



RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES ORGANISMES DE BASSIN  
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF BASIN ORGANIZATIONS  
RED INTERNACIONAL DE ORGANISMOS DE CUENCA



MENBO Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations  
REMOB Réseau Méditerranéen des Organismes de Bassin  
REMOC Red Mediterránea de Organismos de Cuenca

10<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE  
**European Group of Basin Organizations EUROPE-INBO**  
Istanbul – Turkey – 17 to 19 October 2012

# Portuguese cooperation with Spain on transboundary water management

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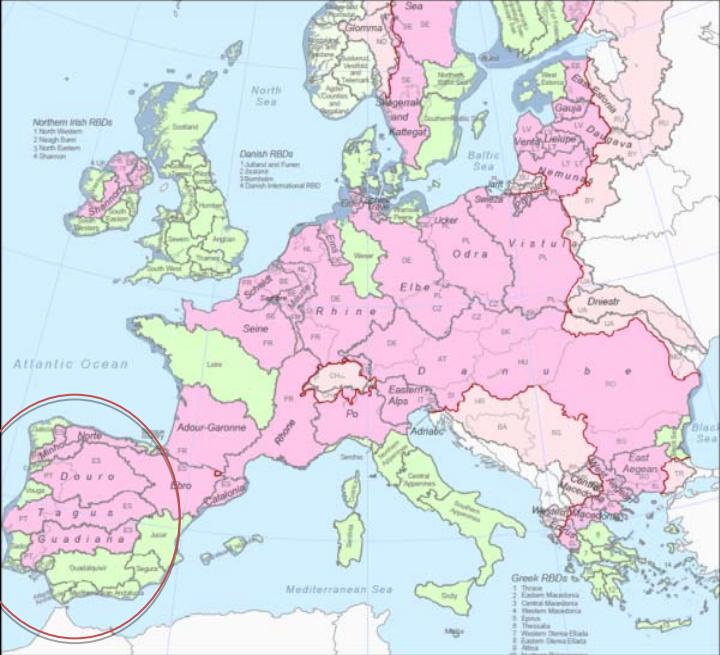
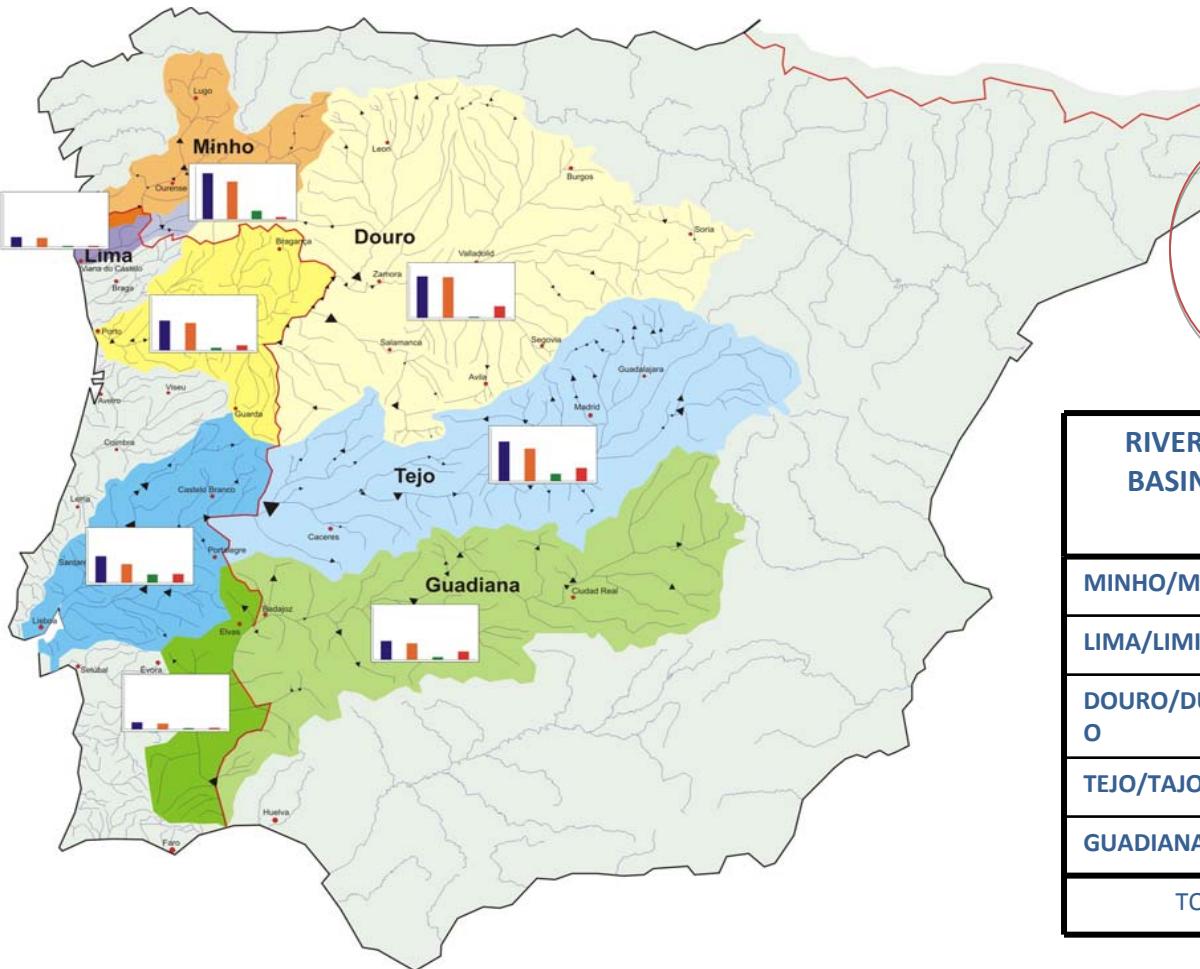


