

Safer drinking water for all Europeans: Questions and Answers

Why is the Commission revising the Drinking Water Directive?

The European Commission wants to continue to ensure the provision of high-quality drinking water in light of the latest scientific advice, and to help consumers access this water and find reliable information about its supply. Safe drinking water is essential for public health and well-being, and water contamination or shortages can have serious social and economic costs.

The proposal is also a response to the successful European Citizens' Initiative, '[Right2Water](#)', which received the support of 1.6 million Europeans.

What is the Commission proposing and why?

There are four main new elements:

- 1) **Improved standards for the safety of water.** The list of standards will be updated and extended in line with the latest scientific knowledge and based on recommendations by the World Health Organisation. This will guarantee that tap water is safe for drinking throughout the EU.
- 2) **A reduced risk for Member States and citizens.** By applying a risk-based water safety assessment in the entire EU, authorities will be able to identify possible risks to water sources already at distribution level. It adds an additional layer of protection and at the same time better protects supply sources in the long term.
- 3) **Obligation to improve access to water.** People without or with limited access to water will benefit. Overall consumption of tap water – a cheap, safe and environmentally-friendly option – should increase. This will help consumers save money, and it is good for the environment, helping to reduce plastic waste entering our rivers and seas and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.
- 4) **Increased transparency,** including on water services. Thanks to new transparency rules consumers will get information online, in a user-friendly way, about the availability of water services in their local area. Empowered consumers are better placed to request good quality services at a fair price.

In parallel, the Commission accelerated work on standardisation to ensure that construction products in the water sector across the EU's internal market, such as pipes and tanks, do not pollute drinking water.

What are the new standards to indicate the safety of water?

The Commission has worked with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to revise the list of standards (parameters) that define safe drinking water. The new

list includes 18 new or revised parameters to better protect against:

- pathogenic bacteria and viruses;
- naturally occurring but harmful substances like uranium or microcystins;
- emerging contaminants from industry like perfluorinated compounds;
- disinfection by-products or distribution impurities like chlorate, haloacetic acids, or bisphenol A.

How will consumers benefit from this proposal?

The revised rules will improve access to water and water quality as well as further reduce risks to health, by improving water treatment and quality monitoring. According to [estimates](#) the new measures would reduce potential health risks associated with drinking water from about 4% to below 1%. More transparency on water supply can compel providers to improve resource-efficiency. Consumers will have online access to information on precious nutrients present in their tap water, such as calcium or magnesium.

Higher confidence in tap water can reduce bottled water consumption. Overall, estimates show that lower consumption of bottled water can help households in Europe save more than €600 million per year.

What was the European Citizens' Initiative 'Right2Water' about?

The EU Treaty allows at least 1 million citizens to invite the European Commission to submit a legislative proposal. In December 2013, the initiative entitled 'Water and sanitation are a human right! Water is a public good, not a commodity!' ('[Right2Water](#)') was submitted to the Commission. It gathered more than 1.6 million signatures of support from citizens and was therefore the first European Citizens' Initiative to successfully collect the required threshold. The initiative called in particular for "legislation implementing the human right to water and sanitation as recognised by the United Nations and promoting the provision of water and sanitation as essential public services for all". The organisers were received by the European Commission and a hearing took place at the European Parliament on 17 February 2014. On 19 March 2014 the Commission published its [positive response](#) in a Communication and has since implemented a series of [follow-up actions](#).

The proposal to revise the Drinking Water Directive, which was preceded by an evaluation of existing legislation and a public consultation, is the latest of these actions. It contains an obligation for Member States to improve access to safe drinking water for all and to ensure access to water especially for vulnerable and marginalised groups. Other follow-up actions have focused on improving transparency and benchmarking of water quality and services, as well as contributions to access water and sanitation in the context of development cooperation and sustainable development.

Does the proposal guarantee access to water for all?

