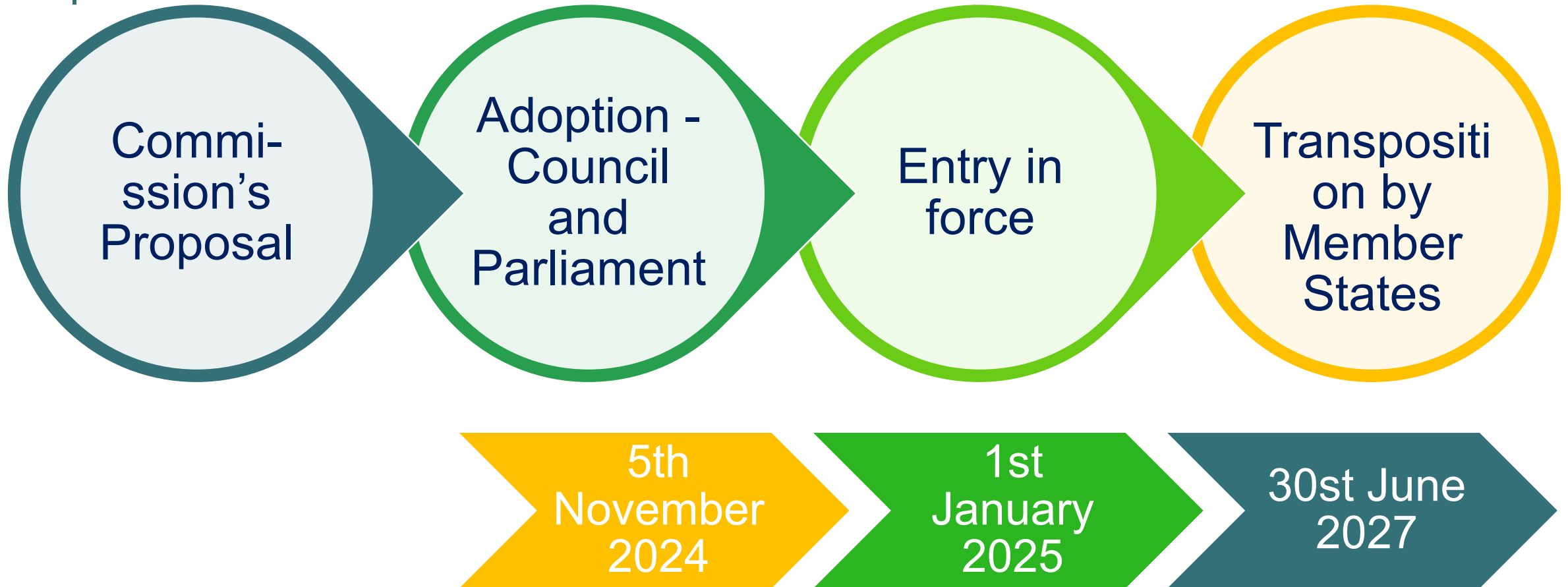


Revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive



Stage of the process



Where did we start? The original Directive and its evaluation

Evaluation (2019)

