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**Private Public Partnership for Ports –
Global Experience & Trends**

Ahmed T Shaukat
Senior Advisor



- Genesis of Private Public Partnership from UK Project Finance Initiative
- World Bank identified over 5000 infrastructure Private Public Partnership Projects .
- Ports Private Public Partnership Projects increasingly popular in Emerging Markets.
- Induce efficiency & innovation for projects

- Government Support
- Rational deals
- Risk Mitigation
- Bankability

- Public sector makes rules but has trouble living by these rules.
- Internal Capacity
- Require transactions with appropriate planning
- Acceptable trade-offs between risk & reward

- Size & complexity impacts end result
- Over optimistic demand projections
- Concession renegotiations is a reality
- Concession termination scenario not understood

- East Asia & Pacific -109 Ports \$ 19,995 million
- Europe – 27 Ports \$ 2,723 million
- Latin America – 126 Ports \$ 16,838 million
- Middle East – 21 Ports \$ 4, 868 million
- South Asia – 46 ports \$ 10,371 million
- Sub Sarah Africa – 52 Ports \$ 5,734 million
- Total – 381 Ports \$ 60,488 million

- Turkey success with port PPP
- Turkey has 8000 kms of coast line
- Turkey does 80% of its foreign trade by sea
- Brown Field & Green Field Projects
- Turkish Constitutions under Article 47 allows Public Private Partnerships

- Allows Government to enter contracts with private sectors to undertake public services.
- Ministry of Culture & tourism can direct Project Company to protect antiquities
- Example of Asyia ports steps to protect antiquities
- Ports of 1350 dwt require Environmental Impact Assessments
- Brown Field Projects EIA can be more challenging



- Zoning Objections can be more challenging- 3rd Bosphorus Bridge PPP had 1000 objections
- Payment to Government for Award could be upfront, Periodic or a Combination.
- On Brown Field PPP Obligation can be related to offering services at a controlled tariff rate for a specific period

- Landlord Model
- Public Sector Port Authority enters in contract with individual terminals within its jurisdiction
- Allows Private Sector efficiency
- Investment to be combined with Public Sector control
- A regular income source



- Provides and Manages common user facilities
- Break Water
- Entrance Channel
- Utilities
- Roads
- Rail Access

- Management of existing Assets
- Make new investments
- In Exchange for a right to use them for a specific time period
- Ownership remains with the Public Sector
- Private investments are made to the fixed assets
- At the end of the time period the agreement can be extended
- To the same operator or reverts to the Public Sector

- Private investor purchases right to build new ports assets
- Exclusively for the time transferred to the public sector
- End of the time transferred to the public sector
- Concern on why to be given back being raised

- Ports want large vessels to call
- Require top shelf facilities and services
- Require investments in infrastructure, equipment and systems
- People, skills and capacity
- Trade facilitations, customs, inspections, e-commerce, safety and security
- New Landlord role focusing on infrastructure Assets Management

- Awareness of the labor issues
- Governments willingness to address this issue early
- Attempts for better partnership on both sides
- Failed PPP has a cost for both parties
- Focus on making it work
- Flexibility in phashing of Capex based on market needs

- Reluctance of Government to let go strategic assets
- Need to better understand Role & Responsibility
- Labor Reform
- Restructuring of legal and regulatory framework
- Lack of capacity in the Public Sector
- Need to open up to benefit from private sector efficiencies

- Overstaffed
- Overpaid
- Inefficiencies
- Labor issues most sensitives



- Nature of Private Sector is driven by profit
- Motivated to improve efficiencies
- Seek lower costs
- Needs to increase volumes
- Develops an appropriate and prudent investments for its operations to obtain profit



- Flexible work
- Hire Freeze
- Job Rotation
- Retrenchment program
- Incentives to early retirement
- Provision of training and development programs
- Assistance in alternative searches

- Political sensitivity of issue
- Government taking responsibility for initial labor restructuring
- Government to repatriate retirement liability back to the national retirement plan
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- Private sector make some contribution

