Directorate for Consultative Works
Unit 3 – *Networks & Subsidiarity*

EUROPEAN UNION

Committee of the Regions

FINAL REPORT

on the Committee of the Regions' Consultation on the Revised Drinking Water Directive

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OUTCOME OF THE COR CONSULTATION ON THE REVISED DRINKING WATER DIRECTIVE

The directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption (98/83/EC), the so-called Drinking Water Directive (DWD), has to be adapted to advances in science and technology and the latest health standards and to ensure consistency with EU water policy and legislation, in particular the Water Framework Directive of 2000. Any proposal tabled by the European Commission aimed at amending the directive will have to be accompanied by a detailed impact assessment[1], which should *inter alia* address impacts at the local and regional level[2]. In this context and in order to contribute to the debate with quantitative and qualitative data, the Committee of the Regions, in cooperation with DG Environment of the European Commission, organised a consultation to assess the territorial impacts of certain elements under review in the directive.

Given the fact that the provision and management of drinking water and the assurance of its quality lie within the competences of local or regional authorities in most Member States and that these topics are of key political importance, the Committee of the Regions felt it essential to open its consultation to all EU local and regional authorities. In addition, because of the complex panoply of water operators existing in the European Union and the strong interest shown in contributing to the debate, both private and public-private water companies were allowed to participate in the consultation.

The consultation was primarily targeted at members of the CoR Lisbon Monitoring Platform, the CoR Subsidiarity Monitoring Network as well as other local and regional authorities and their associations from EU Member States. The consultation was launched in October 2009 via an online questionnaire and a translation of survey questions posted on the CoR website. Replies could be provided in any of the EU official languages. The website received a total of 486 visits during the consultation period.

This report summarises the 93 contributions received during the eight-week consultation period from 18 out of 27 EU Member Countries plus Norway. No replies were received from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, or Slovenia. All 93 contributions are available in the original languages received at: www.cor.europa.eu.

The following chart shows the distribution of participants per country:

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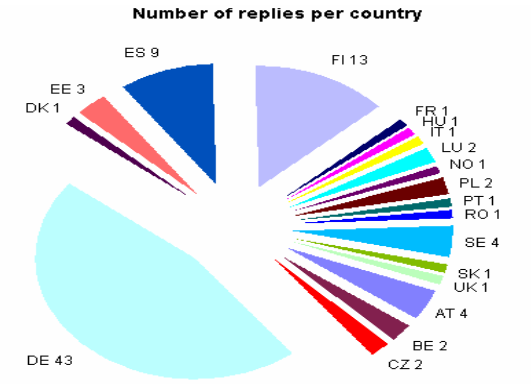
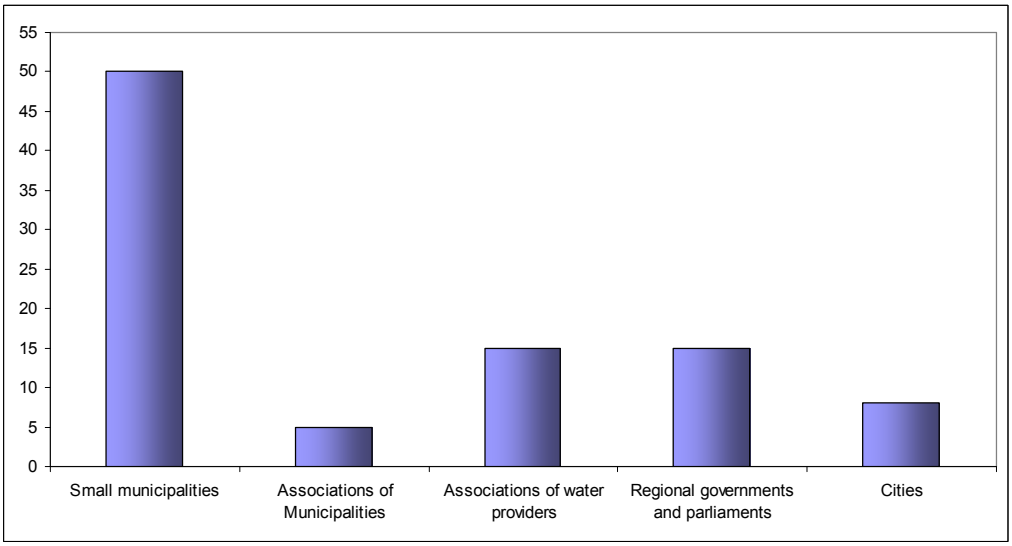
[1] Further information can be found at http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/drinking_water_rev/home

[2] See the European Commission Impact Assessment Guidelines of 15 January 2009 (http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/commission_guidelines/docs/iag_2009_en.pdf)



The majority of respondents represent the local-municipal level (a total of 58 out of 93), comprising institutions and water authorities from both small municipalities and a few large cities. In addition 15 responses came from the regional level, either from parliaments or executive bodies. The remaining responses came from both associations of municipalities and/or private and public water operators.



Five contributions came from members of the CoR Lisbon Monitoring Platform whilst 11 contributions were received from partner institutions of the CoR Subsidiarity Monitoring Network.

Altogether, the respondents represent and/or serve a large part of the EU-27 population[3]:

The following executive summary shows the areas of broadest consensus among respondents. However, a consultation cannot represent only the viewpoint of the majority of respondents. Therefore, without trying to reproduce the contributions received, the executive summary is followed by a more detailed analysis which tries to address the widest possible range of contributors' views and suggestions.

The content of the report is not binding on the CoR administration and does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the Committee of the Regions, nor does it prejudice the content of any future CoR opinion on this subject.

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3 Detailed information can be found in the statistical annex.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The national level is best placed to set water quality standards based on EU guidelines with simple, target-oriented requirements that are feasible for all sizes of water supplier.

From a subsidiarity point of view, a majority of respondents argue that the EU level is too far removed to be able to adequately take into account specific circumstances in the individual Member States by setting prescriptive requirements. The local level is too fragmented to achieve the objective of the directive in an effective and efficient way. Therefore, most respondents clearly state that the national level is best placed to set water quality standards based on EU guidelines. Such guidelines should comprise simple, target-oriented requirements that are feasible for all sizes of water supplier and will later make it possible to make EU-wide comparisons.