The 1991 Directive

Collection

Treatment

Monitoring & Reporting

Lessons learnt

Effective tool –
Tangible impacts

Simple and
targeted instrument

Carrot and stick

Benefits >>> costs

Room for improvement

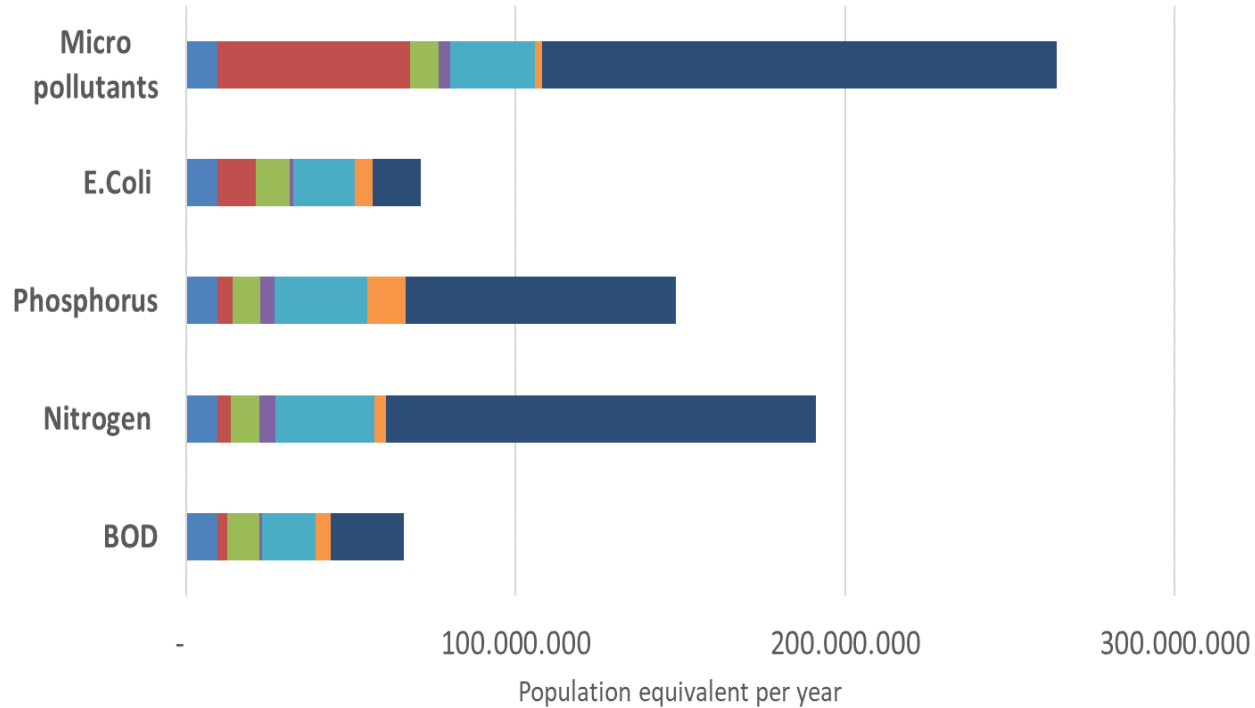
Remaining pollution
and eutrophication

Energy use, sludge
management

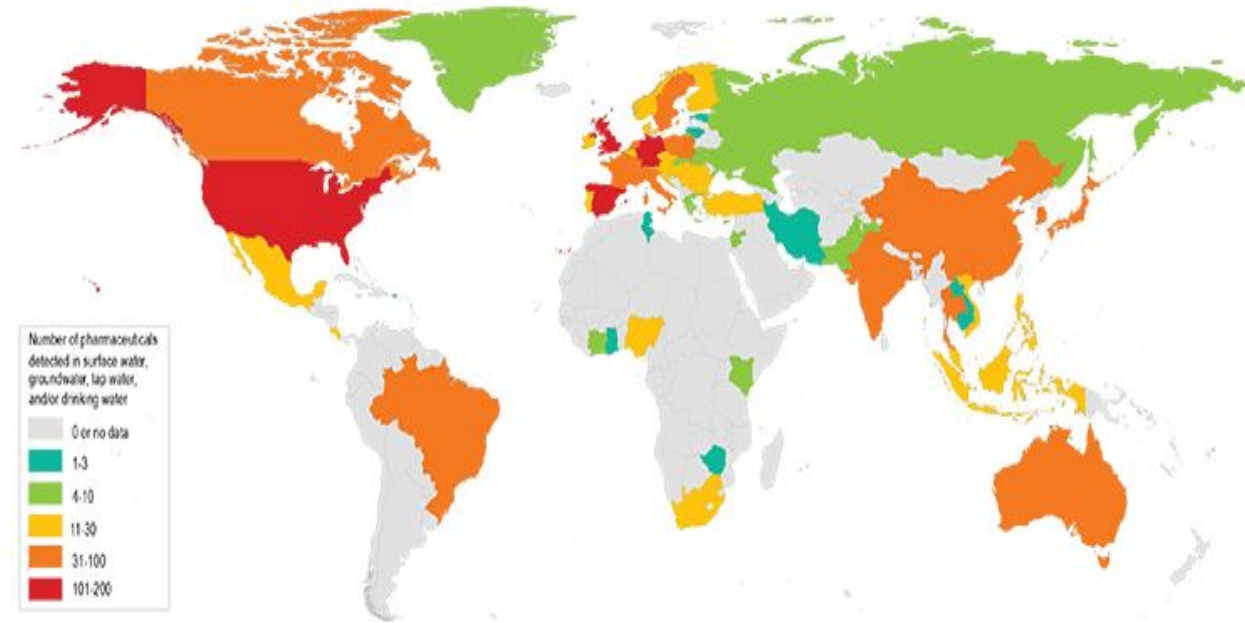
Governance –
transparency/reporting

Coherence with other
legislation (and Green
Deal ambition)

Remaining pollution



■ SWO
 ■ Urban run off
 ■ Non Compliant IAS
 ■ Compliant IAS
 ■ Small Agglo
 ■ Non compliant load



