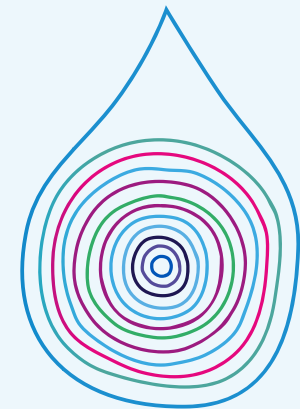




**Annual
Report
2022**



EurEau

Our work in 2022

2022 saw a welcome return to a more usual life after the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020-21. It was not without its challenges, however. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February set off a chain of reactions that reverberated throughout the year, invoking energy-reduction and energy-efficiency measures to deal with the fallout. Also linked to it were supply chain disruptions, which impacted the delivery of essential chemicals, necessary in water treatment processes.

Water and energy are intrinsically linked. Delivering water services to 500 million people involves high energy use. However, we can also provide Europe with sustainable energy.

We support the objectives of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Directives, as a means to achieving energy and climate neutrality, as part of the European Green Deal. The European Green Deal is a package of policy initiatives, which aims to set the EU on the path to a green transition, with the ultimate goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

Returning treated wastewater safely to the environment is a priority for us all across our sector, despite increasing amounts of pollutants in the influent that enters wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). Moreover, WWTP should be enabled to realise their full renewable energy potential with a view to moving towards EU targets proposed under the UWWTD.



“
Returning treated
wastewater safely to
the environment is
a priority for us all
across our sector”

Any EU policy on this must offer a supportive legislative framework and remove barriers to energy generation and injection in the grid. We have to take advantage of the UWWTP review to tap into this potential to reach our climate, energy and Circular Economy goals.

Key to meeting our energy and reuse goals is reducing or even preventing contaminants from entering our water cycle in the first place, as this is the best way to reduce our energy use for water treatment and maximise the reusability of the by-products that come from our water. We continue to promote control-at-source measures to be included in EU legislation from the Industrial Emissions Directive, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, Water Framework Directive, the Environmental Quality Standards Directive, the Groundwater Directive and the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products Regulation and fully support the objectives of the Zero Pollution Action Plan.

If it is not possible to prevent contaminants from entering the water cycle, we believe that the producers responsible for them should be held financially accountable for additional treatment measures needed to keep the aquatic environment at its original state, not the consumer. We have a chance now with the UWWTD recast to implement EPR in line with the EU treaties.

We also need upstream legislation that is robust enough to deal with chemicals that may end up in the environment due to their intrinsic properties, such as the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) and REACH Regulations. We are happy to see new hazard classes for substances with endocrine-disrupting properties and substances which are persistent, mobile, bioaccumulative and toxic under the CLP. This is a real milestone in the authorisation of chemicals and will cover the whole range of chemicals-related legislation (pesticides, biocides etc).

In a similar vein, we want pesticides to be used sustainably, with a Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (SUR) Regulation. Therefore, we support the Commission's proposal to prohibit the application of pesticides in sensitive areas like drinking water catchment areas.

The 2020 Drinking Water Directive continued to be implemented across Europe, further ensuring safe and healthy tap water for consumers. We are proud that European tap water is among the best in the world, assuring consumers' trust.

One thing that will never change for your European water service providers is our drive to provide the best possible affordable water services to all people across Europe.

We work tirelessly with the EU institutions and beyond to make robust environmental legislation that ensures this goal.

EurEau brings together 180 of Europe's premier water experts to share knowledge and experience of water issues in their country and locality. Their input is invaluable to establishing our common positions on issues facing the sector. To each of you, I thank you for your generosity in sharing your time and expertise. EurEau's achievements in promoting and building a robust experience-based framework for water services are only feasible thanks to your input.

Oliver and his team are our rocks amongst the waves of EU policy. They have mastered the art of setting priorities, looking at what is really important for water services and doing an unbelievably large amount of work that we all only have a partial overview of. My deep respect and sincere thanks for the extraordinary achievements of all the secretariat over the last years.



DR CLAUDIA CASTELL-EXNER
EurEau President

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Policy work

Note that the below is in addition to bilateral, expert and other meetings as well as policy work with relevant stakeholders.

Water Legislation

“Member States are required to protect and improve water quality in all waters”

The Water Framework Directive, the Groundwater Directive and the Environmental Quality Standards Directive

Member States are required to protect and improve water quality in all waters and achieve good status by 2027 under the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

The Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) identifies 'priority substances', for which standards have to be fulfilled in surface waters and whose emissions have to be reduced or (in the case of priority hazardous substances) phased out. The Groundwater Directive (GWD) sets standards for pesticides, pharmaceuticals, PFAS and nitrates in groundwater, and identifies other substances for Member States to consider setting thresholds.

The pollutants lists for surface and groundwater are being revised and the Commission adopted a legislative proposal in 2022.

What we want



Water resources need to be protected and the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and its 'daughter directives' should be mainstreamed in various sectoral legislation. We want the pollutants lists to be based on solid data and trigger control-at-source measures to ensure compliance.

The implementation of the WFD is a prerequisite to the availability of appropriate water resources to deliver clean and safe drinking water, whereas adequately treated wastewater is one of the conditions for WFD compliance.

We want an EQSD that enables the provision of safe and affordable drinking water services to consumers. It is also an effective means of protecting the environment.

We urge the European Commission to better protect groundwater used, or suitable to be used for drinking water abstraction, from adverse impacts. Efficient and effective legislation and environmental awareness are needed to prevent deterioration and improve the resource quality of groundwater, where needed.

What we did

Working closely with the European Commission, we contributed to the preparatory work from the beginning and submitted comments on the background document on the EQSD and the Groundwater Directive.

The WFD/EQSD/Groundwater Directive List of Pollutants legislative proposal came in October. We developed our position paper and amendments, published in early 2023.

Pharmaceuticals

Post 2027
Scenario –
Realising the
WFD

Customers and
Cost recovery
– realising the
WFD

The Need for
Greater Policy
Coordination –
Realising the
WFD

The Weser
Ruling and
its effects on
UWWTP

**POSITION PAPERS
AND BRIEFING NOTES**



“
One thing we are
very concerned over is
the determination of
leakage levels”

Drinking Water Directive

The EU’s Drinking Water Directive (DWD) addresses and improves the quality of drinking water for consumers.

The adopted legislation will enable European water services to continue providing safe and affordable drinking water to consumers although the impacts of some elements have still to be clarified at EU or national levels.

