

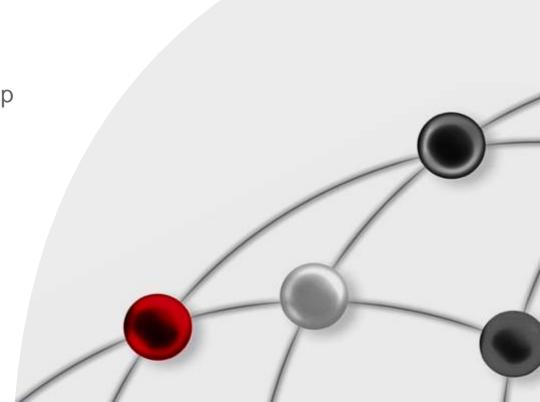
# USAID infrastructure workshop presentation

December 17, 2008

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(Presented with gratitude to Severn Trent Services International for providing sources of data and developing these models.)





## Presentation objectives

- To explain the potential contributions of the private sector to the water and wastewater sector
- To review common PSP models and frameworks in use internationally
- To discuss key characteristics of the different models selected
- To provide an international example from Sofia, Bulgaria



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## What private sector brings and expects

#### **Brings:**

- Customer Focus
- Performance Measurement
- Operational Efficiency
- Commercial Efficiency
- External Sources of Funding

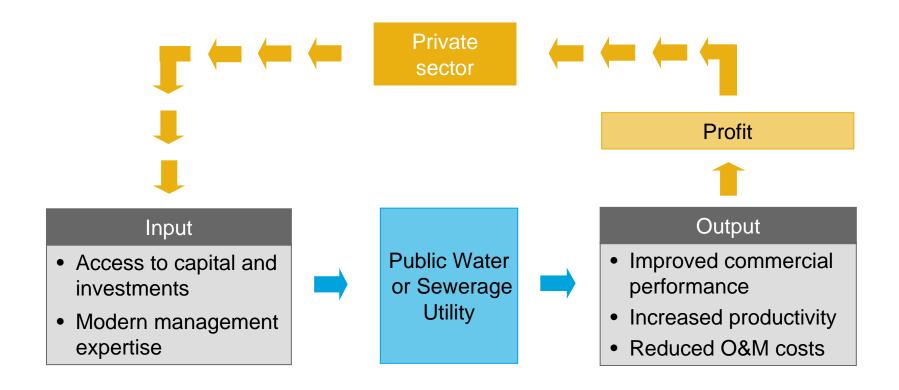
#### **Expects:**

- Appropriate Profit Margins
- A Return on Investments
- Guarantees for Return on Investments
- Acceptable Risks
- No Uncontrolled Risks





## Principals for private sector participation





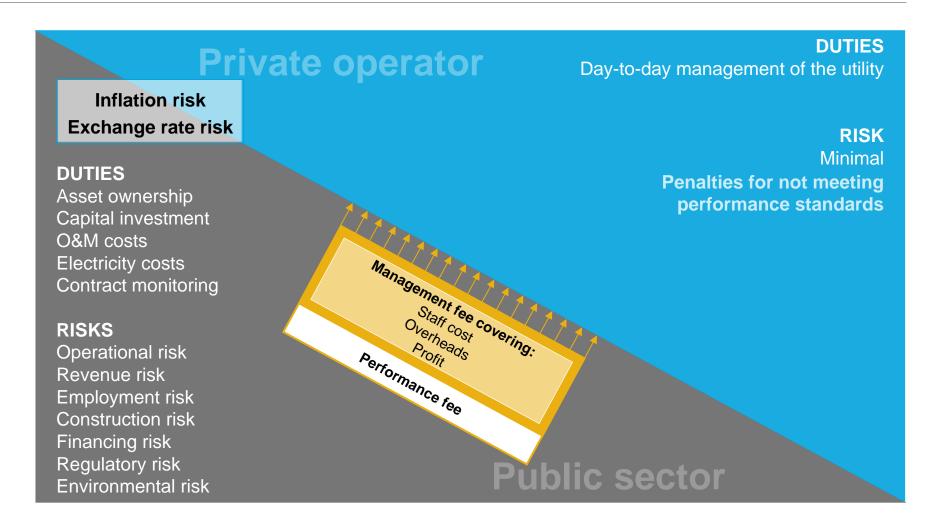
## Overview of six common PSP models

Management O&M BOT/BOO/ Lease Concession Privatization **BOOT** contract contract contract Duration 3-5 years 5-15 years 20-30 years Indefinite Ownership of Assets Public Private Source of Capital Investment Public Private Private Sector Responsibility + Some investment Mgmt + O&M Everything Operation Risk **Public** O&M cost Revenue Mgmt fee O&M costs Tariffs based on full cost recovery and rental fee Infrastructure Development Public Private





