

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

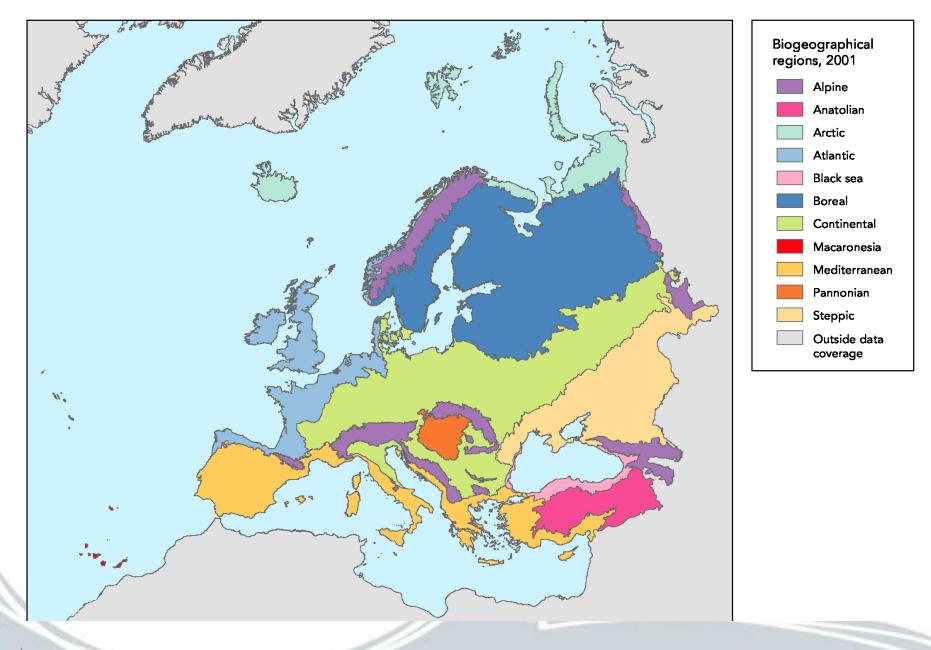


Really?





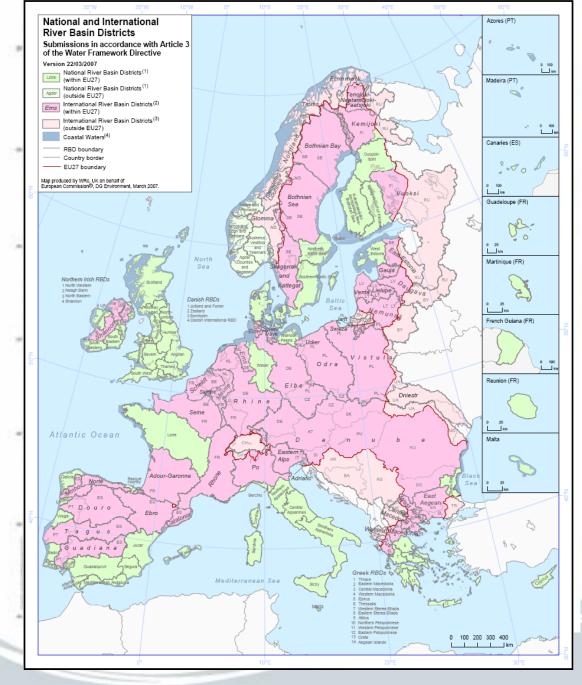












Diversity of river basins in Europe !



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



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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





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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

