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# Irish Water and Scottish Water: A Comparison

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## Abstract

Rising costs of production and the need for capital investment in the public water supply network in Ireland, has placed a strong emphasis on the need for water conservation and tackling the current high levels of leakage (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2015) [1]. Consequently, Irish Water which is Ireland's national water utility has had to consider various business models and supply frameworks to demonstrate value for money. This has included those successfully implemented by Scottish Water. Therefore, the aim of this study was to compare both national utility providers in terms of structure and financial performance. The results of this study showed that both utility providers differed significantly. The Utility has, indeed, tried to achieve "too much too soon" (O'Leary, 2018 [2]; Donegal Now, 2016) [3]. Therefore, the initial results of this study suggest that, continuing to consider Scottish Water as the benchmark may generate unrealistic targets and expectations which in all probability may not be achieved.

## Keywords

Irish Water, Scottish Water, Water Charges, Water Leakage, Water Utility

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## 1. Introduction

The Scottish Water Corporation exemplar is playing a pivotal role in the development, design and implementation of a Water Industry Operating Framework in Ireland (Scottish Government, 2018) [4]. In this way, Irish Water has adopted the Scottish Water business model as a comparative benchmark to demonstrate value for money. This being the case, surely both utilities must have relatively similar financial models and priorities for asset improvement to ensure a fair unbiased comparison? If so, why has the financial model been a success in Scotland and not in Ireland? The Scottish Water utility model was one of the main

exemplars used during the formation of the Irish Water utility (Scottish Water, 2015) [5] and continues to provide major input towards the design of the Water Industry Operating Framework (WIOF) in Ireland (Scottish Government, 2018) [4]. In their report, Price Waterhouse Cooper (PWC) (2011) [6] also highlighted Scottish Water as a particularly useful model to consider alongside the Irish Water utility, due to its experience in amalgamation of Local Authority Water Services. As a well-established utility and one of the most efficient in the UK, the Scottish Water model was deemed as providing a good archetype of water service provider success (NIA, 2014) [7]. Meetings were held between the two bodies during which Irish Water sought the advice and perspectives of top Scottish Water management (Irish Water, 2014) [8] regarding best practice and strategies for the management of the project. However, in recent years, Irish Water has undergone detailed scrutiny, much of which has been negative, whilst Scottish Water has been praised regularly for the efficient service it provides. Given this paradox between seemingly similar organisations, it is interesting to note that little or no formal research has been completed directly comparing the two companies. It is this gap in the published literature that the current authors aimed to address.

## 2. Review of Existing Literature

The existing literature was reviewed in relation to revenue, operational expenditure (OpEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx).

### 2.1. Revenue

Both Irish Water and Scottish Water are currently using very different methods to generate their finance. Following years of political debate and public outrage, Irish Water decided to abandon and refund volumetric domestic charges and is currently funded through general taxation (O'Regan, 2016 [9]; CRU, 2019) [10]. Plans are in place to reintroduce domestic charging in the form of an excess use charge, aided by the meters which were installed during a nationwide domestic metering programme (Citizens Information, 2018 [11]; Finn, 2016) [12]. In contrast, Scottish Water has never rolled out nationwide domestic metering. Instead, they charge customers based on their council tax bands (Scottish Water, 2019) [13]. Scottish Water has also recently introduced competition to their non-domestic market. The utility wholesales to licenced providers that retail their services to the non-domestic market (Utility Week, 2018) [14]. The usage of competition should ensure a fair and equitable service that provides value for money to end users, with quality being directly assured to the customers (WICS, 2010) [15]. Conversely, in Ireland, there is no competition in the non-domestic market because Irish Water charges its non-domestic consumers directly based on their volumetric usage (RPS and Veolia, 2010) [16]. Finally, Irish Water appears to have a high dependence on the Irish Government as a source of finance. This form of support is acceptable in time of economic growth and develop-

ment; however, the financial crisis in recent decades means this source of revenue has been constrained. External financing is available in the form of grants, borrowing and shareholder capital (Blacklocke *et al.*, 2014 [17]; Fitzgerald, 2018 [18]). However, Scottish Water has no access to share capital and is less than 10% funded by the Scottish Government. During the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 periods, Scottish Water received no additional government loans (Scottish Water, 2017 [19], Cuthbert 2018 [20]).

## 2.2. Operational Expenditure

Differences exist between Irish Water and Scottish Water in terms of activities related to operational expenditure. Whilst Irish Water is responsible for the provision of water in Ireland, these services are also provided by local authorities under a series of Service Level Agreements (SLAs) (Kennelly, 2018 [21]; Irish Water, 2013 [22]). Many believe that this has left the Irish water industry fragmented, expensive and has served as a barrier to efficient communication (Brennan, 2016 [23]; NERA, 2016 [24]). Experience has shown that adding layers of bureaucracy creates inefficiencies which ultimately impacts the quality of the service provided. Consequently, Irish Water continues to be criticised in the national press and has been scrutinised for many reasons including consultancy charges, bonus payments and staff salaries (O'Regan, 2016 [9]; Finn, 2017 [25]; Duffy, 2014 [26]). Similarly, Scottish Water has also been at the centre of similar controversies (Hutcheon, 2019) [27].

Irish Water has faced leakage levels of almost 50% (equating to approximately 833 Mil. L/day in 2014) and, in 2017, introduced a nationwide leakage reduction programme to reduce wastage (CER, 2017 [28]; Irish Water, 2015 [29]). Leakage in Scotland has been reduced to 492 Mil L/day and has achieved its calculated economic level of leakage (ELL) (Scottish Government, 2018a [30]). Pressure on the current water supply infrastructure is ever-increasing. According to Blacklocke *et al.* (2014) [17], the water supply in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA) has little or no spare capacity. Despite having a comparatively high rainfall throughout the year, water shortages are not uncommon in the GDA in summer, particularly following any lower than average winter rainfall. The current population of Dublin alone stands at 1.3 million and requires in the region of 550 million litres of water every day Blacklocke *et al.* (2014) [17]. Dublin City Council (2010a) [31] estimates the Water Supply Area (WSA) will see the population increase to 2.2 million people by 2031, utilising around 800 million litres per day. During the census of 2016, the population of Dublin was reported to be 1,173,179, a 5.6% increase from the 2011 census Central Statistics Office (2018) [32]. The total population of Ireland in 2018 was calculated to be 4,857,000, an 8.29% increase on the 2008 population (4,485,100). These changing demographics means Irish Water needs to upgrade and modernise the water supply in the GDA which will require significant capital expenditure. However, changes in populations and demand are unlikely to be a problem Scottish Water will face due to the

abundance and evenly distributed rainfall across Scotland and the quality of their supply network.

Another barrier, to the efficient operation and management of Irish Water, is the lack of available knowledge surrounding the current asset inventory (Irish Water, 2015) [29]. A similar problem was faced by Scottish Water in its formative years, when significant time and effort was directed towards formalising asset inventory (Audit Scotland, 2005) [33]. Irish Water has more than double the operating costs of the UK benchmark and was set a target reduction of 20% from 2015 to 2018 (Irish Water, 2015 [29]; CER, 2016 [34]). However, real operating costs are expected to rise 13% by 2021 as a result of growth and expansion (Irish Water, 2015 [29]; CER, 2016 [34]). By contrast, Scottish Water has made continuous and ongoing efforts to increase their efficiency including research into new technology that reduces the likelihood of pipe bursts and by increasing its capacity for renewable energy (Utility Week, 2017a [35]; W&WT, 2019 [36]).

