



Sediment management in EU water policies, and recent developments

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*Luca Perez, Deputy Head of Unit
Sustainable Freshwater Management
DG Environment, European Commission*

Contents

Sediment management and recent developments, in :

Water
Resilience
Strategy

Water
Framework
Directive

Marine
Strategy
Framework
Directive

Nature
Restoration
Regulation



European Water Resilience Strategy

4 June 2025

EEA Report State of Water 2024



37%
of surface waters
are in **good or better**
ecological status



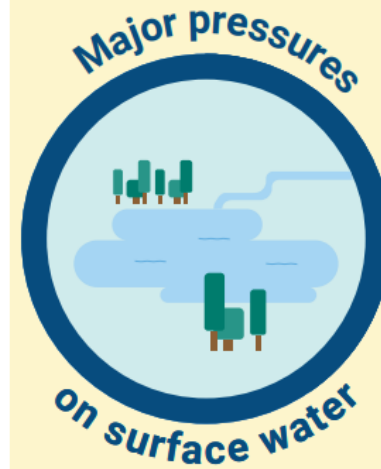
29%
of surface waters
are in **good**
chemical status



91%
of groundwater area
is in **good**
quantitative status



77%
of groundwater area
is in **good**
chemical status



- 52%** Diffuse atmospheric pollution
- 51%** Natural form and function (hydromorphology)
- 35%** Diffuse pollution (excluding atmospheric)
- 29%** Diffuse agricultural pollution
- 18%** Point source pollution



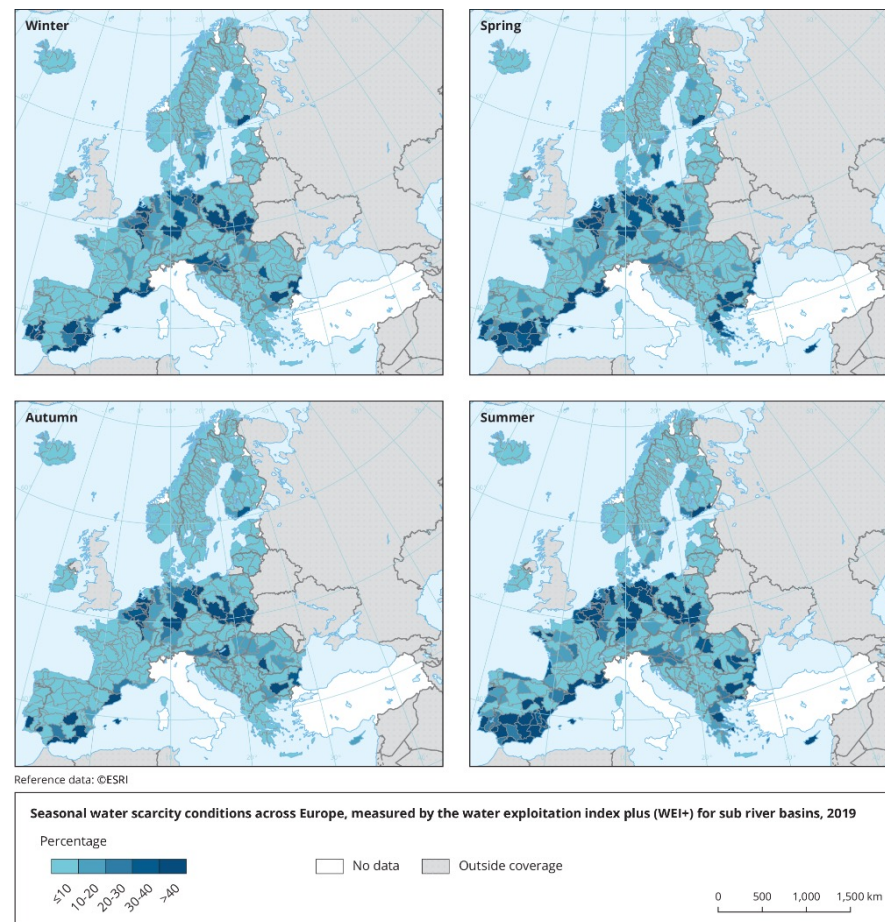
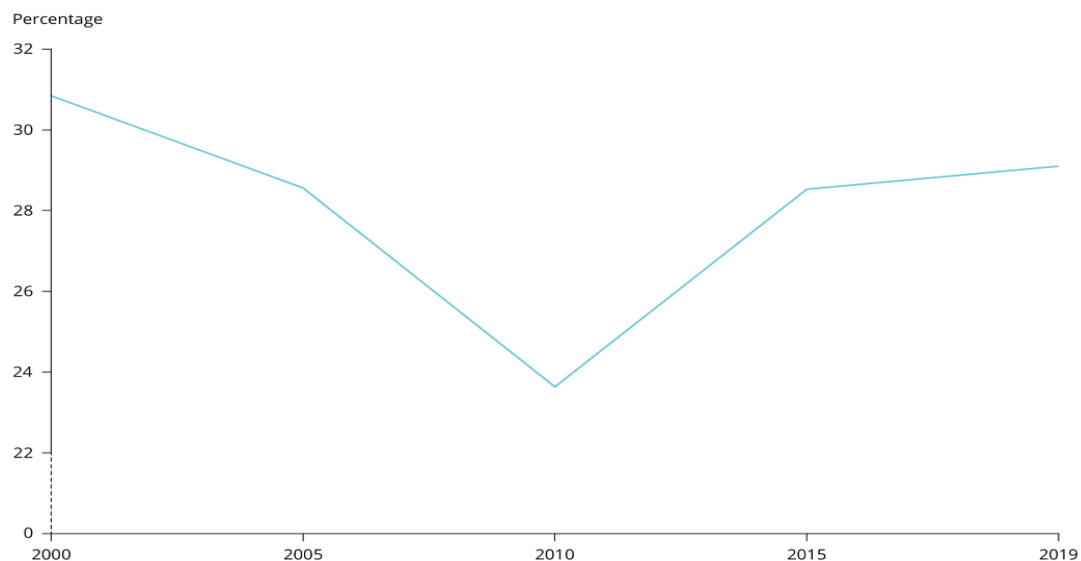
- 34%** Diffuse pollution
- 32%** Diffuse agricultural pollution
- 18%** Abstraction

