

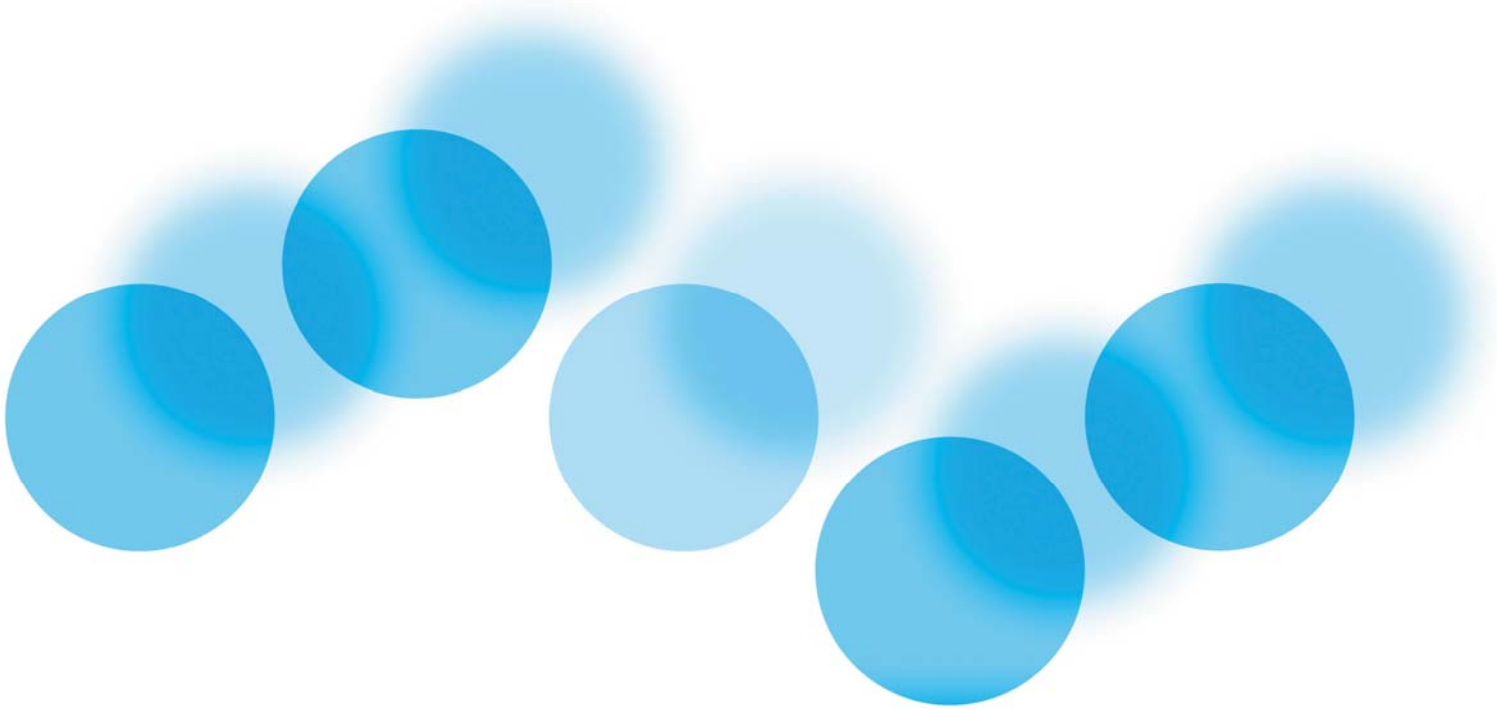


UNDP | GEF
DANUBE
REGIONAL
PROJECT

May 2005

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF PHOSPHORUS IN DETERGENTS

FINAL INCEPTION REPORT



WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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ABBREVIATIONS

DRB	Danube River Basin
DRP	Danube Regional Project
EG	Expert Group
EMIS EG	ICPDR Emissions Expert Group
EU	European Union
EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. INTRODUCTION

WRC plc has been appointed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (Reference 00036337, RER/03/G31) to develop recommendations for the reduction of phosphorus in detergents, which will be used as a basis for the negotiation of a voluntary agreement between the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) signatory countries and the Detergent Industry.

The contract requires a draft Inception Report within 3 weeks of the signature of the contract as the basis for discussion at the first Task Group meeting (Inception Meeting) with the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project (DRP) and ICPDR and to be amended as necessary.

This report fulfils that part of the contract. It contains details of:

- > The objectives of the project;
- > The tasks to be undertaken to fulfil the objectives; and
- > The outputs of the study.

The first draft was sent to the Contract Manager at UNDP / GEF Danube Regional Project and Members of the Task Force prior to the inception meeting on 2 May in Bonn. Issues for discussion were highlighted in the first draft and these and other issues were discussed at the Inception meeting.

