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Public consultation on the EU Action Plan "Towards a Zero Pollution Ambition for air, water and soil"

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The European Green Deal announced that to protect Europe's citizens and ecosystems, the EU needs to move towards a zero pollution ambition, and better prevent and remedy pollution from air, water, soil, and consumer products. To address these interlinked challenges, in 2021 the Commission will adopt a Zero Pollution Action Plan.

Pollution causes multiple physical and mental diseases. In the EU, despite important improvements over the last decades, every year over 400 000 premature deaths (including from cancers) are attributed to ambient air pollution, and 48 000 cases of ischaemic heart disease as well as 6.5 million cases of chronic sleep disturbance to noise, next to other diseases attributable to both. Pollution's most harmful health impacts are typically born by vulnerable citizens, notably children, people with certain medical conditions, the elderly and people living in socio-economic deprivation.

Pollution of air, water and soil is also one of the five main drivers of biodiversity loss and contributes largely to the current 6th species extinction. It comes at a high price for society and ecosystems, including health-related costs (healthcare, lost workdays, lost productivity), reduced yields (e.g. in agriculture, fisheries and tourism), remediation costs (e.g. water treatment, soil decontamination, marine depollution) and loss of ecosystem services (e.g. pollination). Pollution is also strongly interrelated with other environmental, social and economic risks for businesses and citizens.

The purpose of this open public consultation (OPC) is to gather the perception and views of Europeans on a range of issues that the Action Plan may address, including:

- · How pollution affects citizens and the environment
- · How well current policies address pollution
- · What actions should be taken on pollution in the future
- How to monitor pollution in the future
- · What potential there is for digital solutions to address pollution

The consultation is divided into three parts:

- Part I: The first part asks for some information about you (such as which country you come from).
- Part II: The second part is directed towards the general public. You do not need any specialist knowledge to reply to this.
- Part III: The third part (Expert section) is mainly directed towards specialists and interested experts and includes a set of questions on specific issues

Finally, there is an opportunity to share documents and provide complementary information, such as position papers, more detailed reports or studies on the issues mentioned, as well as examples, practical

cases, etc

About you

*Language of my contribution

English

*I am giving my contribution as

Business association

*First name

Carla

*Surname

CHIARETTI

*Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EurEau - European Federation of Water Services

*Organisation size

Micro (1 to 9 employees)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register

(http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?redir=false&locale=en). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

39299129772-62

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*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

Belgium

*Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous	
Anonymous	,

Only your contribution, country of origin and the respondent type profile that you selected will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

Public

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the personal data protection provisions (https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/specific-privacy-statement_en)

Part II

1. General awareness of pollution and related policies

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather information on the general level of knowledge of EU environmental pollution and related policies in Europe, and their evolution over time. It seeks to gather information about knowledge of the effects of pollution on people and the environment, and about knowledge of related EU policy in broad terms.

1.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the impact of pollution through air, water and soil?

	Com plete ly agre e	Som ewh at agre e	Neither agree nor disagree	Some what disag ree	Comp letely disagr ee	l do n't kn ow
*Current levels of pollution have a negative impact on my health or the health of those immediately around me		0	0	0	0	
*Pollution has negative impacts on the wellbeing of the population in specific locations in the EU			0	0	0	0
*Current levels of pollution have negative impacts on the health of the overall population in the EU			0	0	0	0
*Currently, pollution has negative impacts on the environment and particularly biodiversity in my immediate surroundings			0	0	0	
*Currently, pollution has general negative impacts on the environment and particularly biodiversity			0	0	0	0
*Current levels of pollution have general negative impacts on the economy	(a)	0	0	0	0	

1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Compl etely agree	Some what agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somew hat disagre e	Comple tely disagre e	l don 't kno w
*Pollution is an issue of concern worldwide			0	0	0	0
*Pollution is an issue of concern in the EU			0			
*Pollution is an issue of concern primarily outside of the EU	0		0			
*Pollution is an issue of concern in my country	0		0			
*Pollution is an issue of concern in my municipality	0		0			
*I feel sufficiently informed about pollution where I live	0		0			
*I feel sufficiently informed about health consequences of pollution where I live	0	0	0	0	0	•
*Pollution has been reduced in the last decade where I live	0	0	0	0	0	

