

The Founding Principles of the EU Water Policy: how relevant to the Mediterranean Region?

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Unit E1: International, Regional and Bilateral Relations Unit DG Environment, European Commission

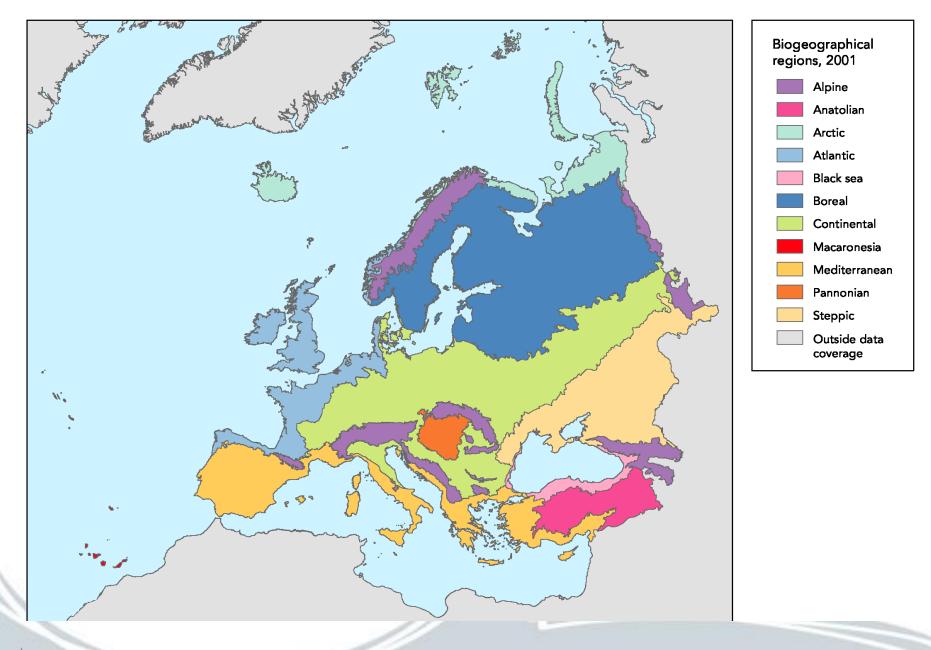


# **Really?**





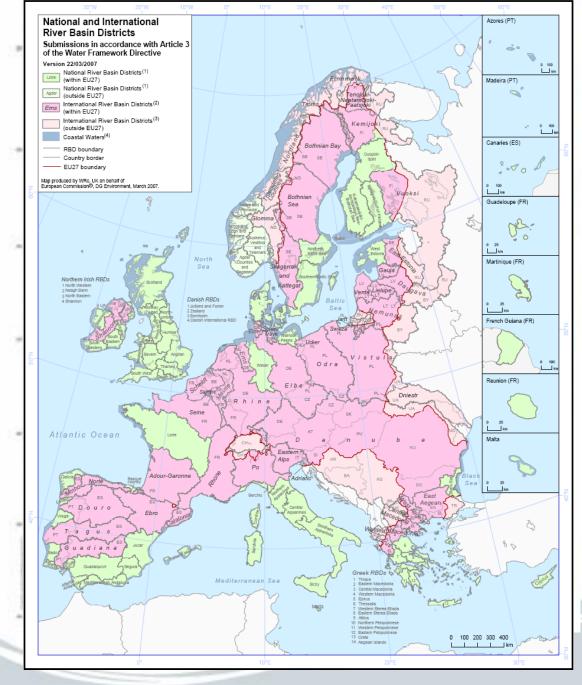












Diversity of river basins in Europe !



# A bit of history





#### The "First and Second Waves"

#### 1975:

- Standards for rivers and lakes used for drinking water abstraction
- emission control: Dangerous Substances Directive

#### 1980s:

- binding quality targets for drinking water
- quality objective on fish waters, shellfish waters, bathing waters and ground waters.

