

# **River Basin Management Plans – European Commission requirements**

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# RBMP Guidance document



- Main principles:
  - ✓ Reporting simplification 😞
  - ✓ Comparison of results 2010 and 2016 ?
  - ✓ Reporting streamlining (other directives, SoE – Eionet) 😐
  - ✓ Automatic quality assurance of data (e.g. ID water bodies geographic data x ID status information) 😊
  - ✓ Provided data: compliance checking; data for European Environment Agency and European Commission (e.g. indicators to communicate progress towards good status)



# RBMP Guidance document

- „Usual“ documents (pdf):
  - ✓ River Basin Management Plans
  - ✓ Programmes of measures
  - ✓ Methodology and other background documents
- Structured electronic information (database) – xml:
  - ✓ Data on water body level, monitoring stations, river basin districts and sub-units
- Geographical data (layers):
  - ✓ water bodies, protected areas, monitoring stations, river basin districts and sub-units



# RBMP Guidance document

- Geographical data:
  - ✓ All water bodies (previously only „main“ rivers and lakes; groundwater bodies above 100 km<sup>2</sup>)
  - ✓ Protected areas – only not reported for other directives
- „Usual“ documents:
  - ✓ Existing methodologies
  - ✓ Other texts, not included in RBMPs or methodologies, defined in Guidance document (list plus detailed layout)
  - ✓ Brief overview of missing data and explanation
  - ✓ Background documents could be provided by functioning links or sent to WISE



# Structured electronic information

- Data: mandatory (required, most of them), conditional (depending on the contents; e.g. exemptions only if status not good), voluntary (optional; information qualified as 'if possible' or 'if available')
- Water body level data:
  - ✓ Base info – ID, name, area, previous ID, change type, geological formation, identification of transboundary WB;
  - ✓ Significant pressures (enumeration list), drivers, impacts
  - ✓ GW: Link to associated surface water body
  - ✓ GW: Link to terrestrial ecosystems



- Quantitative status:
  - ✓ risk of failing to be of good quantitative status
  - ✓ reasons for risk quantitative
  - ✓ environmental objective
  - ✓ Status result (based on monitored data)
  - ✓ Reason for failure
  - ✓ year/period of assessment,
  - ✓ Confidence (no info, low – no monitoring data, medium –limited data or expert judgment, high – good monitoring or conceptual model),
  - ✓ expected 2015 status)
  - ✓ Good status achievement date(2016-2021, 2022-2027, beyond 2027)



- Exemptions (for all GWB not in good status in 2015):
  - ✓ Type and justification of exemption
  - ✓ significant pressure(s) that are causing failure in order to justify the exemption(s)



- Chemical status (GWB):
  - ✓ Similar data as for quantitative status
  - ✓ Pollutants causing risk
  - ✓ pollutants or indicators of pollution that are exceedances which are not considered as failures to achieving good chemical status
  - ✓ Pollutants causing failure
  - ✓ numeric value or range of the natural background level
  - ✓ Upward and/or reversal trend
  - ✓ Exemptions for each pollutant



- Monitoring stations and programmes (separately for surface and groundwater):
  - ✓ Only monitoring stations, used for RBMPs
  - ✓ Main info about stations (ID, name, previous ID, groundwater body ID, monitoring programme type – surveillance, operational, protected area etc., monitored pollutant)
  - ✓ Data for station and monitored pollutant (frequency, cycle, date of last measurement)
  - ✓ Chemical status monitoring – status measurement, trend measurement



Chemical and quantitative status, trend assessment:

- Details on whether diminution of surface water chemistry and ecology and damage to groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems due to transfer of pollutants from the groundwater body has been considered in the assessment of the chemical status.
- The method or criterion applied to estimate the extent of the groundwater body that exceeds groundwater quality standards or threshold values.
- The conditions or impacts of groundwater abstractions which have been considered when assessing groundwater quantitative status.



Chemical and quantitative status, trend assessment:

- How the criterion of ‘available groundwater resource’ has been applied in accordance with WFD Article 2(27).
- How the needs of the terrestrial ecosystems associated to groundwater bodies have been assessed.
- The approach used to assess the balance between recharge and abstraction of groundwater.
- Details on the time series of the trend assessment in groundwater pollutants.
- Details on the statistical element of the trend assessment in groundwater pollutants.



Chemical and quantitative status, trend assessment:

- Details on whether additional trend assessments were applied in order to assess the impacts of existing plumes of pollution (according to GWD Article 5(5)).
- Starting points for trend reversal which are different to 75 % of the groundwater quality standards or threshold values.
- The methodology used in the RBD for assessing trend reversal.
- Elements and Environmental Quality Objectives considered in the establishment of groundwater threshold values.
- Consideration of background levels in the establishment of threshold values.
- • Co-ordination of establishment of threshold values for transboundary groundwater bodies.



# New required information

- More detailed information about status (pollutant level, pressures related to exemptions)
- Emissions of priority substances
- Surface water quantity (WE index, ecological flow)
- Programme of measures (25 key types of measures)
- Link pressures – status – measures (indicators of pressures)
- Detailed economic analysis



# New required information - Significant pressures mapped to indicators

Significant pressure or chemical substance failing	Main driver(s)	Indicators for pressure	Relevant KTM	Indicators for KTM
2.2 Diffuse – Agricultural	Agriculture	Load of nitrogen to be reduced (in tonnes) to achieve objectives	2 Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture	Area of agricultural land covered by measures (km2) to achieve objectives
		Load of phosphorus to be reduced (in tonnes) to achieve objectives		Length (km)/area (km2) of buffer strips required to achieve objectives
		Number of water bodies failing EQS for pesticides originating from diffuse agricultural sources	3 Reduce pesticides pollution from agriculture.	Area of agricultural land covered by measures (km2) to reduce pesticide pollution in agriculture to achieve objectives
		Number of farms not covered by advisory services	12 Advisory services for agriculture	Number of farms that need to be covered by advisory services to achieve objectives
		Number of water bodies affected by emissions, discharges or losses of priority and priority hazardous substances	15 Measures for the phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of priority hazardous substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges and losses of priority substances.	Number of substances requiring restrictions or bans on uses to achieve objectives



**Thank you for your attention**