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

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

{COM(2020) 492 final}

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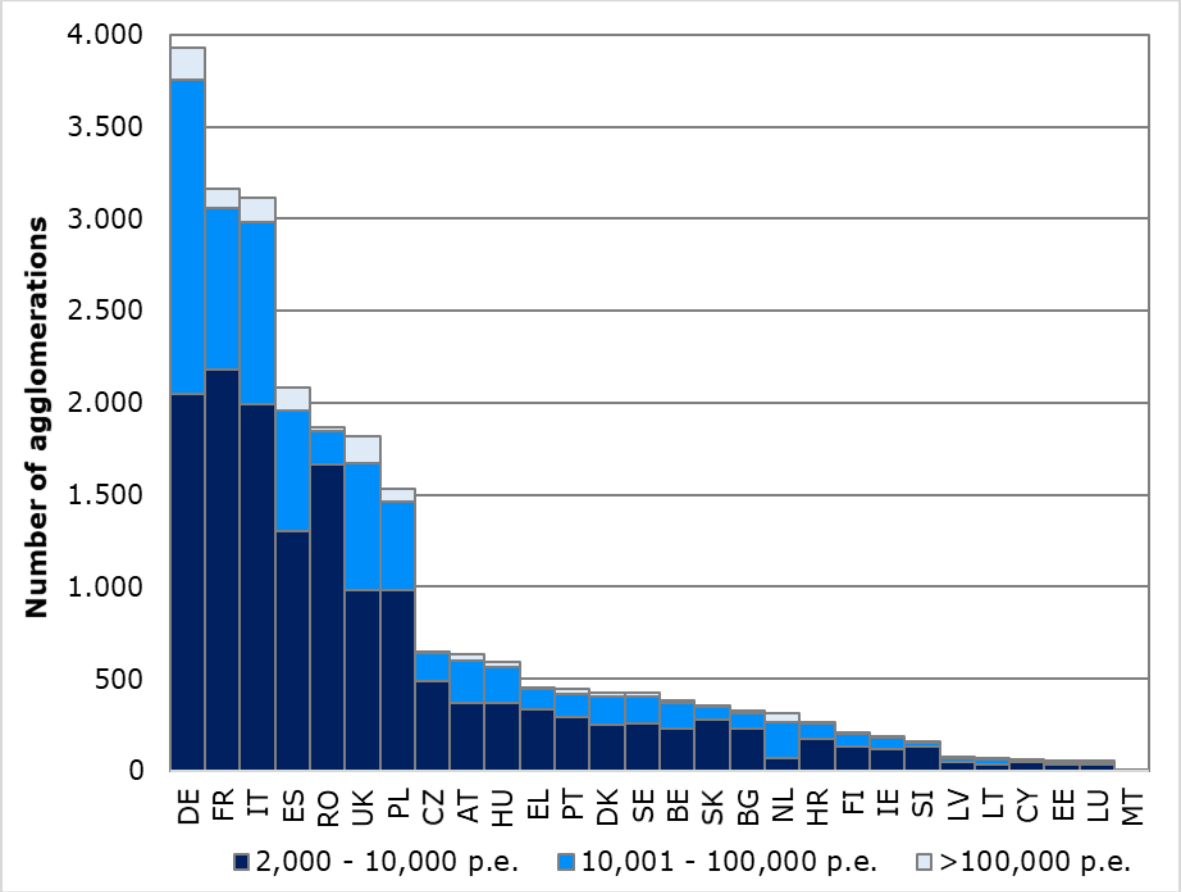
1. Number of agglomerations in EU Member States, by size categories (generated waste water load).



Number of agglomerations with over 2,000 population equivalents (p.e.) per Member State and size category. The categories reflect the three main ranges of size defined in the Directive, each of which is subject to different legal obligations on treatment, depending on the nature of the area where waste water is discharged. The variation in distribution between countries reflects differences in their level of urbanisation and in the structure of urban areas.

Germany has most agglomerations (3,927). It also has the largest number of very large agglomerations (above 100,000 p.e.): 174.

There are four Member States (DE, FR, IT and ES) with over 2,000 agglomerations. The majority of EU countries (18) have fewer than 500 agglomerations.

2. Compliance rate and distance to target in 2016

2.1. Summary table per Member State in 2016, and change compared with 2014 status

Member State	Legal compliance rate 2016				Evolution since last report			Distance to target 2016, expired deadline only			IAS
	Collection (Article 3)	Secondary treatment (Article 4)	More stringent treatment (Article 5)	Collection and treatment	Collection (Article 3)	Secondary treatment (Article 4)	More stringent treatment (Article 5)	Collection (Article 3)	Secondary treatment (Article 4)	More stringent treatment (Article 5)	2016
AT	100%	100%	100%	100%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	0%	0%	0.6%
BE	100%	99%	94%	94%	⇧	⇧	⇧	0%	0%	1%	0.0%
BG	51%	38%	22%	23%	⇧	⇧	⇧	6%	14%	18%	8%
CY	76%	76%	72%	76%	⇧	⇨	⇨	17%	18%	0%	3%
CZ	100%	93%	65%	72%	⇨	⇧	⇧	0%	0%	24%	6%
DE	100%	100%	100%	100%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	0%	0%	2%
DK	100%	100%	88%	89%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	0%	5%	0%
EE	98%	100%	91%	90%	⇨	⇧	⇨	1%	0%	0%	3%
EL	100%	95%	99%	96%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	5%	1%	10%
ES	97%	86%	65%	78%	⇨	⇧	⇧	0%	12%	34%	1%
FI	100%	99%	96%	96%	⇨	⇧	⇧	0%	1%	2%	0%
FR	100%	85%	93%	85%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	8%	5%	0%
HR	No expired deadline							Not provided			
HU	72%	71%	73%	67%	⇨	⇨	⇨	4%	6%	5%	11%
IE	100%	51%	23%	42%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	49%	73%	4%
IT	95%	71%	66%	48%	⇨	⇨	⇨	1%	12%	10%	4%
LV	100%	100%	98%	99%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	0%	2%	3%
LT	100%	100%	100%	100%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	0%	0%	4%
LU	100%	100%	93%	95%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	0%	7%	5%
MT	100%	0%	0%	0%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	95%	100%	0%
NL	100%	100%	100%	100%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	0%	0%	0%
PL	97%	93%	87%	86%	⇧	⇧	⇧	0%	1%	10%	6%
PT	100%	82%	85%	80%	⇨	⇧	⇧	0%	16%	8%	0%
RO	15%	9%	9%	6%	⇧	⇧	⇧	26%	50%	65%	1%
SE	100%	99%	95%	95%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	1%	2%	0%
SI	62%	39%	24%	33%	⇧	⇧	⇨	4%	7%	43%	5%
SK	100%	91%	85%	86%	⇨	⇨	⇧	0%	2%	4%	15%
UK	100%	99%	93%	96%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	1%	6%	0.5%
EU-28	95%	88%	86%	81%	⇨	⇨	⇧	1%	6%	8%	2%
EU-15	99%	91%	91%	85%	⇨	⇨	⇨	0%	6%	5%	2%
EU-13	76%	72%	65%	62%	⇧	⇨	⇧	6%	11%	20%	6%

Compliance		Distance to target	
	97% - 100%		0% - 3%
	95% - 97%		3% - 5%
	85% - 95%		5% - 15%
	70% - 85%		15% - 30%
	< 70%		> 30%

COMPLIANCE RATE:

Five countries are fully or almost fully compliant with all the Directive's requirements (AT, DE, LV, LT and NL). Other five countries reach a very high compliance level (EL, FI, SE and UK). Seven countries are placed in a relatively high level (BE, DK, EE, FR, LU, PL and

SK). Four countries are in a lower level of compliance (CY, CZ, ES and PT). At the other end of the scale, seven (BG, HU, IE, IT, MT, RO and SI) comply to a limited or very limited extent.

