


Standardisation in the water sector: Challenges and Opportunities

 MAY 17, 2022
10-13.00 CET

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Webinar Series

Standardisation in the water sector: challenges and opportunities

Including Speakers from:

 MAY 17 2022,
10-13.00 CET  ONLINE

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Moderation by:



Eunah Kim

UDGA

SESSION

- **Standardisation in the water sector:** Aitor Corchero, Eurecat, ICT4Water Cluster, NAIADES
- **Smart Water Management: Challenges and Standardisation Prospects:** Ramy Fathy, International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T)
- **Agile standardisation for the water domain. Smart Data Models:** Alberto Abella, FIWARE
- **Aqua3S Water standardisation actions to support Water Security and Crisis Management:** Philippe Cousin, EGM, Aqua3S

PANEL DISCUSSION & WRAP-UP

NAIADES Speaker



Webinar Series

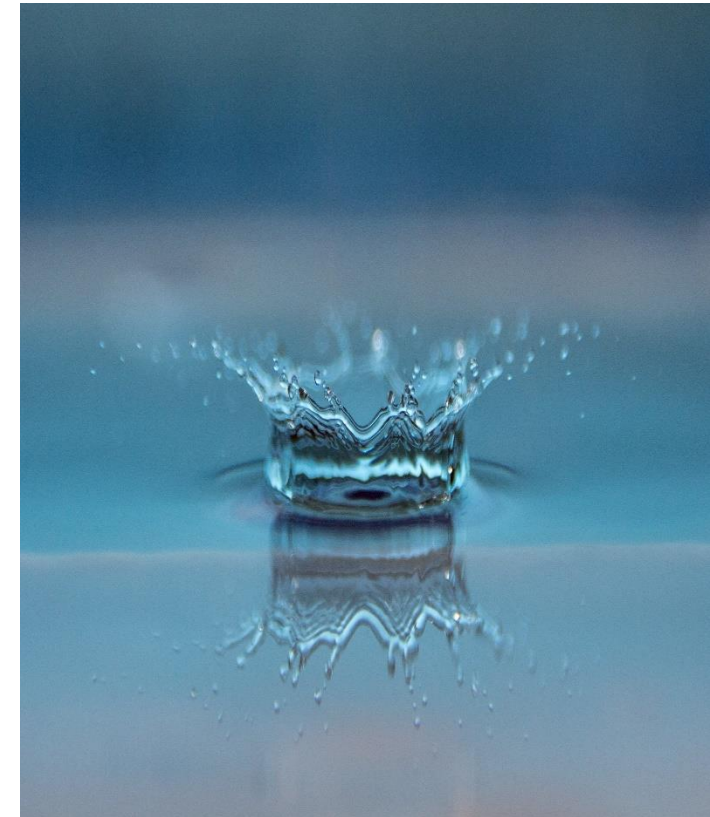


Aitor Corchero
EURECAT

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Standardisation in the water sector

Aitor Corchero, EURECAT



Agenda

- 1. Why is important standardization in the water sector?**
- 2. Digital vs Physical Standardization**
- 3. Standardization Landscape Overview**
- 4. Standardization trends in water domain**
- 5. Remarks**

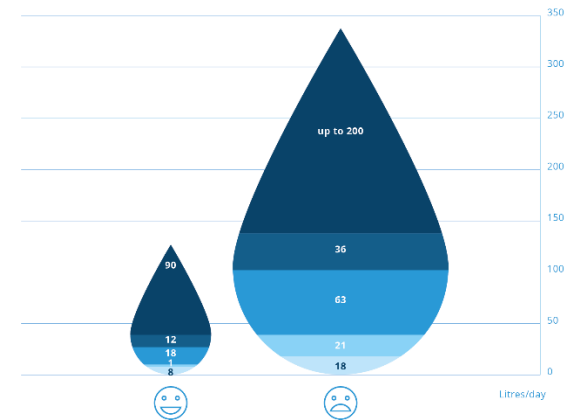
Why is important standardization in the water sector?

Ensure responsible management of water use towards increasing water scarcity

Water use at home

On average, 144 litres (l) of freshwater per person per day is supplied for household consumption in Europe. This is almost three times the water requirement established (2) for basic human needs. A significant part of this water could be saved, just by adopting some very simple day-to-day practices.

Showering (1)	Brushing teeth (1)	Flushing the toilet (1)	Washing dishes (1)	Washing clothes (1)
Water-saving showers 8-9 l/min	Turn off the tap while brushing 0 l/min	Two-button water-saving toilets 3 l for flush (average)	Class A dishwashers 10 l per wash (Eco programme)	Class A washing machines 60 l per wash
Old showers and large-celling showers 18-20 l/min	Leave the tap on while brushing 6 l/min	Old-style toilet 9 l for flush	Washing up dishes by hand 50-150 l per wash	Old machines 130 l per wash

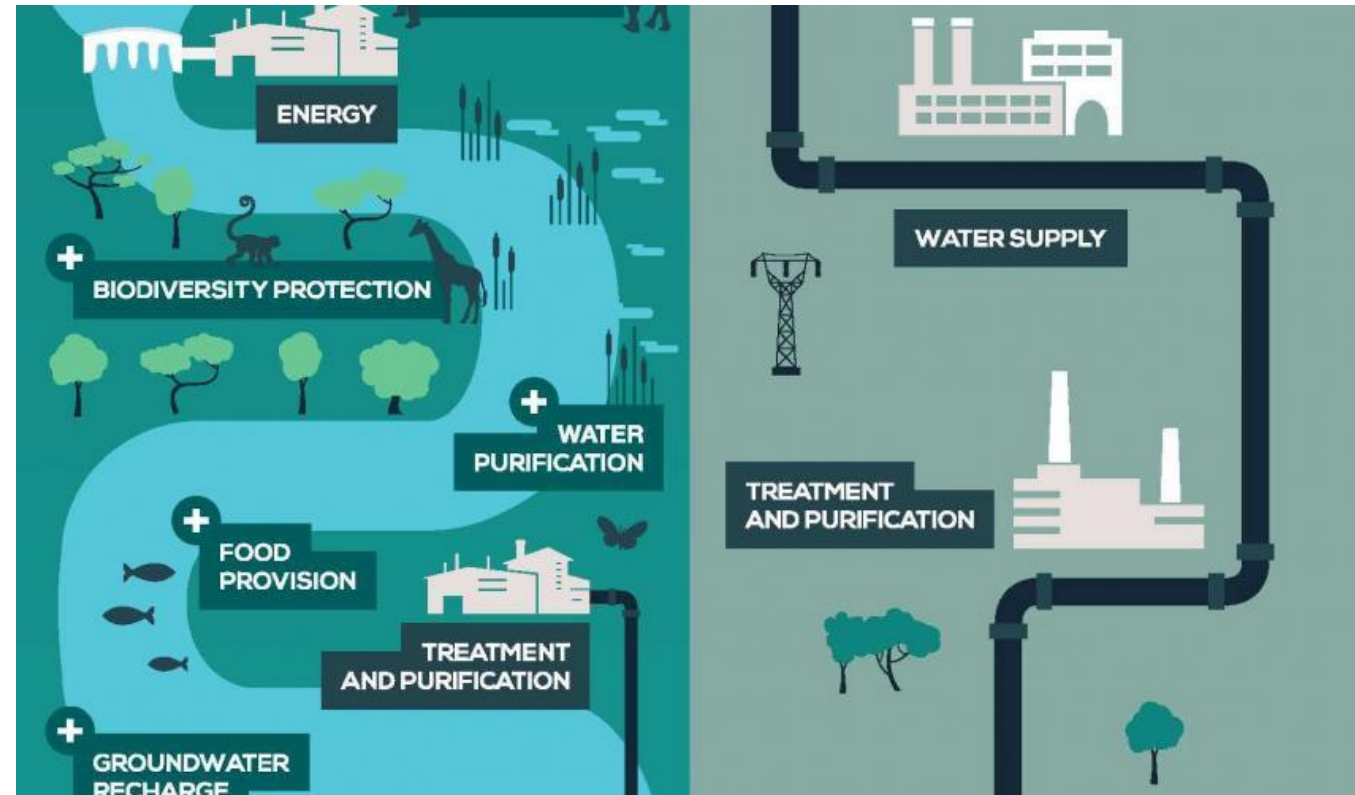


Note: Water consumption per activity can vary considerably. The figures above should be taken as indicative.
Source: (1) EEA indicator on use of freshwater resources; (2) A Review of Water Scarcity Indices and Methodologies, Sustainability Consortium; Brown and Matlock, 2011; (3) Six tips for smarter water use by Vercon, Finland; (4) How can you save water by South Staffs Water, UK.

Source: [EEA](#)

Why is important standardization in the water sector?

Ensure secure and safe operation of (waste/drinking) water infrastructure



Source: [IUCN](#)

Why is important standardization in the water sector?

