

P.P.W.S.A: From Bankruptcy to financially Sustainable

High level Seminar on
Environmentally Sustainable Cities
Siem Reap, Cambodia
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Financial Situation in 1993

N°	Description	1991 KHR	1992 KHR	1993 KHR
A	Income			
1	Water Sale	903,375,000	1,143,974,000	1,109,381,000
2	Service Connection	-	-	-
3	Other	-	-	-
4	Total	903,375,000	1,143,974,000	1,109,381,000
В	Expenses			
1	Remuneration	504,000,000	506,520,000	508,200,000
2	Operation (Electricity & Chemical)	1,117,516,000	1,109,050,000	1,100,584,000
3	Maintenance	58,859,000	67,675,000	65,078,000
4	Depreciation	-	-	-
5	Total	1,680,375,000	1,683,245,000	1,673,862,000
С	Profit & Losses	(777,000,000)	(539,271,000)	(564,481,000)
D	Debt (to EDC & Chemical Suppliers)	780,516,000	774,603,000	768,690,000



Old and Unrepaired Network 288km

Tariff below cost

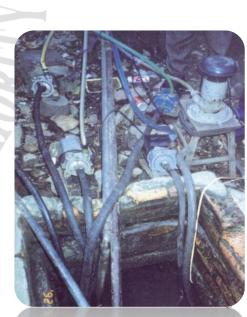
Cause of Deficit

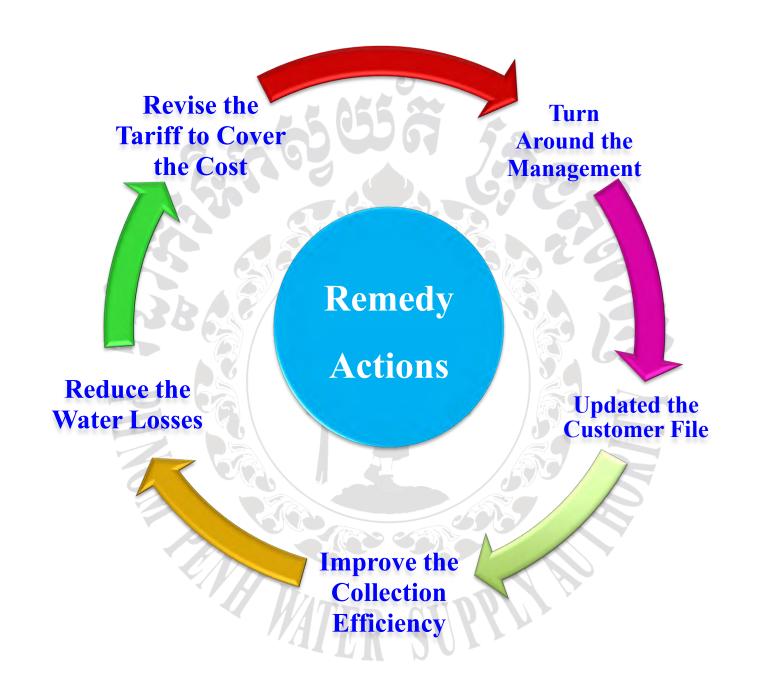
Improper Customer Base

Water Loss (NRW)

72%

Collection Efficiency 50%





1- Turn Around the Management

1- Restructure the management:

- Young, dynamic, educated, well equipped send to the front line,
- \$\\ Inactive old timers keep position but move into dormant role,

2- Change of culture:

- ₩ *Model from the top*
- Team work spirit "One for all, all for one"

3- Staff capacity building

- ➡ Tailored training to fit actual daily work
- ⇔ 2000: Set up staff quality assessment program
- 🜣 2005: Set up year-end examination program

4- Intensive and penalty system:

- \$\to\$ Hard work, good result, better pay,
- Heavy penalty for bad intention,





2- Update the Customer File

1- March 1994: Carried out a comprehensive customer survey for one year.

2-100 staffs from other government department joined.

- 3- Among 25,960 recorded customers, there were:
 - ♦ 12,980 documented but without water connections,
 - \$\\ 13,722\ with water but never documented.



4- A new customer file of 26,881 real customers was set up by the end 1995.

