Private Participation in Infrastructure in Korea

9 Oct. 2008

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I. PPI Overview



Concept of PPI

PPI (Private Participation in Infrastructure)

 Public & Private Partnerships to provide infrastructure facilities and related public services

Rationale and Position of PPI

- Provide a new option for public service delivery under fiscal constraints
- Introduce private sector efficiency and innovation
- Provide stable & long-term investment opportunities for the private sector

History of PPI Act

Enactment Aug. 1994

The Private Capital Inducement Promotion Act

Revision Dec. 1998

- Risk Sharing, Minimum Revenue Guarantee

Amendment Jan. 2005

The Act on Private Participation in Infrastructure

- Expansion of Facility Types
- Introduction of BTL Scheme
- Diversification of Investor Profile (Infra. Fund)

^{*} PPI Guideline is issued to provide PPI policy direction and implementation guidance

Structure of the PPI Act

PPI Act, Enforcement Decree

- Eligible facility types (44)
- Investment schemes : BTO, BOT, BOO, BTL, etc.
- Implementation procedure
- Infrastructure Credit Guarantee
 Fund, Infrastructure fund
- Government support, risk sharing measures

Basic Plans for PPI

- Policy directions
- General guidelines for PPI project implementation
- BTL Implementation guidelines

Implementation Schemes

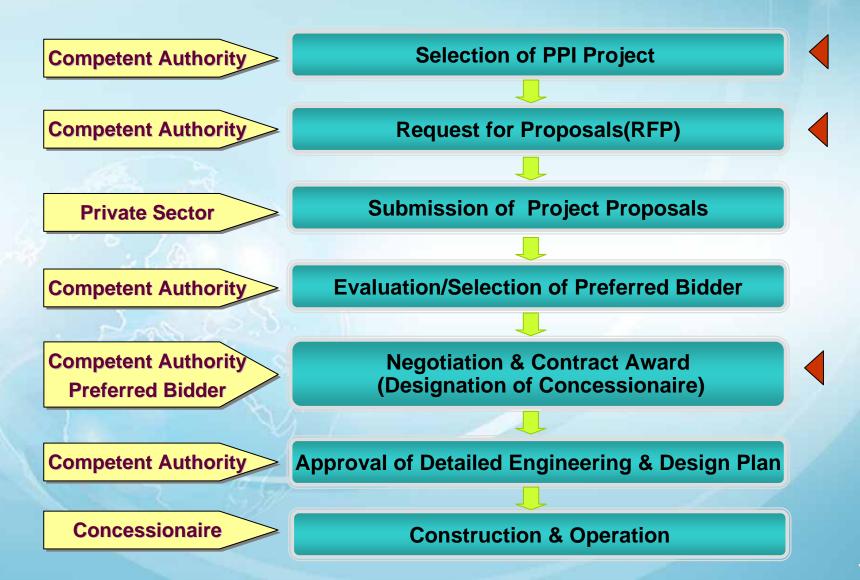
BTO (Build-Transfer-Operate)

- Road, Railway, Port, etc.
- Concessionaire collects user fee to recover its investment
- Private sector takes demand risk
- Solicited & Unsolicited projects

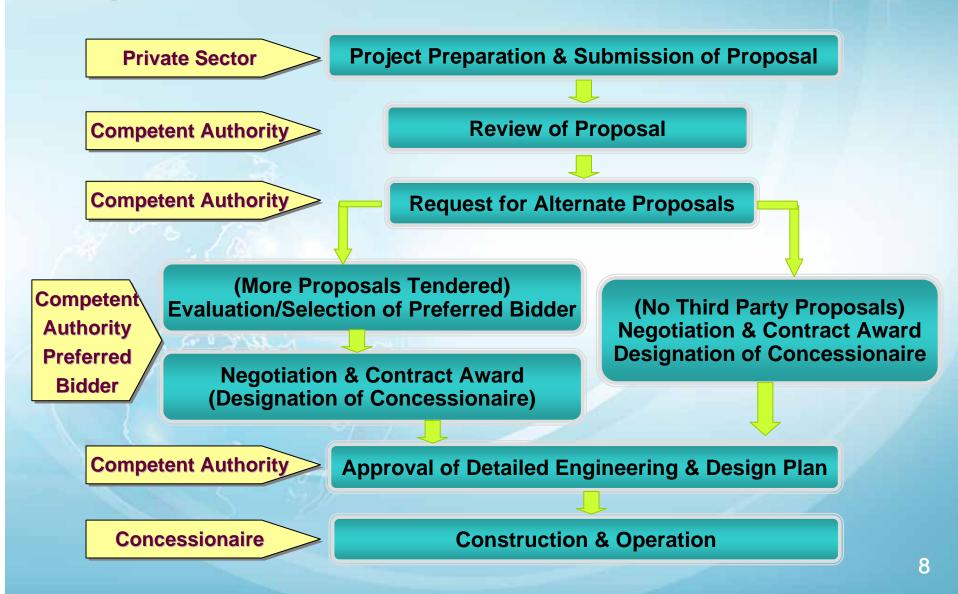
BTL (Build-Transfer-Lease)

