



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Lista över publikationer från parlamentets Think Tank

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Sökkriterier som har använts för att skapa listan :

Sortera Sortera efter datum
Sökord "vattenförvaltning"

39 Resultat

Skapades den : 20-04-2024

[Research for PECH Committee - The future of the EU algae sector](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-02-2023

Författare BREUER Marcus Ernst Gerhard | KÜCH ANTON NEIL | POPESCU Irina

Politikområde Energi | Fiskeri | Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord akvatiskt ekosystem | alger | dokumentation | fiskeri | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jämförande studie | marint ekosystem | MILJÖ | miljöforskning | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | naturmiljö | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning This study examines the EU Algae Initiative of the European Commission and gives an overview of the European algae sector in terms of production, applications, opportunities and barriers. The 23 targeted actions proposed by the Commission have been set out with the goal of unlocking the vast potential of algae for the EU's Blue Bioeconomy, addressing key challenges, such as food security and climate change mitigation. For successfully developing the sector, a set of barriers will need to be overcome. This requires a collective effort by policymakers, at Member State and EU level, as well as industry stakeholders, scientific community, administration and others.

Studie [EN](#)

[Study on the Harmonisation of EU Environmental Law](#)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-02-2022

Extern avdelning Lorenzo Squintani

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord avfallshantering | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s miljöpolitik | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | luftkvalitet | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | proportionalitetsprincipen | subsidiaritetsprincipen | tillnärmning av lagstiftning | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning This study analyses the clarity and adaptability of EU environmental law and how these could be improved by means of regulatory options, by looking at four core EU environmental directives, in the field of water, air, nature and waste. Recommendations are made to improve the effectiveness of environmental law in European Union. The research has been prepared at the request of the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs as asked by the Committee on Petitions (PETI).

Studie [EN](#)

[New Ethiopian dam sparks controversy among Nile states](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 21-04-2021

Författare PICHON Eric

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Afrika | Afrikanska unionen | Egypten | ekonomisk geografi | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | Etiopien | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | konstbyggnad | kraftverk | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | mjuk energi | naturmiljö | politisk geografi | samarbetsavtal | Sudan | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | utomeuropeiska organisationer | vattendrag | vattenförvaltning | vattenkraft

Sammanfattning Successive negotiation rounds between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt about the filling and operation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) have ended in stalemate. This new dam, built by Ethiopia on the Blue Nile (the Nile's main tributary), will bring into operation Africa's largest hydropower plant. It is expected to secure access to electricity for the majority of Ethiopians, to foster economic development and to provide revenues from the sale of surplus electricity abroad. For its part, Sudan expects the new dam will not only help regulate the flow of the Nile and prevent devastating floods but also provide access to cheap energy; still, it fears the new dam will hinder the yield of its own dam – Roseires – situated within a short distance downstream. Egypt too is worried about the potential impact of the new dam on its own Aswan High Dam, and that it will give Ethiopia control over the flow of the Nile and reduce the fresh water available for Egyptians. Yet again, the GERD has reignited a long rivalry about the sharing of waters among the Nile basin countries. Most – including Ethiopia – have signed a comprehensive framework agreement on the water management of the Nile and its tributaries. However, Sudan and Egypt have refused to take part in the Nile basin comprehensive framework agreement, unless it recognises their right to oversee the use of most of the Nile waters, which a bilateral treaty of 1959 accorded to them, but which is contested by other basin countries. The EU supports the African Union in the quest for a negotiated solution on the GERD, which risks further setbacks due to the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region. This is an update of a Briefing published in December 2020. The author acknowledges the assistance of Christian Meseth from the Directorate-General for External Policies (DG EXPO) with the updating.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Drinking Water Directive

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 25-01-2021

Författare LAANINEN Tarja

Politikområde Konsumentskydd | Miljö | Parlamentets och rådets antagande av lagstiftning

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | cirkulär ekonomi | dricksvatten | EG-direktiv | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-förslag | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | folkhälsa | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hälsa | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | kvalitetsstandard | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | människoföda | naturmiljö | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vattenförorening | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattenskydd

Sammanfattning On 1 February 2018, the European Commission published a proposal for a recast of the Directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption (the Drinking Water Directive). The proposal responded to the European Citizens' Initiative, Right2Water, and built on a fitness check which concluded that the 20-year old directive is fit for purpose, but needs updating. The main elements of the proposal consist of updating the water quality standards, introducing a risk-based approach to the monitoring of water, improving information provided to consumers, harmonising the standards for products in contact with drinking water, and improving access to water. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) adopted its report in September 2018. The Parliament concluded its first reading in plenary in March 2019. A new rapporteur was appointed at the beginning of the new parliamentary term, and agreement was reached on the text in trilogue negotiations on 18 December 2019. The Parliament voted to adopt the text at second reading on 15 December 2020. The directive was published in the Official Journal on 23 December 2020, and the Member States have until 12 January 2023 to transpose it into national legislation. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU water legislation

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 10-12-2020

Författare LAANINEN Tarja

Politikområde Livsmedelssäkerhet | Miljö

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | dricksvatten | EG-direktiv | EU-lagstiftning | EU-politik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | kvalitetsstandard | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vattenförorening | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattenskydd | vattentillgångar

Sammanfattning During the December plenary session, Parliament is due to hold a joint debate on water legislation, and subsequently to vote on final adoption of the regulation recasting the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) and on a resolution on the implementation of EU water legislation. Revising the DWD is a result of the first-ever successful European citizens' initiative 'Right2Water'.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Fact Finding visit to Italy (Valledora-Piemonte) 17-18 December