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# Total water resources



RIVER BASIN	Total Área (km <sup>2</sup> )	Portugal		Spain	
		Área (km <sup>2</sup> )	%	Área (km <sup>2</sup> )	%
MINHO/MIÑO	17.080	850	5	16.230	95
LIMA/LIMIA	2.480	1.180	48	1.300	52
DOURO/DUERO	97.600	18.600	19	79.000	81
TEJO/TAJO	80.600	24.800	31	55.800	69
GUADIANA	66.800	11.500	17	55.300	83
TOTAL	264.560	56.930	22	207.630	78

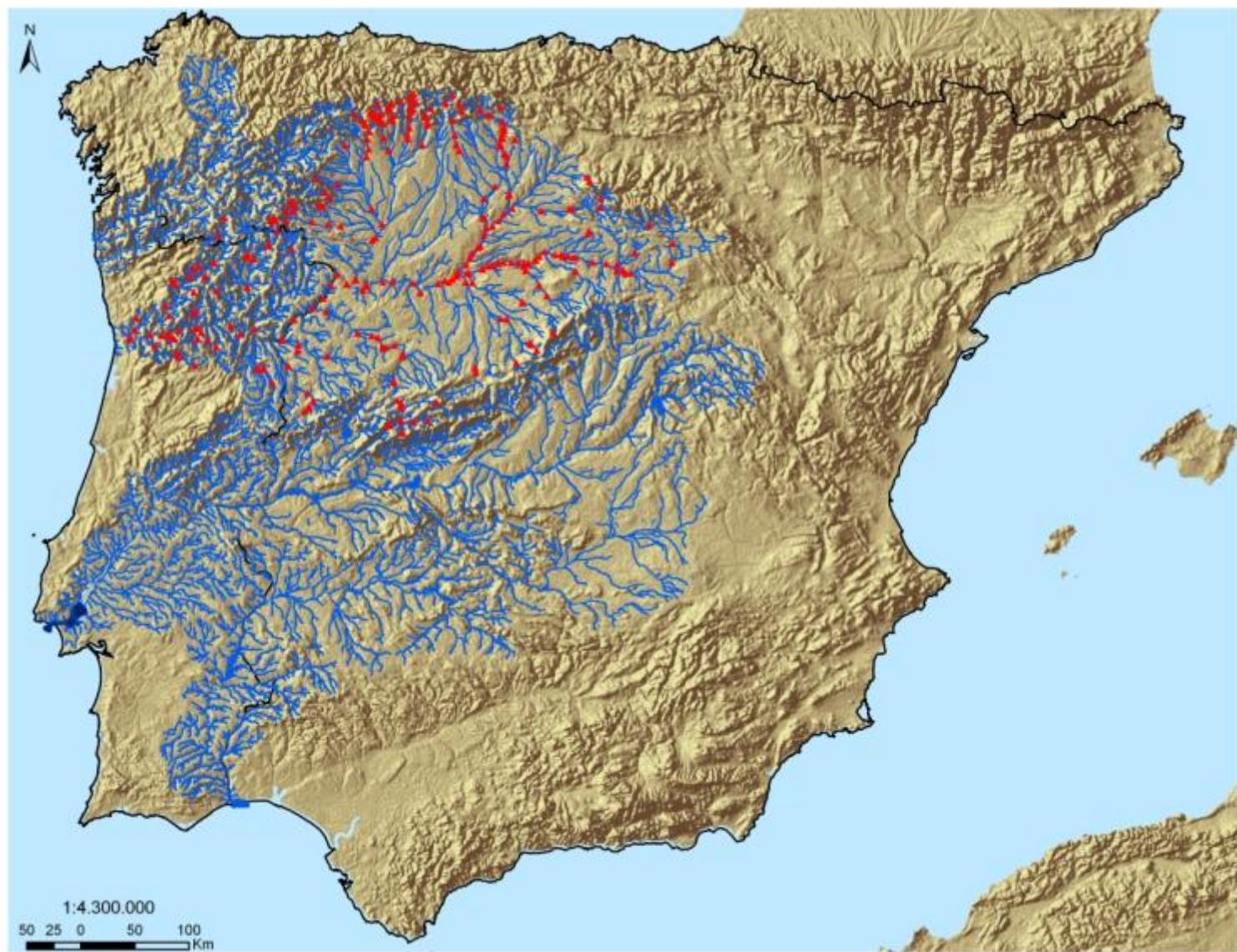
# Sharing water resources

**37** AH (> 10 MW)

**264** AH (<10 MW)

**6130** MW

RH Douro/Duero



# Iberian water management

1864 Treaty defining the international rivers as international border in between both countries, it also reinforced the importance of a common management and use of the water resources.

In 1906 Portugal and Spain signed an act on terrestrial borders from Miño/Minho river in the north to the Guadiana and Caia river mouth in the south.

in 1927 the first Agreement on the hydro-electric potential use within the international area of the Douro/Duero river was signed .

**Tratados luso-espanhóis**

Oito séculos de convivência ibérica produziram inúmeros entendimentos em diversos domínios. Estes são os mais relevantes

**TRATADO DE MEDINA DEL CAMP0 – 1259**

● Significou uma sólida pacificação entre Portugal e Castela, que permitiu o reconhecimento da casa de Avis e que Portugal, com a situação política estabilizada, se lançasse na expansão marítima.

**TRATADO DE MADRID – 1750**

**TRATADO DE ALCAÑICES – 1906**

● Substraiu o escudo do Tordesilhas e reservou a longa disputa sobre o tratado das colônias sul-americanas, aplicando o princípio de direito romano de que quem ocupa, de facto, as terras deve ter soberania legal sobre as mesmas. A sua aplicação definitiva as fronteiras do Brasil actual.

