
Submission to National Competition Council on the application for certification of the South Australian Ports Access Regime

Qube Ports Pty Ltd

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1 Executive Summary

Qube strongly opposes recertification

- 1 The South Australian Government (**SA Government**) has filed an application under section 44NA(2) of the CCA with the National Competition Council (**NCC**) for an extension of the certification of the South Australian Ports access regime for a period of 10 years on the basis that the SA Government submits that it is an “effective access regime” having regard to the principles in section 44M of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA)*.
- 2 Qube Ports Pty Ltd (**Qube**) is a subsidiary of Qube Holdings Limited (**Qube Holdings**), which is the largest integrated provider of import and export logistics services. Qube operates across all aspects of the port supply chain and has been active at South Australian ports since 2006 (and, prior to that time, had operated in South Australia as P&O Ports Limited).
- 3 Qube welcomes this opportunity to participate in the NCC’s consultation process.
- 4 Qube strongly opposes the SA Government’s application. The South Australian port access regime, as set out in Part 3 of the *Maritime Services (Access) Act 2000 (SA) (MSA Act)*, is a quintessential example of failure by a state government to adequately regulate privatised port infrastructure. The South Australian port access regime, on its terms and based on the day to day commercial experiences of port stakeholders such as Qube over the last decade, has proven to be one of worst and least effective in Australia.
- 5 All available evidence demonstrates that it fails to satisfy either the objective of Part IIIA or the principles in section 44M of the CCA. The terms of the regime are also inconsistent with the minimum requirements for an effective access regime identified by the NCC in its Certification Guidelines.
- 6 Qube notes that the South Australian ports access regime has not materially changed in a decade. This is despite substantial changes in the scope of the activities of Flinders Ports, the South Australian port supply chain, and market expectations of port access requirements since the NCC last looked at the regime in 2011.
- 7 Since 2011, the Flinders Group has significantly expanded its operations into related (and contestable) market activities, as well as further integrating its own internal reporting and lines of responsibility. Flinders Group now operates the following downstream business divisions, operating in contestable markets:
 - Flinders Logistics (commenced operations in 2012), which provides downstream logistics and stevedoring services, focussing on mineral resources and oil and gas sectors in Australia.
 - Flinders Warehousing and Distribution (established in 2019), which is a subsidiary of Flinders Logistics and provides warehousing and distribution services.
 - Flinders Adelaide Container Terminal (commenced operations in 2012), which is the only container terminal facility in South Australia and provides both stevedoring and terminal management services to international shipping lines.
- 8 The Flinders Group is, simply, the most diversified and vertically integrated port operator in Australia.

- 9 Remarkably, however, Flinders Group itself operates with a highly integrated internal structure (including shared responsibilities across monopoly and contestable activities) and in a manner unconstrained by the MSA Act and in the absence of any ring fencing or regulated confidentiality requirements.
- 10 The South Australian port access regime, as set out in the MSA Act:
- does not require or provide for open and non-discriminatory access to South Australian ports;
 - fails to provide any form of structural or functional ring fencing of staff or roles – and therefore fails to address the ability and incentive of the Flinders Group to favour its own downstream operations over those of competitors;
 - offers no level of protection for competitively sensitive information obtained by Flinders Ports through its operation of all South Australian ports;
 - does not provide any meaningful public or independent audit or reporting mechanisms to ensure non-discrimination;
 - does not provide a workable dispute resolution process in relation to discriminatory pricing and non-price issues; and
 - does not establish any operational or service performance standards or reporting, or otherwise regulate the non-discriminatory provision of services at South Australian ports.
- 11 The regime is, frankly, inadequate and does not meet even the most basic requirements of an “effective access regime”, having regard to the clause 6 principles set out in the CPA or the objects in section 44A of Part IIIA of the CCA.¹
- 12 Qube’s day to day commercial experience when seeking to compete with the Flinders Group, and to operate within South Australian ports, provides direct evidence of the failure of the regime to protect and promote competition in the South Australian port supply chain. Those experiences are detailed in **Confidential Appendix A** to this submission.
- 13 Whilst the state regulator, ESCOSA, has undertaken two reviews of the regime (in 2012 and 2017), it has abjectly failed to address or even acknowledge the creeping vertical expansion within Flinders Group’s business activities and within its organisational structure. This “regulatory capture” is now leading to significant and adverse outcomes for competition in South Australian ports.
- 14 Qube submits that substantive amendments would be required to the MSA Act in order for it to meet the basic requirements of an “effective access regime”, having regard to the clause 6 principles set out in the CPA or the objects in section 44A of Part IIIA of the CCA.
- 15 Absent those amendments, the NCC does not have any reasonable basis to recommend to the Commonwealth Minister any recertification of the South Australian port access regime.

¹ Section 44M(4)(aa) of the CCA.

Confidentiality

- 16 This submission contains information that is confidential to Qube Ports Pty Ltd. All of this confidential information is contained in **Confidential Appendix A**.
- 17 Qube would also welcome the opportunity to meet with the NCC to discuss its concerns and to share its experiences with the many and substantial inadequacies of the South Australian port access regime.

2 Background to the Flinders Ports access regime

2.1 Qube Ports

- 18 This submission is made by Qube Ports Pty Ltd (**Qube**).
- 19 Qube is a subsidiary of Qube Holdings Limited (**Qube Holdings**), which is Australia's largest integrated provider of import and export logistics services and is comprised of three operating divisions: Qube Ports, Qube Bulk and Qube Logistics. It has been publicly listed on the Australian Securities Exchange since 2011. Qube operates the ports and logistics divisions in South Australia.
- 20 **Qube Ports** is a major integrated port solutions provider in Australia with bulk and general handling facilities in over 40 Australian, New Zealand and South East Asian ports.² In Australia, its operations consist of on-wharf and port precinct facilities in all Australian capital city ports and both dry bulk materials and general cargo facilities in a further 24 regional port locations. Qube Ports provides port and facility development, vessel management, warehouse and distribution, stevedoring services, and cargo handling for general cargo and dry bulk commodities for both import and export supply chains.³
- 21 **Qube Logistics** operates across 48 sites nationally, covering over 210 hectares. Qube Logistics provides complete logistics services incorporating road and rail transport, warehousing and distribution, container parks and related services, intermodal logistics hubs including rail terminals and global services incorporating procurement, freight forwarding, import and export services.⁴
- 22 Qube Holdings was formed by a group of senior executives from two Australian stevedores, Patrick Corporation Limited (**Patrick**) and P&O Ports. There were various entities and transactions which preceded the formation of Qube Holdings. At a very high-level, two of Dubai Port World (**DP World**)'s logistics businesses in Australia (namely, its P&O Automotive and General Stevedoring (**POAGS**) and P&O Trans Australia (**POTA**) businesses) became Qube Logistics Limited and subsequently Qube Holdings in September 2011. As a consequence of the history of Qube Holdings' predecessors, many of the Qube Holdings personnel and management team have been involved in the business which is now Qube Holdings from well before its formation, through former roles with POAGS and POTA.
- 23 Qube's extensive history and experience in logistics and stevedoring services across a range of ports in Australia means that it is well positioned to understand the potential

² For a link to an interactive map of Qube's port and logistics service locations, please see: <https://qube.com.au/about/locations/>.

³ Qube Holdings website, Qube Ports, available at: <https://qube.com.au/ports/>.

⁴ Qube Holdings website, Qube Logistics, available at: <https://qube.com.au/logistics/>.

competitive impacts a vertically integrated and privatised port authority can have on the provision of downstream services at ports.

