



2018/0169(COD)

6.11.2018

AMENDMENTS

114 - 310

Draft report
Simona Bonafè
(PE628.362v01-00)

Minimum requirements for water reuse

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2018)0337 – C8-0220/2018 – 2018/0169(COD))

Amendment 114
Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

—

Proposal for a rejection

The European Parliament rejects [the Commission proposal].

Or. en

Justification

Member States have already adopted national standards and rules on water reuse. Accordingly, the adoption of a European regulation on this issue would be overreaching. The extent to which Member States experience water stress varies greatly in terms of quantity and quality throughout the EU. Only some Member States' agricultural sectors are exposed to "water stress", yet the Commission would require all of them to observe the minimum standards and adjust their national rules. A regulation is thus not the appropriate instrument to be applied in this case. The issue in general is already sufficiently covered by the Water Framework Directive and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive. Should there be a further need for a European solution, the regulation would have to provide for the possibility of national exemptions and/or contain a clause stating that water reuse can be forbidden. Moreover, the proposed regulation is not compatible with the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity, as the objective of the regulation can also be met through measures at national and/or regional level.

Amendment 115

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Lukas Mandl

Proposal for a regulation

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on minimum requirements for water reuse
(Text with EEA relevance)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on minimum requirements for water reuse
(Text with EEA relevance)

Or. en

Justification

“Horizontal amendment” - should apply to the whole text. According to the Impact Assessment both a Directive and Regulation are considered as fit for purpose. The legal instrument of a Directive would better accommodate for differences across the EU. The Directive will leave the necessary flexibility in transposition in order to address adequately the risks to local public health and to the local environment.

Amendment 116

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture.

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. ***Account must be taken here of the many and increasing number of bottled-water supply companies that are tapping into both underground and overground water-supply sources, and who - further - are direct contributors to the huge and increasing plastic-bottle volumes and their attendant environmental problems. Beyond that,*** and in particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture.

Or. en

Amendment 117

Birgit Collin-Langen, Christophe Hansen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Jahr, Peter Liese, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. ***In particular, climate change and drought*** are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture.

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. ***Numerous challenges*** are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture. ***Climate change is particularly contributing to the extreme weather events which have uneven consequences across the EU: while southern and western European countries are facing droughts, the northern European countries have to deal with significant environment and economic damages caused by floods.***

Or. en

Justification

It is important to precise that the climate change has uneven consequences across Europe. In this regards the flexibility shall permit Members States to adopt the most appropriate and cost-effective measures in order to face the strain of the availability of the fresh water in the context of the integrated water management.

Amendment 118

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, ***arising from urban development and agriculture.***

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater ***caused above all by agriculture, industrial activities and urban development.***

Amendment 119
Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture.

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development, ***unsuitable consumption practices*** and agriculture.

Amendment 120
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, ***arising from*** urban ***development and*** agriculture.

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, ***especially in*** urban ***and rural areas, as well as in*** agriculture.

Amendment 121
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture.

Amendment

(1) The water resources of the Union are increasingly coming under pressure, leading to water scarcity and quality deterioration. In particular, climate change, ***unpredictable weather patterns*** and drought are contributing significantly to the strain on the availability of freshwater, arising from urban development and agriculture

Or. en

Amendment 122

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing ***pressure*** on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

Amendment

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing ***pressures*** on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of ***waste water, reclaimed in environmentally safe conditions in order to avoid changes to ecosystems, soil and crops, as well as the emergence of health and hygiene risks to the population, and thereby reducing the abstraction of surface and ground water and the impact of*** treated urban waste water ***discharges on the water bodies receiving them***. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever

appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Or. it

Amendment 123

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23

Amendment

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated **waste water, increasing its availability in terms of quality and quantity, limiting extraction from water bodies and groundwater, reducing the impact of discharges on water bodies receiving them and promoting water savings through the multiple use of urban** waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Or. en

Amendment 124

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse *of water* as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Amendment

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the *efficiency and reuse measures, inter alia, promotion of water-efficient technologies in industry and water-saving irrigation techniques* as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Justification

The water-saving irrigation techniques together with the use of reclaimed water can considerably contribute to the sustainable use of water.

Amendment 125 **Luke Ming Flanagan**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Amendment

(2) The Union's ability to respond to the increasing pressure on water resources could be enhanced by wider ***and more effective and efficient*** reuse of treated waste water. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ mentions the reuse of water as one of the supplementary measures Member States may choose to apply to achieve the Directive's objectives of good qualitative and quantitative water status for surface waters and groundwaters. Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁶ requires that treated waste water be reused whenever appropriate.

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Justification

There are many areas in which fully treated water is used at the moment, where such water isn't really necessary (car-washes etc.).

Amendment 126

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) The competent authorities of the Member States should periodically determine and update the water balance to ensure that available or usable resources in a given reference area are balanced with the requirements for various uses, including irrigation. As part of this planning, which seeks to maintain the integrity of the environmental heritage while safeguarding the rights of future generations, actions should be planned to promote the reuse of reclaimed urban waste water.

Or. it

Justification

The reuse of reclaimed waste water should be taken into consideration when determining the water balance and should contribute to the protection of water resources.

Amendment 127

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) A particular problem in many areas is the age and poor condition of the treated-water distribution infrastructure,

leading to huge loss of that treated water and the attendant waste of the finance invested in that treatment; an upgrading of all such pipe infrastructure should thus be a priority.

Or. en

Amendment 128

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on “A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources”¹⁷ pointed to water reuse *for irrigation or industrial purposes as an alternative water supply option requiring Union attention.*

¹⁷ COM (2012) 673

Amendment

(3) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on “A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources”¹⁷ pointed to *the need to create an instrument to regulate standards at Union level for water reuse, to remove the barriers to a widespread use of such an alternative water supply option that can help to reduce water scarcity and lessen the vulnerability of supply systems.*

¹⁷ COM (2012) 673

Or. en

Amendment 129

Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament,

Amendment

(3) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament,

the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on “A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources”¹⁷ pointed to water reuse for irrigation or industrial purposes as an alternative water supply option requiring *Union* attention.

¹⁷ COM(2012) 673

the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on “A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources”¹⁷ pointed to water reuse for irrigation or industrial purposes as an alternative water supply option requiring *the attention of the Union and every Member State*.

¹⁷ COM(2012) 673

Or. fr

Amendment 130 **Inés Ayala Sender**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council “Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union”¹⁸ sets out the hierarchy of measures that Member States should consider in managing water scarcity and droughts. *It states that in regions where all preventive measures have been implemented according to the water hierarchy and where demand for water still exceeds availability, additional water supply infrastructure can, in some circumstances and taking into account of the cost benefit dimension, serve as an alternative approach to mitigate the impacts of severe drought.*

¹⁸ COM (2007)414

Amendment

(4) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council “Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union”¹⁸ sets out the hierarchy of measures that Member States should consider in managing water scarcity and droughts.

¹⁸ COM (2007)414

Or. es

Amendment 131
Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council “Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union”¹⁸ sets out the hierarchy of measures that Member States should consider in managing water scarcity and droughts. It states that in regions where all preventive measures have been implemented according to the water hierarchy and where demand for water still exceeds availability, additional water supply infrastructure can, in some circumstances and taking into account of the cost benefit dimension, serve as an alternative approach to mitigate the impacts of severe drought.

¹⁸ COM (2007)414

Amendment

(4) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council “Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union”¹⁸ sets out the hierarchy of measures that Member States should consider in managing water scarcity and droughts. It states that in regions where all preventive measures have been implemented according to the water hierarchy and where demand for water still exceeds availability, additional water supply infrastructure can, in some circumstances and taking into account of the cost benefit dimension, serve as an alternative approach to mitigate the impacts of severe drought. ***Provided that this additional infrastructure is only used in regions with higher demand.***

¹⁸ COM (2007)414

Or. es

Amendment 132
Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The European Parliament resolution of 9 October 2008 on addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union^{1a} recalls that a demand-side approach should be preferred when managing water

resources and takes the view that the Union should adopt a holistic approach when managing water resources, combining measures of demand management, measures to optimise existing resources within the water cycle, and measures to create new resources, and that the approach needs to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations.

^{1a} 2008/2074(INI)

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2008-0473+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN>

Or. en

Amendment 133
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The European Parliament resolution of 9 October 2008 on addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union^{1a} recalls that a demand-side approach should be preferred when managing water resources and takes the view that the Union should adopt a holistic approach when managing water resources, combining measures of demand management, measures to optimise existing resources within the water cycle, and measures to create new resources, and that the approach needs to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations.

