

A Revolution in Europe: The Water Framework Directive

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Presented in Washington, DC, on April 16th, 2002 to the Conference Water: A Key Issue for Sustainable Development – For Johannesburg and Beyond

National Wildlife Federation & Heinrich Böll Foundation



The 2000 Revolution in EU Waters

After several years of preparation (open process)

- European Parliament voted in favour,
- Council of Ministers remained silent, and
- Water Framework Directive was adopted by default.

A Directive is a law of the EU that is binding in its objectives but leaves freedom for policy designs in the Member States; it is an instruction to all Member States to initiate policies and legislation.



The Nature of Revolutions

- They build on trends and undercurrents.
- You see them coming: "The writing is on the wall."
- They succeed when the forces of old give up.
- They don't change much in the short run.

Much of the Water Framework Directive is good old common sense, at least to water managers and others involved in the protection and management of natural water bodies and in water services.



"Good status for all waters by 2015"
(Objective of the Water Framework Directive)

(or as soon as possible thereafter ... or perhaps never, if you can justify that)

- Water bodies are now at the centre of water policies, and not water uses or functions (green revolution).
- The Directive establishes a cyclical management aimed at continuous improvement of water bodies.



Water Status (or water quality) is defined for all types of waters (rivers, lakes, groundwater, coastal) based on:

- Biology,
- Chemistry (pollutants, nutrients, pH, ...),
- Morphology.
- No Member State previously looked at all 3 combined in water policy and management.



Integrated River Basin Management (surface, ground and coastal waters, and wetlands)

- Perspective changes from "lines" to "areas".
- Focus shifts from point to diffuse sources.
- Administration moves from territory to bio-regions.

Will lead to an overhaul of administrative structures and procedures.

But don't underestimate the conservative power of the forces of old.



Integration across sectors (Environment, Shipping, Power, Public Works ...)

- Conflicts with agriculture (irrigation, chemicals)
- Need to focus on Heavily Modified Water Bodies
- Integration across fields of environmental policy
 - Quantity and quality, morphology and dynamics
- Integration of Environment and Nature Conservation



Economics:

- Economic analyses
- Cost recovery; environmental & resource costs
- Selection of measures on economic considerations

Tariff policies will have environmental components.

Economists will enter the water policy community.

But don't underestimate the conservative power of the forces of old.



Public participation, not just information

- Committees, commissions etc.
- Hearings and other public events
- Web Sites (visualization with GIS)
- Involvement of stakeholders (water users & public interests)

Will open up decision-making in a classic technocracy. Reinforced by the Århus Convention.

Require water managers with new social and communication skills.



The Directives will change the constitution of Europe

- It makes the borders between M.S. less important.
- Bio-regional approach is in conflict with traditional notions of national sovereignty & territoriality.
- Water management highlights interdependence.

Start of a trans-national system of policy implementation.

Might take a generation or two.



What does it mean for the World?

"Revolutions do not follow precedents nor furnish them."

- EU Directive may be model but is no blueprint.
 - Is based on good water management principles.
 - Builds on mature, rel. effective administrations.
 - Even Europe needs capacity building, and others?

Shows trans-national co-operation towards sustainability through confidence building and conflict prevention.



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