

Revision of the **Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive**





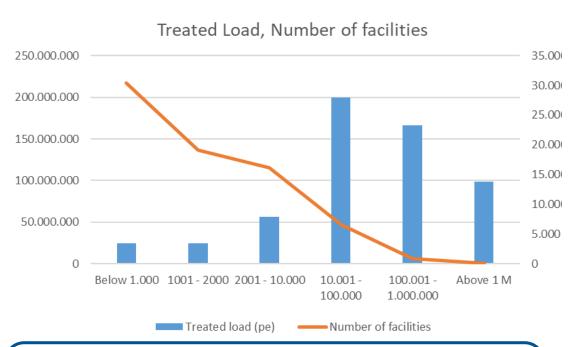


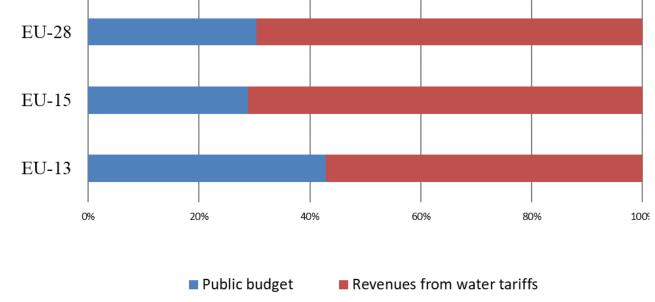




EU wastewater sector

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%)

Source: OECD, 2020, Financing Water Supply, Sanitation and Flood Protection

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

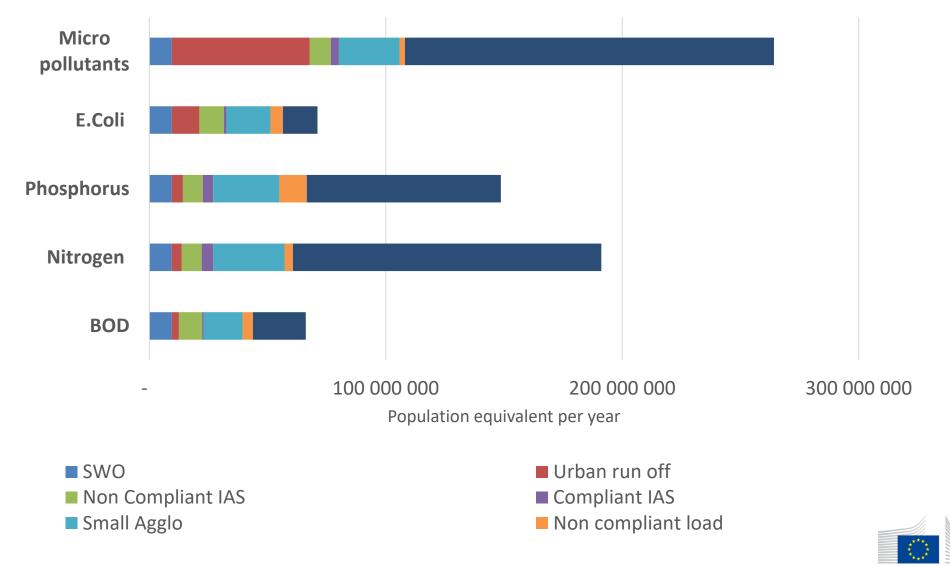
Energy use, sludge management

Governance – transparency/reporting

Coherence with other legislation

Source: European Commission, 2019, <u>UWWTD Evaluation</u>

Remaining loads



European Commission

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

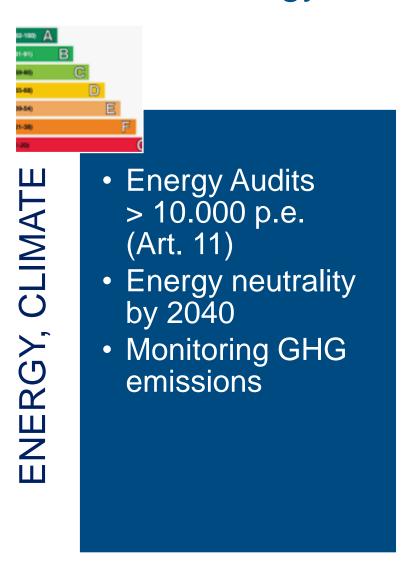
Micropollutants (Art. 8)

New emission standards

Risk based approach

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

What is new? - Energy & Climate, Circular Economy





ECONOMY

CIRCULAR

Track at source (Art. 14)

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

What is new? - Governance

Transparency

Better information - DWD

Access to justice, compensations and penalties (IED)

