

SOUTHERN AFRICA REVENUE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION 18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION 2014

How effective are your revenue protection efforts: Strategies to ensure this KPI hits the target

10 - 11 July 2014

Revenue Protection Strategies in South Africa and surrounds

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President: Southern African Revenue Protection Association (SARPA) SURPA/SCRPA/IURPA CONFERENCE, Orlando, 12 July 2014

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Hosted by Knysna Municipality

Southern Africa Revenue Protection Association (SARPA) Telephone: (011) 061 5000 Fax: 086 688 7005



Knysna SARPA Conference 2014 location











Map of Africa







South Africa cities



















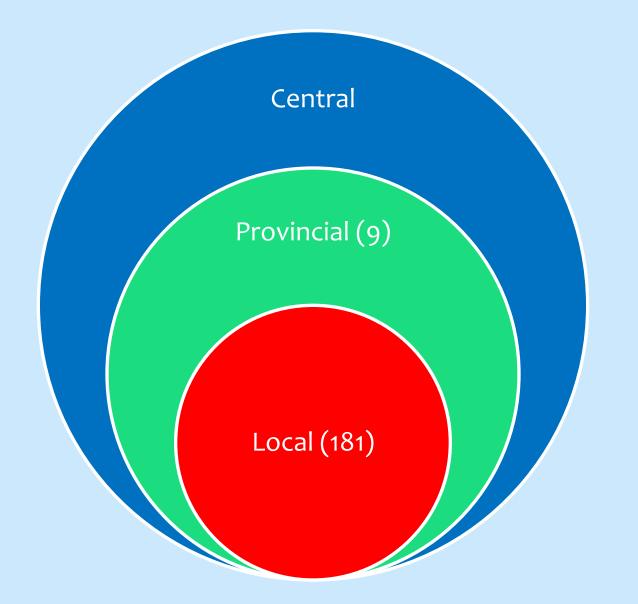
Table Mountain...7th Wonder





South African Government

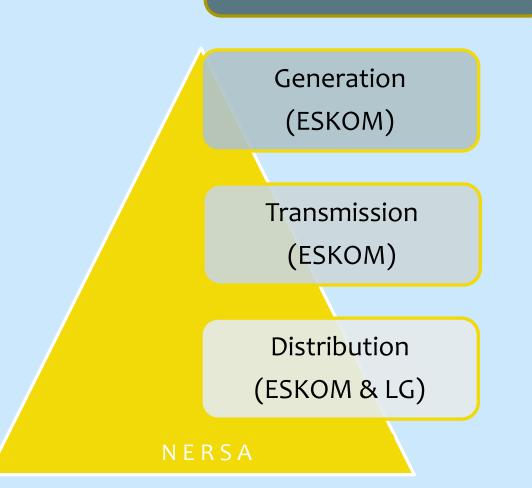




SA Power Industry Structure





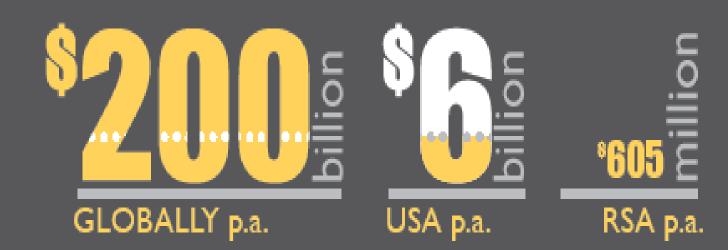




"High electricity losses cripple a utility's ability to properly invest in its system and provide stable service" – Bob Gohn, Pike Research



Globally billions are lost each year due to electricity theft and equipment failure











Electricity is the third most stolen commodity following credit card information and vehicles.

SARPA Mission



"Protecting revenue and assets accruing to or owned by utilities against loss, misappropriation and piljering or willful malicious damage"

RP Challenges in SA



Tampering with service connection (incl meter)	 Affordability compounded by escalating tariff's - social Sense of entitlement Opportunism
Metering Problems	 Meters / peripheral metering infrastructure (e.g. CT's) not functioning Meter programming errors
Technical Losses	 Normal energy dissipation in electricity distribution Overloaded networks Ageing networks
Copper /Cable Theft	 Opportunism Greed - Crime Social



Rand 7.5 billion

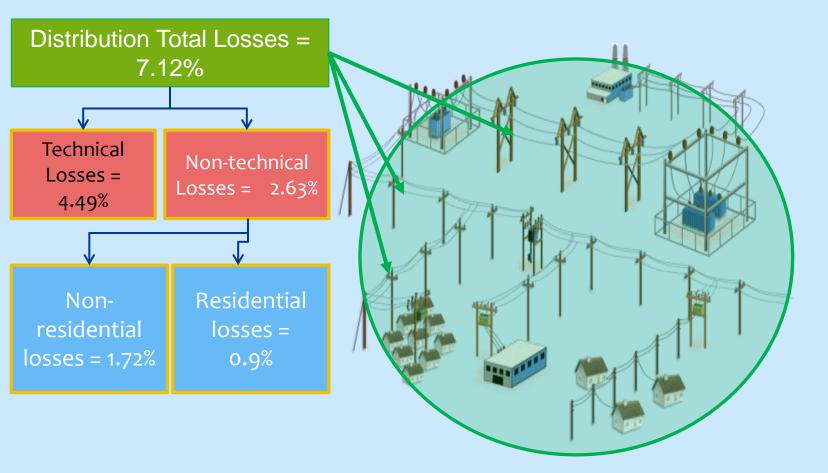
South Africa's electricity theft estimate per annum



Revenue and energy loss suffered due to electricity theft (Eskom, South Africa's power utility)

Typical SA Utility (ESKOM)







NERSA regards 10% losses as acceptable!



