



Soon-to-be recast Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive



Evaluation

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

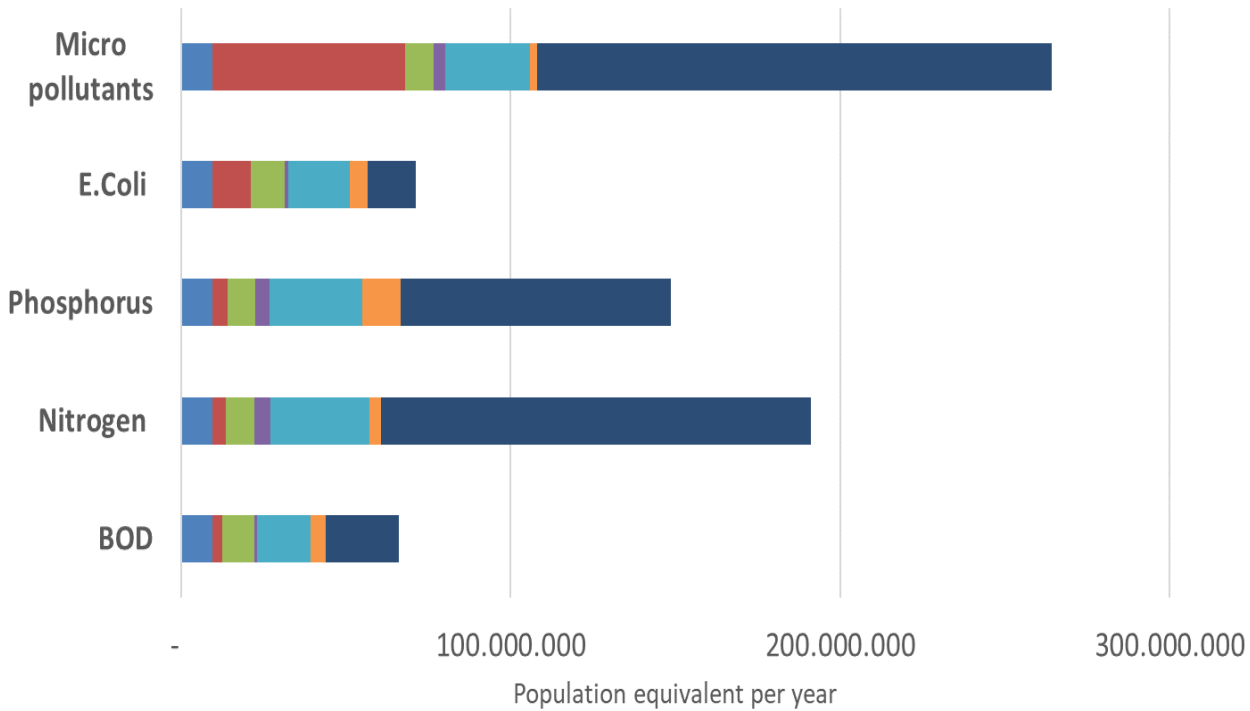
Eutrophication

Energy use, sludge
management

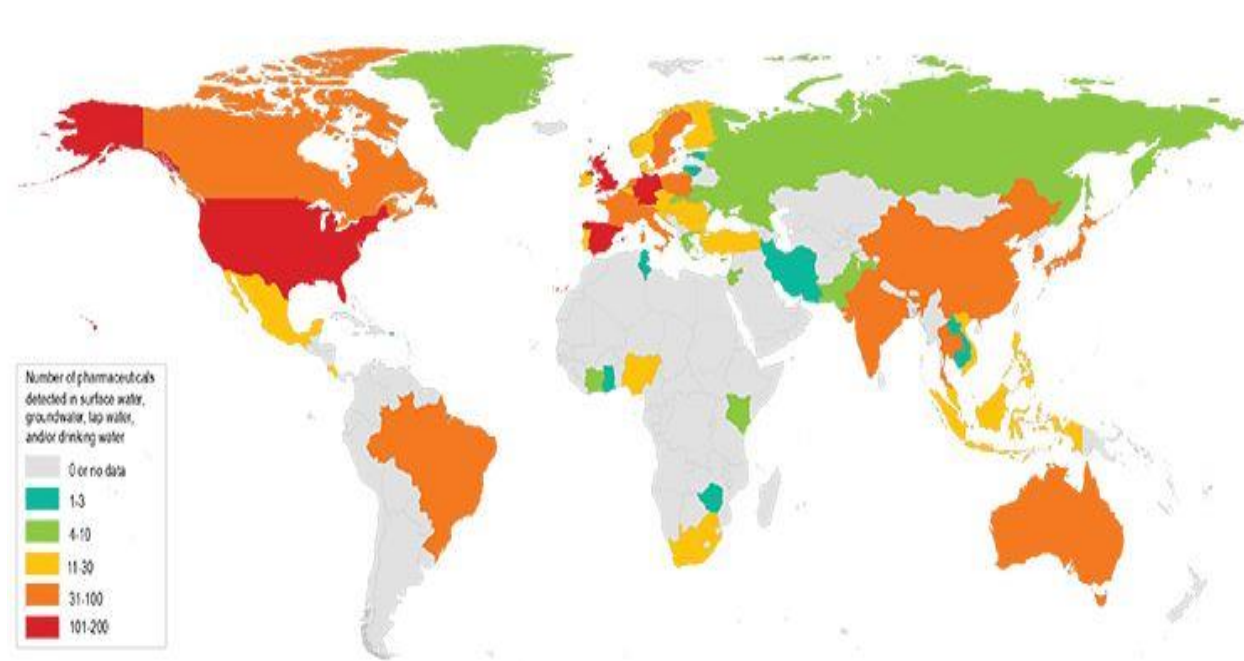
Governance –
transparency/reporting

Coherence with other
legislation

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

Storm waters, small cities and individual systems

Integrated water management plans (Art. 5/ Annex 5)

- Indicative non-binding target of 2%
- Hierarchy of measures

2030: Cities >100 000 p.e. 2035 : Cities > 10 000 p.e.

