status of the measure (expenditures) - UAH **13431.8** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the area of "Rational use, storage of production waste and solid waste" was provided by the regional and local environmental protection funds in 2019, accounting for **11% of** all funds and totaling more than UAH **13.4** billion. RDB **Dniester** / Procurement of containers, special equipment, landfill development, preparation of design and construction documents for existing landfills.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Containers for the collection and sorting of solid waste, special equipment for the collection and removal of solid waste, and the arrangement of existing landfills in certain ATCs, as well as the preparation of design and construction documents for the reconstruction of existing landfills and the arrangement of new ones for the newly created ATCs.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of land
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH **48513.75** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **45157.8** thousand Status of the measure (expenditures) - UAH **42196.1** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the part "Protection and rational use of land" was carried out at the expense of the regional and local funds of the National Environmental Protection Agency in 2019, accounting for **35% of** all funds and totaling more than UAH **42.1** million. **Dniester** RBM / land inventory, monetary valuation, preparation of design and construction documents, clearing of on-farm reclamation canals.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. A partial inventory of land was carried out and some work was done to clear the on-farm reclamation network of canals.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Conservation of protected areas.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. MPAs of individual rivers in the region within the protected areas.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH **1691,023** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **1691,023** thousand Status of the measure (expenditures) - UAH **1555,155** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the part "Conservation of protected areas" was carried out at the expense of the regional and local funds of the National Parks and Natural Resource Funds in 2019, which amounted to only **1% of** all funds and was generally used to finance local NNPs, including in the Dniester RBF.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Only the activities of the NPP and RLP were funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of natural plant resources.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH **916,881** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **916,881** thousand Status of the measure (expenditures) - UAH **916.7** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the part "Protection and rational use of natural plant resources" was carried out at the expense of the regional and local funds of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in 2019, which amounted to only **1% of** all funds and was generally used to finance local NNPs in terms of conservation of Red List plant species, including in the Dniester RBF.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. It was carried out only in certain areas, including the conservation of Red Book plant species.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Protection Programme until 2020, approved by the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council on 25 December 2015. № 59-2/2015.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Science, information and education, environmental monitoring
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Planned expenditures for 2019 - UAH 7,**265.54** thousand Funded as at 01.01.2020 - UAH **5634.14** thousand Status of the measure (expenditures) - UAH **4164.85** thousand Funding for environmental protection measures in the part "Science, information and education, environmental monitoring" was carried out at the expense of the regional and local funds of the ONPS in 2019, which amounted to **4% of** all funds and was used to finance the surface water monitoring programme for the Dniester RBF, research work on almost all major water and environmental issues.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Only certain environmental and educational activities were financed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Target Programme "Drinking Water" for 2012-2020", approved by the decision of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council of 06.04.2012. № 467-13/2012.** **Amended by the decision of the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council dated 20.12.2019 No. 1326-33/2019.**
Name of the conservation measure	Measures to improve the quality of drinking water and wastewater treatment; improve the sanitary, epidemiological and environmental situation in the region; ensure the protection of drinking water sources; introduce the latest technologies at drinking water and wastewater enterprises using modern equipment, devices and materials; reduce drinking water losses; and ensure round-the-clock supply of quality drinking water to the population.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBM / SWB / 65% of the oblast area.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Responsible for the implementation of the measures was the Department of Housing and Communal Services of the Oblast State Administration (now the Department of Community and Territorial Development, Road, Housing and Communal Services, Urban Planning and Architecture of the Oblast State Administration). Programme funding stages: annually. A total of UAH **214.4** million was planned to be allocated for the implementation of the Programme in 2012-2020, including UAH **140.3** million from the state budget, UAH **7.9** million from the oblast budget, UAH **30.5** million from local budgets, and UAH **35.7** million from other sources. In 2019, UAH **25.25** million was allocated, including UAH **16.6** million from the state budget, UAH **1.0** million from the regional budget, UAH **4.0** million from local budgets, and UAH **4.65** million from other sources. However, **not a** single UAH has been **allocated for the** implementation of the measures. In 2020, a total of UAH **407,576** thousand was used from the regional budget for the implementation of this Programme, which was allocated to the "Measures to improve the quality of drinking water" in 2 educational institutions of the region (unfortunately, it is not specified where exactly the work was performed).
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. There is a lack of adequate funding for the Programme's activities.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Rural Areas of Ivano-Frankivsk Region for 2016-2020", approved by the Regional Council on 16.10.2015, No. 1830-39/2015.**
Name of the conservation measure	Soil deoxidation (liming) works.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №6. Spread of invasive species. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Liming improves the quality of crop yields and has a positive effect on the sowing quality of seeds. Calcium in limestone acts as an antagonist to the intake of heavy metals and radionuclides into the plant. On limed soils, the resistance of plants to diseases increases, the composition changes and the number of weeds in the fields decreases, which reduces the use of hazardous substances for their destruction and, accordingly, the diffuse pollution into the IWM. The total cost of the event was UAH **10.6** million, including UAH **1.0** million from the state budget, UAH **0.6** million from the regional budget and UAH **9.0** million from agricultural producers. The event was intended to increase crop yields and gross agricultural production through the efficient use of fertilisers and ameliorants, and to restore soil fertility. Unfortunately, the event was **not funded** from the state and regional budgets. Individual agricultural enterprises allocated extremely scarce funds for the event at their discretion.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. No funding was provided for the Programme activities.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Target Programme for the Development of Fish Farming for the Period up to 2020", approved by the Regional Council of 18.04.2013. № 898-21/2013.**
Name of the conservation measure	Ensure proper water quality in fish ponds, prevent pollution of water bodies by wastewater from industrial enterprises, settlements, fields and livestock farms. Carry out a range of hydrological studies, ichthyopathological monitoring, preventive and therapeutic veterinary and sanitary measures
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №6. Spread of invasive species. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (65% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Programme implementation period: from 2014 to 2020. Programme funding stages: annually, subject to availability of financial resources in the regional budget. The total budget of the Programme amounted to UAH **4.953** million, of which 50% was allocated from the oblast budget (UAH **2.476** million) and 50% - UAH **2.476** million from other sources (funds of fisheries enterprises, water body lessees). This programme **was not funded** from the regional budget. The above-mentioned environmental protection measure was to be implemented exclusively at the expense of water body lessees and commercial fisheries. Of course, it was not funded, implemented or controlled by the Department of Agricultural Development of the Oblast State Administration (responsible for the implementation of the Programme).
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"National Target Programme for the Development of Water Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River Basin for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Law of Ukraine of 24 May 2012, No. 4836-VI.**
Name of the conservation measure	Operation of the state water management complex and water resources management
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. 54 monitoring points in the Dniester RBM.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	With funding from the Dnipro-2021 Programme, a modern water monitoring laboratory for the Western region was set up in Ivano-Frankivsk in 2018-2020 on the basis of the Dniester Basin Water Resources Administration (hereinafter referred to as the BWRA), which is a significant step towards the implementation of European water monitoring. The creation of such a laboratory cost the state approximately UAH **32** million, which came from the special fund for the development of the water sector. The Dniester BWRM laboratory is currently measuring priority pollutants (pesticides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, light organic compounds and heavy metals) in the Dniester, Danube and Vistula basins. Innovative instruments provide diagnostics of the actual state of Ukrainian water bodies in accordance with European norms and standards, which will serve as the basis for developing RBMPs to achieve good ecological and chemical status of water.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved in terms of establishing a modern surface water monitoring laboratory.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection "Ecology" in Chernivtsi Oblast for 2019-2021", approved by the Regional Council on 27.03.2019 No. 42-30/19.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of water resources
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (15% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the programme for the period 2019-2021 amounted to **UAH 462.0 million,** of which the regional budget funds amounted to only UAH **12.05** million The most costly is the area of "Protection and rational use of water resources" (construction and reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and networks of cities and towns, construction and reconstruction of flood protection facilities, including protective dams, and other measures to protect territories from the harmful effects of water; measures to restore and maintain a favourable hydrological regime and sanitary condition of rivers, including removal of silt deposits, clearing river channels due to clogging with household and other solid waste; regulation of river channels In 2018-2019, UAH **24.8** million was allocated from the regional budget for the implementation of the Programme, and UAH **19.184** million was actually financed UAH 1,**158,292** thousand was allocated for the "Protection and rational use of water resources", including UAH 1,**056,955** thousand for the overhaul of the roof and premises of the biofilter building of the municipal sewage treatment plant in Khotyn and UAH **101,337** thousand for the installation of external and internal sewage systems in the children's educational institution in Yurkivtsi village, Zastavna district. It is also worth noting the subventions received by environmental organisations from the Programme: SEI in Chernivtsi Oblast - UAH **285.0** thousand (control measures), Fisheries Inspectorate - UAH **142.0** thousand (logistics of fish patrols) and BWR of the Prut and Siret - UAH **100.0** thousand (AIVS "Prykarpattya").
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. Some of the Programme's activities have been implemented.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Comprehensive Environmental Protection Programme "Ecology" in Chernivtsi Oblast for 2019-2021 was approved by the Regional Council on 27.03.2019 No. 42-30/19.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Rational use and storage of production and household waste
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (15% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Programme funds in the amount of UAH **1567,339** thousand were allocated for this environmental measure on the rational use and storage of industrial and household waste, including - UAH 1,**217.94** thousand for the purchase of containers for solid waste collection; - Arrangement of landfills and cattle burial grounds in the region's settlements - UAH **343,399** thousand; - Disposal of certain types of waste - UAH **6.0** thousand In 2019, 748 containers were purchased for the collection of solid household waste in the region at the expense of the regional environmental protection fund in the amount of UAH **700.0** thousand.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Containers for the collection and sorting of solid waste were purchased and landfills were set up in some AHs.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme "Drinking Water of Chernivtsi Oblast for 2006-2020", approved by the decision of the Chernivtsi Oblast Council of 06.10.2005, No. 143-22/05.**
Name of the conservation measure	Provision of high-quality drinking water to the population, water supply and sewerage activities.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBZ / RBMs of the oblast's rivers (15% of the oblast's area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The estimated amount of funding for the Programme was UAH **120,152.0** thousand, including UAH **100,415.0** thousand from the state budget, UAH **14,666.2** thousand from local budgets, UAH 4,**556.0** thousand from enterprises (water utilities) and UAH **514.8** thousand from other sources of funding. The programme included 3 stages of implementation, with the last, third stage covering 2016-2020. In 2019, the programme was **not funded** from the state and local budgets, although out of the 26 existing CWSs in the region (total actual capacity - 36.0 million m3^3 /year), **6 of** them needed urgent reconstruction. At the same time, **local programmes (funds from water utilities and amalgamated territorial communities) and activities** in 2019 helped to replace and rehabilitate emergency water and sewage networks, prepare **23** water and **16** sewage pumping stations, **2** water and **9** sewage treatment plants, **46** wells and **5** water intakes from surface sources.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The programme was not recorded. Some measures were implemented at the expense of business entities providing water supply and sewerage services.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Land Relations in Chernivtsi Region for 2017-2021", approved by the decision of the Chernivtsi Regional Council of the VII convocation of 04 July 2017 No. 101-14/17.**
Name of the conservation measure	Measures to protect land.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (15% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the Programme is UAH **223526.4** thousand, including budget funds - UAH **194554.2** thousand, of which the regional budget funds - UAH **41110.6** thousand Land protection and soil fertility restoration is a complex, multifaceted problem that requires funds to solve. Organisational measures that do not require large additional costs can play a role, including special agrotechnical methods of no-till tillage, ploughing across slopes, increasing the percentage of perennial grasses in the structure of crop rotations and other non-tilled crops, etc. However, the systematic agricultural use of the land fund requires **agrochemical monitoring**, which is based on continuous control over the state of fertility and soil cover, soil degradation and the degree of pollution, reaction and salt regime of the soil environment. As a result of the reduction in chemical reclamation activities in the region, the area of soils with **an acidic soil reaction has** significantly increased, which is one of the main reasons for the deterioration of their fertility. Increased soil acidity leads to a significant drop in the efficiency of organic and mineral fertiliser application, lower crop yields and product quality. Soil acidification is also caused by a decrease in **organic matter,** and mineral fertilisers mainly contain nitrogen fertilisers, which are physiologically acidic and change the reaction of the soil environment towards acidification. In 2017-2021, the Programme envisages land protection works on the area of **55.0** thousand hectares. In total, the need for funds for land protection measures in the specified period is UAH **127739.0** thousand In 2017-2019, **no** work in this area was **funded**.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Water Management and Flood Protection for the Period up to 2021 in Chernivtsi Oblast", approved by the decision of the Chernivtsi Oblast Council of 11.06.2014, No. 61-26/14**
Name of the conservation measure	Ensuring protection of settlements, territories, agricultural land and production facilities from the effects of catastrophic floods, minimising damage and creating conditions for the population's livelihood.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (15% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The programme was initiated and coordinated by the Dniester-Prut Basin Water Resources Management Authority. The programme consisted of two phases: Stage 1 - 2014-2016 and Stage 2 - 2017-2021. The total amount of financial resources required to implement the programme was **UAH 1,252.834 million**, of which the state budget was **UAH 983.734 million**, the regional budget was UAH **233.05** million, and other local budgets were UAH **36.05** million. In the context of the Programme, we do not refer to infrastructure and expensive projects, such as the construction of flood control tanks or water protection dams, but to the following water protection measures: - "Measures to restore small rivers" (planned indicators - **201.5** km), - "Regulation of riverbeds" (planned indicators - **76.2** km), - "Reforestation and alkalisation of coastal protection zones (target - **970** hectares). The lack of adequate funding from the state did not allow for the full implementation of these measures. Local budgets have been used to carry out some local work to regulate riverbeds, including the Dniester RBD.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme in Ternopil Oblast for 2014-2020", approved by the Ternopil Oblast Council Resolution No. 1778 of 18 September 2014 (as amended).** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **State Fund for Regional Development**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and conservation of water resources.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (82% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the ONPS Programme is **260540.631** thousand UAH, including: state budget funds - **211435.597** thousand UAH, oblast budget funds - **14091.233** thousand UAH, district budgets, city budgets of Berezhany, Kremenets, Ternopil, Chortkiv, and other cities - 755.98 thousand UAH. UAH **975.98 thousand, funds of** district budgets, city budgets of Berezhany, Kremenets, Ternopil, Chortkiv - UAH **975.98** thousand, funds of village, settlement, city budgets, budgets of amalgamated territorial communities - UAH **32077.321** thousand, funds from other sources - UAH **1960.50** thousand. UAH **34955.461** thousand was allocated for 2019, and UAH **24577.34** thousand (70%) was de facto financed. In 2015-2019, **12** wastewater disposal and wastewater treatment facilities with a total capacity of 3,000 m^3 /day were built and reconstructed. In order to finally solve the problem in 2021, it is necessary to ensure funding for the reconstruction and construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund (SRDF) and the State Environmental Protection Fund with appropriate co-financing from local budgets.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Some of the Programme's activities were implemented, mainly at the expense of the regional ONPS fund and partially at the expense of the SFRD.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme of Environmental Protection in Ternopil Oblast for 2014-2020" (as amended) No. 1778 of 18 September 2014** **State Fund for Environmental Protection**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of biological treatment facilities with a capacity of 7000 mcm/day with the allocation of the first start-up complex for 4000 mcm/day, 88 Hranichna St., Chortkiv, Ternopil region.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0591.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total estimated cost of the reconstruction of biological treatment facilities in Chortkiv with a capacity of 7000 m^3 /day with the allocation of the first start-up complex for 4000 m^3 /day (according to the project) is UAH **62403.109** thousand. The implementation period (according to the project) is 2017-2019. 2017 / Actual expenditures from the State Environmental Protection Fund - UAH **16473.53** thousand Actual expenditures from other sources - UAH **1300.00** thousand Degree of environmental protection measure readiness - **28%**. The main block of the aeration tank was constructed, 30% of the equipment was installed in the aeration tank. 2018 / Actual expenditures from the State Environmental Protection Fund - UAH **13500.0** thousand Actual expenditures from other sources - UAH **226.3** thousand Degree of readiness of the environmental protection measure - 50%. In 2018, secondary sedimentation tanks were reconstructed, sludge separators were installed, process networks were replaced, and the sewage treatment plant was reconstructed 2019 / The Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 05.06.2019 No. 430-r "On Approval of the Distribution of Subventions from the State Budget to Local Budgets for Environmental Protection Measures at Communal Property Objects in 2019" provides for a subvention to the budget of **Chortkiv in the** amount of UAH **12025,739** thousand to complete the reconstruction of biological treatment facilities with a capacity of 7000 m^3 /day with the allocation of the 1st start-up complex for 4000 m /day. [3] In 2019, according to the Chortkiv City Council, no funds were received.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Aeration tanks were constructed, secondary settling tanks were reconstructed, and process equipment was purchased. The project is currently under implementation.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme of Environmental Protection in Ternopil Oblast for 2014-2020" (as amended) No. 1778 of 18 September 2014** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul of the Koropets River within the village of Kalne, Koziv district, Ternopil region
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Koropets River SWB / UA_M5.2_0517.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, UAH **468,344** thousand was allocated from the regional ONPS fund for the implementation of the project on "overhaul" of the Koropets River within the village of Kalne, Koziv district, Ternopil region The work was completed in full, and the Koropets River was cleared within the village of Kalne, Koziv district, Ternopil region.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Local work was carried out to clean up the Koropets River within the village of Kalne.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme of Environmental Protection in Ternopil Oblast for 2014-2020" (as amended) No. 1778 of 18 September 2014.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul - clearing the pond bed (to improve the sanitary condition and maintain a favourable hydrological regime of the Nichlava River) in Kopychyntsi, Ternopil region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Nychlava River MPP / UA_M5.2_0666.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, UAH **538,008** thousand was allocated from the regional ONPS fund for the implementation of the project on capital repairs - clearing the pond bed (to improve the sanitary condition and maintain a favourable hydrological regime of the Nichlava River) in Kopychyntsi, Ternopil Oblast. The work has been completed in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The pond was cleaned up, and the sanitary condition and hydrological regime of the Nichlava River in Kopychyntsi improved.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme in Ternopil Oblast for 2014-2020" (as amended) No. 1778 of 18 September 2014.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul of the Vilkhovets riverbed to improve the hydrological regime and sanitary condition of the river on the lands of the Tribukhiv village council of Buchach district, Ternopil region.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Vilkhovets / UA_M5.2_0634.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, UAH **126,941** thousand was allocated from the regional ONPS fund for the implementation of the project "Overhaul of the Vilkhovets Riverbed to improve the hydrological regime and sanitary condition of the river on the lands of the Trybukhiv Village Council of the Buchach District of Ternopil Oblast". The work has been completed in full. Cleaning of the Vilkhovets riverbed (a tributary of the Strypa) has been completed
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The riverbed within the village was cleared. The hydrological regime of the watercourse was improved.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme "Drinking Water of Ternopil Region for 2018-2020", approved by the Ternopil Regional Council on 28.03.2018, No. 937.** **As amended by the decision of the session of the Ternopil Regional Council of 25 June 2019 No. 1415.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection of drinking water sources. Bringing the quality of drinking water to the established standards. Water supply and sewerage
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (82% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The developer and responsible executor of the Programme was the Department of Housing, Communal Services and Energy Saving of the Ternopil Oblast State Administration, as well as the Oblast's municipal enterprises. The estimated amount of funding for the Programme was UAH **115999.0** thousand, of which the state budget - UAH **66504.0** thousand, the oblast budget - UAH **16045.0** thousand, local rayon budgets - UAH **11150.0** thousand, budgets of amalgamated territorial communities - UAH **11150.0** thousand, other revenues - UAH **11150.0** thousand. Funding, as elsewhere, was provided on a residual basis. In 2019, the Programme funds were used to carry out works at **3** sites worth UAH **1.9** million At the expense of the state budget subvention to local budgets: - UAH **10.1** million was spent on **11** facilities to build up the AH infrastructure; - for the implementation of measures for the social and economic development of certain territories - at **5** sites in the amount of UAH **5.7** million; - for environmental protection measures at municipal facilities - at **1** facility in the amount of UAH **12.3** million. UAH **6.2** million was spent on 2 facilities at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund; At the expense of the balance of the subvention provided from the general fund of the state budget to local budgets for the implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of certain territories, which was formed at the beginning of 2019, work was carried out at **4** sites in the amount of UAH **4.3** million As of 01.05.2020, **54** projects with a total estimated cost of UAH **395.8** million have been developed by the newly formed AHs to provide settlements with quality water supply and sewerage in the oblast
Achievement of the set goals	The targets were only partially achieved. Some water supply infrastructure projects have been implemented. The town of Kopychyntsi and 7 villages in the Dniester RRB are currently without centralised water supply and sewerage.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Solid Waste Management Programme in Ternopil Oblast for 2018-2020", approved by the decision of the Ternopil Oblast Council of 10 December 2018, No. 1285.** **As amended by the order of the Head of the Ternopil Regional State Administration No. 116-od of 11.03.2019.**
Name of the conservation measure	Measures to improve the system of solid household waste (SHW) management, maintain the territories of settlements in proper condition, sanitise them, limit and prevent the negative impact of SHW on the environment and human health.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (82% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Department of Housing, Communal Services and Energy Saving of the RSA was responsible for the implementation of the programme activities. The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the programme is UAH **58790.0** thousand, including: **UAH 0 (zero) thousand from the** state budget, UAH **5300.0** thousand from the oblast budget, UAH **2530.0 thousand from** district budgets, city budgets (including cities of oblast significance), village budgets, budgets of villages and settlements, UAH **26660.0** thousand from the budgets of amalgamated territorial communities, and UAH **24300.0** thousand from other sources. Since no funds had been allocated from the state budget for the implementation of measures other than those mentioned above for years, the regional deputies of Ternopil decided to focus only on local budgets. But the regional and local budgets also decided to ignore this programme. For 2019 under the Solid Waste Management Programme in Ternopil Oblast for 2018-2020: UAH **25290.0** thousand is planned. allocated - UAH **100.0** thousand, financed - UAH **100.0** thousand.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities are not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme for the Development of Water Management and Water and Ecological Rehabilitation of the Natural Environment of Ternopil Oblast for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Ternopil Oblast Council on 12 November 2013, No. 1541.** **As amended by the decision of the Ternopil Regional Council of 10 December 2019 No. 1287.**
Name of the conservation measure	To create safe conditions for the vital activity of settlements located in the area of possible flooding. Improve the hydrological regime of rivers to protect agricultural land and settlements from floods. Ensure the regulation of surface runoff for the purpose of building and restoring water protection dams. Minimise the amount of damage caused by the harmful effects of surface water.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (82% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Developers and responsible: Ternopil Regional Water Management Department (2013), Regional Water Resources Office in Ternopil Oblast (2019 - amendments), Department of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Oblast State Administration. Key changes - "Given the economic situation in the country, the **state budget is not able to finance** significant expenditures on water management, reclamation and environmental protection complexes, so at present and in the near future, to solve the problems addressed by the programme, it is necessary to focus on own investments, to find internal reserves of enterprises and funds in the regional, district and budgets of amalgamated territorial communities." Therefore, the budgets of the amalgamated territorial communities had to be included in the programme's resource provision. The total cost of the entire Programme is UAH **433.98** million, of which the state budget is UAH **267.27** million, the oblast budget is UAH **83.97** million, rayon budgets are UAH **56.52** million, budgets of amalgamated territorial communities (ATCs) are UAH **12.20** million, and other sources of funding are UAH **14.02** million. In particular, the programme aimed to create safe living conditions for **14** settlements located in the area of possible flooding; improve the hydrological regime of rivers along **41.53** km to protect agricultural land and settlements from floods; ensure regulation of surface runoff to build and restore **2.32 km of** water protection dams; and minimise the amount of damage caused by the harmful effects of surface water. In 2019, UAH **93.23** million was planned from all sources of funding, with UAH **34.076** million allocated from the state budget for the Regional Water Resources Office in Ternopil Oblast for the maintenance and operation of the state water management complex in the oblast.
Achievement of set goals	The defined objectives of the Programme were not achieved. Some measures to maintain the state water management complex of the region were financed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme for the Development of Forestry in Ternopil Region for 2017-2021", approved by the Ternopil Regional Council No. 538 of 10 May 2017.** **As amended by the decision of the Ternopil Regional Council of 14 November 2019 No. 1482.**
Name of the conservation measure	Increasing the existing network of nature reserves and preserving biodiversity.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (82% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Deterioration in the state of forest protection, primarily of those used by former "collective farms". In difficult socio-economic conditions, in the absence of proper control by executive authorities and local governments, **uncontrolled use of forest resources and, in some** cases, destruction or damage to forests have occurred. It is necessary to ensure the transfer of about **14.3 thousand hectares of ownerless forests,** which are in the reserve lands and are not protected, to the permanent use of state and municipal forestry enterprises and enterprises with specialised forestry units. In 2019, only UAH **200** thousand was allocated and financed for the maintenance of the existing network of nature reserves and biodiversity conservation, although Ternopil Oblast has set an indicative target of increasing the area of protected areas to **19% of the** oblast's area. To achieve this target, the area of the nature reserve fund needs to be further expanded by **139** thousand hectares.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Improving the environmental situation and increasing the level of environmental safety, including the conservation and protection of water resources. To stop the loss of biological and landscape diversity and to form ecological networks. Setting up an environmental monitoring system. Raising the level of public environmental awareness.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBZ / RBMs of the oblast's rivers (37% of the oblast's area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Implementation in 2 stages: Phase I: 2016 - 2017, Stage II: 2018 - 2020. Sources of funding for the Programme activities: the state budget (including the state ONSF), local budgets (including local ONSF), other sources not prohibited by the current legislation. The total amount of financial resources required for implementation was UAH **240.728** million Funding for environmental protection measures in Khmelnytskyi Oblast in 2017-2019 was carried out in a planned and systematic manner: 2017 - UAH 9,**623,964** thousand; 2018 - UAH **79861,246** thousand; 2019 - UAH **62,696,888** thousand. In 2019, UAH **62696.888** thousand were allocated for the implementation of the measures of the ONPF-2020 Programme, including**:** UAH **20480.197** thousand - funds from the State Budget (including UAH **6000.0** thousand from the State Fund for Regional Development (hereinafter referred to as the SFRD); UAH **20180.244** thousand - funds from the regional environmental protection fund; UAH **15041.3** thousand - funds from local budgets (including UAH **1 305.717** thousand from local environmental protection funds); UAH **6995.147** thousand - own funds of enterprises. If we analyse the implementation of the Programme by activity area, we get the following results - improving the environmental situation and increasing the level of environmental safety: UAH **54068,841** thousand; - to stop the loss of biological and landscape diversity and to form an ecological network: UAH **8234.8** thousand; - Raising the level of public environmental awareness: UAH **91,147** thousand; - Organisation of the environmental monitoring system: UAH **302.1** thousand.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The Programme activities have not been fully funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **State Fund for Environmental Protection.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 700 m^3 /day in Horodok (Phase I).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Smotrych River / UA_M5.2_0784.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Pursuant to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 05.06.2019 No. 430-r "On Approval of the Distribution of Subvention from the State Budget to Local Budgets for Environmental Protection Measures at Communal Property Objects in 2019", the state budget allocated funds for the construction of a sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 700 m^3 /day in Horodok (Phase I) in the amount of UAH **15099.286** thousand (including: UAH **13589.357** thousand in accordance with this Order). The funds have been fully disbursed. Also, the local budget partially financed the construction of sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 700 m^3 /day in Horodok (Phase I) in the amount of UAH **1509,929** thousand (10% of the state budget).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The works envisaged by the project have been completed (stage 1). Preparatory work was carried out, sedimentation tanks and aeration tanks were constructed, and process equipment was purchased. The project is ongoing.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **State Fund for Regional Development.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a sewage treatment plant with a capacity of 500 m^3 /day in the village of Vinkivtsi.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Kalyus River / UA_M5.2_0899.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	For the implementation of the project on the construction of sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 500 m^3 /day in Vinnytsia, the state budget allocated UAH 4,**500.0** thousand (including: UAH 4,000.0 thousand - funds from the State Fund for Regional Development). The funds have been fully disbursed. Also, the local budget (ONPS fund) partially financed the construction of sewage treatment facilities with a capacity of 500 m^3 /day in Vinnytsia - UAH 500.0 thousand (**11.1% of the** state budget).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Preparatory work has been completed, and technological equipment for the COS has been purchased. The project implementation is ongoing.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **State Fund for Environmental Protection.**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul of the Ternavka River channel and elimination of flooding of estates on Naberezhna Street in Dunaivka.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. SWB Ternava River / UA_M5.2_0836.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	At the expense of the regional environmental protection fund, the environmental protection measure to clean the Ternavka riverbed and eliminate flooding of estates on Naberezhna Street in Dunaivka was financed for a total amount of UAH 2,**585,484** thousand. The work has been completed in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The channel of the Ternava River within the town of Dunaivtsi was cleared, The likelihood of flooding of residential buildings on Naberezhna Street has been reduced. Naberezhna Street.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Clearing the beds of the Muksha and Smotrych rivers in the villages of the Humenetska amalgamated territorial community.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Muksha SWB / UA_M5.2_0824. SWB Smotrych / UA_M5.2_0787.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, the local environmental protection fund was used to clear the beds of the **Muksha and Smotrych rivers** in the villages of the Humenetska amalgamated territorial community for a total of UAH **49.7** thousand. The works were carried out in accordance with the working project in the most problematic areas of watercourses using the resources of the residents of the community.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Local cleaning of the most problematic areas of the Muksha and Smotrych riverbeds in the villages of the Humenetska AH was carried out.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of a spillway and dam in the village of Humentsi on the Muksha River to protect against flooding by flood waters.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. Muksha SWB / UA_M5.2_0824.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	At the expense of the local budget (ONPS fund), the spillway and dam in the village of Humentsi on the **Muksha River were** reconstructed to protect against flooding by flood waters. The total amount of funds allocated was UAH **102.6** thousand (funds of the local environmental protection fund). The work has been completed in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Reconstruction of a spillway and dam in the village of Humentsi on the Muksha River to protect against flooding was carried out.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Environmental Protection Programme for Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2016-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council on 21.04.2016, No. 19-5/2016.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Expanding the region's nature reserve fund and preserving biodiversity.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Special measures aimed at preventing destruction or damage to natural complexes of the territories and objects of the NRF were carried out at the expense of local budgets - UAH **40.0** thousand (funds of the local environmental protection fund). Land management projects for allocating land plots for parks, squares, and green areas were also prepared - UAH **30.0** thousand (local budget, AH funds).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Several land management projects have been prepared to allocate land for parks, squares, and green areas in certain ATCs.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"The Programme "Drinking Water of Khmelnytskyi Region for 2008-2020", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Regional Council on 11.06.2008 No. 18-15/2008.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of water resources. Water supply and sewerage.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Dniester **RBD** / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The programme was developed back in 2008 and included several stages and "sky-high" funding. In 2019, **no** funding for measures to protect and rationally use water resources envisaged by both the National Programme "Drinking Water of Ukraine for 2011-2020" and the regional programme was provided from the state and local budgets. At least there were a lot of problems. For example, centralised sewerage was absent in 9 settlements, three (3) of which are in the Dniester RBD (**Viytivtsi** (Zhabokryk-Zbruch WSS), **Smotrych** (Smotrych WSS), **Dunayivtsi** (Ternava WSS). Of the region's **35 CWSs** (total actual capacity of 33.1 million m^3 /year), **24** required reconstruction. Given the urgency of the problem of providing the population with quality drinking water, in 2019, UAH **277.1** million was allocated from various sources of funding for the construction and reconstruction of water supply and sewage networks, including UAH **73.8** million - subvention from the regional budget to local budgets; UAH **21.**4 million - subvention from the state budget to local budgets for the formation of the infrastructure of amalgamated territorial communities; UAH **97.7** million - subvention from the state budget to local budgets for the implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of certain territories; UAH **27.8** million - funds from the State Regional Development Fund; UAH **1.1** million - subvention from the state budget to local budgets to finance measures for socio-economic compensation of the risk of the population living in the zone In terms of the Dniester RBF, it is worth noting that in 2019, work continued on the reconstruction of the SPS in **Dunayivtsi, the** construction of the SPS in **Vinkivtsi, and the** design documentation for the reconstruction of the SPS in **Stara Ushytsia** (Ushytsia WTP).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Some water supply and sewage infrastructure projects were implemented.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Waste Management Programme in Khmelnytskyi Oblast for 2018-2022", approved by the decision of the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Council session of 27.03.2018 No. 39-18/2018. Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Implementation of a systematic approach to waste management at the regional level, reduction of waste generation; introduction of an effective waste sorting and recycling system.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The programme was adopted and approved to implement a systematic approach to waste management at the regional level, reduce waste generation, introduce an effective waste sorting system and recycle waste into materials and products, and identify sites for the construction of regional landfills (waste processing plants) that meet modern standards and sanitary norms. In order to implement the Programme in 2019, the following activities were financed in the amount of UAH **40749.832** thousand, including: UAH **4081.61** thousand from the state budget, UAH **524.515** thousand from local ONPS funds, UAH **17301.304** thousand from local budgets, UAH **8111.971** thousand from solid waste management enterprises, and UAH **10,730.432** thousand from other sources. The events were also held in the administrative districts of the region and in the ATCs that are part of the Dniester RDB.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were only partially achieved. Some activities of the Programme (purchase of containers, special equipment, landfill arrangement) were implemented at the expense of the TF
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Fisheries Development Programme for Khmelnytskyi Region for 2018-2022", approved by the Khmelnytskyi Regional Council on 27.09.2018 No. 54-21/2018.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and conservation of water resources. Increase of fish productivity of water bodies and improvement of ecological condition through the introduction of herbivorous fish species (biomeliorants)
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №6. Spread of invasive species. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The main goal of the Programme is to meet the needs of the population with a wide range of fish products of its own production in accordance with physiologically sound standards, to preserve and increase fish resources, and to address the tasks of protecting and preserving water resources. The total amount of planned financial resources for the implementation of the Programme is UAH **23813.55** thousand (**without the involvement of the state budget)**, including: funds from the local budget - UAH **972.50** thousand and funds from other sources (fisheries enterprises, water body lessees) - UAH **22841.05** thousand. For example, in 2019, the Programme provided funding of UAH **4.796** million for the implementation of the measure "Increasing fish productivity of water bodies and improving the ecological state through the introduction of herbivorous fish species (biomeliorants)", UAH **0.441** million from local budgets, and the rest from fisheries enterprises. In 2019, **no** funds **were allocated** from local budgets for this measure, and information on the funds of fisheries enterprises and water body lessees is quite different and requires further clarification.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were only partially achieved. Some local measures were taken to biomeliorate water bodies at the expense of fisheries enterprises' own funds.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme for the Development of Land Relations in Khmelnytskyi Region for 2018-2022", approved by the decision of the Khmelnytskyi Regional Council of 27.09.2018 No. 52-21/2018.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and efficient use of land resources. Conducting survey work, developing land management projects for the reclamation of disturbed land. Developing land management projects for the conservation (through reforestation) of degraded and unproductive land.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. №6. Spread of invasive species. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the Programme was UAH **98.455** million, of which: the state budget - UAH **15.0** million, local budgets - UAH **63.224** million and other sources - UAH **20.230** million In this Programme, we were most interested in the area "Surveying, development of land management projects for the reclamation of disturbed land", for which **UAH 212 thousand was allocated**. As of 1 January 2018, there were **2764.11** hectares of disturbed land in Khmelnytskyi region. In 2018, no funds were allocated for this purpose, and in 2019, out of the planned UAH **50** thousand, no funds were allocated from local budgets. More important for the Dniester RBDR in the context of land protection was the direction "**Development of land management projects for the conservation (through reforestation) of degraded and unproductive lands**", for the implementation of which UAH **777.4** thousand of local budget funds were provided. As in the previous direction, funds were provided only in 2019. Unfortunately, local governments have ignored the funding of this Programme activity, including in the Dniester RBM, in particular, local governments of Vinnytsia, Horodok and Kamianets-Podilskyi districts.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The implementation of the Programme's environmental measures was not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Programme for the Development of the Water Sector in Khmelnytsky Oblast for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Khmelnytsky Oblast Council on 20 December 2012, No. 21-14/2012.** **As amended by the decision of the Khmelnytsky Regional Council of 21 March 2019 No. 40-25/2019.**
Name of the conservation measure	Ensuring the development of land reclamation and improvement of the environmental condition of irrigated and drained land. Protection of rural settlements and agricultural land from the harmful effects of water. Integrated flood protection in the **Dniester**, Prut and Siret river basins. Environmental rehabilitation of the Dnipro River basin and improvement of drinking water quality.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (37% of the oblast area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The Programme activities were financed from the state and local budgets, as well as other sources not prohibited by law. The amount of funding is determined annually during the drafting of the State Budget of Ukraine for the respective year, during the formation of the local budget, taking into account the real budgetary capacity. The estimated amount of funding is UAH **459.326** million, including UAH **250.261** million from the state budget, UAH **87.563** million from the local budget, and UAH **121.502** million from other sources not prohibited by law, including by areas: - Ensuring the development of land reclamation and improvement of the environmental condition of irrigated and drained land - UAH **255.048** million, including UAH **104.840** million from the state budget, UAH **33.003** million from the local budget, and UAH **117.205** million from other sources; - protection of rural settlements and agricultural land from harmful effects of water - UAH **39.910** million, including UAH **37.25** million from the state budget and UAH **2.660** million from the local budget; - comprehensive flood protection in the basins of the **Dniester**, Prut and Siret rivers - UAH **132.290** million, including UAH **80.390** million from the state budget and UAH **51.9** million from the local budget; - environmental rehabilitation of the Dnipro River basin and improvement of drinking water quality - UAH **32.078** million, including UAH **27.781** million from the state budget and UAH **4.297** million from other sources. While the state budget received minimal funds for the maintenance of the state water management complex of the Khmelnytskyi RBF, local budgets were limited to allocating meagre funds from the regional or local ONPS funds, mainly for direction 4 **"environmental rehabilitation"** - cleaning up individual riverbeds or ponds, including in the Dniester RBF.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Budget Programme for 2019-2023", approved by the Vinnytsia Regional Council on 5 March 2019, No. 752.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds**
Name of the conservation measure	1. Raising the level of public environmental awareness. 2. Improving the environmental situation and increasing the level of environmental safety. 3. To stop the loss of biological and landscape diversity and to form an ecological network.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBD / RBM of the oblast rivers (28% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	According to the adopted Programme, each year, when formulating local budgets, it is necessary to provide for at **least 15% of the** funds for the implementation of measures. The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the Programme is UAH **808.465** million, including: the State Budget - UAH **145.0** million; the regional budget - UAH **380.36** million; and UAH **283.105** million - other local budgets. In the context of the water and environmental problems of the Dniester RBF, we consider the implementation of Measure 2, which included: reconstruction and **construction of existing wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage networks** in settlements; **disposal, burial and storage of** unsuitable, uncertain and prohibited plant protection chemicals; work to **restore and maintain a favourable hydrological regime and sanitary condition of rivers;** construction and reconstruction of hydraulic and bank protection structures; and **creation of water protection zones** with a set of agrotechnical **zones**, In **2019,** 155 enterprises made current environmental protection expenditures. A total of UAH **367.6** million was spent on environmental protection in 2019, with a significant portion (**93.6%**) of these costs being paid **for by the companies themselves**. In particular, UAH **223.1** million (**60.**7%) was spent on **wastewater treatment**, and UAH 6.**4** million (**1.**7%) on soil, groundwater and surface water protection and rehabilitation. **- 3 (three)** measures for the construction and reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities. UAH **5313.20** thousand is envisaged for the measures (UAH 4400.0 thousand in the oblast fund and UAH **913.2** thousand in local budgets) Actually, **82% of the funds were disbursed** (UAH 4,**340.50** thousand: UAH **3,877.43** thousand from the regional fund, UAH **463.07** thousand from local budgets); **- 6 (six)** measures for the construction and reconstruction of sewerage networks. UAH **21168.15** thousand is envisaged for the activities (UAH **14528.21** thousand in the regional fund and UAH **6639.94** thousand in local budgets) **66% was** actually **disbursed** (UAH 1,**880.10** thousand: UAH 8,**744.95** thousand from the regional fund, UAH **5,139.35** thousand from local budgets); **- 6 (six)** measures for clearing and bank protection of riverbeds, UAH **5,980.60** thousand spent Unfortunately, the above activities were not carried out in the Dniester RBD.

Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. At the expense of the local funds of the National Environmental Protection Agency and the funds of the UTCs, some local environmental measures were implemented in the Dniester RBF.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Environmental Budget Programme for 2019-2023", approved by the Vinnytsia Regional Council on 5 March 2019, No. 752.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Use, storage, disposal, transport and disposal of industrial and municipal waste
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. Dniester RBZ / RBMs of the oblast's rivers (28% of the oblast's area). Dniester RBM (construction of a waste sorting line in Murovani Kurylovtsi) / MWR Zhvan River / UA_M5.2_0915.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, a significant share of the Programme's funds was spent on the use, storage, disposal, transportation and disposal of industrial and household waste - UAH **120.3** million (**32.**7% of the total funds): **- 3 (three)** measures for the construction of environmentally safe solid waste landfills, waste processing complexes and waste sorting stations. UAH **8313.10** thousand was actually spent on the events (UAH **4099.84** thousand from the regional fund and *UAH* **4213.26** thousand from local budgets). Among other things, the Dniester RRB **constructed a waste sorting line** at the landfill in Murovani Kurylivtsi village worth UAH 2.**3** million. The Dniester Regional Bank lost UAH 2.3 million. **- 7 (seven) activities to** cover the population with the system of separate collection and sorting of household waste. UAH **7696.45** thousand was actually spent on the activities (UAH **6319.80** thousand from the regional fund and UAH **1376.65** thousand from local budgets) The Dniester Regional Bank accounted for UAH **2.15** million. - equipment and machinery for the collection, transportation and storage of logging industry waste was purchased; UAH 2,500.**0** thousand of the regional fund was actually used. The Dniester Regional Bank accounted for UAH **0.7** million. Separate collection of solid waste. While separate collection was organised in **37 settlements at the** end of 2017, by the end of 2019, **140** settlements had already introduced such collection, including the settlements of the Dniester RRB.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Some of the Programme's activities have been implemented in some AHs.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme "Drinking Water" for 2012-2020", approved by Vinnytsia Regional Council on 17 July 2012, No. 379. Updated and supplemented by the relevant decision of the Vinnytsia Regional Council dated 30 June 2016 No. 129.**
Name of the conservation measure	Providing the population with quality drinking water. Protection of water resources. Water supply and sewerage.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / Rivers of the region (28% of the region's area).

