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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Ninth Report on the implementation status and the programmes for implementation (as required by Article 17) of Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment

{COM(2017) 749 final}

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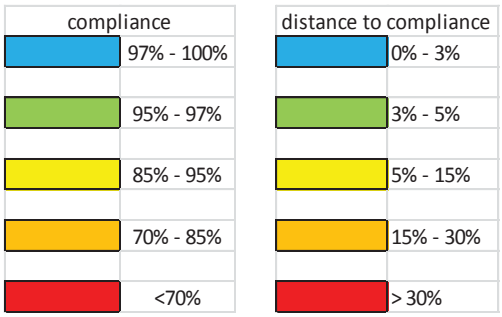
1. Details of implementation results presented in the Ninth Report

This chapter uses tables, graphs and maps to illustrate the implementation, compliance and 'distance to compliance' information provided in the Report, at EU, national and sub national level.

1.1. Legal compliance and 'distance to compliance' rates concerning collection, secondary treatment and more stringent treatment

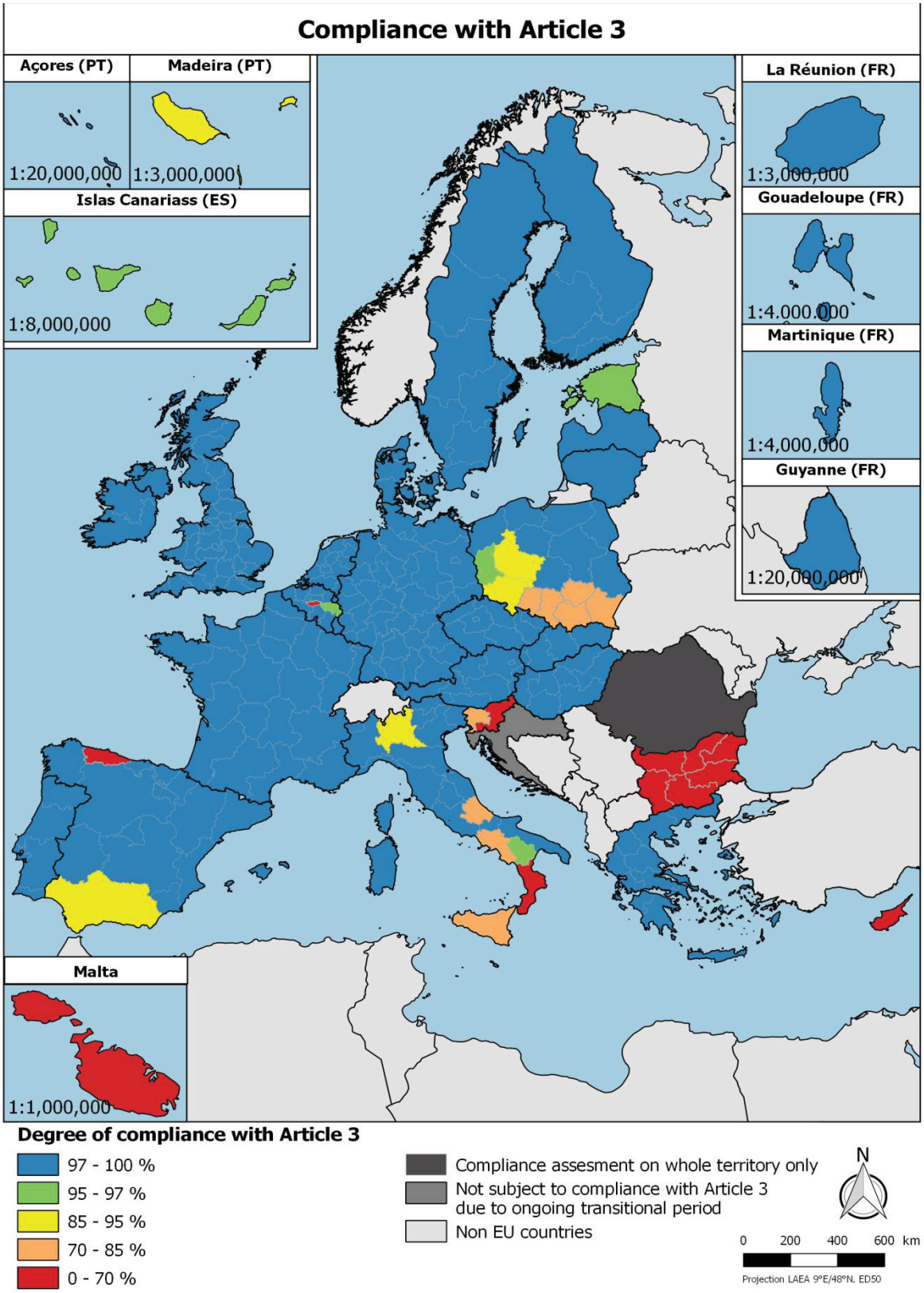
	legal compliance rate 2014			Evolution since last report			Distance to compliance 2014 expired deadline only			IAS
Country	Connection Article 3	2nd treatment Article 4	3rd treatment Article 5	Connection Article 3	2nd treatment Article 4	3rd treatment Article 5	Connection - Article 3	2nd treatment Article 4	3rd treatment Article 5	2014
Austria	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	→	→	→	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Belgium	97.8%	96.8%	91.1%	→	↘	↗	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Bulgaria	25.8%	20.4%	6.7%	↗	↗	↗	15.8%	36.9%	87.0%	0.1%
Croatia	No expired deadline						Not provided			NA
Cyprus	65.0%	85.6%	85.3%	↘	↗	↘	24.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.6%
Czech Republic	100.0%	90.5%	62.7%	→	↗	↗	0.0%	1.4%	23.4%	6.8%
Denmark	100.0%	99.8%	95.4%	→	↗	↘	0.0%	0.2%	4.6%	0.0%
Estonia	96.8%	90.4%	90.7%	↗	↘	↗	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	2.5%
Finland	100.0%	95.2%	91.1%	→	↘	↘	0.0%	4.8%	6.3%	0.0%
France	100.0%	88.5%	94.5%	→	↗	↘	0.0%	7.5%	3.2%	0.0%
Germany	100.0%	99.8%	99.8%	→	→	→	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.8%
Greece	100.0%	98.8%	99.6%	→	↗	↘	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	10.4%
Hungary	100.0%	95.2%	92.2%	→	↗	↘	0.0%	4.6%	7.8%	12.7%
Ireland	100.0%	53.7%	19.6%	↗	↘	↗	0.0%	46.3%	79.7%	5.0%
Italy	93.8%	71.9%	65.1%	→	↗	↗	0.8%	11.1%	12.9%	4.4%
Latvia	100.0%	100.0%	95.7%	→	↗	↗	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	5.2%
Lithuania	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	→	→	↗	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	4.7%
Luxembourg	100.0%	99.6%	45.3%	→	↗	↗	0.0%	0.4%	17.7%	0.7%
Malta	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	→	→	→	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Netherlands	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	→	→	→	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poland	91.7%	90.1%	67.4%	Assessment not possible during the 8th reporting			0.6%	1.8%	16.0%	8.7%
Portugal	99.8%	76.9%	66.0%	→	↘	↘	0.1%	21.3%	22.6%	0.0%
Romania	88.8%	58.9%	24.9%	↘	↗	↗	11.2%	41.1%	75.1%	0.7%
Slovakia	100.0%	97.9%	57.2%	→	→	↗	0.4%	1.7%	39.5%	16.5%
Slovenia	61.1%	17.2%	50.1%	↗	↗	↗	4.5%	12.3%	42.3%	6.2%
Spain	96.9%	84.1%	66.8%	↘	↘	↗	0.5%	13.3%	32.7%	1.3%
Sweden	100.0%	99.0%	94.2%				0.0%	1.0%	3.6%	0.0%
United Kingdom	100.0%	98.6%	92.8%	→	↗	↘	0.0%	1.4%	6.5%	0.5%
EU 28	96.9%	89.4%	85.0%	↘	↗	↗	0.7%	6.3%	10.2%	2.45%
EU 15	98.6%	90.8%	90.4%	↘	↘	↘	0.2%	5.7%	6.2%	1.64%
EU 13	87.2%	80.9%	57.3%	↗	↗	↗	3.8%	9.8%	30.6%	6.28%

This table shows the rates for legal compliance and 'distance to compliance' in each EU Member State and also at different EU levels, together with the evolution of the compliance status, compared to the previous report, by means of arrows (yellow: decrease, green: no change, blue: increase). The colours in the table show different value ranges, as shown below. The term 'connection' is used as an equivalent to 'collection' (object of Article 3). 'Connection' is just a more precise concept in the sense of covering both collection and IAS. Also when the term 'collection' is used to express compliance with Article 3, IAS is included by default, as IAS is accepted in Article 3 as an alternative to collection (under certain conditions).