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 17-12-2018

Författare Mussa Giorgio

Politikområde Folkhälsa | Framställningar till Europaparlamentet | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Miljö

Sökord dricksvatten | dumpning av avfall | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europa | Europaparlamentskommitté | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | grundvatten | Italien | konsekvent-undersökning | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | naturmiljö | parlament | petition | Piemonte | POLITIK | politisk geografi | regioner i EU:s medlemsstater | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning The aim of this briefing is to provide summarized information for the delegation of the Committee on Petitions which is to visit the above-mentioned Valledora area in the Piedmont Region of Italy from 17 to 18 December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Water in Central Asia: An increasingly scarce resource

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 12-09-2018

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bilaterala förbindelser | byggande och stadsplanering | Centralasien | EU-initiativ | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | samarbetspolitik | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | tredjeland | utnyttjande av jordbruksmark | vattenbehandling | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattenhushållning inom jordbruket | vattentillgångar

Sammanfattning While it is rich in fossil fuels and minerals, Central Asia is poor in water. However, water plays a key role in the economies of the five Central Asian countries. In mountainous Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, hydroelectricity is already a vital energy resource; new dams could also make it a major export revenue earner. Downstream, river water irrigates the cotton fields of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Heavy water use, particularly in agriculture, is putting water supplies under pressure. Central Asian countries have to share limited resources fairly, while balancing the needs of upstream hydroelectricity generation and downstream agriculture. For this reason, cooperation is vital. However, competition for water has often been a source of tensions, particularly between Uzbekistan and its upstream neighbours. The situation has improved recently, now that Uzbekistan's new president has taken a more constructive approach to resolving these regional water-related problems. Water use also has many environmental implications. Soviet engineers succeeded in turning deserts into fertile farmland, but at the expense of the Aral Sea, a formerly huge inland lake that has all but dried up. Intensive agriculture is also polluting the region's rivers and soils. Leaky irrigation infrastructure and unsustainable greening projects are wasting huge amounts of water. In future, more efficient water use and closer cooperation will become increasingly necessary, as population growth and climate change pile pressure on the region's scarce water resources. The EU has made water one of the main priorities of its development aid for the region. Among other things, EU funding supports regional cooperation and improvements to water infrastructure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), New York, 16 - 18 July 2018

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 28-06-2018

Extern avdelning Kettunen M, Charveriat C, Farmer A, Gionfra S, Schweitzer JP & Stainforth T, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Politikområde Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Miljö | Regional utveckling | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | byggande och stadsplanering | cirkulär ekonomi | dricksvatten | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | FN | forum | Förenta nationerna | förnybar energi | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hållbar utveckling | internationell politik | internationella förbindelser | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kina | kommunikation | konsumtion | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | naturmiljö | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | stadsboende | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | vattenförvaltning | världskonsumtion

Sammanfattning The SDGs framework has the potential to provide a useful overarching framework to further the debate on Europe's political priorities, with a view to pursuing social, economic and environmental sustainability both within the Union and globally. However, this requires increasing the political buy-in across sectors. There is a need to translate the SDGs into concrete sectoral political priorities, targets and actions for the EU, and to agree on a legitimate framework for delivering these priorities across Member States. The July 2018 HLPF meeting constitutes a window of opportunity to assert influence on the implementation of SDGs in the EU, providing an opportunity to use a range of key current EU initiatives (e.g. the EU circular economy package, post-2020 biodiversity objectives and 2021 – 2027 EU budget) to advance the SDGs debate. In the global context, it will be important to promote linkages between the outcomes of the 2018 HLPF, the forthcoming Global Sustainable Development Report, and other global process of relevance to the environment, including the UNFCCC, the CBD, UNEA, as well as the newly launched negotiations for a global Pact for the Environment. There is a need to set the stage for environment to become more at the heart for the following HLPF, especially in terms of the 4-year stocktake in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the drinking water directive

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 27-03-2018

Författare KRAMER Esther

Politikområde Miljö

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | cirkulär ekonomi | dricksvatten | EG-direktiv | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | folkhälsa | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hälsa | konsumentskydd | konsumtion | kvalitetsstandard | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | människoföda | naturmiljö | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vattenförorening | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattenskydd

Sammanfattning This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 1 February 2018 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Briefing [EN](#)

A stable Egypt for a stable region: Socio-economic challenges and prospects

Publikationstyp Studie
Datum 19-01-2018
Extern avdelning Adel ABDEL GHAFAR
Politikområde Energi | Miljö | Mänskliga rättigheter | Sysselsättning | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord Afrika | arbetsmarknad | arbetsmarknad | befolkningstillväxt | demografi och befolkning | Egypten | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | GEOGRAFI | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | irreguljär migration | klimatanpassning | kvinnans ställning | kvinnors rättigheter | LAG OCH RÄTT | migration | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk situation | politiska rättigheter | regional säkerhet | rätt till hälsa | rätt till utbildning | rättigheter och friheter | samhällsfrågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | strukturell anpassning | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | terrorism | ungdomsarbetslöshet | vattenförvaltning | vattentillgångar
Sammanfattning Seven years after the 2011 uprising in Egypt, a combination of domestic challenges, together with instability in the Middle East and North Africa region has stalled the country's ongoing transition. Stability in Egypt is key for the region, and the country's international partners such as the EU have a clear interest in helping move the country towards stability and prosperity. To that end, this study investigates the main challenges facing Egypt, focusing on social, economic, political and environmental challenges. The study analyses the implications of these challenges for Egypt's stability in the coming decades. The study then examines the key drivers of EU-Egypt relations and provides a number of policy recommendations on how the EU can support Egypt's longer-term stability. The study argues that the EU's economic and security engagement with Egypt should not come at the expense of supporting democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The study also argues that EU programmatic assistance to Egypt should focus on youth, women, education, and entrepreneurship. Finally, the study also argues that the EU's engagement is likely to be more successful if EU member states are more unified in their approach towards Egypt.