**TRATADO DE TRANCOSO E BACHOCO – 1927**

● Celebrado entre D. Alvaro e D. Fernando IV, constitui um marco histórico, porque traga as fronteiras entre Portugal com o reino de Castela e Leão, que se mantiveram inalteradas com a Espanha actual.

**TRATADO DE TORDESILLAS – 1494**

● Partilha da soberania dos territórios a descobrir por Portugal e Castela, decorrente da descoberta do continente americano por CRISTÓVÃO CÂNDIDO. O direito de posse era delimitado por um meridiano, com ligação a oeste das ilhas de Cabo Verde. Portugal tinha direito de terras a leste da linha imaginária: Castela a costa, excluindo os territórios já reclamados.

**TRATADO DE ADESAO à CEE – 1985**

● Documento, assinado em paralelo pelos dois países, que formalizava a adesão de Portugal e Espanha, em simultâneo, à então Comunidade Económica Europeia.

Sobre os tratados e documentos ibéricos - Instituto Alfonso X el Sabio - Centro de Documentação Ibérica - Centro Cultural e Universitário da Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisboa, Portugal



# Albufeira, Portugal

30 October 1998



# **Albufeira Agreement: Structure**

**Institutional regime** (Articles 20, 23)

**Exchange of information** (Articles 5, 6, 7, Annex I)

**Transboundary impacts** (Articles 8, 9 and Annex II)

**Quality and pollution** (Articles 13, 14)

**Water uses** (Article 15)

**Exceptional situations** (Articles 17, 18 and 19)

**Flow regime** (Article 16, Additional protocol and annex)



# **Albufeira Agreement: Management**

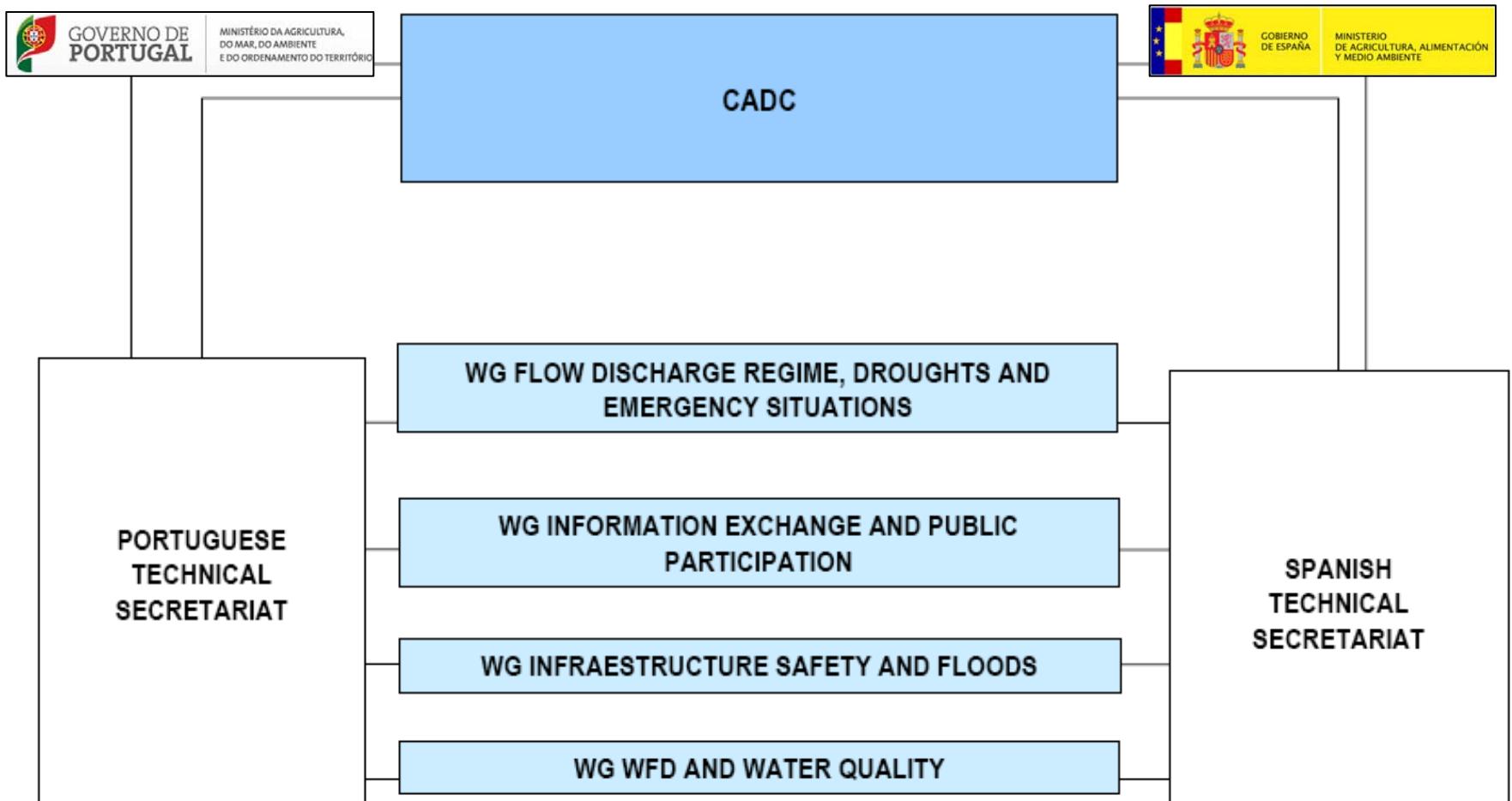
**Conference of the parties, integrated by  
National/Regional Ministers from both  
countries.**

