



This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Are urban water tariff structures designed to meet local challenges and policy goals?

Sonia Ferdous Hoque and Dennis Wichelns
Institute of Water Policy, National University of Singapore

Key issues and challenges

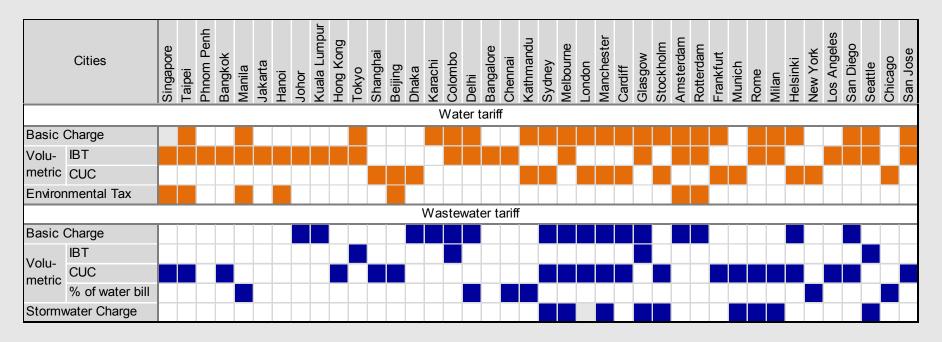
Water and wastewater tariff structures may not always be designed to meet local priorities

- Goals may be different for developed and developing cities, depending on local context
- **Developing** Lower NRW, increase service coverage & reliability, ensure affordability of the poor, revenue sufficiency to meet O&M costs
- Developed Address water conservation, shift towards cost recovery, ensure environmental sustainability, maintain financial health.



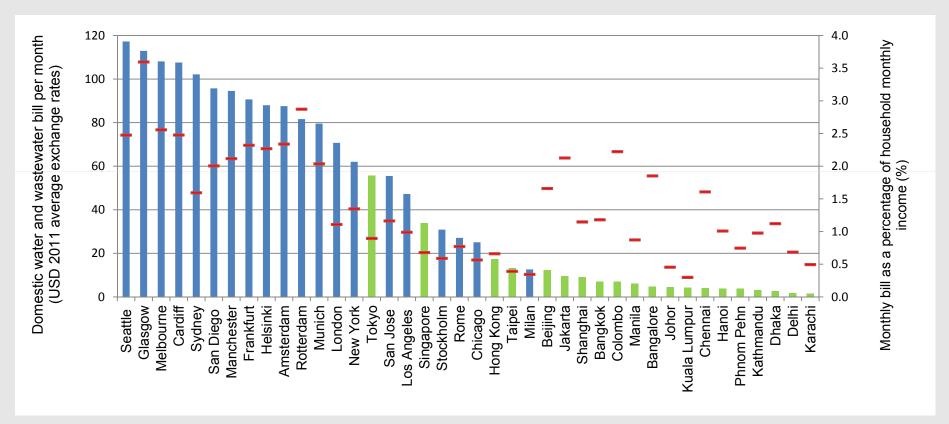
Water and wastewater tariff structures

Components of water and wastewater tariff structures implemented in 40 selected cities in Asia, North America, Australia and Europe (Institute of Water Policy, 2012)





Domestic water and wastewater bills



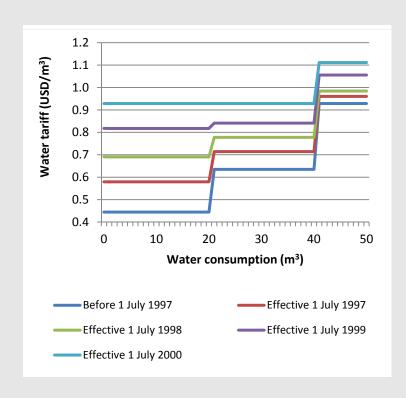
Domestic water and wastewater bill based on a consumption of 20m³ per month (USD 2011 average exchange rates) compared with monthly household income (Asian cities are highlighted in green) (Source: Institute of Water Policy, 2012)

