

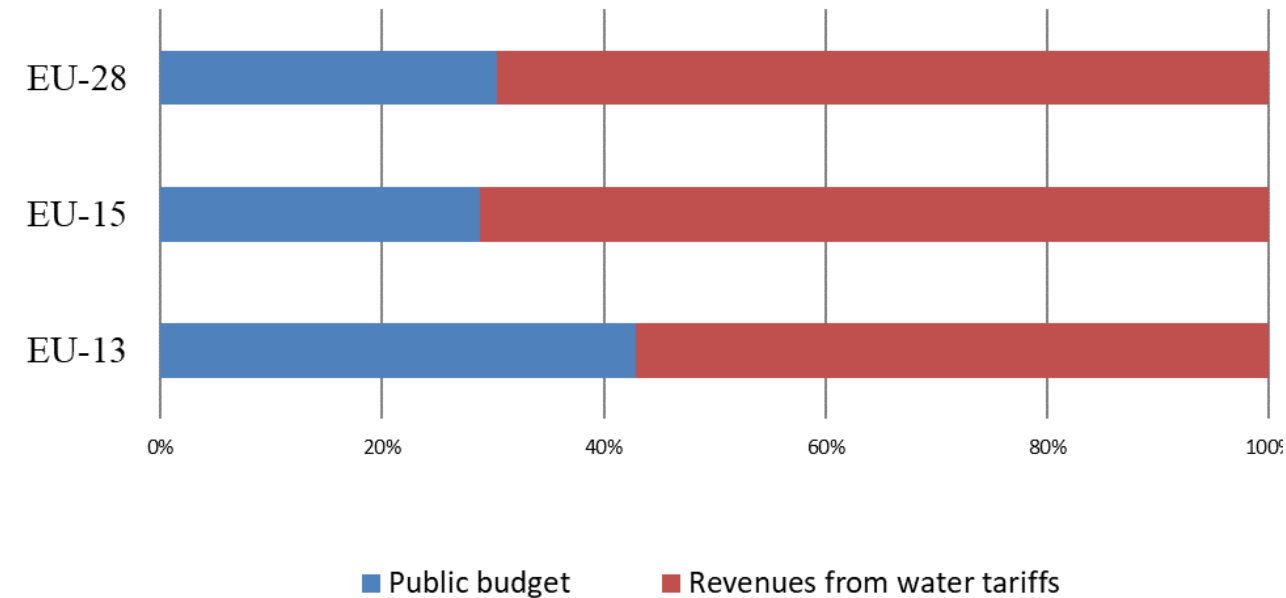
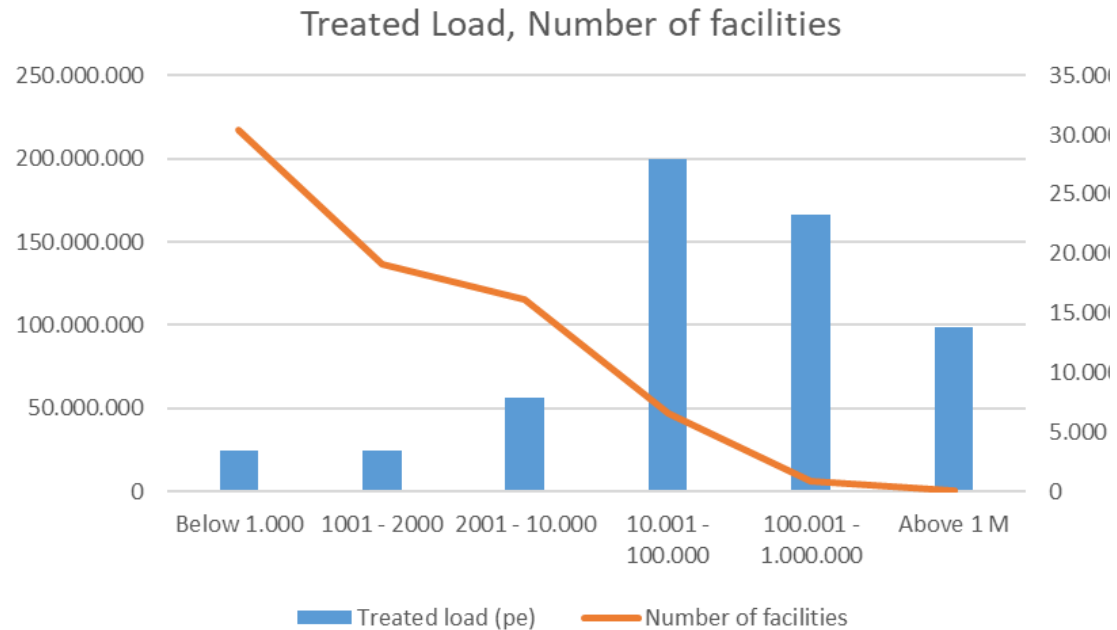