Studie [EN](#)

Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014-19 - Fourth edition

Publikationstyp Studie
Datum 07-12-2017
Författare HILLER WOLFGANG
Politikområde Avtalsrätt, handelsrätt och bolagsrätt | Beskattning | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Energi | Europeiska planeringsterminen | Europeiskt mervärde | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Forskningspolitik | Internationell handel | Jämställdhetsfrågor, lika möjligheter och mångfald | Miljö | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Sysselsättning | Säkerhet och försvar | Transport | Turism
Sökord administrering och avlöning av personal | arbetsmarknadsrelationer och arbetsrätt | associationsrätt | bolagsskatt | Ekonomiska och monetära unionen | euroområdet | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | forskningspolitik | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagsorganisering | inre marknad | internationell politik | internationell rätt | internationella förbindelser | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | kvinnors rättigheter | LAG OCH RÄTT | lika lön | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | monetära förhållanden | penningväsen | personalrepresentation | POLITIK | politisk ram | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättigheter och friheter | rättsstat | Schengenavtalet | skatteflykt | skatteväsen | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | transportpolitik | vattenförvaltning
Sammanfattning This study brings together work in progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields. This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy through pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by Parliament – from a wider and deeper digital single market to more systematic coordination of national and European defence policies or increased cooperation to fight corporate tax avoidance. The benefits are measured principally in additional GDP generated or more rational use of public resources. The latest analysis suggests that the European economy could be boosted by €1.75 trillion per year – or 12 % of EU-28 GDP (2016) – by such measures over time. The study is intended to make a contribution to the on-going discussion about the European Union's policy priorities over the current five-year institutional cycle, running from 2014 to 2019.

Studie [EN](#)

Global Trendometer: Essays on medium- and long-term global trends - Summer 2017

Publikationstyp Studie
Datum 06-09-2017
Författare ALTMAYER Anne | CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | WIDUTO Agnieszka | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya
Politikområde Beskattning | Demokrati | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Framtidsplanering | Internationell handel | Jämställdhetsfrågor, lika möjligheter och mångfald | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Socialpolitik | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord Afrika | Afrika söder om Sahara | Asien och Oceanien | bygg- och anläggningsarbete | bygg- och anläggningsutrustning | demografi | demografi och befolkning | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | INDUSTRI | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Kina | LAG OCH RÄTT | likabehandling | medelklass | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | multilaterala förbindelser | nationalräkenskaper | omfördelning av inkomst | protektionism | rättigheter och friheter | råmaterial | skattesystem | skatteväsen | social ram | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | vattenförvaltning
Sammanfattning With the publication of the "Global Trendometer" the EPRS Global Trends Unit seeks to contribute to the process of identifying and addressing medium- and long-term trends, and their possible implications for policy-making in the European Union. In this latest edition, three essays and seven two-page vignettes on different geopolitical, economic, technological and social issues paint a broad-ranging picture of some developments that may shape Europe's future.

Studie [EN](#)

[Drinking Water Directive](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 24-07-2017

Författare KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Politikområde Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Miljö | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | dricksvatten | EG-direktiv | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Förenta nationerna | hälsa | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | konsekvent-undersökning | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | människoföda | naturmiljö | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | Världshälsoorganisationen

Sammanfattning The Drinking Water Directive (DWD) sets quality standards for drinking water and requires that Member States ensure monitoring and compliance with these standards. By and large, it has been successful, best exemplified by the high, and increasing, levels of compliance across the European Union (EU) with the microbiological, chemical and indicator parameters and values set in the DWD. Notwithstanding this overall success, evidence collected over the past years, most notably through evaluation as well as public and stakeholder consultation, confirm the existence of challenges. These include an outdated list of parameters and parametric values; over-reliance on compliance testing at the end of the water supply chain (at the tap) and related lack of a risk-based approach to managing water quality; problems related to water quality in small water supplies; lack of connection to public water networks for many citizens; problems related to water contact materials; as well as a lack of information for citizens. Although European Commission Directive 2015/1787 recently introduced elements of a risk-based approach, the current text of the directive does not appear to integrate the World Health Organization guidelines on drinking water quality sufficiently, both in terms of parameters and parametric values (which have not been updated in the DWD since 1998), as well as the lack of a comprehensive risk-based approach in water quality management that would systematically address potential risks throughout the water supply chain. The European Commission is expected to make a proposal to amend the directive in late 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU participation in the PRIMA partnership](#)

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 07-06-2017

Författare REILLON Vincent

Politikområde Forskningspolitik

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | EU:s finanser | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | finansieringsmetod (EU) | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | forskning och utveckling | GEOGRAFI | hälsa | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | livsmedelsresurser | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | organisation av forskningen | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | ramprogram för forskning och utveckling | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | tredjeländer i Medelhavsområdet | vattenförvaltning | vetenskapligt samarbete

Sammanfattning The European Parliament is expected to vote on the decision to allow the financial participation of the European Union in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) during the June 2017 plenary. This public-public partnership would support collaborative research and innovation projects on agro-food systems and water management between institutions of the EU and of third countries around the Mediterranean shore. The Union contribution under Horizon 2020 could reach a maximum of €220 million over 10 years.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Partnership Instrument](#)