Four countries (BE, BG, PL and RO) show positive trends (compliance rates increased above 1%) for all articles. The largest increases can be found for collection in BG, CY and RO, showing an increase of more than 10%; for secondary treatment in BG and SI, showing an increase of over 18%; and for more stringent treatment, with an increase of over 15% in BG, LU, PL, PT and SK. On average, the situation for EU-28 shows a compliance rate of 81% for collection and treatment. Taken in isolation, collection is doing best, with a compliance rate of 95%.

DISTANCE TO TARGET

Nine countries (AT, BE, DE, EE, FI, LV, LT, NL, SE) have already met very high targets in collection and treatment. However, a further eight (RO, MT, IE, SI, ES, CY, CZ, BG) still have a significant way to go, with distance to target values of over 15% or even 30% in collection and/or treatment. Malta has a very high value of distance to target for secondary treatment (95%). Excessive salt water in all treatment plants and farm manure discharges into collecting systems may explain the country's poor bad performance. Other ten countries (DK, EL, FR, HU, IT, LU, PL, PT, SK and UK) have met high targets, but still have to make some effort at collection and/or treatment level.

2.2. Maps of compliance rate at regional level

The maps in this chapter show compliance rates as percentages, corresponding to collection, secondary treatment, and treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment. They cover all EU countries at the level of NUTS 2 regions.

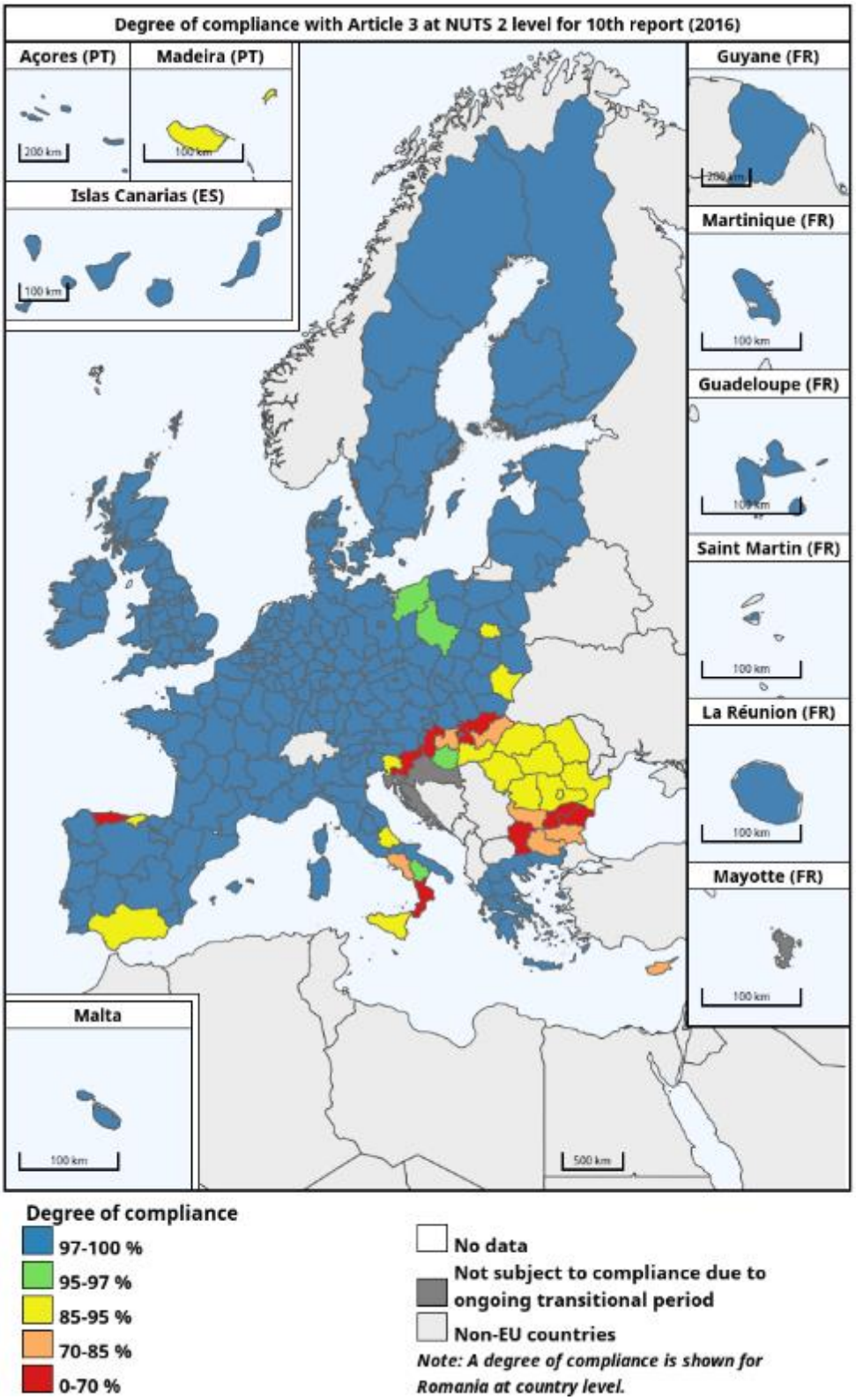
Legal compliance rates for collection and/or treatment reflect the waste water load of agglomerations > 2,000 p.e. found to be **fully compliant** with the requirements of collection (Article 3), secondary treatment (Article 4), or, where applicable, treatment more stringent than secondary (Article 5), compared to the total amount of waste water load that should meet such requirements, as per Article, expressed as a percentage.

Legal compliance rates can be calculated at agglomeration, regional, national, EU level, etc., depending on the type of data taken into consideration and compared.

Legal compliance with Articles 3, 4 or 5 does not reflect the fractions of load in agglomerations that are not fully compliant, but which are in line with the Directive's requirements. For instance, an agglomeration that collects and adequately treats 80% of the waste water it generates is not considered compliant with Articles 3 and 4/5 of the Directive. This means it will not be included in the calculation of legal compliance rates at regional level, etc, even if the above-mentioned fraction of load is in line with the Directive's requirements at collection and treatment level.

