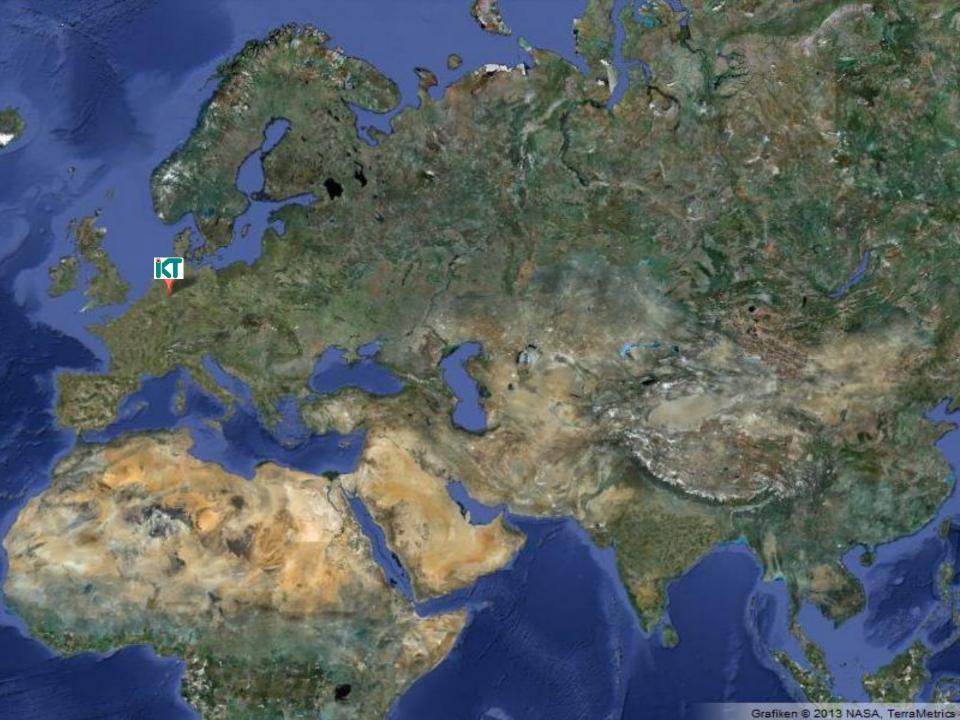




Financing of Water Infrastructures

Roland W. Waniek
IKT – Institute for Underground
Infrastructure, Germany





IKT – Institute for Underground Infrastructure

- Neutral, independent, not-for-profit
- Spin-off from Bochum University
- Funded by Ministry for Environment (1994)
- Owned by two associations:
 - 1. Public sector: 150 member cities hold 2/3 of IKT shares
 - 2. Private sector: 60 companies hold 1/3 of IKT shares



IKT has five major fields of activities:

- 1. Research
- 2. Comparative Product Tests
- 3. Material Test Centre
- 4. Seminars and Advanced Training
- 5. Consultancy





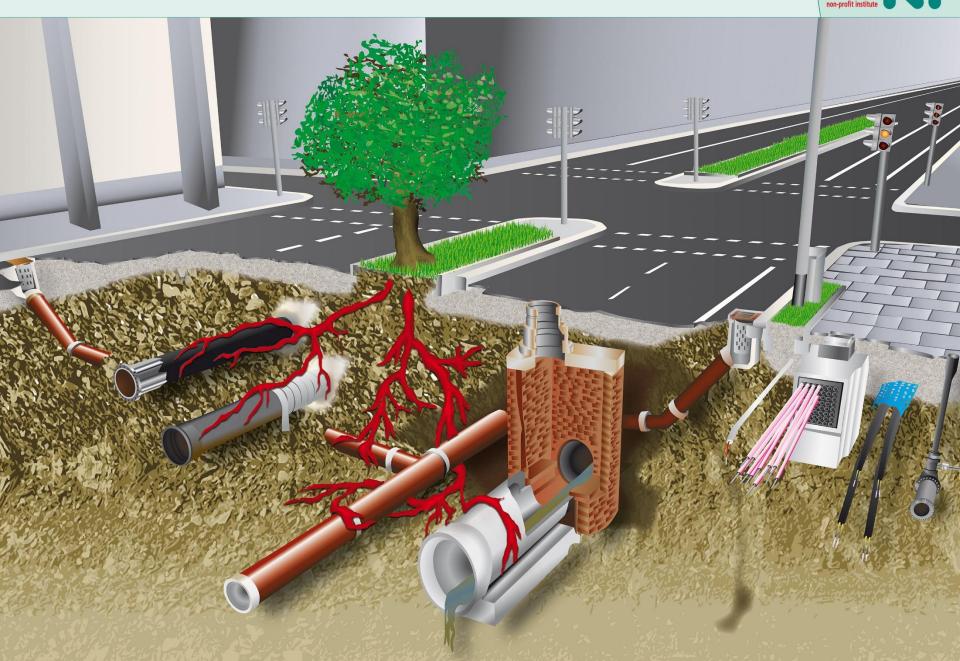
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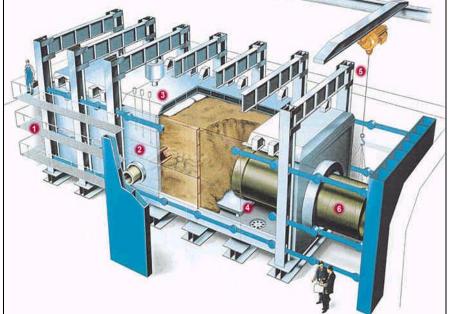
IKT – Facilities