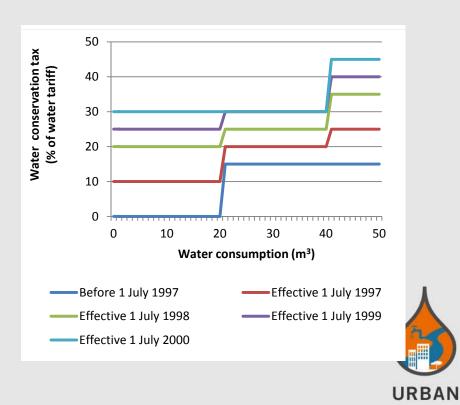


Challenge – Scarcity of local water resources

Policy Goal – Achieve self-sufficiency in water supply

Strategy – Emphasis on water conservation through pricing, awareness campaigns, and water saving devices; no cross-subsidization





Outcomes:

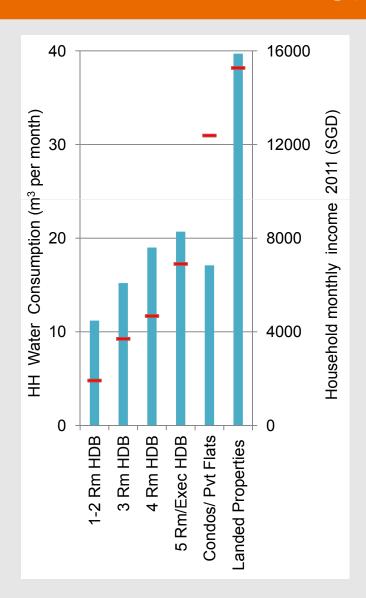
- Domestic water consumption declined from 165 lpcd (2002) to 153 lpcd (2011) (PUB, 2012).
- For the first time in last two decades, **PUB has incurred a net loss** (before government grant) in FY 2010 and 2011 (PUB, 2012).

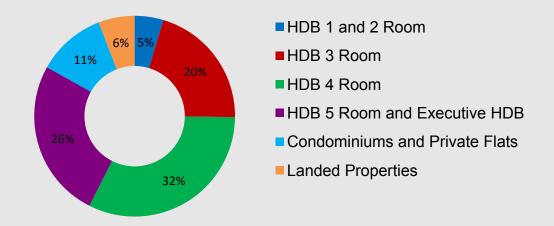
How to increase revenues and ensure conservation without affecting affordability of general population?

Three considerations:

- 1. Analyze the household water consumption disaggregated by dwelling type and income
- Determine how to increase the effectiveness of price as a signal for conservation
- 3. Analyze the relative balance between the domestic and non-domestic sector

URBAN

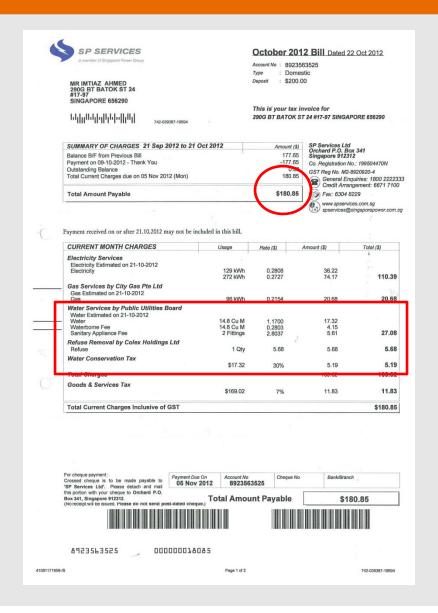




- More than 80% households consume <20m³ per month
- HDB 1-2 room flats pay 2% of their incomes as water bills, while condominiums pay only 0.5%.
- Almost all domestic water use occur for indoor purposes which tend to be more inelastic

