



Council of the  
European Union

017492/EU XXVII. GP  
Eingelangt am 07/04/20

Brussels, 7 April 2020  
(OR. en)

7236/20

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Interinstitutional File:  
2018/0169 (COD)

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VOTE 14  
INF 58  
PUBLIC 21  
CODEC 262

#### NOTE

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Subject:

- Voting result
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse (first reading)
- Adoption of the Council's position at first reading and of the statement of the Council's reasons

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The outcome of voting on the above mentioned legislative act can be found in Annex to this note.

Reference document:

15301/1/19 REV1

date of decision to use the Written Procedure by Coreper, Part 1, 20.03.2020

The statements and/or explanations of vote are in Annex 2 to this note.



## General Secretariat of the Council

Institution: Council of the European Union  
 Session:  
 Configuration:  
 Item: 2018/0169 (COD) (Document: 15301/1/19 REV1)  
 Voting Rule: qualified majority  
 Subject: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse (first reading)

Vote	Members	Population (%)
Yes	25	80,25%
No	0	0%
Abstain	2	19,75%
Not participating	0	
Total	27	

Sitting date: 07/04/2020

Final result



Member State	Weighting	Vote	Member State	Weighting	Vote
BELGIQUE/BELGIË	2,56		LIETUVA	0,62	
БЪЛГАРИЯ	1,56		LUXEMBOURG	0,14	
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	2,35		MAGYARORSZÁG	2,18	
DANMARK	1,30		MALTA	0,11	
DEUTSCHLAND	18,54		NEDERLAND	3,89	
EESTI	0,30		ÖSTERREICH	1,98	
ÉIRE/IRELAND	1,10		POLSKA	8,49	
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ	2,40		PORTUGAL	2,30	
ESPAÑA	10,49		ROMÂNIA	4,34	
FRANCE	14,98		SLOVENIJA	0,47	
HRVATSKA	0,91		SLOVENSKO	1,22	
ITALIA	13,65		SUOMI/FINLAND	1,23	
ΚΥΠΡΟΣ	0,20		SVERIGE	2,29	
LATVIJA	0,43		UNITED KINGDOM		

\* When acting on a proposal from the Commission or the High Representative, qualified majority is reached if at least 55 % of members vote in favour (15 MS) accounting for at least 65% of the population

For information: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/public-vote>

**Statement by Greece**

1. Greece supports the "Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse". The establishment of an integrated, stable and commonly accepted regulatory framework at EU level will contribute significantly to dealing with drought and water scarcity which are likely to be more severe in the future, due to the climate change.
2. However, Greece maintains that the dilution of reclaimed water, by itself must not be considered as a water treatment option, i.e. food business operators or farmers should not be allowed to dilute reclaimed water of any quality class and subsequently use it as being of a higher (cleaner) quality class.
3. Greece is among the Member States that have already in force such a regulatory framework which includes even stricter provisions. It goes without saying that health protection is fundamental to us and therefore we reserve our right to adopt additional provisions and implement further measures at a national level, in line with the precautionary principle.

**Statement by the Slovak Republic**

The Slovak Republic is aware of the fact that some Member States have to face the problem of water scarcity and droughts as a result of climate change. However, according to the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, climate change affects the spread and multiplication of various diseases, harmful substances and pathogens transmitted through water, food, eg Salmonella, which affect the health of the population. Therefore, the use of such reused water for agricultural irrigation must not endanger the health of the final consumer as a result of insufficient water quality criteria on reused water and must take into account the future development.

During the negotiations on this reused water, we have consistently called for an ambitious proposal with regard to the objective of ensuring the efficient and equal functioning of the internal market (movement of goods) by imposing uniform requirements for reused water for all Member States and with regard to the objective of protecting the environment, human and animal health. We regret that this was not reflected in the final text.

We are also disappointed that the proposal on mandatory labelling has not been incorporated, which we regard as misleading the end consumer and suppressing his right to information. This goes against the principle of transparent information to the final consumer and in particular against various vulnerable groups, eg elderly people, children, people with weak immune system.

Similarly, our proposals to tighten the quality parameters of the Regulation as regards the inclusion of several quality parameters such as Salmonella have not been accepted. We emphasized the high level of health protection, food quality and strictly set criteria in the Annex. In the current wording, we do not consider the protection of the health of the final consumer to be sufficiently addressed.

At the same time, we have reservations on the wording of Article 2.2, which does not allow a Member State to apply for a derogation on a neutral way on the basis of one or more of the criteria set out in the Regulation. The current wording gives the European Commission too much discretion to decide on a derogation on the basis of all the criteria mentioned in the Regulation.

Given our health and food concerns, we are not in a position to agree with this regulation and therefore we abstain from voting.

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