**Commission for the Development and  
Application of the Albufeira Agreement (CADC)  
integrated by scientists and technicians.**

**The CADC is supported by thematic expert  
working groups.**



# Management Structure (it could be better...)



# Other example of Iberian cooperation

## River basin management plans

### (~)coordination



Minho / Lima  
Douro  
Tejo  
Guadiana

# Successful cooperation in Minho-Lima



**Partnership in two projects of “Operational Programme for Cross-border Cooperation: Spain – Portugal, 2007-2013”**

- **CARISMA:** The main objective of the project is to develop actions to maintain and improve the excellent state of conservation of the transboundary rivers Trancoso and Laboreiro. Activities include: Water quality and quantity monitoring, improve water purification, recovery and conditioning of riversides and environmental education
- **TEAM MIÑO:** Transfer of tools for implementing the Water Framework Directive in transitional and coastal waters of the NW of the Iberian Peninsula, in order to harmonize the management plans of Spain and Portugal to the international waters of the River Miño.

Future integrated **river basin management plan 2015**

# (some) Advantages of cooperation

- The long cooperation in the exploitation of shared resource (hydro-power potential) resulted on a **mutual knowledge** of the norms, technologies and methods applied in both countries. Also, personal relations among engineers, officials and experts of both countries have been created,
- During the periods of extreme flows, particularly in the case of **large floods**, it has gradually been felt the need to coordinate the respective strategies on reservoirs exploitation.
- **Jointly evaluation of transboundary environmental impacts of hydraulic projects;**
- **Participation on the development of research projects.**
- ....



What do we need for the future?



