



FirstCaribbean
International Bank

Public Private Partnerships (PPP)- “The Financial Perspective”

October 2014

I. PPP Financing Overview

II. Typical Lender Requirements

III. PPP Project Challenges – Lender Perspective

IV. Final Thoughts – Building on Early Lessons

Broad Categories of Infrastructure PPPs Proposed in Region

Economic Infrastructure

Transportation

- Roads/Highways
- Airports
- Parking Authorities
- Ports, Port Terminals

Power and Utilities

- Energy Generators
- Non-Renewables/Renewables
- Distribution/Transmission
- Water/Wastewater

Social Infrastructure

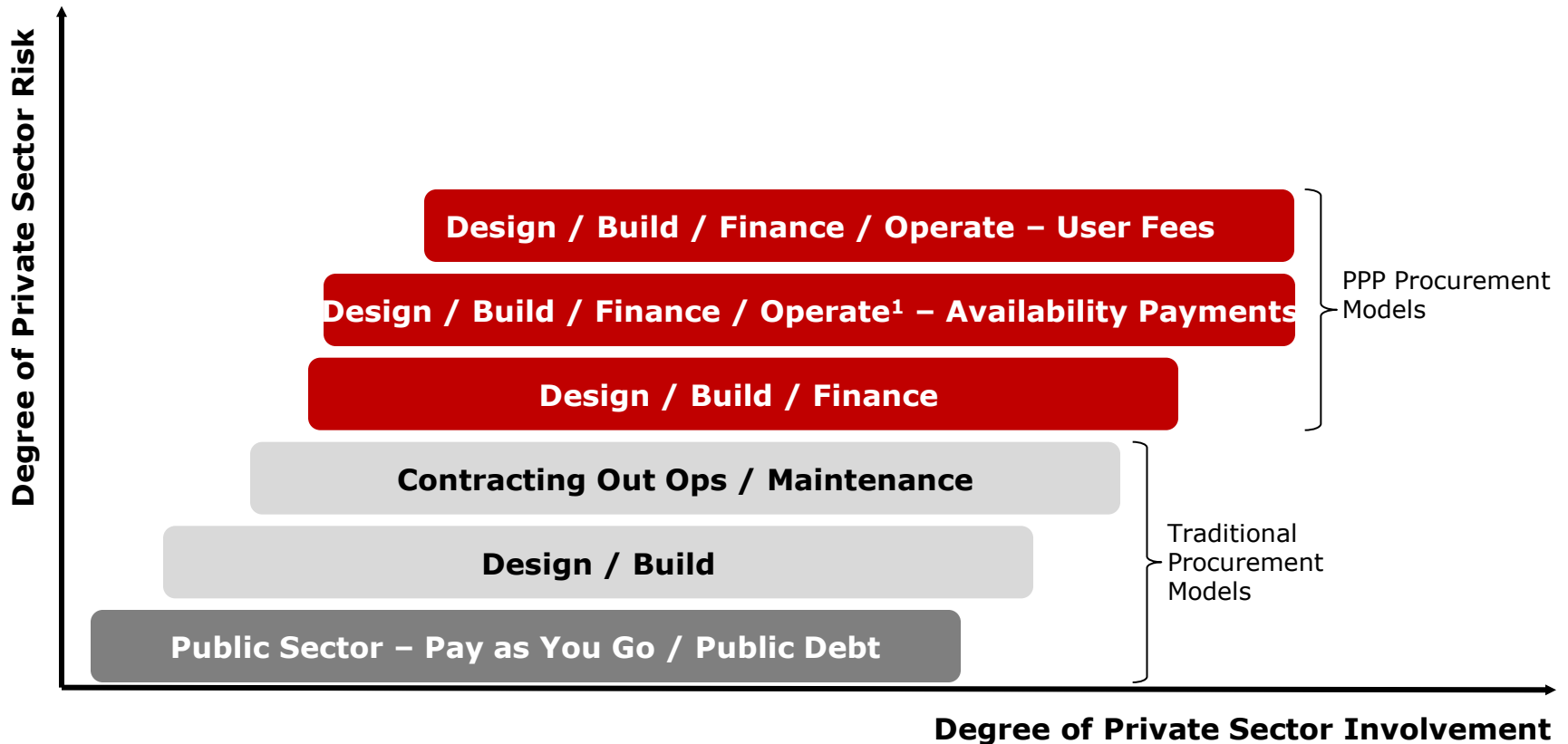
Healthcare

- Hospitals
- Other Health Care Facilities

Other Accommodation Facilities

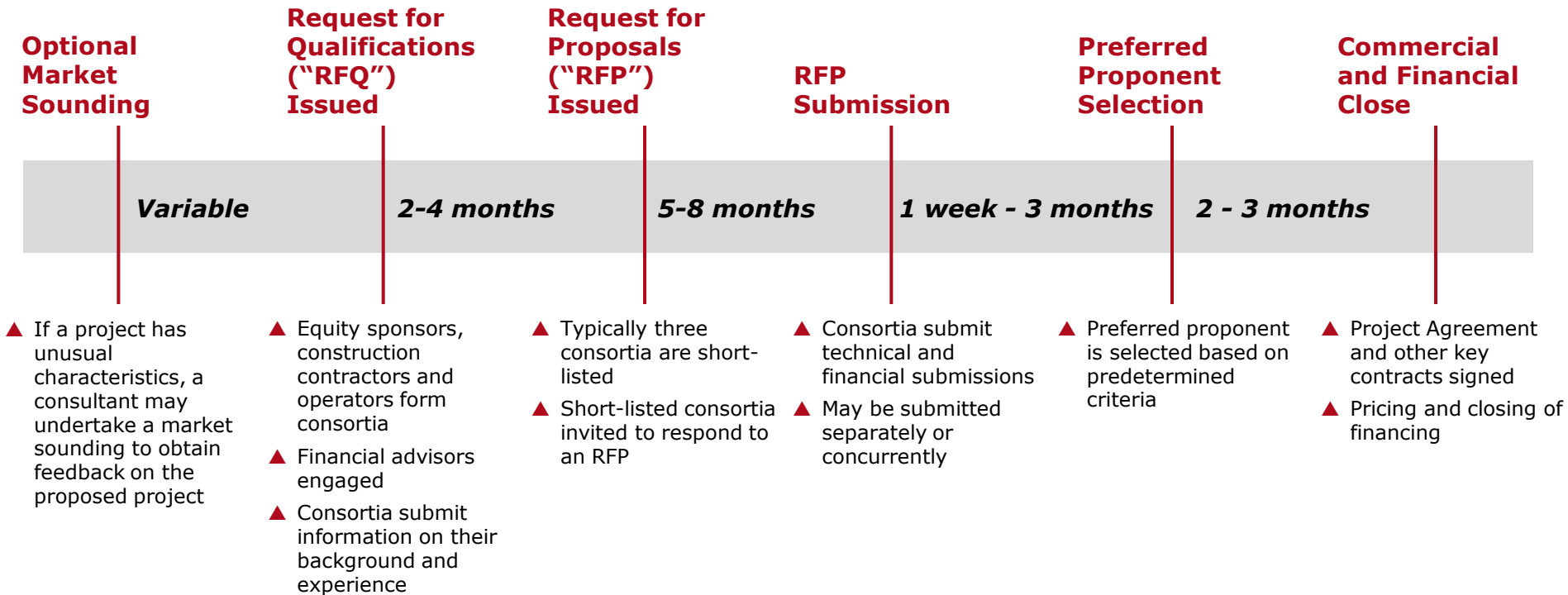
- Social Housing
- University Accommodation
- Courthouses
- Prisons
- Government Buildings