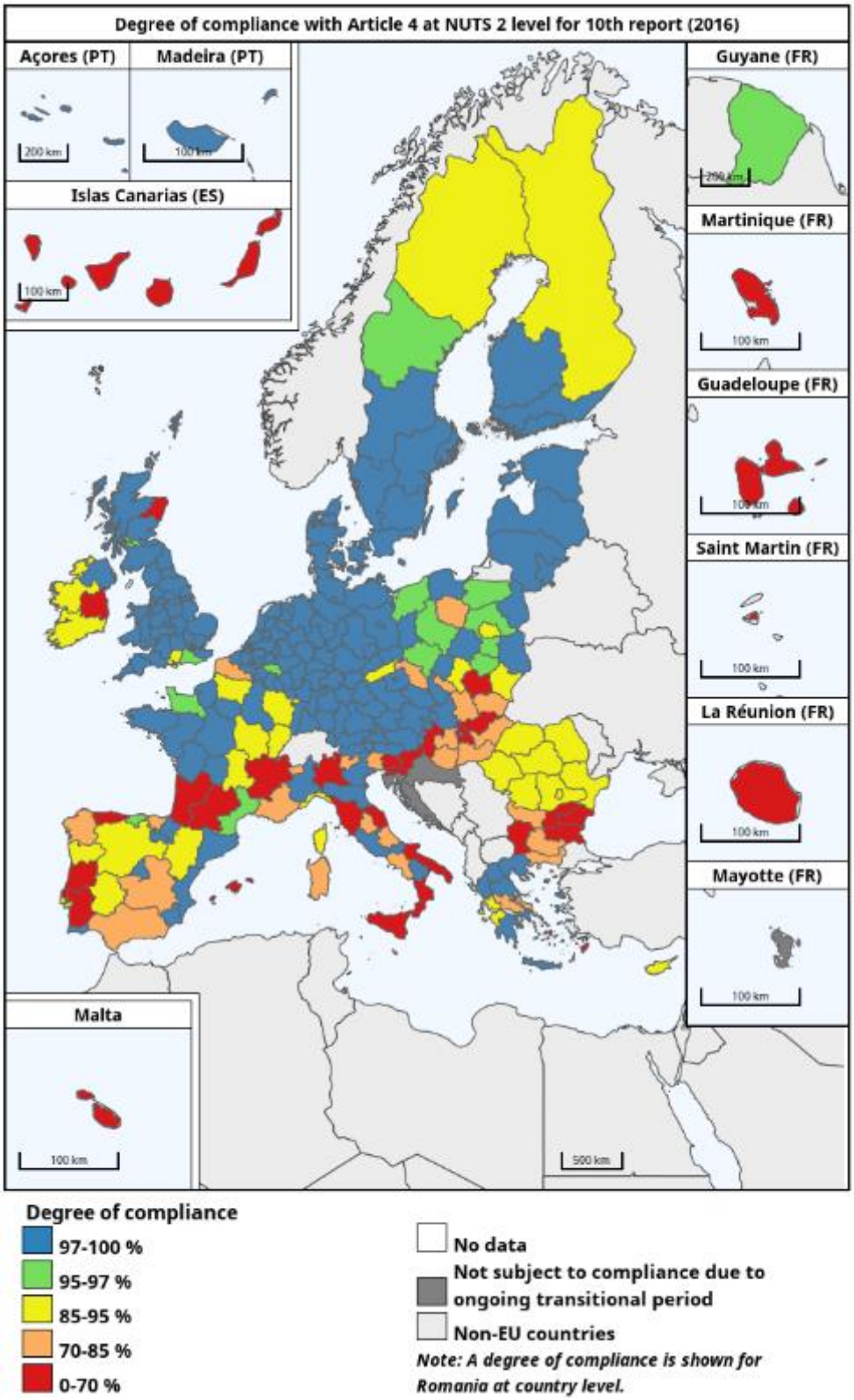
It should therefore be noted that 'legal compliance' does not reflect the efforts yet to be made by each region (in the case of the maps in this chapter) to implement the Directive's requirements in full. The concept is thus far less stringent than 'distance to target'.

2.2.1. Map showing the rate of compliance with Article 3 (collection and IAS)



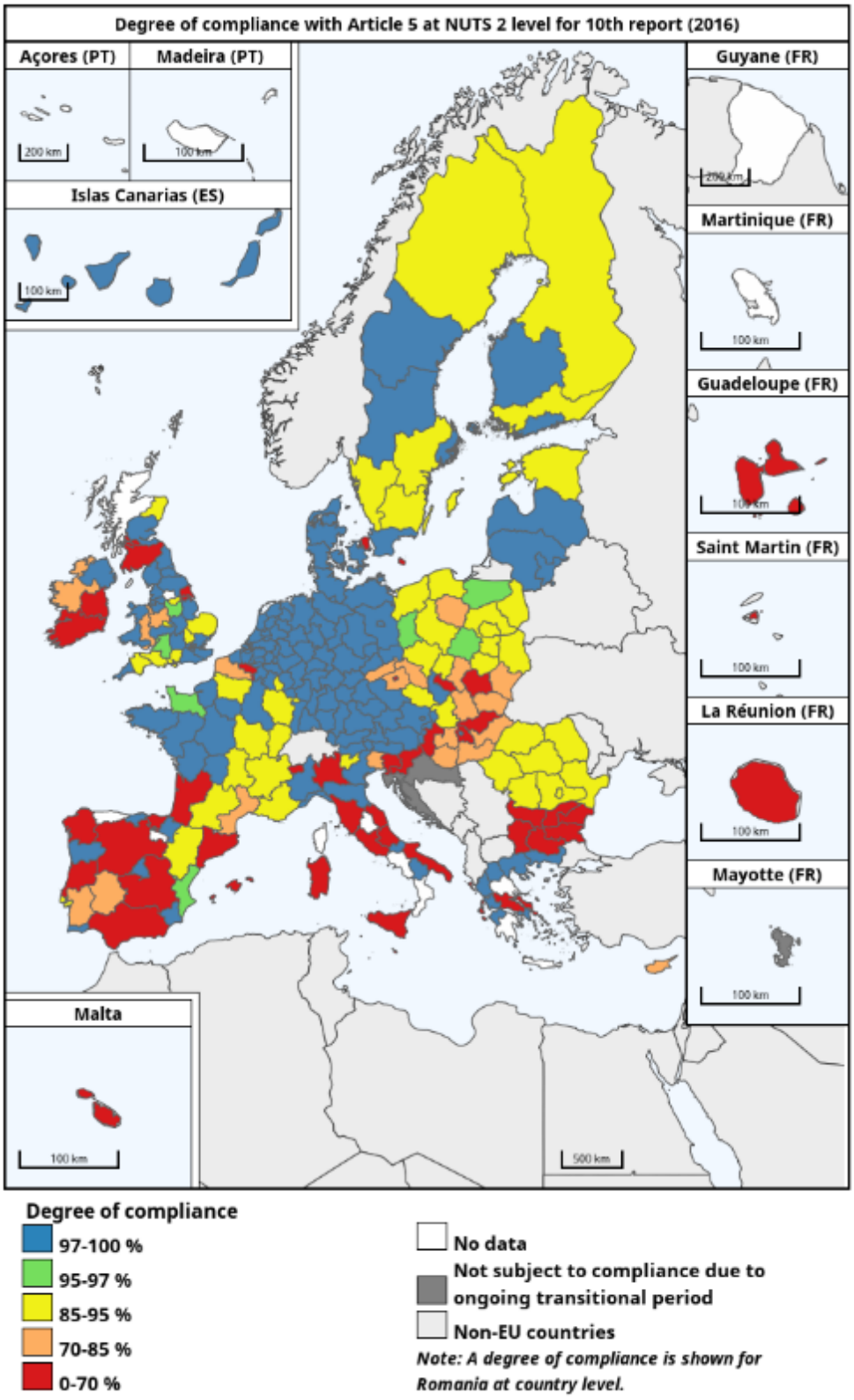
Map showing compliance rate by NUTS 2 regions. All regions in BG, CY, HU, RO and SI, and some regions in ES, IT, PL and PT have low compliance rates for collection, some being in the 0-70% range.