Revision of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive



EU wastewater sector

**Wastewater = public competence + “captive market”
Mainly reactive to legal requirements**



81% of the pollution enters facilities from agglos
> 10.000 inhabitants
46% > 100.000 inh.

Costs covered by mix of water tariffs (70%) and
public budgets (30%)

UWWTD – Evaluation

The Directive

Collection

Treatment

**Monitoring &
Reporting**

Lessons learnt

Effective tool –
Tangible impacts

Simple and
targeted instrument

Carrot and stick

Benefits >>> costs

Room for improvement

Remaining pollution

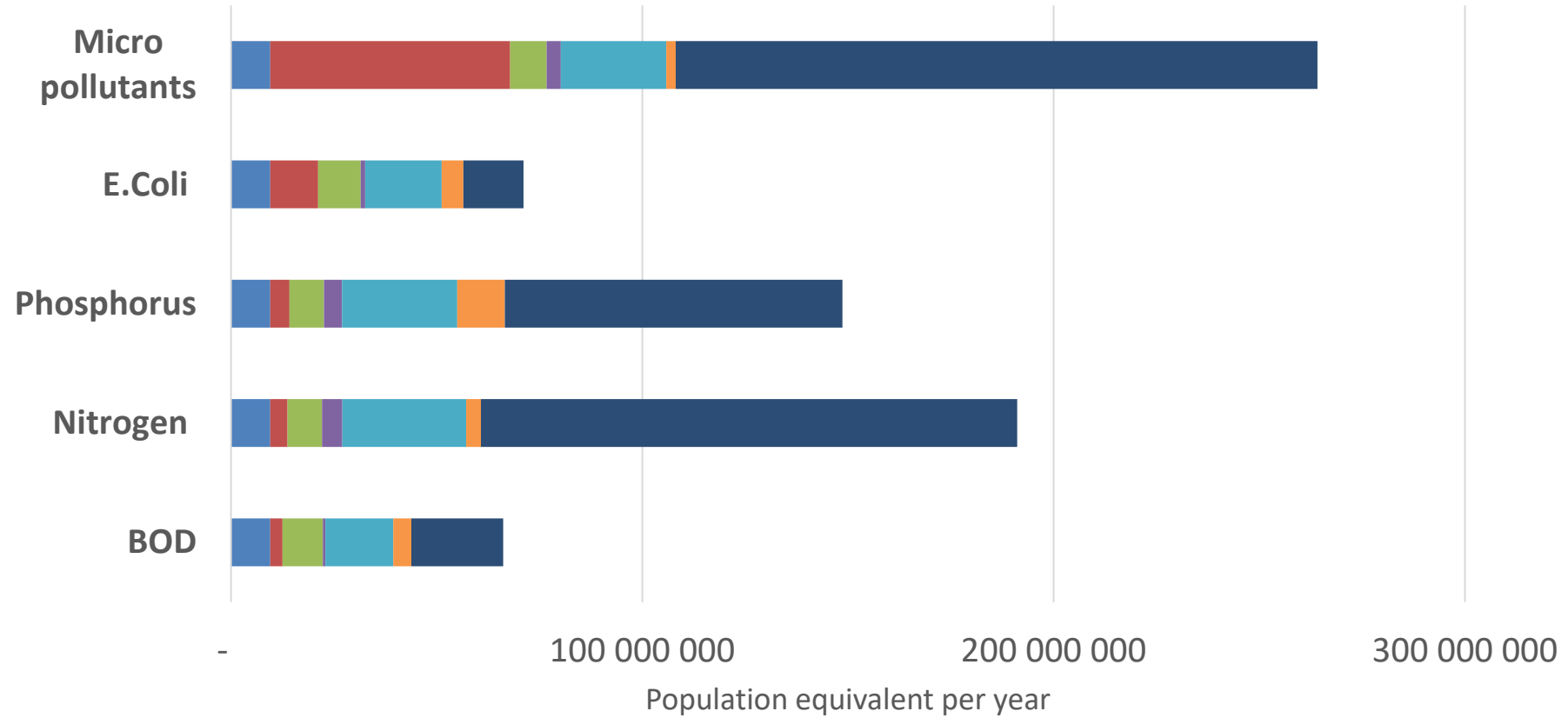
Eutrophication

Energy use, sludge
management

Governance –
transparency/reporting

Coherence with other
legislation

Remaining loads



■ SWO

■ Non Compliant IAS

■ Small Agglo

■ Urban run off

■ Compliant IAS

■ Non compliant load

Source: JRC 2022

Towards the preferred option = legal proposal

Best practices,
Stakeholders,
other EU laws

Possible
Options IA -
levels of
ambition

Costs &
Benefits or
Cost
effectiveness

Contribution to
Green Deal,
Enforceability
&
Administrative
burden

**Preferred
Option =
legal
proposal**

What is new? - Water quality

Rain waters (Art. 5/Annex 5)

Integrated management

Indicative objective

Hierarchy of actions

Smaller cities (Art. 3 and 4)

From 2.000 to 1.000 inhabitants

EU standards + more control for small individual treatment plants

Nutrients (Art. 7)

Reinforced standards for N/P removal

Applied in more areas

And for all facilities above 100.000 pe

Micropollutants (Art. 8)

New emission standards

Risk based approach

- Large aggro / facilities first
- Smaller (above 10.000 pe)- only where there is a risk

What is new? - Energy & Climate, Circular Economy



ENERGY, CLIMATE

- Energy Audits > 10.000 p.e. (Art. 11)
- Energy neutrality by 2040
- Monitoring GHG emissions

