



Water supply and sanitation

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LEGAL BACKGROUND

- Water Framework Directive (2000);
- Law on Drinking water quality (2003);
- Hygiene norms (2004);
- Water Sector Strategy (2005);
- New Law of Water Services (2006);
- White paper (2004).

OBJECTIVES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE IN WATER SECTOR



“Water services are services of general interest”

Total coverage	more than 95 % of population;
Affordability	prices < than 4 % of a family income;
Sustainability	“cost recovery” and “polluter pays”;
Water resources	optimal use and their protection;
Waste Water	obligations for the EU;
Pricing	profitable activity.
Consumer rights	high quality



QUALITY OF WATER SERVICES

Coverage of centralized water supply ~73 % (population).

Coverage of sanitation ~ 62 % (population).

Individual supply of water:

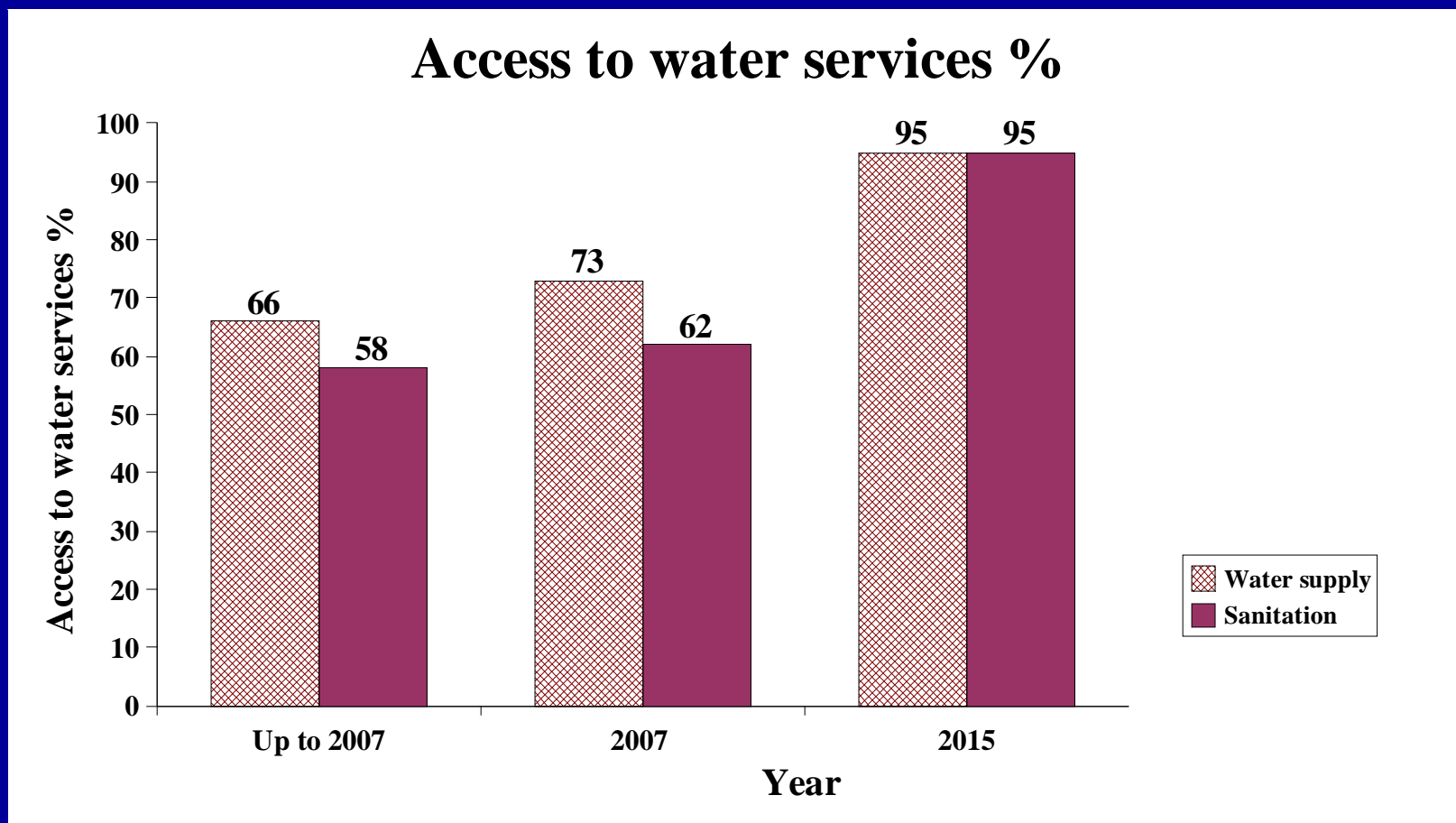
- 300 000 dug wells (shallow wells);
- 15 000 individual bored wells.