Number of pharmaceuticals detected in surface, ground or drinking water. Source: Aus der Beek et al., 2015

Where did we land? The new Directive and its novelties

Remaining pollution

NEW

Integrated water plans (Article 5, annex 5)

- Quantities and quality
- Indicative target of 2%
- Hierarchy of action – prevention first

Small Agglomerations (Articles 3 and 6)

- From 2.000 to 1.000 pe
- Conditional time derogations

Individual systems (Article 4)

- Minimum requirements for design, maintenance and inspection

Level of treatment

Secondary Treatment

(Article 6)

- ✓ Secondary treatment in all facilities >1.000 p.e.
- ✓ Conditional time derogations
12 years for coastal/less sensitive areas, 20 years for specific cases

Nutrients (N/P) Micropollutants

(Articles 7 and 8)

- ✓ Stricter standards for N/P, new standards for micro pollutants
- ✓ Removal in all facilities >150.000 p.e.
- ✓ Risk-based >10.000 p.e. by 2045
- ✓ Interim targets from 2033 to 2045

NEW

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Harmonised Rules

(Art 9 & 10)

Pharma and cosmetics with exonerations

Recognition procedure of PROs

Clear definition of costs to be covered

Contributions linked to quantities/hazardousness

PROs controlled by MS & independent auditors

NEW

**Producers –
incl. Importers**

- › Declaration of products placed on the market
- › Pay contributions

Producer Organisations (PROs)

- › Implement EPR for their members
- › Fix level of contributions
- › Contracts with operators

Wastewater Operators

- › 4th treatment
- › Monitoring and reporting



European
Commission

Energy and GHG emissions (Article 11 and 21)

