

Recommendations for the Reduction of Phosphorus in Detergents

UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project Presented by Helene Horth, WRc

© WRc plc 2006

Project Management



- Funding: UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project
- Technical Supervision: ICPDR Secretariat and Task Force
- Execution: WRc (UK) with assistance from CECEP (Romania)

Project Objective



- Develop proposals for the introduction of measures (voluntary agreements?) leading to a reduction in phosphate in (laundry) detergents used across the Danube River Basin
 - Current practice (legislation, policy, usage, production structures) in DRB countries
 - Recommendations for voluntary agreements or other measures

© WRc plc 2006

Premise



Project based on previously established need for reduction of P load in Danube River Basin (DRB)!

Main Tasks



- Task 1 Review existing legislation, policies and voluntary agreements (EU and DRB countries)
- Task 2 Compile and evaluate data on P in detergents, production structures and costs in DRB countries
- Task 3 Develop proposals for voluntary agreements between DRB countries and detergent industry or other measures based on project outcome

© WRc plc 2006

Approach



- Collection of information through questionnaire, input from CECEP and other sources, including local consultants
- Data collation and analysis
- Summarising/highlighting useful information
- Identification of information gaps and relevant issues
- Recommendations

Difficulties



Definition of P free:

- EC 648/2004 labelling (phosphate, phosphonates)
 - > 30 %
 - 15 30 %
 - 5 15 %
 - < 5 %
- no need to declare < 0.2 %

© WRc plc 2006

Populations & phosphate free detergents by country



% Detergent that is Phosphate free	Country	Total laundry detergent usage (tonnes/year)	Total population (million) ¹	Total population in Danube Basin (million) ²
	Austria	55,197	8.1	7.7
>98%	Germany	643,000	82.0	9.1
	Czech Republic		9.9	2.7
	Hungary	126,300	10.3	10.3
>~50%	Slovenia		2.0	1.7
	Serbia-Montenegro 3	89,057	9.3	9.1
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	7,485	4.4	2.5
<10%	Bulgaria		7.9	4.4
	Croatia	16,516	4.7	3.2
	Moldova		4.3	1.1
	Slovak Republic		5.4	5.2
	Ukraine	219,873	49.1	3.1
Not known 4	Romania	154,584	22.4	21.8

Note 1. Information from Whitaker's Almanack 2005

Note 2. From Joint Action Programme, 2000-2005 Note 3. Data for 'phosphate-free' in Serbia-Montenegro may include detergents with up to 5% phosphate

Note 4: Data for products indicates no phosphate free

Need for action in DRB countries WC



Country	Proportion of DRB population	
No action needed:		
AT, D, CZ	26%	
Priority action:		
Romania	26%	
Action:		
HU, CS	24%	
Other 6	24%	

Current situation in RBD



Legislation (combined with voluntary and public involvement) to reduce P in laundry detergents	Germany (>98% P-free in 2005) Czech Republic (new)	
Voluntary Agreements to reduce P in laundry detergents	Austria (~100% P-free) Czech Republic (partial success) (Slovenia no formal agreement - >75% P free but decreasing)	

Example CZ



- Voluntary Agreement between producer association and Ministry of Environment to reduce P in detergents:
 - Initial success (total P in detergents more than halved from 1994-2003)
 - Overall limited success because increasing market share from non-members (free-riders) (from negligible in 1995 to ~50% in 2005)
 - Now legislation: all laundry detergents <0.5% P

© WRc plc 2006

Example Slovenia



- No formal agreement but virtually P-free in 2000
- Recent increase in P detergents
- Reason for increase: small producers/imports (?) of P detergents
- Seems to re-enforce CZ example
- More details

Difficulties with voluntary agreements



- Weaknesses in agreement
 - Motivation
 - Parties to agreement (companies, trade ass.)?
 - Free-riders
 - Imports
- Enforcement
 - Consumer awareness
 - Checking compliance
 - Penalties
 - Threat of legislation

© WRc plc 2006

Cost information



- Industry will not comment on production costs (except to say that 'P free implies higher cost')
- Cost to consumers:
 - Shop prices highly variable
 - Insufficient data for accurate P / P free comparison, but
 - No evidence of higher shop prices for P free

Other issues



- Difficult to make voluntary agreements work without legislative back-up (CZ, AT)
- Few related activities, e.g. eco-labelling, on which to build
- Manufacturers not co-operative
- Manufacturers prefer to wait for legislation

© WRc plc 2006

AISE member associations in Danube countries



Country	AISE member association?		
Austria	Yes		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	No		
Bulgaria	No		
Croatia	No		
Czech Republic	Yes		
Germany	Yes		
Hungary	Yes		
Moldova	No		
Romania	Yes		
Serbia-Montenegro	No		
Slovakia	Yes		
Slovenia	Yes		
Ukraine	No		

© WRc plc 2006

AISE Membership in Danube countries



Association / AISE member	Nr members	Nr SMEs ¹	Nr active in consumer product domain
Czech Republic	7	1	4
Hungary	19	11	13
Romania	16	1	15
Slovenia	21	13	20
Slovak Republic	?	?	?
Austria	17	10	8
Germany	128	99	75

Note 1. SME = small / medium sized enterprise
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Moldova, Serbia-Montenegro and the Ukraine have no members of AISE.

@ WRc nlc 2006

Data gaps



- Insufficient cost information
- Information on production structures inadequate
- Economic effects of change from P detergents to P free (detergent, phosphate, other detergent builders industries)

Situation in EU



- Some MS have legislation:
 - Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands
- Two more MS soon to introduce legislation:
 - Sweden and France
- Effective bans through voluntary agreements:
 - Austria and Ireland

© WRc plc 2006

Recent developments in EU legislation



- Regulation 648/2004 on detergents entry into force 8 October 2005
- Art.16 p.1: 'by Aril 2007, the Commission shall evaluate, submit a report on and, where justified, present a legislative proposal on the use of phosphates with a view to their gradual phase-out or restriction to specific applications.'

Conclusion



- Action needed in all except AT, CZ, DE
- Voluntary agreements likely to be ineffective in DRB
- Need for legislation (EU/national)
- Dialogue with industry / associations
- Harness consumer power!
 - Dissemination of information
 - Persuade consumers of environmental benefits
 - Involvement of NGOs

© WRc plc 2006

Recommendations



- EU should take the lead:
 - EU legislation would be most effective for DRB (non-EU countries tend to follow EU legislation)
- If not EU, persuade national governments to introduce legislation
- Complementary measures:
 - Improved wastewater collection and treatment
 - Good agricultural practice