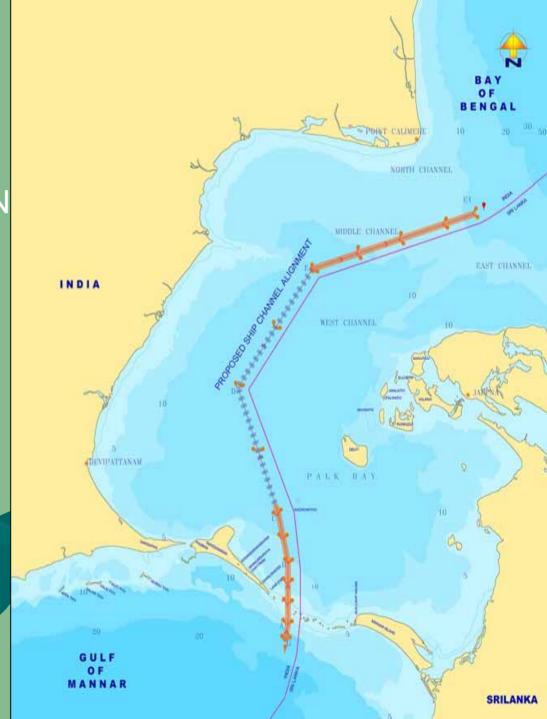


PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIP
CHALLENGES IN INDIAN
PORTS

Ishwar Achanta, M.C.I..L.T

Managing Director,
Portman India Pvt Ltd

On 28th November 2014.





AGENDA

- OVERVIEW
- KEY ISSUES
- THE NMDP
- REALITY CHECK
- PPP PROCESS
- WHAT WE NEED





INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Steel
1.5
Billion MT

Grain 2.4 Billion MT

Coal 7.6 Billion MT

Reserves 861 Billion MT

By 2030 51 % of Global Power

Iron Ore 1.115 Billion MT Oil 75.72 Million BPD World Merchandise Exports USD 18.2 Trillion

> 90 % SEABORNE



INDIA \$0.296 Trillion

Cement
4 Billion

MT
China
58 %

Rice 657 Million MT

Rubber 27.2 Million MT

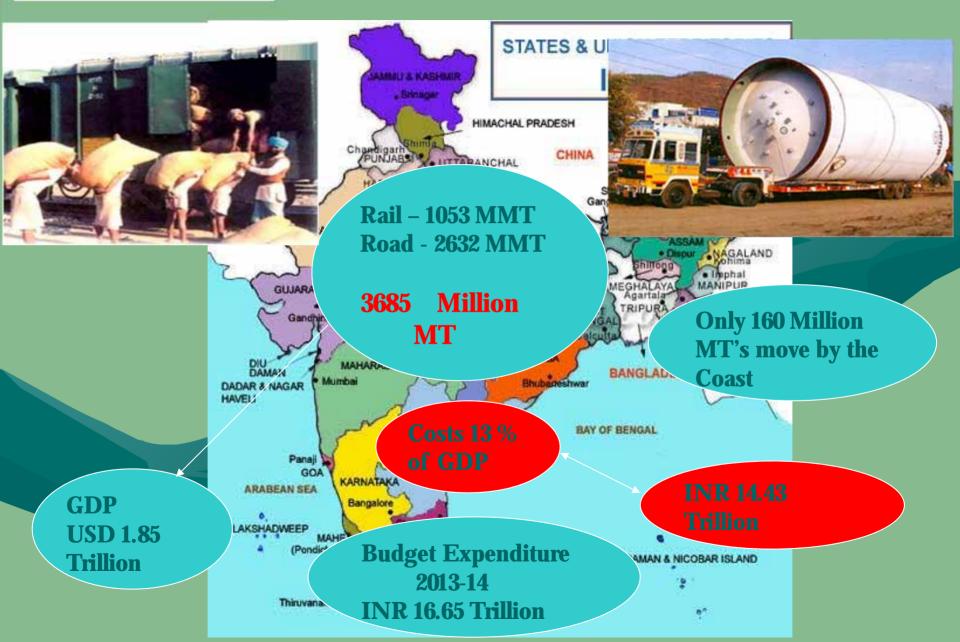


EFFECT

Supply chains
 working at capacity,
 yet unable to fulfil
 demand.