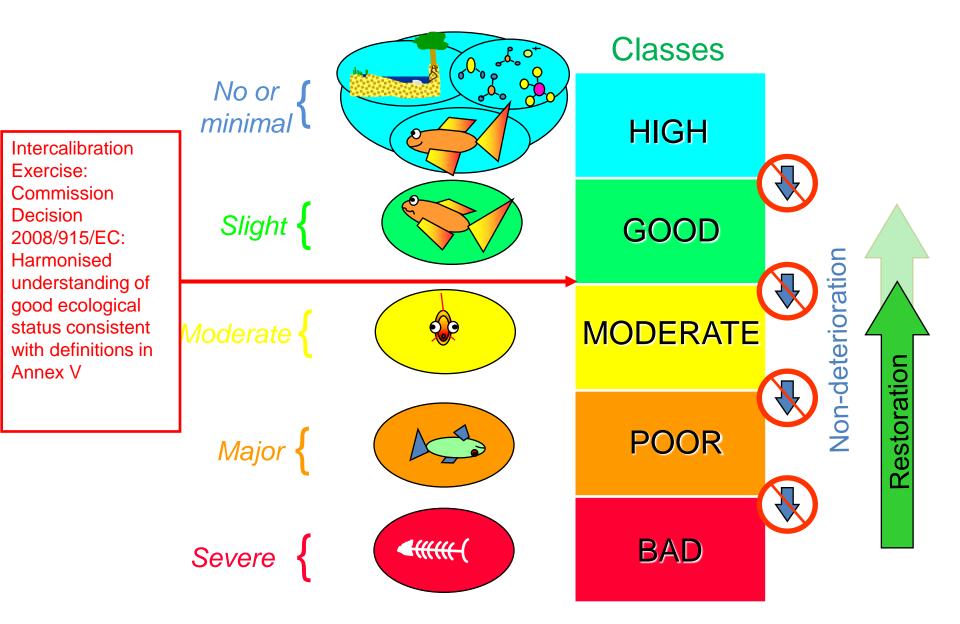
on aquatic and terrestrial

ecotoxicology knowledge





Ecological Status



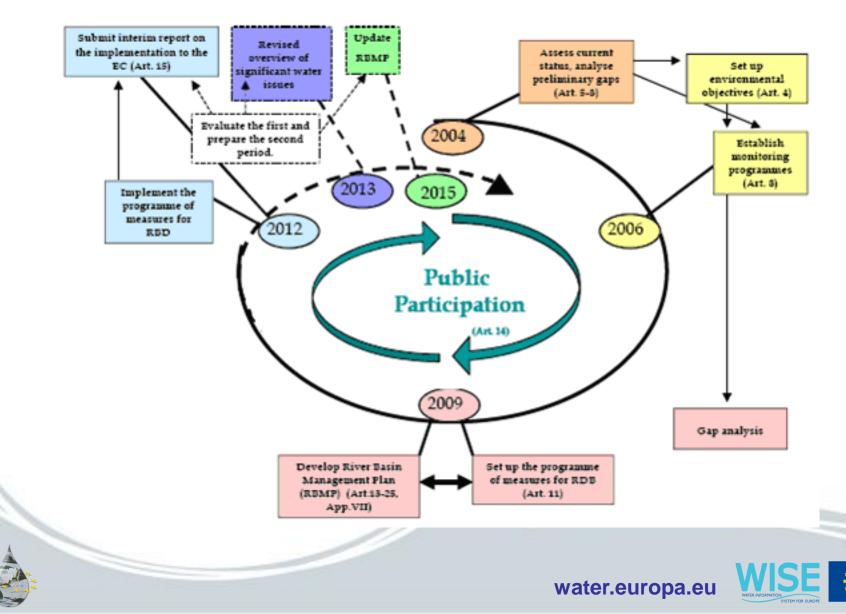
Courtesy Peter Pollard, Scottish Environment Protection Agency

A participatory approach (Art. 14)





A participatory approach



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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

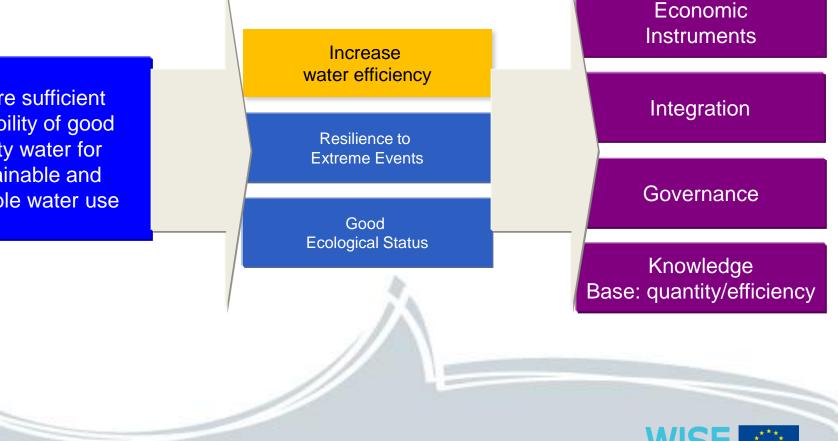
- Giving sufficient time (2003-2015-2021-2027)
- **Providing for Flexibility:** Possibility for exceptions
- **Promoting Innovation:** European Innovation Partnership in Water
- The International Dimension:
 - establish appropriate coordination with the relevant non-MS, with the aim of achieving the 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