







INSTITUTIONAL OPENING

ANDREA GUERRINI

WAREG PRESIDENT ARERA COMMISISONER



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EFRWS





WAREG and its members can speed up the pace towards the **Net-zero** ambitions in the water sector

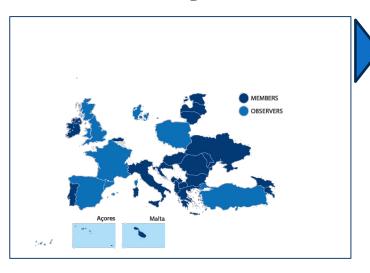
Water regulators:

- lead to greater compliance with EU regulation
- have in-depth knowledge of the needs of the water industry and of consumers
- are able to **collect and analyze** relevant data.





Quality standards improvement



- A national water agency was established in each country starting **from poor level of service**.
- The EEA data for the World Toiled Day shows the fast improvement assured by the work of regulators and utilities.

62% of sewage is treated in line with EU legis lation

WAREG

76% of sewage is treated in line with EU legis lation

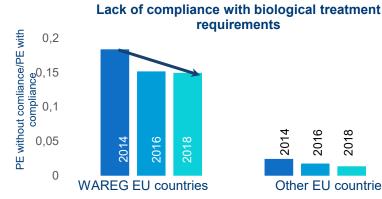
Europe

9 1% of sewage is treated in line with EU legis lation

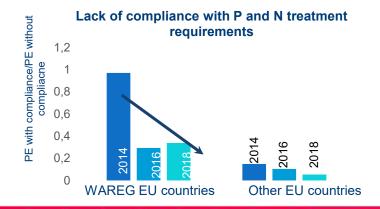
Non WAREG EU countries













EFRWS23 Keynote Highlights:

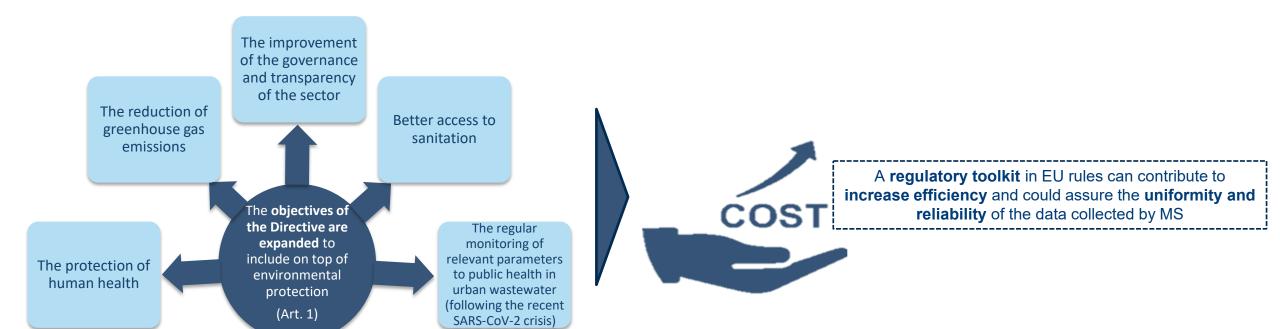
- 1. The EU Proposal for a Recast Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive: Potential Impacts on Tariffs in EU Member States
 - Explore: The economic and social dimensions of the revised directive, emphasizing its impact on operational efficiency and consumer tariffs







UWWTD Proposal







EFRWS23 Keynote Highlights:

- 2. From Energy Neutrality to Climate Neutrality: Stakes, Requirements and Current Practices
 - Discover: How water resource management can align with energy efficiency for the EU's 2050 climate neutrality goal.



