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# Financing Public Private Partnerships

*The Indian Story*

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## *At The Heart of The Matter*

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- *No Financing Innovation Will Work If The Project Is Fundamentally Poorly Structured And The Environment Is Hostile.*
- *A Bankable Project is the Chicken in the Chicken Curry in India and Pork in Pork Fried Rice in China.*
- *Appropriate structuring and risk sharing is at the heart of bankable projects.*

### Identification, Mitigation & Allocation of RISKS

Cost, Time, Land Acquisition, Environment Clearances, Traffic, Sequencing, Willingness to Pay, Willingness to Charge, Fuel Supply, Approvals, Enforcement of Order, Corruption

# *The Balancing Game!*

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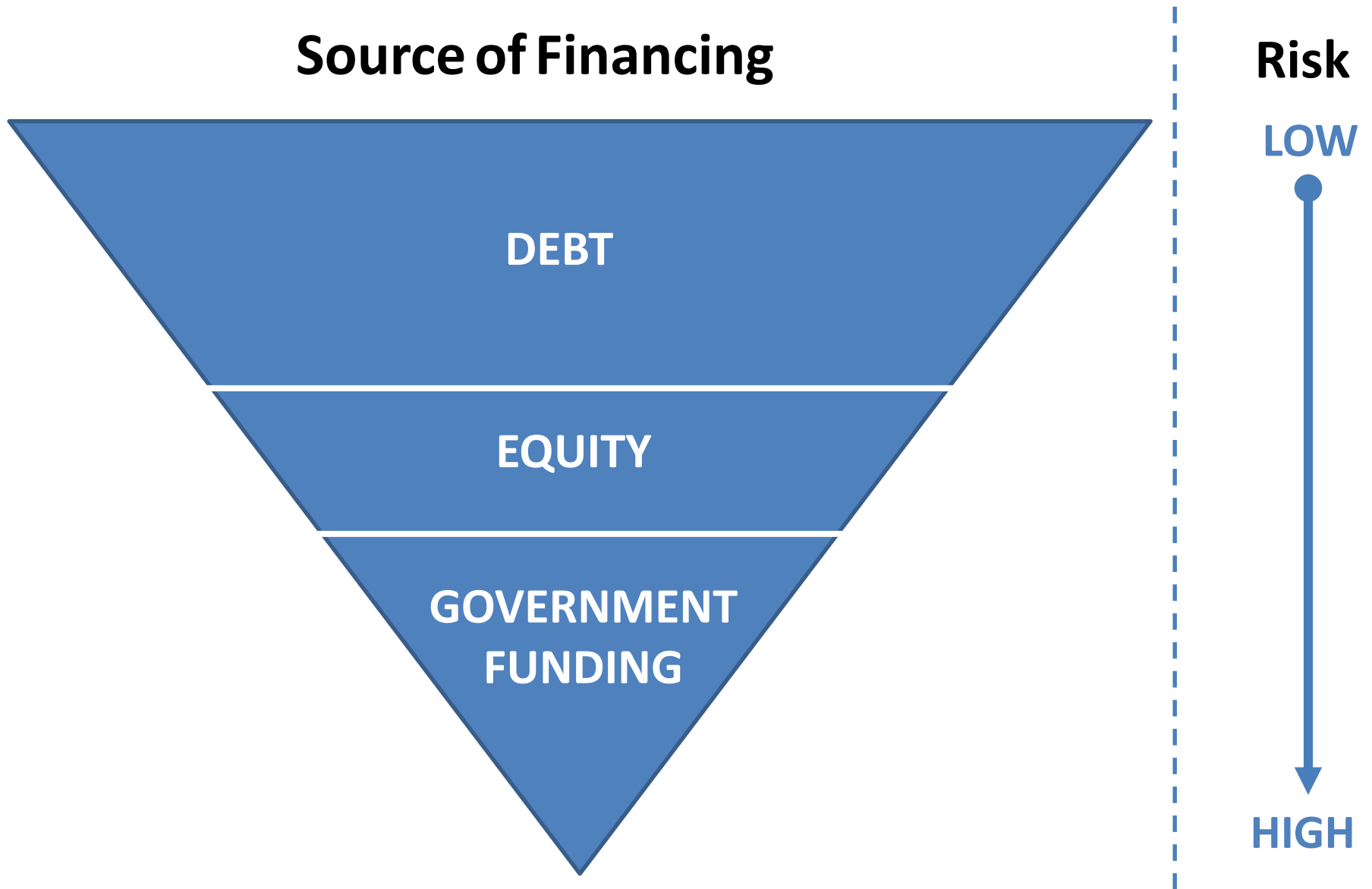