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the Programme amounted to UAH **689.86** million, of which the State Budget of Ukraine - UAH **524.94** million, local budgets - UAH **138.05** million, and other sources - UAH **27.87** million Despite the additions and changes, the funding of the Programme has **not improved significantly**. According to the Vinnytsia Regional State Administration, in 2019, the provision of settlements in the region was as follows: centralised water supply - all 18 cities, all 29 towns, **359** villages (**24.**7%) (the best indicator among all RBM regions). Centralised water supply was absent in 1,097 villages; centralised sewerage was absent in all 18 cities, 19 towns (65.5%), and only 5 villages (0.3%). There was no centralised sewerage system in 10 settlements, including **2** (two) in the Dniester RRB **Vendychany village** (Vendychanka - Nemia). district centre, **Chernivtsi** (Murafa). Of the **43 PSCs** (total actual capacity - 147.7 million m3^{3} /year), **20** required reconstruction, including **5** (five) in the Dniester PSC; **1** PSC was reconstructed (P. Bug PSC). In addition, in 2019, the Programme funded the reconstruction of water supply systems totalling UAH **11.6** million, including in the settlements of the Dniester RRB (UAH **3.248** million). The largest water supply and wastewater disposal company in the region is Vinnytsia-Oblvodokanal. In recent years, Vinnytsia has implemented almost all of the Programme's activities at the expense of both the regional and local budgets. Even in 2019, the city carried out scheduled cleaning of the bottom of the Pivdennyi Buh River in the area of water intake and the place of flushing water discharge. The water utilities of the settlements: **Mogyliv-Podilsk, Yampil, Shargorod, Kopayhorod** in the Dniester RBM are left to the local budgets.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. There is virtually no funding for the Programme's activities.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme "Drinking Water" for 2012-2020", approved by Vinnytsia Regional Council on 17 July 2012, No. 379.** **Updated and supplemented by the relevant decision of the Vinnytsia Regional Council dated 30 June 2016 No. 129.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the water supply network in the village of Severynivka, Yampil district, Vinnytsia region
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester SWB / UA_M5.2_0013.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	To provide the population of Vinnytsia Oblast with adequate quality centralised water supply services, the decision of the 36th session of the Regional Council of the 7th convocation of 04.12.2018 No. 703 "On the Regional Budget for 2019" envisaged and allocated expenditures of the general fund of the regional budget for the provision of loans for the construction or reconstruction of centralised water supply facilities in the amount of UAH **5.54** million under the Programme, including: a budget loan in the amount of UAH **5.0** million. UAH **540.0** thousand was allocated to Vinnytsiaoblvodokanal, as well as for the implementation of the project "**Reconstruction of the water supply network in the village of Severynivka, Yampil district, Vinnytsia region**" The work has been completed in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The water supply network in the village was reconstructed, new pumping equipment and water meters were purchased.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme for the Use of Funds for Land Development for Agricultural and Forestry Needs, Improvement of Relevant Land and Land Protection, Normative Monetary Valuation of Land, and Land Inventory in Vinnytsia Region for 2016-2020", approved by the Vinnytsia Regional Council on 11 February 2016, No. 39.**
Name of the conservation measure	Development of land for agricultural and forestry purposes, improvement of relevant land and land protection.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №6. Spread of invasive species. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (28% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	This Programme was approved in order to use the funds received from the payment of losses in agricultural and forestry production for the development of land for agricultural and forestry needs, improvement of the relevant land and land protection, normative monetary valuation of land, and land inventory. The sources of funding for the Programme are the funds received as compensation for losses in agricultural and forestry production from the oblast, rayon budgets and budgets of cities of rayon significance, towns, villages, and their associations, as well as from the state, oblast budgets and other sources. Another area of the Programme is the implementation of **water protection zone projects**. The Programme provides funds for such work, but to date it has **not been funded by** state and local budgets, so out of a total area of **425,000** hectares (including 41,000 hectares of coastal protection zones), **3,800 hectares have** actually been delineated. This situation contributes to the **ploughing of** coastal areas and, as a result, **siltation of** water bodies. At the same time, in 2019, the Group applied 153.5 thousand tonnes of mineral fertilisers in the form of nutrients over an area of 966.5 thousand hectares and 625.5 thousand tonnes of organic fertilisers over an area of 37.1 thousand hectares.

Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The Programme activities were not funded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme for Achieving Optimal Forest Cover in Vinnytsia Oblast for 2012-2025, approved by the Vinnytsia Oblast Council on 23 December 2011, No. 821.**
Name of the conservation measure	Achieving the optimum level of forest cover in Vinnytsia region, protecting forest resources and preserving biodiversity.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (28% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In order to achieve the optimum level of forest cover in the region, Vinnytsia Regional Specialised Forestry Enterprise Vinoblagrolis is implementing the Regional Programme for Achieving **Optimum Forest Cover** in Vinnytsia Region for 2012-2025. In 2019, our subsidiaries used their own funds to prepare **35** title documents for land plots (former collective farm forests) in local communities. In 2019, Vinoblagrolis spent UAH **507.0 thousand to** strengthen control over the **protection of endangered and threatened** animals, including aquatic life, against the plan of UAH **560.0 thousand** (maintenance of a hunting expert, gamekeepers and expenses related to the protection of hunting grounds and endangered plants).
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. A separate measure was taken to preserve Red Book plant species. Lack of funding for the Programme.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Target Programme for the Development of Water Management in Vinnytsia Region for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Vinnytsia Regional Council on 08.11.2013, No. 588.**
Name of the conservation measure	Ensuring the development of land reclamation and improvement of the environmental condition of irrigated and drained land. Protection of rural settlements and agricultural land from the harmful effects of water. Integrated flood protection in the **Dniester**, Prut and Siret river basins. Environmental rehabilitation of the Dnipro River basin and improvement of drinking water quality.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (28% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	This programme is similar to previous programmes in other oblasts. It is focused on **3 (three)** districts of the Southern Bug, Dnipro and **Dniester** river basins. To implement the Programme, it was proposed to raise funds in the amount of UAH **410.48** million, of which the state budget amounted to UAH **334.34** million, local budgets - UAH **20.85** million, and other funds (funds of agricultural producers) - UAH **55.29** million. As we can see, the budget is significantly dominated by the state budget, which accounted for more than **81.**5%. This Programme was financed almost entirely at the expense of the functional activities of the Southern Bug RBMU. The Dniester RRB also received a small share of funds from the local budget under the Environmental Improvement of Rivers Programme, mainly for riverbed clearing.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The programme was not recorded.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection funds.**
Name of the conservation measure	Achievement of environmental safety and rationalisation of natural resources use, protection and improvement of the environment in the region, including protection and rational use of water resources; protection and rational use of land resources, protection and rehabilitation of soil, groundwater and surface water; conservation of biological and landscape diversity, development of the nature reserve fund and formation of the ecological network.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №4. Littering with plastic and other solid waste. №5. Hydromorphological changes. №6. Spread of invasive species. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / Rivers of the region (16% of the region's area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In the last year of 2019, the Programme's resource provision was to allocate UAH **28950.6** thousand for environmental protection measures: - protection and rational use of water resources; - protection and rational use of land resources, protection and rehabilitation of soil, groundwater and surface water; - preservation of biological and landscape diversity, development of the nature reserve fund and formation of an ecological network. To implement measures to improve the condition of water bodies in 2019, UAH 3,**298,037** thousand was allocated from the regional **environmental** protection fund for the **construction and reconstruction of sewage treatment plants**, sewage treatment stations, etc. In 2019, UAH **5654.3** thousand was allocated from the regional ONPS fund for **clearing riverbeds and flood protection, and** UAH **5584.317** thousand was financed. In 2019, UAH **14155.24** thousand was allocated from the regional environmental protection fund to address environmental problems in the region (UAH **9700.6** thousand was allocated), including to the Dniester RRB: - Ensuring environmentally safe collection, transportation, storage, treatment, disposal, neutralisation and burial of waste and hazardous chemicals in Odesa region, including unsuitable or prohibited for use plant protection chemicals (hereinafter referred to as PPC) and containers in which PPC are stored and transported - UAH **10.0** thousand - Development of a regional waste management plan - UAH **10.0** thousand - development of a detailed scheme of the ecological network of Odesa region on a large scale - UAH **10.0** thousand
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Local activities of the Programme in the Dniester RBM to conserve and protect water resources, clean up rivers, reconstruct sewage treatment plants, and build sewerage networks in certain AHs were implemented.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul (emergency repair works) of the working pump at the storm water drainage pumping station at the address: Kuchurhan village, Rozdilnyansky district, Odesa region, Pavla Kaplun street, building 214-2.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Kuchurganske reservoir / UA_M5.2_1114.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, funds were allocated from the regional ONPS fund for the implementation of the project "Overhaul (emergency repair) of the working pump at the stormwater drainage pumping station at the address: Kuchurhan village, Rozdilnyansky district, Odesa region, Pavla Kapluna street, building No. 214-2" in the amount of UAH **500.0** thousand / disbursed - UAH **499.438** thousand. The work has been completed in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Emergency repair works were carried out at the storm water drainage pumping station in Kuchurgan village.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Adjustment of the project design and estimate: "Reconstruction of sewerage networks and SPS in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Dniester RBM / Dniester Estuary MPA.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, the funds were allocated from the local ONPS fund to adjust the project's design and construction documents: "Reconstruction of sewerage networks and SPS in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district" in the amount of UAH **120,037** thousand; / disbursed - UAH **57,267** thousand. The design and construction project was fully adjusted. A positive expert opinion of the SACI was received. In 2019, funds were allocated for the implementation of this project.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Adjustments were made to the project "Reconstruction of sewerage networks and SPS in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district".
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewerage networks and pumping stations in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Dniester RBM / Dniester Estuary MPA.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, funds were allocated from the regional ONPS fund for the implementation of the working project "Reconstruction of sewerage networks and SPS in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district" in the amount of UAH **1890.0** thousand; / only UAH **295.919** thousand were used. The reconstruction of the sewerage network and the SPS has not been completed. The project will continue in 2020. These works are part of the upcoming large infrastructure project to reconstruct the sewerage network, SPS No. 1 and SPS No. 2, and the sewage treatment plant in Teplodar. Teplodar, located in Nadlymanske village, Ovidiopol district.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Preparatory work was carried out in 2019. The project will be implemented in 2020-2021.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Preparation of design and construction documents for the overhaul of the pond in Velykoploske village, Velykomykhailivskyi district, Odesa region.

The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. SWB Kuchurgan River / UA_M5.2_1111.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, funds were allocated from the local ONPS fund for the preparation of design and construction documents for the overhaul of the pond in Velykoploske village, Velykomykhailivskyi district, Odesa region, in the amount of UAH **531.7** thousand; / disbursed - UAH **531.7** thousand The adjustment of the design and construction project was carried out in full. A positive expert opinion was received from the SACI. Funds were planned to be allocated for the project in 2020.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The design and construction documents for the overhaul of the pond in Velykoploske village, Velykomykhailivskyi district, were prepared.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Comprehensive Programme for Environmental Protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Safety in Odesa Oblast for 2014-2019", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 21 February 2014, No. 1071-VI.** **Regional Environmental Protection Fund.** **Local environmental protection fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Overhaul of the pond in Velykoploske village, Velykomykhailivskyi district, Odesa region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. SWB Kuchurgan River / UA_M5.2_1111.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2019, funds were allocated from the regional and local ONPS funds for the implementation of the project "Overhaul of the pond in Velykoploske village, Velykomykhailivskyi district, Odesa region" in the amount of UAH **4288.3** thousand; / disbursed - UAH **4226.218** thousand In Odesa Oblast, there is a clear trend and synergy in the financing of environmental protection measures. Initially, the preparation of the PDD is financed, as a rule, at the expense of the local ONPS fund, and then the project implementation is financed from the regional ONPS fund. Work on this facility has been completed in full.

Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Design and estimate documentation for pond cleaning was prepared. The pond was cleaned of vegetation and siltation
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme "Drinking Water of Odesa Oblast for 2010-2013 and for the period up to 2020", approved by the Odesa Oblast Council on 10.09.2010 No. 1170-V.**
Name of the conservation measure	Protection and rational use of drinking water sources. Development, reconstruction and construction of centralised water supply and sewerage systems in the region's settlements. Implementation of resource and energy-saving technologies, modern equipment and control devices for drinking water treatment and wastewater treatment at drinking water supply and wastewater disposal enterprises.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (16% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The programme was designed for 11 years in 3 stages: Stage 1 - 2010-2013, Stage 2 - 2014-2016; Stage 3 - 2017-2020. The total cost of the Programme implementation was UAH **3894580** thousand, the state budget - UAH **2515600.49** thousand, the regional budget - UAH **1102288.66** thousand, local district, city (cities of regional significance) budgets - UAH **250450.17** thousand. other non-budgetary sources - UAH **26240.68** thousand In 2019, UAH **320139.2** thousand was allocated for the implementation of the Drinking Water 2020 Programme These funds were used to modernise **1.7** km of water supply and **0.9 km of** sewerage networks; overhaul (reconstruct) **67.0** km of water supply and **27.0** km of sewerage networks; repair **2** water supply pumping stations, **6** sewerage pumping stations, **2** water treatment plants, **5** sewerage treatment plants; replace **3** units of pumping equipment at water supply pumping stations and **4** units of pumping equipment at sewerage pumping stations. of pumping equipment at sewage pumping stations; **84** water towers were repaired (including replacement); **24** artesian wells were constructed; **91** units of pumping equipment were purchased and replaced; **4** drinking water treatment stations were installed (3 pumping complexes in Bolhrad and one in Stari Troiany village, Kiliya district) and **31** design and estimate documents for water supply and sewage activities were prepared. If we consider the total funding of the Programme in the context of the Dniester RBM, in 2019, about UAH **5.122** million was spent. These are practically local budget funds allocated to local water supply and sewerage utilities.

