



# European Drinking Water

## COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2024/370

Requirements in the member states during the  
transition phase (2027–2032)

Document version: 1.2

Date: July 28, 2025



Scroll down or click  
directly on the map  
for more information

# Covering note and disclaimer

This document consolidates information collected by European Drinking Water (EDW) members from public sources, through discussions with Member State competent authorities and from the summary of the European Commission's questionnaire to Member States regarding the status and plans for the transition period 2027-2032 applicable to Article 11 of the Drinking Water Directive and related Implementing and Delegated Acts.

The document has been compiled in order to support EDW members in understanding the current situation, preparing for the transition period and planning related advocacy activities. European Drinking Water or its members do not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or correctness of the information presented in this document. It is also emphasised that the document is not a final and fixed version, but its contents will be updated, amended and/or corrected as necessary.

The following questions were used to guide information collection by EDW members:

1. If the transitional regulation is not yet available, when is its publication and adoption expected?
2. Which government entity is in charge of preparing and implementing the transitional regulations?
3. Content of transitional agreements (planned or actual, depending on whether transitional regulation is already available or not):
  - a) Will the transition period extend across the whole timeframe allowed by the delegated regulations (i.e. until 2032)?
  - b) Will existing approvals remain valid during the whole transitional period or will they expire according to current terms? How should products whose existing approvals expire during the transitional period be re-approved?
  - c) How should new products be approved during the transitional period?
  - d) Which limit values apply during the transitional period for the lead content in metals?
  - e) Which laboratories can carry out the necessary tests according to the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?
  - f) From when can these laboratories conduct tests for approvals under the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?
  - g) Will these laboratories have sufficient capacity to approve all existing and new products from all suppliers in the market in time?
  - h) How will market surveillance and noncompliance cases be handled during the transition period?

# Release notes

|             |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Version 1   | June 17, 2025 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Version 1.1 | July 4, 2025  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Release notes added</li><li>• Information for Slovenia added</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Version 1.2 | July 28, 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information updated for Italy (new legal status: legally approved, link to legal document updated)</li><li>• Information updated for France (new pages 3 &amp; 4 added)</li><li>• Information updated for Switzerland (page 4): Lead requirement</li></ul> |
|             |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|             |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|             |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

# Summary overview

Click links in the Member State name or scroll to the correct page for detailed information

| Member State             | Existing national certification scheme   | Status of transitional legislation |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Austria</a>  | Yes                                      | Legally approved                   |
| <a href="#">Belgium</a>  | No                                       | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Bulgaria</a> | No information                           | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Croatia</a>  | No information                           | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Cyprus</a>   | No information                           | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Czechia</a>  | Yes                                      | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Denmark</a>  | Partial, cold water in buildings         | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Estonia</a>  | No information                           | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Finland</a>  | Partial, building products               | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">France</a>   | Yes                                      | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Germany</a>  | Yes                                      | Legally approved                   |
| <a href="#">Greece</a>   | Only for plastic pipes in infrastructure | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Hungary</a>  | Yes                                      | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Ireland</a>  | No                                       | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Italy</a>    | Yes, decree 174/2024                     | Legally approved                   |
| <a href="#">Latvia</a>   | No                                       | Inofficial information             |

| Member State                  | Existing national certification scheme | Status of transitional legislation |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Lithuania</a>     | No information                         | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Luxembourg</a>    | No information                         | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Malta</a>         | No information                         | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Netherlands</a>   | Yes                                    | Legally approved                   |
| <a href="#">Poland</a>        | No                                     | Submitted for approval             |
| <a href="#">Portugal</a>      | No                                     | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Romania</a>       | Yes                                    | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Slovakia</a>      | Yes                                    | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Slovenia</a>      | Partial                                | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Spain</a>         | No                                     | Legally approved                   |
| <a href="#">Sweden</a>        | Partial                                | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Iceland</a>       | No information                         | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Liechtenstein</a> | No information                         | No information                     |
| <a href="#">Norway</a>        | No                                     | Inofficial information             |
| <a href="#">Switzerland</a>   | Yes                                    | Legally approved                   |

# Requirements in the member states during the transition phase (2027–2032)

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU)  
2024/370



## Austria (AT)



[Back to overview](#)

- The **transitional provisions** have already been adopted by the Austrian Institute for Building Technology ([Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik, OIB](#)).
- In Austria, the [Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection](#) is the **authority responsible** for drafting and implementing the transitional provisions.
- **Content of transitional agreements:**
  - National approvals that are valid as of 31 December 2026 will remain valid until 31 December 2032.
  - The recommendation "*Requirements for materials in contact with water intended for human consumption (drinking water) with regard to the provisions of the Drinking Water Ordinance*", published by decree [BMG-75210/0006-II/B/13/2013 of 14 February 2013](#), defined—within the framework of the previous Drinking Water Directive (Article 10)—that “material suitability for products can be ensured if they comply with the relevant ÖNORM standards, which also take national conditions into account. Proof of compliance with the ÖNORM requirements can be provided through registration under the 'ÖNORM B 5014 series' or via an accredited industry certifier.” This served as the basis for legal requirements under the ÜA (Übereinstimmung Austria) construction product list, incorporated into the provincial legal gazettes on building law and into relevant certification regulations (ÖVGW and ÖNORM).
  - From 1 January 2027, Austria will apply the new EU Drinking Water Directive certification system alongside the existing national certification system, up to and including 31 December 2032. During this transition period, the corresponding foundations (ÖNORM B 5014 series and the ÜA construction product list, as well as certificates issued on their basis) may no longer be amended or extended.



