Public and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Funding of Transport Infrastructure – Best practices and common challenges

Long experience in public funding – the experience of the Russian Federation

Mr. Dmitry TVARDOVSKIY, Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation





имеющие протяженность более 5 км

Характерные участки автомобильных дорог с уровнем загрузки более 0.7 протяженностью 5 км и менее с локальными включениями участков между ними, имеющих уровень загрузки менее 0.7

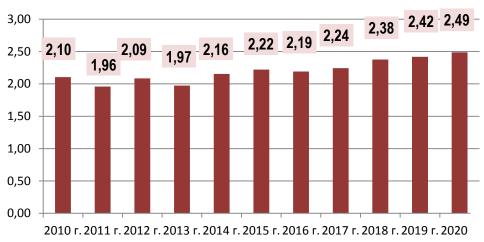
Участки автомобильных дорог с уровнем загрузки менее 0.7, имеющие протяженность более 5 км

Федеральные Основные региональные Зимники



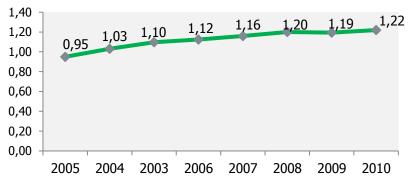
INVESTMENTS IN TRANSPORT

Investments in transport complex , % or GDP

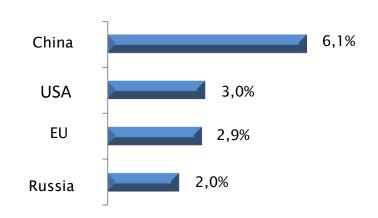


EU, % GDP

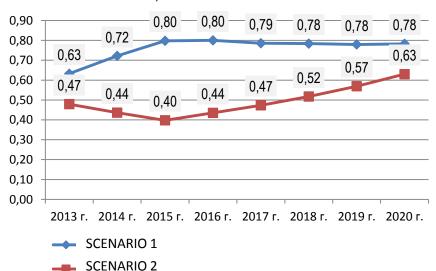
BUDGET CAPITAL INVESTMENTS



Investments in transport, % GDP



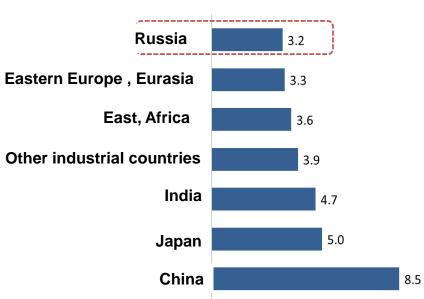
BUDGET CAPITAL INVESTMENTS RUSSIA, % GDP



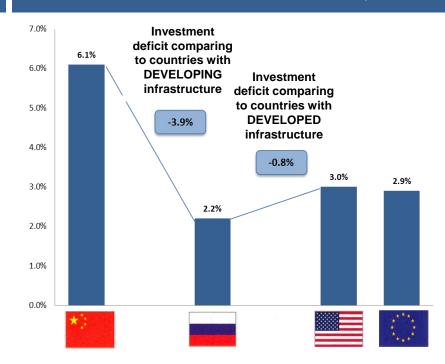
INVESTMENT DEFICIT FOR TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure expenditures, % GDP

PROPORTION OF TRANSPORT EXPENSES, % GDP







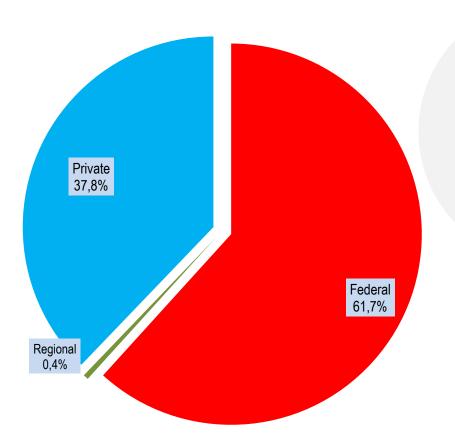
Источник: Mintrans, Boston Consulting Group

- Losses of economy because of infrastructure underdevelopment
- Limited participation of private investors participation in infrastructure projects because of low level of return
- Big number of private investors, including foreign equity funds to infrastructure projects with the support of state budget



FINANCING OF FEDERAL TRANSPORT PROGRAM 2013 – 2020

Total amount of investments 394,7 млрд. \$



Total volume of financing the Program 2013-2020 y. is

394,7 bln. \$:

Federal budget: 243 bln. \$

Regional budgets: 1,7 bln. \$

Private: **150 bln.** \$

FEDERAL PROGRAMS Projects with federal budget finance

Implementing new technologies, financial instruments and management resources of the private sector using PPP mechanism

