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General Secretariat

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LIMITE

ENV

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INFORMATION

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on the Environment
N° Cion doc.:	ST 14223/22 + ADD 1
Subject:	Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive: draft 4-column document

Delegations will find attached, for information, a first draft of the 4-column document on the above.

Kindly note that, as the TTE has still difficulties to support the tables, Annex I part D, Annexes VII and VIII are in a separate Word document.

Proposal for a Directive concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast)

ENVI/9/10493

COM(2022)541 final / 2022/0345(COD)

Tables with notes in the Annexes

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Annex 1

D. *METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS*

1. Member States shall ensure that a monitoring method is applied which fulfils the requirements set out in points 2 to 5.

Alternative methods to those referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained.

Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information concerning the applied monitoring method.

2. Flow-proportional or time-based 24-hour samples shall be collected at the same well-defined point in the outlet and, if necessary, in the inlet of the urban wastewater treatment plant. However, any time-based samples used to monitor micro-pollutants shall be 48-hour samples.

Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.

3. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year:

— 1000 to 9 999 p.e.:	One sample per month
— 10 000 to 49 999 p. e.:	Two samples per month For micro-pollutants, one sample per month
— 50 000 to 99 999 p.e. :	One sample per week. For micro-pollutants, two samples per week
— 100 000 p.e. or over:	One sample per day For micro-pollutants, two samples per week

4. The treated wastewater shall be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters if, for each relevant parameter considered individually, samples of the water show that it complies with the relevant parametric value in the following way:
- (a) for the parameters specified in Table 1 , a maximum number of samples which are allowed to fail the requirements, expressed in concentrations and/or percentage reductions , is specified in Table 4;
 - (b) for the parameters of Table 1 expressed in concentrations, the failing samples taken under normal operating conditions must not deviate from the parametric values by more than 100 %, except for the parameter total suspended solids, for which deviations from the parametric values of up to 150 % may be accepted;
 - (c) for those parameters specified in Table 2 the annual mean of the samples for each parameter shall be conform to the relevant parametric values set out in that table. One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the minimum percentage of reduction shall apply;
 - (d) for the parameters specified in Table 3, each sample taken shall be conform to the parametric values set out in that table.
5. The samples shall be taken so that they reflect the pollution during dry weather conditions. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the result of unusual situations due to heavy rain.

6. Analyses concerning discharges from lagooning shall be carried out on filtered samples; however, the concentration of total suspended solids in unfiltered water samples of such discharges shall not exceed 150 mg/l.

Table 1: Requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants subject to Article 6 of the Directive. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction ¹ shall apply.			
Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ¹	Reference method of measurement
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅ at 20 °C) without nitrification (see Note 1)	25 mg/l O ₂	70-90 40 under Article 4 (2)	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample. Determination of dissolved oxygen before and after five-day incubation at 20 °C ± 1 °C, in complete darkness. Addition of a nitrification inhibitor
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) ☒ (See Note 2) ☒	125 mg/l O ₂	75	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample Potassium dichromate
Total Organic Carbon (See Note 2)	37 mg/l	75	EN 1484
Total suspended solids	35 mg/l (see Note 3)	90 (see Note 3)	– Filtering of a representative sample through a 0,45 µm filter membrane. Drying at 105 °C and weighing – Centrifuging of a representative sample (for at least five mins with mean acceleration of 2800 to 3200 g), drying at 105 °C and weighing

¹ Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.

Note 1: The parameter can be replaced by another parameter: total organic carbon (TOC) or total oxygen demand (TOD) if a relationship can be established between BOD5 and the substitute parameter.

Note 2: Member States shall measure either the Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the Total Organic Carbon.

Note 3: This requirement is optional.

Table 2:

Requirements for tertiary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) and (3) . One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.

Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ² (See Note 1)	Reference method of measurement
Total phosphorus	0,5 mg/L	90	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry
Total nitrogen	6 mg/L	85	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry

Note 1: Natural nitrogen retention shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction.

² Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.

Table 3: Requirements for quaternary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8(1) and (3).

Indicators	Minimum percentage of removal
Substances that can pollute water even at low concentrations (see Note 1)	80 % (see Note 2)

Note 1: The concentration of the organic substances referred to in points (a) and (b) shall be measured.

(a) Category 1 (substances that can be very easily treated):

- (i) Amisulprid (CAS No 71675-85-9),
- (ii) Carbamazepine (CAS No 298-46-4),
- (iii) Citalopram (CAS No 59729-33-8),
- (iv) Clarithromycin (CAS No 81103-11-9),
- (v) Diclofenac (CAS No 15307-86-5),
- (vi) Hydrochlorothiazide (CAS No 58-93-5),
- (vii) Metoprolol (CAS No 37350-58-6),
- (viii) Venlafaxine (CAS No 93413-69-5);

(b) Category 2 (substances that can be easily disposed of):

- (i) Benzotriazole (CAS No 95-14-7),
- (ii) Candesartan (CAS No 139481-59-7),
- (iii) Irbesartan (CAS No 138402-11-6),
- (iv) mixture of 4-Methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 29878-31-7) and 6-methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 136-85-6).

Note 2: The percentage of removal shall be calculated for at least six substances. The number of substances in category 1 shall be twice the number of substances in category 2. If less than six substances can be measured in sufficient concentration, the competent authority shall designate other substances to calculate the minimum percentage of removal when it is necessary. The average of the percentages of removal of all substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80 % minimum percentage of removal has been reached.

Table 4	
Series of samples taken in any year	Maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform
4-7	1
8-16	2
17-28	3
29-40	4
41-53	5
54-67	6
68-81	7
82-95	8
96-110	9
111-125	10
126-140	11
141-155	12
156-171	13
172-187	14
188-203	15
204-219	16
220-235	17
236-251	18

252-268	19
269-284	20
285-300	21
301-317	22
318-334	23
335-350	24
351-365	25

EP MANDATE

Annex 1

D. METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

1. Member States shall ensure that a monitoring method is applied which fulfils the requirements set out in points 2 to 5.

Alternative methods to those referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained.

Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information concerning the applied monitoring method.

2. ~~Flow proportional or~~ **Member States shall use** time-based 24-hour samples **which** shall be collected at the same well-defined point in the outlet and, if necessary, in the inlet of the urban wastewater treatment plant. However, any time-based samples used to monitor micro-pollutants shall be 48-hour samples.

Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.

3. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year:

— 4000 750 to 9 999 p.e.:	One sample per month
— 10 000 to 49 999 p.e.:	Two samples per month For micro-pollutants, one sample per month two months
— 50 000 to 99 999 p.e.:	One sample per week. For micro-pollutants, two samples one sample per week two months
— 100 000 p.e. or over:	One sample per day week For micro-pollutants, two samples one sample per week month

4. The treated wastewater shall be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters if, for each relevant parameter considered individually, samples of the water show that it complies with the relevant parametric value in the following way:
- (a) for the parameters specified in Table 1, a maximum number of samples which are allowed to fail the requirements, expressed in concentrations and/or percentage reductions, is specified in Table 4;
 - (b) for the parameters of Table 1 expressed in concentrations, the failing samples taken under normal operating conditions must not deviate from the parametric values by more than 100 %, except for the parameter total suspended solids, for which deviations from the parametric values of up to 150 % may be accepted;
 - (c) for those parameters specified in Table 2 the annual mean of the samples for each parameter shall be conform to the relevant parametric values set out in that table. One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the minimum percentage of reduction shall apply;
 - (d) for the parameters specified in Table 3, each sample taken shall be conform to the parametric values set out in that table.
5. The samples shall be taken so that they reflect the pollution during dry weather conditions. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the result of unusual situations due to heavy rain.
6. Analyses concerning discharges from lagooning shall be carried out on filtered samples; however, the concentration of total suspended solids in unfiltered water samples of such discharges shall not exceed 150 mg/l.
- Equivalent digital on-line sensor measurement may be used as an alternative for this purpose.***

Table 1: Requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants subject to Article 6 of the Directive. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.

Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ⁴⁹	Reference method of measurement
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5 at 20 °C) without nitrification (see Note 1)	25 mg/l O ₂	70-90 40 under Article 4(2)	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample. Determination of dissolved oxygen before and after five-day incubation at 20 °C ± 1 °C, in complete darkness. Addition of a nitrification inhibitor
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) (See Note 2)	125 mg/l O ₂	75	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample Potassium dichromate
Total Organic Carbon (See Note 2)	37 mg/l	75	EN 1484
Total suspended solids	35 mg/l (see Note 3))	90 (see Note 3))	– Filtering of a representative sample through a 0,45 µm filter membrane. Drying at 105 °C and weighing – Centrifuging of a representative sample (for at least five mins with mean acceleration of 2800 to 3200 g), drying at



			105 °C and weighing
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Note 1: The parameter can be replaced by another parameter: total organic carbon (TOC) or total oxygen demand (TOD) if a relationship can be established between BOD5 and the substitute parameter.

Note 2: Member States shall measure either the Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the Total Organic Carbon.

Note 3: This requirement is optional.

Table 2: Requirements for tertiary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) and (3). *For wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1), both parameters shall apply. For wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(3), one or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply. Equivalent digital on- line sensor measurement may be used as an alternative for this purpose. [Am. 229]*

Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ⁷ (See Note 1)	Reference method of measurement
Total phosphorus	2 0,5 0,2 mg/L	90-93	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry <i>or equivalent digital on-line sensor measurement.</i>
Total nitrogen	6 8 mg/L ^{7a}	85-80	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry <i>or equivalent digital on-line sensor measurement.</i>
⁷ Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.			
^{7a} <i>These values for concentration are annual means as referred to in Annex I, paragraph D.4(c). However, the requirements for nitrogen may be checked using daily averages where it is proved, in accordance with Annex I, paragraph D.1, that the same level of protection is obtained. In this case, the daily average must not exceed 20 mg/l of total nitrogen for all the samples when the temperature from the effluent in the biological reactor is superior or equal to 12 °C. The conditions concerning temperature could be replaced by a limitation on the time of operation to take account of regional climatic conditions.</i>			

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Note 1: Natural nitrogen retention ~~shall not~~ **may** be taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction, ***if the water can be proven to take more than two years to reach the catchment area sensitive to nitrogen and would contribute to the eutrophication of that area, and shall be reported to the Commission. The concentrations of nitrogen in the areas referred to in point (b) of condition (1) are compliant with the reference conditions set under Annex V.1.2.1 of Directive 2000/60/EC to define the good ecological status of those areas.***

Table 3: Requirements for quaternary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8(1) and (3).

Indicators	Minimum percentage of removal
Substances that can pollute water even at low concentrations (see Note 1)	80 % (see Note 2)

Note 1: The concentration of the organic substances referred to in points (a), **(b) and (c)** ~~and~~

~~(b)~~ shall be measured.

(a) Category 1 (substances that can be very easily treated):

- (i) Amisulprid (CAS No 71675-85-9);
- (ii) Carbamazepine (CAS No 298-46-4);
- (iii) Citalopram (CAS No 59729-33-8);
- (iv) Clarithromycin (CAS No 81103-11-9);
- (v) Diclofenac (CAS No 15307-86-5);
- (vi) Hydrochlorothiazide (CAS No 58-93-5);
- (vii) Metoprolol (CAS No 37350-58-6);
- (viii) Venlafaxine (CAS No 93413-69-5).

(b) Category 2 (substances that can be easily disposed of):

- (i) Benzotriazole (CAS No 95-14-7);
- (ii) Candesartan (CAS No 139481-59-7);
- (iii) Irbesartan (CAS No 138402-11-6);
- (iv) mixture of 4-Methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 29878-31-7) and 6-methyl- benzotriazole (CAS No 136-85-6).

(ba) Category 3 (substances of high risk):

- (i) Telmisartan (CAS No 144701-48-4);**
- (ii) Bisphenol A (CAS No 80-05-7);**

(iii) *Beta-estradiol (CAS No 50-28-2);*

(iv) *Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (CAS No 1763-23-1).*

Note 2: The percentage of removal shall be calculated *on dry weather flow* for at least six substances *in categories 1 and 2 and all substances in category 3.*

The number of substances in category 1 shall be twice the number of substances in category 2. If less than six substances can be measured in sufficient concentration, the competent authority shall designate other substances to calculate the minimum percentage of removal when it is necessary. The average of the percentages of removal of all substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80 % minimum percentage of removal has been reached.

Table 4	
Series of samples taken in any year	Maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform
4-7	1
8-16	2
17-28	3
29-40	4
41-53	5
54-67	6
68-81	7
82-95	8
96-110	9
111-125	10
126-140	11

141-155	12
156-171	13
172-187	14
188-203	15
204-219	16
220-235	17
236-251	18
252-268	19
269-284	20
285-300	21
301-317	22
318-334	23
335-350	24
351-365	25

COUNCIL MANDATE

Annex 4I

D. METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

1. Member States shall ensure that a monitoring method is applied which fulfils the requirements set out in points 2 to 5. **All methods of analysis shall comply with minimum performance criteria as the ones defined in the Directive 2009/90/EC and other relevant rules.**

Alternative methods to those referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained.

Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information concerning the applied monitoring method.

2. Flow-proportional or time-based 24-hour samples shall be collected at the same well-defined point in the outlet and, if necessary, in the inlet of the urban wastewater treatment plant. However, any time-based samples used to monitor micropollutants ~~shall~~ **may** be 48-hour samples.

Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.

3. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year:

1 250 to 9 999 p.e.:	One sample per month (see Note 1)
10 000 to 49 999 p. e.:	Two samples per month For micropollutants, one sample per month
50 000 to 99 999 149 999 p.e.:	One sample per week. For micropollutants, two samples per week month
100 000 150 000 p.e. or over above:	One sample per day Two samples per week For micropollutants, two samples per week month

Note 1: For agglomerations concerned by seasonal activity, intervals of maximum two months without sampling are accepted provided that additional samples are taken during the months of seasonal activity. A total of 12 samples shall be taken throughout the year.

4. The treated **urban** wastewater shall be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters if, for each relevant parameter considered individually, samples of the water show that it complies with the relevant parametric value in the following way:
- (a) for the parameters specified in Table 1 **and Table 3**, a maximum number of samples which are allowed to fail the requirements, expressed in concentrations and/or percentage reductions, is specified in Table 4;
 - (b) for the parameters of Table 1 expressed in concentrations, the failing samples taken under normal operating conditions must not deviate from the parametric values by more than 100%, except for the parameter total suspended solids, for which deviations from the parametric values of up to 150 % may be accepted;

- (c) for those parameters specified in Table 2 the annual mean of the samples for each parameter shall be conform to the relevant parametric values set out in that table. One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the minimum percentage of reduction shall apply;
- (d) for the parameters specified in Table 3, ~~each sample taken shall be conform to the parametric values set out in that table~~ **the frequency of sampling referred to in paragraph 3 of Part D of Annex I means that one sample is taken in the inlet and one sample is taken in the outlet of the urban wastewater treatment plant in order to verify compliance with the minimum percentage of removal of table 3 of Annex I. The average percentage of removal of all substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80% minimum percentage of removal has been reached.**
5. The samples shall be taken so that they reflect the pollution during dry weather **flow-conditions**. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the result of unusual situations due to heavy rain.
6. Analyses concerning discharges from lagooning shall be carried out on filtered samples; however, the concentration of total suspended solids in unfiltered water samples of such discharges shall not exceed 150 mg/l.

Table 1: Requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants subject to Article 6 of the Directive. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.

Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ³ (see Note 4)	Reference method of measurement
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅ at 20 °C) without nitrification (see Note 1)	25 mg/l O ₂	70-90 40 under Article 4(2) 6(3)	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample. Determination of dissolved oxygen before and after five-day incubation at 20 °C ± 1 °C, in complete darkness. Addition of a nitrification inhibitor
Chemical oxygen demand (COD) (See Note 2)	125 mg/l O ₂	75	Homogenized, unfiltered, undecanted sample Potassium dichromate
Total Organic Carbon (See Note 2)	37 mg/l	75	EN 1484
Total suspended solids	35 mg/l (see Note 3)	90 (see Note 3)	– Filtering of a representative sample through a 0,45 µm filter membrane. Drying at 105 °C and weighing – Centrifuging of a representative sample (for at least five mins with mean acceleration of 2800 to 3200 g), drying at 105 °C and weighing

³ — ~~Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.~~

Note 1: The parameter can be replaced by another parameter: total organic carbon (TOC) or total oxygen demand (TOD) if a relationship can be established between BOD₅ and the substitute parameter.

Note 2: Member States shall measure either the Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the Total Organic Carbon.

Note 3: This requirement is optional.

Note 4: Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.

Table 2: Requirements for tertiary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) ~~and or from urban waste water treatment plants serving agglomerations referred to in Article 7(3). For discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1), both parameters shall apply. For agglomerations referred to in Article 7(3), One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.~~

Parameters	Concentration	Minimum percentage of reduction ⁴ (See Note 1)	Reference method of measurement
Total phosphorus (see Note 2)	0,5 mg/l 1 mg/l (10 000 – 150 000 p.e.) 0,5 mg/l (more than 150 000 p.e.)	90 87,5	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry
Total nitrogen (see Note 2)	6 mg/l 10 mg/l (10 000 – 150 000 p.e.) 8 mg/l (more than 150 000 p.e.) (see Note 3)	85 80 (see Note 1a)	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry

Note 1: ~~Natural nitrogen retention shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction in relation to the load of the influent or to the load generated in an agglomeration if the same level of environmental protection can be ensured. If a fraction of treated urban wastewater is used for agricultural irrigation, nutrients in that fraction may be included in the calculation of the influent load and be excluded from the discharged load.~~

⁴ ~~Reduction in relation to the load of the influent.~~

Note 1a: In exceptional situations due to specific local circumstances where it is demonstrated that part of Nitrogen originated from urban wastewater can be eliminated in the receiving waters, natural nitrogen retention may be taken into account in Member States where natural nitrogen retention was taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction of Nitrogen referred to under table 2 of Annex I of Council Directive 91/271/EEC until [OP please insert the date = last day of the fifteenth year after the entry into force of the Directive] for the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction of nitrogen referred to in table 2 of Part B of Annex I if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) the average hydraulic retention time of the discharged effluent is at least 1,5 years before it reaches the area sensitive to nitrogen designated under Article 7(2);**
- (2) continuous monitoring and assessment programme of the total nitrogen parameter is ensured:**
 - (a) in the outlets of all urban wastewater treatment plants and where relevant in the urban runoff from agglomerations of 1 250 p.e. and above located in the catchment area of the area designated sensitive to nitrogen under Article 7(2); and**
 - (b) in the relevant inlets of the concerned area designated under Article 7(2); and**
 - (c) at the representative sampling locations in the receiving waters and relevant water bodies in the catchment area of the concerned area designated under Article 7(2);**
- (3) the minimum percentage reduction for nitrogen of Table 2 is met; this percentage shall be calculated on the basis of the data collected from continuous monitoring and assessment programme referred to in point (2);**
- (4) it can be demonstrated that nitrogen releases from urban wastewater treatment plants in the catchment area are not harmful for the environment, including for biodiversity, and human health and do not modify the ecosystem;**

- (5) the concentration of nutrients in the areas referred to in point (c) of condition (2) are compliant with the condition set under Annex V.1.2.1 of Directive 2000/60/EC to define good ecological status of those areas;**
- (6) the use of natural nitrogen retention is reported to the Commission in accordance with Article 22(1)(a), as well to potentially affected neighboring Member States, together with all the elements necessary to verify that conditions (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) above are fulfilled.**

Note 2: This requirement shall apply on [OP please insert the date = date of adoption of this Directive] to existing urban wastewater treatment plants obliged to meet the deadlines established under Article 7(1) and to agglomerations under Article 7(3). Until these deadlines are met, the obligations of Article 32(3) shall apply to these urban wastewater treatment plants.

Note 3: Where the temperature in the effluent of the biological reactor is below 12 °C, including situations where the effluent of the biological reactor is below 5 °C, the results of the samples taken may be excluded from the calculation of the annual mean for nitrogen as referred to in point (4)(c) of Part D of this Annex where all the following can be demonstrated:

- (1) no adverse effect to the environment is ensured;**
- (2) excessive costs and/or excessive energy consumption would be required to reach the values for nitrogen in Table 2.**

Table 3: Requirements for quaternary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8 (1) and or from urban wastewater treatment plants serving agglomerations referred to in Article 8(34).	
Indicators	Minimum percentage of removal in relation to the load of the influent
Substances that can pollute water even at low concentrations (see Note 1)	80 % (see Note 2)

Note 1: The concentration of the organic substances referred to in points (a) and (b) shall be measured.

- (a) Category 1 (substances that can be very easily treated):
- (i) Amisulprid (CAS No 71675-85-9),
 - (ii) Carbamazepine (CAS No 298-46-4),
 - (iii) Citalopram (CAS No 59729-33-8),
 - (iv) Clarithromycin (CAS No 81103-11-9),
 - (v) Diclofenac (CAS No 15307-86-5),
 - (vi) Hydrochlorothiazide (CAS No 58-93-5),
 - (vii) Metoprolol (CAS No 37350-58-6),
 - (viii) Venlafaxine (CAS No 93413-69-5);
- (b) Category 2 (substances that can be easily disposed of):
- (i) Benzotriazole (CAS No 95-14-7),
 - (ii) Candesartan (CAS No 139481-59-7),
 - (iii) Irbesartan (CAS No 138402-11-6),
 - (iv) mixture of 4-Methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 29878-31-7) and ~~56~~-methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 136-85-6).

Note 2: The percentage of removal shall be calculated for at least six substances. The number of substances in category 1 shall be twice the number of substances in category 2. If less than six substances can be measured in sufficient concentration, the competent authority shall designate other substances to calculate the minimum percentage of removal when it is necessary. The average of the **specific** percentages of removal of all **single** substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80 % minimum percentage of removal has been reached.

Table 4: Requirement for samples	
Series of samples taken in any year	Maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform
4-7	1
8-16	2
17-28	3
29-40	4
41-53	5
54-67	6
68-81	7
82-95	8
96-110	9
111-125	10
126-140	11
141-155	12
156-171	13
172-187	14
188-203	15
204-219	16
220-235	17
236-251	18
252-268	19
269-284	20
285-300	21
301-317	22
318-334	23
335-350	24
351-365	25

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

ANNEX 7

Part A

Repealed Directive
with list of the successive amendments thereto
(referred to in Article [19])

Council Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40)	
Commission Directive 98/15/EC (OJ L 67, 7.3.1998, p. 29)	
Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1)	only Annex III, point 21
Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)	only Annex, point 4.2
Council Directive 2013/64/EU (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 8)	only Article 1

Part B

Time-limits for transposition into national law

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
91/271/EC	30 June 1993
98/15/EC	30 September 1998
2013/64/EU	31 December 2018 as regards Article 1(1), (2) and (3) 30 June 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (a) 31 December 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (b)

EP MANDATE

ANNEX 7

Part A

Repealed Directive
with list of the successive amendments thereto
(referred to in Article [19])

Council Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40)	
Commission Directive 98/15/EC (OJ L 67, 7.3.1998, p. 29)	
Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1)	only Annex III, point 21
Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)	only Annex, point 4.2
Council Directive 2013/64/EU (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 8)	only Article 1

Part B

Time-limits for transposition into national law

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
91/271/EC	30 June 1993
98/15/EC	30 September 1998
2013/64/EU	31 December 2018 as regards Article 1(1), (2) and (3) 30 June 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (a) 31 December 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (b)

COUNCIL MANDATE

ANNEX 7 VII

Part A

Repealed Directive
with list of the successive amendments thereto
(referred to in Article [19])

Council Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40)	
Commission Directive 98/15/EC (OJ L 67, 7.3.1998, p. 29)	
Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1)	only Annex III, point 21
Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)	only Annex, point 4.2
Council Directive 2013/64/EU (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 8)	only Article 1

Part B

Time-limits for transposition into national law

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
91/271/EC	30 June 1993
98/15/EC	30 September 1998
2013/64/EU	31 December 2018 as regards Article 1(1), (2) and (3) 30 June 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (a) 31 December 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (b)

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

ANNEX 8

CORRELATION TABLE

Directive 91/271/EC	This Directive
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2, introductory wording	Article 2, introductory wording
Article 2, points 1 to 4	Article 2, points 1 to 4
-	Article 2, points 5 and 6
Article 2, point 5	Article 2, point 7
-	Article 2, points 8 and 9
Article 2, point 6	Article 2, point 10
Article 2, point 8	Article 2, point 11
-	Article 2, points 12 and 13
Article 2, point 10	Article 2, point 14
Article 2, point 11	Article 2, point 15
-	Article 2, point 16 to 23
Article 3(1)	Article 3(1)
-	Article 3(2)
Article 3(2)	Article 3(3)
Article 3(1) third subparagraph	Article 4(1)
-	Article 4(2)
-	Article 4(3)
-	Article 4(4)
-	Article 4(5)
-	Article 5
Article 4(1)	Article 6(1)
-	Article 6(2)
-	Article 6(3)
Article 4(4)	Article 6(4)

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Article 5(2)
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Article 5(4)
Article 5(5)
Article 5(7)
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Article 9
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Article 10
Article 11(1)
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Article 11(3)
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Article 12(2)
Article 12(3)
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Article 15(1)
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Article 17(1)
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Article 7(1)
Article 7(2)
Article 7(3)
Article 7(4)
Article 7(5)
Article 7(6)
Article 7(7)
Article 8
Article 9
Article 10
Article 11
Article 12(1)
Article 12(2)
Article 13
Article 14(1)
Article 14(2)
Article 14(3)
Article 14(4)
Article 15(1)
Article 15(2)
Article 15(3)
Article 16
Article 17
Article 18
Article 19
Article 20
Article 21(1)
Article 21(2)
Article 21(3)
Article 22
Article 23(1)
Article 23(2)
Article 23(3)
Article 23(4)
Article 24

-	Article 25
-	Article 26
-	Article 27
Article 18	Article 28
-	Article 29
-	Article 30
-	Article 31
-	Article 32
Article 19	Article 33
-	Article 34
Article 20	Article 35
Annex I	Annex I(A)
Annex I(B)	Annex I(B)
Annex I(C)	Annex I(C)
Annex I(D)	Annex I(D)
Annex II	Annex II
-	Annex III
Annex III	Annex IV
-	Annex V
-	Annex VI
-	Annex VII
-	Annex VIII

EP MANDATE**ANNEX 8****CORRELATION TABLE**

Directive 91/271/EC	This Directive
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2, introductory wording	Article 2, introductory wording
Article 2, points 1 to 4	Article 2, points 1 to 4
-	Article 2, points 5 and 6
Article 2, point 5	Article 2, point 7
-	Article 2, points 8 and 9
Article 2, point 6	Article 2, point 10
Article 2, point 8	Article 2, point 11
-	Article 2, points 12 and 13
Article 2, point 10	Article 2, point 14
Article 2, point 11	Article 2, point 15
-	Article 2, point 16 to 23
Article 3(1)	Article 3(1)
-	Article 3(2)
Article 3(2)	Article 3(3)
Article 3(1) third subparagraph	Article 4(1)
-	Article 4(2)
-	Article 4(3)
-	Article 4(4)
-	Article 4(5)
-	Article 5
Article 4(1)	Article 6(1)
-	Article 6(2)
-	Article 6(3)
Article 4(4)	Article 6(4)
-	Article 7(1)

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Article 5(2)
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Article 5(4)
Article 5(5)
Article 5(7)
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Article 9
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Article 10
Article 11(1)
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Article 11(3)
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Article 12(2)
Article 12(3)
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Article 15(1)
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Article 17(1)
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Article 7(2)
Article 7(3)
Article 7(4)
Article 7(5)
Article 7(6)
Article 7(7)
Article 8
Article 9
Article 10
Article 11
Article 12(1)
Article 12(2)
Article 13
Article 14(1)
Article 14(2)
Article 14(3)
Article 14(4)
Article 15(1)
Article 15(2)
Article 15(3)
Article 16
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Article 21(1)
Article 21(2)
Article 21(3)
Article 22
Article 23(1)
Article 23(2)
Article 23(3)
Article 23(4)
Article 24
Article 25

-	Article 26
-	Article 27
Article 18	Article 28
-	Article 29
-	Article 30
-	Article 31
-	Article 32
Article 19	Article 33
-	Article 34
Article 20	Article 35
Annex I	Annex I(A)
Annex I(B)	Annex I(B)
Annex I(C)	Annex I(C)
Annex I(D)	Annex I(D)
Annex II	Annex II
-	Annex III
Annex III	Annex IV
-	Annex V
-	Annex VI
-	Annex VII
-	Annex VIII

COUNCIL MANDATE

ANNEX 8 VIII

Correlation Table

Directive 91/271/EC	This Directive
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2, introductory wording	Article 2, introductory wording
Article 2, points 1 to 4	Article 2, points 1 to 4
-	Article 2, points 5 and 6
Article 2, point 5	Article 2, point 7
-	Article 2, points 8 and 9
Article 2, point 6	Article 2, point 10
Article 2, point 8	Article 2, point 11
-	Article 2, points 12 and 13
Article 2, point 10	Article 2, point 14
Article 2, point 11	Article 2, point 15
-	Article 2, point 16 to 23
Article 3(1)	Article 3(1)
-	Article 3(2)
Article 3(2)	Article 3(3)
Article 3(1) third subparagraph	Article 4(1)
-	Article 4(2)
-	Article 4(3)
-	Article 4(4)
-	Article 4(5)
-	Article 5
Article 4(1)	Article 6(1)
-	Article 6(2)
-	Article 6(3)
Article 4(4)	Article 6(4)
-	Article 7(1)
-	Article 7(2)

Article 5(2)

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Article 5(4)

Article 5(5)

Article 5(7)

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Article 9

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Article 10

Article 11(1)

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Article 11(3)

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Article 12(2)

Article 12(3)

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Article 15(1)

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Article 17(1)

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Article 7(3)

Article 7(4)

Article 7(5)

Article 7(6)

Article 7(7)

Article 8

Article 9

Article 10

Article 11

Article 12(1)

Article 12(2)

Article 13

Article 14(1)

Article 14(2)

Article 14(3)

Article 14(4)

Article 15(1)

Article 15(2)

Article 15(3)

Article 16

Article 17

Article 18

Article 19

Article 20

Article 21(1)

Article 21(2)

Article 21(3)

Article 22

Article 23(1)

Article 23(2)

Article 23(3)

Article 23(4)

Article 24

Article 25

Article 26

-	Article 27
Article 18	Article 28
-	Article 29
-	Article 30
-	Article 31
-	Article 32
Article 19	Article 33
-	Article 34
Article 20	Article 35
Annex I	Annex I(A)
Annex I(B)	Annex I(B)
Annex I(C)	Annex I(C)
Annex I(D)	Annex I(D)
Annex II	Annex II
-	Annex III
Annex III	Annex IV
-	Annex V
-	Annex VI
-	Annex VII
-	Annex VIII

Proposal for a **DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL** concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)

2022/0345(COD)

[Version for Trilogue on November 21, 2023]

13-11-2023 at 12h52

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2022/0345 (COD)	2022/0345 (COD)	2022/0345 (COD)	
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning urban wastewater treatment (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)	
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union , and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union , and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union , and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , <u>1. OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].</u>	
Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	
Recital 1				
11	(1) Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹ has been substantially amended several times². Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity. 1. Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40). 2. See Annex VII, Part A.	(1) Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹ has been substantially amended several times². Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity. 1. Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40). 2. See Annex VII, Part A.	(1) Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹ has been substantially amended several times². Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity. 1. Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40). 2. See Annex VII, Part A.	
Recital 1a				
11a		<u><i>(1a) Water is a public good which belongs to everyone and is for everyone and which, as a natural resource that is essential, irreplaceable and indispensable to life, needs to be considered and integrated in its three dimensions: social, economic and environmental.</i></u>		
Recital 1b				
11b		<u><i>(1b) The European Parliament resolutions of 5 October 2022 on access to water as a human right – the external dimension, and of 8</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>September 2015 on the follow-up to the European Citizens' Initiative 'Right2Water' state that water should be treated as a common good.</i></u>		
Recital 2				
12	(2) Directive 91/271/EEC sets the legal framework for the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the discharge of biodegradable wastewaters from certain industrial sectors. Its objective is to protect the environment from being adversely affected by insufficiently treated urban wastewater discharges. This Directive should continue to pursue the same objective, whilst also contributing to the protection of public health, when for instance urban wastewater is discharged in bathing waters or in water bodies used for the abstraction of drinking water, or when urban wastewater is used as an indicator for parameters relevant for public health. It should also improve access to sanitation and to key information related to the governance of the urban wastewater collection and treatment activities. Finally, this Directive should contribute to the progressive elimination of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from urban wastewater collection and treatment	(2) Directive 91/271/EEC sets the legal framework for the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the discharge of biodegradable wastewaters from certain industrial sectors. Its<u>The</u> objective <u>of this framework</u> is to protect the environment, <u>including the biodiversity of land-based, marine and coastal ecosystems</u> from being adversely affected by insufficiently treated urban wastewater discharges <u>in order to achieve the objectives established under Directive 2000/60/EC and other relevant legislation</u>. This Directive should, <u>in view of the green transition objectives set by the Green Deal</u>, continue to pursue the same objective, whilst also contributing to the protection of public health, when for instance urban wastewater is discharged in bathing waters or in water bodies used for the abstraction of drinking water, or when urban wastewater is used as an indicator for parameters relevant for public health. It should also improve<u>ensure</u> access to	(2) Directive 91/271/EEC sets the legal framework for the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the discharge of biodegradable wastewaters from certain industrial sectors. ItsUrban wastewaters can be formed by different mixtures of domestic wastewaters, urban runoff and non-domestic wastewater from other origins. Wastewater from institutions such as offices, schools, kitchens with food preparation, etc. which are predominantly originated from the human metabolism, qualifies as domestic wastewaters as well. The objective of Directive 91/271/EEC is to protect the environment from being adversely affected by insufficiently treated urban wastewater discharges. This Directive should continue to pursue the same objective, whilst also contributing to the protection of public health, when for instance urban wastewater is discharged in bathing waters or in water bodies used for the abstraction of drinking water, or when urban wastewater is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	activities, notably by further reducing nitrogen emissions but also by promoting energy efficiency and production of renewable energies, and thus should contribute to the 2050 objective of Climate Neutrality established under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).	sanitation and to key information related to the governance of the urban wastewater collection and treatment activities. Finally, This Directive should also contribute to the progressive elimination <u>reduction</u> of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from urban wastewater collection and treatment activities, notably by further reducing nitrogen emissions but also by promoting energy efficiency and production of renewable energies, and thus should contribute to the 2050 objective of Climate Neutrality established under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. <u>Finally, it should encourage the use of nature-based solutions such as constructed wetland as a tool for the treatment and discharge of urban wastewater.</u> ¹. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).	used as an indicator for parameters relevant for public health. It should also improve access to sanitation and to key information related to the governance of the urban wastewater collection and treatment activities. Finally, this Directive should contribute to the progressive elimination reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from urban wastewater collection and treatment activities, notably by further reducing nitrogen emissions but also by promoting energy efficiency and production of renewable energies, and thus should contribute to the 2050 objective of Climate Neutrality established under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).	
Recital 3				
13	(3) In 2019, the Commission performed an evaluation of Council Directive 91/271/EEC under the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme¹ (the 'evaluation'). It	(3) In 2019, the Commission performed an evaluation of Council Directive 91/271/EEC under the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme¹ (the 'evaluation'). It	(3) In 2019, the Commission performed an evaluation of Council Directive 91/271/EEC under the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme¹ (the 'evaluation'). It	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	became apparent from that exercise that certain provisions of the Directive needed to be updated. Three important sources of remaining load of pollution from urban wastewater that could be avoided were identified, namely storm water overflows and urban runoff, potentially mal-functioning individual systems (i.e. systems treating domestic wastewater that is not entering collecting systems) and small agglomerations that are currently not completely covered by Directive 91/271/EEC. Those three sources of pollution constitute a significant pressure on surface water bodies in the Union. Moreover, the report of the evaluation also highlighted the need to improve the transparency and governance of the urban wastewater activities, to seize the opportunity offered by the urban wastewater treatment sector to use its potential for renewable energy development and make tangible steps towards energy neutrality as a contribution to climate neutrality and to harmonise urban wastewater surveillance of health parameters, such as the COVID-19 virus and its variants, as a support for public health action. 1. Commission Staff Working Document, Executive Summary of the Evaluation of the Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991, concerning urban waste-water	became apparent from that exercise that certain provisions of the Directive needed to be updated. Three important sources of remaining load of pollution from urban wastewater that could be avoided were identified, namely storm water overflows and urban runoff, potentially mal-functioning individual systems (i.e. systems treating domestic wastewater that is not entering collecting systems) and small agglomerations that are currently not completely covered by Directive 91/271/EEC. Those three sources of pollution constitute a significant pressure on surface water bodies in the Union. Moreover, the report of the evaluation also highlighted the need to improve the transparency and governance of the urban wastewater activities, to seize the opportunity offered by the urban wastewater treatment sector to use its potential for renewable energy development and make tangible steps towards energy neutrality as a contribution to climate neutrality and to harmonise urban wastewater surveillance of health parameters, such as the COVID-19 virus and its variants, as a support for public health action. 1. Commission Staff Working Document, Executive Summary of the Evaluation of the Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991, concerning urban waste-water	became apparent from that exercise that certain provisions of the Directive needed to be updated. Three important sources of remaining load of pollution from urban wastewater that could be avoided were identified, namely sewer overflows and polluted discharges of storm water overflows and urban runoff, potentially mal-functioning individual systems (i.e. systems treating domestic wastewater that is not entering collecting systems) and small agglomerations that are currently not completely covered by Directive 91/271/EEC. Those three sources of pollution constitute a significant pressure on surface water bodies in the Union. Moreover, the report of the evaluation also highlighted the need to improve the transparency and governance of the urban wastewater activities, to seize the opportunity offered by the urban wastewater treatment sector to use its potential for renewable energy development and make tangible steps towards energy neutrality as a contribution to climate neutrality and to harmonise urban wastewater surveillance of health parameters, such as the COVID-19 virus and its variants, as a support for public health action. 1. Commission Staff Working Document, Executive Summary of the Evaluation of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	treatment (SWD(2019) 701 final).	treatment (SWD(2019) 701 final).	Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991, concerning urban waste- waterwastewater treatment (SWD(2019) 701 final).	
Recital 4				
14	(4) Small agglomerations constitute a significant pressure on 11 % of the surface water bodies in the Union¹. To better tackle the pollution from such agglomerations, and to prevent discharges of untreated urban wastewater into the environment, the scope of this Directive should include all agglomerations of 1 000 population equivalent (p.e.) and above. ¹. EEA report, European waters: Assessment of status and pressures 2018, No 7/2018.	(4) Small agglomerations constitute a significant pressure on 11 % of the surface water bodies in the Union¹. To better tackle the pollution from such agglomerations, and to prevent discharges of untreated urban wastewater into the environment, the scope of this Directive should include all agglomerations of 1 000 750 population equivalent (p.e.) and above. ¹. EEA report, European waters: Assessment of status and pressures 2018, No 7/2018.	(4) Small agglomerations constitute a significant pressure on 11 % of the surface water bodies in the Union¹. To better tackle the pollution from such agglomerations, and to prevent discharges of untreated urban wastewater into the environment, the scope of this Directive should include all agglomerations of 1 000 1 250 population equivalent (p.e.) and above. ¹. EEA report, European waters: Assessment of status and pressures 2018, No 7/2018.	
Recital 5				
15	(5) In order to ensure effective treatment of urban wastewater before discharge into the environment, all urban wastewaters from agglomerations of 1 000 p.e. and above should be collected in centralised collecting systems. Where such systems are already in place, Member States should ensure that all sources of urban wastewater are connected to them.	(5) In order to ensure effective treatment of urban wastewater before discharge into the environment, all urban wastewaters from agglomerations of 1 000 750 p.e. and above should be collected in centralised collecting systems. Where such systems are already in place, Member States should ensure that all sources of urban wastewater are connected to them. <u>Where such systems are not connected to one other, Member States should</u>	(5) In order to ensure effective treatment of urban wastewater before discharge into the environment, all urban wastewaters from agglomerations of 1 000 1 250 p.e. and above should be collected in centralised collecting systems, unless Member States justify a derogation for the use of individual systems under this Directive. When delineating their agglomerations, Member States should take into account the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>encourage and support small municipalities to join together to manage wastewaters collectively, with this joint management also making a reduction in costs possible.</i></u>	indicative reference threshold of 10 to 25 p.e. per hectare above which the population, possibly combined with economic activities, located in a specific area are considered sufficiently concentrated. Where collecting - Where such systems are already in place, Member States should ensure that all sources of urban domestic wastewater are connected to them.	
Recital 5a				
15a			(5a) Significant investments will be necessary to implement the new requirements introduced by this [recast of the Directive]. Furthermore, Member States who acceded to the Union in or after 2004, have already had to make more recent investments to implement the Directive. It is therefore necessary to take account of the specific situation of those Member States that have acceded to the Union in 2004 or more recently and which have a large number of small agglomerations concerned by the new requirements of the Directive in terms of collection and treatment of urban wastewater for agglomerations between 1 250 and 2 000 p.e., by allowing them to extend the deadlines for compliance with these new	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			requirements in their national implementation plan. Agglomerations below 2 000 p.e. where collecting systems are already in place and discharging urban wastewater into treatment plants located in a different agglomeration should not be counted in the calculation of the percentage when applying the derogation referred to in point (a) of Article 23(5).	
Recital 5b				
15b			(5b) Member States should benefit from more time for the construction of collecting and treatment infrastructures in those agglomerations from 1 250 p.e. to 2 000 p.e. when it can be demonstrated that the achievement of the required infrastructure is particularly difficult due to the necessity to preserve cultural heritage, in line with the objectives mentioned in Article 167 TFEU.	
Recital 6				
16	(6) Exceptionally, where it can be demonstrated that the establishment of a centralised urban wastewater collecting system would produce no environmental benefit or involve	(6) Exceptionally, where it can be demonstrated that the establishment of a centralised urban wastewater collecting system would produce no environmental benefit or involve	(6) Exceptionally, Where it can be demonstrated that the establishment of, or the connection to, a centralised urban wastewater collecting system would produce no	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	excessive costs, Member States should be allowed to use individual systems to treat urban wastewater, as long as they ensure the same level of treatment as secondary and tertiary treatment. For this purpose, Member States should establish national registers to identify individual systems used on their territory and take all necessary measures to ensure that the design of such systems is adequate, that the systems are properly maintained and that they are subject to a regular compliance control. In particular, Member States should ensure that individual systems used for the collection and storage of urban wastewater are impervious and leak-proof, and that monitoring and inspection of the systems are carried out at regular and fixed intervals.	excessive costs, Member States should be allowed to use individual systems to treat urban wastewater, as long as they ensure the same level of treatment environmental protection as secondary and tertiary treatment. For this purpose, Member States should establish national and, where appropriate, regional registers to identify individual systems used on their territory and take all necessary measures to ensure that the design of such systems is adequate, that the systems are properly maintained and that they are subject to a regular compliance control. In particular, Member States should ensure that individual systems used for the collection and storage of urban wastewater are impervious and leak-proof, and that monitoring and inspection of the systems are carried out at regular and fixed intervals. <u>In order to allow for a harmonised regulation of individual systems among Member States, the Commission should provide guidance on the requirements mentioned above on the design, operation and maintenance of such individual systems.</u>	environmental or health benefit, would not be technically feasible, or would or involve excessive costs, Member States should be allowed to use individual systems to collect, store and, when applicable, treat urban wastewater, as long as they ensure the same level of treatment as secondary and tertiary treatment. For this purpose, Member States should establish national registers to identify protection of the environment, including groundwaters and their hydro-geological conditions. Individual systems used on their territory and take all necessary measures to ensure that the design of such systems is adequate, that the systems are properly maintained and that they are subject to a regular compliance control. In particular, Member States should ensure that individual can include different types of collection, storage and treatment systems such as nature-based solutions, small-sized treatment systems, temporary-used for the collection and storage of urban wastewater are impervious and leak-proof, and that monitoring and inspection of the systems are carried out at regular and fixed intervals. tanks combined with regular evacuation to treatment plants.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 6a				
16a			(6a) For this purpose, Member States should establish national, regional or local registers to identify individual systems and temporary storages used on their territory and take all necessary measures to ensure that the design of such systems is adequate, that the systems are properly maintained and that they are subject to a regular compliance control on the basis of a risk-based approach. In particular, Member States should ensure that individual systems used for the collection and storage of urban wastewater are impervious and leak-proof, and that monitoring and inspection of the systems are carried out at regular and fixed intervals. Where individual systems are used to collect and/or treat more than 2% of the urban wastewater load at national level from agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above, Member States should provide the Commission with justifications for the reasons for the use of individual systems instead of collecting systems, the level of compliance of those systems with established standards under this Directive and measures taken to reduce the use of such systems. The Commission should	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish the format of the reporting and the level of details of the information to be provided by national authorities. Recital 6 has been split in 6 and 6a	
Recital 7				
17	(7) During rainfall, storm water overflows and urban runoff represent a sizeable remaining source of pollution discharged into the environment. Those emissions are expected to increase due to the combined effects of urbanisation and progressive change of the rain regime linked with climate change. Solutions to reduce that source of pollution should be defined at local level taking into account the specific local conditions. They should be based on an integrated quantitative and qualitative water management in urban areas. Therefore, Member States should ensure that integrated urban wastewater management plans are established at local level for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above as those agglomerations are responsible for a significant share of the pollution emitted. Furthermore, integrated urban wastewater management plans should also be put in place for agglomeration of	(7) During rainfall, storm water overflows and urban runoff <u>discharges</u> represent a sizeable remaining source of pollution discharged into the environment. Those emissions are expected to increase due to the combined effects of urbanisation, and progressive change of the rain regime linked with climate change. <u>Climate change will indeed increase the likelihood of storm water overflows and urban runoff. Urban wastewater management infrastructures are therefore particularly vulnerable to climate change.</u> Solutions to reduce that source of pollution should be defined at local <u>and regional</u> level taking into account the specific local conditions, <u>including climatic ones and the vulnerability of those infrastructures. It would also be beneficial to have local and regional action plans covering multiple localities when they are all</u>	(7) During rainfall, storm water sewer overflows and urban runoff represent a sizeable remaining source of pollution discharged into the environment. Those emissions are expected to increase due to the combined effects of urbanisation and progressive change of the rain regime linked with climate change. Solutions to reduce that source of pollution should be defined at local level taking into account the specific local conditions. They should be based on an integrated quantitative and qualitative water management in urban areas. Therefore, Member States should ensure that integrated urban wastewater management plans are established at local level for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above as those agglomerations are responsible for a significant share of the pollution emitted. Furthermore, integrated urban wastewater management plans should also be put in place for agglomeration of	

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	between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where storm water overflows or urban runoff poses a risk for the environment or public health.	<u>liable to be impacted by the same watercourses in circumstances of abundant precipitation and, implicitly, by urban runoff.</u> They should be based on an integrated quantitative and qualitative water management in urban areas. <u>In addition, control at source including through nature-based solutions should be mainstreamed as a first step to avoid pollution in urban runoff, as well as co-ordination of measures to control the quantity of urban runoff at source.</u> Therefore, Member States should ensure that integrated urban wastewater management plans, <u>including a stress test assessment of the vulnerability of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants based on climate change scenarios,</u> are established at local <u>and, where appropriate, regional</u> level for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above as those agglomerations are responsible for a significant share of the pollution emitted. Furthermore, integrated urban wastewater management plans should also be put in place for agglomeration of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where storm water overflows or urban runoff poses a risk for the environment or public health. <u>The proposed goal of a reduction of storm water overflow to approximately 1% of the annual</u>	between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where storm water sewer overflows or urban runoff poses a risk for the environment or public health. These plans should include measures to address the potentially significant pollution coming from separately collected urban runoff, for instance the pollution coming from first rains after long dry periods in densely populated areas. These measures could include preventive temporary measures or temporary storage, and appropriate treatment of these heavy loaded first rains. In order to ensure an adequate coverage of the integrated management plans and a comprehensive solution to storm water problems, those plans should be established for drainage areas of the concerned agglomerations.	