Water scarcity on the rise in Europe

Water stress affects approximately 20 % of the European territory and 30 % of the European population on average every year.

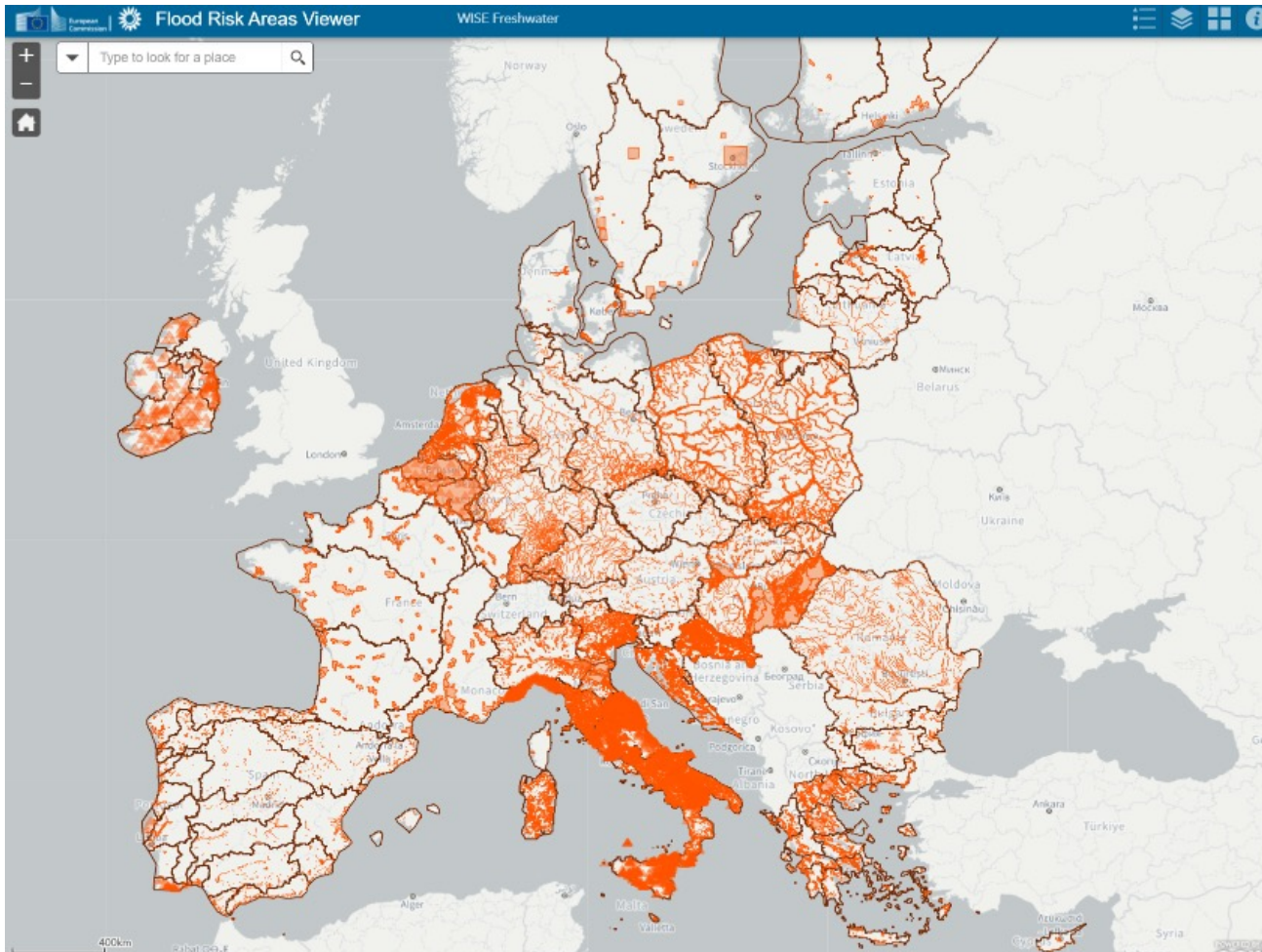
Southern Europe, European metropolises, intensive irrigated areas and popular touristic destinations are becoming vulnerable more and more to the water scarcity.