2. Annual reporting of outbreaks is important for the implementation of targeted and effective preventive measures.

Most respondents do not see major problems with drinking water quality although some isolated incidents have been identified. Many water supply zones and aquifers are not only endangered by intensive agriculture but also suffer from lack of proper distribution systems and/or missing or faulty disinfecting procedures. To prevent future outbreaks, a continuous upgrading of small and private water supplies is needed. Annual reporting of outbreaks is important for the implementation of targeted and effective preventive measures**.**

3. Water Safety Plans are not the only solution for risk management, other options exist and should be explored in more detail in cooperation with Member States and local and regional authorities.

With respect to risk management and the potential introduction of Water Safety Plans (WSPs), a majority of respondents stress that it is important to avoid unnecessary analytical costs and focus on real problems**.** As regards risk management, it is important to remember that water district authorities established under the Water Framework Directive[4] have to develop river basin risk management plans for their area of responsibility which should include a thorough risk analysis. The multiplicity of players involved in water management from "source to tap" is a concern that should be carefully addressed in view of the eventual inclusion of the necessary methods within the revised directive.

The European Commission should work together with Member States in order to analyse and make the best use of risk assessment tools already in place and in operation at national, regional or local

[4] Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy

level, in a way that minimises duplication and abortive superposition of different layers of legislation, thus avoiding possible conflicts with the transposition of the revised directive.

4. Water Safety Plans are perceived as time consuming and expensive.

Even if the costs arising from mandatory Water Safety Plans at EU level cannot be estimated with precision, some estimations give an indicative idea of the costs: WSPs are perceived as a time-consuming (at least up to six months) and expensive (more than EUR 100 000 per zone) exercise. In the case of the city of Stockholm, it has been estimated that the introduction of WSPs would give rise to a one-off cost of about EUR 1 million and an annual cost of EUR 100 000.
Furthermore, most of the larger utilities have already put in place different risk assessment procedures in accordance with the ISO 14001 standards. Therefore, some respondents claim that WSPs would not have any added value.

5. There should be enough room for the competent national and local and regional authorities to decide whether Water Safety Plans bring added value.

Furthermore, the content and operational set-up, including the nature, verification and frequency of controls under the Water Safety Plans and/or risk assessment/risk management tools as proposed by many respondents, must be clearly determined and should leave enough room for the competent national and/or local and regional authorities to ensure that the foreseen benefits would not be undermined by an immediate increase in administrative costs and burdens linked with obligations.

6. The necessity of extending reporting obligations to small supplies is questioned and it is seen as a time-consuming exercise.

In terms of monitoring and reporting of small supplies, most respondents stated that almost all small water supplies are controlled but that there are different types of reporting in place. Therefore, the necessity of extending reporting obligations to small supplies is questioned. In some countries, small water installations and sources are monitored but not all of them, such as wells owned by individual households, as this is not compulsory in certain Member States. In other cases, the obligation to report exists only for public water supplies, whereas it only applies partly to privately-owned supplies. Monitoring and reporting is seen as a time-consuming exercise, although in most cases both are in any event performed by operators and authorities alike. In terms of costs, the example of the Czech Republic shows that extending the reporting requirements in a situation where there are 2 200 independent permit holders for public water systems operation and 4 449 water networks would result in total costs of approximately EUR 5.2 million.

If, however, it is ultimately decided to lower the threshold for reporting to the European Commission, it is vital that sufficient time be given to Member States and local and regional authorities to implement the revised directive and gradually adapt their reporting methods.

7. Priority should focus on new infrastructure investment at local level, including training to improve risk assessment.

The renewed directive should mention as a top priority the need for continuing investment at local level for better infrastructure for the treatment and distribution of drinking water, improving the training of workers and working towards safer drinking water, including improving risk assessment.

The issue of the condition of private domestic and industrial distribution systems must also be addressed. Legislation should be put in place to ensure the right materials are used in order to avoid any health risk that is beyond the control of water suppliers.

Other issues which were highlighted in the consultation are:

- the need for a thorough revision of microbiological methods used in water quality control;

- the elimination of taste and odour as mandatory parameters.

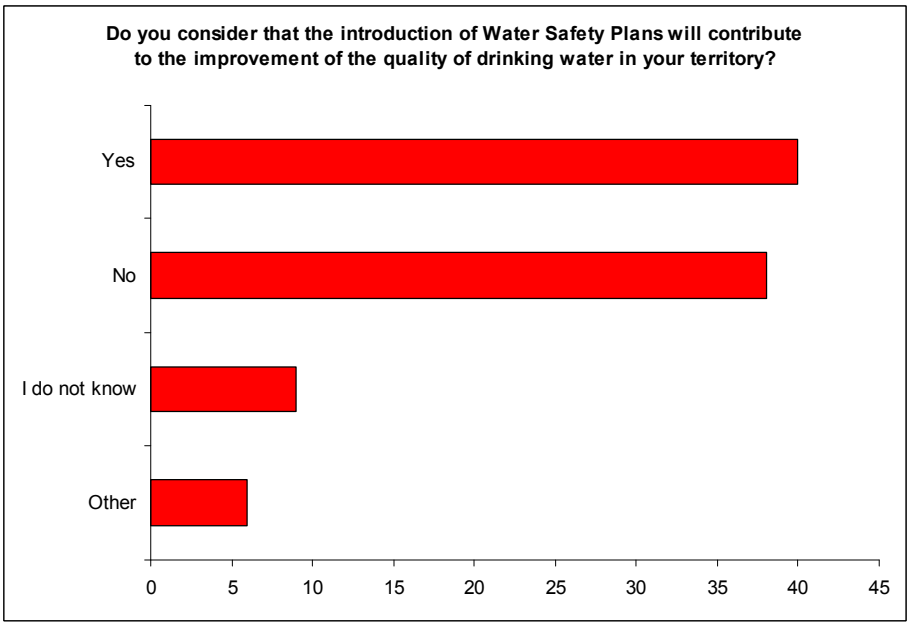
1. A RENEWED DIRECTIVE TO PROVIDE FURTHER GUARANTEES FOR THE QUALITY OF WATER IN THE EU

A number of possible policy options are being examined in connection with the review of the Drinking Water Directive (DWD). The CoR consultation focused on the examination of the local and regional impacts of two of these policy options, namely the **introduction of Water Safety Plans (WSPs)** and the **extension of the reporting obligations in the existing Directive to cover small supplies**[5]. The views expressed by the respondents are summarised below.

1.1 Introduction of Water Safety Plans (WSPs)

The Water Safety Plan concept was developed by the WHO and is set out in the organisation's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality of 2004[6]. WSPs are water management tools intended to identify and avert potential failures in water supply systems more effectively. They are based on a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach and comprise a series of steps and controls encompassing the whole production process, i.e. from source to tap. WSPs are already a reality in a number of EU Member States, where they have so far been implemented on a voluntary basis.

