

| BENIDORM CASE STUDY – LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS | |
|--|---|
| Entity | Description |
| Water supply and distribution related stakeholders | |
| Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar | It is the maximum public water authority at regional level depending on the Spanish Ministry of Ecological Transition. It regulates administrative water concessions and manages the reservoirs of Amadorio and Guadalest, including decision-making processes. It develops and approves basin hydrological plans or drought plans. |
| Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja | It is a public entity formed by municipalities, the Diputación de Alicante (supramunicipal administration) and Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar (water basin authority). It manages water urban supply from agreements with irrigators' associations. It establishes decision-making processes about precipitation regimes (whether if its dry, normal or wet). |
| Hidraqua | It is a private water company (filial of Aguas de Barcelona water company and member of the Suez Group) responsible to supply water to municipalities in an efficiency way (93% network efficiency). It distributes water to Benidorm and manages the Benidorm wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). |
| Entidad Pública de Saneamiento de Aguas Residuales (Generalitat Valenciana), EPSAR | It is a public law entity at regional level (Conselleria de Agricultura, Medio Ambiente, Cambio Climático y Desarrollo Rural). It manages operation facilities and execute sanitation and purification works fixed by the regional government (Generalitat Valenciana). It controls the quality standards of wastewater treatment plants and manages the sanitation and water treatment costs of each treatment plant. |
| Ayuntamiento de Benidorm | It is the municipality responsible for final distribution and water supply to Benidorm and it is the owner and the manager of the WWTPs which distribute irrigation water to the Comunidad de Regantes del Canal Bajo del Algar. It supervises those works and tasks conducted by Hidraqua and it fix urban water tariffs. According to the Ley de Bases de Régimen Local (1985), it is the municipality's competence the supply service of drinking water (municipalities may delegate this service to specialized companies, such as Hidraqua). |
| Agricultural sector related stakeholders | |
| Comunidad de Regantes del Canal Bajo del Algar | It is a public law corporation, irrigators' association (agriculture-land owners). It signed an agreement with the Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja to transfer its water for urban purposes in exchange for treated wastewater to be used in irrigation. In return of this agreement, they receive € 600,000 / year. It is the owner of the Canal Bajo del Algar (infrastructure use to provide water transfer) and also the owner of 2 water pipes from the Algar-Guadalest water basin to the Amadorio reservoir, duly managed by the Consorcio de la Marina Baja. If the agreement fails, freshwater will lack to Benidorm. |
| Comunidad General de Regantes y Usuarios de Callosa d'En Sarrià | It is a public law corporation, irrigators' association (agriculture-land owners). It is the owner of water concessions used for urban demand through an agreement with the Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja. The agreement also includes access –during water scarcity periods– to those wells feeding the Fuentes del Algar (Algar river waterfalls). In return of this agreement, they receive about € 420,000 - 600,000 / year and the Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja assumes the energy cost of pumping water from the wells. |
| Comunidad de Regantes de Villajoyosa | It is a public law corporation, irrigators' association (agriculture-land owners). It signed an agreement with the Consorcio de la Marina Baja about the joint use of water from the Amadorio reservoir and the possibility of using the distribution infrastructure of the irrigation community (aqueduct easement). The Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja pays to the irrigators' association € 81,500 / year and some other costs related to water infrastructure works. |
| Tourism industry related stakeholders | |
| Secretaría autonómica de Turismo (Generalitat Valenciana) | It is a public administration at regional level assuming the functions regarding tourism policy, control and supervision of the activity and operation of tourism activity in the region. It is responsible for creating policies and regulation for tourism management, including policies which influence tourist premises on preserving water. |
| Consejería de Urbanismo (Generalitat Valenciana) | It is a public administration at regional level assuming the functions of urban planning. The promotion of new urban developments in Benidorm could increase urban water demand and, consequently, modify the agreements signed between irrigators and the Consorcio de Aguas de la Marina Baja about water exchange conditions to Benidorm. |
| HOSBEC | It is the accommodation association of Benidorm, Costa Blanca and the Valencia Community. As a lobby, it defends the interests of all its members, including hotels (88% of total number of hotels in Benidorm) and tourist apartments (28%). It is always invited to all decision-making forums and it provides a high level of communication from top to down level in decision-making processes. |