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		<u>collected urban wastewater load calculated in dry weather flow conditions and measured at the treatment plant inlet refers in particular to the nitrogen content. Due to technical conditions, Member States may, following the rules set out in Annex 5, set alternative targets for other parameters, such as chemical oxygen demand, which could initially differ by the percentage, depending on the parameter, but can be modelled to the same parameters as the established goal.</u>		
Recital 7a				
17a		<u>(7a) When establishing their integrated urban wastewater management plans, Member States should take into account the cumulative effects of demographic changes, meteorological phenomena and the expected sea level rise, especially in coastal areas and littoral regions. Those cumulative effects, which cause overflows in wastewater treatment plants, have a negative impact on the environment and on health by increasing pollution. Wastewater management in such areas should be appropriately addressed, including regular monitoring of wastewater system maintenance.</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 7b				
17b		<u>(7b) Better management of water quality and quantities in urban areas will contribute to climate adaptation. In order to reduce the negative effects of storm water overflows, Member States should aim at increasing green and blue spaces in urban areas by taking into account the Urban Greening platform which provides guidance and knowledge to support towns and cities. Member States should aim as well to develop new infrastructures, giving priority to green and blue infrastructure such as green urban spaces, green roofs, vegetated ditches, treatment wetlands and storage ponds designed to support biodiversity. Preventive measures aimed at avoiding the entry of unpolluted rain waters into collecting systems, and measures increasing green and blue spaces should include measures promoting natural water retention or rainwater harvesting. Other actions could include increasing the number of parks, trees and woodland patches with native species, green roofs, wildflower grasslands, gardens, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and hedges, ponds and watercourses limiting impermeable surfaces in agglomerations and the</u>	PUBLIC	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>amount of city horticulture, which can not only create a good habitat for pollinators, birds and other species, but also directly help to control and reduce rainwater and related pollution, while improving the overall quality of life in such cities. Where relevant, water reuse should be considered in the context of the development of the integrated urban wastewater management plans.</i></u>		
Recital 8				
18	(8) In order to ensure that the integrated urban wastewater management plans are cost-effective, it is important that they are based on best practices in advanced urban areas. Therefore, the measures to be considered should be based on a thorough analysis of the local conditions and should favour a preventive approach aiming at limiting the collection of unpolluted rain waters and optimising the use of existing infrastructures. With a preference for ‘green’ developments, new grey infrastructures should only be envisaged where absolutely necessary. In order to protect the environment, in particular the coastal and marine environment, and public health from being adversely affected by the discharge of insufficiently treated urban	(8) In order to ensure that the integrated urban wastewater management plans are cost-effective, it is important that they are based on best practices in advanced urban areas, <u><i>taking also into account the availability of digital tools and the constant change in the chemical composition of wastewaters resulting from the appearance of new products on the market, which necessitates appropriate measures for the identification and elimination of such products from the wastewaters.</i></u> Therefore, the measures to be considered should be based on a thorough analysis of the local conditions and should favour a preventive approach aiming at limiting the collection of unpolluted rain waters and optimising the use of existing infrastructures <u><i>to generate</i></u>	(8) In order to ensure that the integrated urban wastewater management plans are cost-effective, it is important that they are based on best practices in advanced urban areas. Therefore, the measures to be considered should be based on a thorough analysis of the local conditions and should favour a preventive approach aiming at limiting the collection of unpolluted rain waters and optimising the use of existing infrastructures. With a preference for ‘green’ developments, new grey infrastructures should only be envisaged where absolutely necessary. In order to protect the environment, in particular the coastal and marine environment, and public health from being adversely affected by the discharge of insufficiently treated urban	

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	wastewater, secondary treatment should be applied to all discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations of 1 000 p.e. and above.	<u>energy savings and contribute to emission reduction</u> . With a preference for ‘green’ <u>and ‘blue’</u> developments <u>and investments</u> , new grey infrastructures should only be envisaged where absolutely necessary. In order to protect the environment, in particular the coastal and marine environment, and public health, <u>including the protection of surface, ground and drinking water</u> , from being adversely affected by the discharge of insufficiently treated urban wastewater, secondary treatment should be applied to all discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations of 1 000 <u>750</u> p.e. and above.	wastewater, secondary treatment should be applied to all discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations of 1 000 p.e. and above.	
Recital 8a				
18a			(8a) In order to protect the environment, in particular the coastal and marine environment, and public health from being adversely affected by the discharge of insufficiently treated urban wastewater, secondary treatment should be applied to all discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations of 1 250 p.e. and above. Due to the expansion of the scope of the Directive including smaller agglomerations, Member States should be given sufficient time to establish the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			required infrastructures to meet these obligations. Similarly, enough time should be given to Member States to adapt their treatment infrastructures for agglomerations discharging their wastewaters into coastal waters, or 'less sensitive areas' where secondary treatment was not required under Council Directive 91/271/EEC. Recital 8 has been split in 8 and 8a	
Recital 8b				
18b			(8b) Discharges to high mountain areas (above 1 500 m altitude) where it is difficult to apply an effective biological treatment because of low temperatures should be allowed to use less stringent treatment than secondary treatment, provided that detailed studies demonstrate that such discharges do not have adverse effects on the environment and human health. Similarly, discharges into deep marine waters from smaller agglomerations of less than 150 000 p.e. located in less populated outermost regions, with less than 275 000 inhabitants characterised by difficult topography, such as steep slopes and discharging their urban wastewaters into deep	

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			marine waters in the open ocean, favouring a high level of dilution of these urban wastewater discharges into the receiving waters, should also benefit from this derogation. Nevertheless, in order to ensure an equal treatment of all Member States and in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health on the whole territory of the European Union, this derogation should be limited to 20 years – which is the time required to progressively upgrade the remaining facilities to secondary treatment in these areas where secondary treatment might be more difficult to apply. These derogations should be granted provided that detailed studies demonstrate that such discharges do not have adverse effects on the environment and human health and do not impact the compliance of the receiving waters with other relevant European legislation such as the Bathing Water Directive, the Water Framework Directive or the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.	
Recital 9				
19	(9) The evaluation showed that significant reductions of nitrogen and phosphorus emissions were	(9) The evaluation showed that significant reductions of nitrogen and phosphorus emissions were	(9) The evaluation showed that significant reductions of nitrogen and phosphorus emissions were	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	achieved through the implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC. Nevertheless, urban wastewater treatment plants remain, according to the evaluation, an important pathway of those pollutants into the environment, directly leading to eutrophication of water bodies and seas in the Union. Part of this pollution can be avoided as technological progress and best practices in place show that emission limit values established under Directive 91/271/EEC for nitrogen and phosphorus are outdated and should be strengthened. Tertiary treatment should be systematically imposed to all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000 p.e. and above, as such plants represent an important remaining source of nitrogen and phosphorus discharge.	achieved through the implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC. Nevertheless, urban wastewater treatment plants remain, according to the evaluation, an important pathway of those pollutants into the environment, directly leading to eutrophication of water bodies and seas in the Union. Part of this pollution can be avoided as technological progress and best practices in place show that emission limit values established under Directive 91/271/EEC for nitrogen and phosphorus are outdated and should be strengthened. Tertiary treatment should be systematically imposed to all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000 p.e. and above, as such plants represent an important remaining source of nitrogen and phosphorus discharge.	achieved through the implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC. Nevertheless, urban wastewater treatment plants remain, according to the evaluation, an important pathway of those pollutants into the environment, directly leading to eutrophication of water bodies and seas in the Union. Part of this pollution can be avoided as technological progress and best practices in place show that emission limit values established under Directive 91/271/EEC for nitrogen and phosphorus are outdated and should be strengthened, especially for larger treatment plants. Tertiary treatment should be systematically imposed to all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000 150 000 p.e. and above, as such plants represent an important remaining source of nitrogen and phosphorus discharge.	
Recital 9a				
19a		<u><i>(9a) It is of great importance that the Commission take the enormous difficulties and challenges for wastewater treatment into account, such as in the revision of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (the 'REACH Regulation') regarding the phase out of per- and</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In its communication of 14 October 2020 entitled ‘Chemical Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment’, the Commission pointed out that PFAS require special attention, considering the large number of cases of contamination of soil and water - including drinking water - in the Union and globally, the number of people affected with a full spectrum of illnesses and the related societal and economic costs, and it set the objective of phasing out PFAS in the Union, unless they are proven essential for society.</u>		
Recital 10				
20	(10) Tertiary treatment should also be mandatory in agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above that are discharging in areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication. In order to ensure that efforts to limit eutrophication are coordinated at the level of the relevant basins for the whole catchment zone, areas where eutrophication is considered an issue according to currently available data should be listed in this Directive. Additionally, to ensure coherence between relevant Union legislation, Member States should identify other areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication on their territory,	(10) Tertiary treatment should also be mandatory in agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above that are discharging in areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication. In order to ensure that efforts to limit eutrophication are coordinated at the level of the relevant basins for the whole catchment zone, areas where eutrophication is considered an issue according to currently available data should be listed in this Directive. Additionally, to ensure coherence between relevant Union legislation, Member States should identify other areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication on their territory, <u>and</u>	(10) Tertiary treatment should also be mandatory in agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above that are discharging in areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication. In order to ensure that efforts to limit eutrophication are coordinated at the level of the relevant basins for the whole catchment zone, areas where eutrophication is considered an issue according to currently available data should be listed in this Directive. Additionally, to ensure coherence between relevant Union legislation, Member States should identify other areas subject to, or at risk of, eutrophication on their territory,	

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	notably on the basis of data collected under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Council Directive 91/676/EEC³. The reinforcement of the limit values, a more coherent and inclusive identification of the areas sensitive to eutrophication and the obligation to ensure tertiary treatment for all large facilities will, in combination, contribute to limit eutrophication. Since this will require additional investments on the national level, Member States should be given sufficient time to establish the required infrastructure. 1. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1). 2. Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19). 3. Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).	<u>identify whether the areas are nitrogen- or phosphorus- sensitive</u> notably on the basis of data collected under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Council Directive 91/676/EEC³. The reinforcement of the limit values, a more coherent and inclusive identification of the areas sensitive to eutrophication and the obligation to ensure tertiary treatment for all large facilities will, in combination, contribute to limit eutrophication. Since this will require additional investments on the national level, Member States should be given sufficient time to establish the required infrastructure. 1. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1). 2. Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19). 3. Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).	notably on the basis of data collected under Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² and Council Directive 91/676/EEC³. The reinforcement of the limit values, a more coherent and inclusive identification of the areas sensitive to eutrophication and the obligation to ensure tertiary treatment for all large facilities will, in combination, contribute to limit eutrophication. Since this will require additional investments on the national level, Member States should be given sufficient time to establish the required infrastructure. 1. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1). 2. Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19). 3. Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).	
Recital 10a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
20a		<u>(10a) The development of the potential of the urban wastewater sector towards a circular economy of nutrients, and the promotion of the implementation of water reuse, in line with the new Circular Economy Action Plan¹, would entail that reclaimed water which is to be used for agricultural irrigation purposes in compliance with the European Water Reuse Regulation, could apply less restrictive requirements for nutrient removal established in this Directive.</u> <u>I. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe.</u>	PUBLIC	
Recital 11				
21	(11) Recent scientific knowledge underpinning several Commission strategies¹ highlight the need to take action to address the issue of micro-pollutants, which are now detected in all waters in the Union. Some of those micropollutants are hazardous for public health and the environment even in small quantities. An additional treatment, i.e. quaternary treatment, should therefore be introduced in order to	(11) Recent scientific knowledge underpinning several Commission strategies¹ highlight <u>highlights</u> the need to take action to address the issue of micro-pollutants, which are now detected in all waters in the Union <u>and which are being generated by the appearance on the market of new domestic or industrial products which necessitate new methods of identification and elimination from</u>	(11) Recent scientific knowledge underpinning several Commission strategies¹ highlight the need to take action to address the issue of micro-pollutants micropollutants, which are now detected usually in all waters in the Union. Some of those micropollutants are hazardous for public health and the environment even in low concentrations, of micrograms per litre or below small quantities. An additional	

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	ensure that a large spectrum of micro-pollutants is removed from urban wastewater. Quaternary treatment should first focus on organic micro-pollutants, which represent a significant part of the pollution and for which removal technologies are already designed. The treatment should be imposed based on the precautionary approach combined with a risk-based approach. Therefore, all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000 p.e. and above should provide quaternary treatment, as those facilities represent a significant share of micro-pollutant discharges in the environment and the removal of micro-pollutants by urban wastewater treatment plants at such scale is cost-effective. For agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e., Member States should be required to apply quaternary treatment to areas identified as sensitive to pollution with micro-pollutants based on clear criteria, which should be specified. Such areas should include locations where treated urban wastewater discharge to water bodies result in low dilution ratios, or where the receiving water bodies are used for the production of drinking water or as bathing waters. In order to avoid the requirement of quaternary treatment for agglomerations of	<u>wastewaters</u>. Some of those micropollutants are hazardous for public health and the environment even in small quantities. An additional treatment, i.e. quaternary treatment, should therefore be introduced in order to ensure that a large spectrum of micro-pollutants is removed from urban wastewater. Quaternary treatment should first focus on organic micro-pollutants, which represent a significant part of the pollution and for which removal technologies are already designed. The treatment should be <u>consistent with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Water framework Directive')</u> and be imposed based on the precautionary approach<u>principle</u> combined with a risk-based approach. Therefore, all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000<u>150 000</u> p.e. and above should provide quaternary treatment, as those facilities represent a significant share of micro-pollutant discharges in the environment and the removal of micro-pollutants by urban wastewater treatment plants at such scale is cost-effective. For agglomerations of between 10 000<u>35 000</u> p.e. and 100 000<u>150 000</u> p.e., Member States should be required to apply quaternary treatment to areas identified as sensitive to pollution with micro-pollutants based on clear	treatment, i.e. quaternary treatment, should therefore be introduced in order to ensure that a large spectrum of micro-pollutantsmicropollutants is removed from urban wastewater. Quaternary treatment should first focus on organic micro-pollutantsmicropollutants, which represent a significant part of the pollution and for which removal technologies are already designed. The treatment should be imposed based on the precautionary approach combined with a risk-based approach. Therefore, all urban wastewater treatment plants of 100 000 200 000 p.e. and above should provide quaternary treatment, as those facilities represent a significant share of micro-pollutantmicropollutant discharges in the environment and the removal of micro-pollutantsmicropollutants by urban wastewater treatment plants at such scale is cost-effective. For agglomerations of between 10 000these treatment plants of 200 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. above, Member States should ensure a prioritisation of the required investments so that the facilities where the risks for human health and the environment are the highest are equipped without delays. For agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above , Member States should	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e., Member States should be required to demonstrate the absence of risks to the environment or to public health on the basis of a standardised risk assessment. In order to give Member States enough time to plan and deliver the necessary infrastructures, the requirement of quaternary treatment should progressively apply until 2040 with clear interim objectives. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM/2018/028 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, European Union Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment (COM(2019) 128 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM(2020) 667 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: "Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil" (COM/2021/400 final).	criteria, which should be specified. <u>Those criteria should particularly reflect the risks associated with micro-plastics and PFAS.</u> Such areas should include locations where treated urban wastewater discharge to water bodies result in low dilution ratios, or where the receiving water bodies are used for the production of drinking water or as bathing waters. In order to avoid the requirement of quaternary treatment for agglomerations of between 10 000 <u>35 000</u> p.e. and 100 000 <u>150 000</u> p.e., Member States should be required to demonstrate the absence of risks to the environment or to public health on the basis of a standardised risk assessment. In order to give Member States enough time to plan and deliver the necessary infrastructures, the requirement of quaternary treatment should progressively apply until 2040 <u>[please insert the date fifteen years after the date of entry into force of this Directive]</u> with clear interim objectives. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM/2018/028 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, European Union Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment (COM(2019) 128 final); Communication	be required to apply quaternary treatment to areas identified as sensitive to pollution with micro-pollutants micropollutants based on clear criteria, which should be specified. Such areas should include locations where treated urban wastewater discharge to water bodies result in low dilution ratios, or where the receiving water bodies are used for the production of drinking water or as bathing waters. In order to avoid the requirement of quaternary treatment for agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. above , Member States should be required to demonstrate the absence of risks to assess the risks that the discharge of micropollutants in urban wastewater poses on the environment or to public health on the basis of a standardised risk assessment. Where there are several urban wastewater treatment plants in an agglomeration of above 10.000 p.e. identified as sensitive to pollution with micropollutants, only those discharging into the area at risk should be required to apply quaternary treatment. In order to give Member States enough time to plan and deliver the necessary infrastructures, the requirement of quaternary treatment should progressively apply until 2040 2045	

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		from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM(2020) 667 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final).	with clear interim objectives. 1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM/2018/028 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, European Union Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment (COM(2019) 128 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM(2020) 667 final); Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final).	
Recital 12				
22	(12) In order to ensure the continued compliance of discharges from wastewater treatment plants with the requirements for secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment, samples should be taken in accordance with the requirements of this Directive and those samples should comply with the parametric values that it sets out. In order to take into account possible technical	(12) In order to ensure the continued compliance of discharges from wastewater treatment plants with the requirements for secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment, samples should be taken in accordance with the requirements of this Directive and those samples should comply with the parametric values that it sets out. In order to take into account possible technical	(12) In order to ensure the continued compliance of discharges from wastewater treatment plants with the requirements for secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment, samples should be taken in accordance with the requirements of this Directive and those samples should comply with the parametric values that it sets out. In order to take into account possible technical	

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	variations in the results from those samples, a maximum number of samples failing to conform to those parametric values should be laid down.	variations in the results from those samples, a maximum number of samples failing to conform to those parametric values should be laid down.	variations in the results from those samples, a maximum number of samples failing to conform to those parametric values should be laid down.	
Recital 13				
23	(13) The quaternary treatment necessary to remove micro-pollutants from urban wastewater will imply additional costs, such as costs related to monitoring and new advanced equipment to be installed in certain urban wastewater treatment plants. In order to cover these additional costs and in accordance with the polluter-pays principle expressed in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is essential that the producers placing on the Union market products containing substances which, at the end of their life, are found as micro-pollutants in urban wastewaters ('micro-pollutant substances') take responsibility for the additional treatment required to remove those substances, generated in the context of their professional activities. A system of extended producer responsibility is the most appropriate means to achieve this, as it would limit the financial impact on the taxpayer and water tariff, while providing an incentive to develop	(13) The quaternary treatment necessary to remove micro-pollutants from urban wastewater will imply additional costs, such as costs related to monitoring and new advanced equipment to be installed in certain urban wastewater treatment plants. In order to cover these additional costs and in accordance with the polluter-pays principle expressed in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is essential that the producers placing on the Union market products containing substances which, at the end of their life, are found as micro-pollutants in urban wastewaters ('micro-pollutant substances') take responsibility for the additional treatment required to remove those substances, generated in the context of their professional activities. A system of extended producer responsibility is the most appropriate means to achieve this, as it would limit the financial impact on the taxpayer and water tariff, while providing an incentive to develop	(13) The quaternary treatment necessary to remove micro-pollutantsmicropollutants from urban wastewater will imply additional costs, such as costs related to monitoring and new advanced equipment to be installed in certain urban wastewater treatment plants. In order to cover these additional costs and in accordance with the polluter-pays principle expressed in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is essential that the producers placing on the Union market products containing substances which, at the end of their life, are found as micro-pollutantsmicropollutants in urban wastewaters ('micro-pollutantmicropollutant substances') take responsibility for the additional treatment required to remove those substances, generated in the context of their professional activities. A system of extended producer responsibility is the most appropriate means to achieve this, as it would limit the financial impact on	

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	greener products. Pharmaceuticals and cosmetic residues currently represent the main sources of micro-pollutants found in urban wastewater requiring an additional treatment (quaternary treatment). Therefore, extended producer responsibility should apply to those two product groups.	greener products. <u>To limit unintended consequences on the availability, affordability and accessibility of vital products, the producer responsibility should be complemented by national funding, due to the high societal value of the sectors covered by the extended producer responsibility. Extended producer responsibility schemes should be implemented in line with the deadline provided in the transposition provisions of this Directive. Pursuant to Article 191 TFEU, Union policy on the environment is to aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Union. It is to be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay. The polluter pays principle refers to a principle according to which polluters should bear the costs of their pollution or environmental damage, including the cost of measures taken to prevent, control and remedy the pollution. The extended producer responsibility scheme provided for in this Directive is based upon the polluter pays principle and is aimed at the full implementation</u>	the taxpayer and water tariff, while providing an incentive to develop greener products. In this context, the extended producer responsibility should apply regardless of whether the products are placed on the market, or whether their individual components were manufactured in a Member State or third country, or whether the producers have a registered office in the European Union or the product is placed on the market via a digital platform. Pharmaceuticals and cosmetic residues currently represent the main sources of micro-pollutants micropollutants found in urban wastewater requiring an additional treatment (quaternary treatment). Therefore, extended producer responsibility should apply to those two product groups. According to the available data, the potential increase of costs of the products due to the application of the extended producer responsibility, or the potential reduction of the profit margins of the industries placing the products subject to extended producer responsibility, would be marginal at EU level and would not endanger the affordability and accessibility to these products on the EU market. In order to take into account the national specific	

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		<u>combined with a national contribution due to the need for further examination to ensure complete responsibility for all the pollution caused and full funding not to undermine the availability and accessibility of vital products.</u> Pharmaceuticals and cosmetic residues currently represent the main sources of micro-pollutants found in urban wastewater requiring an additional treatment (quaternary treatment). Therefore, extended producer responsibility should apply to those two product groups. <u>Due to national variations, Member States should be given flexibility enough to designate which products are classified as vital products, which could be, for example, medicines with a high impact on life quality, hygienic products or sun protection products. The list of product groups should be adapted, if and as necessary, in the future in line with scientific and technological development, the evolution of the range of products placed on the market and new data from monitoring.</u>	conditions while preserving the European internal market and where and if necessary, preserving the accessibility and affordability of pharmaceuticals, Member States should have the possibility to impose additional requirements to the Extended Producer Responsibility schemes. This should be done notably through national recognition procedures of the producer responsibility organisations prior to their effective establishment as referred to in Article 10 paragraph 1.	
Recital 13a				
23a		<u>(13a) Micro- and nanoplastic pollution is often caused by dyeing and washing processes of synthetic textiles as synthetic microfibres are</u>		

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		<u>released into wastewater. This is particularly the case for plastic microfibres or nanoplastics, fragments of macroplastics, macrowaste or particles from other forms of plastic degradation, the presence of which in the environment and the ocean has been underestimated for a long time. Most micro-plastics from textiles are released during the first five to ten washes, which only solidifies the link between fast fashion and micro-plastic pollution. The Commission should submit a legislative proposal, accompanied by an impact assessment, in line with its initiative on 'Microplastics pollution – measures to reduce its impact on the environment' to oblige the fitting of microfibre filters for new washing machines at EU level by 31 December 2027.</u>		
Recital 14				
24	(14) Exonerations from the extended producer responsibility obligations should nevertheless be possible where products are placed on the market in small quantities, i.e. less than 2 tonnes of products, since the additional administrative burden for the producer would in such cases be disproportionate compared to the environmental benefits. Exonerations should also be possible	(14) Exonerations from the extended producer responsibility obligations should nevertheless be possible where products are placed on the market in small quantities, i.e. less than 2 tonnes of products <u>calculated for the Union market</u>, since the additional administrative burden for the producer would in such cases be disproportionate compared to the environmental	(14) Exonerations from the extended producer responsibility obligations should nevertheless be possible where substances contained in products are placed on the market in small quantities, i.e. less than 1 tonne per year 2 tonnes of products, since the additional administrative burden for the producer would in such cases be disproportionate compared to the	

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	when the producer can demonstrate that no micro-pollutants are generated at the end of life of a product. It might be the case for instance where it can be proven that the residues from a product are rapidly biodegradable in the wastewaters and the environment or not reaching the urban wastewater treatment plants. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria to identify the products placed on the market that do not generate micro-pollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life. When developing these criteria, the Commission should take into account scientific or other available technical information, including relevant international standards.	benefits. Exonerations should also be possible when the producer can demonstrate that <u>the products they place on the market are rapidly biodegradable or that</u> no micro-pollutants are generated at the end of life of a product. It might be the case for instance where it can be proven that the residues from a product are rapidly biodegradable in the wastewaters and the environment or not reaching the urban wastewater treatment plants. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria to identify the products placed on the market that do not generate micro-pollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life. When developing these criteria, the Commission should take into account scientific or other available technical information, including relevant international standards.	environmental benefits. Exonerations should also be possible when the producer can demonstrate that no micro-pollutants micropollutants are generated at the end of life of a product. It might be the case for instance where it can be proven that the residues from a product are rapidly biodegradable in the wastewaters and the environment or not reaching the urban wastewater treatment plants. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria to identify the products placed on the market that do not generate micro-pollutants micropollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life, and their hazardousness. When developing these criteria, the Commission should take into account scientific or other available technical information, including relevant international standards.	
Recital 14a				
24a		<u>(14a) When ensuring that producers have extended producer responsibility, Member States should be able to add other sectors, such as pesticides, household products and plastic additives, based on the evidence of the presence of micro-pollutants in the</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>water after passing through tertiary treatment, in the sludge or permanently in the system in order to reflect national specificities.</u>		
Recital 15				
25	(15) In order to avoid possible internal market distortions, minimum requirements for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility should be established in this Directive, while the practical organisation of the system should be decided at national level. The contributions of the producers should be proportionate to the quantities of the products they place on the market and the hazardouness of their residues. The contributions should cover, but not exceed, the costs for the monitoring activities for micro-pollutants, the collection, reporting and impartial verification of statistics on the quantities and hazardouness of products placed on the market, and the application of the quaternary treatment to urban wastewater in an efficient manner and in accordance with this Directive. Since urban wastewater is treated collectively, it is appropriate to introduce a requirement for producers to join a centralised organisation which can implement their obligations under the extended producer responsibility	(15) In order to avoid possible internal market distortions, minimum requirements for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility should be established in this Directive, while the practical organisation of the system should be decided at national level. The <u>Commission should provide guidance on the extended producer responsibility schemes to allow for harmonised implementation among Member States.</u> The contributions of the producers should be proportionate to the quantities of the products they place on the market and the hazardouness <u>hazardousness</u> of their residues. The contributions should cover, but not exceed, <u>together with national financing, cover</u> the costs for the monitoring activities for micro-pollutants, the collection, <u>analysis,</u> reporting and impartial verification of statistics on the quantities and hazardouness <u>hazardousness</u> of products placed on the market, <u>the costs of providing adequate information to consumers</u> and the	(15) In order to avoid possible internal market distortions, minimum requirements for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility should be established in this Directive, while the practical organisation of the system should be decided at national level. In order to favour the substitution of substances and products generating micropollutants residues in urban wastewater, the contributions of the producers should be proportionate to the quantities of the products they place on the market and the hazardouness hazardousness of their residues. The contributions should cover, but not exceed, the investment and operational costs for the monitoring activities for micro-pollutants micropollutants, the collection, reporting and impartial verification of statistics on the quantities and hazardouness of products placed on the Member States market, and the application of the quaternary treatment to urban wastewater in an efficient manner and in accordance with this	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	on their behalf.	application <u>and operation</u> of the quaternary treatment to urban wastewater in an efficient manner and in accordance with this Directive. Since urban wastewater is treated collectively, it is appropriate to introduce a requirement for producers to join a centralised organisation which can implement their obligations under the extended producer responsibility on their behalf.	Directive, including the pre-financing of installations already in place at the date of entry into force of this Directive. Since urban wastewater is treated collectively, it is appropriate to introduce a requirement for producers to join a centralised organisation which can implement their obligations under the extended producer responsibility on their behalf.	
Recital 16				
26	(16) The evaluation has also shown that the wastewater treatment sector offers the opportunity to significantly reduce its own energy consumption and to produce renewable energy, for example by better use of the available surfaces in urban wastewater treatment plants for solar energy production or by producing biogas from sludge. The evaluation also illustrated that, without clear legal obligations, only partial progress can be expected in this sector. In this context, Member States should be required to ensure that the total annual energy used by all urban wastewater treatment plants on their national territory treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above does not exceed the production of energy from renewable sources as defined in	(16) The evaluation has also shown that the wastewater treatment sector offers the opportunity to significantly reduce its own energy consumption and to produce renewable energy, for example by better use of the available surfaces in urban wastewater treatment plants for solar energy production or by producing biogas from sludge, <u>as well as by heat or kinetic energy or other renewable energy sources which may become available as a result of future research in line with the Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</u> . The evaluation also illustrated that, without clear legal obligations, only partial progress can be expected in this sector. In this context, Member States should be required to ensure that the total annual energy used by	(16) The evaluation has also shown that the wastewater treatment sector offers the opportunity to significantly reduce its own energy consumption and to produce renewable energy, for example by better use of the available surfaces in urban wastewater treatment plants for solar energy production, or by producing biogas from sludge. The evaluation also illustrated that, without clear legal obligations, only partial progress can be expected in this sector. In this context, Member States should be required to ensure that the total annual energy used by all urban wastewater treatment plants on their national territory treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above does not exceed the production of energy from renewable sources as defined in	

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	Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, by those urban wastewater treatment plants. That objective should be progressively met with interim targets by 31 December 2040. Reaching this energy neutrality target will contribute to reduce the avoidable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the sector by 46 %, while supporting the achievement of the 2050 climate neutrality objectives and related national and Union objectives, [such as the objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council². Encouraging EU-based biogas or solar energy production while enhancing energy efficiency measures in line with the Energy Efficiency First principle³, which means taking utmost account of cost-efficient energy efficiency measures in shaping energy policy and making relevant investment decisions, will also help reduce the Union energy dependence, one of the objectives expressed in the Commission "Repower EU" Plan⁴. It is also in line with Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 in which urban wastewater treatment sites are qualified as 'go-to' areas for	all urban wastewater treatment plants on their national territory treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above does not exceed the production of energy from renewable sources as defined in Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, by those urban wastewater treatment plants <u>through, for instance, on site or next-to-site generation, or contributions to an external energy production system, such as sending sludge to a centralised biogas production facility</u>. That objective should be progressively met with interim targets by 31 December 2040. Reaching this energy neutrality target will contribute to reduce the avoidable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the sector by 46 %, while supporting the achievement of the 2050 climate neutrality objectives and related national and Union objectives, [such as the objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council². Encouraging EU-based biogas or solar energy production while enhancing energy efficiency measures in line with the Energy Efficiency First principle³, which means taking utmost account of cost-efficient energy efficiency measures in shaping energy policy	Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, by those urban wastewater treatment plants. In order to take into account the specificities of each urban wastewater treatment plant, optimise the investments needed and provide for the required flexibility to reach the energy neutrality objective, while ensuring that the potential for renewable energy production and for energy savings is fully seized, that objective should be met at national level and not for each treatment plant. All renewable energies produced by the urban wastewater treatment plants operators', whether on-site or off-site, such as hydraulic, solar, thermal, wind energy or biogas, should be taken into account. A maximum share of 30% of energy, not directly linked to urban wastewater treatment activities or operators' activities, may be purchased from external sources. That objective should be progressively met with interim targets by 31 December 2040 2045. Reaching this energy neutrality target will contribute to notably reduce the avoidable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the sector by 46 %, while supporting the achievement of the 2050 climate	

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	renewables, meaning a location designated as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources. In order to reach the objective of energy neutrality via optimal measures for each urban wastewater treatment plant and for the collection system, Member States should ensure that energy audits are carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ every four years. Those audits should include an identification of the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy following the criteria set out in Annex VI to Directive 2012/27/EU. 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26). 3. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/1749 of 28 September 2021 on Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice — Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy sector and beyond 4. Communication from the Commission to	and making relevant investment decisions, will also help reduce the Union energy dependence, one of the objectives expressed in the Commission "Repower EU" Plan⁴. It is also in line with Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 in which urban wastewater treatment sites are qualified as 'go-to' areas for renewables, meaning a location designated as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources. In order to reach the objective of energy neutrality via optimal measures for each urban wastewater treatment plant and for the collection system, Member States should ensure that energy audits are carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ every four years <u><i>accompanied by an action plan laying down a set of measures to be implemented by the plants in order to decrease their energy consumption. Unless the plants have reached their maximal energy efficiency in accordance with this Directive or any stricter national targets, such audits should be accompanied by an action plan laying down a set of measures to be taken by the plants in order to</i></u>	neutrality objectives and related national and Union objectives, {such as the objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council². However, initiatives to achieve energy neutrality should not lead to an increased emission of methane and nitrous oxide. Encouraging EU-based biogas or solar energy production while enhancing energy efficiency measures in line with the Energy Efficiency First principle³, which means taking utmost account of cost-efficient energy efficiency measures in shaping energy policy and making relevant investment decisions, will also help reduce the Union energy dependence, one of the objectives expressed in the Commission "Repower EU" Plan⁴. It is also in line with Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ and with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 in which urban wastewater treatment sites are qualified as 'go-to' areas for renewables, meaning a location designated as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources. In order to reach the objective of energy neutrality via optimal measures for each urban wastewater treatment plant and for the collection system, Member	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan (COM/2022/230 final). 5. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 210). 6. Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).	<u>reduce their energy consumption.</u> Those audits should <u>also</u> include an identification of the potential for <u>reduction of energy consumption in accordance with the energy efficiency-first principle, cost-effective recovery and use of waste heat, either onsite or via a district energy system, or</u> cost-effective use or production of renewable energy following the criteria set out in Annex VI to Directive 2012/27/EU, <u>as well as identify potential improvements in order to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions.</u> 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26). 3. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/1749 of 28 September 2021 on Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice — Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy sector and beyond 4. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan (COM/2022/230 final).	States should ensure that energy audits, as defined in are carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶, are carried out every four years. Those audits should include an identification of the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy following the criteria set out in Annex VI to this Directive 2012/27/EU. 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26). 3. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/1749 of 28 September 2021 on Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice — Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy sector and beyond. 4. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan (COM/2022/230 final). 5. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and	

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		5. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 210). 6. Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).	Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 75–91 OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 210). 6. Directive 2012/27/EU (EU) 2023/1791 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 13 September 2023 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1) and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast).	
Recital 16a				
26a		<u><i>(16a) Wastewater is one of the four main sources of methane emissions, next to agriculture, energy and waste. Therefore, the Commission should propose by 31 December 2025 and based on an impact assessment, a 2030 Union binding methane emission reduction target covering all relevant emitting sectors. Achievements in methane reductions are 82,5 times more effective, over a 20-year span, than CO2 reductions, and with 12 years compared to more than hundreds of years for CO2, methane is much faster to dissolve from the atmosphere and therefore highly relevant and advantageous to reduce, in accordance with the commitment made under the Global Methane Pledge. Member States should ensure that the wastewater sector achieves the climate neutrality target by 2050 at the</i></u>		

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		<u>latest, as set out in the European Climate Law.</u>		
Recital 17				
27	(17) Since the transboundary nature of water pollution requires cooperation between neighbouring Member States or third countries in addressing such pollution and identifying measures to tackle its source, Member States should be required to inform each other or the third country if significant water pollution originating from urban wastewater discharges in one Member State or third country impacts or is likely to impact the water quality of another Member State or third country. Such information should be immediate in case of incidental pollution significantly affecting downstream water bodies. The Commission should be informed and, if necessary, participate in meetings at the request of Member States. It is also important to tackle the transboundary pollution from third countries sharing the same water bodies with some of the Member States. For the purpose of dealing with pollution coming or arriving in third countries, the cooperation and coordination with third countries may be carried out in the framework of the United Nations Economic	(17) Since the transboundary nature of water pollution requires cooperation between neighbouring Member States or third countries in addressing such pollution and identifying measures to tackle its source, Member States should be required to inform each other or the third country if significant water pollution originating from urban wastewater discharges in one Member State or third country impacts or is likely to impact the water quality of another Member State or third country. Such information should be immediate in case of incidental pollution significantly affecting downstream water bodies <u>by means of timely alarm systems at local, regional and cross-border level in the event of incidental pollution.</u> The Commission should be informed and, if necessary, participate in meetings at the request of Member States. It is also important to tackle the transboundary pollution from third countries sharing the same water bodies with some of the Member States. For the purpose of dealing <u>with</u> pollution coming or arriving in third countries, the	(17) Since the transboundary nature of water pollution requires cooperation between neighbouring Member States or third countries in addressing such pollution and identifying measures to tackle its source, Member States should be required to inform each other or the third country if significant water pollution originating from urban wastewater discharges in one Member State or third country impacts or is likely to impact the water quality of another Member State or third country. Such information should be immediate in case of incidental pollution significantly affecting downstream water bodies. Where Member States have previous agreements between them or with third countries on environmental water issues, cooperation through these agreements may be taken into account. The Commission should be informed and, if necessary, participate in meetings at the request of Member States. It is also important to tackle the transboundary pollution from third countries sharing the same water bodies with some of the Member	

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	Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention¹ or other relevant regional Conventions such as the Regional Seas or Rivers Conventions. ¹ UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes as amended, along with decision VI/3 clarifying the accession procedure.	cooperation and coordination with third countries may be carried out in the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention¹ or other relevant regional Conventions such as the Regional Seas or Rivers Conventions. ¹ UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes as amended, along with decision VI/3 clarifying the accession procedure.	States. For the purpose of dealing pollution coming or arriving in third countries, the cooperation and coordination with third countries may be carried out in the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention¹ or other relevant regional Conventions such as the Regional Seas or Rivers Conventions. ¹ UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes as amended, along with decision VI/3 clarifying the accession procedure.	
Recital 18				
28	(18) In order to ensure the protection of the environment and human health, Member States should ensure that the urban wastewater treatment plants built to comply with the requirements of this Directive are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions.	(18) In order to ensure the protection of the environment and human <u>health in line with the One Health approach</u>, Member States should ensure that the <u>collecting system and</u> urban wastewater treatment plants built to comply with the requirements of this Directive are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions <u>and should continuously adapt their methods of identifying pollutants in wastewaters in lockstep with the placing on the market of new products which could subsequently</u>	(18) In order to ensure the protection of the environment and human health, Member States should ensure that the urban wastewater treatment plants built to comply with the requirements of this Directive are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions.	