Amendment 134

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The European Parliament resolution of 9 October 2008 on addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union^{1a} recalls that a demand-side approach should be preferred when managing water resources and takes the view that the Union should adopt a holistic approach when managing water resources, combining measures of demand management, measures to optimise existing resources within the water cycle, and measures to create new resources, and that the approach needs to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations.

1a 2008/2074 (INI)

Amendment 135

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The Commission and the Member States should, at the same time, promote efficiency in the use of water resources

and support measures to rationalise consumption and eliminate waste, for example by promoting the dissemination of innovative water saving methods and technologies in the agricultural sector, such as high-efficiency irrigation systems which significantly reduce the abstraction of drinking water for agricultural purposes and the energy expended for its abstraction and use.

Or. it

Justification

The agricultural sector should strive to use water resources more efficiently.

Amendment 136

Guillaume Balas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Reuse of treated waste water is a possible solution to be implemented at territory or catchment area level as part of an integrated approach to the management of water as a resource, with a view, in particular, to reducing water abstraction and its environmental impact and tailoring water-intensive practices to the climate, the territory and its resources. Water reuse should maximise the use of abstracted water and focus on protecting sensitive areas. Reuse should be part of a sensible and environmentally friendly approach. Increasing reuse will be worthwhile only if it helps to reduce the pressure on water resources and does not create or exacerbate imbalances in those resources. Reuse of waste water may, in some cases, be inappropriate and should always be consistent with the objective of protecting the environment, human and

animal health and aquatic environments, given that it could, for example, affect efforts to safeguard water courses.

Or. fr

Amendment 137

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with **reclaimed** water.

Amendment

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to ***the significant cost of waste water reuse systems and*** the lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with **reused** water.

Or. fr

Justification

To make the language consistent with the subject of the regulation and the current discussions on the ISO 20670 standard, the term ‘reclaimed’ must be replaced throughout the text with the term ‘reused’.

Amendment 138

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Amendment

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the ***significant cost of reclaimed water projects and the*** lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Or. en

Amendment 139

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants ***or industrial installations***, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental ***or*** health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Amendment

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, but such reuse, ***which could reduce water wastage and save water, only occurs to a limited extent in the Union.*** This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental ***and*** health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Justification

As the Commission, through this proposal for a regulation, is aiming to encourage the reuse of water reclaimed from urban waste water treatment plants, the reference to other industrial installations needs to be removed.

Amendment 140
Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination, **but** such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Amendment

(6) Reuse of appropriately treated waste water, for example from urban waste water treatment plants or industrial installations, is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supply methods, such as water transfers or desalination. ***Despite those findings, it seems that*** such reuse only occurs to a limited extent in the Union. This appears to be partly due to the lack of common Union environmental or health standards for water reuse, and, as regards in particular agricultural products, the potential obstacles to the free movement of such products irrigated with reclaimed water.

Amendment 141
Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(6a) The reuse of adequately treated reclaimed urban waste water for

irrigation purposes pursuant to this Regulation should be environmentally friendly. It should not, therefore, result in increased nitrogen and phosphorus release, as excess of such nutrients leads to the eutrophication of soils and surface and ground water bodies, damaging ecosystems and contributing to the reduction of biodiversity.

Or. it

Amendment 142

Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Member States should carry out information campaigns to make potential end users and citizens aware of the need to use that type of water as part of a circular economy approach.

Or. fr

Amendment 143

Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) To ensure effective use of treated urban waste water, farmers must be kept informed so that they use reused water correctly on crops for which the quality of the water used has no public health implications, as not all reused water is good for every crop.

Or. fr

Amendment 144

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality **requirements** for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation **do not differ significantly in Member States**. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Amendment

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if **minimum requirements regarding the reuse of the water enable a high quality level to be achieved** for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation **through the reduction of the microbial load, of excess nutrients, toxic substances and substances of growing concern, such as perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs), and other substances with endocrine-disrupting properties**. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators, **distributors and end-users** should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. it

Amendment 145
Christophe Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality *and* monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Amendment

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality, monitoring *and key risk management tasks*. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse. *The Joint Research Centre should develop parameters and measurement methods to identify the presence of microplastics and pharmaceutical residues in reclaimed water.*

Or. de

Amendment 146
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the **reclamation plant operators** should **perform** key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Amendment

(7) **Equivalent** health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved **across the European Union** only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the **entities responsible for the water reuse project** should **define** key risk management tasks **to be performed by reclamation facility operators and users of reclaimed water**. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. en

Amendment 147

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated

Amendment

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated

with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water **quality and** monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum **quality** requirements for **reclaimed** water, monitoring **requirements and key risk management tasks**. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. en

Amendment 148 Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. **It is therefore appropriate to**

Amendment

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. **One of the solutions sometimes**

introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

cited is therefore **the introduction of** minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. fr

Amendment 149
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify

Amendment

(7) **Equivalent** health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with reclaimed water can be achieved **across the Union** only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for reclaimed water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant

stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators should perform key risk management tasks. The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. en

Justification

The harmonisation is necessary to have the same level of health protection across Europe. Local and diverse standards may be sufficient for health protection but would result in different level of protection across Europe which is not acceptable.

Amendment 150

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with **reclaimed** water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for **reclaimed** water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators

Amendment

(7) Health standards in relation to food hygiene for agricultural products irrigated with **reused** water can be achieved only if quality requirements for reclaimed water destined for agricultural irrigation do not differ significantly in Member States. Harmonisation of requirements will also contribute to the efficient functioning of the internal market in relation to such products. It is therefore appropriate to introduce minimum harmonisation by setting minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring. Those minimum requirements should consist of minimum parameters for **reused** water and other stricter or additional quality requirements imposed, if necessary, by competent authorities together with any relevant preventive measures. In order to identify stricter or additional requirements for water quality, the reclamation plant operators

should perform key risk management tasks.
The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

should perform key risk management tasks.
The parameters are based on the technical report of the Commission Joint Research Centre and reflect the international standards on water reuse.

Or. fr

Amendment 151
Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The presence of microplastics may pose a risk to human health and the environment. Therefore, as part of an in-depth review of the sources, distribution, fate and effects of microplastics in the context of waste water treatment, the Commission should develop a methodology for measuring microplastics in urban waste water treated in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC and reclaimed under this Regulation.

Or. it

Justification

It is also worth mentioning here the request made by Parliament to the Commission on the occasion of the recast of the directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption, bearing in mind the position expressed by Parliament in its resolution of 13 September 2018 on a European strategy for plastics in the circular economy (see, in particular, paragraph 46).

Amendment 152
Christophe Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The use of insufficiently cleaned waste water for public services (such as street cleaning or irrigation of parks and golf courses) can be harmful to health. The Commission should therefore set medium-term quality targets regarding the reuse of water for public services with a view to protecting human and animal health and the quality of groundwater and surface water.

Or. de

Amendment 153

Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Water quality requirements should take account of scientific progress, in particular as regards tests for micropollutants and new ‘emerging’ substances, in order to protect the environment and public health.

Or. fr

Amendment 154

Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7b) Water quality requirements should take account of experiments which have been carried out, particularly on the use in agriculture of sewage sludge and

methanisation effluents.

Or. fr

Amendment 155

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The adherence to minimum requirements for water reuse should help support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 6, to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all as well as a substantial increase in recycling and safe reuse of water globally. Furthermore, this Regulation seeks to ensure the application of Article 37 on environmental protection of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Amendment

(8) The adherence to minimum requirements for water reuse should ***be consistent with Union water policy and*** help support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 6, to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all as well as a substantial increase in recycling and safe reuse of water globally. Furthermore, this Regulation seeks to ensure the application of Article 37 on environmental protection of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Or. it

Amendment 156

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) In order to ensure the sustainable management of water resources and a significant reduction in water wastage whilst at the same time reducing per capita drinking water requirements and making savings on energy bills,

residential rainwater harvesting should be supported. This Regulation should therefore encourage such harvesting and indicate certain uses for rainwater without prejudice to the option available to Member States to determine further uses for it.

Or. it

Justification

In the transition to the circular economy, it is believed that encouraging residential rainwater harvesting can help to reduce the growing pressures on water resources and that this practice can contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030.

Amendment 157

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) *Member States shall ensure the necessary protection for waters used for the abstraction of drinking water, or intended for such use, from the use of reclaimed water, in order to avoid deterioration in their quality. For this purpose, Member States may establish safeguard zones for those bodies of water.*

Or. en

Justification

Article 7 of the Water Framework Directive requires that Member States shall ensure the necessary protection of the waters used for the abstraction of drinking water.