The current final Inception Report has been revised in the light of the discussions at the Inception Meeting and further comments received from the Task Force on the amended final draft. It represents the agreed way forward.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. Objectives

Objective 1 of the DRP is: the creation of sustainable ecological conditions for land use and water management. This project contributes to output 1.8 of this objective, i.e. recommendations for the reduction of phosphorus in detergents.

The objective of the project described in the Terms of Reference of November 2004 (ToR) can be summarised as follows:

To develop proposals for the introduction of voluntary agreement schemes leading to a reduction in the level of phosphates used in (laundry) detergents across the Danube River Basin.

The specific objectives as stated in the ToR are to:

- > Assess the current use of phosphate builders in laundry detergents used within the Danube River Basin; and
- > To develop proposals for the introduction of voluntary agreements for phosphate reduction to be negotiated by the ICPDR / contracting parties and the Detergent Industry.

Whilst the recommendations for voluntary agreements will focus on domestic use of laundry detergents, reviews of current practice are envisaged to include industrial and domestic laundry detergent uses. A review of production structures in all Danube River Basin (DRB) countries will form an important part of the study.

The recommendations should be based on experiences of western European countries, in the context of related developments (policy and legislative) at the European Union level and take account of the institutional and economic capability of the DRB countries.

Whilst the ICPDR will be actively involved in promoting voluntary agreements, it is envisaged that these are to be reached between the detergent industry and individual DRB country governments.

2.2. Required Services

The ToR divides the project into three tasks:

2.2.1. Task 1 - Review existing legislation, policies and voluntary commitments on the reduction of phosphorus in laundry detergents across the EU and the Danube River Basin

The following sub-tasks will be undertaken to complete this task:

- a. Document DRB country legislation, policies and voluntary agreements concerning reduction of phosphorus content in laundry detergents;
- b. Review the relevant EU regulations applicable to the Danube countries;
- c. Review potential other legislation, measures and incentives to control the use of phosphorus in laundry detergents.

2.2.2. Task 2 - Compile and evaluate data on phosphorus containing detergents across the DRB in discussion with the Detergent Industry as well as associated production structures within the DRB

The following sub-tasks will be undertaken to complete this task:

- a. Compilation, review and evaluation of data on phosphorus-containing laundry detergents produced by the Detergent Industry and associated production structures and compare with national statistics and other relevant sources of information;
- b. Assessment of quantities of production and consumption, export and import of phosphate-based detergents in comparison with more environment-friendly forms;
- c. Assessment of the market outlook for different types of detergent (P-based and P-free detergents) in each DRB country, including an assessment of the costs of substitution.

2.2.3. Task 3 - Develop proposals for accomplishing a voluntary agreement between ICPDR / contracting parties (DRB countries) and the Detergent Industry

The following task will be undertaken:

Develop background material and a template voluntary agreement to support the ICPDR's discussions with the detergent industry for the entire DRB.

2.3. Risks to the project

It should be noted that there are four areas that could potentially be impacted in relation to the development of voluntary agreements for controlling phosphates in detergents. These are:

1. The suppliers of phosphate to the detergents, food and agriculture industries;
2. The detergent producers;
3. The detergent suppliers; and
4. The detergent consumers.

This study deals with the development of proposals for entering into voluntary agreements with the Detergent Industry and, therefore, the focus is on the detergent producers. ICPDR has already established good relations with the Detergent Industry in previous discussions and has already obtained some data on the uses and production of phosphorus containing detergents, although some additional data and updates, if available, will be required.

However, consideration should also be given to other areas for the following reasons:

- > There are likely to be significant differences in the production structures of the Eastern DRB countries, as compared with the EU Member States. Washing techniques may be different, e.g. predominantly top-loading rather than front-loading. The former are cheap imports from Turkey and the Middle East and may be less suitable for non-P detergent use (e.g. settling, foaming?), although this trend may change in the near future. Closer links between washing machine producers and detergent producers may need to be encouraged.
- > There may be political pressure from the producers of phosphate for such agreements NOT to be initiated. After all, the detergent producers can change their business structure to incorporate production of alternative detergent builders. If the phosphate

producers lose a considerable component of their business, future production may not be viable;

- > Detergent suppliers must be willing to actively distribute alternative detergent products to customers;
- > Consumers must be willing to use the detergent products. The public may be reluctant to use non-phosphate products, if the perception is that the alternative detergent builder is less efficient than phosphate based products (see comment above on different washing techniques). Measures may be needed in order to encourage active participation in the agreements (e.g. consultation on environmental benefit, involvement of NGOs and consumer associations); and
- > The support of DRB governments will be needed. Whilst the heads of the ICPDR Water Management Delegations have subscribed to the process, governments may have more urgent priorities and may need convincing of the benefits.

The final risk to the project relates to the timely delivery of data for inclusion in the interim and final reports, and for use as a basis for proposals for voluntary agreements. Based on discussions at the Inception Meeting, a revised, more realistic time schedule has been prepared (refer to Section 3.5).