## Austria (AT)

(2)



[Back to overview](#)

- Implementation will extend across the **full transition period** permitted by the delegated regulations, i.e., until 31 December 2032.
- National approvals valid on December 31, 2026, remain valid until December 31, 2032, at the latest. Certificate extensions are possible. The prerequisite for **continued validity or extension** is compliance with the requirements underlying the certification, i.e., inspection, sampling, and testing. **Changes** to existing certificates (e.g., expanding the product range, etc.) are not possible. If **new products** are approved, the provisions of the Drinking Water Directive apply.
- In the case of water as defined in § 4 items 1 and 3 of the Drinking Water Ordinance, the limit value of 5 µg/l for **lead** must be complied with no later than 12 January 2036. Until then, the applicable parameter value for lead is 10 µg/l.
- **Laboratories:**
  - The [OFI Technologie und Innovations GmbH](#) is currently an accredited testing, inspection and certification body performing the required activities in accordance with the Drinking Water Directive. However, the official EU notification (Notified Body status) is still pending. Once the notification is complete, OFI will be authorized to issue certifications valid throughout the EU under the DWD framework.
  - Accredited laboratories such as the OFI Technologie und Innovations GmbH can already carry out the necessary inspections, samplings and tests. However, they will be officially authorized to issue test reports and certificates valid under the DWD only after the formal EU notification process is completed. The exact date depends on when this notification is finalized.
  - There are currently no official statements regarding the capacity planning of the testing laboratories.
- The approach to **market surveillance** and **handling of noncompliance** cases during the transition period has not yet been decided in Austria.



## Belgium (BE)



[Back to overview](#)

### Present Status

- *No legislation, only certification “hydrocheck”, developed by DW companies together with Belgaqua.*
- *Hydrocheck is asked for by most of DW companies*
- *All big suppliers of products for the business do comply with hydrocheck*
- *Belgaqua does the certification,*
- *Hydrocheck doesn't have an expiring date, it was renewed automatically year by year when composition of products did not change...*
- *Only certification until watermeter ( included).*
- *After watermeter , nothing is certified.*
- *BE = 3 regions:*
  - *Flanders: 100% asked for hydrocheck*
  - *Brussels: 80% asked for hydrocheck*
  - *Wallon region: ?? only little...*



## Belgium (BE)

(2)



As from 1/1/2027

- What with certification after the watermeter?? Will be mandatory!
- Belgaqua will NOT anymore play a role as conformity body nor as certifying body
- Not known yet who will fulfill this role... FPS Health? Probably!
- BELAC will be the accreditation body, this seems to be sure.
  - Belac is the abbreviation of the Belgian Accreditation Body. This institution falls under the competence of the Belgian Federal Public Service Economy.
- Expectations= hydrocheck continues in the transition period between 1/1/27 and 2023.

• Issues:

1. Belgaqua cannot deliver certifications anymore after 1/1/2027

- Time needed for certification = ca 3 to 9 months
- Certificates for new or innovative products and products with slightly changed composition:
  - Not possible after 1/1/2027
  - Not known what to do in transition period

2. Certification of products “after” the watermeter :

- Not many certificates yet
- Thousands of materials will have to be tested
- Impossible because of lack of laboratories....
- Will have a negative impact on innovation
- In his market approach, Belgaqua always looked to the DE market, so expectation is that BE will look at the DE market for the DW implantation as well.



## Bulgaria (BG)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Croatia (HR)

- No information received



[Back to overview](#)



## Cyprus (cy)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Czechia (cz)



[Back to overview](#)

### Czech Republic – Status of DWD Transition Implementation

The Drinking Water Directive (EU) 2020/2184 has been formally transposed into Czech national law in the area of water quality and monitoring through Decree No. 252/2004 Coll. (as amended). This decree refers explicitly to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, Directive 98/83/EC, and Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/679 and sets detailed parametric values and monitoring rules for drinking water.

However, the Czech Republic has not yet transposed the parts of the Directive related to the assessment of materials in contact with drinking water. These aspects are currently regulated under Decree No. 409/2005 Coll., which predates the DWD and does not include conformity assessment procedures as required under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/370.

A legislative update of Decree No. 409/2005 Coll. is **expected**, but has not yet been officially announced. The Czech Republic is **preparing** for alignment with the new European framework on material hygiene and conformity assessment.

The national conformity certificates valid by 31 Dec 2026 will remain to be valid until the end of 2032 (under the condition or provision that there will be no change in composition/producer of the product (material)).

[Public Health Act No. 258/2000 Coll., which will be amended in this way in 2025 or 2026, and also will transpose Article 11 Commission Delegated Regulations](#)



## Denmark (DK)



[Back to overview](#)

1. Discussions with the Ministry of Environment is ongoing, lead by Danva. NPG Denmark is closely involved. The Ministry has not yet been able to disclose a timeplan. The next meeting will take place 2nd May.
2. Ministry of Environmental. Contact persons are Anders Pilgaard and Henrik Søren Larsen.
3. It is confirmed that the GDV-system will continue in the transition period. This systems covers products installed in buildings. Until now, also products holding a KIWA, RISE or DVGW certificate is allowed, and it is expected that it also will be the case in the transition period. For products outside buildings we are working for allowing DK-VAND certified products in the transition period and the Ministry confirmed that they are working on a solution along these lines.

The overview will be updated along with more details being known



## Denmark (DK)

(2)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

The Danish requirements for certification of products cover installations in buildings for cold water. For products with a requirement for a certificate, Denmark currently equates certificates issued on the basis of Danish law with certificates issued on the basis of national schemes in Germany, Sweden or from the Netherlands.