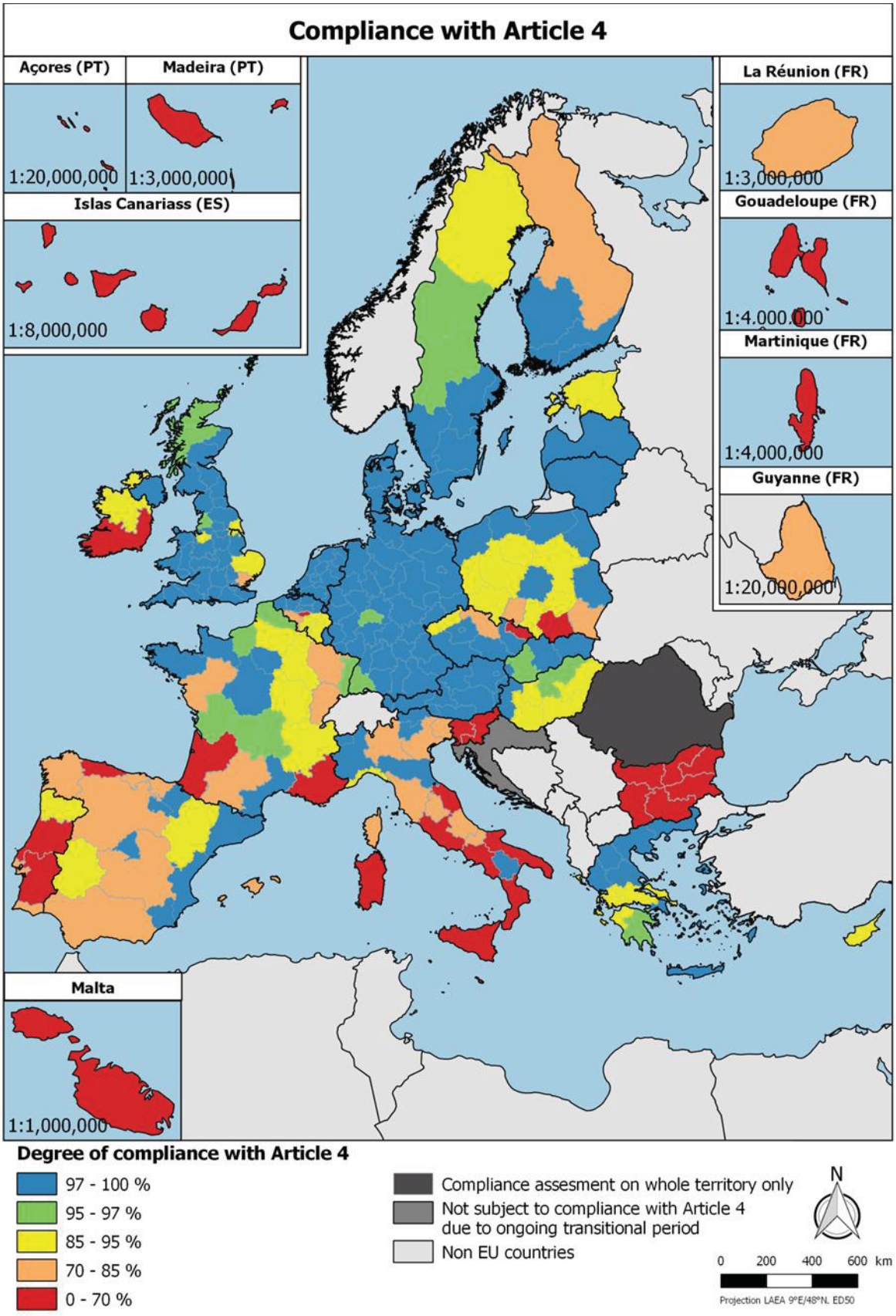


1.2. Maps of legal compliance with the Directive at regional level

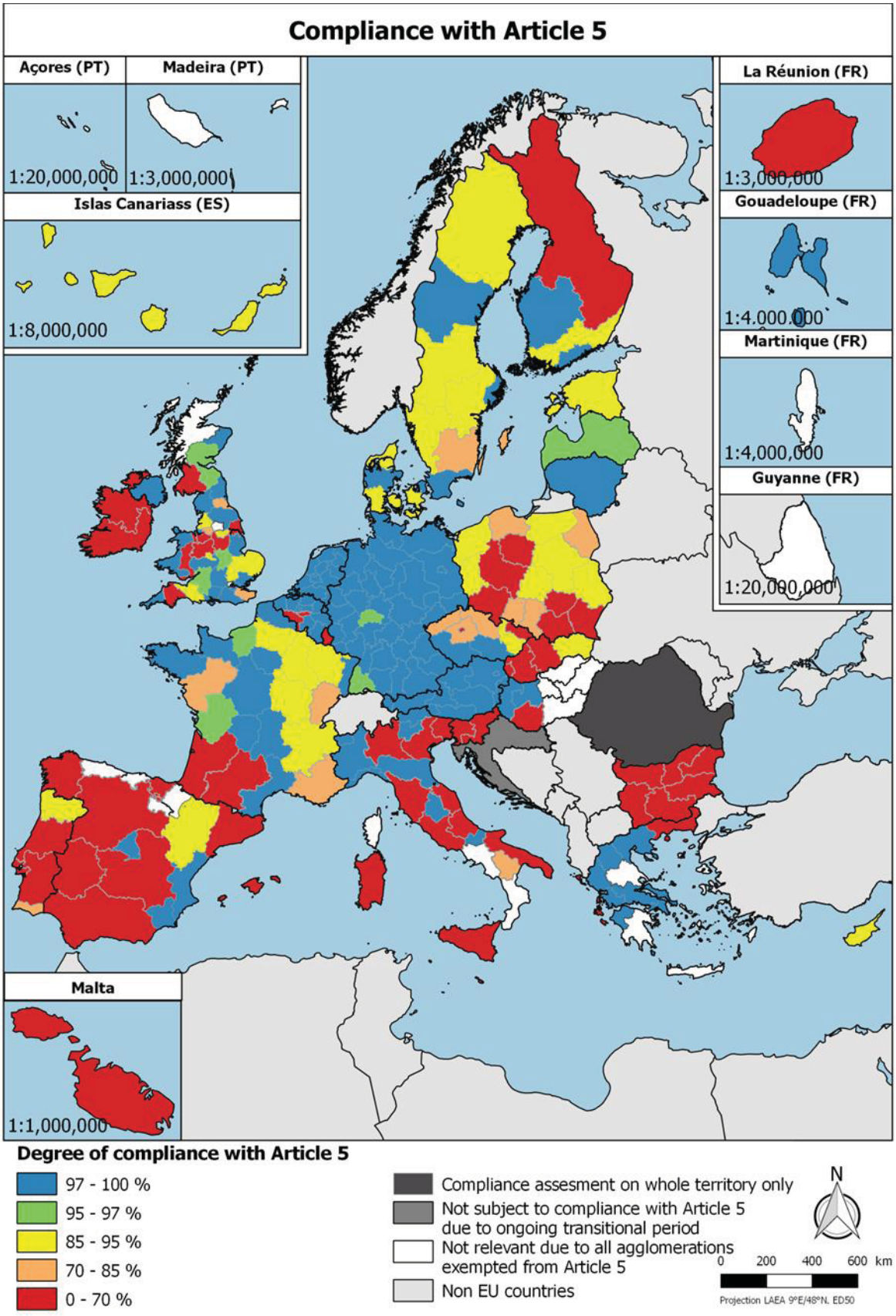
1.2.1. Compliance with Article 3 (collection of waste waters)



1.2.2. Compliance with Article 4 (secondary treatment)



1.2.3. Compliance with Article 5 (more stringent treatment)



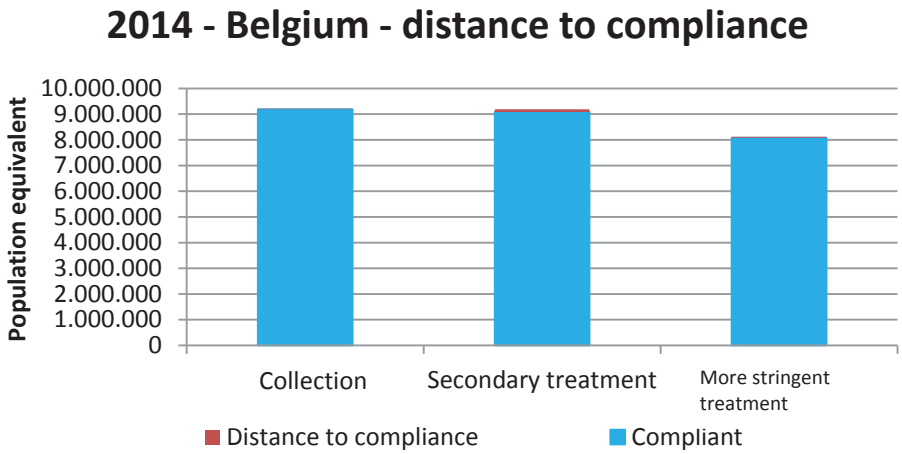
1.3. Overview of implementation status at Member State level. Compliance and distance to compliance

Austria

Austria is in the group of countries that have a very high level of compliance. (100 % compliance rates, 0 % distance to compliance).

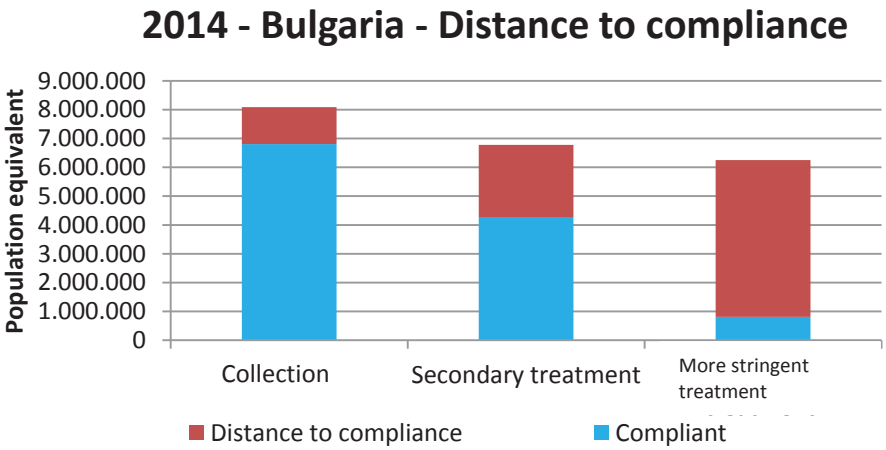
Belgium

Belgium has greatly increased its compliance results since the last implementation report, focusing specifically on the 'distance to compliance' concept, which in the case of Belgium is less than 1 % of the load concerning each target (connection, secondary treatment and more stringent treatment).



Bulgaria

All deadlines in the Accession Treaty of Bulgaria have expired. Bulgaria has improved its compliance result since the last report, but its performance on connection, secondary and more stringent treatments is still insufficient to meet the requirements.



Bulgaria's 'distance to compliance' represents 16 % of the generated load concerning connection, 37 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment, and 87 % of the load connected to collecting systems (in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e.) for more stringent treatment.

The projects listed in the Article 17 Report') reach a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive, but the last projects are forecasted to be finished by 2023, far beyond the 2015 final deadline. Ideally Bulgaria should improve its internal management and planning to finalise the projects concerning the agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Croatia

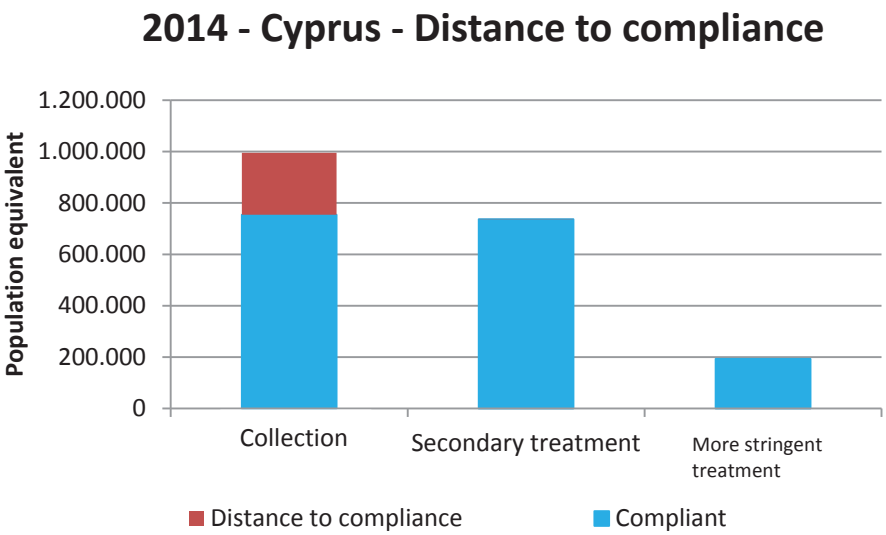
The first deadline to be met by Croatia is 31 December 2018. The information provided was not enough to calculate the 'distance to compliance' in this latest report. The Commission encourages Croatia to start reporting information as soon as possible about the performance of its sanitation systems so that it can at least calculate the distance to compliance for the next report. The projects listed in the Article 17 Report reach a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. Croatia should ideally develop and implement a management plan that would ensure the different deadlines are met.

Cyprus

All the deadlines in the Accession Treaty have already expired for Cyprus. Its compliance results have fallen since the last report due to the new obligations triggered by the recent expiry of the deadline' and to the increase in the waste water load. The results are still insufficient to meet the requirements concerning collection, having Cyprus the alternative to connect the untreated load to individual or other appropriate systems. The distance to compliance represents 24 % of the generated load concerning the connection to individual or appropriate systems or collecting systems.

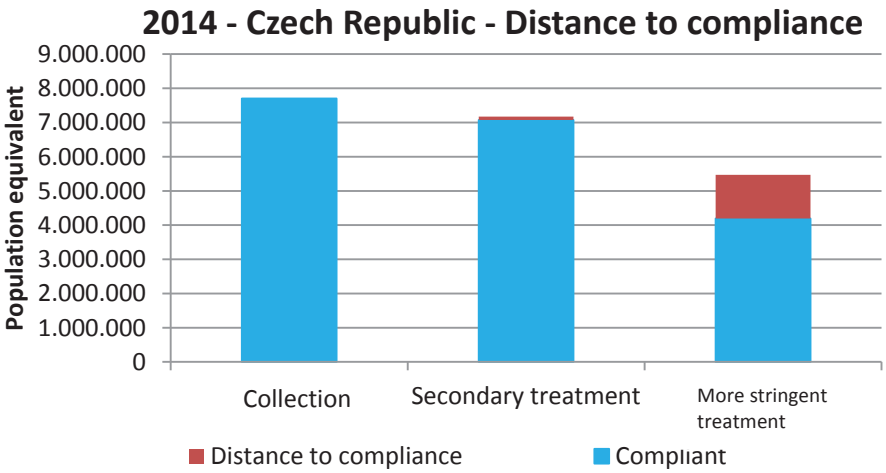
Cyprus has a high level of reuse of treated waste water, reducing the impact on waterbodies.

The projects listed in the Article 17 Report reach a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive, but the last achievements are forecasted by 2026, going far beyond the 2013 final deadline. Ideally Cyprus should implement a management plan that would finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.



Czech Republic

All deadlines in the Accession Treaty of the Czech Republic have expired. The Czech Republic has improved its compliance result since the last report. It shows a high level of compliance for collection and secondary treatment, but results are worse for more stringent treatment. The Czech Republic's 'distance to compliance' mainly focuses on more stringent treatment and represents 23 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations above 10 000 p.e.

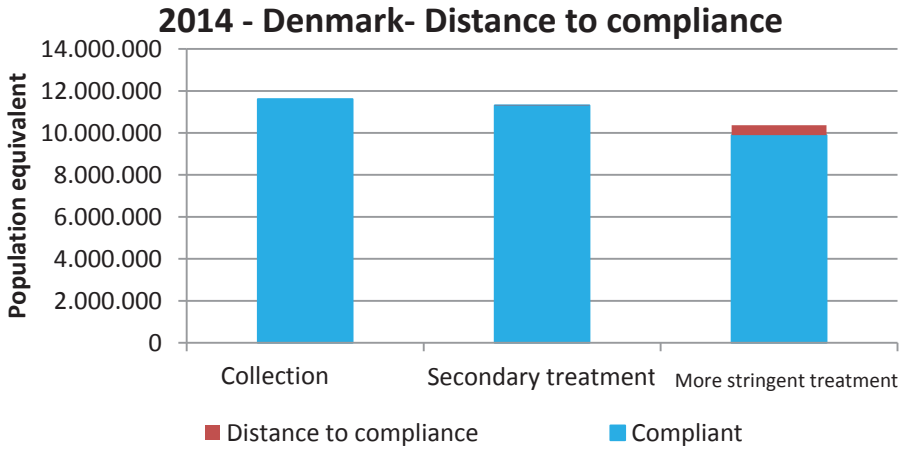


There are many more agglomerations in breach than projects listed in the Article 17 Report, which does not allow checking, for some these agglomerations, what is expected to do to reach compliance. The last achievements are forecasted by 2018, 8 years after the final deadline in its Accession Treaty. Ideally the Czech Republic should implement the necessary measures to ensure that the agglomerations in breach will reach compliance without delay.