3. WORK PROGRAMME

3.1. Inception stage

The Inception meeting was held at the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) in Bonn on May 2, 2005, where the draft Inception Report was discussed with the UNDP Contract Manager and Members of the Task Force (see below and also Table 4.1).

Those present at the Inception Meeting are listed below:

Peter Whalley, UNDP/GEF DRP - Contract Manager
Mihaela Popovici, ICPDR – Technical Expert
Joachim Heidemeier, UBA (chairman EMIS EG)
Thomas Strathenwerth, BMU
Knut Beyer, BMU
Helene Horth, WRc plc – Project Manager

The draft Inception Report was amended accordingly and following further comments from the UNDP/GEF DRP Contract Manager and the Task Force. This final Inception Report represents the agreed way forward for completion of the tasks.

A preliminary review of the available data and information has been undertaken and lists of relevant reports and websites are provided in Annex 1 and 2, respectively. These are unlikely to be complete at this stage and some of the references may turn out not to be relevant.

➔ **Joachim Heidemeier** will provide a report of a German study, which assesses successes and failures of voluntary agreements.

In addition, there is a similar study on voluntary agreements by the Commission, which has now been located (COM (2002) 416 – see Annex 1).

3.2. Task 1 - Review existing legislation, policies and voluntary commitments on the reduction of phosphorus in detergents across the EU and the Danube River Basin

This task has been broken down into three sub-tasks. However, in order to harmonise data collection, the information for each sub-task will be collated at the same time. The review will build on earlier work already available, focusing on updating to include any recent developments. The latest information relating to legislation, policy, voluntary commitments and other measures in the RBD countries will be achieved through contact with national experts and where the information cannot be obtained in this way, through the use of a small number of local consultants (sub-contractors). Update information from across the EU and internationally will be obtained through literature and Internet searches (refer to Annex 1 and 2). A comprehensive review of the relevant information will be undertaken and a summary of the situation in DRB and other countries prepared.

The focus will be on information necessary to back up the final outcome, i.e. the proposals for voluntary agreements.

The following provides an overview of the work to be undertaken for each of the sub-tasks.

a. Document DRB country legislation, policies and voluntary agreements concerning reduction of phosphorus content in detergents

Annex 8.2 of the DRP Project Brief (Phase 2) titled "Existing and Planned Policies and Legislation Relating to Pollution Control and Nutrient Reduction" (refer to 'key references' in Annex 1) provides an assessment of the existing and planned national policies and legislative reform requirements for all Countries within the Danube River Basin (DRB). As this document was prepared in 2000, the situation may have changed since this date.

It is not the intention to undertake a detailed analysis in order to re-do any of this existing information. Rather, it is proposed that national experts and a small number of consultants will be engaged to provide updates of the available information. Each consultant is expected to be able to provide the information for several countries. The focus for the latter will be on non-EU and, in particular, on non-Accession countries, where there is less readily available information (see also sub-task 1-b.). The selection of the Consultants will be made in close liaison with ICPDR (Mihaela Popovici) who will provide suitable contacts (experts from the DABLAS project team) and it is envisaged that they will work closely with ICPDR and WRC.

In order to avoid placing any unnecessary strain on project resources, the workloads of sub-contractors will be kept to a minimum. This will be achieved by supplying the existing information for each country and providing simple means for updating this information, e.g. summary tables with scope for confirmation of data or making additional comments (update information), as appropriate. Update information on other RBD countries (EU and Accession) may be obtained in a similar way through informal contact with national experts.

In addition to determining what policy, legislative and institutional changes have taken place since the preparation of the Annex 8.2 report in 2000, particular attention will be paid to local constraints and experience. This will include identification of relevant and novel approaches in other (non-detergent) areas, such as voluntary agreements, product legislation and labels, and charters. The purpose of this exercise will be to identify any existing 'cultures' on which to build to achieve voluntary agreements.

After an initial review, it is also proposed to decide, in consultation with the Task Force, whether any very brief case studies would be appropriate, in terms of countries and/or instruments, to support the proposals for voluntary agreements; for example, identifying the advantages and limitations of approaches to minimising detergent phosphate usage, and financial and institutional constraints which may limit the application of voluntary agreements in other (less affluent) countries and how the existing arrangements have worked in practice.