#### 1990s

- IPPC Directive
- Urban Waste Water Treatment
  - Nitrates Directives

**Drinking water Directive** 

#### **Several approaches**

- Source controls (what is achievable at source (technology) vs. quality standards (based on the needs of the receiving environment)
- Tackling specific pollution
  problems: eutrophication vs
  chemical pollution
- Limited scope: only surface waters – other water bodies addressed through piecemeal approach





#### From a piecemeal to a framework

#### WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE Objective: Good Status



Ground water Directive Drinking water Directive Bathing water Directive



Floods Directive Communication on water scarcity and droughts Marine Strategy Framework Directive Habitats & Birds Directives

#### **PRINCIPLES-APPROACHES**



Urban Waste Water Directive Nitrates Directive IPPC Directive (IED) Priority Substances-Environment Quality Standards



8



# **The Water Framework Directive**





#### **Objective: Achieving good status**

- <u>No deterioration of status</u> for surface and groundwater
- <u>Achievement of good status by 2015</u>
- Surface waters:
  - Progressive <u>reduction</u> of pollution by priority substances
  - <u>Phase-out</u> of emissions of priority hazardous substances to water
- Groundwater:
  - Prevention and limitation of input of pollutants
  - Reversal of any significant, upward trend of pollutants
- Achievement of standards and objectives set for WFD protected areas in EU legislation





10

# The River Basin Approach (Art.3 & 13)

- Protecting all surface and ground water bodies, including transitional waters and coastal waters
- Covering all pressures and impacts on waters
- Water management at river basin level









# An integrated and combined approach

# Combined approach of emission limit values and quality standards (Art.10)

- Good surface water status
  - Good chemical status + good ecological status
- Good groundwater status
  - Good chemical status + good quantitative status

#### Integrated approach (Arts. 5, 6, 11):

- Assessing water characteristics, all impacts (human activities) and economic value of water use;
- Looking at all water uses (agriculture, energy, landuse, industry, ecological-nature conservation)
- Integrating all other legislative requirements
- Monitoring (Art. 8)



#### Good chemical status criteria (Article 4 & Annexes I and II)

Risks of pollution from diffuse/point Run-off sources (urban, agriculture, industrial) 0,00 Drinking water abstraction Threshold values for "risk" substances set by MS (end 2008) -Indicative list of pollutants provided – **EU-wide Quality standards:** Transboundary Nitrates & pesticides (more stringen coordination required -TV establishment at most TVs are required if associated surface Possible amendment at appropriate level (local, regional, waters or directly dependent terrestrial **RBMP** review

ecosystems need them)

=WFD environmental objective (besides quantitative status covered by WFD) ecosystems, human toxicology and



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national), with account of impacts

