



# The Austrian experience regarding the water and wastewater systems in rural and remote areas

Alexander Somer

Webinar, January 28<sup>th</sup> 2022

1. KPC at a glance
2. Organizational and Legal Aspects
3. Financing and subsidies
4. Technologies (Examples)
5. Final recommendations

# 1. Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC)

## At a glance

|   |                               |  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
|    | <b>Fields of business</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ KPC are specialised in the <b>management of support schemes</b> , programmes and consulting services</li><li>▪ Focus on climate and environmental projects in the fields of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Water Renewable energies und energy efficiency</li><li>– management, flood protection and remediation of contaminated sites</li><li>– International Climate Protection and Climate Finance International</li></ul></li></ul> |
|    | <b>Industry</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Corporate Consulting and Corporate Organisation</li></ul>  |
|    | <b>business</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Revenue 2020 EUR 15,7 Million</li></ul>  |
|    | <b>Skilled employees</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 119 Employees as of December 2020</li></ul>  |
|  | <b>Structure of ownership</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 90 % Kommunalkredit Austria AG</li><li>▪ 10 % Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich</li></ul>   |

## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

### Some characteristics

- 9 million inhabitants
- **9 federal states** (→ 10 administrations)
- 2093 municipalities
- More than 50% of population lives in smaller municipalities
- High number of small settlements
- **Mountainous** (Alps) and **lowlands** (→ topography, climate, hydrology...)
- Special situation: Tourism (winter and/or summer) in small municipalities



## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

### Some characteristics

- In general very **good (drinking) water quality** and sufficient amount of water
- Good quality of **receiving water bodies**
- **Rarely**: Water scarcity and requirement of (extensive) water treatment
- **Rehabilitation** of existing networks and plants has started
- Effects of **climate change**:
  - Stormwater intensity → larger sewers, retention basins
  - Groundwater decline → additional and/or deeper wells
  - Spring discharge decline → catchment of additional springs
  - Drought → extension of networks, larger water tanks

## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

### Organizational forms

---

- **Municipal** water supply systems (90% of the municipalities)
- **Associations** of municipalities
- „**Cooperatives**“ (approx. 3300)
- “**Communities**” - small (private) water supply facilities (approx. 5200)
- “**Private houseowner**” with own well (approx. 800,000)

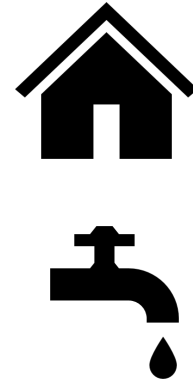
→ Water supply and sanitation **dominated by the public sector**  
(Management, construction and operation)

→ Private companies **not relevant** in Austria (only for construction)

## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

### Private Houseowner

- „Private Houseowner“ (people) operate their own facilities
  - Small wells on own plot (rarely springs)
  - Very small biological (!) wastewater treatment plants
  - Septic tanks are not state of the art
  - Water quality (depends on operator, local conditions)
  - Water tests not compulsory



→ Private person is owner of the facility (**private law**)

→ Houseowner often want to replace own wells by connection to municipal networks (better water quality)

## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects Communities

### ■ „Water community“

- Private people (2-5 households) jointly operate small water supply facility and/or wastewater treatment plant
- Small wells on the plot of one of the partner
- Small biological wastewater treatment plants
- **Water quality tests compulsory** (e.g.: small check every year + full check every 10 years)
- Disagreements between the partners might lead to **disputes**
- Contract recommended (financing, operation, dispute settlement)



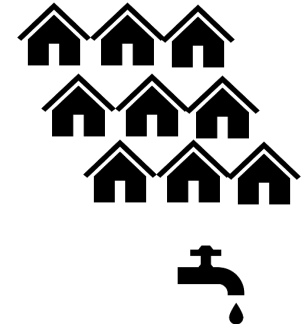
→ Private persons are owner of the facilities, „joint venture“, shared liability, (private law)



## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

### Cooperatives (1)

#### ■ Water/wastewater cooperative



- **Legal basis:** § 73 - § 86 Austrian water act (public law)
- **Founder** conclude an agreement on voluntary basis (optional: compulsory membership or cooperative by law in public interest)
- Minimum: 3 members (largest cooperative in AUT: 2600 members!)
- **Statute of the cooperative**
  - Name, address...
  - Rights and obligations
  - Representation of the cooperative
  - Rules regarding cost sharing and statement of income and expenditures
  - Other financial issues (invoicing, ...)
  - Dispute settlement

<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10010290>

## 2. Organizational and Legal Aspects

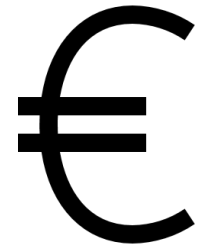
### Cooperatives (2)

