



The Ports Regulator of South Africa

Tariff Methodology Stakeholder Workshop

26 October 2016

Town House Hotel, Cape Town

A quick thanks...

- Comments and input on PRSA process:
 - NPCC
 - CAIA
 - SAAFF
 - SAASOA
 - NAAMSA
 - Columbus Steel
 - Atlas Holdings
 - The dti
 - City of Cape Town
 - Cape Chamber of Commerce
 - National Ports Authority
 - Confidential submissions

Role and purpose of the Tariff Methodology

The Tariff Methodology in context:

- What does the legislation require i.t.o. a Tariff Methodology?
- What is the impact of the Tariff Methodology?
 - On port users
 - On the NPA
- How does the Tariff Methodology fit into the rest of the “regulatory framework”?
- What are some of the issues we need to address in this review?
- The process

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- What does the legislation require i.t.o. a Tariff Methodology?

National Ports Act interpretation – link between economics/finance & the legislation

- In terms of the Directives, when considering the proposed tariffs for the Authority, the Regulator must ensure that such tariffs allow the Authority to:
 - a) recover its investment in owning, managing, controlling and administering Ports and its investment in port services and facilities;
 - b) recover its costs in maintaining, operating, managing, controlling and administering Ports and its costs in providing port services and facilities; and
 - c) earn a return commensurate with the risk of owning, managing, controlling and administering ports and of providing port services and facilities.

Assessment of Authority's Tariffs

- In terms of the Act, NPA to submit proposed tariffs to the Regulator
- Tariffs cover all NPA activities as a Port Authority
- Elements of tariff application proposed by the NPA should include:
 - Manner of calculation and model
 - All financial information and valuations
 - Reinvestment of profits and revenues
 - Impact on port activity cost structures
- Regulator Publishes NPA application for comment (www.portsregulator.org)
- Regulator holds public hearings and invites submissions on proposed tariff increases
- The Regulator applies the accepted Tariff Methodology and after consideration of its own assessment and public submissions on the application, the Regulator issues a Record of Decision.
- The Tariff Strategy will also begin to be considered within the assessment of the different tariffs as applied to different cargo and user types
- Requires an agreed Methodology