Area affected during at least for one quarter of the year by water scarcity conditions in the EU, measured by the water exploitation index plus



[Seasonal water scarcity conditions across Europe, measured by the water exploitation index plus \(WEI+\) for sub river basins, 2019](#) — European Environment Agency (europa.eu)

Flood risk also on the rise



EC and EEA FLOOD RISK AREAS VIEWER: <https://discomap.eea.europa.eu/floodviewer/>

President
Ursula von der Leyen



Press release of 4 June 2025

“Water is life. Water resilience is key for our citizens, farmers, environment, and businesses.

The Commission's Water Resilience Strategy charts a path toward a sustainable, resilient, smart, and competitive water-economy.

We must act now to protect this scarce resource.”

Jessika Roswall

Commissioner for Environment, Water Resilience and a Competitive Circular Economy



Press release of 4 June 2025

“Water is not just a resource, it is a lifeline. But extreme weather is putting water under huge stress. Already today 30% of Europe’s land faces water scarcity every year.

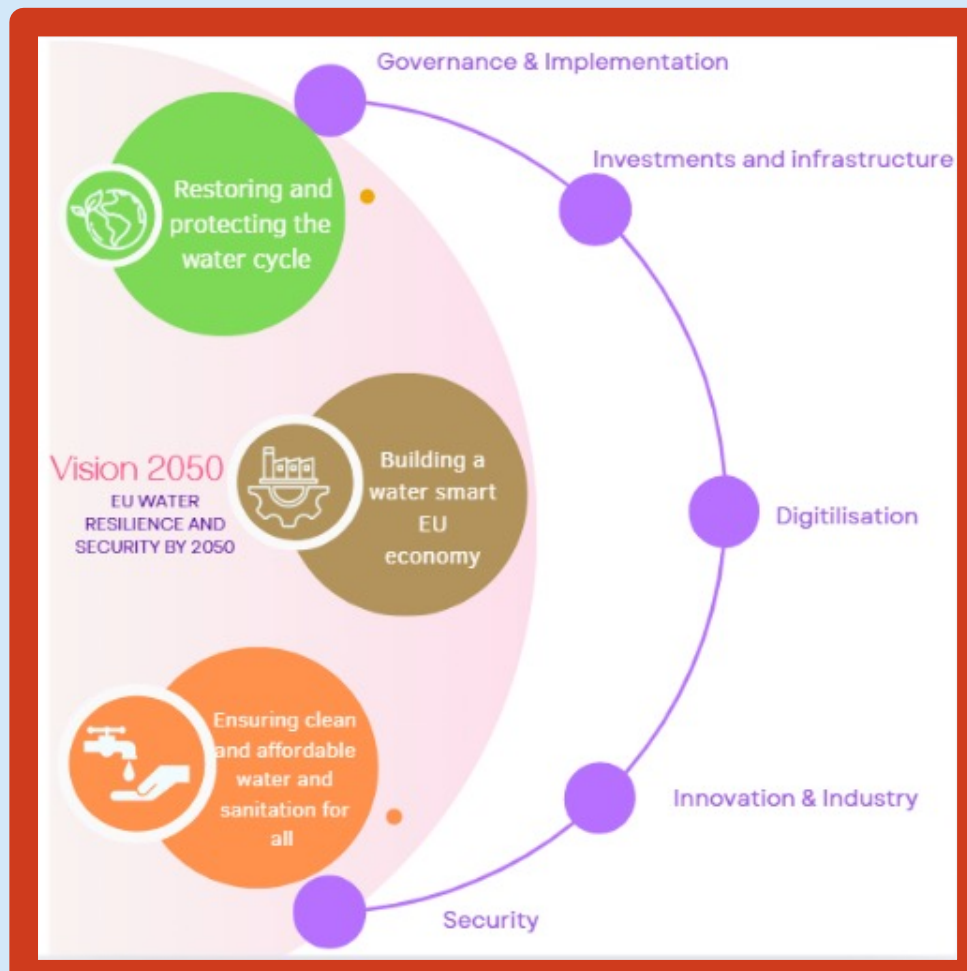
Water is a shared resource and therefore **a shared responsibility**, we all have to start using water more efficiently. With the EU Water Resilience Strategy we give Member States the necessary toolbox to fix our broken water cycle, to become a water-smart economy and to ensure clean and affordable water for everybody.