The right to water and sanitation was at the centre of the European Citizens' Initiative Right2Water. One of the ways that the Commission is putting this into action is through the new [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) unanimously

agreed by Heads of State or Government at the Gothenburg Summit, which includes the principle that *“everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water, sanitation, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications. Support for access to such services shall be available for those in need.”* The proposal to revise the Drinking Water Directive reflects this principle with a new provision that requires Member States to improve access to water for all and ensure access to those belonging to vulnerable and marginalised groups.

What will the changes mean for Member States?

Simpler reporting obligations will lower the administrative burden for authorities. Member States will need to develop specific national risk assessment plans and/or guidance, together with training for affected stakeholders. This new concept will require better cooperation between water suppliers and the authorities responsible for environmental protection of rivers, lakes, and nature. The risk-based approach will prevent possible contamination that could endanger drinking water and its sources.

What will the changes mean for water suppliers?

Thanks to the new risk-based approach, water suppliers will be able to better target their monitoring activities and treatment measures once they have demonstrated that the water source is not contaminated by certain substances. This will lower their costs by reducing unnecessary treatment and monitoring for non-present substances. Increased transparency is also a positive thing for water suppliers in their relations with their customers.

What will the changes mean for manufacturers of products that come into contact with drinking water (like pipes and taps)?

The proposal does not regulate individual products. It sets the rules on permitted amounts of certain substances in water, and thus gives very clear guidance for the production of hygienically safe pipes and taps.

For example, it includes new microbiological parameters to avoid biofilms and microbiological growth within the distribution system, strengthens the requirements for lead and chromium to prevent undesired migration from metals into tap water, and imposes strict limits for Acrylamide, Bisphenol A, Epichlorohydrin, Nonylphenol, PFAS, or Vinyl chloride, which will ensure safe plastic components.

In addition, technical standards that are being developed under the [Construction Products Regulation](#) will significantly reduce the need for multiple testing procedures by developing EU-wide standards. This should bring down the cost for approval procedures and improve market access for companies across the EU.

How are microplastics addressed in the Directive?

In line with the precautionary principle, the proposal addresses microplastics, which are an issue of emerging concern. Microplastics which are considered relevant based on a hazard assessment will be regularly

monitored in water bodies used for the abstraction of drinking water, so that mitigation measures can be taken where necessary. Water suppliers can carry out additional monitoring and treatment to ensure that drinking water is free from microplastics.

The issue of microplastics is also addressed in the new [EU strategy for plastics in the Circular Economy](#). The Commission has started work through [REACH](#) to restrict the use of microplastics that are intentionally added in products.

How much will these changes cost?

A thorough impact assessment accompanies the Commission's proposal. It concludes that the significant positive health benefits of safer drinking water will clearly offset the moderate costs. Better access to and quality of drinking water, as well as increased transparency requirements obviously entail additional but moderate costs. However, these will be offset by the positive health benefits for citizens and the possibility for Member States to subsidise a service of public interest, as well as the money saved through lower consumption of bottled water.

The current annual cost of the drinking water sector, eventually paid by consumers in their water bills, is around €46.3 billion. Without the proposed legislation, it is expected to rise very moderately to €47.9 billion in the coming decades. The changes foreseen in the current proposal would generate a moderate annual increase between €1.6 billion to €2.2 billion per year.

Household spending on water services is expected to increase on average across the EU only slightly, from the current 0.73% to 0.75-0.76%. Since Member States have a margin of discretion (e.g. for subsidising), actual costs would most likely be even smaller. Finally, lower consumption of bottled water can help households in Europe save more than €600 million per year.

