Cédric PREVEDELLO AQUAWAL Amaury GOUBAU, AQUAWAL, Nitrawal



Presentation of AQUAWAL, the Union of Public Water Cycle Operators

Water sector in wallonia



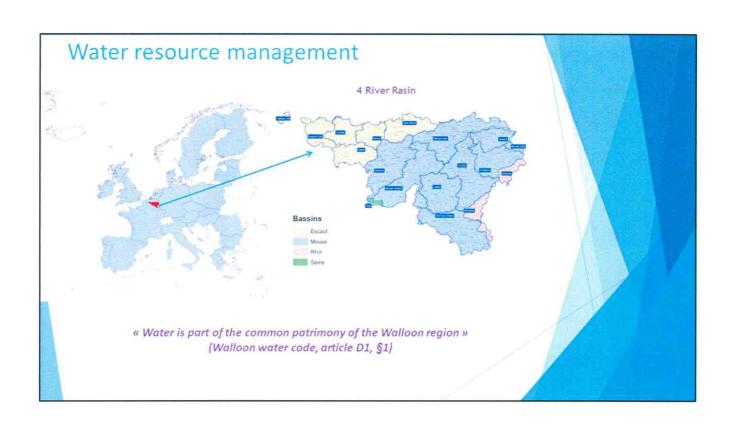


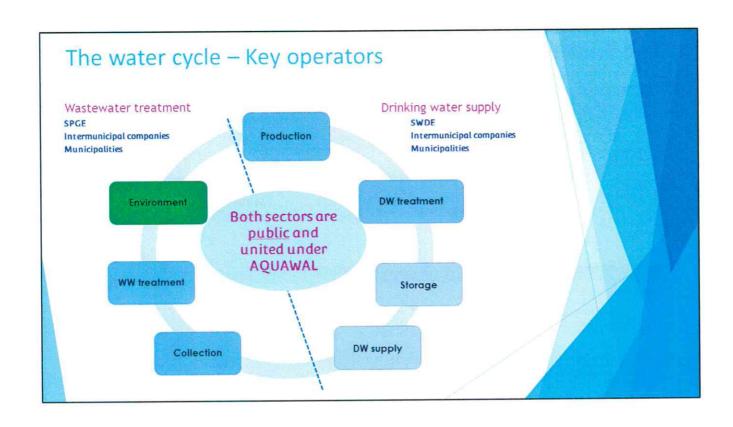
ESTONIAN WATER WORKS
ASSOCIATION EVEL
STUDY TOUR IN WALLONIA (BELGIUM)
26th October 2015 - Namur

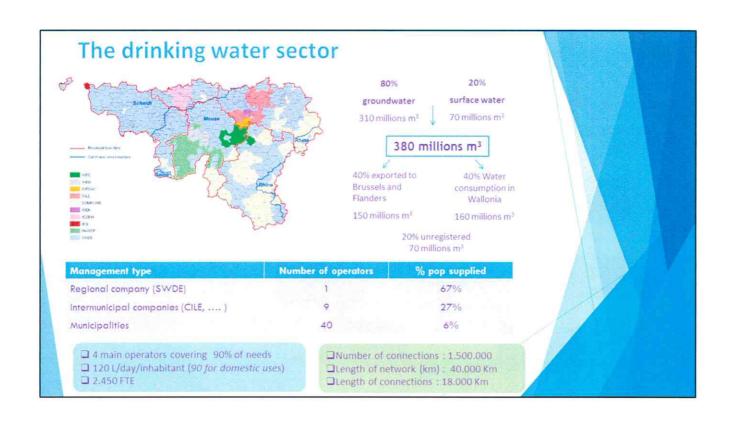
Plan

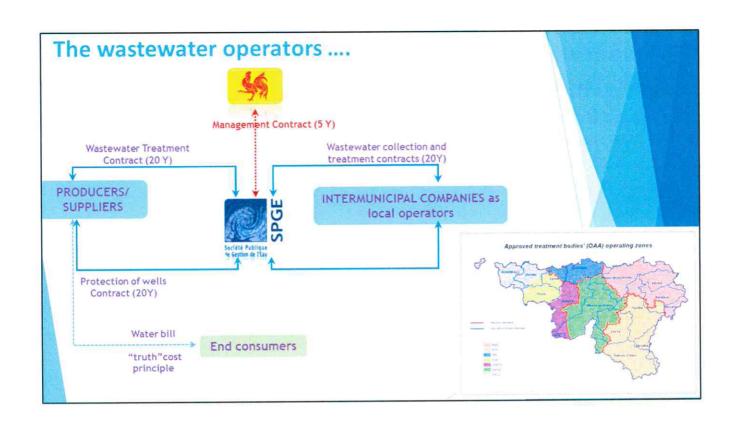
- ► The Walloon water sector
 - ▶ Water policy in the Belgian federal structure
 - ► Drinking water sector
 - Wastewater sector
 - Aquawal (Water federation)
 - Main challenges
- Nitrawal
- Water pricing in Wallonia: the true or "truth" cost principle
 - ► Tariff structure
 - ► Truth-cost for distribution
 - ► Truth-cost for waste water treatment
 - Water social fund



