

# ECONOMIC TOOLS FOR BASIN MANAGEMENT: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY IN COST-RECOVERY

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# LEGAL TOOL: WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (2000)

- WaterFrameworkDirective (WFD):23 October2000
- Result of 5
   years of discussions
- Milestone: 1st
   Time Eon.
   Principles
   integrated into a
   piece of
   legislation shaping
   Environmental
   Policy



EU in 2000

•Four years after WFD- 2004 expansion:

•East & South

•Flexible & Result-Oriented Approach

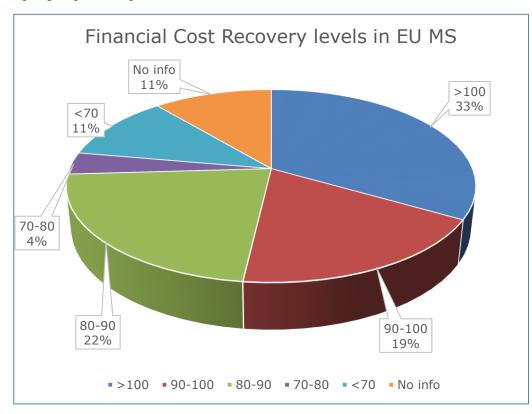


EU in **2021** 



#### **ARTICLE 9: COST-RECOVERY LEVELS IN EU MS**

Article 9 WFD: Take account of the principle of recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs, according to the polluter pays principle.



**Source:** Economic data related to the implementation of the WFD and the FD and the financing of measures; Directorate-General for Environment (CION); 2021

## Common misconception: Achieve full cost recovery (FCR)

"Overall, the implementation of full cost-recovery still presents some weaknesses at the EU level, although improvements have taken place since 2006- following the WFD implementation"

#### Art 9 does NOT impose FCR:

- But "an adequate contribution...to the recovery of the costs of water services...taking account of the PPP"
- The Directive allows MS to account for social, environmental and economic effects
- -Flexible & Pragmatic Approach



#### FROM FINANCIAL TO ECONOMIC

WFD: go broad i.e. Total Cost = Financial Cost + Resource Cost + Environmental Cost

"Member States shall take account of the principle of recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs"

#### **Current cost-recovery assessment in the river basin**

#### Water Services: Designated Use #1

**Financial Costs** 

Tariffs for water services

Recovery of financial costs
Environmental costs

Internalised environmental Costs

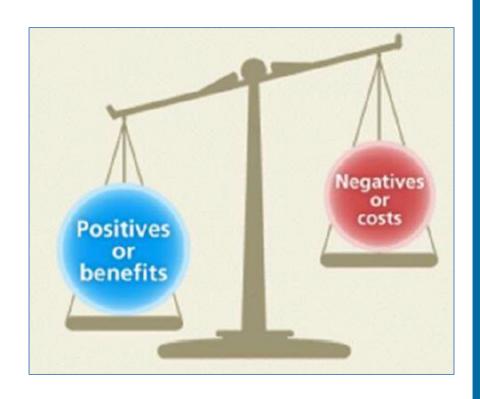
Recovery of environmental Costs
Overall Cost- recovery

Source: WATECO, 2003



#### A BROADER INTERPRETATION

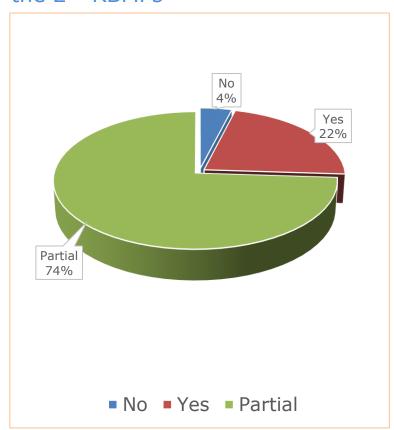
- WFD → go broad but only insofar as costs?
   Why not broader?
- Can unmonetized benefits be considered as countering unmonetized costs, in the application of the principle of cost recovery? (Sapiano, 2020)
- ⇒ Positive & Negative Externalities



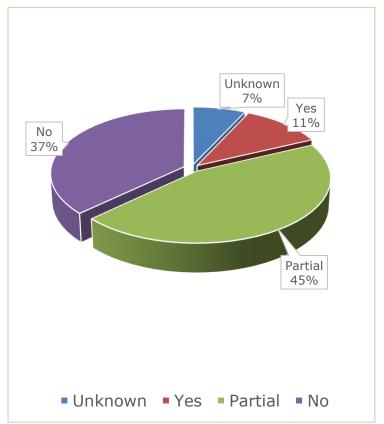


#### **EVIDENCE SO FAR?**

Number of countries using **Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)** in the 2<sup>nd</sup> RBMPs



Number of countries using **Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)** in the 2nd RBMPs





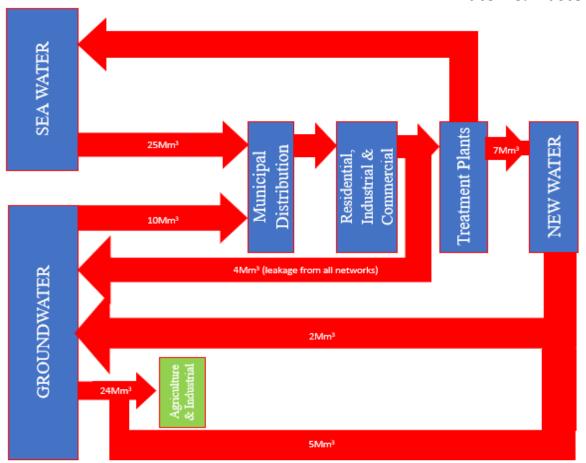
**Source:** Economic data related to the implementation of the WFD and the FD and the financing of measures; Directorate-General for Environment (CION), 2021

## WATER SUSTAINABILITY IN MALTA

Towards a Net Zero Impact Utility: Volumetric Approach

Financial Cost Recovery: 79%

Aggregate figure: incl. revenues from potable water & wastewater treatment

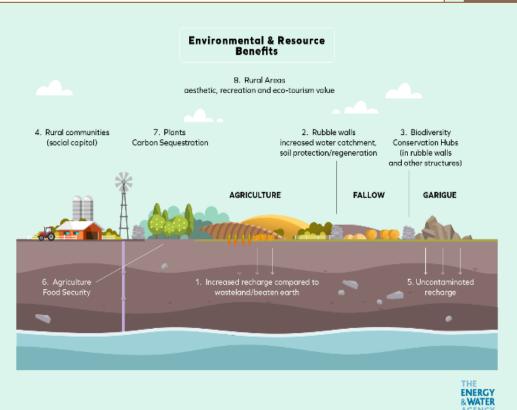


Circular Water Economy: Volumetric Approach

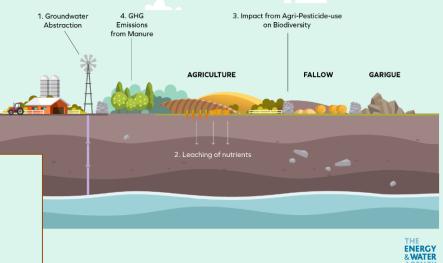
- Wastewater Polishing Plant: 7m³ p.a.
- -> reducing the quantitative pressures on the aquifer systems
- Development of an effective distribution capacity for New Water
- Increasing the capacity of the desalination plants



### WAY FORWARD







- Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)/Remuneration for Positive Externalities
- CAP: Agrienvironment-climate measures (AECMs)





## **THANK YOU!**

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