To achieve the above sub-task, a list of possible consultants (sub-contractors) and national experts and key decision makers within each of the DRB countries and the ICPDR, is required. WRC will work in partnership with the ICPDR to liaise with these contacts. The agreed list of contacts is included in the final Inception Report (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1 DRB consultants and national experts for review of legislation, policies and voluntary agreements

Name	Country	Organisation	Telephone	E-mail
DRB National Experts (EU)				
Richard Stadler	A			Richard.STADLER@lebensministerium.at
Irena Burhardt	DE			irena.burhardt@lfw.bayern.de
Doubravka Nedvedova	CZ			Doubravka_Nedvedova@env.cz
Zdena Kelnarova.	SK			kelnarova.zdena@enviro.gov.sk
Zsuzsa Steindl	HU			steindl@mail.ktm.hu
Erna Tomazevic	SI			Erna.Tomazevic@gov.si
DRB Consultants (potential sub-contractors, Accession and non-Accession countries)				
Oana Tortolea	Romania	Center for Environmentally Sustainable Economic Policy (CESEP)	+407 22690227	otortolea@yahoo.com

b. Review the relevant EU regulations applicable to the DRB countries

Relevant EU and international legislation and agreements will be identified and a summary will be provided, showing which DRB countries are subject to which legislation/agreements. The state of implementation of these measures in the DRB countries will be assessed. The report prepared under the DRP project phase I and included as Annex 8.1 to the DRP Project Brief (Phase II) “*Existing and Planned Inter-ministerial Co-ordination Mechanisms Relating to Pollution Control and Nutrient Production*” will be a key starting point for this brief review (refer to ‘key references’ in Annex 1).

The situation is relatively straightforward for EU Member States, where compliance with EU Directives is required. Information on Accession countries may be obtained from Accession Agreements and Approximation Reports, which will provide details of the status concerning relevant EU Directives. ICPDR has already prepared a summary table for compliance / expected compliance dates for relevant EU Directives in RBD countries.

The Task Force requested a brief assessment of the relevance of Directive 73/404/EC on biodegradability of detergents and, in particular, to check any recent or on-going amendment.

c. Review the potential of other legislation, measures and incentives to control the use of phosphorus in detergents

Experience from countries other than those in the DRB will be important in identifying potential models for the DRB countries in the future. This sub-task will build on work reported in Glennie *et al.* (2002). This report included case studies from other EU countries, Switzerland and the US. The work was completed during 2000 and therefore is likely to require updating. Measures that could potentially be applied to DRB countries will be identified.

Information will be collected in a similar manner to that described for sub-task (a) (without the use of consultants) and assessed. The situations in the DRB countries (as described in Annexes 8.1 and 8.2 to the DRP Project Brief (Phase II) and including the results of sub-task 1-a) will be taken into account when potential measures are identified in order to ensure that only those that are applicable to the DRB situation are proposed.

Report

A draft interim report documenting the outcome of Task 1 (sub-tasks a-c) will be prepared and submitted to the Task Force by beginning of September 2005. A final interim report will be submitted following presentation of the report and discussions at the EMIS EG meeting in late September 2005, as well as any further comments from the Task Force. It is envisaged that the report will incorporate the following:

1. Mechanisms for reduction of detergent phosphates in DRB countries;
 - > Overview of existing and planned legislation, policies and voluntary agreements in DRB countries, including any novel approaches in non-detergent areas;
 - > Brief case studies if considered appropriate;
 - > Advantages, limitations and costs involved in implementation of voluntary agreements in DRB countries.
2. EU and international legislation and agreements restricting the use of phosphates in detergents
 - > Overview of EU and other international legislation relevant to DRB countries;
 - > Overview of EU and other international voluntary agreements;
 - > Overview of other measures for limiting phosphates in detergents (e.g. incentives).

3.3. Task 2 - Compile and evaluate data on phosphorus containing detergents across the DRB in discussion with the Detergent Industry as well as associated production structures within the DRB

Task 2 has been broken down into the following three sub-tasks:

- a. Compilation, review and evaluation of data on phosphorus-containing detergents produced by the detergent industry and associated production structures, and comparison with national statistics and other relevant sources of information;
- b. Assessment of quantities of production and consumption, export and import of phosphate-based detergents in comparison with more environment-friendly forms;
- c. Assessment of the market outlook for different types of detergent (P-based and P-free detergents) in each DRB country, including a brief assessment of the costs and benefits of substitution.

Due to the integrated nature of the above sub-tasks, they have been addressed collectively below.

The key issue for the successful completion of this task will be to establish satisfactory communication channels with the Detergent Industry. The WRc Proposal identified the need to identify, and initiate dialogue with, representatives from both the Detergent Industry and DRB national experts at an early stage to promote political buy-in and ownership of the final proposals.

The ICPDR has already established good communications and working relationships with the Detergents Industry. Therefore, to facilitate the consultation process, it is proposed that any

direct communication be undertaken by ICPDR, with support from WRc for the preparation of background material and attendance at meetings if required.

Information gathering will be carried out as for Task I using the same contacts as detailed in Table 3.1.