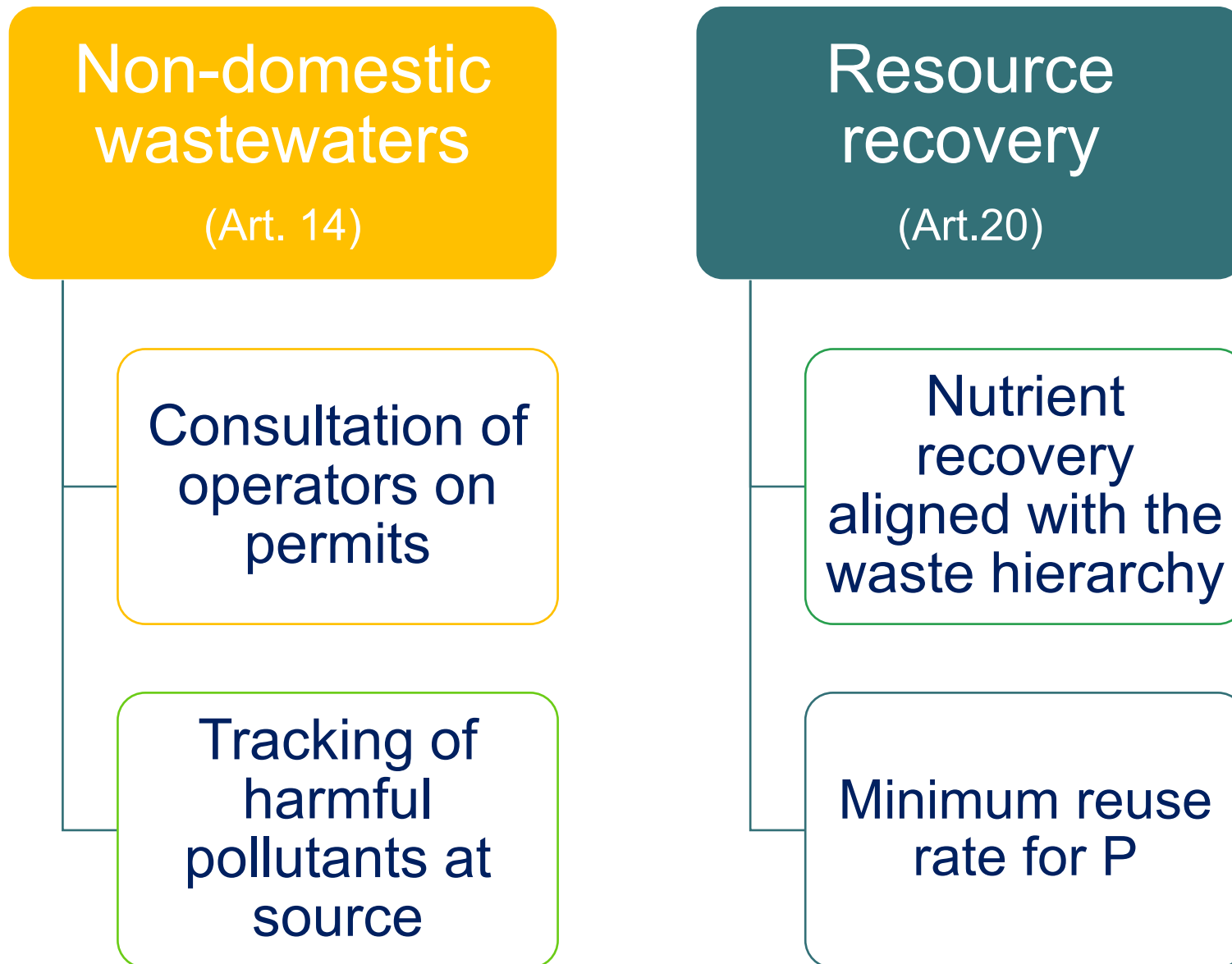
NEW

Energy
audits

Energy
neutrality by
2045

GHG
monitoring
and reporting
by 2030

Prevention and Circular economy



Governance

Transparency

(Art. 24)

- ✓ Improved access to information
- ✓ Performance indicators

Health

(Art. 17)

- ✓ Mandatory coordination between health and wastewater authorities
- ✓ Compulsory monitoring during pandemics
- ✓ AMR monitoring (Delegated act on method)

Access to sanitation

(Art. 19)

- ✓ Ensure access to sanitation (vulnerable)
- ✓ Encourage access to sanitation in public buildings or for free/low fee in restaurants etc.

Implementation: Implementing & Delegated acts

Technical

- Design, operation, maintenance and regular inspections of **individual systems** - 36 months
- Methods to define measures to be included in **integrated water management plans** – 36 months
- Alternative **indicators to verify the indicative objective of 2%** - 36 months
- Criteria on **exoneration from producer responsibility** for products not creating micropollutants – 24 months
- **Minimum reuse and recycling rate for phosphorus** from sludge and treated water - 36 months
- Calculation on energy neutrality, no deadline

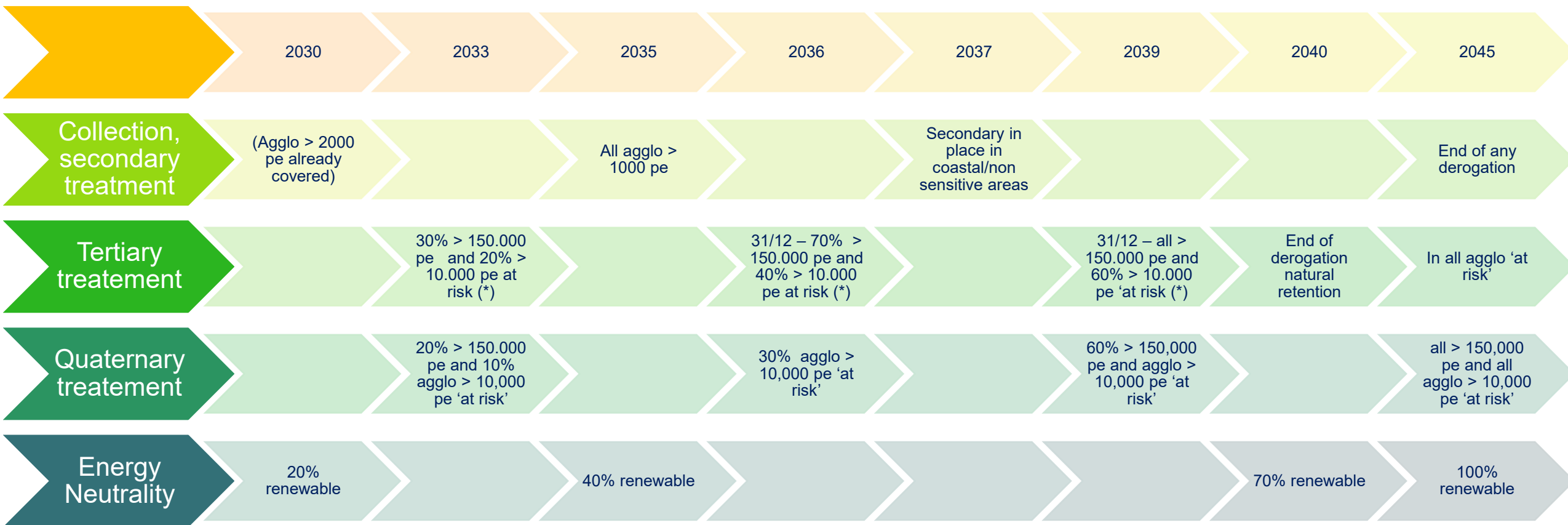
Monitoring

- **Antimicrobial resistance** - 18 months
- **PFAS** – 24 months
- **Microplastics** (sludge/water) - 30 months
- **Micro pollutants** – no deadlines
- **GHG monitoring** - 30 months