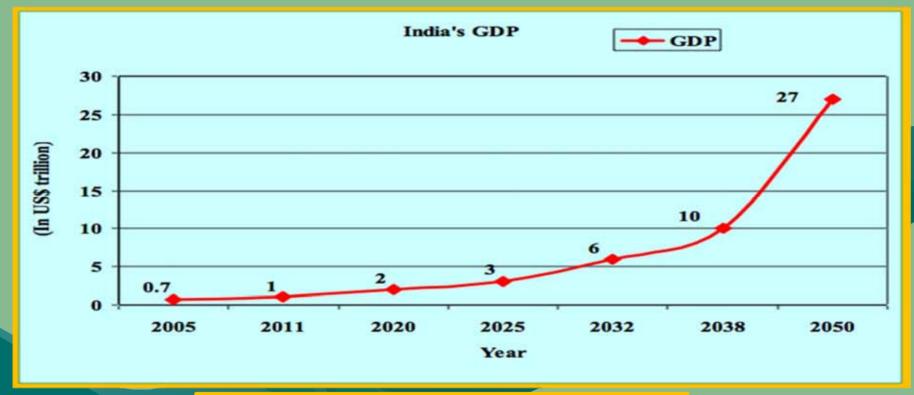






INDIAN SCENARIO

Projected to be the 3rd Largest Economy in the World by 2032



In terms of GDP, India will overtake:				
Italy by	2016			
France by	2019			
UK by	2022			
Germany by	2023			
Japan by	2032			

GLORIOUS CHOLASSIEW 1000 YEARS ON!





PORTS – THE CRUCIAL ENGINEER IN GOODS TRANSPORTATION



CARGO TRAFFIC AT INDIAN PORTS







FUTURE TRAFFICATION ALL INDIAN PORTS

	Projections (in Million Metric Tons)			CAGR (in %)			
Ports	2009-10	2011-12	2016-17	2019-20	2011-12	2016-17	2019-20
Major Ports	561.09	629.64	1031.50	1214.82	5.93%	9.09%	8.03%
Non Major Ports	288.80	402.50	987.81	1280.13	18.05%	19.21%	16.06%
Overall	849.89	1032.14	2019.31	2494.95	10.20%	13.16%	11.37%

Source: Maritime Agenda 2020



THE OPPORTUNITY

OVERVIEW

3 BILLION MT'S BY 2017

CURRENT CAPACITY 1.16 BILLION MT'S

CAPACITY ADDITION 1.23 BILLION MT'S

2013-14 1 Billion MT's

This is an opport

	Traffic in Million Tonnes			
Ports	Apr-Mar 2012-13	Apr-Mar 2011-12	% Variation	
Kolkata	39.88	43.24	-7.77	
Paradip	56.55	54.25	4.24	
Visakhapatnam	58.96	67.42	-12.55	
Ennore	17.88	14.95	19.60	
Chennai	53.40	55.70	-4.13	
V.O. Chidambaranar	28.26	28.10	0.57	
Cochin	19.84	20.09	-1.24	
New Mangalore	37.03	32.94	12.42	
Mormugao	17.69	39.00	-54.64	
Mumbai	58.03	56.18	3.29	
JNPT	64.50	65.72	-1.86	
Kandla	93.62	82.50	13.48	
Major Ports TOTAL	545.64	560.09	-2.58	
Non-Major ports in				
Gujarat (Total)	292.00	259.00	13.00	
Mundra, largest non- major port in Gujarat	83.00	62.00	33.00	

Source: IPA, GMR APSEZ

clining due to various reasons – primarily stion, legacy issues to which are outside major cities

MAJOR FORTS

PORTMAN MAJOR PORTS VS NON-MAJOR PORTS

Administered by Central Government

Administered by State Government

BOT operators enter into **Concession Agreement (CA) with Port Trust**

Entire port concession awarded to private operators under Licensing and Development Agreement -LDA

TAMP - Cost + ROCE **Formula**

Sets Own Tariff

Operator to pay: License fee, lease rentals & revenue share to **Port Trust**

Operator to pay: Water front royalty + Revenue share to State Maritime **Board**

TARIFF: Tariff reviewed in cycles of 3 years

TARIFF: Operator is free to set and change tariffs

LICENSE PERIOD: 30 years

LICENSE PERIOD: 30 + 10 + 10 years

WAY FORWARD?

