

Water Utility	OSAKA MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS BUREAU																																																																									
	Address : 1-14-16, Nanko-kita, Suminoe-ku, Osaka 559-8558, Japan																																																																									
	Telephone : (81-6) 6616 5403																																																																									
	Fax : (81-6) 6616 5409																																																																									
	E-mail : osaka-ww@mxw.mesh.ne.jp																																																																									
	Head : Osamu Terakawa, Director General																																																																									
	The Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau is a government enterprise under the Osaka Municipal Government. It is responsible for the water supply of the city's population of 2.6 million.																																																																									
General Data About Water Utility	Connections	: 1,397,732																																																																								
	Staff	: 2,366																																																																								
	Annual O&M Costs	: US\$697,618,330																																																																								
	Annual Revenue	: US\$643,871,370																																																																								
	Annual Capital Expenditure	: US\$313,400,710																																																																								
	Source of Investment Funds	: 95% bonds; 3% subsidy; 2% others																																																																								
Water Resources Management	The city depends entirely on Lake Biwa and the Yodo River for its water. Other cities drain wastewater into the upper reaches of these rivers. Thus, preservation of water quality of the river system is important for Osaka and other downstream users. Pollution prevention and water quality preservation committees have been formed to protect these water sources. Groundwater use reached extreme levels in the 1950s leading to land subsidence and repeated inundations from high tides. Restrictions on groundwater pumping subsequently restored groundwater levels and kept subsidence under control.																																																																									
Tariff Structure	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Category</th> <th colspan="2">Water Rate</th> <th colspan="2">Sewerage Rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>¥/connection</th> <th>US\$/connection</th> <th>¥/connection</th> <th>US\$/connection</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First 10 m³</td> <td>997.0</td> <td>8.040</td> <td>577.0</td> <td>4.650</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>¥/m³</td> <td>US\$/m³</td> <td>¥/m³</td> <td>US\$/m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 10 m³</td> <td>101.9</td> <td>0.822</td> <td>64.1</td> <td>0.517</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 10 m³</td> <td>130.2</td> <td>1.050</td> <td>87.1</td> <td>0.703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 20 m³</td> <td>176.4</td> <td>1.423</td> <td>108.2</td> <td>0.873</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 50 m³</td> <td>241.5</td> <td>1.948</td> <td>124.9</td> <td>1.008</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Beyond 100 m³ use formulas below based on water consumption C (m³)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101–200 m³</td> <td colspan="2">(¥230 x C - ¥9,960) x 1.05</td> <td colspan="2">(¥119 x C - ¥3,800) x 1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>201–400 m³</td> <td colspan="2">(¥293 x C - ¥22,560) x 1.05</td> <td colspan="2">(¥136 x C - ¥7,200) x 1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>401–1,000 m³</td> <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">(¥342 x C - ¥42,160) x 1.05</td> <td colspan="2">(¥159 x C - ¥16,400) x 1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,001–2,000 m³</td> <td colspan="2">(¥180 x C - ¥37,400) x 1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,001–10,000 m³</td> <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">(¥368 x C - ¥94,160) x 1.05</td> <td colspan="2">(¥215 x C - ¥107,400) x 1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 10,000 m³</td> <td colspan="2">(¥234 x C - ¥297,400) x 1.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> These water rates have been in effect since 1 June 1997; the sewerage rates since 1 June 2001. Consumers pay on metered use and may opt to pay every month or every 2 months. Payment is made at the water utility offices, payment centers, or automated teller machines. The connection fee is about ¥187,000 (US\$1,506), paid in advance at utility offices or payment centers. Arrangements have been made with a local bank for loans up to a maximum of ¥300,000 (US\$2,420) to be paid in 24 monthly installments. The sewerage charge is about 60% of the water bill. 				Category	Water Rate		Sewerage Rate		¥/connection	US\$/connection	¥/connection	US\$/connection	First 10 m ³	997.0	8.040	577.0	4.650		¥/m ³	US\$/m ³	¥/m ³	US\$/m ³	Next 10 m ³	101.9	0.822	64.1	0.517	Next 10 m ³	130.2	1.050	87.1	0.703	Next 20 m ³	176.4	1.423	108.2	0.873	Next 50 m ³	241.5	1.948	124.9	1.008	Beyond 100 m³ use formulas below based on water consumption C (m³)					101–200 m ³	(¥230 x C - ¥9,960) x 1.05		(¥119 x C - ¥3,800) x 1.05		201–400 m ³	(¥293 x C - ¥22,560) x 1.05		(¥136 x C - ¥7,200) x 1.05		401–1,000 m ³	(¥342 x C - ¥42,160) x 1.05		(¥159 x C - ¥16,400) x 1.05		1,001–2,000 m ³	(¥180 x C - ¥37,400) x 1.05		2,001–10,000 m ³	(¥368 x C - ¥94,160) x 1.05		(¥215 x C - ¥107,400) x 1.05		More than 10,000 m ³	(¥234 x C - ¥297,400) x 1.05	
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Policy and Regulation	Under the Waterworks Law, municipalities operate waterworks in Japan as local public enterprises with independent budgets and subject to enterprise accounting systems. Water rates require approval of the local assembly. The Waterworks Law also makes it obligatory for the water utility to provide information on water supply matters to consumers including water rates, operating costs, water quality inspection results, plans and implementation of projects, condition of facilities, etc. This information is found in the website of the waterworks bureau.																																																																									
Wastewater and Sanitation	Virtually all of Osaka's population is covered by the city's sewerage system. There are 12 sewage treatment plants with a total capacity of 2,844,000 m ³ /day. Sewage from nearby cities is also treated in these plants. Effluents from factories are treated in their own treatment plants prior to discharge to receiving rivers or the sea or to the sewerage system after preliminary treatment. Investments in sewerage and sanitation during 1997–2001 amounted to ¥336.4 billion (US\$2.71 million).																																																																									