[Press Release: EU Auditors examine wind and solar power production](#)

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[Safer drinking water for all Europeans](#)

The right to access essential services of good quality, including water, is

one of the principles of the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) unanimously endorsed by Heads of State or Government at the Gothenburg Summit. Today's legislative proposal aims to guarantee this right and thereby responds to the first-ever successful European Citizens' Initiative, "[Right2Water](#)", that gathered 1.6 million signatures in support of improving access to safe drinking water for all Europeans. In addition this proposal seeks to empower consumers ensuring that water suppliers provide consumers with clearer information on water consumption, on the cost structure as well as on the price per litre allowing a comparison with the price of bottled water. This will be contributing to the environmental goals of reducing unnecessary plastic use and limiting the EU's carbon footprint, as well as to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

First Vice-President Frans **Timmermans** said: *"Citizens have made their voice loud and clear through the European Citizens' Initiative, calling for action to have a guaranteed access to safe drinking water. We have heard and heeded their call and carried out a thorough analysis of our existing legislation. Today we are therefore proposing to modernise our EU law, improving the quality of drinking water and increasing the access of citizens where it matters most. Together we can and must protect the health and safety of our citizens."*

Vice-President Jyrki **Katainen**, responsible for growth, jobs, investment and competitiveness said: *"With this proposal we facilitate the transition to a circular economy, helping Member States manage drinking water in a resource-efficient manner. It implies reduction of energy use and unnecessary water loss. Thanks to increased transparency it will also empower consumers and push them towards more sustainable choices, for example using tap water."*

Most people living in the EU enjoy very good access to high quality drinking water. This results from long standing EU legislation protecting Europeans ensuring that they have access to high quality drinking water. The Commission wants to make sure that this high quality is preserved in the long run. The rules which the Commission proposes to update today will **improve water quality and safety** by adding new and emerging substances to the list of criteria for determining water safety (such as legionella and chlorate). These additions take account of the latest scientific knowledge and recommendations of the World Health Organisation.

The new rules will require Member States to **improve access for all people, especially for vulnerable and marginalised groups** who currently have difficult access to drinking water. In practice, that means setting up equipment for access to drinking water in public spaces, launching campaigns to inform citizens about the quality of their water and encouraging administrations and public buildings to provide access to drinking water.

Another important change in the legislation will give the public easy, user-friendly – including online – access to **information about the quality and supply of drinking water** in their living area, improving confidence in tap water. According to [estimates](#), the new measures would reduce potential health risks associated with drinking water from 4% to below 1%.

Lower consumption of bottled water can in addition **help households in Europe save more than €600 million per year**. With improved confidence in tap water, citizens can also contribute to reducing plastic waste from bottled water, including marine litter. Plastic bottles are one of the most common single use plastic items found on European beaches. With the update of the Drinking Water Directive, the Commission takes with an important legislative step towards implementing the [EU Plastics Strategy](#) presented on 16 January 2018.

Better management of drinking water from Member States will **avoid unnecessary loss of water** and contribute to **lowering the CO₂ footprint**. The proposal will therefore make a meaningful contribution to reaching the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 6) and the Paris Agreement objectives on climate change. The new risk-based approach to safety will help to carry out safety checks in a more targeted manner where risks are higher. In parallel, the Commission will also accelerate work on standardisation to ensure that construction products in the water sector across the EU's internal market, such as pipes and tanks, do not pollute drinking water.

Background

Most people living in the EU already enjoy very good access to high quality drinking water, especially compared to some other regions in the world, thanks in part to over 30 years of EU legislation on drinking water quality. This policy ensures that water intended for human consumption can be consumed safely, protecting citizens' health. The main pillars of the policy are to:

- Ensure that drinking water quality is controlled through standards based on the latest scientific evidence;
- Secure an efficient and effective monitoring, assessment and enforcement of drinking water quality;
- Provide consumers with adequate, timely and appropriately information.

The revision of the Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC was included in the Commission's 2017 Work Programme, as a direct follow up to the Right2Water European Citizens' Initiative. The proposal follows the [REFIT Evaluation of the Drinking Water Directive](#) and is accompanied by an Impact Assessment and by WHO recommendations.