- 24 Most recently, Qube settled substantial litigation under section 46 of the CCA which Qube had brought against the Port of Newcastle and arising from conduct related to access to bulk stevedoring infrastructure at that port.⁵
- 25 Relevantly, for the purpose of the current application, Qube has operated at the Port of Adelaide since 2006 and the business has over 150 years of Australian port services experience. Prior to 2006, it had operated in South Australia as P&O Ports Limited.

2.2 History of the access regime

- 26 The history of the Flinders Group and the timing of its incremental vertical integration into downstream markets at the South Australian ports is relevant to the NCC's consideration of the SA Government's request for re-certification of Flinders Ports.
- 27 Flinders Ports Limited (**Flinders Ports**) was established in 2001 and formed part of the acquisition of seven ports by the Flinders Ports consortium.⁶ As part of this ports privatisation by the SA Government, in addition to the port infrastructure, Flinders Ports acquired a 99-year land lease and port operating licence for Port Adelaide and six regional ports – Port Lincoln, Port Giles, Klein Point, Thevenard, Wallaroo and Point Pirie.
- 28 Of these ports, Port Adelaide is the most significant and accounts for the majority of cargo handled in South Australia.⁷

Figure 1 – Flinders Ports operations in South Australia⁸



⁵ The case was *Qube Ports Pty Ltd v Port of Newcastle Operations Pty Limited* NSD1905/2019. The case file is available at: <https://www.comcourts.gov.au/file/Federal/P/NSD1905/2019/actions>.

⁶ Flinders Ports became part of the Flinders Port Holdings Group in 2007.

⁷ According to the SA Government's application for the extension of certification (Table 3, p.20), in 2019/20 Port Adelaide had an annual throughput of 13,338,000 tonnes, which comprised 68% of all throughput at proclaimed South Australian Ports in that year.

⁸ Map extracted from Flinders Port's website at: <https://www.flindersports.com.au/about/overview/>.

- 29 The legislative framework for the privatisation of the South Australian Ports Corporation and the subsequent port access and management regime was passed by the South Australian Parliament in 2000, and comprised of the *South Australian Ports (Disposal of Maritime Assets) Act 2000*; the *Maritime Services (Access) Act 2000 (MSA Act)*; and the *Harbors and Navigation (Control of Harbors) Amendment Act 2000*.
- 30 The MSA Act established the price and access regulation to be applied to the previously State Government owned ports, with ongoing monitoring and control of these aspects being the responsibility of South Australia's independent economic regulator, the Essential Services Commission of South Australia (**ESCOSA**).
- 31 In April 2007, the Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**) amended the *Competition Principles Agreement (CPA)* with an aim to achieve a simpler and more consistent national approach to the economic regulation of significant infrastructure in Australia.⁹ The agreed implementation plan committed the South Australian Government to review the ports access regime and amend it to ensure compliance with the CPA principles, after which it would seek certification under the *Trade Practices Act 1974 (TPA)* (now the CCA).
- 32 Consistent with COAG's requirements, ESCOSA conducted a review of ports pricing and access in 2007 to determine CPA compliance, which resulted in the *Maritime Services (Access) (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2009* being passed enacting ESCOSA's recommendations from the review,¹⁰ and on 10 October 2020, the Premier of South Australia made an application under section 44M(2) of the TPA for certification of the South Australian Ports access regime.¹¹
- 33 On 10 March 2011, the NCC recommended to the Treasurer that the South Australian Ports access regime be certified for a period of 10 years.¹² A decision was made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer to certify the access regime on 9 May 2011.¹³
- 34 Since its certification in 2011, the MSA Act has been reviewed by ESCOSA twice (2012 and 2017), with ESCOSA determining in each instance that the access regime, in its then current form, was adequate and should continue for a further five years.¹⁴ As a consequence, the MSA Act has only been amended once in ten years and that amendment was not substantive.¹⁵

2.3 Competition in the South Australian port supply chain

- 35 The South Australian ports see a diversity of freight imported and exported on a daily basis, including grains and seeds, limestone, petroleum products, motor vehicles, metals

⁹ Competition Principles Agreement (amended 13 April 2007), available at: <https://www.coag.gov.au/about-coag/agreements/competition-principles-agreement>.

¹⁰ ESCOSA's Ports Pricing and Access Review 2007, released 12 February 2007, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/projects-and-publications/projects/ports/ports-pricing-and-access-review-2007>.

¹¹ South Australian Government's application for certification of the South Australian ports access regime dated 22 January 2021, available at: https://ncc.gov.au/application/application_for_certification_of_the_south_australian_ports_access_regime/1.

¹² Final recommendation by the NCC dated 10 March 2011, available at: https://ncc.gov.au/application/application_for_certification_of_the_south_australian_ports_access_regime/5.

¹³ Decision on effectiveness of access regime under section 44N, dated 9 May 2011, available at: <https://ncc.gov.au/images/uploads/CEPoSaMD-001.pdf>.

¹⁴ ESCOSA's 2012 Ports Access and Pricing Review, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/projects-and-publications/projects/ports/ports-pricing-and-access-review-2012>; and ESCOSA's 2017 Ports Access and Pricing Review, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/projects-and-publications/projects/ports/ports-pricing-and-access-review-2017>.

¹⁵ The amendment was to section 43(3) of the MSA Act, enacted under the *Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Simplify) Act 2019*. The amendment altered the requirement for ESCOSA to notify the public of its periodic review in a newspaper, replacing the requirement with a requirement to notify the public of its periodic review in a manner and form determined by the Commission to be the most appropriate in the circumstances.

and scrap metal, cement and cement clinker, fertilisers, agricultural commodities, iron-ore, iron and steel, general cargo, mineral sands, mineral concentrates and containers.

- 36 Competition for the provision of downstream services to the companies importing and exporting freight involves a variety of service providers, including at least the following:
- **Qube**, which provides logistics and stevedoring services at Port Adelaide and Port Lincoln, and bulk cargo handling at Whyalla;¹⁶
 - **Flinders Logistics**, which provides logistics and stevedoring services at Port Adelaide; and coal, lead concentrate and acids loading, and logistics and stevedoring services at Point Pirie;¹⁷
 - **Linx Cargo Care Group**, which provides logistics and stevedoring services at Port Adelaide;¹⁸
 - **Viterra Wharf Services**, which provides grain loading services at Port Adelaide, Port Lincoln, Port Giles and Wallaroo; and grain and mineral sands loading at Thevenard;¹⁹
 - **Stevens Bulk Services**, which provides equipment and bulk cargo handling at Port Adelaide;²⁰
 - **Adelaide Brighton Cement**, which provides limestone loading services at Klein Port.²¹
- 37 Of the South Australian ports, Port Adelaide accounts for the majority of throughput and sees the most competition for the provision of downstream services. Each of the above downstream service providers (except for Adelaide Brighton Cement) competes fiercely for work from customers importing and exporting from the port. These providers compete for access to a limited number of common user berths - berths 18-20 and also berth 29.²²
- 38 Qube understands that Flinders Logistics share of the market has grown quickly once it entered this vertically related market.

3 Material changes since certification in 2011

- 39 Qube submits that the relevant market environment, and commercial context, has changed substantially since the NCC last considered the adequacy of the South Australian ports access regime in 2011.
- 40 Since that time, the single private operator of all South Australian ports (Flinders Group) has become the most vertically integrated port supply chain operator in Australia – and has structured itself commercially in a highly integrated fashion. The anti-competitive effects of this are now being felt throughout the port supply chain in South Australia.

¹⁶ Further information on Qube Holdings Group website, available at: <https://qube.com.au/>.

¹⁷ Further information on Flinders Logistics website, available at: <https://www.flinderslogistics.com.au/>.

¹⁸ Further information on Linx Cargo Care Group website, available at: <https://linxcc.com.au/>.

