

Wasser-Konzerne Europas nehmen Einfluss auf das EU-Parlament!

„Eureau“, der Industrieverband der „Europäischen Föderation der nationalen Trink- und Abwasserbetreiber“ - ein Super-Lobbyist - wird als Quasi-Gesetzgeber die Interessen der europäischen Wasserkonzerne im EU-Parlament vertreten, indem er die EU-Abgeordneten steuern wird...

Mit In-Kraft-Treten des Lissabon-Vertrages am 1. Dezember 2009 bekommt das EU-Parlament einen etwas größeren Einfluss auch auf die EU-Wasser-Politik. Deshalb wurde ein Arbeitskreis mit Eureau und EU-Abgeordneten gegründet. Der Wasser-Lobbyist Eureau betreibt das Sekretariat dieser Beratungsstelle, d.h. er hat die Fäden in der Hand, um u.a. die "technologische Führerschaft der Europäischen Wasser-Industrie" weltweit auszubauen und zum ändern innerhalb Europas die Wasserknappheit entsprechend den Anforderungen "horizontal" aufzuteilen. "Horizontal" bedeutet, zukünftig Wasser-Rohrnetze bspw. von Deutschland möglicherweise auch vom Bodensee in die Trockenregionen nach Frankreich und Spanien zu bauen.

Konzerne und Gesetzgeber schließen sich für EU-Wasserpolitik zusammen [\[en\]](#)

Euractiv, Freitag 29. Januar 2010

Eine neu gegründete Arbeitsgruppe zu Wasser im Europäischen Parlament unterstützt die Europaabgeordneten bei einer horizontaleren Betrachtung der EU-Wasserpolitik, da auch die Europäische Kommission ihre Wasser-Strategien in Einklang mit Politiken zu Klima und Ressourceneffizienz bringen wird.

"Adaptation to climate change, risks of flooding and water scarcity will be on the agenda, as well as the influence of product design and different production processes," said the new group's chairman, MEP Richard Seeber (European People's Party, Austria), opening its first meeting yesterday (27 January).

The group's monthly meetings are also expected to address "the security of infrastructures, the necessity of ensuring technological leadership by the European water industry and the relationship between water, health and biodiversity," he continued.

The informal MEP and stakeholder group was set up with the support of Eureau, the European federation of national drinking and waste water operators (= Industrieverband, E.S.), which will also manage the intergroup's secretariat.

At their inaugural meeting, stakeholders suggested that the group should also address better implementation of existing water legislation, in particular pricing requirements and chemicals management. They also called for Europe's water technologies and knowledge to be integrated into EU development policy and the global governance of water.

Three EU water reviews underway

Peter Gammeltoft, head of the Commission's water unit, said the EU executive has three water reviews on the agenda for the Barroso II term.

First, the EU executive will assess the implementation of the EU's Water Framework Directive (WFD). National River Basin Management Plans, which had to be submitted by member states in December 2009, will be closely scrutinised. The EU executive will verify whether member states have introduced national pricing policies and water-saving measures, and whether water policy has been integrated into other policies, like agriculture. All these obligations stem from the WFD.

Regarding the pricing obligation, which became effective at the beginning of the year, Gammeltoft said he suspected that "member states are not as far as they should be".

Secondly, the Commission is to table a policy review on water scarcity and drought in 2012. Its main focus will be water efficiency, and it will consider whether "we are doing enough to manage demand," Gammeltoft said.

The third review, which Gammeltoft called the "climate review," will be undertaken at some point during the Barroso II mandate and will cover all other EU water policies and measures from a climate change point of view.

Gammeltoft stressed that there are significant overlaps between the three reviews and important interlinkages between water and other EU policies. "Water is a lot more than drinking and waste water," he insisted, referring to inland navigation, industry, biodiversity, tourism and agriculture.

"We will have to assess all policies. We cannot prepare an EU climate change policy if we don't check how changes in water cycles will affect different sectors," he added, saying talks on EU farm policy reform do not make sense without considering the link between food security and the availability of water.

Links

Europäische Union

- European Environment Agency (EEA): [Water resources across Europe report](#) (17 March 2009)
- Commission: [Water](#)
- Commission: [WISE - the Water Information System for Europe](#)

Fraktionen

- Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats): [Water: New EP Intergroup takes up European water challenge](#) (27 January 2010)

Industrieverbände

- EUREAU - European Federation of National Associations of Water & Wastewater Services: [EUREAU Statistics Overview on Water and Wastewater in Europe 2008 - Country Profiles and European Statistics](#) (June 2009)
- EUREAU - European Federation of National Associations of Water & Wastewater Services: [EUREAU Statistics: as clear as water](#) (23 June 2009)
- EUREAU - European Federation of National Associations of Water & Wastewater Services: [EUREAU Statistics overview on the water sector in Europe](#) (10 June 2009)