Small agglomerations and secondary treatment (Art. 3, 6)

- Scope starting at 1 000 p.e.
- Time-limited derogations

2035: Secondary > 1000 p.e. +12 years sensitive & coastal + 20 years for specific cases

Individual systems (Art. 4)

- Minimum requirements for design, maintenance, inspection (IA, DL=36 months)

Nutrients and micropollutants

Nutrients (N/P) (Art. 7)

- ✓ Stricter standards for more areas
- ✓ Systematic removal in facilities
- ✓ > 150 000 p.e.

2033/ 2036
> 150 000 p.e.

2033/ 2036/ 2039/
2045
> 10 000 p.e.

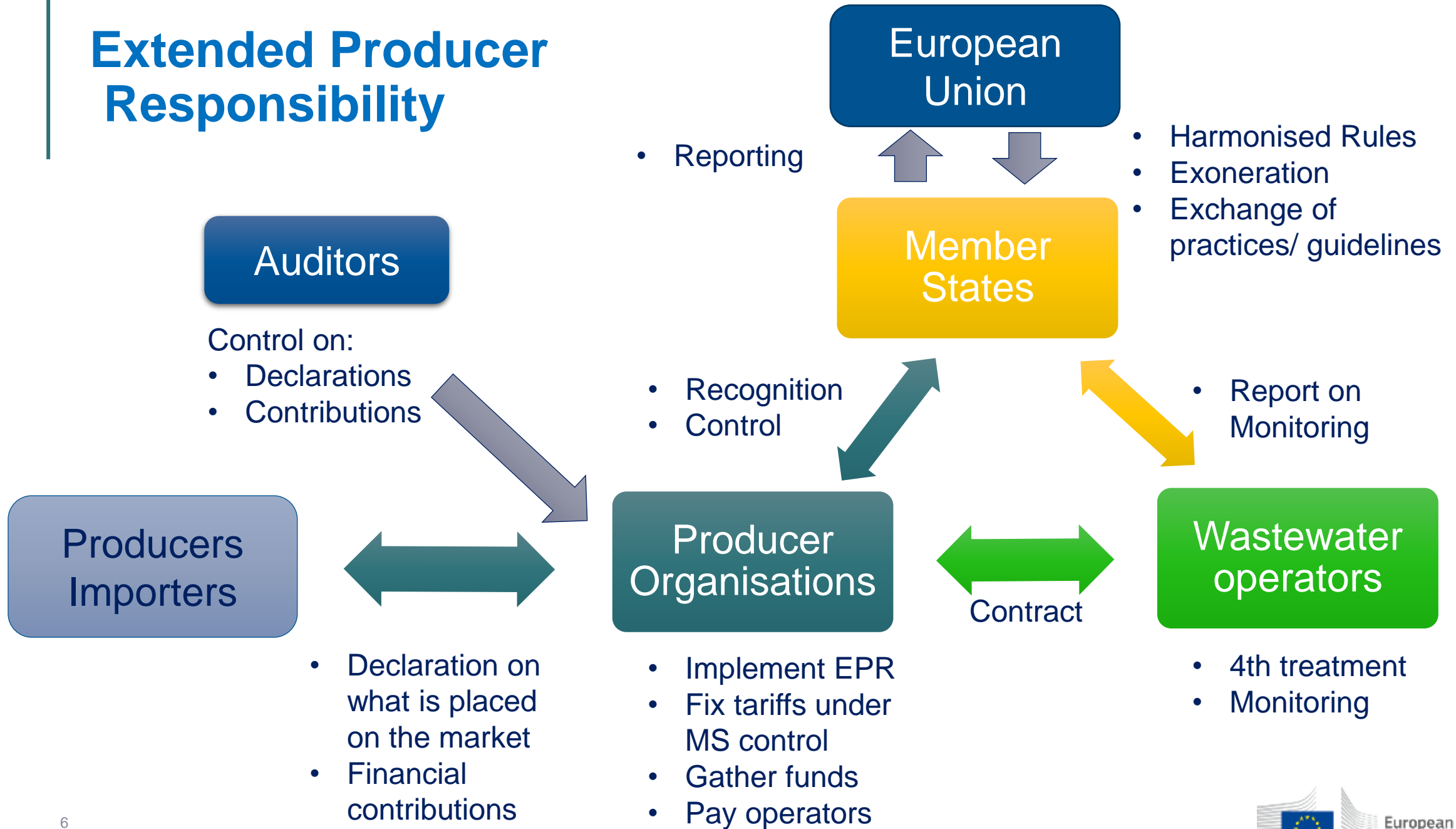
Micropollutant (Art. 8)