The national requirements for approvals cover an estimated 6,000 products to day in Denmark. Large product groups such as installations for hot/warm water, water supply installations and piping for distribution are not met with national demands for certificates. It is estimated, that the total amount of products available total intended for human consumption is the order of 80.000 (including hot/warm water and water supply installations). That is 85 % of todays market is uncertain from 31 December 2026. National certificates from the rest of Europe may mitigate the challenge. In addition a private certification-scheme (accredited by the national accreditation body) exists for plastic piping, which to a great extent covers the water suppliers distribution pipes. But the water supply companies do not – based on European national certificates and private certificates - expect to be able to find suitable components to secure the water



## Estonia (EE)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Finland (FI)



[Back to overview](#)

- Responsible authorities in Finland are Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and Ministry of the Environment.
- Legislation is not yet available, but the only legislative change is anticipated to be a definition of what a “valid national approval” document or documents would be. This is planned to take the form of a Decree issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Timeline for issuing this is not yet defined.
- Transition period will cover the whole timeframe allowed by the Delegated and Implementing Regulations, i.e. until 2032.
- For product groups which fall under current national decrees regarding essential hygienic characteristics for products in contact with drinking water (mainly building products) the current requirements and related approvals/certifications will continue over the transition period.
- The validity period of existing approvals and certifications will be extended to cover the whole transition period, and approvals/certificates that are valid on Dec 31, 2026, will not need to be renewed during the transition period.
- Municipal water distribution infrastructure products are currently not regulated for hygienic characteristics and will most likely be subject to manufacturer self-declaration, the current FI marking or similar mechanisms during the transition period.



## Finland (FI)

(2)



[Back to overview](#)

- Lead limit value during the transition period will be 5 mg/l at the tap, but this is already specified in current regulations, i.e. there will be no change to national lead requirements for the transition period.
- Notifying authority will be Valvira (National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health), and the role is expected to be legally implemented during 2025.
- Notified bodies remain to be defined, expectation is that there will be 2-5 of them. Only one organization has approached the Ministries so far on the topic.
- Tukes (Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency) is already now the designated market surveillance authority for drinking water products. Market surveillance will continue during the transition period according to current practices.



## Finland (FI)

(3)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

For products used in building installations: provisions of Act on the Type Approval of Certain Construction Products (954/2012) as pointed in paragraph B. This would apply also if the products are used in water supply installations. For other products used in water supply installations our preliminary plan is to implement construction-site certification. This means self-declaration of the manufacturer based on certificate issued by a third party (e.g. UBA-BWGL, certified by KIWA or RISE; DK-VAND, certified by Dancert GDV; DVGW; Boverkets Typgodkännande based on UBA-BWGL; FI approval, certified by KIWA) or by showing that the product fulfills requirements of specific standards or that the product has been accepted in another MS.

Intended: Degree of a Ministry clarifying what the national conformity certificate is.



## France (FR)



[Back to overview](#)

1. Health Ministry is working on the file.
2. It is confirmed that the ACS-system will continue in the transition period and will be ended on 31/12/2032. ACS certificates issued in 2026 may have (tbc) an exceptional deadline to 31/12/2032 (instead of the normal period of 5 years). Products with a valid ACS before 31/12/2026 may be extended during the transitional period and at the latest until 31/12/2032. The case of self-declaration for appliances out of ACS scope is still under assessment.
3. An agreement is under progress with the accreditation body (COFRAC) to support the implementation system.
4. A draft of the first decree should be made available not later than September 2025 (implementing decree in Q1/2026).
5. An impact study is underway to support the harmonisation of EU rules on materials and products in contact with drinking water. Requested by the Ministries of Health and Economy and led by UIE, a survey has been sent to water professionals to help define transition measures, assess industry needs, and estimate the volume of applications to be processed. The survey also aims to provide a clear picture of the current situation, with initial results expected by September 2025 to inform possible regulatory adjustments.



### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

France plans to extend the duration of certificates issued by accredited laboratories before December 31, 2026 to December 31, 2032. France would also like to be able to maintain the declarations of conformity issued by manufacturers for metallic materials during the transitional period. However, the legal framework for declarations drawn up at the request of manufacturers has yet to be defined. These provisions will be defined by decree. France wonders what positive reference lists will be used by other member states during the transitional period.

At present, France has no plans to clarify the regulations governing “national conformity certificate”. Any certificate drawn up and complying with national regulations before December 31, 2026 should be considered a “compliant national certificate”.



### **Information from a presentation at an information event held by the French Ministry of Labor, Health, Solidarity and Family on June 24, 2025:**

Proposed regulatory changes (subject to the maintenance of PDs during the transitional period)

*Concerns: Arrêté du 25 juin 2020 relatif aux matériaux et produits métalliques destinés aux installations de production, de distribution et de conditionnement qui entrent en contact avec l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine)*

- Annex 1 updated: Pb-containing alloys deleted and substitute alloys currently authorized in Germany added.
- Entry into force January 1, 2027, with a possible stock-out period of one year.

**→ See next slide (4) for more detailed information!**



**Proposed regulatory changes: (subject to the maintenance of PDs during the transitional period)**

- Annex 1 updated: Pb-containing alloys deleted and substitute alloys currently authorized in Germany added.
- Entry into force on January <sup>1</sup> 2027, with a possible stock-out period of one year.

Alloys notified by 4MSi and authorized in FR by Arrêté of June 25, 2020 not listed in EULP

CW617N - CW612N - CW626N - CC757S - CW725R - CC770S - CC772S - CW511L -  
CW614N - CW603N - CC499K - CW625N

Alloys notified by SE and/or FI not listed in EULP

CW709R - CC751S-M - CW602N

Alloys & passive materials whose inclusion in the 4MSi list has been requested by UBA

CW502L(CuZn15) and CW503L (CuZn20)  
CuSi3Zn12FeMn CW727R  
(CuZn35Sn1P)  
TaCr (passive material) NiCr2080  
(passive material) NiCr21Mo (passive  
material) CW511L-DW (CuZn38As)  
CuZn41Mg  
CW728R-DW (CuZn40SiP) CW726R-  
DW (CuZn36Si1P) CC761S  
(CuZn16Si4-C)  
CuZn38BiAlC

**Work schedule :**

Autumn 2025: Referral of the draft order to Anses Spring 2026: Anses opinion on the  
draft order Summer/Autumn 2026: consultation of industry and commissions Winter  
2026: Publication of the order



## Germany (DE)



[Back to overview](#)

### Current requirements

So far, the German Environment Agency (UBA) has specified requirements for materials in contact with drinking water on the basis of Section 15 of the German Drinking Water Ordinance (TrinkwV) ([link](#)). To this end, the UBA has published three binding material-specific evaluation criteria:

- Evaluation criteria for metallic materials ([link](#))
- Evaluation criteria for enamels and ceramic materials ([link](#))
- Evaluation criteria for plastics and other organic materials ([link](#))

These evaluation criteria substantiate the general hygienic requirements for materials determined in Section 14 TrinkwV. Materials within the scope of these evaluation criteria may only be used for the construction or maintenance of water supply systems if they fulfil the requirements of the respective evaluation criteria.