What do we want



Our drinking water should remain of high quality while being affordable for everyone.

What we did

The implementation phase of the Drinking Water Directive began in January 2023. Member States have two years to transpose it. We are monitoring the national implementation process and the costs of these with our members.

Heavily linked to the quality and affordability of our drinking water are PFAS (see page 17 and microplastics (see page 15).

One thing we are very concerned over is the determination of leakage levels.

The [Watch List under the DWD](#) was published in January 2022. Water operators support the idea of the watch list in the DWD as a way to investigate contaminants of emerging concern in water resources/raw water and inform the Risk-Based Approach where they are likely to be present in water intended for human consumption and could pose a potential risk to human health.

We proposed two experts - Eelco Pieke (Vewin, The Netherlands) and Miquel Paraira (AEAS, Spain) - for the European Commission’s work in monitoring microplastics in drinking water. We participated in the development of an analytical method for microplastics which is being developed by the JRC.

Drinking
water supply
and leakage
management

PFAS and
drinking water

The Drinking
Water
Directive

Explanatory
Memorandum
on the
Drinking Water
Directive

The DWD final
agreement
(internal)

The impact
of drought on
drinking water

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES



“
 Legislation will enable
 European water services
 to continue providing
 safe and affordable
 drinking water”

Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

The Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water from domestic and certain non-domestic sources.

What do we want



This policy must enable Waste Water Treatment Plants to become resource factories while protecting public health and the environment, and ensuring the affordability of their services. We published a statement on our expectations for the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD). You can read it [here](#).

What we did

With the Commission’s proposal for a new UWWTD imminent, our committees met many times to outline what we wanted to see included in this. We saw the revision as an opportunity to develop an ambitious, innovative, supportive and straightforward new policy framework enabling operators to meet the Green Deal goals and make waste water collection, treatment and management fit for the decades to come.

You can read more about the Directive [here](#).

The Commission’s draft was published in October. We gave it a cautious welcome. It opens the door to better protection of human health and the environment and encourages the wastewater sector to be energy neutral.

We are pleased to see the inclusion of control-at-source but the proposal doesn’t go far enough in realising Extended Producer Responsibility schemes to address quaternary treatment for micropollutants.

Delivering the challenge put to us by the Commission will require financing of the necessary upgrades to our infrastructure over the next 30 years and the will to coordinate resources to deliver the directive’s ambitions.

You can read our full press release [here](#).

**Nutrients and
waste water
management**

**Integrated
Waste Water
Management
Plans**

**Small
agglomerations
in the UWWTD**

**The Weser
Ruling and
its effects on
UWWTP**

**Individual
and other
Appropriate
Systems (IAS)**

**The
management
of waste
water and
storm water
networks**

**What is a
sewer network**

**Reducing
the energy
footprint of the
water sector**

**The Urban
Wastewater
Treatment
Directive**

**Overflows
from collecting
systems**

**Environmental
Quality
Standards for
Pharmaceuticals**

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES





“
Reusing and recycling
are key to protecting
the environment”

Water and the Circular Economy


Reusing and recycling are key to protecting the environment and ensuring that future generations have a safe and healthy future.

The circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use while minimising the generation of waste.

The European Commission's Circular Economy Action Plan proposes a more sustainable approach to chemical substances, plastics, and textiles, ensuring the functioning of the market for secondary raw materials and improving synergies to mitigate climate change, all of which are concerns for the water sector. The upcoming Nutrient Management Action Plan is linked to this too.

Waste water treatment plants can produce many secondary materials that can be recovered to achieve this.

What do we want

-  Clear standards for the reuse of recovered materials will ensure that these are safe to be recycled in the environment, promoting sustainability and responsibility along the whole chain of users, independent of their origin. One part of this is the Water Reuse Regulation, which sets out minimum water quality and monitoring requirements to ensure safe water reuse, as well as risk management requirements, to assess and address additional health and environmental risks.

What we did

We input to the Commission's guidelines to help Member States and stakeholders apply the rules on the safe reuse of treated urban waste water for agricultural irrigation and on the guidelines on managed aquifer recharges.

We contributed to the communication on ensuring the availability of fertilisers.

We submitted our feedback to the call for evidence on the Waste Framework Directive, end-of-waste criteria for waste from wastewater streams. Regrettably, no material from wastewater treatment streams was selected.

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

Sludge
Management

Enabling
the circular
potential of
sewage sludge

Microplastics
and the water
sector

Treating
micropollutants
at the waste
water treatment
plant

The holistic
approach to
addressing

Water and
the Circular
Economy
Package

Water and the environment

“ Water service providers have a significant renewable energy generation potential ”

Energy

Fit-for-55; the Energy Directives

The new Renewable Energy Directive (RED) proposes rules for the EU to achieve a - currently 32% - renewables target by 2030 while the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) calls for energy savings and energy efficiency.

The European Parliament adopted an accelerated permitting system for renewables called 'go to areas' that included WWTPs.

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively.

REPower EU set an ambitious target on biomethane to substitute Russian gas. Biogas produced at urban waste water treatment plants can be upgraded into bio-methane and should play a role in the substitution of fossil gases with renewable alternatives. It is regulated by the Regulation on the Internal Markets for Renewable and Natural Gases and for Hydrogen.

What we want

🔹 EurEau supports the general objective of the EED and the RED as a means to achieving energy and climate neutrality. Water service providers have a significant renewable energy generation potential. Policy must offer a supportive legislative framework and remove barriers to its generation and injection in the grid.

The EED is not adapted to the water sector. We see the UWWTD, which is under revision, as the legislative tool to bring the water sector towards climate neutrality. We are in favour of energy audits but together with climate audits.

As a fixed energy-saving target is not feasible in the water sector, we see the UWWTD as the best place to address energy efficiency and GHG emissions targets.

For the ETS, we believe that emissions from sewage sludge incineration of sewage sludge or co-incineration with municipal waste are of biogenic origin and should not be covered by the ETS.

Regarding the RED, we want guaranteed access for bio-methane to the gas networks, a sound renewable certification system (Guarantee of Origin) and gas quality standardisation.

In addition, UWWTP has to be connected to the hydrogen economy, should suitable technologies become available.

What we did

The Commission published REPowerEU in March. Our reaction is [here](#). Some of the €3billion allocated to energy savings actions will be diverted to hydrogen research projects.

The ETS includes municipal waste incineration installations. We worked with MEPs to ensure that whenever sewage sludge is managed together with municipal waste, sludge will not be covered by the ETS. Sewage sludge is not considered municipal waste by the Waste Framework Directive and sewage sludge mono-incineration is therefore not included in the ETS.