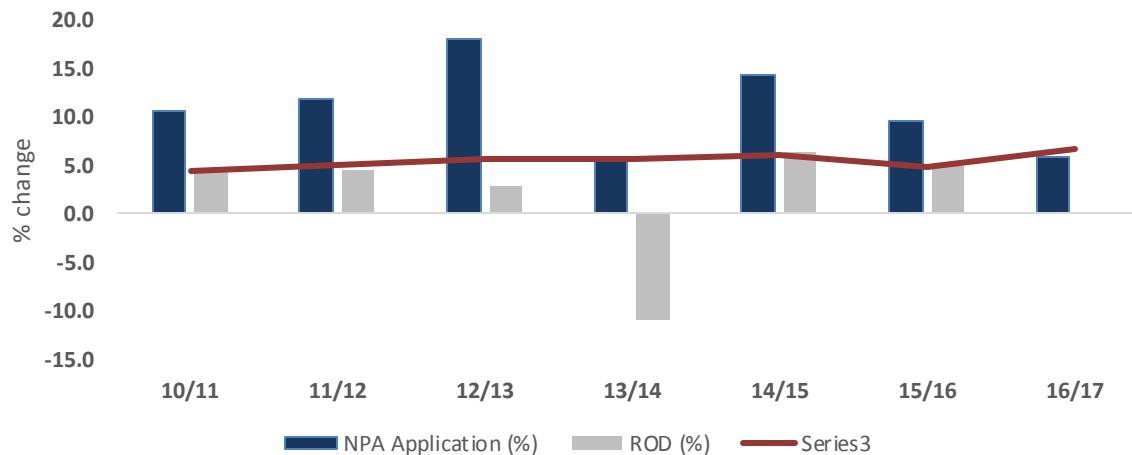
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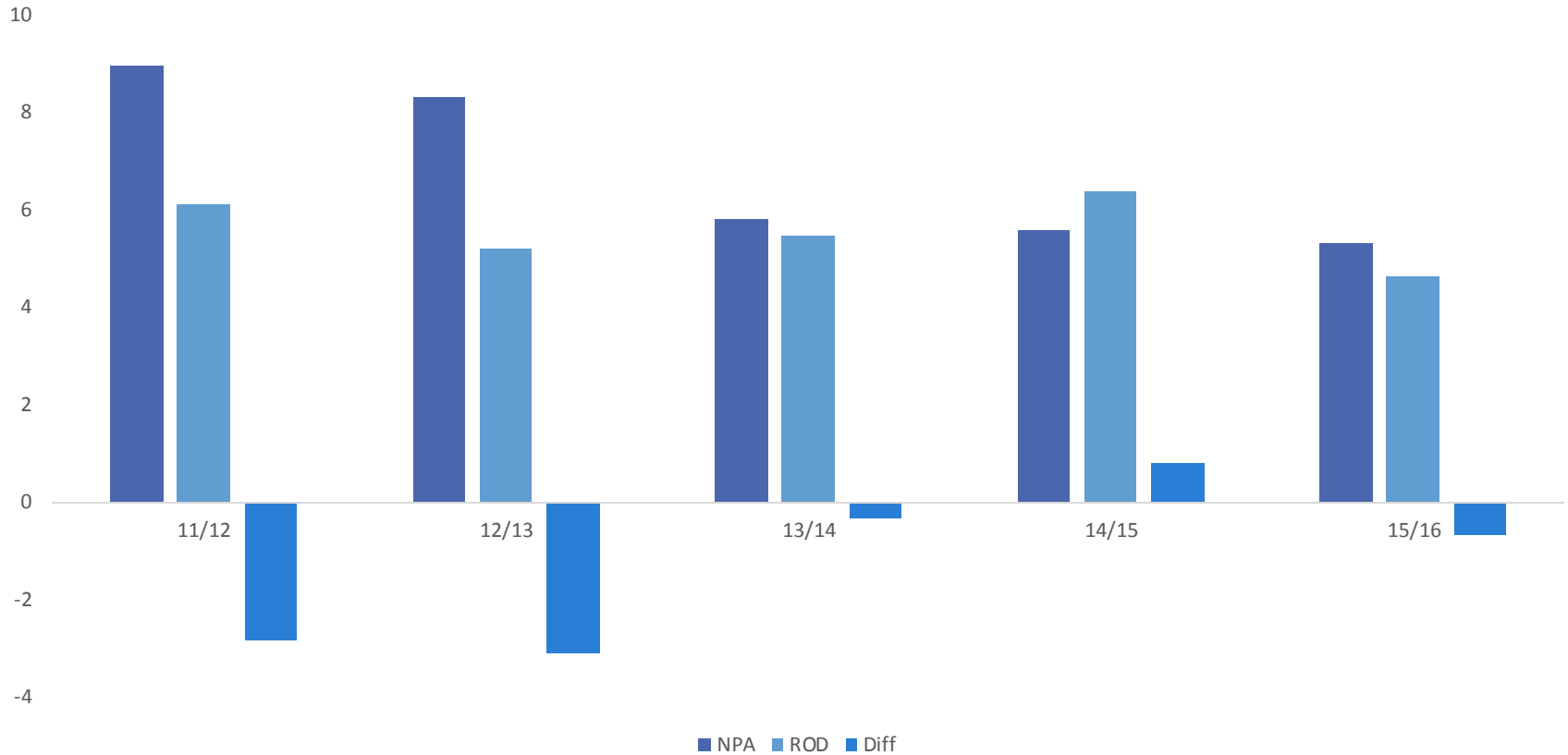
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Previous records of Decision