It is proposed that the aim of an initial meeting with representatives of the Detergent Industry will be to:

- > Provide an overview of the aims and objectives of this study and the long term goals;
- > Discuss the industry concerns with voluntary agreements and identify other potential measures for reduction of detergent phosphates;
- > Request data on production, export, import and consumption of phosphate-based detergents in DRB countries (year 2000 production data has already been received by ICPDR, but more recent and complete data to be requested);
- > Obtain information on production structures in DRB countries (there may be several small independent companies in some countries, which could make negotiations more difficult);
- > Obtain information on differences in washing techniques and regional differences in detergent composition in DRB countries, e.g. the use of top loading machines and the suitability of non-P detergents for these machines;
- > Discuss potential for expansion of production for alternative detergent builders, such as zeolites; and any possible links between Detergent Industry and washing machine manufacturers.

The discussions with the Detergent Industry should also address a broader perspective, such as product policy, eco-labeling, packaging and energy efficiency, and long-term dialogue with stakeholders.

A follow-up meeting may be needed to undertake further discussion and to obtain any outstanding data.

In parallel to collection of data from the Detergent Industry, national data will be obtained through consultation with DRB national experts to be used for comparison with data obtained from the Detergent Industry. Communication with national experts will be brief and carried out, where possible via e-mail and telephone interviews; some relevant information may also be obtained from the consultants (sub-contractors) used to complete Task 1. It is proposed that, following agreement on suitable national contacts, that WRc make direct contact with these experts, with support from ICPDR, should it be necessary.

The data supplied from the Detergent Industry and DRB national experts and consultants will be collated and reviewed to determine the following:

- > If the data provided by the Detergent Industry provides an accurate reflection of the production and consumption in DRB countries;
- > The proportion of use of phosphate-based detergents compared to more environmentally friendly forms in the DRB;
- > The potential for shifting to more environmentally friendly detergent builders;
- > The potential costs and benefits to the Detergent Industry of such a shift;
- > The potential costs and benefits to individual DRB countries of such a shift.

The comparison will be made between the production, consumption, export and import of phosphorus and phosphorus-free detergents on a country-by-country basis to identify where the greatest potential for further control lies.

Although it is assumed that industry costs will not be a factor in determining the feasibility of entering into voluntary agreements, it may be useful to have some background information concerning this. It is not intended to be an exhaustive exercise, rather to build on work already undertaken, e.g. by Glennie *et al.* (2002).

The potential costs and benefits to the individual countries of changing production to P-free detergents will be estimated. Potential benefits of substituting P-based detergents with P-free detergents will be determined based on the use of the different detergents in the individual countries. This will consider likely improvements in water quality and the cost of wastewater treatment to achieve similar results. Consideration will be given to the implications for trade and employment.

Other issues to be considered are the environmental impact of zeolite (discussed in Glennie *et al.*, 2002), effects on phosphorus contents of sludge from wastewater treatment plants, and effects on phosphorus content in storm water overflows.

Report

A draft interim report documenting the outcome of Task 2 will be prepared and submitted to the Task Force by beginning of September 2005. It should be noted that this deadline greatly depends on the timely provision of data from the Detergent Industry and the national experts and consultants.

A final Task 2 interim report will be submitted following presentation of the report and discussions at the EMIS EG meeting in late September 2005, as well as any further comments from the Task Force.

It is envisaged that the report will incorporate the following:

1. Production and use of phosphorus-based and alternative detergent builders in DRB countries:
 - > Overview of production structures, washing techniques and regional differences in detergent formulations;
 - > Overview of the current production and use of phosphate-based detergents (including import and export);
 - > Overview of the current use of alternative (e.g. zeolite-based) detergents countries.

2. Industry and country costs and benefits associated with switching from phosphate-based to more environmentally friendly detergent builders:
 - > Comparison of production costs for phosphate-based and alternative (e.g. zeolite-based) detergents;
 - > Comparison of wastewater treatment costs for phosphate-based and alternative (e.g. zeolite-based) detergents;
 - > Estimation of costs/benefits of using alternative detergent builders in DRB countries (country specific).

Any important background information for use in conjunction with Task 3 will be highlighted.

3.4. Task 3 - Develop proposals for accomplishing voluntary agreements between ICPDR contracting parties and the Detergent Industry

The following task will be undertaken:

Develop background material and a template voluntary agreement to support the ICPDR's discussions with the detergent industry for the entire DRB.

This task will need to take account of the different conditions in the DRB countries for the production and use of detergents and of other measures (e.g. increase in waste water treatment plant capacity as a result of the implementation of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) in new Member States). The possibility of proposing nationally specific concepts for the introduction of voluntary agreements leading to phosphate control will be investigated and proposals developed as appropriate. This will draw upon the results of Tasks 1 and 2 described above, including consideration of successful elements and failures of other voluntary agreements (obtained from existing reports, e.g. German and EU studies).