Denmark

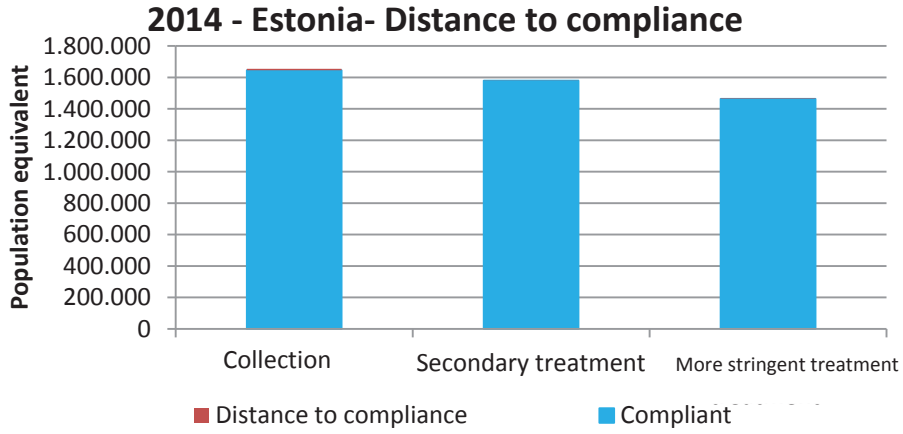
Denmark is among the countries that have a very high level of compliance.

The highest value for distance to compliance corresponds to more stringent treatment and represents 5 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations with over 10 000 p.e.



Estonia

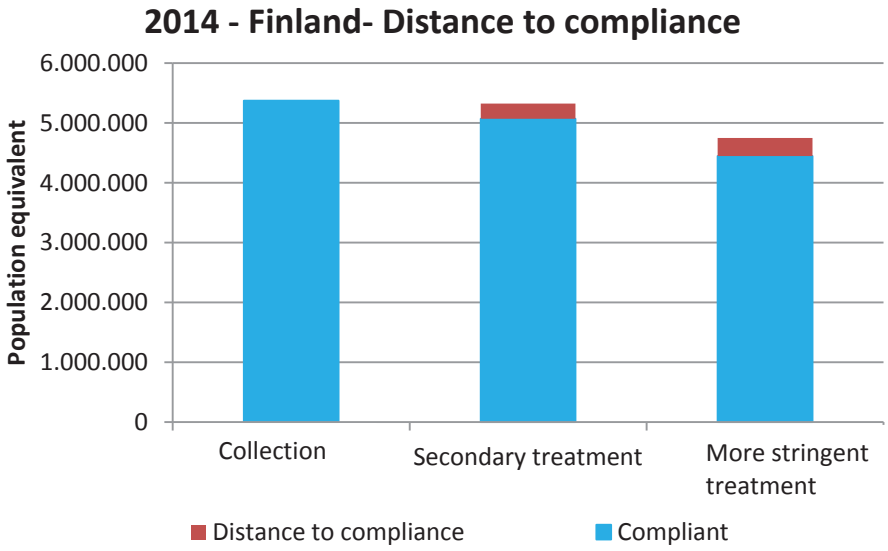
Estonia has increased its compliance results since the last report, especially when focusing on the 'distance to compliance' approach, which in the case of Estonia is less than 1 % of the load for each target (collection, secondary treatment and more stringent treatment).



Finland

Finland is among the countries that have a high level of compliance. The difference with the previous report is mainly due to errors in that reporting process, rather than to real problems of performance of the treatment plants in some of the agglomerations.

Ideally Finland should report information about the design capacity of its treatment plants in the next reporting exercise.



France

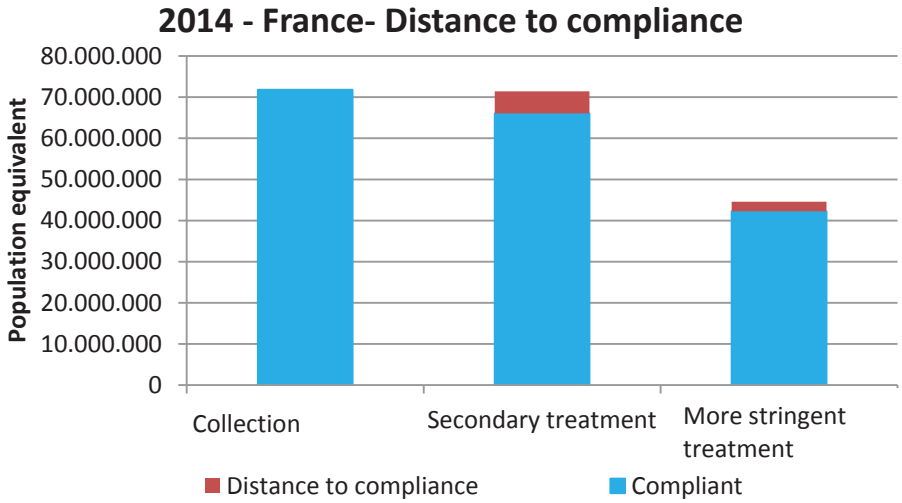
France has slightly increased its compliance for secondary treatment. For more stringent treatment, there is a small decrease due to recently expired deadlines mainly in the south-west of the country. However, France still has at a high level of compliance (3.5 % of 'distance to compliance' concerning the expired deadlines). Also there has been an increase of 11 million p.e. subject to more stringent treatment between the two reporting exercises.

France still has pending deadlines concerning Article 3 and 4 in its Indian Ocean Department of Mayotte, and Article 5 in mainland France itself. No information was provided concerning Mayotte. As a result, it was not included in the 'distance to compliance' calculation.

France's 'distance to compliance' represents 7.5 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment, and 5.2 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment. Part of this load is still under pending deadlines.

There are many more agglomerations in breach listed than projects in the Article 17 Report, not allowing this issue to check, for some of these agglomerations, what is expected to be

done to comply. The last results are expected by 2021, far beyond the last 2005 deadline. France must implement measures to ensure there will be no future delays concerning agglomerations in breach.



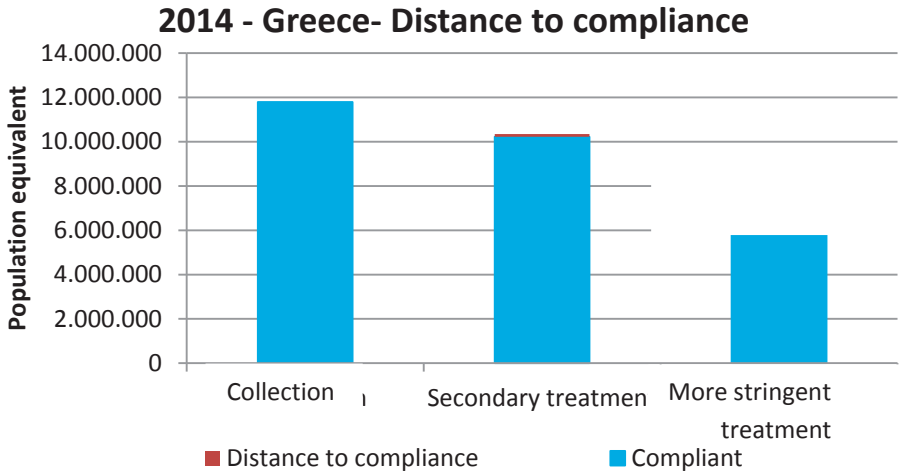
Germany

Germany is among the countries that have a very high level of compliance, with values ranging between 99.8 and 100 %.

Greece

Greece is among the countries that have a high level of compliance. The distance to compliance is just about 1 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment, and less than 1 % for more stringent treatment.

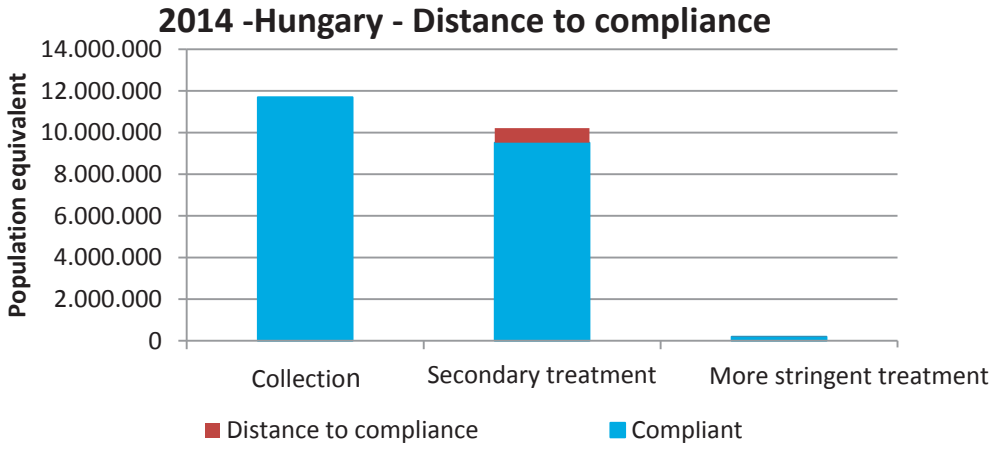
Ideally Greece should progressively replace part of its individual sanitation systems with collecting systems and treatment plants whenever appropriate, e.g. in agglomerations with enough population density. Greece has listed plenty of projects related to this issue under the Article 17 Report, and the Greek authorities expect to finalise the works by 2020.



Hungary

Hungary has improved its compliance level specifically on more stringent treatment, and has now reached a good level of compliance. Hungary still has pending deadlines for agglomerations of 10 000 p.e. and less. The last deadline was at the end of 2015. Hungary's 'distance to compliance', including the pending deadline, represents 7 % of the load connected to collecting systems for secondary treatment, and 8 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations of over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.

Hungary has also committed to ensuring there is a 75% removal rate of nitrogen and phosphorus in all its treatments plants by the end of 2018 (Hungary is part of the catchment area of the Danube River and the Black Sea).



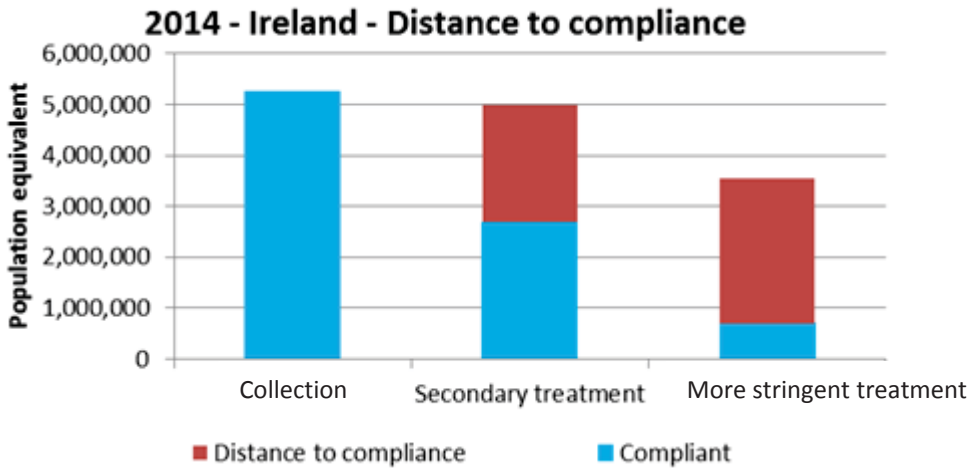
The projects listed in the Article 17 Report reach a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are forecasted to be

reached by 2020-2021, far beyond the final 2015 deadline. Hungary should ideally finalise projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Ireland

Ireland has improved its level of compliance for more stringent treatment. However, its compliance on secondary treatment has fallen considerably, mainly due to the bad monitoring results from the Dublin treatment plant, previously reported as compliant, which has a capacity of 2 million p.e. Ireland's 'distance to compliance' is represented by 46 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment and 80 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations of over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment. Ireland is among the countries that still have much to do to comply with the requirements of the Directive. Ireland has still pending deadlines related to Article 5.