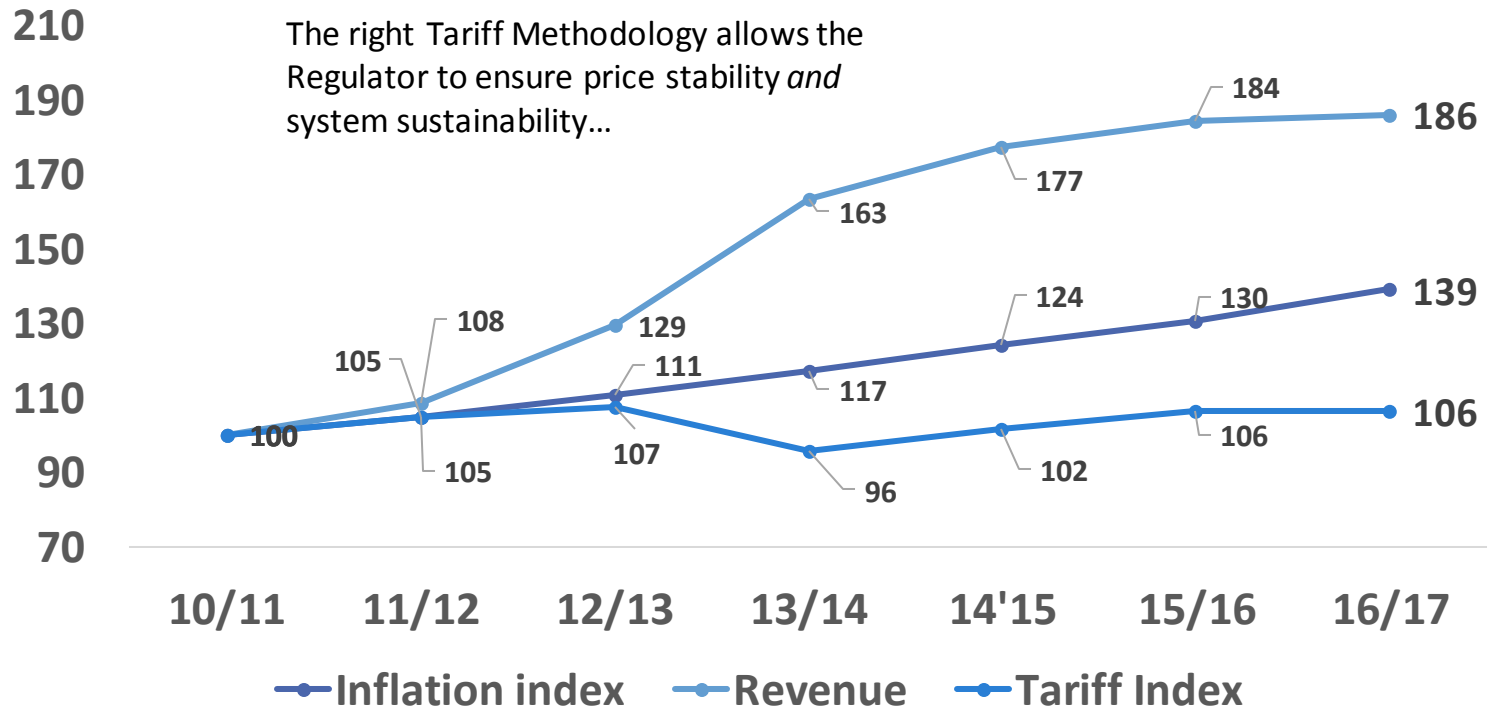
Tariff Year	NPA Application (%)	ROD (%)	Inflation (%)
10/11	10.6	4.4	4.3
11/12	11.9	4.5	5.0
12/13	18.1	2.8	5.6
13/14	5.4	-11.1	5.7
14/15	14.4	6.4	6.1
15/16	9.5	4.8	4.8
16/17	5.9	0.0	6.6