Achievement of set goals	The defined objectives of the Programme were not achieved. There was no centralised water supply in **998** villages. There was no centralised sewerage system in **19 urban-type settlements** and **1,110** villages. In 2019, imported drinking water was partially or fully used in the region's water supply system in **56** settlements, including **Suvorove** and 55 villages. The worst situation was in the villages of **Utkonosivka** (EN 4005) and **Komyshivka** (EN 3242) in Izmail district, where the entire population of these villages used imported water. Out of **47 SPSs** (total actual capacity - 88 million m3^3 /year), **35** required reconstruction, including **5** SPSs in the Dniester RRB.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme for the Development of Land Relations and Land Protection for 2016-2020", approved by the Odesa Regional Council on 21 December 2015, No. 39-VII.**
Name of the conservation measure	Rational use and protection of land resources.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№2. Pollution by nutrients. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (16% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total amount of financial resources required for the implementation of the Programme is UAH **40870.8** thousand, all at the expense of the local budget and the oblast budget. In 2019, UAH **4,079.72** thousand were allocated from the regional budget for the implementation of the Programme's activities. In particular, an event was planned on "Carrying out land inventory works on the territory of the Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi City Council within the city of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi, Odesa region" Dniester RBM / **Dniester Estuary** MPA. Unfortunately, the work on this project, including the surveying of the land fund boundaries, started in 2017 and was not completed due to lack of funding.
Achievement of set goals	The defined objectives of the Programme were not achieved due to the lack of adequate funding.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**"Regional Programme for the Development of Water Management in Odesa Region for the Period up to 2021", approved by the Odesa Regional Council on 18.09.13 No. 882-VI.**

Name of the conservation measure	Increase the efficiency of the use of the state reclamation network and on-farm reclamation systems in the region, increase crop yields, improve the ecological state of rural areas and living conditions; - implementation of the state and regional water policy, meeting the needs of the population for quality water and the region's economic sectors for water resources; - Inventory and certification of water bodies, creation of a register of hydraulic structures and their owners in river basins, and the establishment of riverine protective strips; - flood protection of the region's river basins and protection of rural settlements and agricultural land from the harmful effects of water.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№5. Hydromorphological changes. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Dniester RBF / RBM of the oblast rivers (16% of the oblast area).
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Traditionally, each oblast develops its own Water Development Programme, adding the specifics of the region. Stages of implementation of the Odesa Oblast Programme: Stage I - 2013-2016, Stage II - 2017-2021. The total amount of financial resources required for the Programme implementation is **2520620** thousand UAH, including - UAH **371300** thousand from the local budget and UAH **860300** thousand from other sources. The expected results and effectiveness of the Programme were rather disappointing, as many of the performance indicators were not achieved due to lack of funding. The expenditures of the Regional Water Management Department (now the BWRD of the Black Sea and Lower Danube Rivers) were practically funded to carry out functional tasks, including the maintenance of the water management and reclamation complex in terms of operating the national reclamation systems, and local budget funds were sufficient to address extremely urgent annual problems. Separate state investments were allocated only to address the issue of water supply to the region's settlements that use imported water.
Achievement of set goals	The defined objectives of the Programme were not achieved. Lack of funding from both the state and local budgets.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**State investment project**
Name of the conservation measure	Measures to ensure comprehensive flood protection against the harmful effects of water in rural settlements and agricultural land in Lviv Oblast.

The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	No. 5 Hydromorphological changes. No. 7 Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №8. Floods and floods, flooding of territories. SWB Dniester River / UA_M5.2_0005.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The project was aimed at providing reliable flood protection to the settlements of Sambir district of Lviv region (villages: Radivka, Zadnistriya, Kalyniv, Kruzhnyky) from flooding by the Dniester river. The responsible executor is the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine. The total estimated cost of the project is UAH **1485166.4** thousand, the total length of water protection dams to be built and restored is **201.1** km, the total length of coastal defences to be built and restored is **18.7** km, and **108** hydraulic structures to be built and restored. The level of implementation of the state investment project as of 1 January 2021 is **12.**3%. In 2020, the loan debt for construction works performed in 2019 was fully repaid (State Water Agency of Ukraine, KPKV 2407170, UAH **3,851.5** thousand financed). The design and estimate documentation is currently being adjusted.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. The reason is the lack of funding for the project from the state budget.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**A state investment project.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of external centralised water supply and sewerage networks in Kelmentsi, Chernivtsi region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Sursha River (Surzha) / UA_M5.2_0773.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2020, the list of programmes and projects funded by the State Regional Development Fund for Chernivtsi Region included the project "Reconstruction of external centralised water supply and sewerage networks in Kelmentsi village" with a total cost of UAH **4222.762** thousand, including UAH **3,800.486** thousand from the state budget and UAH **422.276** thousand from the local budget. 7287 thousand people live in Kelmentsi village. 100% of the planned funding was transferred and disbursed (within the framework of state and local funding). The work has been completed and the planned performance indicators have been met in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Water supply and sewerage networks were reconstructed in Kelmentsi.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**A state investment project.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a water supply system and water towers in Khotyn, Chernivtsi region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Dniester River / UA_M5.2_0012.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The list of programmes and projects funded by the State Regional Development Fund for Chernivtsi Oblast in 2020 includes the work project "Construction of a water supply system and water towers in Khotyn, Chernivtsi Oblast". The total cost of the works amounted to UAH **4436.838** thousand, including UAH **4022.838** thousand from the state budget and UAH **414.0** thousand from the local budget UAH **4,426,835 thousand** was transferred and disbursed, including UAH 4,**102,838** thousand from the state budget and UAH **413,998** thousand from the local budget. The work has been completed and the planned performance indicators have been met in full.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The company has built water towers and water supply networks (water mains) for the water supply of Khotyn, Chernivtsi region.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**A state investment project.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of water supply, sewerage and stormwater networks to the industrial park in Novodnistrovsk, Chernivtsi region.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Dniester River / UA_M5.2_0012.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2020, the list of programmes and projects funded by the State Regional Development Fund in Chernivtsi Oblast included the work project "Construction of water supply, sewage and stormwater networks to the industrial park in Novodnistrovsk". The total cost of the project was UAH 6,**250.0** thousand, including UAH **3,125.0** thousand from the state budget and UAH **3,125.0** thousand from the local budget UAH 2,**916.24** thousand was disbursed, including UAH 1,**022.24** thousand from the state budget and UAH 1,**894.0** thousand from the local budget. The stage of implementation is **47% of the** planned. The project will be implemented in 2021.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The first stage of work was completed, part of the water supply and sewerage networks were installed, and materials were purchased. The project is ongoing,
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**A state investment project.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the sewerage network in Monastyrysk, Ternopil region.
The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Koropets River SWB / UA_M5.2_0519.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	Pursuant to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 351-r dated 15.05.2019 "On Investment Programmes and Regional Development Projects that may be implemented in 2019 at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund", UAH 1,**000.0** thousand was allocated to continue the reconstruction of the sewerage network in Monastyrysk, Ternopil region, and UAH **250.0** thousand from the local budget. In 2019, the works were completed for the amount of UAH 1,**248.5** thousand. Work on the reconstruction of the sewerage network in Monastyrysk, Ternopil region, was scheduled to continue in 2020 and 2021.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reconstruction of the sewage treatment plant has not been completed, only part of the work has been carried out, and mechanical wastewater treatment has been resumed. The reconstruction of the sewage treatment plant is ongoing.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**A state investment project.** **State Fund for Regional Development.**
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of biological wastewater treatment plants in Buchach, Ternopil region, with a capacity of 300 m3 /day.[3]

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. SWB Strypa River / UA_M5.2_0544.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In accordance with the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 500-r dated 10.07.2019 "Some issues of distribution of subventions from the state budget to local budgets in 2019 for the implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of certain territories", a subvention of UAH **10911.72** thousand was transferred from the state budget to the district budget of Buchach district (for the city of Buchach - UAH **9911.72** thousand). The Buchach City Council allocated the subvention in the amount of UAH **8145.175** thousand for the construction of biological wastewater treatment facilities in Buchach, Ternopil Oblast, with a capacity of 300 m /day. [3] A tender procurement procedure was conducted, the winner was selected, Rembuddilnytsia LLC, and a contract was concluded for UAH 1,**871.0** thousand. In 2019, UAH 4,**744.0** thousand was spent on the purchase of equipment and works. The project for the construction of a biological wastewater treatment plant in Buchach, Ternopil region, with a capacity of 300 m^3 /day was planned to continue in 2020 and 2021.
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. We have purchased some of the process equipment, completed preparatory work, and are continuing the reconstruction of the COS.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund**.
Name of the conservation measure	Development of urban infrastructure (water supply and sewerage in Ternopil and surrounding villages).
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №9. Droughts and water shortages. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	On 20 November 2014, the Bank signed Sub-Lending Agreements between: - The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, - Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine, - Ternopil City Council, - The National Commission for State Regulation of Energy and Public Utilities, - Ternopil Vodokanal on the use of the loan amounts provided to Ukraine **by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (hereinafter referred to as IBRD) and the **Clean Technology Fund (hereinafter referred to as CTF)** for the implementation of the investment project "Urban Infrastructure Development Project - 2" (hereinafter referred to as the Project). The signing of these agreements together with the Project Implementation Agreement led to their entry into force: - Loan Agreement between Ukraine and the IBRD dated 26 May 2014. - CTF Loan Agreement between Ukraine and IBRD, acting as executor on behalf of the CTF, dated 26 May 2014. **The Project** will be **implemented** during the financial years 2015 - 2021, unless otherwise agreed with the Bank. The **maturity of the IBRD** loan is **18** years, **the CTF** loan is **20** years, with a grace period of **5** years and **10** years, respectively. The loan amount is USD **36.7 million (!)** Project components: TER-ICB-01 / "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, including construction of a sludge treatment plant". TER-ICB-02L1 / "Construction of water deferrization plant for the reconstruction of the pumping station of the third lift in Ternopil". TER-ICB-02L3 / "Reconstruction of the Verkhne-Ivachivske water intake". TER-ICB-05 / "Modernisation of sewage pumping stations No. 7 and No. 9". TER-ICB-05 / "Implementation of the automation and dispatching system for WPS, SPS, KOS and water supply networks". TER-ICB-06 / "Procurement of equipment for chemical and bacteriological laboratory of drinking water and wastewater laboratory". TER-ICB-07 / "Procurement of motor transport equipment". TER-ICB-09 / "Optimisation of the water supply and distribution system, including replacement and rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage networks" The project is being implemented by Ternopil Vodokanal, the largest polluter in the region. Wastewater is discharged into the Seret River (179 km away) in the amount of up to 18 million cubic metres annually. The project will result in a reduction in pollutant discharge into the Seret River**.**
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. As of 1 January 2021, four batches of equipment have been delivered and paid for Reconstruction of the sewage treatment plant in Ternopil is ongoing.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund**.
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, including the construction of a sludge treatment plant. Project TER-ICB-01.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.

	On 22 June 2017, the Company signed a contract with the *EMIT Group Consortium - Ercole Marelli Impianti Tecnologici S.R.L. and ATZWANGER S.p.A*. ***The*** total contract amount is **EUR 10 million 520 thousand 509.58.** The reconstruction of the wastewater treatment plant, which includes mechanical treatment facilities, biological treatment facilities, wastewater disinfection facilities and a sludge treatment complex, is envisaged. The client is Ternopilvodokanal, a municipal utility company. The construction period is **24** months. All the necessary permits and conclusions, including the EIA for the start of planned activities, were obtained during 2020. Four batches of equipment were delivered and paid for. The project will be implemented on the territory of the city's existing sewage treatment facilities. The existing sewage treatment facilities, the first line of which is to be reconstructed within the framework of this project, provide complete mechanical and biological treatment of household wastewater from the subscribers of Ternopil and a number of surrounding villages. The planned activities include new construction of technological facilities and reconstruction of part of the existing facilities. The design capacity of the I line of the wastewater treatment plant to be reconstructed will be **50,000** m³/day. As part of the project, new construction will be carried out on Line I (lower) of the storage tank to equalise the peak rainwater inflow, an intake chamber, a wastewater discharge station, a grate building, sand traps, a building for processing recovered sand and grease, sand pads, a new primary settling tank, raw sludge chamber, new sections of aeration tanks with nitrification / denitrification zones and dephosphation tanks, gravity sludge thickeners, new secondary clarifier, compressor station, flocculant dosing building, mixing chamber, transformer substations (including generators - 3 pcs.), sludge dewatering building. The project also envisages the reconstruction of the existing primary settling tanks (including distribution chambers to them), existing aeration tanks (including distribution chambers before and after them) with the allocation of nitrification / denitrification zones and the use of dephosphation tanks, existing secondary settling tanks (including distribution chambers before them, sludge chambers), decontamination building, sludge water pumping station, contact tank and distribution chamber, sludge pumping station, sludge mixing chamber, Parshall tray, receiving chamber from secondary settling tanks, inlet from the overflow line, as well as rehabilitation and laying of new networks (determined by the project) and reconstruction of the receiving chamber of the II (upper) line, with redirection of flows to the I (lower) line. The design capacity of the treatment facilities is 50,000 m³/day (2083.3 m³/h). The estimated maximum wastewater inflow is **64,000** m³/day, which will be taken into account when developing technological solutions. The implementation of this project will also have a positive socio-economic impact and will improve the quality of wastewater treatment through the introduction of modern wastewater treatment technology using high-tech equipment; increase the local level of public environmental awareness; reduce the likelihood of environmental pollution by improving the safety of the city's wastewater treatment facilities; improve the environmental and chemical conditions of the Seret Wastewater Treatment Plant through the introduction of other
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reconstruction of the KOS is ongoing.

Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil. World Bank investment project "Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)". International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund**.
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of the Verkhne-Ivachivske water intake Project TER-ICB-02L3
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. №9. Droughts and water shortages. HMWB Horishne (Verkhne) - Ivachivske reservoir / UA_M5.2_0584. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	On 13 November 2019, a contract was signed with IBC Eurotechnology LLC for the implementation of the project "Reconstruction of Verkhne-Ivachivske Water Intake" (*project TER-ICB-02L3)*. Under the terms of the contract, work on the reconstruction of the drinking water intake in Ternopil was to begin on 2 March 2020. The duration of the reconstruction is 18 months. The contract amount is **EUR 3 million 241 thousand 220.10.** The process of developing (adjusting) project documentation is ongoing. It is planned to reconstruct the Verkhnya Ivachy water intake with the replacement of pumping units and equipment, which will significantly reduce drinking water losses and save electricity. The water intake of the city of Ternopil is located on the right bank of the 357-hectare Horishne-Ivachivske Reservoir (HIRS) built on the Seret River, near Ternopil. Almost 80% of the water taken (raised) by Ternopilvodokanal is consumed by the city of Ternopil. Ternopil, and the remaining 20% is consumed by surrounding villages, with a total water intake of up to **20 million $m3^3$** /year. Water is supplied from **16** artesian wells located on the right bank of the reservoir. The water intake capacity is **87.6** thousand m /day.^{3}
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. The reconstruction of the water intake is ongoing, and pumping units and process equipment have been replaced.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.** **Clean Technology Fund**.
Name of the conservation measure	Optimisation of the water supply and distribution system, including the replacement and rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage networks. Project TER-ICB-09.

The relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The contract for the project was signed on 5 July 2018 and came into force on 4 October 2018. The contract amount is USD **4 million 892 thousand 424. US DOLLARS** The contractors are 2 Ukrainian companies - *AITON-BUDPROEKT LLC* and *RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SPETS-MONTAZH LLC*. This measure envisages the implementation of a full range of works **(**excavation, soil removal, dismantling of materials, if necessary, installation, reconstruction of chambers and wells, backfilling of trenches and pits and full landscaping, etc: **Object 1** "Reconstruction of water pipelines DN800 and DN1000 from Verkhniy Ivachiv village to Ternopil city, 15 Kvitnya street" *(Started on 23.01.2020 / Completion of works on 21.09.2021)* **Object 2** "Reconstruction of the distribution network of the outlet of the SS No. 4 with the installation of switching chambers and meters on 15 Kvitnya Street in Ternopil" *(Start of works - 25.05.2019 / completion of works - 28.10.2019).* **Object 3** "Reconstruction of the pressure gravity collector of domestic sewage DN800 from chamber "A" on Dovzhenko Street to the sewage treatment plant on Oboznaya Street in Ternopil" received a positive expert opinion. (*According to the official information of Ternopilvodokanal, all the necessary conclusions have been received, the work will be completed in 2021*). **Object 4** "Reconstruction of the pressure collector DN600 from the CNS No. 7 on Halytska Street to the switching chamber on Konovaltsia Street in Ternopil" (*Works started on 07.10.2019. Estimated completion of works - 07.03.2021*). This measure provides for the laying of a pressure collector DN 600, PN16 Bar by open pit method **- 1076.5 m**. As of 31.12.2020, **907.5 m of the** pressure collector DN 600, PN16 Bar was laid using the open pit method. As of 1 April 2021, the work was completed in full. *Detailed information on the progress of work on all project sites with photos is provided in the extended report.*
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Works have been completed at 3 Project sites. As of 1 April 2021, works are ongoing at facility No. 3.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **An investment project of the World Bank.** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund.**

Name of the conservation measure	Implementation of an automation and dispatching system for water pumping stations (WPS), sewage pumping stations (SPS), sewage treatment plants (STP) and water supply networks. Project TER-ICB-05.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. №7. Issues related to the relationship between water quantity and quality in relation to climate change. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	A contract was signed with *UAB ELsis TS for the* implementation of an automation and dispatching system for water pumping stations (WPS), sewage pumping stations (SPS), sewage treatment plants (STP) and water supply networks on 13 August 2018. The contract value is EUR **1 million 244 thousand 778.** The customer is Ternopilvodokanal. This project envisages the installation of equipment for automation, control, dispatching and remote control of technological processes (SCADA) at water pumping stations (WPS), sewage pumping stations (SPS), sewage treatment plants (STP) and water supply networks of the Ternopilvodokanal utility company. The project also provides for the development and creation of an electronic map of water supply and sewerage networks in Ternopil. Installation works at the facilities were completed on time in accordance with the contract. As of 1 April 2021, work is ongoing to fill the water utility's GIS database (water supply network, SPS, WTP, and WSC).
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. All the activities envisaged by the Project have been completed in full.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)"** **International Bank for Reconstruction and** Development **Clean** Technology **Fund**
Name of the conservation measure	Modernisation of sewage pumping stations: SPS-7 and SPS-9. Project TER-ICB-03/1.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The contract for the implementation of the project TER-ICB-03/1 for the modernisation of sewage pumping stations: SPS-7 and SPS-9 was signed on 15 March 2019. The contract entered into force on 29 March 2019. The contract value is EUR **1 million 801 thousand 147.75.** The customer of the works is the utility company Ternopilvodokanal. The contractor is Energoresurs-Invest Corporation *(Address: 131 Zelena St., Lviv, 79035, Ukraine)*. Under this contract, it is planned to reconstruct the pumping stations 7 and 9 and replace the pumping equipment. The project has received positive conclusions from the state expert review and construction permits. Construction and installation works continued throughout 2020, and equipment is being delivered. As of 1 January 2021, the work is at the completion stage.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. The work has been completed in full. Sewage pumping stations were modernised: SPS-7 and SPS-9 of the Ternopil water utility.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund**.
Name of the conservation measure	Construction of a water deferrization plant with reconstruction of the third lift pumping station in Ternopil. Project TER-ICB-02L1.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	On 28 August 2018, the contract for this project TER-ICB-02L1 was signed. The contract will enter into force on 15 January 2019. The contract value is EUR **8 million 122 thousand 773.76.** The deadline is 18 months. The customer is Ternopilvodokanal. Contractor - UTEM-GIS Consortium (*Address: 3 Lekha Kachynskogo Street, town Bucha, Kyiv oblast 08292 Country: Ukraine*). Under the terms of the contract, it is planned to build a water deferrization plant and reconstruct the water pumping station WPS-4 (III lift). The customer approved the design documentation and received all permits for the works in early 2019. The contractor carried out preparatory work in March 2019. The construction of the water deferrization plant and reconstruction of WPS-4 continued in 2019-2020. As of 1 January 2021, the works are at the completion stage. In March 2021, the company opened an iron ore decontamination plant in Ternopil.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. A drinking water deferrization plant for Ternopil was built and the water pumping station WPS-4 (III lift) was reconstructed.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ternopil.** **World Bank investment project** **"Second Urban Infrastructure Project (UIP2)".** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**. **Clean Technology Fund.**
Name of the conservation measure	Procurement of equipment for the chemical and bacteriological laboratory of drinking water and the laboratory of wastewater treatment. Purchase of motor transport equipment. Projects TER-ICB-06. Projects TER-ICB-07.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Seret River SWB / UA_M5.2_0588.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The total cost of the purchased equipment for the chemical and bacteriological laboratory of drinking water and the laboratory of wastewater treatment is UAH **5 million 733 thousand 228.30** or USD **259,733** thousand *(purchased on 21-Dec-2015 by LLC "CHIMLABORREAKTIV" 03150, Chervonoarmiyska Street, 57/3 Country: Ukraine*). In particular, Ternopilvodokanal purchased: two (2) spectrophotometers, a thermoblock for COD analysis, three (3) portable multimeters, a **gas chromatograph, an** alpha-beta radiometer, a capillary electrophoresis system, a water purification system, a drying cabinet, two (2) muffle furnaces and a laboratory homogeniser, four (4) thermostats of different capacities, two (2) water baths, a salt meter, heating stove, analytical electronic balance, two (2) autoclaves, **atomic absorption spectrometer** and a set of laboratory furniture, including on-site assembly, installation and commissioning of the goods supplied and training of personnel, including provision of operating and maintenance manuals. In 2016, a sewage and sanitation vehicle was purchased for the water utility for a total cost of EUR **317** thousand. Supplier: Budshlyakhmash Trading Company LLC (*Address: 68/1 Peremohy Avenue, office 62, Kyiv Country: Ukraine*). In 2017, operational equipment for the water utility was purchased for the amount of UAH **5 million 249 thousand 050 in** accordance with the contact with CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY LTD
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Laboratory equipment for the chemical and bacteriological laboratory of drinking water and the wastewater laboratory and special equipment for the water utility have been purchased.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ivano-Frankivsk.** **World Bank investment project** **"Urban Infrastructure Development Project (UIP1).** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**.
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and construction of a sludge treatment line for the city of Ivano-Frankivsk.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrica River SWB / UA_M5.2_0392.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	In 2008, Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotekhprom was selected as one of the participants in the Municipal **Infrastructure Development** Project, funded by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The main objectives of the project were to invest in the rehabilitation of water supply and wastewater systems and to invest in energy saving at selected enterprises. During the implementation of the Project, Ivano-Frankivskvodoekotehprom has disbursed funds in the amount of USD **10,823.6 thousand. These funds were allocated** for the procurement of goods, consultants' services, as well as the supply and installation of equipment. During 2010-2012, the design and estimate documentation for the project "Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and construction of a sludge treatment line for the city of Ivano-Frankivsk" was developed and approved. The design works worth USD **607,555 were carried out by a consortium. The design works were carried out by the** consortium of *CH2MHill International Ltd. and WPK Eko-Konsulting (USA-Poland) at the* expense of the SIDA Loan and Grant. They provide for the phased implementation of two start-up complexes (lots): **Phase I. "Reconstruction of Sewage Treatment Facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk"** - reconstruction of the mechanical and biological wastewater treatment unit to ensure its compliance with the established regulatory indicators of pollutants discharged into the Bystrytsia River (***fully completed***). **Stage II**. **"Construction of a sludge treatment line"** - collection, drying and fermentation of sewage sludge, which results in the production of biogas, which is converted into electricity through cogeneration. (*Prepared and approved by the project design*.)
Achievement of set goals	The targets were partially achieved. Phase 1 of the Project is fully implemented. Reconstruction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Ivano-Frankivsk was completed. Ivano-Frankivsk. Stage 2 of the Project was not implemented. The construction of the sludge treatment line with the SOC was not carried out due to the lack of an investor.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(indicate the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ivano-Frankivsk.** **World Bank investment project** **"Urban Infrastructure Development Project (UIP1).** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**.
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and construction of a sludge treatment line for the city of Ivano-Frankivsk Stage I. Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk.
Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrica River SWB / UA_M5.2_0392.

Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The first stage of the project involved the reconstruction of the Ivano-Frankivsk Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), namely the **reconstruction of the mechanical and biological** wastewater **treatment unit to** meet the established regulatory standards for the content of pollutants that are discharged into the Bystrytsia River after treatment at the STP. The total cost of the 1st stage of the reconstruction of the CSF was USD **8 million 509 thousand 500. USD**). These works were successfully and timely completed in 2012-2014. the consortium *Ekolog sp. z. o. o.* and *PIOS Ekoklar sp. z. o. o. (Poland).* During the contract performance, the contractor performed the following reconstruction works: - a significant part of the process equipment was replaced: new stainless steel sludge scrapers and scrapers for four primary settling tanks and seven secondary settling tanks; sludge pumping pumps; stainless steel grates for coarse mechanical cleaning were installed; - the biological treatment technology in the aeration tanks was replaced: denitrification and nitrification chambers were built, mixers and internal circulation pumps were installed, a new aeration system - a system of membrane-disc diffusers - was installed; the activated sludge recirculation system was replaced (a new pumping station); - New sand and grease removal systems, sand separation buildings, process line distribution chambers, a recycled sludge pumping station, and a phosphate removal station were built; - automation of the wastewater treatment process was implemented; - All distribution and sludge chambers were reconstructed; - New blower equipment was installed. The results of the reconstruction of the COS are as follows - improving the quality of wastewater treatment, - reducing the share of pollutants discharged into the Bystrytsia River; - significant reduction in electricity consumption (aeration plants).
Achievement of set goals	The set goals have been achieved. Phase 1 of the Project is fully implemented. Reconstruction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant in Ivano-Frankivsk was completed. Ivano-Frankivsk.
Name of the programme/fund/project *(specify the name of the foundation's programme, by whom and when it was approved)*	**The city of Ivano-Frankivsk.** **An investment project of the World Bank.** **"Urban Infrastructure Development Project (UIP1).** **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**.
Name of the conservation measure	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and construction of a sludge treatment line for the city of Ivano-Frankivsk. Stage II. "Construction of a sludge treatment line.

Relevance of the environmental measure to the main water and environmental issues and the code of the surface/groundwater body it affects	№1. Pollution by organic substances. №2. Pollution by nutrients. №3. Pollution by hazardous substances. Bystrica River SWB / UA_M5.2_0392.
Implementation of environmental protection measures and their financing	The second stage of the WWTP reconstruction involved the construction of a sludge treatment line that would provide a single technological process for the collection, drying and fermentation of sewage sludge, with the resulting biogas being converted into electricity through cogeneration. The design work for the implementation of the 2nd stage was carried out at the expense of the SIDA Loan and Grant by the consortium CH2MHill International Ltd. and WPK Eko-Konsulting (USA-Poland) at a cost of USD **607 thousand 555.** THE PROJECT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF UKRAINE. The project has passed all the necessary approvals and received positive conclusions. Unfortunately, due to certain Ukrainian realities and bureaucratic obstacles, the implementation of Stage 2 (Lot 2 of the contract) **did not take place.** Today, the sludge pond at KOS (designed to store 100,000 tonnes of dewatered sludge over a total area of 28,800m^2) is significantly overflowing. The dewatered sludge is removed from the sludge ponds using vertical and horizontal drainage systems, undergoes dewatering and is stored at the aeration plant. **Excessive amount of sludge and poor condition of protective structures pose a** threat to the Dniester RBF / SWB 0391 / UA_R_16_L_2_Si / **Bystrytsia** Phase 2 of the project will generate **3.5** million kWh of biogas and electricity per year, reduce the amount of sludge generated as a result of wastewater treatment by **50** times, and reduce methane emissions by 80%. The Ivano-Frankivsk City Council has given its consent **as a Guarantor of the** fulfilment of financial obligations to potential investors and creditors. An active search for an investor is ongoing, provided that the company has a comprehensive project approved by a specialised state expert institution, experience in successfully implementing large investment projects and achieving the planned results, a team of specialists with relevant experience, support from local authorities and the mayor personally.
Achievement of set goals	The set goals were not achieved. Stage 2 of the Project was not implemented. Construction of a sludge treatment line from the sewage treatment plant in Ivano-Frankivsk. Ivano-Frankivsk was not implemented due to lack of funding (investor).

