



SUCCESSFUL PPP PROGRAMMES

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27 September 2013



BACKGROUND AND CONTENT OF PRESENTATION

- INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS – SHARING THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST
- THE COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME
- A CASE STUDY
- SOME COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FINANCING / FUNDING MARKET

VARIETIES OF PPP

- PPP/ PFI HUGELY SUCCESSFUL AND EVOLVING GLOBAL BRANDS
- APPLIED TO JOINT VENTURES, PARTIAL PRIVATISATIONS, OUTSOURCINGS.
- MY COMMENTS LIMITED TO “ORIGINAL” DBFO BASED VERSION- an arrangement whereby a public body contracts to purchase services on a long term basis associated withconstructing infrastructure

COMPONENTS

- CLEAR GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROGRAMME
- LEGAL/CONSTITUTIONAL/BUDGETARY ISSUES DEALT WITH
- VISIBLE CONSISTENT LIQUID PIPELINE
- DELIVERS PRODUCTS THAT INVESTORS NEED AND WHICH BEHAVE IN A STABLE AND APPROPRIATE WAY
- DELIVERS OPPORTUNITIES THAT THE CONTRACTOR COMMUNITY WANT AND CAN CONVERT

COMPONENTS (*continued*)

- DEAL FLOW MANAGED TO REFLECT LIMITED MARKET CAPACITY, GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES, ETC.
- THE PROCUREMENT AND NEGOTIATION PROCESS IS MANAGED, PREDICTABLE AND CONSISTENT
- SUITABLE SECTOR SELECTION
- SUITABLY TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED TEAMS
- THE RIGHT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A CASE STUDY OF WHAT NOT TO DO

- LOCAL MANAGEMENT PREPARES POORLY RESEARCHED BUSINESS CASE FOR THE CAPEX WHICH IS APPROVED
- ADVISORS/CONSULTANT TEAM HIRED ON THE BASIS OF PRICE AND PROXIMITY
- THE PROCUREMENT IS STARTED BEFORE ALL DETAILS RESOLVED AND WITH POOR/INCOMPLETE DOCUMENTATION
- NO SERIOUS PLAYERS RESPOND – NOT SURPRISINGLY
- THE TEAMS BATTLE ON FOR 18 MONTHS SPENDING MONEY AND GETTING NOWHERE
- THE CENTER INTERVENES, CANCELS THE PROJECT
- EVERYONE IS DAMAGED

FUNDING AND FINANCING

- NO FREE LUNCHES
- WHO WILL BRIDGE THE FUNDING GAP?
 - USER CHARGES
 - ASSET REALISATIONS
 - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
- BRIDGING THE FINANCING GAP
 - COMMERCIAL BANKS
 - DCM
 - DEBT FUNDS
 - SWFS / INSURANCES / PENSION FUNDS
 - HEDGE FUNDS

SOME FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

Aims

- Economic efficiency and value for money
- Deliverability at financial close, minimise execution risk
- Price certainty (bank versus bond)
- Refinancing risk versus refinancing gain
- Credit enhancement and costs
- Creditor involvement and voting mechanics

Unwrapped Bonds

- + Simple; more equity and corporate support (90/10 leverage is now 80/20)
- + Deliverable in most jurisdictions
- + Accesses LT capital at close, no refinancing risk
- Relatively expensive for Authority and sponsors risk
- No obvious controlling creditor solution
- Recent UK issuance

Wrapped Bonds

- + Well understood and easy credit analysis
- + Cost efficient as spreads may be lower (for Governments not monolines)
- + Single creditor voice for normal operations
- + S2 and regulatory arbitrage; an unintended consequence
- Monoline downgrade risk
- Capacity constraints (investor appetite or Sovereign balance sheet)
- Investor allocation (rates versus credit)
- Crowding out and no strategic benefit

SOME FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

Bank Guarantees or Bank to Bond

- + Banks manage construction risk (control the process)
- + Investors provide long term cash funding
- + Deliverable and seems attractive
- Regulatory treatment of a contingent liability
- Pricing of a 3-5 year or a 30 year commitment (guarantee release conditions)
- Investor appetite for bank risk versus project risk (counterparty risk)
- Lack of depth of DCM and national diversity creates refi risk (this is not the US)