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

Draft revised
Energy
Efficiency
Directive

Draft revised
Renewable
Energy
Directive
(REDIII)



“
The water sector is
keen to transform
UWWTP into resource
factories”

Plastics and the Environment

Textiles and Microplastics

Microplastics are solid plastic particles composed of mixtures of polymers and functional additives.

They may also contain residual impurities. Microplastics can be unintentionally formed when larger pieces of plastic, like car tyres or synthetic textiles, wear and tear. But they are also deliberately manufactured and added to products for specific purposes, such as exfoliating beads in facial or body scrubs. Microplastics released from textiles can make their way into wastewater treatment infrastructure and later into the environment. Control-at-source measures to prevent microplastics from entering the cycle are both sustainable and effective and are key for delivering the circular economy.

What we want



The water sector is keen to transform urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP) into resource factories. This can only be achieved when hazardous substances and microplastics are avoided at the sources and, hence, do not arrive at the treatment plant. We call for strong measures to mitigate microplastic emissions at the source. While WWTPs remove almost all microplastics from wastewater, a significant part are transferred to the sludge, limiting circular economy options. If downstream measures become unavoidable, EPR schemes must cover the cost of these.

What we did

We reacted to the European Commission's Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles. If implemented, it may reduce the pollutants load in wastewater through the phasing out of hazardous chemicals and measures to limit microfibre release. Read our comments on the Strategy [here](#).

The European Commission published a framework for bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics by providing definitions, test methods and assessing applications that lead to genuine environmental benefits. Consumers should be offered clear and trustworthy options.

We answered the call for evidence and the public consultation.

We are also awaiting the Commission's proposal for a regulation on unintentionally released microplastics, potentially addressing labelling,

standardisation, certification and regulatory measures for the main sources of these. We welcome the possible inclusion of Extended Producer Responsibility schemes and the focus on control-at-source measures.

We continue our work in the Tyre and Roadwear Particles Platform.

The Commission presented a draft regulation adding a restriction of intentionally added microplastics to Annex XVII of REACH. While we welcome this Commission action, numerous loopholes and long transition periods will mean that microplastics will continue to be released for years to come.

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

Deloitte Study on the Feasibility of Applying Extended Producer Responsibility to Micropollutants and Microplastics Emitted in the Aquatic Environment From Products During Their Life Cycle

The Impact of Certain Plastic Products on the Environment

Microplastics and the water sector

Water and the Circular Economy Package



“
All uses of PFAS
should be phased
out rapidly”

Micropollutants, hazardous substances and industrial emissions

PFAS, the Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals Regulation, REACH and the Safe and Sustainable by Design Framework

The Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation's purpose is to ensure a high level of protection, as well as the free movement of substances, mixtures and articles in the EU.



The current revision aims to position the CLP as the overarching instrument for EU chemical legislation through the establishment of certain hazard classes and the criteria to assess these hazardous properties, together with the 'One Substance-One Assessment' Principle.

The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation addresses the production and use of chemical substances, and their potential impacts on both human health and the environment.

The 'safe and sustainable by design' (SSbD) framework encourages innovation to replace hazardous substances in products and processes.

It is part of the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and is voluntary.

What we want

-  We want micropollutants in the environment to be dealt with holistically by all stakeholders involved along a product's entire life cycle starting from strong precautionary and control-at-source measures.
-  Given their persistence, all uses of PFAS should be phased out rapidly. The REACH restriction initiated by five European countries must lead to zero PFAS emissions into the environment.

What we did

The legislative proposal for the CLP Regulation came in autumn. It is a great step forward although we would have liked to see a more ambitious proposal, since the proposed mobility criteria do not cover all relevant substances for drinking water supply.

The proposal – through the Implementing Act - introduces new hazard classes and criteria in Annex I, i.e. PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic), vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative), endocrine disruptors and, very important for the protection of the water resources, PMT (persistent, mobile and toxic) and vPvM (very persistent and very mobile), something we strongly support. Our statement is [here](#).

This is the first step in restricting the use of certain substances and therefore better protecting our health and water resources.

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

In relation to REACH, we strongly advocate in favour of stronger control-at-source measures, including for persistent, mobile and toxic substances.

We regret that the Commission postponed the revision of the REACH Regulation to 2023.

It was also a busy year for PFAS. We published our position paper on PFAS in the water cycle and a briefing note on PFAS, biosolids and the circular economy. You can read them [here](#) and [here](#).

We advocate in favour of a full ban of these 'forever chemicals', including in firefighting foams, to protect public health and the environment.

PFAS, biosolids and the circular economy

PFAS in the urban water cycle (2022 update)

Drinking water and PFAS

Wastewater

Treating micropollutants at the waste water treatment plant

The holistic approach to addressing micropollutants - 2019 update of source control

Moving forward on PMT and vPvM substances

Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive and the Mercury Regulation

The Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive regulates the use of specific hazardous materials found in electrical and electronic products (known as EEE), to better protect public health and the environment. All applicable products in the EU market must pass RoHS compliance.

What we want

While we support the phase-out of hazardous substances, mercury UV lamps are used in the whole water treatment process and are very effective in ensuring compliance with applicable safety rules. At present, there are no efficient alternatives. We want that drinking water and wastewater utilities can keep using these lamps until viable alternatives are commercially and affordably available on the market.

What we did

Even though the RoHS revision is postponed, we have sent relevant background information to the Commission.

We submitted a technical document to the Commission assessing that UV lamps are part of water treatment works or wastewater treatment, and should be classified as 'large scale fixed installations', and therefore excluded from the scope of the Directive.

We were disappointed to learn that the Commission postponed the revision of the Mercury Regulation and we co-signed a letter with some leading environmental organisations to encourage the Commission to revise this legislation during the current mandate. We are in favour of a ban on dental amalgam so that, in the future, the levels of mercury in sludge from wastewater treatment will reduce and it will be possible to reuse the resultant high-quality sludge as a source of nutrients in a truly circular economy.

“

An amalgam ban will facilitate a truly Circular Economy”



“
Aims to achieve a
high level of protection
of human health and
the environment”

Industrial Emissions Directive and the Industrial Emission Portal Regulation (IEPR)

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment by reducing harmful industrial emissions, in particular through the better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

The Industrial Emissions Portal (IEP, formerly E-PRTR) set up under the IEPR, provides easily accessible key environmental data from industrial facilities in EU Member States. It also covers Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, and the UK.

