

KOMUNALA – PERSPEKTIVE PRIHODNOSTI 13 Konferenca komunalnega gospodarstva

# OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF THE URBAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIRECTIVE (RECAST)

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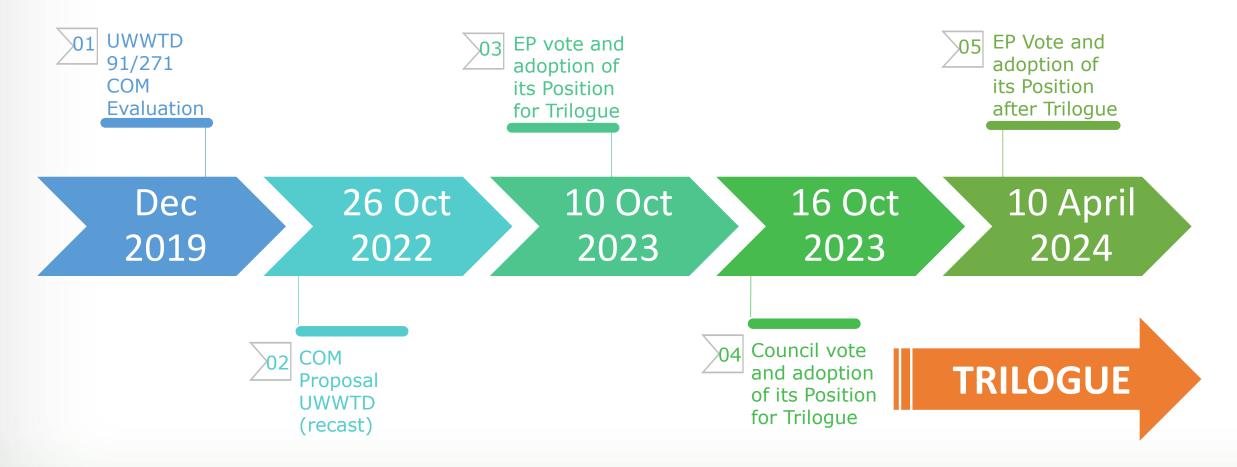
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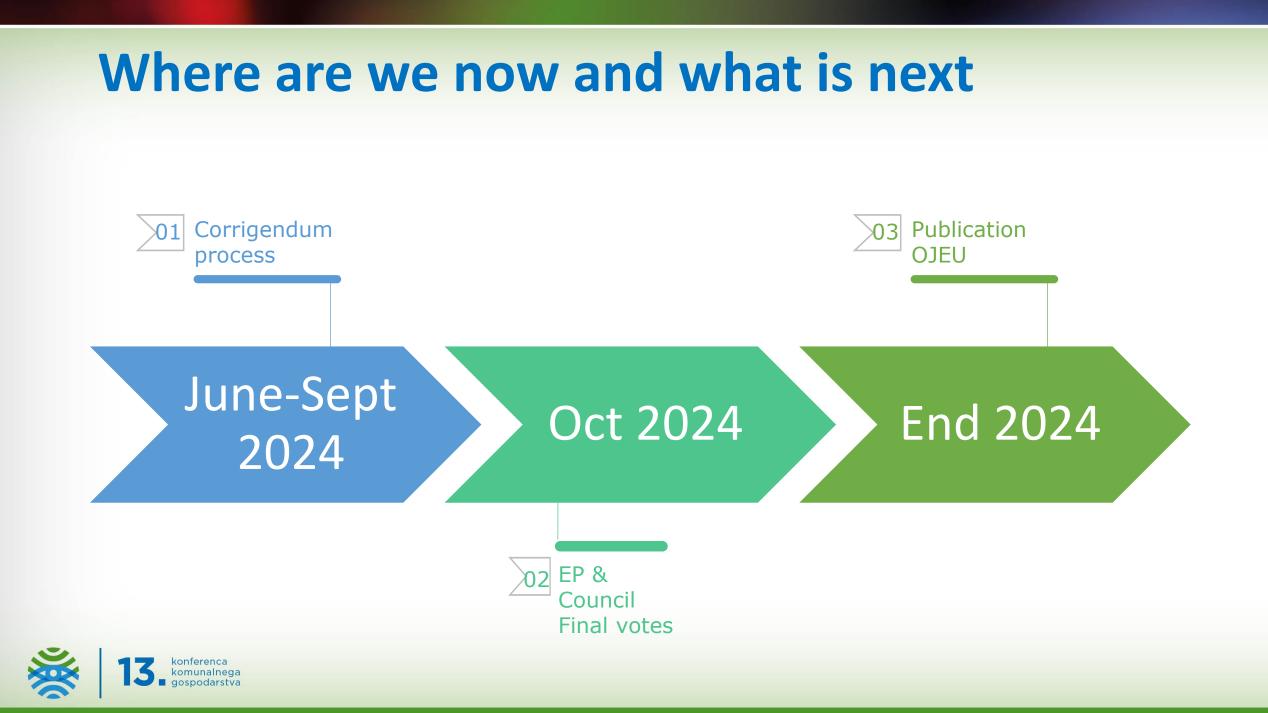
# 1. Background – legislative process