3- Improve Collection Efficiency

1- Metered all the connection:

- \$ 1993: 3,391/26,881 metered
- \$\\ 2001: 74, 945 connections, 100\% metered with water meter class c
- 2-1994: Train the meter readers and water bill collector,
- 3-1994: Set up incentive and penalty system,
- 4-1996: Set up the computerized billing system,
- 5- 1998: Set up the "Regain Public Trust" program:
 - Convenient payment: Cashiers, bank check, ATM, internet, telephnone ...
 - ♥ Village-to-village dissemination of information,
 - ⇔ Round the clock respond to Customer Call: ONE HOUR,
 ONE DAY, THREE DAYS, ONE WEEK.





4- Reduce the Water Losses

1-24/7 standby leak repair team ready for action within "One hour prior information",

- \$ 1993: One team with 4 unskilled staffs,
- \$ 1999: 4 teams with 48 skilled and well equipped staffs,

2- Pipe renewal by using the state of the art material:

- ⋄ 1994-1999: 288km of old pipe replacement,
- ⇒ 2000 onward: Expansion to economic potential area without overlooking the poor.

3- Fighting against illegal connections:

- ⇔ Apply firm and heavy penalty without favor,
- \(\brace \) Educate the public with bonuses for true information.

4- District Metering Area (DMA) Program:

- 🖒 2003: Introduced by Kitakyushu Water Bureau,
- ⇔ 2010: Completed 8 DMA with 66 subzones,
- ♦ Apply internal service contract since 2003.





5- Revise Tariff to Cover cost

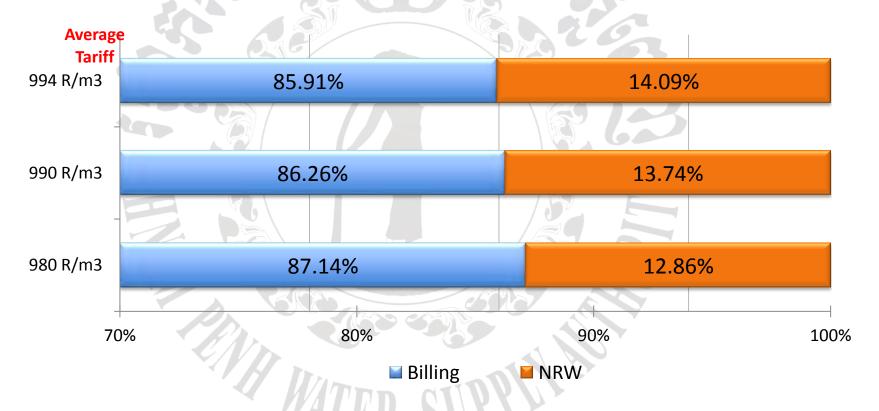
Customer Category	Domestic		Administrative		Commercial	
	Volume (m³/month)	Tariff (Riels/m³)	Volume (m³/month)	Tariff (Riels/m³)	Volume (m³/month)	Tariff (Riels/m³)
Before autonomy (before 01 Jan 97)	-	250	-	-	-	700
	0 – 15	300	7		0 – 100	940
After autonomy	16 – 30	620	010	040	101 – 200	1,260
(1 Jan 97 – 1 Jan 01)	31 – 100	940	-	940	201 – 500	1,580
	>100	1,260			>500	1,900
	0 – 7	550			0 – 100	950
After 01 Jan 2001	8 – 15	770		1.020	101 – 200	1,150
After 01 Jan 2001	16 – 50	1,010	_	1,030	201 – 500	1,350
	>50	1,270			>500	1,450

The Break Point

As by 2010, PPWSA will no longer benefit if:

Total expenses \geq Average tariff x Total water volume produced x Billing ratio

- => Billing ratio ≤ Total expenses / (Average tariff x Total water volume produced)
- Average tariff based change in Billing Ratio and NRW (Figure of 2009)



By this, we do not make profit by increasing water tariff, but we make profit by increasing our efficiency.

Follow the Track, Going Further

Increase production to cover demand

\$ 1993: 65,000m3/d; now: 300,000m3/d,

\$\times 2012: 430,000m3/d; 2016: 560,000m3/d.



