STREAM FINAL PUBLISHABLE REPORT ATTACHMENT

STREAM TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1st STREAM Summer School in Barcelona



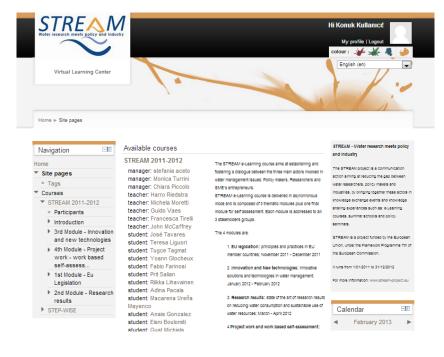


- 2nd Summer School in Rome





- STREAM E-Learning Platform: http://server2.scienter.org/stream/



STREAM POLICY SEMINARS AND FINAL CONFERENCE

- 1st STREAM Policy Seminar at IWW in Amsterdam





2nd STREAM Policy Seminar and SPI-Water cluster stand at WWF6 in Marseille





- 3rd STREAM Policy Seminar in Brussels





- STEP-WISE and STREAM Final Conference first day in International Auditorium, Brussels









- STEP-WISE and STREAM Final Conference second day at the European Parliament









STREAM AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTION

- Photos from STREAM shooting sessions for interviews and project videos





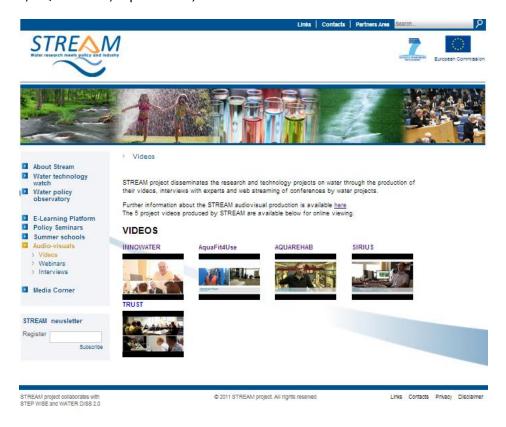








- INNOWATER, AQUAREHAB, AquaFit4Use, SIRIUS and TRUST videos on the STREAM website





- STREAM videos shown at the video corner of the STEP-WISE and STREAM Final Conference



- STREAM Film Session as a Satellite event at the Green Week





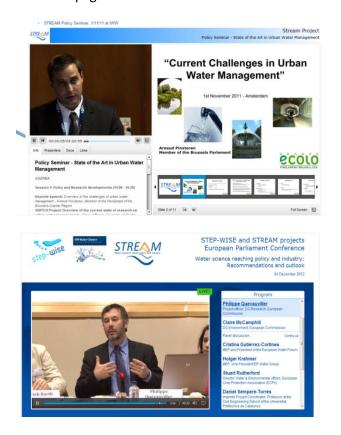




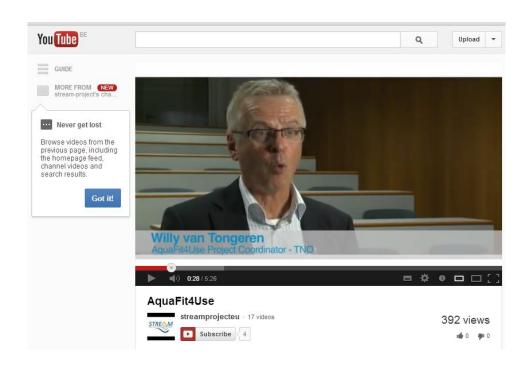
- PREPARED, IMPRINTS, NOVIWAM webinars, as well as the recordings of the STREAM Policy Seminars on the STREAM website



- Examples of STREAM webinar pages



- STREAM videos and interviews with water experts available on the STREAM YouTube Channel





STREAM POLICY AND RESEARCH FACTSHEETS

STREAM Policy Factsheets

STREAM

Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters

Year of set up 2012: COM (2012) 673 final, Communication

Objectives

To ensure that a sufficient quantity of good quality water is available for people's needs, the economy and the environment throughout the EU, the Blueprint document outlines actions that concentrate on better implementation of current water legitation, integration of water policy objectives into other policies, and filling the gaps in particular as regards water quantity and efficiency.

After the adoption of the Water Framework Directive in 2000, the EU water policy has considerably evolved towards a more integrated approach based on the con-cept of river basin management, with an aim to achieve a good status of all EU wa-ters by 2015.

owever, as pointed out by the European Environment Agency's 2010 State of the invironment Report, EU water policy goals have not been fully achieved due to a umber of old and emerging challenges.