The revised directive considers the possibility of making it mandatory for all Member States to establish WSPs for all water supply zones within their territories, irrespective of the size of supplies. The Commission does not yet clarify how the general idea of WSPs would be integrated into the current directive, and, in particular, does not explain how the implementation of WSPs would take place. Respondents voice mixed views and feelings on whether WSPs are the right tool to achieve higher quality standards.



5 Small supplies provide water intended for human consumption at a quantity of less than 1 000 m3 per day on average or serve less than 5 000 persons. Above those thresholds, water supply zones are considered medium and/or large.

6 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/gdwq3rev/en/

Almost an equal number of respondents argue for and against the introduction of WSPs (approx. 40%). There is wide agreement that risk management is a state of the art practice and should be recognised at EU level in drinking water legislation. From a subsidiarity point of view, a majority of respondents argue that the EU level is too far removed to be able to adequately take into account specific circumstances in the individual Member States by setting prescriptive requirements. The local level, on the other hand, is too fragmented to achieve the objective of the directive in an effective and efficient way. Therefore, most respondents clearly state that the national level is best placed to set water quality standards based on EU guidelines. At the same time, regional characteristics such as the nature of the soil, rainfall, settlement and level of risk can be better gauged and catered for. For example, in Bavaria alone there are over 2 000 water providers, which certainly cannot be compared to the large suppliers in France or Great Britain. The current monitoring of drinking water quality based on risk-based, process-oriented management should be included in an appropriate form in the revised EU Drinking Water Directive. However, the practical implementation of this risk management should, as has been the case in certain countries such as Germany and Austria, continue to be carried out in the context of the recognition of existing, tried-and-tested quality management systems at national, regional and local level in the Member States, in line with the subsidiarity principle.

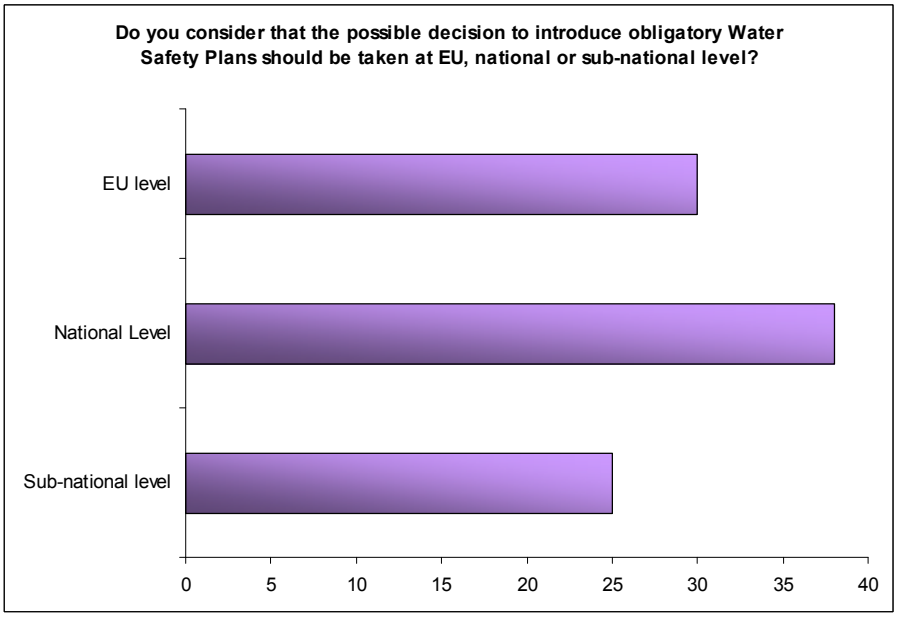
Nevertheless, respondents are of the opinion that EU-level obligations should not be overly prescriptive regarding the form and content of WSPs. Some participants further feel that the use of the term ”Water Safety Plans” in EU legislation would entail too strong a reference to the WHO Guidelines and the abundant subsequent literature, thus leading to potential misunderstandings in the directive’s transposition into Member States’ legislation or any subsequent litigation concerning drinking water quality.

Respondents support the idea that the EU could provide the initial impetus by introducing the concept of managing health risks into European legislation on drinking water. This should not take the form of prescriptive obligations as regards the methods of managing risks in local and regional services, but should leave the national, regional and/or local levels adequate room for manoeuvre concerning the choice of tools and mechanisms. Several reasons are cited in support of this view:

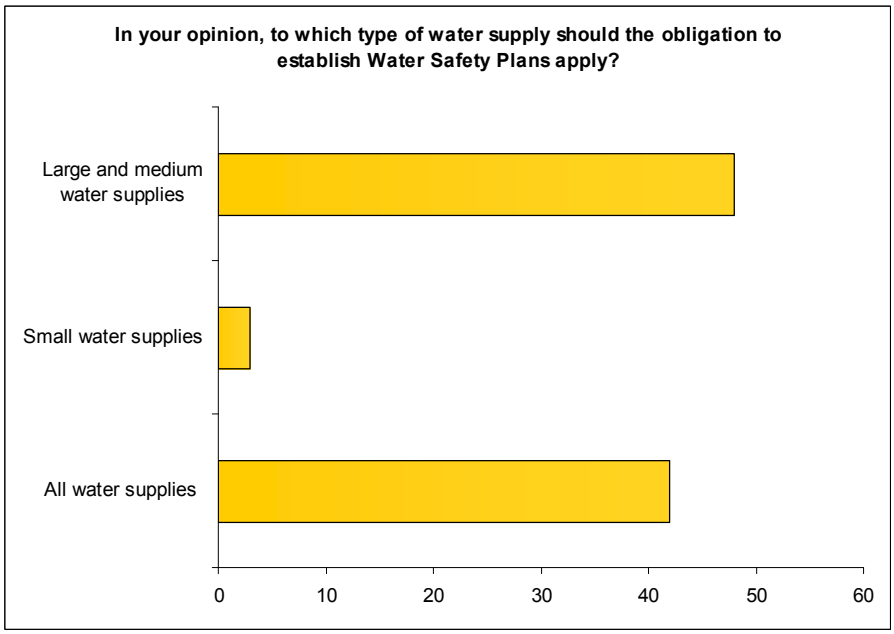
- In some countries such as France and Germany, plans and mechanisms to prevent health risks have already been put in place and a body of experience exists. It is, therefore, up to the national authorities to assess the urgency and operational arrangements for implementing risk prevention, as is already the case for vulnerability studies. This is based on the assumption that the number and scale of units producing and distributing drinking water varies considerably between Member States and national authorities are responsible for setting thresholds and methods for applying the appropriate mechanisms.
- Audits or checks by third parties must be assessed and adapted to the national or regional context and risk assessment based on local know-how; conversely, putative management at EU level or even detailed reporting on this point could result in unnecessary administrative burdens on operators and public authorities alike, without any gain in visibility or efficiency.
- Most of the larger utilities have already in place risk assessment procedures in accordance with ISO 14001. These utilities, too, will experience increased costs related to the intensification of sampling/analyses, the introduction and maintenance of specialised WSP software and modelling tools.