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-04-2017

Författare PARRY Matthew

Politikområde Budget | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s finanser | EU:s finansieringsinstrument | EU:s internationella roll | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fattigdom | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatförändring | marknadstillträde | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | nationalräkenskaper | rättslig grund | rättvis handel | samarbetspolitik | utsläppshandel | utvärdering av bistånd | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning The EU's Partnership Instrument (PI) is a foreign policy tool established under the current Multiannual Financial Framework to fund strategic cooperation with third countries on 'issues of global concern', and pursue EU objectives set out in the Europe 2020 strategy related to sustainability, trade and innovation, and EU public diplomacy. While all third countries are eligible for PI-funded cooperation, the instrument is especially aimed at middle and upper-income countries that are current or potential strategic partners to the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable tourism: The environmental dimension

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 13-03-2017

Författare HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikområde Turism

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk politik | ekosystem | etikettering | EU-statistik | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | hållbar utveckling | klimatförändring | marknadsföring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljökostnad | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | naturmiljö | samhällsfrågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | turism | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning Tourism is the third largest economic sector in the European Union (EU). It is estimated to employ a total of 17 million people, and its overall contribution to the economy is close to 10 % of EU gross domestic product. Tourism has a special, two-way relationship with the environment. On the one hand, the quality of the environment is essential to tourism's success, as this is very often what attracts people to visit a place, and persuades them to go back. On the other hand, tourism can become the vector of significant pressures and impacts on the environment. Potential adverse effects of tourism development relate to three main areas: strain on natural resources; pollution; and physical impacts, typically involving the degradation of ecosystems. Climate change and tourism are closely interlinked. While the tourism sector contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, for the most part derived from the transport of tourists, it also faces profound impacts from global warming. The beach, winter- and nature-based tourism segments are likely to be most affected. Research points to a lack of relevant, EU-wide, recent and detailed data about the impacts of tourism on the environment. The European Environment Agency is working on the elaboration of a reporting mechanism on the tourism and environment relationship, based on several indicators, many of which are consistent with the European tourism indicators system for sustainable destination management (ETIS), developed as part of EU action to promote tourism sustainability.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

India and China: Too Close for Comfort?

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-07-2016

Författare DATTA SHALENE | LEGRAND Jérôme | MENDONCA Susana | VANDEWALLE Laurence | VIILUP Elina

Politikområde Demokrati | Global styrning | Internationell handel | Miljö | Mänskliga rättigheter | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | försvar | försvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | gränsöverskridande samarbete | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | humaniora | Indien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Kina | militärt samarbete | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | regional säkerhet | samarbetspolitik | samtidshistoria | TRANSPORT | transportinfrastruktur | transportpolitik | utrikespolitik | vattenförvaltning | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning India and China — two emerging Asian giants — have historically been polar opposites in many ways and relations between them have been tense. In recent years, however, their co-operation has been improving and they have signed numerous bilateral agreements. From the EU's perspective, it is crucial to monitor the relationship between these strategic partners. Not only do these two emerging countries have the two largest populations in the world, but projections suggest that they will together account for a significant share of the world economy by the middle of the century. The EU must be able to meet the regional and even global challenges presented by the rise of China and India.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 23-06-2016

Extern avdelning Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Politikområde Internationell handel | Miljö | Mänskliga rättigheter | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomiska förbindelser | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | energisamarbete | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | GCC-länder | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsförbindelser | hållbar utveckling | internationell handel | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Irak | Iran | kärnkraftspolitik | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | narkotikahandel | naturgas | nukleär säkerhet | oljeindustri | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk situation | regional säkerhet | samarbetspolitik | straffrätt | Syrien | terrorism | utrikespolitik | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Water disputes in Central Asia: Rising tension threatens regional stability

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 28-10-2015

Författare KOCAK Konur Alp

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bevattning | Centralasien | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | energiberoende | energipolitik | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humaniora | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | konfliktförebyggande | konstbyggnad | kraftverk | livsmedelsberoende | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | regional säkerhet | territoriell konflikt | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | utnyttjande av jordbruksmark | vattenförvaltning | vattenkraftutbyggnad | vattentillgångar | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, water management has caused severe disputes in Central Asia, due to conflicting needs and priorities between the upstream and downstream countries, thus endangering regional stability and security. In terms of distribution of natural resources, the countries in the region are divided into two groups: 'energy-poor but water-rich' upstream countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) and 'energy-rich but water-poor' downstream countries (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan). While the first group is in dire need of water for energy, downstream countries need water for agriculture. As a result, natural resources have emerged not as tools for facilitating regional cooperation but as a source of conflict. The dispute over Tajikistan's Rogun Hydropower Plant Project represents a concrete example of the water-energy-food nexus in the region. As tension between energy-deprived Tajikistan and water-starved Uzbekistan grows, water becomes a source of conflict, posing a significant threat to regional stability. Bellicose statements from the leaders of Central Asian states reflect the importance of water-related disputes: Uzbek President Islam Karimov stated that 'water-related problems could spark wars'. Disagreement on water management has prompted initiatives from inside the region and from international actors, and the European Union is no exception. The EU's Central Asia Strategy, identified 'environment and water management' as a priority area. The EU has repeatedly stated that water-related disputes pose a major threat to regional security and stability. Recently, the Council Conclusions of June 2015 re-emphasised the critical importance of the issue. Possible acceleration of tension between the Central Asian states may deteriorate stability and security in the region, which already faces various other threats.