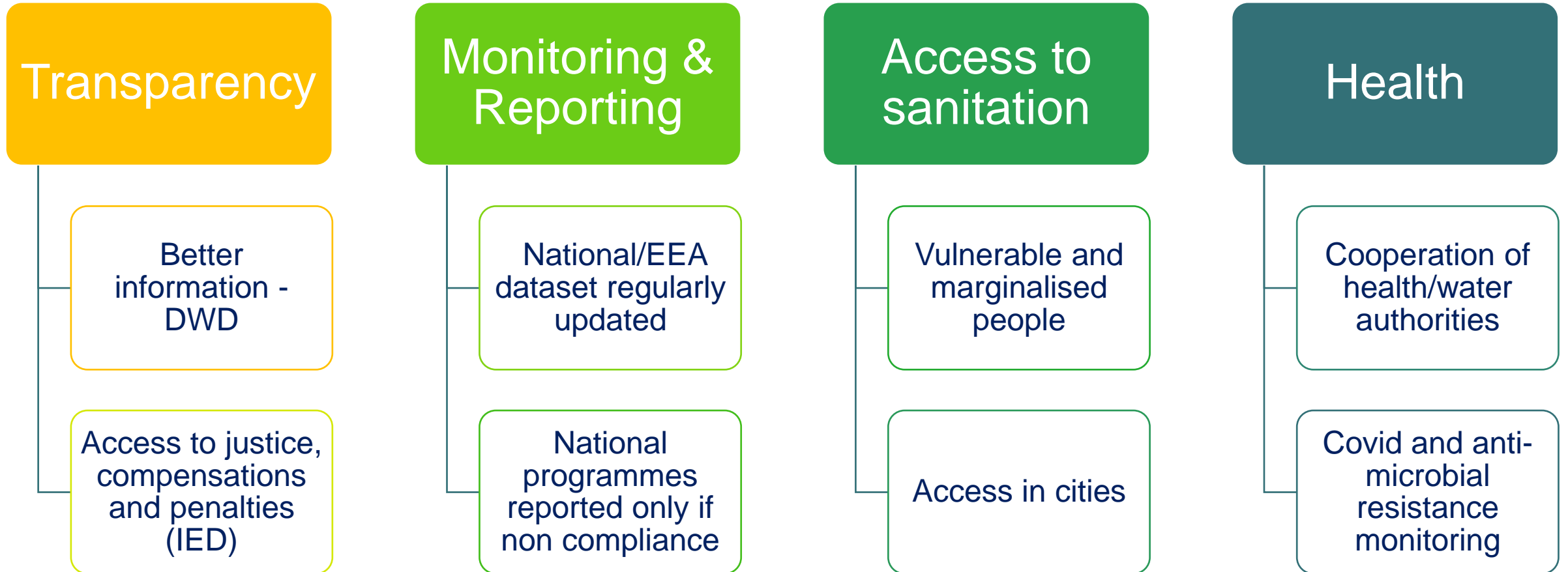


CIRCULAR ECONOMY

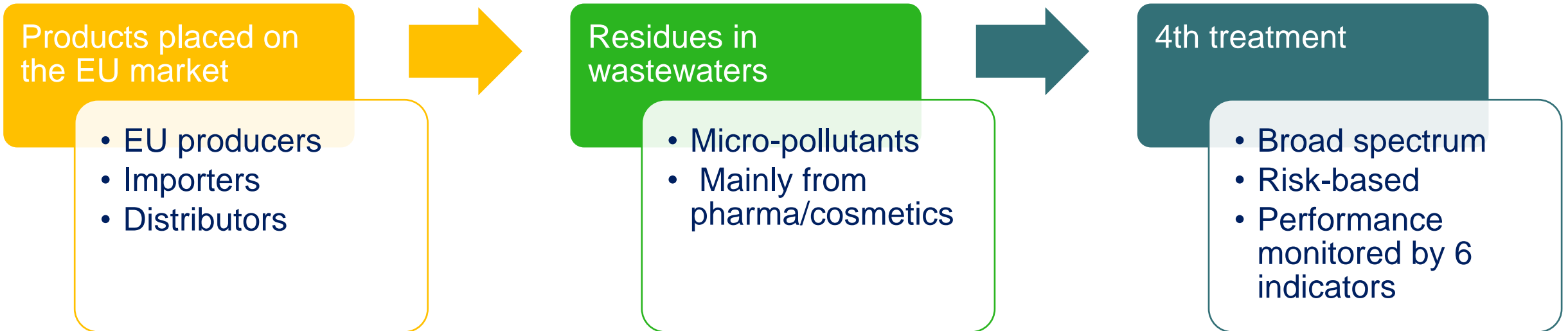
- Track at source (Art. 14)
- Systematically consider water re-use (Art. 15)
- Sludge with waste hierarchy + DA on recycling re-use for N/P (Art. 20)