Planning the development of the infrastructure according to the principles of balance and coordination

Concession law

Investment agreements

Three year planning Budget

INVESTMENT PROGRAM IS BASED ON PPP PRIORITY



STRUCTURE

MINTRANS

ROAD AGENCY

RAILWAY AGENCY MARITIME AGENCY

AVIATION AGENCY

SC RUSSIAN HIGHWAYS

JSC RZD

ROSMORPORT ENTERPRIZE

AIRPORT ENTERPRIZE

PPP UNITS ARE IN ALL TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES



INSTRUMENTS

ADDITIONAL TAXES AND TOLLS FOR USERS

BONDS AND LOANS WITH FEDERAL GUARANTIES

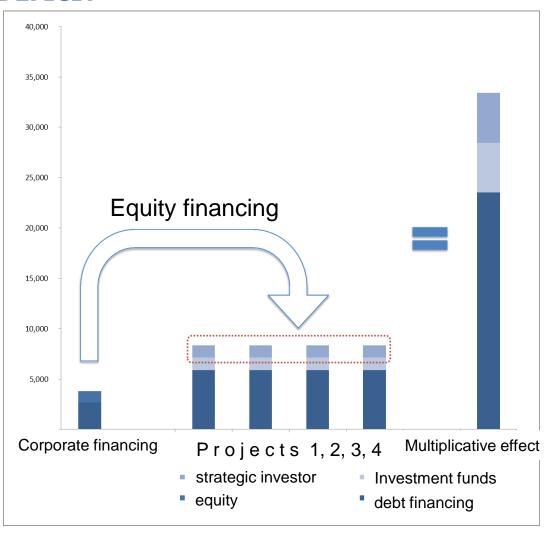
CONCESSIONS

STATE FUNDS (INVESTMENT FUND, ROAD FUND, RDIF)

CURRENT INSTRUMENTS FOR PRIVATE FINANCE IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE ARE ALREADY ON



PROJECT FINANCING ISSUING INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS AS AN ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF FINANCING IN THE SITUATION OF STRONG DEFICIT



Advantages of project financing

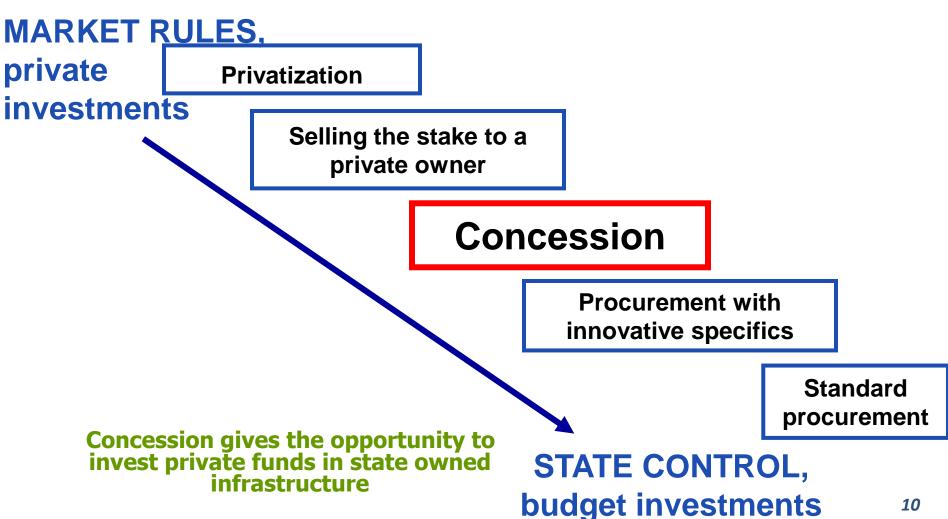
- Rising financial leverage
- Attracting financial and strategic partners
- Technical and financial project control
- Project results partly influencing financial stability of mother company

Major terms

- Payback period should be appropriate for investors and lenders
- Guarantee of cashflows
- No consolidation at mother company balance
 - IFRS 10: no control and <50% share in SPV



MECHANIZMS OF DEVELOPING STATE OWNED TRANSPORT **INFRASTRUCTURE**





PPP Models Applied

PPP Models Applied						
	Concessio	n contacts				
	Direct toll concession	Availability payments concession	Long-term agreements	O&M contracts	Investment agreements at pre- project stage	
Subject	 Construction (reconstruction) CAPEX investments Maintenance & operation, toll collection arrangement Optional: project design, site preparation 			 Automated traffic mgt system (ATMS) set up Maintenance and operation Toll set up collection system 	Feasibility studyProject design	
<u>Terms</u>	Depending on asset lifecycle: 20-30 years			10-15 years	Up to 4 years	
Return on investment	Toll Concession fees: - Availability payments - Investment payments (return on performance payment)			investments,	Compensation by the Concessionaire	