Promote and foster knowledge exchange between water and interrelated infrastructures



Source: <https://www.etip-snet.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/ETIP-SNET-Presentation-27-June.pdf>

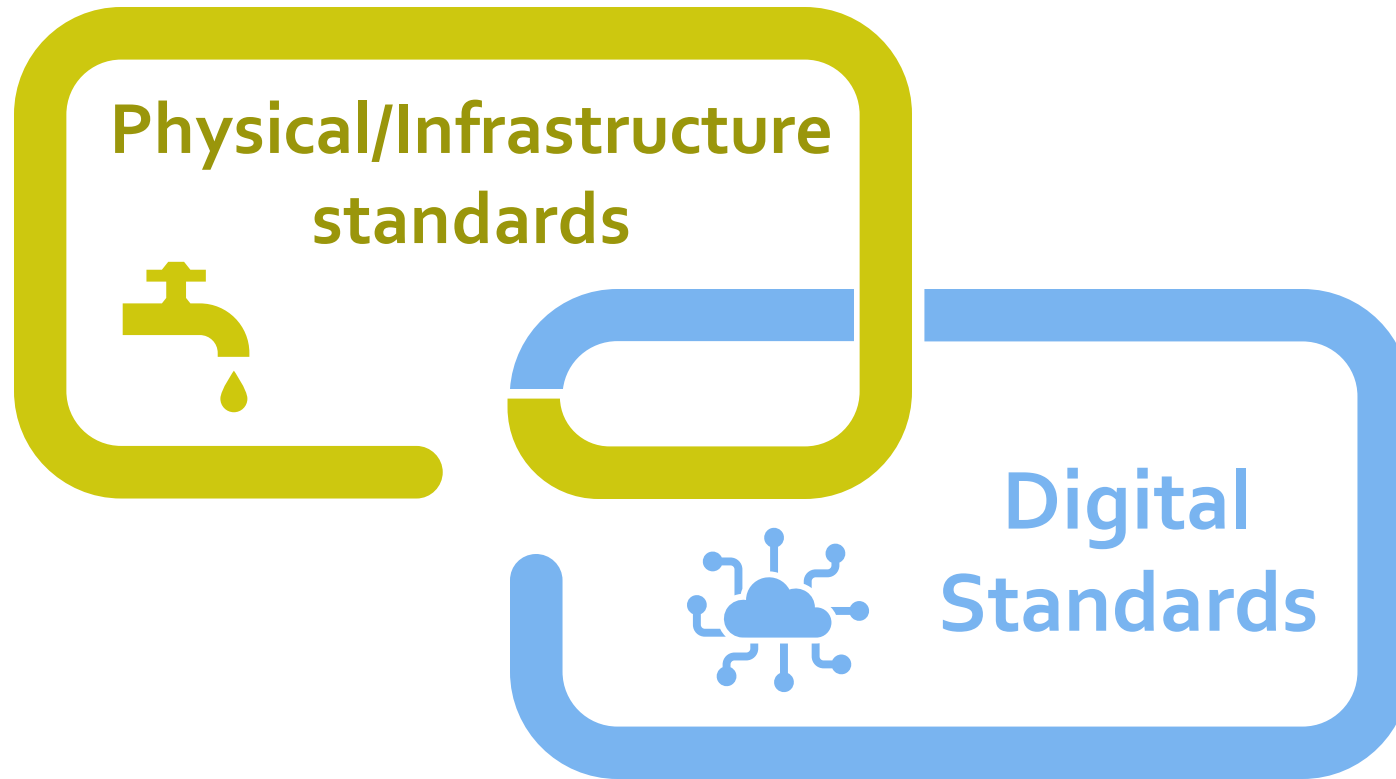
Why is important standardization in the water sector?

**Engage stakeholders towards
building smart water society**



Source: [Water Europe](#)

Digital vs Physical Standardization



Digital vs Physical Standardization

Source: [ICT4WaterCluster](#)



PHYSICAL. Procedures and methods for ensuring safe and secure water use and treatment.

DIGITAL. Methods and procedures for data exchange and elaboration of trustworthy AI.

Digital vs Physical Standardization

Source: [ICT4WaterCluster](#)



PHYSICAL. Procedures and methods for ensuring safe and secure water use and treatment.

- Infrastructure materials
- Infrastructure safety indicators and metrics

Digital vs Physical Standardization

Source: [ICT4WaterCluster](#)



DIGITAL. Methods and procedures for data exchange and elaboration of trustworthy AI.

- Newer/novel sensors
- Interoperability paradigms
- IA methods and architectures

Standardization Landscape Overview



Source: <https://aolite.github.io/naiadesStandardization/#/>

Standardization trends in water domain

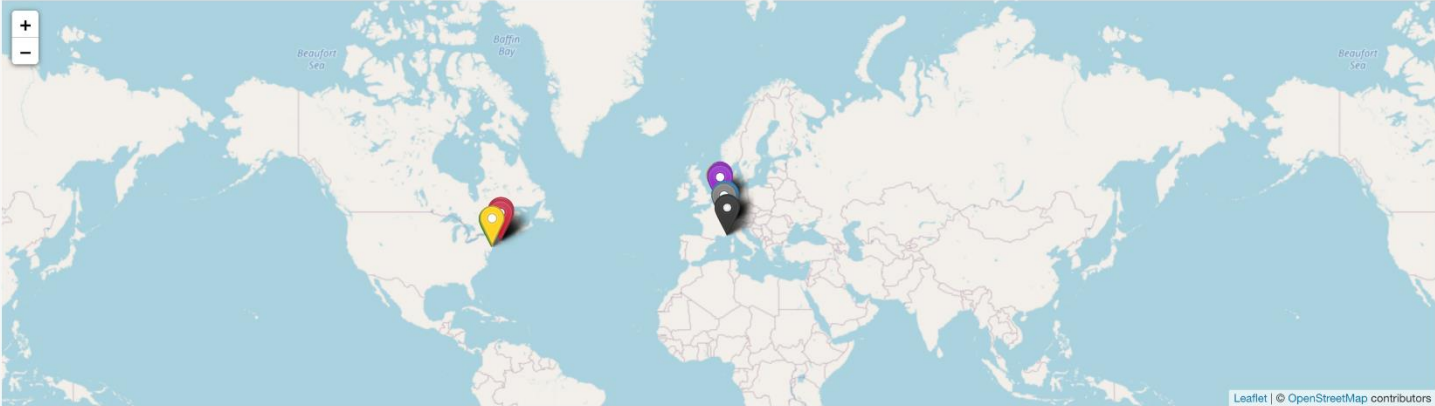
A catalogue of water standards for monitoring current and upcoming initiatives

Water Standardization Catalogue

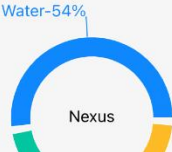
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Water Standardization Landscape


" The Water Standardization Landscape is a data observatory of current water standards and initiatives related to current interoperability & standardization framework. The Water Standardization Landscape currently stores information about ICT standards, data exchange formats and semantic models. "



Key Figures for Water Standardization



Nexus

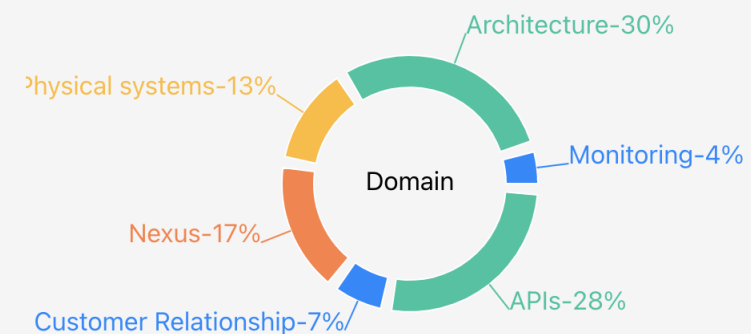
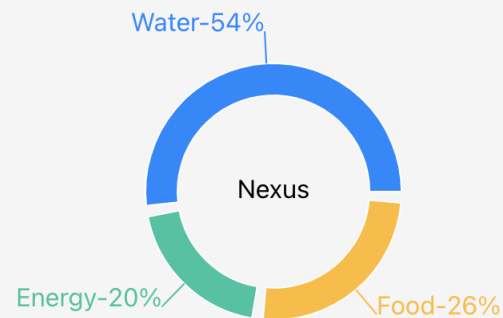


Domain

Standardization trends in water domain

Water Standards are moving towards Nexus involvement.

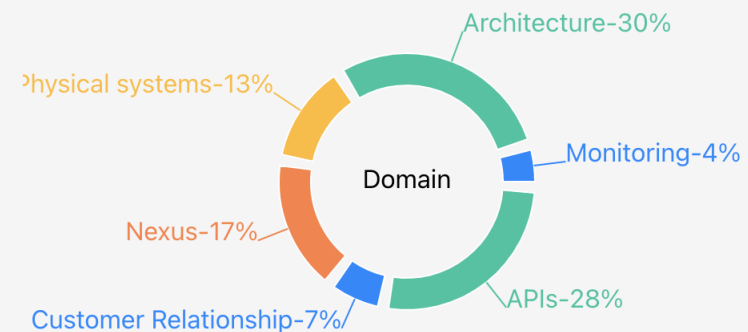
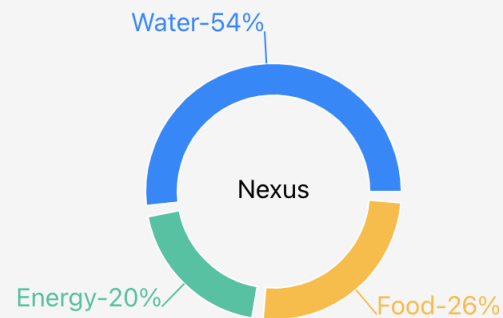
Key Figures for Water Standardization



Standardization trends in water domain

In the digital aspect, there are covering all data value chain and work is pending in trustworthy IA methodologies.

Key Figures for Water Standardization



Standardization trends in water domain

Detail view and standard documents accessibility

Digital Single Market for Water Services Action Plan

This reference document depicts the EU strategy towards "smart water society" by promoting ICT technology in water domain. In that sense, this document depicts main strategy in different pillars: (i) Interoperability & Standardization (I&S); (ii) Data Sharing (DS); (iii) Smart Water (SW); (iv) Cyber-Security (CS); (v) Water & Digital (AW); (vi) Policy (POL); and (vii) Business Model (BM).

