



# 4th Annual Modern Railways Nusa Dua Bali 20 – 22 August 2014

## Attracting Private Sector Involvement in Mega Rail Infrastructure Projects

Howard Rosen

Principal, Howard Rosen Solicitors, Zug, Switzerland  
Chairman, Rail Working Group

# Introduction

- Rail is a strategic sector
- Growing demand for freight and passenger rail – but who pays?
- Government constraints
- Can the private sector carry the burdens?
- Advantages, disadvantages and constraints for the private sector





# Assessing the inherent constraints of governments to fund mega rail infrastructure projects

- Cash accounting and rarely enough cash
- Inefficiencies in the Public Sector
  - Build
  - Operate



# Reviewing market readiness for private sector participation in rail projects

- Who participates?
  - Manufacturers
  - Operators
  - Banks and other financial institutions
  - Venture capitalists



# Reviewing market readiness for private sector participation in rail projects

- The developing PPP environment
- But
  - Economics do not always work
  - Increased “Basel” capital requirements on banks
  - Crack-cocaine? When will the securitisation market re-awaken?
- Need more imaginative solutions than BOT



# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Definitions:
  - Construction contracts and credit
  - Debt financing (security?)
  - Farebox or other asset securitisations
  - Sales Aid finance
  - ECA financing
  - Selective finance and operating leasing

