



Project Finance: Project Contracts Structure and Risks Allocation 21 November 2013 William D. Greenlee, Jr.

> Partner Yangon Myanmar

#### **Presentation Outline**



Description of Description of Description of Typical Contract Structure

Project Risk Assessment and Risk Allocation in Contracting Structure

#### **Presentation Outline**



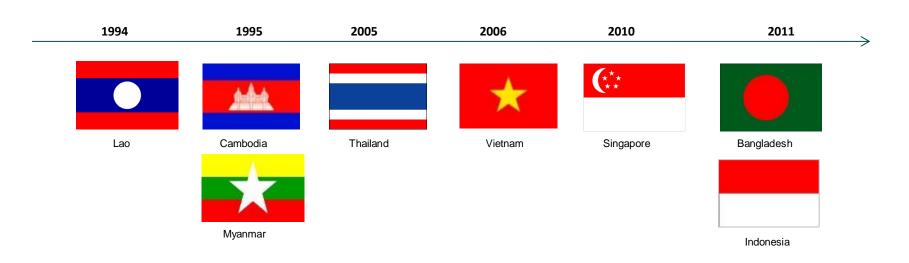
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## What makes us unique?



## "We are pioneers in emerging markets"

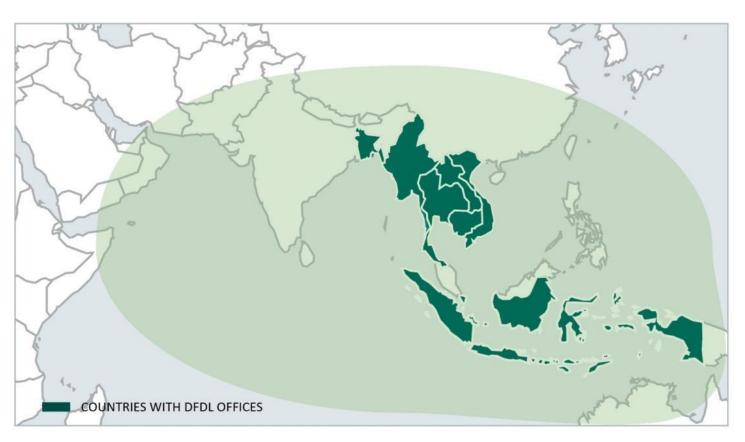


Our Strategy

Not "Go Where our Clients Go", BUT "Go BEFORE you Go".



## From Southeast Asia to the Middle East



- 250 staff
- 120+ advisers

#### 8 countries

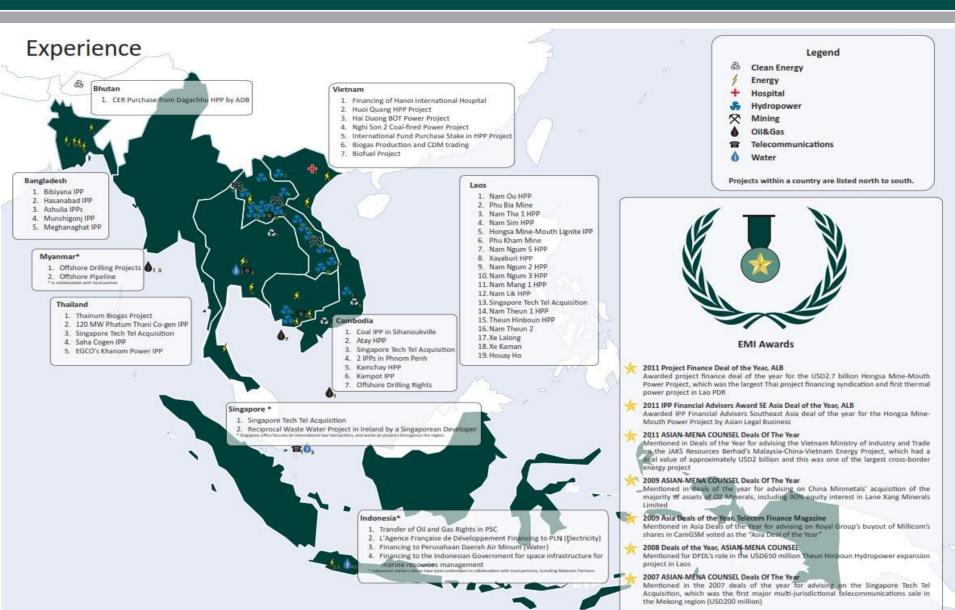
Bangladesh
Cambodia,
Indonesia\*
Myanmar
Laos
Singapore
Thailand and
Vietnam