Amendment 158

Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The quality of water intended for human consumption is protected by the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast), which should provide universal access to water for human consumption for everyone in the EU and promote it by all means.

Or. es

Amendment 159
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.
Risk management should be a responsibility shared among all the parties involved in a water reuse project; the distribution of these responsibilities and the role of each of the parties involved should be clearly specified.

Or. en

Amendment 160
Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

Amendment

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.
Evaluation of risks and responsibilities should also be shared by all stakeholders involved in the water reuse project, from the responsible body of the project until the end-user.

Or. en

Amendment 161
Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks ***in a proactive way*** and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and ***should identify*** any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure ***sufficient*** protection of the environment, ***human*** and ***animal*** health.

Amendment

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks ***as a precautionary measure*** and ***should*** incorporate the concept of producing, ***distributing and reusing*** reclaimed water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on ***the precautionary principle, build on*** key risk management tasks and ***enable the identification of*** any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure ***adequate*** protection of the environment ***and of human, animal and plant*** health.

Or. it

Justification

The principle of preventive action and the precautionary principle should inform risk management in accordance with this regulation.

Amendment 162

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for *particular uses*. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

Amendment

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing reclaimed water of a quality required for *agricultural irrigation*. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

Or. en

Amendment 163

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing *reclaimed* water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

Amendment

(9) Risk management should comprise identifying and managing risks in a proactive way and incorporate the concept of producing *reused* water of a quality required for particular uses. The risk assessment should be based on key risk management tasks and should identify any additional water quality requirements necessary to ensure sufficient protection of the environment, human and animal health.

Amendment 164**Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 10***Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation **plant** operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation **plant** operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation **facility** operators should be primarily responsible for the quality **of reclaimed water at the point of compliance, which will be the delivery point** of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation **facility** operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water **in accordance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions set by the competent authorities**. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC. **The users of the reclaimed water should be responsible for preventing the deterioration of water quality from the point of delivery of reclaimed water to the places of use.**

Amendment 165**Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête**

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment **and** human health, reclamation plant operators **should** be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. **For the purposes of compliance with** the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, **reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water.** It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment, human health **and soil quality**, reclamation plant operators **and the competent authorities shall** be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. **To guarantee end users, and in particular farmers, water of a quality consistent with the parameters set, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reused water in accordance with** the minimum requirements and any additional conditions set by the competent authority. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. fr

Amendment 166
Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality **of reclaimed water at the point of compliance, which will be the delivery point** of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority,

therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. en

Justification

The point of compliance of the operator is related to the point of delivery. For the operator, the point of compliance with reclaimed water quality standards is the point of delivery. However, in the Proposal, the point of compliance of the operator is determined at the outlet of the reclamation plant, which will not always be the point of delivery of reclaimed water to the user (there will be cases where there is a distribution and storage system previous to the delivery point, responsibility of the operator, in which water quality to be delivered must also be ensured).

Amendment 167 **Luke Ming Flanagan**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, **and subject to occasional and unannounced tests by the competent authority**, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine

requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 168
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring **and the timing** and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be primarily responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, **which should be proportionate and not overly burdensome**, consisting of the **monthly** frequencies of the routine monitoring and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. cs

Amendment 169
Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be **primarily** responsible for the quality of reclaimed water. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Amendment

(10) In order to effectively protect the environment and human health, reclamation plant operators should be responsible for the quality of reclaimed water **at the point of compliance**. For the purposes of compliance with the minimum requirements and any additional conditions, set by the competent authority, reclamation plant operators should monitor the quality of reclaimed water. It is therefore appropriate to establish the minimum requirements for monitoring, consisting of the frequencies of the routine monitoring and the timing and performance targets for validation monitoring. Certain requirements for routine monitoring are specified in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. ***Where an environmental impact assessment has concluded on the need for certain infrastructure, national timeframes shall be put in place for the delivery of this infrastructure in order to uphold public health and environmental standards. Such timeframes shall take into***

apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

consideration the timeline for the grant of permits in the Member State, but shall not be longer than 12 months. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States, ***always ensuring that all preventive measures have been implemented in accordance with the water hierarchy, and taking into account the cost benefit dimension.*** Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 171

Guillaume Balas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. ***The quantities of treated waste water used, its nature, the treatment methods and its characteristics, regardless of how it is used, must be such that its handling, use and storage (spraying, drip irrigation, stored or not) does not directly or indirectly affect human or animal health or the quality of soil and aquatic environments in the short, medium and long term.*** Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level,

this Regulation.

traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. fr

Amendment 172

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of **reclaimed** water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of **reclaimed** water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of **reused** water, thereby encouraging **the development of** water reuse at Union level, **encouraging EU farmers in particular to adopt this practice** and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of **recycled** water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States, **whose competent authorities are themselves responsible for assessing the risks linked to water reuse**. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. fr

Justification

As stipulated in Amendments 6 and 21, the competent authorities are responsible for assessing the dangers and risks posed to the territories affected by the water reuse plan. That assessment must be linked to the competent authority's authorisation of the project and serve as a basis for the risk management plan drawn up by the operator.

Amendment 173

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. ***Supply of reclaimed*** water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Water ***reuse*** for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States, ***whose competent authorities are themselves responsible for assessing the risks linked to water reuse***. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 174

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is **necessary** to ensure **the safe use of reclaimed water**, thereby encouraging **water** reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Amendment

(11) It is **vital** to ensure **that urban waste water is collected and treated appropriately and safely**, thereby encouraging **the reuse of the reclaimed water** at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. it

Amendment 175

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for **particular uses** should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe **supply, storage and** use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply **and storage** of reclaimed water for **agricultural irrigation** should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be

details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 176
Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, thereby encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Amendment

(11) It is necessary to ensure the safe use of reclaimed water, ***which is a precondition for*** encouraging water reuse at Union level and enhancing public confidence in it. Supply of reclaimed water for particular uses should therefore only be permitted on the basis of a permit, granted by competent authorities of Member States. In order to ensure harmonised approach at Union level, traceability and transparency, the substantive rules for that permit should be laid down at the Union level. However, the details of the procedures for granting permits should be determined by Member States. Member States should be able to apply existing procedures for granting permits which should be adapted to take account of the requirements introduced by this Regulation.

Or. fr

Amendment 177
Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Supply and storage of reclaimed water as well as its use by end-users constitute the integral part of the water reuse system. Within the process of supply and storage the reclaimed water can suffer changes that can negatively affect its chemical and biological quality. Reclaimed water intended for agricultural irrigation should be appropriately used with respect to the classes of reclaimed water, the crops characteristics and irrigation methods. Key risk management tasks should take into account the potential adverse effects on health and environmental matrices associated with the supply, storage and intended use of reclaimed water. In this respect European Commission should establish Guidance documents to assist the competent authorities to fulfil the control and monitoring of the supply, storage and use of the reclaimed water.

Or. en

Amendment 178
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) In order to ensure the development and continuation of innovation and research projects, Member States should be able to grant exemptions to such projects, up to a maximum of four reclamation plants per Member State. Any such exemptions should however be granted exclusively to those projects

where the relevant criteria are entirely and strictly met;

Or. en

Amendment 179

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible human and animal health, and environmental risks, the reclamation plant operators and the competent authorities should therefore take into account the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

Amendment

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible human and animal health, and environmental risks, the reclamation plant operators and the competent authorities should therefore take into account the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, **notably article 1.b and the obligations set out in articles 5.1 and 8.1.(i) therein**, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

- ²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).
- ²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).
- ²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).
- ²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).
- ²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)
- ²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)
- ²⁷ 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)
- ²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p.

- ²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).
- ²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).
- ²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).
- ²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).
- ²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)
- ²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)
- ²⁷ 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)
- ²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p.

19).

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ L 338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

19).

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ L 338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

Or. en

Amendment 180

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible human and animal health, and environmental risks, the reclamation plant operators and the competent authorities should therefore take into account the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002,

Amendment

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible human and animal health, and environmental risks, the reclamation plant operators, **when applicable**, and the competent authorities should therefore take into account the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002,

p. 1).

²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).

²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)

²⁷ 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)

²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19).

²⁹ 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. 1).

²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).

²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)

²⁷ 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)

²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19).

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ L338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

p. 84).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ L338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

Or. en

Amendment 181

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible

Amendment

(12) The provisions of this Regulation are complementary to the requirements of other Union legislation, in particular with regard to possible health and environmental risks. In order to ensure a holistic approach to addressing possible

human *and* animal *health*, and *environmental* risks, *the reclamation plant operators and* the competent authorities should therefore *take into account* the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).

²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).