### 2.3. Capital Expenditure

A major problem identified with Irish Water's capital is its dependence on a Victorian-built infrastructure (Blacklocke, *et al.* 2014) [17]. It has been reported that Irish Water will spend approximately €370 million over a 10-year period on the replacement of lead pipes (O'Brien, 2016) [37]. In addition to the high number of ongoing boil water notices (BWNs) in Ireland, there is also a significant number of waste water treatment plants in Ireland that are discharging raw sewage or have discharges that are non-compliant with European standards. Consequently, Irish Water was before the European Court of Justice for its failure to comply with both the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) (EC, 1998) [38] and the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) (EC, 1991) [39]. Therefore, significant capital expenditure will be required over the upcoming years to bring Ireland's water infrastructure up to the necessary standards (EPA, 2018 [40]; EPA, 2018a [41]). Furthermore, huge levels of capital investment will be required just to maintain the current service conditions which means a continuation of the failure to meet current European standards and associated fines (Brady & Gray, 2018) [42]. This type of public censure from the European Commission (EC) may further erode public confidence in a utility that has significant ongoing PR problems.

It is important to note that whilst Scottish Water has proven itself in recent years by successfully achieving European standards and meeting targets set by the Water Industry Commission for Scotland (WICS), this was not always the case. In its early years, Scottish Water faced many of the same problems that Irish Water is currently facing. Scottish Water struggled with the quantity and quality of assets available with much time and effort directed towards the formalising available data (Audit Scotland, 2005) [33]. Many years of under-investment had left Scottish Water's assets in poor condition. Over a 15-year period, £5 billion was spent to ensure compliance with European Union (EU)

directives (Dickie and Sawkins, 2001) [43]. Byatt (2012) [44] reflected on a “clumsy assessment” of environmental and water obligations which would have led to a hugely expensive capital investment programme and subsequently an 88% rise in prices. The WICS proposed a much lower capital investment which was accepted by Scottish Water. It is worth noting that on occasions, Scottish Water has also struggled to complete its capital programmes within the required periods (Hendry, 2016) [45].

Capital expenditure currently accounts for approximately 50% of Scottish Water’s total expenditure (Hendry, 2016) [45]. In the regulatory period from 2015-2021, Scottish Water will spend £3.9 billion ensuring its infrastructure is “fit for purpose” now and in the years to come (Scottish Government, 2018) [4]. Scottish Water has committed to investing £3.9 billion between 2015-2021 with the aim of providing a water infrastructure for Scotland that will not only serve its current communities but also for decades to come (Scottish Government, 2018 [4]; KPMG, 2018 [46]). Thus, Scottish Water is adding resilience to its asset base by future proofing its infrastructure base.

## 2.4. Summary

In terms of capital investment and operational practices, Scottish Water may have faced similar problems to Irish Water in its formative years; however, there are now major operational and income generation differences between Scottish Water and Irish Water. Therefore, with Scottish Water International Limited (which is a subsidiary of Scottish Water) currently working as a sub-contractor to Ernst & Young on the development, design and implementation of the Water Industry Operating Framework in Ireland (Scottish Government, 2018) [4], it is vitally important to consider if Scottish Water should continue to be used as the comparative benchmark for transforming the future of Ireland’s water industry.

## 3. Method

This study focused on three financial areas. Initially, revenue was studied, encompassing each utility provider’s level of government borrowings and the associated charges to their respective consumer bases. Operational expenditure was then studied, not only as an indicator of the efficiency but also to provide a context of spending behaviours. However, this analysis concentrated on the capital expenditure profile, with a special focus on the percentage allocated towards the maintenance and upgrading of the current asset base. This gave insight into the main objectives and priorities of the organisations in terms of repairing or replacing defective assets. The conditions of some assets were considered to give an indication of the general state of the water industries within the two countries. This body of research involved a study of the financial accounts, Exchequer statements and relevant Commissioner publications over relevant operational years. Following the review of existing literature surrounding the two utilities, it

was evident that further research was necessary. **Table 1** shows the data sources used for the analysis. **Table 2** shows the units used for the analysis of data.

Currency exchange rates tend to fluctuate as a result of the changing market within the respective countries. There are many factors affecting the market including inflation rates, government debt and political stability. However, perhaps the most influential factor on the value of the Great Britain Pounds (GBP£) over recent years has been Brexit. The Brexit vote took place on 23rd June 2016 and, since this date, mounting uncertainty has caused the value of the GBP£ to vary greatly over the past three years. For this reason, it has been decided that an average exchange rate was taken over the 2014-2018 period. For the conversion of Sterling (£) to Euro (€), a standard conversion factor of 1.221 was adopted. This was calculated from an average figure using the daily rate over the past 5 years (OFX, 2019) [47].

The financial year runs from 1st April to 31st March in the UK whereas, in Ireland, the financial year runs from 1st January to 31st December. Due to differences in the financial years, the accounts were analysed by the year in which they end. This is summarised in **Table 3**.

**Table 1.** Data sources used for analysis.

Scottish Water Data Sources	Irish Water Data Sources
Scottish Water	Irish Water
Scottish Environment Protection Agency—SEPA	Environmental Protection Agency—EPA
Water Industry Commission for Scotland—WICS	Commission for Regulation of Utilities— CRU; Previously known as Commission for Energy Regulation—CER
Drinking Water Quality Regulator—DWQR	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
MarketLine	ERVIA
KPMG	Department of Housing Planning and Local Government—DHPLG
	CH2M Hill

**Table 2.** Chosen units for analysis of data.

Measurement	Units
Costs	Euro (€)
Distances	Kilometres (km)
Area	Sq. Kilometres (km <sup>2</sup> )

**Table 3.** Explanation for comparison of accounts.

Year end	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Irish Water Accounts	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Scottish Water Accounts	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21

Due to time constraints of this study, the most recently published accounts available were for the 2017-2018 financial year as follows:

- Irish Water—2017 Financial Year [48].
- Scottish Water—2017-2018 Financial Year [49].

Any figures quoted beyond the extent of these accounts are forecast figures only. The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Foundation, 2017) [50] has simplified accounting procedures and eased the auditing and analysis of accounts. As both Ireland and Scotland have signed up to these standards, comparisons could be achieved for the purpose of this study.

The comparison of both companies was normalised relative to the population that each company serves, with presenting monetary information per head of population. All values quoted in the text being actual monetary values unless otherwise stated. This ensures a rational and equitable basis of comparison. To provide a greater representation of the costs, they were divided by the population of their respective countries and, therefore, this cost or revenue was per population head.

- Most recent estimate of the Scottish population is 5,424,800 (National Records of Scotland, 2019) [51].
- Current population of Ireland is estimated to be 4,831,243 (Worldometers, 2019) [52].

## 4. Results

Results showed variations in assets, revenue, operational expenditure and capital expenditure between the two utility providers.