8

Our future depends on how well we start managing our water today.”

European Water Resilience Strategy

Vision – Objectives – Actions



**GLOBAL
ACTION**

Restoring and protecting the water cycle

Key messages

The EU has **very solid water legislation**

To protect water **we must act on land-restore**

We need to embrace a **Source to Sea approach**

We must curb **nutrient pollution**

We need to **clean up forever chemicals**



Restoring and protecting the water cycle



Green, Blue, Grey water
in a context of adaptation



Water smart economy

Key messages

Water resilience is essential for **competitiveness**

Water is finite - it **must be used and reused efficiently**

The green transition comes with **a water bill**

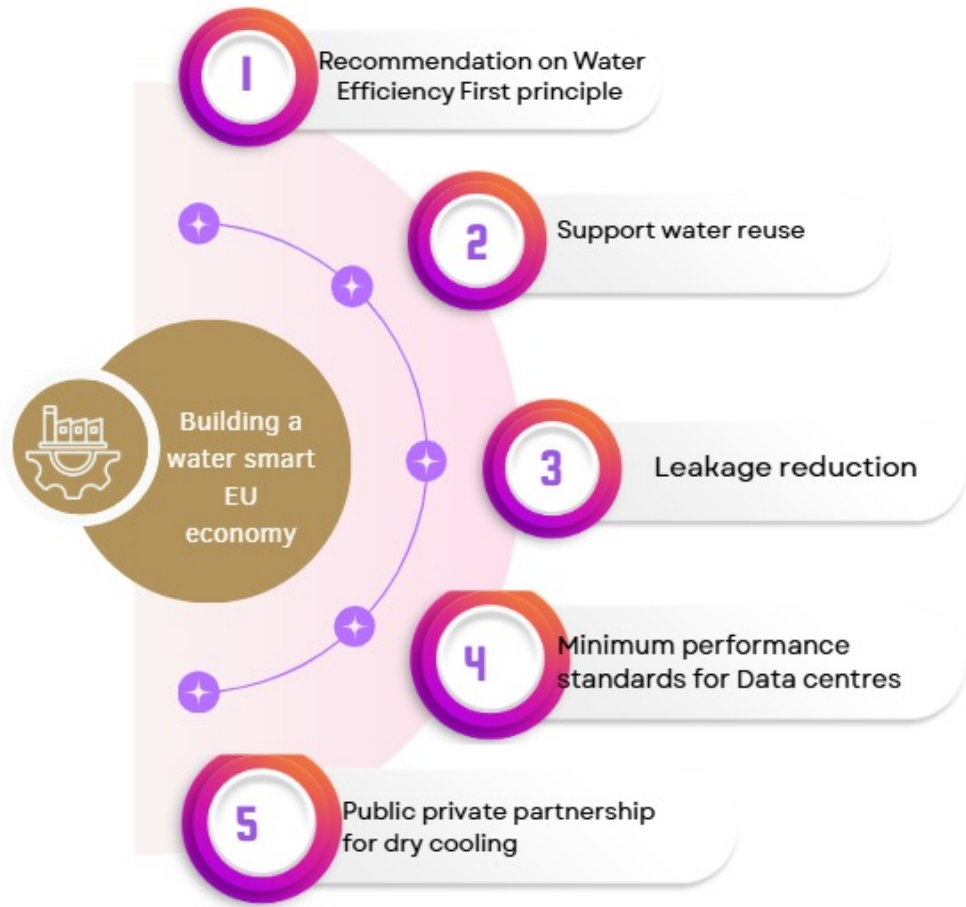
Energy and water efficiency come hand in hand