Any recommendations will take account of country specific use patterns, the cost-benefit analysis, and the European and national regulatory framework. The focus of the recommendations will be on the best ways to develop voluntary agreement between the Detergent Industry and the Danube Basin States and how to overcome potential barriers to these agreements. These barriers could relate to political pressure (e.g. from the phosphate production industries) or public supply and consumption (e.g. ways in which to gain the participation of the public in such schemes).

These recommendations will provide details of potential self-binding agreements between the Detergent Industry and the DRB countries to put only phosphate-free detergents for household and industrial use on the market in the Danube Basin.

Final report

It is envisaged that the final report will be brief and highly focused on achieving voluntary agreements, consisting of the following main components:

- > A template agreement between the Detergent Industry and DRB country governments. As it is likely to require somewhat different approaches in different countries, the template may best be prepared in the form of a basic unit with building blocks to allow for adaptations to different countries or groups of countries, according to their different circumstances;
- > It will be accompanied by a clear set of arguments for negotiation, for example in terms of 'frequently asked questions' and 'answers' as related to the different building blocks;
- > A strategy for stakeholder involvement, e.g. consumer groups or environmental NGOs to take part in monitoring industry compliance with the agreement.

The proposals for achieving voluntary agreements between ICPDR countries and the Detergent Industry, together with selected background material will be presented as a first draft by end of October (or 2 weeks prior to the second Task Force Meeting). Following discussions at the meeting and feedback from the Task Force, it will be finalised by mid-December 2005.

The outcome of this project will form the background material for a workshop to be held after completion of the project. As there is no funding for the Consultant to attend such a workshop, it is envisaged the UNDP/GEF DRP will provide separate funding for detailed preparations, attendance and presentations. It may be possible to get sponsorship from the Detergent

Industry. It is envisaged that ideas for objectives, format, participants and target audience, programme, time and place will be discussed at the second Task Force Meeting (beginning of November 2005).

3.5. Project outputs and timescales

Following discussions at the Inception Meeting, the timescales have been revised to be more realistic in view of the fact that successful outputs will depend on contributions from national experts/consultants and the Detergent Industry.

The timescale for outputs needs to be co-ordinated with relevant ICPDR meetings, as follows:

1. ICPDR Meeting in June 2005: Task Force to inform Meeting of this project;
2. EMIS EG Meeting end of September 2005: Consultant (contract manager) to present results of Tasks 1 and 2;
3. ICPDR Plenary Session end of 2005 – Task Force to present summary of project and discuss workshop (objectives, programme, participants, time and place);
4. Workshop first quarter of 2006 (final report of this project will form the basis);
5. ICPDR meeting in June 2006 – discuss project outcome.

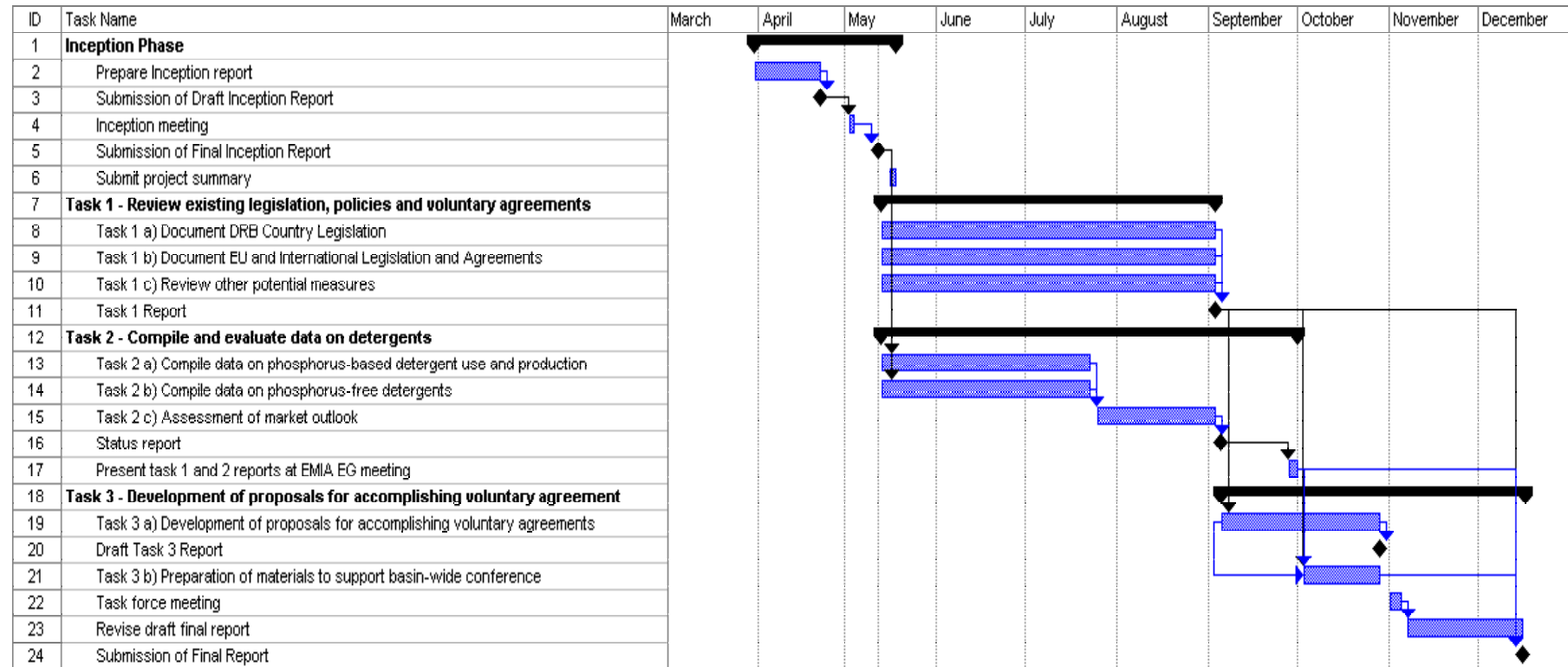
Major project **outputs** and their timing are summarised in Table 3.2. The timing of key tasks for each of these milestones is shown in Figure 3.1. Any problems, such as delays in receiving information from sub-contractors, national experts or the Detergent Industry, leading to potential slippage of the deadlines will be discussed with the UNDP/GEF DRB Contract Manager at the earliest opportunity.

