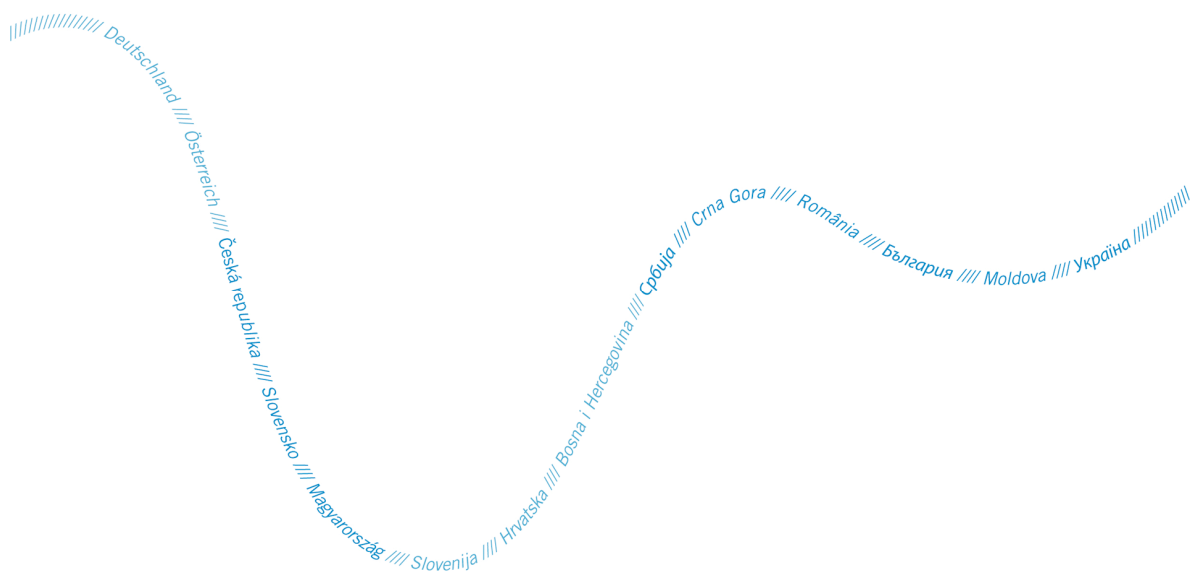

Baseline Scenario-UWWT (IPPC, BAT and Nitrates Directive) and BAP from 2005/2006 to 2015

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Annex 17 of the DRBM Plan



1. Baseline scenario (UWWTD, IPPC and BAT*) – from 2005 up to 2015

Country	Basic / supplementary measures									Remarks
	UWWTD implementation					IPPC and BAT		P-free detergents	Others*	
	Agglomerations >10,000 PE (and year)	Sensitive areas %	Estimated total costs (mil. Euro)	Funding sources (mil. Euro)		Status of implementation	Trend			
				EU	National					
Germany	Accomplished	Art. 5(8), combined with Art. 5(4)	Full compliance reached, no further significant costs	Will be made available at a later point in time	Will be made available at a later point in time	Implemented	Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT	P-free detergents are in use		Basic measures implemented, a minor number of projects still pending
Austria	Accomplished	Art. 5(8), combined with Art 5(4)	Full compliance reached, no further significant costs	250 (total) 90 (water-friendly)	250 (total) 90 (water-friendly)	Implemented	Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT	Poly-P-free detergents are in use	Advisory services for farmers	Basic measures implemented
Czech Republic	2010	Whole territory	1315	887	428	Implemented	Continuous implementation	P-free detergents are in use except in industries and institutions where washing is organised by specially trained personnel	Measures are proposed in framework of the River Basin Management Plan (RBM Plan)	Supplementary measures are in progress as part of RBM Plan
Slovakia	2010	Whole territory	1604	692	912	Implemented	Unknown	in preparation		
Slovenia	2008 (Determination of NEW sensitive areas for the Danube area in process. Deadline for adaptation of new sensitive areas deadline is 7 years (2015))	28.7% of Danube Region. (Determination of NEW sensitive areas for the Danube area in process.) (100% of Danube River Basin (DRB))	884	35	State – 398 Municipal – 133 Loans - 318	Implemented	Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT.	P-free detergents are in use.	Advisory services for farmers.	In progress.

Croatia	Proposal: 2018 in <i>sensitive areas</i> and 2030 in normal and less sensitive areas	Preliminary identification of <i>sensitive areas</i> is under technical consultation with EC. Legal framework for issuance of Decision on <i>sensitive areas</i> still does not exist.	1950 (including agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE)	Unknown	Unknown	Regulation on the procedure for establishing integrated environmental requirements (OG No. 114/08) is adopted. Transition period 2017.		P-free detergents are partially in use. Under discussion with Association of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers of Washing, Cleaning, and Beauty Products.		
Serbia	To be determined after the adoption of new Law on Water harmonized with EU regulation (expected in 2009)	To be determined after the adoption of new Law on Water harmonized with EU regulation (expected in 2009)	First estimates up to 4000 (including agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE). It is not possible to make estimates up to 2015.	Unknown	Unknown	In progress. Law is adopted, but secondary regulation is not yet prepared.	Slow progress	All domestic factories produce P-free detergents; most of the imported products are not P-free. Under discussion with relevant bodies.		To be determined after the adoption of new Law on Water harmonized with EU regulation (expected in 2009)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Two existing wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) >10,000 PE and three planned WWTP of same size by 2015	Will be defined by the end of 2012	First estimates about 450 (160 agglomerations with >2000 PE).	Unknown	Unknown	Full implementation is not determined yet. In preparation are 6 BAT for food industry.	Slow progress	Domestic factory produces about 50% P-free detergents, for imported product no information.		
Hungary	2015	8	3100	1900	1200	Implemented	Continuous improvement corresponding to updating BAT	Approx. 80-90% assumed as P-free by 2013 - assisted by EURO Compact project implementation.	Measures will be proposed in the framework of the RBM Plan	In progress

