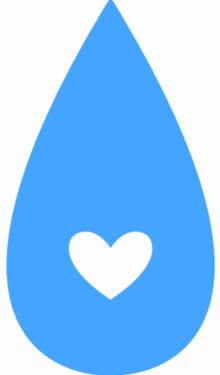


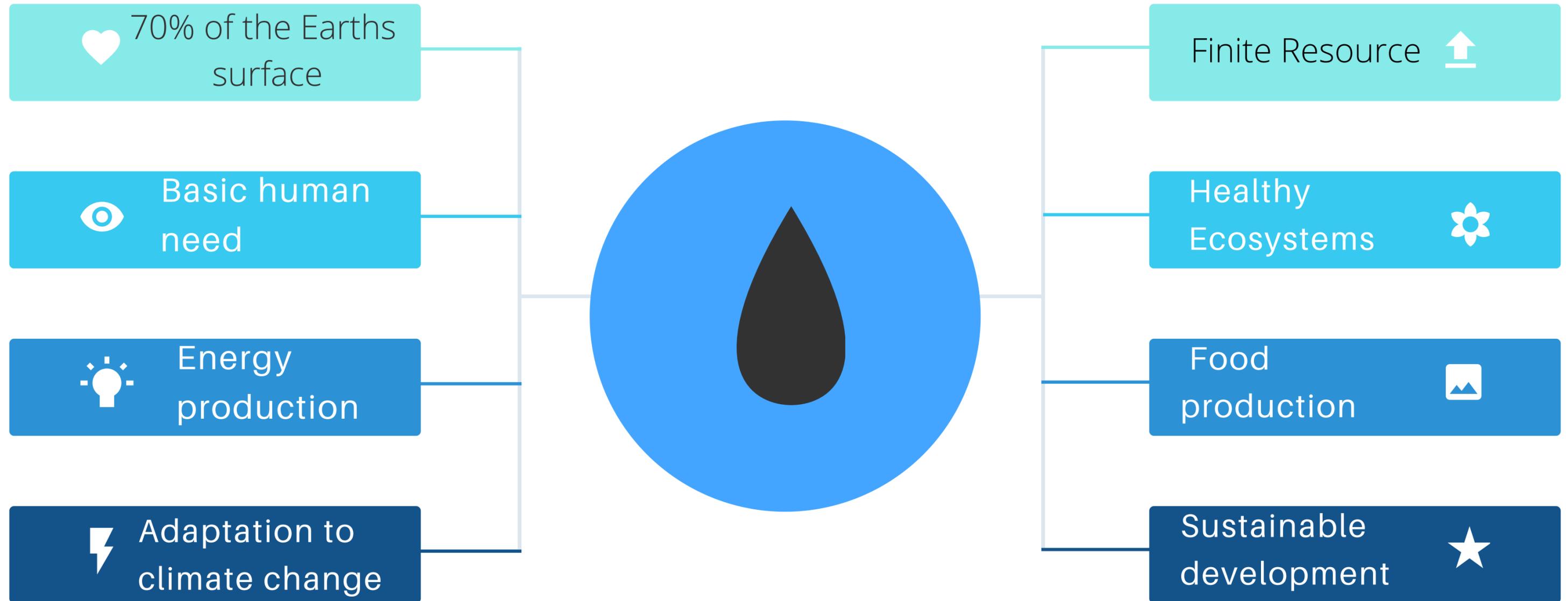
EUROPEAN POLITICS

WATER 
AVAILABILITY
IN EUROPE



KIM , SAMET, MANON, THOMAS

WATER:





CURRENT SITUATION

783
mil

783 million people do not have access to clean and safe drinking water globally according to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report

20%–
40%

It's estimated that 20–40% of Europe's available water is being wasted

11%

Water Scarcity affects 11% of European Population

17%

Water scarcity affects 17% of EU territory

Current Water Issues in EU

Climate Change

Droughts and floods in the EU have become more frequent and severe costing millions to member states

Water Pollution

Pesticides and Fertilizers that wash away from farms, untreated human wastewater, and industrial waste.

Ownership of water

Cloud seeding and rerouting of rivers

Irrigation

Provision of water when rainfall is not present.
Irrigation provides for 40% of EU's water uses

Our Proposals to EU

Steps Taken as Regulative

- Improving drought risk management
 - Encouraging research to reduce water wastage
 - Fostering a water-saving culture: information, education and training
 - Prohibition on water polluting by prohibiting phosphorus, pesticides or acidification
-

Our Proposals to EU

Steps Taken by Households

- Using the short flush whenever possible, or reduce the toilet cistern capacity.
 - Not leaving the water running when brushing teeth or cleaning dishes.
 - Collecting rainwater for the garden and for washing the car.
-

Consequences of our new EU legislation.

Imposing new EU legislations can have many effects on its member States



Political



Environmental



Economic



Social

Consequences

- SOCIAL

The measures taken will make citizens more aware of the value and importance of water. Saving water will make them take more responsibility, and immerse them in a more ethical way of thinking and acting.

- ECONOMICAL

If the EU sets up awareness-raising campaigns for water saving, it and the member states will have to spend money to make it feasible. Furthermore, banning the use of certain products such as pesticides, phosphorus etc. could reduce the productivity of companies or force them to find more expensive ways to operate.

Consequences

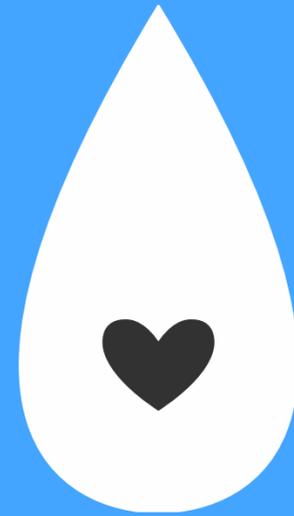
- **POLITICAL**

Water regulation policies could be put in place as with the Covid

Electoral programs more focused on environmental policies should appear in the future

- **ENVIRONMENTAL**

Many infrastructures should be created, such as ecological purification plants and today there should be many engineers working on projects to save drinking water.



**Thank you for
your attention!**