For More Information

[Proposal for revised Directive](#)

[Impact Assessment](#) and [Executive summary of the impact assessment](#)

[Factsheet: Safer drinking water for all Europeans](#)

[Commission response to Right2Water Citizens' Initiative](#)

[European Pillar of Social Rights](#)

[Drinking Water Directive](#)

[EU Plastics Strategy](#)

[EU leads international efforts to ensure education for all](#)

Leaders from donor and developing countries are expected to commit to substantially increase their financing to accelerate progress towards achieving quality education for all.

Commissioner **Mimica** calls on the international community to reverse the current trend of declining financing for education: *“I am pleased to see so many political, corporate, philanthropic and civil society leaders here in Dakar to make the Global Partnership for Education stronger. Investing in quality education is key for addressing various sustainable development challenges, including health, sustainable growth, job creation and long-term peace and stability. I proudly recall the European Union’s early commitment to the GPE replenishment and invite all leaders to join us in shaping a better future while leaving no one behind.”*

The EU’s announcement in December 2017 to replenish the Global Partnership for Education with an [additional €100 million](#) is a clear sign of EU’s determination to help ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, thus contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals achievement. This announcement came on top of €375 million already committed in 2014.

Through EU support, the GPE managed to achieve that:

- 72 million more children were in primary school in 2015 compared with 2002.
- 76% of children in GPE partner countries completed primary school in 2015 compared to 63% in 2002.
- The primary school completion rate for girls went up to 74% in 2015 compared to 57% in 2002.
- 78% of GPE partner countries maintained or increased their education budget at or above 20% of public expenditure in 2015.

Background

The EU as a whole is the biggest contributor to the Global Partnership for Education, providing 63% of its overall funds. *The EU is also a global leader in supporting [education in emergencies](#) through its humanitarian aid programmes, supporting millions of children in 50 countries around the world.*

Furthermore, the EU supports developing partner countries with bilateral support programmes for education worth around €3.4 billion, as well as €300

million for Vocational Education and Training and €1.4 billion for higher education (Erasmus+).

Many countries have made historically unprecedented progress in increasing enrolment. For example, Niger increased primary completion rates from 20% in 1999 to 69% in 2015.

In Ghana, GPE helped to improve policy and planning, and to strengthen school supervision and teacher training. The most recent grant targeted 75 of the most deprived districts helping to institutionalise in-service training and provide small grants to schools to upgrade their facilities and learning materials.

In Yemen, GPE supported the development of new science and math curricula, buy 35,000 school kits for distribution in areas where drop-out rates for girls are highest, train nearly 600 education specialists and social workers, create a recruitment strategy for female teachers to encourage girls to go to schools, and provide basic school furniture and supplies for 37,380 children.

For More Information

[Global Partnership for Education Replenishment 2020](#)

[Overview of EU's commitment to education in partner countries](#)

[Infographic on the Global Partnership for Education](#)

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Safer drinking water for all Europeans

Today, the European Commission is proposing to revise the [EU Drinking Water Directive](#), to improve the quality and the access of citizens to drinking water, as well as provide better information to consumers. The right to access essential services of good quality, including water, is one of the principles of the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) unanimously proclaimed by European Leaders at the Gothenburg Summit. Today's legislative proposal will guarantee this right in practice, and thereby responds to the first-ever successful European Citizens' Initiative, "[Right2Water](#)", that gathered 1.6 million signatures in support of improving access to safe drinking water for all Europeans. In addition, this proposal seeks to empower consumers by ensuring that water suppliers provide clearer information on consumption, cost structures and price per litre, allowing a comparison with the price of bottled water. This will contribute to the environmental goals of reducing plastic use and limiting the EU's carbon footprint, as well as meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. First Vice-President **Timmermans** and Commissioner **Vella** will present the proposal at a press conference at 12.30

CET which will be broadcast live [here](#). A [press release](#), [MEMO](#) and [factsheet](#) will be made available at the start of the press conference. (*For more information: Enrico Brivio – Tel.: + 32 229 56172; Iris Petsa – Tel.: +32 229 93321; Tim McPhie – Tel.: +32 229 58 602*)