¹⁹ Further information on Viterra Wharf Services website, available at: <https://viterra.com.au/>.

²⁰ Further information on Stevens Bulk Services website, available at: <http://www.stevensbulk.com.au/>.

²¹ Further information on Adelaide Brighton Cement website, available at: <http://www.adelaidebrighton.com.au/>.

²² Qube and Linx also operate out of berths 2-4. Viterra only operates out of berths 7-8 and 27.

41 Unfortunately, the industry recognises that the South Australian ports access regime, and ESCOSA as its regulator, have proven inadequate to regulate or respond to these developments.

42 Relevant developments for the NCC to consider include:

- the rapid and substantial expansion in activities by the Flinders Group since 2011, to a point where they are now involved in almost all aspects of the port supply chain in South Australia on a tightly integrated commercial basis;
- the absence of any meaningful structural or functional separation of role and activities within Flinders Group – and, to the contrary, the recent trend within Flinders Group to increase the level of integration across monopoly and contestable activities;
- the impact that Flinders Group’s vertically integrated operations are having on day to day competition in markets, including stevedoring, container services and logistics (amongst others); and
- the history and wider experience of anti-competitive conduct by privatised port operators over the last decade, and the absence of effective state-based regulation, which has been publicly acknowledged by the ACCC and has resulted in Qube itself taking substantial private litigation under section 46 of the CCA.

43 Each of these is discussed below.

44 Against this backdrop of change (both within South Australia and nationally), the state regulator, ESCOSA, has conducted two reviews of the South Australian port access regime (in 2012 and 2017) but has failed on either occasion to address the impacts of creeping integration within the South Australian ports supply chain. As a consequence, the regime has remained virtually untouched over the last decade.

45 It is therefore critical that competitors in port-related markets in South Australia obtain access to declaration under Part IIIA of the CCA in order to give them scope to seek robust oversight of access terms by the ACCC. As the NCC is aware, while the effectiveness of Part IIIA has been criticised at times in relation to non-vertically integrated ports, Part IIIA should be suited to addressing the kind of immediate and substantial anti-competitive outcomes being experienced by Qube and others at South Australian ports as a result of the integration of the Flinders Group and which is simply not addressed by the South Australian ports access regime or ESCOSA.

3.1 Vertical expansion and integration of Flinders Group since 2011

46 Since 2011, following the initial certification process undertaken by the NCC, the Flinders Group has significantly expanded its operations into related (and contestable) market activities, as well as further integrating its own reporting and lines of responsibility, as follows:

- **Flinders Logistics commenced operations in 2012:** Flinders Logistics is Flinders Group’s downstream logistics and stevedoring subsidiary, which provides logistics and stevedoring services, focussing on mineral resources and oil and gas sectors in Australia.

Services include bulk exports / imports, container services, equipment investment, general cargo exports / imports, multi-modal logistics operations, storage and warehousing, and supply chain consultancy.²³

Flinders Logistics has grown its presence in downstream services at the South Australian Ports and is now one of the largest providers of logistics and stevedoring services at the South Australian ports.

- **Flinders Adelaide Container Terminal commenced operations in 2012:** Flinders Adelaide Contained Terminal is the only container terminal facility in South Australia.

This subsidiary provides both stevedoring and terminal management services to international shipping lines. In 2012, Flinders Group acquired 60% of Adelaide Container Terminal from DP World – so that Flinders Group now wholly owns and operates the terminal.²⁴

- **Flinders Warehousing and Distribution was established in 2019:** Flinders Logistics significantly increased its downstream presence in 2019 with the establishment of a further subsidiary supplying warehousing and distribution services, Flinders Warehousing and Distribution.

This subsidiary offers services such as container pack / unpack, storage, distribution and additional supply chain services.²⁵

47 The Flinders Group therefore comprises three divisions: Flinders Ports, Flinders Logistics (of which Flinders Warehousing and Distribution is a subsidiary) and Flinders Adelaide Container Terminal and competes across almost all dimensions of the port supply chain in South Australia.²⁶

48 This makes Flinders Group the most diverse and vertically integrated operator of any privatised port in Australia – operating across terminals, empty container servicing and storage, stevedoring (bulk, container and other), warehousing, and logistics.

49 At the same time, Qube understands that there has also been a consolidation of reporting lines and responsibilities within Flinders Group, such that individual employees represent the interests of (and it might be expected are remunerated based on the performance of) both Flinders Ports in its capacity as port owner and operator and Flinders Logistics, in its capacity as a competitive service provider in downstream markets.

3.2 ESCOSA reviews cannot be expected to deliver necessary reform

50 The fact that increased vertical integration of the Flinders Group could occur over the last decade without any controls across the supply chain and internally, raises serious questions about whether the access regime was ever fit of purpose or effective.

51 In any event, given current market circumstances, the regime is clearly inadequate and for the reasons set out in section 5 below, Qube submits that the MSA Act is certainly not an “effective access regime”.

²³ Flinders Logistics website, available at: <https://www.flinderslogistics.com.au/about/overview/>.

²⁴ Flinders Adelaide Container Terminal website, available at: <https://www.flindersadelaidecontainerterminal.com.au/>.

²⁵ Flinders Warehousing & Distribution website, available at: <https://www.flindersfwd.com.au/about/>.

²⁶ Flinders Port Holdings Group website, available at: <https://www.flindersfwd.com.au/about/>.

52 Since its certification in 2011, the MSA Act has been reviewed by ESCOSA twice (2012 and 2017), with ESCOSA determining in each instance that the regime, in its current form, was adequate and should continue for a further five years.²⁷ As a consequence, the MSA Act has only been amended once in ten years and that amendment was not substantive.²⁸

53 Qube submits that ESCOSA's periodic review of the regime has failed to address the creeping vertical expansion within Flinders Group's business activities, and within its own organisational structure. Unfortunately, it appears that the regulator in this case has been "captured" by the interests of Flinders Group.

3.3 The failure and inadequacy of state regulation of privatised ports in Australia

54 ACCC Chairman, Rod Sims, amongst others, has been outspoken regarding the inadequacy of state regulation of privatised port assets. As recently as 21 October 2020, Mr Sims speaking at the National Press Club stated:²⁹

"... More concerning, however, is that there is currently no or little regulation of monopoly privately-owned ports. When these were government-owned political pressure on Ministers kept prices reasonable. But the ports were sold, usually with no control over their pricing in order to maximise the proceeds of sale. The resulting unfettered market power of some ports is costing our nation dearly" (emphasis added).

55 These concerns are not isolated. The failure of state regulation of ports has been noted by a national coalition of peak transport and logistics groups, who have called on the State and Federal Governments to act on concerns of the monopoly powers of privately-owned ports.³⁰

56 State regulators themselves acknowledge the concern – and accept that the potential for anti-competitive outcomes associated with the exercise of port operators' market power is neither fanciful nor theoretical. On 14 October 2020, the Victorian Essential Services Commission (**ESC**) released its final report on the Port of Melbourne market rent inquiry 2020, which recognised the failure in the regulation of the Port of Melbourne following privatisation finding that the Port of Melbourne has power in setting and reviewing rents and that while its power is not unconstrained, the Port of Melbourne retains a significant degree of control in relation to setting and reviewing rents and that it had acted to use that market power.³¹

57 Other experiences over the last decade further underscore the challenges that have been identified with privatised port operations and market power:

²⁷ ESCOSA's 2012 Ports Access and Pricing Review, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/projects-and-publications/projects/ports/ports-pricing-and-access-review-2012>; and ESCOSA's 2017 Ports Access and Pricing Review, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/projects-and-publications/projects/ports/ports-pricing-and-access-review-2017>.