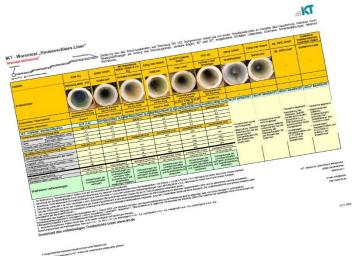




IKT – Outcomes:

www.ikt-online.org; www.ikt.de; www.ikt-nederland.nl















Underground Assets in Germany







> 1.0 trillion €

~ 1,600 km underground transport systems (600 km rapid transit tunnels ^[1], 770 km mainline railway tunnels ^[2], 250 km road tunnels ^[3])

45 bn € ^[4]

575,800 km sewers ^{[5],}

⇒ 631 bn € ^[4]

530,000 km water pipes ^[6]

⇒ 159 bn € ^[4]

510,000 km gas pipes [7]

⇒ 153 bn € ^[4]

25,200 km district heating pipes [7]

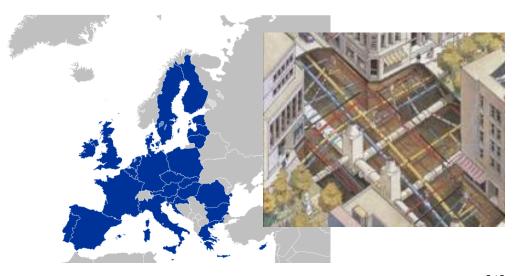
⇒ 16 bn € ^[4]

+ pipelines, cables, pneumatic post, waste air, goods

[1] Sicherheitsfragen beim Bau und Betrieb von Verkehrstunneln, 2003 [2] Statistik der Eisenbahn-Tunnel in Deutschland, 2011, www.eisenbahn-tunnel-info.de/inhalt/statistik.html [3] BVBS, BASt: Sicherheit geht vor - Straßentunnel in Deutschland. 2009 [4] IKT-Schätzung 2016 [5] DWA-Umfrage 2015 (ohne prvate Kanalisation) [6] Branchenbild der deutschen Wasserwirtschaft 2015 [7] Bundesverband der Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e. V., 2014

Underground Assets in the European Union





> 2.4 trillion €

~ 10,000 km undergr. transport systems [1] ⇒ 142 bn € [1]

2,500,000 km sewers $^{[1]}$, ⇒ 1.371 bn \in $^{[1]}$

3,495,000 km water pipes ^[1] ⇒ 535 bn € ^[1]

2,030,000 km gas pipes ^[2] ⇒ 305 bn € ^[1]

200,000 km district heating pipes [3] ⇒ 66 bn € [1]

+ pipelines, cables, pneumatic post, waste air, goods

[1] IKT estimate 2016 (EU-28) [2] European Commission 2011 (EU-28) [3] Europeat&Power, 2011 for EU-27 (not includ. Croatia)



Importance of Water and Sewer Pipes:

- High Capital Costs
- Long Service Life (> 80 years)
- Determine Long-term Economic Development and Growth
- Public Decision Making
- Water and sewer pipes value 80% of Underground Assets



Different Models for Water Financing:

- 1. Fees and Abstraction Charges with total cost recovery from users
- 2. Government Budget (taxes) or Loans from Government Banks no cost recovery from users
- 3. Municipal Bonds with or without cost recovery from users
- 4. National Revolving Funds with or without cost recovery from users



