

24.10.2024 BIWWEC 2024 (SARAWAK) PRESENTATION BY DATO' IR. PATHMANATHAN K., CEO of PBAPP & PBAHB





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1. Introduction to PBAPP

- 1. Malaysian water supply operator with a licence to supply water in Penang
- 2. Penang State Government-linked company (State GLC)
- 3. Corporatised in 1999 (replaced Pihak Berkuasa Air)
- 4. Public listed in 2002 (through PBA Holdings Bhd)
- 5. **Essential public service provider** (689,786 water consumers in 2023)





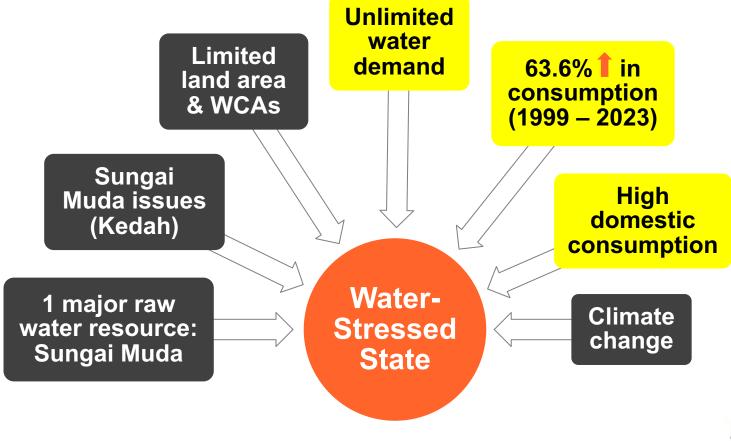
2. PBAPP Report Card 2023

Water Supply KPIs	PBAPP	*National Average 2022
1. Population served• Urban• Rural	<mark>100.0%</mark> 99.8%	97.1% 97.0%
2. Treated Water Production	1,198 MLD	1,295 MLD
3. Billed Water Consumption	877 MLD	855 MLD
4. Non-revenue Water (NRW)	26.8%	34.4%
5. Treated Water Reserve Margin	26.4%	15.7%
6. Treated Water Quality	QAP, Ministry of Health Malaysia	n.a.





3. Key Water Supply Challenges in Penang





4. PBAPP Responses to Water Supply Challenges

1. "Raise the value of water" to promote domestic conservation
 Rate reviews WCS (2011 – 2023)
 Public education & awareness Regular news & updates Transparency in communications Mass media, social media & web

- 3. Alternative water resources:
 - Desalination
 - Wastewater recycling

3. Water saving devices (WSDs)
All new development projects in
Penang since 2018



5. What was the WCS?

- 1. A component of PBAPP's water demand management initiative to convince Penang domestic consumers to use less water at home.
- 2. Only for DOMESTIC consumption above 35m³ (35,000L) per month.

 Non-domestic consumers paying more than "full cost recovery" rates.
- 3. $35m^3$ threshold = 4 persons per household x 280 LCD x 31 days.
- 4. WCS 1 (2011 2013): RM0.24 per m³ for every m³ above 35m³ per month.
- 5. WCS 2 (2013 2023): RM0.48 per m³ for every m³ above 35m³ per month.
- 6. % of domestic consumers who paid WCS: 28% (2011) to 23% (2023).





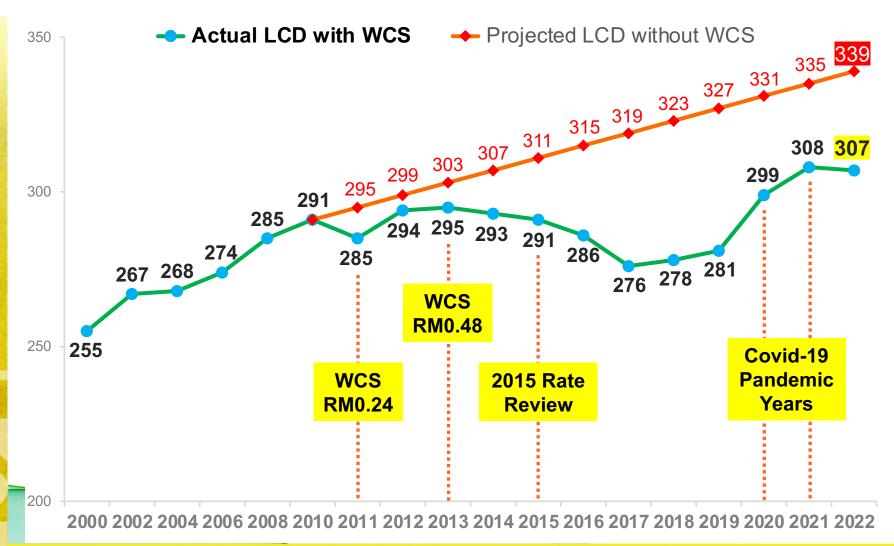
6. 2010 Rationales for the WCS

- Penang is a water-stressed state.
- 2. Highest per capita domestic consumption in Malaysia: 286 LCD (2009).
 - National average: 202 LCD (2009)
 - Penang projected: 315 LCD by 2016 without WCS intervention
- Lowest domestic tariffs in Malaysia (for the 1st 35m³ per month). 3.
- High domestic water subsidy was affecting PBAPP's CAPEX for projects. 4.
- WCS concept based on "water saving" vs. rate reviews based on consumption. 5.
- About 70% of domestic water consumers would not be penalised. 6.





7. WCS Result Data





8. WCS Analysis

1.	Did it work?	Yes, to a certain extent, as reflected in the resulting data.
2.	Why did domestic consumption continue to increase in 2012 - 2013 after WCS RM0.24?	Likely that RM0.24 per m ³ was not enough to elicit a positive response, hence the 2013 review to RM0.48 per m ³ .
3.	Were domestic rates increased in the 2015 Penang water rate review?	 RM0.01 per m³ for the 1st 35m² per month. RM0.04 – RM0.30 per m³ above 35m² per month.
4.	Why did consumption increase significantly in 2020 and 2021?	Covid-19 pandemic MCOs in Malaysia.
5.	Why was domestic consumption still recorded as 307 LCD in 2022?	Likely that most Penangites had become used to consuming more water at home to maintain personal hygiene.

ANNIVERSARY



9. Why was the WCS Removed in 2024?

- 1. SPAN regulations to simplify domestic water rates for all states in Peninsular Malaysia to only 3 bands:
 - $0 20 \text{m}^3 \text{ per month}$
 - 21 35m³ per month
 - More than 35m³ per month.
- 2. New regulated domestic water rates in Penang from 1.2.2024.
- 3. **WCS incorporated into 2024 rates** for consumption above 35m³ per month.





THANK YOU