After 31 December 2026 evaluation criteria can no longer be updated or used for evaluation purposes. However, attestations of conformity with the national requirements existing on 31 December 2026 can still be used in the national scope until 31 December 2032 and can also be extended up to this date (see section 5 for such cases). The UBA will therefore not withdraw evaluation criteria until 31 December 2032.



## Germany (DE)

(2)



[Back to overview](#)

### Current requirements (continued)

The TrinkwV does not stipulate the form in which a manufacturer shall provide evidence that a product complies with the requirements (attestation of conformity). Pursuant to Section 16 TrinkwV, however, it is assumed that the materials used for a product comply with the generally recognised rules of technology and the general requirements for materials according to Section 14 TrinkwV and the evaluation criteria specified by the German Environment Agency according to Section 15 TrinkwV if this is confirmed by a certificate from a certifier accredited for the certification of products in drinking water supply. The UBA recommends certification and has published a recommendation 'Attestation of conformity of product hygiene suitability for drinking water'.

### Lead-containing materials

- In Germany, the lowered threshold value for lead of 5.0 µg/l in drinking water shall apply from 12 January 2028. It must be ensured that no more products that will cause this threshold value to be exceeded are installed from this date. Therefore, products made of certain lead-containing alloys currently listed in the positive list of the UBA evaluation criteria document for metallic materials can no longer be used for the construction or maintenance of water supply systems in Germany from this date. With the 5th amendment to the new version of the evaluation criteria for metallic materials, the UBA shall identify the materials that may no longer be installed in water supply systems from 12 January 2028.



## Germany (DE)

(3)



[Back to overview](#)

### Transitional regulation ([link](#))

- Products for which a correct attestation of conformity (certificates or manufacturer's self declarations) will have been issued on 31 December 2026 on the basis of the UBA evaluation criteria and/or further national regulatory documents shall be certified in accordance with the European procedure from 31 December 2032. If these products are not yet certified in accordance with the European procedure during the transitional period, the national requirements for these products shall continue to apply.
- This means that, depending on the design of the certificate in question - with a fixed expiry date or a formally unlimited period of validity as long as surveillance is continued - an extension or continuation of the certificate is possible for the purposes of an existing certification order within the transition period until 31 December 2032 at the latest.
- Attestations of conformity for products made of lead-containing alloys that must no longer be installed in Germany from 12 January 2028 (see section 4.3) shall be limited to this date. Changing materials shall require a re-evaluation of the product. For this reason, existing attestations of conformity cannot be extended if a material is changed during the transition period. These products shall then be assessed according to the European procedure and can only receive a European attestation of conformity. If certificates based on the UBA evaluation criteria have been issued for these products with a longer validity, the certification bodies must withdraw the certificates by 12 January 2028.



## Germany (DE)

(4)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- Mandatory requirements for materials in contact with drinking water, conformity can be demonstrated by a certificate or a self-declaration of the producer
- National conformity certificates are certificates by a third party or self-declarations by the producer
- [UBA information: Hygienic requirements for materials in contact with drinking water - New European regulation according to Directive \(EU\) 2020/2184 | Umweltbundesamt](#)



## Greece (GR)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- There is existing national legislation for approval or certification of materials in contact with drinking water only for plastic pipes that are used in water supply networks.
- There is no currently active legislation for a national conformity certificate.
- Appropriate action will be taken for the creation of the National Notifying Authority of Regulation EU 2024/370



## Hungary (HU)



[Back to overview](#)

- The Hungarian government adopted the water quality parameters, testing methods, sampling frequency, etc. specified in the DWD in Government Decision No. 5/2023 (I. 12.) (GD.) (e.g. lead content in drinking water 5 ug/l).

Answers to the questions:

1. If the transitional regulation is not yet available, when is its publication and adoption expected?

The implementation of the provisions of the implementing regulations and delegated acts is currently underway in parallel with the European process; we do not currently have any information about the details of this work.

First information package to certifying organizations and professional associations expected by the end or after May.

2. Which government entity is in charge of preparing and implementing the transitional regulations?

The responsible governmental entity is Ministry of the Interior; Department of Health Policy.



Answers to the questions:

3.

a) Will the transition period extend across the whole timeframe allowed by the delegated regulations (i.e. until 2032)?

We have no information yet.

b) Will existing approvals remain valid during the whole transitional period or will they expire according to current terms? How should products whose existing approvals expire during the transitional period be re-approved?

Permits issued until the issuance of the GD. remain valid for 5 years from the date of their issuance, their extension is currently based on the DWD 1988.

We have no information on the acquisition of new permits.

We guess that the acquisition of new permits will be done according to the new rules under development.

c) How should new products be approved during the transitional period?

We don't know yet.

d) Which limit values apply during the transitional period for the lead content in metals?

From the very limited information we can conclude that the minimum requirements given in the annex to the DWD will be mandatory. We do not have any specific knowledge at this time.



## Hungary (HU)

(3)



Answers to the questions:

e) Which laboratories can carry out the necessary tests according to the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?

Right now, only the laboratory of NNGyK is available.

f) From when can these laboratories conduct tests for approvals under the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?

We do not know.

g) Will these laboratories have sufficient capacity to approve all existing and new products from all suppliers in the market in time?

We do not know if they plan investment both technically and expertise. If not, their capacity surely will be insufficient.

h) How will market surveillance and noncompliance cases be handled during the transition period?