Briefing [EN](#)

Resource Efficiency Indicators

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 02-06-2015

Extern avdelning Hubert Reisinger, Maria Tesar and Brigitte Read

Politikområde Energi | Framtidsplanering | Industri | Miljö

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk tillväxt | ekonomiska läget | hållbar utveckling | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | markanvändning | MILJÖ | miljöindikator | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | naturmiljö | naturtillgångar | resursförvaltning | utnyttjande av jordbruksmark | vattenförvaltning | återvinning av avfall

Sammanfattning This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Resource Efficiency Indicators held on 14 April 2015. There was general agreement that world economic growth will soon be limited by the earth's carrying capacity. In order to have a system for steering the necessary policy measures a set of resource efficiency indicators is needed. In this indicator set priority should be given to most needed indicators. In addition, footprint type indicators, which take into account indirect flows, are needed. The workshop was organised by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Studie [EN](#)

Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 20-05-2015

Författare ZANDSTRA Thomas

Politikområde Europeiskt mervärde | Konsumentskydd | Miljö

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | genomförande av EU-rätten | hydrologi | konsekvent-undersökning | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljökvalitet | miljöpolitik | miljörätt | naturmiljö | naturvetenskap och tillämpad vetenskap | nytto-kostnads-analys | redovisning | spillvatten | vatten | vattenförorening | vattenförvaltning | vattenskydd | vattentillgångar | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning This 'Cost of Non-Europe' report examines the state of implementation of current EU Water Legislation and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The assessment made of existing water legislation confirms that there are still implementation gaps and areas of poor performance. The examination of five case studies, where it was believed that a significant potential exists for further EU action, served to demonstrate that there are several barriers which hinder the achievement of the goals set in the legislation. More European action would accordingly be necessary to limit the impact on Europe's water quality of flooding or of pharmaceutical residues. To limit the use of fresh water more generally, there is a need for European coordination to increase the use of water-efficient equipment and water-metering. This research makes a cautious estimate that the benefits of full implementation of existing legislation could reach 2.8 billion euro per year. The study also demonstrates that further European action in this field could provide further added value, representing a 'cost of non-Europe' of some 25 billion euro per year.

Studie [EN](#)

Multimedia [Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Phil Hogan - Commissioner-Designate

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 15-10-2014

Författare RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politikområde Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling

Sökord dokumentation | EKONOMI | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s finanser | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | flerårig budgetram | gemensam jordbrukspolitik | insyn i beslutsfattandet | interinstitutionella kontakter | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | jordbruksstöd | landsbygdsutveckling | ledamot av kommissionen | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | minskade gasutsläpp | offentligt uttalande | regioner och regionalpolitik | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | utnämning av ledamöter | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning In his answers to the questionnaire and during the hearing on 2 October 2014 before the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, commissioner-designate Phil Hogan made a number of commitments. Commitments relevant to the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development are highlighted in this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

The World Bank Considers Feasible the Building of the Tajik Rogun Dam

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 22-07-2014

Författare GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | KERESSELIDZE Nata

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk konsekvens | el- och kärnenergiindustri | ENERGI | energioberoende | energipolitik | folkomflyttning | Förenta nationerna | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förvaltning | genomförbarhetsstudie | GEOGRAFI | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | konstbevattnad odling | konstbyggnad | migration | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | naturmiljö | politisk geografi | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | Tadzjikistan | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | utnyttjande av jordbruksmark | utrikespolitik | Uzbekistan | vattenförvaltning | vattenkraftutbyggnad | vattentillgångar | Världsbanken

Sammanfattning Water issues in Central Asia, which have proven contentious since the breakup of the Soviet Union, have attracted international attention with the World Bank's recent impact assessment condoning Tajikistan's plan to build an enormous dam. The Rogun Dam, under construction for decades, is strongly contested by downstream Uzbekistan. Tensions between energy-deprived Tajikistan and water-starved Uzbekistan – exacerbated by the region's endemically unsustainable resource management and growing competition – have prevented the countries from pooling their complementary resources. Downstream Uzbekistan has applied political and economic pressure to its poorer upstream neighbour to ensure the huge Uzbek cotton fields continue to be watered. For its part, Tajikistan hopes to export electricity to Afghanistan with the hydropower project, which has suffered from a lack of funding as well as political wrangling. The dam, located in an earthquake-prone region, would be the tallest in the world – and the most cost-effective way to boost Tajikistan's economy and energy efficiency. According to the World Bank, whose reports included technological and environmental considerations, the construction and operation of the dam are feasible, and the proper application of international standards would reduce the risk of failure. The Bank also recommends that downstream countries have an equity participation in the project.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners for the Management and Use of Natural and Renewable Resources: Towards Green Growth in the Mediterranean

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 25-04-2014

Extern avdelning Caroline ORJEBIN-YOUSFAOUI (IPEMED, France)

Politikområde Energi | Miljö | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Afrika | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | energimarknad | energipolitik | energisamarbete | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | förnybara tillgångar | GEOGRAFI | hållbar utveckling | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatanpassning | kolväte | Libyen | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | naturmiljö | oljeindustri | politisk geografi | resursförvaltning | samarbetspolitik | solenergi | tredjeländer i Medelhavsområdet | union för Medelhavsområdet | vattenförvaltning | vattentillgångar | vindenergi

Sammanfattning After drawing up an inventory of the energy and water resources of the South and East Mediterranean Countries (SEMCs) and presenting their political, economic and social challenges, this report takes stock of the European neighbourhood policies conducted following the Arab revolutions in these countries and offers a forward-looking vision in this area for the years to come. Despite some success the initiatives led by the European Union in respect of its neighbourhood policy with the SEMCs in the area of the management of natural resources are not very effective owing to the lack of a shared vision between the countries in the region and a lack of strong political will on the part of the European Union. However, sustainable management of the energy potential and natural resources of the SEMCs could become the cornerstone of inclusive green growth in these countries. A paradigm shift in Euro-Mediterranean relations therefore needs to take place in order to respond to the desire for economic and social change expressed by the populations following the 'Arab Spring'. Two aspects in particular must be addressed: support for greater energy efficiency and integrated management of natural resources, particularly water resources.