Reporting

- **New parameters** – 31 dec 2028
- **Format integrated plans** – 30 months
- **Risk assessment micro pollutants** – no deadline

Main investments - assuming entry in force by 1/1/2025





Water Reuse Regulation

Water Reuse Regulation (EU) 2020/741

- Aims:
 - address water scarcity and drought
 - increase **efficiency in the use of resources**
 - safeguard public health and the environment
- The Regulation:
 - regulates water reuse in agricultural irrigation
 - fit-for-purpose instrument – different quality classes
 - origin of water for reclamation – water already treated up to Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive standards

Main provisions

- **Minimum quality** requirements:
 - addressing **HEALTH** risks
 - parameters set per class of reclaimed water (4 classes A, B, C and D), per crop category and irrigation method
- Requirements to develop a **risk management plan** for each water reuse project
- **Permitting** requirements and **compliance** checks
- Requirements on **transparency** and access to information



Water Reuse Regulation 2020/741

Commission work on implementation

- Guidelines on application - [Commission Notice 2022/C298/01](#)
- Technical specifications on risk management – [Delegated Regulation C\(2024\)1454](#)
- Data reporting format – with the European Environment Agency

State of play

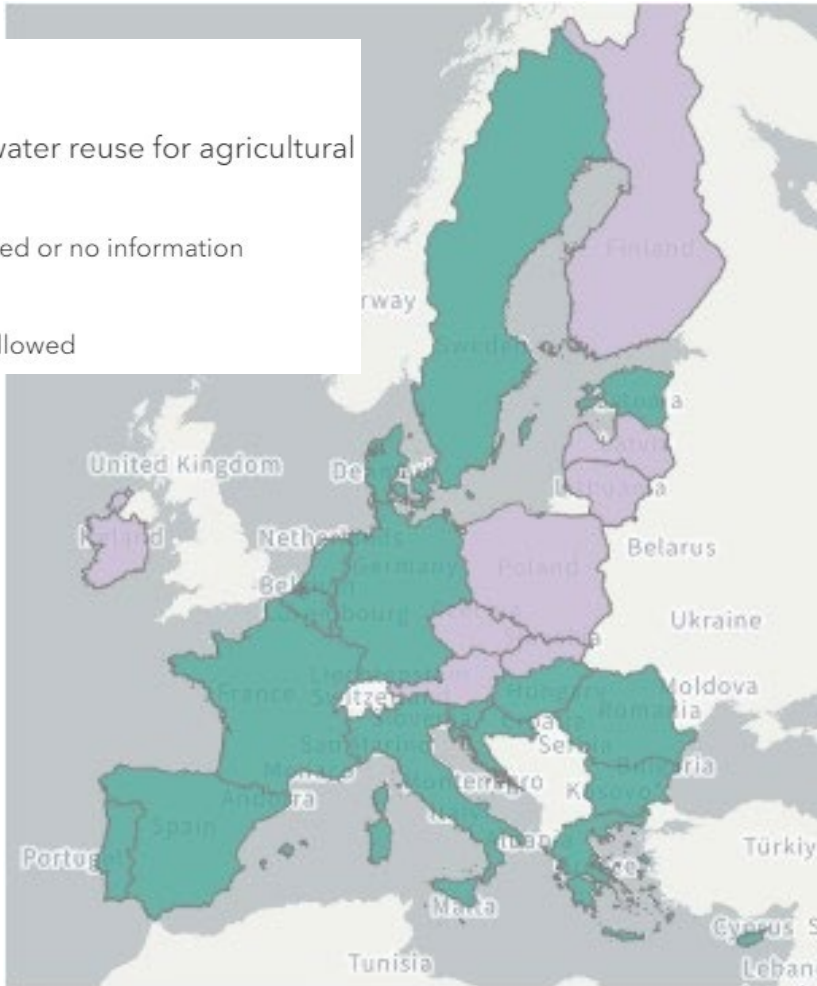
Member States where water reuse for agricultural irrigation is allowed

Legend

Member States where water reuse for agricultural irrigation is allowed

Water reuse is allowed or no information has been provided

Water reuse is not allowed



- **Rules** – applicable since 26 June 2023
- **Member States** – setting up the necessary structures at national level
- **WRR art 2(2) decisions** – 8 Member States

Thank you for your attention