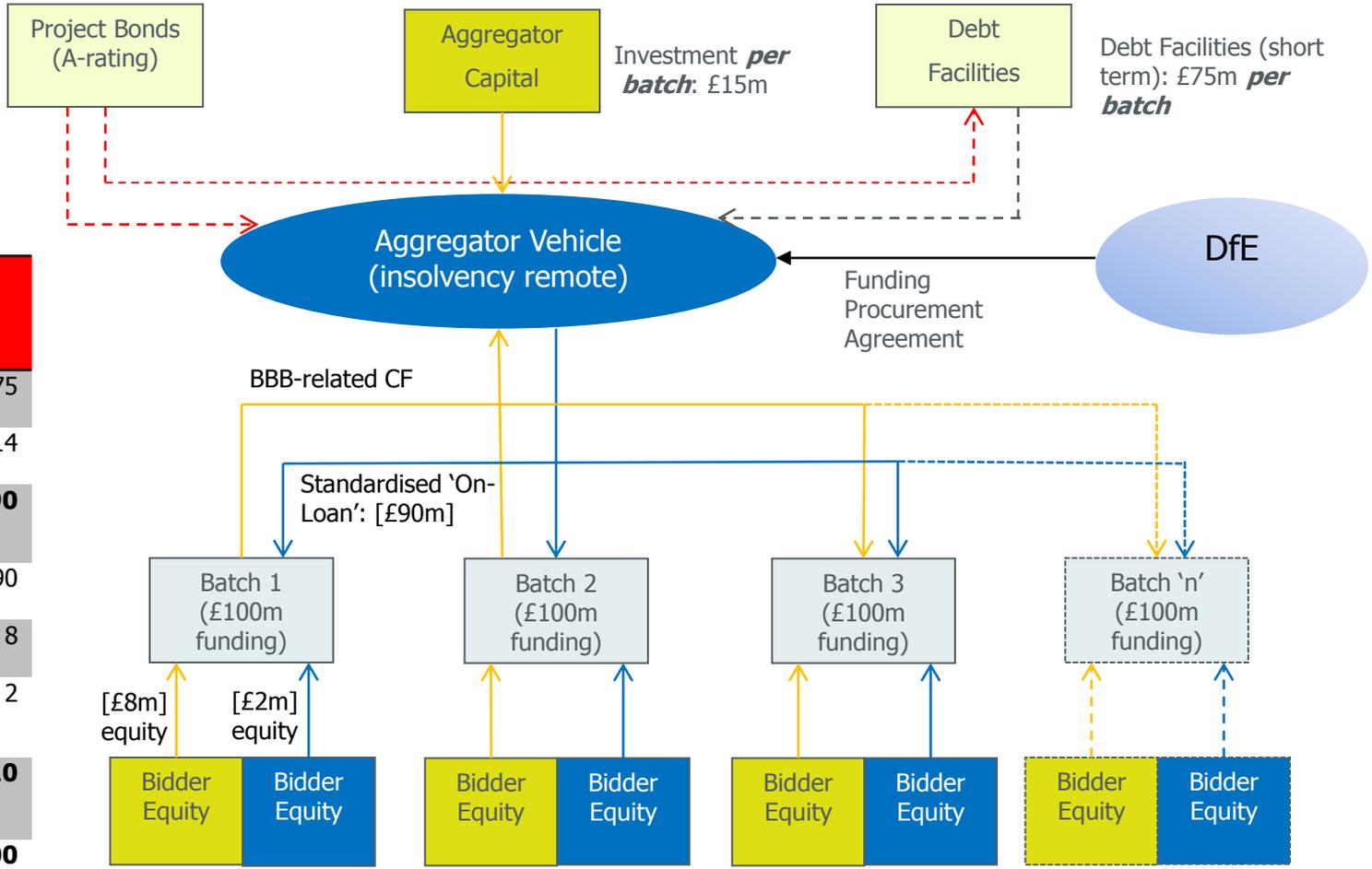
Credit Enhancement

- + Many mezzanine style structures currently being considered to;
 - + Change the upfront capital structure (funded)
 - + Improve the liquidity during the life of the project (unfunded)
- + Potentially higher rating for the senior bonds
- + Proven higher rated for bonds supported by unfunded mezzanine (liquidity + uses advantages)
- Managing conflict of interest
- Increased cost to equity if drawn + fees
- Limited availability or local target audience

Institutional Debt Funds

- + A new development from large life insurers managing their funds and third party capital
- + Can buy bonds, PPs, loans
- + Can commit in advance and do extensive due diligence
- Commitment and PP format has a higher cost
- Illiquidity premium is opaque but high
- Does not offer transparency of a bookbuild and open market process (the price for a commitment)
- Recent negative experiences

AGGREGATOR /FUNDING VEHICLE



Example Only Funding Sources	
Senior Debt	75
Aggregator Equity	14
Total Aggregator	90
On-loan	90
Bidder Equity	8
Public Sector Equity	2
Total Batch Equity	10
Total Funding Per Batch	100

CONCLUSION

- ANY QUESTIONS?



This document provides a general summary only and is not intended to be comprehensive. Specific legal advice should always be sought in relation to the particular facts of a given situation.