It's also a question mark for us.



## Hungary (HU)

(4)



Back to overview

The current procedure (basic for the future?):

- The first stage of the licensing procedure is the preparation of an expert opinion, which is carried out by the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory and Methodology Department of the National Institute of Health (NNGyK).
- The procedure for obtaining an expert opinion is published in the information documents of the National Institute of Health for groups of products in contact with drinking water.
- The expert opinion procedure for products of interest to our members can be accessed at the following links:
- "Csövek, tartályok bevonatok\_végleges.pdf" (Pipes, tanks, coatings\_final.pdf)  
[https://www.nnk.gov.hu/attachments/article/1705/Cs%C3%B6vek,%20tart%C3%A1lyok,%20bevonatok\\_v%C3%A9gleges.pdf](https://www.nnk.gov.hu/attachments/article/1705/Cs%C3%B6vek,%20tart%C3%A1lyok,%20bevonatok_v%C3%A9gleges.pdf) , and
- "Fittingek, szerelvények, összetett termékek\_végleges.pdf" (Fittings, fittings, composite products\_final.pdf)  
[https://www.nnk.gov.hu/attachments/article/1705/Fittingek,%20szerelv%C3%A9nyek,%20%C3%B6sszetett%20term%C3%A9kek\\_v%C3%A9gleges.pdf](https://www.nnk.gov.hu/attachments/article/1705/Fittingek,%20szerelv%C3%A9nyek,%20%C3%B6sszetett%20term%C3%A9kek_v%C3%A9gleges.pdf) .
- All information documents were updated on 25 January 2025.
- There are some important warnings in the information sheets:
  - In the event of the publication of European positive lists, the gradual development of procedures and methodologies for examination and acceptance, and the relevant product standards, the NNGYK will update the relevant procedure and requirements in its expert opinion information.
  - The results of the migration tests are evaluated based on the requirements of the German KTW (Leitlinie zur hygienischen Beurteilung von organischen Materialien im Kontakt mit Trinkwasser).



## Hungary (HU)

(5)



### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

Hungary planning to allow materials with approved national conformity certificate to be legally in national market within the expiration date.

Present certification process from public health perspective set in Annex 5 of 5/2023 I. 12. Gov. dec. (link: <https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2023-5-20-22> ). Adaptation to 2184/2020 (EU) and its daughter legal documents is in progress. No detailed information available at the moment.



## Ireland (IE)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

#### Supply System

Ireland's national water utility, Uisce Éireann, currently requires that all materials, substances and products in contact with potable water, shall meet the following requirements

- (a) Be included in the latest “List of Approved Products for use in Public Water Supply in the United Kingdom” published by the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) for England and Wales. Documentary evidence that the substance or product has been specifically approved under the DWI system must be provided to Uisce Éireann for acceptance, along with any instructions for use; or
- (b) Be listed in the current edition of the Water Fittings and Materials Directory published by the Water Regulations Advisory Scheme (WRAS). To demonstrate compliance under this scheme, a certificate and letter from WRAS must be provided to ensure that the product being proposed is within the scope of the approval.

While either of the options outlined in (a) or (b) above is acceptable, pipes and pipe linings conveying potable water between the point of abstraction to the customers premises, shall provide certification in accordance with (a) above. However, it should be noted that the above requirements will be kept under review and developed further if necessary.



## Ireland (IE)

(2)



### Internal Pipework

Ireland has adopted a number of European Standards in respect of internal pipework used to convey water for human consumption.

I.S. EN 806-1:2000 – Part 1: General

I.S. EN 806-2:2005 – Part 2: Design

I.S. EN 806-3:2006 – Part 2: Pipe Sizing

I.S. EN 806-4:2010 – Part 4: Installation

I.S. EN 806-5:2012– Part 5: Operation & Maintenance

In addition, the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) has developed and published an Irish Code of Practice for heating and plumbing in domestic dwellings, S.R. 50-3:2021. It is complementary to the I.S. EN 806 series of standards. It also incorporates details from the relevant British Standard, BS 8558:2015. "



## Ireland (IE)

(3)



[Back to overview](#)

A national working group will be formed to ensure the consistent application of the national conformity certificate and the effective management of the transition period (including the making of national Market Surveillance Regulations, in line with Regulation (EU) 2019/1020))

In addition, Uisce Éireann will undertake the following measures;

- Review and update as necessary, current guidelines in respect of product conformity for materials in contact with drinking water.
- Utilise the existing contractor feedback mechanism to gather concerns and insights related to certification throughout the transitional period.
- Ongoing engagement with key stakeholders to identify potential bottlenecks within the supply chain.



# Italy (IT)



[Back to overview](#)

## **Legislative Decree on supplementary and corrective provisions to Legislative Decree No. 18 of February 23, 2023, implementing Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (260)**

- In application of the transitional measures provided for in Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/367, during the period from July 13, 2021 to December 31, 2026, nationally compliant starting substances, compositions, and constituents referred to in Ministry of Health Decree No. 174 of April 6, 2004, may be used nationally for the manufacture of products that come into contact with water intended for human consumption until December 31, 2032, as long as compliance with the parametric value of 5 µg/l lead in water intended for human consumption is ensured at the compliance points in Article 5. Products that do not comply with the latter requirement may be placed on the national market and used in the facilities listed above until December 31, 2030.
- In application of the transitional measures provided for in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/370, products found to be compliant at the national level according to Ministry of Health Decree No. 174 of April 6, 2004, in the period prior to December 31, 2026, may be placed on the national market and used in facilities for the withdrawal, treatment, storage, and distribution of water for human consumption until December 31, 2032, provided that compliance with the parametric value of 5 µg/l of lead in water for human consumption is ensured at the compliance points referred to in Article 5. Products that do not comply with the latter requirement may be placed on the national market and used in the facilities listed above until December 31, 2030.



