



# Assessment of Germany's 2nd River Basin Management Plans

## Was muss Deutschland tun, um die Umsetzung der WRRL zu verbessern?

**Commission Implementation Report COM(2019) 95**

26 February 2019

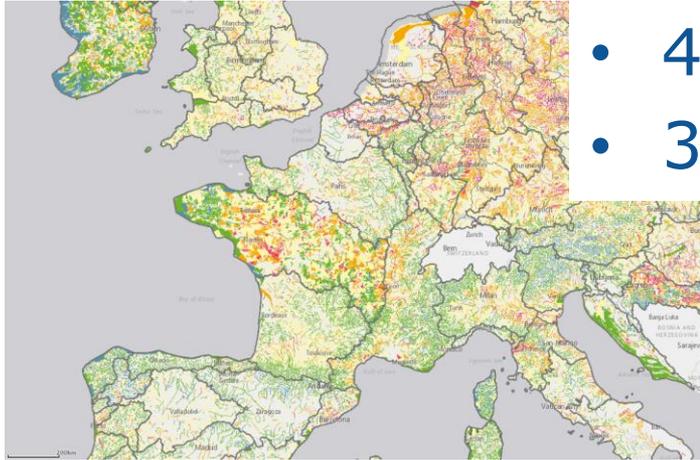
Gewässerschutzforum der Umweltverbände -Live-Videokonferenz  
am 11. September 2020

## Second RBMPs (10 RBDs) – scope of assessment

- **Focus** = on progress since first RBMPs – Follow-up to EC recommendations
- **Basis** = information in WISE – RBMPs – background documents
- **Main areas**
  - Governance
  - Monitoring and status classification
  - Environmental objectives and exemptions
  - Point source and diffuse pollution
  - Abstractions - hydromorphology
  - Programme of measures
  - Economic analysis