Bulgaria	2010	Whole Bulgarian part of the Danube River District	352.06 (including Urban WWTP and collecting systems)	178.36 (According to implementation programme of Directive 91/271/EEC)	173.7 (According to Implementation program of Directive 91/271/EEC)	Under implementation	Issue of permits corresponding to IPPC requirements	Measures haven't been planned yet	Basic measures will be proposed in the framework of the RBM Plan	
Romania	2015 (2018 for agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE)	Whole territory	13,400 (including agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE)	2700 (Cohesion Fund for the period 2007-2013)	500 (National co-finance for EU Fund 2007-2013) 1792 (Loans at different International Finance Institutions for the period 2006-2009)	Under implementation (maximum transition period obtained December 2015)	Continuous improvement corresponding to IPPC permits	The average % of P in AWM detergents in 2008 is 5.3 which represents a 66% decrease compared with 2005. The accelerated decrease in trend is continuing [study GfK and PwC].	Measures are proposed in the framework of the RBM Plan	In progress
Moldova	2015	not applicable	19,320	3864	15,456			Not applicable	In progress	Not developed
Ukraine	2020	not applicable	317.9 (including agglomerations between 2000 - 10,000 PE)		317.9 (According to National Law "Programme for Drinking Water" adopted 3rd March 2005)	National regulatory system to control the impact to water from industry was adopted in 1994 - 1999 and updated in 2002 - 2005	Continuous improvement	Not applicable	In progress	Not developed

* UWWTD: Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive; IPPC: Directive for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control; BAT: Best Available Techniques.
Others*: legal, European Commission instruments and training

2. Baseline scenario (Nitrates Directive and Best Agricultural Practices BAP)– from 2005 to 2015

Country	Land use development assessment (% change)			Livestock trends	Inorganic fertilisers application	Nitrogen (N) surplus (trends)	Nitrates Directive implementation		Rural Development Programmes (Axis 2) (mil Euro)
	Cultivated agricultural area	Forestation	Urban area				Year	Vulnerable zones %	
Germany	-1 ¹	0	+1	-14% ²	No changes	declining due to further increases in N-efficiency; estimate at present – 5%	1996	Action Programme for the whole German territory	Will be made available at a later point of time
Austria	Slightly declining, with an estimate of –0.4	Slight increase due to climate change and use of marginal agricultural land	Increasing, but an estimate cannot be given	-6% ³	4% ⁴	Declining due to further increases in N-efficiency; estimate at present – 5%	Fully implemented	Action Programme for the whole Austrian territory i.e. Austria accepts Black Sea waters as a <i>vulnerable zone</i>	Will be made available at a later point in time
Czech Republic	-0.57	0.2	0.34	No changes	10%	No changes	2004	47.75 (from 1st September 2007)	2815.5 (without state financial aid) or 3616.0 (inclusive of state financial aid) - all for 2007-2013
Slovakia	-1.5	0.5	1	No changes	50% (60 kg N)	+	2008		1242.697
Slovenia	Slightly increasing	Slightly increasing	Increasing	Declining trends	Declining trends	Declining trends	2004	Action Programme for the whole territory of Slovenia.	Axis 2: 588 mil EUR (80% from EAFRD, 20% national co-financing)

¹ National statistics for total area; near total area are used at present

² Data from Bavarian Grassland Study 2008

³ Data from AT Nitrates Report 2008

⁴ Data from AT Nitrates Report 2008

Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2019	Preliminary identification of vulnerable zones is under technical consultation among responsible ministries and with EC. Legal framework for issuance of Decision on vulnerable zones still does not exist.	
Serbia	-1.5	0.5	1	No changes	46 kg N	-	-	-	2000 (for period 2007-2011)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Full implementation is expected end 2021.	Identification of vulnerable zones is expected end 2012.	n/a
Hungary	-1	0.7	0.3	No changes	20%	n.a.	2008	40	1627 (for the period 2007-2013)
Bulgaria	Slight increase of the arable area and decrease of the total agricultural area	Slightly increasing	Slightly increasing	For the <i>livestock equivalent</i> indicator it is expected to increase by up to 2.5% by 2013	It is expected to increase regarding the use of inorganic fertilisers.	Total balance of nutrients in the soil is negative. N surplus is not expected.	2004: Identification of vulnerable zones 2006: First Action Programme	34	For the whole country: 3242 – National Rural Development programme 2007-2013, of which 777 for Axis 2 - Nature protection including protection of water resources.
Romania	-0.6	0.5	0.2	Increasing but still far behind EU average 20-25%	Increasing but still far behind EU average 24%	It could increase, but N surplus is still very low compared with other EU member	2007-2010 (first action plan)	6.70 (for the first Action Plan) 57.97 (for the second Action Plan)	2327.682 for Axis 2 including national co-financing

						states			
Moldova	2	0.9	2	+	30%	+	n/a	n/a	150 ⁵
Ukraine	-0.9	+17.0 Forestation by region: Zakarpatska- 51%; Ivano- Frankivska- 41.5%; Ternopilska- 13.9%; Chernivetska- 29.4%	Increasing but an estimate cannot be given	-4.2 Cattle: -8 Pigs: -14.6 Sheep: 1.1 Poultry: 4.9	0.16 By region: Zakarpatska- 0.03%; Ivano-Frankivska -0.20%; Ternopilska- 0.17%; Chernivetska- 0.23%	+	n/a	n/a	16,057 - State Special Programme of Rural Development (for period 2007 – 2015)

⁵ World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association: 126 (EU Support for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth)