April 2026

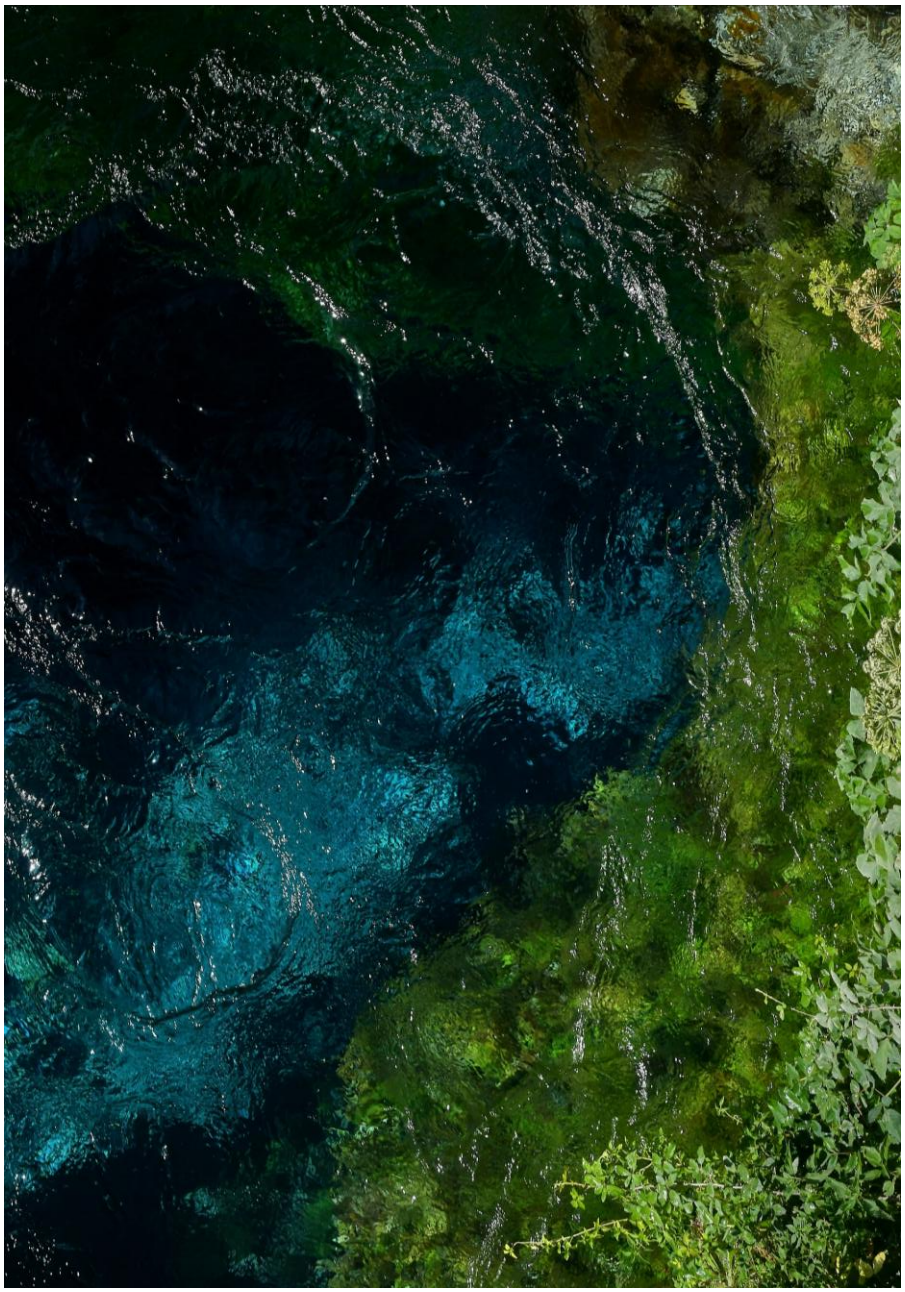
Water Framework Directive

Building on Success to Deliver a Water-Smart Europe

Water Europe (WE) is the recognized voice and promotor of water-related innovation, research, and technology development in Europe. W E is a purpose-driven multi-stakeholder association with over 300 members, representing the entire range of actors in the innovative water ecosystem. WE was established by the European Commission as a European Technology Platform. WE is guided in all its activities by its Water Vision, with the ultimate ambition of achieving a Water-Smart Society.

Water Europe

POLICY RELATED PAPER



Table

Building on Success

BE AMBITIOUS, WATER-SMART, NO BUSINESS AS USUAL

The revision of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is no longer optional—it is happening. The question is whether it will strengthen Europe's water resilience or weaken its foundations. The WFD has delivered clear benefits for environmental protection, economic stability, and investment predictability—these must not be compromised. Simplification must not become deregulation. Instead, it should unlock implementation, accelerate investment, and reinforce coherence.

Water Europe supports a targeted revision – in line with the objectives of the Water Resilience Strategy – to embed digital governance, strengthen water security, improve permitting, and enhance basin-level management.

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Introduction

In December 2025, the Commission identified permitting under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as a regulatory constraint in the context of the OMNIBUS Environment initiative, an initiative published with the objective of simplifying and reducing administrative burdens across environmental legislation, including water-related acts. In addition, the ResourcEU Action Plan also stressed permitting and investing challenges that particularly the mining sector.

These challenges arise at a time when Europe's water systems are under increasing pressure from both a qualitative and quantitative aspects, with growing implications for economic resilience, industrial competitiveness, and societal stability. Access to reliable water resources is emerging as a strategic condition for Europe's economic security, industrial capacity, and long-term growth. Increasing water stress is no longer only an environmental concern but a systemic risk that can disrupt key value chains, from energy and critical raw materials to advanced manufacturing, as emphasised by the Letta and Draghi's reports[1]. Meeting these challenges requires a significant acceleration of both investment and implementation:

- **Water stress** affects around 20% of EU land and 30% of its population, underlining the urgency of adaptation and investment.
- **€255 billion is required to comply** with existing legislation, including the Drinking Water Directive and the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, demonstrating the need to remove both financial and non-financial barriers[2].
- **In 2024, the European Commission initiated infringement procedures** against several Member States for failing to properly review and update water abstraction and discharge permits, highlighting persistent implementation challenges of the WFD[3].

Water Europe recognises the concerns associated with reopening the directive. At the same time, in a context of increasing water stress, investment needs and economic pressures, the question is not whether a revision takes place, but under which conditions it can strengthen both environmental protection and Europe's capacity to deliver. Globally, we are entering in an era of water bankruptcy in which we need to "stop the bleeding, protect essential services, restructure unsustainable claims, and invest in rebuilding" [4]. Without addressing implementation bottlenecks, in particular permitting and governance fragmentation, the investments required to ensure Europe's water resilience will not materialise.

However, simplification must be understood as a tool to accelerate the achievement of the objectives, improve coherence, and enable investment, not as a vehicle for lowering environmental ambition. Permitting is not only a compliance mechanism; it is a strategic enabler of Europe's water resilience, economic security, and long-term sustainability.

[1] Enrico Letta, Much More Than a Market: Speed, Security, Solidarity – Empowering the Single Market to Deliver a Sustainable Future and Prosperity for All EU Citizens, Brussels: European Commission, 2024 ; Mario Draghi, The Future of European Competitiveness, Brussels: European Commission, 2024.

[2] Water Europe, socio-economic study on the value of investing in water, 2024.

[3] EC urges Member States to review water permits • Water News Europe

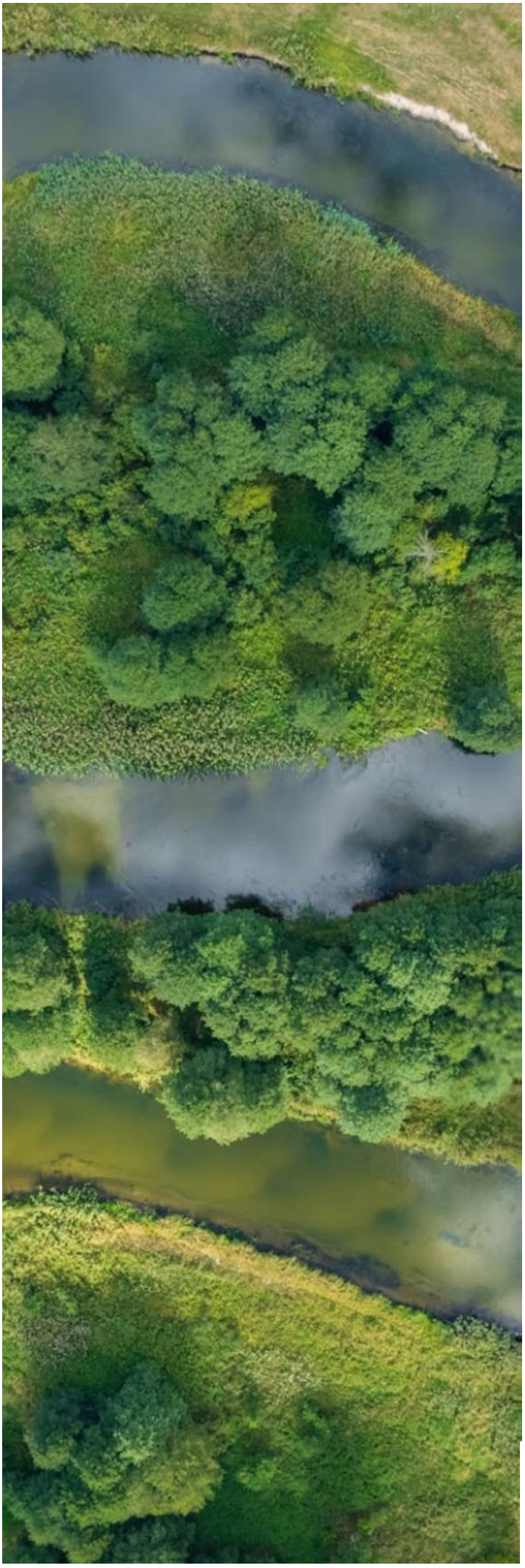
[4] UNU-INWEH Report: Madani, K. (2026). Global Water Bankruptcy: Living Beyond Our Hydrological Means in the Post-Crisis Era. United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. DOI: 10.53328/INR26KAM001

Water Europe supports a targeted revision of the WFD, in line with the objective of achieving a Water-Smart Society and the European Water Resilience Strategy, provided that it strengthens implementation and fully safeguards the Directive's core environmental standards, including the non-deterioration principle. This revision should focus on aligning the Directive with these objectives, in particular by enabling more efficient permitting, strengthening digital and data-driven water governance, and integrating water security into basin-level planning to respond to increasing climate and economic pressures.

WFD BENEFITS SHALL BE PROTECTED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY

The regulatory benefits delivered by the WFD over the past decades must remain sine qua non conditions of any revision. Since its adoption, the WFD has established one of the most advanced and comprehensive water governance frameworks globally. It has significantly improved the protection and knowledge of Europe's water resources compared to the pre-2000 situation thanks to:

- **Environmental ambitions**, notably the non-deterioration principle and the objective of achieving good ecological and chemical status. These must remain the core provisions of the Directive;
- **River basin governance**, strengthened through a source-to-sea approach, which must remain the foundation for coherent water management, including for transboundary water bodies;
- **Comprehensive monitoring systems**, covering both water quality and quantity across the entire water cycle, which must be



reinforced and supported by a strong digital architecture, including for water bodies partially located within the Union's territory;

- **Economic instruments**, including the polluter-pays principle and cost-recovery requirements, that must continue to underpin the financial sustainability of water services;
- **Structured and cyclical programmes of measures**, regularly updated, must be maintained to ensure effective implementation.