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		<u>be found in wastewaters.</u>		
Recital 19				
29	(19) Urban wastewater treatment plants also receive non-domestic wastewater, including industrial wastewater, which can contain a range of pollutants not explicitly covered by Directive 91/271/EEC, such as heavy metals, micro-plastics, micro-pollutants and other chemicals. In most instances, there is a poor understanding and knowledge of such pollution which could deteriorate the functioning of the treatment process and contribute to the pollution of the receiving waters, but also prevent the recovery of sludge and the re-use of treated wastewater. Member States should therefore regularly monitor and report on such non-domestic pollution that enters the urban wastewater treatment plants and is discharged into water bodies. To prevent pollution from non-domestic wastewater discharges at source, releases from industries or enterprises connected to collecting systems should be subject to prior authorisation. In order to ensure that collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants are technically capable of receiving and treating the incoming pollution, the operators who manage urban	(19) Urban wastewater treatment plants also receive non-domestic wastewater, including industrial wastewater, which can contain a range of pollutants, <u>including microfibres and nanoplastics</u> not explicitly covered by Directive 91/271/EEC, such as heavy metals, micro-plastics, micro-pollutants and other chemicals. In most instances, there is a poor understanding and knowledge of such pollution which could deteriorate the functioning of the treatment process and contribute to the pollution of the receiving waters, but also prevent the recovery of sludge and the re-use of treated wastewater. Member States should therefore regularly monitor and report on such non-domestic pollution that enters the urban wastewater treatment plants and is discharged into water bodies. To prevent pollution from non-domestic wastewater discharges at source, releases from industries or enterprises connected to collecting systems should be subject to prior authorisation. In order to ensure that collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants are technically capable of receiving and treating the incoming pollution, the	(19) Urban wastewater treatment plants also receive non-domestic wastewater, including industrial wastewater, which can contain a range of pollutants not explicitly covered by Directive 91/271/EEC, such as heavy metals, micro-plastics, micro-pollutants microplastics, micropollutants and other chemicals. This non-domestic wastewater may come from industries, or commercial establishments, or hospitals and other medical facilities, etc. In most instances, there is a poor understanding and knowledge of such pollution which could deteriorate the functioning of the treatment process and contribute to the pollution of the receiving waters, but also prevent the recovery of sludge and the re-use reuse of treated wastewater. Member States should therefore regularly monitor and report on such non-domestic pollution that enters the urban wastewater treatment plants and is discharged into water bodies. To prevent pollution from non-domestic wastewater discharges at source, releases from industries or enterprises connected to collecting systems should be subject to prior	

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	wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater should be consulted before those permits are issued and should be able to consult the issued permits in order to be able to adapt their treatment processes. Where non-domestic pollution is identified in the incoming waters, Member States should take appropriate measures to reduce pollution at source, by enhancing the monitoring of pollutants in collecting systems so that the pollution sources can be identified and, where necessary, by reviewing the authorisations provided to relevant, connected urban wastewater treatment plants. The water resources of the Union are increasingly under pressure, resulting in permanent or temporary water scarcity in some areas of the Union. The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressures on water resources could be improved through a wider reuse of treated urban wastewater, limiting freshwater abstraction from surface and groundwater bodies. Therefore, the reuse of treated urban wastewater should be encouraged and applied whenever appropriate, whilst taking into account the need to ensure that the objectives of good ecological and chemical status of the receiving bodies, as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC, are met. The	operators who manage urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater should be consulted <u>and give their assent</u> before those permits are issued and should be able to consult the issued permits in order to be able to adapt their treatment processes. <u>In addition, operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater should be allowed to monitor those discharges before those discharges enter collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants.</u> Where non-domestic pollution is identified in the incoming waters, Member States should take appropriate measures to reduce pollution at source, by enhancing the monitoring of pollutants in collecting systems so that the pollution sources can be identified and, where necessary, by reviewing the authorisations provided to relevant, connected urban wastewater treatment plants. The water resources of the Union are increasingly under pressure, resulting in permanent or temporary water scarcity in some areas of the Union. The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressures on water resources could be improved through a wider reuse of treated urban wastewater, limiting freshwater abstraction from surface	regulations and/or specific authorisation by the competent authority or appropriate body. In order to ensure that collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants are technically capable of receiving and treating the incoming pollution, the operators who manage urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater should be consulted and informed before those permits are issued or the regulations are adopted, and should be able to consult, on request, the issued permits in order to be able to adapt their treatment processes. Where non-domestic pollution is identified in the incoming waters, Member States should take appropriate measures to reduce pollution at source, by enhancing the monitoring of pollutants in collecting systems so that the pollution sources can be identified and, where necessary, by reviewing the authorisations provided to relevant, connected urban wastewater treatment plants. The water resources of the Union are increasingly under pressure, resulting in permanent or temporary water scarcity in some areas of the Union. The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressures on water resources could be improved through a wider reuse of	

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	reinforcement of the requirements for the treatment of urban wastewater, and the actions to better monitor, track and reduce pollution at source, will have impacts on the quality of treated urban wastewater, and will therefore support water reuse. Where water reuse serves the purpose of agricultural irrigation, it should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32).	and groundwater bodies. Therefore, the reuse of treated urban wastewater should be encouraged and applied whenever appropriate, <u>especially in industrial processes and district heating and cooling</u>. <u>Member States should establish national water saving and reuse plans identifying water reuse and water saving objectives across all sectors deemed relevant</u>, whilst taking into account the need to ensure that the objectives of good ecological and chemical status of the receiving bodies, as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC, are met, <u>ensuring minimum ecological flow</u>. The reinforcement of the requirements for the treatment of urban wastewater, and the actions to better monitor, track and reduce pollution at source, will have impacts on the quality of treated urban wastewater, and will therefore support water reuse. Where water reuse serves the purpose of agricultural irrigation, it should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32).	treated urban wastewater, limiting freshwater abstraction from surface and groundwater bodies. Therefore, the reuse of treated urban wastewater should be encouraged and applied whenever appropriate, whilst taking into account the need to ensure that the objectives of good ecological and chemical status of the receiving bodies, as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC, are met. The reinforcement of the requirements for the treatment of urban wastewater, and the actions to better monitor, track and reduce pollution at source, will have impacts on the quality of treated urban wastewater, and will therefore support water reuse. Where water reuse serves the purpose of agricultural irrigation, it should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32).	
Recital 19a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
29a		<u>(19a) At the heart of this water-energy nexus is the rapidly growing realisation that climate and water systems are linked, and changes in one system induce important, non-linear changes in the other one. Climate neutrality goals and attention to water resources should therefore be developed in a mutually reinforcing way by achieving a water-smart society. That means a society in which the value of water is recognised and realised, all available water sources are managed so that water scarcity and pollution are avoided; the water system is resilient in relation to the impact of demographic changes, droughts and floods, and all relevant stakeholders are engaged to guarantee sustainable water governance, while water and resource loops are largely closed to foster a circular economy.</u>	(19a) The water resources of the Union are increasingly under pressure, resulting in permanent or temporary water scarcity in some areas of the Union. The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressures on water resources could be improved through a wider reuse of treated urban wastewater, limiting freshwater abstraction from surface and groundwater bodies. Therefore, the reuse of treated urban wastewater should be encouraged and applied whenever appropriate, whilst taking into account the need to ensure that the objectives of good ecological and chemical status of the receiving bodies, as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC, are met. The reinforcement of the requirements for the treatment of urban wastewater, and the actions to better monitor, track and reduce pollution at source, will have impacts on the quality of treated urban wastewater, and will therefore support water reuse. Where water reuse serves the purpose of agricultural irrigation, it should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. ¹. Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32). Recital 19 has been split in 19 and 19a	
Recital 20				
30	(20) In order to ensure a proper implementation of this Directive and notably the respect of the emission limit values, it is important to monitor discharges of treated urban wastewater into the environment. The monitoring should be done through the establishment at national level of a mandatory prior authorisation system in order to discharge the treated urban wastewater into the environment. In addition, in order to prevent unintentional discharges of plastic biomedica the environment from urban wastewater treatment plants using this technique, it is essential to include in the discharge authorisations specific obligations to continuously monitor and prevent such discharges.	(20) In order to ensure a proper implementation of this Directive and notably the respect of the emission limit values, it is important to monitor discharges of treated urban wastewater into the environment. The monitoring should be done through the establishment at national level of a mandatory prior authorisation system in order to discharge the treated urban wastewater into the environment. In addition, in order to <u>continuously prevent unintentional discharges both accidental acute leaks as well as chronic diffuse leaks of plastic biomedica including but not limited to biocarriers, biobeads and polystyrene beads</u> the environment from urban wastewater treatment plants using this technique, it is essential to include in the discharge authorisations specific obligations to <u>use appropriate retention solutions such as grids and meshes to prevent discharges and to</u> continuously monitor <u>any discharges of plastic biomedica. In</u>	(20) In order to ensure a proper implementation of this Directive and notably the respect of the emission limit values, it is important to monitor discharges of treated urban wastewater into the environment. The monitoring should be done through the establishment at national level of mandatory prior regulations and/or a mandatory prior authorisation system in order to discharge the treated urban wastewater into the environment. In addition, in order to prevent unintentional discharges of biomedica in plastic biomedica the environment from urban wastewater treatment plants using this technique, it is essential to include in the discharge authorisations specific obligations to continuously monitor and prevent such discharges.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>order to prepare for the expected growth in the use of biomedica as well as technological advances in the sector, the definition of plastic biomedica should encompass all existing technologies, while at the same time being future-proof and flexible enough to account for future advancements in this area</u> and prevent such discharges.		
Recital 20a				
30a			(20a) Where necessary, Member States should adapt their urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures to the evolution of their population and the associated load of domestic wastewater in order to remain compliant with the requirements of this Directive. The possible impact of discharges on water bodies resulting from the construction and adaptation of such infrastructures should not be considered as a breach of their obligations under Directive 2000/60/EC provided that all the conditions laid down under this Directive are fulfilled.	
Recital 21				
31	(21) In order to ensure the protection of the environment, direct	(21) In order to ensure the protection of the environment, direct	(21) In order to ensure the protection of the environment, direct	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	discharges of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater into the environment from certain industrial sectors should be subject to prior authorisation on national level and appropriate requirements. Those requirements should ensure that direct discharges from certain industrial sectors are subject to secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment as necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.	discharges of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater into the environment from certain industrial sectors should be subject to prior authorisation on national level and appropriate requirements. Those requirements should ensure that direct discharges from certain industrial sectors are subject to secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment as necessary for the protection of human <u>health in line with the One Health approach</u> and the environment, <u>and that, in the final analysis, the parameters set for treated wastewaters are respected.</u>	discharges of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater into the environment from certain industrial sectors should be subject to prior authorisation on national level and appropriate requirements. Those requirements should ensure that direct discharges from certain industrial sectors are subject to secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment as necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.	
Recital 22				
32	(22) According to Article 168(1) TFEU, Union action complements national policies and is to be directed towards improving public health and preventing diseases. In order to ensure optimal use of relevant public health data from urban wastewaters, urban wastewater surveillance should be set up and used for preventive or early warning purposes, for instance in the detection of specific viruses in urban wastewater as a signal of the emergence of epidemics or pandemics. Member States should establish a permanent dialogue and coordination between competent	(22) According to Article 168(1) TFEU, Union action complements national policies and is to be directed towards improving public health and preventing diseases. In order to ensure optimal use of relevant public health data from urban wastewaters, urban wastewater surveillance should be set up and used for preventive or early warning purposes, for instance in the detection of specific viruses in urban wastewater as a signal of the emergence of epidemics or pandemics, <u>as was the case during the COVID-19 pandemic.</u> Member States should establish a permanent	(22) According to Article 168(1) TFEU, Union action complements national policies and is to be directed towards improving public health and preventing diseases. In order to ensure optimal use of relevant public health data from urban wastewaters, urban wastewater surveillance should be set up and used for preventive or early warning purposes, for instance in the detection of specific viruses in urban wastewater as a signal of the emergence of epidemics or pandemics. Member States should establish a permanent dialogue and coordination between competent	

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	authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater management. In the context of that coordination, a list of parameters relevant for public health to be monitored in urban wastewaters should be established, as well as the frequency and location of the sampling. This approach will take advantage of and complement other Union initiatives in the field of public health protection, such as environmental monitoring that includes wastewater surveillance¹. Based on information gathered during the COVID-19 pandemic and experience gained from the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU² (the ‘recommendation’), Member States should be required to monitor health parameters related to SARS-CoV-2 and its variants on a regular basis. In order to ensure that harmonised methods are used, Member States should, to the extent possible, use sampling and analysis methods set out in the recommendation for the monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants. ¹. Commission Communication on introducing the European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, the	dialogue and coordination between competent authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater management <u>and clearly allocate roles and responsibilities and costs among those competent authorities</u>. In the context of that coordination, a list of parameters relevant for public health to be monitored in urban wastewaters should be established, as well as the frequency and location of the sampling. This approach will take advantage of and complement other Union initiatives in the field of public health protection, such as environmental monitoring that includes wastewater surveillance¹. Based on information gathered during the COVID-19 pandemic and experience gained from the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU² (the ‘recommendation’), Member States should be required to monitor health parameters related to SARS-CoV-2 and its variants on a regular basis. In order to ensure that harmonised methods are used, Member States should, to the extent possible, use sampling and analysis methods set out in the recommendation for the monitoring	authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater management. In the context of that coordination, with regard to identification of a list of parameters relevant for public health to be monitored in urban wastewaters should be established, as well as the frequency and location of the sampling. This approach will take advantage of and complement other Union initiatives in the field of public health protection, such as environmental monitoring that includes wastewater surveillance¹. Based on information gathered during the COVID-19 pandemic and experience gained from the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU² (the ‘recommendation’), in case of a health emergency, Member States should be required to monitor relevant health parameters related to SARS-CoV-2 and its variants on a regular basis. In order to ensure that harmonised methods are used, Member States should, to the extent possible, use sampling and analysis methods set out in the recommendation for the monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants. ¹. Commission Communication on	

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	next step towards completing the European Health Union (COM(2021)576 final). 2. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/472 of 17 March 2021 on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU (OJ L 98, 19.3.2021, p. 3).	of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants. 1. Commission Communication on introducing the European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, the next step towards completing the European Health Union (COM(2021)576 final). 2. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/472 of 17 March 2021 on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU (OJ L 98, 19.3.2021, p. 3).	introducing the European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, the next step towards completing the European Health Union (COM(2021)576 final). 2. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/472 of 17 March 2021 on a common approach to establish a systematic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants in wastewaters in the EU (OJ L 98, 19.3.2021, p. 3).	
Recital 23				
33	(23) The Union recognises the importance of tackling the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and adopted in 2017 the European One Health Action Plan against AMR¹. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), wastewater is recognised and documented as major sources of antimicrobial agents and their metabolites, as well as antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and their genes. In order to increase the knowledge on the main sources of AMR, it is necessary to introduce a monitoring obligation for the presence of AMR in urban wastewaters to further develop our scientific knowledge and potentially take adequate action in the future. 1. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: A European One Health Action Plan against	(23) The Union recognises the importance of tackling the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and adopted in 2017 the European One Health Action Plan against AMR¹. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), wastewater is recognised and documented as major sources of antimicrobial agents and their metabolites, as well as antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and their genes. In order to increase the knowledge on the main sources of AMR, it is necessary to introduce a monitoring obligation for the presence of AMR in urban wastewaters to further develop our scientific knowledge and potentially take adequate action in the future. 1. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: A European One Health Action Plan against	(23) The Union recognises the importance of tackling the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and adopted in 2017 the European One Health Action Plan against AMR¹. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), wastewater is recognised and documented as major sources of antimicrobial agents and their metabolites, as well as antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and their genes. In order to increase the knowledge on the main sources of AMR, it is necessary to introduce a monitoring obligation for the presence of AMR in urban wastewaters to further develop our scientific knowledge and potentially take adequate action in the future. 1. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: A European One Health Action Plan against	

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	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (COM/2017/0339 final).	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (COM/2017/0339 final).	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (COM/2017/0339 final).	
Recital 23a				
33a		<u>(23a) This Directive acknowledges the 'One Health' approach, as recognised by the World Health Organization, to be an integrated and unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of people, animals and ecosystems. The 'One Health' approach recognises that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment, including ecosystems, are closely interlinked and interdependent. It is therefore appropriate to lay down that wastewater treatment should encompass avoiding adverse health effects including epidemics, and to respect the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. In respect of the G7 commitment to acknowledge the rapid rise in Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) on a global scale, it is necessary to promote the prudent and responsible use of antibiotics in human and veterinary medicines.</u>		
Recital 24				
34	(24) In order to protect the	(24) In order to protect the	(24) In order to protect the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	environment and human health, Member States should identify the risks caused by urban wastewaters management. On the basis of that identification, and where necessary to comply with the requirements of the Union water legislation, Member States should take more stringent measures for the urban wastewater collection and treatment than the measures required to comply with the minimum requirements set out in this Directive. Depending on the situation, those more stringent measures can include, inter alia, the establishment of collecting systems, the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans or the application of secondary, tertiary or quaternary treatment to urban wastewater for agglomerations or urban wastewater treatment plants that do not reach the p.e. thresholds triggering the application of the standard requirements. They can also include more advanced treatment than the treatment necessary to respect the minimum requirements or disinfection of treated urban wastewaters necessary to comply with Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive	environment and human<u>health in line with the One Health approach</u>, Member States should identify the risks caused by urban wastewaters management. <u>To that end, as a prior approach, control at source should be promoted to prevent pollution in urban wastewater in line with Article 191(2) of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union.</u> On the basis of that identification, and where necessary to comply with the requirements of the Union water legislation, Member States should take more stringent measures for the urban wastewater collection and treatment than the measures required to comply with the minimum requirements set out in this Directive. Depending on the situation, those more stringent measures can include, inter alia, <u>preventive measures</u> the establishment of collecting systems, the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans or the application of secondary, tertiary or quaternary treatment to urban wastewater for agglomerations or urban wastewater treatment plants that do not reach the p.e. thresholds triggering the application of the standard requirements, <u>as well as the review of discharge authorisations and the use of equivalent treatment ensuring the same level of environmental protection.</u> They can	environment and human health, Member States should identify the risks caused by urban wastewaters management. A broad chemical screening and/or biological effect-based methods can be part of the risk assessment. On the basis of that identification, and where necessary to comply with the requirements of the Union water legislation, Member States should take more stringent measures for the urban wastewater collection and treatment than the measures required to comply with the minimum requirements set out in this Directive. Depending on the situation, those more stringent measures can include, inter alia, the establishment of collecting systems, the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans or the application of secondary, tertiary or quaternary treatment to urban wastewater for agglomerations or urban wastewater treatment plants that do not reach the p.e. thresholds triggering the application of the standard requirements. They can also include more advanced treatment than the treatment necessary to respect the minimum requirements or disinfection of treated urban wastewaters necessary to comply with Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Directive 2006/7/EC of the European	

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	76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	also include more advanced treatment than the treatment necessary to respect the minimum requirements or disinfection of treated urban wastewaters necessary to comply with Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ . ¹ . Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	
Recital 25				
35	(25) Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target requiring Member States to ‘achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations’ by 2030. ¹ Furthermore, Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights ² states that everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water and sanitation. Against that background, and in accordance with the recommendations in the WHO Guidelines for Sanitation and Health ³ and the provisions of the Protocol on Water and Health ⁴ Member States should tackle the	(25) Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target requiring Member States to ‘achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations’ by 2030. ¹ Furthermore, Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights ² states that everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water and sanitation. Against that background, and in accordance with the recommendations in the WHO Guidelines for Sanitation and Health ³ and the provisions of the Protocol on Water and Health ⁴ Member States should tackle the	(25) Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the associated target requiring Member States to ‘achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations’ by 2030. ¹ Sanitation facilities should allow the safe management and disposal of human urine, faeces and menstrual blood. Furthermore, Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights ² states that everyone has the right to access essential services of good quality, including water and sanitation. Against that background, and in accordance with the recommendations in the WHO Guidelines for Sanitation and	

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	issue of access to sanitation at national level. That should be done through actions aimed at improving access to sanitation for all, for example by setting up sanitation facilities in public spaces, as well as by encouraging the availability of appropriate sanitation facilities in public administrations and public buildings free of charge and/or making them affordable to all. Sanitation facilities should allow the safe management and disposal of human urine, faeces and menstrual blood. They should be safely managed, which implies that they should be accessible to all at all times, including for people with particular needs, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities and homeless people, that they should be placed in a location that ensures minimal risk to the safety of users, and that they should be hygienically and technically safe to use. Such facilities should also be sufficient in number to ensure that the needs of people are met and waiting times are not unreasonably long. 1. Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/70/L.1) 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Establishing a European Pillar of Social	issue of access to sanitation at national level. That should be done through actions aimed at <u>improving</u><u>ensuring</u> access to sanitation for all, for example by setting up sanitation facilities in public spaces, as well as by encouraging the availability of appropriate sanitation facilities in public administrations and public buildings free of charge and/or making them affordable to all. Sanitation facilities should allow the safe management and disposal of human urine, and faeces and changing of menstrual blood<u>products</u>. They should be safely managed, which implies that they should be accessible to all at all times, including for people with particular needs, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities and homeless people, that they should be placed in a location that ensures minimal risk to <u>the maximum</u> safety of users, and that they should be hygienically and technically safe to use. Such facilities should also be sufficient in number to ensure that the needs of people are met and waiting times are not unreasonably long. 1. Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/70/L.1) 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee	Health³ and the provisions of the Protocol on Water and Health⁴ Member States should tackle the issue of access to sanitation at national level. That should be done through actions aimed at improving access to sanitation for all, for example by setting up sanitation facilities in public spaces, as well as by encouraging the availability of appropriate sanitation facilities in public administrations and public buildings free of charge and/or making them affordable to all- Sanitation facilities should allow the safe management and disposal of human urine, faeces and menstrual blood, including all kind of facilities and services, such as flush and dry toilets.- They should be safely managed, which implies that they should be accessible to all at all times, including for people with particular needs, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities and homeless people, that they should be placed in a location that ensures minimal risk to the safety of users, and that they should be hygienically and technically safe to use. Such facilities should also be sufficient in number to ensure that the needs of people are met and waiting times are not unreasonably long. The sufficient number of sanitation facilities in public spaces should be	

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	Rights (COM/2017/0250 final). 3. WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health, 2018. 4. Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 17 June 1999.	and the Committee of the Regions Establishing a European Pillar of Social Rights (COM/2017/0250 final). 3. WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health, 2018. 4. Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 17 June 1999.	decided at national level. 1. Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/70/L.1) 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Establishing a European Pillar of Social Rights (COM/2017/0250 final). 3. WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health, 2018. 4. Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 17 June 1999.	
Recital 26				
36	(26) The specific situation of minority cultures, such as Roma and Travellers, whether settled or not, and in particular their lack of access to sanitation, was acknowledged in the Communication from the Commission of 7 October 2020 ‘A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation’, which calls for increasing effective equal access to essential services. Overall, it is appropriate that Member States pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalised groups by taking the necessary measures to improve access to sanitation for those groups. It is important that the identification of those groups is coherent with	(26) The specific situation of minority cultures, such as Roma and Travellers, whether settled or not, and in particular their lack of access to sanitation, was acknowledged in the Communication from the Commission of 7 October 2020 ‘A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation’, which calls for increasing effective equal access to essential services. Overall, it is appropriate that Member States pay particular attention to vulnerable and <u>groups or groups that are marginalised groups due to factors related to their socio-economic situation, ethnicity, sexuality, gender, disability, homelessness,</u>	(26) The specific situation of minority cultures, such as Roma and Travellers, whether settled or not, and in particular their lack of access to sanitation, was acknowledged in the Communication from the Commission of 7 October 2020 ‘A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation’, which calls for increasing effective equal access to essential services. Overall, it is appropriate that Member States pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalised groups by taking the necessary measures to improve access to sanitation for those groups. It is important that the identification of those groups is coherent with	

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	Article 16(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. Measures to improve access to sanitation by vulnerable and marginalised groups might include providing sanitation facilities in public spaces for free or for a low service fee, improving or maintaining the connection to adequate systems to collect urban wastewater, and raising awareness of the nearest sanitation facilities. 1. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	<u>legal status, religious conviction or other reasons</u> by taking the necessary measures to improve<u>ensure</u> access to sanitation for those groups. It is important that the identification of those groups is coherent with Article 16(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. Measures to improve access to sanitation by vulnerable and marginalised groups might include providing sanitation facilities in public <u>and private</u> spaces for free or for a low service fee <u>as well as in public administration buildings</u>, improving or maintaining the connection to adequate systems to collect urban wastewater, and raising awareness of the nearest sanitation facilities. 1. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	Article 16(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. Measures to improve access to sanitation by vulnerable and marginalised groups might include providing sanitation facilities in public spaces for free or for a low service fee, improving or maintaining the connection to adequate systems to collect urban wastewater, and raising awareness of the nearest sanitation facilities. 1. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).	
Recital 27				
37	(27) According to the EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation¹, particular attention should be given to the needs of women and girls, as they are particularly at risk and exposed to attacks, sexual and gender-based	(27) According to the EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation¹, particular attention should be given to the needs of women and girls, as they are particularly at risk and exposed to attacks, sexual and gender-based	(27) According to the EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation¹, particular attention should be given to the needs of women and girls, as they are particularly at risk and exposed to attacks, sexual and gender-based	

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	violence, harassment and other threats to their safety when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes. This is in line with the Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy², which reaffirm the importance of integrating a gender perspective into water diplomacy. Therefore, Member States should pay particular attention to women and girls as being a vulnerable group and should take the necessary measures to improve or maintain a safe access to sanitation for them. 1. EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (10145/19). 2. Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy (13991/18).	violence, harassment and other threats to their safety when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes. This is in line with the Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy², which reaffirm the importance of integrating a gender perspective into water diplomacy. Therefore, Member States should pay particular attention to women and girls as being a vulnerable group and should take the necessary measures to improve or maintain a safe access to sanitation for them. 1. EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (10145/19). 2. Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy (13991/18).	violence, harassment and other threats to their safety when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes. This is in line with the Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy², which reaffirm the importance of integrating a gender perspective into water diplomacy. Therefore, Member States should pay particular attention to women and girls as being a vulnerable group and should take the necessary measures to improve or maintain a safe access to sanitation for them. 1. EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (10145/19). 2. Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy (13991/18).	
Recital 28				
38	(28) The evaluation concluded that sludge management could be improved to better align it with the principles of the circular economy and of the waste hierarchy as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The actions to better monitor and reduce pollution at source from non-domestic discharges will help improving the quality of the sludge produced and ensure its safe use in agriculture. In order to ensure a proper and safe recovery of nutrients, including the critical substance phosphorus, from	(28) The evaluation concluded that sludge management could be improved to better align it with the principles of the circular economy and of the waste hierarchy as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The actions to better monitor and reduce pollution at source from non-domestic discharges will help improving the quality of the sludge produced and ensure its safe use in agriculture <u>and other sectors</u>. In order to ensure <u>and facilitate</u> a proper and safe recovery of nutrients, including the <u>from</u>	(28) The evaluation concluded that sludge management could be improved to better align it with the principles of the circular economy and of the waste hierarchy as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The actions to better monitor and reduce pollution at source from non-domestic discharges will help improving the quality of the sludge produced and ensure its safe use in agriculture. In order to ensure a proper and safe recovery of nutrients, including the critical substance phosphorus, from	

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	the sludge, minimum recovery rates should be defined at Union level.	<u>sludge and wastewater and to ensure coherence in relation to the Union's aim to ensure the availability of secure and sustainable supply chains for critical substance phosphorus, from the sludge raw materials, including the critical substance phosphorus</u>, minimum recovery rates should be defined at Union level <u>while there is also a need to work more closely with academia and researchers to identify and apply the most appropriate methods of recovering nutrients from sludge for subsequent use in agriculture. The Commission should promote legislative frameworks for the development of a functional market for recovered phosphorus and nitrogen, and the Member States should facilitate market access and further use of recovered phosphorus. Requirements on recovery should remain open to future developments in technology and process routes for nutrient recovery. Member States should consider the extraction of valuable resources from sewage sludge for agricultural purposes in order to consolidate the resilience and sustainability of the sector and to contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union's fertiliser industry. Member States should aim for efficient nutrient circularity and</u>	the sludge, minimum recovery rates should be defined at Union level. The recovered nutrients should be used as substitutes for primary nutrients, for example, in the production of fertilizers.	

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		<u>should strive to enhance sewage sludge nutrient and metal recovery with a focus on achieving other co-benefits such as biogas or biochar production.</u>		
Recital 28a				
38a			(28a) The nutrients contained in urban wastewaters may be useful in cases where treated urban wastewaters is reused in agriculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741. In those cases, Member States may benefit, under specific conditions to ensure the highest level of protection of the environment and human health, from a derogation to the obligation to apply tertiary treatment in accordance with Article 7 of this Directive only for the part of the treated urban wastewater that is reused in agriculture.	
Recital 29				
39	(29) Additional monitoring is necessary to verify compliance with the new requirements concerning micro-pollutants, non-domestic pollution, energy neutrality, GHG emissions, storm water overflows and urban runoff. To verify the performance of the quaternary	(29) Additional monitoring is necessary to verify compliance with the new requirements concerning micro-pollutants, non-domestic pollution, energy neutrality, <u>all</u> GHG emissions <u>including nitrous oxide, methane, and</u> -storm water overflows and urban runoff. <u>Such</u>	(29) Additional Adequate monitoring is necessary to verify compliance with the new requirements concerning micro-pollutants micropollutants , non-domestic pollution, energy neutrality, GHG emissions, storm water sewer overflows and urban	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	treatment concerning the reduction of micro-pollutants in urban wastewater discharges, it is sufficient to monitor a limited set of representative micro-pollutants. The monitoring frequencies should be aligned to the current best practices, as currently practiced in Switzerland. To remain cost-effective, those obligations should be adapted to the size of the urban wastewater treatment plants and of the agglomerations. The monitoring will also contribute to provide data for the overall Environmental Monitoring Framework as set up under the 8th Environmental Action Programme¹, and more specifically feed the Zero Pollution Monitoring Framework underpinning it². 1. Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final).	<u>monitoring supports national inventory reporting, provides the necessary infrastructure to implement IPCC Guidelines for monitoring and enables the future development of action plans for science-based mitigation aligned with the Paris Agreement.</u> To verify the performance of the quaternary treatment concerning the reduction of micro-pollutants in urban wastewater discharges, it is sufficient to monitor a limited set of representative micro-pollutants. The monitoring frequencies should be aligned<u>build on</u> to the current best practices, as currently practiced in Switzerland. <u>They should be expanded to capture particularly hazardous substances such as Telmisartan, Bisphenol A, Beta-estradiol and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS).</u> To remain cost-effective, those obligations should be adapted to the size of the urban wastewater treatment plants and of the agglomerations. The monitoring will also contribute to provide data for the overall Environmental Monitoring Framework as set up under the 8th Environmental Action Programme¹, and more specifically feed the Zero Pollution Monitoring Framework underpinning it² <u>and support digital transition in the water sector in line with the Union's Digital Strategy.</u>	runoff discharges. To verify the performance compliance of the quaternary treatment concerning the reduction of micro-pollutantsmicropollutants in urban wastewater discharges, it is sufficient to monitor a limited set of representative micro-pollutantsmicropollutants. The monitoring frequencies should be aligned to the current best practices, as currently practiced in Switzerland. To remain cost-effective, those obligations should be adapted to the size of the urban wastewater treatment plants and of the agglomerations. The monitoring will also contribute to provide data for the overall Environmental Monitoring Framework as set up under the 8th Environmental Action Programme¹, and more specifically feed the Zero Pollution Monitoring Framework underpinning it². 1. Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final).	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		1. Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22). 2. -Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final).	PUBLIC	
Recital 29a				
39a			(29a) Microplastics and relevant micropollutants should be monitored, where relevant, in sewer overflow discharges and in discharges of urban runoff from separate systems with a representative sampling programme allowing for concentration estimation in view of water quality modelling. GHG emissions should be monitored, where relevant, supported by calculations and modelling. The monitoring will also contribute to provide data for the overall Environmental Monitoring Framework as set up under the 8th Environmental Action Programme¹, and more specifically feed the Zero Pollution Monitoring Framework underpinning it².	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			1. Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil' (COM/2021/400 final). Recital 29 has been split in 29 and 29a	
Recital 30				
40	(30) In order to reduce administrative burden and better use the possibilities offered by digitalisation, the reporting on the implementation of the Directive should be improved and simplified by removing the obligation for Member States to report every two years to the Commission and for the Commission to publish bi-yearly reports. It should be replaced by a requirement for Member States to improve, with the support of the European Environment Agency (EEA), the existing national standardised data sets established under Directive 91/271/EEC, and to regularly update them. Permanent access to the national databases should be provided to the Commission and the EEA. In order	(30) In order to reduce administrative burden and better use the possibilities offered by digitalisation, the reporting on the implementation of the Directive should be improved and simplified by removing the obligation for Member States to report every two years to the Commission and for the Commission to publish bi-yearly reports. It should be replaced by a requirement for Member States to improve, with the support of the European Environment Agency (EEA), the existing national standardised data sets established under Directive 91/271/EEC, and to regularly update them. Permanent access to the national databases should be provided to the Commission and the EEA <u>and</u>	(30) In order to reduce administrative burden and better use the possibilities offered by digitalisation, the reporting on the implementation of the Directive should be improved and simplified by removing the obligation for Member States to report every two years to the Commission and for the Commission to publish bi-yearly reports. It should be replaced by a requirement for Member States to improve, with the support of the European Environment Agency (EEA), the existing national standardised data sets established under Directive 91/271/EEC, and to regularly update them. Permanent These data sets will be used by the Commission to verify compliance with this Directive. The reporting	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to ensure complete information on the application of this Directive, the data sets should include information on compliance of urban wastewater treatment plants with the treatment requirements (pass/fail, loads and concentration of pollutants discharged), on the level of achievement of the objectives of energy neutrality, on GHG emissions of the treatment plants above 10 000 p.e. and on measures taken by the Member States in the context of storm water overflows/ urban runoff, access to sanitation and treatment by individual systems. Moreover, full coherence with Regulation (EC) 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ should be ensured to optimise the use of the data, as well as to support full transparency. 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1–17	<u>should be made available to the public via a centralised Union-wide database on urban wastewater treatment. That database should allow for comparison between Member States of the performance of treatment plants to prevent pollution, allow benchmarking of measures taken and support compliance with this Directive, including the application of extended producer responsibility with a special focus on the sources of pollution.</u> In order to ensure complete information on the application of this Directive, the data sets should include information on compliance of urban wastewater treatment plants with the treatment requirements (pass/fail, loads and concentration of pollutants discharged), on the level of achievement of the objectives of energy neutrality, on GHG emissions of the treatment plants above 10 000 p.e. and on measures taken by the Member States in the context of storm water overflows/ urban runoff, <u>including early warning systems in the event of runoffs</u>, access to sanitation and treatment by individual systems <u>and implementation of extended producer responsibility</u>. Moreover, full coherence with Regulation (EC) 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹	model would be developed by the EEA in collaboration with Member States. Access to the national databases should be provided to the Commission and the EEA. In order to ensure complete information on the application of this Directive, the data sets should include information on compliance of urban wastewater treatment plants with the treatment requirements (pass/fail, loads and concentration of pollutants discharged), on the level of achievement of the objectives of energy neutrality, on GHG emissions of the treatment plants above 10 000 p.e. and on measures taken by the Member States in the context of storm water sewer overflows/ urban runoff, access to sanitation and treatment by individual systems. Moreover, full coherence with Regulation (EC) 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ should be ensured to optimise the use of the data, as well as to support full transparency. 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1–17.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		should be ensured to optimise the use of the data, as well as to support full transparency. <u>The administrative burden of providing information and data to the public should at all times respect the principle of proportionality.</u> 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1–17	PUBLIC	
Recital 31				
41	(31) In order to ensure a timely and proper implementation of this Directive, it is essential that Member States establish a national implementation programme including long-term programming of the required investments accompanied with a financing strategy. Those national programmes should be reported to the Commission. To limit administrative burden, that requirement should not apply to Member States showing a level of compliance of more than 95 % with regard to the main obligations to collect and treat wastewater.	(31) In order to ensure a timely and proper implementation of this Directive, it is essential that Member States establish a national implementation programme including long-term programming of the required investments accompanied with a financing strategy. Those national programmes should be reported to the Commission. To limit administrative burden, that requirement should not apply to Member States showing a level of compliance of more than 95 % with regard to the main obligations to collect and treat wastewater.	(31) In order to ensure a timely and proper implementation of this Directive, it is essential that Member States establish a national implementation programme including long-term programming of the required investments accompanied with a financing strategy. Those national programmes should be reported to the Commission. To limit administrative burden, that requirement should not apply to Member States in which more than 95 % of the agglomerations are compliant with Articles 3 to 8. . To ensure the implementation of this Directive, adequate private and public investments are essential.	

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			Therefore, the Commission should consider the national implementation programmes reported by Member States for the preparation of the next multiannual financial framework post 2027 and those following thereafter and the Member States should put in place the required system of producer responsibility without delay showing a level of compliance of more than 95 % with regard to the main obligations to collect and treat wastewater.	
Recital 31a				
41a		<u><i>(31a) Substantial funding from the Union is currently available to meet the costs of implementing the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. Cohesion Policy allocations have amounted to EUR 38,8 billion for the wastewater sector since 2000. Besides cohesion policy funding for direct investment in the water sector, Union funds, including cohesion policy funds, Horizon 2020 and LIFE funds, also supported research in the Union water sector. Between 2000 and 2017, the Union financed a total of 138 LIFE projects related to wastewater treatment. Further support at Union level will be necessary to implement new ambitious goals and leave no one</i></u>		

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		<u>behind while ensuring a high level of urban wastewater treatment and citizens' access to such treatment across Europe. The financing of the quaternary treatment however should be financed through the national EPR schemes together with national financing to limit the impact on citizens' water bills and to ensure that the polluter pays principle is respected. As an additional measure in line with the implementation assessment, the Commission should ensure that appropriate financial means are provided for wastewater treatment to ensure complex fulfilment of the obligations provided for in this Directive by all Member States through the investment programs of the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF, post-2027).</u>	PUBLIC	
Recital 32				
42	(32) The urban wastewater collection and treatment sector is specific, operating as a captive market, with public and small enterprises being connected to the collecting system without having the possibility to choose their operators. It is therefore important to ensure public access to operators' key performance indicators, such as the level of treatment achieved, the costs of treatment, the energy used and	(32) The urban wastewater collection and treatment sector is specific, operating as a captive market , with public and small enterprises being connected to the collecting system without having the possibility to choose their operators. It is therefore important to <u>secure access to water and sanitation. It is also important to</u> ensure public access to operators' key performance indicators, such as the level of	(32) The urban wastewater collection and treatment sector is specific, operating as a captive market, with public and small enterprises being connected to the collecting system without having the possibility to choose their operators. It is therefore important to ensure public access to operators' key performance indicators, such as the level of treatment achieved, the costs of treatment, the energy used and	

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	produced, and the related GHG emissions and carbon footprint. In order to make the public more aware of the implications of urban wastewater treatment, key information on the annual wastewater collection and treatment costs for each household should be provided in an easily accessible manner, for instance on the invoices, while other detailed information should be accessible online, on a website of the operator or the competent authority.	treatment achieved, the costs of treatment, the energy used and produced, and the related GHG emissions and carbon footprint. In order to make the public more aware of the implications of urban wastewater treatment, key information on the annual wastewater collection and treatment costs for each household should be provided in an easily accessible manner, for instance on the invoices, while other detailed information should be accessible <u>in a user-friendly format</u> online, on a website of the operator or the competent authority.	produced, and the related GHG emissions and carbon footprint. In order to make the public more aware of the implications of urban wastewater treatment, key information on the annual wastewater collection and treatment costs for each household should be provided, at least in agglomerations above 10 000 p.e., in an easily accessible manner, for instance on the invoices, while other detailed information should be accessible online, on a website of the operator or the competent authority.	
Recital 33				
43	(33) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ guarantees the right of access to environmental information in the Member States in line with the 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the ‘Aarhus Convention’). The Aarhus Convention encompasses broad obligations related both to making environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information. It is important that the provisions of this Directive related to access to	(33) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ guarantees the right of access to environmental information in the Member States in line with the 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the ‘Aarhus Convention’). The Aarhus Convention encompasses broad obligations related both to making environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information. It is important that the provisions of this Directive related to access to	(33) Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ guarantees the right of access to environmental information in the Member States in line with the 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the ‘Aarhus Convention’). The Aarhus Convention encompasses broad obligations related both to making environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information. It is important that the provisions of this Directive related to access to	

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	information and data-sharing arrangements complement that Directive, by establishing the obligation to make available to the public online information on the collection and treatment of urban wastewater in a user-friendly manner, without creating a separate legal regime. 1. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26–32).	information and data-sharing arrangements complement that Directive, by establishing the obligation to make available to the public online information on the collection and treatment of urban wastewater in a user-friendly manner, without creating a separate legal regime. <u><i>In ensuring that the public in the concerned area is informed of the harmful and significant contamination levels in the event of water pollution above the threshold set by the Union or the national legislation, Member States should take into account guidance by the Commission and establish public warning systems based on best-practice solutions such as the Cell Broadcast Technology.</i></u> 1. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26–32).	information and data-sharing arrangements complement that Directive, by establishing the obligation to make available to the public online information on the collection and treatment of urban wastewater in a user-friendly manner, without creating a separate legal regime. 1. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26–32).	
Recital 34				
44	(34) The effectiveness of this Directive and its aim of protecting public health in the context of the Union’s environment policy require that natural or legal persons, or where appropriate their duly constituted organisations, be able to	(34) The effectiveness of this Directive and its aim of protecting public health in the context of the Union’s environment policy require that natural or legal persons, or where appropriate their duly constituted organisations, be able to	(34) The effectiveness of this Directive and its aim of protecting public health in the context of the Union’s environment policy require that natural or legal persons, or where appropriate their duly constituted organisations, be able to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	rely on it in legal proceedings and that the national courts be able to take this Directive into consideration as an element of Union law in order, inter alia, to review decisions of a national authority where appropriate. In addition, according to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention, members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.	rely on it in legal proceedings and that the national courts be able to take this Directive into consideration as an element of Union law in order, inter alia, to review decisions of a national authority where appropriate. In addition, according to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention, members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.	rely on it in legal proceedings and that the national courts be able to take this Directive into consideration as an element of Union law in order, inter alia, to review decisions of a national authority where appropriate. In addition, according to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Aarhus Convention, members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.	
Recital 35				
45	(35) To adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending certain parts of the Annexes with regard to the requirements for the secondary,	(35) To adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending certain parts of the Annexes with regard to the requirements for the secondary,	(35) To adapt this Directive to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending certain parts of the Annexes with regard to methods for monitoring and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	tertiary and quaternary treatment and the requirements for specific authorisations for discharges of non-domestic wastewater into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants and in respect of supplementing this Directive by establishing minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus and nitrogen from sludge. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	tertiary and quaternary treatment and the requirements for specific authorisations for discharges of non-domestic wastewater into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants and in respect of supplementing this Directive <u>Directive</u> by establishing minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus and nitrogen from <u>urban wastewater and sludge, in order to incentivise a variety of recovery techniques, including pyrolysis and struvite precipitation, as well as nutrient recovery from</u> sludge. <u>Considering that phosphorous and nitrogen are valuable resources for agriculture, the Commission should adopt those delegated acts within one year of the end of the transposition period for this directive. Within this time period,</u> it is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their	evaluation of results-the requirements for the secondary, tertiary and quaternary treatment, and to -and the requirements for specific authorisations for discharges of non-domestic wastewater into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants and in respect of supplementing this Directive by establishing minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus and nitrogen from <u>sludge.-</u> It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	

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		experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. <u><i>In addition, the Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to extend the list of sectors contributing to extended producer responsibility schemes.</i></u>		
Recital 36				
46	(36) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of standards for the design of individual systems, for the adoption of monitoring and assessment methods for the indicators of the quaternary treatment, for the establishment of common conditions and criteria for the application of the exoneration for certain products from extended producer responsibility, for establishing methodologies to support the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans and to measure antimicrobial resistance and micro-plastics in urban wastewater, and for the adoption of the format of, and modalities for, presenting the information to be provided by Member States and compiled by the EEA on the	(36) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of standards for the design of individual systems, for the adoption of monitoring and assessment methods for the indicators of the quaternary treatment, for the establishment of common conditions and criteria for the application of the exoneration for certain products from extended producer responsibility, for establishing methodologies to support the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans and to measure antimicrobial resistance and micro-plastics in urban wastewater, and for the adoption of the format of, and modalities for, presenting the information to be provided by Member States and compiled by the EEA on the	(36) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of standards for the design of individual systems, for the adoption of monitoring and assessment methods for the indicators of the quaternary treatment and the objectives regarding energy neutrality , for the establishment of common conditions and criteria for the application of the exoneration for certain products from extended producer responsibility, for establishing methodologies to support the development of integrated urban wastewater management plans, for the development of alternative indicators to load-based indicative objective of pollution reduction based for instance on volume, frequency of sewer overflows, or	

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	implementation of this Directive. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	implementation of this Directive. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. <u>The Commission should adopt a delegated act to set requirements for the monitoring of micro-plastics in urban wastewater provided for in this Directive, in accordance with the procedure referred to in this Directive, 12 months after they are added to the watch list under Directive 2022/0344 (COD).</u> 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	other relevant alternative indicators, for specifying minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus, and for establishing methodologies and to measure antimicrobial resistance, greenhouse gas emissions and microplastics and micro-plastics in urban wastewater and sludge, and for the adoption of the format of, and modalities for, presenting the information to be provided by Member States and compiled by the EEA on the implementation of this Directive. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).	
Recital 37				
47	(37) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and should take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and	(37) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and should take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and	(37) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and should take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and	

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	dissuasive, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	dissuasive, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	dissuasive, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	
Recital 37a				
47a		<u>(37a) It is important to ensure that this Directive provides for the achievement of a better quality of water while not jeopardising the accessibility, availability and affordability of vital products.</u>		
Recital 37b				
47b		<u>(37b) The Member States should be able to envisage additional reimbursement of the difference of costs generated by the requirements provided for in this Directive for the purpose of supporting essential medicines in order to ensure they remain available on the market and accessible for citizens.</u>		
Recital 38				
48	(38) Pursuant to the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making ¹ , the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive within a certain period of time from the date set for its transposition. That evaluation should be based on	(38) Pursuant to the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making ¹ , the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive within a certain period of time from the date set for its transposition. That evaluation should be based on	(38) Pursuant to the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making ¹ , the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive within a certain period of time from the date set for its transposition. That evaluation should be based on	