²⁸ The amendment was to section 43(3) of the MSA Act, enacted under the *Statutes Amendment and Repeal (Simplify) Act 2019*. The amendment altered the requirement for ESCOSA to notify the public of its periodic review in a newspaper, replacing the requirement with a requirement to notify the public of its periodic review in a manner and form determined by the Commission to be the most appropriate in the circumstances.

²⁹ ACCC Speech by Rod Sims, 'Tackling market power in the COVID-19 era', given at the National Press Conference in Canberra on 21 October 2020, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/speech/tackling-market-power-in-the-covid-19-era>.

³⁰ Australian Trucking Association press release, 'Transport and Logistics Groups support ACCC concerns on monopoly of privately owned ports', dated 23 October 2020, available at: <https://www.truck.net.au/media/media-releases/transport-and-logistics-groups-support-acc-concerns-monopoly-privately-owned>.

³¹ Essential Services Commission, Final Report, Port of Melbourne market rent inquiry 2020, released on 14 October 2020, available at: <https://www.esc.vic.gov.au/transport/port-melbourne/port-melbourne-reviews/port-melbourne-market-rent-inquiry-2020>.

- the ACCC has, on two occasions (2015 and 2016) required the privatised operators of automotive and 'roll on, roll off (**RoRo**)' port terminals to provide the ACCC with court enforceable s87B undertakings included extensive provisions relating to open access, ring fencing mechanisms, dispute resolution (for both price and non-price disputes) and compliance oversight through regular audits;³²
- in December 2018, the ACCC instituted proceedings against NSW Ports Operations Hold Co Pty Ltd (**NSW Ports**) and its subsidiaries for making agreements with the State of New South Wales as part of the privatisation of those ports that the ACCC alleges had an anti-competitive purpose and effect;³³
- on 19 November 2019, Qube instituted private proceedings against the Port of Newcastle (**PON**), for alleged misuse of market power associated with the vertically integrated operation of, and access to, bulk stevedoring berths at that port;³⁴ and
- on 9 December 2019, the ACCC instituted proceedings in the Federal Court against Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd (**TasPorts**) for alleged misuse of market power. The ACCC alleges that TasPorts, which owns all but one port in Northern Tasmania, sought to stop a new entrant, Engage Marine Tasmania Pty Ltd (**Engage Marine**), from competing effectively with TasPorts' marine pilotage and towage businesses, with the purpose, effect and likely effect of substantially lessening competition.³⁵

- 58 The practical experiences of Qube and other stakeholders at South Australian ports provide further practical case studies in how poor state regulated port access leads to anti-competitive outcomes. These are discussed further at **Confidential Appendix A**.
- 59 Qube submits that the NCC's review of the certification application, and any assessment of the CPA principles, must have regard to regulatory experience over the last decade at privatised Australian ports and the important lessons that this history offers of the need to ensure a certified port regime provides real, transparent and effective protection against discriminatory conduct – backed by robust ring fencing, audit, reporting and price and non-price oversight and dispute processes.
- 60 Indeed, at the same time as the NCC is considering the application by the SA Government for recertification of the MSA Act, the NCC is also considering a certification application for the access regime applicable under the QCA Act to the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (**DBCT**).³⁶ While DBCT is *not* vertically integrated (unlike Flinders Group), its access undertaking (and standard access agreement) together run to several hundred pages and provide substantial protections for access seekers and access holders. The comparison between the DBCT regime and the 11-page South Australian ports access regime set out in Part 3 of the MSA Act (most of which is taken up with procedural issues) could not be more stark.

³² ACCC Media release, 'ACCC will not oppose VQIRT's proposed acquisition of lease to operate automotive terminal at Port of Fremantle', dated 2 April 2015, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-will-not-oppose-vqirt%E2%80%99s-proposed-acquisition-of-lease-to-operate-automotive-terminal-at-port-of-fremantle>; ACCC Announcement, 'ACCC will not oppose Qube acquisition of AAT', dated 26 November 2016, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-will-not-oppose-qube-acquisition-of-aat>.

³³ ACCC Announcement, 'ACCC takes action against NSW Ports', dated 10 December 2018, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-takes-action-against-nsw-ports>.

³⁴ AFR Article, 'Newcastle's port faces rare monopoly lawsuit', available at: <https://www.afr.com/companies/infrastructure/newcastle-s-port-faces-rare-monopoly-lawsuit-20191124-p53dl9>.

³⁵ ACCC Announcement, 'Action against TasPorts for alleged misuse of market power', dated 9 December 2019, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/action-against-tasports-for-alleged-misuse-of-market-power>.

³⁶ See <https://ncc.gov.au/index.php/application/application-for-certification-of-the-dalrymple-bay-coal-terminal-access-regime>.

4 Requirements for re-certification of the current access regime

- 61 Re-certification requires the NCC to make a recommendation to the Commonwealth Minister that the South Australian Ports access regime is an “effective access regime”.³⁷
- 62 The CCA does not define an “effective access regime”, but directs the NCC to assess whether the regime is an effective regime by having regard to:
- the clause 6 principles set out in the CPA;³⁸ and
 - the objects set out in section 44A of Part IIIA of the CCA.³⁹
- 63 During the course of its assessment, the NCC is required to treat each of the clause 6 principles as having the status of a guideline rather than a binding rule.⁴⁰
- 64 The application must demonstrate how each of the clause 6 principles is addressed in relation to the services covered by the access regime and how the access regime promotes the objects of Part IIIA. The NCC Certification Guidelines state that supporting evidence should be provided wherever possible.⁴¹ Qube submits that the SA Government’s application fails to provide sufficient evidence in support of certification. In many instances, the SA Government relies almost solely on the fact that the NCC has previously been satisfied that the access regime complies with the clause 6 requirements, without providing evidence of the effectiveness of the operation of the regime over the past 10 years, nor any acknowledgement that any substantial changes have occurred in the market that might impact upon the NCC’s assessment.
- 65 Accordingly, Qube sets out in detail in section 4.6 what it submits is necessary in order for the NCC to recommend that the South Australian ports access regime be considered an “effective access regime”.

4.1 Object of Part IIIA

- 66 Section 44AA provides that the objects of Part IIIA are to:
- “(a) promote the economically efficient operation of, use of and investment in the infrastructure by which services are provided, thereby promoting effective competition in upstream and downstream markets; and*
- (b) provide a framework and guiding principles to encourage a consistent approach to access regulation in each industry” (emphasis added).*
- 67 This section is mirrored in clause 6(5)(a) of the CPA, which requires that access regimes incorporate object clauses that promote the economically efficient use of, operation and investment in, significant infrastructure thereby promoting effective competition in upstream or downstream markets.⁴²
- 68 Both the objects of Part IIIA and clause 6(5)(a) of the CPA provide a clear overarching guiding principle to assessing the requirements of an access regime. The effectiveness

³⁷ Sections 44NA(4) and (5) of the CCA.

³⁸ Section 44M(4) of the CCA.

³⁹ Section 44M(4)(aa) of the CCA.

⁴⁰ Section 44DA of the CCA.

⁴¹ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 2.3, available at: https://ncc.gov.au/images/uploads/Certification_Guide_2017.pdf.

⁴² Clause 6(5)(a) of the CPA.

of that regime must be measured against its adequacy in promoting effective competition in upstream or downstream markets.

4.2 CPA clause 6(4)(m): Hindering access

A State or Territory access regime should incorporate the following principles ... [t]he owner or user of a service shall not engage in conduct for the purpose of hindering access to that service by another person.