SDO: ICT4Water Cluster

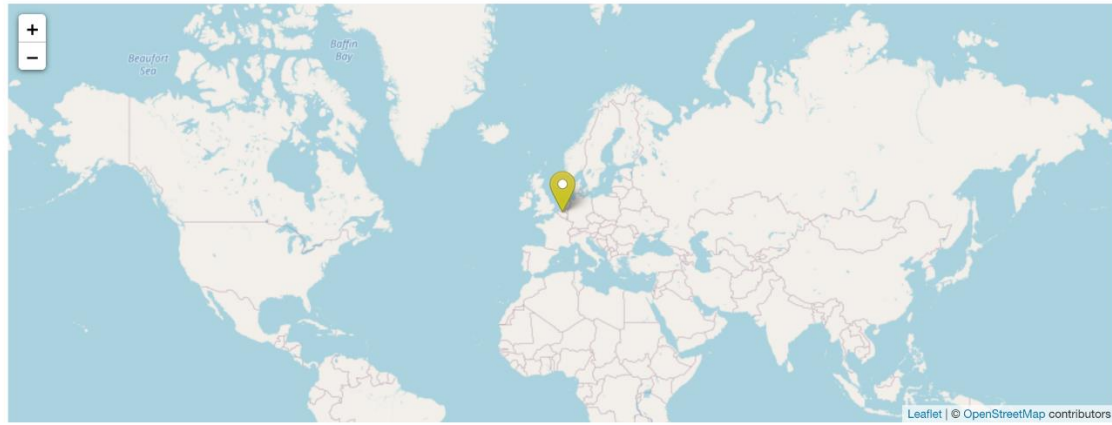
Nexus

Water

Domain

Architecture

APIs



Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors

Remarks

- Standards provides solutions to to ensure water efficiency, quality, harmonization, safety, transparency and sustainability.
- Open standards provides the engagement of open communities to adopt the standards.
- Bringing accessibility to standards contributes to their wider adoption and the generation of newer business models.

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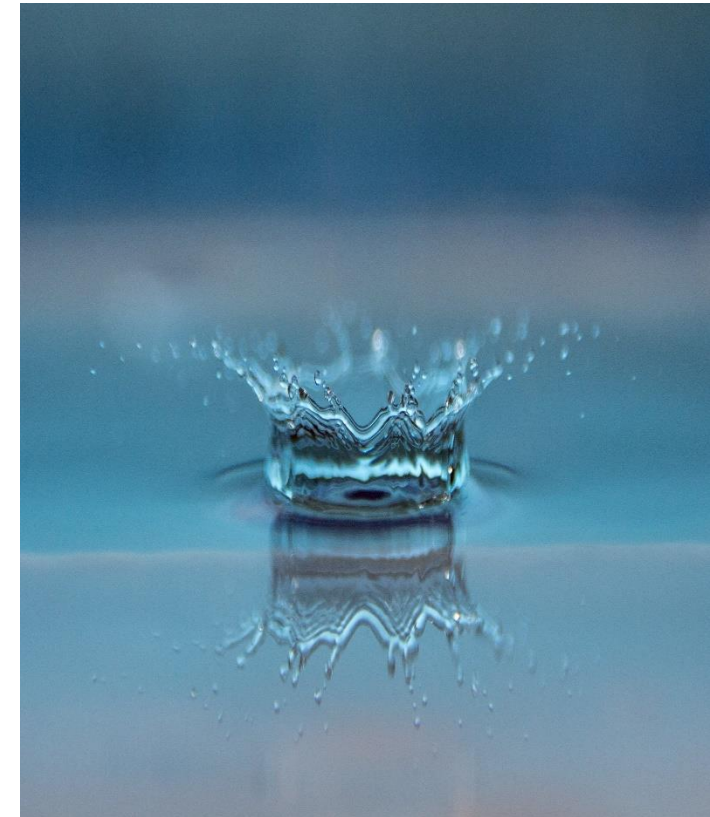


www.naiades-project.eu

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Smart Water Management: Challenges & Standardisation Prospects

Ramy Fathy, ITU, NTRA



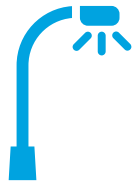
Invited Speaker



Ramy Fathy

Chairman of Focus Group on AI and IoT for Digital Agriculture, and Vice Chairman of Study Group 20 on IoT & Smart Cities from International Telecommunication Union and executive Director, Digital Services and QoE, National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRA) of Egypt

Smart city services and infrastructure



Smart lighting



Smart transport



Smart waste management



Smart water management



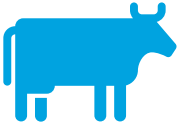





Water – Energy Nexus

The water-energy nexus refers to the water used to generate electricity and to the electric energy used to abstract, store, distribute, treat and process water.

Water is used in all stages of electric energy conversion making power systems vulnerable to water scarcity and warming.



Smart farming and agriculture

 <p>Livestock monitoring</p>	 <p>Conservation monitoring</p>	 <p>Smart irrigation systems</p>
 <p>Plant & soil monitoring</p>	 <p>Smart greenhouses</p>	 <p>Rainwater harvesting systems</p>



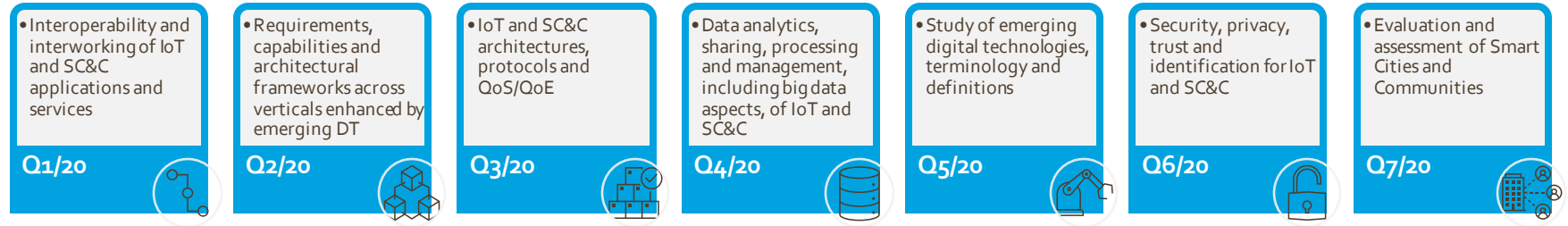
To frame the challenge?

- IoT, AI and other emerging technologies are expected to optimize and rationalize water abstraction, and distribution, monitor water levels and quality.
- Are there any associated environmental problems?
- What are the key issues?
 - Scalability
 - Interoperability
 - Viability

ITU-T Study Group 20

IoT and Smart Cities & Communities

- Internet of Things and its Applications
- Smart Cities and Communities
- IoT Identification
- Digital health related to IoT and SSC



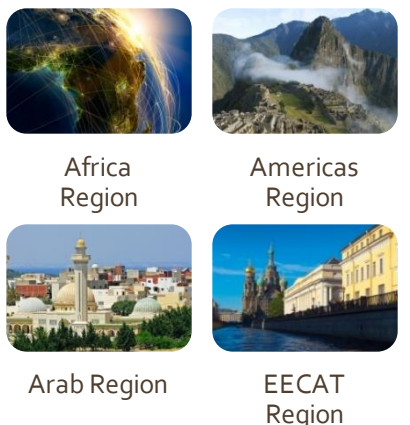
Relevant Work Items

- Framework of monitoring of water system for smart fire protection
- Use cases of IoT based smart agriculture

New Focus Group



Focus group on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) for Digital Agriculture (FG-AI4A)



Focus group on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) for Digital Agriculture (FG-AI4A)

FG-AI4A explores the potential of leveraging AI and IoT for data collation and handling, improving modelling from a growing volume of agricultural and geospatial data, to enable effective interventions related to the optimization of agricultural production processes.

-  WG - Glossary
-  WG - Digital Agriculture Use-cases and solutions
-  WG- Data acquisition and Modelling
-  WG- Roadmap
-  WG – Ethical, legal & regulatory considerations
-  WG – Collaboration & Outreach

- 1 Topic Group on “Georeferenced Data Management”
- 2 Topic Group on “Irrigation strategy and smart water management”
- 3 Topic Group on “Weather modelling and forecasting”
- 4 Topic Group on “Data Science for surface and underground water monitoring”

Focus Group on Smart Water Management

Completed deliverables



The Role of ICT in Water Resource Management



Smart Water Management Stakeholders Map



Smart water management project classification



Smart water management stakeholder challenges and mitigation



Technical report on the KPI to assess the impact of the use of ICT in SWM

- FG-SWM was established by ITU-T Study Group 5 in 2013
- It completed its activities in March 2015
- During its tenure, it focused on:
 - Identifying water-management ICT applications and services with the potential to ensure interoperability and the benefits of economies of scale
 - Developing a set of methodologies for estimating the impact of ICTs on water conservation.
 - Drafting technical reports that address standardization gaps and identify new standardization work items to be taken up by its parent group, ITU-T Study Group 5

Focus Group on Environmental Efficiency for Artificial Intelligence and other Emerging Technologies (FG-AI4EE)