***** Agressively expand the service coverage:

\$ 1993: supply network 288km, Coverage 25%

\$ 2010: Supply network 2000km, Coverage 90%.

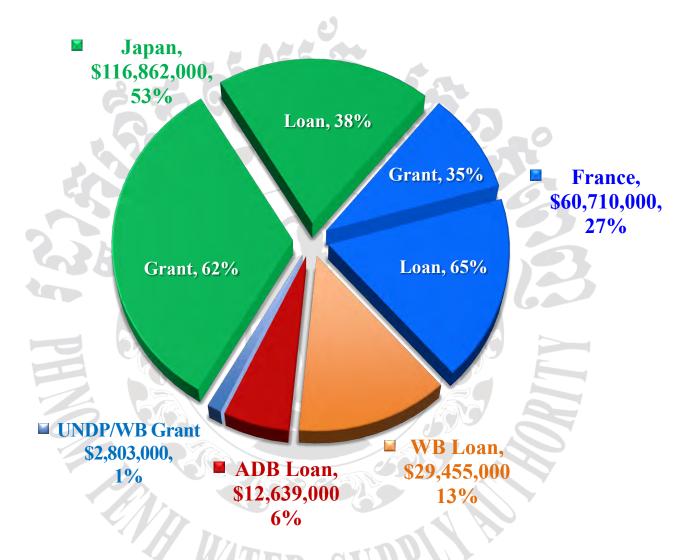


! Increase the Customer Base:

♦ 1994: 26,881 connections,

\$ 2010: 200,000 connections

External Financing

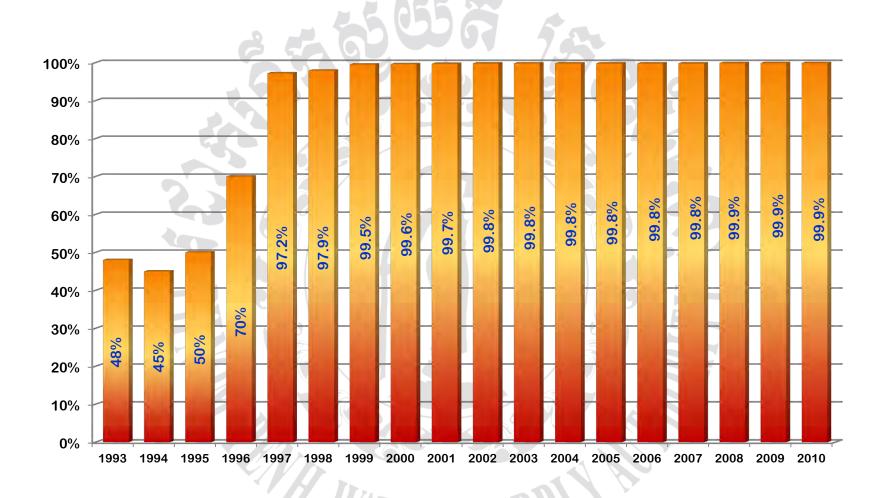


Total: <u>USD 223,000,000</u>

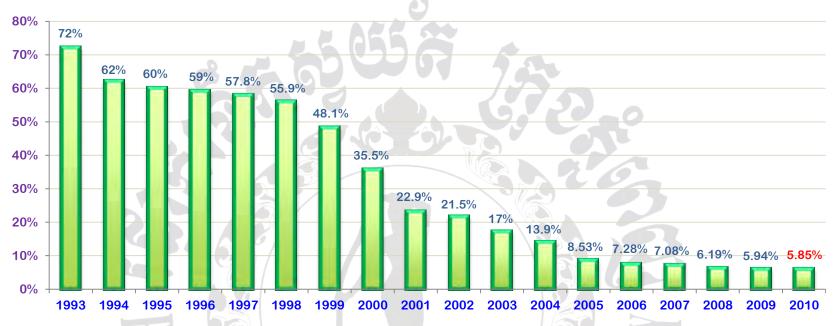
(consists of about USD98 Million Grant and USD125 Million Loan)