The Commission launches the EU Blockchain Observatory and Forum

The European Commission launched today the EU Blockchain Observatory and Forum with the support of the European Parliament, represented by Jakob von Weizsäcker, responsible for the recent report on virtual currencies. The Blockchain Observatory and Forum will highlight key developments of the blockchain technology, promote European actors and reinforce European engagement with multiple stakeholders involved in blockchain activities. Blockchain technologies, which store blocks of information that are distributed across the network, are seen as a major breakthrough, as they bring about high levels of traceability and security in economic transactions online. They are expected to impact digital services and transform business models in a wide range of areas, such as healthcare, insurance, finance, energy, logistics, intellectual property rights management or government services. The Commission has been funding blockchain projects through the European Union's research programmes [FP7](#) and [Horizon 2020](#) since 2013. Until 2020, it will fund projects that could draw on blockchain technologies with up to €340 million. The [press release](#) and a [factsheet](#) are available online. The press point on the EU Blockchain Observatory and Forum with Commissioner Mariya **Gabriel** and MEP Jakob von Weizsäcker from this morning can be watched on [EBS](#). (*For more information: Nathalie Vandystadt – Tel.: +32 229 67083; Julia-Henriette Bräuer – Tel.: +32 229 80707; Inga Höglund – Tel.: +32 229 50698*)

Key railway connection modernised in Bulgaria thanks to Cohesion policy investments

€471.5 million from the [Cohesion Fund](#) is invested in the development of the railway section between the towns of Elin Pelin and Kostenets, in western Bulgaria. This section is part of the high speed railway line between the two largest Bulgarian cities; Sofia, the capital, and Plovdiv, on the [Orient/East Med corridor](#) of the trans-European transport network ([TEN-T](#)). This corridor crosses eight EU countries, from Berlin to Athens, creating important rail connections in central and southern European countries, meaning smoother travels and exchanges for Bulgaria and its neighbours. Commissioner for Regional policy Corina **Crețu** said: *“Seamless railway connections for passengers and freight will boost regional development in Bulgaria, and contribute to building a competitive and low-carbon economy in the country for the next generations. I’m glad that the EU Cohesion Fund can be a part of it.”* Over €100 million from the Cohesion Fund was invested in the Sofia-Plovdiv line in the 2007-2013 funding period, to build the section between the cities of Septemvri and Plovdiv. The Kostenets-Septemvri section is currently being financed by up to €151.5 million from the Connecting Europe Facility ([CEF](#)). Once works are completed on the Sofia-Plovdiv line, passengers will be able to travel between the two cities in less than 80

minutes at speeds of up to 160 km/h. *(For more information: Johannes Bahrke – Tel.: +32 229 58615; Sophie Dupin de Saint-Cyr – Tel.: +32 229 56169)*

The EU invests in clean and modern commuter train system in Hungary

Almost €125.5 million from Cohesion Policy funds is invested in upgrade and electrification works on the railway line 2, linking the town of Esztergom to Hungary's capital Budapest. The project also covers the costs of operating 12 new trains, to ensure more frequent service, and of upgraded signalling systems, to improve the traffic safety. It includes upgrading works in many of the line's stations, for greater user comfort and smoother connections with regional bus systems, via an improved information system for passengers. *"Europe continues to invest to improve the quality of life in Hungary, and in a very concrete way,"* commented Regional Policy Commissioner Corina **Crețu**, *"This EU co-financed project will contribute to reducing car congestion, to making the air purer and to offering commuters a clean, fast and comfortable transport system."* *(For more information: Johannes Bahrke – Tel.: +32 229 58615; Sophie Dupin de Saint-Cyr – Tel.: +32 229 56169)*

