Water status in EU

Surface Water ecological status

- Around 40% of surface water bodies in good or high ecological status (38% for chemical status)
- Pressures:
  - Hydromorphological 40%
  - Diffuse source pollution 38%
  - Point source pollution 18%

Groundwater chemical status

- 74% of groundwater in good chemical status and 89% in good quantitative status
- Pressures: Agriculture is the main pressure through pollution from nitrates and pesticides
Fitness Check of the WFD

• Largely fit for purpose with some scope for improvement – progress slow but steady

• Objectives not reached yet due to:
  
  • Slow implementation

  • Insufficient Funding

  • Insufficient integration of environmental objectives in sectoral policies
The European Green Deal

Transforming the EU’s economy for a sustainable future

- Increasing the EU’s Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
- Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
- Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
- Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way

And leave No one behind

- A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
- Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
- From ‘Farm to Fork’: a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
- Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility

Financing the transition

Leave no one behind (Just Transition)

The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact
Farm to Fork – Key water related targets

**Nutrients:** Reduce losses by at least 50%

- Reduce use of fertilizers by 20% by 2050
- Develop with Member State an Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan

Transition must be supported by a **CAP that focuses on the EGD**

- The capacity of MS to ensure this must be carefully assessed in CAP Strategic Plans
- Eco-schemes in CAP offer funding to boost sustainable practices
- Commission supports introduction of minimum ring-fenced budget for eco-schemes

- Farm **advisory services**
  - Commission will promote effective AKIS involving all food chain actors
  - MS will need to scale up support for AKIS & strengthen resources for advisory services for EGD
Zero Pollution Action Plan

‘Air, water and soil pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems...’

Key 2030 water targets to reduce pollution at source:

- Improve water quality by reducing waste
- Improving soil quality by reducing nutrient losses & chemical pesticides use by 50%
CAP post 2020

- **New CAP post 2020**

- Both pillars together in a CAP strategic plan (SWOT, needs assessment, intervention design)
  - Consultation with national stakeholders
  - (Article 94 – Competent Authorities for Environment & climate to be involved)

- Recommendations sent to MS (includes F2F target on nutrient loss)
  - Based on 9 specific objectives of CAP – three relevant
  - MS recommendations include adaptation, NWRM, habitat management, forestry, advisory etc.
  - CAP plans approved by Commission
THE NEW GREEN ARCHITECTURE

**Current architecture**

- **Mandatory for farmers**
  - Cross-compliance
    - (on Climate/Env, 7 GAEC standards (water, soil, carbon stock, landscape) and requirements from Nitrates Directive and Natura 2000 Directives)
  - Greening
    - (3 detailed obligations on crop diversification, permanent grassland and EFA)
  - Climate/Env. measures in Pillar II
    - (AECM, Forestry measures, investment measures...)

**New architecture**

- **Mandatory for farmers**
  - New, enhanced conditionality
    - (on Climate/Env, 14 practices built upon EU minima (climate change, water, soil, biodiversity and landscape) and requirements from Nitrates Directive, Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 Directives)
  - Eco-schemes in Pillar I
    - Climate/Env. Measures in Pillar II
      - AECM, Forestry measures, investment measures...