2.2.2. Map showing the rate of compliance with Article 4 (secondary treatment)



Map showing the situation by NUTS 2 regions. All regions in BG, CY, HU, MT, RO and SI, and some regions in CZ, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, PL, PT, SK and the UK, have compliance rates for secondary treatment of below 85%. More than 20 EU regions even fall below 70%.

2.2.3. Map showing the rate of compliance with Article 5 (more stringent treatment than secondary)



Map showing the situation by NUTS 2 regions. All regions of BG, CY, IE, MT, RO and SI, and some regions of BE, CZ, DK, EL, ES, FR, HU, IT, PL, PT, SE, SK and the UK, have a compliance rate of below 85% for more stringent treatment. More than 40 regions even fall below 70%.

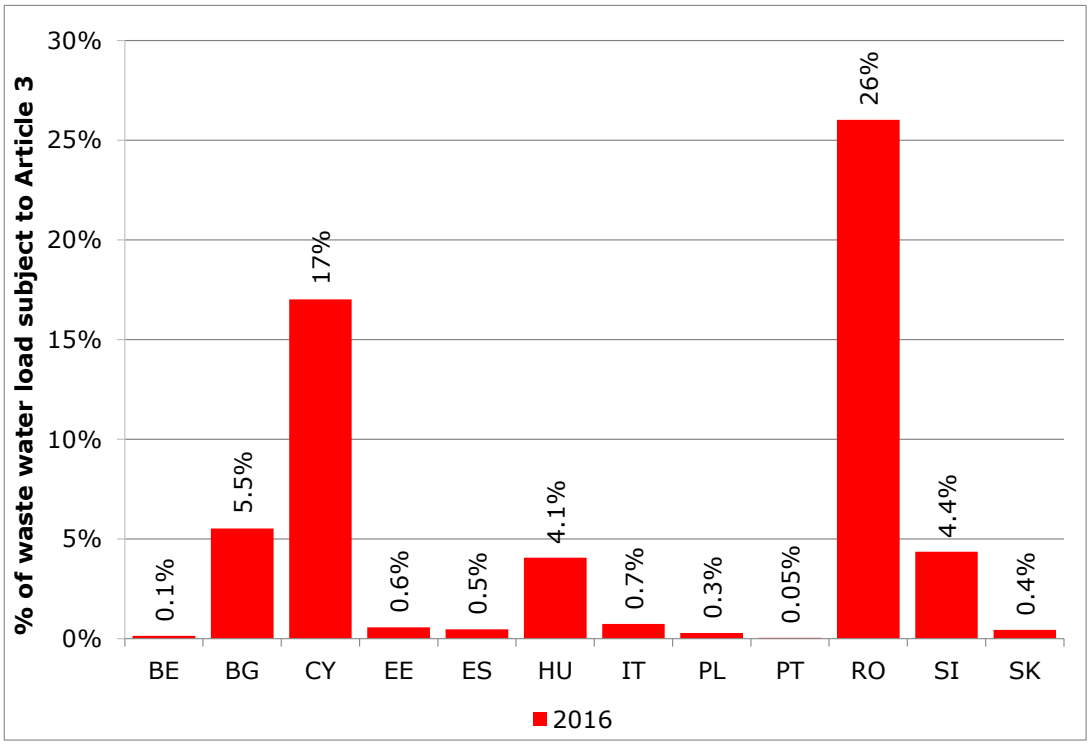
2.3. Distance to target in individual Member States

The term 'distance to target', used for the first time in the Commission's reports in the 2014 reporting year, means the effort still required to comply in full with the Directive's requirements on collection and treatment.

'Distance to target' values do not take account of agglomerations subject to under non-expired deadlines which therefore have no compliance obligations in this report (i.e. agglomerations in Croatia, those that are subject to a final deadline in Romania, or those that discharge waste water into sensitive areas of late designation under Article 5, where applicable).

'Distance to target-treatment' takes account only of collected waste water that is not properly treated (meaning that its treatment is non-compliant and/or the treatment level is inadequate). It does not take account of waste water that is not collected, and therefore not treated.

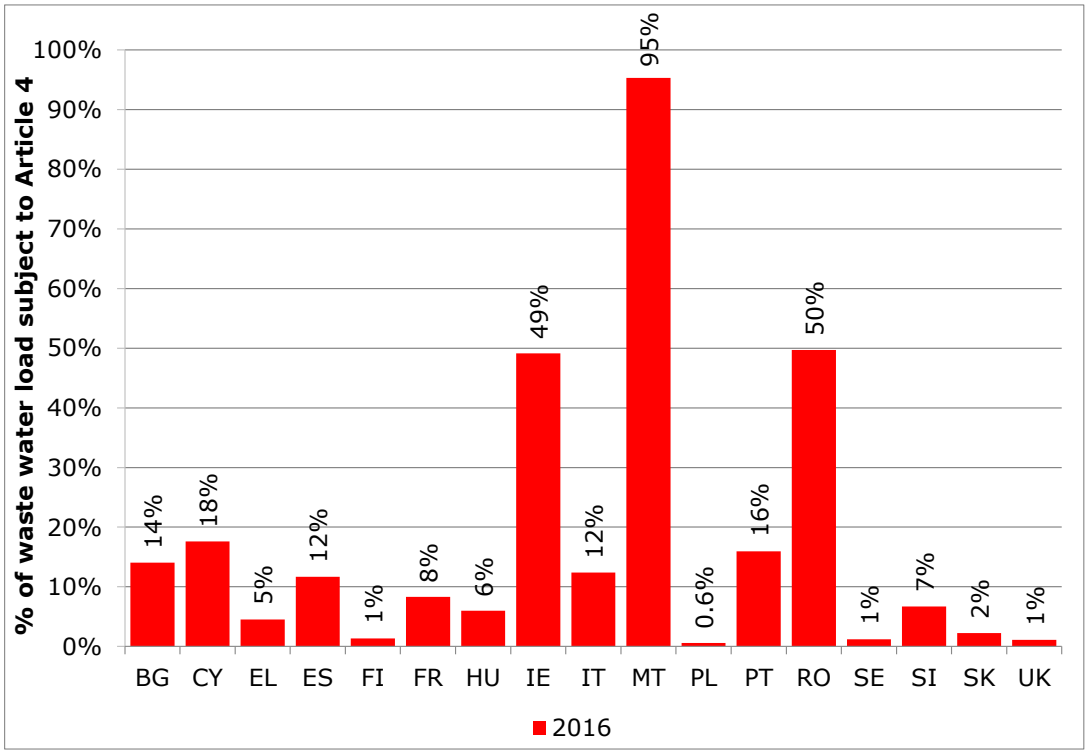
2.3.1. Distance to target for collection (Article 3)



The distance to target for collection in Europe in terms of load is attributable mainly to six Member States which account for the highest absolute values: BG, CY, ES, HU, IT (between 174,000 p.e. and 565,000 p.e. each) and RO, with 4,377,000 p.e. It can be observed in this figure that the corresponding relative values are not so high in two of these countries (ES and

IT), thus meaning that these countries have high amounts of p.e. In 20 Member States the distance to target is not beyond 0.5%. In five (BG, HU, SI, IT, EE) it is between 0.6 and 5.5%, while two (CY and RO) still have a distance to target of 17 and 26%, respectively.