At its core, the WFD provides a robust framework for environmental protection. Through the non-deterioration principle and the objective of achieving good ecological and chemical status, it ensures both the prevention of further degradation and the continuous improvement of water bodies.

In addition, these elements have not only delivered environmental benefits, but also provided the stability and predictability required for long-term investment in water treatment and water-dependent sectors. This is particularly critical as more strategic sectors depend on the availability of water of the right quantity and quality[5].

However, progress in improving water status has slowed down in recent years, with no significant overall improvement observed since the first implementation cycles, highlighting the need to address structural barriers to implementation[6]. In addition, Europe is facing new challenges including climate change and a shifting geopolitical landscape that is intensifying pressures on industrial competitiveness and strategic autonomy, making effective water management a critical enabler of economic resilience.

SIMPLIFICATION DOES NOT MEAN WEAKENING BUT LEVERAGING ACTIONS

In this context, simplification must not lead to lowering environmental ambitions, or to weakening pollution control and monitoring. On the contrary, it should serve to accelerate implementation and enhance effectiveness.

Recent developments, including the legal challenge against the revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD), the proliferation of Omnibus initiatives, have significantly eroded the water value chain's trust in the ability of European institutions and Member States to ensure a balanced and robust revision of the EU water acquis. These dynamics, combined with targeted requests from economic actors to revisit core provisions of the WFD, are reinforcing concerns that simplification may be used as a vehicle for deregulation rather than improved implementation.

Simplification should be understood as a mean to unlock investment and shift from crisis response to proactive resilient management. It should stimulate measures to address water quality and quantity challenges, leveraging pollution reduction, water efficiency, water reuse and circular economy approaches, particularly through the development of water-smart industrial symbiosis[7].

In a broader perspective, simplification must reinforce the key incentives that already drive implementation :

- Cost-recovery principle: its implementation remains partial, leading to pricing structures that do not reflect the true value of water and environmental cost of water. This undermines incentives for efficiency, innovation, and pollution reduction. Strengthening its application is essential to mobilise investment and support sustainable water management.

- Deadlines and accountability: The EU is collectively not on track to meet the WFD objectives by 2027. Any new deadlines shall be carefully set up to accelerate the speed and dynamic of achieving these objective, similarly to the approach deployed for the new UWWTD.

Consequently, simplification must be clearly and commonly understood as a means to strengthen the environmental ambitions and implementation together. It should build on technological progress and innovation, enhance coherence across the EU water acquis, reduce fragmentation and duplication, and promote a more outcome-oriented regulatory framework. Only such an approach will support the achievement of our shared objective: a resilient, and competitive Europe in a changing world.

> **Any revision of the WFD must not reopen or weaken its core principles but strengthen its implementation and effectiveness; the issue is not the level of ambition of the WFD, but the capacity to implement it and bring up to date with the objectives to build a water-smart economy in line with the EU Water Resilience Strategy.**
>
> *Hans Goossens,*
> *Water Europe president*

[7] RESURGENCE, Unlocking Industrial Water Reuse and Resource Recovery to build a water-smart industry, 2025 ; iWAYS, Building a Water-Smart Industry, 2025. ULTIMATE, Supporting Water-Smart Industrial Symbiosis, 2024

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A TARGETED REVISION TO UNLOCK PROGRESS TOWARDS A WATER-SMART EUROPE

While Water Europe supports a targeted revision of the WFD this revision shall aim to align the current regulatory framework to the objectives of the WRS 8. Priority areas for targeted revision include:

1. Improve Permitting Frameworks while Preserving Environmental Safeguards

Permitting is driven by the WFD and the implementation of the non-deterioration principle. Processes must be streamlined to enable investment in infrastructure towards a continuous improvement of water availability and quality, as well as support sustainable and strategic economic developments in Europe.