DG Environment has prepared therefore the 2012 Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Waters, with a twofold purpose: assess the implementation and achievements of the current policy while identify-

measures and tools that may be needed in several EU policy areas in order to ensure a sustainable use of good quality water in the EU in the long term.

As part of the Blueprint process, a Filness Check was performed which evaluate the EU Freshwater policy sector, identified what works and what does not work and where things do not work sufficiently well, it aimed to provide suggestions for improvements.

The scope of the Fitness Check includes 1) Water Framework Directive, 2) Groundwater Directive, 3) Directive on Environmental Quality Standards (EQS), 4) Urban Waste Water Directive, 5) Nitrates Directive and 6) Floods Directive.

The Fitness Check also looked at quantitative and adaptive water management issues, for which there is currently no legislation at EU level (except for Floods), namely the Communication on Water Scarcity and Drought and its annual follow-up reports, and the Policy Paper accompanying the White Paper on Adapting to Climate Change on Water, Coasts and Marine Issues.



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Water Scarcity and Drought Policy

Objectives

The main overall objective of EU water policy is to ensure access to good quality water in sufficient quantity for all Europeans, and to ensure the good status of all water bodies across Europe. Therefore, policies and actions are set up in order to prevent and to miligate water scarrily and drought situations, with the priority to move towards a water-efficient and water-saving economy.

Background While Europe is by large considered as having adequate water resources, water scar-city and drought is an increasingly frequent and widespread phenomenon in the European Union. The balance between water demand and availability has reached a critical level, scarcity, in many areas of Europe. In addition, more and more areas are adversely affected by changes in the hydrological cycle and precipitation pat-terns. Climate change will almost certainly exacerbate these adverse impacts in the future, with more frequent and severe droughts expected across Europe and the neighboring countries.

It was estimated that by 2007, at least 11 % of Europe's population and 17 % of its territory had been affected by water scarcity, putting the cost of droughts in Europe over the past thirty years at EUR 100 billion. The Commission expects further detaincation of the water situation in Europe if temperatures keep rising as a result of climate change. At the Environment Council of 9 March 2006, a number of Member States called for European action on water scarcity and droughts. The Commission agreed to analyse the issues and presented a preliminary analysis at the Environment Council of 27 June 2006. The Commission also announced its intention to adopt a Communication on water scarcity and droughts by July 2007.

In 2007, the European Commission addressed the challenge in a Communic water scarcity and droughts in the European Union (COM (2007) 414 final).

The Communication identified 7 main policy options to address water scarcity and

Futting the right price tag on water:
o Enhance efforts to introduce compulsory metering programmes in all water using sectors.

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STRE/

Year of set up 1991 - Council Directive <u>91/271/EEC</u> of 21 May 1991 1998 - Directive <u>98/15/EC</u> amending the Urban Waste Water Directive

Urban Waste Water Directive

Objectives To protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharg-es and discharges from certain industrial sectors.

Background
The population of the EU - with its 27 Member States - is nearly 500 million and as more and more people leave villages and farms to live in cities, urban growth results. The waste water generated by people and industry is a major source of pollution of European waters, groundwater, rivers, lakes and seas.

Waste water discharges can lead to over-fertilisation and speed up biodiversity loss; can affect drinking water supplies and thereby have important links to public health concerns. These impacts in turn may have serious negative consequences for eco-nomic sectors such as tourism.

Summary
The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive addresses challenges of waste water
discharges by requiring:
- the collection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations with more than

une conlection and treatment of waste water in all agglomerations, with more than 2000 population;
 secondary treatment of all discharges from agglomerations of more than 2000, and more advanced treatment for agglomerations more than 10,000 population in

designated sensitive areas and their catchments: a requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban waste water, of discharges from the food-processing industry and of industrial discharges into urban

waste water collection systems;

monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters;

controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use

The Member States had to ensure that all agglomerations were provided with col-

lecting systems for urban waste water,
- at the latest by 31 December 2000 for those with a population equivalent (p.e.) of more than 15.000, and

at the latest by 31 December 2005 for those with a p.e. of between 2000 and 15.000.



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STRE/

Detergents Regulation

2012: Regulation (EC) No 259/2012 came into effect on March 14, 2012, amending

2012: Aegulation (E.C.) No 648/2004, came into effect on 8 October 2005 and re-placed the pregions (E.C. No 648/2004) came into effect on 8 October 2005 and re-placed the previous Detergents Directive, 73/404/EEC, and the related directives on the biodegradability of anionic and non ionic surfactants.