## Key characteristics – management contracts







## Pros and cons of management contracts

#### **Pros**

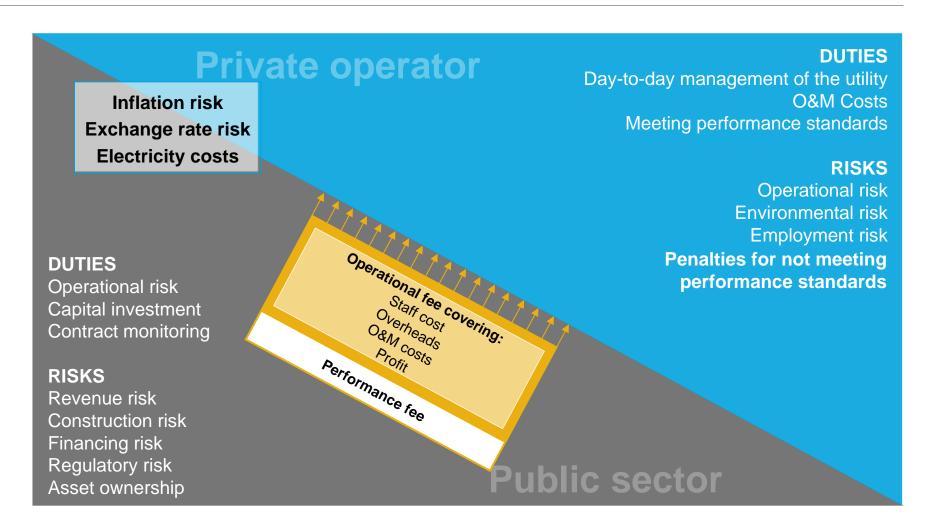
- ✓ In short period of time (three to five) introduces modern management practices
- ✓ Introduces business approach
- Addresses operational efficiency
- Addresses commercial efficiency
- ✓ Brings change management techniques
- Can be monitored/regulated by contract

#### Cons

- X Limited powers
- Does not provide any investments with private funds
- Does not address infrastructure needs
- Can be too short to achieve improvements, particularly if there is resistance to change culture
- Can have limited impact if there is lack of data
- Costs to hire external (international) management
- Majority of risks remain within public hands



## Key characteristics – O&M contracts





#### Pros and cons of O&M contracts

#### **Pros**

- ✓ Should reduce O&M costs
- ✓ Good for improving operational efficiency
- Good for introducing maintenance programs
- ✓ Good for improving commercial efficiency
- Good for optimizing performance of assets and staff
- Can be monitored/regulated by contract

#### Cons

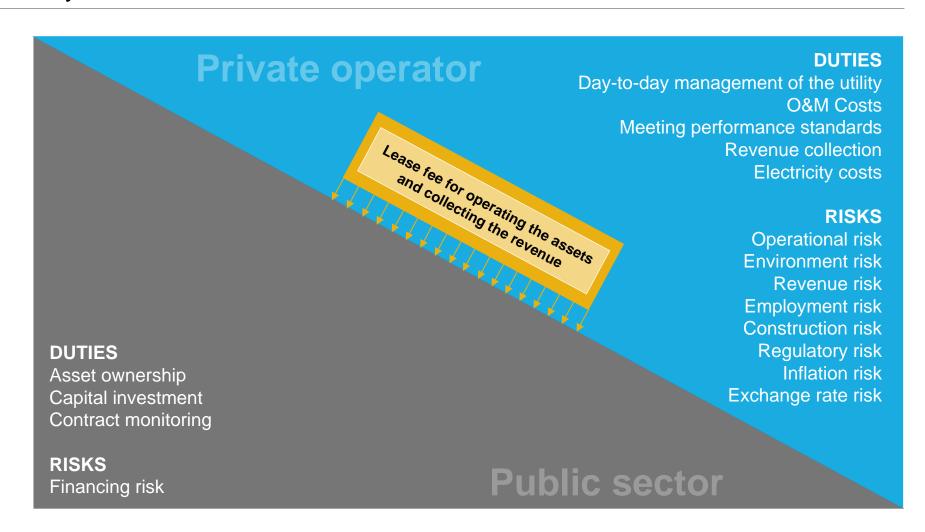
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- Does not provide any investments with private funds
- Does not address infrastructure needs
- ✗ No control over operational issues
- Majority of risks remain within public hands

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## Key characteristics – lease contracts