²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the

human, animal and *plant health* risks *in addition to those relating to environmental protection*, the competent authorities should therefore *comply with* the requirements laid down in other relevant Union legislation, in particular Council Directives 86/278/EEC, 91/676/EEC²⁰ and 98/83/EC²¹, Directives 91/271/EEC and 2000/60/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002²², (EC) No 852/2004²³, (EC) No 183/2005²⁴, (EC) No 396/2005²⁵ and (EC) 1069/2009²⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 2006/7/EC²⁷, 2006/118/EC²⁸, 2008/105/EC²⁹ and 2011/92/EU³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005³¹, (EC) No 1881/2006³² and (EC) 142/2011³³.

²⁰ 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. 1-8).

²¹ Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32).

²² Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).

²³ Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

²⁴ Regulation (EC) 183/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 1).

²⁵ Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)

²⁷ 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)

²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19).

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ

European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1)

²⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) (OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1)

²⁷ 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)

²⁸ Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19).

²⁹ 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).

³⁰ Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

³¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs (OJ

L338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

L338 22.12.2005, p.1)

³² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5)

³³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive Text with EEA relevance (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1)

Or. it

Amendment 182

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The provisions of this Regulation should be applied in accordance with the relevant rules laid down in European Union waste legislation.

Or. it

Amendment 183

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12b) In order to ensure the consistency of Union water policy and the correct application of the principles of the circular economy in that area, Member States should permit water reuse provided that there are no problems concerning the collection and adequate treatment of urban waste water or the safe management of sewage sludge.

Or. it

Amendment 184

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12c) Member States should ensure that highly polluting activities such as the extraction of hydrocarbons in the vicinity of aquifers and water basins do not adversely affect the quality of the water contained therein intended for human consumption. In such situations it should be ensured that the urban waste water reclaimed under this Regulation poses no additional risk to the integrity of those water bodies.

Or. it

Amendment 185

Birgit Collin-Langen, Renate Sommer, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Regulation (EC) 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators and covers the production, processing, distribution and placing on the market of food intended for human consumption. That Regulation addresses the health quality of food and one of its main principles is that the primary responsibility for food safety is borne by the food business operator. That Regulation is also subject to detailed guidance, of particular relevance being the Commission Notice on guidance document on addressing microbiological risks in fresh fruits and vegetables at primary production through good hygiene (2017/C 163/01). ***The performance targets for reclaimed water laid down in this Regulation do not preclude food business operators from obtaining the water quality required to comply with Regulation 852/2004 using at a subsequent stage several water treatment options alone or in combination with other non-treatment options.***

Amendment

(13) Regulation (EC) 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators and covers the production, processing, distribution and placing on the market of food intended for human consumption. That Regulation addresses the health quality of food and one of its main principles is that the primary responsibility for food safety is borne by the food business operator. That Regulation is also subject to detailed guidance, of particular relevance being the Commission Notice on guidance document on addressing microbiological risks in fresh fruits and vegetables at primary production through good hygiene (2017/C 163/01).

Or. en

Amendment 186

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Regulation (EC) 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators and covers the production, processing, distribution and placing on the market of food intended for human consumption. That Regulation addresses the health quality of food and one of its main principles is that the primary

Amendment

(13) Regulation (EC) 852/2004 lays down general rules for food business operators and covers the production, processing, distribution and placing on the market of food intended for human consumption. That Regulation addresses the health quality of food and one of its main principles is that the primary

responsibility for food safety is borne by the food business operator. That Regulation is also subject to detailed guidance, of particular relevance being the Commission Notice on guidance document on addressing microbiological risks in fresh fruits and vegetables at primary production through good hygiene (2017/C 163/01). The performance targets for **reclaimed** water laid down in this Regulation do not preclude food business operators from obtaining the water quality required to comply with Regulation 852/2004 **using at a subsequent stage several water treatment options alone or in combination with other non-treatment options.**

responsibility for food safety is borne by the food business operator. That Regulation is also subject to detailed guidance, of particular relevance being the Commission Notice on guidance document on addressing microbiological risks in fresh fruits and vegetables at primary production through good hygiene (2017/C 163/01). The performance targets for **recycled** water laid down in this Regulation do not preclude food business operators from obtaining the water quality required to comply with Regulation 852/2004. **Farmers' responsibility for the quality of their products notwithstanding, the competent authorities should be given the task of assessing the risks and dangers linked to the use of reused water.**

Or. fr

Justification

As stipulated in Amendments 5 and 21, the competent authorities are responsible for assessing the dangers and risks posed to the territories affected by the water reuse plan. That assessment must be linked to the competent authority's authorisation of the project and serve as a basis for the risk management plan drawn up by the operator.

Amendment 187

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Amendment

(14) ***If the Union's targets for the sparing use of resources are to be met, making consumers aware of their responsibilities is also important. It would be necessary, first of all, to review practices involving the use of natural resources, with the aim of achieving savings.*** In order to encourage confidence in water reuse ***and secure consumer acceptance of this sustainable practice,***

information should be provided to the public. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications. ***In order to encourage water reuse, Member States should ensure the development of communication strategies that are specific, active and adapted to the different parties, to ensure that they are all aware of the urban water cycle, the need to reuse water and its benefits, thereby promoting stakeholder acceptance and involvement.***

Or. en

Amendment 188

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available *of* information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Amendment

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications. ***In order to encourage water reuse, Member States should ensure the development of communication strategies that are specific, active and adapted to the different actors, to ensure that they are all aware of the urban water cycle, the need to reuse water and its benefits, thereby promoting stakeholder acceptance and involvement.***

Or. en

Justification

Given the low level of knowledge and acceptance in relation to water reuse at the European level, it is essential to complement the information made available to the public, with public information and awareness campaigns, since social acceptance and participation, as well as the involvement and commitment of all parties, are key for the success of reuse projects, and one of the main challenges faced. Therefore, Member States should ensure the development of communication strategies that are specific, active and adapted to the different actors, to ensure that they are all aware of the urban water cycle, the need to reuse water and its benefits, thereby promoting stakeholder acceptance and involvement.

Amendment 189 **Mireille D'Ornano**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 14**

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Amendment

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, ***in a context of growing public concern regarding the impact of industrial and agricultural practices on the environment and human health***, information should be provided to the public. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Or. fr

Amendment 190 **Nicola Caputo, Simona Bonafè**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 14**

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of

Amendment

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of

information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability, ***also to enable the effectiveness of the relevant waste water treatment policies to be monitored***, and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Or. it

Amendment 191
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage ***confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public***. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and ***traceability*** and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Amendment

(14) In order to encourage ***the public to take an interest in reusing water, the public should be provided with access to information***. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and ***public scrutiny*** and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Or. cs

Amendment 192
Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of information on water reuse should allow for increased transparency and traceability

Amendment

(14) In order to encourage confidence in water reuse, information should be provided to the public. Making available of ***clear, comprehensive and updated*** information on water reuse should allow

and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

for increased transparency and traceability and could also be of particular interest to other relevant authorities for whom the specific water reuse has implications.

Or. it

Amendment 193

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) Education and training of the end-users involved in agricultural irrigation are of principal importance as components of implementing and maintaining preventive measures. End-users shall be fully informed on the appropriate use of reclaimed water, as they are especially vulnerable. A range of human exposure preventive measures should be implemented (use of personal protective equipment, handwashing and personal hygiene). The monitoring of proper application of these measures should be a part of the key risk management tasks.

Or. en

Amendment 194

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) The Commission and the Member States should provide for appropriate forms of financial support for the

deployment of systems for the production, distribution and safe use of reclaimed urban waste water, in order to help reduce the growing pressures on water resources throughout the Union.

Or. it

Amendment 195
Jörn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) In order to adapt the existing minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to amend the minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks. Moreover, in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health, the Commission should also be able to adopt delegated acts supplementing the key risk management tasks by laying down technical specifications. 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 of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. 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

deleted

³⁷ *OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.*

Or. en

Amendment 196

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to adapt the existing minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to amend the minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks. Moreover, in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health, the Commission should also be able to adopt delegated acts supplementing the key risk management tasks by laying down technical specifications. 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 of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. 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.

Amendment

(16) In order to adapt the existing minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks to scientific and technical progress, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to amend the minimum requirements and the key risk management tasks, ***without compromising the scope for reusing properly treated waste water.*** Moreover, in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health, the Commission should also be able to adopt delegated acts supplementing the key risk management tasks by laying down technical specifications. 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 of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. 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.

³⁷ JO L 123 du 12.5.2016, p. 1.