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	experience gained and data collected during the implementation of this Directive, on any available WHO recommendations, and on relevant scientific, analytical, and epidemiological data. In the evaluation, particular attention should be given to the possible necessity to adapt of the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility according to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market, the improvement of knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutants in the wastewaters and their impacts on public health and the environment, and data from the new monitoring obligations on micro-pollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants. 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1–14).	experience gained and data collected during the implementation of this Directive, on any available WHO recommendations, and on relevant scientific, analytical, and epidemiological data. In the evaluation, particular attention should be given to the possible necessity to <u>introduce reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions from the wastewater treatment sector, the need to remove micro-plastics and PFAS from urban wastewater before discharge, the need to</u> adapt of the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility—according to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market, <u>and to the method of eliminating and denaturing such products at the final use stage without major environmental impacts,</u> the improvement of knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutants in the wastewaters and their impacts on public health and the environment, and data from the new monitoring <u>and analysis</u> obligations on micro-pollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants. <u>In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the zero pollution objective for water pollution, Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the</u>	experience gained and data collected during the implementation of this Directive, on any available WHO recommendations, and on relevant scientific, analytical, and epidemiological data. In the evaluation, particular attention should be given to the possible necessity to adapt of the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility— according to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market and the conditions for exoneration from the extended producer responsibility, the improvement of knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutantsmicropollutants in the wastewaters and their impacts on public health and the environment, and data from the new monitoring obligations on micro-pollutantsmicropollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants. On the basis of the results of this evaluation, and/or on the basis of new scientific evidence on the presence of micropollutants in the wastewaters, the list of products in Annex III should be regularly amended to include new sectors in the scope of the extended producer responsibility referred to in Article 9. 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the	

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		<u><i>Commission should be guided by the ‘precautionary principle’ and the ‘polluter pays principle’ established in the TFEU, and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the European Green Deal.</i></u> 1. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1–14).	European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1–14).	
Recital 39				
49	(39) Directive 91/271/EEC provides for specific deadlines for Mayotte due to its inclusion in 2014 as an outermost region within the meaning of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Therefore, the application of the obligations to establish collecting systems and apply secondary treatment to urban wastewater from agglomeration of 2 000 p.e. and above should be deferred with respect to Mayotte.	(39) Directive 91/271/EEC provides for specific deadlines for Mayotte due to its inclusion in 2014 as an outermost region within the meaning of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Therefore, the application of the obligations to establish collecting systems and apply secondary treatment to urban wastewater from agglomeration of 2 000 p.e. and above should be deferred with respect to Mayotte.	(39) Directive 91/271/EEC provides for specific deadlines for Mayotte due to its inclusion in 2014 as an outermost region within the meaning of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Therefore, the application of the obligations to establish collecting systems and apply secondary treatment to urban wastewater from agglomeration of 2 000 1 250 p.e. and above should be deferred with respect to Mayotte.	
Recital 39a				
49a			(39a) It is appropriate to consider the specific situation of Mayotte and the other Union’s outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the TFEU, which provides for specific measures to support those	

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			regions. In terms of urban wastewater treatment of these territories, special attention should be given to the difficult topography and insularity.	
Recital 40				
50	(40) In order to ensure the continuity of the protection of the environment, it is important that Member States maintain at least the current level of tertiary treatment until the new requirements for the reduction of phosphorus and nitrogen become applicable. Therefore, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC should continue to apply until those new requirements become applicable.	(40) In order to ensure the continuity of the protection of the environment, it is important that Member States maintain at least the current level of tertiary treatment until the new requirements for the reduction of phosphorus and nitrogen become applicable. Therefore, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC should continue to apply until those new requirements become applicable.	(40) In order to ensure the continuity of the protection of the environment, it is important that Member States maintain at least the current level of tertiary treatment until the new requirements for the reduction of phosphorus and nitrogen become applicable. Therefore, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC should continue to apply until those new requirements become applicable.	
Recital 41				
51	(41) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to protect the environment and public health, to progress towards climate neutrality of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities, to improve access to sanitation and to ensure a regular surveillance of parameters relevant to public health, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the	(41) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to protect the environment and public health, to progress towards climate neutrality of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities, to improve access to sanitation and to ensure a regular surveillance of parameters relevant to public health, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the	(41) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to protect the environment and public health, to progress towards climate neutrality of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities, to improve access to sanitation and to ensure a regular surveillance of parameters relevant to public health, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the	

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	Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	
Recital 42				
52	(42) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directive. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directive.	(42) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directive. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directive.	(42) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directive. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directive.	
Recital 43				
53	(43) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex [VII], Part B,	(43) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex [VII], Part B,	(43) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex [VII], Part B,	
Formula				
54	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
55	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	
Article 1, first paragraph				
56	This Directive lays down rules on the collection, treatment, and discharge of urban wastewater, to protect the environment and human health while progressively eliminating greenhouse gas emissions and improving the energy balance of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities. It also lays down rules on access to sanitation, on transparency of the urban wastewater sector and on the regular surveillance of public health relevant parameters in urban wastewaters.	<u>This Directive—</u>lays down rules on the collection, treatment, and discharge of urban—wastewater—, to protect the environment—and human <u>and health, in accordance with the One Health approach,</u> while progressively eliminating<u>reducing</u> greenhouse gas emissions and improving the energy balance of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities <u>while contributing to the transition towards a circular economy.</u> It also lays down rules on access to sanitation <u>for all,</u> on transparency of the urban wastewater sector and on the regular surveillance of public health relevant parameters in urban wastewaters—, <u>and through integrated wastewater management planning it aims to increase synergies with climate change adaptation and urban ecosystem restoration action.</u>	This Directive— lays down rules on the collection, treatment, and discharge of urban— wastewater—, to protect the environment— and human health while progressively eliminating reducing greenhouse gas emissions to sustainable levels and improving the energy balance of urban wastewater collection and treatment activities. It also lays down rules on access to sanitation, on transparency of the urban wastewater sector and on the regular surveillance of public health relevant parameters in urban wastewaters—.	
Article 2				
57	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 Definitions	Article 2 -Definitions	

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Article 2, first paragraph				
58	For the purpose of this Directive , the following definitions apply :	For the purpose of this Directive , the following definitions apply :	For the purpose of this Directive–, the following definitions apply–:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)				
59	(1) ‘urban wastewater ’ means domestic wastewater , the mixture of domestic wastewater and non-domestic wastewater or the mixture of domestic wastewater and urban runoff ;	(1) ‘urban—wastewater ’ means domestic wastewater , the mixture of domestic wastewater and non-domestic wastewater or the mixture of domestic wastewater and urban runoff ; <u>any of the following:</u>	(1) ‘urban— wastewater-’ means domestic wastewater–, the mixture of or domestic wastewater and mixed with either non-domestic wastewater or the mixture of domestic –wastewater and urban runoff urban runoff, or both of them;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(a)				
59a		<u>(a) domestic wastewater;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(b)				
59b		<u>(b) the mixture of domestic wastewater and non-domestic wastewater;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(c)				
59c		<u>(c) the mixture of domestic wastewater and urban runoff;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)(d)				
59d				

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		<u>(d) the mixture of domestic wastewater, non-domestic wastewater and urban runoff;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (2)				
60	(2) ‘domestic wastewater’ means wastewater from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities;	(2) ‘domestic wastewater’ means wastewater from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities;	(2) ‘domestic—wastewater wastewater ’ means— wastewater from residential settlements, services and institutions —and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and/or from household activities;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (3)				
61	(3) ‘ non-domestic wastewater ’ means any wastewater which is discharged into collecting systems from premises used for either of the following:	(3) ‘ non-domestic— wastewater ’ means any—wastewater— which is <u>not predominantly a product of the human metabolism or household activities and is</u> discharged— into collecting systems— from premises used for— either of the following:	(3) ‘—non-domestic— wastewater—’ means wastewater, other than domestic—any—wastewater— and urban runoff , which is discharged into collecting systems— from premises used for— either of the following:	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (3)(a)				
62	(a) the exercise of a trade ;	(a) the exercise of a trade ;	(a) the exercise of a— trade ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (3)(b)				
63	(b) activities carried out by an institution;	(b) activities carried out by an institution;	(b) activities carried out by an institution;	

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Article 2, first paragraph, point (3)(c)				
64	(c) industrial activities;	(c) industrial activities;	(e) or industrial or economical activities;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (4)				
65	(4) 'agglomeration' means an area where the pollution load of urban wastewater is sufficiently concentrated (10 p.e. per hectare or above) for urban wastewater to be collected and conducted to an urban wastewater treatment plant or to a final discharge point;	(4) 'agglomeration' means an area where the pollution load of urban wastewater is sufficiently concentrated (10 ¹⁰²⁵ p.e. per hectare or above) for urban wastewater to be collected and conducted to an urban wastewater treatment plant or to a final discharge point;	(4) 'agglomeration' means an area where the pollution load of urban wastewater is sufficiently concentrated (10 p.e. per hectare or above) population (expressed in population equivalent), combined or not with economic activities is sufficiently concentrated for urban wastewater to be collected and conducted to an one or more urban wastewater treatment plant or to aplants and/or to one or more final discharge point points ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (5)				
66	(5) 'urban runoff' means rainwater from agglomerations collected by combined or separate sewers;	(5) 'urban runoff' means rainwater, <u>snow or meltwater</u> from agglomerations collected by combined or separate sewers;	(5) 'urban runoff' means rainwater precipitation from agglomerations collected by combined or separate sewers;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (6)				
67	(6) 'storm water overflow' means discharge of untreated urban wastewater in receiving waters from combined sewers caused by rainfall;	(6) 'storm water overflow' means discharge of <u>partially treated and</u> untreated urban wastewater in receiving waters from combined sewers <u>or from urban wastewater</u>	(6) ' storm water sewer overflow' means discharge of untreated urban wastewater into receiving waters from combined sewers caused by rainfall;	

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		<u>treatment plants</u> caused by <u>excessive</u> rainfall;		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (7)				
68	(7) 'collecting system' means a system of conduits which collects and conducts urban wastewater ;	(7) 'collecting system' means a system of conduits which collects and conducts urban wastewater ;	(7) 'collecting system' means a system of conduits which collects and conducts urban– wastewater–;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (8)				
69	(8) 'combined sewer' means a conduit that collects and conducts urban wastewater;	(8) 'combined sewer' means a conduit that collects and conducts urban wastewater;	(8) 'combined sewer' means a single conduit that collects and conducts urban wastewater including urban runoff ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (9)				
70	(9) 'separate sewer' means a conduit that separately collects and conducts either of the following:	(9) 'separate sewer' means a conduit that separately collects and conducts either of the following:	(9) 'separate sewer' means a conduit system of conduits that separately collects and conducts either of the following: urban runoff or	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (9)(a)				
71	(a) domestic wastewater;	(a) domestic wastewater;	(a) domestic urban wastewater not including urban runoff ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (9)(b)				
72	(b) non-domestic wastewater;	(b) non-domestic wastewater;	(b) non-domestic wastewater;	

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Article 2, first paragraph, point (9)(c)				
73	(c) a mixture of domestic and non-domestic wastewater;	(c) a mixture of domestic and non-domestic wastewater;	(c) a mixture of domestic and non-domestic wastewater;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (9)(d)				
74	(d) rainwater from agglomerations;	(d) rainwater from agglomerations;	(d) rainwater from agglomerations;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (10)				
75	(10) ‘population equivalent’ or ‘(p.e.)’ means the unit expressing the average potential water pollution load caused by one person per day, where 1 p.e. is the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day;	(10) ‘population equivalent’ or ‘(p.e.)’ means the unit expressing the average potential water pollution load caused by one person per day, where 1 p.e. is the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day;	(10) ‘ 1 population equivalent’ or ‘ (1 p.e.) ’ – means the unit expressing the average potential water pollution load caused by one person organic biodegradable load per day, where 1 p.e. is the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (10a)				
75a			(10a) ‘primary treatment’ means treatment of urban wastewater by a physical and/or chemical process involving settlement of suspended solids, or other processes in which the BOD5 of the incoming wastewater is reduced by at least 20% before discharge and the total suspended solids of the incoming wastewater are reduced by at least 50%.	

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Article 2, first paragraph, point (11)				
76	(11) 'secondary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process ;	(11) 'secondary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process ;	(11) 'secondary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other another process which reduces biodegradable organic matter from urban wastewater;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (12)				
77	(12) 'tertiary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes nitrogen and phosphorus from the urban wastewaters;	(12) 'tertiary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes nitrogen and phosphorus from the urban wastewaters;	(12) 'tertiary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes reduces nitrogen and and/or phosphorus from the urban wastewaters;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (13)				
78	(13) 'quaternary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes a broad spectrum of micro-pollutants from the urban wastewaters;	(13) 'quaternary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes a broad spectrum of micro-pollutants from the urban wastewaters;	(13) 'quaternary treatment' means treatment of urban wastewater by a process which removes reduces a broad spectrum of micro-pollutants from the micropollutants from urban wastewaters;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (14)				
79	(14) 'sludge' means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste resulting from the treatment of urban wastewater ;	(14) 'sludge' means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste resulting from the treatment of urban wastewater ;	(14) 'sludge' means any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste organic and inorganic residue resulting from the treatment of urban wastewater in an urban	

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			wastewater treatment plant (excluding grit, grease, other debris and any other screenings and residues from the pre-treatment step);	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (15)				
80	(15) ‘eutrophication’ means the enrichment of water by nutrients, especially compounds of nitrogen and/or phosphorus, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned;	(15) ‘eutrophication’ means the enrichment of water by nutrients, especially compounds of nitrogen and/or phosphorus, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned;	(15) ‘eutrophication’ means the enrichment of water by nutrients, especially compounds of nitrogen and/or phosphorus, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (16)				
81	(16) ‘micro-pollutant’ means a substance, including its breakdown products, that is usually present in the environment and urban wastewaters in concentrations below milligrams per litre and which can be considered hazardous to human health or the environment based on any of the criteria set out in Part 3 and Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation EC¹; 1. Regulation EC 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of	(16) ‘micro-pollutant’ means a substance <u>as defined by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006</u>, including its breakdown products, that is usually present in the environment and urban wastewaters in concentrations <u>below milligrams of micrograms</u> per litre, <u>or below</u>, and which can be considered hazardous to human health or <u>and</u> the environment based on <u>any of the</u> criteria set out in Part Part 3 and Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation EC¹; 1. Regulation EC 1272/2008 of the European	(16) ‘micro-pollutant’ means a substance, including its breakdown products, that is usually present in the aquatic environment and, urban wastewaters in concentrations below milligrams per litre wastewater and/or sludge and which can be considered hazardous to human health or the environment based on any of the relevant criteria set out in Part 3 and Part 4 of Annex I to Regulation EC 1272/2008¹ even in low concentrations⁺; 1. Regulation EC 1272/2008 of the European	

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	substances and mixtures (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p 1).	Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p 1).	Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p 1).	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (17)				
82	(17) ‘dilution ratio’ means the ratio between the volume of annual flow of the receiving waters at the point of discharge and the annual volume of urban wastewater discharged from a treatment plant;	(17) ‘dilution ratio’ means the ratio between the volume of annual flow of the receiving waters at the point of discharge and the annual volume of urban wastewater discharged from a treatment plant;	(17) ‘dilution ratio’ means the ratio between the volume of the last five years average of annual flow of the receiving waters at the point of discharge to the last five years average of and the annual discharge volume of urban wastewater discharged from a treatment plant; into surface waters;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (18)				
83	(18) ‘producer’ means any manufacturer, importer or distributor that on a professional basis places products on the market of a Member State, including by means of distance contracts as defined in Article 2(7) of Directive 2011/83/EU means;	(18) ‘producer’ means any manufacturer, importer or distributor that on a professional basis places products on the market of a Member State, including by means of distance contracts as defined in Article 2(7) of Directive 2011/83/EU means;	(18) ‘producer’ means any manufacturer, importer or distributor that on a professional basis places products on the market of a Member State, including by means of distance contracts as defined in Article 2(7) of Directive 2011/83/EU means;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (19)				
84	(19) ‘Producer Responsibility Organisation’ means an organisation established collectively by producers for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations under Article 9;	(19) ‘Producer Responsibility Organisation’ means an organisation established collectively by producers for the purpose of fulfilling under the supervision of Member States’	(19) ‘Producer Responsibility Organisation’ means an nationally recognised organisation established collectively by to enable producers for the purpose of fulfilling to fulfil	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>competent authorities with support to enable producers to fulfil</u> their obligations under Article 9;	their obligations under Article 9 Articles 9 and 10 ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (19a)				
84a		<u>(19a) ‘polluter pays principle’ means a principle according to which polluters shall bear the costs of their pollution or environmental damage, including the cost of measures taken to prevent, control and remedy pollution;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (20)				
85	(20) ‘sanitation’ means facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine, faeces, and menstrual blood;	(20) ‘sanitation’ means facilities and services for the safe, <u>hygienic, secure, and socially and culturally acceptable</u> disposal of human urine, and faeces, and <u>for the changing and disposal of</u> menstrual blood <u>products, that provide privacy and ensures dignity</u> ;	(20) ‘sanitation’ means facilities and services for the safe management and disposal of human urine, faeces, and menstrual blood, among others ;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (21)				
86	(21) ‘antimicrobial resistance’ means the ability of micro-organisms to survive or to grow in the presence of a concentration of an antimicrobial agent which is usually sufficient to inhibit or kill micro-organisms of the same species;	(21) ‘antimicrobial resistance’ means the ability of micro-organisms to survive or to grow in the presence of a concentration of an antimicrobial agent which is usually sufficient to inhibit or kill micro-organisms of the same species;	(21) ‘antimicrobial resistance’ means the ability of micro-organisms to survive or to grow in the presence of a concentration of an antimicrobial agent which is usually sufficient to inhibit or kill micro-organisms of the same species;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (21a)				
86a		<u>(21a) ‘One Health Approach’ means an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems. It recognises that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment including ecosystems are closely interlinked and inter-dependent;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (22)				
87	(22) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the decision-making procedures for the implementation of the obligations laid down in this Directive, including non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment;	(22) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the decision-making procedures for the implementation of the obligations laid down in this Directive, including non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human <u>health, in line with the One Health approach, or of</u> the environment;	(22) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the taking of a decision decision-making procedures for the implementation of the obligations laid down in Articles 6, 7 or 8 of this Directive, including ; for the purposes of this definition, non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (23)				
88	(23) ‘plastic biomedica’ means a plastic support used for the	(23) ‘plastic biomedica’ means any	(23) plastic ‘biomedica’ means a support, usually made of plastic	

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	development of the bacteria needed for the treatment of urban wastewaters;	development of the bacteria, <u>including but not limited to biocarriers, biobeads, polystyrene beads, that are</u> needed for the treatment of urban wastewaters;	support , used for the development of the bacteria needed for the treatment of urban wastewaters;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (24)				
89	(24) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the market of a Member State.	(24) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the market of a Member State.	(24) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the market of a Member State-;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (24a)				
89a		<u>(24a) ‘direct greenhouse gas emissions’ means emission that occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the urban wastewater treatment plant and collecting systems, including gas emissions such as methane and nitrous oxide;</u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (24b)				
89b		<u>(24b) ‘indirect greenhouse gas emissions’ means the release of gases resulting from the production of purchased electricity that is brought into the urban wastewater treatment plant and collection systems, as well as from the operation of such plants and systems.</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2, first paragraph, point (25)				
89c			(25) 'load' means the amount of organic biodegradable matter measured as BOD5 in urban wastewater, expressed in p.e., or any pollutant or nutrient, expressed in mass unit per time;	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (26)				
89d			(26) 'individual system' means a sanitation facility that collects, stores, treats and/or disposes of domestic wastewater, from buildings or parts of buildings not connected to a urban wastewater collecting system.	
Article 3				
90	Article 3 Collecting systems	Article 3 Collecting systems	Article 3 -Collecting systems and calculation of the load expressed in p.e.	
Article 3(1)				
91	1. Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations with a p.e. of 2 000 and above comply with the following requirements:	1. Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations with a p.e. of 2 000 and above comply with the following requirements:	1. Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations with a p.e. of 2 000 of 2 000 p.e. and above comply with the following requirements:	
Article 3(1), point (a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
92	(a) they are provided with collecting systems ,	(a) they are provided with collecting systems ,	(a) they– are provided with collecting systems; ,	
Article 3(1), point (b)				
93	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	
Article 3(2)				
94	2. By 31 December 2030, Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations with a p.e. of between 1 000 and 2 000 comply with the following requirements:	2. By 31 December 2030 ²⁰³² , Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations with a p.e. of between 1 000 ⁷⁵⁰ and 2 000 comply with the following requirements:	2. By 31 December 2030 , Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations between 1 250 and 2 000 p.e. comply with the requirements of paragraph 1 by 31 December 2035. with a p.e. of between 1 000 and 2 000 comply with the following requirements:	
Article 3(2), point (a)				
95	(a) they are provided with collecting systems;	(a) they are provided with collecting systems;	(a) they are provided with collecting systems;	
Article 3(2), point (b)				
96	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	(b) all their sources of domestic wastewater are connected to the collecting system.	
Article 3(2), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
96a			Member states may derogate from this deadline if the conditions in Article 23(5) are met.	
Article 3(3)				
96b			3. The load of an agglomeration expressed in p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load generated in that agglomeration during the year, excluding unusual situations such as those due to heavy rain. The calculation of the load expressed in p.e. subject to treatment in an urban wastewater treatment plant, shall also be based on the maximum average weekly load;	
Article 3(3)				
97	3. Collecting systems shall fulfil the requirements of Part A of Annex I.	3. Collecting systems shall fulfil the requirements of Part A of Annex I.	34. Collecting systems– shall fulfil– the requirements of– Part A of Annex I.	
Article 3(3a)				
97a		<u>3a. Member States shall take measures to ensure that competent authorities carry out an assessment of the wastewater leakage levels and associated emissions on their territory and of the potential for</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>improvements in wastewater leakage reduction. That assessment shall take into account relevant public health, environmental, technical and economic aspects. Member States shall adopt, by 31 December 2030, national targets to reduce the leakage levels of wastewater in their territory by 31 December 2035. Member States may provide meaningful incentives to ensure that sewage operators in their territory meet the national targets.</u>		
Article 4				
98	Article 4 Individual systems	Article 4 Individual systems	Article 4 Individual systems	
Article 4(1)				
99	1. By way of derogation from Article 3, where exceptionally the establishment of a collecting system is not justified either because it would produce no environmental benefit or because it would involve excessive cost, Member States shall ensure that individual systems for the treatment of urban wastewaters ('individual systems') are used.	1. By way of derogation from Article 3, where <u>or connection to a collecting system</u> is not justified either because it would produce no environmental benefit or because it would involve excessive cost, Member States shall ensure that individual systems for the treatment of urban wastewaters ('individual systems') <u>are or other appropriate systems which achieve the same level of health and environmental protection are</u> used.	1. By way of derogation Member States may derogate from Article 3, where exceptionally if the establishment of or the connection to a collecting system is not justified either because it would produce no environmental or health benefit, it is not technically feasible or because it would involve excessive cost. If derogating from Article 3, Member States shall ensure that individual systems– for the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			collection, storage and, when applicable, treatment of urban wastewaters ('individual systems') are used are used in agglomerations of 1 250 p.e. and above, or parts of these agglomerations.	
Article 4(2), first subparagraph				
100	2. Member States shall ensure that individual systems are designed, operated and maintained in a manner that ensures at least the same level of treatment as the secondary and tertiary treatments referred to in Articles 6 and 7.	2. Member States shall ensure that <u>the</u> individual systems <u>referred to in paragraph 1</u> are designed, operated and maintained in a manner that ensures at least the same level of treatment <u>health and environmental protection</u> as the secondary and tertiary treatments referred to in Articles 6 and 7.	2. Member States shall ensure that individual systems are designed, operated and maintained in a manner that ensures at least achieves the same level of treatment environmental protection as the secondary and tertiary treatments referred to in Articles 6 and 7.	
Article 4(2), second subparagraph				
101	Member States shall ensure that agglomerations where individual systems are used are registered in a public registry and that regular inspections of those systems are carried out by the appropriate authority.	Member States shall ensure that agglomerations where individual systems are used are registered in a public registry and that regular inspections of those systems are carried out by the appropriate <u>competent</u> authority, <u>and shall exchange best practice on the use and operation of individual systems as well as on regular inspections every four years, including the management and operative aspects by the competent authorities.</u>	3. Member States shall ensure that agglomerations where individual systems that are used in agglomerations of 1 250 p.e. and above are registered in a national, regional or local public registry and that regular inspections or other means of regular checks or control of those systems, on the basis of a risk-based approach , are carried out by the appropriate authority or other body authorised at national, regional or local level.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 4(3)				
102	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by establishing minimum requirements on the design, operation, and maintenance of individual systems and by specifying the requirements for the regular inspections referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph.	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by establishing minimum requirements <u>Member States shall establish minimum requirements based on guidance provided by the Commission within 24 months of the entry into force of this Directive</u> on the design, operation, and maintenance of individual systems <u>across the Union and shall establish</u> and by specifying the requirements for the regular inspections referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph.	34. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement implementing acts to ensure uniform application of this Directive by establishing specifying minimum requirements on the design, operation, and maintenance of individual systems and by specifying the requirements for the regular inspections referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph. for:	
Article 4(4), first subparagraph, point (a)				
102a			(a) the design, operation, and maintenance of individual systems referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and;	
Article 4(4), first subparagraph, point (b)				
102b			(b) the regular inspections referred to in paragraph 3, on the basis of a risk-based approach .	
Article 4(4), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
102c			Those implementing acts shall be adopted by [OP please insert the date = 24 months from the entry into force of this Directive] in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 4(4)				
103	4. Member States that use individual systems to treat more than 2 % of the urban wastewater load from agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above shall provide the Commission with a detailed justification for the use of individual systems in each of the agglomerations. That justification shall:	4. Member States that use individual systems to treat more than 2 % of the urban wastewater load from agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above shall provide the Commission with a detailed justification for the use of individual systems in each of the agglomerations . That justification shall:	45. Member States that use individual systems to collect and/or treat more than 2 % of the urban wastewater load at national level from agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above shall provide the Commission with a detailed justification for the use of individual systems in each of the agglomerations. That justification shall:	
Article 4(4), point (a)				
104	(a) demonstrate that the conditions for using individual systems set out in paragraph 1 are fulfilled;	(a) demonstrate that the conditions for using individual systems set out in paragraph 1 are fulfilled;	(a) demonstrate that the conditions for using individual systems set out in paragraph 1 are fulfilled;	
Article 4(4), point (b)				
105	(b) describe the measures taken in accordance with paragraph 2;	(b) describe the measures taken in accordance with paragraph 2;	(b) describe the measures taken in accordance with paragraph 2 and 3 ;	
Article 4(4), point (c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
106	(c) demonstrate compliance with the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph 3 where the Commission has exercised its delegated power under that paragraph.	(c) demonstrate compliance with the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph 3 where the Commission has exercised its delegated power under that paragraph.	(c) demonstrate compliance with the minimum requirements referred to in paragraph 3 4 where the Commission has exercised its delegated delegated implementing power under that paragraph.	
Article 4(4), point (ca)				
106a		<u>(ca) demonstrate compliance with the environmental objectives established in Directive 2000/60/EC.</u>		
Article 4(5)				
107	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format for submitting the information referred to in paragraph 4. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format for submitting the information referred to in paragraph 4. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	56. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format for submitting the information referred to in paragraph 4 5. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2). The Commission shall provide the format by [OP please insert the date = 24 months from the entry into force of this Directive].	
Article 5				
108	Article 5 Integrated urban wastewater	Article 5 Integrated urban wastewater	Article 5 Integrated urban wastewater	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	management plans	management plans	management plans	
Article 5(1)				
109	1. By 31 December 2030, Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above.	1. By 31 December 2030, Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above.	1. By 31 December 2030 2035 , Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for drainage areas of agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above.	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph				
110	2. By 31 December 2025, Member States shall establish a list of agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where, considering historic data and state-of-the-art climate projections, one or more of the following conditions apply:	2. By... <u>[two years after the entry into force of this directive]</u> , 31 December 2025 , Member States shall establish a list of agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where, considering historic data and state-of-the-art climate projections, <u>including seasonal variations</u> , one or more of the following conditions apply:	2. By 31 December 2025 2030 , Member States shall establish a list of agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. where, considering historic data, modelling and state-of-the-art climate projections, as well as the pressures and the assessment of impacts undertaken under the River Basin Management Plan , one or more of the following conditions apply:	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (a)				
111	(a) storm water overflow or urban runoff poses a risk to the environment or human health;	(a) storm water overflow or urban runoff poses a risk to the environment or human <u>health in line with the One Health approach</u> ;	(a) storm water sewer overflow or urban runoff poses a risk to the environment or human health;	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (b)				
112				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) storm water overflow represents more than 1 % of the annual collected urban wastewater load, calculated in dry weather conditions;	(b) storm water overflow represents more than <u>approximately</u> 1 % of the annual collected urban wastewater load, calculated in dry weather conditions;	(b) storm water sewer overflow represents more than 1 % 3% of the annual collected urban wastewater load of the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and, where relevant, Table 2 of Annex I , calculated in dry weather conditions flow ;	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)				
113	(c) storm water overflow or urban runoff prevents the fulfilment of any of the following:	(c) storm water overflow or urban runoff prevents the fulfilment of any of the following:	(c) storm water sewer overflow or urban runoff prevents the fulfilment of any of the following:	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(i)				
114	(i) the requirements established under Article 5 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(i) the requirements established under Article 5 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(i) the requirements established under Article 5 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii)				
115	(ii) the requirements set out in Article 5(3) of Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	(ii) the requirements set out in Article 5(3) of Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	(ii) the requirements set out in Article 5(3) of Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 64, 4.3.2006, p. 37).	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(iii)				
116				