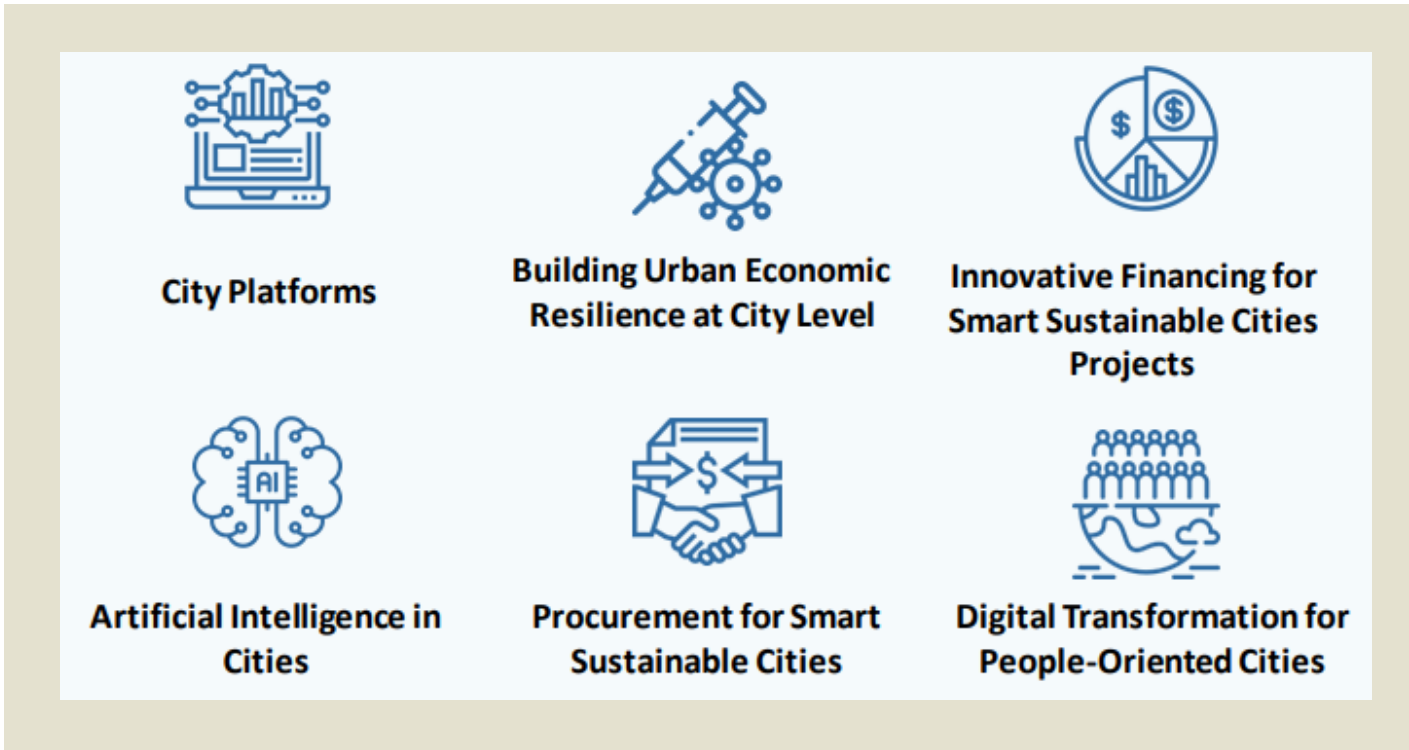


#	DELIVERABLE TITLE	SCOPE	TIMELINE	LEADER
Technical report D.WG3-6	Guidelines on the Environmental Efficiency of 5G Usage in Smart Water Management	<p>This guidance document is intended to support researchers and practitioners in measuring and improving the environmental efficiency of IoT technologies, in particular 5G connectivity in water management systems.</p> <p>The requirements, recommended processes, best practices and other considerations regarding the measurement and verification of environmental impact/efficiency contained in this document are developed based on inputs from leading academic experts and industry leaders. These requirements provide general guidelines applicable to the use of IoT connectivity of 5G. Other stakeholders may also utilize this guidance to gain new understanding on the environmental impacts from the use of Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G to connect and enable further networked sensors and applications to manage water supplies and reduce water loss.</p>	To be completed by Nov. 2022	Dr Ramy Ahmed Fathy Co-Chairman, Focus Group on AI and IoT for Digital Agriculture (FG-AI4A)

Call for Contributions open

[First draft](#) available on FG-AI4EE SharePoint (mailing list access required – see next slide)

United 4 Smart Sustainable Cities

This section features six icons arranged in a 2x3 grid, each with a corresponding title below it:

- City Platforms**: Icon of a laptop with a gear and data points.
- Building Urban Economic Resilience at City Level**: Icon of a microscope and gears.
- Innovative Financing for Smart Sustainable Cities Projects**: Icon of a pie chart with dollar signs and a bar chart.
- Artificial Intelligence in Cities**: Icon of a brain with an AI chip.
- Procurement for Smart Sustainable Cities**: Icon of a handshake with a dollar sign and arrows.
- Digital Transformation for People-Oriented Cities**: Icon of a group of people silhouettes above a globe.

Supporting Digital Transformation for Cities and Communities



Digital Transformation of Cities and Communities

Developing a Digital Transformation Strategy

Data Processing and Management

Connectivity, Digital Divide and Digital Inclusion

Accessibility and Digital Inclusion

Reduce the Environmental Impact of Cities

Smart Energy Management

Smart Water Management

Emergency Management

4IR and Smart Manufacturing

<https://toolkit-dt4c.itu.int/>

Thank You!!




tsbsg20@itu.int

Invited Speaker

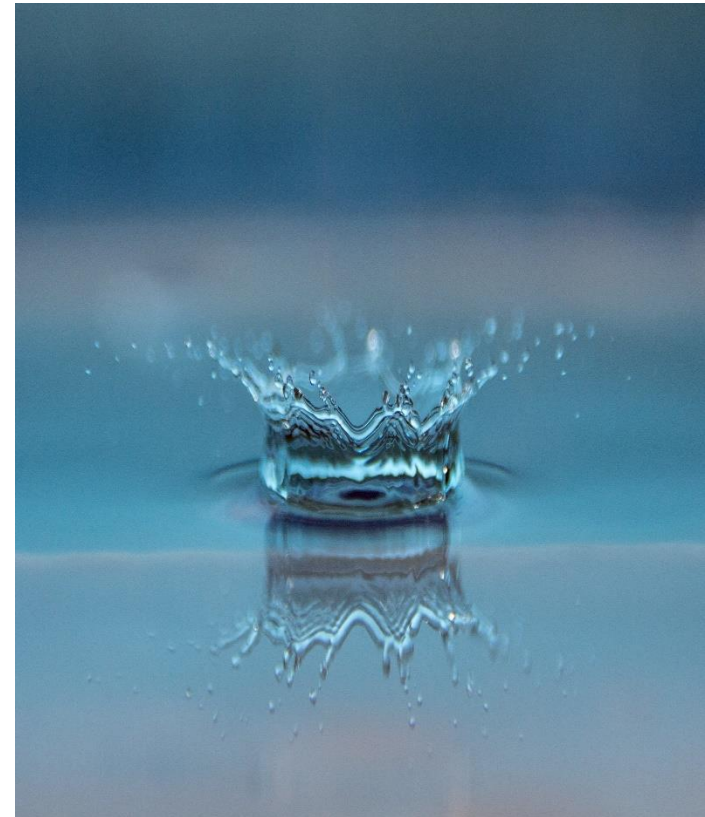


Alberto Abella
FIWARE

A vertical strip of green grass on the left side of the slide.

Agile standardization for the water domain. Smart Data Models

Alberto Abella, FIWARE Foundation



Agenda

- 1. Why do we have to standardize?**
- 2. What is agile standardization?**
- 3. Smart Data Models Program. Agile standardization in practice**
- 4. Current status for water domain**
- 5. How to participate in it**

Standardization: Concept

Process

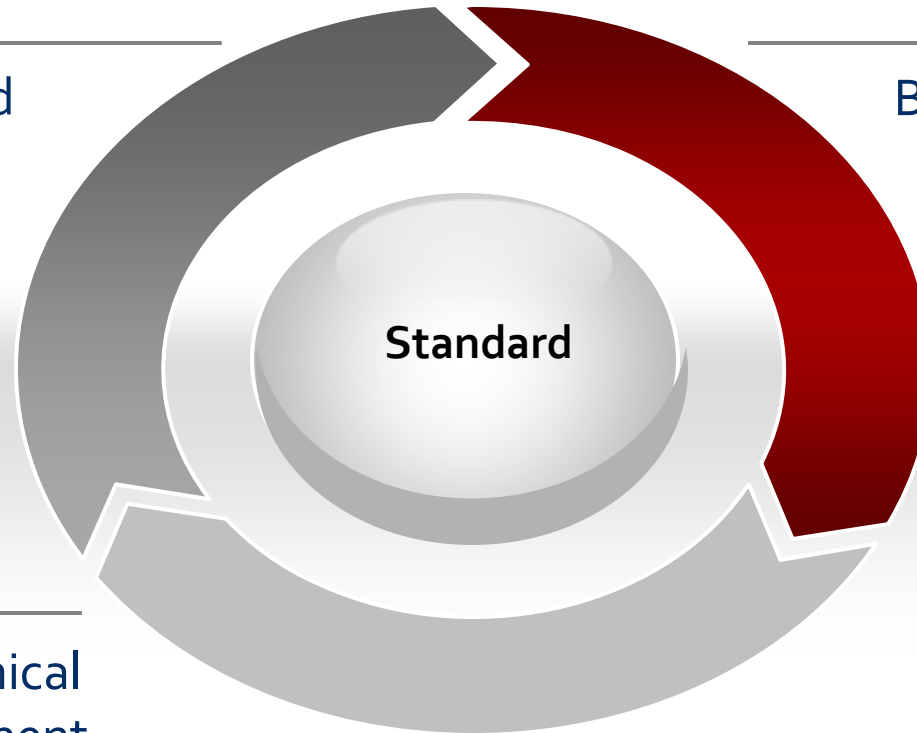
Well defined and documented

Consensus

Between the different agents of the standard. It requires large amounts of time.

Technical definition

The standard finally is a technical document. It is not a requirement to have implementations or examples.

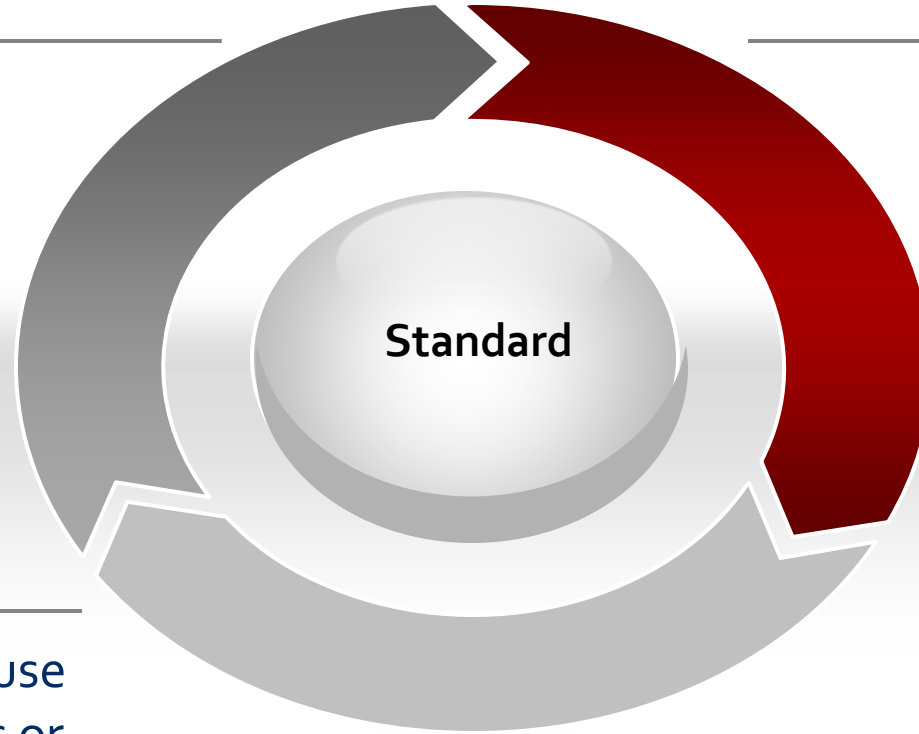


Standardization is the process of implementing and developing [technical standards](#) based on the consensus of different parties that include firms, users, interest groups, standards organizations and governments