Recommendation: Boundary of first tier could be reduced to 20m³

URBAN



October 2012 Bill Dated 22 Oct 2012 Account No : 8923563525 MR IMTIAZ AHMED Our staff will be at your premises on 21.11.2012 to read your meters. You may call us at tel no. 1800 2222333 to verify the identity of our staff. With effect from 1 Oct, electricity tariff is 27.27 cents/kWh. Please make full payment by the due date to avoid \$0.50 Pink Notice fee and 1% Late Payment Charge. Please visit www.spservices.com.sg for more information on our service and conditions of service. This bill serves as a tax invoice for the collection of electricity charges for SP Services Ltd and SP PowerAssets Ltd (200302108D), gas charges for City Gas Pae Ltd (20010699N), water charges, NEWater charges, water conservation tax, waterborne and sanitary appliance fres for the Public Utilities Board (MB-810011-4), and refuse removal fees for Sembwaste Pte Ltd (ML-8922002-1) or Veolia ES Singapore P L (199804675H) or Colex Holdings Ltd (M2-0012928-8) or 800 Super Waste Management Pte Ltd (M2-200710-1). The amount for GST shown on the bill is calculated based on the sum of the GST charged for each individual item. Emergency Numbers - For Electricity: 6778 8888 (SP PowerGrid), Piped Gas: 6752 1800 (City Gas), Water: 1800-284 6600 (PUB). Bar Graph for Past Consumption Water(Cu M) /national average 18.7) Electricity(kWh) Gas(kWh) (national average 85) AUL AUG SEP OCT* JUL AUG SEP OCT* *Consumption based on estimated reading National average consumption for your house type

Recommendation: Separate bills for water, so that consumers are more aware of changes in bill



4108117195845

Page 2 of 2

42-039388-19694

- A large proportion of PUB's connections are non domestic (55% in 2010, projected to become 70% in 2060) (PUB, 2012)
- Non-domestic consumers pay a uniform volumetric rate (SGD 1.17/m³),same as that of domestic.

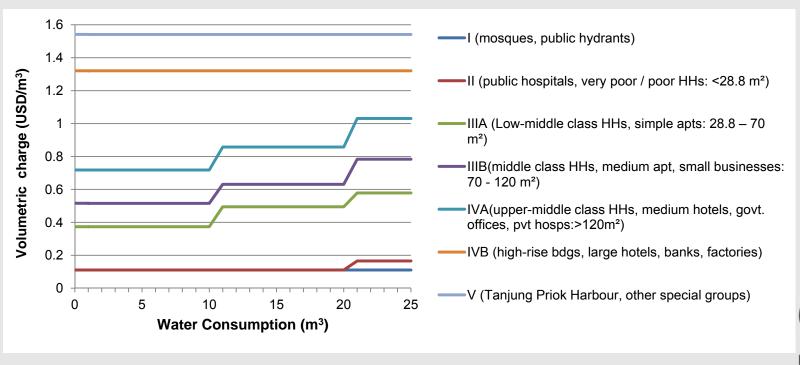
Recommendation: In order to increase its revenue, Singapore may opt for a different higher tariff rate for its non-domestic consumers.



Challenges and appropriate pricing: JAKARTA

Challenge – High NRW, low service coverage, unreliable service **Policy Goal** – Ensure revenue sufficiency, increase connections to poor, ensure affordability

Strategy – Separate tariff structures according on consumer category, based on full cost recovery principle.

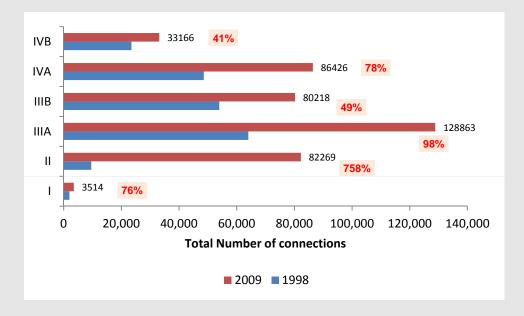




Challenges and appropriate pricing: JAKARTA

Outcomes:

- Majority of connections made to category IIIa, although most households belong to II (Bakker & Kooy, 2012) – PALYJA data contradicts
- Disincentive to connect the poor and increasing debt for PAM Jaya.