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	(iii) the requirements set out in Article 3 of Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).	(iii) the requirements set out in Article 3 of Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).	(iii) the requirements set out in Article 3 of Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84).	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(iv)				
117	(iv) the environmental objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	(iv) the environmental objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	(iv) the environmental objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC-;	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(iva)				
117a		<u>(iva) the requirements set out in Article 1 of Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</u>		
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (c)(v)				
117b			(v) the requirements established under Article 3 of Directive 2006/118/EC¹. 1. Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph, point (d)				
117c			(d) relevant points in separate sewers have been identified where urban runoff is expected to be polluted in such a way that its discharge into receiving waters can be considered as a risk to the environment or human health or prevents the fulfilment of any of the Directives mentioned in paragraph (c).	
Article 5(2), second subparagraph				
118	Member States shall review the list referred to in the first subparagraph every five years after its establishment and update it where necessary.	Member States shall review the list referred to in the first subparagraph every five years after its establishment and update it where necessary.	Member States shall review the list referred to in the first subparagraph every five six years after its establishment and update it where necessary.	
Article 5(3)				
119	3. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for agglomerations referred to in paragraph 2.	3. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for agglomerations referred to in paragraph 2.	3. By 31 December 2035 2040 , Member States shall ensure that an integrated urban wastewater management plan is established for drainage areas of agglomerations referred to in paragraph 2.	
Article 5(4)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
120	4. Integrated urban wastewater management plans shall be made available to the Commission on request.	4. Integrated urban wastewater management plans, <u>including the specification of parts completed and elements yet to be put in place</u> , shall be made available to the Commission on request <u>within three months of their publication</u> .	4. Integrated urban wastewater management plans shall be made available to the Commission on request.	
Article 5(5)				
121	5. Integrated urban wastewater management plans shall include at least the elements set out in Annex V.	5. Integrated urban wastewater management plans shall include at least the elements set out in Annex V <u>and prioritise green and blue infrastructure solutions wherever possible</u> .	5. Integrated urban wastewater management plans shall include at least the elements set out in Annex V.	
Article 5(5a)				
121a		<u>5a. The Commission shall take appropriate action regarding the integrated urban wastewater management plans established by Member States, in the event that such plans do not include at least the elements set out in Annex V.</u>		
Article 5(6), first subparagraph				
122	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to:	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to:	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to ensure uniform application of this Article by specifying:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 5(6), first subparagraph, point (a)				
123	(a) provide methodologies for the identification of the measures referred to in point 3 of Annex V;	(a) provide methodologies for the identification of the measures referred to in point 3 of Annex V;	(a) provide methodologies for the identification of the measures referred to in point 3 of Annex V;	
Article 5(6), first subparagraph, point (b)				
124	(b) provide methodologies for the determination of alternative indicators to verify whether the indicative objective of pollution reduction referred to in point 2 (a) of Annex V is achieved;	(b) provide methodologies for the determination of alternative indicators <u>as set out in point 2 (a) of Annex V</u> to verify whether the indicative objective of pollution reduction referred to in point 2 (a) of Annex V <u>that point</u> is achieved;	(b) provide methodologies for the determination of alternative indicators to verify whether the indicative objective of pollution reduction referred to in point 2 (a) of Annex V is achieved;	
Article 5(6), first subparagraph, point (c)				
125	(c) determine the format by which integrated urban wastewater management plans are to be made available to the Commission where requested in accordance with paragraph 4.	(c) determine the format by which integrated urban wastewater management plans are to be made available to the Commission where requested in accordance with paragraph 4.	(c) determine the format by which integrated urban wastewater management plans are to be made available to the Commission where requested in accordance with paragraph 4.	
Article 5(6), second subparagraph				
126	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).7. Member States shall ensure that integrated urban	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2). 7. Member States shall ensure that integrated urban	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).7. Member States shall ensure that integrated urban	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	wastewater management plans are reviewed every 5 years after their establishment and updated where necessary.	wastewater management plans are reviewed every 5 years after their establishment and updated where necessary.	wastewater management plans are reviewed every 5 years after their establishment and updated where necessary [by OP please insert the date = 24 months from the entry into force of this Directive] in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 5(6a)				
126a		<u>6a. Member States shall aim at increasing green space in urban areas in order to reduce storm water overflows based on natural solutions.</u>		
Article 5(6b)				
126b		deleted		
Article 5(7)				
127	7. THIS PARAGRAPH IS MISSING. THANK YOU FOR USING ANOTHER LANGUAGE.	7. THIS PARAGRAPH IS MISSING. THANK YOU FOR USING ANOTHER LANGUAGE. <u>Member States shall ensure that integrated urban wastewater management plans are reviewed every five years after their establishment and updated where necessary.</u>	7. THIS PARAGRAPH IS MISSING. THANK YOU FOR USING ANOTHER LANGUAGE. Member States shall ensure that integrated urban wastewater management plans are reviewed at least every six years after their establishment and updated where necessary. Following an update of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			the list referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall ensure that integrated management plans are established for agglomerations within six years of their inclusion in that list. First paragraph, was part of point 6 second subparagraph, second paragraph of the Commission proposal	
Article 6				
128	Article 6 Secondary treatment	Article 6 Secondary treatment	Article 6 -Secondary treatment	
Article 6(1), first subparagraph				
129	1. For agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment in accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment before discharge.	1. For agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment in accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment before discharge.	1. For Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants serving agglomerations of 2 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment meet the relevant requirements for secondary treatment set out in Part B and Table 1 of Annex I in accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I before discharge into receiving waters.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 6(1), second subparagraph				
130	For agglomerations of between 2 000 p.e. and 10 000 p.e. which are discharging into coastal areas, the obligation set out in the first paragraph shall not apply until 31 December 2027.	For agglomerations of between 2 000 p.e. and 10 000 p.e. which are discharging into coastal areas, the obligation set out in the first paragraph shall not apply until 31 December 2027.	For agglomerations of between 2 000 p.e. and 10 000 p.e. which are discharging into coastal areas as defined under Directive 2000/60/EC and which apply appropriate treatment in accordance with Article 7 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] , the obligation set out in the first paragraph shall not apply until 31 December 2027 2035 .	
Article 6(1), second subparagraph a				
130a		<u>By way of derogation, urban waste water discharges into waters situated in regions with a cold climate where it is difficult to apply an effective biological treatment due to low temperatures may be subjected to treatment (biochemical oxygen demand, BOD5 as defined in Annex 1, table 1, row 2) which is less stringent than that prescribed in paragraph 1, if the average annual water temperature of the inlet is below 6°C, and provided that detailed studies indicate that such discharges do not adversely affect the environment. However, the</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>treatment must reach a minimum reduction percentage of 40%, measured at least weekly. Member States that make use of such derogation shall report it to the Commission.</u>		
Article 6(1), third subparagraph				
130b			For agglomerations discharging into less sensitive areas as referred to in Article 6(1) of Council Directive 91/271/EEC on [OP please insert the date = date if entry into force of this Directive], the obligations set out in the first paragraph shall apply on [OP please insert the date = last day of the twelfth year after the entry into force of this Directive].	
Article 6(2)				
131	2. For agglomerations of between 1 000 p.e. and 2 000 p.e., Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment in accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment before discharge by 31 December 2030.	2. For agglomerations of between 1 000 <u>750</u> p.e. and 2 000 p.e., Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment in accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment before discharge by 31 December 2030 <u>2032</u> .	2. For Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants serving agglomerations of between 1 000 250 p.e. and 2 000 p.e., Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to secondary treatment by 31 December 2035 meet the relevant requirements for secondary treatment set out in Part B and Table 1 of Annex I in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			accordance with paragraph 3 or an equivalent treatment the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I before discharge by 31 December 2030 into receiving waters .	
Article 6(2), second subparagraph				
131a			Member states may derogate from this deadline if the conditions in Article 23(5) are met.	
Article 6(3)				
132	3. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 1 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 1 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	3. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 1 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 1 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	3. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 1 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 1 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I Urban wastewater discharges to waters situated in high mountain regions (over 1500 m above sea level) where it is difficult to apply an effective biological treatment due to low temperatures, or discharges to deep marine waters from agglomerations of less than 150 000 p.e. in less populated	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			outermost regions where the topography and geography of the territory makes it difficult to apply an effective biological treatment, may be subjected to treatment less stringent than that prescribed in paragraph 1, until [OP please insert the date = last day of the twentieth year after the entry into force of the Directive], provided that detailed studies demonstrate that such discharges do not adversely affect the environment and human health and do not prevent the receiving waters to meet the relevant quality objectives and the relevant provisions of other relevant Union legislation.	
Article 6(4)				
133	4. The load expressed in p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the urban wastewater treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual situations due to heavy rain.	4. The load expressed in p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the urban wastewater treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual <u>weather</u> situations <u>such as those</u> due to heavy rain.	4. The load expressed in p.e. shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum average weekly load entering the urban wastewater treatment plant during the year, excluding unusual situations due to heavy rain. Deleted	
Article 7				
134	Article 7 Tertiary treatment	Article 7 Tertiary treatment	Article 7 -Tertiary treatment	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7(1), first subparagraph				
135	1. By 31 December 2030, Member States shall ensure that discharges from 50 % of urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] are subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4.	1. By 31 December 2030 <u>2033</u> , Member States shall ensure that discharges from 50 % of urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] are subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4.	1. By 31 December 2030 2035 , Member States shall ensure that discharges from 50 % of urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 150 000 p.e. and above and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] are subject to meet the relevant requirements for tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 Part B and Table 2 of Annex I before discharge into receiving waters.	
Article 7(1), second subparagraph				
136	By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that all urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above are subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4.	By 31 December 2035 <u>2038</u> , Member States shall ensure that all urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above are subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4.	By 31 December 2035 2040 , Member States shall ensure that all urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 150 000 p.e. and above meet the relevant requirements for are subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 Part B and Table 2 of Annex I before discharge into receiving waters.	
Article 7(2), first subparagraph				
137	2. By 31 December 2025, Member	2. By 31 December 2025 <u>... /please</u>	2. By 31 December 2025 2027 ,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	States shall establish a list of areas on their territory that are sensitive to eutrophication and update that list every five years starting on 31 December 2030.	<u><i>insert the date 2 years after the entry into force of this Directive</i></u> , Member States shall establish <u>and publish</u> a list of <u>relevant</u> areas on their territory that are sensitive to eutrophication, <u>and shall include with that list information on whether they are phosphorus- and/or nitrogen-sensitive areas</u> and update that list every five years starting on 31 December 2030, <u>also including information on the cause of the eutrophication</u> .	Member States shall establish a list of areas on their territory that are sensitive to eutrophication and update that list every five six years starting on 31 December 2030 2033 .	
Article 7(2), second subparagraph				
138	The list referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the areas identified in Annex II.	The list referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the areas identified in Annex II. <u><i>By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall publish guidelines for the harmonised implementation of Annex 2, in particular with regard to transboundary water bodies.</i></u>	The list referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the areas identified in Annex II.	
Article 7(2), third subparagraph				
139	The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall not apply where a Member State implements tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 in its entire territory.	The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall not apply where a Member State implements tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 in its entire territory.	The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall not apply where a Member State implements tertiary treatment in accordance with Part B and Table 2 of Annex I paragraph 4 in its entire territory.	
Article 7(3), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
140	3. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. that are discharging into areas included in the list referred to in paragraph 2 and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into those areas .	3. <u>Without prejudice to paragraph 1</u> , by 31 December 2035 <u>2038</u> , Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. <u>above</u> that are discharging into areas included in the list referred to in paragraph 2 and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into those areas .	3. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. that are discharging into areas included in the list referred to in paragraph 2 and not applying tertiary treatment on [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive] urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into those areas .	
Article 7(3), second subparagraph				
141	By 31 December 2040, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e.	<u>Without prejudice to the paragraph 1</u> , by 31 December 2040 <u>2043</u> , Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to tertiary treatment in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. <u>above</u> .	By 31 December 2040, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to discharges from agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above meet the relevant requirements for tertiary treatment set out in Part B and Table 2 of Annex I in accordance with paragraph 4 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. by:	
Article 7(3)(a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
141a			(a) 31 December 2033 for 20% of these agglomerations;	
Article 7(3)(b)				
141b			(b) 31 December 2039 for 60% of these agglomerations;	
Article 7(3)(c)				
141c			(c) 31 December 2045 for all agglomerations.	
Article 7(3), second subparagraph				
141d			Member states may derogate from the deadlines in Article 7(3) if the conditions in Article 23(5) are met. However, urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 150 000 p.e. and above shall still meet the deadlines set in Article 7(1).	
Article 7(3a)				
141e			3a. Discharges of urban wastewater referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall meet the relevant requirements in Part B and Table 2 of Annex I in accordance with the methods for	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I.	
Article 7(3b)				
141f			3b. For urban wastewater treatment plants that are in construction, under major refurbishment of their tertiary treatment or were commissioned after 31 December 2020 and before the date of entry into force of this Directive, the requirements set out in Article 7 of this Directive shall apply at the latest five years later from the deadlines established in paragraphs 1 and 3.	
Article 7(4), first subparagraph				
142	4. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 2 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 2 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	4. <u>The annual mean of the</u> samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 2 of Part B of Annex I <u>to ensure a high level of protection of the environment</u> . The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 2 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	4. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 2 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform to the parametric values of table 2 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 7(4), second subparagraph				
143	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second subparagraph to technological and scientific progress.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second subparagraph to technological and scientific progress.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second subparagraph the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results in Part D of Annex I in order to adapt to technological and scientific progress.	
Article 7(5)				
144	5. By way of derogation from paragraphs 3 and 4, Member States may decide that an individual urban wastewater treatment plant situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be subject to the requirements set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 where it can be shown that the minimum percentage of reduction of the overall load entering all urban waste water treatment plants in that area is :	5. By way of derogation from paragraphs 3 and 4, Member States may decide that an individual urban wastewater treatment plant situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be subject to the requirements set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 where it can be shown that the minimum percentage of reduction of the overall load entering all urban waste water treatment plants in that area is :	5. By way of derogation from paragraphs 3 and 4 paragraph 3 , Member States may decide that an individual urban wastewater treatment plant situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be subject to the requirements set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 paragraph 3 where it can be shown that the minimum percentage of reduction of the overall load entering all urban waste water wastewater treatment plants in that area is-:	
Article 7(5), point (a)				
144a			(a) At least 75 % for total phosphorus and at least 75 % for	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			total nitrogen from the date of entry into force of this Directive.	
Article 7(5), point (a)				
145	(a) 82,5 % for total phosphorus and 80 % for total nitrogen by 31 December 2035;	(a) 82,5 ⁹⁰ % for total phosphorus and 80 ⁷⁵ % for total nitrogen by 31 December 2035;	(a) (b) 82,5 % for total phosphorus and 80 % for total nitrogen by 31 December 2035 2039;	
Article 7(5), point (b)				
146	(b) 90 % for total phosphorus and 85 % for total nitrogen by 31 December 2040.	(b) 90 ⁹³ % for total phosphorus and 85 ⁸⁰ % for total nitrogen by 31 December 2040. <u>Days during which the effluent temperature falls below 12 °C are not relevant for the calculation of nitrogen removal for the purpose referred to in the first subparagraph.</u>	(b) (c) 90 87,5 % for total phosphorus and 85 % 82,5% for total nitrogen by 31 December 2040 2045.	
Article 7(6)				
147	6. Discharges from urban waste water wastewater treatment plants of 10 000 p.e. and above into a catchment area of an area sensitive to eutrophication included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall also be subject to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.	6. Discharges from urban waste water wastewater treatment plants of 10 000 p.e. and above into a catchment area of an area sensitive to eutrophication included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall also be subject to paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.	6. Discharges from urban waste water –wastewater– treatment plants of 10 000 p.e. and above into a catchment area of– an area sensitive– to – to eutrophication included in a list referred to in paragraph 2– shall– also – also be subject to paragraphs 3,– 4 – and 5.	
Article 7(7)				
148				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	7. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants which are situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 following one of the regular updates of the list required by that paragraph fulfil the requirements laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 within seven years of the inclusion in that list .	7. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants which are situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 <u>and discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants into a catchment area of an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2</u> following one of the regular updates of the list required by that paragraph fulfil the requirements laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 within seven years of the inclusion in that list -. .	7. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants which are situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 following one of the regular updates of the list required by that paragraph fulfil the requirements laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 paragraph 3 within seven years of the inclusion in that list -. .	
Article 8				
149	Article 8 Quaternary treatment	Article 8 Quaternary treatment	Article 8 Quaternary treatment	
Article 8(1), first subparagraph				
150	1. By 31 December 2030, Member States shall ensure that 50 % of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above are subject quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.	1. By 31 December 2030... <u>[five years after the entry into force of this Directive]</u> , Member States shall ensure that 50 % of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 <u>150 000</u> p.e. and above are subject quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.	1. By 31 December 2030 , Member States shall ensure that 50 % of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 200 000 p.e. and above are subject meet the relevant requirements for quaternary treatment of urban wastewater set out in Part B and Table 3 of Annex I in accordance with paragraph 5 the methods of monitoring and evaluation of result laid down in Part D of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Annex I before discharge into receiving waters by:	
Article 8(1), second subparagraph				
151	By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that all urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above are subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.	By... <u>/ten years after the entry into force of this Directive/</u> 31 December 2035 , Member States shall ensure that all urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 <u>150 000</u> p.e. and above are subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.	(a) By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that all for discharges from 20% of these urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above are subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.;	
Article 8(1), point (b)				
151a			(b) 31 December 2040 for discharges from 60% of these urban wastewater treatment plants	
Article 8(1), point (c)				
151b			(c) 31 December 2045 for all discharges from these urban wastewater treatment plants.	
Article 8(2), first subparagraph				
152	2. On 31 December 2030, Member States shall have established a list a list of areas on their national territory where the concentration or	2. On 31 December 2030 <u>By... /two years after the entry into force of this Directive/</u> , Member States shall have established a list <u>and published</u>	2. On 31 December 2030, Member States shall have established a list a list of areas on their national territory where the concentration or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the accumulation of micro-pollutants represents a risk for human health or the environment. Member States shall review that list every five years thereafter and update it if necessary.	a list of areas <u>agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above</u> on their national territory <u>and by ... [five years after the entry into force of this Directive] a list of agglomerations of 35 000 p.e. and above</u> where the concentration or the accumulation of micro-pollutants, represents a risk for human health or the environment. Member States shall review that list <u>at least</u> every five years thereafter and update it <u>without unnecessary delay</u> if necessary.	the accumulation of micro-pollutants represents micropollutants from urban wastewater treatment plants represent a risk for human health or the environment. Member States shall review that list every five years in 2033, and thereafter every six years and update it if necessary.	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph				
153	The list referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the following areas, unless the absence of risk for human health or the environment in those areas can be demonstrated based on a risk assessment:	The list <u>lists</u> referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the following areas, unless the absence of risk for human health or the environment in those areas can be demonstrated based on a risk assessment:	The list referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the following areas, unless the absence of risk be based on an assessment of the risks for human health or the environment in those areas can be demonstrated based on a risk assessment that the discharge of micropollutants in urban wastewater poses on the following areas:	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (a)				
154	(a) water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU)	(a) water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU)	(a) water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2020/2184;	2020/2184;	2020/2184;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (b)				
155	(b) bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	(b) bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	(b) bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (c)				
156	(c) lakes as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c) lakes as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c) lakes as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (d)				
157	(d) rivers as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Directive 2000/60/EC or other water streams where the dilution ratio is below 10;	(d) rivers as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Directive 2000/60/EC or other water streams where the dilution ratio is below 10;	(d) rivers as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Directive 2000/60/EC or other water streams where the dilution ratio is below 10;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (e)				
158	(e) areas where aquaculture activities, as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, take place; ¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No	(e) areas where aquaculture activities, as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, take place; ¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No	(e) areas where aquaculture activities, as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, take place; ¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).	2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).	2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (f)				
159	(f) areas where additional treatment is necessary to meet the requirements set out in Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC.	(f) areas where additional treatment is necessary to meet the requirements set out in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC, and 2008/105/EC; <u>and 2008/56/EC;</u>	(f) areas where additional treatment is necessary to meet the requirements set out in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2006/118/EC and 2008/105/EC;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (fa)				
159a		<u>(fa) special areas of conservation as designated under Directive 92/43/EEC and special protection areas designated under Directive 79/409/EEC constitutive of the Natura 2000 ecological network.</u>		
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (g)				
159b			(g) coastal waters as defined in Article 2, point (7), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (h)				
159c			(h) transitional waters as defined in Article 2, point (6), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 8(2), second subparagraph, point (i)				
159d			(i) marine waters as defined in Article 3, point (1), of Directive 2008/56/EC.	
Article 8(2), third subparagraph				
160	The risk assessment referred to in the second subparagraph shall be communicated to the Commission on request.	The risk assessment referred to in the second subparagraph shall be communicated to the Commission on request.	The risk assessment referred to in the second subparagraph shall be communicated to the Commission on request.	
Article 8(2a)				
160a		<u>2a. Where a Member State fails to establish the lists referred to in paragraph 2 by the time-limits set out therein, all discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 35 000 p.e. and above shall be subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5.</u>		
Article 8(3)				
161	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format of the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph, and the method to be used for that risk assessment. Those implementing	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format of the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph, and the method to be used for that risk assessment. Those implementing	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the format of the risk assessment referred to in paragraph 2, second subparagraph, and the method to be used for that– risk assessment. Those implementing	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 8(3a), first subparagraph				
161a		<u>3a. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, by... [five years after the entry into force of this Directive] Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 100 000 p.e. and 150 000 p.e., urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2.</u>		
Article 8(3a), second subparagraph				
161b		<u>By... [ten years after the entry into force of this Directive] Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 100 000 p.e. and 150 000 p.e.</u>		
Article 8(4), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
162	4. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e and 100 000 p.e., urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2.	4. <u>Without prejudice to paragraph 1, by... [ten years after the entry into force of this Directive]</u> By 31 December 2035 , Member States shall ensure that for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 <u>35 000</u> p.e and 100 000 p.e. above ,	4. By 31 December 2035, Member States shall ensure that agglomerations of 10 000 p.e and above meet the requirements for quaternary treatment set out in Part B and Table 3 of Annex I accordance with the methods of monitoring and evaluation of result laid down in Part D of Annex I for 50 % of the agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e and 100 000 p.e., urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2: by:	
Article 8(4), point (a)				
162a			(a) 31 December 2035 for 20% of these agglomerations;	
Article 8(4), point (b)				
162b			(b) 31 December 2040 for 60 % of these agglomerations;	
Article 8(4), point (c)				
162c			(c) 31 December 2045 for all agglomerations.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 8(4), second subparagraph				
163	By 31 December 2040, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e and 100 000 p.e.	By... <u>/ fifteen years after the entry into force of this Directive</u> 31 December 2040 , Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 <u>35 000</u> p.e and 100 000 p.e <u>above</u> .	By 31 December 2040, Member States shall ensure that urban wastewater entering collecting systems is subject to quaternary treatment in accordance with paragraph 5 before discharge into areas included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 with regard to all agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e and 100 000 p.e.	
Article 8(4a)				
163a		<u>4a. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants of 35 000 p.e. and above into a catchment area of an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 shall also be subject to paragraphs 3 and 4.</u>		
Article 8(5), first subparagraph				
164	5. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which	5. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which	5. Samples taken in accordance with Article 21 and Part D of Annex I of this Directive shall comply with the parametric values set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. The maximum permitted number of samples which	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	fail to conform to the parametric values of table 3 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	fail to conform to the parametric values of table 3 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	fail to conform to the parametric values of table 3 of Part B of Annex I is set out in table 4 of Part D of Annex I.	
Article 8(5), first subparagraph				
164a			5. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants which are situated in an area included in a list referred to in paragraph 2 following one of the regular updates of the list required by that paragraph, fulfil the requirements laid down in paragraph 4 and in Part B and Table 3 of Annex I within seven years of the inclusion in that list, but not later than the deadlines set out in paragraph 4.	
Article 8(5), second subparagraph				
165	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second subparagraph to technological and scientific progress.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second first subparagraph to technological and scientific progress.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Parts B and D of Annex I in order to adapt the requirements and methods referred to in the second subparagraph the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results in Part D of Annex I to technological and scientific progress.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 8(6)				
166	6. By 31 December 2030, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the monitoring and sampling methods to be used by the Member States to determine the presence and quantities in urban wastewater of the indicators set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	6. By 31 December 2030, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the monitoring and sampling methods to be used by the Member States to determine the presence and quantities in urban wastewater of the indicators set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	6. By 31 December 2030, The Commission shall may adopt implementing acts to establish the monitoring and sampling methods to be used by the Member States to determine the presence and quantities in urban wastewater of the indicators set out in table 3 of Part B of Annex I. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 9				
167	Article 9 Extended producer responsibility	Article 9 Extended producer responsibility	Article 9 Extended producer responsibility	
Article 9(1), first subparagraph				
168	1. Member States shall take measures to ensure that producers who place any of the products listed in Annex III on the market have extended producer responsibility.	1. Member States shall take measures to ensure that producers who place any of the products listed in Annex III on the market have extended producer responsibility.	1. Member States shall take measures to ensure that by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the third year from the date of entry into force of this Directive] , producers who place any of the products listed in Annex III on the market have extended producer responsibility.	
Article 9(1), first subparagraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
168a		<u>Extended producer responsibility shall be complemented by national financing set up for the upgrade of urban wastewater treatment plants in order to ensure there are no unintended consequences for the availability, affordability and accessibility of vital products, in particular medicines, identified with the assistance of EMA and the ECHA, and to ensure sufficient funds are available to operators. The national funding shall not amount to more than 20% and shall not undermine the polluter pays principle.</u>		
Article 9(1), second subparagraph				
169	Such measures shall ensure that those producers cover:	Such measures shall ensure that those producers <u>Extended producer responsibility and national financing shall</u> cover:	Such measures shall ensure that those producers cover:	
Article 9(1), second subparagraph, point (a)				
170	(a) the full costs for complying with the requirements set out in Article 8, including the costs for the quaternary treatment of urban wastewater to remove micro-pollutants resulting from the products and their residues they place on the market, for the	(a) the full costs for complying with the requirements set out in Article 8, including the costs for the quaternary treatment <u>(CAPEX and OPEX)</u> of urban wastewater to remove micro-pollutants <u>that cannot be removed by primary, secondary or tertiary treatment,</u> resulting from	(a) the full costs for complying with the requirements set out in Article 8, including the costs for the quaternary treatment of urban wastewater to remove micro-pollutants micropollutants resulting from the products and their residues they place on the market, for the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	monitoring of micro-pollutants referred to in Article 21(1), point (a); and	the products and their residues they place on the market, for the monitoring of micro-pollutants referred to in Article 21(1), point (a); and	monitoring of micro-pollutants micropollutants referred to in Article 21(1), point (a); and	
Article 9(1), second subparagraph, point (b)				
171	(b) the costs for gathering and verifying data on products placed on the market; and	(b) the costs for gathering and verifying data on products placed on the market; and	(b) the costs for gathering and verifying data on products placed on the market; and	
Article 9(1), second subparagraph, point (c)				
172	(c) other costs required to exercise their extended producer responsibility.	(c) other costs required to exercise their the extended producer responsibility.	(c) other costs required to exercise their extended producer responsibility.	
Article 9(1a)				
172a		<u>1a. Based on the results of the monitoring required under Article 21, the Commission shall review every five years the list of products set out in Annex 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by extending the list of products covered by Annex 3.</u>		
Article 9(1b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
172b		<u><i>1b. Extended producer responsibility applies regardless of whether the products placed on the market or individual components thereof were manufactured in a Member State or third country, or whether the producers have a registered office in the Union or the product is placed on the market via a digital platform.</i></u>		
Article 9(1c)				
172c		<u><i>1c. Member States may add other sectors based on the evidence of the presence of the micro-pollutants produced by this sector.</i></u>		
Article 9(2)				
173	2. Member States shall exonerate producers from their extended producer responsibility under paragraph 1 where the producers can demonstrate any of the following:	2. Member States shall exonerate producers from their extended producer responsibility under paragraph 1 where the producers can demonstrate any of the following:	2. Member States shall exonerate producers from their extended producer responsibility under paragraph 1 where the producers can demonstrate any of the following:	
Article 9(2), point (a)				
174	(a) the quantity of the product they place on the market is below 2 tonnes per year;	(a) the quantity of the product they place on the <u>Union</u> market is below 2 tonnes per year;	(a) the quantity of the substances contained in the products -product they place on the Union market is below 2 tonnes 1 tonne per year;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 9(2), point (b)				
175	(b) the products they place on the market do not generate micro-pollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life.	(b) the products they place on the market <u>are rapidly biodegradable in accordance with Part 4.1.2.9.5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008^{1a} in wastewaters or</u> do not generate micro-pollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life. <u>1a. Regulation EC 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p 1).</u>	(b) the products they place on the market do not generate micro-pollutants micropollutants in wastewaters at the end of their life.	
Article 9(2), point (ba)				
175a		<u>(ba) the substances in products placed on the market are rapidly biodegradable in aquatic conditions, in accordance with Part 4.1.2.9.5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008^{1a}.</u> <u>1a. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 353 31.12.2008, p 1).</u>		
Article 9(3)				
176	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria on the	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria on the	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish detailed criteria on the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	uniform application of the condition laid down in paragraph 2, point (b) to specific categories of products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	uniform application of the condition laid down in paragraph 2, point (b) to specific categories of products. Those implementing acts shall be adopted <i>no later than... [the date of application of Article 8(1)]</i> in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	uniform application of the condition laid down in paragraph 2, point (b) to specific categories of products and their hazardousness . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2) no later than [OP please insert the date = the last day of the second year from the date of entry into force of this Directive] .	
Article 9(3a)				
176a		<i>3a. The Commission shall facilitate the exchange of best practices among Member States on the establishment of the extended producer responsibility scheme.</i>		
Article 9(4), first subparagraph				
177	4. Member States shall ensure that producers referred to in paragraph 1 exercise their extended producer responsibility collectively by adhering to a producer responsibility organisation.	4. Member States shall ensure that producers referred to in paragraph 1 exercise their extended producer responsibility collectively by adhering to a producer responsibility organisation <i>or that an established organisation enables such producers to fulfil their obligations.</i>	4. Member States shall ensure that producers referred to in paragraph 1 exercise their extended producer responsibility collectively by adhering to a producer responsibility organisation.	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph				
178	Member States shall ensure that:	Member States shall ensure that:	Member States shall ensure that:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (a)				
179	(a) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to once every year provide the producer responsibility organisations with the following:	(a) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to once every year provide the producer responsibility organisations with the following:	(a) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to once every year provide the producer responsibility organisations with the following:	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (a)(i)				
180	(i) the annual quantities of the products listed in Annex III that they place on the market in the context of their professional activity;	(i) the annual quantities of the products listed in Annex III that they place on the market in the context of their professional activity;	(i) the annual quantities of the products listed in Annex III that they place on the market in the context of their professional activity;	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (a)(ii)				
181	(ii) information on the hazardouness of the products referred to in point (i) in the wastewaters at the end of their life;	(ii) information on the hazardouness <u>hazardousness</u> of the products referred to in point (i) in the wastewaters <u>and on their biodegradability</u> at the end of their life;	(ii) information on the hazardouness hazardousness of the products referred to in point (i) in the wastewaters at the end of their life;	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (a)(iii)				
182	(iii) when relevant, a list of products exonerated in accordance with paragraph 2;	(iii) when relevant, a list of products exonerated in accordance with paragraph 2;	(iii) when relevant, a list of products exonerated in accordance with paragraph 2;	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
183	(b) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to contribute financially to the producer responsibility organisations in order to cover the costs arising from their extended producer responsibility;	(b) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to contribute financially to the producer responsibility organisations in order to cover the costs arising from their extended producer responsibility;	(b) the producers referred to in paragraph 1 are required to contribute financially to the producer responsibility organisations in order to cover the costs arising from their extended producer responsibility;	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (c)				
184	(c) each producer's contribution, as referred to in point (b), is determined based on the quantities and hazardouness in the wastewaters of the products that are placed on the market;	(c) each producer's contribution, as referred to in point (b), is determined based on the quantities and hazardouness in the wastewaters of the products that are placed on the market;	(c) each producer's contribution, as referred to in point (b), is determined based on the quantities and hazardouness hazardousness in the wastewaters of the substances contained in the products that are placed on the market;	
Article 9(4), second subparagraph, point (d)				
185	(d) producer responsibility organisations are subject to annual independent audits of their financial management, including their capacity to cover the costs referred to in paragraph 4, the quality and adequacy of the information collected under point (a) and the adequacy of the contributions collected under point (b).	(d) producer responsibility organisations are subject to annual independent audits of their financial management, including their capacity to cover the costs referred to in paragraph 4, the quality and adequacy of the information collected under point (a) and the adequacy of the contributions collected under point (b).	(d) producer responsibility organisations are subject to annual independent audits of their financial management, including their capacity to cover the costs referred to in paragraph 41 , the quality and adequacy of the information collected under point (a) and the adequacy of the contributions collected under point (b).	
Article 9(5)				
186	5. Member States shall ensure that:	5. Member States shall ensure that:	5. Member States shall ensure that:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 9(5), point (a)				
187	(a) the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved, including producers referred to in paragraph 1, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants and local competent authorities, are clearly defined;	(a) the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved, including producers referred to in paragraph 1, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants and local competent authorities, are clearly defined;	(a) the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved, including producers referred to in paragraph 1, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants and local competent authorities, are clearly defined;	
Article 9(5), point (b)				
188	(b) urban wastewater management objectives are established in order to comply with the requirements and deadlines set under Article 8(1), (4) and (5) and any other quantitative or qualitative objectives that are considered relevant for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility;	(b) urban wastewater management objectives are established in order to comply with the requirements and deadlines set under Article 8(1), (4) and (5) and any other quantitative or qualitative objectives that are considered relevant for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility;	(b) urban wastewater management objectives are established in order to comply with the requirements and deadlines set under Article 8(1), (4) and (5) and any other quantitative or qualitative objectives that are considered relevant for the implementation of the extended producer responsibility;	
Article 9(5), point (c)				
189	(c) a reporting system is in place to gather data on the products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market of the Member State by the producers and data on the quaternary treatment of wastewater, as well as other data relevant for the purposes of point (b).	(c) a reporting system is in place to gather data on the products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market of the Member State by the producers and data on the quaternary treatment of wastewater, as well as other data relevant for the purposes of point (b).	(c) a reporting system is in place to gather data on the products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market of the Member State by the producers and data on the quaternary treatment of wastewater, as well as other data relevant for the purposes of point (b) of this paragraph.	

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Article 9(5), point (ca)				
189a		<u>(ca) the financial contribution of the producers is earmarked for the costs mentioned in paragraph 1, and the treatment plant operators can access the funds according to their investment cycles and needs.</u>		
Article 9(5a)				
189b		<u>5a. Member States shall ensure that the requirements for the extended producer responsibility scheme and extended producer responsibility organisations set out under Articles 9 and 10 are met before the implementation of the requirements for quaternary treatment set out under Articles 8 (1), (4) and (5) starts.</u>		
Article 10				
190	Article 10 Minimum requirements for producer responsibility organisations	Article 10 Minimum requirements for producer responsibility organisations	Article 10 Minimum requirements for producer responsibility organisations	
Article 10(1)				
191	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	any producer responsibility organisation established under Article 9(4):	any producer responsibility organisation established under Article 9(4):	any producer responsibility organisation established under Article 9(4):	
Article 10(1), point (a)				
192	(a) has a clearly defined geographical coverage coherent with the requirements set out in Article 8;	(a) has a clearly defined geographical coverage coherent with the requirements set out in Article 8;	(a) has a clearly defined geographical coverage coherent with the requirements set out in Article 8;	
Article 10(1), point (b)				
193	(b) has the necessary financial and organisational means to meet the extended producer responsibility obligations of the producers;	(b) has the necessary financial and organisational means to meet the extended producer responsibility obligations of the producers;	(b) has the necessary financial and organisational means to meet the extended producer responsibility obligations of the producers, including financial guarantees to ensure the continuity of the quaternary treatment of urban wastewater in accordance with Article 8 of this Directive in all circumstances;	
Article 10(1), point (c)				
194	(c) makes publicly available information about:	(c) makes publicly available information about:	(c) makes publicly available information about:	
Article 10(1), point (c)(i)				
195	(i) its ownership and membership;	(i) its ownership and membership;	(i) its ownership and membership;	
Article 10(1), point (c)(ii)				

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196	(ii) the financial contributions paid by producers;	(ii) the financial contributions paid by producers;	(ii) the financial contributions paid by producers;	
Article 10(1), point (c)(iii)				
197	(iii) the activities that it undertaks every year, including clear information on how its financial means are used.	(iii) the activities that it undertaks every year, including clear information on how its financial means are used.	(iii) the activities that it undertaks undertakes every year, including clear information on how its financial means are used.	
Article 10(1), point (ca)				
197a		<u>(ca) agrees on detailed rules onburden-sharing taking into account factors such as the quantity of micro-pollutants in the product.</u>		
Article 10(1),second subparagraph				
197b			The provision of information to the public under this Article shall be without prejudice to preserving the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information in conformity with the relevant Union and national law.	
Article 10(1), third subparagraph				
197c			Member States shall ensure that such measures include a national recognition procedure of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			producer responsibility organisations certifying their compliance with the requirements set out in this paragraph prior to their effective establishment and operation.	
Article 10(1a)				
197d		<u>1a. Member States shall take the necessary measures to inform consumers about waste prevention measures, take-back and collection systems, and the impact of inappropriate means of waste disposal of the products listed in Annex III on the collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater.</u>		
Article 10(2)				
198	2. Member States shall establish an adequate monitoring and enforcement framework to ensure that producer responsibility organisations fulfill their obligations, that the financial means of producer responsibility organisations are properly used and that all actors having extended producer responsibility report reliable data to the competent authorities and, when requested, to the producer responsibility organisations.	2. Member States shall establish an adequate monitoring and enforcement framework to ensure that producer responsibility organisations fulfill <u>fulfil</u> their obligations <u>in a transparent manner</u> , that the financial means of producer responsibility organisations are properly used, <u>that Member States may consult PROs and shall make any investment in the wastewater treatment plants independently of the producer</u>	2. Member States shall establish an adequate monitoring and enforcement framework to ensure that producer responsibility organisations fulfill their obligations, that the financial means of producer responsibility organisations are properly used and that all actors having extended producer responsibility report reliable data to the competent authorities and, when requested, to the producer responsibility organisations.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>responsibility organisations</u> and that all actors having extended producer responsibility report reliable data to the competent authorities and, when requested, to the producer responsibility organisations. <u>The competent authorities shall communicate and exchange the necessary data with other competent authorities on a regular basis, at least every six months, in order to fulfil the requirements.</u>		
Article 10(3)				
199	3. Where, in the territory of a Member State, there are multiple producer responsibility organisations, the Member State concerned shall appoint at least one body independent of private interests or entrust a public authority to oversee the implementation.	3. Where, in the territory of a Member State, there are multiple producer responsibility organisations, the Member State concerned shall appoint at least one body independent of private interests or entrust a public authority to oversee the implementation.	3. Where, in the territory of a Member State, there are multiple producer responsibility organisations, the Member State concerned shall appoint at least one body independent of private interests or entrust a public authority to oversee the implementation.	
Article 10(4)				
200	4. Member State shall ensure that the producers established on the territory of another Member State and placing products on its market:	4. Member State shall ensure that the producers established on the territory of another Member State <u>or in a third country,</u> and placing products on its market: <u>appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the extended producer</u>	4. Member State shall ensure that the producers established on the territory of another Member State and placing products on its market:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>responsibility obligations of this Directive on its territory.</u>		
Article 10(4), point (a)				
201	(a) appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the extended producer responsibility obligations on its territory; or	(a) appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the extended producer responsibility obligations on its territory; or	(a) appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as an authorised representative for the purposes of fulfilling the extended producer responsibility obligations on its territory; or	
Article 10(4), point (b)				
202	(b) take equivalent measures to point (a).	(b) take equivalent measures to point (a).	(b) take equivalent measures to point (a).	
Article 10(4a), first subparagraph				
202a		<u>4a. The dialogue referred to in the first subparagraph shall in particular be such as to allow the identification and implementation of measures to make the extended producer and polluter responsibility as economically efficient as possible, such as measures to reduce the micro-pollutant pressure on wastewater, as well as the choice of the most appropriate technology in quaternary treatment and in order to prevent any unintended consequences for the affordability, accessibility and availability of</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>medicinal products.</u>		
Article 10(5)				
203	5. Member States shall ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of extended producer responsibility, including producers and distributors, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants local authorities and civil society organisations.	5. Member States shall ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of extended producer responsibility, including producers and distributors, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants local authorities and civil society organisations.	5. Member States shall ensure a regular dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of extended producer responsibility, including producers and distributors, producer responsibility organisations, private or public operators of urban wastewater treatment plants local authorities and civil society organisations.	
Article 10(4b)				
203a		<u>5a. Associations representing wastewater treatment plant operators shall have observer status within the extended producer responsibility organisations.</u>		
Article 10(6)				
203b			6. By the date of entry into force of this Directive, the Commission shall provide for the organisation of exchange of information, experience and best practices between Member States on the implementation of Articles 9 and 10 and notably on:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 10(6), point (a)				
203c			(a) the measures to control the establishment, the recognition and functioning of Producer Responsibility Organisations;	
Article 10(6), point (b)				
203d			(b) the measures to control the compliance of producers with their obligations defined in this Directive;	
Article 10(6), point (c)				
203e			(c) the effective implementation of	
Article 10(6), point (c), subpoint (i)				
203f			(i) the coverage of the full cost as referred to in Article 9(1), and	
Article 10(6), point (c), subpoint (ii)				
203g			(ii) the control of the methods of calculation of producers contributions by the extended producer responsibility organisation as referred to in point c) of Article 9(4);	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 10(6), point (d)				
203h			(d) the exonerations provided according to Article 9;	
Article 10(6), point (e)				
203i			(e) any other issue in relation to the effective implementation of Articles 9 and 10.	
Article 10(6), second subparagraph				
203j			The Commission shall publish the results of the exchange of information, experience and best practices on these and other relevant aspects, and where relevant, provide recommendations and/or guidelines to Member States.	
Article 10(6), third subparagraph				
203k			Based on the information provided by the Member States, the Commission shall establish and regularly update a list of the requests of exonerations received by Member States from producers under Article 9(2). This list shall be made available on request to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			the national competent authorities of the Member States.	
Article 11				
204	Article 11 Energy neutrality of urban wastewater treatment plants	Article 11 Energy neutrality of urban wastewater treatment plants	Article 11 Energy neutrality of urban wastewater treatment plants	
Article 11(1)				
205	1. Member States shall ensure that energy audits of urban wastewater treatment plants and collecting systems are carried out every four years. Those audits shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU and include an identification of the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy, with a particular focus to identify and utilise the potential for biogas production, while reducing methane emissions. The first audits shall be carried out:	1. Member States shall ensure that energy audits of urban wastewater treatment plants and collecting systems are carried out every four years. Those audits shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU and <u>Article 11 of Directive (...) on energy efficiency (recast) and, using digital instruments where feasible,</u> include an identification of the potential for cost-effective use, <u>reduction of energy consumption, recovery and use of waste heat either onsite or via a district system</u> or production of renewable energy, with . A particular focus to identify and utilise the potential for biogas production, while reducing methane <u>and nitrous oxide</u> emissions. The first audits shall be carried out:	1. Member States shall ensure that energy audits, as defined in Article 2, point (32), of Directive (EU) 2023/1791 , of urban wastewater treatment plants and collecting systems in operation are carried out every four years. Those audits shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU and include an identification of the potential for cost-effective use or include an identification of the potential for cost-effective measures to reduce the use of energy and enhance the use production of renewable energy, with a particular focus to identify and utilise the potential for biogas production, while reducing methane greenhouse gas emissions. The first audits– shall be carried out:	
Article 11(1), point (a)				

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206	(a) by 31 December 2025 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and the collecting systems connected to them;	(a) by... <u>/24 months after the entry into force of this Directive/</u> 31 December 2025 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and the collecting systems connected to them;	(a) by 31 December-2025 2030 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and the collecting systems connected to them;	
Article 11(1), point (b)				
207	(b) by 31 December 2030 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. and the collecting systems connected to them.	(b) by... <u>/48 months after the entry into force of this Directive/</u> 31 December 2030 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. and the collecting systems connected to them.	(b) by 31 December-2030 2035 for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. and the collecting systems connected to them.	
Article 11(2)				
208	2. Member States shall ensure that the total annual energy from renewable sources, as defined in Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, produced at national level by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above is equivalent to at least:	2. Member States shall ensure that the total annual energy from renewable sources, as defined in Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, produced <u>generated</u> at national level <u>on- or off-site</u> by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above <u>and independently if it is used on- or off-site the urban wastewater treatment plant by their owners or operators,</u> is equivalent to at least:	2. Member States shall ensure that the total annual urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 10000 p.e. and above produce energy from renewable sources, as defined in Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, produced at national level by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above is equivalent to at least: based notably on the results of the audits referred to in paragraph 1.	

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Article 11(2), second subparagraph				
208a			This energy shall be produced by urban wastewater treatment plant operators, on or off-site. A maximum of 30% of energy may be purchased from external sources.	
Article 11(2), third subparagraph				
208b			Member States shall ensure that, at national level, total annual energy from renewable sources produced by urban wastewater treatments plants or energy purchased under the second subparagraph is equivalent to at least:	
Article 11(2), point (a)				
209	(a) 50 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2030;	(a) 50 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2030 <u>2033</u> ;	(a) 50 20 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2030;	
Article 11(2), point (aa)				
209a			(aa) 40 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2035;	
Article 11(2), point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
210	(b) 75 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2035;	(b) 75 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2035 <u>2036</u> ;	(b) 75 60 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2035 2040 ;	
Article 11(2), point (c)				
211	(c) 100 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2040.	(c) 100 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2040.	(c) 100 % of the total annual energy used by such plants by 31 December 2040 2045 .	
Article 11(2a)				
211a		<u>2a. Member States shall facilitate approval procedures for the development of renewable production for use by wastewater treatment plants in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001.</u>		
Article 11(2b)				
211b		<u>2b. By way of derogation, if a Member State does not reach 100 % of energy neutrality on a national level for urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 10 000 p.e. and above, despite having implemented all energy efficiency measures as set out in the energy audits in paragraph 1 of this Article, and is not able to increase energy production on-or-off site wastewater treatment plants as set</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>out in paragraph 2 of this Article, such Member States may exceptionally allow the purchase of renewable energy from external sources through power purchase agreements for the remaining percentages, but up to a maximum of 40% provided all of the above conditions are met.</u>		
Article 11(2c)				
211c		<u>2c. The Commission shall propose by 31 December 2025 a methane emission reductions roadmap for 2030. Member States shall ensure that the wastewater treatment sector is climate neutral by 2050.</u>		
Article 11(3)				
211d			3. The Commission may adopt an implementing act for establishing the methods to assess whether the objectives in paragraph 2 have been met. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 12				
212	Article 12	Article 12	Article 12	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Transboundary cooperation	Transboundary cooperation	-Transboundary cooperation	
Article 12(1), first subparagraph				
213	1. Where waters within the area of jurisdiction of a Member State are adversely affected by discharges of urban wastewater from another Member State or third- country , the Member State whose waters are affected shall notify the other Member State or the third country and the Commission of the relevant facts.	1. Where waters within the area of jurisdiction of a Member State are adversely affected by discharges of urban wastewater from another Member State or third- country , the Member State whose waters are affected shall notify the other Member State or the third country and the Commission of the relevant facts.	1. Where waters within the area of jurisdiction of a Member State are adversely affected by discharges of urban wastewater from another Member State– or third- country–, the Member State whose waters are affected— shall– notify the other Member State– or the third country and the Commission of the relevant facts.	
Article 12(1), second subparagraph				
214	This notification shall be immediate in case of incidental pollution that may significantly affect downstream water bodies.	This notification shall be immediate in case of incidental pollution that may significantly affect downstream water bodies. <u>The notification shall also be sent to relevant catchment stakeholders, such as drinking water operators. In the event of any discharge affecting health or the environment in another Member State, the Member State in whose territory the discharge has occurred shall ensure that the competent authority of the other Member State and the Commission are immediately informed.</u>	This notification shall be immediate in case of incidental pollution that may significantly affect downstream water bodies.	
Article 12(1), second subparagraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
214a		<u><i>Member States shall respond to each other in a timely manner, and no later than one month after notification by another Member State in accordance with paragraph 1.</i></u>		
Article 12(1), third subparagraph				
215	The Member States concerned shall cooperate in order to identify the discharges in question and the measures to be taken at source to protect the waters that are affected in order to ensure conformity with this Directive.	The Member States concerned shall cooperate in order to identify the discharges in question, <u><i>where applicable, in line with the relevant water pollutants legislation</i></u> and the measures to be taken at source to protect the waters that are affected in order to ensure conformity with this Directive.	The Member States concerned shall cooperate in order– to identify the discharges in question and the measures to be taken at source to protect the waters that are affected in order to ensure conformity with this Directive.	
Article 12(2)				
216	2. The concerned Member States shall inform the Commission of any cooperation referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall participate in such cooperation at the request of the concerned Member States.	2. The concerned Member States shall inform the Commission of any cooperation referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall participate in such cooperation at the request of the concerned Member States.	2. The concerned Member States shall inform the Commission of any cooperation referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall participate in such cooperation at the request of the concerned Member States.	
Article 13				
217	Article 13 Local climatic conditions	Article 13 Local climatic conditions	Article 13 -Local climatic conditions	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 13, first paragraph				
218	Member States shall ensure that the urban waste water treatment plants built to comply with the requirements set out in Articles 6, 7, and 8 are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions. When designing the plants, seasonal variations of the load shall be taken into account.	Member States shall ensure that the urban waste water treatment plants built to comply with the requirements set out in Articles 6, 7, and 8 are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions. When designing the plants, seasonal variations of the load shall be taken into account.	Member States shall ensure that the urban waste water treatment plants built to comply with the requirements— set out in— Articles 6, 7, and 8 and 8 are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure sufficient performance under all normal local climatic conditions. When designing the plants, seasonal variations of the load shall be taken into account.	
Article 14				
219	Article 14 Discharges of non-domestic wastewater	Article 14 Discharges of non-domestic wastewater	Article 14 -Discharges of non-domestic wastewater	
Article 14(1), first subparagraph				
220	1. Member States shall ensure that the discharges of non-domestic wastewater into collecting systems and urban waste water treatment plants are subject to prior specific authorisations by the competent authority .	1. Member States shall ensure that the discharges of non-domestic wastewater into collecting systems and urban waste water treatment plants are subject to prior specific authorisations by the competent authority .	1. Member States shall ensure that the— discharges— of of non-domestic wastewater— into collecting systems and urban waste water treatment plants— are are subject to prior— regulations and/or specific authorisations by the competent authority or appropriate body .	
Article 14(1), first subparagraph				
220a			Those prior regulations and/or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			specific authorisations shall ensure that the water quality requirements set out in other Union legislation are fulfilled, and, when applicable, that quality and quantity of relevant discharges of non-domestic wastewater is monitored.	
Article 14(1), second subparagraph				
221	Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:	Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:	Where prior regulations and/or specific authorisations are provided for discharges into collecting systems and wastewater treatment plants , Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:	
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (a)				
222	(a) consults the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants into which the non-domestic wastewater is discharged before granting specific authorisations;	(a) consults the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants into which the non-domestic wastewater is discharged before granting specific authorisations;	(a) consults and informs the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants into which the non-domestic wastewater is discharged before granting specific authorisations;	
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (b)				
223	(b) allows the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater	(b) allows the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater	(b) on request allows the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants receiving non-domestic wastewater	

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	discharge to consult the specific authorisations granted in their catchment areas on request.	discharge to consult the specific authorisations granted in their catchment areas on request <u>prior to them being granted;</u>	discharge to consult the specific authorisations granted in their catchment areas on request .	
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (ba), first subparagraph				
223a		<u>(ba) ensures that the operator that discharges the non-domestic wastewater, fulfils all of the following requirements:</u>		
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (ba), second subparagraph				
223b		<u>i) the released polluting substances do not impede the operation of the wastewater treatment plant or the capacity to recover resources;</u>		
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (ba), third subparagraph				
223c		<u>(ii) the released polluting substances do not harm the health of the staff working in collecting systems and wastewater treatment plants;</u>		
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (ba), fourth subparagraph				
223d		<u>(iii) the wastewater treatment plant is designed and equipped to abate the released polluting substances;</u>		

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Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (bb)					
223e		<u>(bb) does not grant the specific authorisation when the non-domestic discharge is a risk for water bodies used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption, as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;</u>	PUBLIC		
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (bc)					
223f		<u>(bc) such procedures do not delay the granting of the specific authorisation unduly.</u>			
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, point (c)					
223g			(c) where prior regulations are provided for discharges into collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants, Member States shall ensure that the operators of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants into which the non-domestic wastewater is discharged, are consulted before the prior regulations are adopted.		
Article 14(2)					
224	2. Member States shall take the	2. Member States shall take the	2. Member States shall ensure that		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	appropriate measures, including a review of the specific authorisation , to identify, prevent and reduce as far as possible the sources of pollution in non-domestic wastewater referred to in paragraph 1 where any of the following situations arise:	appropriate measures, including a review <u>and, where necessary, revocation</u> of the specific authorisation-, to identify, prevent and reduce as far as possible the sources of pollution in non-domestic wastewater referred to in paragraph 1 where any of the following situations arise:	competent authorities or appropriate bodies take the appropriate– measures, including a review of the prior regulations and/or specific authorisation authorisations , to identify, prevent and reduce as far as possible the sources of pollution in non-domestic wastewater referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article where any of the following situations arise:	
Article 14(2), point (a)				
225	(a) pollutants have been identified at the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plant under the monitoring of Article 21(3);	(a) pollutants have been identified at the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plant under the monitoring of Article 21(3);	(a) pollutants have been identified at the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plant under the monitoring of Article 21(3);	
Article 14(2), point (b)				
226	(b) sludge arising from urban wastewater treatment is to be used in accordance with Council Directive 86/278/EEC ¹ ; ¹ Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 6).	(b) sludge arising from urban wastewater treatment is to be used in accordance with Council Directive 86/278/EEC ¹ ; ¹ Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 6).	(b) sludge arising from urban wastewater treatment is to be used in accordance with Council Directive 86/278/EEC ¹ ; ¹ Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 6).	
Article 14(2), point (c)				
227	(c) treated urban wastewater is to be	(c) treated urban wastewater is to be	(c) treated urban wastewater is to be	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	reused in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741;	reused in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741 <u>or reused for purposes other than agricultural purposes</u> ;	reused in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/741;	
Article 14(2), point (d)				
228	(d) the receiving waters are used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(d) the receiving waters are used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(d) the receiving waters are used for abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	
Article 14(2), point (e)				
229	(e) the pollution of the non-domestic wastewater discharged into the collecting system, or the urban wastewater treatment plant poses a risk to the operation of that system or plant.	(e) the pollution of the non-domestic wastewater discharged into the collecting system, or the urban wastewater treatment plant poses a risk to the operation of that system or plant.	(e) the pollution of the non-domestic wastewater discharged into the collecting system, or the urban wastewater treatment plant poses a risk to the operation of that system or plant.	
Article 14(3)				
230	3. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 1 shall fulfil the requirements set out in Part C of Annex I. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Part C of Annex I in order to adapt it to technical and scientific progress in the field of environmental	3. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 1 shall fulfil the requirements set out in Part C of Annex I. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Part C of Annex I in order to adapt it to technical and scientific progress in the field of environmental	3. The prior regulations and specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall fulfil the requirements set out in Part C of Annex I. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to amend Part C of Annex I in order to adapt it to technical and scientific progress	

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	protection.	protection.	in the field of environmental protection.	
Article 14(4)				
231	4. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be reviewed and , where necessary, adapted at least every 6 years .	4. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be reviewed and , where necessary, adapted at least every 6 years .	4. The— specific— authorisations referred to in paragraph 1— shall be reviewed and—, where— necessary, adapted— at least every—6 ten years—.	
Article 14(4), second subparagraph				
231a			The prior regulations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be reviewed at regular intervals and, where necessary, adapted.	
Article 14(4), third subparagraph				
231b			If the characteristics of the non-domestic wastewater, the urban wastewater treatment plant or the receiving water body change significantly, the specific authorisations shall be reviewed and adapted to these changes.	
Article 14(4a)				
231c		<u>4a. In the event of an incident or accident affecting operators of urban wastewater treatment plants, the competent authority shall</u>		

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		<i><u>require the operator holding specific authorisation to take any appropriate complementary measures that the competent authority considers necessary to limit the environmental consequences and to prevent further possible incidents or accidents. The competent authority shall inform the operators of wastewater treatment plans, including any transboundary wastewater operators that are affected, of the measures taken to prevent or remedy damage caused by that pollution to health and the environment.</u></i>		
Article 15				
232	Article 15 Water reuse and discharges of urban wastewater	Article 15 Water reuse and discharges of urban wastewater	Article 15 -Water reuse and discharges of urban wastewater	
Article 15(1)				
233	1. Member States shall systematically promote the reuse of treated wastewater from all urban wastewater treatment plants. Where treated wastewater is reused for agricultural irrigation, it shall comply with the requirements established under Regulation (EU) 2020/741 .	1. Member States shall systematically promote the reuse of treated wastewater from all urban wastewater treatment plants, <i><u>especially in water-stressed areas and for industrial purposes, if there is no adverse effect for the environment and health risk management measures have been</u></i>	1. Member States shall systematically promote the reuse of treated wastewater from all urban wastewater treatment plants where appropriate . Where treated urban wastewater is reused for agricultural irrigation, it shall comply with the requirements established under Regulation (EU) 2020/741-.	