### 4.1. Assets

#### 4.1.1. Asset Quantity

Irish Water produces approximately 0.32 billion litres more clean water and treats 271 million litres more wastewater than Scottish Water despite having almost 11% less population (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2** detail the asset inventory). Therefore, Irish Water is treating considerably more water and wastewater even when allowing for the age and condition of the existing asset stock (Blacklocke *et al.*, 2014) [17]. There are three possible reasons for Irish Water treating this level of clean water including a higher level of water consumption in Ireland or water lost through leakage or poor operational practice. Ireland is deemed to be 62.95% urbanisation, whereas Scotland's urbanisation is 72% (Statista, 2017 [53]; National Statistics, 2011 [54]). Given the higher level of urbanisation in Scotland, it would be expected that there should be more properties feeding directly into the wastewater network and, therefore, necessitating a greater volume of wastewater treatment. However, this is not the case.

The smaller number of wastewater treatment plants in Ireland may be related to a lower level of urbanisation, compared to Scotland. The greater the percentage of the population living within or near a town or city, the more homes and

businesses are connected directly to the wastewater network. In Ireland, which is less densely populated, it may be the case that a lot more homes have septic tank arrangements and, therefore, are not directly connected to a wastewater network.

Ireland has a total of 924 Water Treatment Plants (WTPs), in contrast to Scottish Water's 242 WTPs. Of the 924 WTPs in Ireland, approximately 235 are treating a volume greater than 1 million litres per day (Irish Water, 2015b) [29]. From this, there are approximately 700 WTPs in Ireland producing relatively small volumes of drinking water. All these WTPs, regardless of their size or output, require operational staff and maintenance, electricity supply and regular servicing and inspections. Thus, the legacy of assets within Irish Water has created a sequence of plants that serve as a significant financial drain on Irish Water. The continued operation of such a vast number of small plants is questionable; however, local service demands, geographic distances and available financial resources mean that this situation cannot be remedied quickly. This is reflective of the fragmented nature of the utility in its formative years and it is likely to change as the utility develops from its historic local authority-based strategy to a nationwide utility.

The greater the number of assets, the greater the expenditure involved. This expenditure includes the capital expenses required to build and maintain, daily operating expenses due to power usage, treatment processes and trained operating staff requirements. Is there room to eliminate some of the smaller plants and/or reservoirs and create a more streamlined utility? This is a question that Irish Water needs to address to ensure the future of the organisation.

#### 4.1.2. Assets

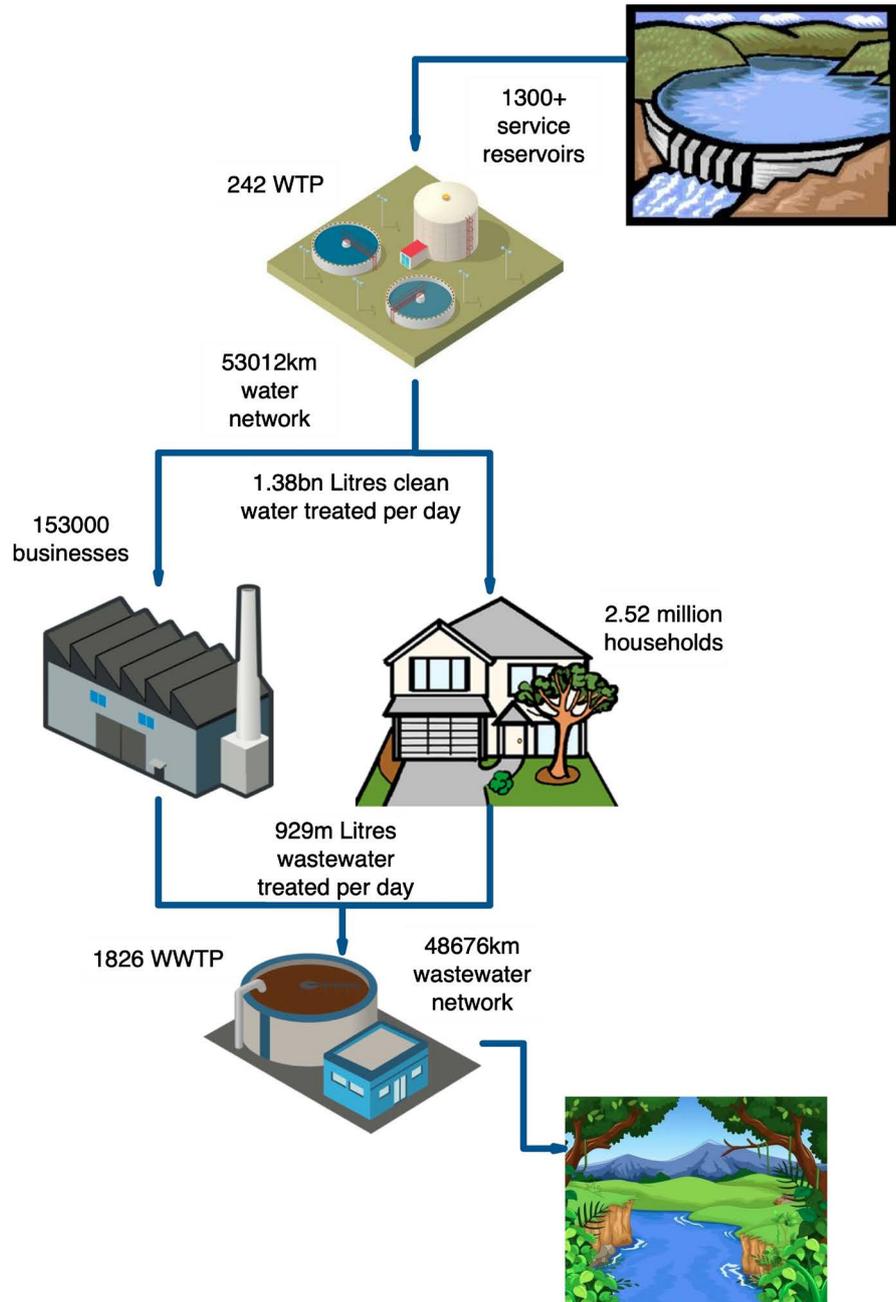
The main assets and outputs of Scottish Water and Irish Water utilities are illustrated in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. Scottish Water serves an area of 80,239 square km whilst Irish Water serves an area of 69,825 square km.

