



Costs and Benefit Assessments in the Water Framework Directive

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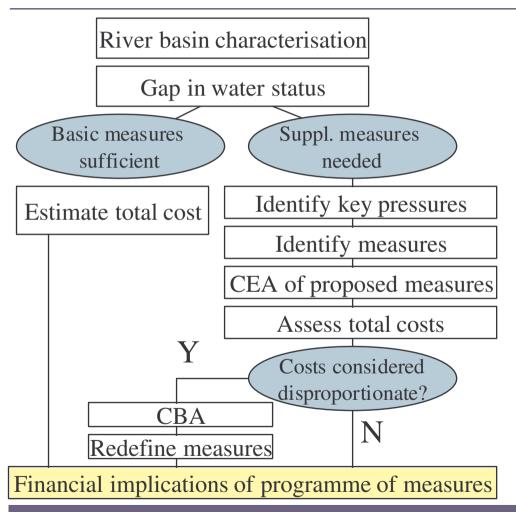
Introduction: economics and the WFD

- WFD as the first major environmental Directive that incorporates economic approaches
 - Economic information: baseline scenario
 - Economic instruments: incentive pricing
 - Economic methods: cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), cost-benefit analysis (CBA), internalisation of external costs





Costs and benefits in the WFD



- Economic analysis applied to additional measures (not basic)
- Suitable measures ranked by costeffectiveness (ensure lowest cost)
- Disproportionate cost assessment (e.g. as CBA, distributive impacts) - safety valve

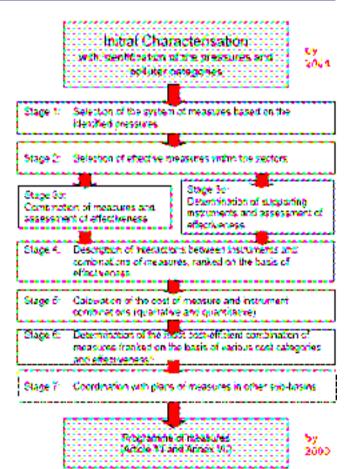
(Figure based on Reinhard 05)





Selection of measures (Art. 11 WFD)

- Effective measures screened
- Combination of measures
- Combinations selected according to cost-effectiveness
 - costs in monetary terms
 - effectiveness in physical terms
- Measures and instruments working on different levels



... no role for monetary benefits





Disproportionate costs analysis (Art 4)

- Exemptions (time extension, lower target) if achieving target disproportionately expensive
- Disproportionate in proportion to
 - Benefits of improved water quality (CBA)?
 - Ability to pay of affected sectors?
 - Available budget?
 - Cost of other measures elsewhere?
- Discussion ongoing at EU level and in the Member States





Environmental & resource costs (Art 9)

- MS "shall take account of principle of cost recovery of water services, including environmental & resource costs"
- Water uses should make "adequate contribution" to cost recovery of services
- Triple purpose of cost recovery:
 - Reduce cross-subsidies, increase transparency
 - Internalise external costs
 - Correct incentives of water uses





Costs and benefits of the WFD

- Mandatory assessments conducted on the costs and benefits of implementing the WFD
 - Studies exist in UK 1999, Scotland 2002 (somewhat dated by now)
 - Studies under preparation in NL, EU
 - EU Study with particular focus on agriculture: reducing phosphorous emissions, tackling overabstractions for irrigation
- Considerable uncertainty, patchy data, WFD objectives not yet defined





Monetary valuation and the WFD

- Valuation needed in several instances:
 - Cost-effectiveness (Art. 11): little use for valuation
 - Disproportionate cost analysis (Art. 4): depends on the definition of proportionality
 - Environmental & resource costs (Art. 9): some valuation necessary
- Valuation in high demand & in short supply?
 - Reduce demand target use of monetary valuation on the cases where it is most needed
 - Increase supply make monetary valuation more efficient, simplify methods...