³⁷ JO L 123 du 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Or. fr

Amendment 197

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of detailed rules regarding the format and presentation of the information to be provided to the public by Member States, regarding the format and presentation of the information on monitoring of the implementation of this Regulation to be provided by the Member States and regarding the format and presentation of the information as regards the Union-wide overview drawn up by the European Environmental Agency Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸.

deleted

³⁸ 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 the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 198

Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of detailed rules regarding the ***format and presentation of the*** information to be provided to the public by Member States, regarding ***the format and presentation of*** the information on monitoring of the implementation of this Regulation to be provided by the Member States and regarding ***the format and presentation of*** the information as regards the Union-wide overview drawn up by the European Environmental Agency Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸.

³⁸ 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 the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

Amendment

(17) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission for the adoption of detailed rules regarding the information to be provided to the public by Member States, regarding the information on monitoring of the implementation of this Regulation to be provided by the Member States and regarding the information as regards the Union-wide overview drawn up by the European Environmental Agency Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸.

³⁸ 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 the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 199

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the **reclaimed** water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation plant operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation plants should immediately suspend any supply of the **reclaimed** water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health.

Amendment

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the **reused** water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation plant operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation plants should immediately suspend any supply of the **recycled** water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health. ***The competent authorities should work closely with end users in order to facilitate the reuse of properly treated water.***

Or. fr

Amendment 200

Birgit Collin-Langen, Christophe Hansen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the reclaimed water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation plant operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation plants should immediately suspend any supply of the reclaimed water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health.

Amendment

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the reclaimed water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation plant operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation plants should immediately suspend any supply of the reclaimed water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health. ***Competent authorities should monitor and control the supply, storage and use of the reclaimed water taking into account the relevant health and environment risk.***

Or. en

Amendment 201

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the reclaimed water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation **plant** operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation **plants** should immediately suspend any supply of the reclaimed water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health.

Amendment

(18) Competent authorities should verify compliance of the reclaimed water with the conditions set out in the permit. In cases of non-compliance, they should require the reclamation **facility** operator to take the necessary measures to ensure compliance. The operators of reclamation **facilities** should immediately suspend any supply of the reclaimed water when non-compliance causes a significant risk to the environment or to human health.

Or. en

Amendment 202

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) Member States should endeavour to implement the monitoring, risk management and information requirements set out in this Regulation in a uniform manner across the Union, paying particular attention to regions affected by structural deficiencies with regard to the collection and treatment of urban waste water, which result in infringements of the relevant Union law which should be remedied as soon as possible, to the benefit of the environment and health.

Or. it

Justification

The competent authorities should endeavour to ensure that the Regulation is properly enforced in all regions of the Union and use 'enhanced' monitoring where there are serious problems in relation to the management of urban waste water.

Amendment 203

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20) Data provided by Member States is essential to enable the Commission to monitor and assess the performance of the legislation against the objectives it pursues. **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 204

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22) 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 health and well-being of individuals.

(22) In order to ensure full compliance with the Aarhus Convention, *it is vital that* members of the public concerned have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for health and well-being of individuals.

Or. it

Amendment 205

Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Member States ***should lay*** down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Amendment

(23) Member States ***shall be entirely responsible for laying*** down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. The penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Or. fr

Amendment 206

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) It is necessary to provide for sufficient time for Member States to ***set up the administrative infrastructure necessary for the application of this Regulation*** as well as for ***operators to prepare for the application of*** the new rules,

Amendment

(25) It is necessary to provide for sufficient time for Member States to ***transpose this Directive*** as well as for ***actors of the water reuse system to comply with*** the new rules,

Or. en

Amendment 207
Mireille D'Ornano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) It is necessary to provide for sufficient time for Member States to set up the administrative infrastructure necessary

Amendment

(25) It is ***absolutely crucial*** to provide for sufficient time for Member States to set up the administrative infrastructure

for the application of this Regulation as well as for operators to prepare for the application of the new rules,

necessary for the application of this Regulation as well as for operators to prepare for the application of the new rules,

Or. fr

Amendment 208

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) With a view to developing and promoting the reuse of treated waste water as much as possible, the European Union must support research and development in this area through the Horizon Europe programme in order to bring about a significant improvement in the reliability of properly reclaimed water and in viable use methods.

Or. en

Amendment 209

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) With a view to developing and promoting the reuse of properly treated waste water as much as possible, the European Union should support research and development in this area through the Horizon Europe programme in order to bring about viable use methods.

Or. fr

Amendment 210

Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) To protect the environment and human health effectively, Member States, in cooperation with stakeholders, should introduce checks on soil quality in the short, medium and long term.

Or. fr

Amendment 211

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25b) This Regulation seeks to encourage the sustainable use of water. With that aim in view, the Commission should undertake to use Union programmes, including the LIFE Programme, to support local initiatives involving the reuse of properly treated waste water.

Or. en

Amendment 212

Tiemo Wölken

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water **for agricultural irrigation** in the context of integrated water management. ***In addition, this Regulation contributes to achievement of the goals laid down in Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 98/83/EC, Directive 2013/39/EU, Directive 92/43/EC and Directive 91/271/EEC. Water reuse in drinking water catchments shall not be authorised.***

Or. de

Justification

Given the potential implications of this Regulation for certain areas of the European environmental acquis, it is essential to ensure consistency with it in order to protect drinking water and safeguard against the risk of eutrophication.

Amendment 213
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, ***including but not limited to the monitoring and timely repair of leakage from the distribution system,*** for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Or. en

Justification

It's counter-productive to have all this 'safe for reuse' water if much of it is wasted through leakage.

Amendment 214

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for ***water quality*** and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of ***treated urban waste*** water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This Regulation lays down minimum ***quality*** requirements for ***the reuse of reclaimed urban waste water*** and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks for the safe reuse of ***such*** water in the context of integrated water management, ***which should contribute to achieving the objectives set out in Directive 2000/60/EC.***

Or. it

Amendment 215

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This ***Regulation*** lays down minimum requirements for water ***quality*** ***and*** monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe ***reuse of treated urban waste*** water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This ***Directive*** lays down minimum ***quality*** requirements for water ***intended for agricultural irrigation, minimum*** monitoring ***requirements*** and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe ***use of reclaimed*** water in the context of integrated water management.

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with the definition of the treated waste water and the minimum requirements set in Annex I.

Amendment 216

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for **reclaimed** water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Or. en

Amendment 217

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Amendment

1. This Regulation lays down minimum requirements for **reclaimed** water quality and monitoring and the obligation to carry out specified key risk management tasks, for the safe reuse of treated urban waste water in the context of integrated water management.

Or. en

Justification

For clarification, it's important to highlight that regulation refers to the quality and monitoring of the reclaimed water, and not water in general.

Amendment 218

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health ***and the environment***, addressing ***water scarcity and*** the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health, ***and that reclaimed water operations are done in line with the EU environmental objectives, in particular*** addressing the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market. ***In order to prevent any possible contamination of water resources used for drinking water purpose, reuse of treated waste water shall not be authorised in catchment areas of aquifers used for drinking water supply.***

Or. en

Amendment 219

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water ***is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring*** a high level of protection of human and ***animal*** health ***and the environment, addressing*** water ***scarcity and the resulting*** pressure on water resources ***in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus*** also ***contributing*** to the efficient functioning of

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that ***the reuse of*** reclaimed water ***takes place in conditions of environmental safety, without affecting ecosystems, soil and crops or creating health and hygiene risks for the population, in order to*** ensure a high level of protection of human, ***animal*** and ***plant*** health, ***address water scarcity in a coordinated way throughout***

the internal market.

the *Union using methods which ensure water savings by alleviating the* pressure on water resources, *facilitate the transition to the circular economy and contribute* also to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. it

Amendment 220

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water *reuse* is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the *transition to a circular economy, ensuring long-term competitiveness of the Union and the* efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 221

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing

water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the ***transition to a circular economy, ensuring the long-term competitiveness of the Union and the*** efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 222

Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market. ***However, contamination of water resources used for drinking water purposes shall be avoided.***

Or. en

Justification

The effects of reused water on drinking water sources are unknown. Therefore, the precautionary principle is key.

Amendment 223

Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity ***associated with the increasing occurrence of droughts*** and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. cs

Amendment 224

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this ***Regulation*** is to guarantee that reclaimed water ***is safe for its*** intended ***use***, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this ***Directive*** is to guarantee that reclaimed water intended ***for agricultural irrigation is safe***, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Justification

The overall purpose of the Directive is to promote an alternative water supply such as re-use of water for agricultural irrigation as it is considered to have a lower environmental impact than other alternative water supplies. Setting the common EU environmental/health standards for re-used water will contribute to eliminate the obstacles to the free movement of agricultural products irrigated with reused water, thus increasing consumer confidence in these products.