## Latvia (LV)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

In Latvia we have no national legislation that regulates "national conformity certificates"

There is no need for action regarding *"how the Member State will deal with the provisions related to 'national conformity certificate' as set out in COM Delegated Regulation 2024/370 Article 11"*



## Lithuania (LT)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Luxembourg (LU)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Malta (MT)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Netherlands (NL)



[Back to overview](#)

- The Drinking Water Directive is implemented in national regulation on the 12th of 2023.
- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water leads the proces of implementation.
- The transitional period for DWD compliance in the Netherlands is until the end of 2032 for products with existing national approvals. This means that products already approved nationally in the Netherlands have until the end of 2032 to comply with the EU system, which will be enforced starting in 2027.
- Existing certificates can be used throughout the transitional period.
- More information can be found via this [link](#).



## Poland (PL)



[Back to overview](#)

- **Transitional regulation – draft act (UC59 doc. no. 7279576) on amending the act on collective water supply and collective sewage disposal:**
- **„ Art. 28. The certificates referred to in the provisions issued under Art. 13 of the Act amended in Art. 1, valid on 31 December 2026, may be extended on the current principles by the National Institute of Public Health National Institute of Hygiene – National Research Institute for a period not longer than until 31 December 2032.”**
- Other rules described by:
  - Draft regulation (doc. no. 7279568) of the Ministry of Health on certificates issued for chemical substances
  - Draft regulation (doc. no. 7279567) of the Ministry of Health on the quality of drinking water
- Link: <https://legislacja.rcl.gov.pl/projekt/12390106/katalog/13085068#13085068>



## Portugal (PT)



[Back to overview](#)

### 1. Transitional regulation

- General requirements are defined in Decree-Law 69/2023 of 21st August, which sets out the technical and sanitary criteria for drinking water quality, control and supply. The Decree-Law Transposes Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption into national regulations.

### 2. Application of the Law Decree to materials in contact with water.

- According to Article 5, Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços de Águas e Resíduos (ERSAR), is the competente authority for coodinating the implementation of this Decree-Law.
- In 2024 ERSAR has drawn up a regulation with a national approval system for products in contact with water, whether they are substances and chemical products used in water treatment or materials in installations, from collection, treatment, the water supply network, the distribution network and in the building distribution system to the user's tap or the point of use of water intended for human consumption.



## Portugal (PT)



[Back to overview](#)

- This Regulation has been notified in the beginning of 2025 to Brussels and it is expected that will be published in the 3rd quarter of 2025 with phased implementation period up to January 31-12-2026.
- After publication there are Certification body already prepared to start the certification procedures (CERTIF).
- In Portugal there are two testing laboratories, EPAL and ITECONS, with accredited methods and the capacity to carry out all the tests provided for in the Directive.



## Portugal (PT)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- No existing national legislation for approval or certification of materials in contact with drinking water
- In the Portuguese case, this transitional period does not apply, as there are no national certificates for the approval of materials and products in contact with drinking water. However, we will accept the use in Portugal of all materials and products that benefit from this transitional period in another Member State of the European Union.
- We are planning a webinar to present the regulation done in Portugal to regulate the approval of materials and products in contact with drinking water, where this aspect can be clarified. Additionally, we inform you that the regulation in approval process in Portugal states the existence of a technical committee in charge of deciding these or other questions related with the implementation of this framework.



## Romania (RO)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- There is national existing legislation on approval and certification of materials in contact with drinking water.
- In Romania, two types of "national conformity certificates" are currently in use: sanitary approvals and notifications. Sanitary approvals are issued for materials and products being placed on the Romanian market for the first time—either newly manufactured in Romania or imported from third countries. Notifications are issued for materials and products being introduced to the Romanian market for the first time that have already been approved in European Union Member States. Both types of certification are valid for a period of five years. Sanitary approvals issued by the competent Romanian authority up to December 31, 2026, will remain valid for five years, and therefore, at the latest, until December 31, 2031. Notifications will be issued based on national certificates from EU Member States and in accordance with the national procedure, for a period not exceeding December 31, 2032.
- We intend to amend the national legislation concerning the sanitary regulation of materials and products in contact with drinking water, in order to clarify the status of "national conformity certificate" during the transitional period established by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/370.



## Slovakia (sk)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- There is national provision (Decree No 550/2007) for positive lists of substances which can be used for production of drinking water materials and procedure for testing. The mutual recognition principle is used for placing on the market.
- National provision (Decree No 550/2007) will be repealed till end of the 2026. Products legally placed on the market for which national conformity certificates are valid will accept on our market till 31.12.2032 according art. 11.
- Our point of view: national conformity certificate is approval by competent authority.



## Slovenia (SI)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- National Recommendations for the assessment of the compliance of materials and products in contact with drinking water (not obligatory) represent one of the possible certification schemes for products placed on the Slovenian market today and also during the transitional period until 2032.
- From 31 December 2026 to 31 December 2032, the products on the Slovenian market could be assessed and certified according to national Recommendations for the assessment of the compliance of materials and products intended to come into contact with drinking water. In the revised Recommendations we have intention to add the list of national schemes of other EU Member States, which will also be valid for the Slovenian market.
- New national regulation on implementation of EU acts on materials and products intended to come into contact with drinking water is planned to be prepared in the following year.



## Spain (ES)



[Back to overview](#)

### 1. Transitional regulation

- The Royal Decree 3/2023 of 10 January Transposes Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption into national regulations General requirements are defined in Article 44 of Royal Decree 3/2023, which sets out the technical and sanitary criteria for drinking water quality, control and supply.

### 2. Application of the Royal Decree to materials in contact with water.

- According to Article 44, until the European Commission's delegated acts establishing conformity assessment procedures and marking for products, referred to in Article 44.4, are applicable, the manufacturer of the materials must issue a **declaration of compliance** with the requirements of Article 44.1. This declaration must justify compliance with the European positive lists of substances and be in accordance with applicable testing and acceptance methodologies. This declaration must be provided with the materials or products when they are placed on the market.
- In the meantime, while the new marking is being implemented and notified bodies are being established, the transitional provisions of RD 3/2023 will apply, and manufacturers must issue a declaration of responsibility for their products.
- The Minister of Industry is responsible for preparing and implementing the transitional regulations.