- ✓ Treatment in all facilities > 150 000 p.e, risk based for others
- ✓ Financed by pharma/cosmetics

2033/2039/2045
> 150 000 p.e.

2033/2039/2045
> 10 000 p.e.

Extended Producer Responsibility



Energy and GHG emissions (Article 11 and 21)

Energy
audits

Energy
neutrality by
2045

GHG
monitoring
and reporting
by 2030

Prevention and Circular economy (Art. 14/20)

Non-domestic wastewaters (Art. 14)

- ✓ Consultation of operators on permits
- ✓ Tracking of harmful pollutants at source

Sludge and resource recovery (Art. 20)

- ✓ Nutrient recovery according to the waste hierarchy
- ✓ Minimum reuse and recycling rate for phosphorus (DA, DL: 3 years)

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 (DA, DL= 18 months)

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.

Cost coverage, affordability

Now: 70% water tariffs and 30% public budget

Proposal: 3 sources of financing

Costs
3,8 € bn/year in 2045

Benefits
6,6 € bn/year in 2045

Water tariffs

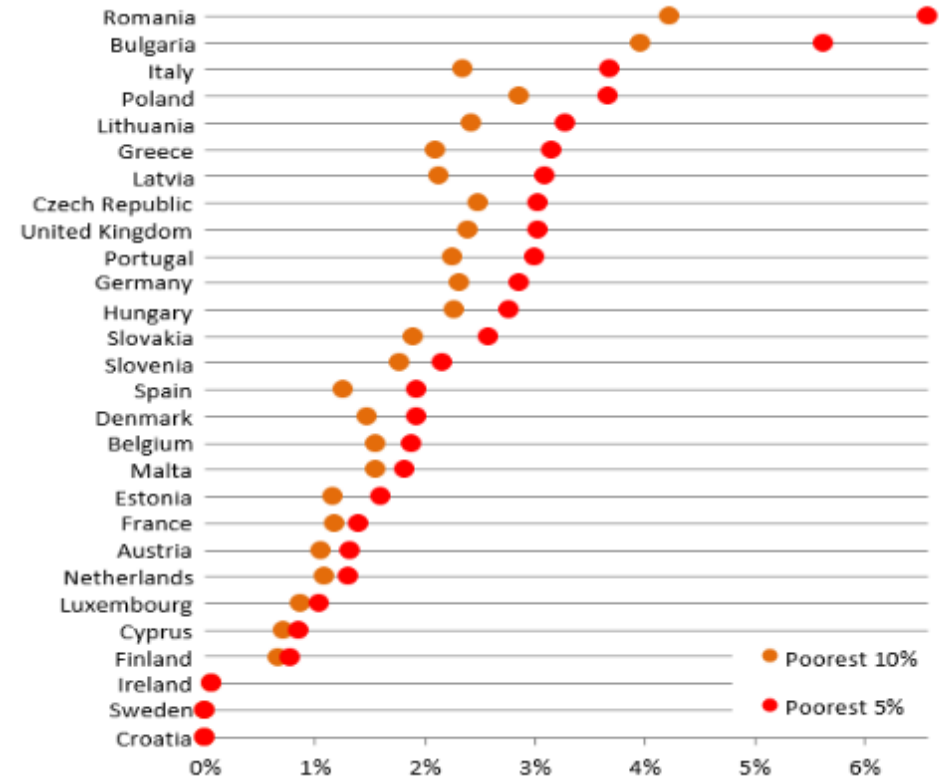
- 1,8 bn € /year by 2045
- Average increase 2,3% in 2045
- **Affordability not endangered**

Public Budget

- 0,8 bn € /year by 2045
- EU funds for water: EUR 2 bn/year
- Average public budget for water: EUR 30 bn/year

Producer responsibility

- 1,2 bn € /year by 2045
- 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 households' disposable income (2011-2015 average) Source: OECD based on Eurostat

Next steps



Thank you for your attention