#### 4.1.3. Asset Quality

**Figure 3** illustrates that Irish Water still has a relatively high level of leakage. Current estimates suggest a rate of 44% despite ongoing efforts, such as the 2017 National Leakage Reduction Programme. Metering may have aided in lessening the asset information deficit; however, further improvement work is still required in this area. Scottish Water has achieved its economic level of leakage yet is still losing approximately 482 ML/day, approximately 35%. However, Article 9 of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (EC, 2000) [59] encourages water conservation, aiming for minimal wastage. Therefore, there is room for improvement, in terms of leakage, for both utility providers. It is interesting to note that both organisations have similar rates of improvement in terms of addressing water leakage; however, despite this, it is likely that both companies will continue to have legacy issues with the ageing pipe network they inherited. Although compliance with the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) (EC, 1998) [38]

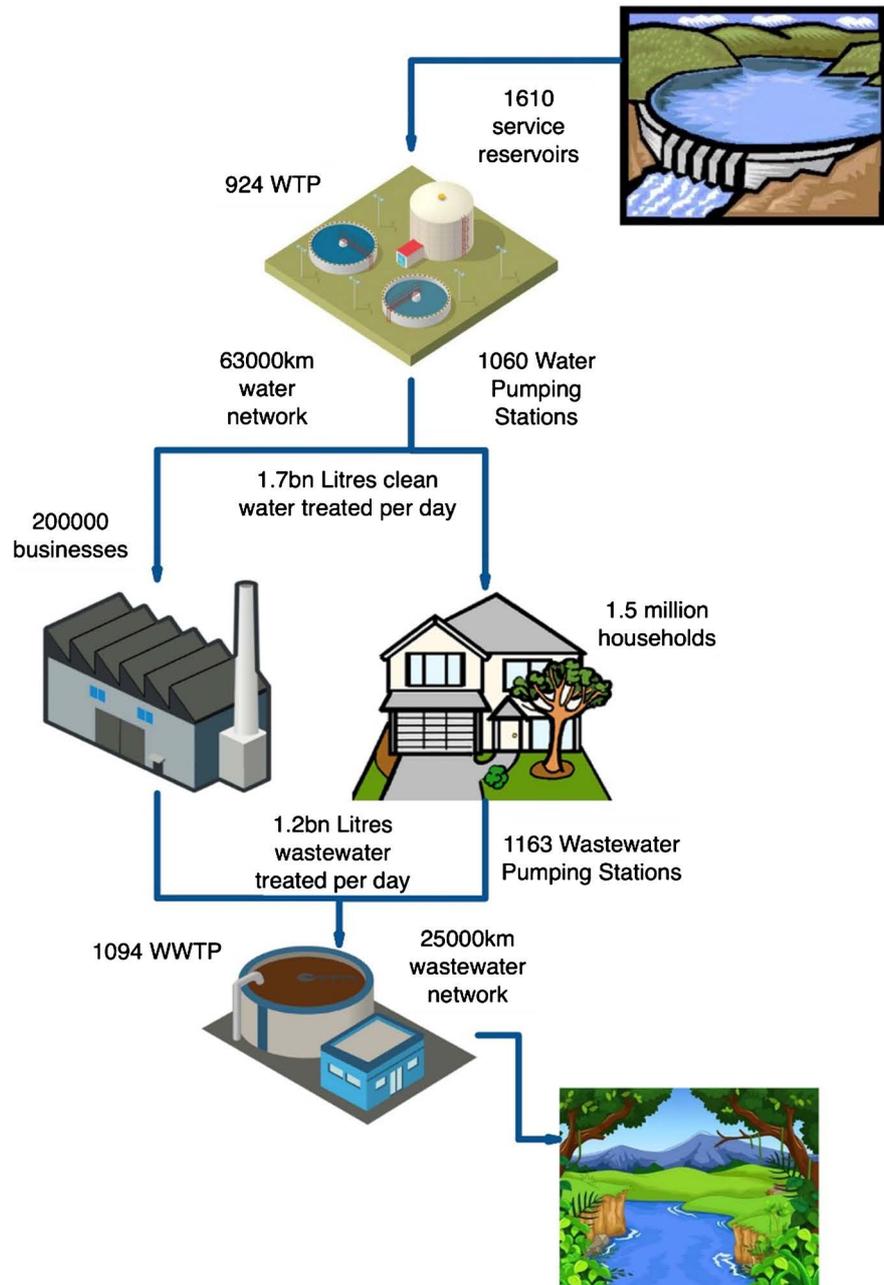
and the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive were also assessed (UWWTD) (EC, 1991) [39], no suitable diagram could be drawn due to the variability between the two utilities.

Ireland has made substantial strides in terms of its compliance with the DWD (EC, 1998) [38] but there is still a large proportion of remediation/upgrade schemes remaining on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) remedial action list (EPA, 2019) [60]. There are also many wastewater treatment plants in Ireland that are not fully compliant with the UWWTD (EC, 1991) [39]. Irish



Sources: Scottish Water, 2018 [49]; Scottish Water, 2018a [55]; MarketLine, 2018 [56].

**Figure 1.** Overview of Scottish Water asset base.



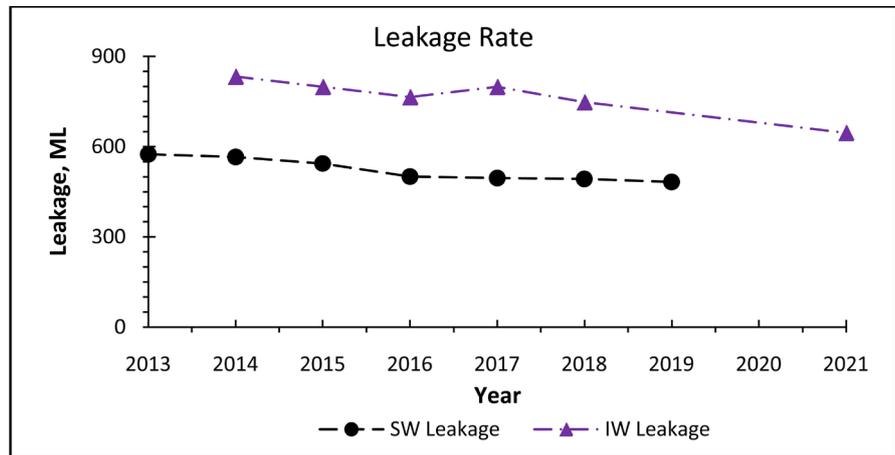
Sources: Irish Water, 2015 [29]; Irish Water, 2016a [57]; Irish Water, 2018 [58].

**Figure 2.** Overview of Irish Water assetbase.

Water has aimed for full compliance by 2023—18 years after the deadline set by the EC. However, most wastewater treatment plants in Scotland are now fully compliant with the UWWTD (EC, 1991) [39] and, in most cases, water quality is at a very high level (Scottish Water, 2018) [49].

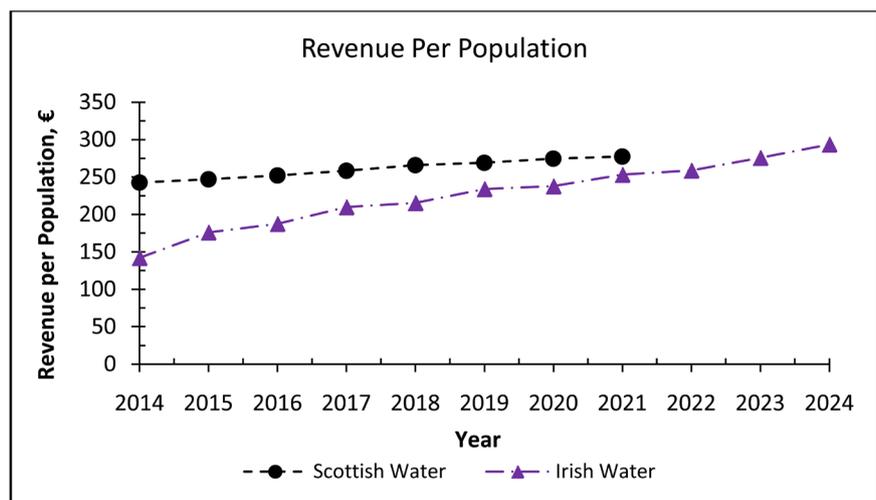
#### 4.2. Revenue

**Figure 4** shows that Scottish Water's revenue per head of population is rising steadily but at a lower rate of increase when compared with Irish Water. The



Sources: CER, 2017 [28]; Irish Water, 2015 [29]; CER, 2016 [34]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Irish Water, 2018b [61]; WICS, 2013 [62]; WICS, 2014 [63]; WICS, 2015 [64]; WICS, 2016 [65]; WICS, 2017 [66]; WICS, 2018 [67]; Scottish Water, 2019a [68].