Sustainable agriculture and the food systems are key allies

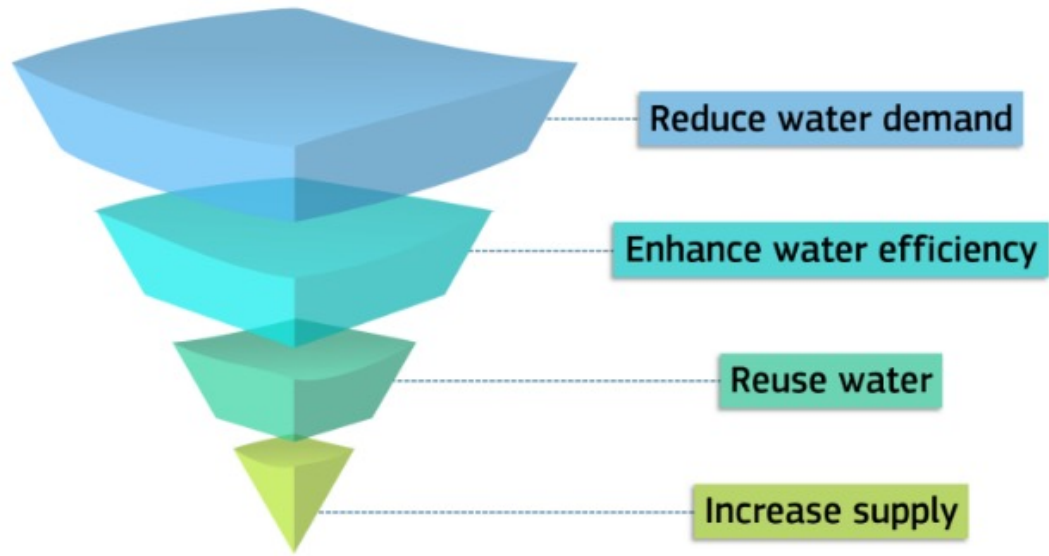
EU should aim
to enhance
water efficiency
by at least 10%
by 2030



Water smart economy



Water Efficiency First - Hierarchy



Securing clean and affordable water for all

Key messages

Access to clean water and sanitation is **a human right**

Consumers play an essential role in water resilience

Housing and city planning are key components to guarantee this right

Pricing should create the right incentives

Enhanced awareness raising is tantamount





Implementation and governance

Key messages

There is a crucial need to enhance **enforcement of legislation**

Transboundary cooperation must be improved

Citizens and all relevant actors **must be involved**

All authorities must feel accountable to deliver water resilience

Water smart spatial planning must guide the green and digital transition

AREAS OF ACTION

Implementation and Governance

CONDUCT STRUCTURED DIALOGUES WITH MS



ENHANCE TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION



VISUALISATION TOOLS - WATER SMART SPATIAL PLANNING





Finance, Investments and infrastructure

Key messages

There is a **very significant funding gap** to implement water legislation

Yet Member States struggle to use the available funds- **assistance**

The **next EU budget is an opportunity** for water resilience

Private funding will need to be stepped up

The **EIB emerges as a essential ally** with its new Water Program

AREAS OF ACTION

Finance, investments and infrastructure

LAUNCH OF THE EIB WATER PROGRAMME AND ADVISORY FACILITY



MIDTERM REVIEW OF COHESION POLICY - WATER RESILIENCE A NEW PRIORITY



ESTABLISH A WATER RESILIENCE ACCELERATOR



15 billion
Euro in
2025-2027





Digitalisation

Key messages

Digitalisation of the management of water holds **an incredible potential**

Managing water from the space must become common practice

Real-time data collection will make us more resilient

Digitalisation will reduce **administrative burden**

Digitalisation offers significant **business opportunities**

AREAS OF ACTION

Digitalisation

ACTION PLAN ON DIGITALISATION OF THE WATER SECTOR



EU WIDE INITIATIVE ON SMART WATER METERING



ONE STOP SHOP FOR COPERNICUS PRODUCTS ON WATER





Research, innovation, skills

Key messages

Knowledge gaps - We know a lot about water but yet not enough

Innovation in water management must be scaled up- from patents to market

A **properly skilled work force** driving water management is essential

There is a need to **bring closer together** industry, education and research

There is a need for the right frame to **attract young people** to the water sector

AREAS OF ACTION

Research, innovation, skills

WATER RESILIENCE R&D STRATEGY



EUROPEAN WATER ACADEMY



KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION COMMUNITY
EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF INNOVATION AND
TECHNOLOGY





Security and preparedness

Key messages

Our **critical infrastructure is at risk**

Citizens must be empowered, prepared and protected

Many tools exist to protect the population but **they are not sufficiently used**

Knowing and addressing our weaknesses will make us stronger

Solidarity will be crucial but would need to embed **preparedness by design**

AREAS OF ACTION

Security and preparedness

PROTECTING CRITICAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE



ENHANCE THE USE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



EUROPEAN CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN AND THE PREPAREDNESS UNION STRATEGY



Water Resilience Strategy

Actions particularly relevant for sediment transport processes :

- **Green and Blue Corridors Initiative** to support the restoration of ecological settings and infrastructure including rivers, wetlands, and coastal restoration to restore the water cycle with a source-to-sea approach.
- Establish a “**Sponge Facility**”, and, Under Cohesion for Transitions Community of Practice, organize a regular exchange with regions, cities and water authorities, to promote exchange of best practices on “**sponge landscapes**” and transboundary water cooperation identified under Interreg
- Significantly **scale up investment in nature-based solutions** in infrastructures or in conjunction with infrastructures.