Innovation, streamlined administrative processes and an inclusive, outcome-oriented approach at river basin level should be strongly embedded in permitting frameworks. Without efficient permitting, the investments required to ensure Europe's water resilience and industrial competitiveness will not materialise. This should be achieved by:

- **Carefully adapt the article 4.7 of the WFD** to ensure sufficient flexibility to unlock investment while ensuring additional environmental benefits at the river basin level in line with the Water Resilience Strategy[9].

- **Base water-related permitting on a basin-scale approach,** ensuring that projects are evaluated in the context of river basin hydrological conditions, water availability, pressures and long-term water resilience objectives. A system-level environmental benefits approach shall also be considered, particularly for industrial installations that contribute to the circulation of critical raw materials.

- **Simpler enforced permitting process** for strategic (supra)national projects and public service investments should be encouraged.

[9] This action shall be supported by a thorough impact assessment on the safeguards for water quality.

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2. Embed a Mandatory Digital Water Governance Framework to Drastically Strengthen Automatic Data Monitoring and Reporting

In the context of increasing complexity and the need for more efficient implementation, the revision of the WFD [10] should establish a coordinated European digital water governance framework, implemented in line with subsidiarity, supported by a common European architecture and aligned with other relevant directives[11] [12].

Without improved data availability, interoperability and real-time monitoring, effective implementation of the WFD and the Water Resilience Strategy will remain constrained.

In synergy with the upcoming Digitalisation Action Plan in the water sector, such a framework should provide clear objectives for Member States regarding the deployment of digital tools and data infrastructures, ensuring improved accessibility, interoperability and reuse of data across governance levels, reducing investment risks, and supporting data-driven decision making across water-dependent sectors. It would also strengthen accountability, transparency and inclusiveness, while safeguarding sensitive information through appropriate anonymisation and aggregation mechanisms. This should be achieved by:

- **Establishing a common European digital water architecture**, ensuring interoperability across Member States and alignment with other EU directives;
- **Enabling real-time monitoring, automated data collection and reporting**, reducing administrative burden and improving data quality;
- **Ensuring seamless data exchange** between regional, national and EU levels, including transboundary and source-to-sea governance frameworks;
- **Supporting decision-making through digital twins, hydraulic modelling and predictive tools** at river basin level;
- **Defining clear governance, roles and accountability frameworks** for data management and digital infrastructures;
- **Ensuring compliance with key principles**, including:
    - FAIR principles (aligned with the EU data strategy and the purpose of the EU directives) [13]
    - Subsidiarity principle (accountability in line with the EU treaties)[14],
    - Source-to-sea approach (aligned with the nature of water bodies)[15].

[10] The current WFD does not explicitly integrate digital tools, despite relying heavily on data collection, monitoring and reporting obligations, particularly through River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).

[11] At least the directives related to water quality monitoring: Directive 2008/105/EC on Environmental Quality Standards (EQSD), Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater, Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, Directive 2006/7/EC concerning the management of bathing water quality, Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions ; and provide coherence with the Directive 2008/56/EC (Marine Strategy Framework Directive).

[12] IDEATION, Integrating Inland Waters into the Digital Twin Ocean: A Strategic Imperative for Europe's Water Resilience, 2025; iMERMAID, Wastewater Management in the Mediterranean sea: Towards Resilient, Smart and Circular Water Systems, 2025; Nexogenesis, Lessons from 5 case studies to scale-up Smart WEFE Nexus Policies for a green and digital world, 2025.

[13] WATERVERSE, Fair principles guidelines, May 2023

[14] Nexogenesis, Lessons from 5 case studies to scale-up Smart WEFE Nexus Policies for a green and digital world, 2025.

[15] iMERMAID, Wastewater Management in the Mediterranean sea: Towards Resilient, Smart and Circular Water Systems, 2025

3. Integrate Water Security as a Core Objective of The Water Framework Direct

In line with the Water Resilience Strategy objectives, a comprehensive and operational water security framework should be established at river basin level, in full respect of the subsidiarity principle.

