

#### THE WATER CHALLENGE EVERYDROPCOUNTS



Green Week - Brussels, 22-25 May 2012

# Green Week 2012

#### **STATE OF EUROPE'S WATER**

Sibylle Grohs European Commission Environment Directorate General

### URBAN WASTE WATER

#### Directive adopted in 1991

- Aims to protect environment from waste water discharges from households and biodegradable industrial waste water
- 27 Member states and almost 500 million inhabitants generate considerable quantities



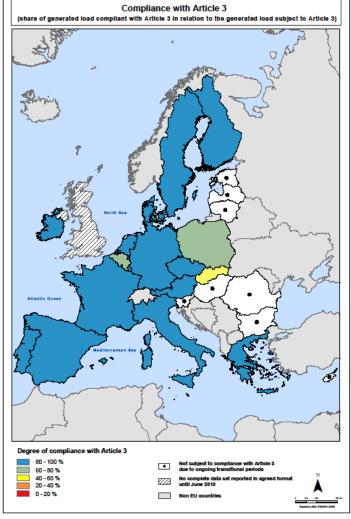
# WASTE WATER COLLECTION

In the EU 15 Member States, towns and cities over 2,000 population equivalent (p.e) must have in place waste water collecting systems by end 2000 for larger towns and by end 2005 for smaller ones.

For EU 12 – individual negotiated deadlines in Accession Treaties



#### **Compliance with collection requirement**



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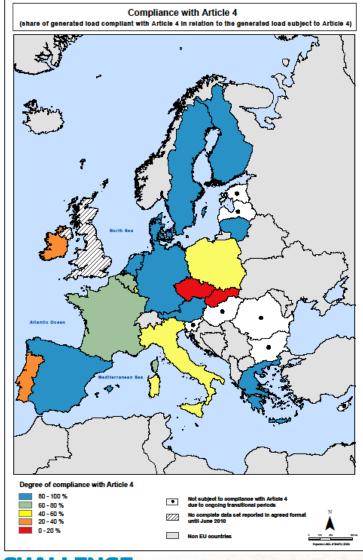
# WASTE WATER TREATMENT

- Member States to ensure waste waters collected are given secondary or equivalent treatment before discharge.
- For EU 15 by end 2000 for larger towns and end 2005 for smaller ones
- For EU 12 staged implementation according to individual Accession deadline





#### **Article 4 secondary treatment compliance**



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# TREATMENT IN SENSITIVE AREAS

- Waste water discharges from treatment plants into water bodies that are designated as sensitive to be given additional treatment.
- For EU 15 deadline end 1998
- For EU 12 individual negotiated deadlines in Accession Treaties



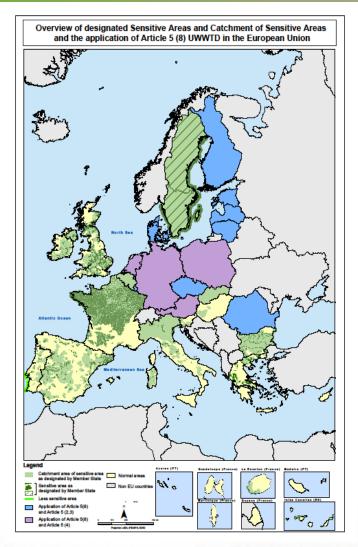
# EUTROPHICATION

- Removal of phosphorus and nitrogen to reduce eutrophication.
- Excessive nutrients cause
  accelerated plant growth and
  negative impact on water body
  such green algae slicks, fish
  death, oxygen depletion, change
  species composition





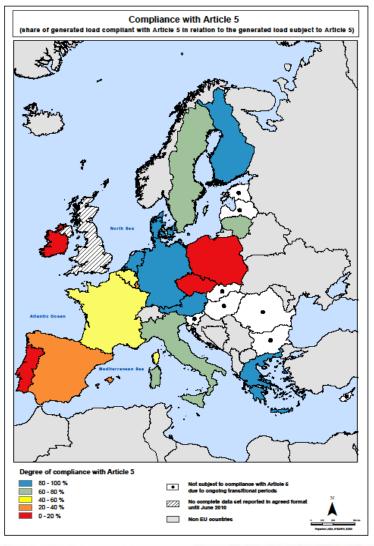
#### **Designated sensitive areas and catchments**





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#### **Compliance with Article 5 – additional treatment**





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# IMPACT OF DIRECTIVE

- Significant improvement in bathing water quality
- Decrease in phosphorus and nitrogen
- Improvement in sanitation & water quality
- Still work to do for some EU 15. Considerable effort still required for EU 12



### NITRATES DIRECTIVE

#### Adopted in 1991

 Objective to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution



### **OBLIGATIONS**

- Monitor ground and surface waters (nitrate concentration and trophic status)
- Designate Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
- Establish Code of Good Agricultural Practice
- Establish mandatory Action Programme
- Review Zones and Programmes (min. 4 years)