Water Resilience Strategy

Actions particularly relevant for reducing sediment pollution :

- **Public-private initiative** to achieve a technological breakthrough in feasible and affordable methods for **the detection and remediation of PFAS** and other persistent chemicals, if the right partners are found.
- Launch an **Assistance Toolbox** for Member States to support actions **to reduce nutrients pollution**, including through enhanced modelling, interactive maps and exchanges of best practices.

Water Resilience Strategy

Water
Resilience
Forum
Dec 2025

Mid term
review of the
Strategy
2027

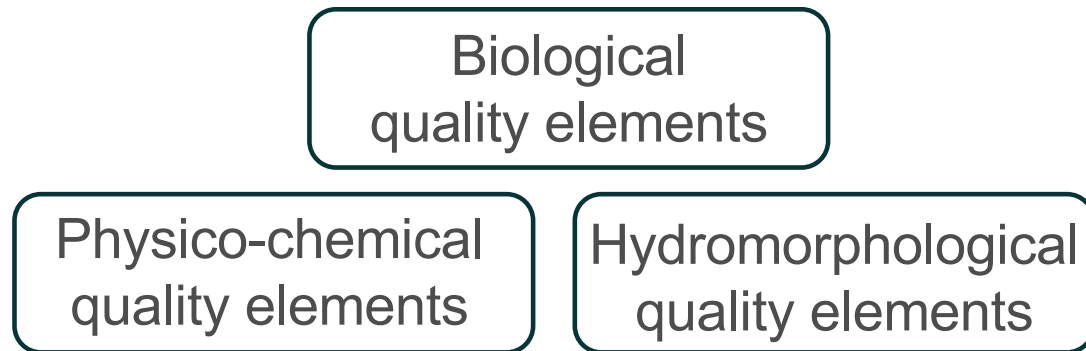
Evaluation of
progress
2029

Water Framework Directive

- The Water Framework Directive requires Member States to take necessary measures to reach **good ecological and chemical** status of rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters, and **prevent their deterioration.**
- **Activities such as dredging** must ensure they do not lead to failing to achieve these objectives, or comply with limited and duly justified exemption procedures, for example in the case of an overriding public interest

Water Framework Directive

Ecological status

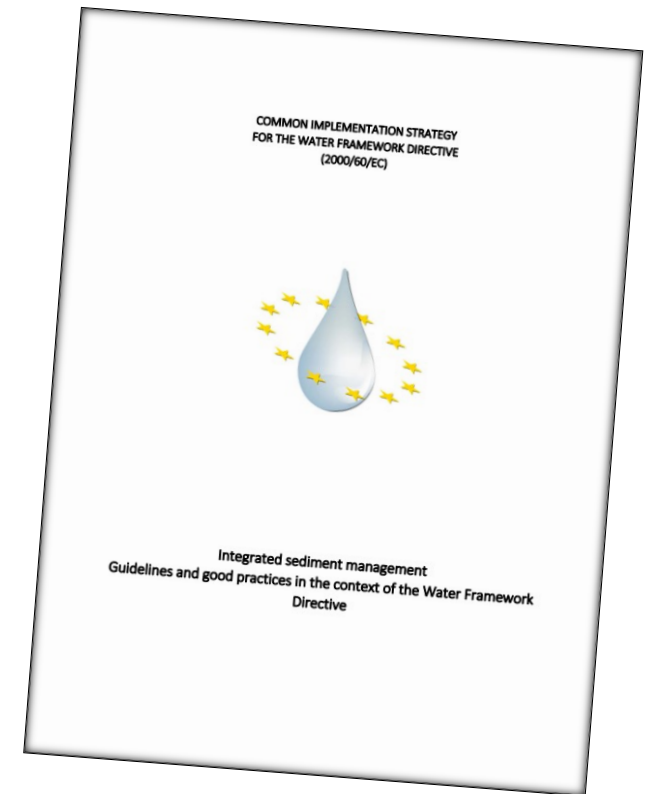


Sediment quantity management plays a key role in ecological status as an inherent determining parameter for hydromorphological quality elements, with related effects on aquatic habitats and hence on biological quality elements.