Table 3.2 Outputs and timeframes

Outputs/Milestones	Date – 2005
Draft Inception Report	21 April
Inception Meeting	2 May
Draft Final Inception Report	12 May
Project Summary	16 May
Final Inception Report (one week after receiving final comments)	end May
Report on existing legislation, policies and voluntary agreements (Task 1)	2 September
Status report on phosphorus-based detergents (Task 2)	2 September
Present Task 1 and 2 reports at EMIS EG Meeting	end September *
Proposal (first draft) for accomplishing voluntary agreements between the Detergent Industry and the ICPDR States (Task 3)	28 October
Task Force meeting	early November *
Final Report	16 December

* date to be confirmed

Figure 3.1 Milestones and key tasks



4. PROJECT ORGANISATION AND STAFFING

The project will be managed and led by Helene Horth, supported by a team of experts at WRC (Figure 4.1), including Tom Zabel as Technical Adviser.

The WRC project team will report to the Project Task Force. Relevant contact details are provided in Tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Local experts will provide specific support as required. These experts will be identified in partnership with the ICPDR and, if appropriate, employed and hired through the Danube Regional Project (DRP). Refer to Table 3.1 for national contacts/consultants.

Rosa Richards is no longer with WRC; she will be replaced by Lacey-Jane Davis to provide a supporting role for the project. A formal request to approve the change has been made and details of Lacey-Jane’s experience has been provided. The Task Force accepted this change in support staff.

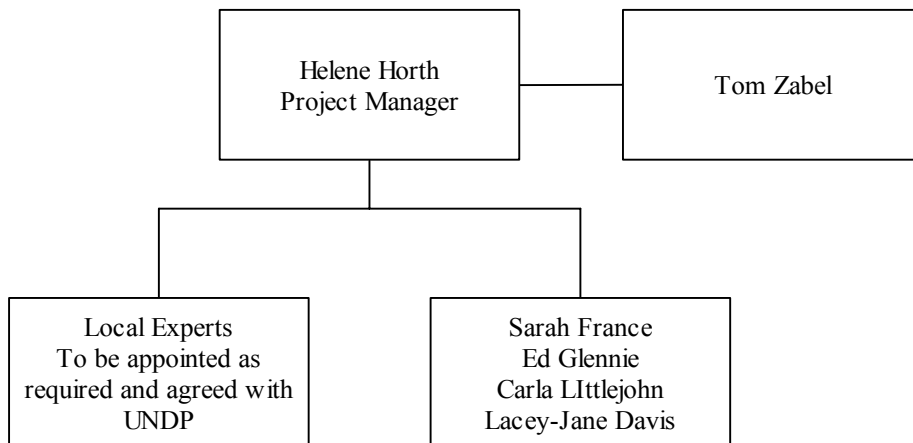


Figure 4.1 Project Team

Table 4.1 **DRP Task Force contact details**

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Knut Beyer	BMU		knut.beyer@bmu.bund.de
Bernd Mehlhorn	European Commission		bernd.mehlhorn@cec.eu.int

Table 4.2 **WRc team contact details**

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Ed Glennie	Technical support	+44 1793 86 5059	glennie_e@wrcplc.co.uk
Lacey Davis	Technical support	+ 44 1793 86 5019	davis_l@wrcplc.co.uk

The UN contact in relation to contractual issues is:

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 Preliminary list of project references