What do we want

- 🔴 Reducing the release of potentially harmful contaminants into the environment benefits everyone.

Drinking water and wastewater plant operators need more complete information about what is in the industrial water released into sewers and surface water bodies. Our members should also have a say in the permit process.

Using the Control-at-Source and Polluter Pays Principles will protect us and the environment for years to come.

What we did

We saw a lot of proposed improvements to control industrial emissions to water sources as well as better access for water operators to information in the draft revised IED proposal. However, we also see some key issues that could pose a threat to protecting these same water sources. We published a position paper to clarify our concerns for policymakers. We support major parts of it but call for more clarity regarding 'off-site transfer' management. Easy access to data is paramount to facilitate the risk management of drinking and wastewater operators. You can read more [here](#).



We saw a lot of proposed improvements to control industrial emissions to water sources ”



Best Available
Technique
Reference
Documents
(BREFs)

Industrial
discharge into
sewers

The holistic
approach to
addressing
micropollutants
- 2019 update of
source control

Industrial
Emissions
Directive

Industrial
Emissions
Directive
Portal

**POSITION PAPERS
AND BRIEFING NOTES**



“
 Healthy soils promote
 healthy water”

Soil

Soil Health Law

The degradation of topsoils poses enormous threats to biodiversity, agriculture, human health and the climate.

The European Commission has announced it will propose a Soil Health Law in June 2023 to significantly improve the state of soils by 2050 and to protect soils on the same legal basis as air and water.

The EU’s 2030 Biodiversity Strategy sets out how the EU can achieve the climate change mitigation needed by 2030. It will propose legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.

Linked to the Biodiversity Strategy is the Soil Strategy, which addresses soil degradation and preserves land resources.

What we want

 We support this initiative and want sewage sludge to be recognised as a soil improver. We responded to the public consultation and to the roadmap. We **welcomed** the European Parliament’s resolution to increase the protection of Europe’s soils. Healthy soils promote healthy water. Much of the runoff into our waterways and groundwater sources is filtered through soil and it forms an effective protective barrier to potential contamination. Better protection of our soils means the better protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater resources while strengthening the circularity of reclaimed water and nutrients recovered from wastewater.

What we did

We submitted our reaction to the Commission's public consultation on the EU soil health law.

Arjen Frentz (Vewin, NL) will represent EurEau at the enlarged Soil Expert Group set up by the Commission to accompany the implementation of Europe's Soil Health Strategy.

“

Better protection of our soils means the better protection of the quality and quantity of groundwater resources”

**POSITION PAPERS
AND BRIEFING NOTES**


Pharmaceuticals

Post 2027
Scenario –
Realising the
WFD

Customers and
Cost recovery
– realising the
WFD

The Need for
Greater Policy
Coordination –
Realising the
WFD

The Weser
Ruling and
its effects on
UWWTP



Water and agriculture

“
EU-wide targets to
reduce the use and risk
of chemical pesticides
by 50% by 2030.”


Statistics on Agricultural Input and Output and the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (SUR) Regulation

The SAIO Regulation defines the data collection requirements for pesticides and fertilisers, Access to such data will significantly facilitate risk management under the drinking water safety plans.

It is vital that we all have enough food and at a fair price. The same is true for water. Sustainably using pesticides is therefore vital, as these can enter the water system through soil. EU rules on the sustainable use of pesticides aim to protect human health and the environment from the possible risks and impacts of pesticides.

The SUR – as proposed by the Commission - would introduce EU-wide targets to reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50% by 2030, in line with the EU’s Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies.

What we want

 We want to see the better protection of drinking water resources and more coherence with the Drinking Water Directive and the Water Framework Directive.

We support an ambitious SAIO Regulation that ensures the availability and accessibility of pesticide and fertiliser use data, down to the plot level. On top of this, we want a SUR that delivers on the ground to reduce the use of pesticides, safeguard drinking water protection zones, and widen the use of integrated pest management. If measures at the level of drinking water production become necessary, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) should apply.

What we did

EurEau sent a statement to the SAIO Trilogue, supporting many of the Parliament's amendments, including the data collection frequency, the including of more input/output data, the dose applied, the area treated etc.

We co-signed a letter to the negotiating parties in support of an ambitious Regulation.

The Commission published its proposal for a new SUR Regulation in March. The proposal was a very positive step towards the implementation of the ambition of the Farm2Fork Strategy of the Green Deal, You can read our position [here](#).

Preventing pesticide pollution will help achieve Zero Pollution while protecting people and the planet. Read our opinion piece [here](#).

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

By the end of 2022, we could already see the significant distillation of the proposal, particularly in the definition of sensitive areas. We are working hard to counteract this, as we see this draft Regulation as an important tool to protect drinking water resources and keep water treatment costs under control. Weakening the Commission proposal would put the burden of public health protection on drinking water suppliers. We reacted to the Commission's 'non-paper' on sensitive areas.

We gave our strong support to the Implementing Regulation on the content and format of pesticide records as proposed by the Commission in late 2022.

Deloitte Study on the Feasibility of Applying Extended Producer Responsibility to Micropollutants and Microplastics Emitted in the Aquatic Environment From Products During Their Life Cycle

The Drinking Water Directive Explanatory Memorandum

The Revision of the Common Agricultural Policy

Sustainable Use of Pesticides: Recommendations on the Review of Directive 2009/128/EC

Cooperation projects between farmers and the water sector

The DWD final agreement (internal)

Water and Agriculture

On the draft Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products Regulation

Water as an essential service

“Water operators recognise the need to strengthen cyber security”


Directive on Measures for a High Common Level of Cybersecurity Across the Union (NIS2) and the Critical Entities Resilience Directive (CERD)

With the Directive on Measures for a High Common Level of Cybersecurity Across the Union (NIS2) Directive, the EU will set a range of network and information security requirements which apply to operators of essential services, such as water operators, and digital service providers.

The Critical Entities Resilience Directive (CERD) will set requirements for critical entities, including water operators, to increase the resilience of the physical assets against man-made and natural disasters.

Both Directives were adopted in December 2022.

What we want

 Water operators recognise the need to strengthen cyber security as a prerequisite to benefiting from the digitalisation of services. Our members are also committed to increasing their resilience to natural or man-made disasters. In both cases, European rules should be proportionate to the risks, take account of the size of operators and recognise equivalent national requirements.