The normative definitions for good status or certain biological quality elements within WFD annex V also directly mention **sediment quality**

CIS document on integrated sediment management in the context of the WFD

- [Technical document](#) on the management of sediment in the context of the WFD, published in 2022
- **Aim** : provide best practices and guidance on how to manage sediment in the context of the WFD
 - Sediment management at the catchment scale
 - Tools and guidance to address pressures on quantity and quality of sediment
 - Promotes integrated approach



Water Framework Directive

Chemical status

- **Good chemical status** for water bodies means that concentrations do not exceed any of the Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) included in the EQS Directive 2008/105/EC (revised by Directive 2013/39/EU).

- There are currently no standards at EU level for priority substances in sediment but the recent revision of the list of surface and groundwater pollutants (WFD, EQSD and GWD) for which political agreement was reached on 23 September 2025 introduces:
 - a) standards at EU-level for certain substances in sediments

 - b) Two new exemptions from the principle of non-deterioration

Revision of WFD, EQSD and GWD

Two additional exemptions included

- One exemption allowing for temporary deterioration.
- This will require an ex-ante assessment ex post verification of the fact that the deterioration would not be detectable after one year or, for biological quality elements, after three years;

Revision of WFD, EQSD and GWD

Two additional exemptions included

- One exemption allowing for the deterioration of the chemical status of water bodies caused by the relocation of polluted water or **sediments**. When applied, there should be a prior authorisation ensuring that :
 - all possible steps to treat the water are applied prior to relocation;
 - the receiving water body is in bad chemical status for most of the relocated pollutants (and in particular the most persistent and bioaccumulative)
 - The receiving water body is not expected to deteriorate its ecological status as a result of the relocation;
 - bodies of water used for drinking water are not affected
 - no better environmental options are available, for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost.

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

11 Descriptors in the MSFD...

Biodiversity

Non-indigenous species

Commercial fish & shellfish
population

Marine food webs

Eutrophication

Sea-floor integrity

Hydrographical conditions

Contaminants (in environment)

Contaminants (in seafood)

Marine litter

Energy & underwater noise

...to determine good
environmental status (GES)

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Descriptor 8: Contaminants

"Contaminants are at a level not giving rise to pollution effects."

D8C1: Concentrations of chemical contaminants in water, biota or **sediments**

- For the contaminants identified under the WFD, Member States must apply the WFD Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) thresholds.
- When no EQS has been set under the WFD for a specified matrix, as well as for additional contaminants, the **threshold values should be established by Member States through regional or subregional cooperation.**

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Descriptor 10: Litter

" Properties and quantities of marine litter do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment"

Descriptor 7: Hydrographical Conditions

"Permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions does not adversely affect marine ecosystems"

Descriptor 6: Sea-floor Integrity

"Sea-floor integrity is at a level that ensures that the structure and functions of the ecosystems are safeguarded and benthic ecosystems, in particular, are not adversely affected"

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Revision of MSFD planned for 2027, to :

- Improve coherence with WFD and other EU water law
- Reduce reporting requirements to focus on delivering results
- Improve data management and governance

Nature Restoration Regulation

Specific restoration targets

Protected
Habitat Types



Habitats of
protected
species



Marine
Habitats



Urban
ecosystems



River
connectivity



Pollinators



Agro-
ecosystems



Forest
ecosystems



3 billion
additional
trees by 2030



Nature Restoration Regulation

Specific restoration targets

Protected
Habitat Types



Habitats of
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Marine
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Urban
ecosystems