Why a Tariff Methodology? Return on Capital



Over time...impact of regulatory decisions

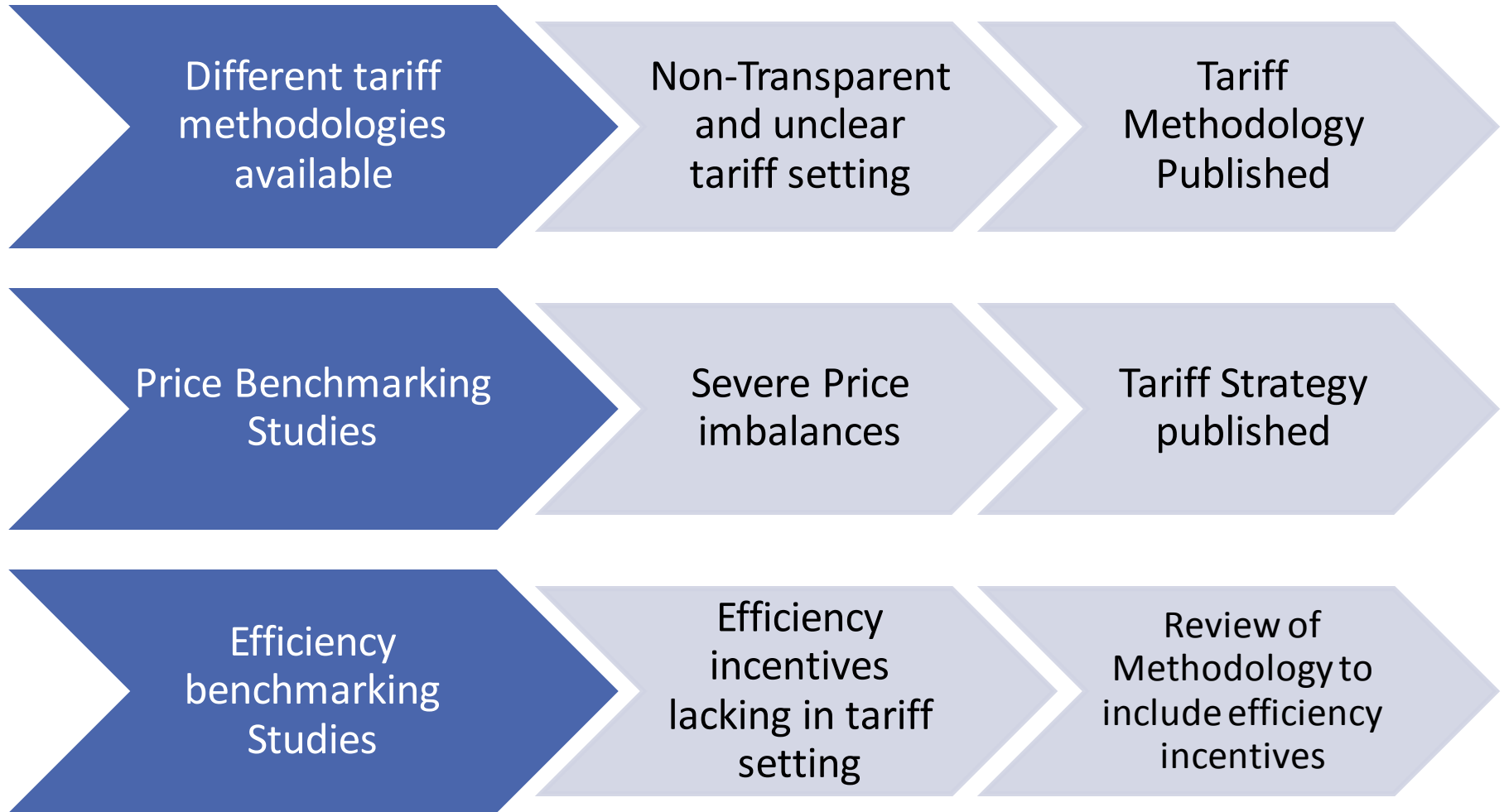


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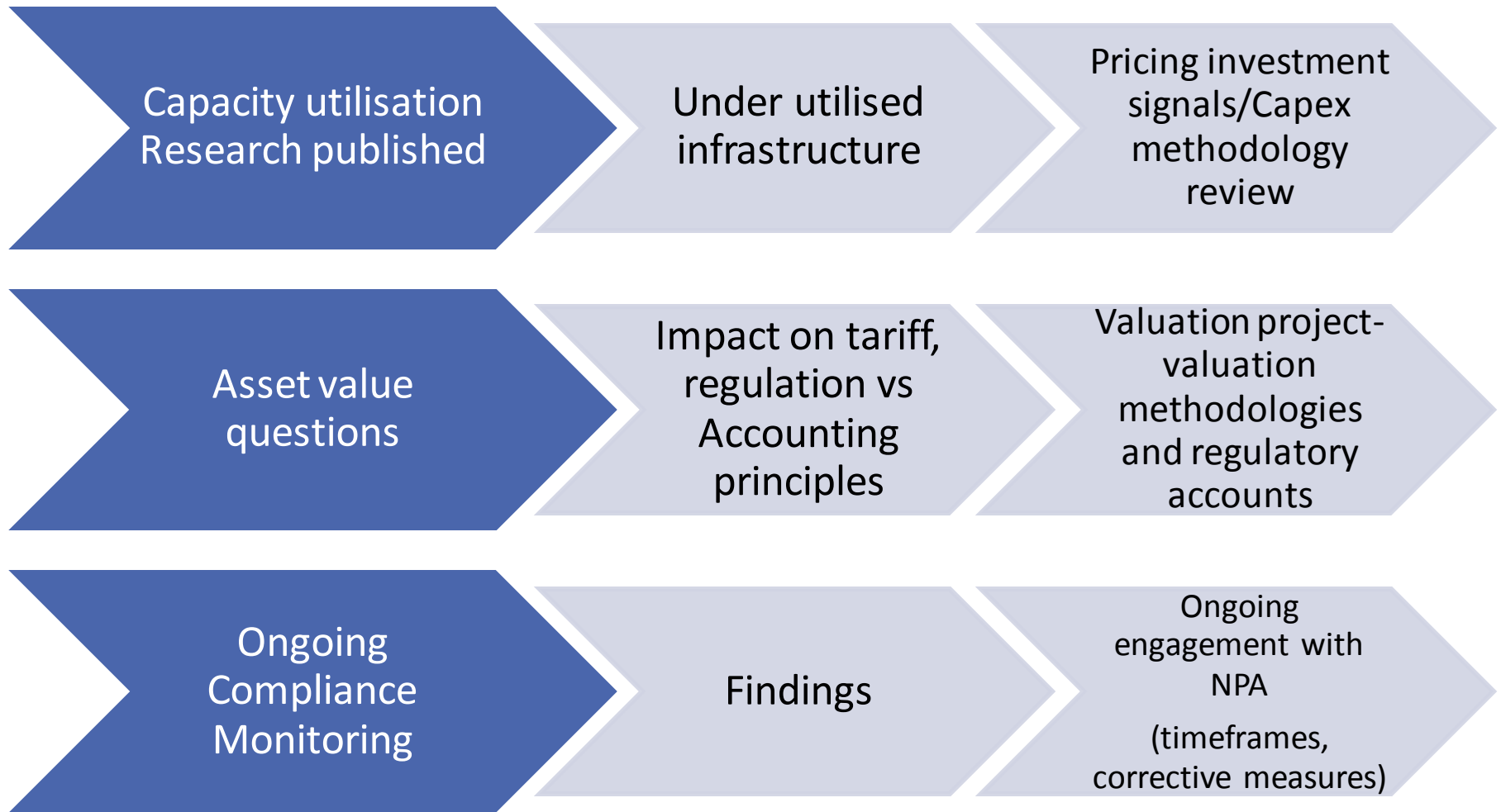
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- How does the Tariff Methodology fit into the rest of the “regulatory framework”?

Evolution of Regulatory Framework



Evolution of Regulatory Framework



Tariff Methodology vs. Tariff Strategy

- Tariff Methodology
 - 2013 Interim methodology
 - 2014 Multi-year methodology (applicable to 2017/18)
 - Overall Revenue Requirement
 - Determines the “size of the cake”
 - Calculates the *average* tariff change
 - ROD is the implementing mechanism for the Tariff Strategy

Tariff Methodology vs. Tariff Strategy

- Tariff Strategy
 - Answers the question: Who pays for what? And why?
 - Determines “how the cake should be cut”
 - Sets the structure of the tariff book
 - Must be considered with the RR methodology in mind – “zero-sum game”
 - Formalisation of existing tariff trajectory
 - Aims to “clean up the tariff book” – status quo
 - Current tariff application already proposes tariff differentiation in line with the Tariff Strategy
 - Tariff Simulations planned for 2016/17

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The Tariff Methodology in context:

- What are some of the issues we need to address in this review?

PLEASE NOTE!

- **IMPORTANT:** Please do not read anything into these comments...they are to help stimulate the discussion and assist in your commenting processes.
- They are not the Regulator's view!