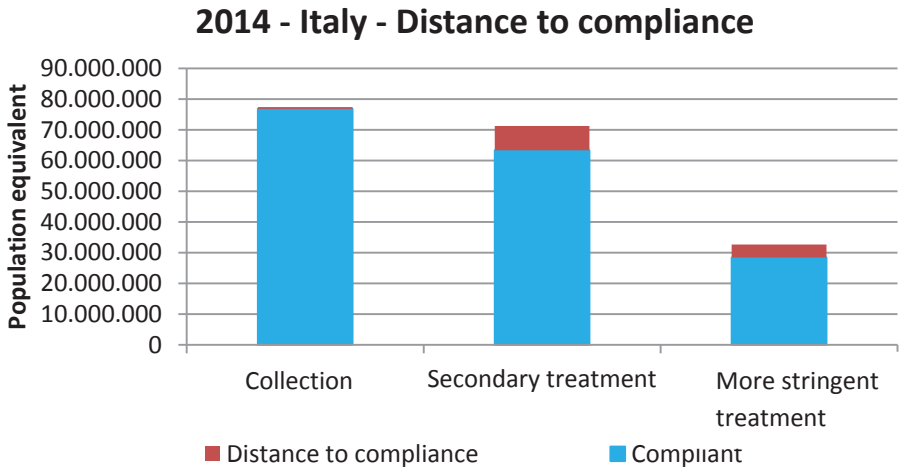
The projects listed in the Article 17 Report reach a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are forecasted to be finished by 2020-2022, the final 2005 deadline. Ireland has to finalise projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.



Italy

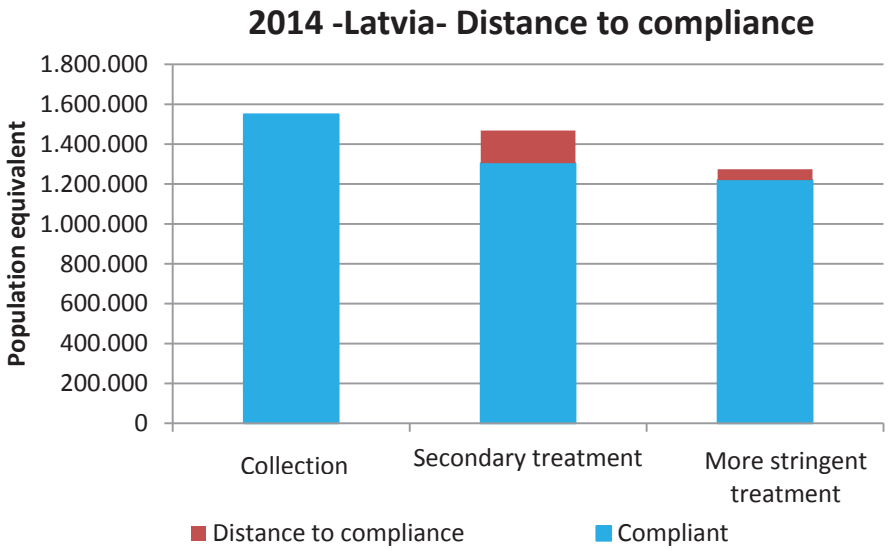
While it was not possible to entirely assess Italy's compliance in the eighth report due to its insufficient data quality, it was possible for this report. Compared to the eighth report, Italy has improved its compliance status but its position for the legal compliance assessment remains unsatisfactory. However, the 'distance to compliance' approach, which represents less than 1 % of the load concerning connection to either a collecting system or to an individual or other appropriate system, looks better. It represents 11 % of the connected load to the collecting system for secondary treatment and 13 % of the connected load to collecting systems in agglomerations of over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment. Italy still has pending deadlines under Article 5.

Italy has to greatly improve the quality of contents of Article 17 Report in order to better link those agglomerations and treatment plants in breach with the projects needed. Without any such improvement it may not be possible to check if some of these agglomerations are doing what is needed to reach compliance. The last achievements are forecasted to be reached by 2021-2024, far beyond the final 2005 deadline. Ideally Italy should implement a management plan that can facilitate the early finalisation of the projects linked to agglomerations in breach of the Directive.



Latvia

Latvia has reached a high level of compliance in meeting its deadlines. The last deadline to meet will be 31 December 2015, concerning all agglomerations between 2 000 p.e. and 10 000 p.e. Distance to compliance, including the pending deadlines, represents less than 1 % of the load concerning connection to either a collecting system or an individual or appropriate system. It represents 11 % of the load connected to collecting systems for secondary treatment and 4 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations of over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.



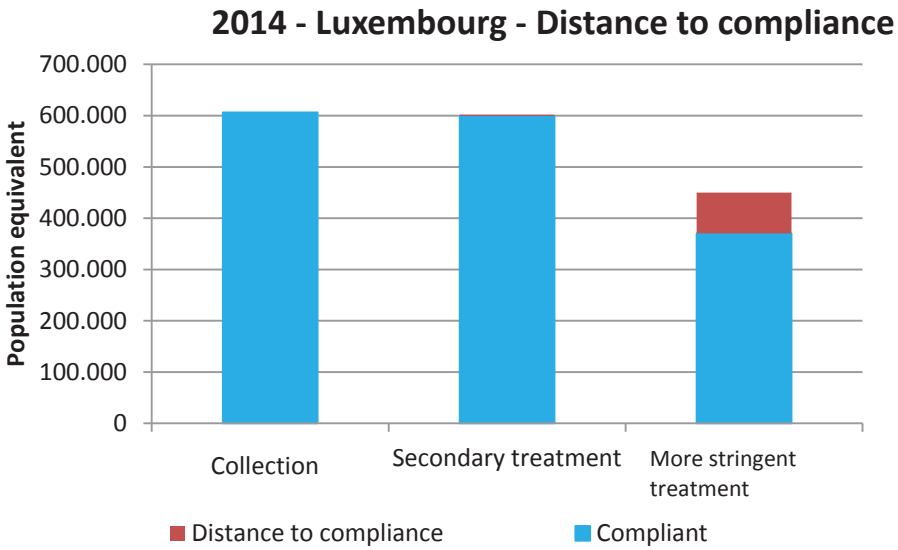
The projects listed in the Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements forecasted to take place in 2016 correspond to treatment plants, in line with the 2015 final deadline. Latvia should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Lithuania

Lithuania is among the countries with a very high level of compliance. Indeed, this country is fully compliant except for more stringent treatment, with a distance to compliance of just 1.6 %.

Luxembourg

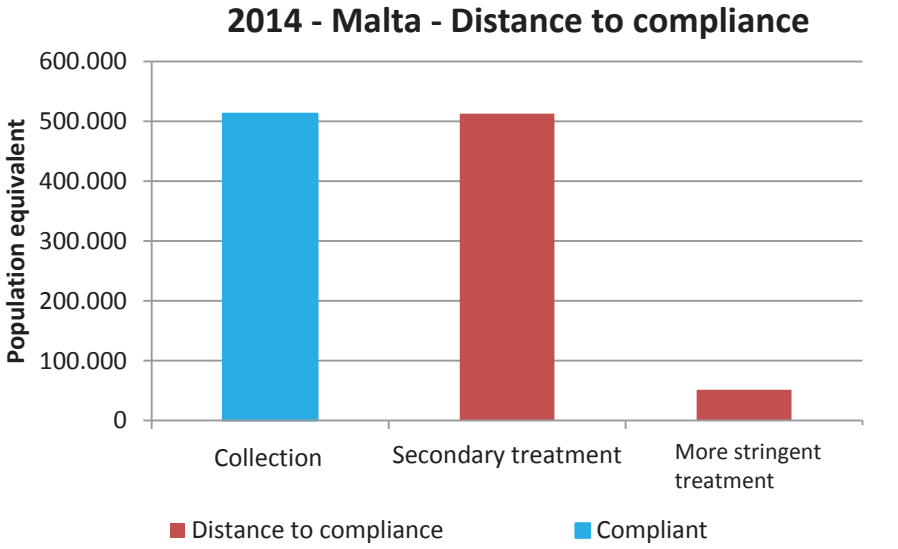
Luxembourg has improved its level of compliance, which is high for connection and secondary treatment, but not the same for the more stringent treatment requirements. Luxembourg still has a low compliance rate for Article 5 of the Directive. Non-compliance mainly concerns the agglomeration of Luxembourg, where there is the need to finalise one of its treatment plants. The country's 'distance to compliance' on more stringent treatment represents 17 % of the total load generated by agglomerations of more than 10 000 p.e.



The projects listed in the Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last projects are expected to finish in 2018. Luxembourg should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Malta

Malta has new installations in place, but unfortunately its treatment plants still have problems with their performance. This explains the non-compliance for secondary and more stringent treatment (100 % of the load is non-compliant, which is the same percentage with regards to the 'distance to compliance'). This seems to be due to an excess of farm manure discharges in the collecting systems, but also to an excess of salt in sewage that could disturb the biological process of the treatment plants.



The projects listed in the Article 17 Report are forecasted to finish in 2017-2018, far beyond the last deadline (2007). Malta should ideally implement the necessary measures related to agglomerations in breach of the regulation as soon as possible.

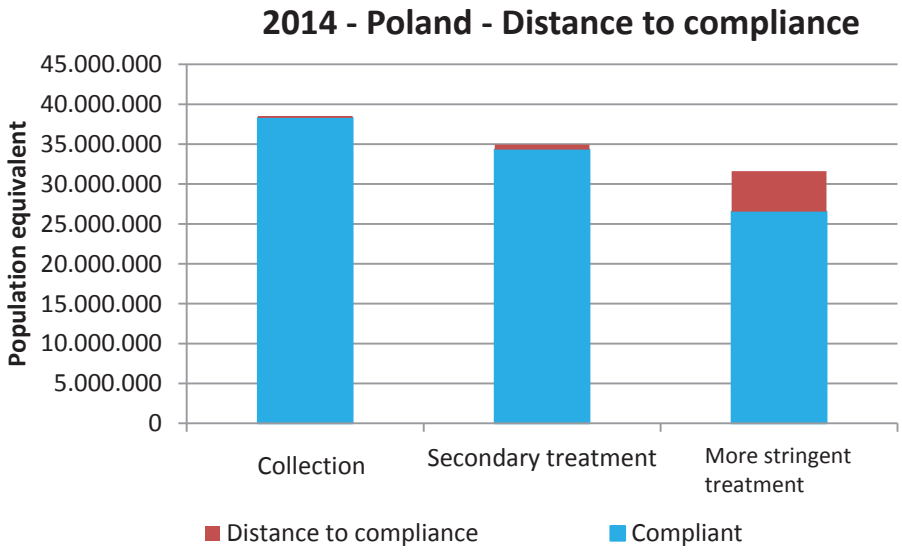
Netherlands

Netherlands is among the countries with a very high level of compliance. Indeed, all its compliance rates are equal to 100 %.

Poland

It was not possible to assess the implementation of the Directive in Poland for the eighth report due to the bad quality of data. Assessment was possible for this report, and compliance results were good for collection and secondary treatment. However they were not as good for the agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. that must apply more stringent treatment. This situation arose from bad investment planning in this sector over the last 10 years.

Distance to compliance represents less than 1 % of the load concerning connection to either a collecting system or to an individual or other appropriate system. The figure reaches 2 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment and 16 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.

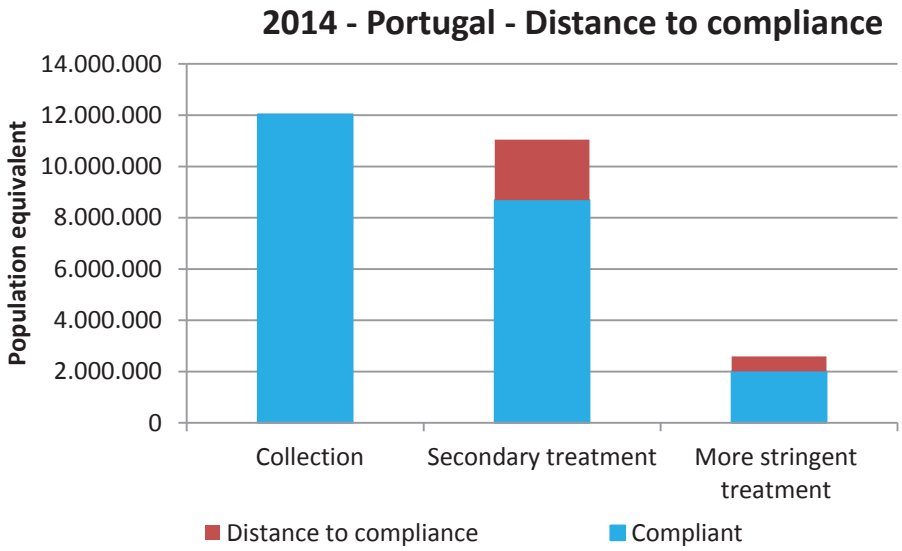


The projects listed in the Article 17 Report have a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last results are expected in 2021 for treatment plants, far beyond the final 2015 deadline. Poland should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Portugal

The fact that Portugal's compliance has slightly decreased since the last reporting exercise is mainly due to the more accurate data provided in this report.