Amendment 225
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that reclaimed water is safe for its **particular** intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 226
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation
Article premier – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that **reclaimed** water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

2. The purpose of this Regulation is to guarantee that **reused** water is safe for its intended use, thereby ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, addressing water scarcity and the resulting pressure on water resources in a coordinated way throughout the Union, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 227

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Food business operators may obtain the water quality required to comply with Regulation 852/2004 using at a subsequent stage several water treatments options alone or in combination with other non-treatment options in order to obtain the performance targets for reclaimed water laid down in this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

Adding this new point, recital 13 has a reflection in the articles, what is very convenient. The risk management approach proposed in the proposal must be consistent with the requirements to comply with EU Regulation No. 852/2004 (EC) on the hygiene of foodstuffs in terms of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points principles (HACCP) as well as the provisions of the “Notice on guidance document on addressing microbiological risks in fresh fruits and vegetables at primary production through good hygiene (2017 / C 163/01)”, as explicitly stated in recital 13. In addition, this same approach is shared by ISO 16075 regarding the reuse in agricultural irrigation, and has no reflection in the proposal.

Amendment 228

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The performance targets for reclaimed water laid down in this Regulation do not preclude food business operators from obtaining the water quality required to comply with Regulation 852/2004 using at a subsequent stage several water treatment options alone or

in combination with other non-treatment options.

Or. en

Amendment 229

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. This Regulation also seeks to encourage residential rainwater harvesting for the uses specified in Section 1a of Annex I in order to further reduce the growing pressures on water resources.

Or. it

Justification

In the transition to the circular economy, it is believed that encouraging residential rainwater harvesting can help to reduce the growing pressures on water resources and that this practice can contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030.

Amendment 230

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article premier – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. This Regulation shall seek to encourage users of large quantities of water, including farmers, to develop sustainable water use practices which save water.

Or. fr

Amendment 231

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. This Regulation shall seek to encourage users of large quantities of water to develop sustainable, water use practices which save water, and to make possible the deployment of water use solutions which serve to address climate-change issues.

Or. en

Amendment 232

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article premier – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. This Regulation shall seek to make possible the deployment of water use solutions which serve to address climate-change issues.

Or. fr

Amendment 233

Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation shall apply to reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section

This Regulation shall apply to reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section

1 of Annex I.

1 of Annex I.

This regulation shall not apply to pilot projects focussing on water reuse in reclamation plants.

Or. en

Justification

Member States should have the flexibility to grant exemptions to facilitate research projects, in order to avoid that innovative ideas are blocked due to the obligations of this Regulation.

Amendment 234

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This **Regulation** shall apply to reclaimed water ***destined for a use*** specified in section 1 of Annex I.

Amendment

This **Directive** shall apply to reclaimed water ***intended for agricultural irrigation*** specified in section 1 of Annex I.

Or. en

Justification

The scope of the proposal should comply with the Impact Assessment which excluded other uses from the scope (e.g. for the reasons that they are already covered by other legislation, the risks are being managed effectively and/or are not linked to the internal market, an EU intervention is not deemed proportionate).

Amendment 235

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation shall apply to reclaimed water ***destined for a use specified in***

Amendment

This Regulation shall apply to reclaimed water ***quality requirements for***

section 1 of Annex I.

agricultural irrigation.

Or. en

Justification

The scope must be clearly specified.

Amendment 236

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation shall apply to ***reclaimed*** water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I.

Amendment

This Regulation shall apply to ***reused*** water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I.

Or. fr

Amendment 237

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This regulation shall not apply to research projects in relation to reclamation plants if the following criteria are met:

(a) the scope of the research project does not exceed a maximum of 100.000 m³ per year;

(b) an exemption from the application of the provisions of this Regulation is only valid for a maximum period of 5 years;

(c) an exemption can be granted to no more than four reclamation plants per Member State at the same time;

(d) the research project shall not be carried out within a Drinking Water Protected Area (DWPA);

(e) Member States shall inform the European Commission within four months after granting a permit for research projects exempted from this legislation.

Or. en

Justification

Member States should be able to grant exemptions to make sure that the development of small-scale, ongoing innovation and research projects with regards to this application will not be hampered by the many obligations under this Regulation. All of the mentioned criteria should be entirely and strictly met in order to prevent any misuse of this important exemption clause. Any legal back door should be avoided.

Amendment 238

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. ‘competent authority’ *means an authority or body designated by a Member State to carry out obligations arising from this Regulation;*

Amendment

1. ‘competent authority’ *is defined as in paragraph 16 of article 2 in Directive 2000/60/EC;*

Or. en

Amendment 239

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. “entity responsible for the water reuse project” *means a natural or legal*

entity who takes the responsibility of the water reuse project.

Or. en

Amendment 240

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. “water reuse project” means the project that has the objective to implement water reuse in a certain territory;

Or. en

Amendment 241

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2c. “reclamation system” means the set of facilities that includes the water reclamation facility and the facilities for the storage and distribution of reclaimed water up to the point of delivery to users, with a quality defined according to the intended use.

Or. en

Amendment 242

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. 'end-user' means a natural or legal person who uses reclaimed water;

3. 'end-user' means a natural or legal person who uses reclaimed water **for agricultural irrigation in the course of their professional activities, including operators, technicians, contractors, employers and self-employed people in farming sector**;

Or. en

Justification

It is important to precise that this Directive applies to reclaimed water intended for agricultural irrigation in the context of professional activity. In this regard the reclaimed water can be used only by professional users.

Amendment 243

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. '**end-user**' means a natural or legal person who uses reclaimed water;

3. '**user**' means a natural or legal person **or a public or private entity** who uses reclaimed water **for its intended use**.

Or. en

Justification

Considering that no other users appear in the Proposal, it seems odd to refer to an end-user where there is no prior reference to any other type of user, thus it would seem more reasonable to just say 'user' instead of 'end-user'.

Amendment 244

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ‘**end-user**’ means a natural or legal person who uses reclaimed water;

Amendment

3. ‘**user**’ means a natural or legal person **or a public or private entity** who uses reclaimed water **for its intended use**.

Or. en

Amendment 245

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ‘end-user’ means a natural or legal person who uses **reclaimed** water;

Amendment

3. ‘end-user’ means a natural or legal person who uses **reused** water;

Or. fr

Amendment 246

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. ‘reclaimed water storage infrastructure’ means storage reservoirs or other facilities for the temporarily-unused reclaimed water to enable its exploitation during agricultural irrigation periods and in periods where the consumption exceeds its production;

Or. en

Amendment 247

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr,

Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. *‘reclaimed water supply infrastructure’ means system of dedicated pipelines and pumps or other dedicated transporting facilities to supply the reclaimed water from reclamation plant to reclaimed water storage infrastructure or to the place of use;*

Or. en

Amendment 248

Tiemo Wölken

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *‘reuse’ means upgrading urban waste water through appropriate treatment with a view to making it fit for agricultural irrigation;*

Or. de

Justification

The water is reclaimed and reused.

Amendment 249

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. ‘treated waste water’ means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 250

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. “treated waste water” means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 251

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. ‘point of delivery of treated waste water’ means the place where treated waste water according to the quality requirements in Directive 91/271 is delivered for reclamation.

Or. en

Justification

This point of delivery of treated waste water would be the point where the reuse system starts

(where treated waste water is delivered to the reclamation operator)

Amendment 252

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. “point of delivery of treated waste water” means the place where treated waste water according to the quality requirements in Directive 91/271/EEC is delivered for reclamation.

Or. en

Amendment 253

Tiemo Wölken

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5. ‘reclaimed water’ means *urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and* which results from further treatment in a *reclamation* plant;

5. ‘reused water’ means treated *water* which results from further treatment in a *treatment* plant;

Or. en

Justification

In order to avoid misunderstandings and foster coherence within the text, it should be clarified in all concerning parts of the text that the water is reused and not reclaimed and that it is treated in a treatment plant.

Amendment 254

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. ‘reclaimed water’ means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation *plant*;

Amendment

5. ‘reclaimed water’ means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation *facility that makes its quality suitable for the use it is intended for*;

Or. en

Amendment 255

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. ‘reclaimed water’ means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant;

Amendment

5. ‘reclaimed water’ means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant *that makes its quality suitable for the use it is intended for*;

Or. en

Justification

The definition as drafted in the Proposal should include that reclaimed water is waste water that, after complying with the treatment requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC, undergoes further treatment that makes its quality suitable for the use it is intended for, not just water that undergoes further treatment in a reclamation plant.