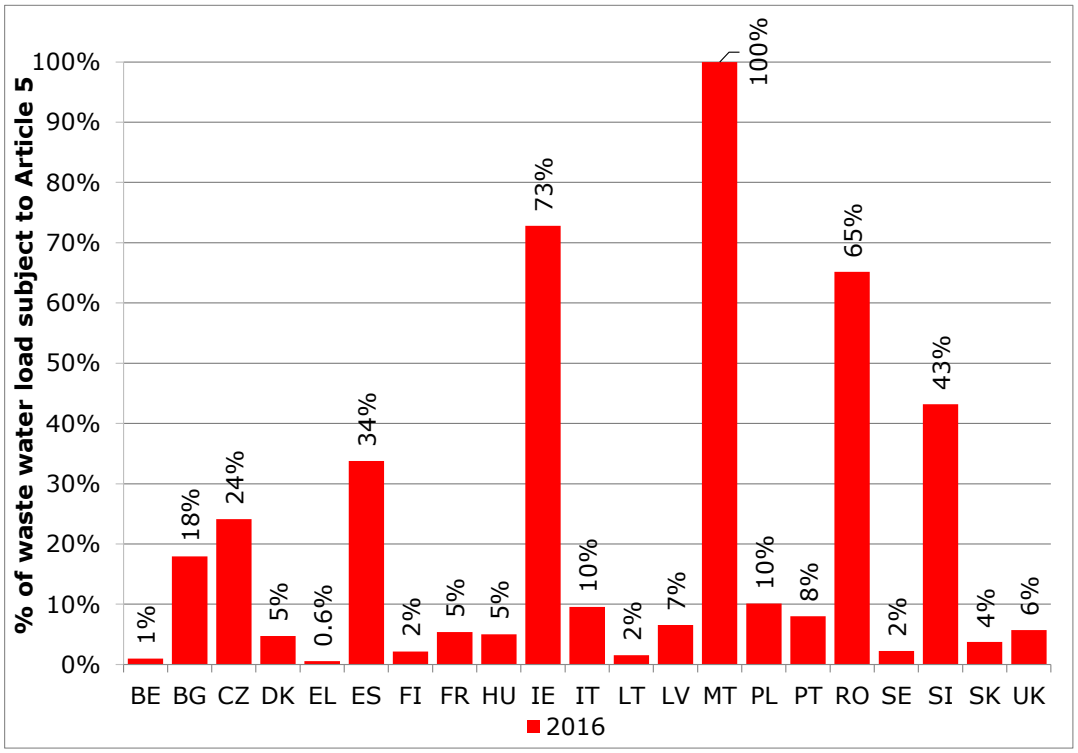
2.3.2. Distance to target for secondary treatment (Article 4)



Fourteen Member States collectively account for most of the distance to target for secondary treatment in Europe in terms of load. Six countries (ES, FR, IE, IT, PT and RO) have values exceeding 1 million p.e. each, even though amongst them, only RO and IE also have high relative values (in the remaining four countries, the distance to target is not so relevant, in relative terms). Together, they account for over 32.5 million p.e. (or 88% of the entire distance to target for 'secondary treatment' in the EU). Another eight countries (BG 901,204 p.e., CY, EL, HU, MT[1], PL, SE and UK) reach levels between 147,000 p.e. and 901,000 p.e. each. In 10 Member States, the distance to target is equal or close to 0%.

[1] Malta shows a very high value in 'distance to target' for secondary treatment (95%). Excessive salt water in all treatment plants and farm manure discharges into collecting systems may explain the country's poor performance.

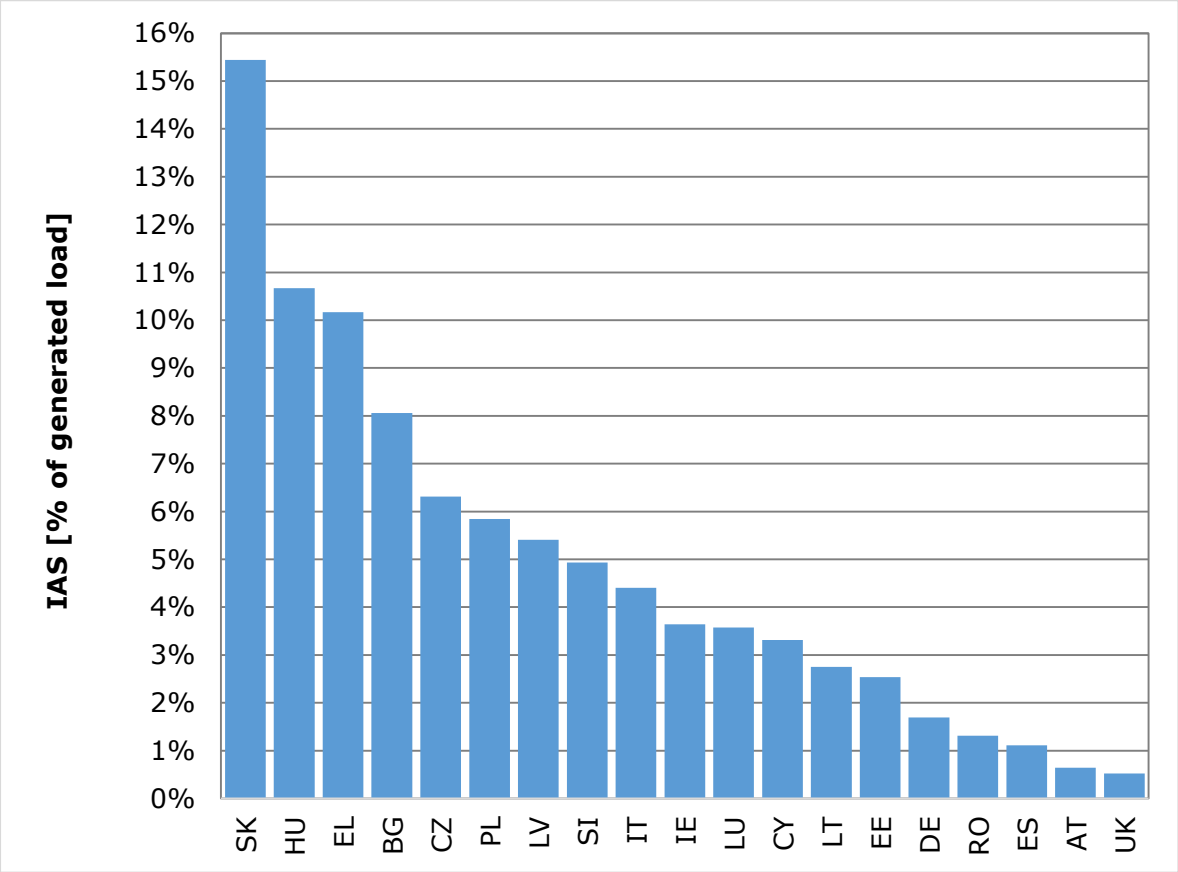
2.3.3. Distance to target for more stringent treatment (Article 5)