What we did

We submitted recommendations for the triologue between the European Parliament and the Council NIS2 Directive and the CER Directive. We emphasised the need to select the entities covered through a risk-based approach and ensure the proportionality of measures, particularly for small operators.

We are preparing background notes for our members to help them with the implementation process.

**EurEau
Comments on
the Commission
proposal for the
revision of the
NIS Directive**

**POSITION
PAPERS
AND BRIEFING
NOTES**




Innovation

“
Water service providers
have identified several
areas requiring particular
innovation efforts”

Innovation is key to guaranteeing the affordability of safe, sustainable and resilient water services for decades to come. Water service providers are well aware of the challenges and have identified several technological and non-technological areas requiring particular innovation efforts with a view to meeting the goals of the European Green Deal.

What we want

 We want innovation programmes to reflect the real concerns and challenges faced by water services.

In response to calls from our members, we launched our Innovation Sharing Platform in October. See page 30 for more information.

What we did

We are involved in the advisory boards of several projects. See page 38 for more details.

We are engaged in the Water4All partnership as observing partners. We are a partner in a project proposal focusing on the innovation needs of water utilities and the need for a better knowledge transfer.

We provided detailed comments on the strategy of the Mission 'Restore our Ocean and Waters'.

POSITION PAPERS AND BRIEFING NOTES

The
Precautionary
and Innovation
Principles

Innovation
needs of the
water sector



Other work



We call for eco-design measures on the release of micropollutants and microplastics”

Sustainable products initiative

The European Commission intends to revise the Eco-Design Directive as part of its sustainable products initiative. The goal is to make products more durable, reusable, repairable, recyclable, and energy-efficient. The initiative will also address the presence of harmful chemicals in products such as electronics & ICT equipment and textiles. In our reaction to the public consultation, we call for eco-design measures on the release of micropollutants and microplastics and the application of the Polluter Pays Principle.

Critical Raw Materials

In the Critical Raw Materials Act, we submitted to the Call for Evidence and Public Consultation. We would like to see the scope of the act extended to all products used by critical entities like water services to ensure continuity of services. We support maintaining phosphorus on the Critical Raw Materials list and support the inclusion of other products. This initiative will reinforce EU monitoring capacities and strengthen both the EU value chain – through the identification of mineral resources and raw materials projects in the EU’s strategic interest, with strong environmental protection – and EU external policies on CRMs.

Clean Oceans

We submitted a contribution to the public consultation on the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Environmental Liability Directive

As a number of water service-related activities are covered by direct liability, EurEau insists on the need to distinguish between polluters and pathways. We responded to the public consultation.

Concessions

We attended the Stakeholder meeting on the Concessions Directive held by the European Commission to discuss the functioning of the Directive and the impact of the water sector exclusion.

Taxonomy

We submitted feedback to the Commission on the final report of the ‘Taxonomy 4’ Technical Screening Criteria (TSCs) issued by the Sustainable Finance Platform.

Bathing Water Directive and Sewage Sludge Directive

The European Commission postponed the revision of the Bathing Water Directive (BWD) and the Sewage Sludge Directive (SSD) until after the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive revision concludes. We continue to keep an eye on developments.

Valuing our water services

“

Understanding the value of our water services is investing in our future and the future of the next generations”

Our water service providers deliver day and night. Every time you need safe and clean tap water for drinking, hygiene and sanitation, all you have to do is open a tap.

These same service providers conduct used water away from our homes and businesses to treat it before it is returned to the environment, recycling the valuable nutrients along the way and helping to keep us healthy.

All too often these privileges are taken for granted. Understanding the value of our water services is investing in our future and the future of the next generations. Water gives us life. Awareness of the value of water services will ensure that they are effective, efficient, resilient, sustainable and affordable for all.

The paper on the Value of Sanitation Services was published in 2022. It complements the paper on the Value of Water Services.

EurEau welcomes new members

EurEau welcomed Ukrvodokanal as an associate member in May. The Ukrainian drinking water and wastewater association was established 30 years ago and counts about 130 members.

We were also joined by the Association of Latvian Water Supply and Sewerage Companies (LWWWW) as a member in October. LWWWW is an association where water management and industry companies unite with common interests and goals. In total, they unite 50 members.

We look forward to working closely with our Ukrainian and Latvian colleagues. These two new members bring EurEau's total membership to 36 members in 31 countries as at 31.12.22.

The much-anticipated EurEau Innovation Sharing Platform (ISP) is now live!

The ISP is an online collaboration space to share your innovative ideas and solutions to the water challenges we face, with your colleagues from across Europe. The platform is open to EurEau members and to your member organisations. We have discussion spaces for Climate Change and Waste Water, Demand Management – Drinking Water, and Critical Materials, with more to come in 2023. We are also hosting webinars to kick off new themes.

EurEau Innovation Sharing Platform



www.eureau-innovation.org

Water services and Ukraine



The European water sector is encouraged to check whether they can provide urgently needed aid ”

In response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, Europe’s water service providers stepped up to assist both Ukrainian service providers and refugees fleeing the conflict.

The Ukrainian water association Ukrvodokanal was accepted as an associate EurEau member in May.

You can read more about the practical aid provided by [Belgium and Germany](#), [Denmark](#), [France](#), [Ireland](#), [Poland](#), [Romania](#) and [Slovakia](#).

The Polish organisation IGWP launched a website with a list of needs in the Ukrainian water sector, in particular for materials and equipment. All actors in the European water sector are encouraged to check whether they can provide urgently needed aid. You can find a list of needed equipment here that the IGWP is keeping updated together with the Ukrainian organisation.

Operators Without Borders and IGWP issued a call for volunteers to participate in training sessions and to eventually go to Ukraine and help water utilities there.

The Association of Water Utilities of Ukraine shared some information with us regarding the ongoing situation there. You can read their online journal (in Ukrainian and English) on water supply and wastewater collection and treatment during the war, or watch a video on the water sector challenges. You can also watch a video on water supply in the Sumy region and the Mykolaiv region during the war. There is a video here of the situation at the beginning of the war.

Our Ukrainian colleagues are still collecting donations. You can find out more [here](#).

Position papers and briefing notes 2022

We published many position papers and briefing notes that we will use to advance consumer and environmental protection.

Industrial Emission Portal Regulation

EurEau supports major parts of the proposed Industrial Emission Portal Regulation but calls for more clarity regarding 'off-site transfer' management. Easy access to data is paramount to facilitate the risk management of wastewater operators.

Industrial Emissions Directive

EurEau supports the general philosophy of the Commission's proposal, aligned with the zero-pollution ambition, to control industrial pollution at the source.