Water quality:

- Centrally supplied water meets quality requirements by 75 %.

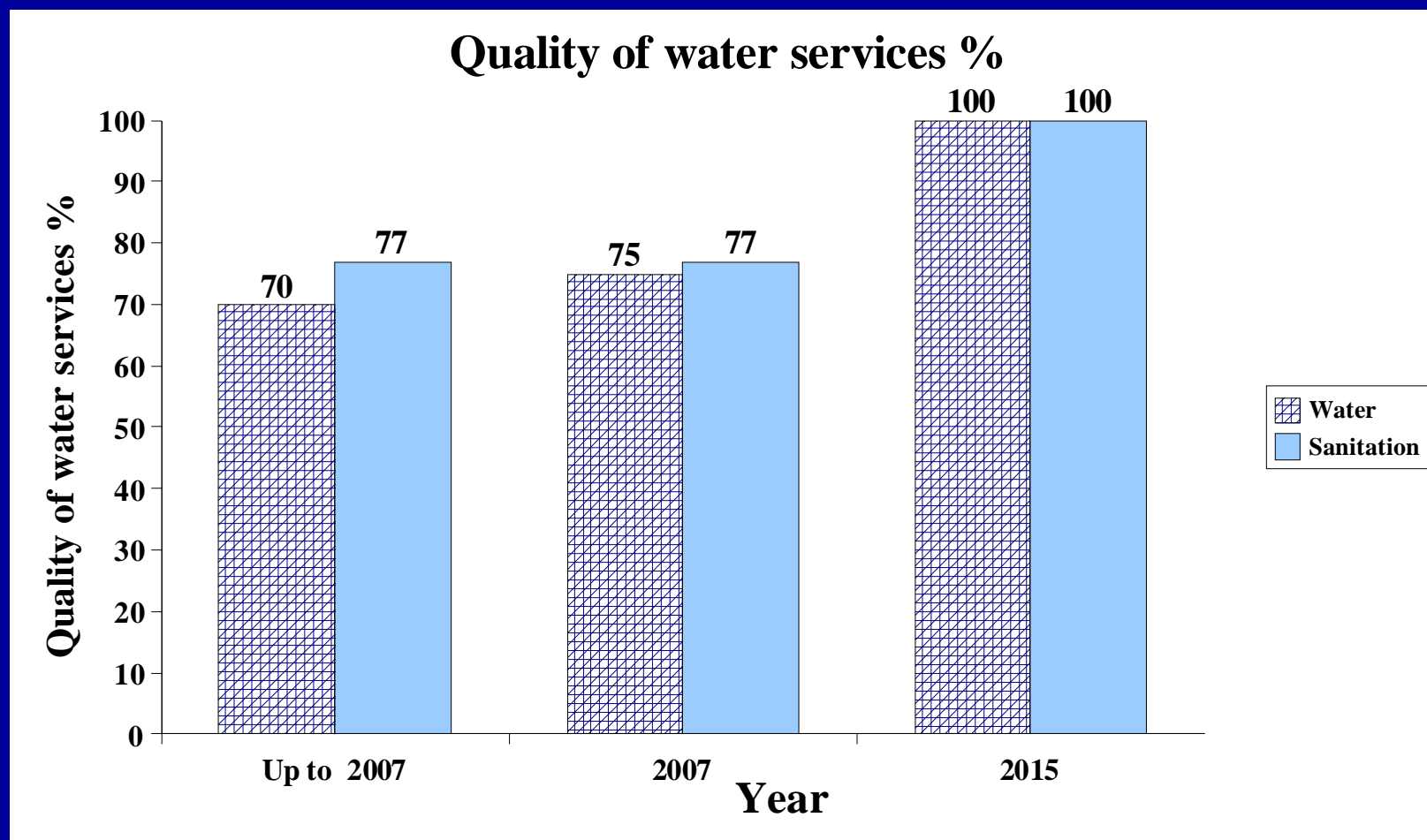


ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES IN LITHUANIA





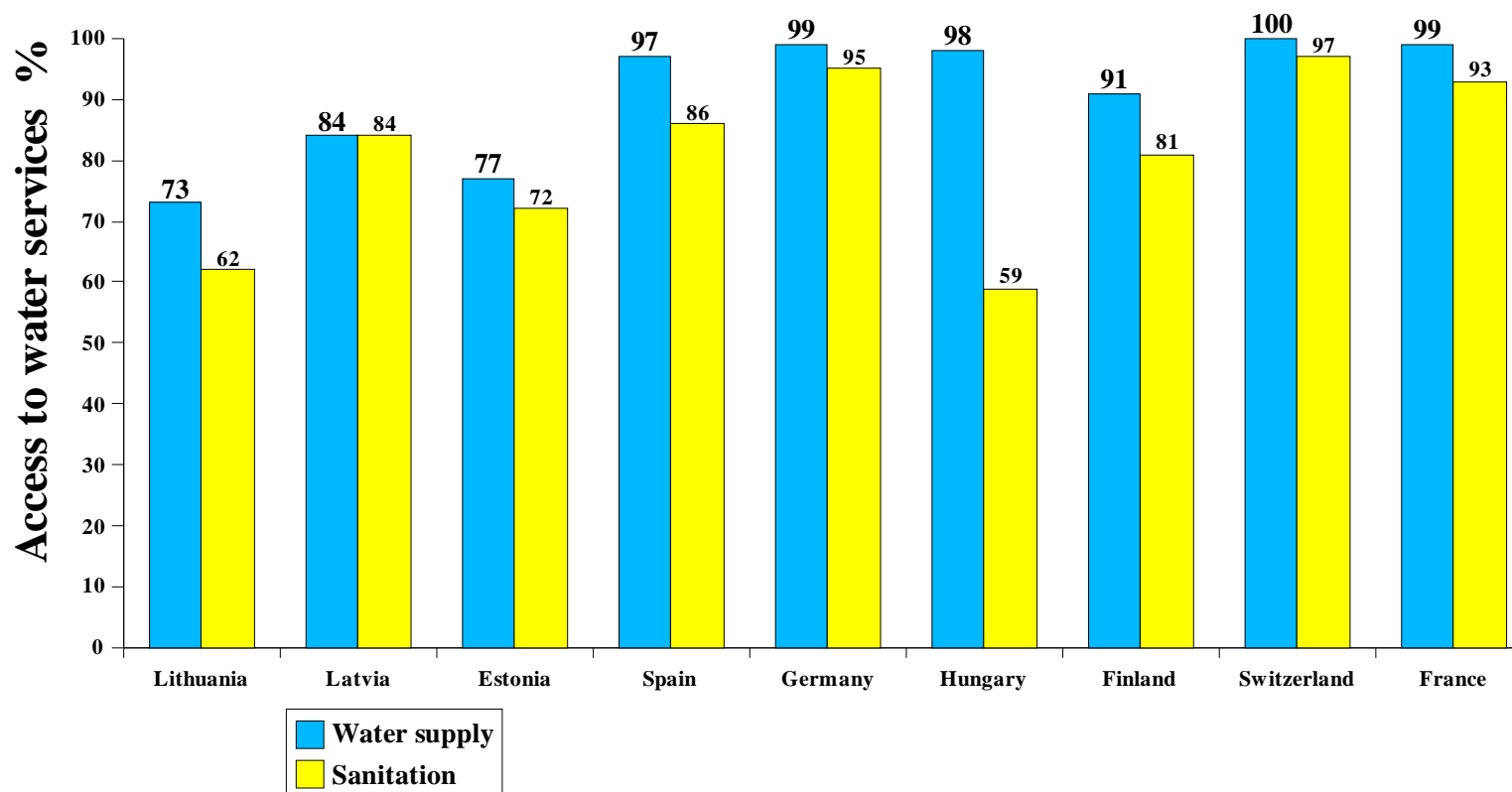
QUALITY OF WATER SERVICES IN LITHUANIA





ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES IN EUROPE

Access to water services in Europe %





REVIEW OF WATER SERVICES

- Water resources are adequate and not polluted;
- Water consumption :
 - urban (cities and towns) 80 – 90 l/per capita;
 - rural areas (villages) 30 – 60 l/per capita;
 - in average 50 – 70 l/per capita.

WATER SECTOR MANAGEMENT REFORM (NEW LAW)



1. Concentration of management;
2. Level of service / standard of service quality;
3. Strengthening regulation of water suppliers:
 - licensing of activities;
 - setting of prices on economy basis;
 - supervision of assets, activities and investments;
 - control of level of services.



RE-ORGANISATION OF WATER UTILITIES (SCHEME)

- 1 municipality – 1 water utility (60);
- Areas of public water supply (> 95 % of population);
- Setting of public water supply regions;
- Regional water utilities (10);
- Decisions of municipalities and the economy of scale.



SIZE OF REGIONAL UTILITIES (MARKETS)

- Optimal size of utility and profitability:

100 000 – 200 000 inhabitants. Low;
300 000 – 500 000 inhabitants. Medium;
Over 1 000 000 inhabitants. High;
Less than 10 000 inhabitants. Non.



STEPS OF REFORM

- To set areas of public water supply 2008
- Aggregation of utilities from 2007
- Plans of development 2008
- To appoint a new operator 2009
- To achieve the quality of services 2015



Thank you !