Sixteen Member States account for most of the distance to target for more stringent treatment in Europe in terms of load. Nine of these (BG, CZ, ES, FR, IE, IT, PL, RO and UK) are over 1 million p.e. Together they account for about 29.5 million p.e. (93% of the entire distance to target for 'more stringent treatment' in the EU). Only four of these countries (FR, IT, PL and UK) have rates of 10% or below, thus meaning that distance to target is not so relevant at relative level in each of the countries, respectively. Seven countries (DK, HU, MT, PT, SE, SI and SK) are between 111,000 p.e. and 519,000 p.e. each. Six countries (AT, CY, EE, DE, LU and NL) have zero or very close to 0 (EE) distance to target.

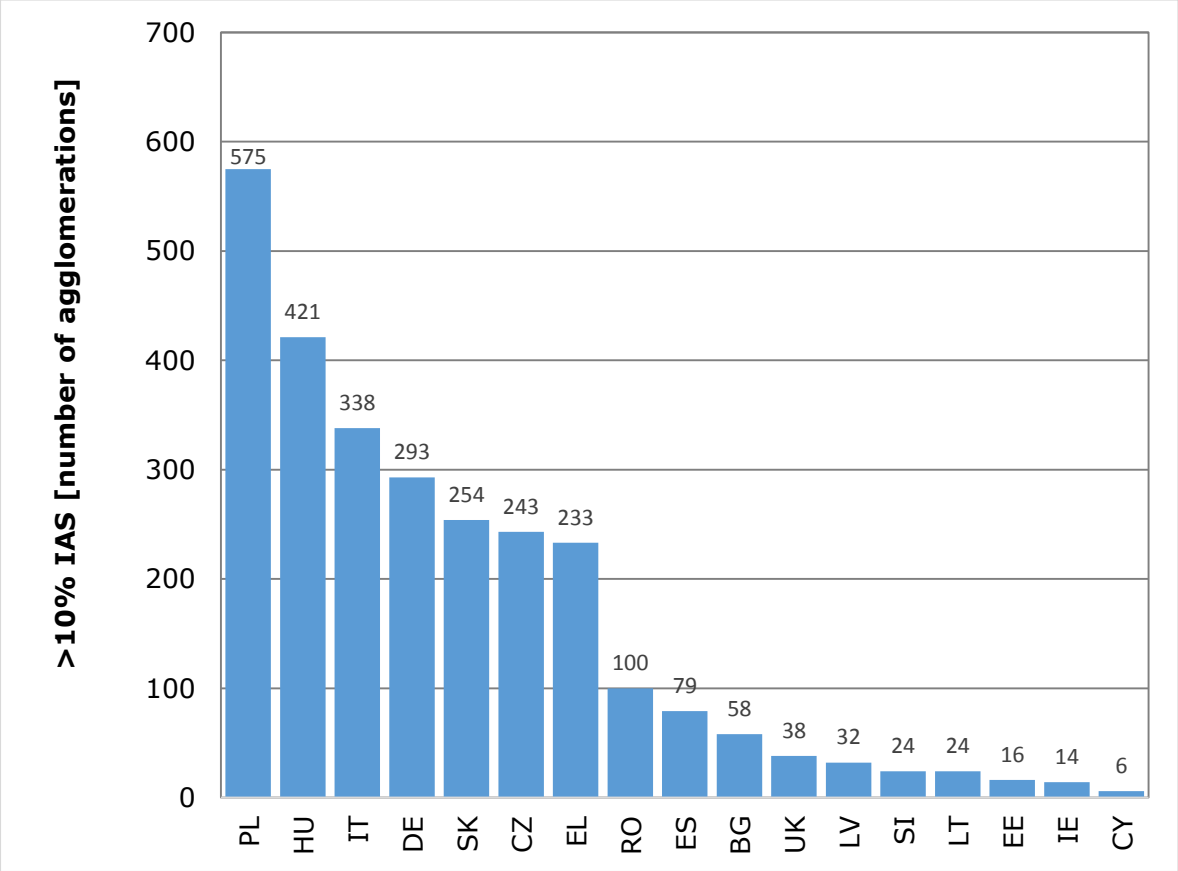
2.4. Rates of application of individual or other appropriate systems (IAS) in individual Member States

2.4.1. Classification by percentage of generated load connected to IAS



This figure shows how much IAS is used by depicting the percentage of generated load for each country reporting the use of IAS. Of the 19 EU countries reporting IAS use, three (SK, HU and EL) use it in more than 10% of the generated load.

2.4.2. Classification of Member States by number of agglomerations which apply more than 10% of IAS



This figure reflects the number of agglomerations reporting that more than 10% of their generated load is addressed through IAS. PL reported the highest number, with 575 agglomerations, while seven countries in total (PL, HU, IT, DE, SK, CZ and EL) reported over 200 agglomerations with a significant percentage of load addressed through IAS.

It should be noted that a high number of agglomerations applying IAS does not necessarily entail a high IAS rate at country level. It indicates that many agglomerations rely, in a relatively high individual rate, on the use of IAS instead of collecting the generated waste waters in their entirety.