Water security is increasingly becoming a determining factor for industrial location decisions, agricultural productivity and the resilience of energy and manufacturing systems. Too often, responses are solely focused on water reuse. Despite this focus, less than 2.4% of treated wastewater is currently reused in the EU, even though more than 40 billion m^3 of urban wastewater are treated annually[16], highlighting a significant untapped potential. At the same time, water security is also supported by different measures included in other regulations:

- Floods Directive[17], addressing risks linked to flooding and short-term overflow events
- Groundwater Directive[18], addressing quantitative and chemical status of groundwater
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)[19], supporting water retention and efficiency measures
- Drinking Water Directive[20], addressing access to safe water and elements of prioritisation

Moreover, the WRS also aims to embed in its approach water security to build a water-smart economy. The Strategy notably introduces the "water efficiency first" principle and promotes a target of at least 10% improvement in water efficiency by 2030. While they should not be included as a mandatory legal provision, it emphasises the need to balance water demand and supply across sectors.

Therefore, this framework should aim to reduce water-related risks, address competing uses, and prevent ecosystem degradation by moving beyond fragmented approaches towards an integrated governance model supported by a coherent set of measures such as:

- **Developing a structured and harmonised approach towards water retention**, including natural, engineered, and hybrid solution, linked to RBMPs and in coherence with other relevant legislative frameworks[21];

- **Supporting water reuse beyond agricultural purposes** and resource recovery[22];

[16] Malinauskaite, Jurgita, Bertrand Delpech, Luca Montorsi, Matteo Venturelli, Wolfgang Gernjak, Morgan Abily, Tadej Stepišnik Perdih, Eleni Nyktari, and Hussam Jouhara. 2024. "Wastewater Reuse in the EU and Southern European Countries: Policies, Barriers and Good Practices" *Sustainability* 16, no. 24: 11277. https://doi.org/10.3390/su162411277

[17] European Parliament and Council. 2007. Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (Floods Directive). Official Journal of the European Union L 288.

[18] European Parliament and Council. 2006. Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (Groundwater Directive). Official Journal of the European Union L 372.

[19] European Parliament and Council. 2021. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 on CAP Strategic Plans. Official Journal of the European Union L 435. Article 73 and 74.

[20] European Parliament and Council. 2020. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive). Official Journal of the European Union L 435. Article 16.

[21] For example, European Parliament and Council. 2021. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 on CAP Strategic Plans. Official Journal of the European Union L 435. Article 73 and 74

[22] RESURGENCE, Unlocking Industrial Water Reuse and Resource Recovery to build a water-smart industry, 2025 ; iWAYS, Building a Water-Smart Industry, 2025.

- **Promoting Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)** through harmonised guidance[23] and stimulation through existing EU water policies[24];
- **Encouraging adoption of water allocation and emergency planning mechanisms** to manage scarcity, competing uses and extreme events at the river basin level, particularly for transboundary water bodies[25];
- **Applying – where land-tenure regimes and cost conditions allow – the technology-subsidiarity principle**, ensuring that solutions are selected based on performance and basin-specific context, enabling fit-for-purpose combinations of nature-based, grey and smart infrastructure[26].

4. Strengthen Transboundary River Basin Governance Through a Source-to-Sea Approach

Given that more than 60% of Europe's river basin districts are transboundary, the revision of the WFD should reinforce governance and operational coordination at river basin level. Current fragmentation increases the risk of conflicting upstream and downstream decisions and social acceptance. This fragmentation also creates uncertainty for investors and operators, increasing costs and delaying projects in transboundary river basins. In line with the Water Resilience Strategy, a more integrated, real-time and coordinated governance framework is required to ensure water security, sustainability and resilience across the entire hydrological landscape:

- **Strengthening the source-to-sea approach** into the directive to ensure coherence between inland, coastal and marine water management[27];
- **Anchoring the prevention of diversion**: River basins cross administrative borders. We should avoid to pass on any quality or quantity issues to other users or between (decentral-)governments;
- **Designating a single coordinating authority at river basin level**, responsible for data management, reporting and coordination across competent authorities (Article 3);
- **Requiring the development of fully coordinated or joint River Basin Management Plans** for transboundary basins, including shared objectives, monitoring systems and investment strategies;
- **Intensify transboundary cooperation by requiring relevant socio-economic and environmental actors in a river basin to cooperate**

[23] EC (2025) European Commission; Directorate-General for the Environment: Managed aquifer recharge (MAR) – Common implementation strategy for the water framework directive and the floods directive, Publications Office of the European Union.
[24] ZeroPollution4water, Reinforcing EU Groundwater Policy for Emerging Risks, March 2026
[25] While Article 11(3) establishes controls on abstraction, pollution and recharge, it does not address how water resources should be allocated between competing uses under conditions of scarcity or floods.
[26] Water Europe, Opportunities for Hybrid Grey and Green Infrastructure in Water Management: Challenges and Ways Forward, 2021 ; this approach is particularly supported for urban wastewater treatment plants. MULTISOURCE, Nature-Based Solutions for the Implementation of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, 2025
[27] ARSINOE, Policy Brief, 2025; Nexogenesis, Lessons from 5 case studies to scale-up Smart WEFE Nexus Policies for a green and digital world, 2025 ; IDEATION, Integrating Inland Waters into the Digital Twin Ocean: A Strategic Imperative for Europe's Water Resilience, 2025; iMERMAID, Wastewater Management in the Mediterranean sea: Towards Resilient, Smart and Circular Water Systems, 2025; Stars4water, Climate change Impacts: Water Challenges of European River Basins, 2025.

ensuring they work together to define priorities, coordinate actions, and contribute to management at both basin and tributary levels.

1. **Leveraging the benefits of mandatory digital water governance framework** to enable transboundary interoperable, real-time monitoring, data sharing and decision-making (in line with Article 8)[28].

[28] WATERVERSE, Fair principles guidelines, May 2023 ; iMERMAID, Wastewater Management in the Mediterranean sea: Towards Resilient, Smart and Circular Water Systems, 2025; IDEATION, Integrating Inland Waters into the Digital Twin Ocean: A Strategic Imperative for Europe's Water Resilience, 2025;

ANNEX

Examples of Implementation and Innovation

ZeroPollution4Water Cluster

The ZeroPollution4Water cluster is an initiative originating from the coalition of 7 different projects funded from two Horizon Europe 2022 calls which aim to:

- Prevent groundwater contamination and protect its quality against harmful impacts of global and climate change.
- Secure drinking water quality by protecting water sources against pollution, providing innovative monitoring and treatment solutions, and ensuring safe drinking water distribution.

ZeroPollution4Water supports the implementation of the WFD by advancing monitoring capacities and groundwater management through innovative technologies and approaches such as Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR). The project strengthens the detection and prevention of pollution, particularly from emerging contaminants. It contributes to WFD implementation by:

- Enhancing monitoring programmes through real-time and high-frequency data collection (Article 8)
- Supporting early detection of pollutants, improving response to contamination events
- Promoting groundwater protection and recharge (MAR) to achieve good quantitative and chemical status
- Strengthening evidence-based decision-making for River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)

WATERVERSE

The WATERVERSE mission is to develop a Water Data Management Ecosystem (WDME) for making data management practices and resources in the water sector accessible, affordable, secure, fair, and easy to use, improving usability of data and the interoperability of data-intensive processes, thus lowering the entry barrier to data spaces, enhancing the resilience of water utilities and boosting the perceived value of data and therefore the market opportunities behind it.
WATERVERSE contributes to the WFD by enabling a robust digital ecosystem based on FAIR data principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), improving how water data is shared, accessed, and used across Europe. WATERVERSE Dutch pilot site demonstrated how digital tools can enhance data interoperability, monitoring accuracy, and adaptive governance, directly supporting Articles 8, 13, and 16 of the WFD by:

- Improving data interoperability and harmonisation across river basins
- Facilitating integrated data management for RBMP development and reporting
- Enhancing cross-border cooperation through shared data infrastructures
- Supporting more transparent and efficient reporting under WFD frameworks (e.g. WISE)

IDEATION

IDEATION is an EU-funded project focused on creating a Digital Twin Ocean (DTO) of inland waters, linking rivers, lakes, and wetlands with the ocean. The project's success depends on the collaboration of an experienced consortium of 11 European partners. By combining real-time and historical data across rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and coastal waters, IDEATION enables:

- Early warning systems
- Infrastructure resilience
- Transboundary risk management

IDEATION develops a Digital Twin of the Ocean and advanced digital tools that support water management, monitoring, and climate resilience, contributing to more adaptive and informed implementation of the WFD. IDEATION contributes to WFD implementation by:

- Strengthening monitoring and assessment capacities through digital platforms and AI tools
- Enabling early warning systems for pollution and extreme events
- Supporting risk-based and adaptive river basin management
- Enhancing stakeholder engagement and data-driven decision-making (Article 14)

iMERMAID

iMERMAID EU-funded project focused on protecting the Mediterranean Sea basin. It aims to address the growing threats of chemical contamination and pollution caused by human activities, with a particular focus on contaminants of emerging concerns. iMERMAID intends to integrate innovative strategies for prevention, monitoring, and remediation, particularly around the Mediterranean Sea. This project builds upon the research and innovation activities of 11 projects.

iMERMAID adopts a source-to-sea approach, addressing pollution across the entire water ecosystem and promoting nature-based solutions (NbS) to improve water quality and ecosystem health. iMERMAID contributes to WFD implementation by:

- Supporting integrated river basin management beyond administrative boundaries
- Reducing diffuse pollution sources (urban, agricultural, industrial)
- Promoting nature-based solutions to improve ecological status
- Strengthening coherence between WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)

TOdrinQ

ToDrinQ is a EU-funded project that aims at developing a toolkit of technologies, systems and decision tools that will improve overall water systems operations and secure high quality drinking water. With 5 demo cases across Europe, the overall objectives of ToDrinQ are:

- Support the implementation of the revised drinking water directive.
- Enhance scientific and technical knowledge on drinking water quality protection, monitoring, and treatment
- Increase the resilience of drinking water systems in terms of both increased robustness and adaptability
- Ensure high-quality drinking water, minimising the concentration of (in)organic micropollutants, pathogenic micro-organisms and disinfection by-products (DBPs).

TOdrinQ enhances drinking water management through digital solutions, focusing on water quality monitoring, risk assessment, and improved governance from source to tap. TOdrinQ contributes to WFD implementation by:

- Protecting water bodies used for drinking water abstraction (protected areas)
- Supporting risk-based management approaches aligned with WFD and Drinking Water Directive
- Improving monitoring and traceability of water quality along the supply chain
- Reducing treatment needs by improving source water quality

RESURGENCE

The RESURGENCE project is an EU-funded project that aims to make industries use resources like water and energy more wisely and reduces waste. At the core of RESURGENCE project lies the concept of Seeds of Hubs for Circularity (S4Cs) strategic, replicable industrial ecosystems designed to integrate water, energy, and resource circularity. S4Cs act as a foundational instrument to pave the way for future large-scale Hubs for Circularity, driving climate neutrality, enhancing industrial competitiveness, and fostering sustainable resource use across water, energy, and feedstock.

RESURGENCE promotes water-smart industrial practices by advancing circular water use, reducing pollution, and improving resource efficiency across industrial sectors. RESURGENCE contributes to WFD implementation, as showcased by its case study 4 in Spain, by:

- Reducing industrial pollutant discharges (point-source pollution control)
- Supporting Programme of Measures (PoMs) through innovative treatment and reuse solutions
- Promoting water reuse and efficiency, reducing pressure on water bodies

Advancing the transition towards a circular and sustainable water economy.