## Pros and cons of lease contracts

#### **Pros**

- Provides income to the asset owner by paying a lease fee
- ✓ Uses the knowledge of the private sector for new infrastructure construction
- Transfer greater risk to the private operator
- Can be monitored/regulated by contract, however contracts likely to be more complex

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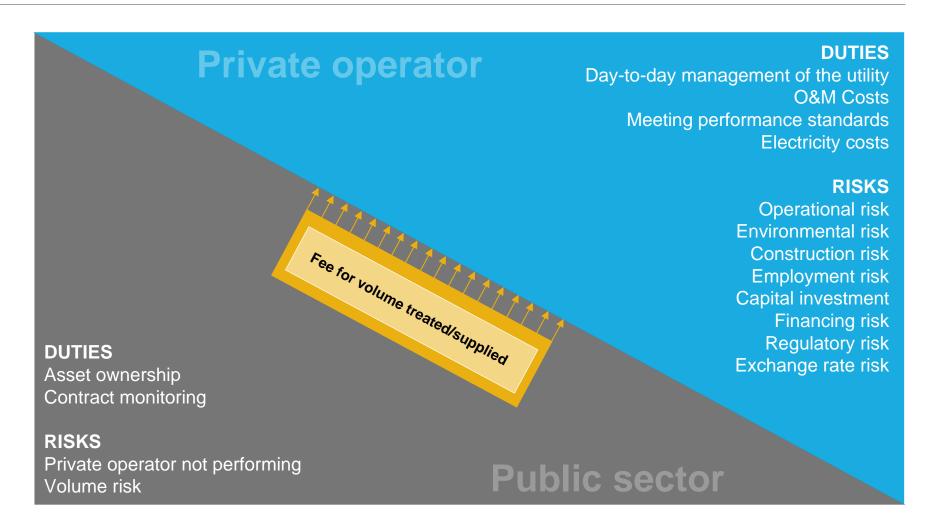
#### Cons

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- Does not provide any investments with private funds
- ✗ No control over operational issues



## Key characteristics – BOT/BOO/BOOT contracts





## Pros and cons of BOT/BOO/BOOT contracts

#### **Pros**

- ✓ Provides investments with private funds
- Access to external finance
- Uses the knowledge of the private sector for new infrastructure construction
- ✓ Good for new infrastructure/rehabilitation

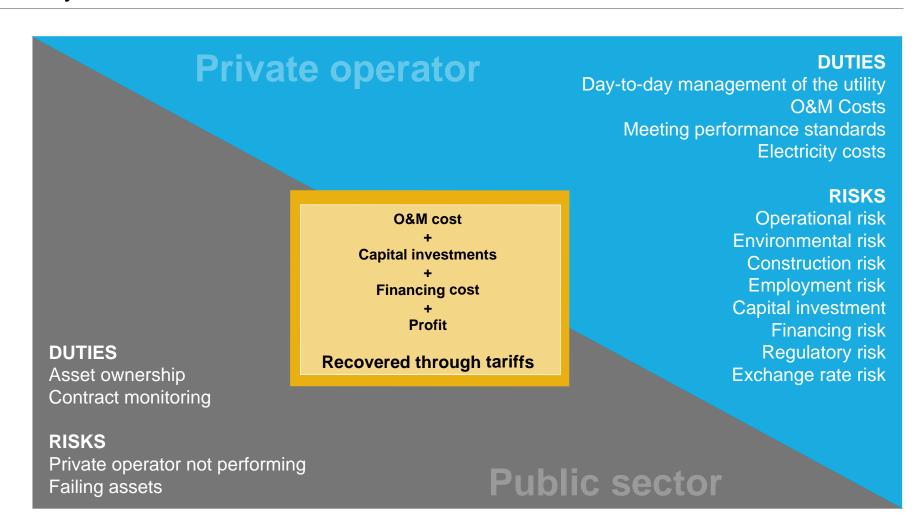
#### Cons

- Private investor will seek to recover its financing costs and investments through charges to users
- X No control over operational issues
- X Long term contracts
- ★ Requires complex contract

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## Key characteristics – concession contracts





#### Pros and cons of concession contracts

#### **Pros**

- ✓ Provides investments with private funds
- Access to external finance
- Uses the knowledge of the private sector for new infrastructure construction
- ✓ Good for new infrastructure/rehabilitation
- All risks transferred to the private operator