Amendment 256

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. **‘reclaimed water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with *the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant*;

Amendment

5. **‘reclaimed water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with *Articles 4 and 5 of Directive 91/271/EEC*;

Or. it

Amendment 257
Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. **‘reclaimed water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant;

Amendment

5. **‘reclaimed water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant *and intended for agricultural irrigation*;

Or. en

Amendment 258
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. **‘reclaimed water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation

Amendment

5. **‘reused water’** means urban waste water that has been treated in compliance with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC and which results from further treatment in a reclamation plant;

plant;

Or. fr

Amendment 259

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. ‘point of delivery of reclaimed water’ means the place where the reclamation facility operator delivers the reclaimed water to a user, with water quality conditions based on the intended use as outlined in this provision. The point of delivery of the reclaimed water is the point of compliance for the reclamation facility operator.

Or. en

Amendment 260

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(Does not affect the English version.)

Or. it

Justification

Occorre chiarire che il riutilizzo delle acque reflue urbane recuperate deve soddisfare i requisiti minimi di qualità stabiliti dal presentemente regolamento. Di conseguenza la corretta applicazione degli obblighi in materia di trattamento previsti dalla direttiva sulle acque reflue urbane non rappresenta una condizione sufficiente per autorizzarne il riutilizzo.

Amendment 261

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5b. ‘reuse’ means use of reclaimed urban waste water of an adequate quality for a specific use, through a distribution system, partially or wholly replacing surface waters or groundwater;

Or. it

Justification

It should be clarified what is meant by reuse, specifying that this practice must help to reduce pressures on water bodies used for water abstraction.

Amendment 262

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. ‘reclamation plant’ means *an urban waste water treatment plant or other plant that further* treats urban waste water *complying* with *the requirements set out in* Directive 91/271/EEC *in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation*;

6. ‘reclamation plant’ means *a* plant *which* treats urban waste water *in compliance* with *Articles 4 and 5 of* Directive 91/271/EEC;

Or. it

Amendment 263

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. ‘reclamation **plant**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other **plant** that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Amendment

6. ‘reclamation **facility**’ means **a part of** an urban waste water treatment plant or other **facility** that further treats urban waste water **previously treated according to and** complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce **reclaimed** water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Or. en

Amendment 264
Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. ‘reclamation **plant**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other **plant** that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Amendment

6. ‘reclamation **facility**’ means **a part of** an urban waste water treatment plant or other **facility** that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce **reclaimed** water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Or. en

Justification

The word “plant” may create confusion between the ‘urban waste water treatment plant’ and the ‘reclamation plant’. Adopting the word “facility” would help create a clear distinction between the responsibilities of the reclamation facility operator and the urban waste water treatment plant operator, which may be different bodies. The term “reclamation plant” should therefore be changed throughout the proposal to “reclamation facility”.

Amendment 265

Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. ‘reclamation **plant**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other **plant** that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Amendment

6. ‘reclamation **facility**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other **facility** that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce **reclaimed** water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

(The amendment of the term “reclamation plant” to “reclamation facility” applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Or. en

Justification

Harmonisation of the terms “plant” and “facility” with EU environmental legislation is necessary. Facility for water reclamation could be a part of the water treatment plant and could be operated by different operator.

Amendment 266

Tiemo Wölken

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. ‘**reclamation** plant’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other plant that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Amendment

6. ‘**treatment** plant’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other plant that further treats urban waste water complying with the requirements set out in Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Justification

In order to avoid misunderstandings and foster coherence within the text, it should be clarified in all concerning parts of the text that the water treated in a treatment plant.

Amendment 267

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation**Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6***Text proposed by the Commission*

6. ‘reclamation **plant**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other plant that further treats urban waste water **complying with the requirements set out in** Directive 91/271/EEC in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation;

Amendment

6. ‘reclamation **facility**’ means an urban waste water treatment plant or other plant that further treats urban waste water **previously treated according to** Directive 91/271/EEC, in order to produce water that is fit for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I to this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

Using “reclamation plant” gives the idea of a specific plant, which is not always the case (there are urban waste water treatment plants that can include in their facilities the reclamation process (with its needed technologies)). To avoid confusions, it is convenient to change ‘reclamation plant’ for ‘reclamation facility’ (this amendment applies throughout the text; adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.) As well, the definition itself, as drafted, is not clear, since it seems that the further treatment is used to comply with Directive 91/271/EEC. Instead of the definition in the Proposal, the proposed amendment could simplify and clarify the definition.

Amendment 268

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation**Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(Does not affect the English version.)

Or. it

Justification

Occorre chiarire che il riutilizzo delle acque reflue urbane recuperate deve soddisfare i requisiti minimi di qualità stabiliti dal presentemente regolamento. Di conseguenza la corretta applicazione degli obblighi in materia di trattamento previsti dalla direttiva sulle acque reflue urbane non rappresenta una condizione sufficiente per autorizzarne il riutilizzo.

Amendment 269

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7. ‘reclamation **plant** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **plant**;

7. ‘reclamation **facility** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **facility**;
(Horizontal amendment. This amendment applies throughout the text)

Or. en

Amendment 270

Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7. ‘reclamation **plant** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **plant**;

7. ‘reclamation **facility** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **facility**;

Or. en

Justification

Harmonisation of the terms “plant” and “facility” with EU environmental legislation is necessary. Facility for water reclamation could be a part of the water treatment plant and could be operated by different operator.

Amendment 271

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. ‘reclamation **plant** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **plant**;

Amendment

7. ‘reclamation **facility** operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls a reclamation **facility**;

Or. en

Amendment 272

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. “users’ storage and distribution infrastructure” means the set of facilities aimed to store and distribute reclaimed water from the point of delivery to the place of use by the user.

Or. en

Amendment 273

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. ‘place of use’ means the area or facility where the reclaimed water supplied is used.

Or. en

Amendment 274
Tiemo Wölken

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. ‘point of compliance’ means the point of water supply to an end-user.

Or. de

Justification

This point must be clarified to ensure a strict delineation of responsibilities.

Amendment 275
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7b. “Water reuse infrastructure” means the group of reclamation facility, storage and distribution infrastructure both on the reclamation facility side and the user side;

Or. en

Amendment 276
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7c. “place of use” means the area or facility where the reclaimed water supplied is used.

Or. en

Amendment 277
Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11. ‘preventive measure’ means any action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a health and environmental risk, or reduce it to an acceptable level.

11. ‘preventive measure’ means any action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a health and environmental risk **at source**, or reduce it to an acceptable level.

Or. it

Amendment 278
Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11. ‘preventive measure’ means **any** action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a health and environmental risk, or reduce it to an acceptable level.

11. ‘preventive measure’ means **appropriate** action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a health and environmental risk, or reduce it to an acceptable level.

Amendment 279

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘Point of compliance’ means the point where reused water is checked, at which reclamation plant operators shall ensure that water quality complies with the parameters laid down in this Regulation.

The point of compliance shall be located
- up to the end of the irrigation process if the water is to be used immediately and not stored;
- at the entrance to the end-user’s property if the water is to be used at a later stage and will be stored;

Or. fr

Justification

Most reused water is stored. If it is stored before the point of compliance, operators are responsible for it. On the other hand, if farmers decide on their own initiative to store water, they are responsible for it.

Amendment 280

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. “Point of delivery of reclaimed water” is the point where the reclamation facility operator gives the reclaimed water

to the next actor in the chain (transport for irrigation or directly the user). The point of delivery of reclaimed water is the point of compliance for the reclamation facility operator.

Or. en

Amendment 281

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘distribution system’ means the structures designed to supply the reclaimed urban waste water, including any structures for equalisation, further treatment and storage, other than those in the reclamation plant;

Or. it

Justification

A definition of ‘distribution system’ should be added, changing it from the corresponding definition laid down in Italian legislation on water reuse.

Amendment 282

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘point of compliance’ means the point at the outlet of the reclamation plant at which the minimum quality requirements for the reclaimed water subject to Annex I Section 2 are to be controlled and monitored;

Amendment 283

Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘micropollutant’ means an undesirable substance detectable in the environment at a very low concentration, as referred to in Annex VIII to Directive 2000/60/EC.

Or. fr

Amendment 284

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘Point of delivery’ is the point where the reclamation facility operator gives the reclaimed water to the next actor in the chain;

Or. en

Justification

In some cases the reclamation plant operators still transport and store the reclaimed water after the outlet of the reclamation plant, before they deliver this water to the other actors in the chain or the end user. It is necessary to define the point of delivery to clarify where the responsibility of the operator stops and where the responsibility of the next actor in the chain of the water reuse project starts.