– Furthermore, the terminology of Water Safety Plans is already overly oriented towards one specific methodology (WHO), to the exclusion of other, equally valid, methodologies. Consequently, many respondents oppose the use of the term "Water Safety Plans". Some respondents prefer to use the terms "Risk Assessment/ Risk Management".
– Additionally, Risk Assessment/Risk management should result in the existence of a single document providing a concise overview of risk analysis and risk management solutions available for a given supply. Such a document would contribute to the improvement of communication within the supplier services, different levels of government and with customers. It should also enable lower and/or more targeted and flexible monitoring.

Given these conditions and the fact that the corresponding requirements at national and sub-national level in the individual Member States differ widely, each water supply zone should be treated separately while ensuring the highest safety standards are in place.



With regard to proportionality, all respondents agree that risk management should be applicable to all types of supplies but stress that there should not be a ‘one size fits all’ approach for all water supply zones, i.e. there is a need to distinguish between large, medium and small supplies. The requirements should be proportionate to the type of risk and the extent of risk reduction, while taking account of the population supplied.



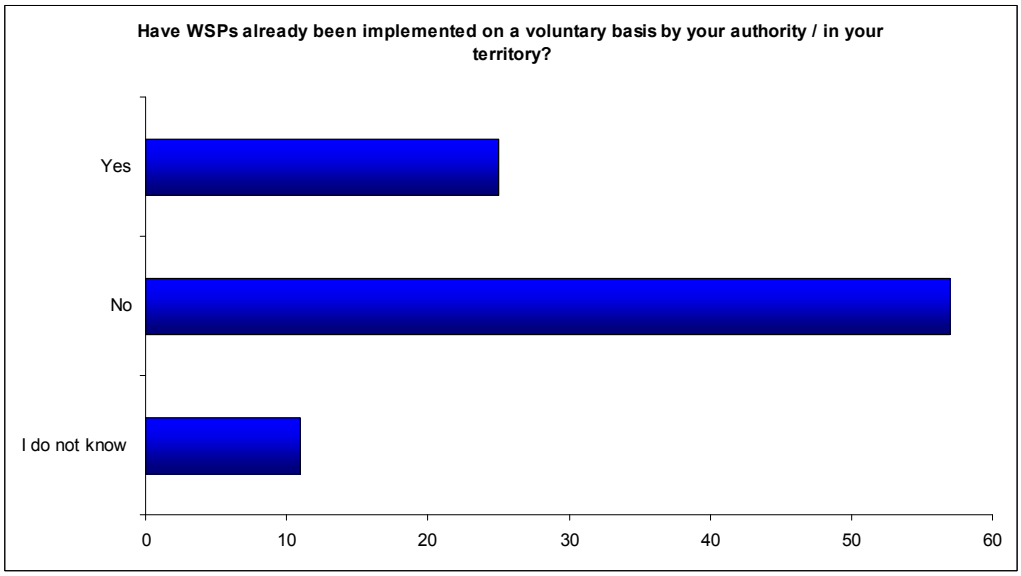
In consequence, a specific framework for small supplies may be needed to enable them to develop and implement a proportionate risk management system, seeing that small suppliers and small municipalities cannot afford to invest on the same scale and produce the same amount of document and supporting evidence as large ones. Therefore, there is a strong argument for the need to adapt the requirements to the scale of supply.

Finally, the number and size of the production and distribution units vary considerably amongst Member States, and it is the responsibility of the national authorities to define applicable thresholds and appropriate methods and tools for each of them.

Experience of using Water Safety Plans (WSPs)

Although in the majority of cases risk management solutions have not yet been implemented, almost a third of the responses show that some Member States have early experience of implementing Water Safety Plans. In fact, most larger utilities already have in place various risk assessment procedures conforming to the ISO 14001 standard.

For example, in Portugal, there are a few water suppliers which have a WSP that either applies to source, treatment, transport and sales to other municipalities (*Águas do Algarve, Águas do Cávado e Águas do Douro e Paiva*) or from source to tap, i.e. final consumers (*Empresa Portuguesa das Águas Livres*).



According to existing evidence, the development of a an effective and preventive risk management plan such as a Water Safety Plan usually takes around 6 months or more in terms of man/hours for small suppliers, possibly more for bigger suppliers. The costs which would result from an EU level obligation to establish mandatory Water Safety Plans cannot be estimated with precision: they would depend on the risk management systems already existing in the Member States and whether these could be developed to meet mandatory requirements or whether they needed to be redrafted from scratch. A number of possible additional costs were cited by respondents:

- Technical costs linked to the introduction of risk analysis and risk management, depending on the initial level of implementation of a quality and environmental management system. Increased costs can thus be related to more sampling/analyses, introduction and maintenance of specialised WSP software and/or modelling tools.
- Administrative costs/ burdens incurred by suppliers in order to obtain verification or approval of plans by local health authorities.
- Costs linked to the maintenance and updating of the risk analysis and risk management plans.
- Administrative costs for national administrations arising from defining the framework, ensuring implementation, processing data and reporting to the European Commission.
- Administrative costs for the health authorities arising from recruiting and/or training staff to verify the plans.
- The degree of cooperation among all stakeholders (catchments, administrative and health authorities, water suppliers, building owners, consumers etc.).

However, some estimations have been made indicating that the mandatory introduction of WSPs will be time consuming (up to six months, at least) and expensive (more than EUR 100 000 per zone). In the case of the city of Stockholm, the introduction costs of a WSP have been estimated at about EUR 1 million plus an annual cost of EUR 100 000.

In France, for example, some variants of WSPs have been developed on the basis of an already existing quality management system; respondents estimated the extra features necessary for preventive management of health risks in addition to this system. A minimum budget of EUR 30 000

would be needed, excluding meeting time, and this estimation does not take into account the staff time for preparation and/or follow-up. The plans also need to be updated on a regular basis.