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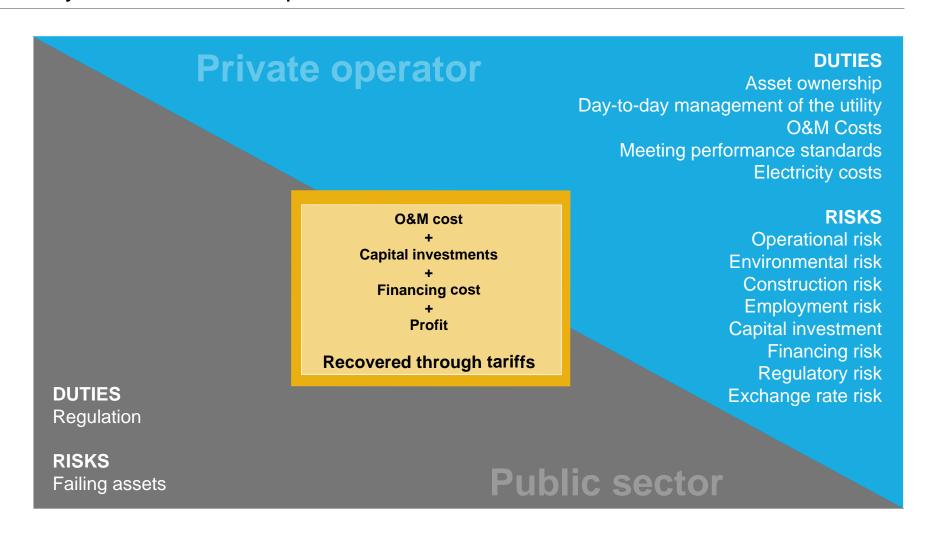
#### Cons

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- Private investor will seek to recover its financing costs and investments through charges to users
- X No control over operational issues
- X Long term contracts
- Requires complex contract or regulatory regime



## Key characteristics – privatization





## Pros and cons of privatization

#### **Pros**

- All investment responsibility transferred to the private sector
- All risks transferred to the private operator

#### Cons

✗ All assets owned by the private sector





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## Which model fits best?

## Depends on:

- Objectives for private sector participation
- Legislative framework
- Regulatory framework
- Economy



## Sofia Concession – background

- Sofiyska Voda (Sofia Water) provides water and wastewater services to the people of Sofia City under a Concession agreement with Sofia Municipality
- Assets are owned by Sofia municipality but transferred to Sofiyska Voda
- Sofyiska Voda is jointly owned by United Utilities & European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (75%) and Sofia Municipality (25%)
- Contract started in October 2000 and will run for 25 years
- Sofiyska Voda provides services to 1.5 million people in Sofia and has more than 1,200 employees



## Sofia Concession – initial regulation

## Sofia Municipality (Asset Owner) Regulatory Department

Regulation by contract

Sofyiska Voda (Concessionaire)

United Utilities/ EBRD/ Sofia Municipality

#### Responsibility

- Contract supervision
- Monitoring Levels of Services
- Investment plan approval
- Tariff approval

#### Responsibility:

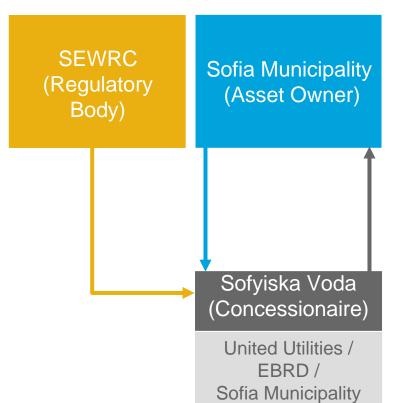
- Water & Wastewater Operator
- Develop the infrastructure
- Increase water quality
- Reduce leakages and pollution



## Sofia Concession – introducing national regulator

#### Responsibility

- Monitoring Levels of Services
- Investment plan approval
- Tariff approval



#### Responsibility

- Contract supervision
- Monitoring Levels of Services
- Investment plan approval

#### Responsibility:

- Water & Wastewater Operator
- Develop the infrastructure
- Increase water quality
- Reduce leakages and pollution





## Sofia Concession – some results after eight years

- Sofiyska Voda maintains 4000 km water mains and 2000 km wastewater mains; has already replaced/built 80 km water + wastewater mains using internal funds
- Delivers > 250 million m³ clean drinking water/day; removes and treats 180
   million m³ wastewater/day; meets EU water + environmental quality standards
- Invested more than GBP 51 million to rehabilitate and replace obsolete water assets; another GBP 280 million planned over remainder of the contract
- Customer satisfaction increased from 23% in 2000 to > 75% in 2008
- Significant improvement in overall water quality with a 75% reduction in non-compliant water quality samples
- Sofiyska Voda won UN award in 2004 for its contribution to environmental protection; won multiple awards for its community relations in education programs





## Contact us

## For more information, contact:

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