#### 12 offices

Dhaka
Phnom Penh
Yangon
Naypyidaw
Vientiane
Jakarta
Bangkok
Koh Samui
Phuket
Hanoi
Ho Chi Minh City
Singapore

### Regional experience





#### **Presentation Outline**

3



Brief Introduction to DFDL

Overview of Typical Contract
Structure

Project Risk Assessment and Risk Allocation in Contracting Structure

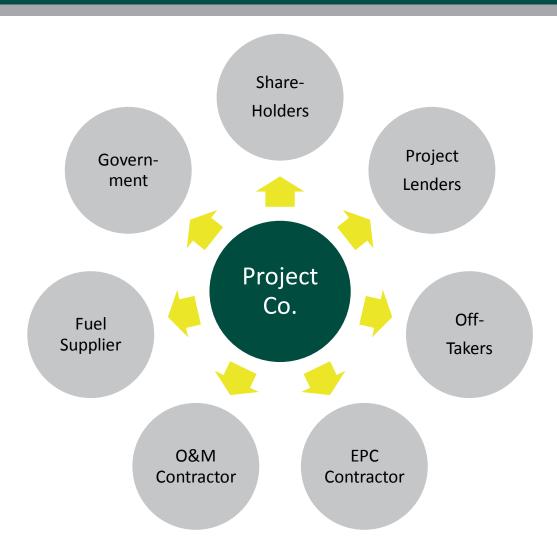
## **Project Finance**



- Power projects (and in many other forms of infrastructure projects) are often project financed
- Project financed projects are funded on a non or limited recourse basis
  - Meaning lenders look only to the project revenues and which thus must be very certain and secure
- Multiple parties involved, with risks having to be properly allocated among such parties
- Who takes the risks unable to be controlled or insured against?

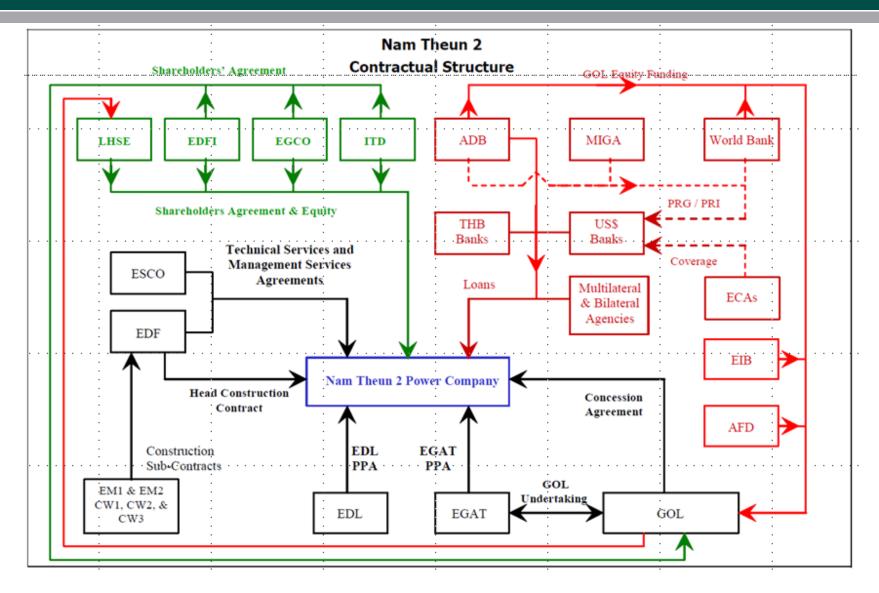
## **Project Contractual Relationships**