- 69 Clause 6(4)(m) requires that an effective access regime prohibits conduct for the purpose of hindering access. This principle applies both to existing users and facility owners.⁴³ The NCC Certification Guidelines state:⁴⁴

“In the case of vertically integrated service providers, access may be hindered where the service provider unfairly provides favourable terms of access to an affiliated entity. For example, a vertically integrated rail track operator that provides track priority and the most favourable track use timetabling to its own above track operator may effectively hinder access to the rail track by other above track operators. An access regime that does not prevent such conduct would be inconsistent with clause 6(4)(m).”

- 70 The NCC Certification Guidelines recognise that, where vertical integration issues arise, ringfencing provisions may need to be supported by competitive neutrality provisions to assure access seekers that the service provider will not discriminate against them.⁴⁵

- 71 The NCC Certification Guidelines goes on the state:⁴⁶

“Concerns can arise because certain participants enjoy advantages (cost or otherwise) over others for reasons not related to competitive behaviour. If the advantages favour less efficient businesses it can lead to resource allocation distortions. Competitive neutrality refers to policies aimed at removing such distortions. In the context of access, competitive neutrality typically refers to neutralising competitive advantages enjoyed by a particular infrastructure user because it is affiliated with the infrastructure owner. This process can be distinguished from the competitive neutrality principles set out in clause 3 of the CPA, which relate to competitive advantages arising from public ownership of significant businesses.

Prohibition of anti competitive price discrimination between affiliated users and third party access seekers operating in the same market is an example of the application of competitive neutrality in an access regime. In the Queensland rail access regime, for example, there are express prohibitions on unfair differentiation, both during access negotiations and in the provision of access for users of declared services. (The provider of the rail network services subject to the Queensland rail access regime also provides rail haulage services in competition with access seekers.) Together with other mechanisms in the regime, this provides an appropriate level of comfort that a vertically integrated service provider will be prevented from treating its related businesses more favourable than those of its competitors.”

⁴³ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.68.

⁴⁴ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.69.

⁴⁵ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.70.

⁴⁶ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.70 and 5.71.

72 It is clear that, in circumstances where the access provider is vertically integrated in downstream services, mere inclusion of a provision that mirrors the requirement under clause 6(4)(m) of the CPA will not be sufficient to constrain the access provider's behaviour in a meaningful way, and that a more interventionist approach will be required in order to prevent discrimination by the access provider against third parties.

73 Qube submits that, in the context of the increased vertical integration of Flinders Ports (described in section 3.1), the NCC should not find that the current access regime meets the principle in clause 6(4)(m) unless the prohibition on conduct is properly supported by more specific and concrete provisions. This is discussed in more detail below.⁴⁷

4.3 CPA clause 6(4)(n): Accounting arrangements

A State or Territory access regime should incorporate the following principles ... [s]eparate accounting arrangements should be required for the elements of a business which are covered by the access regime.

74 Under clause 6(4)(n), an effective access regime should impose separate accounting arrangements on service providers for the elements of the business covered by the regime.⁴⁸ That is, facility owners must make available financial information that focuses exclusively on the elements of their business subject to the regime.⁴⁹

75 The NCC Certification Guidelines state:⁵⁰

"The availability of relevant accounting information is necessary for access seekers and regulatory bodies (including dispute resolution bodies) to assess the terms and conditions of access. Separate accounting also helps to address the potential for anti-competitive behaviour such as using cross-subsidies between covered and uncovered services as a means for disguising monopoly pricing."

76 The NCC states that, to satisfy clause 6(4)(n), an effective access regime should include provisions that require a facility owner to at least:⁵¹

- maintain a separate set of accounts for each service that is the subject of an access regime;
- maintain a separate consolidated set of accounts for all of the activities undertaken by the facility owner; and
- allocate any costs that are shared across multiple services in an appropriate manner.

77 However, the NCC also recognises that, in certain circumstances, accounting separation alone may not be adequate to deter anti-competitive behaviour and that additional ring-fencing measures may be required.

78 The NCC Certification Guidelines state:⁵²

⁴⁷ Section 44 of the MSA Act mirrors clause 6(4)(m).

⁴⁸ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.72.

⁴⁹ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.72.

⁵⁰ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.73.

⁵¹ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.74.

⁵² NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.75 to 5.77.

“Vertical integration creates opportunities for transfer pricing and preferential treatment of affiliate businesses over third parties. Ring fencing arrangements may be required in some industries, particularly those where a facility owner operates, or has interests in, the same markets as those in which third party access seekers participate.

Ring fencing involves identifying and isolating all aspects of a business that could permit an integrated entity to engage in anti competitive behaviour designed to eliminate competitors or deter potential competitors from entering the market. This includes activities, assets, costs and revenues relating to the monopoly element (or area of the business not subject to strong competitive pressures) of an integrated entity. It also includes potential incentives or practices of a non accounting nature that may result in anti competitive behaviour.

Apart from segregating access related functions from other functions ring fencing arrangements should also include measures to:

- protect confidential information disclosed by an access seeker to the facility owner from improper use and disclosure to affiliated bodies, and*
- establish staffing arrangements between the facility owner and affiliated bodies that avoid conflicts of interest.”*

79 In the presence of entrenched vertical integration (as is the case with Flinders Ports), accounting separation alone is not sufficient to constrain the access provider’s behaviour in a meaningful way, and detailed, transparent and enforceable ring-fencing arrangements are required.⁵³

4.4 Clause 6(4)(a)-(c): Negotiated access

A State or Territory access regime should incorporate the following principles:

(a) Wherever possible third party access to a service provided by means of a facility should be on the basis of terms and conditions agreed between the owner of the facility and the person seeking access.

(b) Where such agreement cannot be reached, Governments should establish a right for persons to negotiate access to a service provided by means of a facility.

(c) Any right to negotiate access should provide for an enforcement process.

80 Clauses 6(4)(a)-(c) establishes negotiated access as the basis for determining the terms and conditions of access. However, the NCC recognises that some regulatory intervention may be warranted to ensure an environment conducive of effective negotiations:⁵⁴

“In some circumstances access seekers may have insufficient information and bargaining power to negotiate with large service providers. Therefore an effective access regime should appropriately address information asymmetries to enable access seekers to enter into meaningful access negotiations. This involves striking a balance between obliging the service provider to disclose sufficient information

⁵³ Section 44 of the MSA Act mirrors clause 6(4)(m).

⁵⁴ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3.

for the access seeker to make informed decisions, while ensuring that the disclosure requirements are not unduly onerous.

Having regard to the objects of Part IIIA, clauses 6(4)(a)-(c), 6(4)(i) and 6(5) can be seen as operating together to require an effective access regime to encourage access outcomes that mirror, as closely as possible, those that would be derived in an effectively competitive market. The Council considers that for an access regime to encourage efficient access outcomes, it must incorporate regulatory processes that are transparent and consultative and are undertaken by a regulatory body that is independent and has the resources it needs to be effective.”

- 81 In circumstances where the access provider is vertically integrated, there is a greater need for access regulation to include sufficient measures to address the ability and commercial incentives of the vertically integrated operator to favour its own downstream entities in order to create an environment conducive of meaningful and balanced access negotiations.
- 82 Qube therefore submits that, where a vertically integrated operator is involved, additional intervention is necessary to meet the requirements under clauses(4)(a)-(c).

4.5 Clause 6(4)(f): Access on different terms

A State or Territory access regime should incorporate the following principles ... [a]ccess to a service for persons seeking access need not be on exactly the same terms and conditions.

