Optimising the implementation of the 2nd RBMP in the Malta River Basin District

The use of water efficiency labels as an educational and awareness raising tool.

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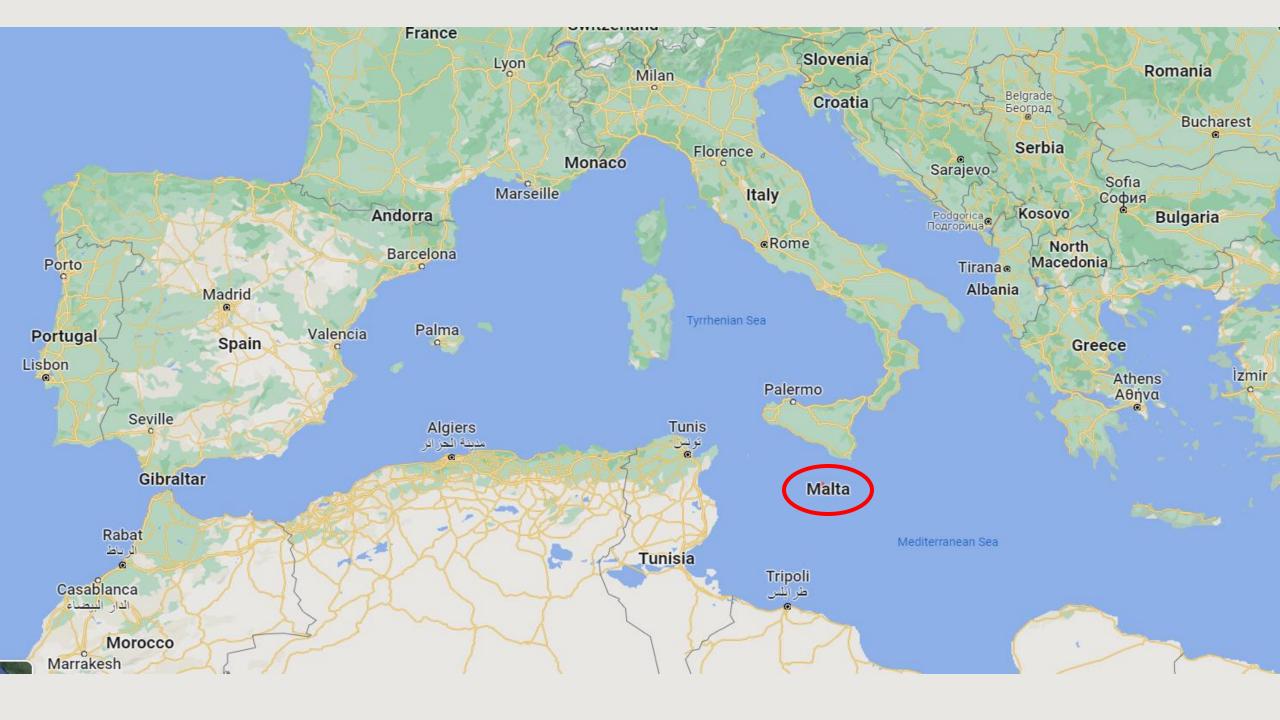












Background - the Maltese Islands



An archipelago of 3 islands.

• Area: 316km².

• Population: 542,051 (2022)

- Highest population density of EU MS:
 1,657 residents per km^{2.*}
- Main economic contributors: Tourism, manufacturing (mainly electronics & pharmaceuticals) and construction.





Our Significant Challenges

Social, environmental and economic issues:

• Water scarcity and drought conditions: high water demand to meet direct demand of population and indirect demands (agriculture, commercial etc).

BUT

- Natural water resources are not enough, so we rely on Reverse Osmosis plants to meet demand.
- Saline intrusion into groundwater.
- Contamination of groundwater.
- Vulnerability of coastal waters to climate change.











The LIFE-IP RBMP-MALTA Project

The LIFE IP Project supports the implementation of Malta's 2nd RBMP and the formulation of the 3rd RBMP.

Specific focus on:

- Island/coastal basins,
- Semi-arid Mediterranean climate,
- High population densities/tourism,
- Fragile water environment.

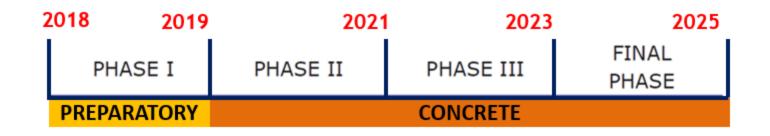




The LIFE-IP RBMP-MALTA Project



Project is divided into four phases each spanning two years.



1st phase: 9 Preparatory actions → Focus on improving knowledge on water management