Sustainable use of Plant Protection Products

We call for ambitious measures to protect drinking water resources; water suppliers need water resources that are protected from pollution so that tap water remains safe and affordable, and the right to water is not jeopardised.

PFAS, biosolids and the circular economy

This briefing note describes the various pathways PFAS can take to accumulate in air, soil and plants. It identifies the main contributors of PFAS in wastewater and how PFAS can end up in biosolids. PFAS need to be banned to promote the Circular Economy.

The value of our sanitation services

Our water service providers work day and night, conducting used water away from our homes and businesses to treat it before it is returned to the environment, recycling the valuable nutrients along the way and helping to keep us healthy. Understanding the value of our water services is investing in our future.

EurEau meetings

3-4 February
Wastewater (EU2)
Online

9-10 February
Economics and
Legal Affairs (EU3)
Online

10-11 February
Drinking Water
(EU1)
Online

9-10 June
Wastewater (EU2)
*Delft,
The Netherlands*

8-9 June
Economics and
Legal Affairs (EU3)
*Rotterdam,
The Netherlands*

13-14 June
Drinking water
(EU1)
Barcelona

12-14 October
Drinking water (EU1),
Wastewater (EU2), Economics
and Legal Affairs (EU3), JWG
Innovation, Pollutants and
WFD meetings, plus EurEau
General Assembly meeting.
St Julien, Malta

Our Joint Working Groups on

Innovation, Micropollutants, Reuse, Value of Water Services, and the Water Framework Directive were also active this year, meeting several times to advance on their themes.

We have two Task Forces, one to look at PFAS, chaired by Jos van den Akker (Unie van waterschappen and Vewin, The Netherlands) and one on Taxonomy. Luigi del Giacco (Utilitalia, Italy) took over from Søren Povlsen (DANVA, Denmark) as chairperson. Both Task Forces were also active throughout the year.

EurEau's Executive Committee met five times. Three of these were online, while the first in-person meeting in over two years took place in Seville, Spain. The ExCom was also a guest of the IGWP in Gdansk, Poland.

Our General Assembly met twice, once in Vienna, Austria and also as part of our Annual Congress in Malta.

Our Annual Congress took place in St Julien, Malta in October. After a 3-year hiatus, it was wonderful to meet colleagues from across all committees and EurEau bodies. We hosted a plenary session themed on the way to energy independence – new challenges for the European water sector, with guest speakers Miriam Dallì, the Maltese Minister for the Environment, Energy and Enterprise, and Veronica

Manfredi, Director for Zero Pollution in DG Environment of the European Commission. Our Maltese colleagues also provided a site visit, and social events to help extend our water network. A big thank you to Water Services Corporation for hosting us.

Thank you to all those who volunteered to host meetings for us this year. While online meetings are useful, there is no replacement for meeting colleagues and friends in person.

Water Lobby Group

The Water Lobby Group is an informal group made up of professionals working for EurEau's members in the fields of European affairs, advocacy, corporate affairs and international affairs. The group meets monthly and is coordinated by the EurEau Secretariat. We encourage participants from national associations to attend. The group is essential to our work on legislative files, such as the Drinking Water Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

EurEau Network of Communications Managers

Our communications colleagues meet informally online every month to share updates on our work. We met in Berlin for our annual in-person meeting, including site visits to water reuse projects in the city.

European Parliament Intergroup

The working group 'Water Management' of the Intergroup on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development' continues to meet.

The Intergroup brings together Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) from all political groups and Parliamentary Committees to find sustainable solutions to some of the greatest challenges of our time. We support it and sit on the advisory board.

We co-organised three meetings this year, on microplastics and EPR, climate change and on PFAS.



Research projects are an important part of our members' work. We participate on several advisory boards. These are the research projects that we contributed to in 2022.

Research Projects

TRUST

Co-UDlabs

ZeroPM

JRC

(SARS Cov-2 monitoring in wastewater)

EurEau Representative

Jan Peter van der Hoek (Vewin, NL)

Jo Severyns (Belgaqua, BE)

Pierre Pieronne (FP2E, FR)

Communication: Gari Villa Landa (EurEau)

Participation in research projects

Looking forward to 2023

2022 will be remembered as the year when the Russian army attacked Ukraine. This did not only bring death to thousands of people and suffering to millions more, it also brought massive destruction to the Ukrainian drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.

Water service providers in the rest of Europe felt the consequences of the war through skyrocketing energy and raw material prices and supply disruptions. While these problems are gradually diminishing, we see another victim emerging on the horizon: the European Green Deal.

When it was announced in 2019, the European Green Deal was seen as ambitious, with renewed enthusiasm for finding solutions to a changing climate and carbon neutrality. We held out hope for the proposed measures “to address pollution from urban runoff and from new or particularly harmful sources of pollution such as microplastics and chemicals, including pharmaceuticals” and that we would see more use of the Control-at-Source Principle.

A lot can change in three years.



Despite all official declarations in support of strong control-at-source measures and the rigorous application of the Polluter-Pays Principle, the reality looks somewhat different. The Commission's proposals for an ambitious Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products Regulation meet with strong resistance in parts of the European Parliament and in many Member States and the protection of our drinking water resources does not seem to be a priority. Similarly, efforts are underway to weaken another key legal act to protect our water resources: the Industrial Emissions Directive. It is unclear whether the revision of REACH and the pharmaceuticals legislation will fall victim to the same logic. The publication of these legal acts has been postponed into late 2023.



The water sector is willing to take up new challenges towards full Green Deal compliance despite a very difficult economic and political environment ”

On the other hand, we expect the co-legislators to support substantially stricter requirements in downstream legislation such as the proposed Water Framework Directive and its daughter directives, and in end-of-pipe legislation such as the draft revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. Let me be clear, the water sector is willing to take up new challenges towards full Green Deal compliance despite a very difficult economic and political environment. We want to be part of the solution in terms of 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. Avoiding pollution at the source must be the first step on the way to meeting our zero pollution ambition.

On a more positive note, the Commission proposed an Extended Producer Responsibility scheme for the removal of pharmaceutical and cosmetic substances from wastewater, thus implementing the Polluter-Pays Principle. The next months will show, whether the co-legislators are willing to support this courageous step.

So 2023 is likely to see a debate that we thought had been decided long ago. And with the European elections approaching we can expect

the further polarisation of political positions. Moreover, the pressure to strike deals on the above-mentioned legislative acts by March 2024 – when the elections take place – might lead to painful sacrifices in their ambition levels.