2.5. Compliance status of national capitals

Member State	Member State	Capital city	Generated load [p.e.]	Legal compliance/distance to target > 0 (in percentage)			
				Collection	Secondary treatment	More stringent treatment	Collection and treatment
UK	United Kingdom	**London**	10,636,249	C	C	C	C
FR	France	**Paris**	9,545,414	C	C	C	C
EL	Greece	**Athens**	5,200,000	C	C	C	C
DE	Germany	**Berlin**	4,353,563	C	C	NR	C
ES	Spain	**Madrid**	4,018,202	C	C	C	C
AT	Austria	**Vienna**	4,000,000	C	C	C	C
IT	Italy	**Rome**	3,005,533	C	C	NR	C
SE	Sweden	**Stockholm**	2,788,000	C	C	C	C
HU	Hungary	**Budapest**	2,722,686	C	C	C	C
PL	Poland	**Warsaw**	2,491,821	C	C	C	C
BE	Belgium	**Brussels**	1,460,000	C	C	NR (C)	C
NL	Netherlands	**Amsterdam**	1,099,208	C	C	C	C
PT	Portugal	**Lisbon**	1,063,000	C	C	NR	C
FI	Finland	**Helsinki**	926,700	C	C	C	C
LT	Lithuania	**Vilnius**	850,890	C	C	C	C
LV	Latvia	**Riga**	673,670	C	C	C	C
SK	Slovakia	**Bratislava**	530,000	C	C	C (NC)	C (NC)
EE	Estonia	**Tallinn**	468,000	C	C	C	C
CY	Cyprus	**Nicosia**	235,000	C	C	NR	C
LU	Luxembourg	**Luxembourg**	231,359	C	C	C	C
HR	Croatia	**Zagreb**	957,301	PD	PD	PD	PD
IE	Ireland	**Dublin**	2,225,120	C	NC/**100%**	NC/**100%**	NC
RO	Romania	**Bucharest**	2,159,995	NC/**15%**	NC (PD)/**100%**	NC (PD)/**100%**	NC
BG	Bulgaria	**Sofia**	2,037,000	NC/**1%**	NC/**1%**	NC/**1%**	NC
DK	Denmark	**Copenhagen**	1,100,000	C	C	NC (C)/**33%**	NC (C)
CZ	Czech Republic	**Prague**	1,533,060	C	C	NC/**100%**	NC
MT	Malta	**La Vallette**	615,810	C	NC/**94%**	NR	NC
SI	Slovenia	**Ljubljana**	302,293	C	NC/**2%**	NC/**100%**	NC

Legend
C: compliant
NC: non-compliant
PD: pending deadline
NR: not relevant

This table shows all the capital cities in the EU (all 'big cities'[2]), ordered by size but sorted into groups: compliant (on top); subject to pending deadlines (Zagreb, Croatia); and totally or partially non-compliant, at the end of the table. All but three capitals have maintained their reported compliance status. Of the three, two (Copenhagen and Bucharest) are less compliant than at the time of the previous report. Bucharest, whose deadlines have now expired, still discharges 52% of its waste water untreated, while the treatment of the remaining 48% falls short of required standards, especially as regards the removal of nitrogen and phosphorus. Copenhagen has reported that the Damhusåen treatment plant has failed to reach the required level of performance as regards phosphorus treatment. Dublin became non-compliant in 2012, and the downward trend continued in 2016. Bratislava became fully compliant during the reporting period, an improvement on its previous status, especially in terms of treatment. The previous results are given in brackets wherever there has been a change. **Most capitals are fully compliant** with the Directive's requirements.

In addition to legal compliance (/DTT), the values of **distance to target in collection and treatment** (what efforts are still required to reach compliance) are shown.

For all the capital cities **found to be compliant** with the Directive's various requirements (collection/secondary/more stringent treatment)**, the distance to target is equal to zero %.** The values of distance to target in situations of non-compliance span a wide range. Some are very low (e.g. Sofia, for all dimensions; Ljubljana, for secondary treatment), but in most other cases distance to target is equal to 100%.

3. Infringement procedures

[2] Cities with more than 150,000 inhabitants, which may consist of one or more agglomerations.

3.1 Court rulings

The table below lists Court rulings since 1 January 2017. [3]

Member State	Case number	Date issued	Hyperlink to ruling	Information on fines and penalty payments, where relevant
United Kingdom	C-502/15	04-05-2017	Commission v United Kingdom	
Greece	C-320/15	14-09-2017	Commission v Greece	
Greece	C-328/16	22-02-2018	Article 260 Commission v Greece	EUR 3 276 000 for each six-month period of delay and EUR 5 million lump sum
Italy	C-251/17	31-05-2018	Art. 260 Commission v Italy	EUR 25 million lump sum and EUR 30,112,500 for every six months of delay
Spain	C-205/17	25-07-2018	Art. 260 Commission v Spain	EUR 46,522,999 lump sum and EUR 191,217.20 EUR for every day of delay
Ireland	C-427/17	18-03-2019	Commission v Ireland	
Cyprus	C-248/19	5-3-2020	Commission v Cyprus	
Italy	C-668/19	Pending	Pending	
Sweden	C-22/20	Pending	Art. 260 - Pending	

3.2. Open infringement cases[4]

[3] Last updated on 24 March 2020. For a list of previous rulings, please refer to previous Commission implementation reports.
[4] Last updated on 24 March 2020.

There are currently 29 open infringement cases. Most of the non-compliant agglomerations identified in the implementation reports are covered by these cases.

The vast majority of infringement cases listed below are 'horizontal', meaning that they cover groups of agglomerations within a Member State that are found, on the same legal basis, to be in breach of the legislation, usually in the same reported year.

There are horizontal cases involving large agglomerations discharging waste water into 'non-sensitive' areas, or into sensitive areas; cases on small agglomerations; and 'gap cases', involving the compilation of agglomerations found to be non-compliant. 'Gap cases' may be initiated once all other types of cases have been brought at Member State level. They may involve non-compliant agglomerations with obsolescent facilities that were previously compliant, or those that were previously non-compliant but just not reported by a Member State in previous years.

All the deadlines laid down in the Directive have expired as regards the EU-14 Member States plus the UK. Most of the types of cases referred to above have thus already been launched, if needed. A few 'gap cases', based on 2016 results, have yet to be launched.

Some cases relating to the countries which joined the EU after 2004, corresponding to deadlines that expired in 2014 and 2015, have yet to be launched. In many of these cases, in particular, the Commission has also included an investigation of compliance by individual or other appropriate systems (IAS), where such systems are applied at relevant rates at the level of an agglomeration.

EU-14 Member	**Case number**		**Member States that**	**Case**

States and United Kingdom			**have joined the EU since 2004**	**number**
Greece	1999/4336		Czechia	2016/2141
United Kingdom	2000/4225		Romania	2016/2142
Spain	2002/2123		Hungary	2016/2186
Portugal	2002/2128		Slovenia	2016/2188
Greece	2004/2030		Slovakia	2016/2191
Spain	2004/2031		Lithuania	2016/2193
Italy	2009/2034		Latvia	2017/2030
Portugal	2009/2309		Cyprus	2017/2046
Sweden	2009/2310		Bulgaria	2017/2082
Greece	2011/2027		Poland	2017/2183
Spain	2012/2100		Romania	2018/2109
United Kingdom	2013/2055			
Ireland	2013/2056			
Italy	2014/2059			
Spain	2016/2134			
Spain	2017/2100			
France	2017/2125			
Italy	2017/2181			

4. Implementation of Article 17 in individual Member States

The tables below summarise information on investment programmes in 2016 as reported by all EU countries. The investment and work planned correspond to non-compliant situations. For those countries that are fully compliant, the table indicates 'no data'. The national authorities collectively estimated the sum of all investment programmes across the EU in 2016 at nearly EUR 230 billion. This covers work on treatment plants, with a forecast investment cost of EUR 166 billion, and work on collecting systems and/or IAS, investment in which is forecast to cost EUR 63 billion.

As regards the expected yearly investment at national level in collection and treatment, nine countries report a static situation compared with previous reporting. Eight report an increase in investment, and three a decrease (IT, PT and SI).