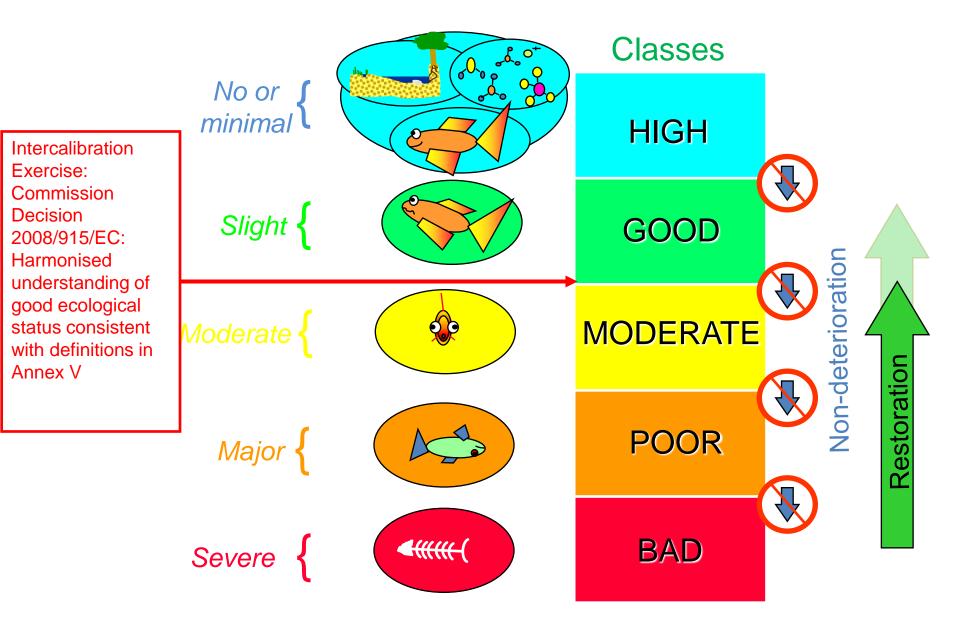
on aquatic and terrestrial

ecotoxicology knowledge





#### **Ecological Status**



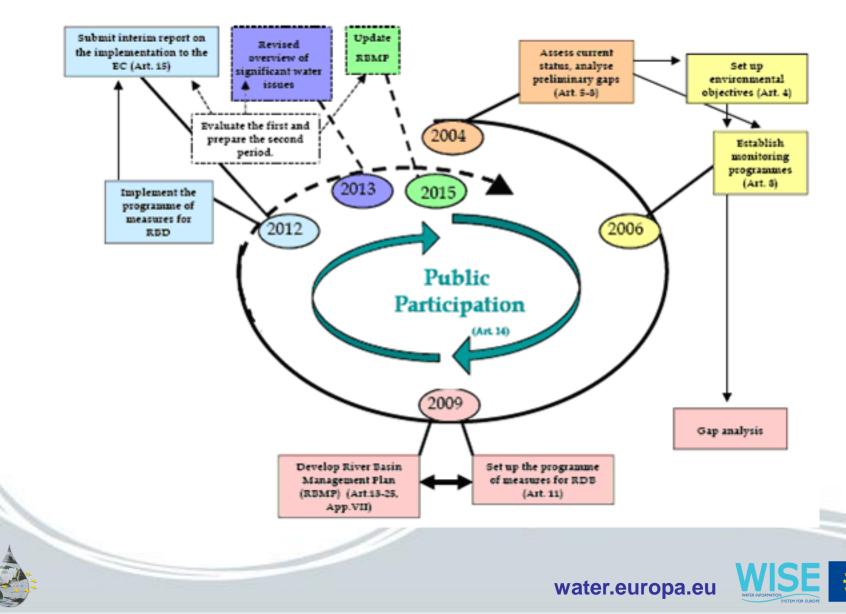
Courtesy Peter Pollard, Scottish Environment Protection Agency

#### A participatory approach (Art. 14)





#### A participatory approach



16

# **Getting prices right (Art 9)**

- principle of recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs,
- polluter pays principle
- provision of adequate incentives for users to use water resources efficiently
- adequate contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services
- Take account of social, environmental and economic effects of the recovery as well as the geographic and climatic conditions



#### **Other elements**

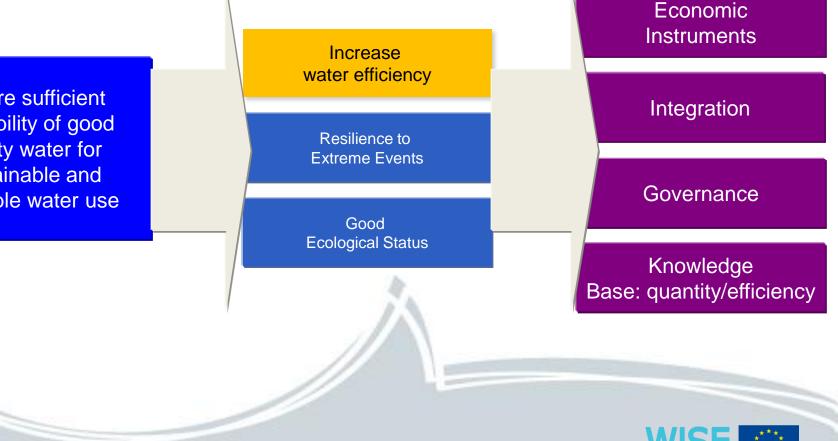
- Giving sufficient time (2003-2015-2021-2027)
- **Providing for Flexibility:** Possibility for exceptions
- **Promoting Innovation:** European Innovation Partnership in Water
- The International Dimension:
  - establish appropriate coordination with the relevant non-MS, with the aim of achieving the objectives of this Directive throughout the river basin district (Art 3(5) WFD)
  - MS are encouraged to coordinate with non-MS with a view to producing a single river basin management plan



#### The future: Blueprint Objectives

a strategic plan to enhance the WFD objectives: concentrating on better IMPLEMENTATION

**Ensure sufficient** availability of good quality water for sustainable and equitable water use



# Water Diplomacy: FAC Council Conclusions July 2013

- The EU has a substantive commitment to address the root causes of water challenges, particularly through its work on development and environment
- An EU policy promoting water cooperation across the world can be built on the long tradition of co-operation and vast experience and knowledge of the management of transboundary waters in Europe





 Encourages the promotion of international agreements on water cooperation, the relevant UNECE and UN

Conventions





#### Thank you for your attention

<u>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/</u> water/index\_en.htm