Ergo

THE NATIONAL MARITIME DEVELOPMENT POLICY NOW TO BE RENAMED SAGAR MALA



UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

Establish

Ensure

Better

Improve

New Ports

A Port every 150 Kms

Hinterland Connectivity for sea cargoes

Port Services & Competition



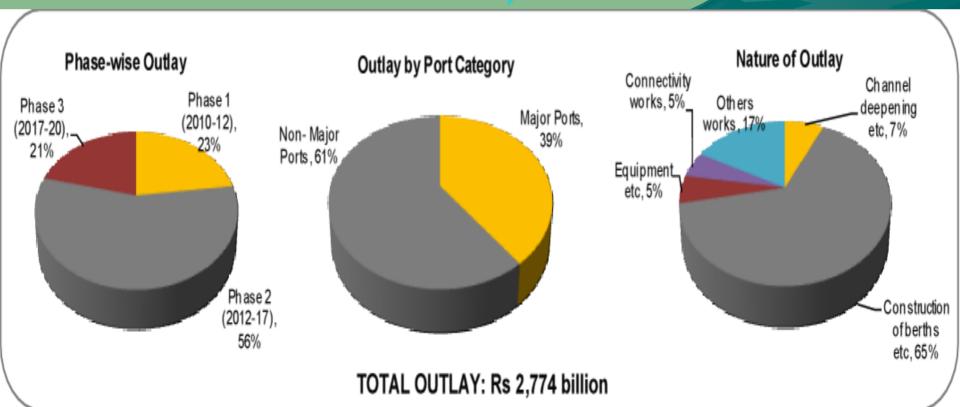


MARITIME VISION 2020

- National Maritime Plan
- Development Road Map
- Identifies areas for
- 3.13 Billion Tonnes



By Min of Shipping
For Maritime & Port biz
Government intervention
Spending Rs 2,774 Billion





REALITY!!!

Requires massive infusion of funds





REALITY CHECK

11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN



REALITY CHECK

HOW MANY PPP'S IN PORTS?

TYPE	NUMBER	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES	CAPACITY IN MILLION MT
OPERATIONAL	24	6485	140
UNDER IMPEMENTATION	16	17031	184
BIDDING/PIPELI NE	28	11560	183
TOTAL	67	35076	507

REALITY CHECK

IPA'S EOI

 DEVELOPMENT OF BERTHS FOR COASTAL SHIPPING ANYWHERE ALONG THE LONG COASTLINE OF INDIA

Wherever, the entrepreneur would feel confident to establish a viable project yielding revenue to them as well as to the respective 'public' partner and that the project would be able to act as a catalyst to further maritime and economic development of the region. NEAR A MAJOR PORT - PARTNERSHIP WITH THAT PORT NEAR A MINOR PORT - PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MARITIME BOARD/STATE GOVT