**Figure 3.** Chart showing leakage rate for both utilities.



Sources: Scottish Water, 2015 [5]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]; Irish Water, 2015 [29]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Scottish Water, 2018 [49]; Scottish Water, 2018a [55]; Irish Water, 2018 [58]; Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]; Scottish Water, 2016 [71].

**Figure 4.** Chart showing historic and projected revenues for both utilities divided by their estimated populations taking into consideration the Irish Water domestic charges refund.

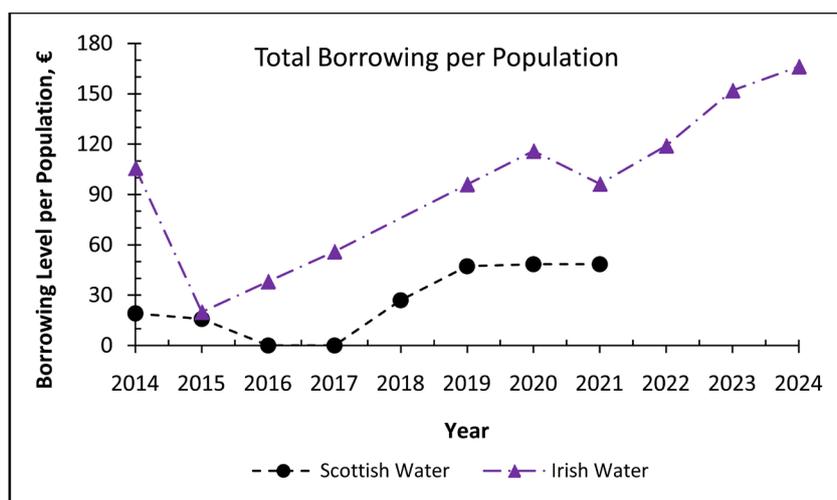
actual results are rising from £1078.2 million (€1316.5 million) in 2014 to an anticipated £1233 million (€1505.5 million) in 2021 (Scottish Water, 2015 [45]; Scottish Water, 2018a [55]). Irish Water’s revenue per head of population is rising at a greater rate from €687 in 2014 to an anticipated €1223 by 2021 (Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]).

Irish Water’s borrowing levels are significantly higher than that of Scottish Water. However, when considering total borrowing levels, Irish Water’s borrowing per head of population reduced significantly in 2015 (Figure 5). This may have been due to the expected income from domestic charging. Even at this lowest level in 2015, Irish Water’s borrowing is still greater than that of Scottish

Water. Total borrowing for Irish Water is expected to grow at a steady rate from 2015 to 2020, falling to €465 million in 2021 then rising again to €803 million in 2024 (Irish Water, 2018a [70]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2017 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2018 [73]). There is no clear reason for this sharp decline in borrowing in 2021 and, on examination of **Figure 4**, there has been no corresponding increase in revenue to counteract this loss in income. Irish Water's anticipated shareholder capital contributions and government loans were not available for 2018 and, therefore, it is thought that these figures will be in line with the historic and projected borrowings.

Both Irish Water and Scottish Water have not relied solely on their revenue to fund capital programmes or operations but have also required additional funding in the form of borrowing (**Figure 5**). It is important to note that Scottish Water can only access borrowings from the Scottish Government. In contrast, Irish Water can also borrow from banks or other financial institutions. For the purposes of this study, only government borrowing was considered as year-on-year bank loans were not demarcated clearly within the relevant financial statements.

Scottish Water had anticipated borrowing levels of £120 million in their 2015-2021 Business Plan (Scottish Water, 2014) [74]. However, their current annual financial reports have shown their borrowings to be significantly lower than expected. Government borrowing in 2015 was £70 million (€85.5 million) and, during 2016 and 2017, there was no additional borrowing from government (Scottish Water, 2016 [71]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]). As highlighted by Cuthbert (2018) [20], investment programmes over this 2-year period were funded without additional borrowing. Despite this, £760 million (€928 million) of borrowing has been agreed over the period of 2018-2021 (Scottish Water, 2018a) [55]. This has



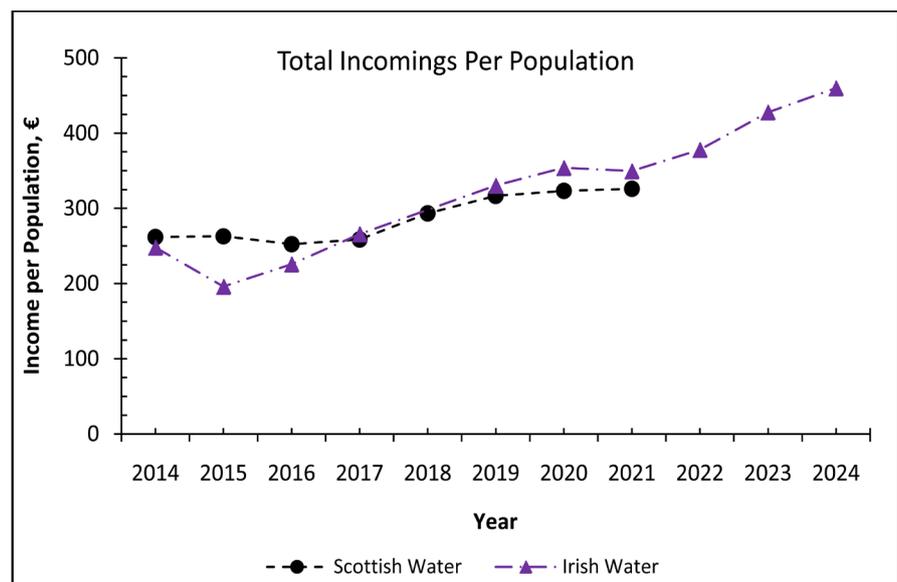
Sources: Scottish Water, 2015 [5]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Scottish Water, 2018 [49]; Scottish Water, 2018a [55]; Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Scottish Water, 2016 [71]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2017 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2018 [73].

**Figure 5.** Borrowing per head of population, including Irish Water's income from shareholder capital contributions.

led to an anticipated increase in government borrowing to £215 million (€263 million) in 2020 and 2021 (Scottish Water, 2018a) [55]. Scottish Water's ability to generate efficiency and, hence, outperform its anticipated operating costs allows it to build up cash balances. This then enables Scottish Government to defer its lending and benefits customers because interest on loans is reduced. Crucially, it also allows Scottish Government to divert spending to other essential services.