Target the use of monetary valuation



- Interwies et al 05 for SNIFFER The role of valuation studies in the WFD
 - Horses for courses: using monetary valuation where it is most helpful
 - Screening out clear-cut cases / focus on complex decision situations
 - Staged approach for proportionality:
 - At firm level: proforma, expert knowledge
 - Sectoral analysis, e.g. multi-criteria
 - Scotland-wide assessment of costs & benefits across sectors
 - Local-level CBA if there is no agreement





Making valuation easier: aquamoney



- aquamoney: development & testing of practical guidelines for the assessment of environmental and resource costs and benefits in the WFD
- European research project funded under the 6th EU Framework Programme



aquamoney: the project approach

- Focus: environmental and resource costs and benefits in view of disproportionate costs (Art. 4 WFD) and cost recovery (Art. 9 WFD)
- Key output: guidelines with particular focus on the transferability of values across water bodies and basins (incl. feasibility of GIS value map)
- Assessment of policy maker demand as key input to the guideline development
- Guidelines tested in 10 European pilot river basins, including Danube, Scheldt, Rhine...





aquamoney: the project consortium

•	Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM) (coordinator)	NL
•	Institute for Intern. and European Environmental Policy (Ecologic)	DE
•	University of East Anglia (UEA)	UK
•	University of Life Sciences (UMB)	NO
•	Universidad Politecnica de Valencia (UPVLC)	ES
•	Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minièeres (BRGM)	FR
•	University of the Aegean	GR
•	Research Institute for Soil Sc. and Agr. Chemistry (RISSAC)	HU
•	Center for Environmental Policy (AAPC)	LT
•	Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO)	BE
•	University of Bologna	IT
•	Institute for Water Research (NIVA)	NO
•	Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University	DK
•	University of Bucharest	RO
•	Institute for Advanced Studies Carinthia (IHSK)	AT
•	Corvinus University of Budapest	HU

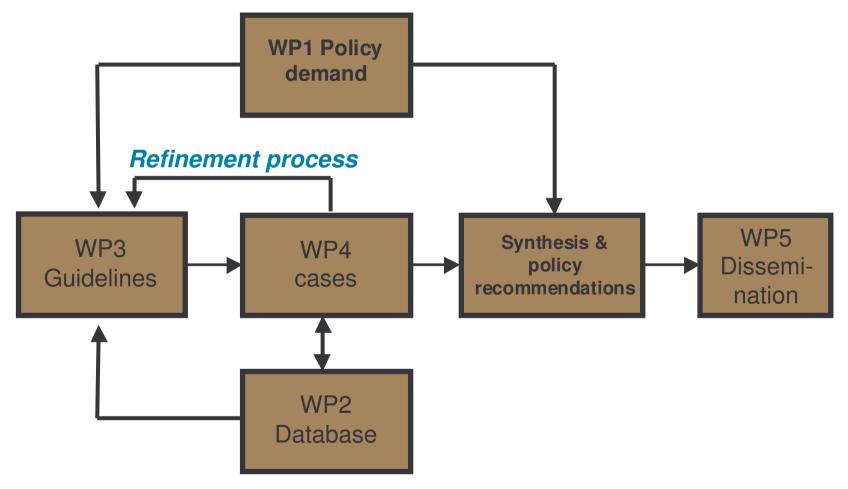


aquamoney: set-up of work packages

- WP1: Identification and integration of policy demand for practical guidelines and information
- WP2: Data base development and metaanalysis for the purpose of benefits transfer
- WP3: Development of practical guidelines
- WP4: Testing of guidelines in pilot case studies in representative European river basins
- WP5: Communication and dissemination of results



aquamoney: workstream







aquamoney: the case studies

- 10 case studies to test the draft guidelines
- 3 international basins
- **Different sizes**
- Different regions
- Different issues (nutrients, abstraction, morphology)
- All WFD-related

Morsa basin Odense Humber basin Nemunas basin basin Scheldt Rhine basin basin Po basin Danube basin Jucar basin Pinios basin

Guadalquivir basin



aquamoney: the work plan

Investigation different Identification key Identification Identification key definitions and practices issues policy maker useable existing methodological issues in ERC assessment ERC assessment demand for ERC valuation studies (Act. 1.1&1.2) assessment (Act. 1.3) (Act.2.1) (Act. 3.1) Draft Guidelines (Act. 3.2) Planning and design Blue print pilot pilot case studies case studies (Act. 3.3) Test Guidelines in Representative European River Basins (Act. 4.1-4.10) Morsa Sche ldt Rhine Danube Humber Po Pinios Nemunas Odense Jucar Conclusions and recommendations Feasibility study GIS Comparison value Advisory Committee estimates & transferability based value map (Act. 3.2) tests (Act. 2.3) List of criteria Revise Guidelines Expert policy maker (Act. 3.1) workshop demand (Act. 1.3) Final Guidelines (Act. 3.1) Preparation dissemination material (Act. 0.3 & Act. 5.1-5.3) Policymakers & A cade mics & Final International Conference stakeholders experts

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for more information on aquamoney:

www.aquamoney.org

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