4th APEC Business Advisory Council Meeting for 2009

8 - 11 November 2009

Suntec International Convention and Exhibition Center, Singapore

Infrastructure for a Seamless Asia and Role of Public-Private Partnerships

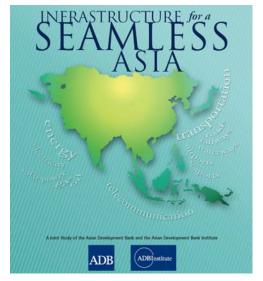
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New Book (launched on 4 May 2009, Bali)



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Outline

- Need for Infrastructure
- Objectives
- Definition, Scope, Coverage, and Vision
- Infrastructure Financing Requirement:2010-2020
- Meeting Financing Needs
- Role of PPPs -Latin America, EU and Asia
- Key Messages
- Conclusion

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Need for Infrastructure

- The current global crisis provides 5 reasons for increasing infrastructure investment in Asia:
- (i) Enhances competitiveness and productivity; economic recovery and help in sustaining growth in medium to long term;
- (ii) Helps to increase standard of living and reduce poverty by connecting isolated places and people with major economic centers;
- (iii) Promotes environmental sustainability;
- (iv) Forms an important part of fiscal stimulus package, especially if the crisis is prolonged;
- (v) Helps in increasing regional demand and intraregional trade and thus rebalancing Asia's growth.

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Objectives

- Examines the key issues and challenges in strengthening cross-border connectivity in Asia;
- Examines benefits and costs of regional infrastructure:
- Estimates the financing requirements for developing Asia's infrastructure.
- Provides recommendations for effective programs, policies and institutions for regional infrastructure
- Presents a framework for pan-Asian infrastructure cooperation towards a Seamless Asia.

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Scope and Coverage

- Issues and challenges for regional infrastructure in Asia up to 2020
- ADB's 44 DMCs, Japan, and Brunei
- Broad pan-Asian initiatives and sector-specific subregional efforts—transport, energy, telecom
- Focus on "soft" infrastructure—policy, regulatory, governance, trade facilitation and institutional frameworks—to support development and operation of the "hard" component (physical structures, equipment, facilities, and services), and to facilitate regional trade



Definition: Regional Infrastructure Projects

- Cross-border (or transnational) projects that involve "hard" and "soft" infrastructure spanning two or more neighboring countries;
- National projects that have a significant cross-border impact—in stimulating regional trade and income; or in connecting with the network of neighboring or third countries.

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Long-Term Vision: A Seamless Asia

- Creation of a seamless Asia—an integrated region connected by world-class environmentfriendly infrastructure networks
- In view of Asia's enormous untapped economic potential and the ongoing global financial crisis, now is the time to build efficient and seamless connections across Asia and with the rest of the world for a more competitive, prosperous, and integrated region.



Financing Needs for Asia's Infrastructure

Asia's total infrastructure investment needs by sector, 2010-2020

			(2008 \$ million
Sector/ Subsector	New investment	Replacement	Total
Energy (Electricity)	3,176,437	912,202	4,088,639
Telecommunications	325,353	730,303	1,055,657
Mobiles	181,763	509,151	690,914
Telephones	143,590	221,153	364,743
Transport	1,761,665	704,456	2,466,122
Airports	6.533	4.728	11.260
Ports	50,275	25,416	75,691
Railways	2,692	35,947	38,638
Roads	1,702,166	638,366	2,340,532
Water and Sanitation	155,493	225,797	381,290
Sanitation	107.925	119,573	227,498
Water	47,568	106,224	153,793
Total	5,418,949	2,572,759	7,991,708

Source: Bhattacharyay (2008).

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Financing Needs for Asia's Infrastructure (cont'd)

Indicative investment needs for regional identified and pipeline infrastructure projects, 2010-2020

	Transport Projects		Energy Projects		Total	
Region/ Subregion	Cost (\$ million)	No.	Cost (\$ million)	No.	Cost (\$ million)	No.
Asia	177,077	931	-	2	177,077	931
Asian Highway	43,276	121		F.	43,276	121
Trans-Asian Railway	82,801	45	_	- 2	82,801	45
Asian Container Ports a	51,000	765	-		51,000	765
East/Southeast-Central-South Asia ^b	9	8	22,975	5	22,975	5
Southeast Asia	5,858	17	41,444	33	47,302	50
GMS	5,858	17	2,604	14	8,462	31
Trans- ASEAN Gas Pipeline	-	-	7,000	1	7,000	1
BIMP-EAGA	-	-	100	1	100	1
Others		2	31,740	17	31,740	17
Central Asia	21,245	38	10,861	44	32,106	82
CAREC	21,245	38	10,591	43	31,836	81
Others	-	-	270	1	270	1
South Asia	293	3	6,846	6	7,139	9
Total	204,472	989	82,125	88	286,597	1,077

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Meeting the Financing Needs

- On average, Asia needs to invest about \$750 billion per year in infrastructure (both national and regional) during 2010-2020
- The region's vast domestic savings as the main source of financing for Asia's infrastructure
- Strengthen national and regional local currency bond markets—notably the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI), the ASEAN+3 Bond Market Initiative (ABMI), and the Asian Bond Funds (ABF)
- Identify and prepare "bankable" projects to encourage private financing involving PPP

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Private Sector Investments (PSI) in Infrastructure, 1984-2006

