

Water Utility	JAKARTA WATER SUPPLY ENTERPRISE (PAM JAYA)																																																																										
	Address : Jalan Penjernihan II, Pejompongan, Jakarta 10210, Indonesia Telephone : (62-21) 570 4250 Fax : (62-21) 571 1796 E-mail : rose@stfahli.pamjaya.co.id Head : H. M. Haryadi Priyohutomo, President Director																																																																										
	The Jakarta Water Supply Enterprise (Pam Jaya), a government corporation established in 1977, was responsible for water supply and sewerage services in Jakarta until early 1998, when two private companies started operating Jakarta's water supply systems under separate 25-year concession contracts with Pam Jaya. PT Pam Lyonnaise Jaya (Palyja) serves West Jakarta and PT Thames Pam Jaya (TPJ) serves East Jakarta.																																																																										
General Data About Water Utility	Connections	: 610,806																																																																									
	Staff	: 3,256																																																																									
	Annual O&M Costs	: US\$54,135,750																																																																									
	Annual Revenue	: US\$67,498,460																																																																									
	Annual Capital Expenditure	: US\$28,633,330																																																																									
	Source of Investment Funds	: 70% loan; 30% equity																																																																									
Water Resources Management	Jakarta's water supply comes from surface water sources, drawing water from the Jatiluhur Water Reservoir, which is operated by Perum Jasa Tirta II (PJTII), a state-owned company. Palyja and TPJ buy raw water from PJII to be treated in their respective treatment plants. Palyja also purchases treated water from Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) Tangerang. The Jakarta local government, through the imposition of groundwater tax, regulates abstraction of groundwater, especially in areas where the two operators have distribution systems. Uncontrolled exploitation of groundwater in the past resulted in lowering of groundwater tables, land subsidence in central Jakarta and in the south, and saltwater intrusion in aquifers.																																																																										
Tariff Structure	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3" style="width: 40%;">Category</th> <th colspan="6">Rate (per Month)</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0–10 m³</th> <th colspan="2">11–20 m³</th> <th colspan="2">Over 20 m³</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Rp/m³</th> <th>US\$/m³</th> <th>Rp/m³</th> <th>US\$/m³</th> <th>Rp/m³</th> <th>US\$/m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Group I: Orphanages, dormitories, public taps</td> <td>375</td> <td>0.036</td> <td>375</td> <td>0.036</td> <td>375</td> <td>0.036</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group II: Very modest houses and apartments</td> <td>375</td> <td>0.036</td> <td>375</td> <td>0.036</td> <td>850</td> <td>0.082</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group III A: Modest houses and apartments</td> <td>1,035</td> <td>0.100</td> <td>1,330</td> <td>0.128</td> <td>1,560</td> <td>0.150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group III B: Moderate houses and apartments</td> <td>1,335</td> <td>0.128</td> <td>1,520</td> <td>0.146</td> <td>2,100</td> <td>0.202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group IV A: Luxurious houses, government offices, small commercial buildings</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>0.240</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>0.240</td> <td>3,500</td> <td>0.337</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group IV B: Hotels, industries, luxurious apartments</td> <td>5,200</td> <td>0.500</td> <td>5,200</td> <td>0.500</td> <td>5,200</td> <td>0.500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group V: Harbor</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>0.673</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>0.673</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>0.673</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This tariff structure has been in effect since 29 March 2001. 2. All connections are metered and 98.8% are working. Customers pay on metered use and are billed monthly. 3. The fee for a 20 mm connection is Rp80,000 (US\$7.69)–130,000 (US\$12.50) for Group I to Group III customers. 							Category	Rate (per Month)						0–10 m ³		11–20 m ³		Over 20 m ³		Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³	Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³	Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³	Group I: Orphanages, dormitories, public taps	375	0.036	375	0.036	375	0.036	Group II: Very modest houses and apartments	375	0.036	375	0.036	850	0.082	Group III A: Modest houses and apartments	1,035	0.100	1,330	0.128	1,560	0.150	Group III B: Moderate houses and apartments	1,335	0.128	1,520	0.146	2,100	0.202	Group IV A: Luxurious houses, government offices, small commercial buildings	2,500	0.240	2,500	0.240	3,500	0.337	Group IV B: Hotels, industries, luxurious apartments	5,200	0.500	5,200	0.500	5,200	0.500	Group V: Harbor	7,000	0.673	7,000	0.673	7,000	0.673
Category	Rate (per Month)																																																																										
	0–10 m ³		11–20 m ³		Over 20 m ³																																																																						
	Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³	Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³	Rp/m ³	US\$/m ³																																																																					
Group I: Orphanages, dormitories, public taps	375	0.036	375	0.036	375	0.036																																																																					
Group II: Very modest houses and apartments	375	0.036	375	0.036	850	0.082																																																																					
Group III A: Modest houses and apartments	1,035	0.100	1,330	0.128	1,560	0.150																																																																					
Group III B: Moderate houses and apartments	1,335	0.128	1,520	0.146	2,100	0.202																																																																					
Group IV A: Luxurious houses, government offices, small commercial buildings	2,500	0.240	2,500	0.240	3,500	0.337																																																																					
Group IV B: Hotels, industries, luxurious apartments	5,200	0.500	5,200	0.500	5,200	0.500																																																																					
Group V: Harbor	7,000	0.673	7,000	0.673	7,000	0.673																																																																					
Policy and Regulation	The provision of water supply in Jakarta is governed by the concession agreements between Pam Jaya and Palyja and TPJ. Economic regulation of the water industry in the city is under the Jakarta Water Supply Regulatory Body, which was established by the Jakarta government in September 2001. Its functions include reviews of tariff proposals and recommendations to the local government for approval. Environmental regulations—covering industrial waste pollution, groundwater abstraction, and domestic waste disposal—are under the Jakarta Environmental Protection Agency. Health regulations on the quality of raw and drinking water are under the Ministry of Health.																																																																										
Wastewater and Sanitation	The sewerage service in Jakarta covers only 1.9% of the population, mainly serving high-rise buildings and a small number of households. This sewage is treated in an aerated lagoon. The system is operated by the Jakarta Sewerage Enterprise (PD PAL). About 39% of the population use septic tanks and 20% use pit latrines. Investment in the sector during 1991–2002 was Rp36 billion (US\$3.46 million), financed by grants from donor countries, the Jakarta government budget, and PD PAL revenue. The sewerage charge to domestic customers is about 81% of the water charge, based on the floor area of buildings connected to the system.																																																																										