

CROATIA STUDY TOUR TO PORTUGAL

Water and Sanitation Services

The Portuguese experience in aggregation, efficiency, and water loss reduction

Aggregations of water and sanitation utilities in Portugal: advantages, adversities, risks and results



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The biggest aggregation in modern history

- Voluntary
- Increasing scope
- Increasing area

European Union (EU)

27 Countries



European Community (EC)

European Economic Community (EEC)

6 Countries





Imposed

- From administrative acts (ex. merging of two municipalities)
- Created by law

Volunteer

- From central or local willingness
- Created by law or by delegation framework





Partial Aggregation

- Only Activities or Assets are aggregated, but control keeps apart
- Aggregation of Activities (ex. Procurement, Clients' management, Maintenance, etc.)
- Aggregation of Assets (ex. sharing a Dam, WTP, WWTP, etc.)

Aggregation of Services

- Water + Sanitation
- Water + Sanitation + Waste M.
- Water + Sanitation + Waste M. + Electricity

or

- Bulk services
- Bulk + Retail services

Complete Aggregation

Full merger of utilities



Types of Aggregations

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Decision-Making Procedures

Steps towards the aggregation decision



Creation procedures

Steps to formally create the aggregation



Establishment procedures

Transition period and steps to merge the services







Decision-Making Procedures

Management Model

100% Public? PPP?

Company? Association?

Existing vehicle? SPV?

Studies

Investment, Organization, Financial Model, Tariffs, etc.

Rational for Decision Making

Value for Money, alternatives, sensitivity scenarios, risk matrix







Creation procedures

Approval

Approval requirements (who approves what)

Shareholders' Agreements, Unions agreements, Financial agreements, etc.

Licenses, opinions, etc.

Creation

Court of law, contracts, tax requirements, healthcare services

Communication to stakeholders







Establishment procedures

Human Resources

Uncertainty and insecurity management

Workers rights

Transition Period

Preparation period (less than one year)

Responsibility stays with former utilities

Ensure service continuity

Contracts that shall pass to the aggregated utility; new internal rules, regulations and procedures



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In Portugal, aggregations started in 1995, with the introduced legal and institutional reforms

Bulk Systems

234 Aggregated Municipalities

16 Utilities

Retail systems

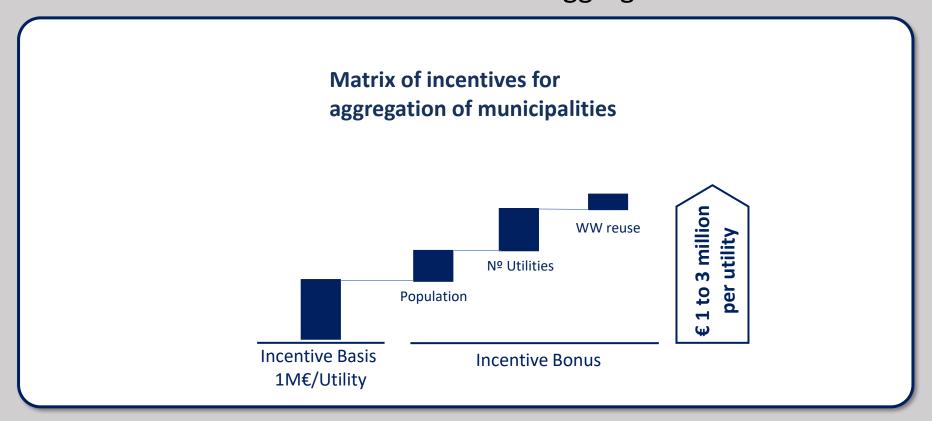
82 Aggregated Municipalities

12 Utilities

Parishes' utilities merged with respective municipalities

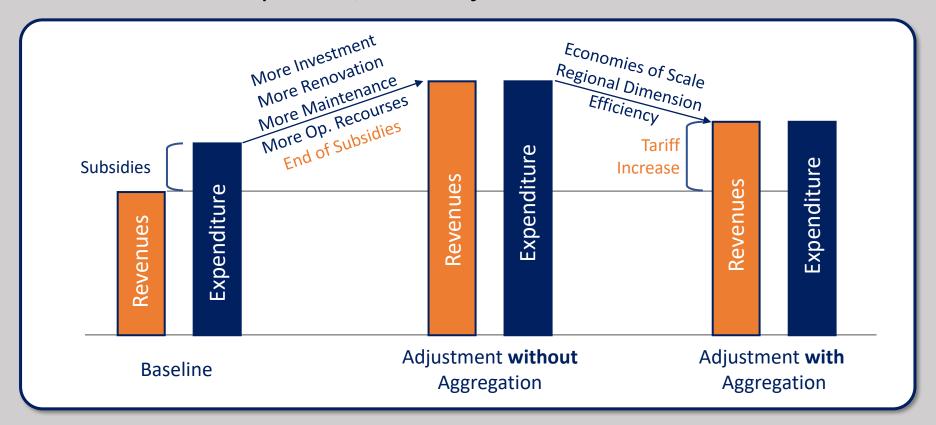


- In 2016, GoP made available an incentive scheme to encourage aggregation
- Incentives increased with the size of aggregation





- Aggregation does not mean tariff reduction
- In most municipalities, tariff adjustments resulted in increases







Concerns during Phase (1) Decision-Making



Finding consensus and balance

Some **Municipalities** must exit...

... so others can move on

Tariff too high?

Reasonable investment?

Inadequate management model?

Neighboring issues?

Similar agendas?

Acceptable shareholder agreement?

Phasing the Decision Process

Equity **Board Governance** Vote rights By-laws Phase 2 agreements

Management Model **Objectives** Investment **Tariffs**

Shareholders Agreements **Priorities** Regional headquarters

Other details





Common and transversal issues during Phase (3) Establishment



- 1. Faulty communication
- 2. Outdated and poor-quality databases
- 3. Financial models very much based on efficiency
- 4. Poorly planned meter readings, billing and collection start-up
- 5. Politicized "Damage Control"

Final remarks



Brief overview of the Portuguese water sector

Aggregation of utilities

Regulation



Ancient water tank, Águas do Porto; Photo: Expresso

Final remarks



 Aggregations (up to a certain size) contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of the sector.

 Creating aggregations is complex and requires strong political leadership

 Aggregations take time to produce results. Its success should only be evaluated 5 to 15 years after its inception

Contacts



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