River
connectivity



Pollinators



Agro-
ecosystems



Forest
ecosystems



3 billion
additional
trees by 2030



NRR Article 9

34

[Published](#) in June 2024

Nature Restoration Regulation

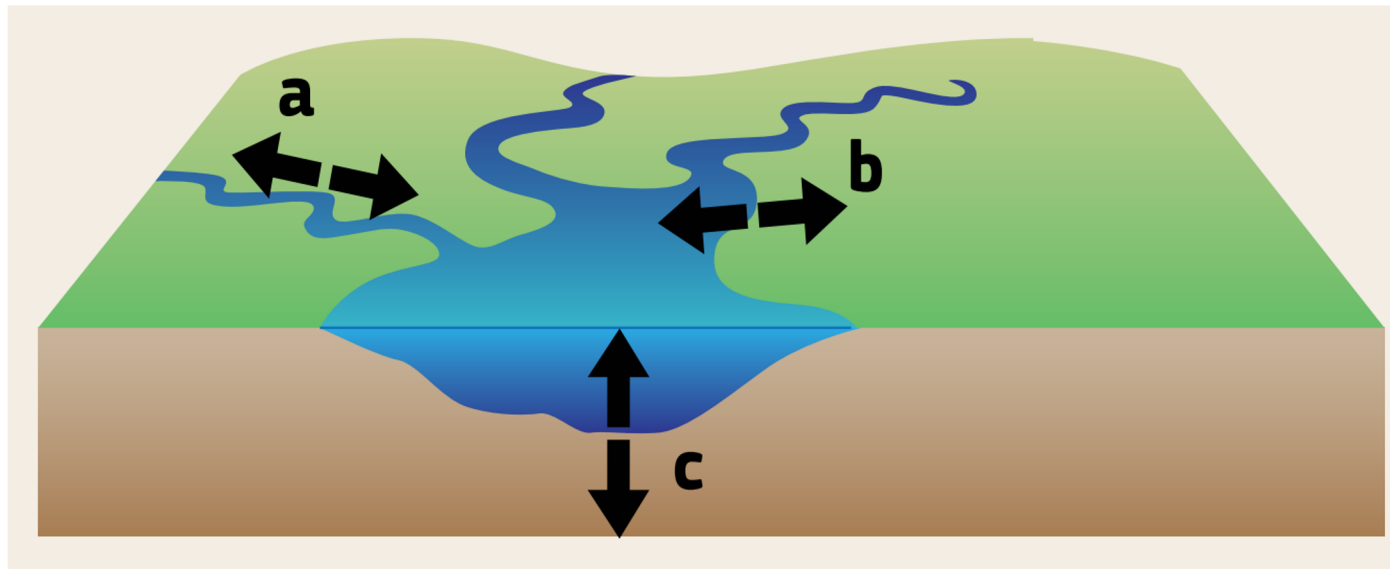
Under NRR article 9, MS must :

- Make an inventory of barriers to the connectivity of surface waters
- Identify those which need to be removed to reach the overall restoration objectives of NRR, as well as to **contribute to the objective of restoring 25000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers by 2030 in comparison to 2020**
- Remove the identified barriers, primarily addressing obsolete ones
- Maintain the connectivity of restored rivers

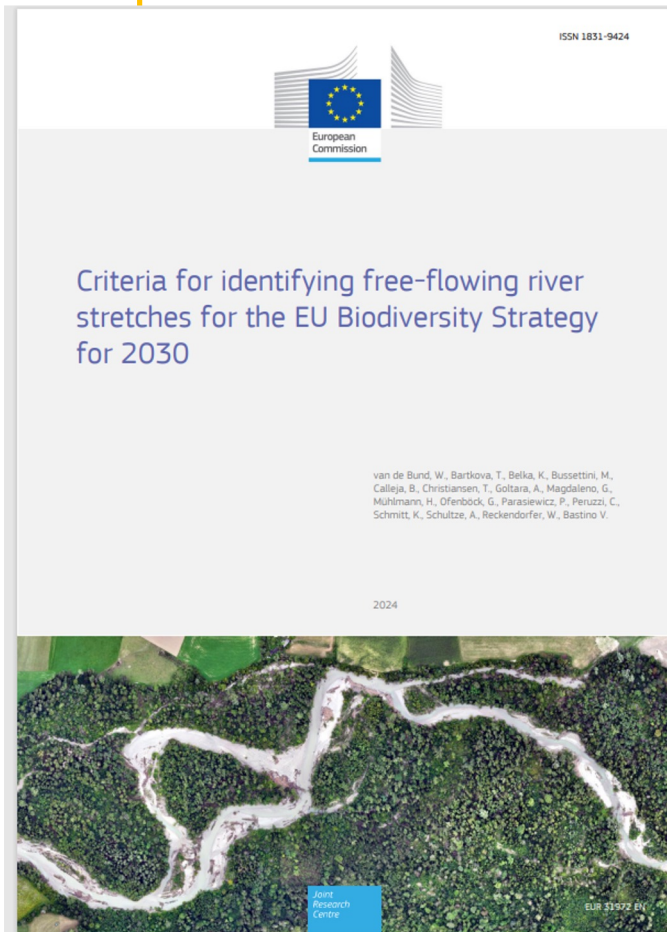
Nature Restoration Regulation

- NRR article 3(22)

« free-flowing river' means a river or a stretch of river the **longitudinal, lateral and vertical connectivity** of which is **not hindered by artificial structures** forming a barrier and the natural functions of which are largely unaffected »



Nature Restoration Regulation



- The Commission published a technical document in 2024 expanding over this definition to clarify, inter alia, that **sediment transport** is among the natural functions expected to be **largely unaffected** in a free-flowing river.
- This technical document is currently being updated and the updated version is expected to be endorsed by water directors by the end of 2025, as a guidance under the Common Implementation Strategy of EU Water Law.



See Water Differently

#WaterWiseEU