In a nutshell: Considerations for the Regulator

The RAB and Return calculations

- The overall methodological approach
 - What do we need to do to keep the momentum towards regulatory accounting? Is a Revenue Requirement still the best fit? Alternatives? Price cap etc.
- If we retain the RR approach
 - Lets relook at the cost of equity (Profits allowed)
 - Capital asset pricing model CAPM - Risk/return
 - Systemic risk when Claw Back in play? Appropriate Beta?
 - Risk free rate
 - MRP (calculation/period etc)
 - Gearing (Everyone seems happy with the 50/50 gearing ratio)
 - Reinvestment of profits (return on equity)
 - What incentives could we use to increase reinvestment?
 - Approach to the cost of debt conundrum
- Trending of the RAB
 - Appropriateness of investment (role of the PCC process?)
 - Treatment of Capex
 - Valuation of the asset base

Questions around the valuation of the RAB

- History of uncertainty around valuation of the RAB
- Regulatory valuation of asset bases problematic for many regulators
- Must be the cornerstone for regulatory accounting
- No clear approach-many regulators use the RAB as buffer or tool to in/decrease cash flow
- Importance of the RAB and depreciation
 - Return and depreciation depends on the RAB
 - Depreciation periods affect cash flow (especially if capex exceed depreciation allowances)
 - RAB serves as benchmark for investors (uncertainty etc)
 - RAB in regulatory accounts differ from statutory accounts

Approaching the valuation of assets

- A few basic approaches:
 - How much did it cost to build?
 - How much would it cost to rebuild?
 - How much profit can it generate in its current use?
 - How much can I make out of selling or renting it out?
- Financial capital maintenance
- Physical capital maintenance
- Economic maintenance

Regulatory approach

- Regulators objective:
 - Reflect capital invested-allocative efficiency
 - Value of the investment
 - Replicate “competitive signals”-productive efficiency
 - Replacement costs
 - Maintain low tariffs-“social” efficiency
 - Historic costs
- Different incentives within different methodology designs to pursue
 - Expanding capacity
 - “sweating” existing capacity (how do you deal with maintenance)
- All of this needs to take place within a broader strategic approach to port use
- No one-size-fits-all approach

VoA Project Objectives

- Development of suite of valuation methodologies for different asset classes and the effect/impact on RAB
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- Depreciation periods
- Defining the correct incentives...and be clear and transparent about it
- How do we then deal with the valuation going forward?

Considerations continued

- Tax...pass-through or taking into account annual revenue effects? What should the Regulators approach be w.r.t. volatility?
- How should OPEX be approached. Balance between operational efficiency and lowering the cost of doing business. Should the NPA cut costs or work more efficient? Maybe both?
 - Need for efficiency incentives
- Three year rolling Claw-Back mechanism-still the best option?
- Intertemporal equity?
- ETIMC...the purpose and intention of the instrument? Unintended effects?
 - Triggers
 - Proposal (Atlas) – use ETIMC to fund medium term capex or expedite Tariff Strategy
- Methodology period...3 yrs. rolling?
- Bringing in an efficiency variable(s)...
 - Operational efficiency
 - Financial efficiency

Efficiency Incentive

- The incentives build in to the RR methodology **do not** favour increased efficiency or competitiveness
 - as the claw back mechanism takes away the gains from higher efficiency with additional market volume effects.
- Need for inclusion of an efficiency measure within the RR methodology.
- Tariff Strategy should yield some positive effects,
 - only impact over the long term.
- An approach is then required to:
 - identify and differentiate between volume gains (or volume losses) due to efficiency impacts and market effects.
 - promote financial efficiency, especially that related to the efficient planning and spending of CAPEX and operational expenditure, must be considered.

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The Tariff Methodology in context:

- The process

Process

Step 1: Commenting deadline 30 September 2016 Comments to be published on PRSA website

Step 2: Methodology Workshops to be held end of October.

Step 3: Draft Methodology Published for Comment (December 2016)

Step 4: Comments will be published on PRSA Website

Step 5: Final Tariff Methodology applicable to the 2018/19 Tariff Year published by 31 March 2017.

Resources

- The Regulator website can be accessed at www.portsregulator.org
- All research, Records of Decision and documentation w.r.t. the Application (including comments) can be found under the Economic Regulation drop down menu.
- Tribunal ROD's available online with compliance reports.
- To be added to the PRSA data base (mailing list) please send an email with your request to info@portsregulator.org
- Submit comments to tariffcomments@portsregulator.org
- Contact details:
 - 11th Floor, The Marine Building, 22 Dorothy Nyembe Str, Durban
 - Tel 0313657800