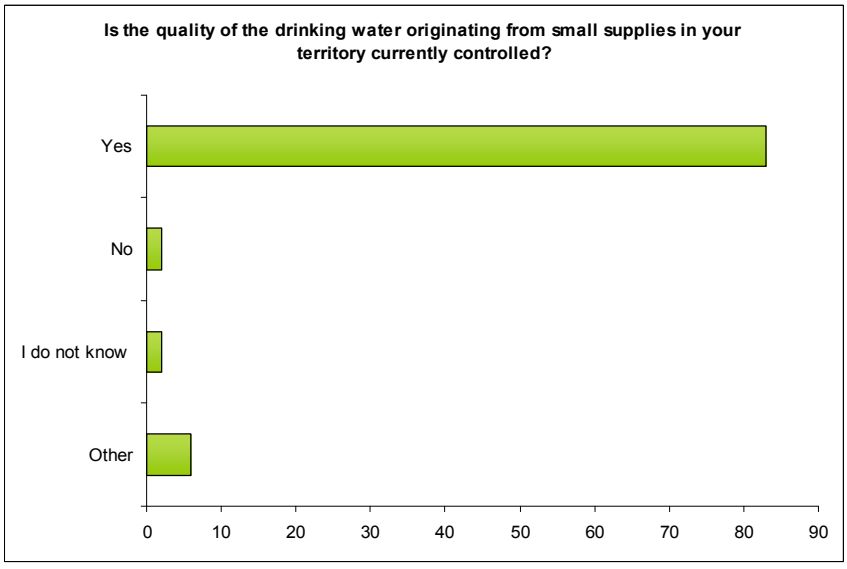
Some respondents argue for the setting of less stringent requirements for small water zones in the revised directive. The verification or validation processes should not be bureaucratic, create unnecessary administrative burdens or lead to micro-management of water suppliers by one or several responsible authorities.

Finally, a number of respondents raise the question of whether funding would be available to support the change in existing practices, where such funding would come from (EU or national sources) and whether it would be necessary to establish a lower limit where WSPs should be applicable, i.e. a minimum population threshold (minimum of supplied persons).

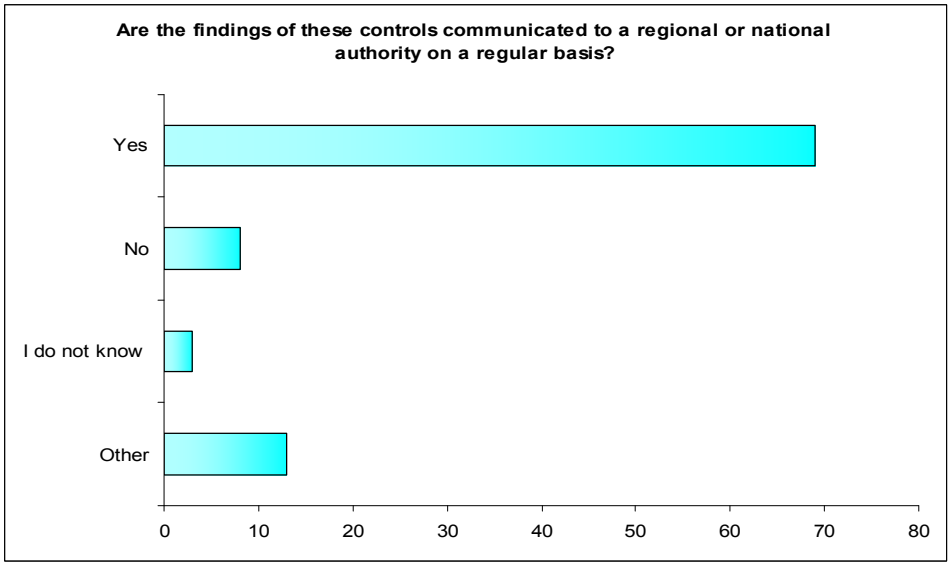
1.2 Extension of reporting obligations to small supplies

The current directive does not oblige Member States to report the findings from the monitoring of small water supplies [7] to the European Commission. According to the European Commission, quantitative studies have shown that some small supplies actually provide sub-standard drinking water, which can be detrimental to consumers' health. The Commission is therefore considering the option of extending the reporting obligations in the Directive from supplies covering a minimum of 5 000 persons to supplies serving either (i) a minimum of 50 persons or (ii) a minimum of 1 person.

The European Commission refers to empirical evidence suggesting that the lack of a reporting obligation has led to a certain laxity in the monitoring of the quality of the drinking water from small supplies. However, the majority of respondents replied that almost all small water supplies are monitored. However, in some cases, small water installations are monitored but not wells owned by individual households as this is not compulsory in certain Member States, such as Finland. In other cases, the obligation exists only for public water supplies but only partly for private supplies, for example in Wallonia (Belgium).



There are different **types of reporting** in place at national level. For example, in the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Health produces an annual report but without detailed specifications. There are still a few Member States, particularly those with a large number of small supplies, where the reporting is not done systematically. In other Member States, water sampling results are not systematically reported, except where this is required by national law or on an ad-hoc basis in response to specific requests. Some countries, such as the UK, are adapting their systems so as to be able to report on small water supplies (private supplies) from 2010 onwards.
This seems to be in line with the fact that some Member States had great difficulty responding to the European Commission survey on the quality of small supplies.



The majority of respondents do not believe that the extension of reporting requirements to small supplies would bring any significant added value in terms of water quality improvement. Existing control systems provide a sufficient level of health protection, and so the reporting obligations would not substantially improve water quality. Reporting obligations will perhaps only contribute to small improvements as it will make the risks posed by small supplies more visible; however, the risk-based management of these supplies will be the significant factor in improving drinking water quality and safety. Furthermore, if the extension of reporting obligations to small supplies involves increasing the number of mandatory tests, it must be borne in mind that it will not be possible to obtain statistical representativeness of small services in relation to large units at a reasonable cost. Therefore, a few respondents argue that rather than spending too much time on "reporting", priority should be given to working towards safer drinking water, including better risk assessment.