The highest values of the ratio of the current investment in collection and treatment per inhabitant and year to the expected investment per inhabitant and year are found in Luxembourg (EUR 148/152) and Denmark (EUR 142/134). Both countries have very high compliance rates in these two areas, more stringent treatment being the exception.

The lowest values can be found in Spain (EUR -/14) and Portugal (EUR 4/2) per inhabitant and year. Both countries have medium-to-low compliance rates, especially as regards treatment.

The OECD study[5] estimates that Member States will need to spend an additional EUR 253 billion between 2020 and 2030 to reach and maintain full compliance with the UWWTD. Projections assume that all countries will meet compliance by 2030, and that they will make equal incremental progress each year towards reaching compliance, and adjust their expenditure accordingly. Total expenditure is thus calculated on the basis of both distance to compliance and change in population growth. The OECD estimates do not take account of possible delays in investment or investment backlogs or of the state of existing infrastructure, as there was no data available to assess these aspects. This may explain why country-specific assessments that take into account the state of the assets in question and the investment backlog may differ from OECD projections. The assessment, which builds on 2014 data, uses Eurostat and similar data sources.

[5] OECD, Estimating investment needs and financing capacities for water-related investment in EU member countries: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/economics/OECD_study_en.htm

Number of investments planned		Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czechia	Germany	Denmark	Estonia	Greece	Spain	Finland	France	Croatia	Hungary
Collecting systems	**Planned works (expired deadlines)** [No of works or agglomerations]	no data	0	272	18	0	no data	no data	5	204	89	no data	no data	no data	135
	Planned works (pending deadlines) [No of works or agglomerations]	no data	no data	0	0	0	no data	no data	0	no data	0	0	0	252	0
Treatment plants	**Planned works (expired deadlines)** [No of treatment plants]	no data	3	211	7	6	no data	no data	4	no data	536	3	140	0	180
	Planned works (pending deadlines) [No of treatment plants]	no data	no data	0	0	0	no data	no data	0	no data	1	0	0	239	0
Forecast for investments for non-compliant situations															
Collecting systems	**Forecast for investment needed (as in national plan)** [EUR million]	no data	0	2,251	273	0	no data	no data	54	880	2,044	0	no data	1,975	444
	Amount of (planned) EU funding needed [EUR million]	no data	0	582	12	0	no data	no data	45	748	36	0	no data	1,318	15
	Forecasting period [years]	no data	0	2020-2030	2021-2026	0	no data	no data	2019-2021	2016-2023	2019-2027	0	no data	2019-2025	2019-2022
Treatment plants	**Forecast for investment needed (as in national plan)** [EUR million]	no data	6	732	145	0	no data	no data	7	535	4,451	27	228	836	506
	Amount of (planned) EU funding needed [EUR million]	no data	0	205	30	0	no data	no data	no data	454	100	0	32	566	14
	Forecasting period [years]	no data	2019-2022	2020-2029	2019-2025	0	no data	no data	2019-2020	2016-2023	2019-2027	2019-2021	2019-2023	2019-2026	2019-2023
Annual average costs															
Collecting systems	**EXPECTED annual investment costs (new and renewal)** [EUR million]	262	63	218	34	300 (+ IAS 0.6)	no data	510	23	177	172 (+ IAS 1)	55	2750 (+IAS 660)	249	no data
	Annual average for [years]	2018-2021	2019-2023	2023-2030	2019-2026	2018-2022	no data	2016-2019	2018-2023	2016-2023	2015-2030	2018-2022	2015-2018	2018-2025	no data
Treatment plants	**EXPECTED annual investment costs (new and renewal)** [EUR million]	51	90	65	18	117	no data	255	3	0	489	336	1,550	105	no data
	Annual average for [years]	2018-2021	2019-2021	2023-2030	2019-2026	2018-2022	no data	2016-2019	2018-2023	2016-2023	2015-2030	2018-2022	2015-2018	2018-2025	no data
	Change in amount of investment (CURRENT to EXPECTED)	⇨	⇨	⇧	⇨	⇨		⇨	⇧	⇧		⇨	⇧		
	Ratio: CURRENT investment/population [EUR/inhabitant/year]	37	13	21	63	40	36	142	16	no data	0	69	58	no data	26
	Ratio: EXPECTED investment/population [EUR/inhabitant/year]	36	14	40	61	40	no data	134	20	16	14	71	74	84	no data

Number of investments planned		Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Sweden	Slovenia	Slovakia	United Kingdom
Collecting systems	**Planned works (expired deadlines)** [No of works or agglomerations]	11	276	31	54	no data	no data	no data	1,056	0	785	no data	93	92	5
	Planned works (pending deadlines) [No of works or agglomerations]	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data	0	0	1,017	0	0	0	0
Treatment plants	**Planned works (expired deadlines)** [No of treatment plants]	29	1,860	1	1	0	3	no data	592	49	650	12	35	72	34
	Planned works (pending deadlines) [No of treatment plants]	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data	0	0	979	0	0	0	0
Forecast for investments for non-compliant situations															
Collecting systems	**Forecast for investment needed (as in national plan)** [EUR million]	388	32691.36	50	1	0	no data	no data	3,465	no data	5,118	no data	406	527	12,303
	Amount of (planned) EU funding needed [EUR million]	no data	no data	35	1	0	no data	no data	no data	no data	2,534	no data	160	442	0
	Forecasting period [years]	2021-2023	2019-2030	2020-2023	2023-2023	0	no data	no data	2019-2021	no data	2019-2027	no data	2019-2028	2020-2023	2020-2023
Treatment plants	**Forecast for investment needed (as in national plan)** [EUR million]	603	151,351	1	3	0	4	no data	4,270	111	1,917	101	97	171	129
	Amount of (planned) EU funding needed [EUR million]	113	no data	no data	2	0	4	no data	no data	73,46	898	no data	47	107	no data
	Forecasting period [years]	2019-2025	2019-2029	2020-2020	2019-2029	0	2019-2019	no data	2019-2021	2019-2022	2019-2027	2019-2023	2019-2029	2019-2023	2019-9999
Annual average costs															
Collecting systems	**EXPECTED annual investment costs (new and renewal)** [EUR million]	118	354	22	71	43	8	854	628	1	545	372	21	140	576
	Annual average for [years]	2017-2021	2018-2023	2016-2022	2017-2020	2018-2020	2019-2023	2019-2024	2016-2021	2013-2022	2018-2027	2016-2017	2019-2028	2018-2023	2018-2023
Treatment plants	**EXPECTED annual investment costs (new and renewal)** [EUR million]	205	397	no data	19	45	1	367	416	21	198	291	7	34	904
	Annual average for [years]	2017-2021	2018-2023	no data	2017-2020	2018-2020	2019-2023	2019-2024	2016-2021	2012-2022	2018-2027	2016-2021	2019-2028	2018-2023	2018-2023
	Change in amount of investment (CURRENT to EXPECTED)		↓			→	→	→		↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
	Ratio: CURRENT investment/population [EUR/inhabitant/year]	no data	20	28	no data	148	21	71	no data	4	9	58	37	18	17
	Ratio: EXPECTED investment/population [EUR/inhabitant/year]	68	12	11	31	152	20	72	27	2	38	67	13	32	23