PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNESRSHIPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

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BACKGROUND: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY (SANRAL)

- Registered i.t.o. Company Act non profit driven State Agency
- Minister of Transport (MOT) sole shareholder also regulator
- Board of Directors 1 executive member (CEO), 7 non executive members (including chairman) – appointed by MOT
- Committees
 - ALCO
 - Remco
 - Contracts Committee





SANRAL RELATIONSHIP TO MINISTER/NDOT

MOT

Minister (Regulator)

Board Of Directors

Governance and Control

Chief **Executive Officer**

Day to Day Business and Operations Management

SANRAL Staff

Planning, Design, Construction, Operation, Management, Control, Maintenance & Rehabilitation of National Roads





SANRAL MANDATE

- Develop and maintain the National Road Network of 17000km
- Incorporation of provincial roads 20 000km strategic network
- Develop and maintain sustainable toll road network





SOUTH AFRICAN ROAD NETWORK

Description		Total Length	
Dual Carriageway		2 160	
4-Lane Undivided		940	
2-Lane Single		62 794	
2-Lane Gravel/Dirt		521 978	
Total Non-Urban Road Network		587 872	
Urban Road Network (Est)		168 000	
Total Road Network		755 872	





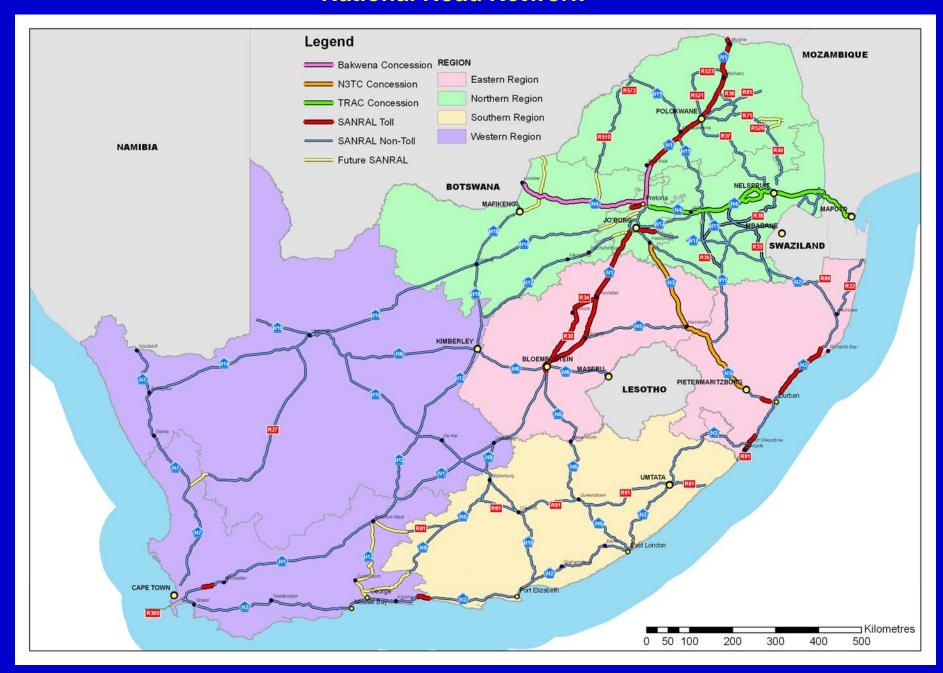
NATIONAL ROAD NETWORK (km)

Description	Non Toll	State Toll	ВОТ	Total
4-Lane Undivided	11	299	240	550
2-Lane Single	12 772	691	605	14 068
Total	13 600	1 262	1 288	16 150
% of SANRAL Network	84%	8%	8%	





National Road Network



TRADITIONAL FUNDING SOURCES

- Fuel Levy (Historical)
- Treasury grants / allocations
- Loan funding repaid through user charge for
 - State toll roads (State guaranteed or onto SANRAL balance sheet)
 - PPPs





FUNDING METHODOLOGY

- Identify potential toll roads network
- Monitor extent of viability over time
- Consider criteria to develop as PPP or State toll road
- Benefits release funds for broader non-toll application





REASON FOR EMBARKING ON PPP's (MID 90s)

- High debt level and limit on State Guarantee
- Accelerate development and stimulate economy
 - Unlock economic potential of identified development corridors
 - Job creation and socio economic development
- Low government spending on large infrastructure
- Reliance of Government on Private Sector to take part in economic development – political support.





TYPES OF PPP's EMPLOYED (AND WHY?)