Objectives

This Regulation establishes rules designed to achieve the free movement of detergents and surfactants for detergents in the internal market while, at the same time, ensuring a high degree of protection of the environment and human health. For this purpose, this Regulation harmonises the following rules for the placing on the this purpose, this Regulation harmonises the following rules for the placing on the market of detergents and of surfactants for detergents: the blodegradability of surfactants in detergents; restrictions or bans on surfactants on grounds of blodegradability; the additional labelling of detergents, including fragrance allergens, and the information that manufacturers must hold at the disposal of the Member States competent authorities and medical personnel.

Background

Under the first legislation from 1973, detergents were only required to pass a less
stringent primary biodegradability test. However, due to environmental concerns
over metabolities that are produced when only the active part of the surfactant
molecule biodegrades (primary biodegradability), a more stringent test was introduced under which the whole surfactant molecule must biodegrade resulting in mineralization to the required level (ultimate biodegradability) in Reg (EC) No

The Detergents Regulation (EC) No 259/2012 proposes some amendments to the previous regulation from 2005 with respect to the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in consumer laundry detergents and consumer automatic dishwasher detergents. As a regulation, it is a directly applicable law in all Member States and not open to interpretation by them. The limitations imposed on con-sumer laundry detergents will start to be applied on 30 June 2013 and those on consumer automatic dishwater detergents on January 1, 2017.

The legislation on detergents permits improved protection of the environment by safeguarding water systems from the harmful effects of certain substances found in detergents. It also increases consumer protection through more complete labelling which includes any substance that could cause allergies.

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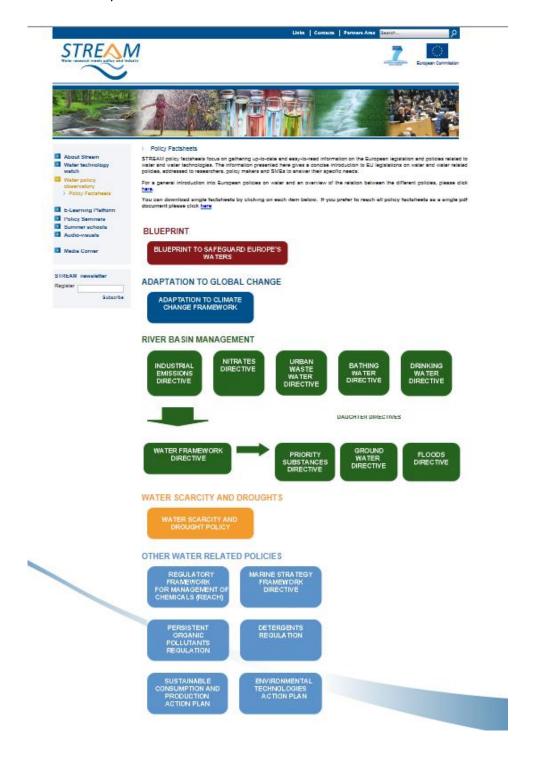






STREAM POLICY FACTSHEET

- STREAM Policy Factsheets on the STREAM website



RESEARCH PROJECT FACTSHEET



RESEARCH PROJECT **FACTSHEETS**



ChemWater

01/05/2012 = 31/10/2013

Start and end date

A short summary of the project:
Linking process industry and water industry know-how to sustain water resources:
That is the essential content of the European project ChemiVater. Over 30 months,
Il international partners from science, industry and water utilities will develop a
long-term strategy for a sustainable industrial use of water in close coordination
with existing initiatives and projects. A special focus will be the exploitation of technological potentials in the fields of nanotechnology, materials and process innova-

The man cojectives or use project.

ChemWater alims:

-Settling up a cross-sectional European strategy on sustainable materials, processes and emerging technologies for advanced industrial water management

-Create synergies between chemical processes and the water industry

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Project title

AquaFit4Use

Water in industry -Fit-for-Use 01/06/2008 = 31/05/2012 EP7

RESEARCH PROJECT FACTSHEET

Water fit-for-use is the basis for sustainable water use; the integrated approach a must. Tools will be developed to define and control water quality. The heart of Aquafitituse however is the development of new cross-sectorial technologies, with a focus at biofolding and scaling prevention, the treatment of saline strams, disinfection and the removal of specific substances. By intensive co-poperation between the industries, the knowledge and the technologies developed in this project will be broadly transferred and implemented.