Standardization: Limitation in digital markets

Process

Standards are frequently not open



Consensus

The production time of the standard could make it irrelevant for the market. Hardly defined on demand

Technical definition

Testing the standard against use cases frequently reveals flaws or improvements

Standardization scenarios at digital markets



Jungle
 No actual standards
 Each user/maker create their own
 Full incompatible formats
 Need 'translators'

Several standards in the market
 Not open licensed
 Generated by incumbents in the market
 Could be not complete

Adopted Standard
 One winning standard
 It could be the result of a winning one in the competing scenario
 Occasionally released as open from incumbent to cope market

Public regulation
 Mandatory
 Do not provide details
 Different administrations different regulations

Jungle
 Cost of definition
 Costs of translators
 Cost of data acquisition

Competing
 Cost of the standard
 Cost of translators

Adopted Standard
 Focus on the business problems not in the technology to access data

Public regulation
 Implementations are not compatible
 Costs of translators
 Cost of data acquisition

Agile Standardization



- Standardization driven by use cases
- Limited consensus
- Agile versioning (not backwards incompatibility)
- Not full descriptive documentation
- Complementary of classical standardization

Agile Standardization

Market Speed

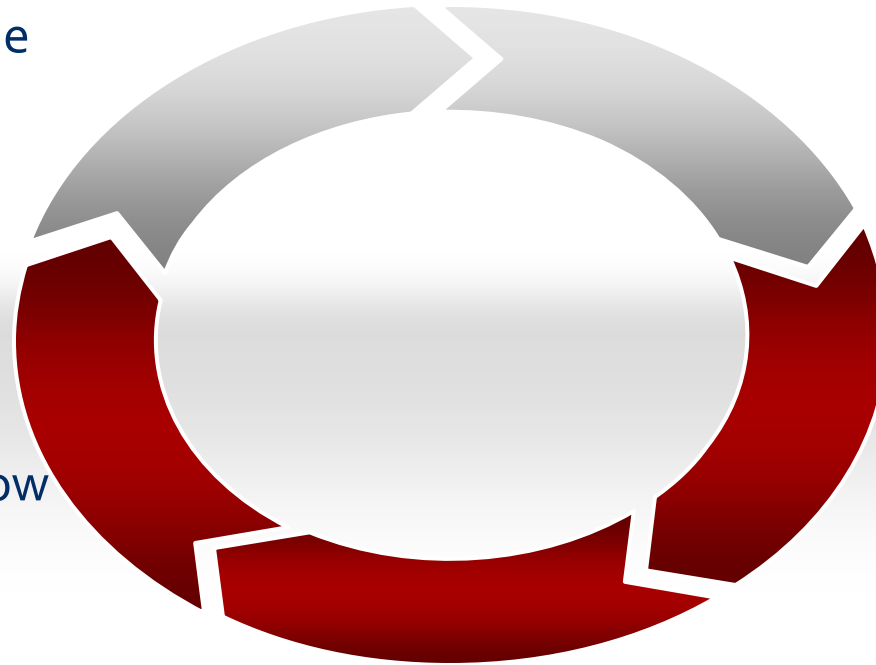
Standardization can be done simultaneously to project execution of R+D projects.

Examples

Having actual examples allow shorter discussions

Content

Include technical definition, examples, exports, shorter discussions, documentation translated



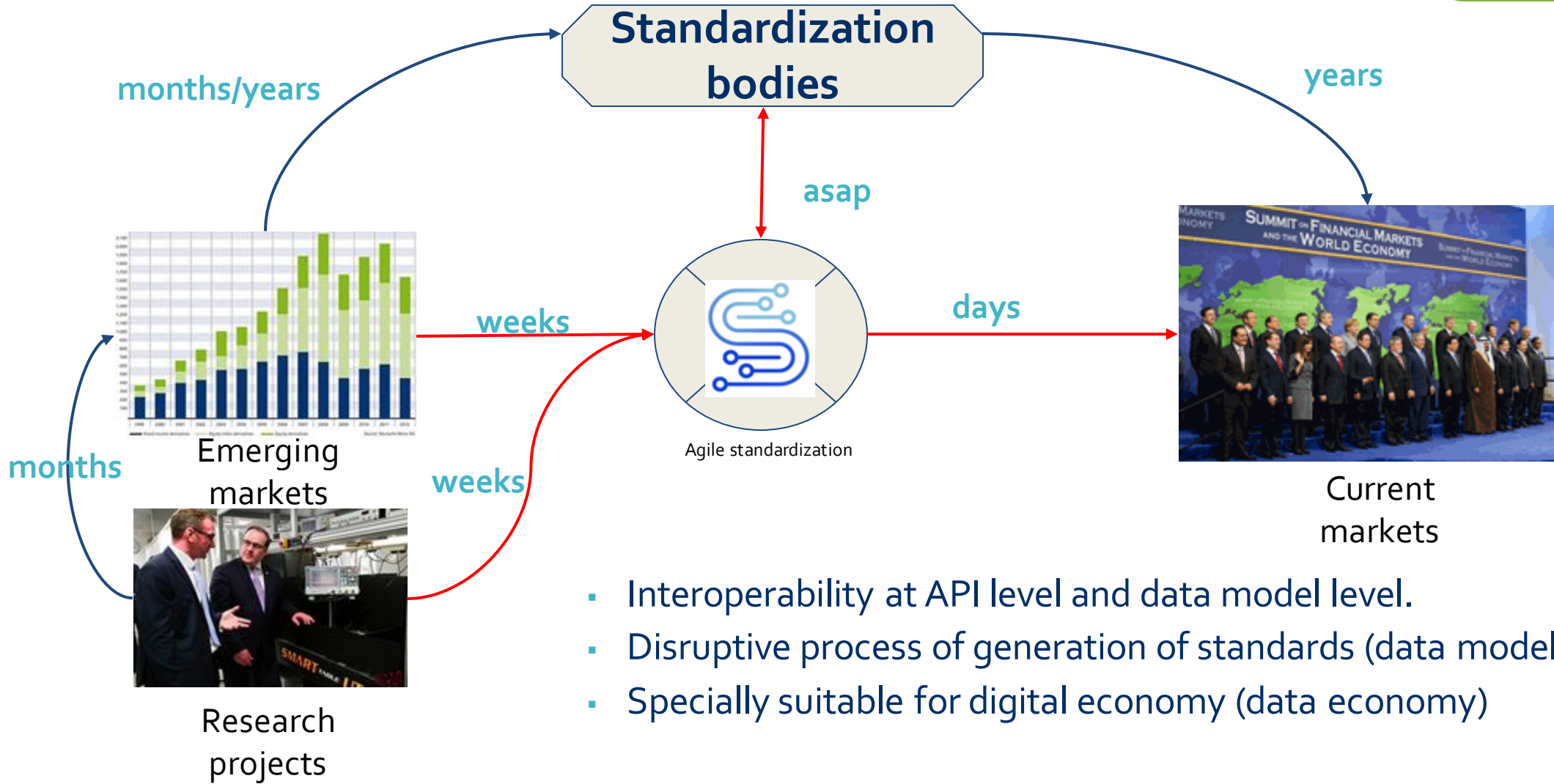
Timeliness

Provide an immediate quasi standardization based on first use cases. Evolution as quick.

Adoption

Not reinventing the wheel for those cases when open and adopted standard exists

Agile Standardization



- Interoperability at API level and data model level.
- Disruptive process of generation of standards (data models)
- Specially suitable for digital economy (data economy)

What is the Smart Data Models Program



+ 73 organizations

- Smart Data Models is a collaborative program to **provide data models**
 - a. multisector
 - b. agile standardized
 - c. free and open-licensed data models
 - d. based on actual use cases and open standards

What is the Smart Data Models Program

Interoperability

Semantic (Smart Data Models)

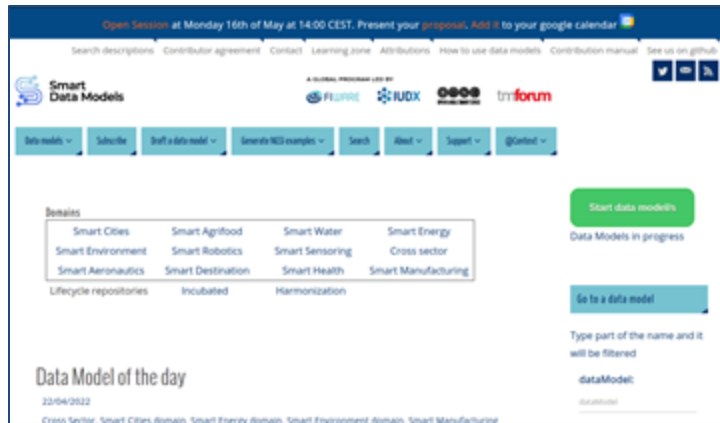
API (NGSI)



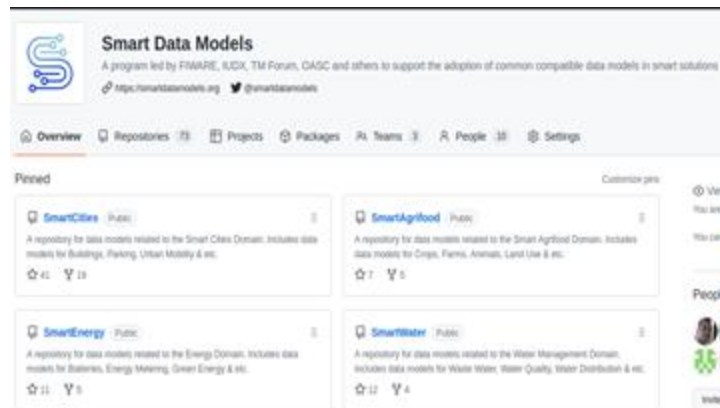
- **Smart Data Models**
 - a. Provides serialization of data models
 - b. Provides definitions
 - c. Provides data types for the attributes
 - d. Provides 6 languages documentation

- **NGSI standard**
 - a. Fully open standard
 - b. Several software implementations
 - c. Lively ecosystem of Software packages
 - d. Open standardization by ETSI

Contents: General Structure



- **Smartdatamodels.org**
- Main site with updates
- Services for the contributors



- **Smart-data-models.github.com**
- Repositories (55) for all the elements of the data models

Contents: Structure of repositories



Data models are published on github

<https://smart-data-models.github.com>

Data models are group in subjects

Each subject is an independent repository

Each data model is a folder

Inside there are all the documents of the data model, specifications, examples, exports, adopters, etc.