- 83 An access regime will be consistent with this clause if it provides for access to be provided on different terms and conditions to different users.⁵⁵ However, in addition to this requirement, the NCC Certification Guidelines state in relation to this clause that:⁵⁶

“[U]nder an effective access regime, a service provider cannot unfairly discriminate between access seekers. An effective access regime must also include provisions consistent with clauses 6(5)(b)(ii) and (iii). Accordingly, in the event of an access dispute resulting in regulated prices, price discrimination will only be allowed where it promotes efficiency (clause 6(5)(b)(ii)) and a vertically integrated service provider will not be able to set terms and conditions of access that favour its own downstream operations (clause 6(5)(b)(iii)). Further, an effective regime must also be consistent with clause 6(4)(m), so that a service provider is prevented from hindering access to the service by imposing unreasonable or discriminatory terms of access” (emphasis added).

- 84 Qube submits that clause(4)(f) requires more than simply permitting an access provider to supply access on different terms and conditions. Compliance with clause 4(f) requires the NCC to consider whether the access regime also contains effective mechanisms to ensure competitive neutrality in the treatment of related entities.

4.6 Requirements of an effective access regime

- 85 The South Australian ports access regime does little more than mirror the generalised language of the CPA principles. If that, of itself, was adequate to ensure an access

⁵⁵ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.8.

⁵⁶ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.9.

regime was effective there would have been no need for the CCA to provide for the NCC to consider the issue and make a recommendation to the Minister.

- 86 The mere inclusion within the South Australian ports access regime of a provision that mirrors the wording of each of the clause 6(4) principles is therefore not a sufficient basis for the NCC to conclude that the principles has been met for the purposes of regarding the access regime as effective under section 44M. Rather, for an access regime to be found to be effective, the CPA principles need to be reflected in a regime with a structure and concrete processes that enable it to be *effective*.
- 87 Simply, the regime needs to work – and, in the case of an application for re-certification, there should be evidence that the regime has been shown to work.
- 88 Qube submits that for the NCC to recommend that a regime is effective, it needs to be satisfied that the manner in which the South Australian ports access regime is framed and applied the CPA principles achieves the objective of:

“promot[ing] the efficient use and operation of, and investment in, significant infrastructure to promote competition in activities in upstream and downstream markets that rely on the use of the infrastructure.”⁵⁷

- 89 The NCC ought to have regard to:
- the nature of the various South Australian port facilities covered by the regime and any related supply chain and/or markets;
 - the degree of vertical integration across the activities of the operator - i.e. the extent to which the operator supplies services in related and contestable markets (and the degree to which this provides an opportunity to leverage market power associated with control of a bottleneck asset);
 - the operational structure of the operator; and
 - in the case of re-certification, any evidence of the past failure of the access regime to adequately constrain the ability of the operator to engage in anticompetitive conduct.
- 90 As discussed in section 3.1, since 2011, a key feature that has developed in the competitive environment in which the South Australian Ports access regime is to operate is the fact that the regulated port operator, Flinders Ports, is now a fully vertically integrated business competing aggressively in downstream markets, including the market for the general and bulk handling of cargo at Port Adelaide, South Australia’s most significant port.
- 91 In the absence of effective constraint, Flinders Ports has both the ability and incentive to engage in conduct that favours its related downstream services to the detriment of other downstream service providers. The ability and incentives for a vertically integrated operator to act in such a way, and the anticompetitive impact of such actions, are well recognised by competition regulators and have become increasingly more observable at privatised ports across Australian in recent times (see section 3.3).
- 92 It is clear from the principles described in sections 4.1 to 4.5, that in order for the South Australian Ports access regime to be an effective access regime for the purposes of section 44M of the CCA, it must include sufficient measures to address the ability and

⁵⁷ NCC Certification Guidelines, paragraph 3.4, available at: https://ncc.gov.au/images/uploads/Certification_Guide_2017.pdf.

commercial incentives of the vertically integrated operator, Flinders Ports, to engage in anti-competitive conduct in downstream markets.

- 93 For the reasons set out in section 5, the current access regime lacks these measures. Qube submits that, in the current circumstances of a vertically integrated port authority, the requirements of clauses 6(5)(a), 6(4)(n), 6(4)(m), 6(4)(f) and 6(4)(a)-(c) require at least the measures described in section 5, below.

5 The SA port access regime is one of the *least* effective in Australia

5.1 What is required for the South Australian ports access regime to be effective?

- 94 An effective ports access regime in South Australia must be framed to reflect and respond to both:
- the extensive monopoly control held by Flinders Group across different monopoly facilities within South Australia (i.e. operation of all of the six South Australian ports and their various and diverse operations); and
 - the extremely high degree of vertical integration across activities of the Flinders Group, which extend across almost all aspects of the port supply chain and are more diverse and integrated than any other private port operator in Australia.
- 95 At a minimum, this requires an effective regime to provide for the following:
- a clear requirement for open and non-discriminatory provision of services, which is overseen appropriately by a regulator and is enforceable directly by port users (and which needs to be defined in detailed and concrete terms in relation to the various services and markets across which Flinders Group operates);
 - non-discrimination must extend across different berths and ports, so that berthing priority, capital investment and day to day operations cannot operate in a manner that allows priority to Flinders Group over competitors;
 - public and non-discriminatory berth allocation rules at all South Australian ports;
 - clear, transparent and appropriately enforceable ring fencing of monopoly port operations from contestable activities – with appropriate mechanisms to protect the security and confidentiality of competitively sensitive information and with appropriate auditing of IT security and information systems;
 - appropriate structural or functional separation of Flinders Group employees – which must address both the risk of shared roles, as well as remuneration structures which provide incentives for staff to discriminate;
 - a public and independent audit and reporting process (overseen by the regulator) to ensure appropriate discipline around compliance with the regime by Flinders Group;
 - a transparent pricing process that ensures cost-orientated and efficient pricing for monopoly services – with a clear dispute process for port users to contest port pricing which appears not to be cost-orientated or which otherwise appears to provide for cross-subsidisation;
 - an accessible and robust process for non-price disputes – which can be accessed quickly and with powers to deliver clear and immediate outcomes for users;

- transparent operational standards and reporting to ensure that Flinders Group does not offer its own downstream businesses (or dedicated or prioritised berths) preferential service quality to other stevedores or other stakeholders; and
- restrictions on Flinders Group making available access to port infrastructure or land for contestable activities (e.g. container servicing etc) without undertaking a transparent and non-discriminatory process.

96 Obligations of this kind have been imposed by the ACCC on terminal operators with narrower and less integrated operations than Flinders Group (e.g. VICT and AAT).⁵⁸ However, the regime in Part 3 of the MSA Act fails to meet even one of these basic elements and is, simply, one of the most inadequate in Australia.

97 Simply, the South Australian ports access regime is inadequate in relation to each of the above requirements.

5.2 Open and non-discriminatory access – generally and with specific reference to activities, ports and berths

98 There is no requirement in the MSA Act for Flinders Ports to supply access to services on an open or non-discriminatory basis. The closest that the regime comes to this standard is a repeated reference to provision of access on “*fair commercial terms*” – which is, itself, a general, inadequate and undefined standard.

99 The approach taken by the MSA Act is unlikely to be appropriate even in the case of a wholly independent port operator but is inadequate in the case of a port operator with the degree of vertical integration across contestable markets held by Flinders Group.

100 Although Flinders Ports has enacted berth scheduling and priority rules in relation to each of the regulated ports, the MSA Act itself does not address nor regulate berth scheduling and priority – despite the fact that this is a critical aspect of any functional port access regime (see, for example, the VICT and AAT undertakings, and the Terminal Regulations applicable at Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal).⁵⁹

101 To be effective, any access regime must directly and clearly address the risk of anti-competitive discrimination in both general and specific terms. The MSA Act does neither.

102 It is little surprise, in this context, that Flinders Group have repeatedly engaged over recent years in conduct that is discriminatory and demonstrates a wilful indifference to concerns raised by Qube in this regard, as a downstream competitor. See **Confidential Appendix A**.