Amendment 285

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘distribution system’ means the pipe network necessary to carry the treated water from the treatment plant to the individual end-user;

Or. en

Amendment 286
Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘Point of compliance’ means the outlet of the reclamation plant.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary to define the point of delivery to clarify where the responsibility of the operator stops and where the responsibility of the next actor in the chain of the water reuse project starts.

Amendment 287
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. ‘Point of compliance’ means outlet of the reclamation facility.

Or. en

Justification

The term “Point of compliance” should be defined in the “Definitions” section as already defined in Article 4.

Amendment 288

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11b. ‘distribution system operator’ means a natural or legal person who operates or controls the distribution system for reclaimed water.

Or. it

Justification

Frequently the distributor and the producer are not one and the same. The ‘distribution system operator’ therefore needs to be included among the entities involved in water reuse, as he/she should be responsible if the quality of the reclaimed water is affected.

Amendment 289

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 11 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11b. ‘Point of compliance’ is the point of delivery.

Or. en

Justification

To ensure better understanding of the entire Regulation, it is necessary to add a definition of ‘point of compliance’. In some cases the reclamation plant operators still transport and store the reclaimed water after the point of exit from the reclamation plant or its outlet, before they

deliver this water to the other actors in the chain or the end user.

Amendment 290

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

12. ‘point of delivery’ is the point where the reclamation facility operator gives the reclaimed water to the next actor in the chain to supply reclaimed water.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary to define the point of delivery to clarify where the responsibility of the operator stops and where the responsibility of the next actor in the chain of the water reuse project starts.

Amendment 291

Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

13. ‘point of compliance’ is the point of delivery.

Or. en

Justification

This can help clarify the transfer of responsibility and ensure that the quality of the water that the next actor of the chain is receiving corresponds to the minimum quality requirements.

Amendment 292
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Amendment to Directive 91/271/EEC

In Article 4 of Directive 91/271/EEC, the following paragraph is inserted:

3a. Discharges from the urban wastewater treatment facilities referred in paragraphs 1 and 2 may not meet the requirements of Table 2 of Annex I if they are directly treated in a reclamation facility, as defined in the Regulation (COM (2018) 337) relative to the minimum requirements for water reuse. Such reclaimed water therefore can only be used for agricultural irrigation.

Or. en

Amendment 293
Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Obligations of reclamation ***plant*** operators
as regards water quality

Obligations ***and responsibilities*** of
reclamation ***facility*** operators ***and users*** as
regards water quality

Or. en

Amendment 294
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that **reclaimed** water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the outlet of the reclamation plant (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that **reused** water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the outlet of the reclamation plant (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Or. fr

Amendment 295

Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Inés Ayala Sender

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the **outlet of the reclamation plant** (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall at the point of compliance, comply with the following:

Or. en

Justification

The point of compliance of the operator is related to the point of delivery. For the operator, the point of compliance with reclaimed water quality standards is the point of delivery, in order to ensure the users receive the reclaimed water with the correct quality. However, in the Proposal, the point of compliance of the operator is determined at the outlet of the reclamation facility, which will not always be the point of delivery of reclaimed water to the user (there will be cases where there is a distribution and storage system previous to the delivery point, responsibility of the operator, in which water quality to be delivered must also be ensured). The point of compliance (which has to be the point of delivery) appears in the Proposal in Article 4, but this definition should be included in the Article containing the definitions, that is, Article 3

Amendment 296

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation **plant** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the **outlet of the reclamation plant** (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation **facility** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the point of compliance, comply with the following:

Or. en

Amendment 297
Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation **plant** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the **outlet of the reclamation plant** (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation **facility** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the point of compliance, comply with the following:

Or. en

Amendment 298
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation **plant** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the **outlet of the reclamation plant** (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation **facility** operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the point of compliance, comply with the following:

Justification

To be consistent with proposed definitions.

Amendment 299

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the outlet of the reclamation plant (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed **waste** water destined for a use specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the outlet of the reclamation plant (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Or. it

Amendment 300

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed water ***destined for a use*** specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the ***outlet of the reclamation plant*** (point of compliance), comply with the following:

Amendment

1. Reclamation plant operators shall ensure that reclaimed water ***intended for agricultural irrigation*** specified in section 1 of Annex I, shall, at the point of compliance comply with the following:

Or. en

Amendment 301

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) any additional conditions set by the competent authority in the relevant permit pursuant to points (b) and (c) of Article 7(3), as regards water quality.

Amendment

(b) any additional conditions ***that fall under their scope of responsibility*** set by the competent authority in the relevant permit pursuant to points (b) and (c) of Article 7(3), as regards water quality.

Or. en

Amendment 302
Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

After the point of compliance, the quality of water is not the responsibility of the reclamation plant operator anymore, but becomes the responsibility of the end user and/or any relevant other actors involved. This also applies for the risk management tasks.

Or. en

Amendment 303
Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. In order to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, the reclamation ***plant*** operator shall monitor water quality in accordance with the following:

2. In order to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, the reclamation ***facility*** operator shall monitor water quality in accordance with the following:

Amendment 304

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin, Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In order to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, the reclamation **plant** operator shall monitor water quality in accordance with the following:

Amendment

2. In order to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, the reclamation **facility** operator shall monitor water quality in accordance with the following

Or. en

Amendment 305

Eleonora Evi, Piernicola Pedicini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In order to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions referred to in paragraph 1, the reclamation plant operator shall monitor water quality in accordance with the following:

Amendment

(Does not affect the English version.)

Or. it

Amendment 306

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) any additional conditions set by the competent authority in the relevant permit

Amendment

(b) any additional conditions **that fall under their scope of responsibility** set by

pursuant to points (b) and (c) of Article 7(3), as regards monitoring.

the competent authority in the relevant permit pursuant to points (b) and (c) of Article 7(3), as regards monitoring.

Or. en

Amendment 307

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The user of the reclaimed water is responsible for preventing the deterioration of water quality from the point of delivery of reclaimed water to the place of use.

Or. en

Amendment 308

Francesc Gambús, Pilar Ayuso

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts amending this Regulation in accordance with Article 14 in order to adapt to technical and scientific progress the minimum requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex I.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 309

Birgit Collin-Langen, Sabine Verheyen, Christophe Hansen, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 4a

***Obligation for the storage operators,
supply operators and end-users of the
reclaimed water intended for agricultural
irrigation***

***1. The supply operator of the reclaimed
water shall ensure that the specific quality
of the reclaimed water set in Annex 1
Section 2 is maintained within the supply
infrastructure.***

***The storage operator of the reclaimed
water shall ensure that the specific quality
of the reclaimed water set in Annex 1
Section 2 is maintained within the storage
infrastructure.***

***2. The end-users of the reclaimed water
shall ensure the appropriate use of
reclaimed water, which is consistent with
the minimum reclaimed water quality
classes, crops category and allowed
irrigation methods for each reclaimed
water class set in Section 2 Annex I.***

***3. Member States shall take measures to
ensure that regular monitoring of the
quality of reclaimed water intended for
agricultural irrigation is carried out, in
order to check that the reclaimed water
intended for agricultural irrigation meets
the minimum quality requirements of this
Directive along the whole water reuse
system.***

***4. To meet the obligations imposed in
paragraph 3, appropriate monitoring
programmes shall be established by the
competent authorities for reclaimed water
intended for agricultural irrigation. Those
monitoring programs shall meet the
minimum quality requirements, minimum
requirements for monitoring set in
Section 2 Annex I and key risk***

management tasks set in Annex II.

The Commission shall establish guidance documents to assist the competent authorities to fulfil the control and monitoring of the supply, storage and use of the reclaimed water.

Or. en

Justification

Paragraph 1 of the Annex II of this Directive includes supply and storage infrastructure as well as intended use of reclaimed water in the water reuse system. As the wholesome part of the system, distribution operators and end-users should be responsible for the non-deterioration of the quality of the reclaimed water as well for its appropriate use, respecting the water classes and crop category and allowed irrigation method.

Amendment 310

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 4a

Responsibility for water quality in the context of the waste water reuse process

1. The reclamation plant operator shall oversee the transport of properly treated waste water intended for reuse to the point of compliance. That operator shall assume responsibility for the quality of that water until the end of the irrigation process in cases where the end user will immediately use all the reused water.

2. The farmer shall assume responsibility for the quality of reused water from the point of compliance.

Or. fr

Justification

This amendment is intended to establish operators' and farmers' responsibilities. It also

raises the issue of storage: if operators store water, they are responsible for ensuring that the water is of a proper standard until the irrigation process starts. On the other hand, if farmers store water after the point of compliance, its use is deferred and they are responsible for the quality of the water.