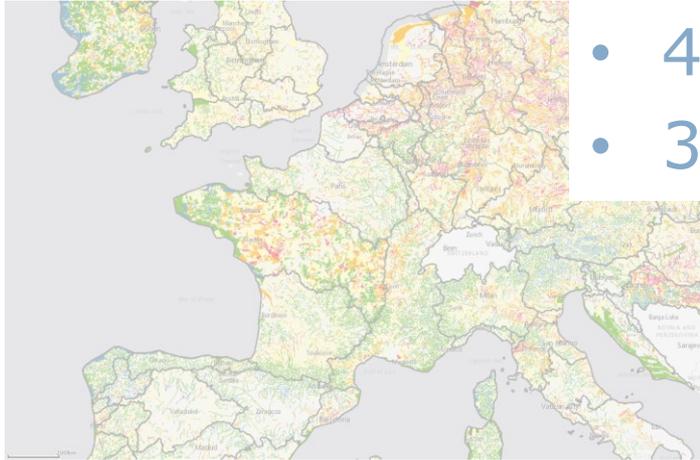


# Zustand europäischer Gewässer

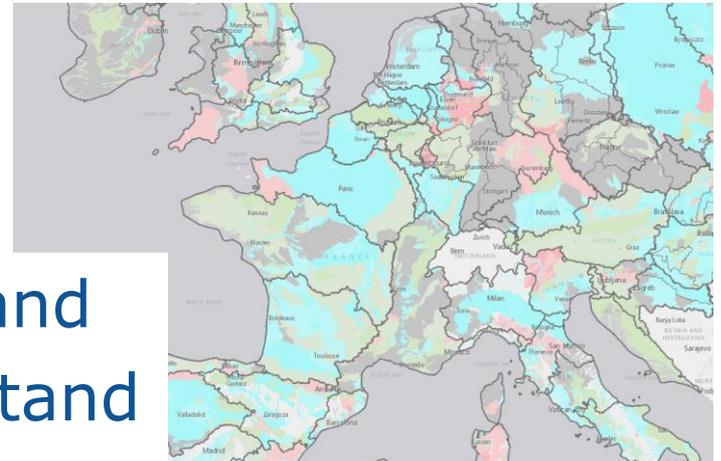


- 40% guter ökologischer Zustand
- 38% guter chemischer Zustand

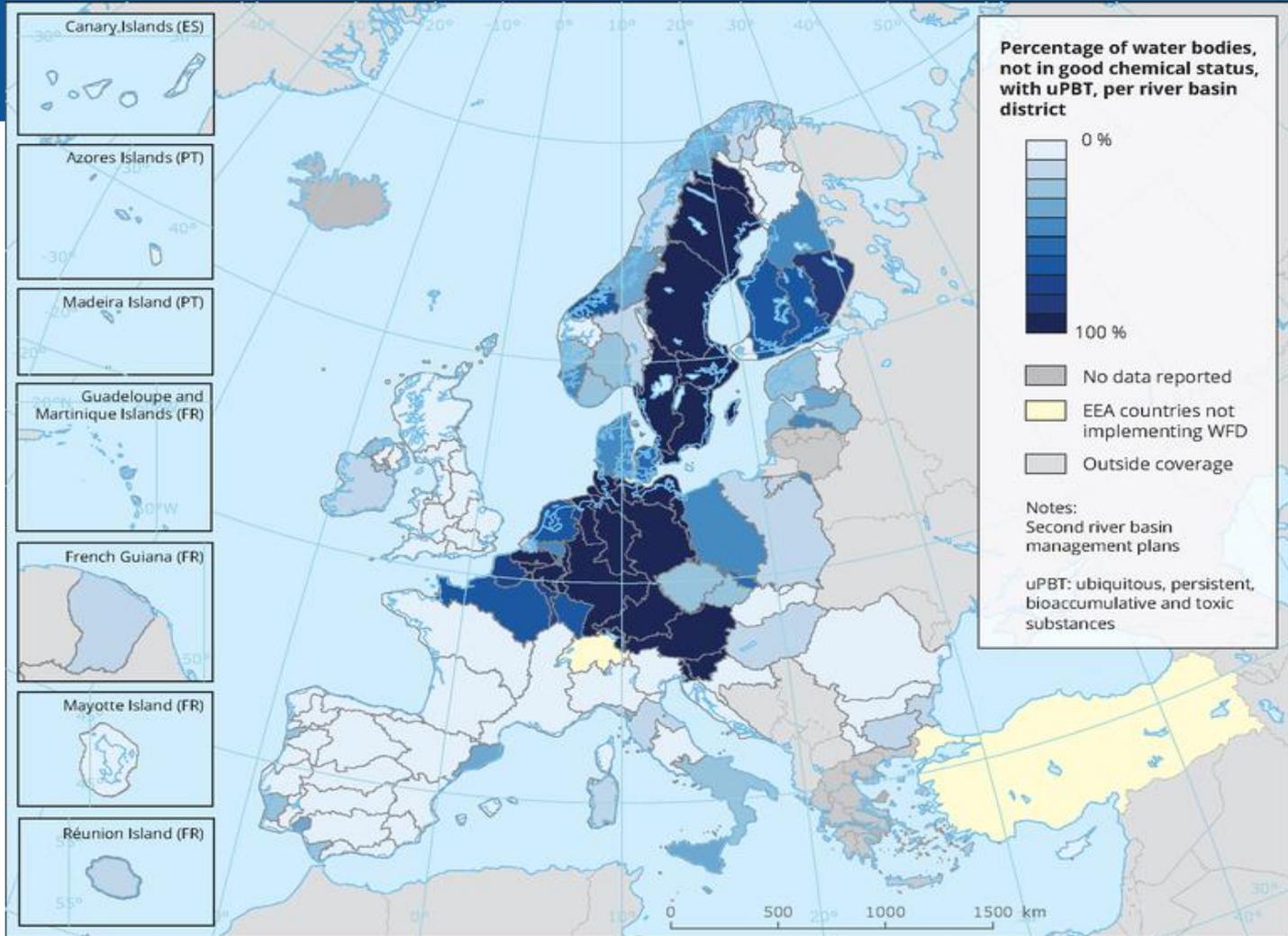
# Zustand europäischer Gewässer

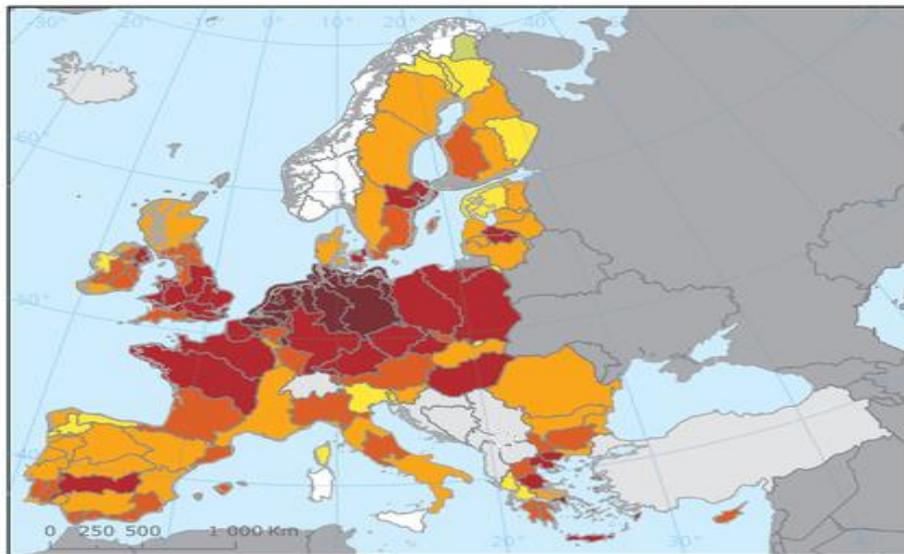


- 40% guter ökologischer Zustand
- 38% guter chemischer Zustand

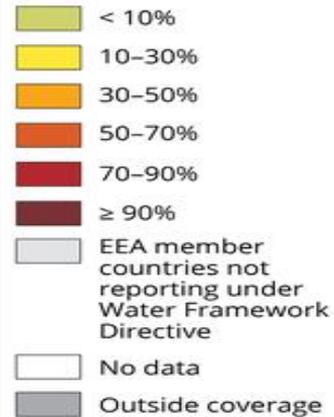


- 74% guter chemischer Zustand
- 89% guter quantitativer Zustand

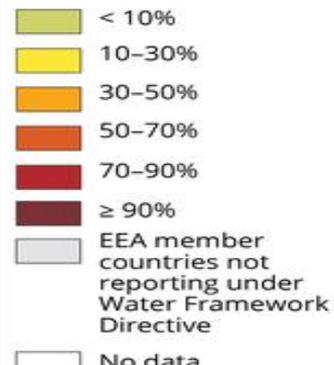




**Percentage of classified water bodies in less than good ecological status or potential in rivers and lakes**



**Percentage of classified water bodies in less than good ecological status or potential in coastal and transitional waters**



# Conclusions for DE - main topics

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=SWD:2019:41:FIN&qid=1551205988853&from=EN>

## **Governance**

Broad stakeholder consultation - wide range of mechanisms, including advisory groups

Coordination with Flood Risk Management Plans

Strong international cooperation across six international RBDs

RBMP for the Weser (DE4000) not published in time

## **Classification – ecological status**

Only biological quality elements used for ecological status/potential

Physico-chemical quality elements monitored but not used for status classification

Hydromorphological quality elements in rivers and lakes mostly based on expert judgement

## **Monitoring – ecological status SWB**

Increase of surveillance and operational monitoring sites

benthic invertebrates and fish not monitored in lakes

hydromorphological quality elements not monitored in coastal waters

## Conclusions for DE - main topics (cont)

### Monitoring –chemical status SWB

All SWBs fail good status – mostly due to mercury in biota (Directive 2013/39/EC)