Different Degrees of Private Sector Involvement and Risk Transfer

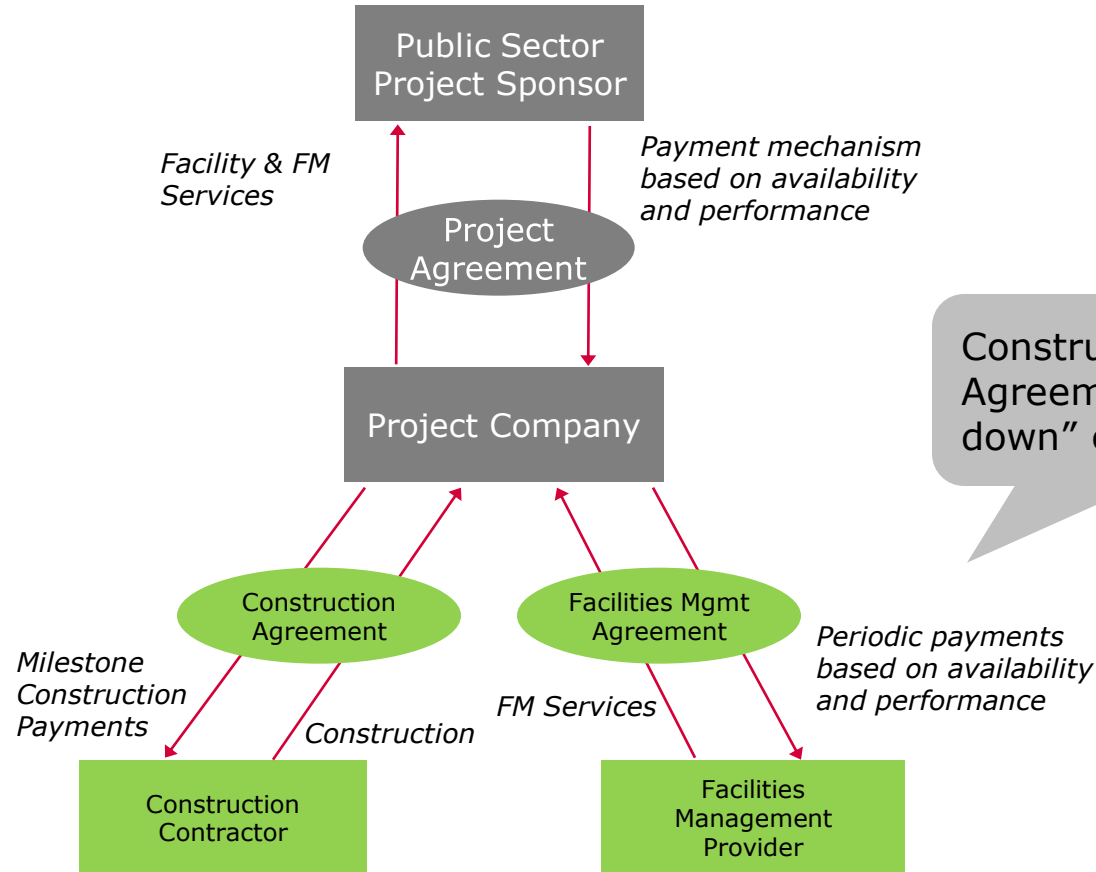


Procurement Process

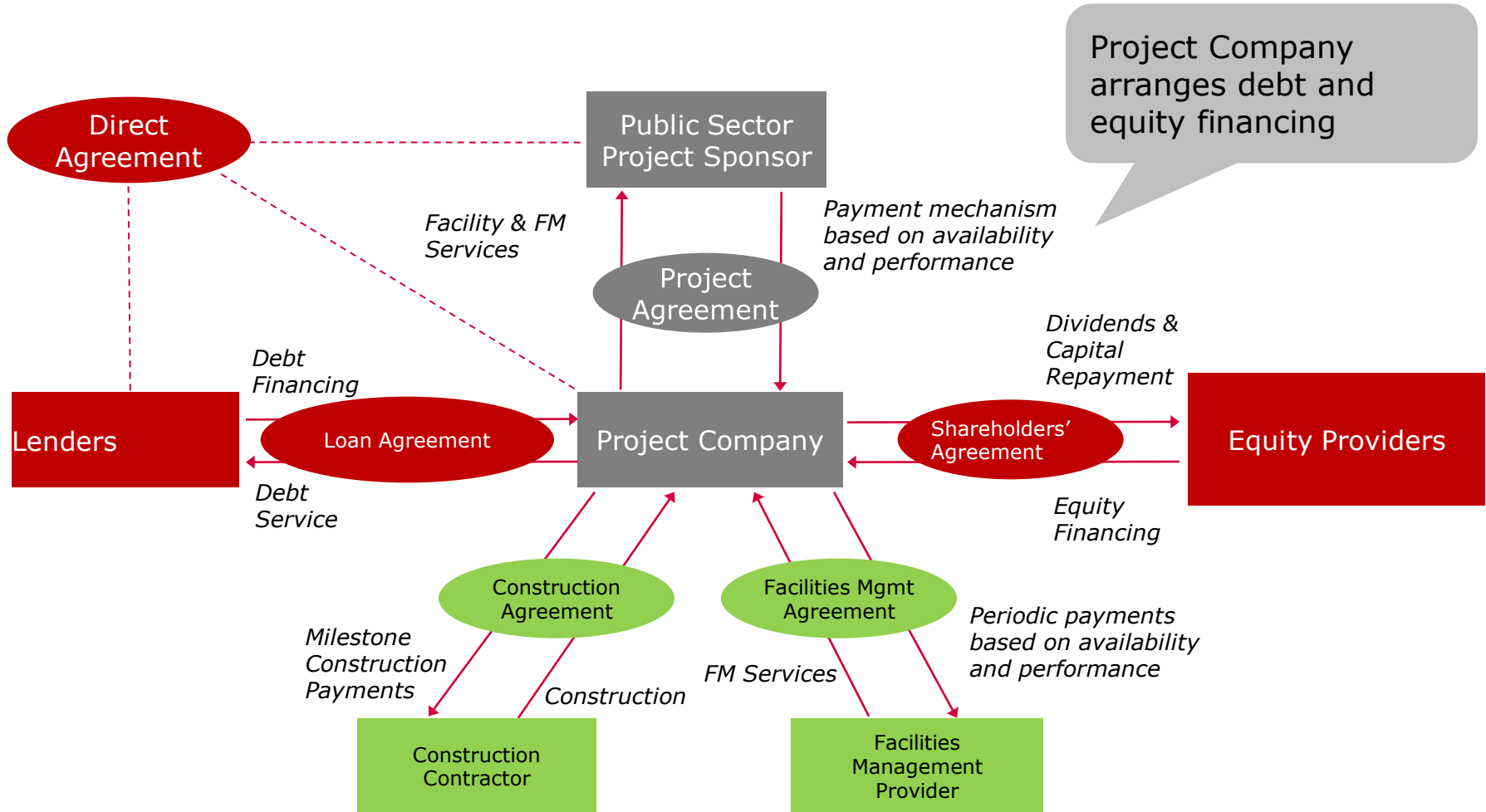
▲ Larger P3 projects typically take 10 to 18 months to procure from issuance of the RFQ