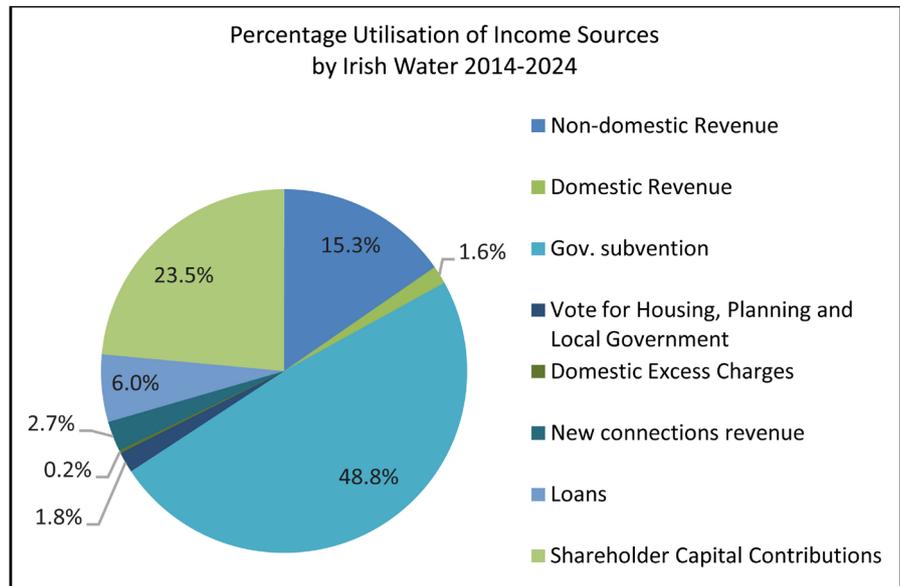
**Figure 6** shows the total income for the two utilities, encompassing any revenue sources, loans and, for Irish Water only, shareholder capital contributions. The general trend shows a rise in income for both utilities. Irish Water's income shows a significant drop in 2015 which could perhaps be due to the lower net government loans in comparison to previous and preceding years. Net loans are likely to have been decreased in this year due to the anticipation of increased income from domestic charging (Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2017 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2018 [73]). From 2015 onwards, total income increases for both utilities. By 2017, Irish Water's total income had exceeded that of Scottish Water. However, it is important to consider the exact source of its income.

A review of the published data confirms that Irish Water is highly dependent on the Irish Government to provide a secure source of income (**Figure 7**). Most of the income over the period 2014-2024 originated from a combination of shareholder capital contributions and government subvention with only 19.8% of income over the 10-year period coming from consumer charges. The lack of



Sources: Scottish Water, 2015 [4]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]; Irish Water, 2015 [29]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Scottish Water, 2018 [49]; Scottish Water, 2018a [55]; Irish Water, 2018 [58]; Irish Water, 2016 [70]; Irish Water, 2018a [71]; Scottish Water, 2016 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2017 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2018 [73].

**Figure 6.** Total income including revenue and borrowing per head of population.



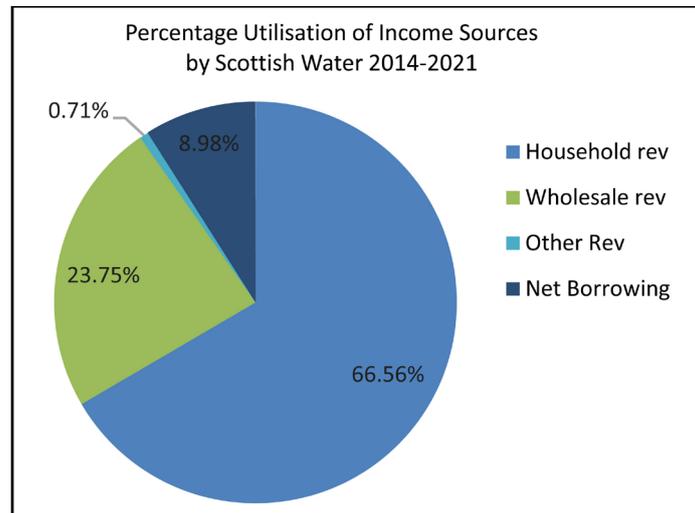
Sources: Irish Water, 2015b [29]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Irish Water, 2018 [58]; Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2017 [72]; Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, 2018 [73].

**Figure 7.** Utilisation of income sources by Irish Water 2014-2024.

domestic charging in Ireland is a direct violation of the Water Framework Directive’s (EC, 2000) [59] requirement for “*full cost recovery*”. The failure of domestic charging in Ireland has been twofold—the historic lack of transparency within the Irish Water industry and the use of charges as a political incentive (Rodriguez-Sanchez *et al*, 2018) [75]. In contrast, Scottish Water has achieved a level of trust with its consumers through the provision of a consistent level of excellent service and transparency in all its communications. This has helped facilitate it to collect approximately 90% of its income from consumers. The utility is less than 10% government-funded and external finance comes only in the form of loans as needed (Figure 8).

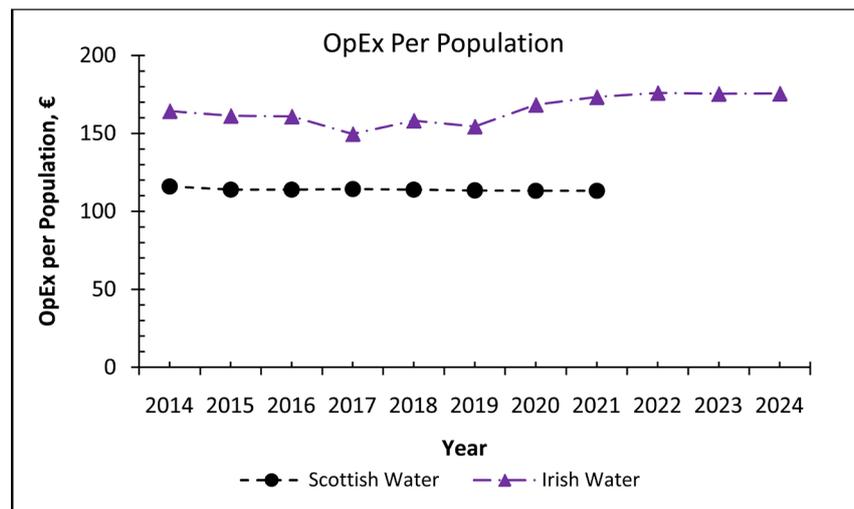
### 4.3. Operational Expenditure (OpEx)

The review of OpEx also returned insightful results. The operational expenditure of Irish Water is significantly higher than its benchmark model from Scottish Water (Figure 9). Irish Water’s OpEx is anticipated to rise from €794 million in 2014 to €848 million by 2024 (Irish Water, 2016 [69]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]). This is likely caused, in part, by the scale of the asset base of Irish Water. Another contributing factor may be the SLAs (Irish Water, 2013) [22] currently in operation. These have left Irish Water restricted in its ability to make sufficient cuts and reduce its operational expenditure (Brennan, 2016 [23]; Irish Water, 2018 [57]). In contrast, Scottish Water’s OpEx is expected to fall slightly from €629 million in 2014 to €614 million by 2021 (WICS, 2013a [76]; WICS, 2015 [64]). Scottish Water has actively reduced its operational expenditure through changes in its operational practices and alterations to its asset base. WICS plays



Sources: Scottish Water, 2015 [4]; Scottish Water, 2016 [66]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]; Scottish Water, 2018a [53]; Scottish Water, 2018b [70].