5.3 Structural or functional ring fencing

103 There is no requirement in the MSA Act for any kind of structural or functional ring fencing of Flinders Group staff or operations.

104 At most, the regime provides at a high and inadequate level for ‘segregation of accounts’ related to the provision of regulated services and for different ports. These are limited only to financial accounts and are only required to be produced to ESCOSA. These

⁵⁸ ACCC Media release, ‘ACCC will not oppose VQIRT’s proposed acquisition of lease to operate automotive terminal at Port of Fremantle’, dated 2 April 2015, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-will-not-oppose-vqirt%E2%80%99s-proposed-acquisition-of-lease-to-operate-automotive-terminal-at-port-of-fremantle>; ACCC Announcement, ‘ACCC will not oppose Qube acquisition of AAT’, dated 26 November 2016, available at: <https://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-will-not-oppose-qube-acquisition-of-aat>.

⁵⁹ See footnote 58; also see Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal access undertaking, available at: <https://www.qca.org.au/project/dalrymple-bay-coal-terminal/2017-access-undertaking-process/>.

accounts therefore do not provide any transparency to users regarding cross subsidisation or the efficiency or cost-orientation of pricing for monopoly services.

- 105 There is no requirement for Flinders Group to ring fence staff, functions or roles between regulated and contestable activities. For example, the regime does not deal with:
- conflicts of interest at an employee, CEO or board level;
 - restraints on shared roles, secondments and lines of reporting;
 - remuneration or incentives within the Flinders Group, and which incentivise discriminatory conduct and cross-subsidisation.
- 106 The NCC Certification Guidelines rightly identify that functional and organisational separation may be required in circumstances of vertical integration, along with measures to “*establish staffing arrangements between the facility owner and affiliated bodies that avoid conflicts of interest.*”⁶⁰
- 107 These simply do not exist in South Australia.
- 108 It is again little surprise, therefore, in this context, that Flinders Group have increased the level of integration across their business activities and have led to serious and anti-competitive outcomes. See **Confidential Appendix A**.

5.4 Information security

- 109 No workable access regime in Australia would fail to address ring fencing of commercially sensitive information. However, there is no provision dealing with information security and ring fencing in the South Australian port access regime. Other than in the context of information disclosed during arbitration process, there is, in fact, not a single reference to confidentiality in the MSA Act.
- 110 The NCC Certification Guidelines state expressly in relation to clause 6(4)(n) that, along with measures to ensure functional separation of the downstream and regulated upstream businesses, the access regime may require additional measures to “*protect confidential information disclosed by an access seeker to the facility owner from improper use and disclosure to affiliated bodies.*”⁶¹
- 111 Once again, this failure has been shown to give rise to sharing of Qube’s competitively sensitive information within Flinders Group, in order to benefit the competitive activities of Flinders. See **Confidential Appendix A**.

5.5 Audit and reporting

- 112 There is no meaningful audit or reporting mechanism under the South Australia port access regime.
- 113 Amongst other things, users of South Australian ports do not have any confidence that Flinders Ports provides non-discriminatory pricing to its downstream stevedoring and logistics operations.
- 114 At most, the MSA Act sets out a process for access seekers to request information from Flinders Ports as part of a request for access. ESCOSA has developed a guideline on

⁶⁰ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.75 to 5.77.

⁶¹ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.75 to 5.77.

the requirements for price information that Flinders Ports is required to provide access seekers under the MSA Act.⁶² ESCOSA designed the guidelines to oblige Flinders Ports to provide price information to access seekers that:⁶³

- facilitates the negotiation of access on fair commercial terms;
- informs access seekers of their right to price information under the Ports Access Regime;
- is available in a timely manner; and
- is detailed, to a practical degree.

115 This price information is provided to the access seeker in the form of a price information kit. According to the Guideline, this price information kit must contain:⁶⁴

- a statement of the regulated services that the Flinders Ports provides in each Proclaimed Port;
- the then current price list (as required under the most recent Ports Price Determination) for those regulated services that are also Essential Maritime Services;⁶⁵
- the then current schedule of pilotage charges if the Regulated Operator supplies pilotage services;⁶⁶
- a statement as to the Regulated Operator's general pricing policies for any other Regulated Services, including indicative price ranges where appropriate; and
- a statement informing the access seeker that if their requests involve new capital investments then the price information provided may require adjustment to reflect those additional capital costs and noting that both parties will need to discuss such requests further in good faith.

116 None of the above provides even a remote alternative to a robust and independent audit and reporting framework in relation to pricing of monopoly services.

117 Moreover, the regime expressly allows for Flinders Ports to engage in price discrimination without any controls on Flinders Ports to prevent it from offering preferential prices and terms to its own related entities. ESCOSA's current price determination sets out additional requirements on Flinders Ports in relation to publication of prices and reporting requirements, as follows:⁶⁷

⁶² ESCOSA Port Industry Guideline no.1, Access Price Information, dated May 2010, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/226/100324-PortsGuidelineNo1-AccessPriceInformation.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>.

⁶³ ESCOSA Port Industry Guideline no.1 at paragraph 3.1.1.

⁶⁴ ESCOSA Port Industry Guideline no.1 at paragraph 3.2.2.

⁶⁵ The current price determination was made on 31 October 2017 and is effective to 30 October 2022. This is available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/1139/20171009-Ports-AccessAndPricingReview-PriceDetermination2017-2022.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>.

⁶⁶ The current schedule of Pilotage Charges (effective from 1 July 2020) is available at: <https://www.flindersports.com.au/ports-facilities/port-charges/>.

⁶⁷ ESCOSA Price determination dated 31 October 2017, available at: <https://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/1139/20171009-Ports-AccessAndPricingReview-PriceDetermination2017-2022.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y>.

“2.1 Published Prices

2.1.1 For the term of this price determination, a regulated service provider must set and publish on its website, in a prominent and readily accessible position, a comprehensive list of its prices for the provision of essential maritime services for each financial year, prior to the commencement of that year.

2.1.2 A regulated service provider must publish on its website any changes to its list of prices set in accordance with clause 2.1.1 within two business days of those prices being changed.

2.1.3 A regulated service provider and a customer may reach agreement for the provision of essential maritime services at a price that differs from the prices set or published in accordance with clauses 2.1.1 or 2.1.2 (emphasis added).

...

2.3 Reporting Requirements

2.3.1 A regulated service provider must provide the Commission with a copy of its list of prices, as set and/or published in accordance with clauses 2.1.1 or 2.1.2, within 10 business days of that list being set and/or published.

2.3.2 A regulated service provider must inform and give relevant details to the Commission of any agreements reached under clause 2.1.3 during each financial year of the period, no later than three months after the end of that financial year.

2.3.3 A regulated service provider must make available to the Commission any information relating to prices that is reasonably requested by the Commission.

2.3.4 A regulated service provider must provide to the Commission, at the Commission's request, reasons for any increase in prices. (emphasis added).

118 Whilst the guidelines appear to equip ESCOSA with the means to access information that might enable it to identify instances of potential price discrimination by Flinders Ports, this process is ex-post and does not prevent Flinders Ports from engaging in such practice. Further, only few obligations set out under the Guidelines have the force of law and attract consequences for non-compliance. For example:

- failure to maintain a schedule of current pilotage charges and provide, at the request of a member of the public, a copy of the current schedule of charges attracts a penalty of \$2,500 under the MSA Act;⁶⁸ and
- failure to provide ESCOSA with a copy of the proposed new schedule of pilotage charges and a description of the changes and the reasons for those changes attracts a penalty of \$2,500 under the MSA Act.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ Section 8(1) of the MSA Act.