Problems:

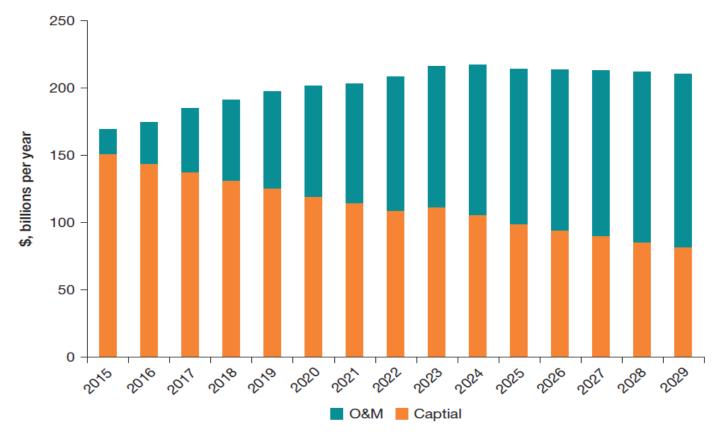
- Politicians want to keep fees and taxes low, sometimes too low
 - → risk of under-investment
- Replacement Costs are difficult to estimate
- Assets may not attain expected Service Life Time
 - → extra costs, possible not covered
- Operation and Maintenance Costs are often disregarded or underestimated
 - → fees and budgets too small

Constant Financing Needs





Time Series of Total Annual Costs to Achieve SDG Targets 6.1 and 6.2, Comparing Capital and O&M Costs: 2015–29



Note: O&M = operations and maintenance.

Source: World Bank Group, Water and Sanitation Program, January 2016



Problems:

- Politicians want to keep fees and taxes low, sometimes too low
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- Assets may not attain expected Service Life Time
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- Operation and Maintenance Costs are often disregarded or underestimated
 - → fees and budgets too small



Insufficient Budgets for Operation and Maintenance Costs means:

- Leading to Increase in Disrepair and Service Failure
- Water and Sewer Pipes Deteriorate faster than necessary
- Service Life Time many not be achieved
- Overall increased costs





Solutions:

- Binding Legal Prerequisite to Allocate Sufficient Budgets for Operation and Maintenance
- Procedures and Rules for Maintenance
- Better Training and Permanent Education of Staff
- Better Use of Data
- Co-operation and Networking of Cities and Utilities

Co-operation and Networking of Cities



Co-operation and Networking of Cities:

- Exchanging Experience
- Common Research Projects
- Testing of Materials, Products and Technologies



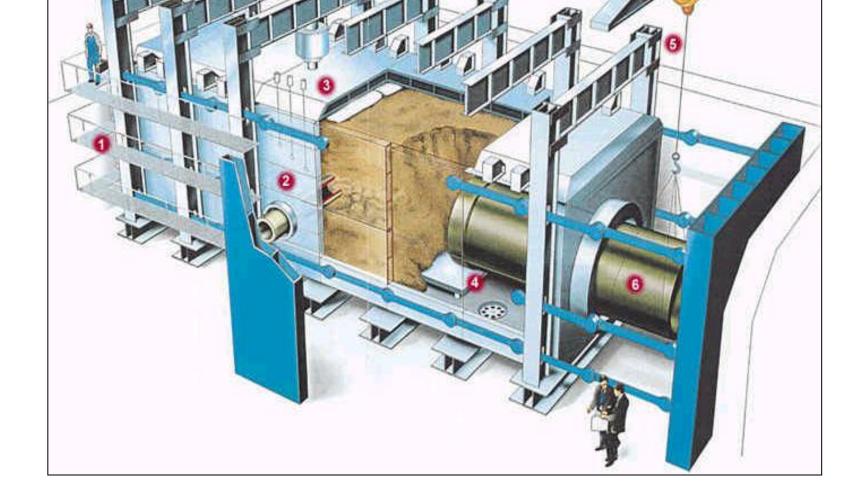


IKT's Activities:

- Establishing of Network with more than 150 Cities (national and international)
- Cities Discuss and Decide Research Agenda
- Co-operative Research Projects
- Funding through Cost-sharing
- Exchange of Experience on national and international Level