Sector	Region	Total PSI	Cross-border PSI	Share of Cross-border PSI
		(\$ billion)		(%)
Energy	East Asia and Pacific	98.36	1.25	1.28
	Europe and Central Asia	43.76	1.7	3.88
	Latin America and Caribbean	133.39	5.05	3.79
	Middle East and North Africa	17.47	2.3	13.16
	South Asia	29.34	0	0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	7.65	1.79	23.4
	Energy Total	329.97	12.09	3.67
Transport	East Asia and Pacific	69.98	0	0
	Europe and Central Asia	14.91	0	0
	Latin America and Caribbean	76.18	0.03	0.04
	Middle East and North Africa	3	0	0
	South Asia	13.82	0	0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	10.04	0.95	9.45
	Transport Total	187.94	0.98	0.52

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(cont'd)

Sector	Region	Total PSI	Cross-border PSI	Share of Cross-border PSI
		(\$ billion)		(%)
Telecom	East Asia and Pacific	61.91	0	0
	Europe and Central Asia	142.5	0	0
	Latin America and Caribbean	218.57	0	0
	Middle East and North Africa	31.03	0	0
	South Asia	50.25	0	0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	32.04	0	0
	Telecom Total	536.3	0	0
Water	East Asia and Pacific	19.72	0	0
	Europe and Central Asia	5.3	0	0
	Latin America and Caribbean	15.08	0	0
	Middle East and North Africa	1.08	0	0
	South Asia	0.26	0	0
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.26	0	0
	Water Total	41.69	0	0
	Grand Total	1095.9	13.08	1.19

Source: Calculated based on World Bank PPI Database

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PSI during 1984-2006 in summary

- The cumulative PSI for all national and regional infrastructure projects in the world amounted to \$1.1 trillion
 - Latin America and the Caribbean (ranked first): \$443 billion, sharing 40% of the total cumulative PSI in the world
 - Asia and Pacific: \$344 billion
 - Europe and Central Asia: \$206 billion
- No. of PPPs are low in both national and regional level projects
- Governance is one of the issues-transparent rules/regulations and procurement procedures

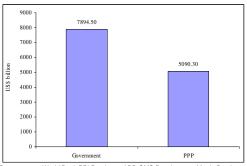
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PPPs in Asia

Asia's cross-border infrastructure investment, 1991-2007



Data sources: World Bank PPI Database; ADB GMS Development Matrix Database; ASEAN Centre for Energy Database; and Ministry of Power, Government of India.

Government investments in cross-border infrastructure is much higher than PPP investments

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PPPs in South America

Financing sources of Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) projects 2003-2006

	Sources of Financing (US\$ million)					
Investment Proposed	Total commitment	Government	Private sector	Multilateral financial institution		
21,195	20,996	13,203	4,407	3,386		
Share (%)	100%	63%	21%	16%		

Source: IIRSA (2007)

- The majority of the infrastructure investments were governments of South America
- The experience of Latin America as well as in the EU: attracting PPP in regional projects is particularly difficult because of major risks and uncertainty involved

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PPPs in the EU

- Though the EU has dedicated special windows for PPPs, but scarcely used because:
 - PPP in cross-border infrastructure is complex;
 - The EU does not have a stated preference for PPPs, and it is in the hands of Member States how to finance and run public projects
 - Co-financing of main infrastructures (transport) covered up to 75% of public costs, thus discouraging the use of private funding
 - Different procurement systems used for different sections of a project
 - Cross-border infrastructure is treated differently on both sides of the border, etc.
- Few regional projects involving PPPs successfully obtained private financing from capital markets rather than submitting to EU rules and procurement procedures

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How to encourage PPP

- Asia's regional projects can involve PPPs if attractive, sound, and "bankable" projects are created
- To attract large/medium sized private investors, Asia must establish effective institutional mechanisms, both nationally and regionally
- "Asian Infrastructure Fund (PIAF)" should be created to help mobilize Asian and international funds, and help prepare and finance bankable regional projects;
- 21 high-priority regional projects have been identifiedthese can be implemented during 2010-2015 at a total cost of \$15 billion:
 - 10 projects in GMS (transport: 5; energy: 5),
 - 6 projects in Central Asia (transport: 4; energy: 2), and
 - 5 projects in South Asia (transport: 3; energy: 2)

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Key Messages

- (1) The required investment in infrastructure for pan-Asian connectivity would produce large real income gains of around \$13 trillion for developing Asia during 2010-2020 and beyond;
- (2) A "Pan-Asian Infrastructure Forum (PAIF)" should be established to help coordinate and integrate existing subregional infrastructure initiatives toward a seamless Asia; to encourage private sector participation involving PPPs

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Key Messages (cont'd)

- (3) During 2010–2020, Asia needs to invest about \$8 trillion in national infrastructure and \$290 billion in specific regional infrastructure projects—an overall average infrastructure investment of about \$750 billion per year; and
- (4) An Asian Infrastructure Fund (AIF)" is needed to mobilize international funds (public and private) and help prioritize, prepare, and finance "bankable" regional infrastructure projects.

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Conclusion

A Framework for Pan-Asian Infrastructure Cooperation requires:

- A common vision, strong leadership and a shared commitment by Asian leaders;
- Strong institutional capacities at the national level;
- Coherent infrastructure development at the national, subregional, and regional levels;
- Pan-Asian infrastructure strategies to prioritize investments and coordinate policies;

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Conclusion (cont'd)

- Effective planning and implementation of projects to ensure "win-win" outcomes among participating countries by
 - addressing the issue of asymmetric distribution of projects' costs and benefits
 - managing negative socioeconomic impacts
- Effective financing framework to help mobilize the region's vast savings, and encourage publicprivate partnerships
- · ADB is ready to help

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