**Figure 8.** Utilisation of income sources by Scottish Water 2014-2021.



Sources: CER, 2016 [34]; Irish Water, 2017 [48]; Irish Water, 2018 [58]; WICS, 2013 [62]; WICS, 2014 [63]; WICS, 2015 [64]; WICS, 2016 [65]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]; WICS, 2013a [76]; WICS, 2017a [77]; WICS, 2018b [68].

**Figure 9.** Chart showing Operational expenditure per head of population.

an active role in driving operation efficiencies. This is evidenced in the consistent and sustainable rate at which the OpEx is decreasing year-on-year.

#### 4.4. Capital Expenditure (CapEx)

Irish Water’s CapEx in general is increasing but with little consistency (Figure 10). CapEx rose from €644 million in 2014 to €831 million in 2015 in terms of actual CapEx (Irish Water, 2015) [29]. Capital expenditure fell to €533 million in 2017, however, it is expected to rise to €1360 million by 2024 (Irish Water, 2018a) [70].

The inconsistent nature of Irish Water’s capital spend is likely to be a result of the failure in adopting domestic charging and securing its own source of income.

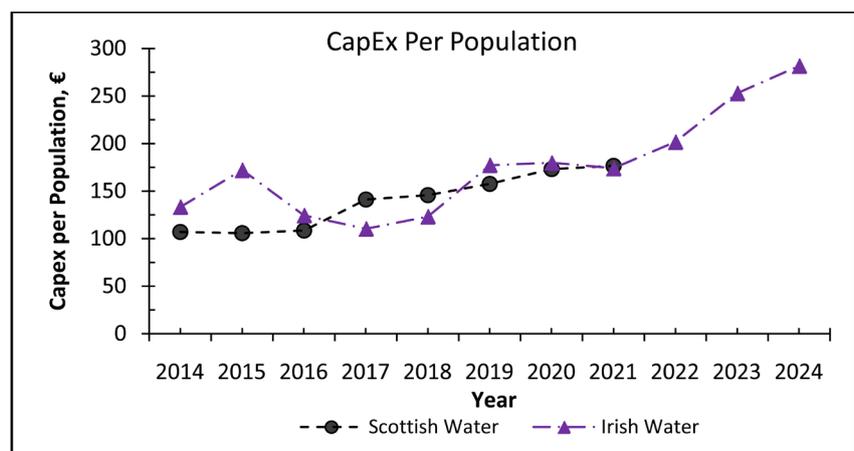
From a review of the breakdown of expenditure, it is clear that Irish Water's emphasis is on capital enhancement with a very small proportion being spent on capital maintenance (Figure 11). Irish Water's capital expenditure is projected to rise significantly over the period 2019-2024; however, achieving this level of expenditure is dependent upon the success of Irish Water in securing a viable income stream (Brady and Gray, 2017) [42].

Scottish Water's capital expenditure continues to rise annually in a consistent and sustainable manner (Figure 10) from €580 million in 2014 to a projected spend of €957 million in 2021. It has a balanced approach to its capital maintenance and capital enhancement, with roughly half of the budget being spent on each (Figure 11).

#### 4.5. Implications for Future Financing

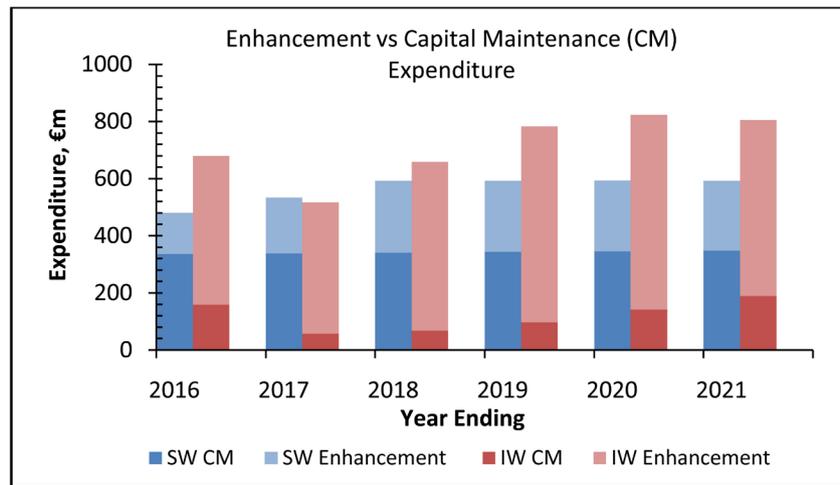
The populations of both Ireland and Scotland are projected to rise significantly over the coming years (Figure 12). By 2050, the population of Ireland is expected to grow beyond that of Scotland. At that stage, the population in Scotland is expected to be in the region of 5.77 million. For the same year, the population in Ireland is expected to be 5.79 million. This will have a substantial impact on water utilities and their ability to meet the needs of future generations. Weather patterns induced by climate change will also radically impact future water demands which both utilities need to build into their respective financial models.

In general, Scottish Water is meeting the needs of its consumers. WICS and Scottish Water are working together alongside the Scottish Government to ensure they plan now for the future of their water industry to avoid any shock increases in charges in the future. In contrast, Irish Water is struggling to meet the needs of its consumers. The suggested rate of growth for the population is likely to have significant impacts on water resources. Its ability to secure a viable source of finance will be fundamental to its ability to future proof the water provision in Ireland.



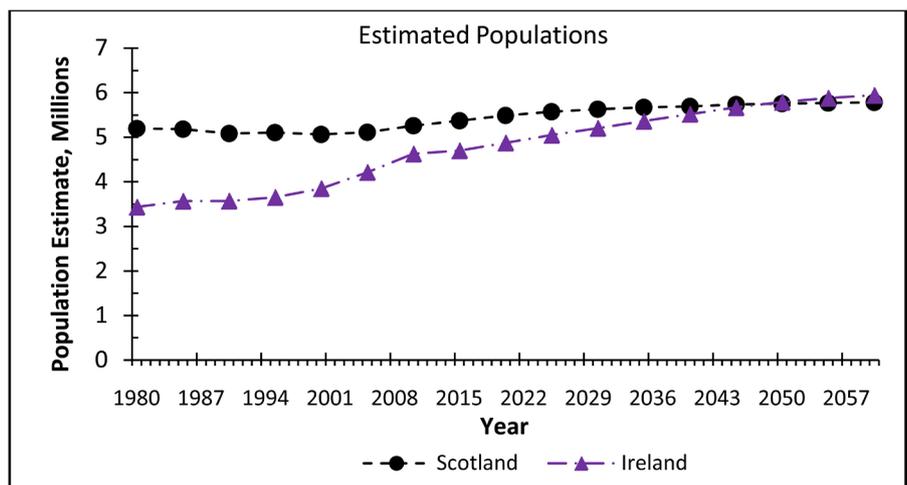
Sources: Scottish Water, 2015 [5]; Scottish Water, 2017 [19]; Irish Water, 2018a [55]; Irish Water, 2018a [70]; Scottish Water, 2016 [71].