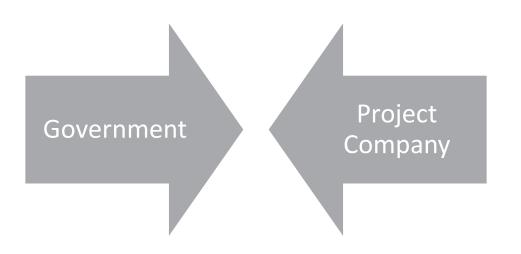
#### **NT2 Contract Structure**





## **Concessions and Project Rights**

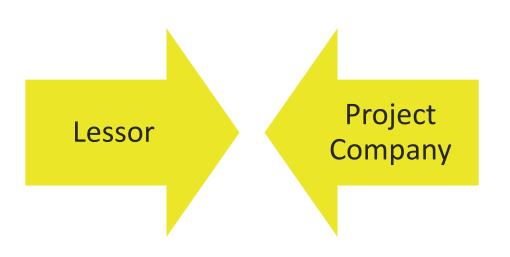




- Concession Agreement/Permits:
  - Grant of Exclusive Project Rights
  - Stated Term
  - BOT
  - Royalties and Taxes
  - Social Benefits
  - Environmental Duties

### **Site Control**

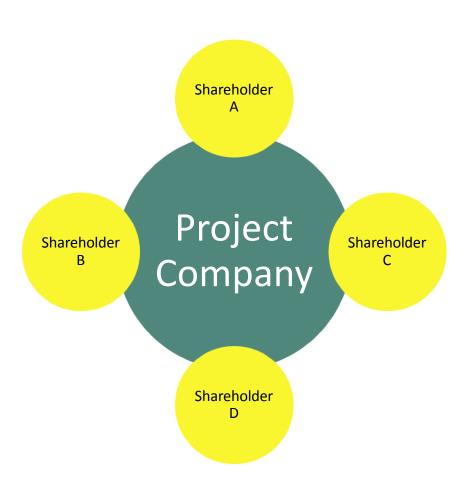




- Site Ownership (permitted?)
  - Title Search/Insurance
- Site Lease
  - Term
  - Rental Fees
  - Scope
- Easements/Licenses
  - Transmission Lines
  - Access Roads
  - Gas Supply Lines

## Shareholders/Joint Venture Agreement



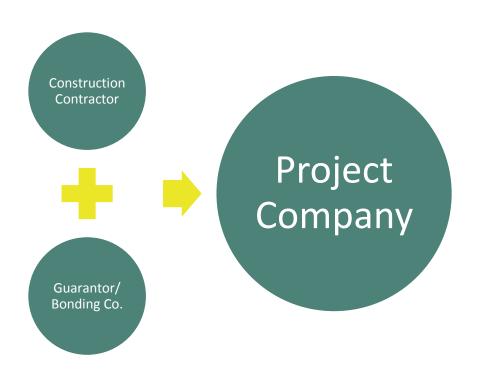


#### Shareholders'/JV Agreement

- Term
- Equity Contributions
- Loan Contributions
- Voting Rights
- Minority Rights
- Management
- Pre-emptive Rights
- Transfer of Shares
- Dissolution

## **Construction Agreement**



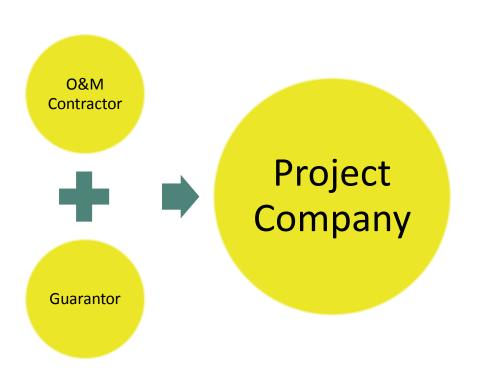


#### Construction Agreement

- EPC?
- Scope
- Schedule
- Payment Milestones
- Delay Damages
- Performance Guarantees
- Warranties
- Indemnities
- Limits on Liability