1.3 To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the impact of pollution on different population groups?

ierent population groups?						
	Comp letely agree	Some what agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some what disagre e	Compl etely disagre e	l don 't kno w
*People living in cities are more exposed to pollution than in rural areas		0	0	0	0	
*People living in rural areas are the most exposed to pollution than in urban areas			0	0	0	
*People living in poverty/at risk of poverty are the more exposed to pollution than others			0	0	0	
*Everyone in our society is equally exposed to pollution	0	0	0	0	0	
*Children and the elderly suffer more from pollution than others		0	0	0	0	

*Other			

1.4 Have you heard about the following EU initiatives addressing pollution? If so, how much do you know about them?

	Ver y wel I inf or me d	Mo der atel y info rme d	No t we II inf or m ed	No t at all inf or me d	N o o pi ni o n
*EU Clean Air policies such as the Ambient Air Quality Directives and the National Emission reduction Commitments (NEC) Directive	0	0	0		
*EU Water policies such as the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, the Drinking Water Directive and the Bathing Water Directive, the Nitrates Directive		0	0	0	0
*EU Soil policies such as the Soil Thematic Strategy or the Sewage Sludge Directive		0	0		
*EU Noise policies such as the Environmental Noise Directive	0		0		
*EU policies on industrial emissions, notably the Industrial Emissions Directive		0	0	0	0
*EU policies on chemicals, such as the REACH Regulation and regulation on pesticides		0	0	0	
*EU policies on medicines (also known as medicinal products), such as directives or regulations, and the 2019 EU Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment		0	0	0	0
*Farm to Fork Strategy			0		
*Biodiversity Strategy		0	0		
*EU policies limiting air pollution at source, such as Euro standards for cars, buses and trucks, or eco-design rules for heating appliances	0	0	0	0	
*EU policies addressing pollution from waste, such as from persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	0		0	0	0
*Other EU policies on pollution	0			0	

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

 $\hbox{Pollution from consumers products and construction products}\\$

2. Views on the state of pollution and related policies

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views about the state of pollution and the importance of pollution in the wider context of environment policy.

2.1 How important is it to address the following pathways (the way pollution moves from its source once it has been released into the environment) and depositories (the eventual recipients of pollution, where it then accumulates) of pollution at the EU level?

	Very importa nt	Impo rtant	Neither important nor unimportant	Not a priority	Irrele vant	l don't know
*Ambient air pollution		0	0	0	0	0
*Indoor air pollution			0			0
*Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water			0	0		0
*Marine pollution			0	0		0
*Soil and sediment pollution		0	0	0	0	0
*Noise pollution	0	0	0	0	0	
*Other types of pollution			0			0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Pollution	from	consumers	products	and	construction	products

2.2 How do you evaluate the impact of the following activities on pollution?

	Highl y polluti ng	Somew hat pollutin g	No significa nt impact	Somewhat helps reducing pollution	Very much helps reducing pollution	l don' t kno w
*Agriculture: animal farming		0	0	0	0	0
*Agriculture: crop production				0	0	
*Fisheries		0	0	0	0	0
*Aquaculture		0	0	0	0	0
*Mining and extraction of raw materials		0	0	0	0	0

			Locuive	, carry		
*Industrial production		0		0	0	
*Road transport		0		0	0	
*Rail transport		0		0	0	
*Shipping	0			0	0	
*Air transport		0		0	0	
*Waste landfilling		0		0	0	
*Waste incineration		0		0	0	
*Waste recycling	0				0	
*Energy production from fossil fuels				0	0	0
*Energy production from biomass	0			0	0	0
*Wind and solar energy production	0			0	0	0
*Accidental release of hazardous substances			0	0	0	0
*Littering		0	0	0	0	0
*Heating and cooling buildings				0	0	0
*Other		0	0	0	0	

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Secondary reutilization of residues from the activities listed above. Nuclear residues.