ANNEX 2 Preliminary list of websites

ANNEX 1

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECT REFERENCES

KEY REFERENCES

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ANNEX 2

PRELIMINARY LIST OF WEBSITES

CEEP_Phosphates, Phosphates in detergents, background information

<http://www.ceep-phosphates.org/Files/Document/74/eutrophication2003.pdf>

Czech Republic to ban phosphate detergents

http://www.rivernet.org/prs05_02.htm#220305a

Removal of phosphate from detergents in the Danube Basin

Study of eleven Danube Basin countries

<http://icid.vit.bme.hu/newslet/erwg2/frmain.htm>

GEF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ON THE DANUBE/BLACK SEA BASIN-framework brief

http://www.gefweb.org/Documents/Council_Documents/GEF_C17/BS-DANUBE_FRAMEWORK_BRIEF_v4_final.pdf

Intergovernmental Review of the GPA 2001

Template-

<http://www.gpa.unep.org/igr/Reports/DANUBE-RIVER-BASIN.htm>

Bulgaria-

<http://www.gpa.unep.org/igr/Reports/bulgaria.htm>

Reducing Phosphorus in the Danube River Basin

<http://www.biopolitics.gr/HTML/PUBS/VOL6/HTML/ijjas.htm>

The environmental impact (reduction in eutrophication) that would result from banning sodium tripolyphosphate (STPP) in household detergents

http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_risk/committees/sct/documents/out202_en.pdf

JOINT ACTION PROGRAMME for the Danube River Basin January 2001 – December 2005

http://www.icpdr.org/pls/danubis/docs/FOLDER/HOME/ICPDR/JAP/JAP_2001.pdf

Statement by Mr. Tomáš Novotný,

Deputy Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic-

Third meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes,

Madrid, 26-28 November 2003

<http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/3mop/Czechrepublic.pdf>

Danube Applied Research Conference, Sinaia (Romania), 14-16 September 1997, Programme & Book of Abstracts

<http://www.rec.org/DanubePCU/docs/boa.doc>

Czech Republic: A case study on commitments-related best practice or lessons learned in water

<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natinfo/countr/czech/caseczech.pdf>

Austrian Interim-Report on the Implementation of the ICPDR - Joint Action Programme 2001 – 2005 for the years 2001-2003 http://gpool.lfrz.at/gpoolexport/media/file/Interim-Report_AT_Aktionsprogramm_der_IKSD_Zwischenbericht.pdf

Sustainable Danube River and NGO Environmental Alliance, CCEG-Romania

<http://www.cceg.ro/publicatii/recsdr%20eng.pdf>

How to Save the Black Sea-UNDP-GEF

<http://www.undp.org/gef/new/blacksea.htm>

Water Pollution Control - A Guide to the Use of Water Quality Management Principles.1997
WHO/UNEP

http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/wpcontrol/ch07.htm

EU Environment News

<http://www.unep.cz/dokumenty/bulletin43.pdf>

Ideas for local actions in water management

<http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Ideasbook%20Local%20action%20in%20water%20management.pdf>

HELCOM-Research and information on the contribution of phosphate based detergents to eutrophication in the Baltic Sea area as well as information on the environmental impacts of zeolites or other possible substitutes

[http://sea.helcom.fi/dps/docs/documents/Monitoring%20and%20Assessment%20Group%20\(MONAS\)/MONAS%205,%202003/doc7-1.pdf](http://sea.helcom.fi/dps/docs/documents/Monitoring%20and%20Assessment%20Group%20(MONAS)/MONAS%205,%202003/doc7-1.pdf)

EUROPA-Phosphates and alternative detergent builders

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/phosphates.html>

Detergent phosphates and detergent ecotaxes: a policy assessment.

http://www.ceep-phosphates.org/Files/Document/50/kohler_ecotax.pdf

The Dutch National Environmental Policy Plans (NEPP) and Industry Covenants

<http://www.epe.be/workbooks/sourcebook/2.2.html>

The Role of Pollution Prevention in Reducing Nutrient Enrichment of Chesapeake Bay

<http://www.umich.edu/~nppcpub/resources/compendia/CSTLpdfs/CSTLchesapeake.pdf>

Voluntary Approaches for Environmental Policy in OEDC Countries: An Assessment

<http://www.cerna.ensmp.fr/Documents/PBMGFL-OECDVAs.pdf>

Large scale ecosystem restoration initiatives-Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay

<http://www.nemw.org/chesapeake.htm>

Farmers Journals-Phasing out P-based detergents

<http://www.farmersjournal.ie/2000/0129/environment/>

Zeolites for Detergents As Nature Intended

<http://www.zeodet.org/downloads/Zeolites.pdf>

Development of voluntary agreements to reduce phosphates in detergents

<http://www.undp-drp.org/jart/projects/unodp/main.jart?rel=de&content-id=1100750554620>

Sustainable use of phosphates

<http://www.kemira-growhow.com/UK/EventsAndNews/News/SustainablePhosphates.htm>