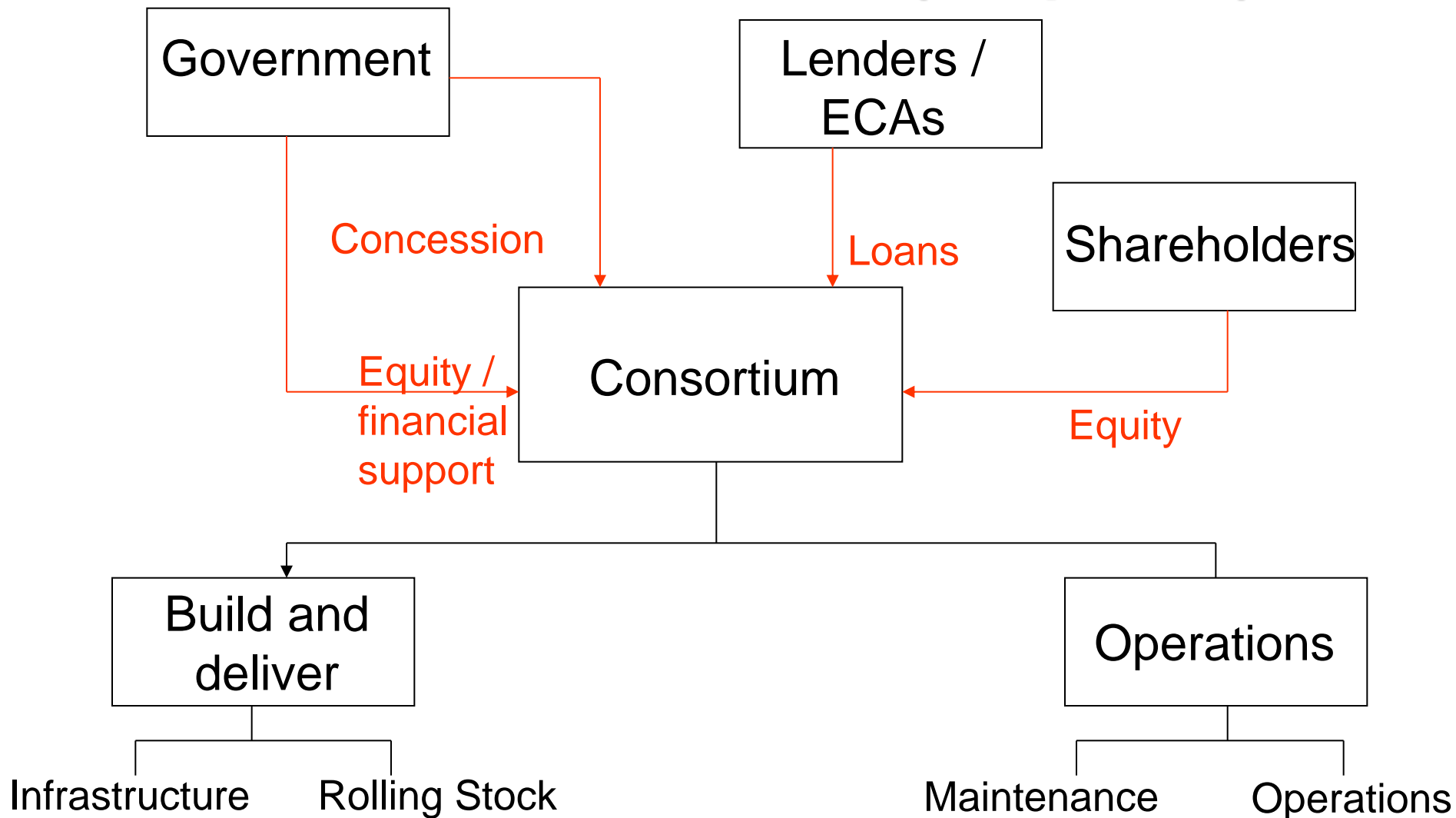


# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Definitions:
  - PPP “delivery structures”
    - BOT – Build Operate Transfer
    - BOO – Build Operate Own
    - BOOT – Build Own Operate Transfer



# Classic BOT Structure (simplified)





# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Advantages
  - Takes the project “off balance sheet”
  - Pay as you go freeing resources for other government obligations
  - Mechanism to build efficiently
  - Transparency and discipline
  - Honest accounting
  - Convenient for government
  - Allocates project and operating risk between public and private sector



# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Disadvantages
  - How to deal with the separation of infrastructure and operations
  - Reduces government flexibility - and control
  - *Service public*
  - Difficult to evaluate optimum structures
  - Building in profit margins
  - Heavy contracts



# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Constraints
  - Differentiating rail projects
  - Need to factor in general environment, social and economic benefits
  - Long term capital (thin market)
  - Political risk and interference
  - Heavy transaction risk



# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Constraints – assessing asset risk
  - Build delivery
  - Specifications mismatch
  - Asset valuation and obsolescence
  - Financing costs
  - Operating risks
  - Third party liabilities



# Private sector Participation in Rail Projects

- Constraints – allocating risk
  - Who should carry the risks within the consortium and the problem of cross contamination
  - Transferring risk out
    - Subcontractors
    - Buy backs and guarantees
    - Leases





# Addressing issues to attract uninterrupted capital flows through Public Private Partnerships

- Building risk – higher than operating risk
- Sufficient legal and regulatory infrastructure
- Tackling bribery and corruption
- “Luxembourg” solutions



# **THE LUXEMBOURG PROTOCOL TO THE CAPE TOWN CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT**

**Agreed in Luxembourg 2007**

**Participants from 42 States and 12 international organisations at the Diplomatic Conference**

# Addressing issues to attract uninterrupted capital flows through Public Private Partnerships

- Luxembourg Rail Protocol – a new strategic tool for the public and private sector
- Providing a new pragmatic global regulatory framework which will
  - facilitate more and cheaper private sector investment in the railways
  - lower barriers to entry to private operators
  - stimulate a more competitive and dynamic industry





# Addressing issues to attract uninterrupted capital flows through Public Private Partnerships

- BOT and other project financings: Is it better to deconstruct vertically?
  - Can provide customised solutions and flexibility to operator
  - Leverages in future “Luxembourg” benefits
  - May maximise tax benefits
  - Facilitates multiple use of rolling stock
  - Focuses on credit lines and government support where absolutely needed
  - Efficient allocation of risk



# Addressing issues to attract uninterrupted capital flows through Public Private Partnerships

- BOT and other project financings: Is it better to deconstruct horizontally?
  - Allocating franchises after build
  - May minimise funding costs
  - Separates the builders from the consolidators
  - Provides government (agency) project and finance flexibility





# Addressing issues to attract uninterrupted capital flows through Public Private Partnerships

- BOT and other project financings: does integrated finance make sense?
  - It depends on the circumstances
  - .... And government objectives
  - Probably not the cheapest solution
  - What governments are doing is trading convenience and expertise – the integrated solution – against cost and flexibility



## Conclusion

- Private capital is urgently needed to supplement classic state structures for financing rail infrastructure
- Private sector provides solutions but have their own constraints
- BOT and other private sector project financings are not a “magic pill” – they provide a convenient one stop shop but not always the best solution







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[Howard.rosen@legalease.ch](mailto:Howard.rosen@legalease.ch)