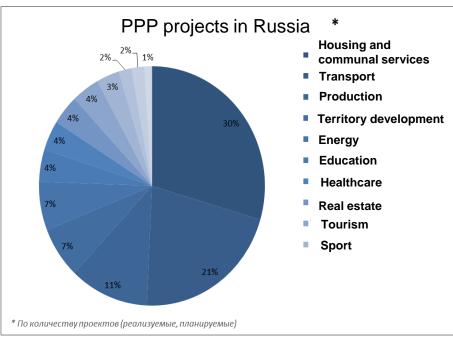
TENDER TYPES

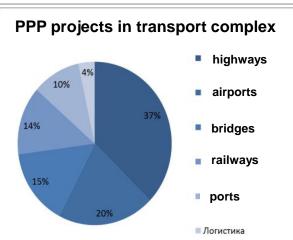
	Regular procurement (supply contract,	Investment related			
Contract	contractual agreement, service agreement)	Investment agreement	Concession agreement		
Legal basis	procurement activity policy Federal Law Nº223-FZ	Avtodor internal tender regulation Federal Law #223-FZ	Russian Government regulation issued for the project Federal Law #115-FZ		
Tender type	Auction Big request 1-stage tender	1 stage tender 2 stages tender	2 stages tender		
Tender terms	~ 30-40 days	~ 2-6-12 months	~ 6-12 months		

POSSIBLE WAYS OF RISING INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

- Investment component in tariff and principle «user pays»
- Stimulating investments of potential users
 - Complex projects where transport infrastructure is additional to the project with high level of revenue (any type of production or other)
- Stimulating investments of construction companies as co-investors
- Minimizing expenditures along the whole contract period by means of:
 - Outsourcing expertise and technologies
 - Project control
- State support of the project
 - Budget grants as co-financing project cost
 - Budget guaranties for SPV bonds issuing
 - Guarantee of minimal revenue

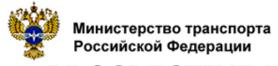
TRANSPORT PPP PROJECTS IN RUSSIA





Main tendencies

- Total number of PPP projects in Russia is about 270
- The biggest number of projects in housing and communal services, the biggest volume of investments is in transport infrastructure
- Investment fund of the Russian Federation is financing 47 projects with the total volume of investments 33 bln.\$ from all sources:
 - Investment fund 7,4 bln.\$
 - Regional budgets 0,39 bln.\$
 - Municipal 0,05 bln.\$
 - Investors/concessioners 17,2 bln.\$
- For developing road infrastructure and stimulating private investors in toll roads was created state company Russian Highways.
 During next 17 years Avtodor is planning to get >12 bln.\$ of private investments



PROSPECTIVE HIGHWAYS

Νº	Highway	Terms	Length
1	M-1 Belarus Federal Highway	2013-2025	457 km
2	M-3 Ukraine Federal Highway	2013-2022	517 km
3	M-4 Don Federal Highway	2012-2019	1,522 km
4	Moscow – Saint-Petersburg Highway	2012-2018	669 km
5	Central Ring Road (Moscow region)	2015-2025	521 km



ROAD INVESTMENT PROJECTS PIPELINE

Nº	Project	Length, toll sections (km)	PPP Model	Tender terms	Construction terms	Investments in total, EUR bln.	Private capital share
1	M-1 Belarus km 33 – km 456	347,4	Availability payments concession	2013	1 phase: 2015-2018 2 phase: 2019-2025	4.94	35%
2	<u>M-4 Don</u> km 21 – km 225	150.5	O&M contract	2013-2014	2014-2015	0.19	45%
3	<u>M-4 Don</u> km 633 – km 715	84	Availability payments concession	2014-2015	2015-2017	0.83	25%
4	<u>M-4 Don</u> km 1,091 – km 1,319	207.4	O&M contract	2013-2014	2014-2016	0.35	50%
5	Moscow - Saint- Petersburg km 58 - km 149	90.1	Direct toll concession	2013-2014	2015-2017	1.63	40%
6	Moscow – Saint- Petersburg km 543 – km 684	141	Availability payments concession	2013-2014	2014-2017	2.96	25%
7	New M-7 Volga exit from Moscow Ring Road (MKAD) (Balashikha and Noginsk bypass)	69	Direct toll concession	To be adjusted		1.21	50%
8	Central Ring Road (section 3)	104.5	Availability payments concession	To be adjusted		1.83	35%
9	Central Ring Road (section 4)	96.5	Availability payments concession	2015-2017	2017-2020	1.73	35%
10	Central Ring Road (section 1)	74.5	Availability payments concession	2015-2017	2017-2020	1.88	35%

*2012, incl. VAT, ex rate EUR / RUB = 40.79



THANK YOU

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