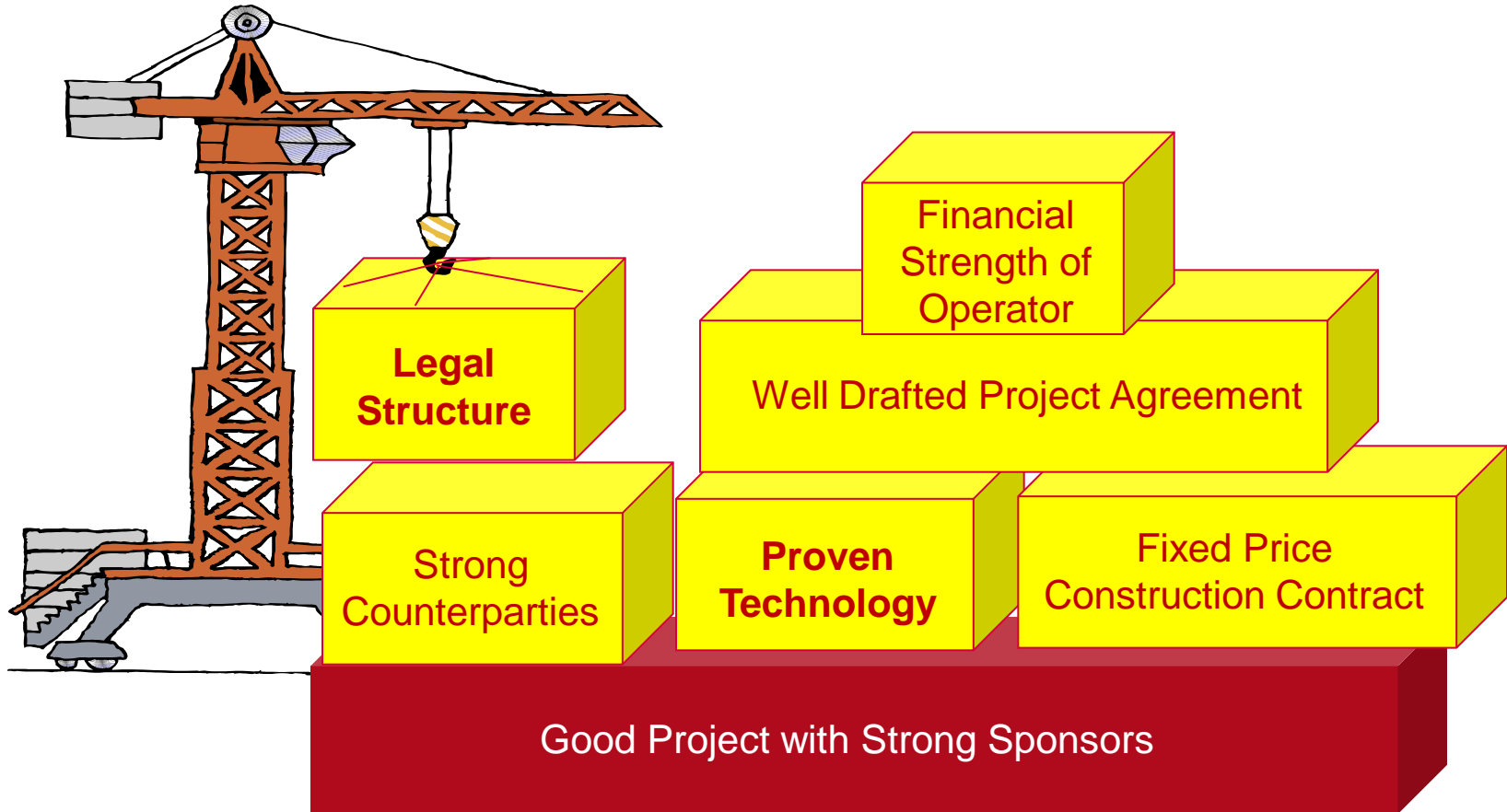
Typical DBFM PPP Structure



Typical DBFM PPP Structure



Typical Lender Requirements



Lender Appetite For Infrastructure Financing

- Overall strong -user-pay sometimes preferred given financial condition of some governments
- If government risk is an issue seek credit enhancement from multilateral agencies
- Pricing tied to various factors
 - Project risks,
 - Offtaker strength (investment grade ideal)
 - Tenor/term of the debt
 - Repayment profile
 - Overall financial market conditions

Lender Role in RFP Bids

- Best engaged at outset to work in partnership throughout project cycle, especially in due diligence and review and negotiation of documentation
- Financial advisors can also assist with the financial modelling and determination of the economics and valuation of the deal (mainly how much to bid, understand returns etc)
- Value of a good lender is not just pricing but also in their knowledge of how an infrastructure project should be procured, managed and operated to protect lenders/sponsors

Types of Financing Structures

- Financing structures can be customized for a specific project – most common i) bridge loan (temporary financing); ii) short term (“mini –perm”) loans; iii) long term loans/bonds
- Bank deals/loans can be syndicated to other banks/financial institutions
- Bank deals tend to be shorter term (“mini-perm”) with slightly longer repayment terms (15 years) and therefore a larger amount (balloon payment) to typically refinance at maturity
- Project bond deals still not as utilized in Caribbean however rated projects can access international debt capital markets such as US Private Placement (USPP) market

What Makes a Project Bankable

- Fixed price construction contract
- Experienced consortium (equity, developer and contractor partnership) with good record and willingness to stand behind project (performance bonds, performance guarantees)
- Good alignment between public and private sector – acceptance that private sector needs to make a reasonable return, lenders need to be repaid and appropriate risk transfer/allocation
- Transparent identification of risks and responsibilities
- Appropriate Capital Structure (Hard Equity & Debt Limits)

What Makes a Project Bankable (cont'd)

- Strong government support (Guarantees, Direct Tariffs etc)
- Strong economic profile which supports the repayment profile with adequate coverage