Consumer products (containing biocides and pesticides)

2.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Comp letely agree	Some what agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some what disagr ee	Compl etely disagre e	I don 't kno w
*My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in my immediate surroundings		0	0	0	0	•
*My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in my country	0	0	0	0	0	•

*My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution in the EU		0	0	
*My consumption habits contribute to environmental pollution globally	0			

2.4 Which level of government is the most appropriate to address pollution in the EU Member States?

	EU level authori ties	National level authoritie s	Regional level authoritie s	Local autho rities	l don 't kno w
*Overall, the most appropriate level of government to address pollution is	✓	✓	✓	✓	
*The most appropriate level of government to address ambient air pollution is	✓	V	✓	✓	
*The most appropriate level of government to address pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water is	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	
*The most appropriate level of government to address marine pollution is	✓	✓	✓	✓	
*The most appropriate level of government to address soil and sediment pollution is	✓	✓	✓	✓	
*The most appropriate level of government to address noise pollution is					V

2.5 In your opinion, is each of the following currently doing too much, enough, or not enough about pollution?

	Doing too much	Doing enough	Not doing enough	l don't know
*Product manufacturers	0	0	0	0
*Service providers	0		0	0
*Food producers (farmers, aquaculture producers, fisheries)	0			0
*Energy producers	0			0
*Banks and investors	0	0	0	0
*Consumers	0	0	0	0
*Your local or regional government	0	0	0	0
*Your national government	0	0	0	0
*The European Union	0	0	0	0

*International organisations	0		
*Social partners		0	

3. Ways forward to address pollution

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views on how pollution should be addressed in the future.

3.1 In your opinion, how effective would the following ways of tackling pollution be?

	V er y ef fe ct iv e	S o m e w h at ef ct iv e	Neit her effe ctiv e nor ineff ecti ve	S o m e w h at in ef fe cti v e	C o m pl et el y in ef fe cti ve	l d o n' t k n o
*Greater powers to national authorities to sanction breaches to EU legislation on pollution			0		0	
*Easier access to justice and other tools for civil society organisations to act against breaches to EU legislation on pollution	0	0	•	0	0	0
*Introducing heavier fines for breaches of pollution-related legislation		0	0		0	0
*Securing an overall better implementation of pollution-related legislation		0	0		0	
*Modernising existing EU law on pollution	0					
*Additional EU law on pollution, e.g. on soil pollution						
*Financial incentives to address pollution (e.g. taxes and subsidies favouring less-polluting activities by industry and consumers)			0		0	
*Ensuring a more positive impact of the banking and insurance systems on pollution		0	0	0	0	0
*More research on pollution (e.g. to better understand sources and impacts of pollution, prevent and remediate it)		0	0	0	0	0
*Better monitoring of pollution levels		0			0	

*Better anticipating how pollution may develop in the future (e.g. using modelling)			0			
*Stepping up international action on pollution			0			
*Enhancing cooperation between stakeholders			0			
*Increasing awareness on pollution, e.g. funding for clean- up/remediation activities with citizen involvement			0	0	0	0
*Formal education: Integrating pollution-related issues more into education curricula, e.g. training activities on the interplay between pollution, climate change, and public health, on sustainable consumption of products and energy, on sustainable mobility			0			
*Influencing behavioural change (e.g. through social media, culture, sports,) to shift to a 'zero pollution mentality', by informing citizens more, e.g. on the interplay between pollution, climate change and public health, on sustainable consumption of products and energy, on sustainable mobility	•	0	0	0	0	0
*Social innovation (e.g. shifting from physical to digital solutions, changes in work organisation)		0	0	0	0	0
*Other						

If other, please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Better implementation of the current legislation and art.191.2 TFEU principles: precautionary, preventive action, source control and polluter-pays principles

If applicable, please specify in which area you would like to see new EU legislation on pollution 300 character(s) maximum

Chemicals (PMT substances, including all PFAS), Pesticides and Fertilisers, Pharmaceuticals, voluntary added microplastics

3.2 In your view, how much should the following groups contribute (financially and by actions) to reducing pollution, compared to the current situation?

	Much more	Somewh at more	Same as currently	Somew hat less	Muc h less	l don't know
*Product manufacturers				0		
*Service providers	0		0	0		
*Food producers (farmers, aquaculture producers, fisheries)		0	0	0		0
*Energy producers	0		0	0	0	0
*Consumers	0		0	0	0	0

*Taxpayers via public funding		0		
*Other				

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

The responsibility of the producers should be extended and involve the whole life cycle of products and substances

3.3 In your view, which lessons could be learned for zero pollution policies from recent developments, such as changes observed during Covid-19 related measures (e.g. changes related to less commuting and traffic)?

