PNGTUNA INDUSTRY CONSULTATION

Holistic Tuna Fisheries Development – how do we do it?

Rebate Scheme

Outline

- 1 what are rebates?
- 2 why rebates in PNG tuna industry?
- 3 impacts: Effectiveness and efficiency
 - 4 sustainability
 - 5 way forward

what are rebates?

- Supply side policy intervention by Government
 - Essentially a production "subsidy"
- Goals
 - to positively affect production side of the economy influences capacity to produce with long term goals of economic growth
- Economic Growth in the long run
 - Jobs, taxes, efficiency gains, improved BOP/Trade, social well being
 - Short run gains (macro social indicators) not visible
- Production depends on private enterprise

2 why rebates in tuna industry?

Before Rebates 2015 Review

- Significant leakages
 - High volume of whole round tuna exports
 - Low production throughput, ~65,000mt pa on ave OR 23% of catch (2015)
- Linking boats to processing facilities/VDS to production output
 - High licenses (more days sold), BUT low landing& production
 - State Agreement used as "front" for access
- Loss of revenue through VDS discounts (1:3:5)
 - Loss of revenue compared to benchmark PNA price \$133 million & GDP K462 mill (est. 2015)
 - Failure to sell days (ENSO)
- High costs of business
 - Cost of utilities, labour, freight, power, water, fuel -> high COG manufacturing
 - Bureaucratic red taps Labour & Immigrations, NMSA
 - Offset the cost differential in PNG, Philippines & Thailand ~\$500,\$230, \$270, est. 2015
- All above are interlinked

3 impacts: effectiveness & efficiency

Effectiveness (key benchmark indicators)

- Production
 - 2017: 85,000 mt | 2020: 111,000 mt
- Exports
 - 2017: 135,000mt | 2020: 220,000 mt
 - Still significant export of WRT (~70% in 2020)
- Revenue
 - 2017: K317m | 2020: K508 m
- Unintended consequences
 - Positives: visibility into plant operations (production)
 - Negatives: institutional deficiencies (VDS, Licensing, FIMS, Accounts); utilities costs (masked)
- Trickle down effects pending study
- Overall: positive impact on indicators BUT still high volume of WRT is a concern

3 impacts: effectiveness & efficiency

Efficiency (production/operational)

- Production
 - increased, probably now saturated
 - some plants underperforming per design capacity, current prodn per day below ave.
- Productivity/yields (labour, waste, machine/technology)
 - Industry data needed
 - Probably NOT in some areas
- Underlying structural issues remain affecting efficiency
 - High cost of business still remain, affecting COG manufacturing
 - Rebates "mask" the realities high utility costs, high overheads (fuel, power, freight, water)
- COVID-19
 - Some negative impacts initially short downs, labour force
 - Companies responded swiftly with containment measures
 - Supply & Demand: supply-side issues & increased global demand

4 sustainability

Short run policy intervention

- Economically & Politically not sustainable in the long run
- not meant to be a LR intervention designed to increase prodn
- ave. cost K9.5-10 mill per month

Lifespan

- Initially for 6 years, 3 year review done; Need 6 year review NOW
- Initial rate set 130% (\$400/mt); current rate \$308/mt

2019 Review (3 yr review)

- Positive impacts on benchmark indicators
- Costs of rebate highlighted as an issue
- Recommendation
 - reduce rate to \$250/mt
 - phase out rebate overtime
 - Investigate Options increase sales (VDS) and revenue
 - Review & strengthen State Agreements

Period	Rebates \$	Prodn (mt)
B'line: \18-19	400	107,000
P1 '20-21	308	107,000
P2 22-23	250	120,000
P3 20-25	180	140,000
P4*\26-'28	150	170,000

4 sustainability

- VDS Options (VDS Options WG)
 - Finding a win-win for industry & Govt
- Hybrid approach preferred as PACKAGED APPROACH
- Key Feature: Linking production & access (VDS)
 - discounts offered @\$6000/day Domestic & \$9000 LBF vessels
 - NFA still make \$360-400 million (estimates)
 - But CONDITIONAL production targets set (MOU/MOA)
 - WRT levy
 - Proposed phasing-out schedule (P1 P4)
- NFA/Govt has come good?? Industry??
 - Production?? Exports??
 - Some companies doing well
 - Days concessional rates \$6000 (domestic) & \$9000 (LBF)

5 way forward

Short run (Direct NFA influence)

- 1. Implement 6 year review ASAP, with Industry and team of experts
- 2. Phase out rebate political & economic impacts; can not have rebates & discounts
- 3. Institutional aspects of the scheme (strengthen)
 - Data collection;
 - Systems & processes (M&E, Compliance, etc)
- 4. Industry Relationship invest in trust bank
- 5. Responsiveness to Industry dynamics
 - predictable policies, yet responsive to a dynamic industry
 - Status quo NOT the same as in 2015
 - NEC Decision can be reviewed and adjusted

5 way forward

Medium – long term (NFA+ influence)

1. Review & strengthen State Agreements

- Downstream processing function with DCI (MOU)
- Link or delink production & access (licenses + VDS)
- Modernise St. Agmt

2. Address underlying structural challenges through strategic approaches

- Partnerships SOEs
- Infrastructure Funds (JV with private investment)
- Superfunds?

3. Realizing FSP aspirations

- Conventional vs innovative Strategies/Approaches
 - Investments through equity, shares, capital markets
 - Endowment/Capitalisation Funds future proofing govt revenue
 - VDS Capitalisation: multi-zone days

5 way forward

Long- run (Out of NFA influence)

- 1. Economic clusters/growth centres economies of scale (PMIZ??)/Spokes w/out hubs
- 2. Address underlying structural issues whole of Government approach
 - Power & Water
 - Wharf/berthing/stevedoring

Biggest obstacle - Wharf





- The Wharf is connected to the shore by a 500-meter long causeway.
- The wharf capacity is designed to berth a vessel with maximum 73 meter of length and 12.1 meter of width.





Together We Can

Em tasol!