Djupanalys [EN](#), [FR](#)

Uzbekistan: Selected Trade and Economic Issues

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 12-09-2013

Författare BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Internationell handel

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | bomull | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | GEOGRAFI | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | importrestriktion | internationell handel | JORDBRUKSLIVSMEDELSINDUSTRI | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | liberalisering av marknaden | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | politisk geografi | protektionism | råvarumarknad | straffrätt | strukturell anpassning | Uzbekistan | vattenförvaltning | vegetabilisk produkt

Sammanfattning Uzbekistan is the Central Asia Republic that suffered the less from the collapse of Soviet Union. GDP was restored to pre-independence levels as early as 2002, and the country has since enjoyed a protracted phase of sustained economic growth. Uzbekistan is currently a medium-low income country, and living conditions in the country have significantly improved, though mainly in urban areas. Regional and social disparities are high. Rather than liberalise its economy and adopt the economic reforms suggested by international financial institutions, Uzbekistan has preferred to set-up a system based on import substitution under strict state control. This has had the merit of protecting the country from external shocks but has also led to a relatively inefficient system where state interference in the economy is the rule rather than the exception. The external trade sector is largely dominated by gas, gold and cotton exports, and exchanges with the European Union are very limited. The EU signed a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Uzbekistan in 1999. The European Parliament opposed to the ratification of a protocol extending PCA provisions to the textile sector, initialled in 2010, because of persistent and serious exploitation of child labour in the Uzbek cotton sector.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Hållbar förvaltning av naturresurser

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-05-2013

Extern avdelning Jana Poláková (Project Leader, IEEP), Andrew Farmer (IEEP), Sandra Berman (BIO Intelligence Service), Sandra Naumann (Ecologic Institute), Ana Frelih-Larsen (Ecologic Institute) and Johanna von Toggenburg (Ecologic Institut)

Politikområde Forskningspolitik | Jordbruk och landsbygdsutveckling | Miljö

Sökord gemensam jordbrukspolitik | hållbart jordbruk | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | jordbrukspolitik | lantbruksforskning | markanvändning | markskydd | marktillgångar | MILJÖ | miljöforskning | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | utnyttjande av jordbruksmark | vattenförvaltning | vattenhushållning inom jordbruket | vattenskydd | vattentillgångar

Sammanfattning Vatten är en central naturresurs som ingår både i EU:s politik för resurseffektivitet och i FN:s globala politiska ramar. Både vattnets kvalitet och kvantitet har stor betydelse för en hållbar förvaltning av denna naturresurs. Jordbruket är beroende av många naturresurser, bland annat vatten. Klimatförändringarna förväntas öka trycket på både vattnet och jordbrukssektorn, eftersom de allt frekventare och allvarigare torkperioderna och översvämningarna får konsekvenser för jordbruksmarkerna och tvingar fram en nödvändig anpassning från vattenanvändare, lantbruk, regioner och medlemsstater.

Studie [EN](#)

Sammanfattning [EN](#)

Bilaga 1 [EN](#)

Bilaga 2 [CS](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#)

The Right to Water and Sanitation in Development Cooperation : The State of Play and the European Union

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 13-11-2012

Extern avdelning Malcolm LANGFORD (Norwegian Centre on Human Rights, Norway)

Politikområde Mänskliga rättigheter | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | dricksvatten | internationell rätt | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | resursförvaltning | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | utvecklingsbistånd | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattentillgångar

Sammanfattning This briefing paper examines international development cooperation from the perspective of the right to water and sanitation. It focuses on the role of the European Union (EU) and asks where and how human rights approaches could be better integrated in its policy and practice. Section 1 examines progress on realising the right to water and sanitation. Section 2 analyses the degree of consensus on right to water and sanitation in international law and the extent to which it is reflected in development policy and practice. Section 3 discusses different areas where human rights-based approaches could be integrated into the EU's external policies on water and sanitation and makes seven recommendations.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Impacts of Shale Gas Extraction on the Environment and on Human Health – 2012 Update

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-10-2012

Extern avdelning Matthias ALTMANN, Werner Weindorf and Werner ZITTEL (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Stefan LECHTENBÖHMER (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy)

Politikområde Energi | Folkhälsa | Framställningar till Europaparlamentet | Miljö

Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ENERGI | folkhälsa | giftigt ämne | hälsa | konsekvent-undersökning | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | naturgas | oljeindustri | oljeutvinning | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | spillvatten | vattenförorening | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning This study discusses the possible impacts of hydraulic fracturing on the environment and on human health updating a study published in 2011. Detailed studies of environmental risks arising from unconventional gas extraction activities have been published recently on European and national levels substantially broadening and deepening the scientific basis. However, knowledge and availability of information are still limited. High risks are identified in a number of environmental aspects, notably when taking into account the cumulative risks of multiple installations typical for unconventional gas activities.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Water privatisation in the EU

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 10-02-2011

Författare VAN OEL Maria Terese

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Miljö

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | civilrätt | FINANSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | partnerskap mellan den offentliga och den privata sektorn | POLITIK | pris | prisbildning | privatisering | resursförvaltning | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | vattentillgångar | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning Water privatisation stirs up fierce debate. Some level of private sector involvement can be found in the water sector throughout the EU. However, liberalisation has not necessarily followed.