Collection Efficiency

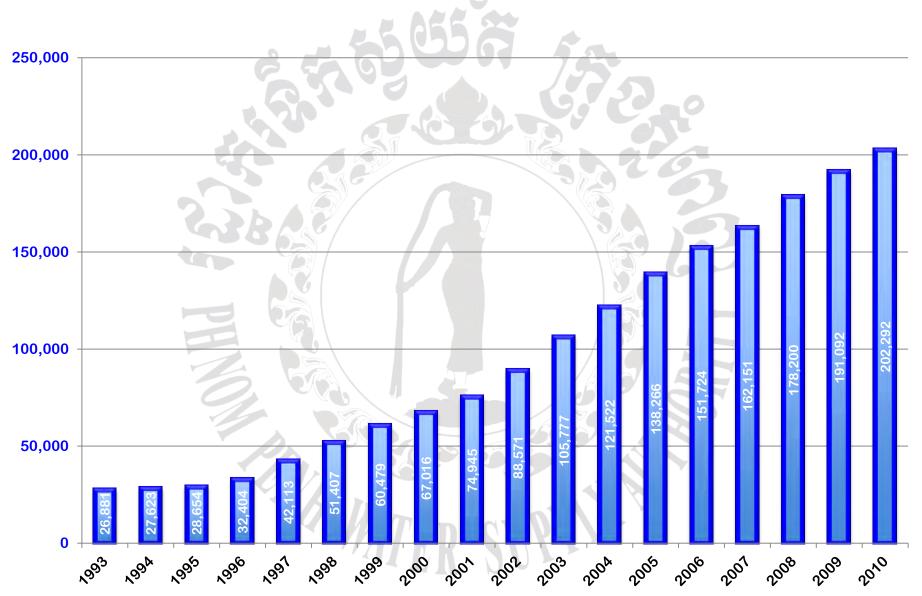


Water Losses (NRW)

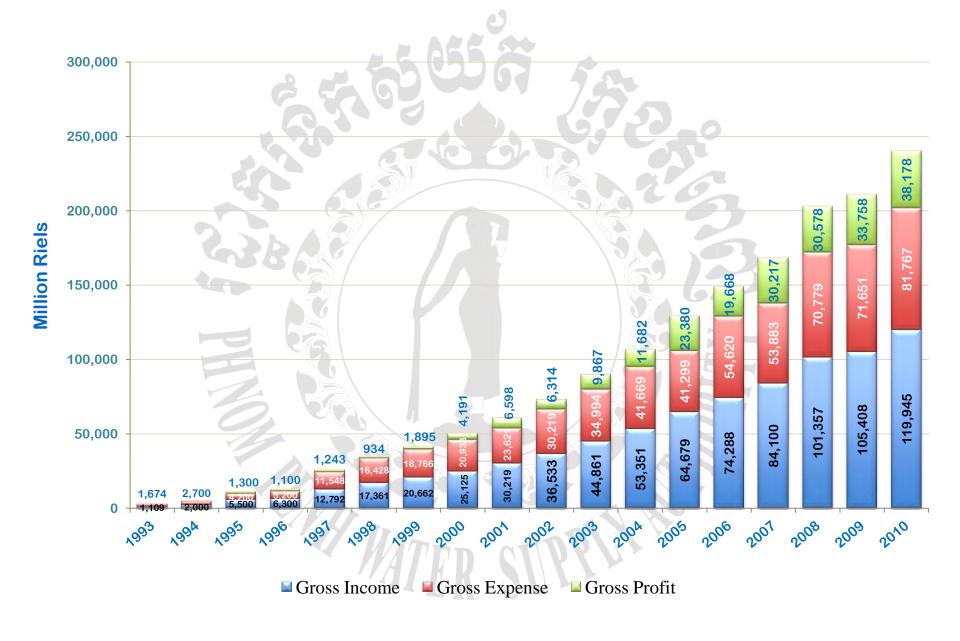


- * This NRW reduction is equal to a saving of about USD 150 millions on investment, and USD 18 millions of income per year.
- This means:
 - \Rightarrow 72 6 = 66% of water produced was saved,
 - \$\top As of today, production is 300,000m3/day; this 66% is equivalent to 198,000m3/day.
 - ♦ As of PPWSA average tariff is USD0.25/m3; this 198,000m3/day represents USD18,067,500/year.
 - \Rightarrow In order to supply the amount of water lost, we need to build a WTP of 554,000m3/day (198,000m3 x 28/100), which should cost about USD150 million.