- Schools, Welfare/medical facilities, Cultural Facilities, etc.
- Government pays concessionaire for service delivery
- No demand risk for private sector
- Solicited projects only
- Others : BOT, BOO, etc.

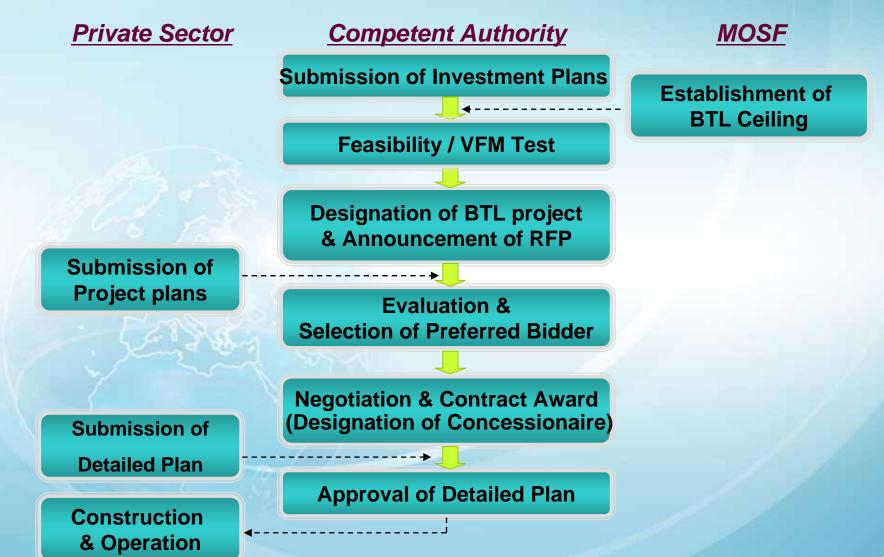
Implementation Process : Solicited Project



Implementation Process : Unsolicited Project



Implementation Process : BTL Solicited Project



Government Support



Gov't Support (BTO Type)

Construction Subsidy: 30~50% of Total Investment

- Roads: Less than 30% of Total Investment
 - * Recently most road projects have no construction subsidy
- Rails: Less than 50% of Total Investment
- Ports: Less than 30% of Total Investment
- Freight Terminals: No Construction Subsidy (BOO type)
 - * Government provides access roads and rails

MRG on Solicited Projects

- Minimum Revenue Guarantee
 - Adopted after Financial Crisis of the late 90s
 Induced Private Investment in Infrastructure
- No MRG with under 50% of Forecasted Revenue
- Led to Inflated Demand Forecasting
 - Resulted in Increase of MRG Payment
 - Reduced Level of MRG for Solicited projects & Abolished for Unsolicited Projects (2006)

Modification of MRG Mechanism

	May 2003 ~ December 2005	Starting January 2006		
		Solicited Projects	Unsolicited Projects	
Period	15 years	10 years	Abolished	
Guarantee	First 5 years : 90% Next 5 years : 80% Last 5 years : 70%	First 5 years : 75% Last 5 years : 65%		
Condition	Revenue > 50% Fo			