### 3. Content of transitional agreements (planned or actual, depending on whether transitional regulation is already available or not)

- The transitional period is the one stated in delegated act, until 31-12-2032 unless, EU COM issue new delegated acts.
- Due to no local certification, all the products will be certificated according to the Directive (UE) 2020/2184 and its transposition in Spain RD 3/2023.
- Regarding limit values applicable during the transitional period for the lead content in metals According to RD 3/2023 (12th additional disposition):
  - In distribution networks, service connections, pipes and interior installations in public or commercial buildings or rented flats, the owners must replace installed pipes containing lead and other products with lead components in contact with water, depending on the risk and always **before 2 January 2030** when economically and technically feasible.
  - In any case, the replacement of such elements shall be carried out in any existing installation in case of repair or reconstruction works, as well as in case of construction of new installations.
  - The parametric value for **lead in drinking water of 5 µg/L shall be met by 2 January 2035.**



#### 4. **Laboratories to carry out the necessary tests according to the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)**

- None accredited laboratories in Spain yet. AENOR is in contact laboratory EPAL and ITECONS in Portugal. They are already accredited to carry out tests according DWD 2020/2184. More details in Portugal slides.

#### 5. **Market surveillance and noncompliance cases during the transition period**

- Due to market surveillance (administrative control), according to Article 14 of the Industry Law is the responsibility of the regional industry authorities, any potential non-compliance detected must be communicated to the regional industry authorities of the territory where the manufacturer of the product or the work in question is located, or, where appropriate, where it has been commercialized.



## Spain (ES)

## (4)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

In Spain it is currently mandatory for the manufacturer to issue a Responsible Declaration for their product (RD 3/2023, transitional provision <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2023-628> ).

From the information we have, we think that once the new European marking comes into force (2027), both manufacturers and consumers will want to have products with the new European marking as soon as possible, but given that the notified bodies are not yet ready to certify the products, we think that during the first months of 2027 there will still be no products with the new European marking, so consumers will have to continue buying products under national legislation. Once there are already products on the market with the European marking, we think that the transition should be quick, as the market itself will demand this marking.

<https://industria.gob.es/Calidad-Industrial/seguridadindustrial/productosindustriales/productos-en-contacto-con-agua-de-consumo-humano/Paginas/default.aspx>



## Sweden (SE)



[Back to overview](#)

Transitional regulation is expected to be published and adopted early autumn 2025

Government entities in charge:

- a) The Swedish Chemicals Agency (Kemikalieinspektionen, [www.kemi.se](http://www.kemi.se)) for substances
- b) The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket, [www.boverket.se](http://www.boverket.se)) for building products including infrastructure for water distribution
- c) The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten, [www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se](http://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se)) and The Swedish Food Agency (Livsmedelsverket, [www.livsmedelsverket.se](http://www.livsmedelsverket.se)) also have roles related to these regulations

Transition period will probably extend across the whole timeframe allowed by the delegated regulations (i.e. until 2032)

Validity of existing approvals during the whole transitional period has not yet been communicated

Products whose existing approvals expire during the transitional period will probably be re-approved according to current methods and requirements.

Swedac ([www.swedac.se](http://www.swedac.se)) will give accreditation to test laboratories starting 2027 and testing can start once accreditation has been given. Capacity of laboratories is consequently not yet known.

Market surveillance and noncompliance cases will be handled during the transition period according to current regulations and procedures.



### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

- Article 11.1 of the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) has been implemented in the Swedish Planning and Building Ordinance (SFS 2011:338). Chapter 4, Section 12 has the same wording as the directive. Section 13 further states that manufacturers, importers, distributors, or other economic operators placing construction products in contact with drinking water on the market must ensure that the products meet the requirements in Section 12. Additional requirements for water installations inside buildings are included in the Swedish building regulations. These requirements closely align with Article 11.1 of the directive. However, the building regulations concerning building works, such as waterworks and water distribution networks, are on a higher level. There is no national legislation in Sweden that mandates approval or certification of materials in contact with drinking water. As noted above, the legal obligation applies to the construction products themselves. Type approval in Sweden is voluntary. It serves as confirmation that a product has been assessed for its intended use and found to meet the relevant requirements, including compliance with the Swedish building regulations. However, it is not mandatory.



### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

- The definition of a national conformity certificate is challenging in Sweden, as there are no mandatory national certificates or clear rules for how compliance should be shown.
- Sweden's type approval system is voluntary and not commonly used for some product groups, such as those for installations, water distribution networks, and hot water.
- Because there are no binding requirements on how to demonstrate compliance for materials in contact with drinking water, a strict interpretation of the transitional rules could mean that such products must have a declaration of conformity from an accredited body. In practice, this would make type approval — whether Swedish or from another EU/EEA country — a mandatory requirement.
- The issue has not yet been resolved.



### COMMISSION INFORMATION:

- Sweden has not yet issued guidance on which national provisions will apply during the transitional period. Working groups involving authorities, the government offices, and future notified bodies are actively seeking a suitable approach that enables industry and end-users to apply for drinking water certificates without introducing unnecessary administrative burdens before the new European system is mandatory.
- The aim is also to avoid the risk of product unavailability for critical projects, especially related to water distribution network.
- Guidance will be published on Boverket's homepage.