Annex 11 Full list of measures in the Dniester river basin

The annex is presented as a separate .EXL document

Annex 12 Cost-effectiveness analysis of the PoM

№	Name of the measure	Level of efficiency	Description of the level of efficiency	SWMI	Success rate	Pressure from the water sector	Number of people affected by the measure *thousands of people*	Social efficiency	Total cost of investment *million UAH*	Value for money
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	*8*	**9**	*10*	**11**
98	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**4,25**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	280,80	4	1550,016	5
59	Project for the mechanical treatment of stormwater runoff at the outfall in the Zubra River of the Lviv Territorial Community of the Lviv District of the Lviv Region	**4,25**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	730,0	4	1 134,7	5
48	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks of the Municipal Enterprise "Drohobychvodokanal" of Drohobych COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**4**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	161,2	3	1631,5	5
65	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Stryi, Lviv region (1st start-up complex) on the territory of Stryi COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**4**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	60,0	3	1080,0	5
86	Construction of sewage treatment facilities and drainage networks in the city of Kalush, Kalush COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**4**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	70,00	3	1260	5
190	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage networks in the city of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi district Odesa region	**4**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	57,7	3	1038,6	5
127	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Ternopil, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**4**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	205	4	907	4

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
74	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Morshyn, Morshyn COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**3,75**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	50,0	3	900	4
160	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Kamianets-Podilskyi, Kamianets-Podilskyi COMMUNITY, Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**3,75**	**high**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	98,2	3	993,8	4
112	Design and construction of the main sewerage collector from the intersection of Nadrichna-Maksymovycha streets in Ivano-Frankivsk to the sewage treatment plant in Yamnytsia village, Ivano-Frankivsk COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region/ (Completion) External domestic sewerage. Nezalezhnosti street No. 1 - No. 372, Uhryniv village, Svitla-Karpatska, Ivasyuka streets, Kluziv village, Uhrynivska TC, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,75**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	280,80	4	118,659	3
131	Modernisation of wastewater treatment plants and sewage networks in Chortkiv, Chortkivska COMMUNITY, Chortkivskyi district, Ternopil region	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	34	2	612	4
4	Reconstruction of treatment facilities of Energia-Novyi Rozdil LLC / Construction of sewage networks in Novyi Rozdil Novorozdilska COMMUNITY Stryi district Lviv region	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	28,0	2	504	4
30	Reconstruction of full biological treatment facilities in Mohyliv-Podilskyi Mohyliv-Podilskyi COMMUNITY of Mohyliv-Podilskyi rayon of Vinnytsia oblast (cross-border effect, Ukraine/Republic of Moldova)	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	30	2	540	4
40	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Sambir	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	35,0	2	630	4

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
	COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region									
78	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Dolyna, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	31,00	2	558	4
83	New construction of a landfill with a waste sorting line in the "Smizdvalyshche" tract in the village of Broshniv-Osada, Broshniv-Osada COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3, SWMI 10	4	5	10,139	2	77,335	3
111	Reconstruction with fixing of the ducker crossing of the sewer collector over the Bystrytsia Solotvynska river in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,5**	**high**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	280,80	4	26	2
5	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Mykolaiv Mykolaivska COMMUNITY Stryi district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	14,8	2	266,4	3
6	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Bilche, Hirske, Drohovychi, Rudnyky villages, Mykolaivska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,5	2	189	3
11	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage network of the Communal Enterprise "Zhytlovyk" of Burshtyn COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	16,00	2	288	3
28	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Novodnistrovsk, Novodnistrovsk COMMUNITY, Dniester district, Chernivtsi region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,8	2	194,4	3

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
31	Reconstruction of the full biological treatment facilities of the municipal enterprise "Yampilvodokanal" located within the city of Yampil, Yampil COMMUNITY, Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	11	2	198	3
32	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Bilyayivka. Bilyayivka, Bilyayivska COMMUNITY, Odesa district, Odesa region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	12,4	2	223,2	3
41	Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks of Komarnivska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	14,0	2	252	3
47	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks at Boryslavska COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	12,8	2	230,4	3
66	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks of the Municipal Enterprise "Zhydachiv-Vodokanal" of Zhydachivska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	17,2	2	309,6	3
69	Expansion and reconstruction of the existing complex of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Slavske village, Skole COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	14,3	2	257,4	3
85	(Completion) Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants in Broshniv-Osada village and construction of sewage networks and facilities in Broshniv village, Broshniv-Osada COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,14	2	121,071	3
87	Reconstruction of the treatment facilities of the Rozhnyativvodhosp in the Pidmonastyr river in the village of Svarychiv, Rozhnyativ COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,90	2	196,2	3

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
88	New construction of a landfill with a waste sorting line on the territory of Perehynska COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3, SWMI 10	4	5	23,887	2	42,37	2
89	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Perehinske village, Perehinska COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	12,77	2	229,86	3
99	Reconstruction of culvert sewerage crossings on the Bystrytsia Nadvirnianska river in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	11,80	2	58,25	3
101	New construction of treatment facilities with a capacity of 9400 m3/day on Ramishvili Street (Za Zaliznytsia tract) in Nadvirna, Nadvirna COMMUNITY, Nadvirna district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	22,50	2	320, 0	3
115	Construction of city-wide sewage treatment facilities and sewerage network in the city of Berezhany. Berezhany, Berezhanska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	17,4	2	313,2	3
123	Completion of the construction of biological wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage network in Buchach, Buchach COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	12,2	2	219,6	3
133	Construction/reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in Zbarazh, Ternopil region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	13,6	2	244,8	3
136	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Terebovlya, Terebovlya COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	13,3	2	239,4	3

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
141	Completion of the construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Borshchiv, Borshchivska COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,7	2	192,6	3
150	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Volochysk, Volochysk COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	18,6	2	334,8	3
188	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plant and sewerage network in Ovidiopol village Ovidiopolska COMMUNITY Odesa rayon Odesa oblast/ Construction of sewerage collector from SPS No. 1 to existing treatment plant Ovidiopolska COMMUNITY Odesa rayon Odesa oblast	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	11,7	2	210,6	3
158	Construction of sewage treatment facilities in Horodok, Horodok COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	15,9	2	175,1	3
164	Reconstruction of sewerage networks and treatment facilities in Dunaivtsi Dunaivetska COMMUNITY Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	16,6	2	166	3
187	Reconstruction of the sewerage network of the Raduzhnyi residential area in Zatoka Karolino-Buhazka settlement, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi district, Odesa region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10	2	100,0	3
124	(Completion) Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities, buildings and utilities in Horodenka, Horodenkivska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	11,06	2	72	3

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102	The measures are aimed at addressing the problems associated with household waste pollution, including plastic, in Tysmenytsia ATC, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3, SWMI 10	4	5	28,750	2	15	2
9	Reconstruction of the disconnection chamber at the KPS-3 on Yevshana Street in Kalush Kalush COMMUNITY Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3,25**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	70,00	3	13	2
7	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Pisochna village, Rozvadiv village, Kyivivets village Rozvadivska COMMUNITY Stryi district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,8	1	54,4	3
18	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Zalishchyky, Zalishchyky COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,7	1	69,6	3
23	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Khotyn, Khotyn COMMUNITY, Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,8	1	54,4	3
37	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Novyi Kalyniv, Novokalynivska COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,8	1	203,8	3
43	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Lapayivka and Sukhovolia villages of Zymnovodivska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	7,7	1	61,6	3
45	Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewerage networks of PJSC "NPK-GALICIA" Drohobych COMMUNITY Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,10	1	60	3

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49	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Hrushev, Letnya, Medenychi villages of Medenytska COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,2	1	65,6	3
51	Construction of treatment facilities for collector-drainage sewage (CDS) and sewage networks of Truskavets COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	40,0	2	27,4	2
52	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Lishnya, Naguyevychi, Rychtychi villages, Drohobych COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,1	1	64,8	3
53	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Dobrohostiv and Ulychne villages of Truskavets COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,9	1	55,2	3
54	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks (Shchyrets village, Sahaidachnoho street) of Shchyrets COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,6	1	140	3
55	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in 3 settlements of Shchyretska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,0	1	354,5	3
56	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in Zubra and Malechkovychi villages of Solonkivska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,7	1	328	3
58	Completion of the reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks in Pustomytyn COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,6	1	68,8	3

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61	Construction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Turka, Sambir district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	7,7	1	151,92	3
62	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Verkhnye Vysotske, Verkhnya Yablunka, Lybokhora, Nyzhnya Yablunka villages of Borinsky COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	9,4	1	75,2	3
72	Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks at Khodorivska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	9,0	1	72	3
80	(Completion) Construction of municipal wastewater treatment plants, sewerage networks and sewage pumping stations in Bolekhiv, Bolekhivska COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	10,20	2	10,945	2
82	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities at Dolyna Central District Hospital (15 Oksana Hrytsia Street) in Dolyna, Kalush District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	40,40	2	6,9	2
91	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage networks in the town of Rohatyn, Rohatyn COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,00	1	64	3
92	New construction of a pressure sewer collector at Rohatyn Vodokanal in Rohatyn COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,00	1	64	3
119	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Kozova village, Kozivska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	9,5	1	76	3

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122	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in the city of Zboriv, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,67	1	89,32	3
128	Construction of biological wastewater treatment facilities in the village of Velyka Berezovytsia, Velyka Berezovytsia COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	9,23	1	73,84	3
142	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Kopychyntsi, Kopychyntsi COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	6,6	1	52,8	3
147	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Husiatyn village, Husiatyn COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**3**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	7	1	56	3
162	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in the village of Kelmentsi Kelmentsi COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	7,3	1	58,4	3
171	Reconstruction of treatment facilities KU-200 (2 units). municipal enterprise "Murovokurylovetskyi Vodokanal" Murovokurylovetska COMMUNITY Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,3	1	50,4	3
172	Construction of sewage treatment plants and drainage networks in Vasylivka Sokyryanska village, Dnister district, Chernivtsi region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,75	1	54	3
173	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in the city of Sokyryany Sokyryanska COMMUNITY Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	9,1	1	72,8	3

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176	Reconstruction of treatment facilities KU-200 in the city of Shargorod Shargorodskaya COMMUNITY Zhmerynka district Vinnytsia region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	7	1	56	3
189	Reconstruction of Sewage Treatment Plant-1 in the village of Britivka, Shabivska COMMUNITY, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi district, Odesa region / Construction of biological wastewater treatment and reconstruction of sewerage networks in the village of Shabo, Shabivska COMMUNITY, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi district, Odesa region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,8	1	70,4	3
12	New construction of sewerage networks and facilities in the village of Dubivtsi, Dubovetska AH, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**3**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,659	1	55,821	3
13	New construction of sewerage networks and facilities in the village of Tustan, Dubovetska COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,135	1	36,234	2
199	Improvement of state water accounting in the Dniester River basin within Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia and Odesa oblasts	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 4, SWMI 6, SWMI 9	3	4	0	1	111,728	3
1	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Staryi Sambir Starosambirska COMMUNITY Sambirskyi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,0	1	40	2
2	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in the village of Strilky Strilkivska COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,4	1	19,2	2

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3	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Rozdil and Berezyna villages Novorozdilska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,3	1	34,4	2
10	Reconstruction of sewerage networks and a sewage pumping station in Kopanky village, Kalush COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,05	1	5	2
14	Completion of the construction of a deep biological wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 500 m3/day in Halych (Drobilka tract), Halych COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,70	1	23	2
15	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment facilities in Zhuravno village, Zhuravnenska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,4	1	27,2	2
16	Reconstruction/modernisation of sewage treatment facilities in Chernelitsa village, Cherneltsia COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,50	1	12	2
20	Construction of sewage treatment plants and water disposal networks in Kreschatyk village, Kadubivtsi COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,4	1	35,2	2
21	Construction of sewage treatment plants and water disposal networks in Kostryzhivka village, Kostryzhivska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,6	1	20,8	2
22	Construction of sewage treatment facilities and drainage networks in Moshanets village, Kelmenetska COMMUNITY, Dniester district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,4	1	11,2	2

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24	Construction of sewage treatment facilities and water disposal networks in Babyn village of Kelmenetska COMMUNITY, Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,1	1	16,8	2
25	Construction of sewage treatment plants and drainage networks in the village of Mikhalkove, Sokyryanska COMMUNITY, Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,1	1	16,8	2
26	Construction of sewage treatment plants and drainage networks in Bernove village, Kelmenets COMMUNITY, Dnister district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,1	1	8,8	2
27	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in the village of Stara Ushytsia, Staroushytska COMMUNITY, Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	2,1	1	16,8	2
33	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in the village of Hradenytsi of Bilyayivska COMMUNITY, Odesa district, Odesa region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,7	1	37,6	2
34	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in the village of Maiory, Povstanske village, Kaharlyk village of Bilyayivska COMMUNITY, Odesa district, Odesa region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,5	1	28,0	2
36	Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks of Ralivske Municipal Housing and Utility Company/1 of Ralivska COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,6	1	36,8	2
38	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks of the Communal Enterprise "VKG m. Khyriv, Sambir district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,0	1	32	2

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39	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Biskovychi village, Biskovychi COMMUNITY, Sambir district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,4	1	19,2	2
42	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks at Energia-Teplovodoservice LLC, village. Stradch, Ivano-Frankivsk COMMUNITY, Yavoriv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,0	1	48	2
44	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in the villages of Skhidnytsia and Pidbuzh, Skhidnytsia COMMUNITY, Drohobych district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,1	1	40,8	2
46	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Dubliany village of Novokalynivska territorial community of Sambir district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,1	1	16,8	2
57	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Obroshynska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,5	1	36	2
60	Reconstruction of treatment facilities and sewage networks of Mykolaivvodokanal in Lypivka village, Trostianets COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,3	1	10,2	2
63	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in Verkhnye Syniovydne and Pidhorodtsi villages of Skole COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,5	1	44	2
64	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in the village of Strilkiv, Stryi territorial community, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,3	1	18,4	2