DA = Delegated Act

What is new? - Governance



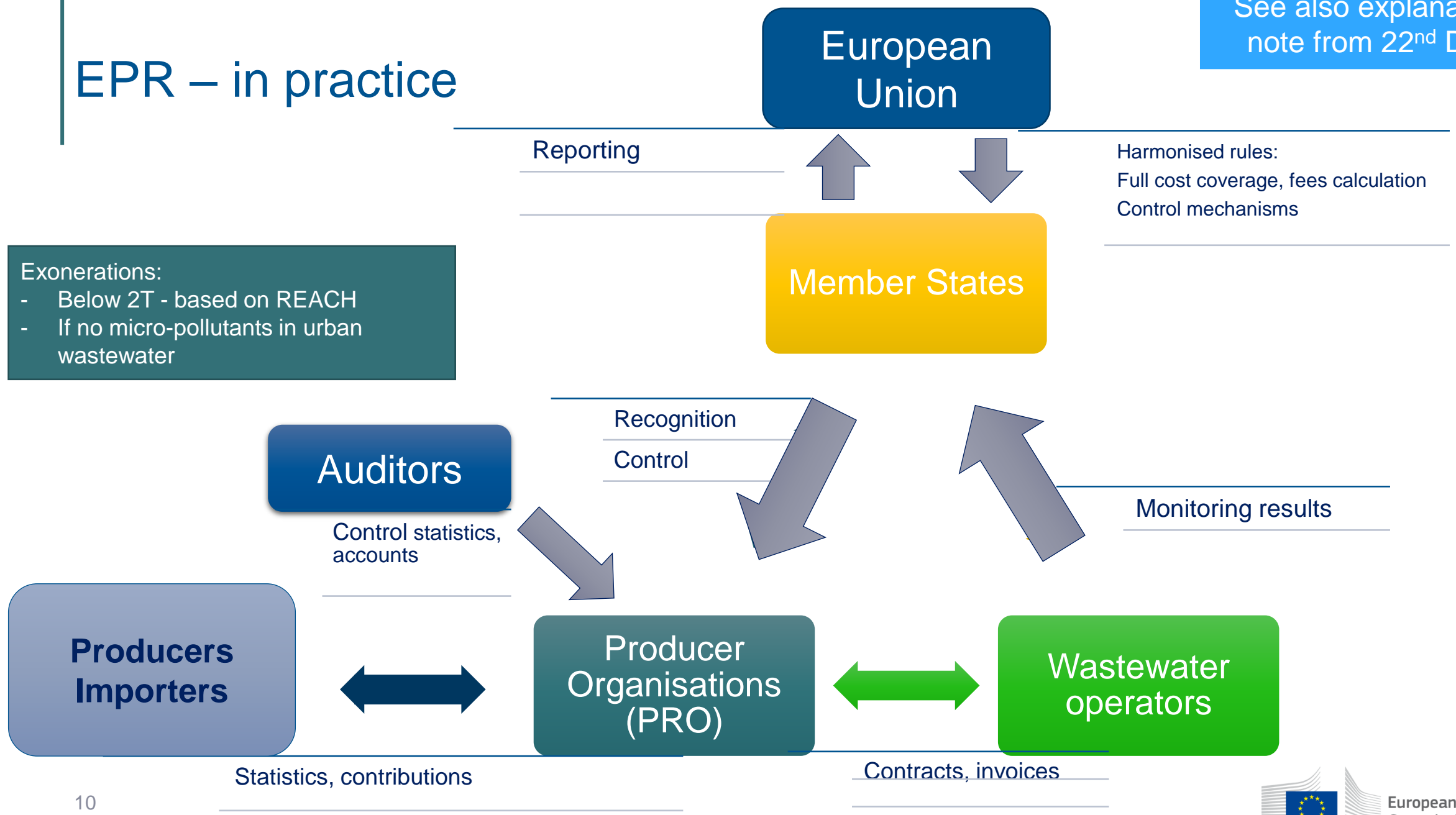
Micro-pollutants and Producer responsibility



EPR – in practice

Exonerations:

- Below 2T - based on REACH
- If no micro-pollutants in urban wastewater

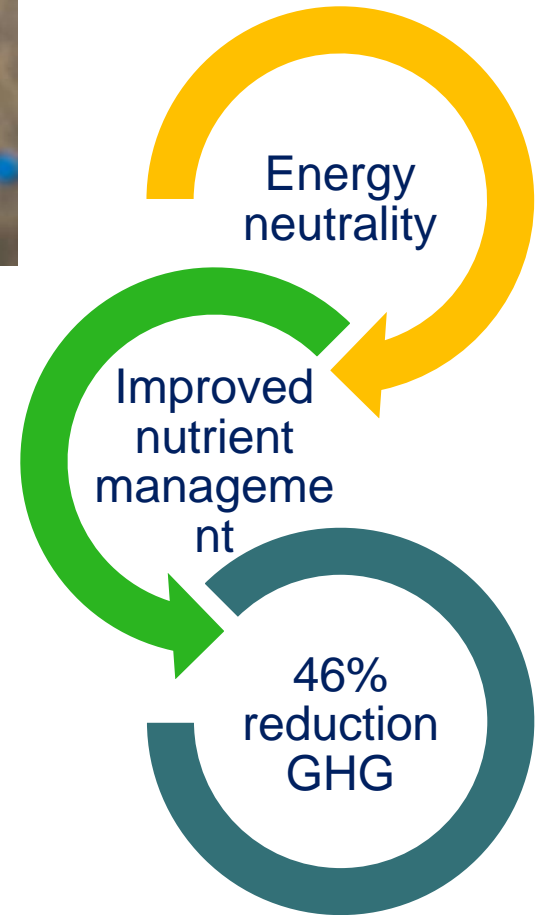
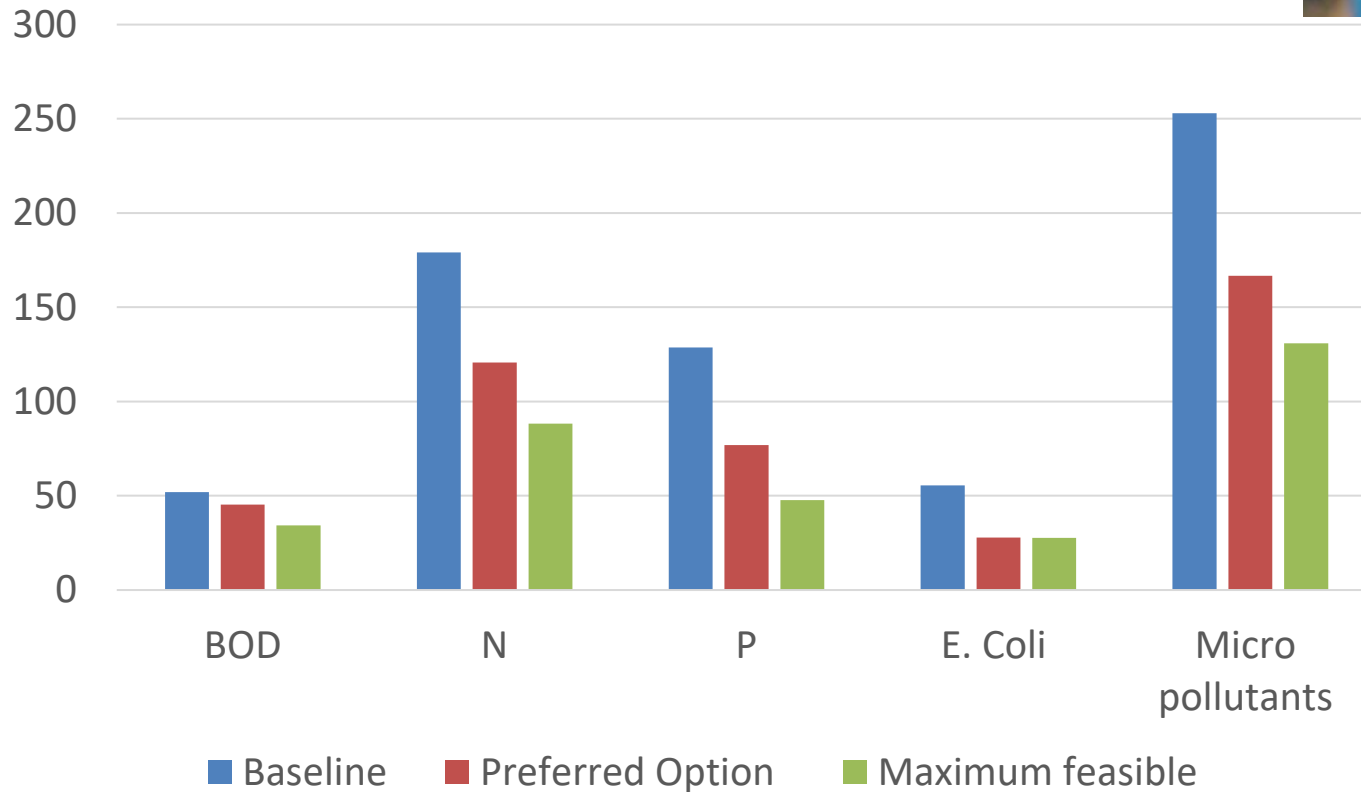


Impacts



**- 9 %
micro
plastics**

Pollution reduction (million pe)



Cost coverage, affordability

Now: 70% water tariffs and 30% public budget
Proposal: 3 sources of financing

Total Costs: EUR 3,8 billion/year in 2040

Total monetized benefits: EUR 6,6 bn/year in 2040

Water tariffs (EUR 1,8 bn/year by 2040)