Incubated repository

For those data models 'in definition'

Contents: Structure of repositories

Contents

Documented definitions of attributes



Entity: RevenueCollection

Open License

Document generated automatically

Global description: A Data Model for city revenue collection operations.

List of properties

- address: The mailing address
- alternativeName: An alternative name for this item
- amountCollected: Amount collected towards the service corresponding to this observation.
- areaServed: The geographic area where a service or offered item is provided
- dataProvider: A sequence of characters identifying the provider of the harmonised data entity.
- dataCreated: Entity creation timestamp. This will usually be allocated by the storage platform.
- dataModified: Timestamp of the last modification of the entity. This will usually be allocated by the storage platform.
- dataObserved: The date and time of this observation in ISO8601 UTC format
- description: A description of this item
- environmentCertificateAmount: Amount collected towards Environment Certificate from the establishment on annual basis.
- id: Unique identifier of the entity
- location: Geospatial reference to the item. It can be Point, LineString, Polygon, MultiPoint, MultiLineString or MultiPolygon
- month: Month corresponding to this observation and is described in MM format, for eg. '05' for the month of May.
- municipalityInfo: Municipality information corresponding to this observation.
- name: The name of this item.
- name: A LHM containing a JSON encoded sequence of characters referencing the unique ids of the elements
- registrationCertificateAmount: Amount collected towards Registration Certificate on monthly basis from the establishment per employee
- revenueCollectionType: Type of source from which the city administration collects the revenue, could be property tax, vehicle registration, party hall booking, community hall booking, auditorium booking etc.
- seeAlso: list of uri pointing to additional resources about the item
- source: A sequence of characters giving the original source of the entity data as a URL. Recommended to be the fully qualified domain name of the source provider, or the URL to the source object.
- totalCount: Count of the revenue collection service corresponding to this observation.
- type: NGSI Entity type. It has to be RevenueCollection
- vehicleType: Type of vehicle from the point of view of its structural characteristics. This is different than the vehicle category. The following values defined by VehicleTypeEnum and VehicleTypeEnum2, DATEX 2 version 2.3
- vehicleTypeCode: The code for vehicleType corresponding to this observation. For eg - '1' - MOPED/SOOTER, '2' - MOTOR CYCLE, '3' - PRIVATE MOTOR CAR/USEP CAR, '21' - TEMPO, '26' - BUS, etc.
- year: Year corresponding to this observation and is described in YYYY format, for eg. '2020'.

Required properties

Data Model description of properties

Sorted alphabetically click for details

• full yaml details


Example payloads

- Markdown
 - English
 - French
 - German
 - Spanish
 - Italian
 - Japanese
- Swagger
- openAPI 3.0

Contents: Examples and exports

Contents

Examples



- example-geojsonfeature.json ■ Json
- example-geojsonfeature.json.csv ■ Jsonld
- example-normalized.json ■ CSV
- example-normalized.json.csv ■ Geojson feature
- example-normalized.jsonld ■ DTDL
- example-normalized.jsonld.csv ■ ... others to come (SQL)
- example.json
- example.json.csv
- example.jsonld
- example.jsonld.csv

Contents: *Single Source of Truth*

Contents

Schemas for data validation



```
{
  "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/schema#",
  "$schemaVersion": "0.0.1",
  "modelTags": "",
  "$id": "https://smart-data-models.github.io/dataModel.Environment/SeaConditions/schema.json",
  "title": "Sea Conditions schema",
  "description": "This entity contains a harmonised geographic description of sea conditions",
  "type": "object",
  "allOf": [
    {
      "$ref": "https://smart-data-models.github.io/data-models/common-schema.json#/definitions/GSMA-Commons"
    },
    {
      "$ref": "https://smart-data-models.github.io/data-models/common-schema.json#/definitions/Location-Commons"
    },
    {
      "properties": {
        "type": {
          "type": "string",
          "enum": [
            "SeaConditions"
          ],
          "description": "Property. NGSi-LD Entity Type. It has to be SeaConditions"
        },
        "waveLevel": {
          "type": "number",
          "minimum": 0,
          "maximum": 9,
          "description": "Property. Model:'https://schema.org/Number'. Units:'Douglas sea scale'. It indicate"
        },
        "surfaceTemperature": {
```

- Json schema format

Contents: Examples and exports

- Demo
- Main site: smartdatamodels.org
 - a. Search data models. [Link](#)
 - b. Search attributes. [Link](#)
 - c. Draft a data model. [Link](#)
 - d. Get examples. [Link](#)

Example payload

```
{
  "id": "waterqualityobserved:Sevilla:D1",
  "type": "WaterQualityObserved",
  "dateObserved": "2017-01-31T06:45:00Z",
  "measurand": ["NO3, 0.01, M1, Concentration of Nitrates"],
  "location": {
    "type": "Point",
    "coordinates": [-5.993307,
37.362882]
  },
  "temperature": 24.4,
  "conductivity": 0.005,
  "pH": 7.4,
  "NO3": 0.01
}
```

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/smart-data-models/dataModel.WaterQuality/de6371e975d2c73b7d4b0d077daaf7adb9fa78ca/WaterQualityObserved/schema.json>

Contents: Water data models

Available subjects (35 DM)

- [OpenChannelManagement](#)
- [WasteWater](#)
- [WaterConsumption](#)
- [WaterDistributionManagementEPANET](#)
- [WaterQuality](#)

Incubating

- [Water Distribution](#)

Related (32 DM)

- [Weather](#)
- [Social Media](#)
- [Risks](#)
- [Satellite imagery](#)
- [Device](#)
- [Open Connectivity Foundation](#)

Current status (domains, subjects & data models)

1	Smart Energy	424
2	Smart Sensoring	138
3	Smart Cities 85	
4	Cross Sector	69
5	Smart Water 35	
6	Smart Agrifood	24

7	Smart Environment 23	
8	Smart Aeronautics	13
9	Smart Robotics 12	
10	Smart Destination	11
11	Smart Manufacturing 3	
12	Smart Health 2	

Updated 12-5-22

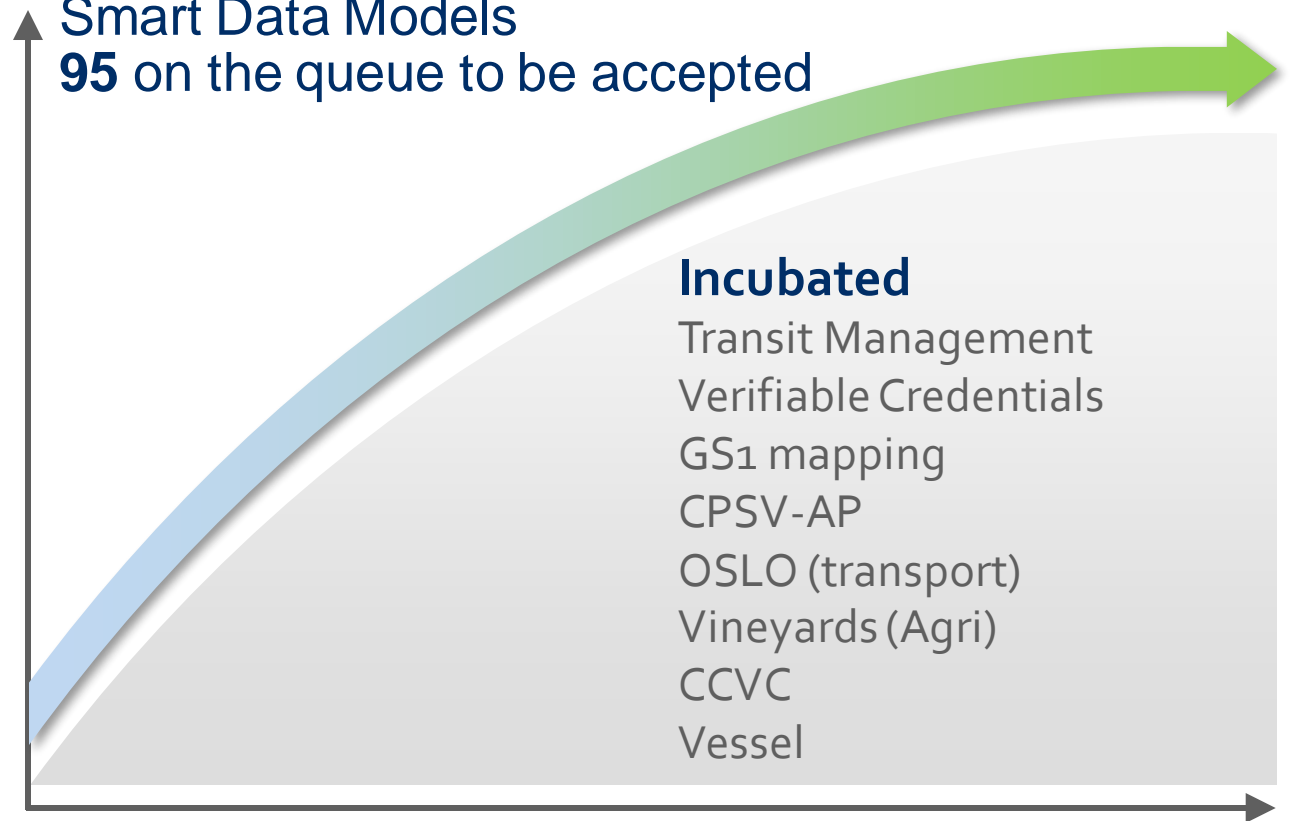
Current status: New subjects new data models