- Credit enhancement (export credit guarantees and multilateral support) where necessary – presence of multilateral agencies – IFC, IADB, MIGA etc is attractive for Banks
- Termination provisions under the Project Agreement – termination compensation for developer under the Project Agreement is a major part of the PPP risk allocation
- Strong contracts with reputable counterparties (construction firms, advisors, engineers etc)
- Project agreement(s) which at a minimum covers the repayment term (all contracts: concession agreement, operations and maintenance agreement etc)
- Other: Proven technology; established operating history; monopoly-like characteristics; strong legal & regulatory framework, public acceptance and strong political commitment

Scarcity of Equity

- Failure to launch due to lack of equity to complete the project financing
 - Mezzanine type financing returns of 15% to 30% are difficult for projects to support
 - Conflicts between bank senior lender and mezzanine terms

Construction Risks

- Typical structures have Government taking over project build on successful completion
 - Requires sponsor guarantees, performance bonds/performance guarantees

Governments' Financial Condition

- Many sovereigns no longer investment grade
 - Bank's already have high exposures to many sovereigns in region
 - Social infrastructure is additional heavy burden on governments

Weak Procurement & Due Diligence Processes

- Projects collapse after being very far along in the procurement process
 - Inadequate planning leading to inability to meet project timetables
 - Initial due diligence/requirements on private sector partners not sufficient

Term Structure of Bank Lending versus Term of Project Agreements

- Difficult for some sponsors to accept refinancing risk due to shorter bank term

- Enhance technical assistance for the public sector to identify, structure and procure PPPs
- Structuring with credit enhancement to support transactions is important
 - Export credit agency participation
 - Multilateral (MIGA, IFC, IDB, EIB) participation
 - Agencies such as OPIC participation
- Need available, patient and reasonably prices sources of equity for projects
 - National Infrastructure Funds?
- Develop alternative funding/capital market options for infrastructure projects
 - Pension funds and other funds need to be able to participate

Note however that not all infrastructure projects will have to be financed as PPPs