Customer Base



Financial Outcome



Financial Outcome

N°	Description	2008 KHR'000	2009 KHR'000	2010 KHR'000
Α	INCOME			
1	Water Sale	80,433,636	85,868,991	96,024,177
2	Service Connection	5,437,795	4,833,250	4,465,553
3	Other	15,485,600	14,706,034	19,455,058
	TOTAL	<u>101,357,031</u>	105,408,275	<u>119,944,788</u>
В	EXPENSES			
1	Remuneration	12,911,810	14,110,418	17,131,407
2	Operation & Maintenances	28,712,619	27,365,552	32,252,398
3	Interest	6,859,210	5,667,455	4,602,282
4	Depreciation	19,286,768	19,385,600	20,536,261
5	Others	3,009,040	5,121,481	7,244,862
	TOTAL	<u>70,779,447</u>	<u>71,650,506</u>	<u>81,767,210</u>
С	Profit (Losses) before Taxes	30,577,584	33,757,769	<u>38,177,578</u>
D	Taxes	6,141,350	6,824,039	7,671,226
Е	NET PROFIT	<u>24,436,234</u>	<u>26,933,730</u>	<u>30,506,352</u>
F	Self Investment	83,906,686	49,512,529	31,685,307

Financial Outcome 1993 vs. 2010

N°	Description	1993 KHR'000	2010 KHR'000
Α	INCOME		
1	Water Sale	1,109,381	96,024,177
2	Service Connection	-	4,465,553
3	Other	-	19,455,058
	TOTAL	<u>1,109,381</u>	<u>119,944,788</u>
В	EXPENSES		
1	Remuneration	508,200	17,131,407
2	Operation & Maintenances	1,165,662	32,252,398
3	Interest	-	4,602,282
4	Depreciation	-	20,536,261
5	Others	-	7,244,862
	TOTAL	<u>1,673,862</u>	<u>81,767,210</u>
С	Profit (Losses) before Taxes	<u>(564,481)</u>	<u>38,177,578</u>
D	Taxes	-	7,671,226
Е	NET PROFIT	<u>(564,481)</u>	<u>30,506,352</u>
F	Self Investment	N/A	31,685,307

Financial Indicator

N°	Description	2008	2009	2010
1	Operating Ratio	38.31	36.88	39.40
2	Debt Service Coverage ratio	3.19	3.18	3.33
3	Return On Net Fixed Asset	7.38	6.20	6.10
4	Return On Revenue (%)	24.09	25.51	25.43
5	Return on Equity	5.28	5.54	5.91
6	Account Receivable (Day)	22.18	23.74	20.76
7	Average Tariff per m3 (Riel)	1,004.87	1,013.16	998.25
8	Average Cost per m3 (Riel)	889.59	852.31	854.09
9	Production cost (Riel)	288.93	258.93	273.33

Self Financing Capacity

	Description	First Project	Actual Project
	Project Cost	USD 15 millions	USD 80 millions
	Source of Finance	ADB & RGC	JICA, AFD & PPWSA
	Financing Ratio	ADB: 85% RGC: 15%	JICA : 40% AFD : 20% PPWSA : 40%
	Terms	Relend from RGC with 5 years grace & 10 years repayment	JICA: Relend from RGC with 5 years grace & 10 years repayment AFD: Direct Loan with 2 years grace & 10 years repayment
	Conditions	20 conditions: 17 to PPWSA 03 to RGC	Only 3 conditions

Lessons Learned

- **❖** Performance = Money
 - With good performance, we could make money,
 - \$\to\$ The Bank easily finances institution with good performances,
- **The institution should be free from Political interference**
 - No political interference allow the institution operate at their rule,
- The water tariff should reflect the cost and performances
- ***** The international financial assistance should base on demand driven and in a timely manner,
- **❖ Internal effort with strong commitment is primarily crucial**
 - Good governance: FAIR, FIRM & FAITH,
 - ⇔ Fighting corruption at all level,
 - Work with the spirit of ownership.

THEN & NOW



From 1 time in 3 days to 3 times a day!