- **Voting rights** according to share of cost
  - **Organs**
    - **Chairman** is representative of the cooperative
    - **General Meeting (of all members)** is responsible for
      - \* Resolutions on the statute
      - \* Approval of the budget
      - \* Election of the committee
    - **Committee** = the management board or manager (cooperatives <20 members)
    - Financial auditor (internal or external)
  - **Supervision** by public authorities
- The cooperative is a **stable and proven model for small and medium sized** water supply or wastewater systems
- Foundation and operation supported by public authorities

# 3. Financing and subsidies

## Sources of funding

- Financing of water infrastructure by
  - Equity capital
  - Debt capital (long term **bank loans**)
  - **State subsidies** (in average max. 1/3 of costs)  
sometimes: additional subsidies by federal states
  
- Regulatory requirements for subsidies
  - National guidelines for subsidies
  - State budget (currently 80 Mio Euro per year) for water/wastewater infrastructure
  - Federal State budgets



# 3. Financing and subsidies

## Conditions for subsidies

---

- **Technical and legal conditions**
  - Cost/Benefit analysis → economically most advantageous solution
  - Permissions for construction and operation (water act)
  - Technical solution must be „state of the art“
  
- **Economic conditions (>250 connected buildings)**
  - Cost accounting system
  - Reasonable tariff systems
  - Business plan for future rehabilitation (10 years)

# 3. Financing and subsidies

## Funding rates for subsidies

- **Subsidies for settlements up to 4 buildings** (lumpsums)
  - Euro 1400 for WWTP up to 4 PE; 150 Euro for each additional PE
  - Euro 2700 for wells / springs incl. pumps
  - Euro 150 per m<sup>3</sup> water tank volume
  - Euro 600 for water treatment
- Subsidies for **objects in extreme location** (esp. mountain huts)
  - 60% of the investment cost
- **Larger infrastructure**
  - Basic funding rate 10% of (eligible) investment cost
  - Additional funding rate
    - \* up to **25%** for drinking water supply
    - \* up to **40%** for waste water treatment

depends on spending capacity of the regions and specific costs in the past

# 4. Technologies

## Decentral water infrastructure

- Recommendations

- Identification and evaluation of options (technically, economically, lifecycle costs) by an engineer
- Check: Safe and secured **water resources are accessible**
- Check: **Connection of neighbouring houses**
- **Water supply** should always go hand in hand with waste water disposal

- Common Technologies

| Water Supply   | Waste Water Disposal  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Well (drilled or dug)</li><li>• Spring capture</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological (aerated) system</li><li>• Constructed Wetland</li></ul> |