Various Tax Benefits

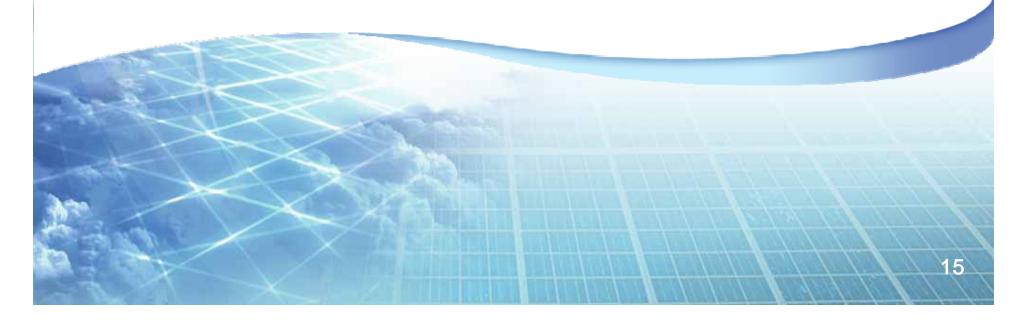
- Exemption of Acquisition and Registration Tax
- Application of 0% Tax Rate on VAT
- 15% Separate Taxation on Interest Income from Infra Bond
- Separate Taxation on Dividend Income from Infra Fund

Concession Termination Payment

Force Majeure, Bankruptcy, etc



II. Performance Highlights



Private Investment Trend

Increase in PPI to Complement Public Investment

- PPI Investment: ('98) 0.5 trillion ('07) 3.1 trillion KRW

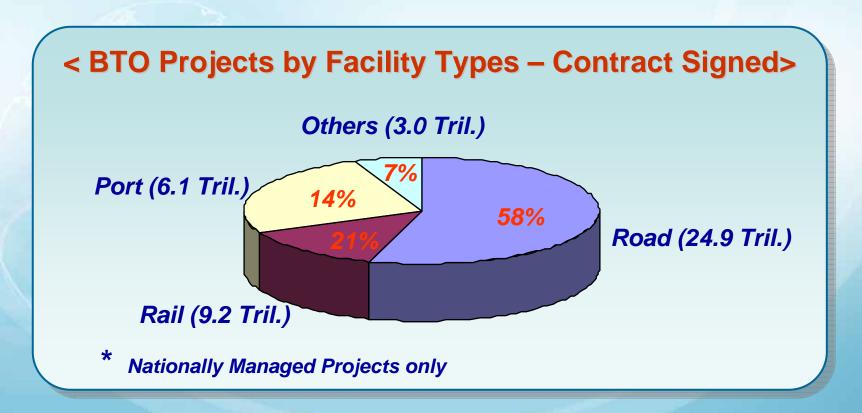
- Share of PPI to Public Investment : ('98) 3.9 % ('07) 16.8%

(Unit: Trillion KRW)

	′98	′00	′02	′04	′06	′07
Public Investment in Infrastructure(A)	12.7	15.2	16.0	17.4	18.4	18.4
PPI Investment(B)	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.0	3.1
B/A (%)	3.9	6.6	7.5	9.8	16.3	16.8
B/(A+B) (%)	3.8	6.2	7.0	8.9	14.0	14.4

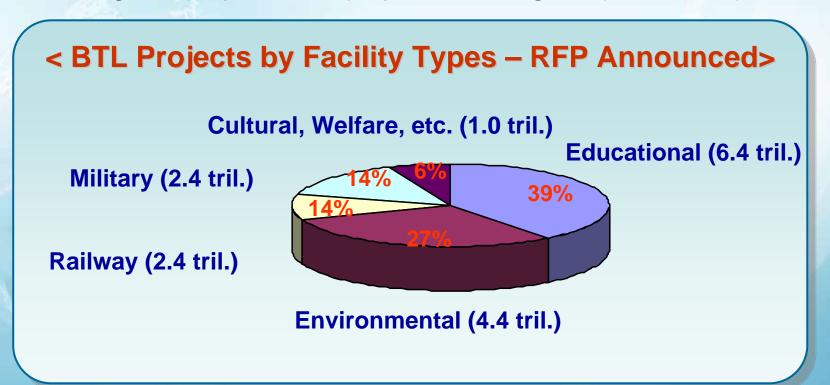
Sector Analysis : BTO

■ Total project costs of signed BTO projects as of June 2008 amount to KRW 43.2 Trillion