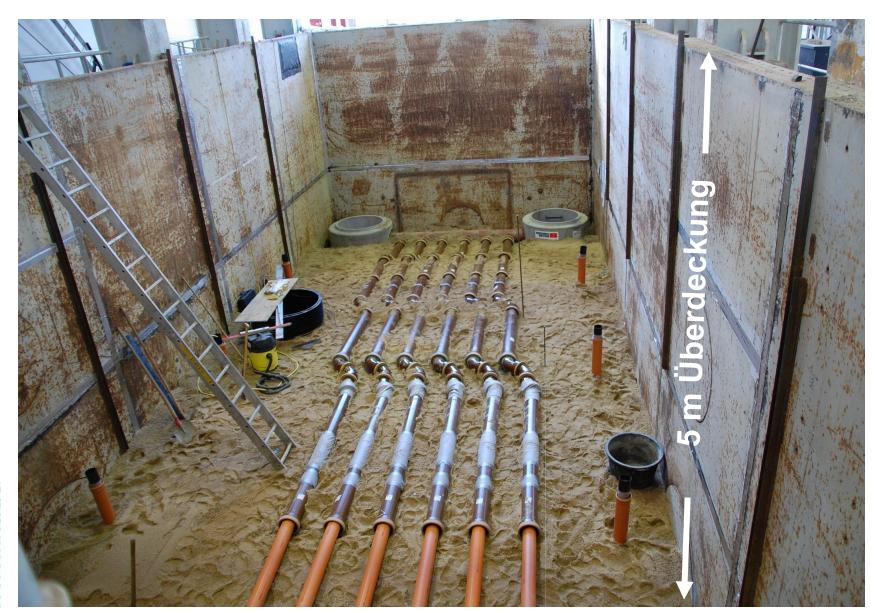
IKT – Large Testing Stand





IKT – Large Testing Stand



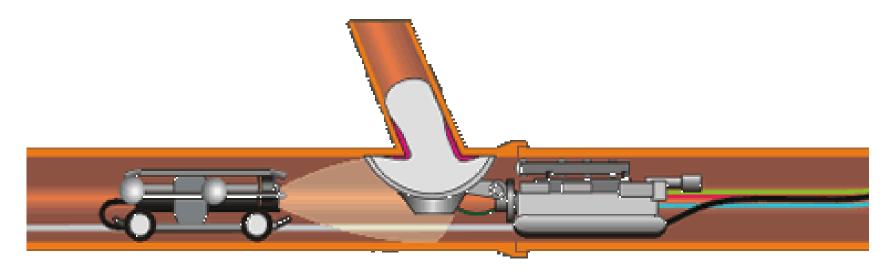


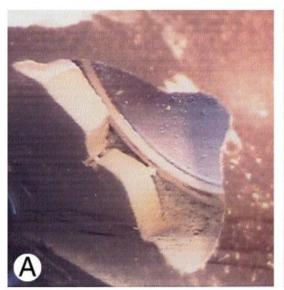
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Examples of Collaborative Projects

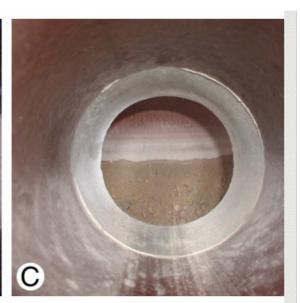


Repair Methods for Lateral Connections



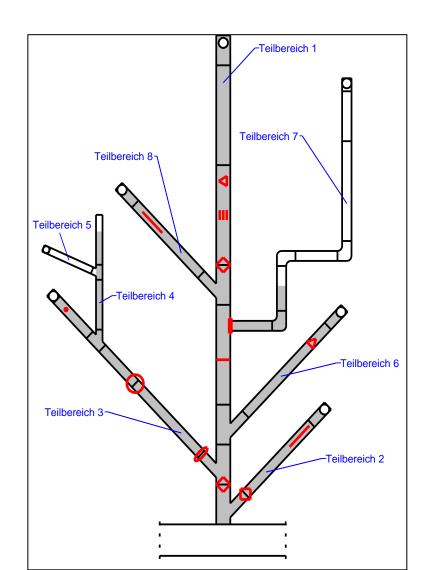








CCTV (optical) Inspection of Laterals







Rehabilitation of House Connections (CIPP)



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Examples of Collaborative Projects



Manhole Rehabilitation



Examples of Collaborative Projects



Sewer Jetting





- Market Overview:
 Objective Information on Quality
- Potentials for Improvement
- Pressure for Improvement
- Investment Safety
- Scope for International Co-operation





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