Briefing [EN](#)

A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND PUBLIC-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS FOR URBAN WATER SERVICES IN ACP COUNTRIES

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 27-05-2010

Extern avdelning Josephine TUCKER, Research Officer, Overseas Development Institute, UK ; Roger CALOW, Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute, UK ; Darla NICKEL, Ecologic Institute, Austria ; Thomas THALER, Researcher, Ecologic Institute, Austria

Politikområde Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Afrika | AVS-länder | byggande och stadsplanering | ekonomisk geografi | GEOGRAFI | Ghana | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | partnerskap mellan den offentliga och den privata sektorn | POLITIK | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | stadsområde | Sydafrika | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Sammanfattning This study evaluates the comparative advantages of PPPs and PuPs in urban water services. Based on literature analysis and case studies, past performance of PPPs and PuPs is reviewed against several criteria. Lessons are then identified regarding the barriers and enablers which determine the success of partnerships, and the kind of support donors could usefully provide. The study concludes that while the main determinant of performance is not public or private management but policy, institutions, finance and regulation, there are notable differences between what PPPs and PuPs can offer. In the right circumstances the private sector can improve in efficiency and management, but at high costs. PuPs generally have lower costs and greater focus on capacity building and equity, and have the potential to support more holistic approaches to urban services and the water cycle. Partnerships with local actors can also improve services by allowing more flexible approaches to service provision to meet the needs of different households. The involvement of civil society and community groups in particular often helps to improve services for poor households. A key conclusion is that governments should have a choice of different partnership options and the ability to end failing partnerships.

Studie [EN](#)

Welcome Package on Environment

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 15-06-2009

Extern avdelning Sirini Withana, Kristof Geeraerts and Marc Pallemmaerts (IEEP - Institute for European Environmental Policy, London, United Kingdom/Brussels, Belgium ; Ecologic Institute, Berlin, Germany/Vienna, Austria)

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Miljö

Sökord avfallshantering | biologisk mångfald | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s miljöpolitik | Europaparlamentskommitté | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | föroreningsbekämpning | klimatförändring | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljö rätt | miljöskydd | naturmiljö | naturtillgångar | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning In June 2009 a new European Parliament has been elected for a five year term, which will run from 2009 to 2014. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament, is part of a "Welcome Package" for newly elected MEPs in the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee. This Welcome Package focuses on issues in the Environment field. Separate Welcome Packages have been produced on Public Health and Food Safety respectively. This Welcome Package first provides an introduction to EU environmental policy and how it has developed over time. This introductory chapter sets the context for what is discussed in subsequent chapters and as such mainly focuses on non-legislative policy initiatives and key pieces of legislation enacted before 2004. The second chapter focuses on major legislative measures proposed or adopted in the period 2004–2009 within nine selected thematic areas which constitute the most sensitive sectors covered by the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee. The third chapter is a background note for the hearing of the Commissioner designate for the Environment portfolio in autumn 2009, providing suggestions for issues which MEPs may wish to raise, bearing in mind the main priorities and challenges related to the environment facing the EU in the next five years and beyond. The note also provides a list of possible legislative ideas and suggestions based on previous initiatives of the Parliament. Chapter 4 reviews the implementation of 10 items of legislation which have been selected across the key areas of EU environmental policy. Chapter 5 contains a series of strategic overview maps (SOM) which provide an overview of key upcoming deadlines and the implementation status of environment legislation in force as of 31 May 2009. Finally, chapter 6 provides a list of all existing studies, briefing notes and workshop material that have been requested by the Committee and provided by Policy Department A in 2008.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

WORKSHOP Assessing the Commission's Impact Assessment on the "Communication on Water Scarcity and Droughts" Consolidated texts

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 25-02-2008

Extern avdelning Govert Geldof (TAUW Consulting, NL), Philipp Schepelmann, Lena Partzsch (Wuppertal Institute, DE) Alan Gustard (The Evaluation Partnership, UK)

Politikområde Förhandsbedömningar | Miljö

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | resursutnyttjande | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | torka | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning A workshop was organised on the Impact Assessment on the "Commission's Communication on Water Scarcity and Droughts". This was held in the context of an ENVI report currently drafted by MEP Richard SEEBER (EPP-ED) on the abovementioned Communication published by the European Commission on 18 July 2007. A panel of 3 experts analysed and debated the Commission's presentation and subsequently answered Members' questions about the different policy options presented in the Impact Assessment. This workshop could be considered a pilot project as it was the first one to be exclusively focused on the Commission's Impact Assessment. In the past, previous experiences brought the European Commission to present impact assessment on ENVI dossier during the meetings of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee. However, no real debate took place as no real challenge was made on the Impact Assessment. The panel of three experts was invited to give their own critical and complementary evaluations of Commission's Impact Assessment in terms of methodology, terminology, and policy conclusions.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Simplifying EU Environmental Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 08-04-2007