The distance to compliance represents less than 1 % of the load concerning connection to either a collecting system or an individual or appropriate system. The figure represents 21 % of the load connected to collecting systems for secondary treatment and 23 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations of more than 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.



The projects listed in Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are expected to be reached in 2018-2019, far beyond the final 2005 deadline. Portugal should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

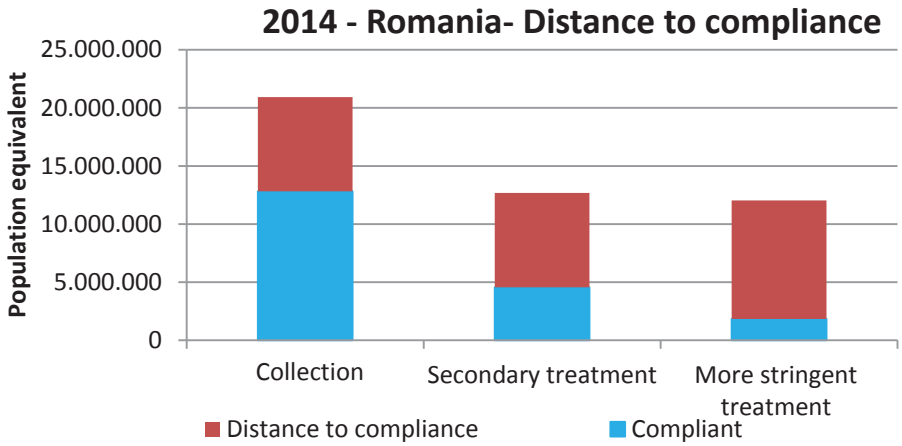
Romania

As opposed to the previous report, for which the situation for each agglomeration could not be assessed, this time it was assessed correctly, which explains the very bad results. Full compliance by agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. was required by the end of 2015. All agglomerations have to be in full compliance by the end of 2018.

The distance to compliance, including pending deadlines, represents 38 % of the generated load concerning the connection, 64 % of the connected load to the collecting system for secondary treatment and 84 % of the connected load to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.

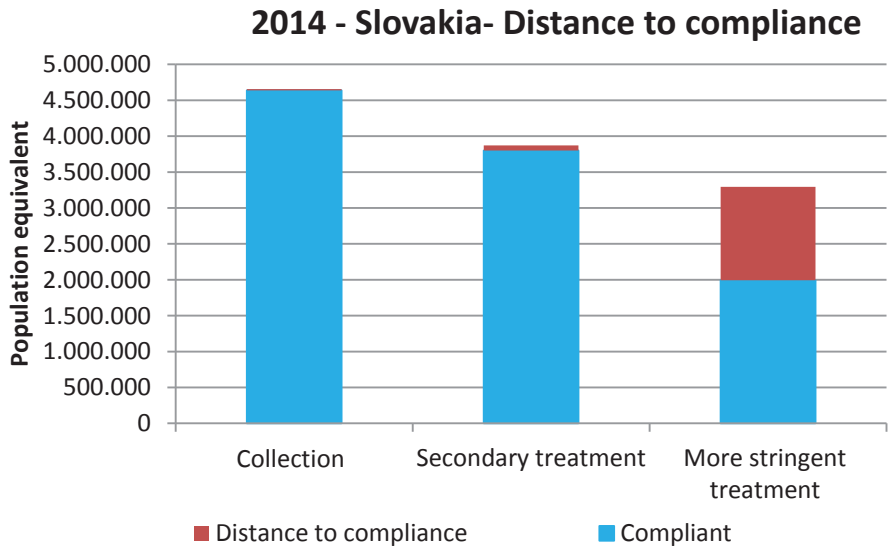
The projects listed in the Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are forecasted to be reached between 2027-2030, far beyond the final deadlines of 2015 and 2018. Romania

should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive and implement an efficient management plan to achieve this as soon as possible.



Slovakia

Slovakia has a high level of compliance for collection and secondary treatment and has improved its compliance on more stringent treatment since the last reporting exercise. However, there is still much to do to comply with the requirements of the Directive. Slovakia still has pending deadlines.



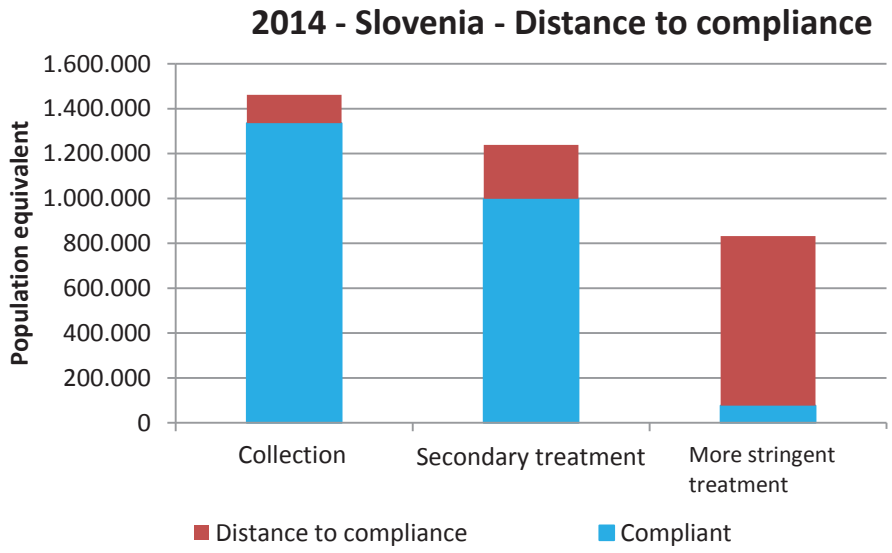
Slovakia's 'distance to compliance' represents less than 1 % of the generated load concerning connection, 2 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment and 40 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.

There are many more agglomerations in breach than projects listed in the Article 17 Report. , not allowing to check, for some of these agglomerations, what is expected to be done to reach compliance. The last achievements are forecasted by 2021-2022, far beyond the 2015 deadline. Slovakia has to implement the necessary measures to ensure that there will be no future delay regarding all agglomerations that are in breach.

Slovenia

Slovenia still has pending deadlines. The final deadline was at the end of 2015. Over the years Slovenia has increased its compliance results on its expired deadlines, but they are not sufficient yet.

The distance to compliance, including pending deadlines, represents 9 % of the generated load concerning connection, 19 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment, and 91 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.



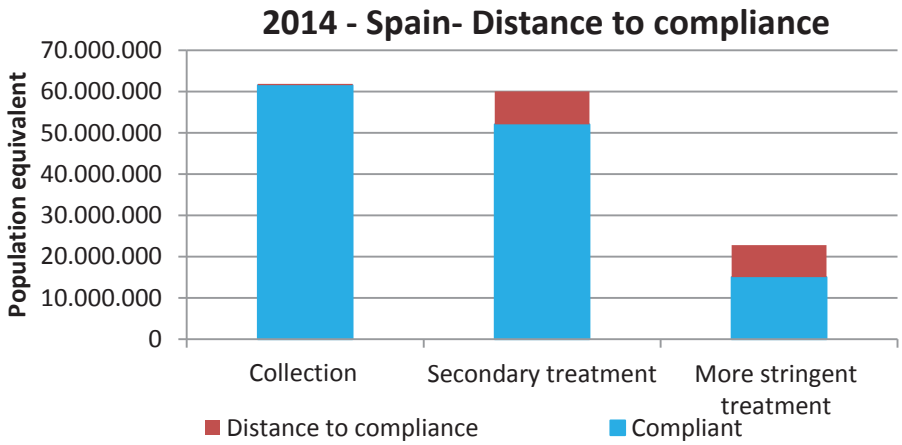
The projects listed in the Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are forecasted to be reached in 2021, far beyond the final 2015 deadline. Slovenia should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Spain

Spain has slightly decreased its compliance status since the previous report, due mainly to the more accurate data provided in this report, but also to the new expired deadlines concerning Article 5 (more stringent treatment) of the Directive. The load subject to more stringent

treatment has increased by 15 million p.e. since the last report. Spain still has pending deadlines under Article 5 of the Directive.

Spain's 'distance to compliance', including pending deadlines, represents less than 1 % of the generated load concerning the connection, 13 % of the load connected to the collecting system for secondary treatment, and 34 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.

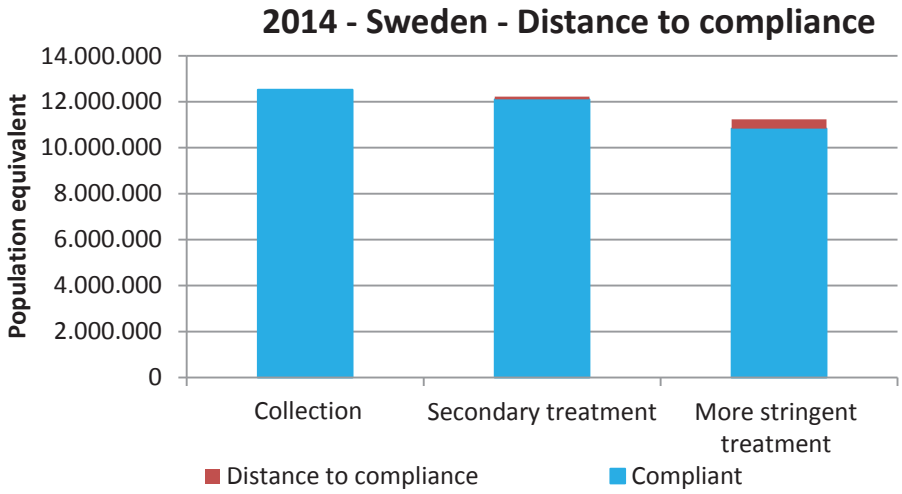


The projects listed in the Article 17 Report represent a total design capacity that is consistent with the needs to comply with the Directive. The last achievements are forecasted to be reached between 2027 and 2030, far beyond the final 2005 deadline. Spain should ideally finalise the projects related to agglomerations in breach of the Directive as soon as possible.

Sweden

Sweden is among the countries that have a very high level of compliance.

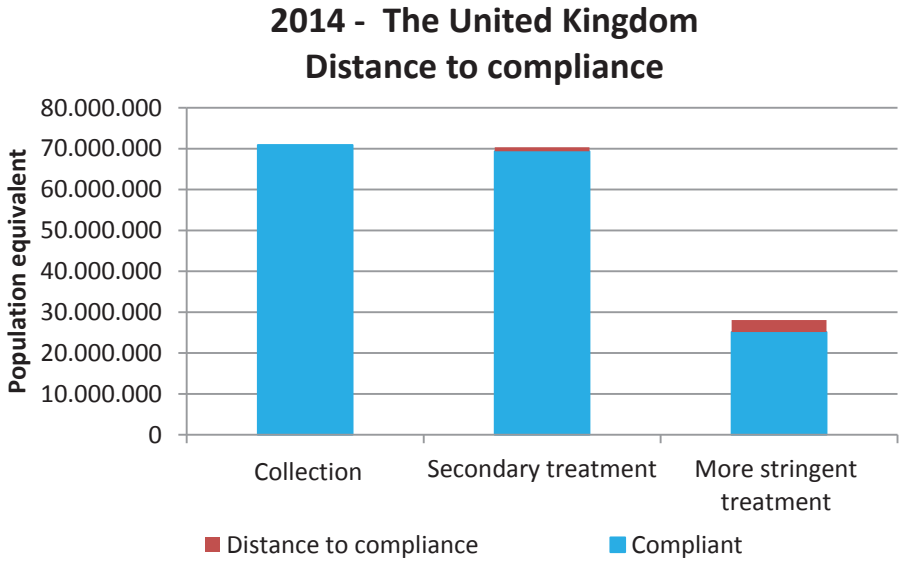
Sweden's 'distance to compliance' represents less than 1 % of the generated load for connection and secondary treatment and less than 4 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment. As regards the more stringent treatment requirements, part of the agglomerations assessed as non-compliant are in fact compliant because of the natural removal of nitrogen ('retention') in waterbodies downstream, such as rivers and lakes, before reaching the sensitive coastal area.