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# Financing Public Private Partnerships

# Financing PPP: *A Question of Risk Allocation!*

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# DEBT Financing PPP: *What Are The Problems?*

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## *Problem # 1: Quantity Of Funds*

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not Enough Funds Available From Banks</li><li>• Prudential Limits<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➢ Ceilings on Bank Lending to Single Sector / Group / Company</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Sources Like Pension Funds, Insurance Funds</li><li>• Infrastructure Debt Funds</li><li>• Bond Markets</li></ul>

# DEBT Financing PPP: *What Are The Problems?*

## *Problem # 2: Quality Of Funds*

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High Upfront Capital Costs <b>BUT</b> Revenues Spread Over Long Time &amp; Back Ended.</li><li>• Banks Are Required to Provide Long Term Debt.</li><li>• Banks Only Have Short Term Deposits.</li></ul> <p><b>This Creates Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM) for Banks</b></p>	<p><b>Pension Funds / Insurance Funds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can Provide Long Term Debt Based On Long Term &amp; Assured Revenue Stream From Pension/Premium Contributions Without Asset Liability Mismatch (ALM)</li><li>• Pension Funds/Insurance Funds Require Only Long Term Steady Returns. It Is Provided By Stable Infrastructure Projects. Can Complement Banks.</li></ul>

# DEBT Financing PPP: *What Needs To Be Done?*

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Action Point # 1:

*Development of a Bond Market To Provide Liquidity*

Action Point # 2:

*Creation of Infrastructure Debt Funds To Share Financing Risks*

Action Point # 3:

*Provision of Rating For Bond Market & Debt Funds To Assess Risk*



# DEBT Financing PPP: *Foreign Investment Challenges*

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## *What Are The Foreign Investment Challenges?*

1. Most Infrastructure Projects Not Rated Higher Than Domestic Rating Of BBB
2. Sovereign Credit Rating Of BBB- Is An Additional Challenge
3. Regulatory Uncertainties Limiting Exit Options
4. Restrictive Norms Established By Govt. Of India To Limit External Commercial Borrowings
5. High FX, Interest Rate, Commodity Hedging Costs

# DEBT Financing PPP: *Credit Enhancement For Bonds*

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## What Is Credit Enhancement ?

*Any structure which reduces the project risks and improves the credit worthiness of the project.*