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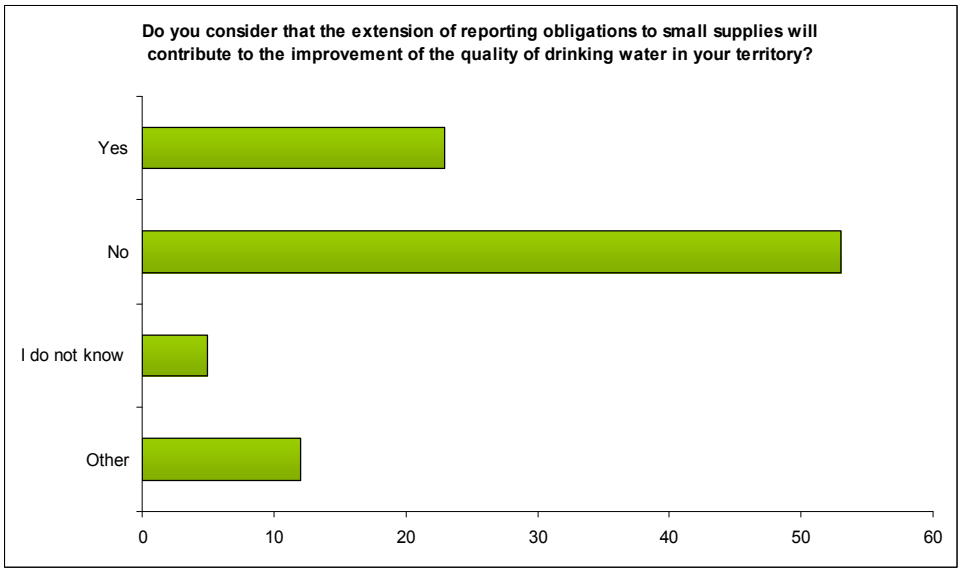
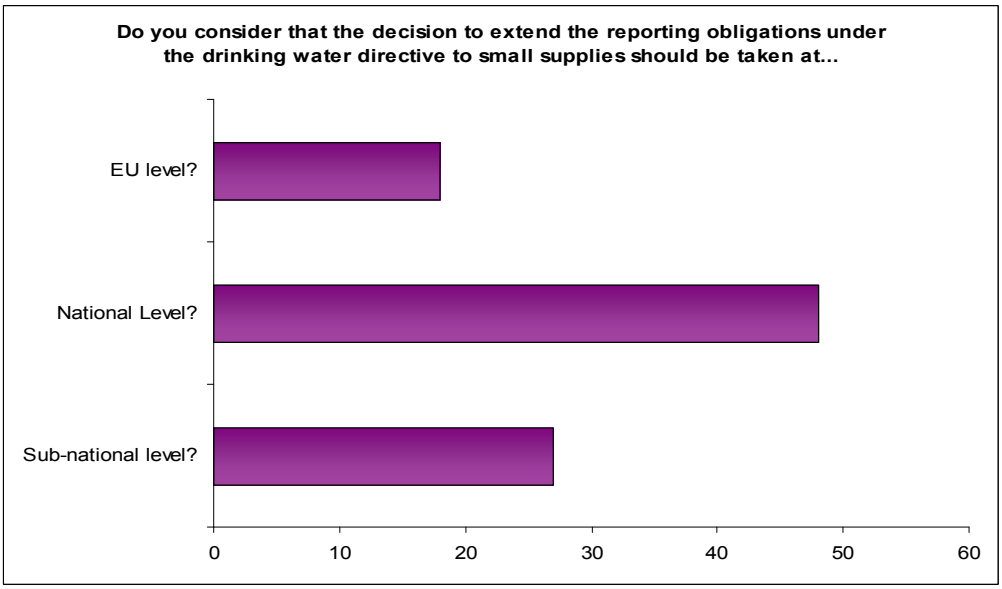
[7] Small supplies provide water intended for human consumption at a quantity of less than 1 000 m3 per day on average or serve less than 5 000 persons.



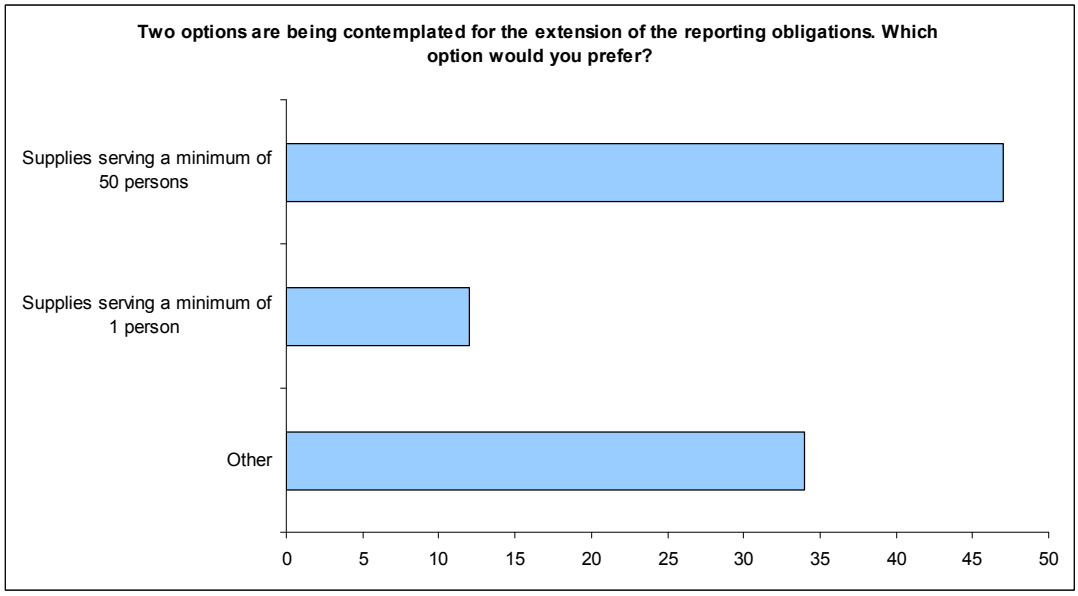
In view of the fact that few respondents believe there would be any added value in the mandatory extension of reporting obligations at the EU level, it is not surprising that the majority would prefer reporting obligations to be kept at the national and/or sub-national level. Additionally, they argue that reporting at EU level on supplies serving as little as 1 or even 50 inhabitants would represent a drastic change in the complexity of data checking and reporting, which could be counter-productive, or disproportionate to the expected benefits, at least initially. Furthermore, in the opinion of some respondents, small supplies may not be comparable at EU level. Therefore, summing up it can be said that most respondents doubt whether the extension of EU reporting obligations to small supplies would be in line with the subsidiarity principle.