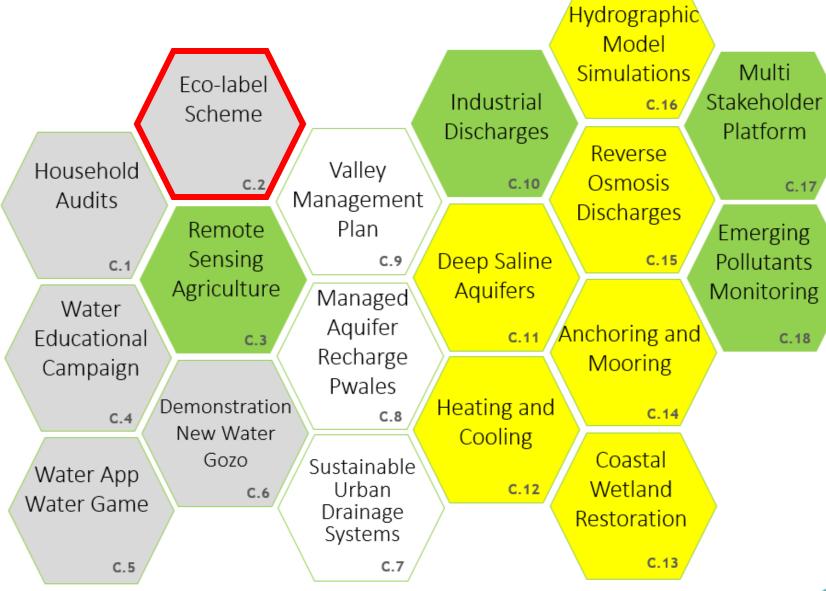
2nd- 4th phase: Concrete actions



Concrete Actions: 2019-2025



- Facilitate uptake of measures
- Governance
- Reducing uncertainty





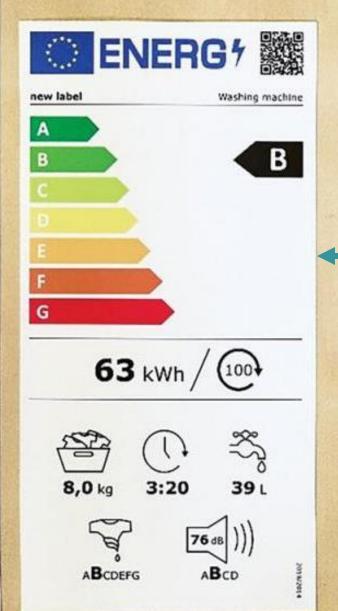
What is an eco/efficiency label?

- Eco-labels are used to measure performance and communicate the environmental credentials of a given product. This is voluntary.
- The Energy Label is mandatory in Malta for energy-related products placed on the market or put into service as dictated in 2017 by EU Regulation.*
- It provides information regarding energy efficiency, consumption of energy during use and allows customers to choose more efficient products.
- There is no equivalent mandatory label for water used in Malta!

^{*} EU Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU.

Previous version of energy label





New energy label for a washing machine

Water Eco-Label Scheme



<u>SO</u>

• The goal is to develop a voluntary water labelling strategy to promote water efficient devices and appliances.

** This process is still in the initial phase!

- Aligned with the measures in Malta's 3rd River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) provides awareness and education on water conservation.
- Raise awareness of water conservation by encouraging a behavioural change amongst different target audiences (consumers and suppliers).
- The Water Eco-Label would be similar to the existing Energy label in Malta.



Benefits for consumers

as an educational and awareness raising tool

- Awareness raising and informed decision making,
- Cost savings,
- Environmental benefits,
- Long term sustainability reduced maintenance & replacement,
- Government incentives Grant on the Purchase of Water Purifying Equipment and Reverse Osmosis systems,
- Behavioural change.





Benefits for suppliers/manufacturers a competitive edge

- Market differentiation,
- Consumer demand,
- Innovation and research opportunities,
- Brand reputation,
- Access to incentives,
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).





Activity 2A.1: Analysis and Identification of Ecolabels at European and International Level

- Reviewed existing eco water labels at the EU and worldwide levels, products they covered & their potential applicability to the Maltese islands:
 - Eu Ecolabel (no longer active for water products),
 - The Unified Water Label Association (UWLA) (made of merged other EU labels),
 - National Association for Quality in Building Installations (ANQIP) (Portuguese),
 - The Water Technology List (WTL) (UK),
 - Waterwise Checkmark (UK),
 - Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) (Australian),
 - WaterSense (USA and Canada).



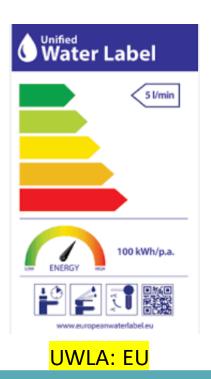


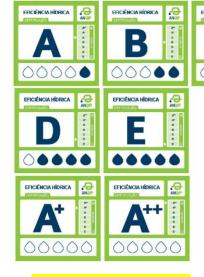
Eco-labels at European and International Level



Ecolabel: EU







ANQIP: Portugal



Water Technology
List: UK



Water Wise Checkmark: UK



WaterSense: USA + Canada



Water Efficiency Labelling Standards: Australian

Key findings

- No widely adopted or mandated combined water-energy efficiency label for products.
- Unified Water Label (UWLA) provides the most robust framework of all the labels identified.
- However, white goods such as washing machines and dishwashers are not included in the label → a separate label could be developed specifically for them and introduced in parallel to consumers.

<u>OR</u>

• If a label is to be designed from scratch it can be based on the WELS scheme (Australia).







Next steps...



- Develop a methodology of a technical system for how the eco-label would operate on a national scale.
- Identify all relevant local stakeholders and suppliers (public and private sector) which are directly and indirectly affected by the development of the eco-label.
- Present the system to stakeholders and suppliers involved and gather feedback.
- Finalise the technical and visual implementation of the Water Eco-Label



Take away points – Malta's benefit

- Water conservation,
- Tourism promotion,
- Resilience to climate change and environmental challenges,
- Local industry support,
- Cost savings,
- Collaboration and partnerships.



After being introduced to the market, the best result would be for the label to be made mandatory in Malta



Thankyou!

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LIFE IP Programme 2014-2020

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