L'Union européenne mobilise 15 millions d'euros pour Haïti

La Commission européenne a annoncé aujourd'hui un programme d'aide de €15 millions pour la préparation aux catastrophes et le renforcement de la résilience à Haïti. *«Haïti est particulièrement vulnérable aux catastrophes naturelles et nous intensifions le soutien de l'UE pour aider à mieux préparer les populations locales. L'investissement dans la prévention et la préparation aujourd'hui pourra sauver des vies dans le futur»*, a déclaré Christos **Stylianides**, commissaire européen chargé de l'aide humanitaire et de la gestion des crises. *"L'UE se tient aux côtés d'Haïti à travers notre soutien à la préparation aux situations d'urgence ainsi que des mesures en faveur du développement à plus long terme. Notre stratégie de réponse coordonnée aura un impact réel sur la vie de la population en assistant ceux qui en ont besoin et en améliorant leur résilience."* a déclaré le commissaire européen à la coopération internationale et au développement, Neven **Mimica**. Ainsi, 5 millions d'euros permettront d'améliorer les capacités locales de préparation et d'intervention en cas de catastrophe dans les zones fortement exposées d'Haïti, afin de mieux anticiper et de faire face aux crises causées par la sécheresse, les cyclones, les épidémies et les inondations. Un montant supplémentaire de €10 millions sera alloué au projet "Pro-Résilience", qui vise à améliorer les moyens de subsistance, la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des ménages les plus vulnérables. La Commission européenne fournit à la fois une aide humanitaire et une aide au développement à Haïti, qui est le principal bénéficiaire de l'aide de l'UE dans la région des Caraïbes et de l'Amérique latine. *(pour plus d'informations: Carlos Martin Ruiz De Gordejuela – Tel.: +32 229 65322; Daniel Puglisi – Tel.: +32 229 69140; Christina Wunder – Tel.: +32 229 92256)*

€50 million pilot project launched to support network of cybersecurity competence centres

The Commission launched today a [call for proposals](#) for a €50 million pilot to support the creation of a network of cybersecurity competence centres across the EU. The winning consortia, including also university labs and research centres, should scale up existing research for the benefit of the cybersecurity of the Digital Single Market, with solutions that can be marketable. The experience collected in the selected projects will contribute to the design of the future competence network which will include a European Cybersecurity Research and Competence Centre. This pilot project was announced in [September 2017](#) together with a wide-ranging set of measures to equip Europe with the right tools to deal with cyber-attacks and to build strong cybersecurity in the EU. The project will be funded through the [Horizon 2020](#) Framework Programme. The call for proposals is open until 29 May 2018. Yesterday, the Commission also took another important step related to improving cybersecurity: as the Directive on security of network and information systems ([NIS Directive](#)) will have to be transposed by all Member States by 9 May, the Commission adopted an [implementing regulation](#) on digital service providers (i.e. cloud computing services, online marketplaces and search engines) and the severity of cybersecurity incidents. The NIS Directive is the first piece of EU legislation aimed at strengthening the EU's cyber-resilience. It supports the strengthening of national capabilities, establishes technical and strategic cooperation at EU level and introduces security and notification requirements. More information on the call for proposals is available [here](#) and an overview of Commission's cybersecurity actions [here](#). Further details on the transposition of the Directive on security of network and information systems can be read [here](#). (For more information: Nathalie Vandystadt – Tel.: +32 229 67083; Inga Höglund – Tel.: +32 229 50698)

Fighting animal and plant diseases: €154 million earmarked for 2018

The Commission decided to allocate about €154 million to the fight against animal diseases and infectious diseases of animals that can be transmitted to humans as well as to support survey programmes for plant pests in 2018. *“Sums awarded today show that we are taking animal and plant health very seriously. They will help Member States' authorities to identify and act in a timely manner against outbreaks that could have a serious impact on animal and human health, economy and trade”,* said Vytenis **Andriukaitis**, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety. In the animal health area, €141 million was awarded to support the implementation of the 134 approved programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, rabies, bovine brucellosis, African swine fever and lumpy skin disease. In the plant health area, the EU has committed close to €13 million for 46 plant pest survey programmes in 24 Member States in 2018, with the greatest portion of the funds going towards the fight against *Xylella fastidiosa*, one of the most dangerous plant pests in the world. See online for more information on [National Veterinary Programmes](#) and [Survey Programmes](#). (For more information: Anca Paduraru – Tel.: +32 229 91269; Aikaterini Apostola – Tel.: +32 229