## Operations



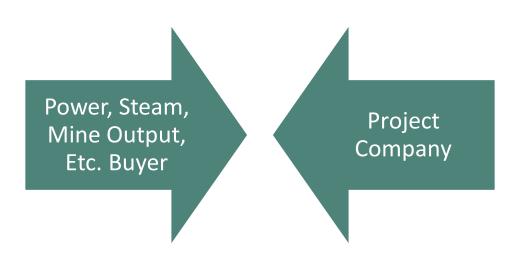


### O&M Agreement

- Term
- Price
- Scope
- Performance Guarantees
- Indemnities
- Limits on Liability
- Parent Guarantee

## Off-Take Agreements



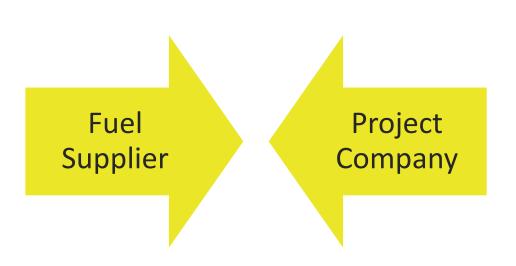


## Off-Take Agreement

- Term
- Price/Tariff
  - Energy
  - Capacity
  - Back-Up Power
- Minimum Take
- Max/Min Supply
- Delivery Point
- Transmission

## **Fuel Supply**



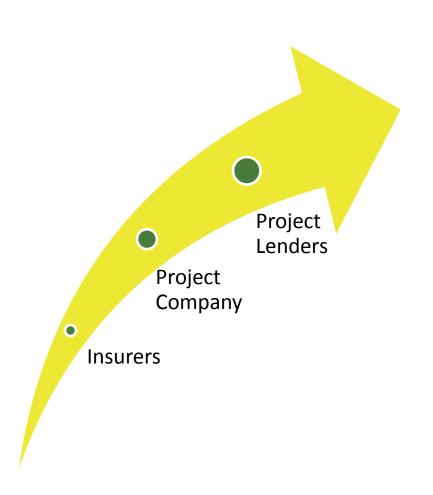


## **Fuel Supply Agreement**

- Fuel Specification
- Quantity: Requirements?
- Quality/Rejection
- Price
- Take-or-Pay?
- Delivery Point

#### Insurance





#### Insurance

- Construction Risks
  - Hazards
  - Delayed Opening
- Commercial Risks
  - Operating Hazards
  - Natural Force Majeure
  - Business Interruption
  - Off-Taker Risk
- Political Risks
  - Debt
  - Equity
- Terrorism/Sabotage

## **Government Approval**



## PROJECT COMPANY

- Licenses:
  - Investment
  - Incorporation
  - Tax Registration
  - Seal

### **PROJECT**

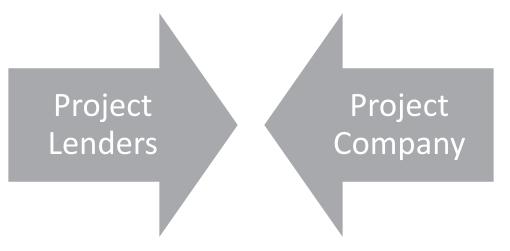
- Feasibility Study
- Environmental
  - EIA, SIA
  - Mitigation Plan
- Construction
- Operations

### **EXEMPTIONS**

- Tax and Investment Incentives
- Operating Issues: Foreign Staff, etc.
- Accounting Issues

## Financing Issues





#### Financing Documents

- Tenor
- Interest Rate
- Non or Limited Recourse
- Guarantees
- Sponsor Support
- Hedging:
  - Interest Rates
  - FX
- Security Documents
- Supporting Documents

## Project Finance [Loan] Documents



- Common Terms Agreement
- Facility Agreement/Loan Agreement
  - Loan Tranches: USD, Kyat, Working Capital, etc.
  - LC/Back-Up Financing Tranches
- Accounts Agreement: lock-box and water-fall
- Intercredit or Agreement
- Subordination Agreements
- Hedging Agreements
  - ISDA Master Agreement and Schedules
  - Hedge Allocation Agreement
- Equity Contribution Agreement: Over-runs

## **Security Documents**



- Must include local law documents
- May include English, Myanmar, Singapore law, etc. documents:
  - Immovable Assets Security Agreement/Mortgage
  - Pledge of Movable Assets
  - Pledge of Accounts (might be included in Pledge of Movables)
  - Share Pledges: from all shareholders
  - Pledge of Subordinated Debt: from all shareholders
  - Guarantees
    - Base Equity Contributions
    - Cost-Overruns
    - EPC Contractor Guarantees

