

Port Financing

Michael Piwaronas, Angelo Bartoli, Hypovereinsbank



1	Port Industry and Financial Institutions
2	Port Financing
3	Port Project Financing
4	Track Record
5	Contacts



Why do banks engage in the port financing at all?

1. Ports Industry and Financial Institutions Long-Term Partnership

- Dynamic industry
 - Organic growth
 - Mergers & Acquisitions
- Increasing investment needs
- Growing business opportunities for banks



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Multiple Sources exist for the financing of the ports

2. Port Financing2.1 Sources of Funds

- Internal financing
- Private equity
- Public equity (through IPO)
- Financial institutions (Debt/Mezzanine Financing)



Type of the deal requires a tailor-made solution

2. Port Financing2.2 Uses of Funds

- Greenfield port project
- Port expansion
- Port acquisition

- -> construction & operating period financing
- -> capex financing of ongoing business
- -> upfront capital requirements



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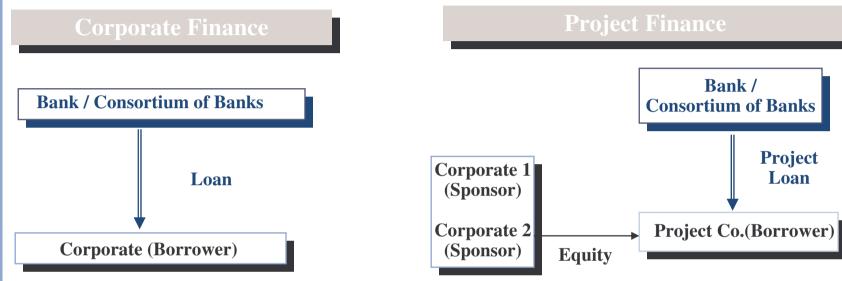
3. Project Financing of the Ports3.1 Definition of Project Finance

- The term "Project Finance" is used to refer to a wide range of financing structures and techniques, which have one feature in common: the financing is not primarily dependent on the credit support and creditworthiness of a Sponsor or the value of physical assets involved, but to a decisive degree on the economic reliability, the performance of the project itself and its ability to produce the cash flows needed to service debt and equity.
- To succeed, the financing of a "project" must be structured to meet the commercial objectives of all parties involved.



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.1 Corporate vs. Project Finance

Why Project Finance it?

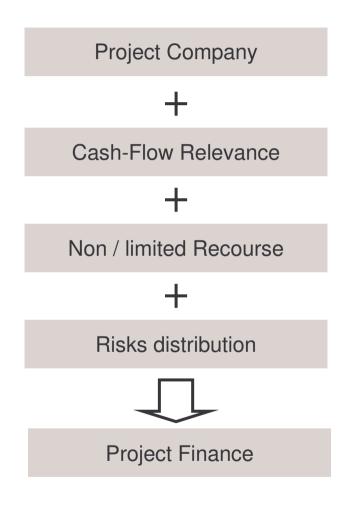


- high creditworthiness
- full recourse on the company for the debt service
- balance sheet effective



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.2 Main Characteristics

4 main characteristics for a project finance structured deal

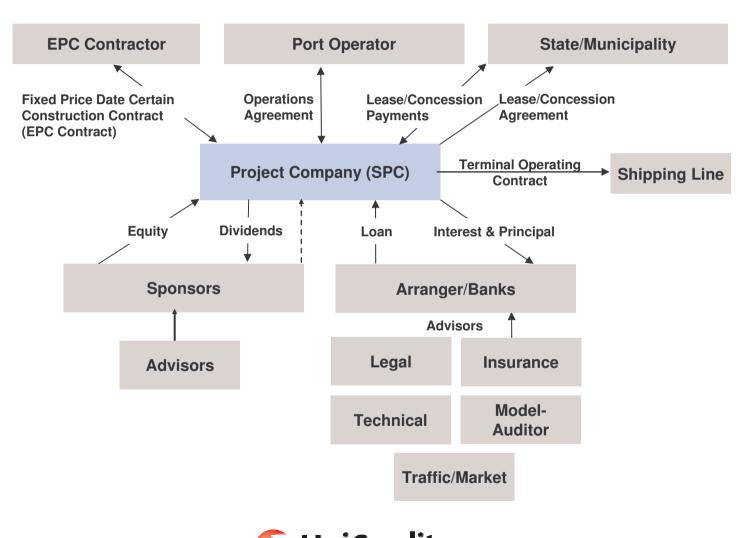


- Project company (Special Purpose Entity): the Project company is carrier of all rights and duties in connection with the port project and its financing
- Relevance of cash-flow: the Project Company's credit standing depends significantly on its expected cash-flow from the port operation and not on the balance sheets of the Project Company or its sponsors.
- Recourse: from financial close or upon fulfillment of pre-defined conditions, the lenders will have no (non-recourse financing) or limited (limited-recourse-financing) recourse to the sponsors.
- Risks allocation: project risks are structured in a way to be allocated among the involved parties which have the best capability to mitigate or absorb the relevant risks.