Migration: Number of asylum applications in the EU down by 43% in 2017

New figures published today by the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) show a significant decrease in the number of asylum applications made in the EU in 2017. In total, 706,913 asylum applications were recorded in EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland in 2017, a 43% decrease compared to 2016. It marks the second consecutive year with fewer asylum applications following the unprecedented number of arrivals during the refugee crisis. Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris **Avramopoulos** said: *“The significant drop in asylum applications in 2017 is a reflection of the overall reduction in the number of arrivals to the EU. The collective efforts undertaken by the European Union over the past years to better manage migration and protect our borders are showing results. The EU will continue to be the continent of solidarity, of openness and tolerance – but we need to do this in a more manageable way, together. Today’s figures show that we are on the right path.”* EASO is also today launching an interactive portal containing information and data relating to asylum trends in the EU. More information can be found in the [press release](#) issued today. (For more information: Natasha Bertaud – Tel.: +32 229 67456; Tove Ernst – Tel.: +32 229 86764; Markus Lammert– Tel.: +32 229 80423)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Future of EU finances – Commissioner Oettinger visits France and Hungary

Commissioner Günther H. **Oettinger**, in charge of Budget and Human Resources, is visiting France and Hungary on 1 and 2 February, respectively, as part of his tour across EU Member States (#MFFtour27) aimed at gathering views on the future of EU finances and the EU’s multiannual budget post-2020 (#EUBudget). In France, the Commissioner will attend the European Affairs and Finance Committee at the Joint Hearing Assemblée nationale and will have a meeting with Ms Sabine Thillaye, Chairperson of the European Affairs Committee, Assemblée nationale. Commissioner Oettinger will also meet Mr Alexis Kohler, Secretary-General of the Elysée Palace, and Mr Edouard Philippe, Prime Minister, in the presence of Ms Nathalie Loiseau, Minister for European Affairs. Last but not least, he will meet Ms Mari Kiviniemi, OECD Deputy Secretary General, and Ms Josée Touchette, OECD Executive Director. In Hungary, Commissioner Oettinger will meet Mr Mihály Varga, Minister for National Economy, Mr Péter Szijjártó, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Chairperson and members of the Hungarian National Assembly’s Committee on European Affairs and the Committee on Budgetary Affairs. He will also give the opening speech in a meeting on the future of cohesion policy upon invitation of Ministers responsible for cohesion policy from the so-called ‘V4 + 4’ countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia), together with Ms Marianne **Thyssen**, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour

Mobility. Furthermore, both Commissioners will participate in a working lunch hosted by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. The Commission kicked off this debate on 28 June 2017 with the publication of its [Reflection paper on the future of EU finances](#), available in all EU languages (also in [French](#) and [Hungarian](#)). Stakeholders' views will be taken into account when preparing the next MFF, to be presented in [May 2018](#). See a speech "[A Budget Matching our Ambitions](#)" given by Commissioner Günther H. **Oettinger** at the conference "[Shaping our Future](#)" on 8 January 2018. (For more information: Alexander Winterstein – Tel.: +32 229 93265; Maria Tsoni – Tel.: +32 229 90526)

Commissioner Thyssen in Hungary

Tomorrow, 2 February, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, Marianne **Thyssen** will be in Budapest, Hungary, to participate in a meeting on Cohesion Policy upon invitation of Ministers responsible for cohesion policy from the so-called 'V4 + 4' countries (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Slovenia). The meeting will be an opportunity to discuss with the Ministers present the future of Cohesion Policy post-2020, and for the Commissioner to share her views on the future architecture of the European Social Fund (her speech will be made available [here](#)). Commissioner **Thyssen** will also meet with the Hungarian Minister for National Economy, Mr Mihály Varga, the Hungarian Minister of State of European Union Affairs, Mr Szabolcs Takács, as well as Mr Károly Cibere, Hungarian State Secretary for Social Affairs and Inclusion. (For more information: Christian Wigand – Tel.: +32 229 62253; Sara Soumillion – Tel.: + 32 229 67094)