⁶⁹ Section 8(2) of the MSA Act.

- 119 Importantly, there is no consequence under the MSA Act for non-compliance with the requirements to provide information relating to any agreements reached between Flinders Ports and access seekers during the financial year – and there is no prohibition on price discrimination, in any event.⁷⁰
- 120 Simply put, there is nothing in the MSA Act that provides any transparency over the terms and conditions on which Flinders Ports provides access to monopoly services to its related entities, nor any express prohibition that would prevent Flinders Ports from favouring its own downstream entities when setting prices.
- 121 **Confidential Annexure A** sets out further practical examples of how this inadequate framework has permitted Flinders Ports to favour its own operations through non-transparent bundling of services.

5.6 Price dispute mechanism

- 122 It is well recognised that vertical integration of a privately-owned monopoly infrastructure owner presents a risk that the monopoly owner will seek to leverage its market power by engaging in bundling of services, or cross-subsidization of services, to advantage its downstream business. This risk is heightened in circumstances where there is a lack of transparency around the processes by which prices are set.
- 123 In response to this risk, and the highly integrated nature of the Flinders Group, the South Australian ports access regime does not meaningfully address pricing at all.
- 124 As discussed in sections 4.3 and 4.5, the NCC Certification Guidelines recognises that, in the context of vertical integration, there is a need to include provisions in an access regime that prevent (as opposed to simply detect ex-post) price discrimination:

“[v]ertical integration creates opportunities for transfer pricing and preferential treatment of affiliate businesses over third parties” ... and that “[r]ing fencing arrangements may be required in some industries, particularly those where a facility owner operates, or has interests in, the same markets as those in which third party access seekers participate.”⁷¹

...

“[U]nder an effective access regime, a service provider cannot unfairly discriminate between access seekers. An effective access regime must also include provisions consistent with clauses 6(5)(b)(ii) and (iii). Accordingly, in the event of an access dispute resulting in regulated prices, price discrimination will only be allowed where it promotes efficiency (clause 6(5)(b)(ii)) and a vertically integrated service provider will not be able to set terms and conditions of access that favour its own downstream operations (clause 6(5)(b)(iii)). Further, an effective regime must also be consistent with clause 6(4)(m), so that a service provider is prevented from hindering access to the service by imposing unreasonable or discriminatory terms of access.”⁷²

- 125 There is simply no requirement to set pricing or monopoly services at South Australian ports that are cost-orientated and efficient. Moreover, there is no transparency over the costs incurred by Flinders Ports.

⁷⁰ See also section 9 of the MSA Act, which states that “[a] standard issued by the Commission ... is for guidance of those engaged in maritime industries and does not have the force of law.”

⁷¹ NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraphs 5.75 to 5.77.

⁷² NCC Certification Guidelines at paragraph 5.9.

- 126 Approximately half of the MSA Act is devoted to establishing a dispute resolution process for access seekers to resolve disputes on the terms of access. However, this process is focussed entirely on disputes over an access seekers' pricing and terms of access and does nothing to resolve disputes in response to discriminatory pricing by Flinders Ports in favour of related entities, where this impedes competition in related markets.
- 127 Qube is therefore required to compete in South Australia with "bundled" pricing that Qube suspects involves significant cross-subsidisation from tariffs paid by Qube for monopoly port services.
- 128 An effective price dispute process requires, at least:
- up-front clarity and transparency around pricing principles – with principles that address vertical integration and associated discriminatory pricing risks;
 - a process for the provision of information to access seekers without the need to trigger a dispute; and
 - quick and timely resolution of disputes.
- 129 The fact that there have been no arbitrations under the MSA Act is not a sign of success, but of failure.⁷³ The discretion to refer a dispute to arbitration lies with ESCOSA. Section 18(2) of the MSA Act states that ESCOSA need not refer a dispute to arbitration if, in its opinion:
- the subject-matter of the dispute is trivial, misconceived or lacking in substance; or
 - the parties have not negotiated in good faith; or
 - there are other good reasons why the dispute should not be referred to arbitration.
- 130 There is nothing in the MSA Act that states what may comprise "good reasons" not to refer a dispute to arbitration. The fact that there have been no arbitrations may reflect a tendency of the regulator not to refer the disputes to arbitration. In these circumstances, parties are left with little or no option but to settle the dispute.

5.7 Operational performance standards and reporting

- 131 The MSA Act does not provide for any minimum operational standards – or any reporting of the relative performance of Flinders Ports in providing services to its own downstream operations (e.g. Flinders Logistics) relative to competitors.
- 132 The MSA Act similarly does not address operational reporting to the ESCOSA, customers or any other independent body to enable third parties to assess the non-discriminatory provision of services at South Australian ports.

6 Conclusion

- 133 The South Australian port access regime is, both objectively and in our opinion, one of the least effective in Australia.
- 134 The South Australian port access regime is inadequate and ineffective. It has not changed materially in a decade. This is despite substantial changes in the port supply

⁷³ South Australian Government's application for re-certification, dated 22 January 2021, section 7.1.2.

chain, including the Flinders Group operating all ports in the state and it being the most vertically integrated port operator in the country.

- 135 In South Australia, the Flinders Group:
- operates seven separate ports handling a diverse range of freight types including bulk, container, general cargo, RoRo and liquid cargoes; and
 - is the most vertically integrated of Australian private port operators and has expanded over the last decade to include stevedoring, container management and storage, warehousing and logistics (across all freight types),
- 136 The practical and commercial experience of Qube (and, it is assumed, other port stakeholders) provide real world evidence of the failure of the South Australian port access regime to prevent anti-competitive outcomes.
- 137 The MSA Act does not meet the basic requirements of an “effective access regime”, having regard to the clause 6 principles set out in the CPA or the objects in section 44A of Part IIIA of the CCA.⁷⁴
- 138 Amongst other things, the MSA Act:
- does not require or provide for open and non-discriminatory access to South Australian ports;
 - fails to provide any form of structural or functional ring fencing of staff or roles – and therefore fails to address the ability and incentive for the Flinders Group to favour its own downstream operations over those of competitors;
 - offers no level of protection for competitively sensitive information obtained by Flinders Ports through its operation of all South Australian ports;
 - does not provide any meaningful public or independent audit or reporting mechanisms to ensure non-discrimination;
 - does not provide a workable dispute resolution process in relation to discriminatory pricing and non-price issues; and
 - does not establish any operational or service performance standards or reporting, or otherwise regulate the non-discriminatory provision of services at South Australian ports.
- 139 Simply, as well as failing to meet the statutory standards, the regime does not comply with even the most basic requirements of the NCC Certification Guidelines.
- 140 Qube’s day to day commercial experience when seeking to compete and operate within South Australian ports, provides direct evidence of the material impact of these failings on competition in the South Australian port supply chain.
- 141 ESCOSA’s periodic review of the regime (in 2012 and 2017) has entirely failed to address the creeping vertical expansion within Flinders Group’s business activities and within its own organisational structure. It appears that the regulator in this case has been “captured” by the interests of Flinders Group and the processes within the South Australia port access regime are simply inadequate to respond to the concerns identified.

⁷⁴ Section 44M(4)(aa) of the CCA.

- 142 It is therefore critical that competitors, such as Qube, in port-related markets in South Australia have access to declaration under Part IIIA of the CCA to seek robust oversight of access terms by the ACCC. As the NCC is aware, while the effectiveness of Part IIIA has been criticised at times in relation to non-vertically integrated ports, Part IIIA should be suited to addressing the kind of immediate and substantial anti-competitive outcomes being experienced by Qube and others at South Australian ports as a result of the integration of the Flinders Group and which is simply not addressed by the South Australian ports access regime or ESCOSA.