EurEau will continue to strive for measures to keep pollutants out of the water cycle and support the water sector's journey towards climate and resource neutrality.

Looking at internal developments, EurEau will hold elections in May 2023. From July onwards, we will have a new president, a new Executive Committee and new committee chairs. Already now, I would like to thank the current elected representatives for their work. The success of EurEau is largely owed to their dedication and enthusiasm. I am convinced that their successors will be equally committed to EurEau's further development.

So, 2023 will be an exciting year in many respects. Because water matters.

OLIVER LOEBEL
EurEau Secretary General

The team



Oliver Loebel
Secretary General



Caroline Greene
Senior Communications
Manager



Louise Hoogenhout
Office Manager



Gari Villa Landa Sokolova
Policy Advisor



Sébastien Mouret
Policy Advisor

Participation in European Commission Expert & Advisory Groups

Our experts attend the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) meetings of the Water Framework Directive and the Expert Groups meetings of the Bathing Water Directive, Drinking Water Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

These fora can be attended exclusively by European umbrella federations, such as EurEau.¹

European Commission

Zero Pollution Stakeholder Platform

FP: Dr Claudia Castell Exner (DVGW, DE)
CC: Anders Finnson (Svenskt Vatten, SE)

DWD expert group

FP: Eric Chauveheid (Vivaqua, Belgaqua, BE)
CC: Miquel Paraira (Aigues de Barcelona, AEAS, E)
CC: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)

UWWTD expert group

FP: Jean-Pierre Silan (AIDE, Belgaqua, BE)
CC: Michael Bentvelsen (UvW, NL)
CC: Gari Villa-Landa (EurEau)

BWD expert group

FP: Ronan Kane (Irish Water, IRL)
CC: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)

Fertiliser Regulation expert group

FP: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)
CC: Arne Haarr (Norsk Vann, NO)
CC: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

Expert Group on the Implementation of the EU Soil Strategy

FP: Arjen Frentz (Vewin, NL)
CC: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

Advisory Group on Sustainable Food Systems

FP: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

ERNICIP

Miquel Paraira Faus (Aigues de Barcelona, AEAS, E) Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

¹ Situation as of 13.04.23

European Commission WFD CIS

Strategic Coordination Group

FP: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)
CC: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)

WG CHEMICALS

FP: Jo Severin (Belgaqua, BE)
CC: Rafael Heredero (EurEau)
CC: Michael Bentvelsen (UvW, NL)

WG CHEMICALS

SG on effect-based tools

FP: Magali Dechesne (FP2E, FR)

WG Data Information and Sharing

FP: -
CC: Dominique Gatel (Veolia/FP2E, FR)
CC: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

WG ECONOMICS

Klara Ramm (IGWP, PL)
Ignacio Lozano (AEAS, ES)

WG ECOSTAT

CC: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)

WG FLOODS

FP: Michael Bentvelsen (Unie van Watershappen, NL)
CC: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

WG GROUNDWATER

FP: Claus Vansgaard (DANVA, DK)
CC: Sébastien Mouret (EurEau)
CC: Rob Eijnsink (Vewin, NL)
CC: Alena Trancikova (AVS, SK)

WG WATER REUSE

FP: Francesca Pizza (Utilitalia, IT)
CC: Oliver Loebel (EurEau)
CC: Gari Villa-Landa (EurEau)

ATG Water Scarcity and Drought

Dominique Gatel (FP2E, FR)
Gari Villa-Landa (EurEau)

ECHA

Biocidal Products Committee

Eduardo Arozamena Ramos (AEAS, ES)

Committee for Risk Assessment

Dr. Karsten Nödler (DVGW-TZW, DE)

Committee for Socio-Economic Analysis

Expert: Andreas Hein (DVGW-IWW, DE)
Representative: Oliver Loebel, EurEau





Other bodies EurEau participates in

All Policies for a Healthy Europe Initiative

Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

ChemSec Business Group

Anders Finnson (Svenskt Vatten, SE)

European Benchmarking Co-operation (Board)

Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

HELCOM

Paula Lindell (FIWA, FIN)

OECD Governance Initiative

Lucia Pitzurra (Utilitalia, IT)

OECD Roundtable on financing water

Mariano Blanco (AEAS, ES)
Gari Villa-Landa (EurEau)

Tyre and Road Wear Particles Platform

Oliver Loebel (EurEau)

Appendix

EurEau Executive Committee 2023

EurEau President

Pär Dalhielm (Svenskt Vatten, Sweden)

Executive Committee

Claudia Castell-Exner (DVGW, Germany)

Luigi del Giacco (Utilitalia, Italy)

Sandis Dejus (Latvian Water and Wastewater Works Association, Latvia)

Karl Cilia (Water Services Corporation, Malta)

Klara Ramm (IGWP, Poland)

Mariano Blanco Orozco (AEAS, Spain)

Stuart Colville (Water UK, UK)

Alain Gillis, Belgaqua (Belgium)
(EurEau Treasurer)

EurEau Committee Chairpeople

Co-Chairpeople of the EurEau Committee on Drinking Water (EU1)

Riina Liikanen (FIWA, Finland)

Gesche Grützmacher (DVGW, Germany)

Co-Chairpeople of the EurEau Committee on Waste Water (EU2)

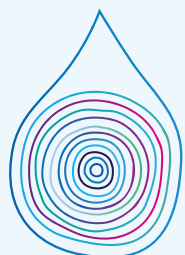
John Casey (Uisce Éireann, Ireland)

Paula Lindell (FIWA, Finland)

Co-Chairpeople of the EurEau Committee on Economics and Legal Affairs (EU3)

Denis Bonvillain (FP2E, France)

Brian Murphy (Uisce Éireann, Ireland)