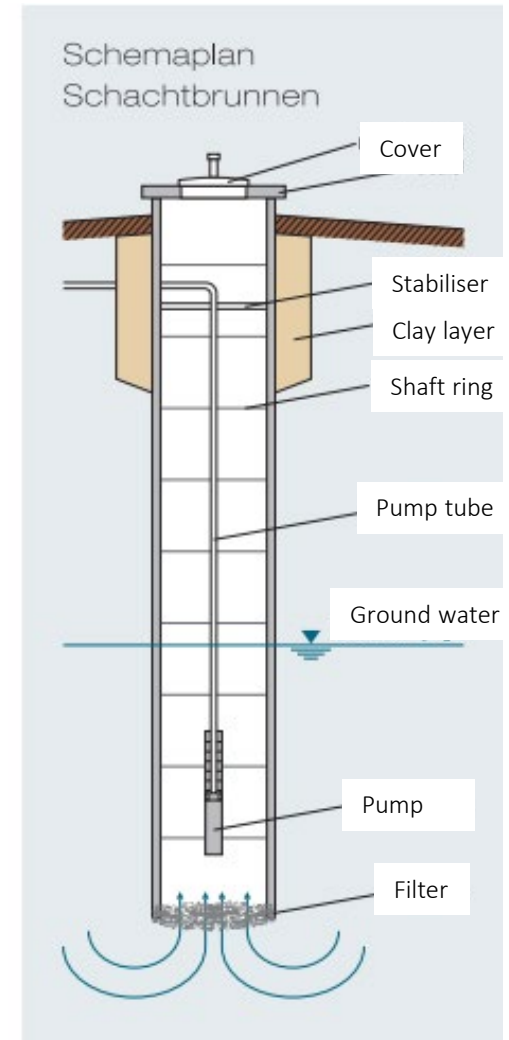
# 4. Technologies

## Water supply in rural areas (1)

- Dug Well



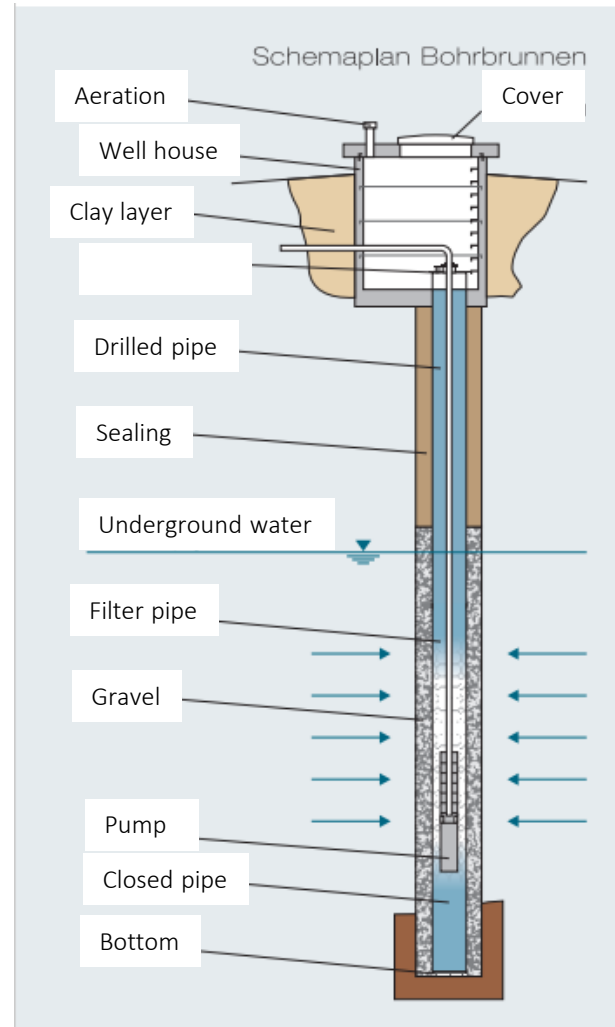
Source: Amt der  
NÖ Landesregierung



# 4. Technologies

## Water supply in rural areas (2)

- Drilled Well



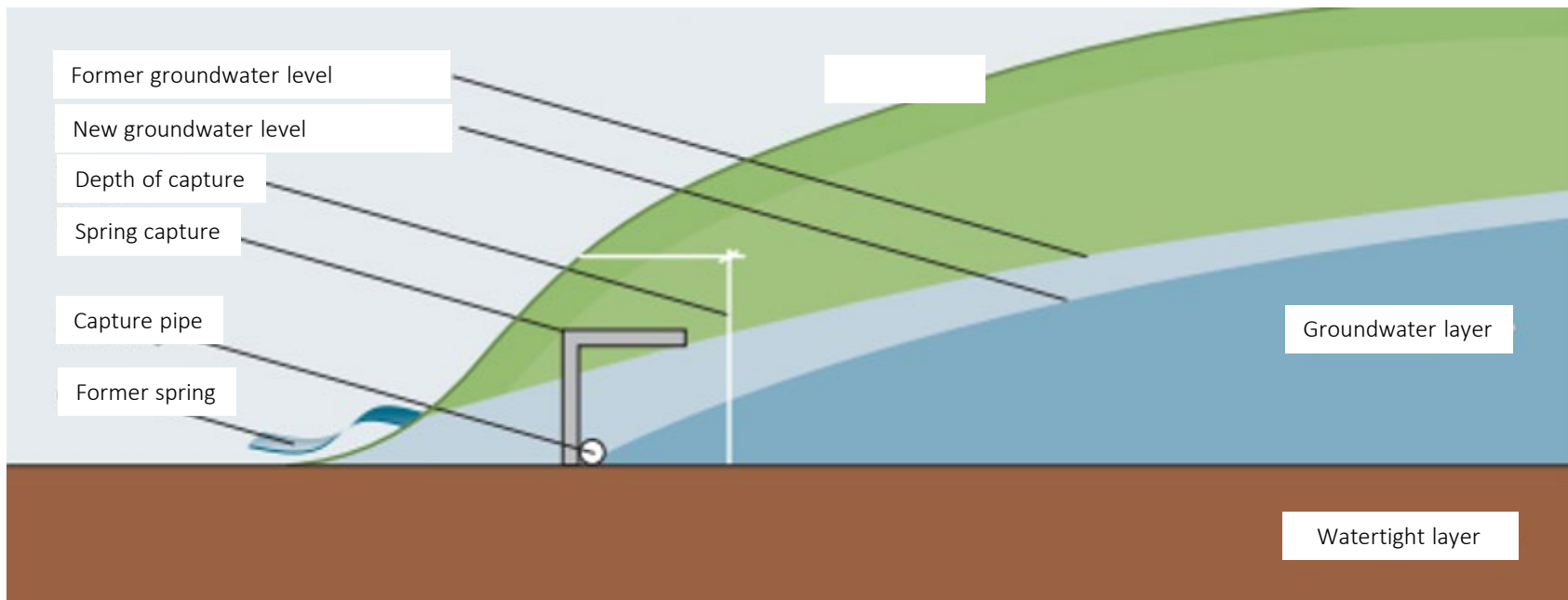
Source: Amt der NÖ Landesregierung



## 4. Technologies

### Water supply in rural areas (3)

- Spring capture

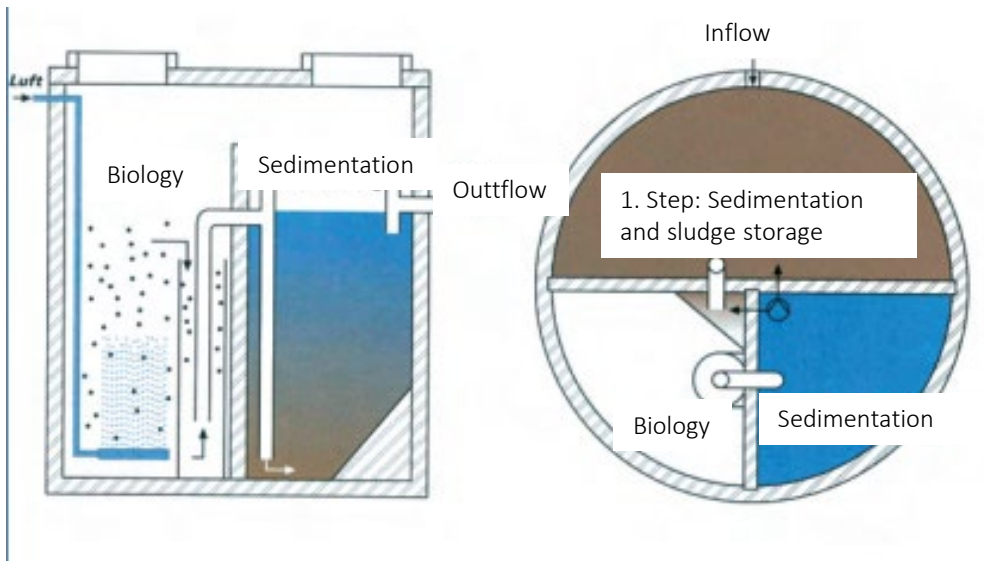


Source: Amt der  
NÖ Landesregierung

## 4. Technologies

### Waste water disposal in rural areas (1)

- Biological (aerated) System  
optional: Trickling filter, SBR

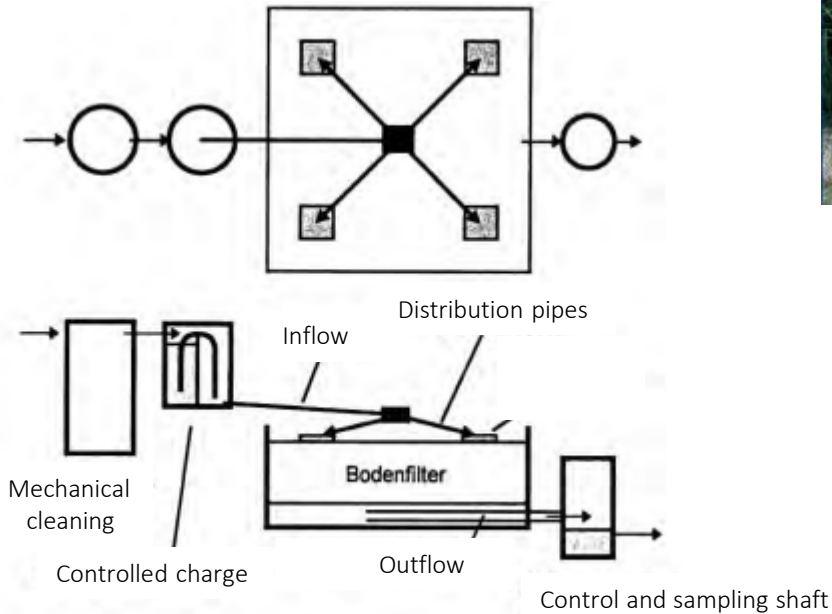


Source: Amt der  
OÖ Landesregierung

# 4. Technologies

## Waste water disposal in rural areas (2)

- Constructed Wetland



Source: Amt der  
OÖ Landesregierung

## 5. Final Recommendations

- Triangle “Owner” – “Engineer” – “Local Authorities” (Team Work)
- Water infrastructure is a (very) long term investment (Lifecycle Cost, Technologies, Climate change, ...)
- Prefer common solutions (if possible) – Make common decisions
- Enable suitable organizational forms by public law
- Private People must take responsibility for the facilities (operation)
- Establish a transparent and simple subsidy system (guidelines, budget)



## Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH

Tuerkenstrasse 9, 1090 Vienna

Phone: +43 1 31631

Fax: +43 1 31631 104

[www.publicconsulting.at](http://www.publicconsulting.at)