EU leads international efforts to ensure quality education for all

Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Neven **Mimica**, attends the Global Partnership for Education Conference in Dakar, Senegal and calls on global leaders to step up their investment in education. Leaders from donor and developing countries are expected to commit to substantially increase their financing to accelerate progress towards achieving quality education for all. Commissioner **Mimica** said: *"I am pleased to see so many political, corporate, philanthropic and civil society leaders here in Dakar to make the Global Partnership for Education stronger. Investing in quality education is key for addressing various sustainable development challenges, including health, sustainable growth, job creation and long-term peace and stability. I proudly recall the European Union's early commitment to the GPE replenishment and invite all leaders to join us in shaping a better future while leaving no one behind."* The EU's announcement in December 2017 to replenish the Global Partnership for Education with an [additional €100 million](#) is a clear sign of EU's determination to help ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, thus contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals achievement. More information in the [press release](#). (For more information: Carlos Martin Ruiz De Gordejuela – Tel.: +32 229 65322; Christina Wunder – Tel.: +32 229

92256)

Le Commissaire Moscovici en visite ce vendredi en Bretagne, France

Pierre **Moscovici**, Commissaire pour les affaires économiques et financières, la fiscalité et les douanes, est en visite en Bretagne, France, demain le vendredi 2 février. Il commencera sa visite par la visite du chantier du métro de Rennes, financé par des fonds européens (Feder et prêt de la BEI) puis se rendra à la plateforme Excelcar, espace d'innovation collaborative de l'industrie automobile au service de l'emploi local, où il échangera avec les responsables de PME et de start-ups de cette plateforme, originaires de toute la Bretagne. En fin de matinée, il donnera une conférence de presse conjointe avec le Président de région, Loïg Chesnais-Girard. Elle sera suivie d'un [dialogue citoyen](#) intitulé "Europe-Bretagne : un destin économique commun ?" à 14h15. Ce dialogue sera [diffusé via Facebook live](#). (Pour plus d'informations: Vanessa Mock – Tel.: [+32 229 56194](tel:+3222956194); Johannes Bahrke – Tel.: [+32 229 58615](tel:+3222958615); Enda McNamara – Tel.: [+32 229 64976](tel:+3222964976))

Vytenis Andriukaitis, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety on official visit to Norway

On 1-2 February Vytenis **Andriukaitis**, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety will pay an official visit to Norway. On Thursday, Commissioner **Andriukaitis** will hold a bilateral meeting with Mr Bent Høie, Minister of Health and Care Services and Ms Åse Michaelsen, Minister for the Elderly and Public Health. On Friday, he will meet Mr Jon Georg Dale, Minister of Agriculture and Food to discuss chronic wasting disease (CWD). The Commissioner will meet Norwegian European Reference Networks (ERN) participants to talk about Norwegian experience with the ERN cooperation. He will also attend the presentation of the Norwegian priorities in the area of eHealth. Later that day, together with Minister Høie he will attend the official event that marks the accreditation of Norway's team as part of Health Emergency Medical Teams coordinated by the European Union. *"Lessons learnt from Ebola and Zika clearly show the need for Europe to be more proactive and better prepared. Therefore I am particularly pleased that Norway's government is committed to developing an emergency medical team ready for deployment whenever needed. I am looking forward to learning more about it during my visit"*, said Commissioner **Andriukaitis** ahead of his visit. (For more information: Anca Paduraru – Tel.: [+32 229 91269](tel:+3222991269); Aikaterini Apostola – Tel.: [+32 229 87624](tel:+3222987624))

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