	Co mpl etel y agr ee	So me wha t agr ee	Neither agree nor disagre e	Som ewh at disa gree	Com pletel y disag ree	I do n't kn o w
*More can and should be done to reduce ambient air pollution in cities	0	0	0	0	0	
*More can and should be done to reduce noise pollution in cities	0	0				
*More can and should be done to reduce pollution from food (from farmer to consumer)	0					
*More can and should be done to reduce pollution from waste (from production to recycling/disposal)	0					
*More can and should be done to reduce pollution in our seas	0					
*More can and should be done to reduce the need for passenger and goods transport (e.g. adapting work organisation, more teleworking)			0			
*More can and should be done to incentivise active and clean mobility (e.g. walking and cycling)	0	0	0			
*More can and should be done to incentivise other alternatives to private car ownership, such as shared mobility solutions and public transport						
*Other		0	0	0	0	

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

The covid19 pandemic reiterated the importance of water services as services of general interest for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

3.4 In your view, what impacts should be the most decisive for implementation of pollution related policies?

	Complet ely agree	Somewh at agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Completel y disagree	I don't know
*Human and animal health impacts		0	0	0	0	0
*Environmental impacts		0	0	0	0	0
*Economic impacts			0	0	0	
*Social impacts			0		0	
*Other			0		0	

Part III: Expert section

This part is dedicated to experts and specialised public. It includes two thematic sections which are cross-cutting in nature, namely the monitoring and digitalisation. Other thematic consultations have already taken place or are planned in the context of specific impact assessment or evaluation work (see introductory section). These dedicated consultations will also be considered in the zero pollution work. However, the focus here is on cross-cutting themes.

4. Towards an integrated zero pollution monitoring and outlook framework

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views of experts on the development of a more integrated and holistic zero pollution monitoring and outlook framework. Monitoring can describe the levels and impacts of pollution now and in the past, including the analysis of trends. An outlook can identify potential changes and (new) developments in the future either in a quantitative manner (e.g. through modelling and scenarios) or in a qualitative manner (through foresight and horizon scanning).

This section is particularly suited for respondents who do have an in-depth knowledge of monitoring and assessing pollution in a policy context.

4.1 What is your opinion about the following statements?

	Co mpl etel y agr ee	So me wh at agr ee	Neithe r disagr ee nor agree	Som ewh at disa gree	Com plet ely disa gree	l d o n' t k n o	
Existing pollution monitoring frameworks at EU and national level are sufficient.							

Integrating (zero) pollution monitoring frameworks, such as on different pollutants or under different laws at EU level is an important initiative for the EU action plan .		0	0		
Developing an overarching 'Zero Pollution' monitoring framework at EU level is relevant for your own work .	0	0	0	0	
Communicating on health impacts from pollution at EU level needs to be improved.	0	0	0	0	
Communicating on environmental impacts from pollution at EU level needs to be improved.	0	0	0	0	
Communicating on socio-economic impacts related to pollution at EU level needs to be improved	0	0	0	0	
Linkages of health data with pollution data need to be improved	0	0	0	0	
Linkages of socio-economic data with pollution data need to be improved	0	0	0	0	0

4.2 In your opinion, what should be the main purpose for a zero pollution monitoring and outlook at EU level?

	So me wh at agr ee	Neithe r disagr ee nor agree	Som ewh at disa gree	Com plete ly disa gree	I d o n' t k n o
Providing a guidance ('compass') for the Zero Pollution ambition towards 2050 for the purpose of policy making and communication		0			
Being 'a driver for change' through better communication with and engagement of citizens				0	
Showing implementation progress ('what is the distance to target?') and effectivenes s ('have the past measures worked?') of existing EU policies and legislation	•	0			0
Monitoring progress towards benchmarks related to human health and well-being (e.g. on air or water pollution) and to planetary boundaries (e.g. on pollution from excess nutrients)		0	0	0	0
Assessing the total pollution load (exposure) as well as the main impacts of pollution on humans and on ecosystems		0	0	0	

4.3 In your opinion, which pollutants should be addressed as a priority at EU level and therefore included in the monitoring framework?