Sector Analysis : BTL

- Total project costs of BTL projects which announced RFP as of June 2008 amount to KRW 16.6 Trillion
 - Among 292 projects, 231 projects were signed (11.2 trillion)



Key Success Factors

Solid Legal Framework Corresponding to International Standards

- Clear & Consistent Implementation Procedure Regulated by PPI Act & Implementation Guidelines
- Fair & Equal Treatment of Domestic & Foreign Investors

Strong Government Commitment & Supports

- Construction Subsidy, MRG, Mitigation of F/X Risks, etc.
- Technical Assistance Provided by PIMAC
 - Review of RFPs & PPI Contracts, Assistance in Project Evaluation & Negotiation, Research for PPI Policies & Guidelines, etc.

Central Role of MOSF

- Develop National PPI Policies, Guidelines, & Fiscal Rules
- Coordinates Sectoral PPI Plans & Establish Comprehensive Investment Plans
- Review & Approve Nationally Managed PPI Projects
 - MOSF convenes PPI Committee when necessary

II. Performance Highlights

Examples of BTO Projects

Incheon Airport Highway

• Length: 40.2km (6~8 lanes)

• Project Cost : KRW 1.7trillion (Subsidy : 16%)

• Const. : '95~'00 (Operate 30yrs)

• Investors : KTCU (45%), MKIF (24%) Kyobo Life (15%) etc.

(Org. Investors: 11 Construction Co. 85%, 2 Financial Inv. 12%, Others 3%)



Examples of BTL Projects



• Project Cost : KRW 250 Billion

• Const. : '07~'12 (Operate 20yrs)

• Current Status :

RFP announced in March '07



III. Future of Korean PPI



Prospects on PPI

- Fiscal Constraints in Infrastructure Investment
 - Decreasing Tax Revenue
 - Increasing Social & Welfare Expenditure
 - Annual Increase Rate of 10.1% in Social Welfare ('03~'08)
- Increased Role of Private Investment in Infrastructure
 - Supplement to Public Investment
 Enables Early Provision of Public Services
 - Introduction of Private Sector Creativity & Innovation in Constructing & Operating Public Facilities

Heightens Satisfaction of Facility Users

- Establishment of PPI Long-Term Investment Plan('07~'11)
 - Estimate Future Financial Commitment by Government
 - Roads, Railways, Ports, Logistics, Environmental Facilities,
 Educational Facilities, Military Housing, Cultural Facilities
 - Subsidies, MRG, Government Payments for BTL, etc.
 - Development of Fiscal Guidelines and Strategies
 - Managing PPI Investment Amount within a Sustainable Level
 - Inclusion in the National Fiscal Management Plan
 - Forecast Appropriate Private Investment Level and Fiscal Burden

- Development of Public Involvement Model in BTL(2007)
 - To Enhance Service Quality & User Satisfaction of Social Infrastructure
 - Schools, Dormitories, Cultural & Welfare Facilities, etc.

Planning

- Public Hearing
- Survey, etc.

Implementing

- PromotionCouncil
- ProjectHomepage

Operating

- Monitoring
 Committee
- Service Center

Promotion of Integrated Facilities

- BTL Facilities with Multiple Functions
 - Schools + Sports Center + Public Libraries, Nursery Center, etc.
- Efficient Use of Land & Facilities
- Development of Model MOU and RFP

Develop. of Standard Models for Major Facility Types

- Efficient & Transparent Procurement Process
 - Guidelines for Feasibility/VFM Test, RFP, Output Specifications, Standard BTL Contract, etc.
 - School, Environmental Facility (ex. sewer pipe), Military Housing,
 Cultural Facilities

- Strengthening Global Networks & Knowledge Exchange for Promotion of PPI/PPP
 - Growing Interests in PPI/PPP Worldwide
 - Int'l Events, Official Study Visits, Interchange of Personnel, etc.
 - Several Ways of International Cooperation
 - Multilateral Cooperation: International Conferences, Seminars, etc.
 - **Bilateral Cooperation**: MOUs for establishing official networks among policy makers & practitioners, regular meetings, education/training programs, consulting, TA, etc.

