

# The revision of the UWWTD: Views from Europe's public water operators 31 May 2023



#### **About Aqua Publica Europea**



# 67 MEMBERS

Public water and sanitation operators

# 80 MILLION

citizens served every day

# 2 MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Promoting public water management
- Providing a platform for mutual learning



#### **UWWTD** recast

#### Key proposals:

- Make industry responsible for the treatment of toxic micropollutants ('polluter pays' principle)
- ➤ Enlarge the scope of the current Directive to agglomerations with a p.e. of 1,000 and above
- Require that Member States establish integrated water management plans with a 1% indicative target on SWOs
- Make the wastewater sector energy-neutral







# **UWWTD** recast

Welcome the Commission's proposal but draws attention to the significant investment needs for the sector:

New legislation with stricter requirements



New expectations for water utilities



Climate change → higher risks and pressures





### 1. Ensuring a fair distribution of costs



Additional treatment to urban wastewater to eliminate a broad spectrum of micropollutants

YET in the EU costs are covered by a mix of water tariffs (70%) and public budgets (30%)

- ✓ Need for a fair distribution of costs to strike a balance: sustainability ←→ social equity
- → EPR scheme = necessary condition to maintain water affordability and ensure a level playing field in the EU + boost innovation





## 2. Prioritising investments where they are most needed



New or strengthened requirements:

- Broaden obligation to connect to collecting systems
- Removal of micropollutants
- Stricter reduction levels for P & N
- Energy neutrality
- → Increased investments BUT potential low environmental benefits in some cases (e.g., water reuse, rivers without eutrophication problem)







# 2. Prioritising investments where they are most needed

- ✓ Stronger emphasis on the need to adopt a preventive approach favouring actions to reduce pollution at source
- ✓ Context-based flexibility mechanisms and possibility of trade-offs to prioritise interventions where they are most useful
- → Stronger link with the Water Framework

  Directive to ensure interventions are

  adapted to local ecological and chemical

  contexts of recipient water bodies





# 2. Prioritising investments where they are most needed

#### The example of stomwater overflow



Indicative 1% target for SWOs

BUT doesn't take into consideration local contexts

- ✓ Environmental objectives based on the Water Framework Directive
- ✓ Extended deadlines to favour naturebased solutions (NBS)







# 3. Preventing territorial cleavage



#### New or strengthened requirements:

- Broadened requirement to connect to collecting systems and carry out secondary treatment
- Energy neutrality
- → Stronger economic impact on rural areas
- ✓ Need to unlock EU structural and investment funds
- ✓ Facilitate integrated water resources management at river basin level







# 4. Adopting a realistic approach to energy neutrality



Energy neutrality by 2040 at national level for all wastewater treatment plants above 10 000 p.e.

BUT spatial and technical constraints & increased energy needs for treatment

- ✓ Green energy produced off site
- ✓ Green energy sold to other industries
- ✓ Green energy from the electrical grid