#### What has happened so far







# 2. Subject matter of the UWWTD (recast) Article 1



## Subject matter of the UWWTD (recast)

Regulate collection, treatment & discharge of UWW to:	Protect environment & human health (One Health Approach)	Extension     scope (1.000
	Progressively reduce GHG	- 2.000 p.e.) • More
	Improve energy balance of UWW activities	stringent treatment
	Contribute to transition towards circular economy	<ul> <li>New treatment</li> </ul>
	Ensure access to sanitation	steps <ul> <li>Integrated</li> </ul>
	Improve transparency UWW sector	approach
	Degular curveillence public health relevant parameters in LNA/N/	

Regular surveillance public health relevant parameters in UWW

Implementation of the **polluter-pays principle** 

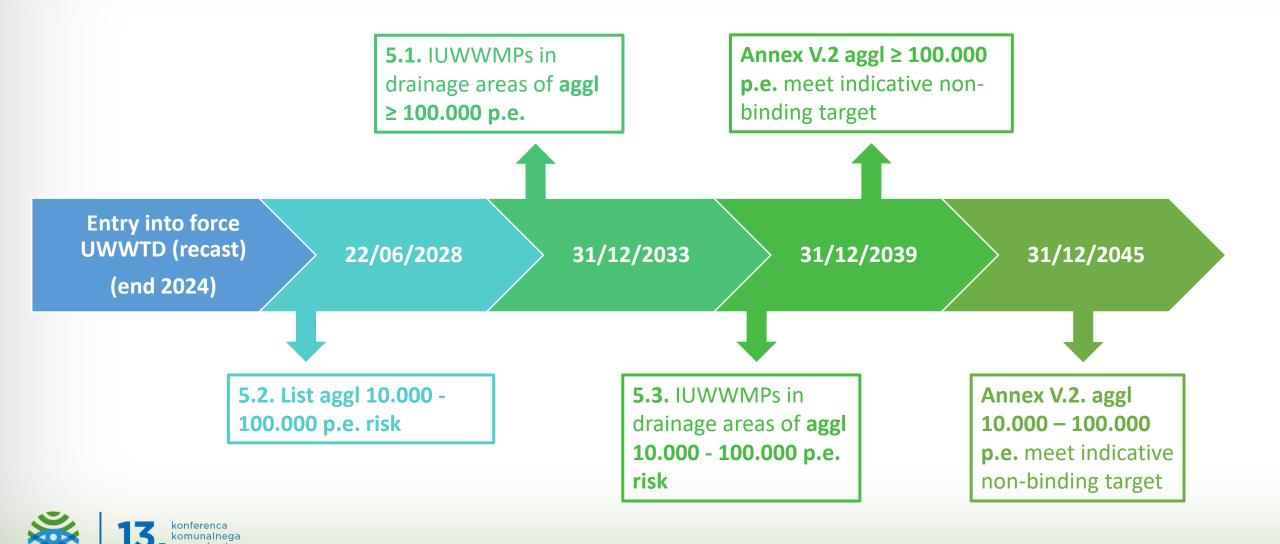


# **3. Integrated urban wastewater management plans (IUWWMPs)**

Article 5 (articles 18 & 21), Annex V, Recitals 11, 12, 13



#### **IUWWMPs - timeline**



## **Content of IUWWMPs (Annex V)**

- 1. Analysis of initial situation of the drainage area of the agglomeration
- 2. Objectives for pollution reduction from SWO: an indicative non-binding target that SWO represent a small percentage that cannot be more than 2% of annual collected UWW load calculated in dry conditions – to be met by specific deadlines (as in previous slide)
- 3. Measures to achieve the objectives, including implementation timeline.
- 4. Measures to be considered by competent authorities:
  - preventive measures to avoid entry of unpolluted rain in collecting systems
  - measures to better manage and optimise use of existing infrastructure