In terms of proportionality, a majority of the respondents would be in favour of extending reporting obligations for supplies serving a minimum of 50 persons, as opposed to supplies serving a minimum of 1 person. Nevertheless, a third of the respondents do not agree with either of the thresholds

considered by the European Commission and would prefer the threshold to be set at a higher level, i.e. at supplies serving 500, 2 000 or 5 000 inhabitants .
It should be remembered that even if the data are properly encoded into existing databases, reporting decisions are not straightforward: many checks are required to verify the accuracy of the encoding, consistency tests between data and with other available data, and probability tests all need to be carried out; the situation and cost-benefit ratio of such reporting operations can only be assessed by each local authority or water operator individually.

Some respondents claim that in some Member States the extension of reporting obligations would also entail changes to public procurement legislation as it would have an impact on the practical organisation of calls for tenders for checking or to the requirement to make the results publicly available.



However, if ultimately it is decided to extend the reporting obligations to the European Commission by lowering the threshold where such obligations apply, it is vital that sufficient time be given to Member States and their local and regional authorities to implement the directive by gradually adapting their reporting methods. Some respondents suggested that the thresholds should not be lowered straight away, but that intermediate steps should be set for their gradual adaptation, e.g., lowering the threshold to 5 000 inhabitants in the first stage, e.g. 3 years after the directive has entered into force, then to 1000 inhabitants in the second stage after a further 3 or 5 years, and so on.

In terms of costs, the example of the Czech Republic shows that extending the reporting requirements, taking into account the fact that there are 2 200 independent permit holders for the operation of public water systems and 4 449 water networks, would involve a total cost of approximately EUR 5.2 million.

2. ADDITIONAL IMPACTS OR COMMENTS

- The development of synergies and even the possible merging of the drinking water directive and water framework directive is key to the creation of a strong national legislation, which would enable the protection of water resources. Both directives should be revised at the same time.

- Legislation which requires analysis of chemical pollutants in tap water should be made less stringent, loosened up in order to promote further analysis of the source. This would bring benefits in terms of costs.

- A thorough revision of the microbiological methods to be used in water quality control.

- Elimination of taste and odour as mandatory parameters.

- Water suppliers, whether private of public, cannot be responsible for domestic distribution systems. The issue of the condition of the private domestic and industrial distribution systems should also be addressed. Legislation must be put in place to ensure the right materials are used to avoid any health risk that is beyond control by water suppliers.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

The following table and graphs present the key data received from participants in the consultation, including the size of the territory (in km2), the population, the number of water supply zones (both large and medium and small) and the costs in terms of financial and human resources linked to them. The data provided are intended to serve as a basis for the calculation of the cost-benefit analysis as part of the impact assessment. Please note that some water operators and local and regional authorities do know how many public water supply supplies there are but do not have a detailed breakdown between large, medium and small supplies.

Institution	Size of territory (km2)	Population	Water supply zones		Annual volume of water supplied for human consumption (m3)		Annual cost			
							Financial resources (€)		Human resources	
			L&M	S	L&M	S	L&M	S	L&M	S
REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND PARLIAMENTS										
Liberec region	3163	430000	10	100	35000000	2000000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Gesundheit	70551	12519728	538	2774	769860000	267940000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Landeshauptleutekonferenz, Verbindungsstelle der Bundesländer	83871	8174700	227	1151	429	57	NA	NA	NA	NA
DIRECCIÓN DE SALUD PÚBLICA/ DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD Y CONSUMO/GOBIERNO VASCO	7235	2147754	34	415	151000000	24000000	85000000	7000000	600	400
Augas de Galicia (Xunta de Galicia)	29574.4	2794796	121	2033	150158810	13057145	NA	NA	NA	NA
Service public de Wallonie (SPW) - Département de l'Environnement et de l'Eau (DEE)	16844	3456775	100	651	336000	118000	450000	150000	60	30
Parlament de Catalunya	32107	7210508	2475	217	303757290	44322529	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jämtland County Administrative Board	54100	126897	7	125	9536000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Gobierno de Canarias	7447	2075968	138	327	122237992	33758109	0	0	0	0
Regione Lombardia	24000	10000000	374	900	729958683	239431066	0	0	0	0
GOBIERNO DE ARAGON	47719	1326918	22	740	22	740	230000	770000	80	80
Consellería de Sanidade - Xunta de Galicia	29562	2784169	101	355	595436	94635	715600	0	75	0
Asamblea de Extremadura.	41634	1097744	50	275	196462	23087	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drinking Water Inspectorate for England & Wales	151174	54439000	1	2	6600582620	107425340	1208800000	NA	NA	NA
Kainuun maakunta - kuntayhtymä /Ympäristöterveydenhuolto	22000	81000	4	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASSOCIATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND/OR WATER OPERATORS										
Czech Association of Water Industry	78000	10430000	800	3649	275892000	56508000	173077000	34615000	69230000	13846000
Association Luxembourgeoise des Services d'Eau (ALUSEAU a.s.b.l.)	2583	455000	19	96	21900000	16060000	54000000	40000000	260	140
AQUAWAL	16844	3450000	100	651	43000000	122000000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Associação Portuguesa de Distribuição e Drenagem de Águas - APDA	92391	10848709	384	4433	2072586	429197	0	0	0	0
SYNDICAT DES EAUX DU SUD (SES)	600	180000	12	11	12045000	2920000	30	7	80	25
The Swedish Water and Wastewater Association	450000	8000000	249	1991	900000000	0	0	0	0	0

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Danish Water and Wastewater Association	43000	5300000	150	2350	375000000	25000000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finnish Water and Wastewater Works Association	0	4000000	167	135	335800000	135050000	NA	NA	NA	NA
OÖ WASSER Genossenschaftsverband reg.GenmbH	11980	1411668	50	970	NA	30000	NA	2700000	NA	100
Fédération professionnelle des entreprises de l'eau (FP2E)	675417	63000000	9000	0	4,5E+12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Association of Water Companies (AVS)	49035	5416958	17	500	145800000	NA	106450000	NA	NA	NA
S.C. Apa Nova Bucuresti S.A.	500	2000070	50	0	282	NA	73700000	NA	1118	NA
Thüringer Fernwasserversorgung	5000	1000000	1	0	38000000		1500000	NA	15	
Diputación de Granada	12635	905285		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Servicios de la Comarca de Pamplona	1111.32	333725	3	1	32417510	147168	6587513	NA	58	NA
Wasserzweckverband Berglerner Gruppe	101	12817	1	1	422539	247424	6300	304	NA	NA
Zweckverband zur Wasserversorgung der Gruppe Siegenburg - Train Marienplatz	36	5200	0	1		300000		558000		1
Norsk Vann BA, Norwegian Water	305470	4842700	157	1484	384677150	101151537	412121956	108292900	2600	250
German association of gas and water, technical and scientific association (DVGW)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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MUNICIPALITIES										
Gemeinde Kleinrinderfeld	8	2130	0	1	0	100000	0	50000	0	0
Gemeinde Niedernberg - Wasserwerk	15	4987	0	1	0	190000	0	132000	0	0
Gemeinde Rohr	47	3500	0	3	NA	6200	NA	72000	NA	NA
Gemeinde Waldbrunn	7	2700	0	1	NA	100.00	NA	120000	NA	1
Markt Igensdorf	29	4800	0	1	NA	200000	NA	8000	NA	0
Gemeinde Chieming	37.74	4527	1	3	NA	146256	NA	NA	NA	NA
Markt Scheidegg	27	4275	0	1	0	98550000	NA	270000	NA	NA
Stadt Viechtach	64	8500	10	0	480000	NA	500000	NA	5	NA
Markt Bad Steben	25	3600	0	2	NA	330000	NA	500000	NA	2
Elektrizitätswerk Wels AG	30	57000	1	0	4400000	NA	NA	NA	12	NA
Gemeinde Mammendorf	22	4542	0	1	NA	260000	NA	NA	5000	NA
Stadt Starnberg Wasserwerk	55	23136	1	0	1320000	NA	40000	NA	1	NA
Gemeinde Unterleinleiter	12	1050	0	1	NA	55000	NA	6300	NA	3500
Stadt Arnstein	112	8300	0	8	NA	350000	NA	450000	NA	2
Wasserzweckverband Mallersdorf	542	37124	1	0	2367000	NA	NA	40000	NA	3

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Marktgemeinde Neunkirchen am Brand	29	8400	1	2	350000	70000	5000	2000	2	1
Gemeinde Strahlungen c/o Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Bad Neustadt a.d.Saale	13	912	0	1	NA	38647	NA	72000	NA	0
Wasserversorgung Stadt Hilpoltstein	90	15000	2	NA	770000	NA	3000	NA	NA	NA
Gemeinde Margetshöchheim	7	3177	0	1	NA	123000	NA	3500	NA	1500
Zweckverband zur Wasserversorgung der Hardhofgruppe Rehling	40	3600	0	1	NA	225000	NA	5000	NA	1000
Kangasniemen kunta	1327	6050	0	2	0	235000	0	NA	0	NA
Kuopion kaupunki, ympäristökeskus, ympäristöterveystoimisto	1730	91000	1	17	16430	876	12500	12500	0	0
Liedon kunta/ Ympäristöterveydenhuolto	12000	120000	6	243	7000	13000	22000	43000	1	1
OÜ Jõgeva Veevärk	4	5870	0	2	0	165710	0	121545	0	7
Gemeinde Rauhenebrach	61	3100	0	6	NA	140000	NA	5000	NA	1
Keski-Satakunnan terveydenhuollon ky	770	19220	3	4	1466570	141255	375	618	0	0
Someron kaupunki	698	9465	1	4	1600	220	2800	1200	0	0
Markt Moosbach	64	2504	0	7	0	183137	0	55000	0	0

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Institution	Size of territory (km2)	Population	Water supply zones		Annual volume of water supplied for human consumption (m3)		Annual cost			
							Financial resources (€)		Human resources	
			L&M	S	L&M	S	L&M	S	L&M	S
Markt Bissingen - Wasserwerk	64	3511	0	1	NA	127000	NA	13000	NA	1
Kalajoen kaupungin ympäristöterveydenhuollon yhteistoiminta-alue	3043	42367	3	6	10062	787	60000	20000	1	1
Gemeinde Untermerzbach	27	1751	0	2	NA	62000	NA	5000	NA	1
Gemeindewerke Sachsenkam	16000	1250	1	1	65000	1000	81000	NA	160	NA
Kuressaare Linnavalitsus	15	14955	1	0	1751000	NA	577314	NA	17	NA
Rovaniemen kaupunki / Ympäristöterveydenhuolto	11713	63781	2	76	3000000	900000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Markt Maroldsweisach	55	3600	0	4	NA	200000	NA	3500	NA	1
Gemeindewerke Lenggries	6	9696	3	0	530000	NA	15000	NA	3	NA
Gemeinde Ebelsbach	6	189	0	1	NA	11989	NA	1700	NA	NA
Gemeinde Stettfeld	12	1260	0	1	NA	58528	NA	2100	NA	NA
Gemeinde Fraunberg	19	1315	0	1	0	85000	NA	NA	0	NA
Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Boos	62	6900	5	NA	470000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Stadtwerke Günzburg	55	19750	1	0	1000000	NA	1800000	NA	6	NA
Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Ebern	160	11000	1	46	0	476000	NA	50000	NA	3
Stadt Eltmann	41	5500	0	1	NA	290000	NA	5000	NA	NA
Gemeinde Bundorf	40	959	0	2	NA	55536	NA	3000	NA	2
Gemeinde Sonnen	16	1417	0	1	0	63507	0	9000	0	0
Städtisches Wasserwerk Buchloe	30	11360	1	0	705000	NA	3000	NA	NA	NA
Tornion kaupunki, terveysvalvonta	1348	22487	2	8	9815	354	34000	NA	1	NA
Gemeinde Ottensoos	11	2150	0	1	0	115000	NA	80000	NA	2
Tiszacsege Kommunális Szolgáltató Szervezet	4.84	5015	NA	0	937	NA	95445	NA	4	NA
Zweckverband zur Wasserversorgung der Theres-Gruppe	56	4934	0	5	NA	215307	NA	5000	NA	NA
LARGE CITIES										
Stockholm Environment and Health Administration	188	818603	0	0	90155000	NA	0	0	0	0
Stockholm Water	220	1200000	2	NA	140000000	NA	150000	0	30	0
Tallinna Linnavalitsus	159	405562	1	9	19780080	254770	NA	NA	NA	NA
Helsingin kaupungin ympäristökeskus	716	576632	2	0	53655000	NA	NA	NA	1	NA

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Dachverband Salzburger Wasserversorger	7154	529000	15	550	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vantaan kaupungin ympäristökeskus	240	195397	1	5	38044	1125	NA	NA	0	0
Porvoon Kaupunki, Terveydensuojelu	2500	95000	4	NA	14663	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Urząd Miasta Łodzi	290	747200	5	8	58436500	1642500	NA	NA	NA	NA