Tampering with service connection

(incl meter)

- Affordability compounded by escalating tariff's social
- Sense of entitlement
- Opportunism
- Converge to new technology
 - Split metering, AMI, etc.
- Free monthly allocation of energy
- Subsidized tariffs for poor
- Accelerate electrification
- Issue fines and disconnect
- Customer Education

Metering evolution





Securing services







Illegal connections











Illegal connections







Metering Problems

- Meters / peripheral metering infrastructure (e.g. CT's) not functioning
- Meter programming errors
- License conditions requires mandatory audits
- Metering staff must be accredited
- Utilities typically outsource this
- Cost recovered for 3 years prior on discovery of loss

Technical Losses

- Normal energy dissipation in electricity distribution
- Overloaded networks
- Ageing networks
- Power factor correction
- Invest in low loss infrastructure
- Tariffs includes reactive power charges
- Design networks optimally



Copper /Cable Theft

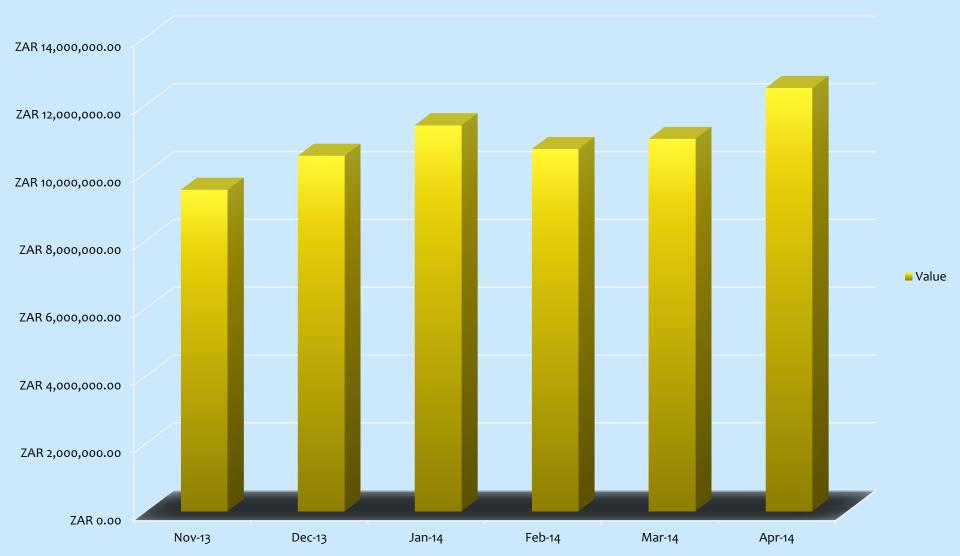
- Opportunism
- Greed Crime
- Social
- Introduce technology
 - Cable guard
 - Motion detection
- Introduce legislation
 - Second hand goods act
 - Restriction on export
- Security and covert surveilance



Copper theft Barometer







Cable/Copper Theft







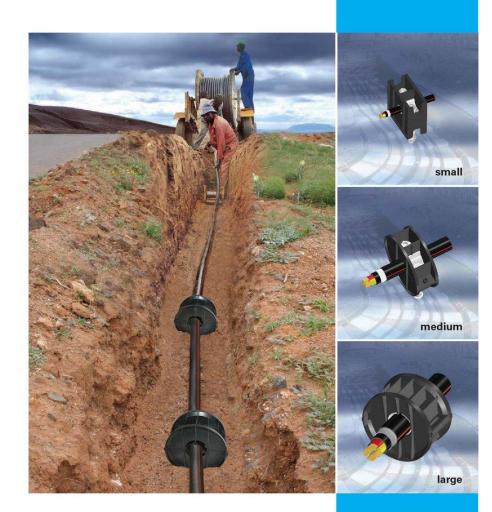




Cable/Copper Theft technology



CableGuard™ The cable theft protection system



Our environment



- Customers do NOT have a choice of metering... it is seen as a technology,
- We get access to property at ALL reasonable times, but at ANY TIME in emergencies,
- We remove service connections after 3rd tamper,
- Marijuana growth unheard of,
- Fraud as a form of loss not common,
- 30 days payment common

The case of UMEME, Uganda



- Experienced total losses of 38% in 2009 and reduced it to 24.3% by 2013
- 1% point = us\$ 3.5M
- Regulatory target for 2018 is 14% loss and 99% collection rate.
- Embarked on a vigorous RP strategy
 - Introduced technology
 - Arial bundle conductor
 - Split prepayment meters

The case of UMEME, Uganda



- concentrated on HLF's which, as a group, attract 53.4% losses
- Their approach;
 - Retrofit all LV networks with ABC
 - Retrofit all residential units with split prepayment meters
 - Extend MV network, shorten LV spans and distribute load
 - Reinstall all meter installations for large power uses and monitor consumption

The case of UMEME, Uganda

- Results on one HLF (Natete feeder)
 - Losses before = 56%
 - Losses after = 19.1%
- Project duration
- Project cost
- Additional income

= 12 months = US\$2.3 =US\$1.52



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KNYSNA Municipality Munisipaliteit uMasipala

Thank you