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		<u>implemented. The needs for water reuse shall be assessed having regard to national river basin management plans established under the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall ensure that the reuse of wastewater does not endanger the ecological flow in the receiving waters when planning reuse purposes.</u> Where treated wastewater is reused for agricultural irrigation, it shall comply with the requirements established under Regulation (EU) 2020/741⁻.		
Article 15(1), second subparagraph				
233a			Where treated urban wastewater is reused for agricultural irrigation, Member States may derogate from the requirements for tertiary treatment in Table 2 of Annex I, for the fraction of treated urban wastewater that is exclusively destined for reuse in agricultural irrigation, where all of the following can be demonstrated:	
Article 15(1), second subparagraph, point (a)				
233b			(a) the nutrient content in the fraction reused does not exceed the demand of the targeted crops;	

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			and	
Article 15(1), second subparagraph, point (b)				
233c			(b) there are no risks for the environment, particularly in relation to eutrophication of the waters in the same catchment area; and there are no risks to human health particularly in relation to pathogenic organisms, and	
Article 15(1), second subparagraph, point (c)				
233d			(c) the treatment plant has enough capacity to treat or store urban wastewater, in order to avoid discharge to receiving waters that is not meeting the requirements set out in Part B and Table 2 of Annex I in accordance with the control methods laid down in Part D of Annex I.	
Article 15(1a), first subparagraph				
233e		<u>1a. In order to promote the circular economy, tertiary treatment requirements as set out in Article 7 and Table 2 of Part B of Annex I shall temporarily not apply to reclaimed water that is exclusively destined for reuse in agricultural</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>irrigation thereby reducing the need to add nitrogen and phosphorus to water used for irrigation.</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph				
233f		<u>The reuse of reclaimed water for agricultural purposes as mentioned in the first subparagraph shall be allowed only if all of the following conditions are met:</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph, point (a)				
233g		<u>(a) there is no risk to health or the environment, including eutrophication;</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph, point (b)				
233h		<u>(b) the reclaimed water complies with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/741;</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph, point (c)				
233i		<u>(c) additional monitoring of micropollutants and micro-plastics is carried out in reclaimed urban wastewater;</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph, point (d)				

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233j		<u>(d) the minimum ecological flow of the receiving water bodies is not endangered;</u>		
Article 15(1a), second subparagraph, point (e)				
233k		<u>(e) there is sufficient treatment or storage capacity for all incoming urban wastewaters for periods when urban wastewater is not reused in agriculture.</u>		
Article 15(1a), third subparagraph				
233l		<u>When the derogation referred to in the first subparagraph is used, quaternary treatment shall apply to the reused urban wastewater in accordance with Article 8.</u>		
Article 15(1b)				
233m		<u>1b. Unless Member States have already developed comparable national water strategies, by ... [please insert the date 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall establish, in consultation with the Commission and the relevant stakeholders, including government agencies and regional and local governments, water utilities,</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>industry, non-governmental organisations, and academia, a National Water Saving and Reuse plan that:</u>		
Article 15(1b), point (a)				
233n		<u>(a) identifies sets of actions needed to ensure the security, sustainability, and resilience of the Member States' respective water resources or transboundary water resources shared with another Member State or a third country;</u>		
Article 15(1b), point (b)				
233o		<u>(b) defines national objectives and action plans in the defined areas, as listed in point (a), including for water reuse and water saving without prejudice to Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2020/741, taking account of climate change projections on the availability of water, where treated urban wastewater is discharged;</u>		
Article 15(1b), point (c)				
233p		<u>(c) provides a description of the implementing measures to achieve the objectives, including the financial means associated.</u>		

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Article 15(2)				
234	2. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants are subject to specific authorisation. Such authorisation shall ensure that the requirements set out in Part B of Annex I are fulfilled.	2. Member States shall ensure that discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants are subject to specific authorisation. Such authorisation shall ensure that the requirements set out in Part B of Annex I are fulfilled.	2. Member States– shall ensure that at least all discharges– from urban wastewater– treatment plants– are of 1 250 p.e and above are subject to– prior regulations and/or specific authorisations. – Such authorisation Such regulations and/or authorisations shall ensure that the– the requirements set out in Part B of Annex I are fulfilled.	
Article 15(3)				
235	3. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 2 shall be reviewed at least every 6 years and, if necessary, adapted .	3. The specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 2 shall be reviewed at least every 6 years and, if necessary, adapted .	3. The prior regulations and/or specific authorisations referred to in paragraph 2– shall be reviewed– at least every– 6 ten years– and, if necessary, adapted. The provisions of the specific authorisations shall be updated in the cases where the characteristics of incoming urban wastewaters or the discharges from the urban wastewater treatment plant or of the receiving water body change significantly to ensure that those requirements set out in Part B of Annex I remain fulfilled.	
Article 15(3a), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
235a		<u>3a. Member States shall take all necessary measures to anticipate and adapt their urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure to address increased loads of domestic wastewater, including the construction of new infrastructure where necessary. All precautionary measures shall be taken to avoid deterioration of the ecological and chemical status of affected water bodies.</u>	4. Member States shall take all necessary measures to adapt their urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures to address increased loads of domestic wastewater, including the construction of new infrastructures where necessary. By doing so, Member States shall be considered to comply with the environmental objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC if all the following conditions are met:	
Article 15(4), point (a)				
235b			(a) the construction or expansion of an urban wastewater treatment plant to treat increased loads or otherwise untreated loads of domestic wastewater is subject to prior authorisation in accordance with this Directive;	
Article 15(4), point (b)				
235c			(b) the benefits of the urban wastewater treatment plant in (a) cannot for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost be achieved by other means, including the consideration of alternative points of discharge of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			urban wastewater plants, that would contribute to achieve the environmental objectives in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
Article 15(4), point (c)				
235d			(c) all technically feasible mitigating measures are taken to minimize the negative impacts of the urban wastewater treatment plant on the affected water bodies including where so is required, more stringent treatment requirements than those applied prior to the increase of domestic wastewater load, aiming to meet the requirements of the directives referred to in Part B, point 6, of Annex I;	
Article 15(4), point (d)				
235e			(d) all technically feasible mitigating measures are implemented to minimize the negative impact of other activities causing similar pressures in the same water bodies.	
Article 15(4), second subparagraph				
235f			If failure to prevent deterioration or failure to achieve the objectives	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC in a body of surface water is the result of an authorisation in (a), these authorisations in (a) shall be specifically set out and the abovementioned conditions explained in the River Basin Management Plans required under Article 13 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	
Article 15(3a), second subparagraph				
235g		<u>Member States shall be considered to comply with the objectives set out in Directive 2000/60/EC if all of the following criteria are met:</u>		
Article 15(3a), second subparagraph, point (a)				
235h		<u>(a) alternative ways of addressing the increase in domestic wastewater loads and run off loads, including the consideration of alternative points of discharge, would not produce more environmental benefits or they would involve excessive cost;</u>		
Article 15(3a), second subparagraph, point (b)				
235i		<u>(b) all technically feasible mitigation measures are set out in</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>the authorisation of a wastewater treatment plant referred to in Articles 14 and 15 and effectively implemented to minimise the impacts from urban wastewater on the affected water bodies including, where so required, more stringent emission controls, with the aim of meeting the objectives set out in Directive 2000/60/EC and the environmental quality standards set in accordance with Directive 2008/105/EC.</i></u>		
Article 15(3a), third subparagraph				
235j		<u><i>Compliance with the criteria referred to in the second subparagraph shall be demonstrated in the relevant River Basin Management Plans developed under Directive 2000/60/EC.</i></u>		
Article 15(3b)				
235k		<u><i>3b. Where an environmental quality standard requires stricter conditions than those set out in Part A and B of Annex I, additional measures shall be included in the specific authorisation, without prejudice to other measures which may be taken to comply with environmental quality standards.</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 16				
236	Article 16 Biodegradable non-domestic wastewater	Article 16 Biodegradable non-domestic wastewater	Article 16 -Biodegradable non-domestic wastewater	
Article 16, first paragraph				
237	Member States shall establish requirements for the discharge of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater that are appropriate to the nature of the industry concerned and that ensure at least the same level of environmental protection as the requirements set out in part B of Annex I.	Member States shall establish requirements for the discharge of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater that are appropriate to the nature of the industry concerned and that ensure at least the same level of environmental protection as the requirements set out in part B of Annex I.	1. Member States shall establish requirements for the discharge of biodegradable non-domestic wastewater that are appropriate to the nature of the industry concerned and that ensure at least the same level of environmental protection as the requirements set out in Part B of Annex I.	
Article 16, second paragraph				
238	The requirements referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply when the following conditions are fulfilled:	The requirements referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply when the following conditions are fulfilled:	2. The requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply when the following conditions are fulfilled:	
Article 16, second paragraph, point (a)				
239	(a) the wastewater originates from plants treating a load of 4 000 p.e. and above that belong to the industrial sectors listed in Annex IV and that do not carry out any of the	(a) the wastewater originates from plants treating a load of 4 000 p.e. and above that belong to the industrial sectors listed in Annex IV and that do not carry out any of the	(a) the wastewater originates from plants treating a load of 4 000 p.e. and above that belong to the industrial sectors listed in Annex IV and that do not carry out any of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334 17.12.2010, p. 17).	activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334 17.12.2010, p. 17).	activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334 17.12.2010, p. 17).	
Article 16, second paragraph, point (b)				
240	(b) the wastewater does not enter an urban wastewater treatment plant before it is discharged to receiving waters ('direct discharge').	(b) the wastewater does not enter an urban wastewater treatment plant before it is discharged to receiving waters ('direct discharge').	(b) the wastewater does not enter an urban wastewater treatment plant before it is discharged to receiving waters ('direct discharge').	
Article 17				
241	Article 17 Urban wastewater surveillance	Article 17 Urban wastewater surveillance	Article 17 Urban wastewater surveillance	
Article 17(1)				
242	1. Member States shall monitor the presence of the following public health parameters in urban wastewater:	1. Member States shall monitor the presence of the following public health parameters in urban wastewater:	1. Member States shall monitor the presence of the following public health parameters in urban wastewater:	
Article 17(1), point (a)				
243	(a) SARS-CoV-2 virus and its variants;	(a) SARS-CoV-2 virus and its variants;	(a) SARS-CoV-2 virus and its variants;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 17(1), point (b)				
244	(b) poliovirus;	(b) poliovirus;	(b) poliovirus;	
Article 17(1), point (c)				
245	(c) influenza virus;	(c) influenza virus;	(c) influenza virus;	
Article 17(1), point (d)				
246	(d) emerging pathogens;		(d) emerging pathogens;	
Article 17(1), point (e)				
247	(e) contaminants of emerging concern;	(e) contaminants of emerging concern;	(e) contaminants of emerging concern;	
Article 17(1), point (f)				
248	(f) any other public health parameters that are considered relevant by the competent authorities of the Member States for monitoring.	(f) any other public health parameters, <u>such as E-Coli or legionella</u> , that are considered relevant by <u>the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) or</u> the competent authorities of the Member States for monitoring.	(f) any other public health parameters that are considered relevant by the competent authorities of the Member States for monitoring.	
Article 17(2)				
249				

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	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, Member States shall set up a national system for permanent cooperation and coordination between competent authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater treatment with regard to:	2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, Member States shall set up a national system for permanent cooperation and coordination between competent authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater treatment, <u>using digital tools and technologies as appropriate</u> , with regard to:	21. For the purpose of paragraph 1, Member States shall set up a national system for permanent cooperation and coordination between competent authorities responsible for public health and competent authorities responsible for urban wastewater treatment with regard to:	
Article 17(2), point (a)				
250	(a) the identification of other public health parameters than the ones referred to in paragraph 1 that are to be monitored in urban wastewater;	(a) the identification of other public health parameters than the ones referred to in paragraph 1 that are to be monitored in urban wastewater;	(a) the identification of other relevant public health parameters that are to be monitored at least in the inlet of urban wastewater treatment plants, including for instance those in the following list: than the ones referred to in paragraph 1 that are to be monitored in urban wastewater;	
Article 17(2), point (a)(i)				
250a			(i) SARS-CoV-2 virus and its variants;	
Article 17(2), point (a)(ii)				
250b			(ii) poliovirus;	
Article 17(2), point (a)(iii)				

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250c			(iii) influenza virus;	
Article 17(2), point (a)(iv)				
250d			(iv) emerging pathogens;	
Article 17(2), point (a)(v)				
250e			(v) any other public health parameters that are considered relevant by the competent authorities of the Member States for monitoring;	
Article 17(2), point (aa)				
250f		<u>(aa) the clear allocation of roles, responsibilities and costs among operators and relevant competent authorities, including where related to sampling and analysis;</u>		
Article 17(2), point (ab)				
250g		<u>(ab) the specification of responsibilities of involved competent authorities, urban wastewater treatment plant operators and other relevant actors, where additional costs for sampling and analysis resulting from the obligations under this Article shall</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>not be allocated to the urban waste water treatment plant operators;</u>		
Article 17(2), point (b)				
251	(b) the determination of the location and the frequency of urban wastewater sampling and analysis for each public health parameter identified in accordance with paragraph 1, taking into account the available health data and the needs in terms of public health data and, where relevant, the local epidemiological situations;	(b) the determination of the location and the frequency of urban wastewater sampling and analysis for each public health parameter identified in accordance with paragraph 1, taking <u>whereas the carrying out of sampling is the responsibility of the authorities responsible for urban wastewater treatment and the carrying out of analyses is the responsibility of the authorities responsible for public health. This shall take</u> into account the available health data and the needs in terms of public health data and, where relevant, the local epidemiological situations.	(b) the determination of the location and the frequency of urban wastewater sampling and analysis for each public health parameter identified in accordance with paragraph 1 point (a) , taking into account thus regarding the available health data and the needs in terms of public health data and, where relevant, the local epidemiological situations;	
Article 17(2), point (c)				
252	(c) the organisation of an appropriate and timely communication of the monitoring results to the competent authorities responsible for public health and to Union platforms, where such platforms are available.	(c) the organisation of an appropriate and timely communication of the monitoring results to the competent authorities responsible for public health and to Union platforms, where such platforms are available, <u>and to the drinking water companies.</u>	(c) the organisation of an appropriate and timely communication of the monitoring results to the competent authorities responsible for public health and to Union platforms, where such platforms are available, and in accordance with applicable law on protection of personal data.	

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Article 17(3), first subparagraph				
253	3. When a public health emergency due to SARS-CoV-2 is declared by the competent authority responsible for public health in the Member State, the presence of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants shall be monitored in urban wastewaters from at least 70 % of the national population and at least one sample shall be taken per week for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and more. This monitoring shall continue until this competent authority declares that the public health emergency due to SARS-CoV-2 has ended.	3. When a public health emergency due to SARS-CoV-2 is declared by the competent authority responsible for public health in the Member State, the presence of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants shall be monitored in urban wastewaters from at least 70 % of the national population shall <u>be monitored</u>, and at least one sample shall be taken per week for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and more. This monitoring shall continue until this competent authority declares that the public health emergency due to SARS-CoV-2 has ended.	32. When a public health emergency due to SARS-CoV-2 is declared by the competent authority responsible for public health in the Member State, the presence of SARS-CoV-2 and its variants relevant public health parameters shall be monitored in urban wastewaters from a representative distribution at least 70 % of the national population, to the extent that the relevant health parameters are found in the urban wastewaters and at least one sample shall be taken per week for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and more.- This monitoring shall continue until this the competent authority declares that the public health emergency has ended, or during a longer period if deemed useful for other purposes, according to the same competent authority due to SARS-CoV-2 has ended.	
Article 17(3), second subparagraph				
254	To determine whether there is a public health emergency, the competent authority shall take into account assessments of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, decisions of the World	To determine whether there is a public health emergency, the competent authority shall take into account assessments of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, decisions of the World	To determine whether there is a public health emergency, the competent authority shall take into account consider Commission decisions adopted pursuant to Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Health Organisation (WHO) taken in accordance with the International Health Regulations and Commission decisions adopted pursuant to Article 23(1) of Regulation .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council¹+ 1. + OP: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document PE-CONS 40/22 (2020/0322(COD)) and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote.	Health Organisation (WHO) taken in accordance with the International Health Regulations and Commission decisions adopted pursuant to Article 23(1) of Regulation .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council¹+ 1. + OP: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document PE-CONS 40/22 (2020/0322(COD)) and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote.	2022/2371 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, assessments of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, decisions of the World Health Organisation (WHO) taken in accordance with the International Health Regulations and Commission decisions adopted pursuant to Article 23(1) of Regulation .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council¹+ 1. + OP: Please insert in the text the number Regulation (EU) 2022/2371 of the European Parliament and of the Regulation contained in document PE-CONS 40/22 (2020/0322(COD)) and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote Council of 23 November 2022 on serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 1082/2013/EU. (OJ L 314, 6.12.2022, p. 26–63).	
Article 17(4), first subparagraph				
255	4. For agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall, by 1 January 2025, ensure that antimicrobial resistance is monitored at least twice a year at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants and, when relevant, in the collecting systems.	4. For agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall, by 1 January 2025, ensure that antimicrobial resistance is monitored at least twice a year at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants and, when relevant, in the collecting systems. <u>Member States shall encourage additional antimicrobial resistance monitoring when suitable technologies are</u>	43. For agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall, by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the third year from the date of adoption of the implementing act in the following subparagraph], ensure that antimicrobial resistance is monitored in urban wastewater+ January 2025, ensure that antimicrobial resistance is monitored	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>available at a cost-effective rate.</u>	at least twice a year at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants and, when relevant, in the collecting systems.	
Article 17(4), second subparagraph				
256	The Commission shall adopt implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 to ensure an uniform application of this Directive by establishing a harmonised methodology for measuring antimicrobial resistance in urban wastewaters.	<u>By 31 December 2025</u> , the Commission shall adopt implementing <u>delegated</u> acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 to ensure an uniform application of <u>27 to supplement</u> this Directive by establishing a harmonised methodology for measuring antimicrobial resistance in urban wastewaters, <u>taking into account data from national public health authorities and national authorities responsible for monitoring antimicrobial resistance.</u>	By [OP please insert the date = the last day of the second year from the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall adopt implementing– acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 28(2) to ensure an a uniform application of this Directive by establishing a minimum frequency of sampling and a harmonised methodology for measuring antimicrobial resistance in urban wastewaters.	
Article 17(5)				
257	5. Results from monitoring referred to in this Article shall be reported in accordance with Article 22(1), point (g).	5. Results from monitoring referred to in this Article shall be reported in accordance with Article 22(1), point (g).	54. Results from monitoring referred to in this Article shall be reported in accordance with Article 22(1), point (g).	
Article 18				
258	Article 18 Risk assessment and management	Article 18 Risk assessment and management	Article 18 Risk assessment and management	

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Article 18(1)				
259	1. By [OP please insert the date = the last day of the second year after the date of entry in force of this Directive], Member States shall identify the risks caused by urban wastewater discharges to the environment and human health and at least those related to the following:	1. By [OP please insert the date = the last day of the second year after the date of entry in force of this Directive], Member States shall identify the risks caused by urban wastewater discharges to the environment and human <u>health, taking into account seasonal fluctuations and extreme events</u> and at least those related to the following:	1. By [OP please insert the date = the last day of the second year after the date of entry in force of this Directive] 31 December 2027 , Member States shall identify and assess the risks caused by urban wastewater discharges to the environment and human health and at least those related to the following:	
Article 18(1), point (a)				
260	(a) the quality of a water body used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(a) the quality of a water body used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	(a) the quality of a water body used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184;	
Article 18(1), point (b)				
261	(b) the quality of bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	(b) the quality of bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	(b) the quality of bathing water falling within the scope of Directive 2006/7/EC;	
Article 18(1), point (c)				
262	(c) the good ecological status of a water body as defined in Article 2,	(c) the good ecological status of a water body as defined in Article 2,	(c) the good ecological status of a water body as defined in Article 2,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	point (22), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	point (22), <u>the good chemical status of a surface water body as defined in Article 2, (point 24) and the good chemical status of a groundwater body as defined in Article 2, point (25)</u> of Directive 2000/60/EC;	point (22), of Directive 2000/60/EC;	
Article 18(1), point (d)				
263	(d) the quality of a water body where aquaculture activities as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 take place.	(d) the quality of a water body where aquaculture activities as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 take place.	(d) (c) the quality of a water body where aquaculture activities as defined in Article 4, point (25), of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 take place.	
Article 18(1), point (d)				
263a			(d) the status of the receiving groundwater body as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2000/60/EC as well as all other environmental objective as stated in Article 4 of the same Directive for the receiving groundwater body.	
Article 18(1), point (da)				
263b		<u>(da) the good environmental status of the marine environment as defined in point 5 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/56/EC.</u>		
Article 18(1), point (e)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
263c			(e) the status of the receiving surface water body as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2000/60/EC as well as all other environmental objective as stated in Article 4 of the same Directive for the receiving surface water body.	
Article 18(2)				
264	2. Where risks have been identified in accordance with paragraph 1, Member States shall adopt appropriate measures to address them, which shall include where appropriate the following measures:	2. Where risks have been identified in accordance with paragraph 1, Member States shall adopt appropriate measures to address them, which shall <u>may</u> include where appropriate the following measures:	2. Where risks have been identified in accordance with paragraph 1, Member States shall adopt appropriate measures to address them, which shall include where appropriate the following measures:	
Article 18(2), point (-a)				
264a		<u>(-a) preventive measures in addition to the measures provided for or taken in accordance with Article 11(3) of Directive 2000/60/EC, where required to safeguard the quality of the water body; Member States shall promote control at source to prevent pollution in urban wastewater, in line with Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.</u>		
Article 18(2), point (aa)				

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264b			(aa) taking additional measures to prevent and reduce pollution of wastewater at source in complement to the measures referred to in Article 14(2);	
Article 18(2), point (a)				
265	(a) establishing collecting systems in accordance with Article 3 for agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000;	(a) establishing collecting systems in accordance with Article 3 for agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000 <u>750</u> ;	(a) establishing collecting systems in accordance with Article 3 for agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000 1 250 ;	
Article 18(2), point (b)				
266	(b) applying secondary treatment in accordance with Article 6 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000;	(b) applying secondary treatment in accordance with Article 6 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000 <u>750</u> ;	(b) applying secondary treatment in accordance with Article 6 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 1 000 1 250 ;	
Article 18(2), point (c)				
267	(c) applying tertiary treatment in accordance with Article 7 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	(c) applying tertiary treatment in accordance with Article 7 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	(c) applying tertiary treatment in accordance with Article 7 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	
Article 18(2), point (d)				
268	(d) applying quaternary treatment in	(d) applying quaternary treatment in	(d) applying quaternary treatment in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accordance with Article 8 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	accordance with Article 8 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	accordance with Article 8 to discharges of urban wastewater from agglomerations with a p.e. of less than 10 000;	
Article 18(2), point (e)				
269	(e) establishing integrated urban wastewater management plans in accordance with Article 5 for agglomerations below 10 000 p.e. and adoption of measures referred to in Annex V;	(e) establishing integrated urban wastewater management plans in accordance with Article 5 for agglomerations below 10 000 p.e. and adoption of measures referred to in Annex V;	(e) establishing integrated urban wastewater management plans in accordance with Article 5 for agglomerations below 10 000 p.e. and adoption of measures referred to in— Annex V;	
Article 18(2), point (f)				
270	(f) applying more stringent requirements for the treatment of collected urban wastewaters than the requirements set out in Annex I, part B.	(f) applying more stringent requirements for the treatment of collected urban wastewaters than the requirements set out in Annex I, part B.	(f) applying more stringent requirements for the treatment of collected urban wastewaters than the requirements set out— in Annex— I , Part B.	
Article 18(3)				
271	3. The identification of the risks carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be reviewed every 5 years. A summary of the identified risks accompanied with a description of the measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be included in the national implementation programmes	3. The identification of the risks carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be reviewed every 5 6 years <u>and aligned with the timing of the review of the River Basin Management Plans developed under Directive 2000/60/EC</u> . A summary of the identified risks accompanied with a description of the measures adopted	3. The identification of the risks carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be reviewed every six years aligned with the timing of the review of the River Basin Management Plans developed under the Directive 2000/60/EC and starting on 31 December 2033 5 years . A summary of the identified risks	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	referred to in Article 23 and communicated to the Commission on request .	in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be included in the national implementation programmes referred to in Article 23 and communicated to the Commission on request. <u>That summary shall be made available to the public</u> :-.	accompanied with a description of the measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be included in the appropriate River Basin Management Plans and in the national implementation programmes referred to in Article 23 and communicated to the Commission on request-.	
Article 19				
272	Article 19 Access to sanitation	Article 19 Access to sanitation	Article 19 Access to sanitation	
Article 19, first paragraph				
273	Member States shall take all necessary measures to improve access to sanitation for all, in particular for vulnerable and marginalised groups.	<u>Without prejudice to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, whilst taking into account local and regional perspectives and circumstances for sanitation,</u> Member States shall take all necessary measures to improve <u>ensure</u> access to sanitation for all, in particular for vulnerable and marginalised groups.	Without prejudice to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, whilst taking into account the local, regional and cultural perspectives and circumstances for sanitation, Member States shall take all necessary measures to improve access to sanitation for all, in particular for vulnerable and marginalised groups.	
Article 19, second paragraph				
274	For that purpose, Member States shall by 31 December 2027:	For that purpose, Member States shall by 31 December 2027 <u>2030</u> :	For that purpose, Member States shall by 31 December 2027 12 January 2029 :	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 19, second paragraph, point (a)				
275	(a) identify categories of people without access, or with limited access, to sanitation facilities, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, and provide reasons for such lack of access;	(a) identify categories of people without access, or with limited access, to sanitation facilities, including <u>paying special attention to</u> vulnerable and marginalised groups, and provide reasons for such lack of access;	(a) identify categories of people without access, or with limited access, to sanitation facilities, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, and provide reasons for such lack of access;	
Article 19, second paragraph, point (b)				
276	(b) assess the possibilities for improving access to sanitation facilities for the categories of people referred to in point (a);	(b) assess the possibilities for improving <u>and improve</u> access to sanitation facilities for the categories of people referred to in point (a);	(b) assess the possibilities for improving access to sanitation facilities for the categories of such people referred to in point (a);	
Article 19, second paragraph, point (c)				
277	(c) for all agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above, encourage the establishment of a sufficient number of sanitation facilities in public spaces, which are freely and, in particular for women, safely accessible.	(c) for all agglomerations of 10 000 <u>5000</u> p.e. and above, encourage the establishment of a sufficient number of sanitation facilities in public spaces, which are freely and, in particular for women, safely accessible.;	(c) for all agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above, encourage the establishment of a sufficient number of sanitation facilities in public spaces, which are freely and, in particular for women, safely accessible and ensure the information to the public.	
Article 19, second paragraph, point (ca)				
277a		<u>(ca) encourage competent authorities to make available free</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>sanitation facilities in public buildings, in particular in administrative buildings, and encourage the making available of sanitation facilities for all, for free or for a low service fee, in restaurants, shops and similar private spaces;</u>		
Article 19, second paragraph, point (cb)				
277b		<u>(cb) take additional measures that they consider necessary and appropriate to ensure that there is access to sanitation for all.</u>		
Article 20				
278	Article 20 Sludge	Article 20 Sludge	Article 20 Sludge and resource recovery Sludge	
Article 20(1)				
279	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that sludge management routes are conform to the waste hierarchy provided for in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. Such routes shall maximize prevention, re-use and recycling of resources and minimize the adverse effects on the environment.	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that sludge management routes are conform to the waste hierarchy provided for in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. Such routes shall maximize prevention, re-use and recycling of resources and minimize the adverse effects on <u>ensure that there are no</u> adverse effects on <u>to health or</u> the	1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that sludge management routes are conform to the waste hierarchy provided for in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC. Such routes shall maximize prevention, re-use and recycling preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery of resources and minimize	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		environment.	the adverse effects on the environment.	
Article 20(1a)				
279a		<u>1a. Member States shall set a strict national quality standard for sludge to be further reused, in line with Council Directive 86/278/EEC (the 'Sewage Sludge Directive'), with additional requirements on micro-plastics, to make sure that its use is safe for health, especially in case of further use in agriculture.</u>		
Article 20(1b)				
279b		<u>1b. Member States shall consider all possible options of extracting valuable resources from sewage sludge and wastewater that are safe for health and environment in order to ensure circular economy, including recovery and recycling of phosphorus, to consolidate the resilience and sustainability of the agricultural sector and contribute to the strategic autonomy of the EU fertiliser industry.</u>		
Article 20(2)				
280	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by setting out the minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus and nitrogen from sludge, in order to take into account available technologies for phosphorus and nitrogen recovery in sludge.	accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by setting out the minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus and nitrogen from <u>urban wastewater and sludge</u> , in order to take into account available technologies for phosphorus and nitrogen recovery in <u>wastewater and sludge</u> <u>and by setting out rules for safe sludge management ensuring there are no adverse effects on health or the environment. The Commission shall adopt those delegated acts by ... [date of the last day of the year after the end of the transposition period for this Directive].</u>	accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement implementing acts to ensure uniform application of this Directive by setting out specifying the minimum reuse and recycling rates for phosphorus from sludge and from urban wastewater not reused under the derogation of Article 15(1), taking and nitrogen from sludge , in order to take into account available technologies, resources, and economic viability for phosphorus recovery . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2) and nitrogen recovery in sludge.	
Article 20(2a)				
280a		<u>2a. Member States may take measures to encourage the purchasing of recovered nutrients from urban wastewater and sludge. The Commission shall promote enabling legislative frameworks for the development of a functional market for recovered phosphorus and nitrogen.</u>		
Article 21				
281	Article 21	Article 21	Article 21	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Monitoring	Monitoring	-Monitoring	
Article 21(1)				
282	1. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities monitor:	1. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities monitor:	1. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities –, appropriate bodies or the operator of the urban wastewater treatment plant monitor:	
Article 21(1), point (a)				
283	(a) discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants in order to verify compliance with the requirements of Part B of Annex I in accordance with the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I ; this monitoring shall include loads and concentrations of the parameters listed in Part B of Annex I;	(a) discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants in order to verify compliance with the requirements of Part B of Annex I in accordance with the methods for monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I ; this monitoring shall include loads and concentrations of the parameters listed in Part B of Annex I;	(a) discharges from urban wastewater– treatment plants in order – to verify compliance with the requirements of Part B of Annex I in accordance with the– methods for monitoring and evaluation of results laid down in Part D of Annex I and; this monitoring shall include including loads and concentrations of the parameters listed in Part B of Annex I;	
Article 21(1), point (b)				
284	(b) amounts, composition and destination of sludge ;	(b) amounts, composition and destination of sludge ;	(b) amounts,– composition– and destination– of sludge, taking into account requirements of Directive 86/278/EEC for sludge intended to be used in agriculture;	
Article 21(1), point (c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
285	(c) the destination of the treated urban wastewater including the share of reused water;	(c) the destination of the treated urban wastewater including the share of reused water, <u>including monitoring that, where the treated wastewater discharges into a water body, minimal ecological flow is ensured at all times</u> ;	(c) where the derogation of Article 15(1) is used, the quantities per year and per month of the destination of the treated urban wastewater including the share of reused in agriculture that is subject to a derogation referred to in Article 15(1); the nutrient content of the fraction reused for agricultural irrigation and the period during which that fraction is reused compared to the monthly water and nutrient demand of the crops targeted by this reused urban wastewater;	
Article 21(1), point (d)				
286	(d) the greenhouse gases produced and the energy used and produced by urban wastewater treatment plants of above 10 000 p.e.	(d) the <u>direct and indirect greenhouse gases gas emissions produced by all operational activities of the urban wastewater treatment plant</u> and the energy used and produced by urban wastewater treatment plants of above 10 000 p.e. <u>The monitoring shall also include detection of leaks of methane and untreated wastewater from collecting systems</u> ;	(d) the greenhouse gases produced and the energy used and produced by CO₂, N₂O, CH₄ emitted from urban wastewater treatment plants of above 10 000 p.e. and above, by means of analysis, calculations or modelling where appropriate;	
Article 21(1), point (e)				
286a			(e) the energy used and produced by urban wastewater treatment	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			plants of 10 000 p.e and above.	
Article 21(2)				
287	2. For all agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall ensure that competent authorities monitor the concentration and loads of pollutants from storm water overflows and urban runoff discharged into water bodies .	2. For all agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above, Member States shall ensure that competent authorities <u>or appropriate bodies</u> monitor the concentration and loads of pollutants from <u>frequency and volume of</u> storm water overflows and urban runoff <u>and the concentration and loads of pollutants</u> discharged into water bodies-.	2. For all agglomerations referred to in Articles 5(1) and (3) of 10 000 p.e. and above , Member States shall ensure that competent authorities, appropriate bodies or operators of the collecting system carry out representative monitoring, at relevant points, of sewer overflows into water bodies and of discharges of urban runoff from separate systems, in order to estimate monitor the concentration and loads of pollutants from storm water overflows and urban runoff discharged into water bodies the parameters listed in Table 1 of Annex I, and, where relevant, of Table 2, as well as the content of microplastics and relevant pollutants. Member States may use the results of this monitoring in view of modelling where deemed appropriate.	
Article 21(3)				
288	3. For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall monitor, at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants, the concentration and loads in the	3. For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall monitor, at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants, the concentration and loads in the	3. For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e. and above , Member States shall ensure that competent authorities, appropriate bodies or the operator of the urban	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	urban wastewater of the following elements:	urban wastewater of the following elements:	wastewater treatment plant monitor, at the inlets and outlets of urban wastewater treatment plants, the concentration and loads in the urban wastewater of the following elements:	
Article 21(3), point (a)				
289	(a) pollutants listed in:	(a) <u>relevant</u> pollutants listed in:	(a) pollutants that are expected to be found in urban wastewaters listed in:	
Article 21(3), point (a)(i)				
290	(i) Annexes VIII and X to Directive 2000/60/EC, the Annex to Directive 2008/105/EC, Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC and Part B of Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC;	(i) Annexes VIII and X to Directive 2000/60/EC, the Annex to Directive 2008/105/EC, Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC and Part B of Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC;	(i) Annexes VIII and X to Directive 2000/60/EC, the Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC, Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC and Part B of Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC;	
Article 21(3), point (a)(ii)				
291	(ii) the Annex to Decision 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Decision No 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2001 establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy and amending Directive 2000/60/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p. 1).	(ii) the Annex to Decision 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Decision No 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2001 establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy and amending Directive 2000/60/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p. 1).	(ii) the Annex to Decision 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Decision No 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2001 establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy and amending Directive 2000/60/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p. 1).	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 21(3), point (a)(iii)				
292	(iii) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1).	(iii) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1).	(iii) Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1).	
Article 21(3), point (a)(iv)				
293	(iv) Annexes I and II to Directive 86/278/EEC.	(iv) Annexes I and II to Directive 86/278/EEC.	(iv) Annexes I and II to Directive 86/278/EEC.	
Article 21(3), point (b)				
294	(b) parameters listed in Part B of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, where urban wastewater is discharged in a catchment area referred to in Article 8 of that Directive;	(b) parameters listed in Part<u>Parts A and B</u> of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, where urban wastewater is discharged in a catchment area referred to in Article 8 of that Directive;	(b) parameters listed in Part B of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, where urban wastewater is discharged in a catchment area referred to in Article 8 of that Directive;	
Article 21(3), point (c)				
295	(c) the presence of micro-plastics.	(c) the presence of micro-plastics.	(c) the presence of micro-plastics<u>microplastics</u>.	
Article 21(3), first subparagraph, point (ca)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
295a		<u>(ca) the presence of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and chlorothalonil in line with Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption and Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy;</u>		
Article 21(3), second subparagraph				
295b			Pollutants listed under points (a) and (b) may be excluded from the monitoring under this paragraph as long as it can be demonstrated, inter alia on the basis of monitoring results, that they are absent in urban wastewaters.	
Article 21(3), second subparagraph				
296	For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall monitor the presence of micro-plastics in the sludge.	For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall monitor the presence of <u>micro-pollutants and</u> micro-plastics in the sludge.	For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall ensure that competent authorities, appropriate bodies or the operator of the wastewater treatment plant monitor the presence of micro-plastics microplastics in the sludge when relevant and, notably, when it is reused in agriculture.	
Article 21(3), second subparagraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
296a		<u><i>The Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal, accompanied by an impact assessment, in line with its initiative on “Microplastics pollution - measures to reduce its impacts on the environment”.</i></u>		
Article 21(3), third subparagraph				
297	The monitoring referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall be carried out with the following frequencies:	The monitoring referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall be carried out with the following frequencies:	4. The monitoring referred to in the first and second subparagraphs paragraph 3 shall be carried out with the following frequencies:	
Article 21(3), third subparagraph, point (a)				
298	(a) at least two samples per year, with maximum 6 months between the samples, for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and more;	(a) at least two samples per year, with maximum 6 months between the samples, for agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and more;	(a) at least two samples per year, with maximum 6 7 months between the samples, for agglomerations of 100 000 150 000 p.e. and more above ;	
Article 21(3), third subparagraph, point (aa), first subparagraph				
298a		<u><i>(aa) For all agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., Member States shall perform a broad chemical screening annually, including chemical mixtures, in order to identify substances that cause concern for aquatic life, drinking or bathing water quality or that</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>indicate non-compliant discharges for industry discharges to sewers.</u>		
Article 21(3), third subparagraph, point (b)				
299	(b) at least one sample every 2 years for agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e.	at least one sample every 2 years <u>annually</u> for agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e.	(b) (aa) at least one sample every 2 two years for agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 150 000 p.e.	
Article 21(3), second subparagraph				
299a			This monitoring frequency may be halved in subsequent years if the monitoring results for the pollutants referred to in paragraph 3 are below applicable Environmental Quality Standards under Directive 2008/105/EC during the first three successive years of the monitoring. The monitoring frequency should be reviewed at least every year.	
Article 21(3), fourth subparagraph				
300	The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 to ensure a uniform application of this Directive by establishing a methodology for measuring micro-plastics in urban wastewater and sludge.	<u>By 30 June 2025,</u> the Commission is empowered to <u>shall</u> adopt implementing <u>delegated</u> acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 to ensure a uniform application of <u>27 to supplement</u> this Directive by establishing a methodology for	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28 to ensure a uniform application of this Directive by establishing a methodology for measuring micro-plastics greenhouse gas emissions	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		measuring micro-plastics in urban wastewater and sludge.	from urban wastewater treatment plants and microplastics in urban wastewater and sludge referred to in this Article. The Commission shall provide the methodologies by [OP please insert date = 24 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive] in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 21(3), fourth subparagraph a				
300a		<u>Member States are encouraged to continue using the Union funding available to enable an equally good level of water as a strategic sector. Member States are equally encouraged to exchange best practices on how to improve absorption of Union Funds.</u>		
Article 21(3), seventh subparagraph				
300b		<i>deleted</i>		
Article 21(3), eighth subparagraph				
300c		<u>By 30 June 2025, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27 to supplement this Directive by</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>establishing a methodology for measuring per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in urban wastewater and sludge.</u> NB: should be 4th subpara b		
Article 21(3), ninth subparagraph				
300d		<u>By ... [two years after the entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall establish Union-wide technical guidelines and harmonised standards for continuous and precise, and where possible online, pollution monitoring systems for water quality measurements.</u> NB: should be 4th subpara c		
Article 22				
301	Article 22 Information on monitoring of implementation	Article 22 Information on monitoring of implementation	Article 22 Information on monitoring of implementation	
Article 22(1)				
302	1. Member States, assisted by the European Environment Agency (EEA), shall:	1. Member States, assisted by the European Environment Agency (EEA), shall:	1. Member States, assisted by the European Environment Agency (EEA), shall:	
Article 22(1), point (a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
303	(a) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing information collected in accordance with Article 21 including information concerning the parameters referred to in Article 21(1), point (a), and the results of the tests with regard to the pass/fail criteria established in Part D of Annex I and update that data set annually thereafter;	(a) by 31 December 2025 <u>2026</u> , set up a data set containing information collected in accordance with Article 21 including information concerning the parameters referred to in Article 21(1), point (a), and the results of the tests with regard to the pass/fail criteria established in Part D of Annex I and update that data set annually thereafter;	(a) by 31 December- 2025 2030 , set up a data set containing information collected in accordance with Article 21 including information concerning the parameters referred to in Article 21(1), point (a), and the results of the tests with regard to the pass/fail criteria established in Part D of Annex I and update that data set annually thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (b)				
304	(b) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set indicating the percentage of urban wastewater which is collected and treated in accordance with Article 3 and update that data set annually thereafter;	(b) by 31 December 2025 <u>2026</u> , set up a data set indicating the percentage of urban wastewater which is collected and treated in accordance with Article 3 and update that data set annually thereafter;	(b) by 31 December- 2025 2030 , set up a data set indicating the percentage of urban wastewater which is collected and treated in accordance with Article 3 and update that data set annually thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (c)				
305	(c) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing information on measures taken to implement Article 4(4) and on the percentage of the urban wastewater load from agglomerations above 2 000 p.e. which is treated in individual systems and update that data set annually thereafter;	(c) by 31 December 2025 <u>2026</u> , set up a data set containing information on measures taken to implement Article 4(4) and on the percentage of the urban wastewater load from agglomerations above 2 000 p.e. which is treated in individual systems and update that data set annually thereafter;	(c) by 31 December- 2025 2030 , set up a data set containing information on measures taken to implement the implementation of Article 4(4) (5) and on the percentage of the urban wastewater load from agglomerations above 2 000 p.e. which is treated in individual systems and update that data set annually thereafter;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 22(1), point (d)				
306	(d) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing information on the number of samples collected and the number of samples taken in accordance with Part D of Annex I that have failed;	(d) by 31 December 2025 2026, set up a data set containing information on the number of samples collected and the number of samples taken in accordance with Part D of Annex I that have failed;	(d) by 31 December-2025 2030 , set up a data set containing information on the number of samples collected and the number of samples taken in accordance with Part D of Annex I that have failed;	
Article 22(1), point (e)				
307	(e) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing information on green house gas emissions with a breakdown between different gasses and on the total energy used and renewable energy produced by each urban wastewater treatment plant of 10 000 p.e. and above as well as a calculation of the percentage of achievement of the targets set out in Article 11(2) and update that data set annually thereafter;	(e) by 31 December 2025 2027, set up a data set containing information on green-house <u>all direct and indirect greenhouse</u> gas emissions <u>from all operational activities</u> with a breakdown between different gasses, <u>including methane and nitrous oxide, emission sources</u> , and on the total energy used and renewable energy produced by each urban wastewater treatment plant of 10 000 p.e. and above as well as a calculation of the percentage of achievement of the targets set out in Article 11(2) and update that data set annually thereafter;	(e) by 31 December-2025 2030 , set up a data set containing information on green house <u>greenhouse</u> gas emissions with a breakdown between different gasses and on the total energy used and renewable energy produced by each urban wastewater treatment plant of 10 000 p.e. and above as well as a calculation of the percentage of achievement of the targets set out in Article 11(2) and update that data set annually thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (f)				
308	(f) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing information on measures taken in accordance with point 3 of Annex V and update that	(f) by 31 December 2025 2027, set up a data set containing information on measures taken in accordance with point 3 of Annex V and update	(f) by 31 December-2025 2030 , set up a data set containing information on measures taken in accordance with point 3 of Annex V and update	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	data set annually thereafter;	that data set annually thereafter;	that data set annually thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (g)				
309	(g) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing the monitoring results referred to in accordance with Article 17(1) and (4) and update that data set annually thereafter;	(g) by 31 December 2025 2027, set up a data set containing the monitoring results referred to in accordance with Article 17(1) and (4) and update that data set annually thereafter;	(g) by 31 December-2025 2030 , set up a data set containing the monitoring results referred to in accordance with Article 17(1) and (4) (3) and update that data set annually thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (h)				
310	(h) by 31 December 2025, set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as sensitive to eutrophication in accordance with Article 7(2) and update that data set every 5 years thereafter;	(h) by 31 December 2025 2027, set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as sensitive to eutrophication in accordance with Article 7(2) and update that data set every 5 years thereafter;	(h) by 31 December-2025 2030 , set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as sensitive to eutrophication in accordance with Article 7(2) and update that data set in accordance with Article 7(2) every 5 years thereafter;	
Article 22(1), point (i)				
311	(i) by 31 December 2030, set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as areas where the concentration or the accumulation of micro-pollutant represents a risk for human health or the environment in accordance with Article 8(2) and update that data set every 5 years thereafter;	(i) by 31 December 2030, set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as areas where the concentration or the accumulation of micro-pollutant represents a risk for human health or the environment in accordance with Article 8(2) and update that data set every 5 years thereafter;	(i) by 31 December 2030, set up a data set containing the list of areas identified as areas where the concentration or the accumulation of micro-pollutant micropollutant represents a risk for human health or the environment in accordance with Article 8(2) and update that data set in accordance with Article 8(2) every 5 years thereafter;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 22(1), point (j)				
312	(j) by 12 January 2029, set up a data set containing information on measures taken to improve access to sanitation in accordance with Article 19, including information on the share of their population that has access to sanitation and update that data set every 6 years thereafter.	(j) by 12 January 2029, set up a data set containing information on measures taken to improve access to sanitation in accordance with Article 19, including information on the share of their population that has access to sanitation and update that data set every 6 years thereafter.	(j) by 12 January 2029, set up a data set containing information on measures taken to improve access to sanitation in accordance with Article 19, including information on the share of their population that has access to sanitation and update that data set every 6 years thereafter-;	
Article 22(1), point (ja)				
312a		<u>(ja) by December 2025, set up a data set containing information on the type and the volume, if applicable, of technologies used for biological wastewater treatment, such as plastic biomedica, used by individual, municipal and industrial plants, and update that data set every five years thereafter;</u>		
Article 22(1), point (k)				
312b			(k) by 31 December 2030, set up a data set containing the monitoring results referred to in point (c) of Article 21(1) with a comparison of the monthly water and nutrient demand of the crops targeted by the reused fraction of treated urban wastewater referred to in Article 15(1), and update that dataset annually thereafter.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 22(2)				
313	2. Member States shall ensure that the Commission and the EEA have permanent access to the data sets referred to in paragraph 1.	2. Member States shall ensure that the Commission and the EEA have permanent access to the data sets referred to in paragraph 1.	2. Member States shall ensure that the Commission and the EEA have permanent access to the data sets referred to in paragraph 1.	
Article 22(3), first subparagraph				
314	3. The information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 shall be taken into account for the reporting required under this Article.	3. The information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 shall be taken into account for the reporting required under this Article.	3. The information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 shall be taken into account for the reporting required under this Article for those pollutants related with urban wastewaters.	
Article 22(3), second subparagraph				
315	With regard to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the EEA shall provide the public with access to relevant data through the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register established under Regulation (EC) No 2006/166.	With regard to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the EEA shall provide the public with access to relevant data through the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register established under Regulation (EC) No 2006/166 <u>and allowing for a comparison at national level and exchange of best practices at Union level of the performance of treatment plants, and supporting compliance with this Directive through its database.</u>	With regard to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the EEA shall provide the public with access to relevant data through the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register established under Regulation (EC) No 2006/166.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 22(4)				
316	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts specifying the format of the information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts specifying the format of the information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts specifying the format of the information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2). The Commission shall provide the format by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the first year from the date of entry into force of this Directive].	
Article 23				
317	Article 23 National implementation programme	Article 23 National implementation programme	Article 23 -National implementation programme	
Article 23(1), first subparagraph				
318	1. By [OP please insert date = the last day of the twenty-third month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall establish a national implementation programme for this Directive.	1. By [OP please insert date = the last day of the twenty-third month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall establish a national implementation programme for this Directive.	1. By [OP please insert date = the last day of the thirty fifth thirty fifth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall– establish a national implementation programme for– this Directive.	
Article 23(1), second subparagraph				
319				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Those programmes shall include:	Those programmes shall include:	Those programmes shall include:	
Article 23(1), second subparagraph, point (a)				
320	a) an assessment of the level of implementation of Articles 3 to 8;	a) an assessment of the level of implementation of Articles 3 to 8;	a) an assessment of the level of implementation of Articles 3 to 8;	
Article 23(1), second subparagraph, point (b)				
321	b) the identification and planning of investments required to implement this Directive for each agglomeration, including an indicative financial estimation and a prioritisation of those investments related to the size of the agglomeration and the environmental impact of untreated urban wastewater;	b) the identification and planning of investments required to implement this Directive for each agglomeration, including an indicative financial estimation, <u>including an estimation of the financial contribution from the producer responsibility organisations established in accordance with Article 10 of this Directive</u> , and a prioritisation of those investments related to the size of the agglomeration and the environmental impact of untreated urban wastewater;	b) the identification and planning of investments required to implement this Directive for each agglomeration, including an indicative financial estimation and a prioritisation of those investments related to the size of the agglomeration and the level of environmental impact of untreated urban wastewater and related risks for environment or human health ;	
Article 23(1), second subparagraph, point (c)				
322	c) an estimate of investments needed to renew existing urban wastewater infrastructures, including collecting systems, based on their age and depreciation rates;	c) an estimate of investments needed to renew existing urban wastewater infrastructures, including collecting systems, based on their age and depreciation rates, <u>and using, where appropriate, digital instruments</u> ;	c) an estimate of investments needed to renew, upgrade or replacement of existing urban wastewater infrastructures, including collecting systems, based on technical and operational condition their age and depreciation	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			rates;	
Article 23(1), second subparagraph, point (d)				
323	d) the identification, or at least an indication, of potential sources of public financing, when needed to complement user charges.	d) the identification, or at least an indication, of potential sources of public financing, when needed to complement user charges.	d) the identification, or at least an indication, of potential sources of public financing, when needed to complement user charges.	
Article 23(2)				
324	2. By ...[OP: please insert the date = the last day of the thirty-fifth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall submit to the Commission their national implementation programmes, except where they demonstrate, based on the monitoring results referred to in Article 21, that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.	2. By ...[OP: please insert the date = the last day of the thirty-fifth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall submit to the Commission their national implementation programmes, except where they demonstrate, based on the monitoring results referred to in Article 21, that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.	2. By ...[OP: please insert the date = the last day of the thirty-fifth fortieth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], Member States shall submit to the Commission their national implementation programmes, except where they demonstrate, based on the monitoring results referred to in Article 21, that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.	
Article 23(3)				
325	3. Member States shall update their national implementation programmes at least every 5 years. They shall submit them to the Commission by 31 December, except where they can demonstrate that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.	3. Member States shall update their national implementation programmes at least every 5 ^{six} years <u>and in alignment with the timing of the review of the Programmes of Measures of the River Basin Management Plans developed under Directive 2000/60/EC</u> . They shall submit them to the	3. Member States shall update their national implementation programmes at least every 5 6 years. They shall submit them to the Commission by 31 December, except where they can demonstrate that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Commission by 31 December, except where they can demonstrate that they are in compliance with Articles 3 to 8.		
Article 23(2a), second subparagraph				
325a		<u>By 12 months after they adopt their action plans on water reuse and saving set under Article 15, paragraph (1ab), Member States shall carry out an assessment of the state of implementation of those action plans.</u>		
Article 23(2a), third subparagraph				
325b		<u>By ... /48 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive / Member States shall communicate the outcome of the assessment.</u>		
Article 23(4)				
326	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the methods and formats for submission of the national implementation programmes. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the methods and formats for submission of the national implementation programmes. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the methods and formats for submission of the national implementation programmes. Those implementing acts shall be adopted by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the sixth month from the date of entry into force of this Directive] in accordance with the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			examination procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 23(5)				
326a			5. Member States may include in their first national implementation programmes an extension of maximum six years of the following deadlines:	
Article 23(5), point (a)				
326b			(a) the deadlines referred to in Article 3(2) and/or in Article 6(2) on the conditions that:	
Article 23(5), point (a)(i)				
326c			(i) on [OP please insert the date=day of entry into force of the Directive],	
Article 23(4a), point (a)(i)(-)				
326d			- less than 50 % of these agglomerations are provided with collecting systems and their discharges are not subject to secondary treatment on their territory, in accordance with Part B and Table 1 of Annex I, or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 23(4a), point (a)(i)(-)				
326e			- less than 50% of the urban wastewater load of these agglomerations is collected in collecting systems and their discharges are not subject to secondary treatment on their territory, in accordance with Part B and Table 1 of Annex I.	
Article 23(5), point (a)(ii)				
326f			(ii) the national implementation programme includes:	
Article 23(5), point (a)(ii)(-)				
326g			- the number of agglomerations between 1 250 and 2 000 p.e. that lack complete collecting system and secondary treatment on [OP please insert the date=day of entry into force of the Directive]; and	
Article 23(5), point (a)(ii)(-)				
326h			- a plan detailing the necessary investments to reach full compliance for these agglomerations within the extended deadlines; and	
Article 23(5), point (a)(ii)(-)				

