

Our Vision

Our society, economy, environment and health depend on each of us having access to reliable, clean and affordable water every day. Your European water services strive every day to do this.

Much EU legislation to better protect people and the planet has been passed or is being processed since the last European Parliament elections - the Drinking Water Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, and legislation covering agriculture, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. One other cornerstone of water legislation - the Water Framework Directive - will need to define its post 2027 ambitions, and policy makers must decide whether to extend its reach to protect water resources. We support such a move.

Europe needs a robust 360° strategy to ensure that water services are protected across all areas.



People. Environment. Water.

A Water Resilience Strategy for Europe



- 1. Give water its right place
- 2. Protect the quality of our water resources
- 3. Address climate change
- 4. Enhance the Circular Economy
- 5. Finance change while keeping water services affordable
- 6. Improve security and resilience and guarantee the protection of sensitive information



Give water its rightful place

Water resources are under stress like never before as competition for these increases from industry, agriculture, tourism and public water supply.

We want the EU to recognise water's place at the centre of European policy. It is essential that there is a long-term European water resilience strategy and a cross-cutting EU



policy framework in place that will ensure that each and every single person, business and industry has access to reliable, safe drinking water and wastewater services, today and in the future.

- The adoption of an EU Water Resilience Strategy as to how our water resources can be protected and sustainably managed in the long term.
- The appointment of a Commission Vice President for Water to oversee the development of a European legislative framework that ensures the availability of sufficient water resources.



Protect the quality of our water resources

Preventing our water resources from being polluted is fundamental to keeping a zero pollution future. Avoiding pollution at the source must be the guiding principle applied in all EU legislation to achieve this.

- Control at source to be implemented into chemical, pesticide and pharmaceutical legislation (REACH, Pharmaceuticals Legislation and the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (SUR)) to reduce the amount of pollutants in the environment.
- The Water Framework Directive and its 'daughter directives'
 (Groundwater Directive and the Environmental Quality Standards Directive; GWD, EQSD) must include the tools to ensure that the quality standards for surface and groundwater bodies will be met, predominantly through control-atsource measures.





Address climate change



Climate change affects water service providers' ability to supply these services in a safe and reliable way.

- Climate adaption plans to be integrated into all EU legislation and that
 the water sector's efforts are coordinated with other sectors' mitigation
 and adaptation measures.
- A strong 2040 intermediate climate goal ensuring that our societies, including all industry sectors and citizens, take measures in time to reach the EU's 2050 climate neutrality target.

Enhance the Circular Economy

The water sector can make a significant contribution to the circular economy and the generation of renewable energy.

Water reuse, energy generation and nutrient recovery make significant contributions to the circular economy. Preventing the release of hazardous substances at the source is paramount if we want to maximise the potential of this. Furthermore, an enabling regulatory framework needs to be developed to ensure market uptake.



- The implementation of an ambitious Integrated Nutrient
 Management Action Plan that includes targets for recovered material reuse (the Waste Framework Directive, the Sewage Sludge Directive and the Fertiliser Regulation) to ensure the closing of nutrient cycles.
- Effective control-at-source measures to protect drinking water resources, wastewater and its by-products from hazardous substances.
- The wider use of ecodesign to reduce water consumption in home appliances should be encouraged and financed at EU level while the use of ecolabels can be expanded to cover more products that meet the criteria.



Finance change while keeping water services affordable



Systematic investing is a condition for maintaining infrastructure that is future proof.
Providing safe and reliable water services is an investment in our future.

Financing our water services comes from taxes, tariffs and transfers (the 3T's)*. Member States should also ensure cost recovery for the rectification of environmental damage in accordance with the Polluter Pays Principle.

- Fair appropriation of EU funds so that we can provide the requisite
 distribution networks, collection systems and treatment plants needed to
 deliver our services affordably.
- The Environmental Liability Directive to ensure that polluters take
 preventive measures and effectively pay for the damage they cause. The
 Polluter Pays Principle needs to be applied to cover costs of additional
 treatment efforts.
- Investment also means financing effective research and development as well as keeping services fit for purpose.

^{*} In 2020, the OECD estimated that the EU needed to invest €289billion in water infrastructure over the next 10 years in order to comply with the 'old' Drinking Water and Urban Waste Water Treatment Directives and to enhance the efficiency of water supply systems.



Improve security and resilience

Drinking water and waste water services are critical entities and are covered by legislation on cyber security and physical resilience.

Protecting sensitive information and reinforcing network resilience to hostile attacks is more pertinent than ever. EU legislation must ensure the protection of sensitive data to prevent malicious acts. Restrictions must be maintained regarding public access to information on water utility networks and treatment facilities



- Sensitive geographical infrastructure information, including the locations of key water treatment points such as abstraction points and drinking water mains to be kept off of the public record in the revision of the INSPIRE Directive.
- Keeping people and society functioning correctly by ensuring physical
 and cyber-security as well as guaranteeing the supply of energy and raw
 materials. Relevant EU policies should be adapted to ensure the water
 sector's continued access to energy and raw materials.

Conclusion





The water sector is working towards delivering a resilient and more sustainable future. Every other industrial and social sector depends on an affordable and robust water service, and we have to work like clockwork with other sectors, despite a very difficult economic and political environment. We are part of the solution in terms of the resilience of our society, closed resource cycles, energy production and climate neutrality. However, the burden of protecting public health and the environment must be shared with the full value chain.

The next few years will be decisive for a bluer, more sustainable future.

What will your role in this future be?