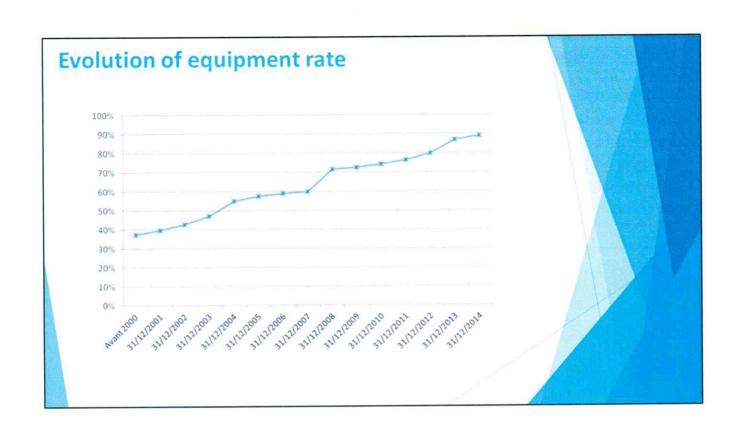








The wastewater sector in some figures Operates and manages existing physical assets □ 3,1 millions IE connected to a WWTP (90% of the population) □ 420 Wastewater Treatment Plants □ Length of collectors: 2.300 Km - Length of sewer network: 17.300 Km Has invested more than €3 billion in 15 years to comply with UWWTD (57 €/inh.year) □ Equipment rate doubled over the past decade □ 172 WWTP (built since 2000) + Length of collectors (1.000 km) + sewer network (since 2004 - 600 km) □ Number of employees: 857 FTE

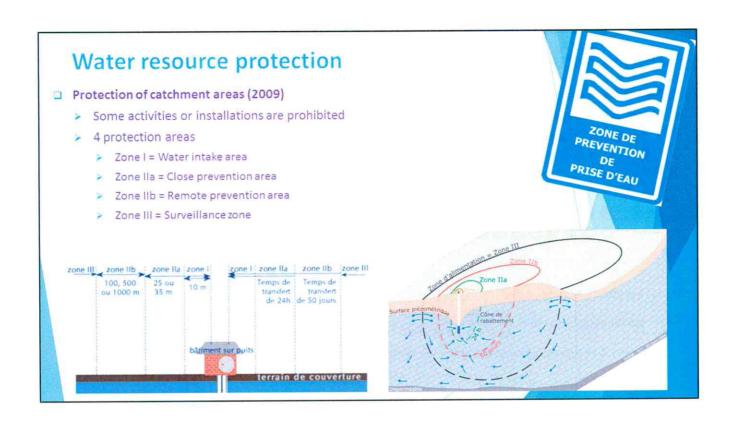


Water Federation in Wallonia (AQUAWAL)

- ▶ SA AQUAWAL = Regional association of WWS operators
- AQUAWAL gathers 95% of the drinking water sector and the whole wastewater sector (7 OAA + SPGE)
- Permanent staff: 5 people
- Main objectives: lobby at regional level, sector communication, exchange of knowledge, etc.
- ➤ Representatives at Belgian level (BELGAQUA) and European level (EurEau, AquaPublica Europea)
- Representatives in International river commissions (Schelde, Meuse), in economical and environmental advisory committees, etc.







