

## **Commission's activities**

#### **Working Group Groundwater**

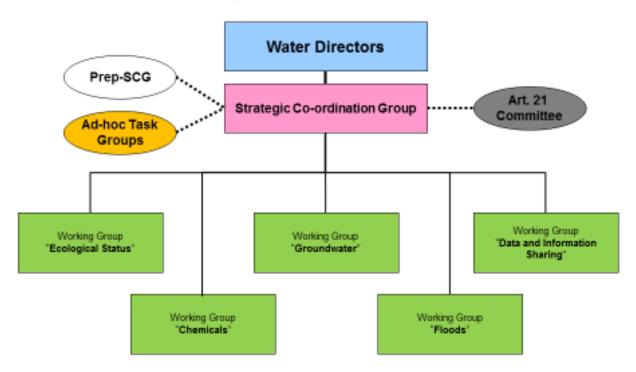


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#### **WFD Common Implementation Strategy**

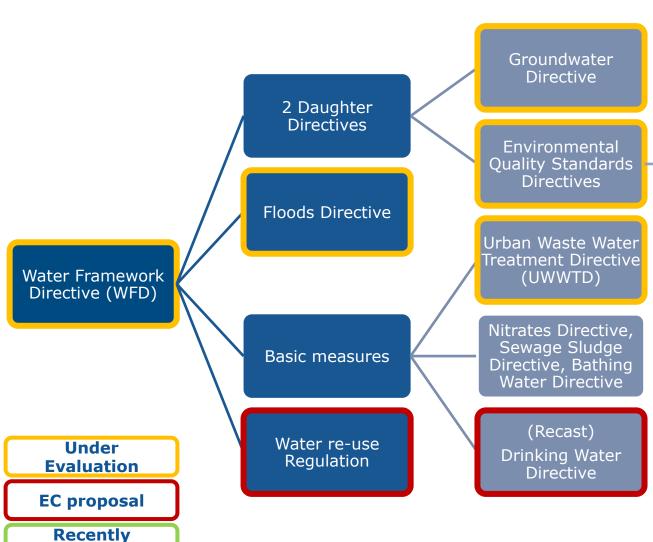
#### CIS Organisation 2019-2021



#### EU water acquis

adopted





Strategic approach to pharmaceuticals in the environment

## Other related instruments:

- Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Plastics Strategy
- Industrial Emissions Directive

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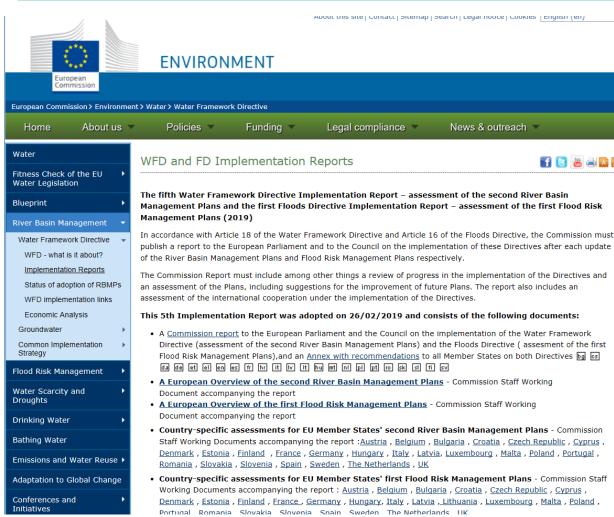
## Water acquis evaluations

Directive	In Fitness Check 2012	In Fitness Check 2019	2016	2017	2018	2019	Comment
Water Framework (incl. Groundwater and Environmental Quality Standards Directives) (ENV-C1)	Yes	Yes					WFD review required by end 2019 - Article 19.2
Floods (ENV-C1)	Yes	Yes					Linked to the WFD implemetation (coordination of management plans)
Urban Waste Water Treatment (ENV-C2)	Yes	No*					* Separate Evaluation
Drinking Water (ENV-C2)	No	No					Evaluation finalised Currently under ordinary legislation procedure
Bathing Water (ENV-C2)	No	No					Evaluation foreseen for 2020, based on Article 14(3)
Marine Strategy Framework (ENV- C2)	No	No					Not yet scheduled MSFD review required by 2023 - Article 23



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#### 5th WFD Implementation report adopted on 26/2/2019



- Commission report to the European Parliament and the Council
- European overviews
- Country-specific assessments
- International cooperation reports



## Findings on groundwater from the RBMPs assessment Key messages, quantitative status

- Groundwater quantitative monitoring improved with increasing coverage of groundwater bodies.
- About 89% of the total groundwater body area is achieving good groundwater quantitative status. The status situation improved as did the confidence in the status results (re-delineation and improvements in status assessment methodologies).
  - Only 1% of the area with unknown status
- Water balance and groundwater associated and dependent ecosystems are almost fully considered in status assessment which testifies a significant improvement since the previous River Basin Management Plan.



# Findings on groundwater from the RBMPs assessment Recommendations, quantitative status

- While there have been important improvements, many Member States need continue improving quantitative monitoring programmes, and work toward completing quantitative status assessment for all groundwater bodies.
- In some Member States additional efforts are required for harmonisation of status assessment methodologies (across regions and river basin districts).
- Grouping methodologies for monitoring purposes are not always clear and should be better described in river basin management plans.



### Findings on groundwater from the RBMPs assessment Key messages, chemical status

- Most groundwater bodies have been assessed, and for only very few the chemical status is unknown. Overall, the confidence in the status results is relatively high.
- Comparison between cycles needs to be made carefully (re-delineation, change in assessment methods).
- The overall groundwater chemical monitoring situation deteriorated. Many Member States reduced the coverage of groundwater bodies by chemical monitoring. Overall, monitoring of the five WFD core parameters is partly implemented or low in some cases.
- About 74% of the total groundwater body area is at good groundwater chemical status and the improvement since the previous plans is very small.
- ➤ The consideration of groundwater associated aquatic and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems improved significantly as did the assessment of chemical trends.
- Not all MS have established TVs for all substances posing risk of failing good status.



#### Findings on groundwater from the RBMPs assessment

#### Recommendations, chemical status

- Operational monitoring must be ensured for all groundwater bodies identified at risk.
- Monitoring of core parameters must be reported by Member States.
- Grouping methodologies for monitoring and status assessment is not always clear, and thus the absence of monitoring sites cannot be justified.
- Member States should set threshold values for all substances/indicators posing a risk of failing good status, and should clearly describe how natural background levels have been considered in their establishment.
- Some Member States still need to develop and apply trend reversal methodologies.