additional mitigation measures

### Main concerns (due to Annex V.2.)



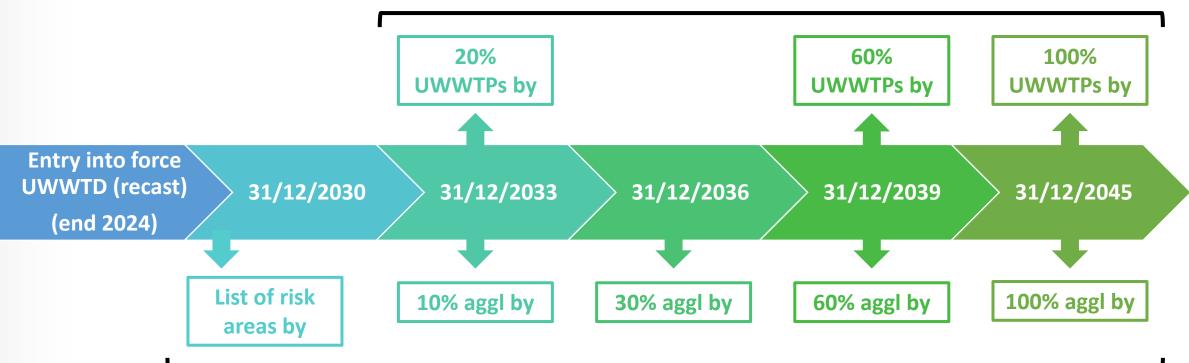


# 4. Quaternary treatment

#### Article 8 (articles 18 & 21), Annex I Table 3, Recital 18



#### **Quaternary treatment - timeline**



8.1. Quaternary treatment for UWWTPs ≥ 150.00 p.e.

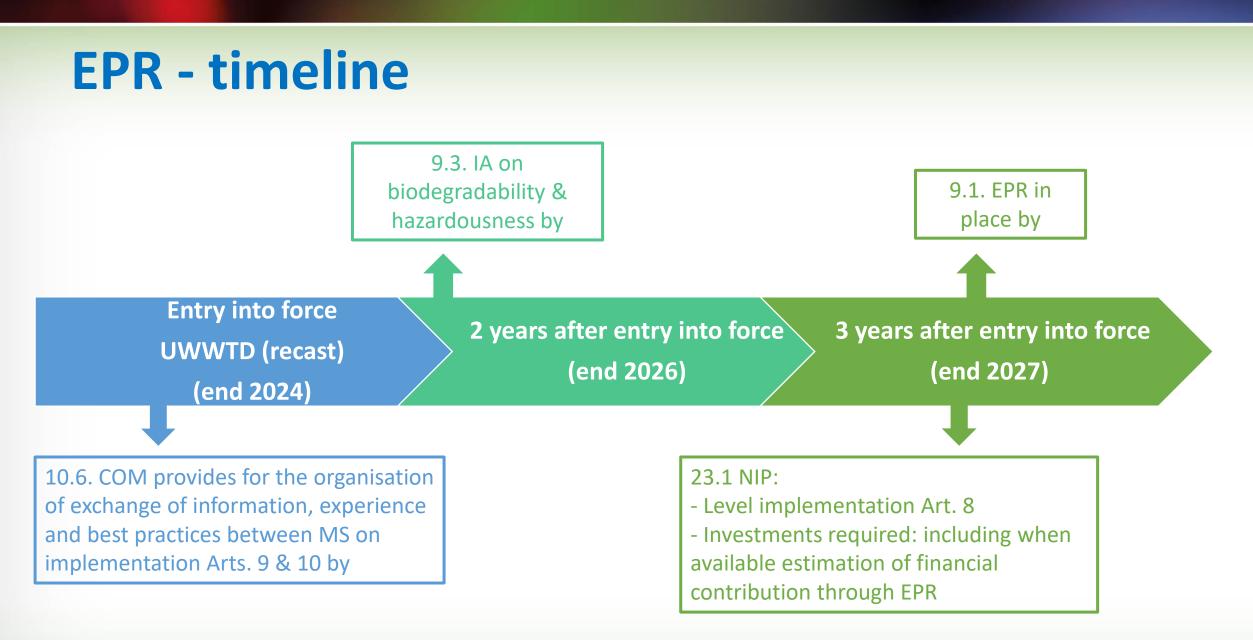
8.4. Quaternary treatment for agglomerations ≥ 10.000 p.e. in areas where micropollutants pose a risk to human health and the environment