Extern avdelning Andrew Farmer, IEEP

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö

Sökord administrativa formaliteter | avfallshantering | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | förenkling av lagstiftning | föroreningskontroll | genetiskt modifierad organism | industriell förorening | kodifiering av EU-rätten | LAG OCH RÄTT | MILJÖ | miljöförsäkring | miljöpolitik | miljöpåverkan | miljö rätt | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättskällor och rättsområden | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vattenförvaltning | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning

Studie [EN](#)

Integrated Water Management in the European Union

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 01-04-2003

Extern avdelning Eva Moneo Garcia (ex-Robert Schuman scholar)

Politikområde Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö

Sökord byggande och stadsplanering | ekonomiskt instrument för miljön | FINANSER | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | ny teknik | pris | prissättning | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | resursbevarande | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vattenförsörjning | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC introduced a strategic legislative framework designed to tie together the various strands of water policy and provide a more holistic and integrated approach to water management and conservation. The use of economic instruments within each River Basin, may be appropriate as part of a programme of measures to ensure environmental, economic and social objectives are met cost-effectively. The success of the implementation relies on the will of the Member States to manage their water resources on the basis of the principles laid down in the Water Framework Directive.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Environmental Situation in the Czech Republic

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 01-03-2003

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Miljö

Sökord avfallshantering | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | föranslutningsstrategi | förorening från jordbruk | GEOGRAFI | JORDBRUK, SKOGSBRUK OCH FISKE | luftförorenande ämne | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöpolitik | politisk geografi | skogsbruk | skogspolitik | Tjeckien | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning The environment chapter is one of the most difficult and financially costly aspects of the adoption of the *acquis communautaire* in connection with the Czech Republic's accession to the European Union. The purpose of this briefing is to describe the environmental requirements to be met by the Czech Republic. The opportunities and risks involved in adopting European environmental standards are illustrated. What successes have been achieved in recent years, and in which areas is action still needed? In this context, the briefing considers individual environmental aspects and the general situation regarding environmental policy within the Czech Republic.

Djupanalys [CS](#), [DE](#), [EN](#)

Technology Co-Operation in the Field of Environmentally Sound Technologies

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-06-2001

Extern avdelning IED - Innovation Energie Développement - France

Politikområde Energi | Forskningspolitik | Miljö | Transport | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord avfallshantering | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | ENERGI | förnybar energi | hållbar rörlighet | hållbar utveckling | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | kvalitetsstandard | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | miljösamarbete | miljöstandard | mjuk energi | moderniseringsstöd | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | samarbetspolitik | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | vattenförvaltning

Sammanfattning This Options Brief suggests actions which might be taken by European Institutions to help increase the use of Environmentally Sound Technologies in co-operation projects.

Studie [EN](#)

Use of New Technologies and Cost of Water in View of the New EU Water Directive

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-02-2000

Extern avdelning George Kallis (ERN, Athens)

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö

Sökord förorening | föroreningsbekämpning | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | naturmiljö | ny teknik | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | resursbevarande | teknik och tekniska föreskrifter | vatten | vattenförvaltning | vattenskydd

Sammanfattning EU water policy is at a critical crossroad. Following more than two decades of environmental water policy a new framework directive is being discussed in the EU institutions that will shape both the Commission's and national efforts in the field of water for years to come. Past EU water directives have had momentous effects in transforming organisations/institutions and approaches in Member States and promoting technological progress in pollution control. Europe's water bodies, however, steadily deteriorate mainly due to pollution from diffuse sources. The long-term sustainability of water uses for human and environmental purposes is threatened. The new EU water framework directive aims to integrate action for water management both at an EU – legislation – level and at a national level, by asking for the establishment of river basin authorities and plans. The general objective is to achieve within a set time an acceptable environmental quality for all waters within the Union's territory. The costs entailed are high and difficult to estimate in advance given the lack of adequate monitoring. These costs come in an era when improvements in drinking and waste water treatment capacities are increasingly reflected in water prices. The study reviews the implementation of past EU water policy and raises the challenges for EU water policy in the 21st century. The proposal for a framework directive on water is critically discussed and its strengths and weaknesses are identified. The problems with calculating the costs and benefits of EU water policy are highlighted and empirical evidence from national information and two case studies in the U.K are used to give an indication of the magnitude of the costs. The effects on water prices are subsequently analysed. The issue of integrating quantitative and qualitative aspects in EU water policy is raised and it is demonstrated that the directive fails to recognise the emerging importance of water conservation approach

Studie [EN](#)

Directory of the Most Important Community Legislative Measures in Environment Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-04-1999

Extern avdelning Marion de Barbeyrac, Marinella Castellucci, Sabrin Liberatoscioli, Robert Schuman Scholars

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö

Sökord dokumentation | EU-lagstiftning | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | farligt ämne | föroreningskontroll | förteckning | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljörätt | miljöskydd | naturmiljö | resursförvaltning | unionsakt | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | vattenförvaltning | vilda djur och växter

Sammanfattning This publication seeks to give an overview of legislation on environmental policy. The full legal text has not been reproduced, but only a selection of those elements which may be of use in daily parliamentary work. The full references, however, make it possible for the reader to consult the complete legal text without difficulty.

Studie [EN](#)

Directory of the Most Important Community Legislative Measures in Environment Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 01-04-1995

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | Miljö

Sökord avfallshantering | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s lagstiftningsprogram | EU:s miljöpolitik | Europeiska miljöbyrån | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fysisk miljö | MILJÖ | miljöförsämring | miljöpolitik | miljöskydd | naturmiljö | olägenhet | vattenförvaltning

Studie [EN](#)