United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is among the countries with a very high level of compliance. There is only a small decrease in Article 5 compliance rate (more stringent treatment) mainly due to new expired deadlines. The load subject to more stringent treatment has increased by 6 million p.e. since the previous report. The UK still has pending deadlines under Article 5 of the Directive.

The UK's distance to compliance, including pending deadlines, represents less than 2 % of the load connected to collecting systems for secondary treatment and 10 % of the load connected to collecting systems in agglomerations over 10 000 p.e. for more stringent treatment.



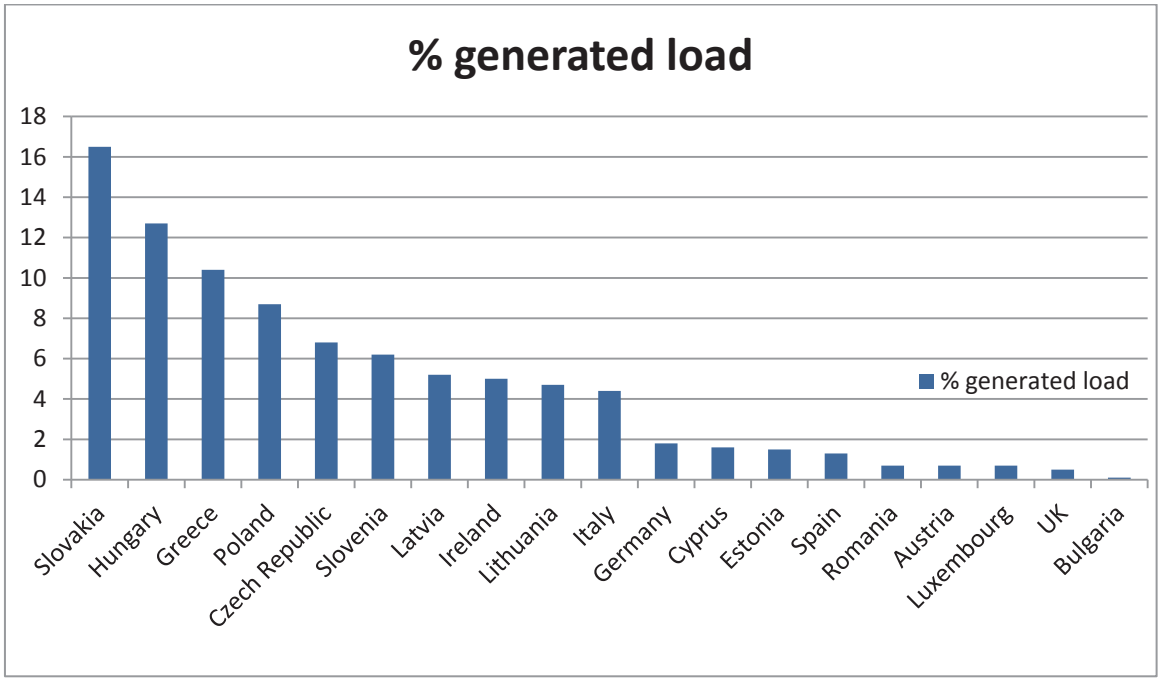
1.4. Compliance status of capital cities. Evolution.

Member State	*Capital city*	*Population equivalents*	*Collection*	*Secondary treatment*	*More stringent treatment (Art 5.2, 5.4)*	*Final assessment*
UK	**London**	10 970 000	C	C	C	C
France	**Paris**	9 296 123	C	C	C	C
Greece	**Athens**	5 200 000	C	C	C	C
Germany	**Berlin**	4 080 042	C	C	C	C
Austria	**Vienna**	4 000 000	C	C	C	C
Spain	**Madrid**	3 897 295	C	C	C (NR)	C
Sweden	**Stockholm**	2 751 900	C	C	C	C
Poland	**Warsaw**	2 515 168	C	C	C	C
Belgium	**Brussels**	1 460 000	C	C	C (NC)	C
Finland	**Helsinki**	1 255 000	C	C	C	C
Denmark	**Copenhagen**	1 100 000	C	C	C	C
Netherlands	**Amsterdam**	1 014 705	C	C	C	C
Lithuania	**Vilnius**	706 200	C	C	C	C
Latvia	**Riga**	660 420	C	C	C (NC)	C
Estonia	**Tallinn**	468 000	C	C	C	C
Hungary	**Budapest**	2 351 944	C	C	NA	C
Portugal	**Lisbon**	1 063 000	C	C	NA	C
Cyprus	**Nicosia**	235 000	C	C (NC)	NA	C
Croatia	**Zagreb**	957 301	NR	NR	NR	NCO
Luxembourg	**Luxembourg**	216 458	C	C	NC	NC
Slovakia	**Bratislava**	485 000	C	C	NC	NC
Czech Rep.	**Prague**	1 143 070	C	C	NC	NC
Slovenia	**Ljubljana**	302 293	C	NC	NA	NC
Malta	**Valetta**	433 634	C	NC	NA	NC
Italy	**Rome**	2 768 000	C	NC	NA	NC
Ireland	**Dublin**	2 124 144	C	NC (C)	NC	NC
Romania	**Bucharest**	2 159 995	NC	PD	PD	NC
Bulgaria	**Sofia**	2 037 000	NC	NC	NC	NC

Capital cities in the EU, classified by order of relevance in compliance (or in non-compliance, when applicable). Marked in blue are the capitals with improved status since the former report and in yellow those with worse results. The previous results are in brackets.

1.5. Level of application of individual or other appropriate systems (IAS) as per Member State

1.5.1. Classification of Member States by percentage of total polluting load



1.5.2. Classification of Member States by percentage of agglomerations with higher levels of IAS

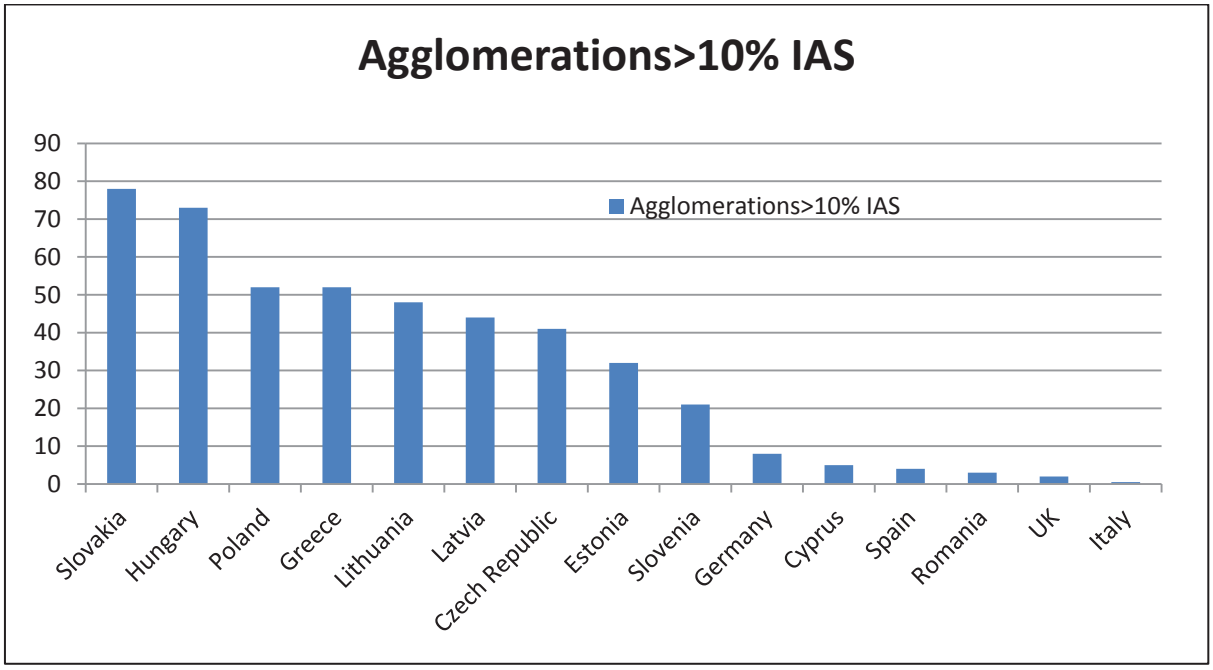


Figure representing the percentage of agglomerations (number) which collect above 10 % of their total load, via IAS, as per Member State

The above figures show, in first place, the Member States with higher values of application of IAS (in percentage), either in terms of total load, or of number of agglomerations IAS is an alternative to collecting systems and treatment plants if a similar level of environmental protection is ensured. Very high levels of IAS may need to be looked at more carefully regarding the related conditions of application.

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 14.12.2017
SWD(2017) 445 final

PART 2/2

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Ninth Report on the implementation status and the programmes for implementation (as required by Article 17) of Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment

{COM(2017) 749 final}

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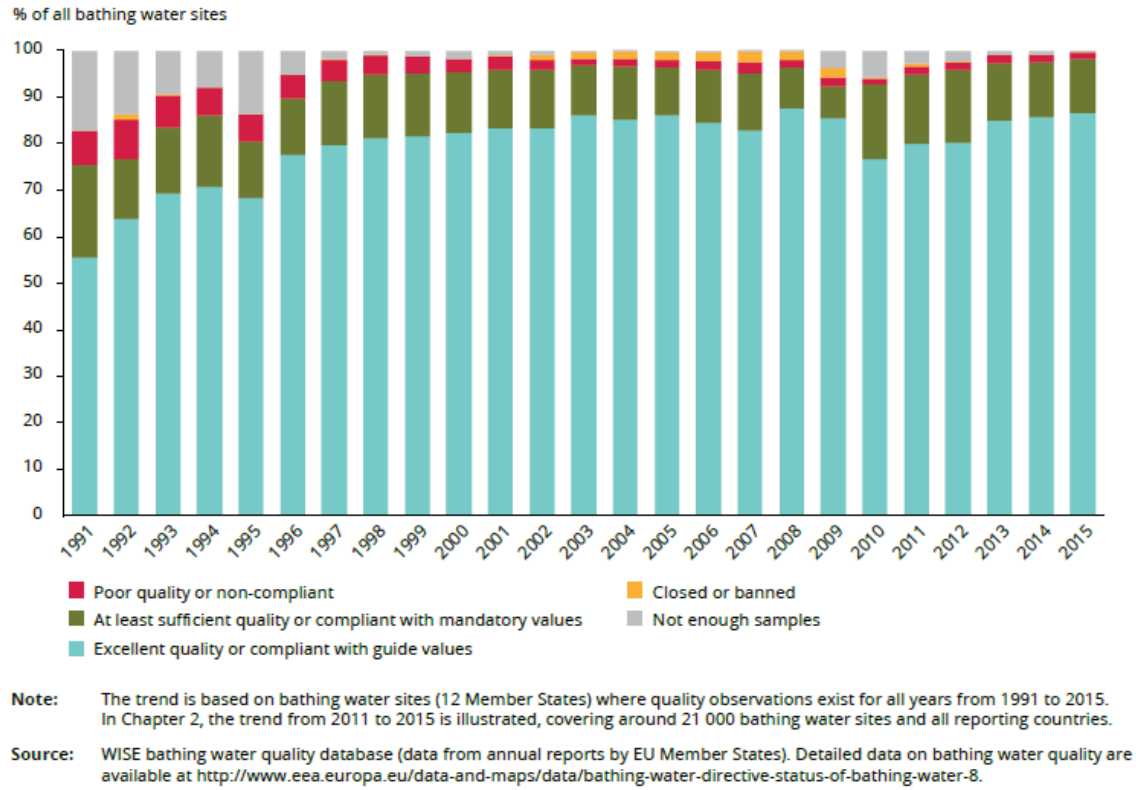
2. Contribution by the UWWTD to the implementation of other directives

The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) has contributed substantially to improving water quality in surface waterbodies with regard to microbiological pollution, and also chemical parameters such as biological oxygen demand (BOD_5), ammonium or orthophosphates.

2.1. Bathing Water Directive

The graph below shows the positive results from the implementation of the urban waste water policy in Europe as regards bathing water quality. Bathing waters deemed to be of excellent quality have substantially increased, but the insufficient management of storm water sewage overflows in some municipalities remains the reason for certain bad results. The ongoing projects to improve the implementation of the UWWTD during exceptional rain events will help to reduce the remaining instances of non-compliance.



Note: The trend is based on bathing water sites (12 Member States) where quality observations exist for all years from 1991 to 2015. In Chapter 2, the trend from 2011 to 2015 is illustrated, covering around 21 000 bathing water sites and all reporting countries.