EurEau

*Nominated in 2022

EurEau member associations and General Assembly Representatives 2023



zukunfft
SEIT 1909
denken

AUSTRIA

Raimund Paschinger

ÖVGW – Österreichische Vereinigung für das Gas- und Wasserfach | Austrian Association for Gas and Water

www.ovgw.at

ÖWAV – Österreichischer Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaftsverband | Austrian Water and Waste Management Association

www.oewav.at



Belgaqua

BELGIUM

Alain Gillis

Belgaqua – Belgische Federatie voor de Watersector | Fédération Belge du Secteur de l'Eau | Belgian Federation for the Water Sector

www.belgaqua.be



BULGARIA

Vassil Trenev

Съюз на ВиК операторите в Република България | Union of Waste Water Operators in the Republic of Bulgaria

www.srvikbg.com



CROATIA

Andrej Marochini

GVIK – Hrvatska grupacija vodovoda i kanalizacije | Croatian Water and Waste Water Association

www.hgvik.hr



Cyprus Water & Sewerage
Boards Association

CYPRUS

Sophocles Christodoulides

Σύνδεσμος Συμβουλίων Ύδρευσης-Αποχέτευσης Κύπρου | Cyprus Association of Water and Sewerage Boards

www.ssyak.com.cy



CZECH REPUBLIC

Ondrej Benes

SOVAK CR – Sdružení oboru vodovodů a kanalizací České republiky | Water Supply and Sewerage Association of the Czech Republic

www.sovak.cz



DENMARK

Carl-Emil Larsen

DANVA - Dansk Vand og Spildevandsforening | Danish Water and Waste Water Association

www.danva.dk



ESTONIA

Raili Kärmas

EVEL - Eesti Vee-ettevõtete Liit Estonian | Water Works Association

www.evel.ee



FIWA

FINLAND

Riku Vahala

FIWA - Vesilaitosyhdistys - Vattenverksförening | Finnish Water Utilities Association

www.vvy.fi



FRANCE

Denis Bonvillan

FP2E - Fédération Professionnelle des Entreprises de l'Eau | Professional Federation of Water Companies

www.fp2e.org



Energie. Wasser. Leben.



GERMANY

Claudia Castell-Exner

BDEW - Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft | German Association of Energy and Water Industries

www.bdew.de

DVGW - Deutscher Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V | German Technical and Scientific Association for Gas and Water

www.dvgw.de



GREECE

Markos Sklivaniotis

ΕΝΩΣΗ ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΩΝ ΥΔΡΕΥΣΗΣ ΑΠΟΧΕΤΕΥΣΗΣ - Ε.Δ.Ε.Υ.Α. ΕΔΕΥΑ - Hellenic Union of Municipal Enterprises for Water Supply and Sewage

www.edeya.gr



HUNGARY

Edit Nagy

MaVíz - Magyar Víziközmű Szövetség | Hungarian Water Utility Association

www.maviz.org



IRELAND

Brian Murphy

CCMA - The County and City Management Association

www.lgma.ie/en/ccma/

Irish Water

www.water.ie



ITALY

Luigi Joseph Del Giacco

Utilitalia - Associazione delle imprese idriche energetiche e ambientali | Federation of Energy, Water and Environmental Services

www.utilitalia.it



LATVIA

Sandis Dejus

LŪKA | Latvian Water and Wastewater Works Association (LWwwwa)

www.lwwwa.lv



LITHUANIA

Brigita Gudonė

Vandens Jėga | Lithuanian Water Services Association

www.vandensjega.lt



ALUSEAU
ASSOCIATION LUXEMBOURGEOISE
DES SERVICES D'EAU

LUXEMBOURG

Georges Kraus

ALUSEAU - Association Luxembourgeoise des Services d'Eau | Luxembourg Association of Water Services

www.aluseau.lu



MALTA

Karl Cilla

Water Services Corporation

www.wsc.com.mt



NORWAY

Ragnhild Aalstad

Norsk Vann | Norwegian Water

www.norskvann.no



POLAND

Klara Ramm

IGWP - Izba Gospodarcza Wodociągi Polskie | Polish Waterworks Chamber of Commerce

www.igwp.org.pl



PORTUGAL

Rui Marreiros

APDA - Associação Portuguesa de Distribuição e Drenagem de Águas | Portuguese Association of Water and Wastewater Services

www.apda.pt



Asociația Română a Apei

ROMANIA

Mircea-Valentin Macri

ARA - Asociația Română a Apei | Romanian Water Association

www.ara.ro



SERBIA (associate member)

Dalibor Joknic

CCIS - Privredna Komora Srbije | Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia

www.pks.rs



SLOVAKIA

Vladimír Jakub

AVS - Asociácia Vodárenských Spoločností | Association of Water Companies

www.avssr.sk



SLOVENIA

Iztok Rozman

ZKG - Zbornica komunalnega gospodarstva | Chamber of Public Utilities

www.komunalna-zbornica.si



SPAIN

Mariano Blanco Orozco

AEAS - Asociación Española de Abastecimientos de Agua y Saneamiento | Spanish Water and Waste Water Association

www.aeas.es

Svenskt Vatten

SWEDEN

Pär Dalhielm

Svenskt Vatten | The Swedish Water and Waste Water Association

www.svensktvatten.se



SWITZERLAND

Martin Sager

SSIGE / SVGW - Société Suisse de l'Industrie du Gaz et des Eaux | Schweizerischer Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches | Società Svizzera dell'Industria del Gas e delle Acque | Swiss Gas and Water Industry Association

www.svgw.ch

VSA - Association suisse des professionnels de la protection des eaux | Verband Schweizer Abwasser- und Gewässerschutzfachleute | Associazione svizzera dei professionisti della protezione delle acque | Swiss Water Association

www.vsa.ch

 DUTCH WATER
AUTHORITIES



THE NETHERLANDS

Hans de Groene

UvW - Unie van Waterschappen

www.dutchwaterauthorities.com

Vewin - Vereniging van waterbedrijven in Nederland

www.vewin.nl



UKRAINE (associate member)

Andrii Nikitin

Укрводоканалекологія - Постачальники водних послуг України | Ukrvodokanalecology - Postachalnyky vodnykh posluh Ukrainy | Ukraine's Water Services Providers

www.ukrvodokanal.in.ua



UNITED KINGDOM

Stuart Colville

Water UK

www.water.org.uk

About EurEau

EurEau is the voice of Europe's water sector. We represent drinking water and wastewater operators from 32 countries in Europe, from both the private and the public sectors.

Our members are 37 national associations of water services. At EurEau, we bring national water professionals together to agree European water sector positions regarding the management of water quality, resource efficiency and access to water. With a direct employment of around 476,000 people, the European water sector makes a significant contribution to the European economy.



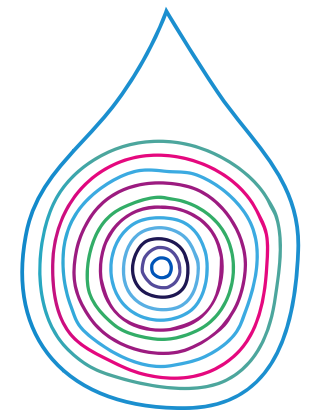


EurEau

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EurEau