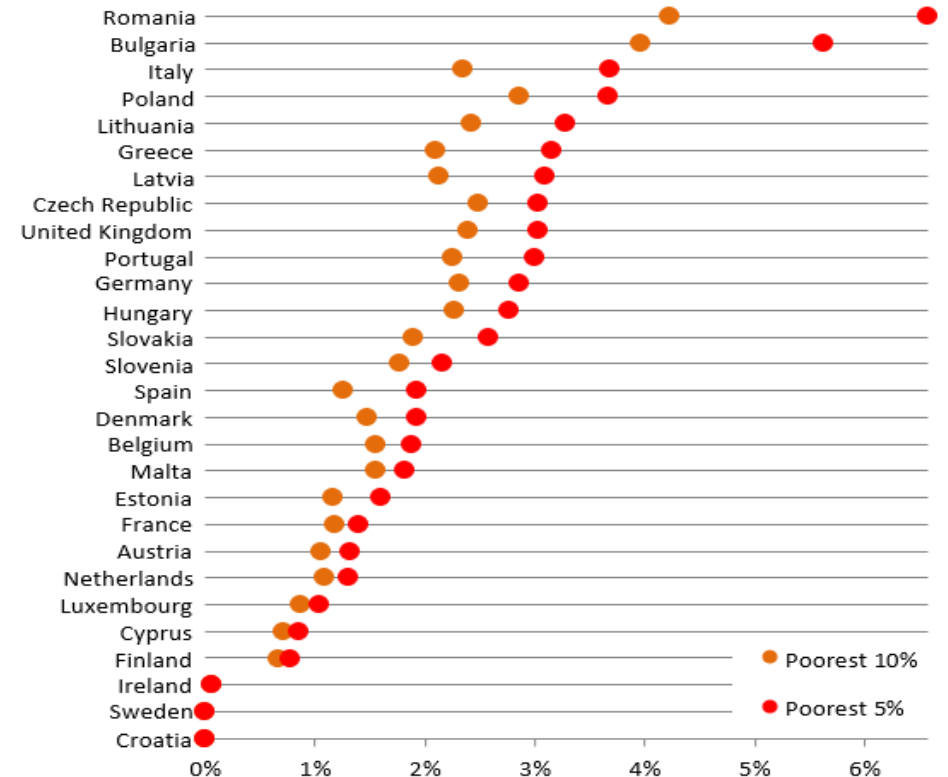
- Average increase **2,3% in 2040**
- **Affordability not endangered**

Public Budget - (EUR 0,8 bn/year by 2040)

- EU funds for water: EUR 2 bn/year
- Average public budget for water: EUR 30 bn/year

Producer responsibility (EUR 1,2 bn/year by 2040)

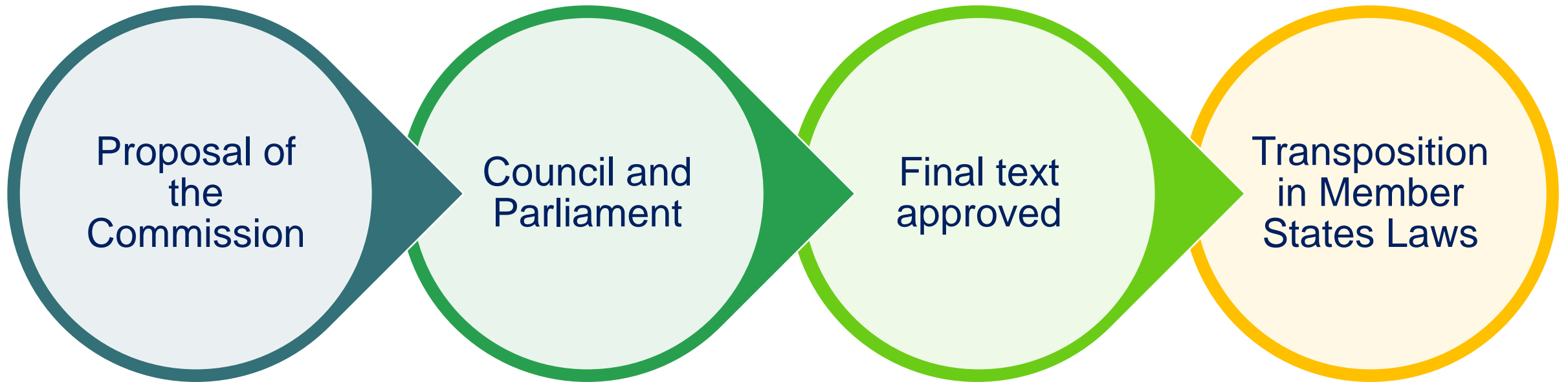
- 0,5 to 0,9% max reduction of profit margins
- OR 0,6% max of annual expenses (EUR 2,7 year/person max)



Share of water expenditures in household disposable income (2011-2015 average) Source: OECD based on Eurostat



Next steps



Thank you for your attention