<https://www.boverket.se/sv/byggande/byggprodukter2/material-dricksvatten/>



## Iceland (IS)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Liechtenstein (LI)



[Back to overview](#)

- No information received



## Norway (NO)



[Back to overview](#)

### COMMISSION INFORMATION

- No existing national legislation for approval or certification of materials in contact with drinking water
- The Norwegian Food Safety Authority will declare certain private certification schemes that are already in use by the industry, and that are in conformity with national hygiene requirements for products that come into contact with water intended for human consumption, as approved for the transitional period. Materials that are certified through the officially declared certification schemes by 31.12.2026 will be deemed to have obtained a «national conformity certificate» as per article 11, and thereby be included in the transitional period.
- The Norwegian Food Safety Authority will arrange meetings with the industry to clarify the understanding of «national conformity certificate» and the transitional period. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority intend to use our website to describe the transitional period and officially state which private certification schemes are declared as approved for the transitional period. The private certification schemes will be based on relevant ISO-standards. We will also give information regarding the new EU-regulation concerning materials in contact with water intended for human consumption.



## Switzerland (CH)



[Back to overview](#)

In Switzerland the drinking water regulations are set by the Federal Department of Home Affairs (FDHA) Ordinance on Drinking Water and Water in Publicly Accessible Baths and Shower Facilities (TBDV). As Switzerland is not a member of the EU there is not a legal obligation to implement the DWD, but the following analysis of the existing Swiss regulations below shows that there is general compliance and further plans to eliminate other differences in the future in the next TBDV revisions.

### Analysis:

Annex 2 of the TBDV already lists all parameters of the EU Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184, Annex I, Part B), with the following exceptions:

- Additional substances are regulated based on national considerations, such as perchlorate or 1,4-dioxane.
- The maximum values all correspond to the EU parameter values, with the exception of lead (which is still subject to a transition period in the EU until January 12, 2036), PFOS, PFHxS, and PFOA.

The following differences to EU parameters, which must be implemented by water supplies in Member States from January 12, 2026, are to be adjusted as part of the next TBDV revisions:

- New: Haloacetic acids (HAA5), 60 µg/l
- New: Microcystin-LR, 1 µg/l
- New: Replacement of existing PFAS parameters
- Adjustment: Lead, 5 instead of 10 µg/l (with transition period)



The BLV (Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen) Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office regulates the drinking water quality in the Foodstuffs and Utility Articles Ordinance: LGV Art. 49 and in the EDI (Eidgenössische Department des Inneren) Ministry of the Interior Ordinance on Drinking Water and Water in Publicly Accessible Baths and Shower Facilities TBDV Art. 4 Para. 5. The BLV has not yet developed any testing and assessment procedures and is unlikely to do so in the future, but has only defined the following general requirements:

Commodities may only release substances directly or indirectly to foodstuffs in quantities that:

- a. are harmless to health;
- b. are technically unavoidable; and
- c. do not bring about any unacceptable change in the composition or impairment of the organoleptic properties of the foodstuffs.

The requirements in the EDW could add the following in future:

- d. do not promote the multiplication of microorganisms (in the case of drinking water contact materials)



## Switzerland (CH)

In the absence of state regulation, the SVGW takes over the testing and assessment procedures with the ZW102 regulations (based on German UBA guidelines). The certification requirements can be adopted in full by DE, AT and NL (additional tests are required for other countries):

(3)



[Back to overview](#)

| Land \ Parameter                  | SVGW Anforderung | DE | AT | NL | FR | UK | USA | IT |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| Geruch                            |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Geschmack                         |                  | 1) | 1) |    |    |    |     |    |
| Aussehen/ Färbung                 |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Trübung                           |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Schaumbildung                     |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Cytotoxizität                     |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| TOC                               |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Metallische Spurenstoffe          |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Rezeptur                          |                  | 2) | 2) | 2) | 2) |    |     | 2) |
| Migration von Einzelstoffen (SML) |                  | 2) | 2) | 2) | 3) | 3) |     | 4) |
| Keimwachstum                      |                  |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |
| Verwendungszweck                  |                  | 5) | 5) | 5) | 5) | 5) | 5)  | 5) |
| Temperatureinsatz                 |                  | 6) | 6) | 6) | 6) | 6) | 6)  | 6) |

Date: 25.04.2025

Reference: M. Gressmann VKR with Input from M. Bucheli/ SVGW



### 3. Content of transitional agreements

(planned or actual, depending on whether transitional regulation is already available or not):

#### a) Will the transition period extend across the whole timeframe allowed by the delegated regulations (i.e. until 2032)?

Yes, the transition period 2027-2032 will be adopted for the certification of products in Switzerland.

#### b) Will existing approvals remain valid during the whole transitional period or will they expire according to current terms? How should products whose existing approvals expire during the transitional period be re-approved?

Yes, valid product certifications that were certified according to the previous SVGW guidelines will remain valid until Dec. 2032.

#### c) How should new products be approved during the transitional period?

New products are to be certified after 31 December 2026 in accordance with the new ZW Directive.

#### d) Which limit values apply during the transitional period for the lead content in metals?

The lead value is currently still 10 µg/l. The BLV will probably adopt the reduction of the lead value to the EU level of <5 µg/l. **The reduced value will have a transition period until 2035** and the UBA's positive lists will be adopted. The SVGW will adapt the ZW102/2 for metals accordingly.



### 3. Content of transitional agreements

(planned or actual, depending on whether transitional regulation is already available or not):

e) Which laboratories can carry out the necessary tests according to the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?

None are known in Switzerland. Tests are usually carried out in German institutes (e.g. TZW, KIWA; Hygiene Institute Gelsenkirchen)

f) From when can these laboratories conduct tests for approvals under the DWD (Directive (EU) 2020/2184)?

As soon as the ZWs according to EDW are changed and valid from 01.01.2027

g) Will these laboratories have sufficient capacity to approve all existing and new products from all suppliers in the market in time?

???

h) How will market surveillance and noncompliance cases be handled during the transition period?

Certification monitoring in Switzerland is not as frequent and strict as in Germany. The changes to these requirements in Switzerland are still unclear.

# Contact



European  
Drinking Water



[info@europeandrinkingwater.eu](mailto:info@europeandrinkingwater.eu)



<https://www.europeandrinkingwater.eu>