Programme for Sustainable Use of Nitrogen Since 2001, follow-up the 91/676 Directive Measures applicable throughout Wallonia Spreading periods and conditions TERRES ARABLES REME SOLUTION OF THE PROJECT OF THE PR

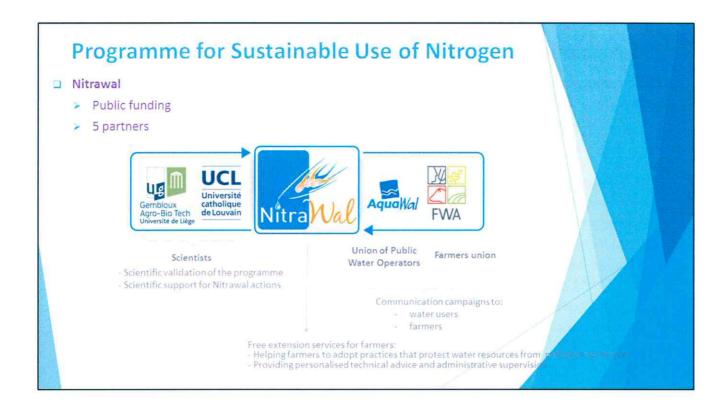
- Specific manure storages
- Soil Binding rate: $SB = \frac{\text{kg org N produced}}{\text{kg org N spreadable}} \le 1$
- ➤ If SB > 1 → Spreading contracts between farmers

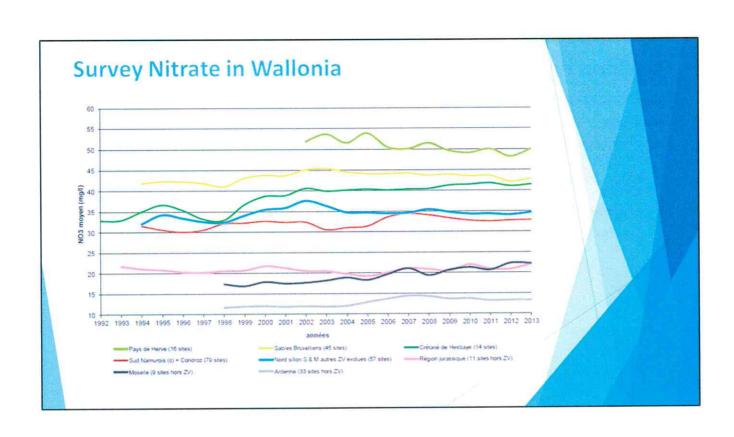
Programme for Sustainable Use of Nitrogen Additional measures applicable in the Nitrogen Vulnerable Zone = 57% of the agricultural area in Wallonia = catchment areas where ground water nitrate concentrations exceed 50 mg/l

- > Spreading limits
 - Limit per farm of 170 kg organic nitrogen applied per ha on average
- > Limited spreading on crops on a slope
- > Compulsory soil cover
 - Nitrogen-fixing crops on 90% of areas harvested before $1^{\rm st}$ September and followed by a spring crop
- > Potentially Leachable Nitrogen (PLN)
 - $N0_3$ remaining in the soil before winter (leaching period) assayed on 5% of the farms in the NVZ and compared with variable reference standards





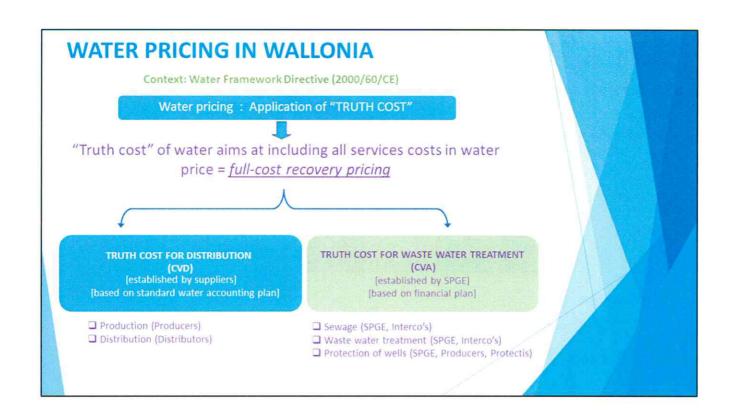




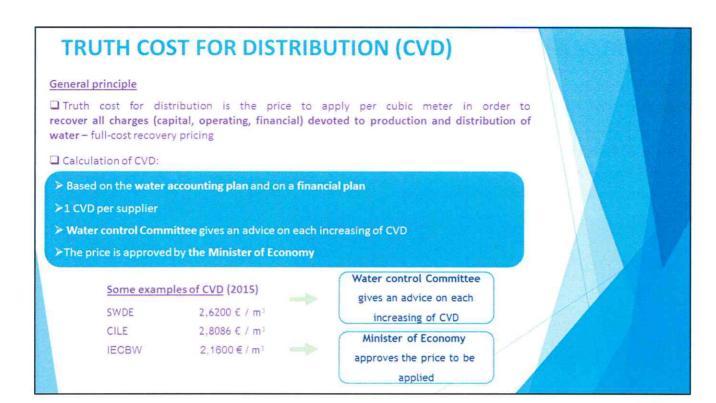
Walloon Pesticides Reduction Program

- □ Since 2014, follow-up the 2009/128 Directive
- Main rules
 - Interdiction of use of chemically treatments on impermeable surfaces connected to the rainwater collection system or directly to surface water
 - Buffer zones (along surface water or gathering systems): widths depending on the situation
 - « Phytolicence »: specific measures for professional users
 - 0 emission for municipalities (public areas) by 2019