# 3 open issues...

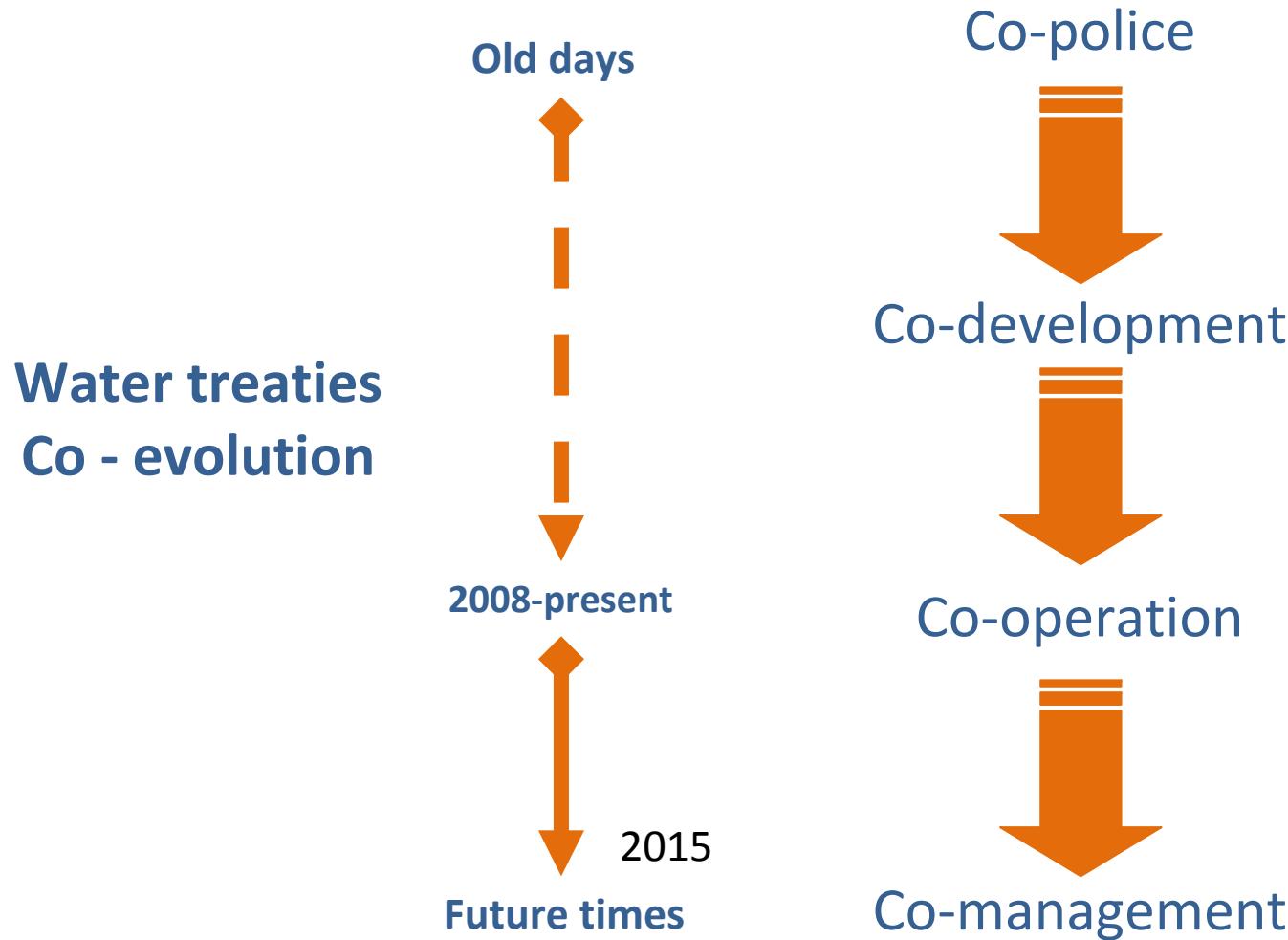
**ISSUE 1:** Freshwater resources availability may be a limitation to economic development? Is there a limit? And alternative water sources?

**ISSUE 2:** On shared river basins, how to manage the typical temptation “first come-first served”? Cumulative effects (SEA...)

**ISSUE 3:** The minimum volume agreements < = > how far we need to go to face scarcity? And quality? And environmental flows?



# Conclusion





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