80% assessed with high confidence

Between 31 and 41 Priority Substances monitored

Monitoring frequencies mostly respected

Between 1 and 14 Priority Substances monitored for trend assessment

### Monitoring – GWBs

Quantitative status: monitoring increased but still some GWBs not monitored

Chemical status: not all GWBs subject to surveillance and not all GWBs at risk subject to operational monitoring

Information on grouping not fully clear for some RBDs

### Objectives and Exemptions

Application of exemptions under Art 4(4) and Art 4(5) is described in the RBMPs and background documents but should be justified in more detail

In particular the reported justification on disproportionate costs is lacking details

## Conclusions for DE - main topics (cont)

<b>Programmes of Measures</b>	<b>Abstraction</b>	<b>Impacts from agriculture</b>
<p>Only very limited progress</p> <p>No operational measures for a number of significant pressures</p> <p>In particular no specific measures to address all River Basin Specific Pollutants and Priority Substances causing failure of good ecological or chemical status</p>	<p>Some RBDs have more than 10 % of GWBs in bad quantitative status (Odra and Warnow/Peene) or more than 20 % of SWBs facing significant abstraction and flow diversion pressures (Danube)</p> <p>No water resource allocation and management plan</p> <p>Concession, authorisation or permitting in place to control abstractions and water impoundment</p>	<p>Nutrient pollution addressed - gap assessment in all RBDs</p> <p>Basic measures in place</p> <p>Supplementary measures reported, including to reduce sedimentation from soil erosion and surface runoff</p> <p>Costs of measures not reported</p> <p>Programmes of measures heavily rely on voluntary measures</p> <p>Drinking Water Protected Areas established</p>

# Conclusions for DE - main topics (cont)

## Hydromorphology



Work in progress on ecological flows

## Economic analysis and water pricing

No clear information on calculation and internalization of environment and resource costs

No detailed information on application of the polluter pays principle

Narrow definition of water services

## Protected Areas



Few Protected Areas have a specific objective

For PAs under the Habitats and Birds Directives, this is because the needs of water dependent interest features are not known

Monitoring of water bodies in Protected Areas is very limited

## Main recommendations for DE

Complete work on reference conditions, in particular biological, hydromorphological and physico-chemical quality elements in lakes

Complete the inventories of emissions, discharges and losses of chemical substances

**WFD  
implementation**

Improve monitoring of surface waters by covering all relevant quality elements in all water categories

Complete the ecological status assessment for all water categories and quality elements

## Main recommendations

Ensure that nutrient thresholds are sufficiently protective for good ecological status

Further improve the confidence in the assessment for all water categories (including territorial waters, whose chemical status should be assessed).

**WFD  
implementation**

Make sure all priority substances are monitored in the relevant matrix and that this information is fully reported

Further improve trend monitoring for all relevant substances

# Main recommendations

Report about groundwater bodies at risk (and the related parameters);  
Consider drought management plans, particularly where abstraction is identified as a significant pressure for groundwater bodies

Better justify exemptions under Article 4(4) and Article 4(5), Article 4(7)

## WFD implementation

Report better on how the gap to good status is identified and how measures are selected and implemented to close that gap

Complete a comprehensive gap assessment for diffuse pollutant loads from agriculture (nutrients, agri-chemicals, sediment, organic matter) across all RBDs and link these directly to mitigation measures

# Main recommendations

Ensure a correct balance between basic and supplementary measures and between mandatory and voluntary measures; identify funding

Link more explicitly measures to individual substances to combat pollution at source; distinguish between substances affecting surface and groundwater

## WFD implementation

Continue efforts to ensure an appropriate implementation of ecological flows in all RBDs

Recover costs for water use activities impacting water bodies and justify exemptions under Art 9(4); explain how financial, environmental and resource costs are calculated; set out the water-pricing policy and investment(s) (needs)



**Thank you for  
your attention**