**Figure 10.** Chart showing capital expenditure per head of population.



Sources: NERA, 2016 [24]; CER, 2016 [34]; CH2M Hill, 2014 [78]; CRU, 2018a [79]; Irish Water, 2016b [80]; Scottish Water, 2014a [81].

**Figure 11.** Chart showing capital expenditure in terms of maintenance and enhancement 2016-2021.



Sources: NRS, 2019 [51]; Population Pyramid, 2019 [82].

**Figure 12.** Historic and predicted population changes for Ireland and Scotland from 1980 to 2060.

## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the comparison of the two companies, the data suggests that neither of the two utilities is perfect. What is evident, throughout the study, is the success of the relationship between Scottish Water and its Regulator WICS. As stated by Byatt (2012) [44], the Regulator is only as successful as its relationship with the company. This is evidenced in the regularity of its incomes and expenses over the review period. One of the key lessons from the Scottish model was the company’s success at bringing the general public with them on the journey. Scottish Water provides its customers with a quality service and charges for this essential commodity which is accepted by the general public. This is a lesson that has not

been realised in Ireland and water charges remain a source of contention with the general public.

No direct parallels can be drawn between the finances of the two utilities. Irish Water is dependent on the Irish Government as its main source of income via a combination of grants, loans and shareholder capital contributions. This is a vulnerability for Irish Water which is dependent on a buoyant economy to ensure funding for the operation and upkeep on the existing asset stock. In terms of consumer charging, Irish Water has not yet established a successful source of income from direct consumer charges. Based on the reaction of the general public at the idea of charges and the unwillingness of politicians to champion the cause in times of financial hardship, it is highly unlikely that charges will be implemented anytime soon. Thus, Irish Water will need to explore alternative avenues of funding and, to achieve this, there needs to be a detailed review of the existing assets and proof of ownership for use as collateral against any future loans. There are anecdotal stories in circulation of WTPs on third party land which, if true, would render the assets value questionable as collateral. Expansion of the shareholder base is another possibility for Irish Water; however, the significant negative press, combined with failing to meet EC targets are issues that need to be addressed. Scottish Water has no access to shareholder capital contributions in the way that Irish Water has. Instead, Scottish Water collects over 90% of its income from consumer charges supplemented by Government borrowings only when necessary.

With respect to OpEx, Irish Water's spend is significantly higher than that of Scottish Water. This is likely to be a result of the scale of the Irish Water's asset base and increasing costs related to the SLAs (Irish Water, 2013) [22]. Scottish Water's ongoing efforts to reduce operational costs have been successful thus far and, in recent years, have outperformed targets, building up cash balances and deferring Government lending.

In terms of their capital expenditure, the two utilities have very different priorities. Scottish Water has a balanced approach to capital maintenance and enhancement, whereas Irish Water spends most of its CapEx on enhancement of its assets. Considering the ratio of assets between the two utilities, this is particularly interesting. Irish Water, which has for the most part more assets to maintain, is spending significantly less in this area. This approach may yield short term gains but may also result in problems in the future as the existing asset base comes to the end of its design life. Changing design standards and the need to manage the natural environment will also prove problematic in the future, for example, removal of antibiotics from wastewater discharges (Tretsiakova McNally *et al.*, 2019) [83].

Even after almost 5 years in operation, very little is still known about the quantity and conditions of water and wastewater assets in Ireland. However, with approximately 63 WTPs and 24 wastewater agglomerations still not meeting the necessary European standards, what is certain is that much work will be

required in Ireland over the coming years to ensure that the utility meets the necessary requirements of the EC and increased demand from projected rising population figures.

The problems faced by the two utilities in their establishment are undeniably similar and, from “a superficial glance”, Scottish Water could provide a suitable example for Irish Water. Granted, Irish Water may indeed learn from the issues faced by Scottish Water in its founding years and how they dealt with them. Irish Water and Scottish Water are now at two completely different stages of maturity. From a review of the related literature, Irish Water has indeed tried to achieve “*too much, too soon*” as Deputy Gallagher and O’Leary have suggested (O’Leary, 2018 [2]; Donegal Now, 2016 [3]). This may be aggravated by its intention to model itself on a more mature utility provider and the starkly different income models that each company uses.

Based on the analysis conducted, both utilities differ significantly in terms of asset inventory legacy, conditions of operation and the cultural attitudes regarding water charges. Irish Water needs to have achievable targets that are fully risk assessed. For example, the campaign to reduce water usage is important as, in certain conditions, reduced water usage in dwellings can cause an increased number of sewer blockages which, therefore, can impact negatively on public health (McDermott *et al.*, 2019) [84].

The Irish Government has not enacted legislation to rule out the possibility of the privatisation (or partial privatisation) of Irish Water. The bill tabled by Joan Collins TD in Dail Eireann proposed a referendum to amend Article 28 of the Constitution (Kelly, 2018) [85]. Whilst the bill has been passed, the constitutional changes called for by Deputy Collins have not been made.

The future sustainability and financial viability of Irish Water are threatened by funding sought by other vital public services including health, education and housing. With these competing services and factors such as the increasing and ageing population, one is compelled to ask how Irish Water can achieve efficiencies. There are several areas where further research is required—examples are as follows:

- 1) Unaccounted for Water (UFW): Irish Water must explore a reduction in UFW through specific engineering interventions such as mains rehabilitation/replacements, leakage reduction programme and behavioural change campaigns.

- 2) The use of Gravity in Design: Design making decisions should look for a gravity flow approach, where possible, to reduce or eliminate pumping costs for treatment and distribution of water intended for human consumption. The cost of pump provision, maintenance and replacement creates costs along with increasing the carbon footprint associated with the process. ATV advertisement by Irish Water (2019) [86] may result in some consumers having a better appreciation of water, highlighting that every drop of water supplied must be collected, treated and pumped through a vast network of pipes. However, the reference to

the word “pumped” in the advert is not reflective on the overall network as there are numerous scenarios where water does not have to be pumped through the pipe delivery network. Nonetheless, smart designs are required to reduce pumping which can help reduce costs and carbon footprints.

3) Value Engineering: there is a wide variety of solutions available to deal with design briefs, for example, where the use of low-pressure sewer systems is being considered alternatives to “grinder pumping stations” should be considered through value engineering and whole-life costings.

4) Water Conservation: Sewer blockages are on the increase whilst water closet (WC) flush volumes are on the decrease (McDermott *et al.*, 2019) [84]. Consequently, lower flush volumes reduce solids transfer in sewers. Therefore, sewer design standards need to be revised to keep up with water conservation.

5) Climate change: The storage and treatment of water will prove challenging to a utility which has an antiquated network, which in many locations is reaching the end of its useful design life. Studies could be undertaken to see how this critical factor will impact the spend and maintenance profile of the company.

6) Stress testing the revenue stream: The proposed financial models that underpin the current development plans should be tested for varying income scenarios including future financial recessions. As it stands, Irish Water has recently been ordered to cut costs by €100 million (Brennan, 2019) [87].

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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