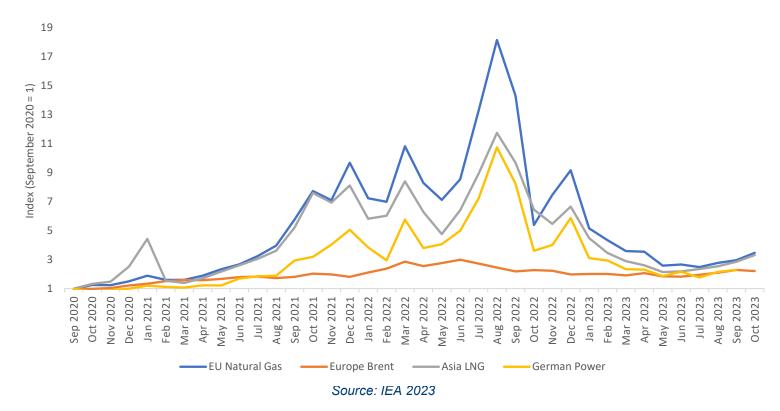




Energy price evolution since Sept. 2020





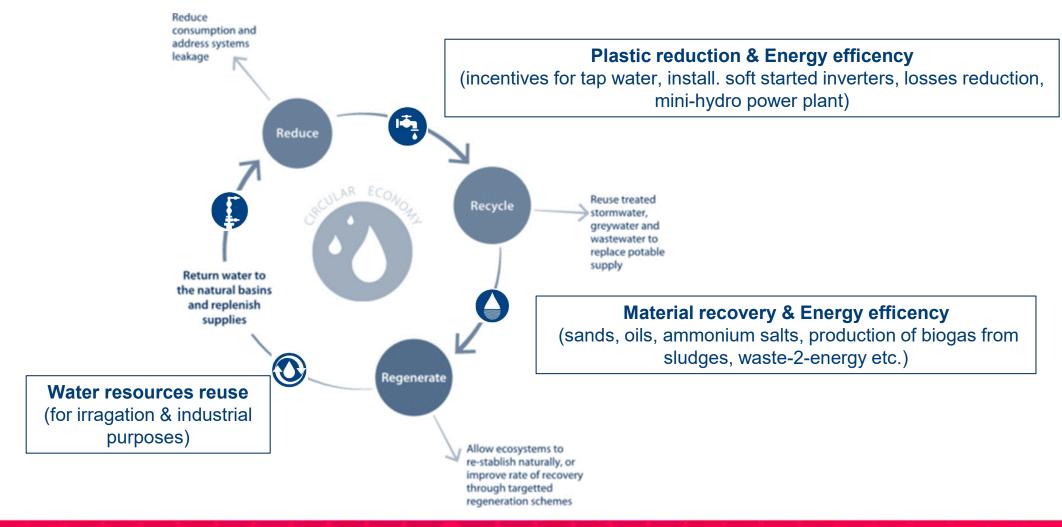


The relevance of a recognition of the role of regulators, since a clear mandate assigned by EU laws to our members also for climate and energy neutrality, **could accelerate** the process of achievement of **EU ambitious goals**





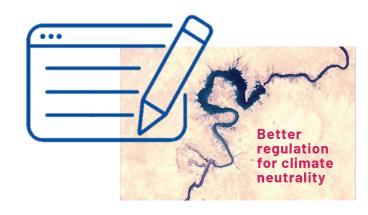
The Water Circular Economy





EFRWS23 Keynote Highlights:

- 3. Performance Monitoring of Water Resilience: Economic Regulators' Role in Quality and Efficiency
 - Learn: About the strategies the KPIS in place in Europe to ensure water supply and sanitation services are resilient and efficient.







WAREG KPIs Report



Lack of consistency with the new requirements of EU legislation

- 1. The measurement of water losses, with regulators more oriented toward non-revenue water instead of the ILI index (favoured by DWD);
- 2. The lack of regulatory indicators on the risk-based approach;
- 3. A small number of countries measuring energy efficiency and energy neutrality.



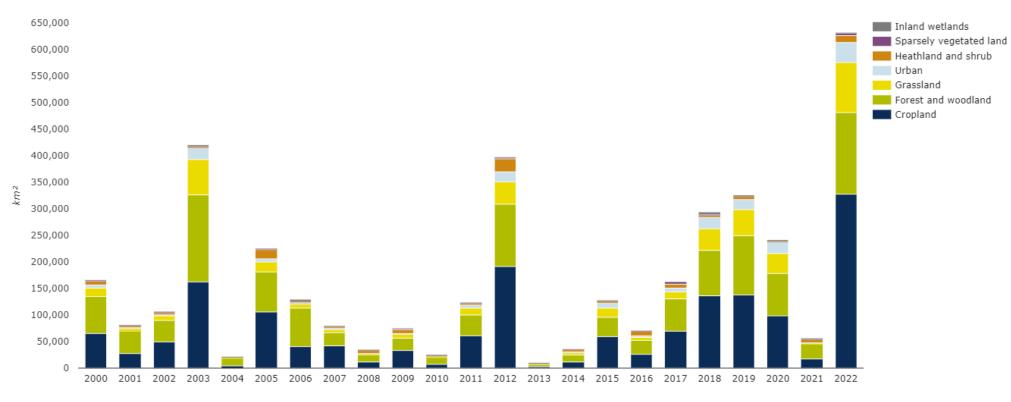
- 1. Implementing common procedures of measurement among EU countries and neutral and 3rd validation process, to obtain aggregated measures, such as a European index of water leakages.
- 2. Supporting the data comparability instruments, under a benchmarking paradigm, to favor a water policies improvement.







Yearly area of drought impact (2000-2022; EU-27)



Source: EEA 2023





Saving Water

- Increasing irrigation efficiency in agriculture
- Increasing urban water efficiency by reducing leakage
- o Re-using treated urban wastewater for irrigated agriculture
- Reducing water withdrawals in the energy sector
- Use of desalination of sea water for public water use



Measuring Performance

- How likely a system is to fail (reliability)
- How quickly it recovers from failure (resilience)
- How severe the consequences to failure may be (vulnerability)