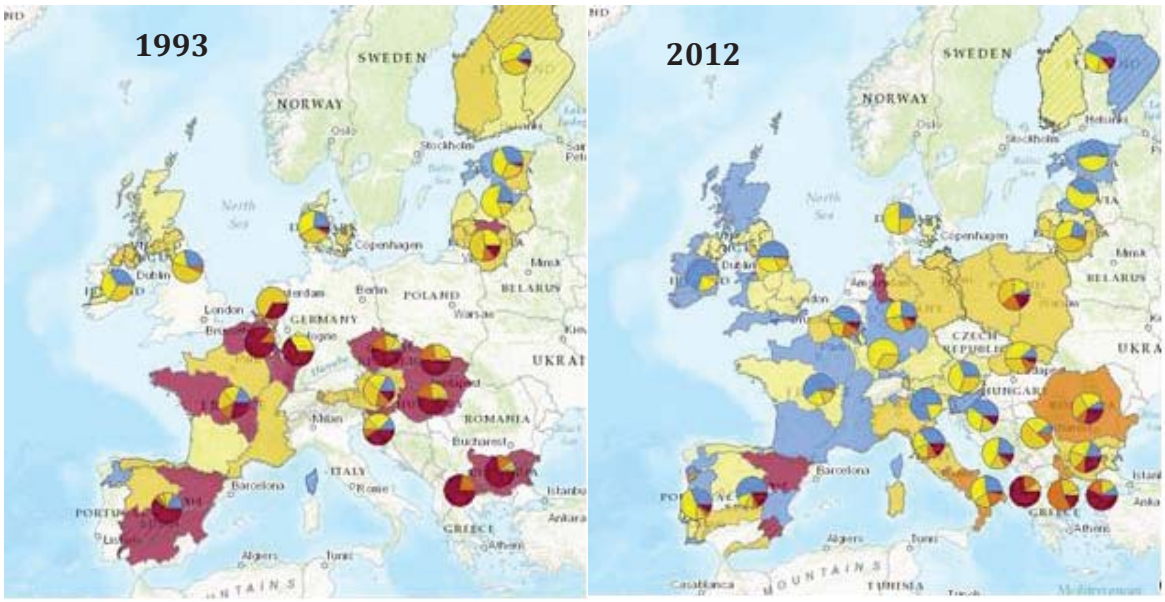
Source: WISE bathing water quality database (data from annual reports by EU Member States). Detailed data on bathing water quality are available at http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/bathing-water-directive-status-of-bathing-water-8.

Bathing water quality for 9 594 bathing water sites[1]

[1] Page 10 of the European bathing water quality report in 2015 — EEA Report No 9/2016.

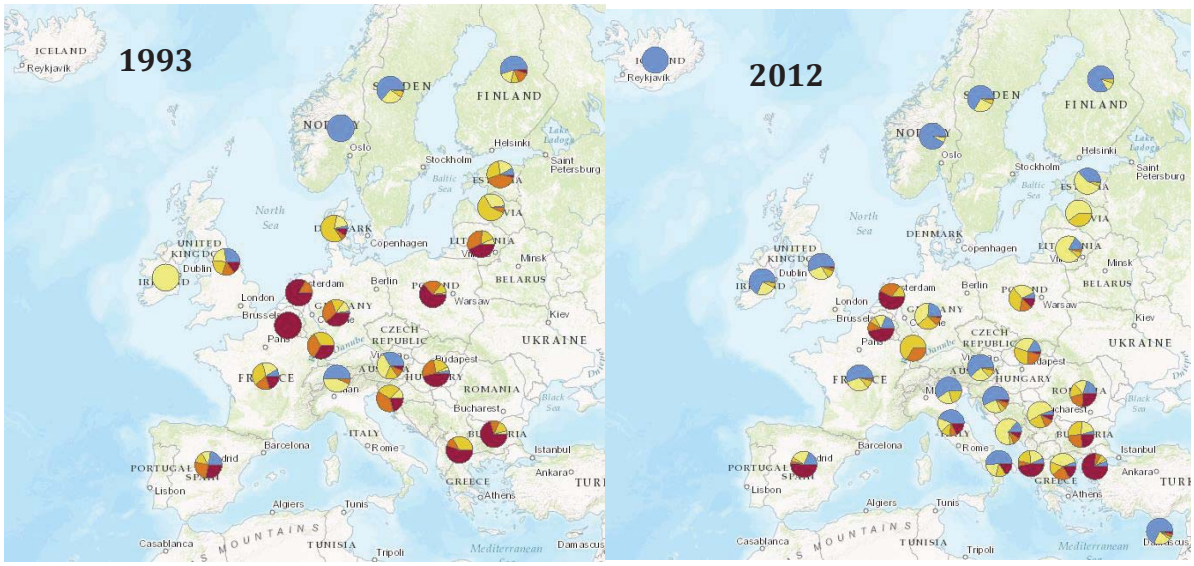
2.2. Quality of waters in rivers

As regards the river quality in Europe there is clearly a positive impact, as shown by the evolution of parameters such as BOD_5, ammonium and orthophosphate. Untreated waste water is an important source of emissions of these parameters in rivers. Therefore, it is necessary for each new urban waste project to check if the basic requirements of the Directive are sufficient to contribute to maintaining the good ecological and chemical status of the receiving water bodies. Agglomerations that are already in compliance with the Directive's basic requirements, but which still contribute to the deterioration of water quality, will have to implement complementary measures to reduce emissions.

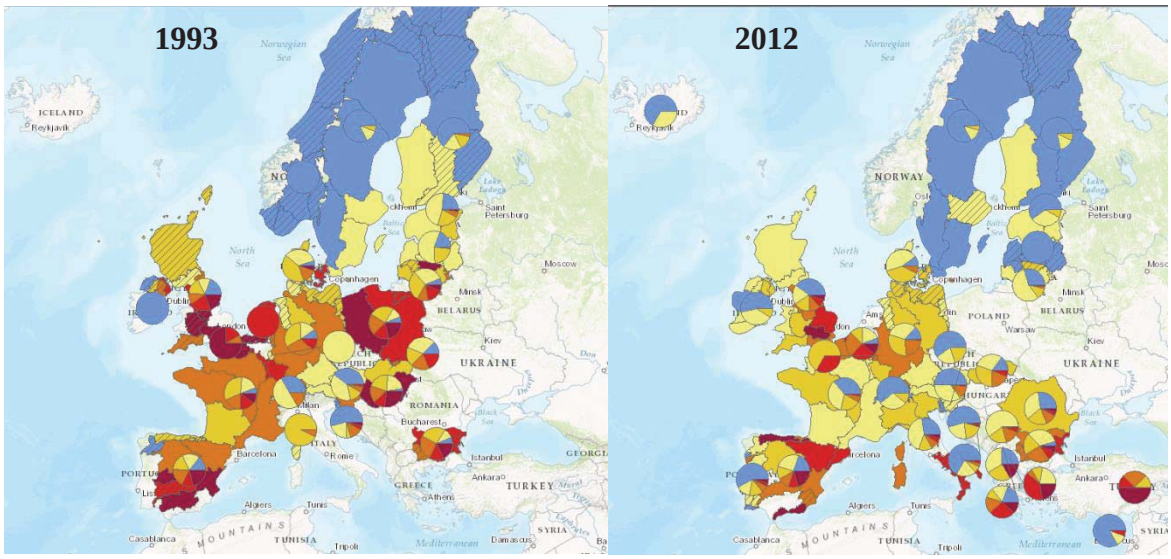


BOD water quality evolution between 1993 and 2012 — EEA mapviewer[2]

[2] http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/wise-soe-bod-in-rivers



Ammonium water quality evolution between 1993 and 2012[3] *— EEA mapviewer*



Orthophosphate water quality evolution between 1993 and 2012[4] *— EEA mapviewer*

[3] http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/wise-soe-ammonium-in-rivers.
[4] http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/wise-soe-orthophosphate-in-rivers
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3. Information on legal procedures

3.1. Infringement cases since 2015

***Table 1 — EU-15Member States**: Main horizontal infringement cases opened and related Court judgments, where applicable*[5]

CASES RELATED TO LARGE TOWNS/CITIES (above 10 000 or 15 000 population equivalents)		
Case number[6]	Member State	Court Ruling and related date (if applicable)
1999/2030	BE	08/07/2004 (C-27/03) 17/10/2013 (C-533/11) (Art 260)
2002/2123	ES	10/03//16 (C-38/15)
2002/2125	LU	23/11/2006 (C-452/05) 28/11/2013 (C-576/11) (Art 260)
2002/2128	PT	8/09/2011 (C-220/10)
2002/2130	SE	06/10/2009 (C-438/07)
2004/2030	EL	25/10/2007 (C-440/06) 15/10/2015 (C-167/14) (Art. 260)
2004/2031	ES	14/04/2011 (C-343/10)
2004/2032	FR	07/11/2013 (C-23/13)
2004/2035	PT	07/05/2009 (C-530/07) 22/06/2016 (C-557/14) (Art. 260)
2004/2034	IT	19/07/2012 (C-565/10)
2009/2034	IT	10/04/2014 (C-85/13)

[5] Information updated on 10 April 2017.
[6] The case number refers to the reference number attributed by the European Commission to each infringement case.

CASES RELATED TO SMALL AND LARGE AGGLOMERATIONS		
Case number[7]	Member State	Court ruling and related date (if applicable)
2009/2304	BE	6/11/2014 (C-395/13)
2009/2306	FR	23/11/2016 (Case C-314/15)
2009/2309	PT	28/01/2016 (Case C-398/14)
2009/2310	SE	Pending
2011/2027	EL	Pending before the Court (Case C-320/15) Referral to the Court
2012/2100	ES	Pending
2013/2056	IE	Pending
2013/2055	UK	Pending before the Court (Case C-502/15) Referral to the Court
2014/2059	IT	Pending
2016/2134	ES	Pending

3.2. Court rulings since 2016

Table 2 — Court rulings since 2016, including information on fines and penalty payments where applicable[8]

MS	Ruling number	Date of issuance	Hyperlink to ruling	Information on fines and penalty payments, where relevant
Portugal	C-398/14	28/01/2016	Commission versus Portugal	
Portugal	C-557/14	22/06/2016	Commission versus Portugal	Article 260 TFEU: The fine imposed was EUR 8 000 per day and EUR 3 million lump sum.
Spain	C-38/15	10/03/2016	Commission versus Spain	
France	C-314/15	23/11/2016	Commission versus France	
United Kingdom	C-502/15	pending		
Greece	C-320/15	pending		

[7] The case number refers to the reference number attributed by the European Commission to each infringement case.
[8] Information updated on 10 April 2017. Only the Court rulings issued since the publication of the eighth Implementation Report are listed in Table 2.