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326i			- the technical or economic reasons justifying the extension of the deadlines referred to in the Articles 3(2) and/or 6(2).	
Article 23(5), point (a), second subparagraph				
326j			Member States which acceded to the Union in 2004 may include in their first national implementation programmes an extension of up to 8 years of the deadlines referred to in Article 3(2) and/or Article 6(2) if all the conditions of point (a) are fulfilled.	
Article 23(5), point (a), third subparagraph				
326k			Member States which acceded to the Union after 2006 may include in their first national implementation programmes an extension of up to 12 years of the deadlines referred to in Article 3(2) and/or Article 6(2) if all the conditions of point (a) are fulfilled.	
Article 23(5), point (a), fourth subparagraph				
326l			In their first national implementation programme, Member States may include an extension of up to 8 years of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			deadlines referred to in Article 3(2) and/or Article 6(2) for the agglomerations where it can be demonstrated that the achievement of the required infrastructures is particularly difficult due to the necessity to preserve cultural heritage. The national implementation programme shall include a list of these agglomerations accompanied with a justification for the derogation and a timeline to finalise the required infrastructures in these agglomerations.	
Article 23(5), point (b)				
326m			(b) the deadline for agglomerations referred to in Article 7(3) on the conditions that:	
Article 23(5), point (b)(i)				
326n			(i) at least 50 % of these agglomerations are not applying tertiary treatment according to the requirements set out in Council Directive 91/271/EEC or do not meet the requirements of Table 2 on [OP please insert the date=day of entry into force of the Directive]; and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 23(5), point (b)(ii)				
326o			(ii) the national implementation programme includes:	
Article 23(5), point (b)(ii)(-)				
326p			- the number of agglomerations referred to in Article 7(3) lacking tertiary treatment according to the requirements set out in Council Directive 91/271/EEC on [OP please insert the date=day of entry into force of the Directive]; and	
Article 23(5), point (b)(ii)(-)				
326q			- a plan detailing the necessary investments to reach full compliance for these agglomerations within the extended deadlines; and	
Article 23(5), point (b)(ii)(-)				
326r			- the technical or economic reasons justifying the extension of the deadlines referred to in Article 7(3).	
Article 23(5), point (b), second subparagraph				
326s			The extensions of these deadlines	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			shall be effective only if the conditions referred to in the first subparagraph are fulfilled. The Commission shall notify the Member States if these conditions are not fulfilled by [OP please insert the date=the last day of the sixth month after the deadline referred to in Article 23(2)].	
Article 24				
327	Article 24 Information to the public	Article 24 Information to the public	Article 24 Information to the public	
Article 24(1), first subparagraph				
328	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate and up-to-date information on urban wastewater collection and treatment is available to the public online, in a user-friendly and customised way, in each agglomeration. The information shall include at least the data listed in Annex VI.	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate, <u>easily accessible</u> , and up-to-date information on urban wastewater collection and treatment is available to the public online, in a user-friendly and customised way, in each agglomeration. The information shall include at least the data listed in Annex VI.	1. Member States shall ensure that adequate and up-to-date information on urban wastewater collection and treatment is available to the public online, in a user-friendly and customised way, in for each agglomeration of above 1 250 p.e. or each relevant administrative area . The information shall include at least the data listed in Annex VI.	
Article 24(1), second subparagraph				
329	The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall also be provided by other means upon justified request.	The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall also be provided by other means upon justified request.	The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall also be provided by other means upon justified request.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 24(2)				
330	2. In addition, Member States shall ensure that all persons connected to collecting systems receive regularly and at least once a year, in the most appropriate form, including on their invoice or by smart applications, without having to request it, the following information:	2. In addition, Member States shall ensure that all persons connected to collecting systems receive regularly and at least once a year, in the most appropriate <u>and easily accessible</u> form, including on their invoice or <u>by and by digital means, such as</u> smart applications, without having to request it, the following information:	2. In addition, where costs are recovered totally or partly through a water tariff system, Member States shall ensure that all households in agglomerations of above 10 000 p.e., and preferably above 1 250 p.e., persons connected to collecting systems receive regularly and at least once a year, in the most appropriate and easily accessible form, for example including on their invoice or by digital means such as smart applications or websites , without having to request it, the following information:	
Article 24(2), point (a)				
331	(a) information on the compliance of the collection and treatment of urban wastewater with Articles 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, including a comparison between the actual releases of pollutants in receiving waters with the limit values set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I;	(a) information on the compliance of the collection and treatment of urban wastewater with Articles 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, including a comparison between the actual releases of pollutants in receiving waters with the limit values set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I; <u>this information shall be presented in a manner that allows for easy comparison, for example in the form of a percentage of compliance;</u>	(a) information on the compliance of the collection and treatment of urban wastewater with Articles 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, including a comparison between the actual releases of pollutants in receiving waters with the limit values set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Annex I;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 24(2), point (b)				
332	(b) the volume or estimated volume of urban wastewater collected and treated per year or per billing period for the household or the connected entity in cubic meter, together with yearly trends and the price of urban wastewater collection and treatment for the household (cost per litre and cubic meter);	(b) the volume or estimated volume of urban wastewater collected and treated per year or per billing period for the household or the connected entity in cubic meter, together with yearly trends and the price of urban wastewater collection and treatment for the household (cost per litre and cubic meter);	(b) the volume or estimated volume of urban wastewater collected and treated per year or per billing period for the household or the connected entity in cubic meter, together with yearly trends and the price of urban wastewater collection and treatment for the that household (cost per litre and cubic meter);	
Article 24(2), point (c)				
333	(c) a comparison of the yearly volume of load of urban wastewater collected and treated for the household per year and an indication of the average volume of a household in the concerned agglomeration;	(c) a comparison of the yearly volume of load of urban wastewater collected and treated for the household per year and an indication of the average volume of a household in the concerned agglomeration;	(c) a comparison of the yearly volume of load of urban wastewater collected and treated for the household per year and an indication of the average volume of a household in the concerned agglomeration;	
Article 24(2), point (ca)				
333a		<u><i>(ca) the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) emitted per year and source;</i></u>		
Article 24(2), point (d)				
334	(d) a link to the online content referred to in paragraph 1.	(d) a link to the online content referred to in paragraph 1.	(d) a link to the online content referred to in paragraph 1.	

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Article 24(2), second subparagraph				
334a			Where information regarding individual usage is not available, the information in points (a) to (d) above will be provided at agglomeration level in a user-friendly manner via a website or smart application.	
Article 24(3)				
335	3. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 27 to amend paragraph 2 and Annex VI by updating the information to be provided to the public online and to the persons connected to collecting systems in order to adapt these requirements to technical progress and the availability of data in the field.	3. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 27 to amend paragraph 2 and Annex VI by updating the information to be provided to the public online and to the persons connected to collecting systems in order to adapt these requirements to technical progress and the availability of data in the field.	3. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 27 to amend paragraph 2 of this Article and Annex VI by updating the information to be provided to the public online and to the persons households connected to collecting systems in order to adapt these requirements to technical progress and the availability of data in the field.	
Article 24(4)				
336	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format and the methods of presenting the information to be provided in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format and the methods of presenting the information to be provided in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying the format and the methods of presenting the information to be provided in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination	

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	procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	procedure referred to in Article 28(2).	
Article 25				
337	Article 25 Access to Justice	Article 25 Access to Justice	Article 25 Access to Justice	
Article 25(1), first subparagraph				
338	1. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions or acts or omissions subject to Articles 6, 7 or 8 of this Directive when at least one of the following conditions is met:	1. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions or acts or omissions subject to Articles 6, 7 or 8 of this Directive when at least one of the following conditions is met:	1. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or another independent and impartial body established by law to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of decisions or acts or omissions subject to Articles 6, 7 or 8 of this Directive when at least one of the following conditions is met:	
Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)				
339	(a) they have a sufficient interest;	(a) they have a sufficient interest;	(a) they have a sufficient interest;	
Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)				
340	(b) they maintain the impairment of a right, where administrative procedural law of a Member State	(b) they maintain the impairment of a right, where administrative procedural law of a Member State	(b) they maintain the impairment of a right, where administrative procedural law of a Member State	

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	requires this as a precondition.	requires this as a precondition.	requires this as a precondition.	
Article 25(1), second subparagraph				
340a			Standing in the review procedure shall not be conditional on the role that the concerned member of the public played during a participatory phase of the decision-making procedures under this Directive.	
Article 25(1), second subparagraph				
341	The review procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide for adequate and effective redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.	The review procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely promptly and on time and not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide for adequate and effective redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.	The review procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide for adequate and effective redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.	
Article 25(2)				
342	2. Member States shall determine at what stage the decisions, acts or omissions referred to in paragraph 1 may be challenged.	2. Member States shall determine at what stage the decisions, acts or omissions referred to in paragraph 1 may be challenged.	2. Member States shall determine at what stage the decisions, acts or omissions referred to in paragraph 1 may be challenged.	
Article 25(2a)				
342a		<u>2a. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made</u>		

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		<u>available to the public on access to administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.</u>		
Article 26				
343	Article 26 Compensation	Article 26 Compensation	Article 26 Compensation	
Article 26(1)				
344	1. Member States shall ensure that, where damage to human health has occurred as a result of a violation of national measures that were adopted pursuant to this Directive, the individuals affected have the right to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant natural or legal persons and, where appropriate, from the relevant competent authorities responsible for the violation.	1. Member States shall ensure that, where damage to human health <u>health or environment</u> has occurred as a result of a violation of national measures that were adopted pursuant to this Directive, the individuals affected have the right to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant natural or legal persons and, where appropriate, from the relevant competent authorities responsible for the violation.	1. Member States shall ensure that, where damage to human health has occurred as a result of a violation of national measures that were adopted pursuant to this Directive, the individuals affected have the right to claim and obtain compensation for that damage from the relevant natural or legal persons and, where appropriate, from the relevant competent authorities responsible for the violation in accordance with national law.	
Article 26(2)				
345	2. Member States shall ensure that, as part of the public concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under	2. Member States shall ensure that, as part of the public concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under	2. Member States shall ensure that, as part of the public concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under	

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	national law are allowed to represent the individuals affected and bring collective actions for compensation. Member States shall ensure that a claim for a violation leading to a damage cannot be pursued twice, by the individuals affected and by the non-governmental organisations referred to in this paragraph.	national law are allowed to represent the individuals affected and bring collective actions for compensation. Member States shall ensure that a claim for a violation leading to a damage cannot be pursued twice, by the individuals affected and by the non-governmental organisations referred to in this paragraph.	national law are allowed to represent the individuals affected and bring collective actions for compensation. Member States shall ensure that a claim for a violation leading to a damage cannot be pursued twice, by the individuals affected and by the non-governmental organisations referred to in this paragraph.	
Article 26(3)				
346	3. Member States shall ensure that national rules and procedures relating to claims for compensation are designed and applied in such a way that they do not render impossible or excessively difficult the exercise of the right to compensation for damage caused by a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	3. Member States shall ensure that national rules and procedures relating to claims for compensation are designed and applied in such a way that they do not render impossible or excessively difficult the exercise of the right to compensation for damage caused by a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	32. Member States shall ensure that national rules and procedures relating to claims for compensation are designed and applied in such a way that they do not render impossible or excessively difficult the exercise of the right to compensation for damage caused by a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	
Article 26(4)				
347	4. Where there is a claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph 1, supported by evidence from which a causality link may be presumed between the damage and the violation, Member States shall ensure that the onus is on the person responsible for the violation to prove that the violation did not cause or contribute to the damage.	4. <i>Where there is a claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph 1, supported by evidence from which a causality link may be presumed between the damage and the violation, Member States shall ensure that the onus is on the person responsible for the violation to prove that the violation did not cause or contribute to the damage.</i>	4. Where there is a claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph 1, supported by evidence from which a causality link may be presumed between the damage and the violation, Member States shall ensure that the onus is on the person responsible for the violation to prove that the violation did not cause or contribute to the damage.	

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Article 26(5)				
348	5. Member States shall ensure that the limitation periods for bringing actions for compensation referred to in paragraph 1 are not shorter than 5 years. Such periods shall not begin to run before the violation has ceased and the person claiming the compensation knows that he or she suffered damage from a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	5. Member States shall ensure that the limitation periods for bringing actions for compensation referred to in paragraph 1 are not shorter than 5 years. Such periods shall not begin to run before the violation has ceased and the person claiming the compensation knows that he or she suffered damage from a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	53. Member States shall ensure that the limitation periods for bringing actions for compensation referred to in paragraph 1 are not shorter than 5 years. Such periods shall not begin to run before the violation has ceased and the person claiming the compensation knows or can reasonably be expected to know that he or she suffered damage from a violation pursuant to paragraph 1.	
Article 26(5a)				
348a		<u><i>5a. Member States shall ensure that information is made available to the public on their right to claim compensation for damage.</i></u>		
Article 27				
349	Article 27 Exercise of the delegation	Article 27 Exercise of the delegation	Article 27 Exercise of the delegation	
Article 27(1)				
350	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 27(2)				
351	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles <u>2(1 a) (new)</u>, 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), <u>9(1)</u> 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	
Article 27(3)				
352	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles <u>2(1 a) (new)</u>, 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), <u>9(1)</u> 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), and 24(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified	

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	therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	
Article 27(4)				
353	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.	
Article 27(5)				
354	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	
Article 27(6)				
355	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), or 24(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles <u>2(1 a) (new)</u> , 4(3), 6(3), 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2), or 24(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 4(3), 6(3) , 7(4), 8(5), 14(3), 20(2) , or 24(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament	

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	and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	
Article 28				
356	Article 28 Committee	Article 28 Committee	Article 28 -Committee	
Article 28(1)				
357	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on urban waste water treatment .	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on urban waste water treatment .	1. The Commission shall be assisted by the the committee for the adaptation to scientific and technical progress and implementation of the directive on urban waste water wastewater treatment established by Directive 91/271/EEC. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	
Article 28(2)				
358	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
Article 29				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
359	Article 29 Penalties	Article 29 Penalties	Article 29 Penalties	
Article 29(1)				
360	1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They shall include, as appropriate, financial penalties proportionate to the turnover of the legal person or to the salary of the natural person having committed the breach, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They shall include, as appropriate, financial penalties proportionate to the turnover of the legal person or to the salary of the natural person having committed the breach, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	1. Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. They shall include, as appropriate, financial penalties proportionate to the turnover of the legal person or to the salary of the natural person having committed the breach, taking into account specificities of Small and Medium Enterprises.	
Article 29(2)				
361	2. Member States shall ensure that the penalties established pursuant to this Article give due regard to the	2. Member States shall ensure that the penalties established pursuant to this Article give due regard to the	2. Member States shall ensure that the penalties established pursuant to this Article give due regard to the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	following, as applicable:	following, as applicable:	following, as applicable:	
Article 29(2), point (a)				
362	(a) the nature, gravity, and extent of the violation;	(a) the nature, gravity, and extent of the violation;	(a) the nature, gravity, and extent of the violation infringement ;	
Article 29(2), point (b)				
363	(b) the intentional or negligent character of the violation;	(b) the intentional or negligent character of the violation;	(b) the intentional or negligent character of the violation ;	
Article 29(2), point (c)				
364	(c) the population or the environment affected by the violation, bearing in mind the impact of the infringement on the objective of achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment.	(c) the population or the environment affected by the violation, bearing in mind the impact of the infringement on the objective of achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment.	(c) (b) the population or the environment affected by the violation infringement , bearing in mind the impact of the infringement on the objective of achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment-;	
Article 29(2), point (c)				
364a			(c) the repetitive or singular character of the infringement.	
Article 29(3)				
365	3. Member States shall without undue delay notify the Commission of the rules and measures referred to	3. Member States shall without undue delay notify the Commission of the rules and measures referred to	3. Member States shall without undue delay notify the Commission of the rules and measures referred to	

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	in paragraph 1 and of any subsequent amendments affecting them.	in paragraph 1 and of any subsequent amendments affecting them.	in paragraph 1 and of any subsequent amendments affecting them.	
Article 30				
366	Article 30 Evaluation	Article 30 Evaluation	Article 30 Evaluation	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph				
367	1. By 31 December 2030 and by 31 December 2040, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive based in particular on the following elements:	1. By 31 December 2030 and by 31 December 2040, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive based in particular on the following elements:	1. By 31 December 2030 2035 and by 31 December 2040 2041 , the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive based in particular on the following elements:	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (a)				
368	(a) the experience gained through the implementation of this Directive;	(a) the experience gained through the implementation of this Directive;	(a) the experience gained through the implementation of this Directive;	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (b)				
369	(b) the data sets referred to in Article 22(1);	(b) the data sets referred to in Article 22(1);	(b) the data sets referred to in Article 22(1);	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (c)				
370	(c) relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data, including results from research projects funded	(c) relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data, including results from research projects funded	(c) relevant scientific, analytical and epidemiological data, including results from research projects funded	

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	by the Union;	by the Union;	by the Union;	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (d)				
371	(d) WHO recommendations, where available;	(d) WHO recommendations, where available;	(d) WHO recommendations, where available;	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (e)				
372	(e) an analyse of the possible need to adapt the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market, improved knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutants in wastewaters and their impacts on public health and the environment, and data resulting from the new monitoring obligations on micro-pollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants.	(e) an analyse <u>analysis</u> of the possible need to adapt the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility, <u>in particular Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</u> , to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market, improved knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutants in wastewaters and their impacts on public health and the environment, and data resulting from the new monitoring obligations on micro-pollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants.	(e) an analyse analysis of the possible need to adapt the list of products to be covered by extended producer responsibility to the evolution of the range of products placed on the market, improved knowledge on the presence of micro-pollutants micropollutants in wastewaters and , their impacts on public health and the environment, and data resulting from the new monitoring obligations on micro-pollutants micropollutants in the inlets and outlets of the urban wastewater treatment plants - and an analysis of the need to revise the condition for exoneration from extended producer responsibility referred to in point (a) of Article 9(2);	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (f)				
372a			(f) evaluate the objective of energy neutrality in order to	

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			analyse the technical and economic feasibility to achieve a higher energy autonomy of the sector;	
Article 30(1), first subparagraph, point (g)				
372b			(g) an evaluation of the possibilities for measuring greenhouse gas emissions from the urban wastewater sector and for setting requirements for actual measurements in connection with the monitoring.	
Article 30(1), second subparagraph				
373	The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.	
Article 30(2)				
374	2. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph.	2. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph.	2. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph.	

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Article 31				
375	Article 31 Review	Article 31 Review	Article 31 Review	
Article 31, first paragraph				
376	Every five years, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Directive, accompanied, where the Commission finds it appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals.	<u>By 1 January 2030 and</u> every five years <u>thereafter</u> , the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Directive, accompanied, where the Commission finds it appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals. <u>The Commission shall assess the possible need to extend the scope of Extended Producer Responsibility, in particular to products containing microplastics and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) placed on the market and taking into account any restrictions on PFAS.</u>	Every five years, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Directive, accompanied, where the Commission finds it appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals.	
Article 32				
377	Article 32 Repeal and transitional provisions	Article 32 Repeal and transitional provisions	Article 32 Repeal and transitional provisions	
Article 32(1)				
378	1. Directive 91/271/EC, as amended by the acts listed in Part A of Annex	1. Directive 91/271/EC, as amended by the acts listed in Part A of Annex	1. Directive 91/271/EC, as amended by the acts listed in Part A of Annex	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	VII to this Directive, is repealed with effect from [OP please insert the date = the first day of the twenty-fourth month after the date of entry into force of this directive] without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time limits- for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Part B of Annex VII to this Directive.	VII to this Directive, is repealed with effect from [OP please insert the date = the first day of the twenty-fourth month after the date of entry into force of this directive] without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time limits- for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Part B of Annex VII to this Directive.	VII to this Directive, is repealed with effect from [OP please insert the date = the first day of the first twenty-fourth thirty month after the date of entry into force of this directive] without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time limits- for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Part B of Annex VII to this Directive.	
Article 32(2)				
379	2. Article 3(1) and Article 6(1) shall apply from 31 December 2027 in respect of Mayotte.	2. Article 3(1) and (2) and Article 6(1) 6 shall apply from 31 December 2027 2030 in respect of Mayotte. <i><u>Before the end of the transitional period, the Commission shall collect the information necessary to analyse the necessity of prolonging those transitional arrangements.</u></i>	2. In respect of Mayotte , Article 3(1) and Article 6(1) shall apply from 31 December 2030 and Article 3(2) and Article 6(2) shall apply from [OP please insert the date = last day of the fifteenth year after the entry into force of this Directive] 2027 in respect of Mayotte.	
Article 32(2), second subparagraph				
379a			Paragraph 1a of Article 3 and paragraph 1a of Article 4 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC shall continue to apply until 30 December 2030.	
Article 32(3), first subparagraph				
380				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	3. For urban wastewater discharges that are treated by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(1) by 31 December 2030, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2035.	3. For urban wastewater discharges that are treated by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. and above and that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(1) by 31 December 2030, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2035.	3. By way of a derogation to paragraph 1 , for urban wastewater discharges that are treated by urban wastewater treatment plants treating a load of 100 000 p.e. 150 000 p.e. and above and that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(1) by 31 December 2030 2035 , Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2040 . 2035.	
Article 32(3), second subparagraph				
381	For urban wastewater discharges from agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by 31 December 2035, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2040.	For urban wastewater discharges from agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by 31 December 2035, Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2040.	For urban wastewater discharges from agglomerations of between 10 000 p.e. and 100 000 p.e. that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by 31 December 2035 above , Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2040.:	
Article 32(3), second subparagraph, point (a)				
381a			(a) until 31 December 2033 for agglomerations that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive];	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 32(3), second subparagraph, point (b)				
381b			(b) until 31 December 2039 for agglomerations that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by 31 December 2033;	
Article 32(3), second subparagraph, point (c)				
381c			(c) until 31 December 2045 for agglomerations that are not required to comply with the requirements set out in Article 7(3) by 31 December 2039; or a later date compliant with the derogation provided for in Article 7(3) second subparagraph.	
Article 32(3a)				
381d			3a. By way of a derogation to paragraph 1, for urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(3)(ter), the requirements set out in Article 5 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC shall continue to apply until 31 December 2040.	
Article 32(3b)				
381e			3b. By way of a derogation to paragraph 1, from [OP please	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Directive], Articles 15 and 17 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC and Commission Implementing Decision 2014/431/EU [2] shall apply to Member States until 31 December 2030.	
Article 32(4)				
382	4. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex [VIII].	4. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex [VIII].	4. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex [VIII].	
Article 32(4a), first subparagraph				
382a		<u>4a. Outermost regions may derogate from the provisions of Articles 6, 7 and 8 for discharges into coastal waters of urban wastewater from agglomerations of less than 150 000 p.e., and adopt an appropriate level of treatment, which is however not less stringent than primary treatment, if it is not technically feasible or it would involve excessive costs according to the cost-benefit ratio and scientific studies support such treatment.</u>		
Article 32(4a), second subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
382b		<u>For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the Member States comprising the outermost region shall submit to the Commission the studies referred to in the first subparagraph.</u>		
Article 32(4a), third subparagraph				
382c		<u>The scientific studies shall consider, in particular, the characteristics of the wastewater discharged into coastal waters as well as the receiving environment.</u>		
Article 33				
383	Article 33 Transposition	Article 33 Transposition	Article 33 Transposition	
Article 33(1), first subparagraph				
384	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which have been amended in substance by comparison with the repealed Directives] by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the twenty-third month after the date of entry	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which have been amended in substance by comparison with the repealed Directives] by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the twenty-third month after the date of entry	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with– Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which have been amended in substance by comparison with the repealed Directives] by [OP please insert the date = the last day of the twenty-third thirtieth month after the date	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	into force of this Directive] . They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission .	into force of this Directive] . They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission .	of entry into force of this Directive] . They shall— immediately communicate the text of those measures to— the Commission-.	
Article 33(1), second subparagraph				
385	When Member States adopt those measures , they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directive repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated .	When Member States adopt those measures , they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directive repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated .	———When Member States adopt those measures measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or— be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication.— They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directive repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States— shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated—.	
Article 33(1a)				
385a		<u><i>1a. By... [one year after the entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall adopt guidelines for implementing the EPR scheme.</i></u>		
Article 33(2)				
386	2. Member States shall	2. Member States shall	2. Member States shall	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions measures of national law which they adopt in the field— covered— by this Directive.	
Article 34				
387	Article 34 Entry into force	Article 34 Entry into force	Article 34 Entry into force	
Article 34, first paragraph				
388	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 34, second paragraph				
389	Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which are unchanged by comparison with the repealed Directive] shall apply from [...] [OP please insert the date = the first day of the twenty-fourth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which are unchanged by comparison with the repealed Directive] shall apply from [...] [OP please insert the date = the first day of the twenty-fourth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	Articles [...] and Annexes [...] [refer to the articles and annexes which are unchanged by comparison with the repealed Directive]- shall apply from [...] [OP please insert the date = the first day of the twenty-fourth month after the date of entry into force of this Directive].	
Article 35				
390	Article 35 Addressees	Article 35 Addressees	Article 35 Addressees	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 35, first paragraph				
391	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	
Formula				
392	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
393	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	
Formula				
394	The President	The President	The President	
Formula				
395	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	
Formula				
396	The President	The President	The President	
Annex 1				
397	Annex 1	Annex 1	Annex 4I	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, first paragraph				
398	REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN WASTEWATER	REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN WASTEWATER	REQUIREMENTS FOR URBAN WASTEWATER	
Annex 1, Part I				
399	Part I Collecting systems	Part I Collecting systems	Part I A Collecting systems	
Annex 1, second paragraph				
400	Collecting systems shall take into account wastewater treatment requirements.	Collecting systems shall take into account wastewater treatment requirements.	Collecting systems shall take into account— wastewater— treatment requirements.	
Annex 1, third paragraph				
401	The design, construction and maintenance of collecting systems shall be undertaken in accordance with the best technical knowledge not entailing excessive costs, notably regarding:	The design, construction and maintenance of collecting systems shall be undertaken in accordance with the best technical knowledge <u>and using appropriate digital tools where feasible</u> , not entailing excessive costs, notably regarding:	The design, construction and maintenance of collecting systems shall be undertaken in accordance with the best technical knowledge not entailing excessive costs, notably regarding:	
Annex 1, fourth paragraph				
402	- volume and characteristics of urban wastewater ,	- volume and characteristics of urban wastewater ,	- volume and characteristics of urban wastewater ,	
Annex 1, fifth paragraph				
403				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	- prevention of leaks,	- prevention of leaks,	- prevention of leaks of wastewater,	
Annex 1, sixth paragraph				
403a			- prevention of inflow and infiltration into the collecting systems,	
Annex 1, sixth paragraph				
404	- limitation of pollution of receiving waters due to storm water overflows.	- limitation of pollution of receiving waters due to storm water overflows.	- limitation of pollution of receiving waters due to sewer overflows considering the relevant requirements in Article 5 and Annex V storm water overflows.	
Annex 1, Part II				
405	Part II Discharge from urban wastewater treatment plants to receiving waters	Part II Discharge from urban wastewater treatment plants to receiving waters	Part II Discharge from urban wastewater– treatment plants to receiving waters	
Annex 1, point 1.				
406	1. Wastewater treatment plants shall be designed or modified so that representative samples of the incoming wastewater and of treated effluent can be obtained before discharge to receiving waters.	1. Wastewater treatment plants shall be designed or modified so that representative samples of the incoming wastewater and of treated effluent can be obtained before discharge to receiving waters.	1. Urban wastewater– treatment plants shall be designed or modified so that representative samples of the incoming— wastewater– and of treated effluent can be obtained before discharge to receiving waters.	
Annex 1, point 2.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
407	2. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants subject to treatment in accordance with Articles 6, 7 and 8 shall meet the requirements shown in Table 1.	2. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants subject to treatment in accordance with Articles 6, 7 and 8 shall meet the requirements shown in Table 1.	2. Discharges from urban wastewater– treatment plants subject to and urban wastewater treatment in accordance with plants serving agglomerations referred to in Articles 6, 7– 7 and 8– shall meet the requirements shown in Table 1 of this Annex.	
Annex 1, point 3.				
408	3. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in paragraph 1 and 3 of Article 7 and in Article 8 in accordance with those Articles shall, in addition to the requirements referred to in point 2, meet the requirements shown in Table 2 of this Annex.	3. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in paragraph 1 and 3 of Article 7 and in Article 8 in accordance with those Articles shall, in addition to the requirements referred to in point 2, meet the requirements shown in Table 2 of this Annex.	3. Discharges from urban wastewater– treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) or from urban wastewater treatment plants serving agglomerations referred to in Article 7(3) paragraph 1 and 3 of Article 7 and in Article 8 in accordance with those Articles– shall, in addition– to the requirements referred to in point 2, meet the requirements shown in Table 2 of this Annex, except in cases where Article 7(5) is applied.	
Annex 1, point 4.				
409	4. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment referred to in Article 8(1) and included in the list referred to in Article 8(2) shall, in addition to the requirements referred to in points 2 and 3, meet the requirements set out in Table 3.	4. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment referred to in Article 8(1) and included in the list referred to in Article 8(2) shall, in addition to the requirements referred to in points 2 and 3, meet the requirements set out in Table 3.	4. Discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8(1) and included in the list referred to in Article 8(2) shall, in addition to the requirements or from urban wastewater treatment plants serving agglomerations	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			referred to in points 2 and 3 , Article 8(4) shall meet the requirements set out in Table 3 of this Annex.	
Annex 1, point 5.				
410	5. Authorisations for discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants using plastic biomedica shall include an obligation to permanently monitor and prevent all unintentional biomedica release in the environment.	5. Authorisations for discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants using plastic biomedica shall include an obligation to <u>inform competent authorities of the biomedica technologies, including the type and volume of plastic biomedica, and retention equipment installed and to</u> permanently monitor and prevent all unintentional biomedica release in the environment. <u>In the event of releases in the environment, operators shall be required to report the incident to competent authorities.</u>	5. Authorisations and/or regulations for discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants using plastic biomedica shall include an obligation to permanently monitor and prevent such biomedica from being released into receiving waters all unintentional biomedica release in the environment.	
Annex 1, point 6.				
411	6. More stringent requirements than those set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 shall be applied where necessary to ensure that the receiving waters fulfil the requirements laid down in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/56/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2006/7/EC .	6. More stringent requirements than those set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 shall be applied where necessary to ensure that the receiving waters fulfil the requirements laid down in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/56/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2006/7/EC .	6. More stringent requirements than those— set out— in Tables 1, 2 2 and 3— shall be applied where necessary— to ensure that the receiving waters— fulfil the requirements laid down in Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/56/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2006/7/EC—.	
Annex 1, point 7.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
412	7. The points of discharge of urban wastewater shall be chosen, as far as possible, so as to minimize the effects on receiving waters.	7. The points of discharge of urban wastewater shall be chosen, as far as possible, so as to minimize the effects on receiving waters.	7. The points of discharge of urban wastewater– shall be chosen, as far as possible, so as to minimize the harmful effects on receiving waters.	
Annex 1, Part III				
413	Part III specific authorisations for discharge of non-domestic wastewater	Part III specific authorisations for discharge of non-domestic wastewater	Part III Specific authorisations for discharge of non-domestic wastewater	
Annex 1, point 8.				
414	8. The specific authorisation referred to in Article 14 shall ensure the following:	8. The specific authorisation referred to in Article 14 shall ensure the following:	8. 1. The prior regulations and/or specific authorisation referred to in Article 14 14(1) shall ensure the following:	
Annex 1, point 8.(a)				
415	(a) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not impede the operation of the wastewater treatment plant, do not damage collecting systems, wastewater treatment plants and associated equipment and do not prevent the reuse of treated water and the recovery of sludge;	(a) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not impede the operation of the wastewater treatment plant, do not damage collecting systems, wastewater treatment plants and associated equipment and do not prevent the reuse of treated water and the recovery of sludge;	(a) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not impede the operation of the wastewater treatment plant, do not damage collecting systems, wastewater treatment plants and associated equipment and do not prevent the reuse of treated water and the recovery of nutrients or other materials from urban wastewater or sludge;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point 8.(b)				
416	(b) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not harm the health of the staff working in collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants;	(b) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not harm the health of the staff working in collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants;	(b) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater do not harm the health of the staff working in collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants;	
Annex 1, point 8.(c)				
417	(c) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater can be abated by the urban wastewater treatment plant;	(c) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater can be abated by the urban wastewater treatment plant;	(c) the polluting substances contained in the non-domestic wastewater can be abated by the urban wastewater treatment plant;	
Annex 1, point 8.(d)				
418	(d) where an urban wastewater treatment plant treats discharges from an installation holding a permit referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2010/75/EU, the pollutant load from the discharges of that plant does not exceed the pollutant load that would be discharged if the discharges were released directly from the installation and were compliant with the emission limit values set in accordance with Article 15(3) of that Directive and any additional measures taken in accordance with Article 18 of that Directive;	(d) where an urban wastewater treatment plant treats discharges from an installation holding a permit referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2010/75/EU, the pollutant load from the discharges of that plant does not exceed the pollutant load that would be discharged if the discharges were released directly from the installation and were compliant with the emission limit values set in accordance with Article 15(3) of that Directive and any additional measures taken in accordance with Article 18 of that Directive;	(d) where an urban wastewater treatment plant treats discharges from an installation holding a permit referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2010/75/EU, the pollutant load from the discharges of that plant does not exceed the pollutant load that would be discharged if the discharges were released directly from the installation and were compliant with the emission limit values set in accordance with Article 15(3) of that Directive and any additional measures taken in accordance with Article 18 of that Directive; ; applicables according to this Directive and any additional measures taken in accordance with Article 18 of that Directive; ;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point 8.(e)				
419	(e) the pollutant load in the discharge from the urban wastewater treatment plant does not deteriorate the good ecological status or potential or good chemical status of the receiving water body and does not prevent that water body from achieving such status, in accordance with the objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	(e) the pollutant load in the discharge from the urban wastewater treatment plant does not deteriorate the good ecological status or potential or good chemical status of the receiving water body and does not prevent that water body from achieving such status, in accordance with the objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	(e) the pollutant load in the discharge from the urban wastewater treatment plant does not deteriorate the good ecological status or potential or good chemical status of the receiving water body and does not prevent that water body from achieving such status, in accordance with the objectives set out in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC.	
Annex 1, 1., point (ea)				
419a		<u>(ea) the non-domestic wastewater complies with the relevant maximum allowable concentrations set pursuant to Directive 2008/105/EC;</u>		
Annex 1, point 9.				
420	9. The specific authorisation shall include an annex, which documents the fulfilment of all the conditions set out in point 1. The provisions of the specific authorisations shall be updated in the cases where the characteristics of the non-domestic wastewater, of the urban wastewater treatment plant or of the receiving water body change significantly to ensure that those conditions remain fulfilled.	9 <u>2</u> . The specific authorisation shall include an annex, which documents the fulfilment of all the conditions set out in point 1. The provisions of the specific authorisations shall be updated in the cases where the characteristics of the non-domestic wastewater, of the urban wastewater treatment plant or of the receiving water body change significantly to ensure that those conditions remain fulfilled.	92. The specific authorisation shall include an annex, which documents the fulfilment of all the conditions set out in point 1. The provisions of the specific authorisations shall be updated in the cases where the characteristics of the non-domestic wastewater, of the urban wastewater treatment plant or of the receiving water body change significantly to ensure that those conditions remain fulfilled.	