	Co mpl etel y agr ee	So me wha t agr	Neither disagre e nor agree	Som ewha t disag	Com pletel y disag ree	l do n't kn o w
Particulate matter in ambient air (PM10, PM2.5)	0	0	0	0	0	
Other air pollutants (e.g. nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide)	0		0	0	0	0
Excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) in air, water and soil		0	0	0	0	0
Heavy metals in air, water and soil		0	0	0	0	
Pesticides / biocides			0	0	0	
Pharmaceuticals and especially pharmaceutical substances representing a risk with respect to the development of antimicrobial resistances	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydrocarbons including oil spills		0	0	0	0	0
Other industrial chemicals		0	0	0	0	0
Marine litter, including plastics		0	0	0	0	0
Microbiological and viral pollution		0	0	0	0	
Noise	0	0	0	0	0	
Other physical pollution not listed above		0	0	0	0	
Other pollutants not listed above		0	0	0	0	0

If other physical pollution, please specify

100 character(s) maximum

If other pollutants, please specify

100 character(s) maximum

PMTs substances (including all PFAS) and all vPvM substances

5. Digital solutions for zero pollution

This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather views of experts on the digital tools and services (such as the use of artificial intelligence or blockchain) and how they can be used for achieving the zero pollution ambition.

This section is particularly suited for respondents who do have an in-depth knowledge of digitisation ideally applied in the context of pollution prevention, reduction and remediation.

5.1 What is your opinion about the following statements?

	Com plete ly agre e	Som ewh at agre e	Neither disagree nor agree	Some what disag ree	Comp letely disagr ee	l do n't kn ow
Digital solutions offer a significant potential for reducing pollution.	0		0	0	0	0
Digital solutions are already widely applied by businesses for reducing pollution.		0				
Administrations (in my country) are using digital tools to trace pollution and inform the public.						
Administrations (in my country) are using digital tools to implement EU pollution legislation and enforce rules on the ground.			0		0	
Significant investment is needed in innovation and digitalisation to help achieve the 'zero pollution ambition'		0	0	0	0	•
Excessive data collection and storage risks contributing to pollution more than it reduces pollution		0	0	0	0	•

5.2 In your opinion, what are the areas of digital application with the biggest potential for pollution prevention, reduction and remediation?

	Com plete ly agre e	Som ewh at agre e	Neither disagree nor agree	Some what disag ree	Comp letely disagr ee	I do n't kn ow
Data generation and monitoring of pollution (e.g. through remote sensing)			0			
Data transmission and management						
Data analytics and artificial intelligence						
Blockchain and distributed ledger technology						0
Internet of things (IoT)	0	0	0	O		0
Information about pollution for consumers and businesses (e.g. pollutants present in products through product passports)		0	0	0	0	0

3D printing or additive manufacturing	0	0		0		
Online platforms and cloud systems						
Digital twins and models						
Changing work organisation, shifting from physical to digital solutions (e.g. teleworking)			0	0	0	

Can you give examples for digital solutions to reduce pollution in your area of work?

2,000 character(s) maximum

Security risks should also be considered when using digital solutions. For more details please read the attached position paper below.

Further comments

Do you have any other comments or any other issues that should be addressed in the context of the Zero Pollution Action Plan? Why?

2,000 character(s) maximum

EurEau believes that monitoring pollution in the environment is a good step to understand the sources and the level of pollution, but it might be too late to control it.

We reiterate that some substances should be regulated on the basis of the assessment of their intrinsic properties: this assessment should be carried out before these substances are allowed on the market. Once they are found in the environment at a level of detection or quantification it might be already very difficult to remediate/mitigate the adverse effect of these pollutants on the ecosystems and human health due to their characteristics such as: persistence, bio-accumulation, toxicity and mobility.

Digital solutions will not be enough to move towards a toxic-free environment, we need action along the whole life-cycle of pollutants and the effective implementation of source-control measures. More details can be found in the attached position paper.

You may upload a document adding additional relevant observations. Please keep the contents short and focused on the subject of the consultation.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published in its entirety.

Contact

ENV-ZERO-POLLUTION@ec.europa.eu