- Tariffs remained unchanged since 2007; however, many consumers were recategorized - In 2009, 10,662 customers (i.e. 2.6%) were reclassified, 75% towards higher tariff category, 25% towards lower one.
- Highly subsidized as more than 71% of customers, consuming ≈ 51% of the water is paying less than the cost of the service
- Cross-subsidization not effective as comparatively fewer high-tariff consumers to compensate for large proportion of low-tariff consumers.



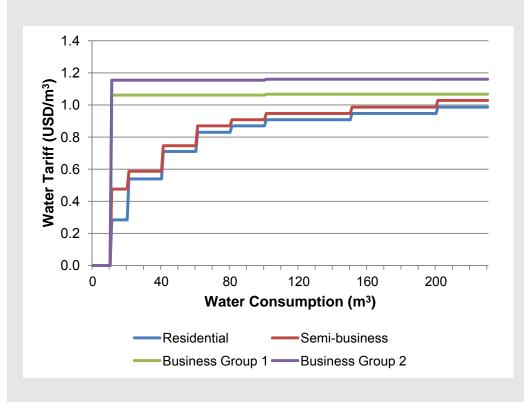
Challenges and appropriate pricing: JAKARTA

Recommendations

- Tariff structure based on floor area of house may not effectively represent the poor households
- Uniform tariff structure for all consumers, with greater targeted subsidies for the poor



- Challenge Growing urban population, continue to stretch existing supplies
- Policy Goal Ensure revenue sufficiency, increase connections to poor, ensure affordability
- **Strategy** Connect the poor first to reduce NRW through pilferage and generate revenues; Special programs to reduce one-time connection fees for the poor.



Basic charge:

 Residential: PHP 101.01/ connection; PHP 60.61/ connection for low-income consumers using less than 10m³ (representing 8%)

URBAN

- Semi-business: PHP 101.01/ connection
- Business Group 1: 459.06/ connection
- Business Group 2: 496.71/ connection

Changes in Environmental and Sewerage Charges (Rivera, 2009)

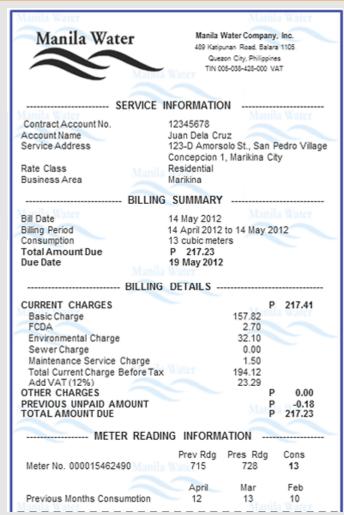
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Environmental Charge (all customers)	10%	12%	12%	16%	18%	20%
Residential Sewer Charge	50%	40%	40%	20%	10%	0%
Commercial Sewer Charge	50%	45%	45%	35%	30%	30%

Outcomes:

- Manila Water is known as one of the successful PPPs in the water sector; reduced its water loss, from 63% (1997) to 11.2% (2011) and improved its reliability, in terms of 24-hour availability, from 26% of customers (1997) to 99% (2011) (Manila Water, 2011).
- Sewerage service coverage is still very low; but growing [3% (1997) to 16% (2009)]
- Effective cross-subsidization may not be achieved as the proportion of non-domestic consumers are very low (90.66% residential, 4.7% semi-business, 4.33% business group 1 and 0.31% business group 2)









On-site bill printing system, launched since Sept. 2012, provides more information on previous water consumption and different billing components

Recommendations:

- The tariff structure can be simplified by reducing the number of tiers – currently, 9 tiers for domestic and 33 tiers for nondomestic!
- More focus can be given on water conservation by providing greater information to consumers in simplified form, promoting the use of water saving devices and raising awareness.