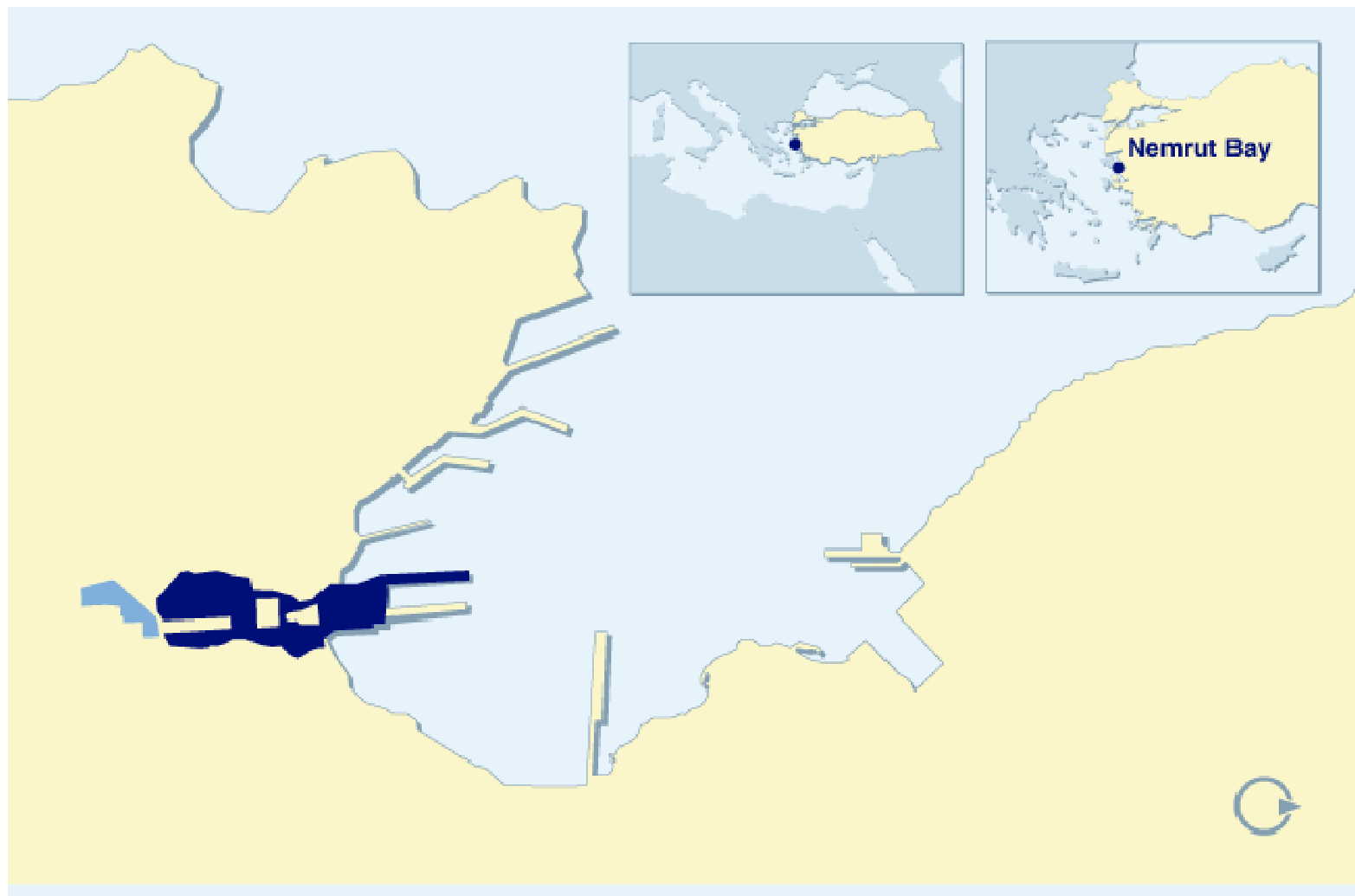
- Governments unexpectedly grant a concession for a port in the same market area
- Investor made projections based on a given market scenario the scenario changes
- No flexibility in phasing of the capex projects
- Are not based on market needs and results

- Tariff flexibility
- Security to the lenders
- Termination compensation
- Lenders Step in rights
- Excess labor and legal requirement addressed

- On an average for all PPP renegotiations after 2.2 years from contract award
- Larger Projects had greater probability for renegotiations
- Ports lowest contract renegotiated at 17.6%
- According to PPIAF Database between 1990 and 2008 only 6% of PPP were cancelled
- Early Private sector involvement in design a plus
- Good contract, governance and regulation essential for success of PPP



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www.gruptcb.com

Ctra. de Circunvalación,
Tramo 4º, Muelle Sur,
Edificio TCB Puerto de Barcelona
08039 Barcelona - Spain

Telephone: (+34) 93 441 00 66
Fax: (+34) 93 441 04 18

tcb@tcbcn.com



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