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Annex 1, Part IV				
421	Part IV methods for monitoring and evaluation of results	Part IV methods for monitoring and evaluation of results		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 10., first subparagraph				
422	1. Member States shall ensure that a monitoring method is applied which fulfils the requirements set out in points 2 to 5 .	1. Member States shall ensure that a monitoring method is applied which fulfils the requirements set out in points 2 to 5 .		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 10., second subparagraph				
423	Alternative methods to those referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained.	Alternative methods to those referred to in points 2, 3 and 4 may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 10., third subparagraph				
424	Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information concerning the applied monitoring method.	Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information concerning the applied monitoring method.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 11., first subparagraph				
425	2. Flow-proportional or time-based 24-hour samples shall be collected at	2. Flow-proportional or Member States shall use time-based 24-hour		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the same well-defined point in the outlet and, if necessary, in the inlet of the urban wastewater treatment plant . However, any time-based samples used to monitor micro-pollutants shall be 48-hour samples.	samples <u>which</u> shall be collected at the same well-defined point in the outlet and, if necessary, in the inlet of the urban wastewater -treatment plant . However, any time-based samples used to monitor micro-pollutants shall be 48-hour samples.		
Annex 1, point 11., second subparagraph				
426	Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.	Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12.				
427	12. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year:	12 3. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year:		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 1, Row 1				
428	— 1000 to 9 999 p.e.:	— 1000 750 to 9 999 p.e.:		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 1, Row 2				
429	— 10 000 to 49 999 p. e.:	— 10 000 to 49 999 p. e.:		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 1, Row 3				
430	— 50 000 to 99 999 p.e. :	— 50 000 to 99 999 p.e. :		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 1, Row 4				
431	— 100 000 p.e. or over:	— 100 000 p.e. or over:		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 2, Row 1				
432	. One sample per month	. One sample per month		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 2, Row 2				
433	Two samples per month For micro-pollutants, one sample per month	-Two samples per month For micro-pollutants, one sample per month <u>two months</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 2, Row 3				
434	One sample per week. For micro-pollutants, two samples per week	-One sample per week. For micro-pollutants, two samples per week <u>one sample per two months</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 12., Table 1, Column 2, Row 4				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
435	One sample per day For micro-pollutants, two samples per week	One sample per day <u>week</u> For micro-pollutants, two samples per week <u>one sample per month</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 13.				
436	13. The treated wastewater shall be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters if, for each relevant parameter considered individually, samples of the water show that it complies with the relevant parametric value in the following way:	13. The treated wastewater shall be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters if, for each relevant parameter considered individually, samples of the water show that it complies with the relevant parametric value in the following way:		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 13.(a)				
437	(a) for the parameters specified in Table 1 , a maximum number of samples which are allowed to fail the requirements, expressed in concentrations and/or percentage reductions , is specified in Table 4;	(a) for the parameters specified in Table 1 , a maximum number of samples which are allowed to fail the requirements, expressed in concentrations and/or percentage reductions , is specified in Table 4;		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 13.(b)				
438	(b) for the parameters of Table 1 expressed in concentrations, the failing samples taken under normal operating conditions must not deviate from the parametric values	(b) for the parameters of Table 1 expressed in concentrations, the failing samples taken under normal operating conditions must not deviate from the parametric values		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	by more than 100 %, except for the parameter total suspended solids, for which deviations from the parametric values of up to 150 % may be accepted;	by more than 100 %, except for the parameter total suspended solids, for which deviations from the parametric values of up to 150 % may be accepted;		
Annex 1, point 13.(c)				
439	(c) for those parameters specified in Table 2 the annual mean of the samples for each parameter shall be conform to the relevant parametric values set out in that table . One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the minimum percentage of reduction shall apply;	(c) for those parameters specified in Table 2 the annual mean of the samples for each parameter shall be conform to the relevant parametric values set out in that table . One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the minimum percentage of reduction shall apply;		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 13.(d)				
440	(d) for the parameters specified in Table 3, each sample taken shall be conform to the parametric values set out in that table.	(d) for the parameters specified in Table 3, each sample taken shall be conform to the parametric values set out in that table.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, point 14.				
441	14. The samples shall be taken so that they reflect the pollution during dry weather conditions. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the	14 5. The samples shall be taken so that they reflect the pollution during dry weather conditions. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	result of unusual situations due to heavy rain.	result of unusual situations due to heavy rain.		
Annex 1, point 15.				
442	15. Analyses concerning discharges from lagooning shall be carried out on filtered samples; however, the concentration of total suspended solids in unfiltered water samples of such discharges shall not exceed 150 mg/l.	156. Analyses concerning discharges from lagooning shall be carried out on filtered samples; however, the concentration of total suspended solids in unfiltered water samples of such discharges shall not exceed 150 mg/l. <u>Equivalent digital on-line sensor measurement may be used as an alternative for this purpose.</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 2, Column 1, Row 1				
443	Table 1: Requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants subject to Article 6 of the Directive. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.	Table 1: Requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants subject to Article 6 of the Directive. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply. NB: the table is missing - EP didn't table any AM on table 1		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 2, Column 1, Row 2				
444	Parameters	Parameters		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 2, Column 2, Row 2				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
445	Concentration	Concentration		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 2, Column 3, Row 2				
446	Minimum percentage of reduction	Minimum percentage of reduction		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, seventh paragraph				
447	Note 1: The parameter can be replaced by another parameter: total organic carbon (TOC) or total oxygen demand (TOD) if a relationship can be established between BOD5 and the substitute parameter.	Note 1: The parameter can be replaced by another parameter: total organic carbon (TOC) or total oxygen demand (TOD) if a relationship can be established between BOD5 and the substitute parameter.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, eighth paragraph				
448	Note 2: Member States shall measure either the Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the Total Organic Carbon.	Note 2: Member States shall measure either the Chemical oxygen demand (COD) or the Total Organic Carbon.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, ninth paragraph				
449	Note 3: This requirement is optional.	Note 3: This requirement is optional.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, tenth paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
450	Table 2:	Table 2: NB: table 2 is missing - see separate word document		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, eleventh paragraph				
451	1 Requirements for tertiary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) and (3) . One or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply.	1 Requirements for tertiary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1) and (3) . <u>For wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(1), both parameters shall apply. For wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 7(3),</u> one or both parameters may be applied depending on the local situation. The values for concentration or for the percentage of reduction shall apply. <u>Equivalent digital on-line sensor measurement may be used as an alternative for this purpose.</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 3, Column 1, Row 1				
452	Parameters	Parameters		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 3, Column 3, Row 1				
453	Concentration	Concentration		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 3, Column 5, Row 1				
454	Minimum percentage of reduction	Minimum percentage of reduction		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twelfth paragraph				
455	Note 1: Natural nitrogen retention shall not be taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction.	Note 1: Natural nitrogen retention shall not <u>may</u> be taken into account in the calculation of the minimum percentage reduction, <u>if the water can be proven to take more than two years to reach the catchment area sensitive to nitrogen and would contribute to the eutrophication of that area, and shall be reported to the Commission. The concentrations of nitrogen in the areas referred to in point (b) of condition (1) are compliant with the reference conditions set under Annex V.1.2.1 of Directive 2000/60/EC to define the good ecological status of those areas.</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, thirteenth paragraph				
456	Table 3: Requirements for quaternary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8(1) and (3).	Table 3: Requirements for quaternary treatment of discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants referred to in Article 8(1) and (3).		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 4, Column 1, Row 1				
457	Indicators	Indicators		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 4, Column 1, Row 2				
458	Substances that can pollute water even at low concentrations (see Note 1)	Substances that can pollute water even at low concentrations (see Note 1)		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 4, Column 2, Row 1				
459	Minimum percentage of removal	Minimum percentage of removal		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 4, Column 2, Row 2				
460	80 % (see Note 2)	80 % (see Note 2)		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, fourteenth paragraph				
461	Note 1: The concentration of the organic substances referred to in points (a) and (b) shall be measured.	Note 1: The concentration of the organic substances referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) and (b) shall be measured.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, fifteenth paragraph				
462				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(a) Category 1 (substances that can be very easily treated):	(a) Category 1 (substances that can be very easily treated):		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, sixteenth paragraph				
463	(i) Amisulprid (CAS No 71675-85-9),	(i) Amisulprid (CAS No 71675-85-9),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, seventeenth paragraph				
464	(ii) Carbamazepine (CAS No 298-46-4),	(ii) Carbamazepine (CAS No 298-46-4),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, eighteenth paragraph				
465	(iii) Citalopram (CAS No 59729-33-8),	(iii) Citalopram (CAS No 59729-33-8),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, nineteenth paragraph				
466	(iv) Clarithromycin (CAS No 81103-11-9),	(iv) Clarithromycin (CAS No 81103-11-9),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twentieth paragraph				
467	(v) Diclofenac (CAS No 15307-86-5),	(v) Diclofenac (CAS No 15307-86-5),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-first paragraph				
468	(vi) — Hydrochlorothiazide (CAS	(vi) — Hydrochlorothiazide (CAS		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	No 58-93-5),	No 58-93-5),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-second paragraph				
469	(vii) Metoprolol (CAS No 37350-58-6),	(vii) Metoprolol (CAS No 37350-58-6),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-third paragraph				
470	(viii) — Venlafaxine (CAS No 93413-69-5);	(viii) — Venlafaxine (CAS No 93413-69-5);		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-fourth paragraph				
471	(b) Category 2 (substances that can be easily disposed of):	(b) Category 2 (substances that can be easily disposed of):		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-fifth paragraph				
472	(i) Benzotriazole (CAS No 95-14-7),	(i) Benzotriazole (CAS No 95-14-7),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-sixth paragraph				
473	(ii) Candesartan (CAS No 139481-59-7),	(ii) Candesartan (CAS No 139481-59-7),		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-seventh paragraph				
474	(iii) Irbesartan (CAS No 138402-11-6),	(iii) Irbesartan (CAS No 138402-11-6),		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, twenty-eighth paragraph				
475	(iv) mixture of 4-Methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 29878-31-7) and 6-methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 136-85-6).	(iv) mixture of 4-Methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 29878-31-7) and 6-methylbenzotriazole (CAS No 136-85-6).		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-eighth paragraph a				
475a		<u>(ba) Category 3 (substances of high risk):</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-ninth paragraph				
475b		<u>(i) Telmisartan (CAS No 144701-48-4);</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, thirtieth paragraph				
475c		<u>(ii) Bisphenol A (CAS No 80-05-7);</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, thirty-first paragraph				
475d		<u>(iii) Beta-estradiol (CAS No 50-28-2);</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, thirty-second paragraph				
475e		<u>(iv) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(PFOS) (CAS No 1763-23-1).</u>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, thirty-third paragraph				
475f		<i>deleted</i>		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, twenty-ninth paragraph				
476	Note 2: The percentage of removal shall be calculated for at least six substances. The number of substances in category 1 shall be twice the number of substances in category 2. If less than six substances can be measured in sufficient concentration, the competent authority shall designate other substances to calculate the minimum percentage of removal when it is necessary. The average of the percentages of removal of all substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80 % minimum percentage of removal has been reached.	Note 2: The percentage of removal shall be calculated <u>on dry weather flow</u> for at least six substances <u>in categories 1 and 2 and all substances in category 3</u> . The number of substances in category 1 shall be twice the number of substances in category 2. If less than six substances can be measured in sufficient concentration, the competent authority shall designate other substances to calculate the minimum percentage of removal when it is necessary. The average of the percentages of removal of all substances used in the calculation shall be used in order to assess whether the required 80 % minimum percentage of removal has been reached.		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 1				
477	Table 4	Table 4		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 2				
478	Series of samples taken in any year	Series of samples taken in any year		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 3				
479	4-7	4-7		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 4				
480	8-16	8-16		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 5				
481	17-28	17-28		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 6				
482	29-40	29-40		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 7				
483	41-53	41-53		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 8				
484	54-67	54-67		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 9				
485	68-81	68-81		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 10				
486	82-95	82-95		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 11				
487	96-110	96-110		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 12				
488	111-125	111-125		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 13				
489	126-140	126-140		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 14				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
490	141-155	141-155		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 15				
491	156-171	156-171		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 16				
492	172-187	172-187		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 17				
493	188-203	188-203		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 18				
494	204-219	204-219		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 19				
495	220-235	220-235		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 20				
496				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	236-251	236-251		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 21				
497	252-268	252-268		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 22				
498	269-284	269-284		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 23				
499	285-300	285-300		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 24				
500	301-317	301-317		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 25				
501	318-334	318-334		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 26				
502	335-350	335-350		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 1, Row 27				
503	351-365	351-365		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 2				
504	Maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform	Maximum permitted number of samples which fail to conform		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 3				
505	1	1		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 4				
506	2	2		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 5				
507	3	3		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 6				
508	4	4		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 7				
509	5	5		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 8				
510	6	6		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 9				
511	7	7		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 10				
512	8	8		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 11				
513	9	9		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 12				
514	10	10		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 13				
515	11	11		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 14				
516	12	12		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 15				
517	13	13		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 16				
518	14	14		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 17				
519	15	15		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 18				
520	16	16		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 19				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
521	17	17		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 20				
522	18	18		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 21				
523	19	19		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 22				
524	20	20		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 23				
525	21	21		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 24				
526	22	22		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 25				
527				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	23	23		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 26				
528	24	24		See text in a separate document
Annex 1, Table 5, Column 2, Row 27				
529	25	25		See text in a separate document
Annex 2				
530	Annex 2	Annex 2	Annex 2II	
Annex 2, first paragraph				
531	AREAS SENSITIVE TO EUTROPHICATION	AREAS SENSITIVE TO EUTROPHICATION	-AREAS SENSITIVE TO EUTROPHICATION	
Annex 2, point 1.				
532	1. Areas located in the catchments of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, parts of the North Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive 2008/56/EC and parts of the Adriatic Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive 2008/56/EC;	1. Areas located in the catchments of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, parts of the North Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive 2008/56/EC and parts of <u>and</u> the Adriatic Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive <u>Directives</u> 2008/56/EC <u>or</u>	1. Areas located in the catchments of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, parts of the North Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive 2008/56/EC and parts of the Adriatic Sea identified as sensitive to eutrophication under Directive 2008/56/EC;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>2000/60/EC</u> ;		
Annex 2, point 2., first subparagraph				
533	2. Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries and coastal waters which are found to be eutrophic or which in the near future may become eutrophic if protective action is not taken.	2. Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries and coastal waters which are found to be eutrophic or which in the near future may become eutrophic if protective action is not taken.	2. Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries and coastal waters which are found to be eutrophic or which in the near future may become eutrophic if protective action is not taken.	
Annex 2, point 2., second subparagraph				
534	The following elements shall be taken into account when considering which nutrient should be reduced by further treatment:	The following elements shall be taken into account when considering which nutrient should be reduced by further treatment:	The following elements— shall— be taken into account when considering which nutrient should be reduced by further treatment:	
Annex 2, point 2., second subparagraph, point (a)				
535	(a) lakes and streams reaching lakes/reservoirs/closed bays which are found to have a poor water exchange, whereby accumulation may take place. In these areas, the removal of phosphorus should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication. Where discharges from large agglomerations are made, the removal of nitrogen may also be considered;	(a) lakes and streams reaching lakes/reservoirs/closed bays which are found to have a poor water exchange, whereby accumulation may take place. In these areas, the removal of phosphorus should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication. Where discharges from large agglomerations are made, the removal of nitrogen may also be considered;	(a) lakes and streams reaching lakes/reservoirs/closed bays which are found to have a poor water exchange, whereby accumulation may take place. In these areas, the removal of phosphorus should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication. Where discharges from large agglomerations are made, the removal of nitrogen may also be considered;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 2, point 2., second subparagraph, point (b)				
536	(b) estuaries, bays and other coastal waters which are found to have a poor water exchange, or which receive large quantities of nutrients. Discharges from small agglomerations are usually of minor importance in those areas, but for large agglomerations, the removal of phosphorus and/or nitrogen should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication;	(b) estuaries, bays and other coastal waters which are found to have a poor water exchange, or which receive large quantities of nutrients. Discharges from small agglomerations are usually of minor importance in those areas, but for large agglomerations, the removal of phosphorus and/or nitrogen should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication;	(b) estuaries, bays and other coastal waters which are found to have a poor water exchange, or which receive large quantities of nutrients. Discharges from small agglomerations are usually of minor importance in those areas, but for large agglomerations, the removal of phosphorus and/or nitrogen should be included unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of eutrophication;	
Annex 2, point 3.				
537	3. Surface freshwaters intended for the abstraction of drinking water which could contain more than the concentration of nitrate laid down under the relevant provisions of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 if protective action is not taken;	3. Surface freshwaters intended for the abstraction of drinking water which could contain more than the concentration of nitrate laid down under the relevant provisions of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 if protective action is not taken;	3. Surface freshwaters intended for the abstraction of drinking water which could contain more than the concentration of nitrate laid down under the relevant provisions of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 if if protective– action is not taken;	
Annex 2, point 4.				
538	4. Areas where further treatment than that prescribed in Article 7 of this Directive is necessary to comply with other Union acts in the environmental field, including in particular water bodies covered by Directive 2000/60/EC which are at	4. Areas where further treatment than that prescribed in Article 7 of this Directive is necessary to comply with other Union acts in the environmental field, including in particular water bodies covered by Directive 2000/60/EC which are at	4. Areas where further treatment than that prescribed in Article 7 of this Directive is necessary to comply with other Union acts in the environmental field, including in particular water bodies covered by Directive 2000/60/EC which are at	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	risk of not maintaining or achieving good ecological status or potential .	risk of not maintaining or achieving good ecological status or potential .	risk of not maintaining or achieving good ecological status or potential .	
Annex 2, point 5.				
539	5. Any other areas found by the Member States to be sensitive to eutrophication.	5. Any other areas found by the Member States to be sensitive to eutrophication.	5. Any other areas found by the Member States to be sensitive to eutrophication.	
Annex 3				
540	Annex 3	Annex 3	Annex 3III	
Annex 3, first paragraph				
541	LIST OF PRODUCTS COVERED BY EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY	LIST OF PRODUCTS COVERED BY EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY	LIST OF PRODUCTS COVERED BY EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY	
Annex 3, point 1.				
542	1. Medicinal products for human use falling within the scope of Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67–128).	1. Medicinal products for human use falling within the scope of Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67–128).	1. Medicinal products for human use falling within the scope of Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 1. Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67–128).	
Annex 3, point 2.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
543	2. Cosmetic products falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products¹. 1. Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59–209).	2. Cosmetic products falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products¹. 1. Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59–209).	2. Cosmetic products falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products¹. 1. Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59–209).	
Annex 4				
544	Annex 4	Annex 4	Annex 4IV	
Annex 4, first paragraph				
545	INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	
Annex 4, point 1.				
546	1. Milk-processing	1. Milk-processing	1. Milk-processing	
Annex 4, point 2.				
547	2. Manufacture of fruit and vegetable products	2. Manufacture of fruit and vegetable products	2. Manufacture of fruit and vegetable products	
Annex 4, point 3.				
548	3. Manufacture and bottling of soft	3. Manufacture and bottling of soft	3. Manufacture and bottling of soft	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	drinks	drinks	drinks	
Annex 4, point 4.				
549	4. Potato-processing	4. Potato-processing	4. Potato-processing	
Annex 4, point 5.				
550	5. Meat industry	5. Meat industry	5. Meat industry	
Annex 4, point 6.				
551	6. Breweries	6. Breweries	6. Breweries	
Annex 4, point 7.				
552	7. Production of alcohol and alcoholic beverages	7. Production of alcohol and alcoholic beverages	7. Production of alcohol and alcoholic beverages	
Annex 4, point 8.				
553	8. Manufacture of animal feed from plant products	8. Manufacture of animal feed from plant products	8. Manufacture of animal feed from plant products	
Annex 4, point 9.				
554	9. Manufacture of gelatine and of glue from hides, skin and bones	9. Manufacture of gelatine and of glue from hides, skin and bones	9. Manufacture of gelatine and of glue from hides, skin and bones	
Annex 4, point 10.				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
555	10. Malt-houses	10. Malt-houses	10. Malt-houses	
Annex 4, point 11.				
556	11. Fish-processing industry	11. Fish-processing industry	11. Fish-processing industry	
Annex 5				
557	Annex 5	Annex 5	Annex 5V	
Annex 5, first paragraph				
558	CONTENT OF THE INTEGRATED URBAN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS	CONTENT OF THE INTEGRATED URBAN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS	CONTENT OF THE INTEGRATED URBAN WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS	
Annex 5, point 1.				
559	1. an analysis of the initial situation of the drainage area of the urban wastewater treatment plant of the concerned agglomeration, including at least the following:	1. an analysis of the initial situation of the drainage area of the urban wastewater treatment plant of the concerned agglomeration, including at least the following:	1. An analysis of the initial situation of the drainage area of the urban wastewater treatment plant of the concerned agglomeration, including at least the following:	
Annex 5, point 1.(a)				
560	(a) a detailed description of the network of collecting systems, the urban wastewater and urban runoff storage capacities of that network	(a) a detailed description of the network of collecting systems, the urban wastewater and urban runoff storage capacities of that network	(a) a detailed description of the network of collecting systems, the urban wastewater and urban runoff storage and conducting capacities	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and the existing urban wastewater treatment capacities in case of rainfall;	and the existing urban wastewater treatment capacities in case of rainfall;	of that network and the existing urban wastewater treatment capacities in case of rainfall;	
Annex 5, point 1.(b)				
561	(b) a dynamic analysis of the flows of urban runoff and urban wastewaters in case of rainfall based on the use of hydrological, hydraulic and water quality models that take into account state-of-the-art climate projections and including an estimate of the pollution loads released in receiving waters in case of rainfall;	(b) a dynamic analysis of the flows of urban runoff and urban wastewaters in case of rainfall based on the use of hydrological, hydraulic and water quality models that take into account state-of-the-art climate projections and including an estimate of the pollution loads released in receiving waters in case of rainfall;	(b) In case of combined sewers , a dynamic analysis of the flows of urban runoff and urban wastewaters in case of rainfall, based on monitoring data or the use of hydrological, hydraulic and water quality models that take into account state-of-the-art climate projections and including an estimate of the pollution loads of the parameters referred to in Table 1 and, where relevant, Table 2 of Annex I as well as microplastics and relevant pollutants released in receiving waters in case of rainfall;	
Annex 5, point 1.(ba)				
561a		<u>(ba) a stress test assessment of the vulnerability of collecting systems and urban wastewater treatment plants based on climate change scenarios.</u>		
Annex 5, point 1.(c)				
561b			(c) In case of separate sewers, a detailed description of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			monitoring requirements at relevant points of separate systems where discharges of urban runoff are expected to be polluted as identified under Art. 5(2), point (d), to identify relevant and feasible measures as required in paragraph 3 of this Annex.	
Annex 5, point 2.				
562	2. objectives for the reduction of pollution from storm water overflows and urban runoff, including the following:	2. objectives for the reduction of pollution from storm water overflows and urban runoff, including the following:	2. Objectives for the reduction of pollution from storm water sewer overflows and urban runoff, including the following:	
Annex 5, point 2.(a), first subparagraph				
563	(a) an indicative objective that storm water overflow, represents no more than 1 % of the annual collected urban wastewater load calculated in dry weather conditions;	(a) an indicative objective <u>a goal</u> that storm water overflow, represents no more than <u>approximately</u> 1 % of the annual collected urban wastewater load calculated in dry weather conditions, <u>taking into account the local needs of environmental protection, achievable by technically and economically proportionate means;</u>	(a) an indicative objective that storm water sewer overflow, represents only a small percentage, preferably below 2% no more than 1% of the annual collected urban wastewater load calculated in dry weather conditions;	
Annex 5, point 2.(a), first subparagraph a				
563a		<u>Member States may provide that the goal referred to in the first subparagraph can alternatively be</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i><u>demonstrated based on a number of occurrences of storm water overflows (but not more than 20 cases per year) or a volume of discharged urban runoff (but not more than 15 % of the yearly volume, based on modelling);</u></i>		
Annex 5, point 2.(a), third subparagraph				
563b		<i><u>A derogation to the obligation in paragraph 2(a) at national level can be granted in case of the effective use of separate sewers as in Article 2(9) (d) if that ensures the same level of environmental protection.</u></i>		
Annex 5, point 2.(a), second subparagraph				
564	This indicative target shall be met by:	This indicative target <i><u>Measures to achieve this goal</u></i> shall be met <i><u>in place</u></i> by:	This indicative target shall objective should be met by:	
Annex 5, point 2.(a), second subparagraph, point (i)				
565	(i) 31 December 2035 for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above;	(i) 31 December 2035 <i><u>2030</u></i> for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above;	(i) 31 December 2035 2040 for all agglomerations of 100 000 p.e. and above;	
Annex 5, point 2.(a), second subparagraph, point (ii)				
566	(ii) 31 December 2040 for agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and	(ii) 31 December 2040 <i><u>2035</u></i> for agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and	(ii) 31 December 2040 2045 for agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	above identified in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5;	above identified in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5;	above referred to in identified in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5;	
Annex 5, point 2.(b)				
567	(b) the progressive elimination of untreated discharges of urban runoff through separate collection networks, unless it can be demonstrated that those discharges do not cause adverse impacts on the quality of receiving waters;	(b) the progressive elimination of untreated discharges of urban runoff through separate collection networks, unless it can be demonstrated that those discharges do not cause adverse impacts on the quality of receiving waters;	(b) the progressive elimination of untreated discharges of urban runoff through separate collection networks, unless it can be demonstrated that those discharges do not cause adverse impacts on the quality of receiving waters; reduction of macroplastics.	
Annex 5, point 3.				
568	3. the measures to be taken to achieve the objectives referred to in point 2 accompanied with a clear identification of the actors involved and their responsibilities in the implantation of the integrated plan.	3. the measures to be taken to achieve the objectives referred to in point 2 <u>and adaptation measures to climate change for the relevant infrastructures on the basis of the stress test assessment referred to in point (ba) of point 1</u> accompanied with a clear identification of the actors involved and their responsibilities in the implantation <u>implementation</u> of the integrated plan.	3. The measures to be taken to achieve the objectives referred to in point 2 and to reduce the pollution from urban runoff discharges in separate systems, based on the outcome of the monitoring in Article 21(2) , accompanied with a clear identification of the actors involved and their responsibilities in the implantation implementation of the integrated plan.	
Annex 5, point 4.				
569	4. When assessing which measures to be taken under point 3, Member	4. When assessing which measures to be taken under point 3, Member	4. When assessing which measures to be taken under point 3, Member	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	States shall ensure that their competent authorities consider at least the following:	States shall ensure that their competent authorities consider at least the following:	States shall ensure that their competent authorities consider at least the following:	
Annex 5, point 4.(a)				
570	(a) firstly, preventive measures aiming at avoiding the entry of unpolluted rain waters into collecting systems, including measures promoting natural water retention or rainwater harvesting, and measures increasing green spaces or limiting impermeable surfaces in the agglomerations;	(a) firstly, preventive measures aiming at avoiding the entry of unpolluted rain waters into collecting systems, including measures promoting natural water retention or rainwater harvesting, and measures increasing green spaces or <u>and blue spaces</u> limiting impermeable surfaces in the agglomerations;	(a) firstly, preventive measures aiming at avoiding the entry of unpolluted rain waters into collecting systems, including measures promoting natural water retention or rainwater harvesting, and measures increasing green spaces or limiting impermeable surfaces in the agglomerations;	
Annex 5, point 4.(b)				
571	(b) secondly, measures to better manage and optimize the use of existing infrastructure including collecting systems, storage volumes, urban wastewater treatment plants with the aim to ensure that polluted rain waters are collected and treated, and releases of untreated urban wastewater into receiving waters are minimised;	(b) secondly, measures to better manage and optimize the use of existing infrastructure including collecting systems, storage volumes, urban wastewater treatment plants with the aim to ensure that polluted rain waters are collected and treated, and releases of untreated urban wastewater into receiving waters are minimised;	(b) secondly, measures to better manage and optimize the use of existing infrastructure including collecting systems, storage volumes, urban wastewater treatment plants with the aim to ensure that releases of untreated urban wastewater or polluted polluted rain waters are collected and treated, and releases of untreated urban wastewater runoff into receiving waters are minimised;	
Annex 5, point 4.(c)				
572	(c) finally, where necessary to	(c) finally, where necessary to	(c) finally, where necessary to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	achieve the objectives referred to in point 2, additional mitigation measures including the adaptation of the infrastructure for the collection, storage and treatment of urban wastewater or the creation of new infrastructures with a priority to green infrastructure such as vegetated ditches, treatment wetlands and storage ponds designed in order to support biodiversity. Where relevant, water reuse shall be considered in the context of the development of the integrated urban wastewater management plans referred to in Article 5.	achieve the objectives referred to in point 2, additional mitigation measures including the adaptation of the infrastructure for the collection, storage and treatment of urban wastewater, <u>such as connecting newly built urban areas to separate sewers</u> , or the creation of new infrastructures with a priority to green <u>and blue</u> infrastructure such as <u>green urban spaces, green roofs</u> , vegetated ditches, treatment wetlands and storage ponds designed in order to support biodiversity Where relevant, Water reuse shall be considered in the context of the development of the integrated urban wastewater management plans referred to in Article 5.	achieve the objectives referred to in point 2, additional mitigation measures including the adaptation of the infrastructure for the collection, storage and treatment of urban wastewater or the creation of new infrastructures with a priority to green infrastructure such as vegetated ditches, treatment wetlands and storage ponds designed in order to support biodiversity. Where relevant, water reuse shall be considered in the context of the development of the integrated urban wastewater management plans referred to in Article 5.	
Annex 6				
573	Annex 6	Annex 6	Annex 6VI	
Annex 6, first paragraph				
574	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC	INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC	
Annex 6, second paragraph				
575	(1) The competent authority and the operator(s) responsible for urban wastewater collection and treatment services, including information on	(1) The competent authority and the operator(s) responsible for urban wastewater collection and treatment services, including information on	(1) The competent authority and the operator(s) responsible for urban wastewater collection and treatment services, including information on	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the ownership structure of the operators and their contact information.	the ownership structure of the operators and their contact information.	the ownership structure of the operators and their contact information.	
Annex 6, second paragraph a				
575a		<u>1a. The information in the following points shall be accessible on-line, and consumers may obtain access to that information by other means upon justified request.</u>		
Annex 6, third paragraph				
576	(2) The total urban wastewater load expressed in population equivalents (p.e.) generated in the agglomeration, with details on the share of that load (in %) that is:	(2) The total urban wastewater load expressed in population equivalents (p.e.) generated in the agglomeration, with details on the share of that load (in %) that is:	(2) The total urban wastewater load expressed in population equivalents (p.e.) generated in the agglomeration, with details on the share of that load (in %) that is:	
Annex 6, third paragraph, point (a)				
577	(a) collected and treated in urban wastewater treatment plants;	(a) collected and treated in urban wastewater treatment plants;	(a) collected and treated in urban wastewater treatment plants;	
Annex 6, third paragraph, point (b)				
578	(b) treated by registered individual systems;	(b) treated by registered individual systems;	(b) treated by registered individual systems;	
Annex 6, third paragraph, point (c)				
579				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(c) not collected or treated.	(c) not collected or treated.	(c) not collected or treated.	
Annex 6, fourth paragraph				
580	(3) Where relevant, a justification for why a certain load of urban wastewater is not collected or treated.	(3) Where relevant, a justification for why a certain load of urban wastewater is not collected or treated.	(3) Where relevant, a justification for why a certain load of urban wastewater is not collected or treated.	
Annex 6, fifth paragraph				
581	(4) Information on the quality of the urban wastewater discharged from the agglomeration to each receiving water body, including the following elements:	(4) Information on the quality of the urban wastewater discharged from the agglomeration to each receiving water body, including the following elements:	(4) Information on the quality of the urban wastewater discharged from the agglomeration to each receiving water body, including the following elements:	
Annex 6, fifth paragraph, point (a)				
582	(a) annual average concentrations and the load of pollutants covered by Article 21 released by each urban wastewater treatment plant;	(a) annual average concentrations and the load of pollutants covered by Article 21 released by each urban wastewater treatment plant;	(a) annual average concentrations and the load of pollutants covered by Article 21 released by each urban wastewater treatment plant;	
Annex 6, fifth paragraph, point (b)				
583	(b) an estimate of the load of the discharges from individual systems for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I;	(b) an estimate of the load of the discharges from individual systems for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I;	(b) an estimate of the load of the discharges from individual systems for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I;	
Annex 6, fifth paragraph, point (c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
584	(c) an estimate of the load of the discharges from combined sewer and separate sewer collecting systems for urban runoff and storm water overflows for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I.	(c) an estimate of the load of the discharges from combined sewer and separate sewer collecting systems for urban runoff and storm water overflows for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I.	(c) for agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and above , an estimate of the load of the discharges from combined sewer and separate and sewer collecting systems for urban runoff and storm water overflows for the parameters referred to in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I.	
Annex 6, sixth paragraph				
585	(5) total annual investment costs and total annual operational costs, with a distinction between collection and treatment costs, total annual costs related to staff, energy, consumables, administration and other costs as well as average annual investment and operational costs per household and per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated;	(5) total annual investment costs and total annual operational costs, with a distinction between collection and treatment costs, total annual costs related to staff, energy, consumables, administration and other costs as well as average annual investment and operational costs per household and per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated;	(5) total annual investment costs and total annual operational costs, with a distinction between collection and treatment costs, total annual costs related to staff, energy, consumables, administration and other costs as well as average annual investment and operational costs per household and per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated, and per average household where costs are recovered totally or partly through a water tariff system or per agglomeration level in other cases;	
Annex 6, seventh paragraph				
586	(6) information on how the costs referred to in point 5 are covered and, where costs are recovered through a tariff system, information on the structure of the tariff per	(6) information on how the costs referred to in point 5 are covered and, where costs are recovered through a tariff system, information on the structure of the tariff per	(6) information on how the costs referred to in point 5 are covered and, where costs are recovered through a tariff system, information on the structure of the tariff per	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated information on the structure of the tariff either per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated or per cubic meter of water supplied, including fixed and variable costs and a breakdown between costs for collection, treatment, administration and other costs;	cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated information on the structure of the tariff either per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated or per cubic meter of water supplied, including fixed and variable costs and a breakdown between costs for collection, treatment, administration and other costs;	cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated information on the structure of the tariff either per cubic meter of urban wastewater collected and treated or per cubic meter of water supplied, including fixed and variable costs and a breakdown between costs for collection, treatment, administration and other costs;	
Annex 6, eighth paragraph				
587	(7) investment plans for urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures at agglomeration level, with foreseen impacts on urban wastewater services tariffs, and intended financial and societal benefits;	(7) investment plans for urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures at agglomeration level, with foreseen impacts on urban wastewater services tariffs, and intended financial and societal benefits;	(7) investment plans for urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures at agglomeration level, with foreseen impacts on urban wastewater services tariffs, and intended financial and societal benefits;	
Annex 6, ninth paragraph				
588	(8) for each urban wastewater treatment plant in the agglomeration:	(8) for each urban wastewater treatment plant in the agglomeration:	(8) for each urban wastewater treatment plant of 10 000 p.e. and above in the agglomeration :	
Annex 6, ninth paragraph, point (a)				
589	(a) the total load (in p.e.) treated and the energy required to treat the urban wastewater (in kWh total and per cubic meter);	(a) the total load (in p.e.) treated and the energy required to treat the urban wastewater (in kWh total and per cubic meter);	(a) the total load (in p.e.) treated and the energy required to treat the urban wastewater (in kWh total and per cubic meter);	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 6, ninth paragraph, point (b)				
590	(b) the total renewable energy produced (GWh/year) each year, including a breakdown per source of energy;	(b) the total renewable energy produced (GWh/year) each year, including a breakdown per source of energy;	(b) the total renewable energy produced (GWh/year) each year, including a breakdown per source of energy;	
Annex 6, ninth paragraph, point (c)				
591	(c) the tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent produced or avoided per year due to the operation of the urban wastewater treatment plant.	(c) the tonnes of CO₂ equivalent produced or avoided per year due to the operation of the urban wastewater treatment plant <u>total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent) emitted per year and source.</u>	(c) the tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent produced or avoided per year due to the operation of the urban wastewater treatment plant.	
Annex 6, tenth paragraph				
592	(9) the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) produced or avoided per year by the operation of urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures in each agglomeration and, if available, the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) produced during the construction of those infrastructures;	(9) the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) produced or avoided per year by the operation of urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures in each agglomeration and, if available, the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) produced during the construction of those infrastructures;	(9) the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent) produced or avoided per year by the operation of urban wastewater collection and treatment infrastructures of 10 000 p.e. and above in each agglomeration and, if available, the total greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes of CO₂ CO ₂ equivalent) produced during the construction of those infrastructures;	
Annex 6, eleventh paragraph				
593				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(10) a summary of the nature and statistics regarding complaints and of the answers provided by the urban wastewater treatment plant operators on matters falling within the scope of this Directive.	(10) <u>information on how to lodge a complaint and how to report non-compliant wastewater discharges to competent authorities and</u> a summary of the nature and statistics regarding complaints and of the answers provided by the urban wastewater treatment plant operators on matters falling within the scope of this Directive.	(10) a summary of the nature and statistics regarding complaints and of the answers provided by the urban wastewater treatment plant operators on matters falling within the scope of this Directive.	
Annex 6, eleventh paragraph a				
593a		<u>(10a) upon justified request, historical data, dating back at least 10 years, shall be accessible.</u>		
Annex 7				
594	Annex 7	Annex 7		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Part I				
595	Part I Part A	Part I Part A		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, first paragraph				
596	Repealed Directive with list of the successive amendments thereto (referred to in Article [19])	Repealed Directive with list of the successive amendments thereto (referred to in Article [19])		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 1, Row 1				
597	Council Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40)	Council Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 1, Row 2				
598	Commission Directive 98/15/EC (OJ L 67, 7.3.1998, p. 29)	Commission Directive 98/15/EC (OJ L 67, 7.3.1998, p. 29)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 1, Row 3				
599	Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1)	Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 1, Row 4				
600	Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)	Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311, 21.11.2008, p. 1)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 1, Row 5				
601	Council Directive 2013/64/EU (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 8)	Council Directive 2013/64/EU (OJ L 353, 28.12.2013, p. 8)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 2, Row 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
602				See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 2, Row 2				
603				See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 2, Row 3				
604	only Annex III, point 21	only Annex III, point 21		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 2, Row 4				
605	only Annex, point 4.2	only Annex, point 4.2		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 6, Column 2, Row 5				
606	only Article 1	only Article 1		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Part II				
607	Part II Part B	Part II Part B		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, second paragraph				
608				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Time-limits for transposition into national law	Time-limits for transposition into national law		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 1, Row 1				
609	Directive	Directive		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 1, Row 2				
610	91/271/EC	91/271/EC		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 1, Row 3				
611	98/15/EC	98/15/EC		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 1, Row 4				
612	2013/64/EU	2013/64/EU		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 2, Row 1				
613	Time-limit for transposition	Time-limit for transposition		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 2, Row 2				
614	30 June 1993	30 June 1993		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 2, Row 3				
615	30 September 1998	30 September 1998		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, Table 7, Column 2, Row 4				
616	31 December 2018 as regards Article 1(1), (2) and (3) 30 June 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (a) 31 December 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (b)	31 December 2018 as regards Article 1(1), (2) and (3) 30 June 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (a) 31 December 2014 as regards Article 1(5), point (b)		See text in a separate document
Annex 7, third paragraph				
617	_____	_____		See text in a separate document
Annex 8				
618	Annex 8	Annex 8		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, first paragraph				
619	Correlation Table	Correlation Table		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
620	Directive 91/271/EC	Directive 91/271/EC		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 2				
621	Article 1	Article 1		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 3				
622	Article 2, introductory wording	Article 2, introductory wording		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 4				
623	Article 2, points 1 to 4	Article 2, points 1 to 4		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 5				
624	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 6				
625	Article 2, point 5	Article 2, point 5		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 7				
626				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 8				
627	Article 2, point 6	Article 2, point 6		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 9				
628	Article 2, point 8 - Article 2, point 10 Article 2, point 11 - Article 3(1) - Article 3(2) Article 3(1) third subparagraph - - - - Article 4(1) - - Article 4(4) - - Article 5(2) - Article 5(4) Article 5(5)	Article 2, point 8 - Article 2, point 10 Article 2, point 11 - Article 3(1) - Article 3(2) Article 3(1) third subparagraph - - - - Article 4(1) - - Article 4(4) - - Article 5(2) - Article 5(4) Article 5(5)		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 5(7) - - - - Article 9 - Article 10 Article 11(1) - - Article 11(3) - Article 12(2) Article 12(3) - - - - - Article 15(1) - - - Article 17(1) - - - - - - - Article 18 - - - -	Article 5(7) - - - - Article 9 - Article 10 Article 11(1) - - Article 11(3) - Article 12(2) Article 12(3) - - - - - Article 15(1) - - - Article 17(1) - - - - - - - Article 18 - - - -		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 19 - Article 20	Article 19 - Article 20		
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 10				
629	Annex I Annex I(B) Annex I(C) Annex I(D)	Annex I Annex I(B) Annex I(C) Annex I(D)		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 11				
630	Annex II	Annex II		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 12				
631	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 13				
632	Annex III	Annex III		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 14				
633	-	-		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 15				
634	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 16				
635	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 1, Row 17				
636	-	-		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 1				
637	This Directive	This Directive		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 2				
638	Article 1	Article 1		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 3				
639	Article 2, introductory wording	Article 2, introductory wording		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 4				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
640	Article 2, points 1 to 4	Article 2, points 1 to 4		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 5				
641	Article 2, points 5 and 6	Article 2, points 5 and 6		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 6				
642	Article 2, point 7	Article 2, point 7		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 7				
643	Article 2, points 8 and 9	Article 2, points 8 and 9		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 8				
644	Article 2, point 10	Article 2, point 10		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 9				
645	Article 2, point 11 Article 2 ,points 12 and 13 Article 2, point 14 Article 2, point 15 Article 2, point 16 to 23	Article 2, point 11 Article 2 ,points 12 and 13 Article 2, point 14 Article 2, point 15 Article 2, point 16 to 23		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3(1) Article 3(2) Article 3(3) Article 4(1) Article 4(2) Article 4(3) Article 4(4) Article 4(5) Article 5 Article 6(1) Article 6(2) Article 6(3) Article 6(4) Article 7(1) Article 7(2) Article 7(3) Article 7(4) Article 7(5) Article 7(6) Article 7(7) Article 8 Article 9 Article 10 Article 11 Article 12(1) Article 12(2) Article 13 Article 14(1) Article 14(2) Article 14(3) Article 14(4) Article 15(1) Article 15(2) Article 15(3) Article 16 Article 17 Article 18	Article 3(1) Article 3(2) Article 3(3) Article 4(1) Article 4(2) Article 4(3) Article 4(4) Article 4(5) Article 5 Article 6(1) Article 6(2) Article 6(3) Article 6(4) Article 7(1) Article 7(2) Article 7(3) Article 7(4) Article 7(5) Article 7(6) Article 7(7) Article 8 Article 9 Article 10 Article 11 Article 12(1) Article 12(2) Article 13 Article 14(1) Article 14(2) Article 14(3) Article 14(4) Article 15(1) Article 15(2) Article 15(3) Article 16 Article 17 Article 18		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 19 Article 20 Article 21(1) Article 21(2) Article 21(3) Article 22 Article 23(1) Article 23(2) Article 23(3) Article 23(4) Article 24 Article 25 Article 26 Article 27 Article 28 Article 29 Article 30 Article 31 Article 32 Article 33 Article 34 Article 35	Article 19 Article 20 Article 21(1) Article 21(2) Article 21(3) Article 22 Article 23(1) Article 23(2) Article 23(3) Article 23(4) Article 24 Article 25 Article 26 Article 27 Article 28 Article 29 Article 30 Article 31 Article 32 Article 33 Article 34 Article 35		
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 10				
646	Annex I(A) Annex I(B) Annex I(C) Annex I(D)	Annex I(A) Annex I(B) Annex I(C) Annex I(D)		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 11				
647	Annex II	Annex II		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 12				
648	Annex III	Annex III		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 13				
649	Annex IV	Annex IV		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 14				
650	Annex V	Annex V		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 15				
651	Annex VI	Annex VI		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 16				
652	Annex VII	Annex VII		See text in a separate document
Annex 8, Table 8, Column 2, Row 17				
653	Annex VIII	Annex VIII		See text in a separate document

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex 8, second paragraph				
654	_____	_____		See text in a separate document