How an ambitious

Water Framework Directive*

helped a River Basin Agency

Solve a conflict?

...Many adjustments had to be explained and discussed

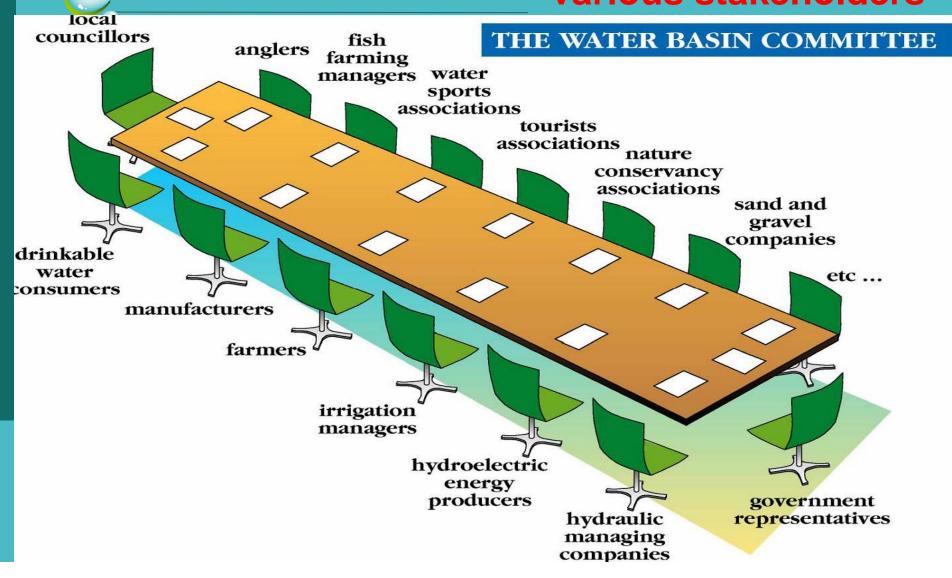
EWFD requirements by 2015:

- 1. Non degradation of waters;
- 2. Achievement of good status, or ecological potential;
- 3. Removal of hazardous substances

EWFD scheduled stages:

- Diagnosis as soon as 2005;
- > Public consultation in 2006 & in 2008;
- Proving measures are suitable to achieve good status by 2009;
- Ensure reporting on efforts made in this respect...

A River Basin Agency is integrating various stakeholders



The River Basin Agency prepared a new 6 year program, according to previous practice:

- <u>decision process involving 3 college</u> of stakeholders (State + Municipalities + Economy);
- <u>levies charged on water</u> abstraction and pollution providing financial autonomy;
- <u>subsidies</u> for wastewater treatment, water resource preservation, drinking water supply, restoration of damaged water bodies...

Defining a new 6 year program became a challenge because of various opposite expectation such as:

- Some economic stakeholders asked for alleviated pollution charges;
- Local communities aim at lower price for public water service (inc. 15% levy for RBA);
- Solidarity with rural municipalities recently added to RBA's burden;
- State representatives asked for a respect of delay of directives for fear of penalties;
- Equilibrium for <u>charges Vs. subsidies</u>, in between categories had to be improved...(ex. farmers...).

These conflicts had to be solved.

New EWFD requirements offered a way out, (a diversion?) as the following principles agreed everyone:

- Priority results-based objectives for the program;
- New contributors to be charged, 6%increased budget;
- New balance in between categories of contributors according to fields of intervention (farmers will contribute significantly).

The RBA program is now being implemented according to EWFD main goals