55 subjects (Groups of data models)

1	AutonomousMobileRobot
2	IT
3	STAT-DCAT-AP
4	OCF
5	Digital Innovation Hub
6	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

793 Official
Smart Data Models

95 on the queue to be accepted



Updated 12-5-22

Contributors and dissemination



- 114 active contributors
- 224 contribution in data models
- 22 services to contributors in data models



- Contributors belong to 73 different organizations
- Terms available for search 18.005
- Documented adopters 108



- Every term in data models has an associated page
<https://smartdatamodels.org/term>
- Google finds 618 pages in smartdatamodels.org

Updated 12-5-22

How to participate

CONTRIBUTING

- Contribution manual. Available at https://bit.ly/contribution_manual
- [Learning zone](#). (videos + tools)

CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

- Mandatory for accepting contributions and release them with open license

SUPPORT

1. Open sessions available for booking <https://calend.ly/smartdatamodels>
2. Button for announcing new drafted data models for community
3. Slack channel (smart-data-models.slack.com)

Start data model/s

Data Models in progress

Can I use these data models for free?

- Absolutely. They are open-licensed allowing you free use, modification, and sharing.

Where do these data models come from?

- They are based on real case scenarios or mapping of adopted and open standards

Do I have to use the FIWARE platform or the NGSI standard to use them.

- Not at all. They are compatible with it but we also export in several other formats (JSON, JSON-LD, CSV, DTDL, etc)

My organization is willing to be part of the Steering Board. What do I need to do?.


- A MoU is required and it is possible to collaborate globally or for some of the domains (environmental, robotics, etc). Let's start with a mail at info@smartdatamodels.org

Invited Speaker



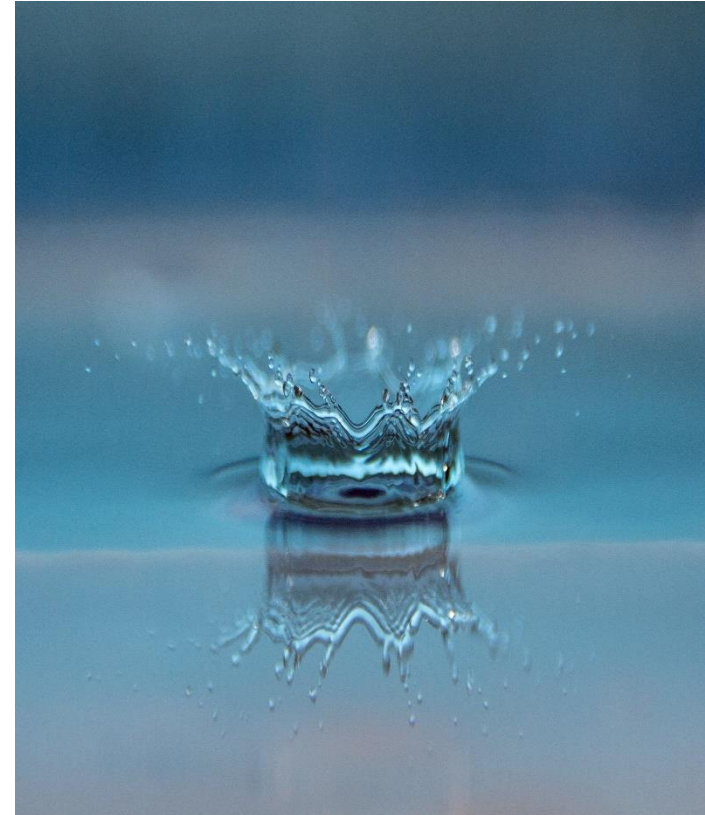
Philippe Cousin

EGM, aqua3s

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide showing a close-up of vibrant green grass blades.

Aqua3s Water Standardisation actions to support Water Security and Crisis Management

Philippe Cousin, EGM, aqua3s



First : what is water security?

At an intuitive level, what aspect of the water could represent an “hazard” against “my security”?



Waterborne diseases



Floods, effects of climate change on the hydrological cycle



Low efficiency, Leakages on distribution networks



Pollution & contamination, Bad quality



Water scarcity, droughts



High operation and maintenance costs, disrepair and service failure

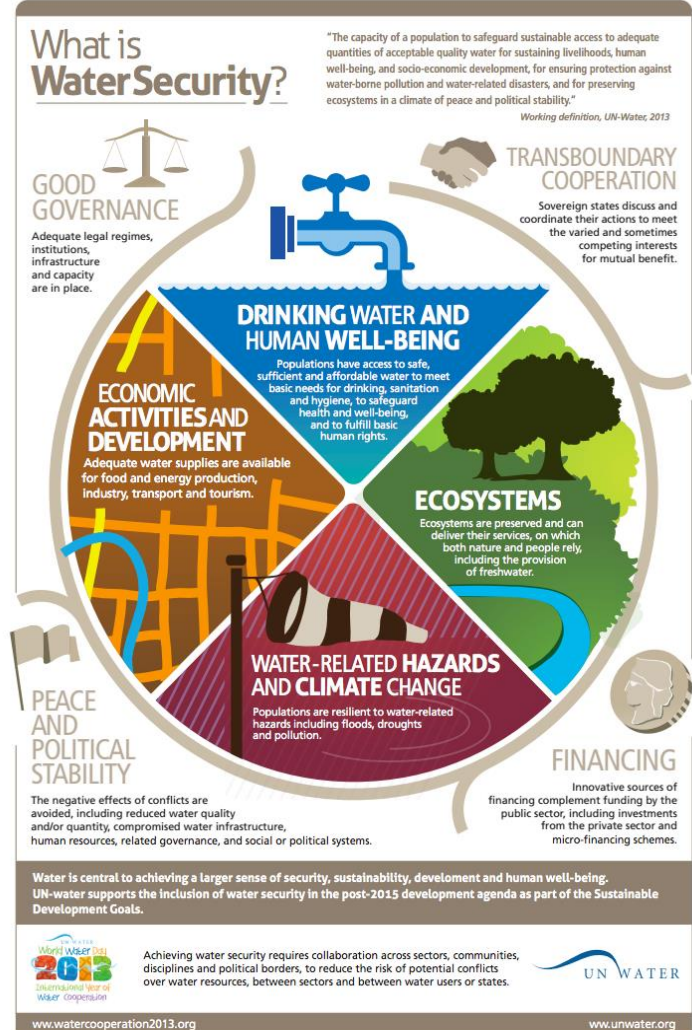
What is water security?

The official UN's definition

“The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities and acceptable quality of water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.” [UN, 2013]



A unique EU regulation dedicated to water security (i.e. which alone encompasses all this definition) **does not exist!**



Water Security in EU regulation

there are different directives related to one or more aspect(s)



access to adequate quantities and acceptable quality of water

- The Drinking Water directive (DWD, 98/83/EC)
- the DWD amendment 2015/1787
- Righ2water initiative and the update of DWD (2020/2184)



Floods, droughts, natural water-related disasters

- The Floods Directive (FD, 2007/60/EU)
- Directive of European Critical Infrastructures (ECID) (*Note: not directly applicable to distribution network yet*)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- Water Framework directive (WFD, 200/60/EU)

Different aspects



Protection against accidental or malicious threats

- Directive on security of network and information systems(NIS)
- Directive of European Critical Infrastructures (ECID) (*Note: not directly applicable to distribution network yet*)
- Proposal for a Directive for the resilience-critical-entities
- Proposal for a revised NIS Directive (NIS2)



preserving ecosystems and environment

- Water Framework directive (WFD, 200/60/EU)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- The Floods Directive (FD, 2007/60/EU)
- Environmental Quality Standards Directive (2008/105/EC)
- IPPC Directive
- Seveso Directives
- The Urban Waste-water Treatment Directive
- The Nitrates directive

Water Security in EU regulation

... but there are also many targets ...



Water supply & distribution networks

- The Drinking Water directive (DWD, 98/83/EC)
- the DWD amendment 2015/1787
- Righ2water initiative and the update of DWD (2020/2184)
- Directive on security of network and information systems(NIS)
- Directive of European Critical Infrastructures (ECID) (*Note: not directly applicable to distribution network yet*)
- Proposal for a Directive for the resilience-critical-entities
- Proposal for a revised NIS Directive (NIS2)



Human health & safety

- The Drinking Water directive (DWD, 98/83/EC)
- the DWD amendment 2015/1787
- Righ2water initiative and the update of DWD (2020/2184)
- The Floods Directive (FD, 2007/60/EC)
- Seveso Directives



Main direct target(s)

Water bodies (rivers, groundwater, etc.)

- The Floods Directive (FD, 2007/60/EC)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- Water Framework directive (WFD, 2000/60/EC)
- Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)



Environment (Urban, natural etc.)

- Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Environmental Quality Standards Directive (2008/105/EC)
- Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- IPPC Directive
- Seveso Directives
- Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)

Water Security in EU regulation

... as well as actors involved!