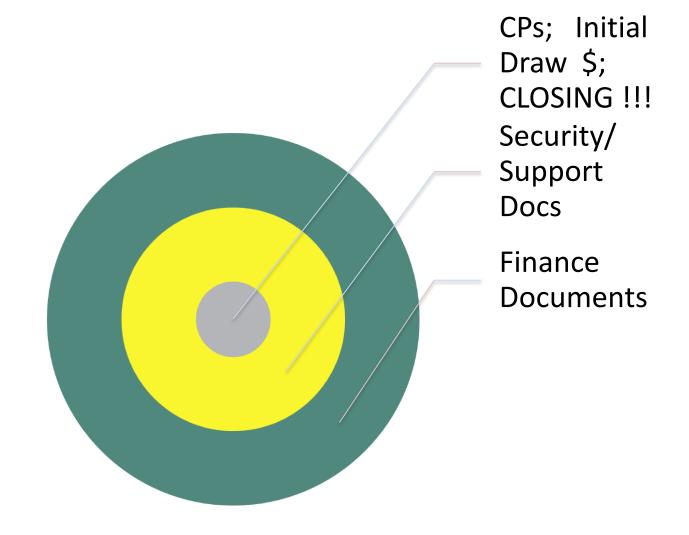
## **Supporting Documents**



- Direct Agreements
  - Concession Agreement
  - EPC Contractor
  - Off-Taker
  - Fuel Supplier
  - O&M Operator
- Reinsurance: Assignment of Proceeds; Cut-Through
- Closing Legal Opinions

## **Financial Close**





#### **Presentation Outline**



1 Brief Introduction to DFDL

Overview of Typical Contract
Structure

Project Risk Assessment and Risk Allocation in Contracting Structure

## Project Risks: Why is assessment and allocation so important?



- Long term project many uncertainties
- Investors make decisions based on risk analysis and do not want to use their balance sheets
- Financing on a non- recourse or limited recourse basis, i.e. lenders look only to the project revenues which thus must be very certain and secure
- Legal and regulatory framework provides can provide much of the necessary certainty by ensuring that commitments can be enforced
- Often in emerging markets such framework may be developing and thus does not provide sufficient certainty thus parties must create such certainty via the various relevant agreements

#### The Best Practice for Risk Allocation



## Allocate the Risk to the Party Best Able to Manage the Risk

- The contractor assumes the design and construction risk
- The operator assumes the operations and maintenance risks
- The lenders assume the financial risks
- The insurers assume the insurable risks
- The State assumes the political risk, change in law, acts of governmental entities and political force majeure
- The power purchaser assumes the market, tariff and regulatory risks and the timing risk
- The investors assume the development risk and any residual commercial risks

## Key Risks That The Private Sector Should Bear?



- Development
- Financing
- Design and Construction
- Operation
- Maintenance
- Fuel Supply (unless "tolling")

## Secondary Project Risks



- Regulation
- Consents and permits (environmental, imports, etc.)
- Change of law and tax
- Force Majeure
- Restructuring of the industry
- Re-negotiation
- Expropriation
- Immigration controls
- Security and local opposition
- Foreign currency

## Uncertainties Associated with Power Sector Regulation



- Regulatory discretion, inconsistency and changing the rules are the key elements of the risk because they can affect cost recovery, ability to earn profits and potential increases in costs
- Dealt with substantially in licences and legal framework, however in emerging markets it is dealt with contractually as there is a lack of a regulatory framework
- An issue for both the private and the public sector
- Licences can anticipate change over a long period
- Transparency needs to be institutionalised in licences and all other activities of the Regulator
- "Comfort letters" are often issued to lenders and investors
- BUT the role of the regulator is important the interests of the investors and the consumers have to be balanced fairly

# Government Concession / BOT / Implementation Agreement



#### Should deal with:

- Consents and permits
- Change in law and fax (PPA)
- "Political" force majeure
- Expropriation (MIGA)
- Immigration
- Security and local opposition





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**Since 1994**