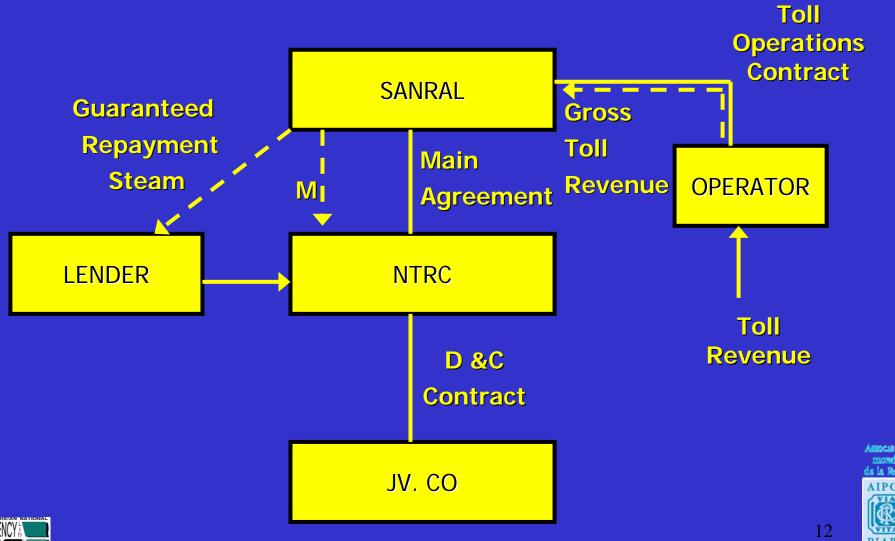
Lease back model (1997): design, build, fund and maintain of 123 km of N1 North

- Stepping stone
- Legislation: SANRAL assumes traffic risk and collect tolls
- SANRAL provide guaranteed revenue stream over extended period
- Tenderer to tender contract period to maintain and repay loans for initial construction period





PPP MODEL: N1 NORTH TOLL ROAD





TYPES OF PPP's EMPLOYED (AND WHY?) CONT ...

Three projects for the Design Construction, Financing, Operations and Maintenance (icw 1998 to 2004) i.e.

- 1. Maputo Development Corridor Toll Road (520km)
- 2. N4 Platinum Toll Road (380km)
- 3. N3 Toll Road (420km)





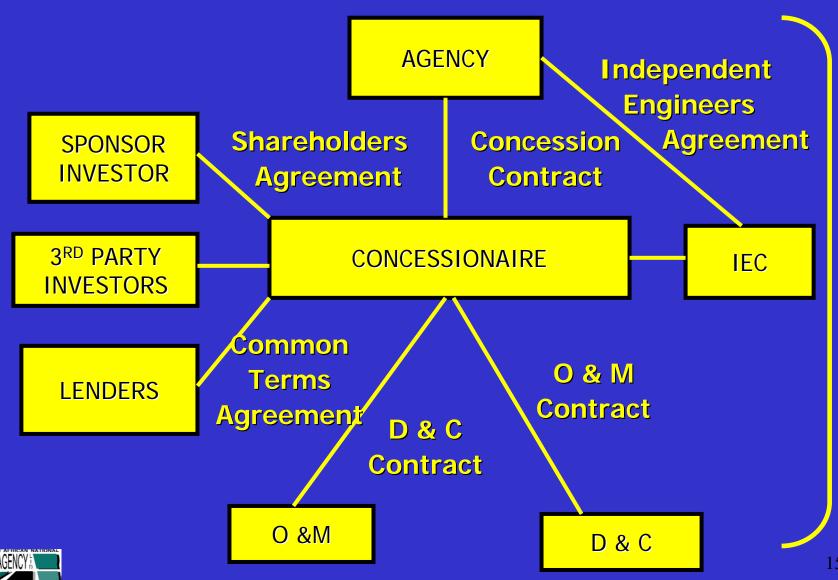
TYPES OF PPP's EMPLOYED (AND WHY?) CONT ...

- Total initial capital outlay of \$1 billion USD
- Limited recourse financing 80:20 debt equity ratio
- Open tolling systems
- Specified hand back conditions
- Performance based functional specifications
- Risk / reward provisions
- Competing roads economic equilibrium





PPP MODEL





SUCCESS FACTORS

- Achieve objective of off-Government balance sheet funding
- Ideal mechanism for investment acceleration doubled investment on National Road over 6 years period.
- Performance specification optimise value for money
 efficiency gains
- Employers role by Private Sector enhances institutional capacity and rate of delivery





SUCCESS FACTORS (cont ...)

- In-house management capacity
- Developed financial institutions
- Political support
- Good track record improves risk profile- incentive to optimise benefits – refinance
- PPP's (together with State toll roads) established a road pricing norm





CONCERNS

- Inconsistent political views between different spheres of Government
- Regulatory approval processes are complex, time consuming and unpredictable.
- PPP procurement process is complex, time consuming and expensive.
- Short-term interests of sponsor shareholders adversely impact on long-term investment





CONCLUSION

- Benefits of PPP are different from State toll Authority point of view
- Alignment between political support and regulatory approval authorities is key to successful PPP procurement
- Standard procurement provisions will mitigate the complex procurement process





THANK YOU