Some of the WS Actors



Water utility, water supply network manager



- Management of the network
- Implementation of directives (i.e. DWD)
- Redaction of sectorial plan
- Monitoring
- Definition of emergency protocol

Local (i.e. Municipalities) and regional government authorities



- Emergency chain
- Redaction of sectorial plans & definition of measures
- planning

Security forces



- Emergency response
- First aid
- Definition of emergency protocol

Environmental Agencies & Water authorities



- Implementation of directive (i.e. FD, FWD)
- Redaction of sectorial plans & definition of measures
- Environmental Monitoring
- Management of water bodies
- planning

Civil protection, first responder



- Emergency response
- Definition of emergency protocol
- monitoring
- First aid

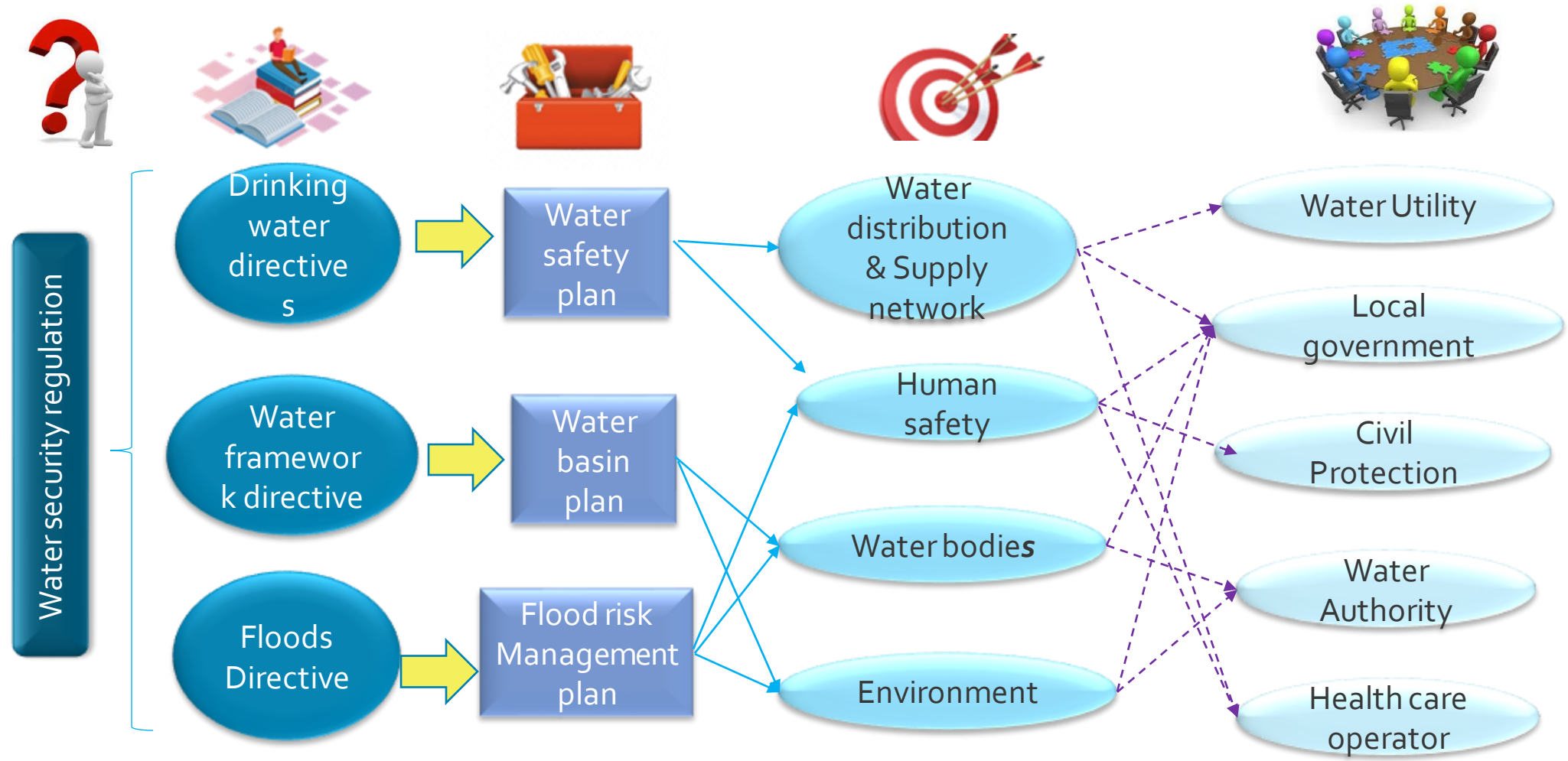
Health care operators



- Emergency response
- First aid
- Definition of emergency protocol
- Monitoring

Water Security in EU regulation

Synergies? Coordination? Contrasts?



Market feedback from aqua3S survey



- Water security appears as a **concept too wide** and complex to be regulated by one single Directive.
- Nevertheless, there is the need of a common legislative instrument that explicitly address to the **water security as a whole**, to create or strengthen **connections** between the water security directives.
- A specific focus should be given on issues as: the **roles of different actors**, the **coordination of different planes**, how the various actors involved have to conciliate the different, and in some cases even contrasting, needs, at every scale and also **in emergency**
- **The Introduction of sectorial regulation or guidance specific for the water distribution networks and for the water bodies**, to integrate the aspects of water security which are currently treated by generic or not water-centered regulations (i.e. cyber security.)
- Provide to the technical staff of the water security sector (i.e. water utility operators) a **guidance about international standards, new technologies and procedures** and their relationship with regulation
- Water is still treated mostly as a 'technical matter' by most of the actors. The proper emphasis should be given to issues as the **inclusion of marginalized categories, the transparency to the Customer, raising the awareness of water supply operators about the legal and ethical implications for the service they are providing**

T9.1 Survey Poll about legal framework regarding water security

aqua3S: Enhancing standardisation strategies to integrate innovative technologies for Safety and Security in existing water networks.H2020-SU-SEC-2018: Pre-normative research and demonstration for disaster-resilient societies.

aqua3S project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 832876.



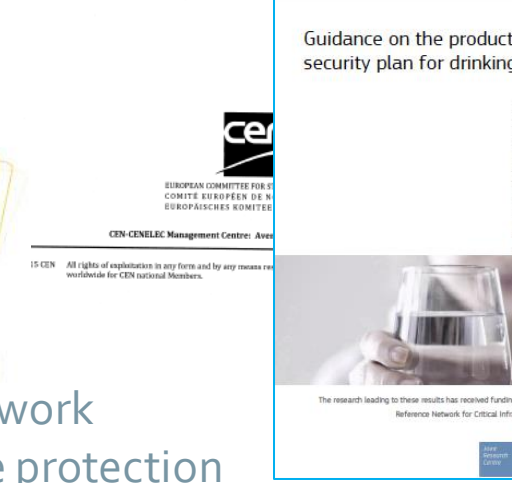
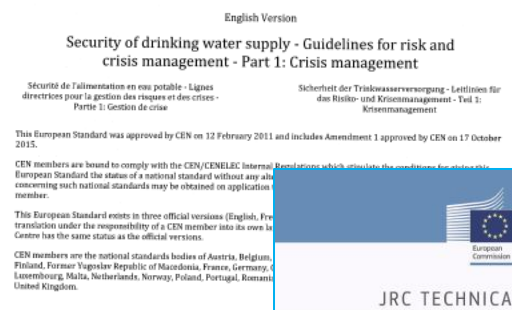
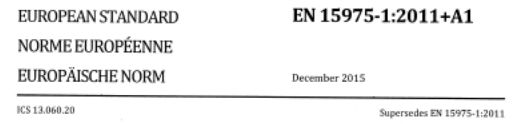
Standardisation in Water Security

Highlights & Main Achievements

- Collective water-related projects coordination on digital standards through ICT4Water and aqua3S contributions
- Identification of 4 key standards (i.e., **EN15795, EN 17075, TS 17091, ISO/TS 16489**) and market gaps (on non-digital standards)
- Liaison established with **CEN TC 164, CEN TC 230, CEN TC 391**
- First market feedback with a first webinar

Ongoing:

- Bottom-up actions : new market oriented workshops/webinars
2022 to continue identifying gaps
- Top-down actions :
 - Contributions to CEN TC 164 on EN 15795
 - Contributions to CEN TC 230, TC 391
 - Cooperation with ERNCIP on standards for water security plan
- Feedback to EC/EU groups on Strategy and policy-making from feedbacks identified
- Paper on standardization findings in 2022



European reference Network for Critical Infrastructure protection

Feedbacks from workshop aqua3S- ERNCIP-CEN TC 164 -4th nov 21

WORKSHOP

Standardisation needs for water security

On-line 4th November 10:00 – 12 :00



Attendees will be asked to give their opinion on the level of details of the Water Security Plan and on the needs to contribute with more details to CEN EN 15795

AGENDA

10:00-10:20	Setting the scene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC DG Home representative • ERNCIP & aqua3S
10:20-10:45	Security of drinking water supply – Guidelines for risk and crisis management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEN TC 164 - Status of standard EN 15795 – Frenz Peter • CEN TC 391 (TBC)
10:45-11:00	Water Security Plan: A guidance towards a resilient drinking water supply against chemical and biological threats	ERNCIP TG Water
11:00-11:45	Open discussion from attendees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why we need a guideline • What are the issues ? • Do we need to contribute to EN15795 standard 	Moderator from aqua3S (P.Cousin)
11:45- 12:00	On-line survey conclusion	aqua3S

Lesson on two main standardisation issues to address



Webinar Series

LEVEL OF DETAILS NEEDED: Trade-off between standards with high level or very detailed descriptions. “evil is in the details” different opinion between small or large stakeholders

- Standard EN 15975 (CEN TC 164)
Security of drinking water supply – Guidelines for risk and crisis management
- Standard CEN TS 17091 (CEN TC 391)
Crisis management - Guidance for developing a strategic capability

INNOVATION : Take into account innovations in new technologies to ensure high level trustability of the information in particular when related to crisis management or public safety. Issues on tempo between long standardisation process and fast technologies development

- Standard EN 17075 (CEN TC 230 WG4)
Water quality — General requirements and performance test procedures for water monitoring equipment — Continuous measuring devices
- ISO TS 16489
Water quality — Guidance for establishing the equivalency of results



Experts are contributing to CEN Working groups

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide showing a close-up of vibrant green grass blades.

Panel discussion & wrap-up

A vertical strip on the right side of the slide showing a high-speed photograph of a water droplet splashing on a reflective surface, with the splash and its reflection clearly visible.

THANK
YOU

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