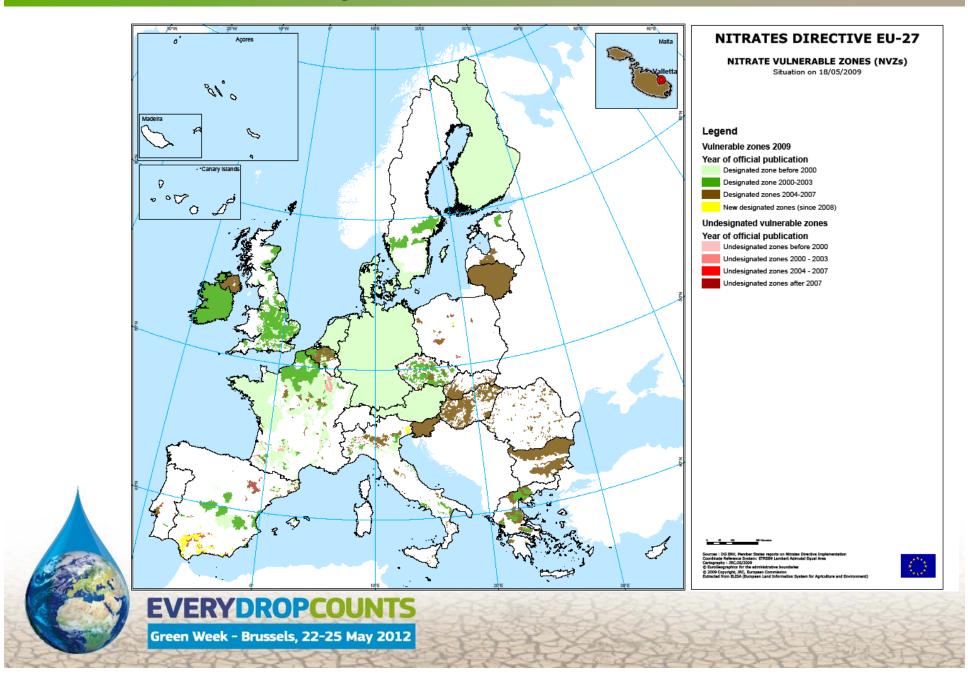
# IDENTIFYING POLLUTED WATERS

- Nitrate concentrations 50mg/L or above in ground or surface waters
- Upward trends which could reach 50mg/L if action not taken
- Eutrophication or trend towards if no action
- Designate individual zones or whole territory





#### **NVZ Designations – situation on 18/05/2009**



## ACTION PROGRAMMES

- Closed periods for fertilizer application
- Minimum requirements for storage of manure
- Rules on distance from water sources, steeply sloping land application, restrictions when apply to flooded, frozen, saturated or snow covered ground
  - Max 170kg N/hectare manure application



### I M P A C T S

- In EU 15 groundwater nitrate concentrations stable or decreasing at about 2/3 of monitoring stations
- Surface waters 70% of monitoring stations show stable or decreasing concentrations
- Relative N contribution from agriculture remains high. Responsible for over 50% total
   N discharged to surface water in most MS



### FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION

- For Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive the focus will be on ensuring compliance by the EU 12 MS and a handful of remaining EU 15 MS
- For Nitrates Directive EU 12 also a focus.
  Coordination between MS authorities crucial



#### IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNICATION COM(2012) 95

- Future implementation of water legislation does not only focus on legal action
- The new Implementation Communication combines two themes:
  - Knowledge about implementation
  - Responsiveness

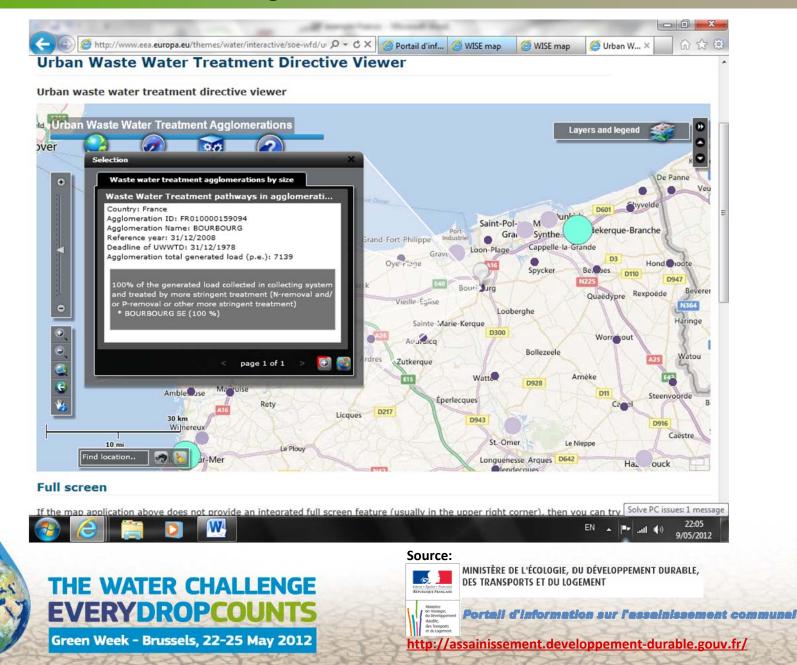


# IMPLEMENTATION KNOWLEDGE

- Commission keen to make knowledge more accessible through national information systems. Especially relevant to Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
- Promote use of spatial reporting formats translated into publicly accessible national information systems on compliance levels



#### **Agglomeration of Bourbourgin the WISE-UWWD viewer, based on 2008 date**



### **RESPONSIVENESS**

Improvements in national mechanisms for responding to implementation problems:

- Better inspections and surveillance
- Better national complaint-handling
- Improved access to justice in MS
- Partnership implementation agreements



# **COMMUNICATION FOLLOW UP**

- Follow up will be provided in the 7th Environmental Action Programme
- Stakeholder consultation until June 2012
- Some initiatives may have a water focus