WATER TARIFF STRUCTURE General principle ☐ Single tariff structure for all water companies ☐ Water bill is proportional to consumption ☐ Full cost recovery of water supply, protection of wells and waste water services One invoice per meter ☐ Applies to households, industries and farmers as well 20 CVD + 30 CVA Fixed part Variable component (blocks) 1/2 CVD From 0 to 30 m³ From 30 to 5 000 m³ From 5 000 to 25 000 m³ > 25 000 m³ Water social fund 0.0250 €/m³ 6 %



General principles Character for sowage and WWT is a water fee (per cub.)

☐ Truth cost for sewage and WWT is a water fee (per cubic meter), the level of which is determined in order to cover all costs (capital, operating, financial) generated by SPGE operations (sewer, collectors and WWTP).

☐ Calculation of CVA:

> CVA is determined by SPGE and approved by Walloon Government

➤ Based on SPGE's long-term financial plan (up to 2025).

>CVA is identical for all water consumers (so for all the territory).

Some examples of CVA (2015)

2010 1,3080 €/m³ 2011 1,4070 €/m³ 2012 1,4750 €/m³ 2015 1,9350 €/m³



Water control Committee gives an advice on each increasing of CVA

Walloon government
approves the price to be
applied

WATER SOCIAL FUND



General principles:

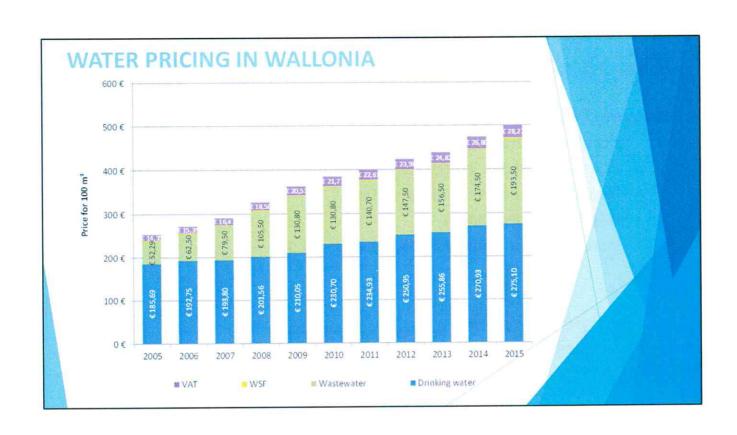


- ➤ WSF is a fee of 0,0250 €/m³ paid on each cubic meter
- > It represents an amount of 4*10⁶ €/year
- > This amount of money is used to help some households to pay the water
- >The public centers for social help determine which households may be eligible to the fund

Outlook

- > number of households in difficulties is expected to increase due to the increase in the price of water
- > the WSF contribution has been raised since 1st January 2015





Water Price increase: why?

Stress on the price of water: main factors

- Decline of water consumption per meter
- Investment needs in wastewater treatment
- Investment need in drinking water
- Dispersal of population
- Increase of the debt recovery procedures



is still on track ...

Main challenges for the water sector

DRINKING WATER

Ensuring huge and regular financings in order to provide an optimal service to the collectivity...

- > Renewal of the network (1% per year to reach)
- Securing the water supply (rationalization of the management of water resources)
- > Recovery of unpaid bills and affordability
- > Control of water price (truth-cost)

WASTEWATER

Keeping on investing in wastewater infrastructures in order to comply with EU directives, protect the environment while keeping the price at the lowest level

- Compliance with existing directives (UWWTD, WFD, BWD, Marine Strategy, Inspire, etc.)
- Sewer management (maintenance, renewal of assets, rainwater and urban runoff, CSOs)
- "New" pollutants and control at source (priority substances, microplastics, pharms, wet wipes, etc.)
- > Better management of IAS (individual autonomous systems) in rural areas
- > Better application of the polluter pay principle: industry and agriculture contributions
- > Control of wastewater price (benchmarking, savings, external financings, Moody's rating .

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Thank you for your attention!

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