# 5. Extended producer responsibility (EPR)

Articles 9 & 10 (articles 23 & 30), Annex III, Recitals 20, 21, 22 & 23







### **EPR (Article 9)**

- EPR: producers placing on the market products in Annex III (Art. 9.1)
- Producers to cover (Art. 9.1):
  - at least 80% of full costs for 4T (including investments & operational)
  - > Any other cost to exercise EPR
- Possibility of **exemptions** for producers (Art. 9.2):
  - Quantity substances in products placed on EU market < 1 tonne/year
  - Substances rapidly biodegradable in WW or do not generate µpollutants end life
- Clear definition of roles & responsibilities of all relevant actors
- Reporting system



COM IA on biodegradability & hazardousness



### EPR: exercise of EPR (Art. 9.4)

- **Producer responsibility organisation** (PRO) (complying with requirements of Art.10):
  - Have necessary financial & organisational means to meet EPR obligations (including financial guarantees to ensure continuity 4T) (Art. 10.1)
- Producers contribute financially to PROs
- Contributions of producers to EPR based on quantities & hazardousness of substances in products
- PROs subject to independent audits



#### **EPR & PRO: principles for successful implementation**

Stakeholder engagement: Continuous and open dialogue and cooperation

Transparency and accountability: build trust and confidence among stakeholder

Reliable, accurate and transparent data

Clear definition: costs (4T), contributions of producers, setting of exonerations

**Evaluation and control** 

Guidance COM to harmonise the implementation of EPR schemes and PROs

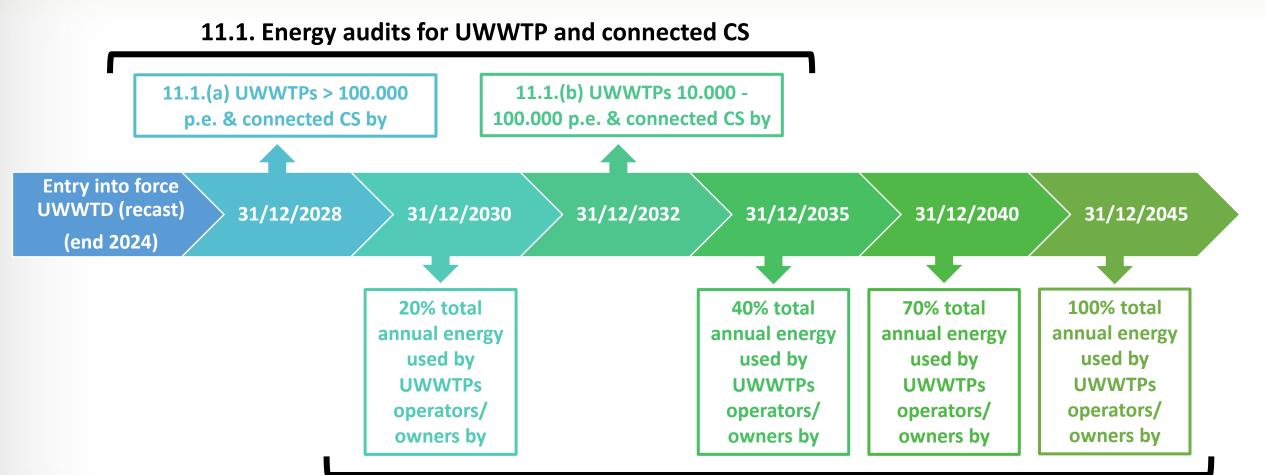


# 6. Energy neutrality

#### Articles 11 (articles 21 & 30), Recital 24, 25



#### **Energy neutrality - timeline**



konferenca komunalnega gospodarstva 11.2. Total annual renewable energy generated (national level) on- or off-site by or on behalf of the owners or operators of UWWTP ≥ 10.000 is equivalent to at least:

### **Energy neutrality targets (Art. 11.2)**

At national level, the total annual energy from renewable sources generated on- or off-site by or on behalf of the owners or the operators of UWWTPs treating a load of 10.000 p.e. and above, and independently of whether this energy is used on- or off-site of the UWWTP by their owners or operators, is equivalent to at least...



limiting the use of the produced renewable energy to the owners/operators of UWWTPs may restrain current and future practices of the use of such energy (injection of biomethane into a gas grid, use of biogas for vehicles and public transport, district heating, energy communities...)



# Possibility to purchase non-fossil energy from external sources (Art. 11.3 & 4)

Possibility to purchase non-fossil energy up to 35% of the total objective energy neutrality

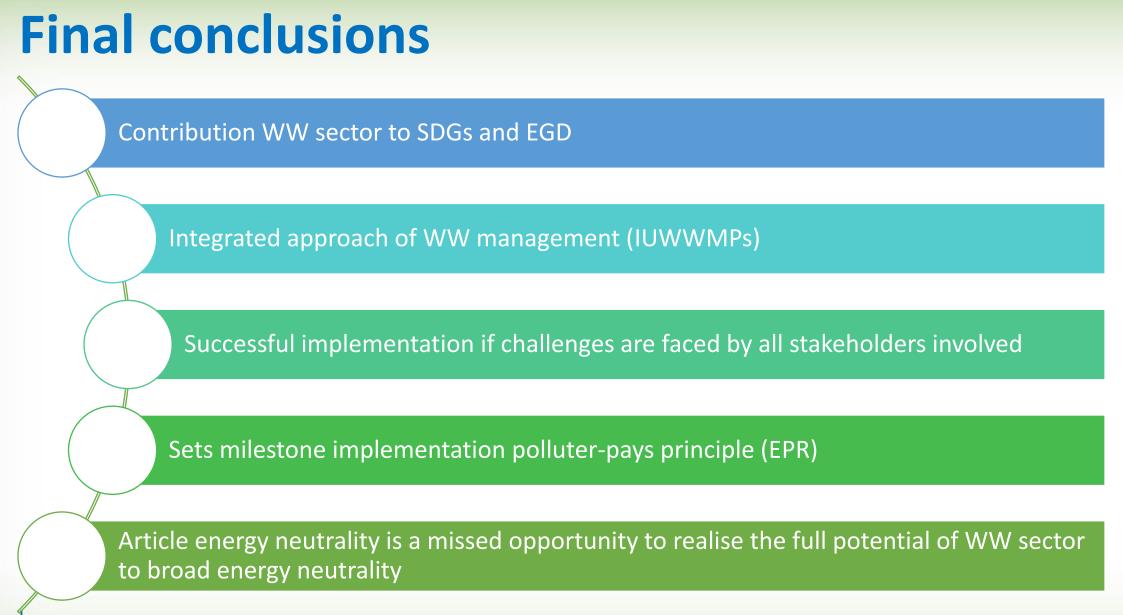
#### Only if

all **measures** for energy efficiency and to enhance renewable energy production (**according energy audits**) have been implemented and yet it is not possible to produce all energy needed



# 7. Conclusions







# 8. Glossary





4T: quaternary treatment	NIP: National Implementation Programme	
Aggl: agglomeration	OJEU: Official Journal of the European Union	
COM: European Commission	p.e.: population equivalent	
CS: collecting system	PRO: Producer Responsibility Organisation	
EGD: European Green Deal	SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals	
EP: European Parliament	SWO: storm water overflow	
EPR: extended producer responsibility	UWW: urban wastewater	
IA: Implementing act	UWWTD: Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive	
IUWWMPs: Integrated Urban Wastewater Management Plans	UWWTP: urban wastewater treatment plant	
MS: Member State	WW: wastewater	



# Thank you for your attention!

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