4. Information on Article 17

UWWTD Article 17 assessment	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
Number of collecting system and IAS works planned (expired deadlines) 2016 -->		16	288		25			6				216	72	13	672
Number of WWTP works planned (expired deadlines) 2016 -->		11	268		10	5		2	3	102		42	28	32	2,292
Number of collecting system works planned (pending deadlines) 2016 -->				275	0								214		
Number of WWTP works planned (pending deadlines) 2016 -->				261	0					5			92		
Load entering the planed UWWTP (p.e.)		38,990	5,547,693	6,963,120	375,067	1,593,900		1,466	244,500	1,483,260		237,079	1,721,709	2,946,911	11,056,386
Organic design capacity UWWTP (as planned) (p.e.)		45,560	5,547,693	6,963,120	422,117	1,710,800		2,120	270,000	1,759,067		448,128	2,279,736	3,544,880	18,701,403
Forecast cost investment needed for the collecting system (as in the national plan) (million €)		8	1,932	2,021	537			55				1,486	71	157	1,360
Forecast cost investment needed for the UWWTP (as in the national plan) (million €)		24	613	880	210	27		1	26	277		82	36	550	1,705
Amount of (planned) EU funding needed for collecting systems (million €)			290	1,338	20	11		45				1,335	53		275
Amount of (planned) EU funding needed for WWTP (million €)			89	583	41	11		1		19		75	27	185	160
Name of EU fund planned to be used		BEI loan	COHESION FUNDS	COHESION FUNDS	COHESION FUNDS	ERDF/FS		CF 2014-2020		FEADER, FEDER		COHESION FUNDS	Cohesion fund EU fund	European Investment Bank Loan	
Past yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	262	216	211	79	15	185	456	38	132	2,678	1,925	101	318		775
Past yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	46	156	129	19	9	115	228	16	48	1,582	998	81	192		705
Current yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	289	233	211	225	15	185	533	12	140	2,750	2,090	167	365	100	774
Current yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	41	127	129	98	30	116	266	5	52	1,550	788	133	97	195	775
Expected yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	283	244	276	225	49	187	533	13	146	2,750	2,090	167	365	110	804
Expected yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	51	118	88	98	14	117	266	3	54	1,550	788	133	97	203	1,014
Evolution of the investments (PAST to CURRENT)	→	→	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↘	↗	→	↘	↗	↘		↗
Evolution of the investments (CURRENT to EXPECTED)	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↗	→	→	↗	→	→	→	→	↗	→
Method used for the calculation of current / expected investment	PAST: average 2010-2014 (ratio 15% UWWTPs investments/total) CUR: average 2015-2016 EXPT: average 2017-2019	PAST: average 2010 -2014 CUR: average 2015-2016 EXP: average 2017-2026 Depends also on the Belgium Region	PAST: average 2013-2014 (previous) CUR: 2013-2014 (previous) EXPCT: average 2017-2023	PAST: 2013 CUR: average 2015-2023 EXPT: average 2015-2023	PAST: average 2011-2013 CU: 2014-2015 EXPT: average 2016-2026 Be carefull all the amounts are allocated related to the works deadlines and not regularly allocated	PAST: 2015 CUR: 2016 EXPT: average 2017-2020	PAST: average 2010-2014 CUR: average 2015-2016 EXPCT: average 2017-2019	PAST: average 2010-2014 (previous+current reporting) CUR: average 2015-2016 EXP: average 2017-2023	PAST: average 2010-2014 CUR: average 2015-2016 EXP: average 2017-2020	PAST: Average 2010-2014 (http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/publications/p/2360/1257/comptes-lenvironnement-2013.html) CUR: average 2014-2015 EXPT: 2017-2018	PAST: average 2008-2013 CUR: 2013 EXP: 2013	PAST: average 2012-2013 (previous with current ratio collecting system/UWWTP) CUR: average 2015-2020 EXP: average 2015-2020	PAST: average 2011-2012 (previous reporting CUR: average 2013-2015 (previous reporting) EXPT: average 2013-2015 (previous reporting)	PAST: ? CUR: average 2014-2016 (last reporting) EXPT: average 2017-2021	PAST: average 2013-2014 CUR: Average 2015-2016 EXP: average 2016-2020
Total organic design capacity (p.e.) 2014)	21,310,558	10,534,523	8,822,593	4,023,135	1,298,999	15,382,786	11,467,823	1,700,647	6,400,000	93,594,092	147,593,580	13,990,584	13,976,178	5,196,118	102,846,752
Total organic design capacity (p.e.) (expected)	22,274,420	14,600,000	10,101,221	7,658,570	1,721,116	15,507,000	11,307,100	1,717,136	7,100,000	93,594,092	151,831,032	15,000,000	13,976,178	6,937,303	103,018,376
Generated load agglomerations	20,408,871	9,209,400	8,085,615	5,026,227	995,000	7,701,010	11,612,545	1,654,546	5,373,100	71,820,261	109,232,961	11,790,586	11,694,647	5,255,765	77,422,701
IAS agglomeration	138,055	0	5,371		16,222	521,405	0	41,429	0	0	2,007,705	1,221,239	1,483,644	262,788	3,385,253
Discharged without treatment before connection	0	20,463	1,277,950		240,650	0	0	8,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	577,726
Total load entering (2014)	13,911,535	9,188,937	6,789,381		738,128	9,352,356	11,612,545	1,195,858	5,373,100	71,644,776	107,097,681	10,547,796	10,200,443	5,255,765	73,474,063
Ratio load entering the planned UWWTP/total generated load	0.0%	0.5%	68.6%	138.5%	37.7%	20.7%	0.0%	0.1%	4.6%	2.1%	0.0%	2.0%	14.7%	56.1%	14.3%
Primary				27						1			1		
secondary		3	219	159	1					47		1	36	11	
More stringent nitrogen		7				2				6		3	20	3	
More stringent phosphorus									1	5			2	9	
More stringent microbiology					9	3				3		3			
More stringent nitrogen phosphorus		1	51	58				2	2	38			48	7	
More stringent nitrogen phosphorus microbiology										6		11			
More stringent nitrogen microbiology												25		1	
More stringent phosphorus microbiology										1			3	1	
More stringent unknown or other					1								10	1	
TOTAL treatment		11	270	244	11	5	0	2	3	107		43	120	33	
Population (million) (Eurostat 2014, Eurostat 2016)	8.7	11.3	7.2	4.2	0.8	10.6	5.7	1.3	5.5	66.6	82.2	10.8	9.8	4.7	60.7
ratio total investment/population PAST	35.4	33.0	47.5	23.4	27.9	28.4	119.8	41.4	32.8	64.0	35.6	16.9	51.9		24.4
ratio total investment/population CURRENT	37.8	31.9	47.5	77.1	52.5	28.5	140.0	12.5	34.8	64.6	35.0	27.8	47.0	63.3	25.5
ratio total investment/population EXPECTED	38.4	32.1	50.8	77.0	73.8	28.8	140.0	11.8	36.3	64.6	35.0	27.8	47.0	67.0	30.0

UWWTD Article 17 assessment	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	EU 28	EU 15	EU 13
Number of collecting system and IAS works planned (expired deadlines) 2016 -->	3		6	various		1,119	3	191	70	18	486		5	3,209	1,417	1,792
Number of WWTP works planned (expired deadlines) 2016 -->	3		3	various		813	50	1	103	6	486	11	11	4,282	3,043	1,239
Number of collecting system works planned (pending deadlines) 2016 -->	63					0		1,517	35	77				2,181	0	2,181
Number of WWTP works planned (pending deadlines) 2016 -->	65					0		1,303	31	20				1,777	5	1,772
Load entering the planed UWWTP (p.e.)	276,284		150,125			26,248,525	1,738,651	14,418,778	992,483	529,511	16,168,999	181,350	760,504	93,675,291	35,006,755	58,668,536
Organic design capacity UWWTP (as planned) (p.e.)	346,322		470,000			31,736,204	2,290,771	17,951,923	1,024,460	582,880		256,400	1,003,029	97,356,613	28,789,238	68,567,375
Forecast cost investment needed for the collecting system (as in the national plan) (million €)	64		219			4,365	6	9,663	894	356	4,988		6,850	35,032	15,074	19,958
Forecast cost investment needed for the UWWTP (as in the national plan) (million €)	0		93			1,739	116	2,299	306	64	4,997	121	42	14,207	8,032	6,175
Amount of (planned) EU funding needed for collecting systems (million €)							4	5,845	796	184				10,197	1,614	8,583
Amount of (planned) EU funding needed for WWTP (million €)							76	923	262	40				2,492	515	1,977
Name of EU fund planned to be used							COHESION FUNDS	Cohesion funds AND European Regional Development Fund	Cohesion funds AND European Regional Development Fund	COHESION FUNDS AND RD FUNDS						
Past yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	25	79	73	7	974	1,198		1,075	67	77			844	11,810	8,436	3,373
Past yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	10	58	20	23	338	485		316	0	46	266	35	504	6,424	5,007	1,418
Current yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	52	18	62	2	1,122	900	4	1,354	188	118	195		844	12,946	9,302	3,644
Current yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	5	13	15	2	238	407	46	420	0	91	295	20	504	6,457	5,044	1,413
Expected yearly investment collecting system (new and renewal) (million €)	21	28	93	2	1,003	668	3	750	138	36	683		745	12,411	9,654	2,757
Expected yearly investment treatment plant (new and renewal) (million €)	0	10	43	2	340	354	29	156	64	14	763	20	135	6,522	5,507	1,015
Evolution of the investments (PAST to CURRENT)	↗	↘	↘	↘	→	↘	↘	↗	↗	↗	↗		→	↗	↗	↗
Evolution of the investments (CURRENT to EXPECTED)	↘	↗	↗	↘	→	↘	↘	↘	↗	↘	↗	→	↘	↘	↗	↘
Method used for the calculation of current / expected investment	PAST: average 2010-2014 CUR: average 2015-2016 EXPT: average 2016-2022	PAST: average 2005-2011(previous) CUR: 2012-2015 EXPCT: average 2016-2018	2014/2015average 2016-2018	PAST: average 2009-2011 (previous) CURRENT: average 2012-2020 (previous) EXPT: average 2016 -2020	Average 2010-2012average2013-2015average 2016-2020	2010-2012 (previous reporting) /2013-2015 (previous reporting) / 2015-2021 (new reporting)	PAST: Average 2002-2012 CU: 2013-2016 EXPT: 2017- 2018	PAST: Average 2010-2014 CUR: average 2015-2016(previous) EXPT: average 2017-2023	PAST: Average 2002-2012 CU: 2013-2015 EXPT: 2016- 2021	PAST: Average 2010-2014 CU: 2015 EXPT: 2016- 2021	PAST: 2014 previous CUR: average 2015-2016 EXP: average 2017 - 2021 not included renewal in the infrastructure	PAST: 2012 CUR: average 2015-2020 EXP: average 2015-2020 investments only related to compliance achievement it does not take into	PAST: average 2010-2014 CU average 2010-2014 EXP: Average 2015-2021			
Total organic design capacity (p.e.) 2014)	2,240,079	3,579,383	945,200	720,000	21,806,765	49,645,180	16,593,694	19,653,409	7,299,471	2,206,973		13,635,195	91,202,408	687,666,125	557,117,292	130,548,833
Total organic design capacity (p.e.) (expected)	2,249,163	3,580,000	1,065,905	600,000	21,800,000	46,370,111	16,561,230	11,215,860	8,421,375	2,801,852		13,635,195	88,586,890	693,231,125	567,311,543	125,919,582
Generated load agglomerations	1,549,339	2,652,090	606,215	513,001	18,225,775	38,536,550	12,029,570	20,924,781	4,656,291	1,462,223	61,860,028	12,523,628	70,882,026	603,704,748	488,253,432	105,451,316
IAS agglomeration	44,290	124,629	4,291	0	0	3,350,373	0	138,617	766,082	91,220	782,998	0	370,425	14,756,036	8,172,754	6,583,282
Discharged without treatment before connection	0	0	0	0	0	239,643	6,090	8,118,057	19,312	126,801	325,018	0	0	10,960,120	929,297	10,030,823
Total load entering (2014)	1,300,457	2,529,423	601,924	513,001	17,995,880	34,990,743	12,004,870	12,897,262	3,870,897	1,243,726	60,488,649	12,524,158	70,455,641	567,798,995	482,177,320	85,621,675
Ratio load entering the planned UWWTP /total generated load	17.8%	0.0%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	68.1%	14.5%	68.9%	21.3%	36.2%	26.1%	1.4%	1.1%	15.5%	7.0%	55.6%
Primary						14	2	12		1				58	3	55
secondary	65			2		464	35	1094	46	1	422		2	2,608	521	2,087
More stringent nitrogen							1		65	4			1	112	21	91
More stringent phosphorus											55	7	7	86	84	2
More stringent microbiology							7	10			5			40	18	22
More stringent nitrogen phosphorus	3		3			335	3	175	23	18		4		771	58	713
More stringent nitrogen phosphorus microbiology							1	0		2				20	18	2
More stringent nitrogen microbiology							1	13			2		1	43	30	13
More stringent phosphorus microbiology											1			6	3	3
More stringent unknown or other				1										13	1	12
more stringent (total)	3	0	3	1	0	335	13	198	88	24	63	11	9	1091	233	858
TOTAL treatment	68		3			813	50	1304	134	26	485	11	11	3,754	757	2,997
Population (million) (Eurostat 2014, Eurostat 2016)	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	17.0	38.0	10.3	19.8	5.4	2.1	46.4	9.9	65.3	510.0	405.6	104.4
ratio total investment/population PAST	18.0	47.4	161.5	67.5	77.3	44.3		70.4	12.3	59.6	5.7	3.6	20.6	35.8	33.1	45.9
ratio total investment/population CURRENT	28.7	10.6	133.7	10.1	80.1	34.4	4.8	89.8	34.6	101.3	10.6	2.0	20.6	38.0	35.4	48.4
ratio total investment/population EXPECTED	10.8	13.0	237.2	10.1	79.1	26.9	3.1	45.9	37.1	24.2	31.1	2.0	13.5	37.1	37.4	36.1

5. List of relevant acronyms, abbreviations and symbols used in the Report

EU-European Union

EUR-euros

IAS-individual or other appropriate systems

AT-Austria

BE-Belgium

BG-Bulgaria

CY-Cyprus

CZ-Czech Republic

DE-Germany

DK-Denmark

EE-Estonia

EL-Greece

ES-Spain

FI-Finland

FR-France

HR-Croatia

HU-Hungary

IE-Ireland

IT-Italy

LT-Lithuania

LV-Latvia

LU-Luxembourg

MT-Malta

NL-Netherlands

PL-Poland

PT-Portugal

RO-Romania

SE-Sweden

SI-Slovenia

SK-Slovakia

UK-United Kingdom

N-nitrogen

P-phosphorus

p.e.-population equivalents

SIIF-structured implementation and information framework

TFEU-Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

UWWTD-Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

WFD-Water Framework Directive