KEY ISSUES

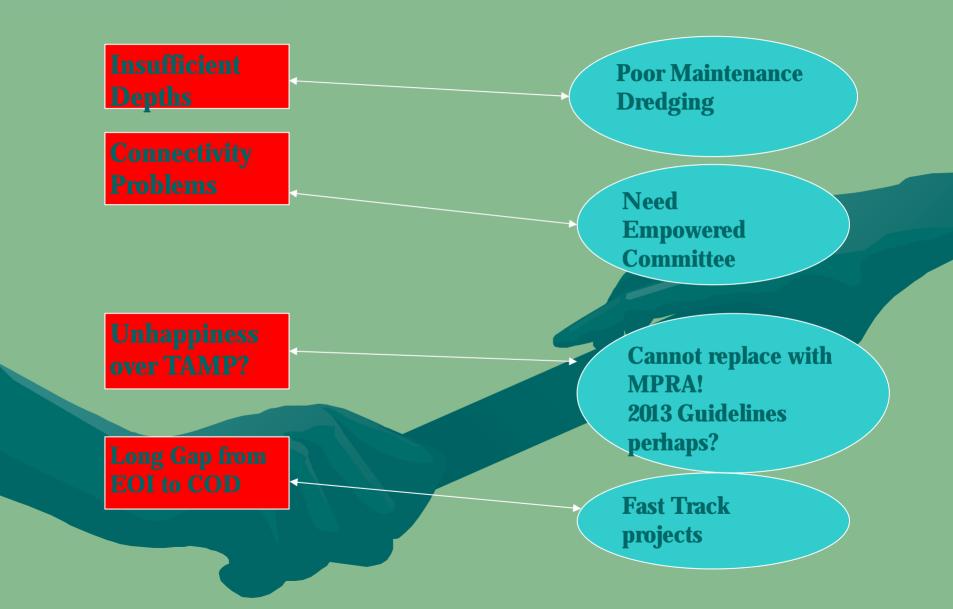
- ₽- INFRASTRUCTURE
- 8- CONNECTIVITY
- E- LEGISLATION
- INVESTMENT

CAPTURED IN THE INDIAN PORTS
ASSOCIATION COMMISSIONED
PORT OF ROTTERDAMS
CONSOLIDATED PORT
DEVELOPMENT PLAN





ISSUES AT MAJOR PORTS





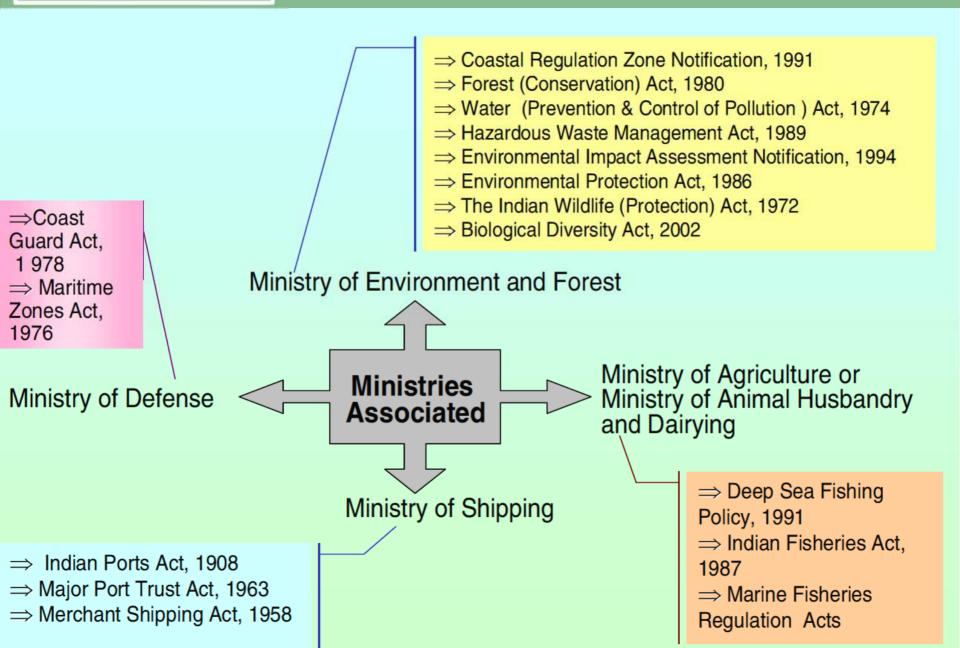
LEGISLATION



Draconian Law



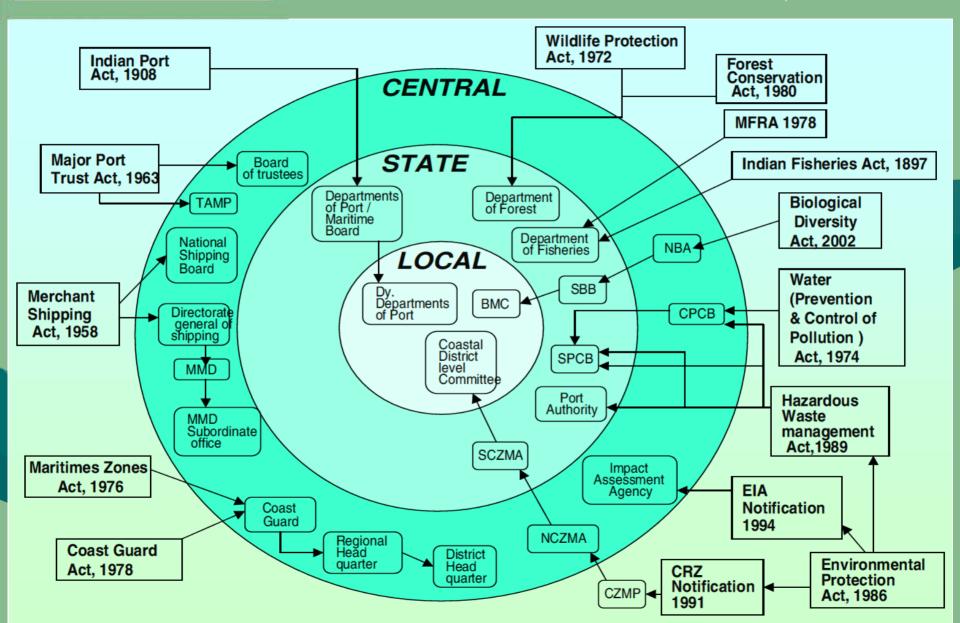
KEY ISSUES Source:TERI,GOA







Source:TERI,Goa





Revisit Article 246 of the **Constitution!!!**

Union List

Agreements with foreign Bodies.