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67	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment plants in the village of Hnizdychiv, Hnizdychivska COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,2	1	33,6	2
68	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment facilities in the village of Duliby, Hrabovets-Dulibivska AH, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,7	1	29,6	2
70	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Skole, Skole COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,2	1	49,6	2
71	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks of the Bibrska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,0	1	32	2
73	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Davydiv village, Davydivska COMMUNITY, Lviv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,2	1	41,6	2
75	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants in Dashava and Uhersko, as well as construction of sewage treatment plants in Lanivka village and sewage networks in Lanivka village of Vodokanal Plus, Stryi COMMUNITY, Stryi district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,9	1	47,2	2
90	Construction of treatment facilities in Bodnariv village, Kalush COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,40	1	19,2	2
94	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in the town of Peremyshlyany, Peremyshlyanska AH, Lviv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6,2	1	35,40	2

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95	New construction of sewerage networks and facilities on D. Halytskoho Street, Pokhyla Street, Tykha Street, Sadova Street in Bilshivtsi village, in the area of "Dubky" Bilshivtsi COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region / Construction of deep biological wastewater treatment facilities with a capacity of 150 cubic metres per day in Bilshivtsi village, Bilshivtsi COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,80	1	13,15	2
100	Reconstruction of the sludge pond at the Chernivtsi Water Treatment Plant on the Bystrytsia Nadvirnianska River in Ivano-Frankivsk District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	0,00	1	18,00	2
103	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Vorona and Vynohrad villages of Otyniyska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,2	1	25,6	2
104	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in the villages of Holoskiv and Lisnyi Khlibychyn, Otyniy COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,8	1	30,4	2
108	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Uhornyky and Strupkiv villages of Otyniyska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,6	1	36,8	2
109	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Otynia village, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,8	1	14,4	2

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110	New construction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in Otyniya and Torgovytsia villages, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,3	1	42,4	2
113	New construction of treatment facilities and sewerage networks in Dzvynyach village, Dzvynyach COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,47	1	16,561	2
114	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and networks in the village of Bohorodchany, Bohorodchany COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,36	1	18,945	2
116	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks by Obriy KP in Pomoryany village, Pomoryanska COMMUNITY, Zolochiv district, Lviv region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,3	1	10,4	2
117	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Tlumach, Tlumach COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	8,80	1	15,1	2
120	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in the town of Monastyryska of Monastyryska COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,38	1	43	2
121	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Pidhaitsi, Pidhaitsi COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,6	1	20,8	2
125	Construction of a pressure sewage collector and sewage treatment facilities in the village of Bila Biletska, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,5	1	20	2

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126	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Velykyi Hlybochok village, Biletska AH, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,44	1	19,52	2
129	Reconstruction of wastewater treatment facilities and sewage networks in Mykulintsy village, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,254	1	42	2
130	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Druzhba village (outlet within Naluzhzhya village) of Mykulynetska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4,292	1	34,34	2
132	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Velyki Birky village, Velykobirkivska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,3	1	26,4	2
134	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Velyki Hai village, Velykohaiivska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	4,2	1	33,6	2
138	Construction of sewage treatment plants and water disposal networks in the village of Chornyi Potik, Yurkovetska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,4	1	43,2	2
143	Construction of sewage treatment facilities and drainage networks in the village of Rukshyn village, Rukshyn COMMUNITY, Dnister district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	4	1	32	2
145	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in the village of Pidvolochysk, Pidvolochysk COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	6,2	1	49,6	2

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148	Construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Skala-Podilska village, Skala-Podilska COMMUNITY, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	4,2	1	33,6	2
149	Purchase and installation of a cantilever type pumping unit (faecal) VDRT-D 300-400 55 kW 980 RPM (D) for the enterprise of Volochysk municipal enterprise of water supply and sewerage "Dzherelo", Satanivska COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	18,6	2	0,8	1
151	Modernisation of sewage treatment facilities and sewage networks in Skalat, Skalatska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,4	1	27,2	2
153	Modernisation of sewage treatment plants and sewage networks in Khorostkiv, Chortkiv district, Ternopil region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6	1	48	2
154	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Sataniv village, Satanivska COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	2,2	1	20	2
155	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Hvardiyske village, Hvardiyske COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	2,1	1	10	2
157	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities of the State Institution "Raikivtsi Correctional Colony (No. 78)", Raikivtsi village, Hvardiyska AH, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	7,633	1	2,0	2
161	Construction of sewage treatment facilities and drainage networks in the village. Lenkivtsi, Kelmenetska COMMUNITY, Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,2	1	17,6	2

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163	Modernisation of sewage treatment facilities Protein Invest LLC Novodunayevska COMMUNITY Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	2,602	1	16,0	2
166	Reconstruction of biological treatment facilities at the address: Khmelnytskyi region, Kamyanets-Podilskyi district, Dunayivetska COMMUNITY, Dunayivtsi, Bohdana Halachynskoho Street (formerly Travneva Street) 1A	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	3	1	12,2	2
167	Construction of sewage treatment plants and drainage networks in Ivanivtsi village, Kelmenetska COMMUNITY, Dnistrovskyi district, Chernivtsi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3,3	1	26,4	2
168	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Yarmolyntsi village Yarmolyntsi COMMUNITY Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	7,3	1	30	2
170	Reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Nova Ushytsia village Novoushytska COMMUNITY Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI1, SWMI2, SWMI3	3	5	4	1	12,7	2
174	Reconstruction of treatment facilities KU-200 of the Kopayhorod Combine of Utilities in the village of Kopayhorod, Kopayhorodska COMMUNITY, Zhmerynka district, Vinnytsia region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	1,3	1	10,4	2
177	Construction of a full biological treatment plant for the Tomashpilvodokanal municipal enterprise in the village of Tomashpil Tomashpilska COMMUNITY, Tulchyn district, Vinnytsia region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6	1	6,9	2

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178	Reconstruction of the block-type treatment facilities "Ecocompact-100" of the municipal enterprise "Pishchanka-vodokanal" located within the village of Pishchanka Pishchanska, Tulchyn district, Vinnytsia region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	6	1	48	2
181	Reconstruction of sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks in the village of Okny Oknyanska COMMUNITY, Podilskyi district, Odesa region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	5,636	1	45,088	2
76	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment facilities in Vyhodivka village of Vytvytska territorial community of Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	3	1	24	2
77	Construction of sewerage networks and sewage treatment facilities in the village of Stankivtsi, Vytvytska territorial community of Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	5	2,6	1	20,8	2
183	Reclamation of ash dumps at Moldavska TPP Bilyaevska COMMUNITY Odesa district, Odesa region	**2,75**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	2	0	1	1023	5
81	Reconstruction of the treatment facilities of "Svit kozhi" LLC on the territory of Bolekhivska COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,5**	**average**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	3	19,788	2	12	2
107	Construction of container sites for solid waste collection / Purchase of machines for collection and transportation of liquid household waste (sanitary ware) on the territory of Otyniyska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,5**	**average**	SWMI 10	1	5	20,4	2	3,5	2
152	Construction of a solid waste treatment plant for biofermentation at 92 Hrushevskoho Street in Skalat, Skalatska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**2,5**	**average**	SWMI 10	1	5	13,556	2	40	2

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17	Revitalisation of the Dovzhok River in Chernelytska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2,25**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	5	1,50	1	15	2
29	Development and implementation of mitigation measures during the construction of the Yampil-Koseuts bridge by Yampil COMMUNITY, Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region	**2,25**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3, SWMI 5	4	1	40,545	2	10	2
194	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Khmelnytsky Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	120	3
195	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Chernivtsi Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	60	3
84	Elimination of groundwater contamination sources and land reclamation of the mining and technological facilities of the former Kalush potash and magnesium production of Oriana-Eco LLC in the territory of Kalush COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**2**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	0	1	240	3
175	Prevention of pollution by hazardous substances from the Dzhuryn village poison dump Dzhurynska COMMUNITY Zhmerynka rayon, Vinnytsia oblast (transboundary effect)	**2**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	0	1	158	3
191	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	210	3
192	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Lviv Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	180	3

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193	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Ternopil Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	235	3
196	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Vinnytsia Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	110	3
197	Establishment of water protection zones and coastal protection strips within the Dniester river basin in Odesa Oblast	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 2, SWMI 4	2	1	0	1	80	3
8	Prevention of hazardous substances contamination of the GTS of SE "Sira" (GTS overhaul) Novorozdilska COMMUNITY Stryi district, Lviv region	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	0	1	7,1	2
35	Restoration of hydromorphological characteristics of Lake Bile, Bilyaivka COMMUNITY, Odesa district, Odesa region	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	22,7	2	91	3
50	Prevention of pollution by hazardous substances from the Stebnytsia potash deposit Drohobych district, Lviv region	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	0	1	4,5	2
79	Reconstruction of the storage pond No. 4 of the Oil Pumping Preparation Shop in Yavoriv village, Dolyna COMMUNITY, Kalush district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	0	1	25	2
182	Restoration of the channel, dismantling of dams on the Velykyi Kanai River Zakharivska COMMUNITY Rozdilnyanskyi district, Odesa region	**1,75**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	13,2	2	94,5	3

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106	Implementation of special measures aimed at preventing the destruction or damage to natural complexes of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund on the territory of Otyniyska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 1, SWMI 2, SWMI 3	3	1	5,402	1	0,2	1
135	Restoration of the hydrological regime of the Hnizna River in the villages of Dychkiv, Krasivka, Tovstoluh, Biloskirka, Hrabovets, Bavoriv, Zastavie, Smolyanka, Skomorokhy in the territory of Velykohayivska COMMUNITY, Ternopil district, Ternopil region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	11	2	18	2
144	Restoring the flow of the Zbruch River / Restoration and clearing of the "City Lake" pond in Volochyske COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	18,6	2	44,7	2
165	Restoration of the hydrological regime of the Ternava River in Dunaivka Dunaivetska COMMUNITY Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI4	1	1	16,6	2	35,0	2
180	Implementation of measures to restore and clear the bed of the Yahorlyk River from the village of Okny to the village of Malaivtsi Oknyanska COMMUNITY, Podilskyi district, Odesa region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	19,6	2	17,5	2
184	Restoration of the riverbed, dismantling of dams on the Malorosha beam Zatyshanska COMMUNITY Rozdilnyansky district, Odesa region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	6,6	1	58,75	3
185	Restoration of the riverbed, dismantling of dams on the Soshka Zakharivska beam, Rozdilnyansky district, Odesa region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	13,2	2	17	2
186	Restoration of the riverbed, dismantling of dams on the Frasyne beam Zakharivska COMMUNITY Rozdilnyansky district, Odesa region	**1,5**	**low**	SWMI 4	1	1	13,2	2	24,5	2

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
19	Restoration of hydromorphological characteristics of the Potik riverbed section in the villages of Vyno and Mytkiv, Vynnyanska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	1,8	1	3,72	2
93	Restoration and maintenance of a favourable hydrological regime of the Hnyla Lypa River within the city of Rohatyn, Rohatyn COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	7,72	1	30	2
97	Restoration of the Naraivka riverbed in Bilshivtsi COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	6,29	1	4,0	2
105	Implementation of river revitalisation and channel cleaning measures on the territory of Otyniyska COMMUNITY, Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	20,40	2	1	1
118	Implementation of measures for the revitalisation and channel cleaning of the Tlumach River within the Antonivka settlement of Tlumach COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	6,20	1	4,5	2
139	Restoration of hydromorphological characteristics of the Rementsi riverbed section in the villages of Rzhavintsy and Balamutivka in Yurkovetska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	4,9	1	3,3	2
140	Restoration of hydromorphological characteristics of the Yurkivka riverbed and the territory of the villages of Yurkivtsi and Chornyi Potik in Yurkovetska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	2,4	1	2,1	2

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							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
146	Restore and maintain a favourable hydrological regime and sanitary condition of the Zbruch River with the creation of recreational areas in its floodplain and simultaneous reclamation of disturbed land in the Satanivska COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region.	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI4	1	1	5,4	1	32	2
156	Restoration of the hydrological regime of the Smotrych River in the territory of Hvardiyska COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI4	1	1	6,2	1	30	2
159	Restoration of the hydrological regime of the Smotrych River in the territory of Cherche and Zaluchia villages in the Smotrytska COMMUNITY, Kamianets-Podilskyi district, Khmelnytskyi region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI4	1	1	2,5	1	3,0	2
169	Restoration of the hydrological regime of the Ushytsia River and the Ushka River in the territory of Zinkivska COMMUNITY, Khmelnytskyi District, Khmelnytskyi Oblast	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI4	1	1	2,0	1	2,0	2
179	Implementation of measures to restore and clear the riverbed of the Rybnytsia river Slobidska COMMUNITY Podilskyi district, Odesa region	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	3,5	1	24,25	2
198	Localisation and removal of invasive plants (Ragweed and Sosnowski hogweed) in the coastal protection zones of the rivers Bystrytsia Nadvirnianska, Vorona, Bystrytsia Solotvynska in Ivano-Frankivsk COMMUNITY Ivano-Frankivsk district Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	**1,25**	**very low**	SWMI 11	1	1	10,643	2	1	1
96	Restoration of the Hnyla Lypa riverbed in Bilshivtsi COMMUNITY, Ivano-Frankivsk district, Ivano-Frankivsk region	**1**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	6,29	1	1	1

№	Name of the measure	Level of efficiency	Description of the level of efficiency	SWMI	Success rate	Pressure from the water sector	Number of people affected by the measure	Social efficiency	Total cost of investment	Value for money
							thousands of people		*million UAH*	
137	Restoration of hydromorphological characteristics of the Onut riverbed section in the territory of Onut village, Viknyanska COMMUNITY, Chernivtsi district, Chernivtsi region	**1**	**very low**	SWMI 4	1	1	0,6	1	1,14	1