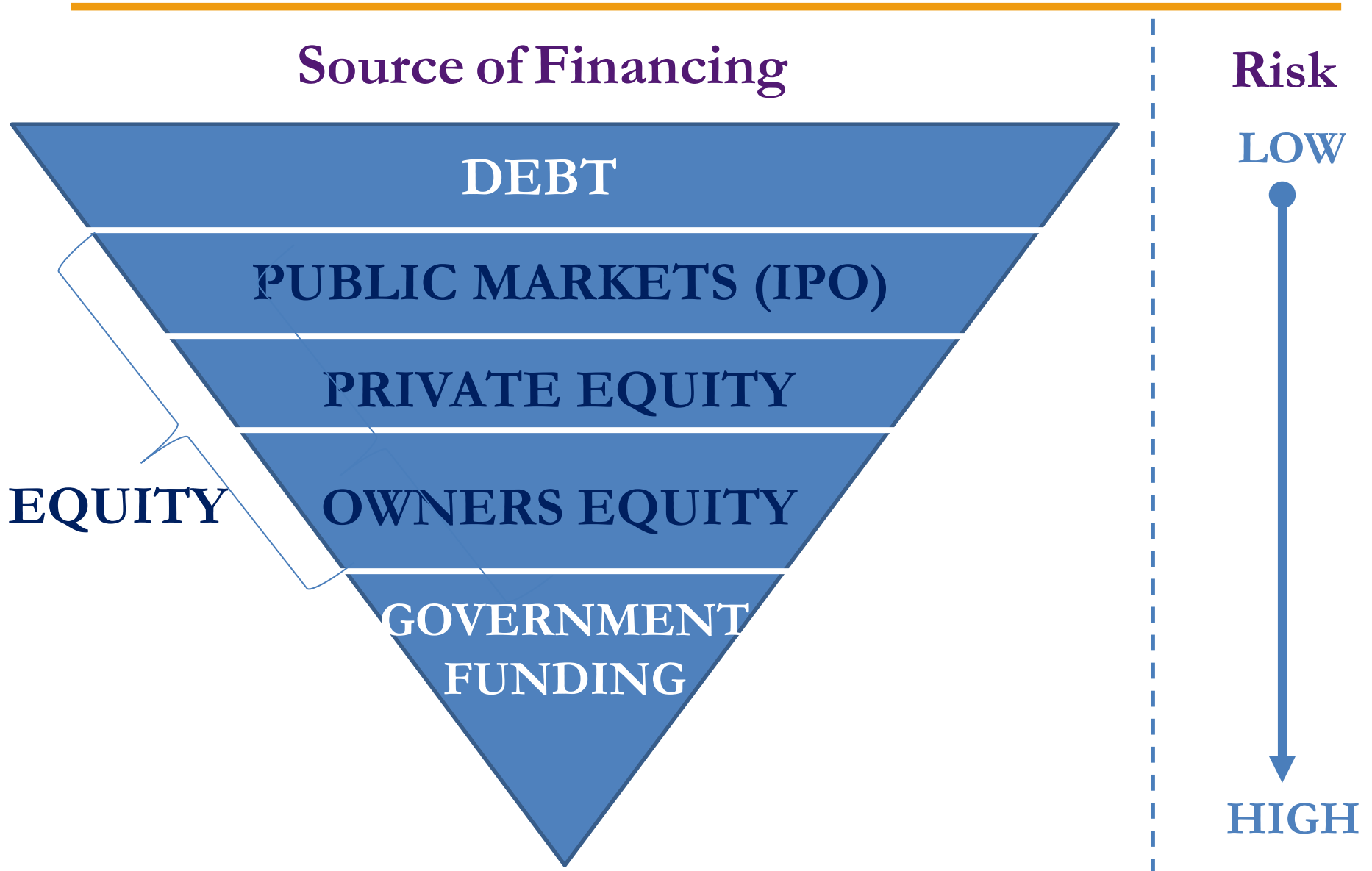
## Why Is Credit Enhancement Necessary?

*To give comfort to domestic & international institutions and to meet regulatory requirements.*

## How Do You Provide Credit Enhancements?

- 1. Sovereign Guarantee by Government of India necessary to support projects BUT not sufficient as India is rated BBB-.*
- 2. Need for partnering with multilateral agencies like ADB to enhance the credit rating to internationally accepted AAA paper*

# EQUITY Financing PPP: *Sharing of Risk*



# EQUITY Financing PPP: *Private Equity In India*

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## Private Equity In India: *'Cautiously Optimistic'*

- Investments Made At High Valuations In 2007 & 2008
- Target Returns Ranged Between 20-25% With An Investment Horizon Of 3-7 Years
- India Fastest-growing Private Equity Market In Asia In 2011
  - 2011-10.35 Bn USD; 481 Deals
  - 2012- 8.85 Bn USD; 406 Deals
- Substantial Fall In Returns Promised To The Investors From 25% To 14-15%
- Exits Now Less Attractive
- Falling Indian Rupee
- India Must Ease Tax, Regulatory Regime To Boost PE Investment

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**THANK YOU**