Monitoring & Reporting

National/EEA dataset regularly updated

National programmes reported only if non compliance

Access to sanitation

Vulnerable and marginalised people

Access in cities

Health

Cooperation of health/water authorities

Covid and antimicrobial resistance monitoring



Micro-pollutants and Producer responsibility

Products placed on the EU market

- EU producers
- Importers
- Distributors

Residues in wastewaters

- Micro-pollutants
- Mainly from pharma/cosmetics

4th treatment

- Broad spectrum
- Risk-based
- Performance monitored by 6 indicators



EPR – in practice

European Union

note from 22nd Dec

Reporting





Harmonised rules:

Full cost coverage, fees calculation Control mechanisms

Exonerations:

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

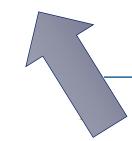
Member States

Auditors

Control statistics, accounts



Control



Monitoring results

Producers Importers



Producer Organisations (PRO)



Wastewater operators

Statistics, contributions

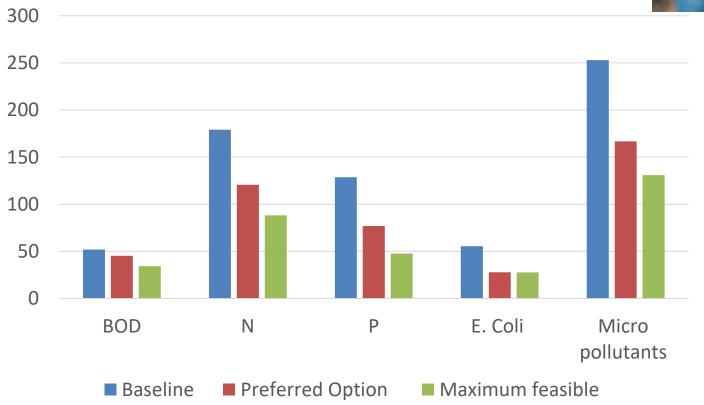
Contracts, invoices



Impacts

-9% micro plastics







Energy

neutrality



Cost coverage, affordability

Now: 70% water tariffs and 30% public budget

Proposal: 3 sources of financing

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

- Average increase2,3% in 2040
- Affordability not endangered

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

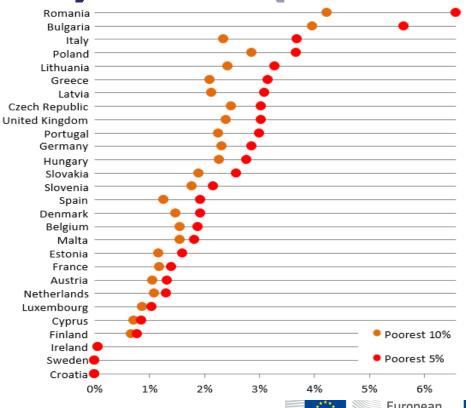
- EU funds for water: EUR 2 bn/year
- Average public budget for water: EUR 30 bn/year

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)

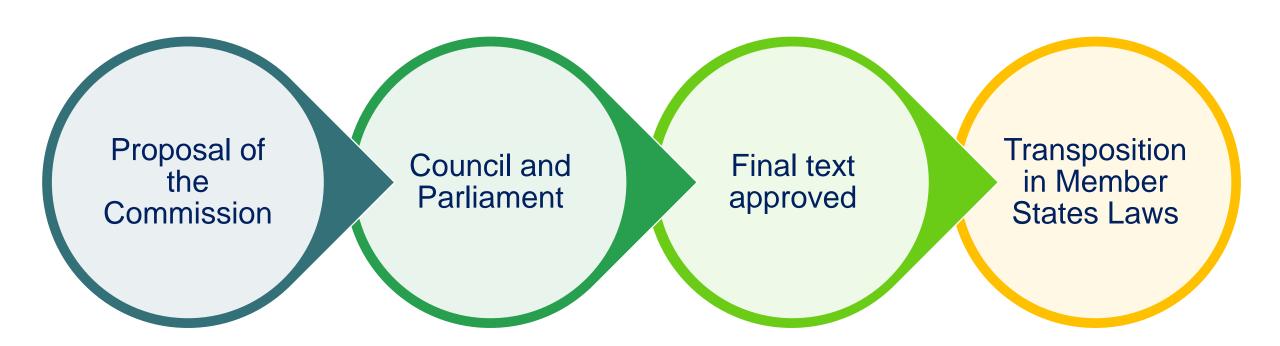
Total Costs: EUR **3,8** billion/year in 2040

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



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

Next steps





Thank you for your attention