Shipping & Navigation in Inland waterways.

All other Navigation Inter state rivers.

Fisheries beyond territorial waters

CONCURRENT LIST

Navigation in Inland Waterways for mechanically Propelled vessels.

State List

Land & Fisheries.

246. Subject-matter of laws made by **Parliament and by the Legislatures of States.**



TNVESTMENT CLIMATE





INVESTORS DILEMMA

Investment Criteria

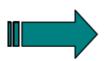
- Technical Viability
 - Planning and Design
 - Sustainability
 - Project Costs
- Legal and Contractual Framework
 - Project Agreements and Contracts
 - Clearances : Environmental Clearance
- Return on Investment
 - Traffic Projections
 - Cargo Assurance
 - Competing Ports and Sustainability
 - User Fee



Adequacy of project configuration, project preparation and capacity ad cost estimation



Roles & responsibility, Flexibility in implementation, Protection of Lender's interest



Minimum Guaranteed Throughput, Tariff

Fixation, Revenue Share

Land Acquisition, Gestation Period,

Approvals &Clearances



PPP PROCESS



PPP PROCESS

WHAT IS PPP ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (DEA)

- Government + Private entity to provide assets or related services for public benefit
- By investment and management by private sector in a specified time period
- Substantial risk sharing
- Receives performance linked payments on pre determined standards

PPP PROCESS

4 QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

- Whether PPP arrangements will result in better value for money than conventional procurement methods;
- Whether the project is affordable in the long term, given overall budgetary constraints;
- How willing is the private sector to be involved in the provision of public services; and
- What type of PPP arrangement is most appropriate for a particular project?

•

- EXPRESSION OF INTEREST
- FEASIBILITY REPORT FIX TARIFF
- REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATION
- REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION
- MODEL CONCESSION AGREEMENT
- DRAFT CONCESSION AGREEMENT
- STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEEE
- CONCESSION AGREEMENT

DCA

SFC OR PPPAC

CA

RFP,RFQ ISSUES

- TOO MANY DISCLAIMERS
- FEASIBILITY REPORT NOT RELIABLE
- PROJECT COST NOT RELIABLE YET APPICATION IS MADE TO TAMP TO FIX TARIFF
- SCHEDULE OF BIDDING EOI TO COD IS TOO LONG
- ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA EXCLUDES ALMOST ALL MONOPOLIES CREATED, COMPETITION LIMITED!!
- BID SECURITY IS 2 % ON PROJECT COST, IS IT TOO HIGH??
- REVEUNUE SHARE EXPECTED IS 25 % OR HIGHER
- TAMP ALLOWS 16 % ROCE, HOW MUCH IS A PRIVATE ENTITY TO EARN IN ORDER TO PAY SUCH REVENUE SHARES
- TIME LAG IN PROJECT COST ESTIMATIONS
- TARIFF IS CEILING RATE, NO TRAFFIC GUARANTEES HENCE DISCOUNTS TO BE GIVEN BUT NOT RECOGNISED BY AUTHORITY AS AN EXPENSE PRIOR REVENUE SHARE
- ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE NOT READY WHEN AWARDED MOB-DEMOB
 COSTS ADDED!!
- CHANGE IN LAW RISK ON INVESTOR

BK CHATURVEDI REPORT ON ISSUES RELATING TO THE MODEL CONCESSION AGREEMENT

SHORTLISTING OF APPLICANTS
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
TAMP
CHANGE IN LAW
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCES
MINIMUM GUARANTEED CARGO



WHAT WE NEED!

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REGULATORY REGIME INVESTMENT CLIMATE GOVERNMENT & PRIVATE STAKE **HOLDERS**



BON MOT!!!

Infrastructure delayed is development denied



It doesn't work to leap a twenty-foot chasm in two ten-foot jumps

AMERICAN PROVERB