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RESEARCH PROJECT



Project title

E4Water

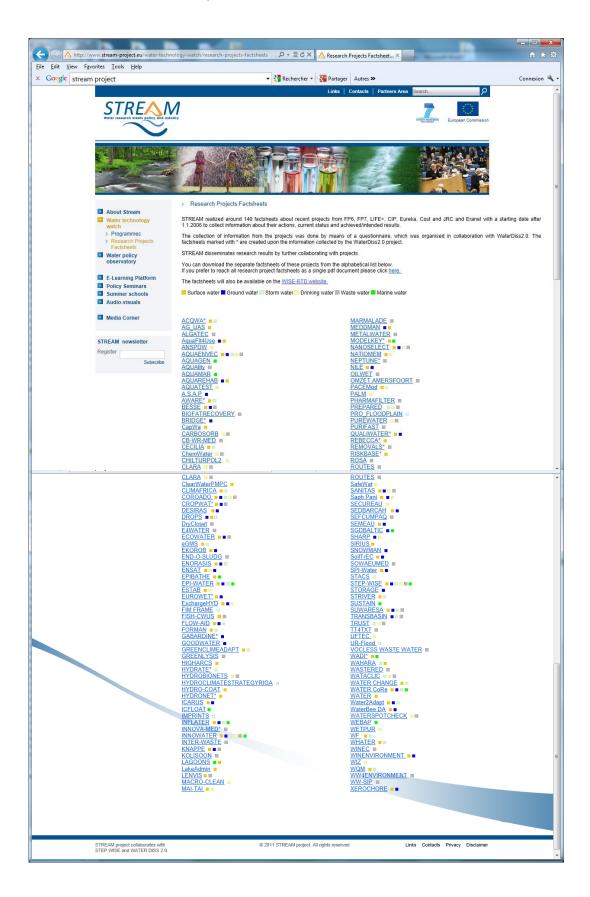
01/5/2012 - 30/4/2016

Develop and test integrated approaches, methods and process technologies - Six industrial case study sites: (1) a reduction of 20-40% in water use, (2) 30-70% in wastewater production, and (3) 1-540% in energy use - Increase of up to 60% in direct economic benefits



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- STREAM Research Projects Factsheets on the STREAM website



STREAM COMMUNICATION TOOLS

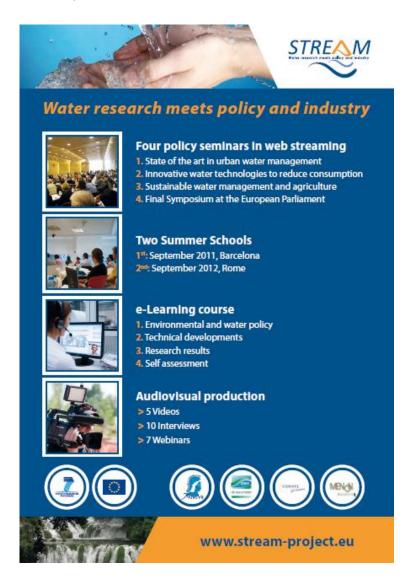
- STREAM logo



- STREAM leaflet

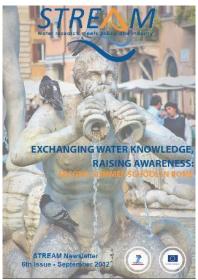


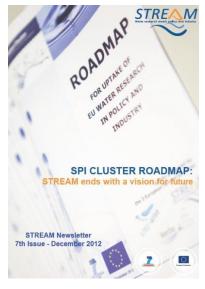
- STREAM poster



- Some examples of STREAM quarterly newsletters







- STREAM promotion sheets

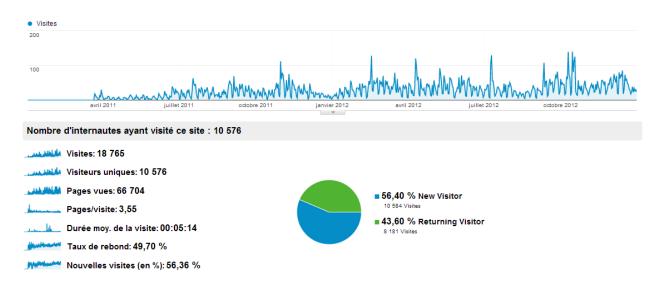


STREAM WEBSITE

- Screenshot of the STREAM home page - www.stream-project.eu



- Google Analytics for STREAM web page (March 2011-December 2012)



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ANNEX:

ROADMAP FOR UPTAKE OF EU WATER RESEARCH
IN POLICY AND INDUSTRY