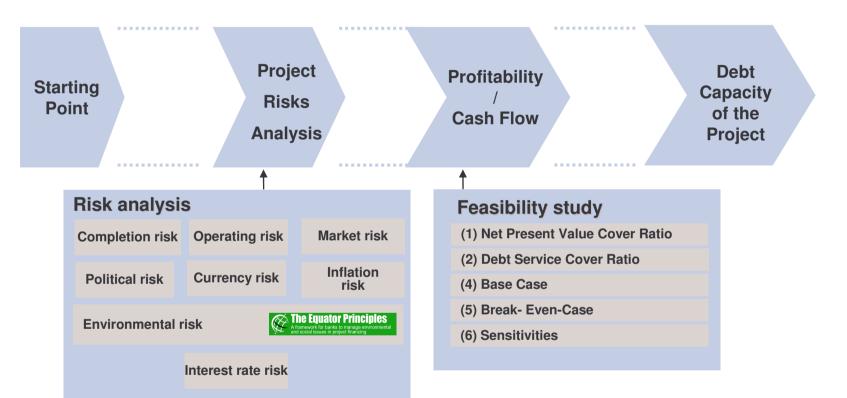
Sophisticated contractual structure with clear defined roles for all parties involved

3. Project Financing of the Ports3.3 Typical Structure



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.4 Where to start - Check List

Check list for the Project 1/4



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1/4

Check list for the Project 2/4

3. Project Financing of the Ports3.4 Where to start - Check List

- Short presentation of each Project Sponsor
- Financial reports of all Project Sponsors
- Project description
- Project country and transfer risk
- Contractual structure and securities / collaterals
- Track record of the general contractor and suppliers
- Technology



Check list for the Project 3/4

3. Project Financing of the Ports 3.4 Where to start - Check List

- Operating company
- Feasibility study
- Technical feasibility
- Management
- Environmental aspects



Check list for the Project 4/4

3. Project Financing of the Ports3.4 Where to start - Check List

- Value of the investment and risks in view of potential time and cost overruns
- Time line
- Market information
- Detailed cost breakdown
- Sources of funds
- Cash flow forecasts
- Financial model analysis



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.5 Identifying Risk Factors confronting Port Projects1/3

Political Risks Typical Risk Taker(s) **Possible Mitigants** Expropriation, Nationalization, Project Company / Insurer Political Risk Insurance ("PRI"), Confiscation (country risk) **Buy-out Provision** Breach of Contract PRI, Pre-agreed Dispute Project Company / Authority / Resolution mechanism Insurer Government pays debt and guaranteed equity return to the **Project Company** Currency Convertibility / Project Company / Insurer PRI, Frequent currency **Transferability Restrictions** conversion, Offshore Account. Project Company / Insurer / PRI, Force Majeur Provisions Political Violence – War. Terrorism, Civil Disturbance Authority Early Termination due to Operator Step-in Rights, Substitution Right **Operator Default** Change in Laws Project Company or Authority **Proper Provisions in Concession** UniCredit

Risk Factors in Port Projects 1/3

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Markets & Investment Banking

3. Project Financing of the Ports3.5 Identifying Risk Factors confronting Port Projects

Risk Factors in Port Projects 2/3

Construction Risks	Typical Risk Taker(s)	Possible Mitigants
Delay	Contractor	Date Certain EPC Contract with proper Liquidated Damages / Retention, Buffer / Extension of Time in the concession, insurance
Cost overrun	Contractor /Authority	Fixed price EPC Contract, Compensation due to Authority requested changes
Design / Technology Risk	Contractor	Proven technology & design, experienced contractor / Sub- contractor, monitoring mechanism

2/3



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.5 Identifying Risk Factors confronting Port Projects

3/3

Operational Risks	Typical Risk Taker(s)	Possible Mitigants
Macro-economic shock	Operator	Robust financial structure, Contingent Sponsor Support
Operating, Management and Maintenance Risk	Operator / Sub-contractor	Experienced Management Resources / Sub-contractor
Security Risks	Operator / Authority	Dedicated Security Team
Traffic / Market Risk	Operator / Authority	Realistic traffic projection, Terminal Operating Contracts with container lines
Financial Risks	Typical Risk Taker(s)	Possible Mitigants
Currency mismatch	Operator	Robust financing structure to achieve Natural Hedge, Cross Currency Swap
Interest Rate Risk	Operator	Interest Rate Swap, Fixed rate financing

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Risk Factors in Port

Projects 3/3



3. Project Financing of the Ports3.6 From call to cash

Phase 1 Project evaluation	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Phase 1Phase 2Project evaluationStructuring/ Syndication		Financial Close	Drawdown
Client's contact/call Project Information delivered	Start of due diligence (legal,market, insurance, environmenal)	Due diligence reports completed	Conditions preceden
Mandating HVB	Term sheet draft	Info memo completed	First draw down
Structuring the	Info memo draft, (syndication)	Documentation completed	
financing Internal credit approval	Completion of the financial model (incl. sensitivities)	Financial close	
Mandating advisors	Syndication strategy	Syndication	
Kick off meeting	Drafting of the legal documents (loan, security, etc.)		



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4. Track Record Port Project Finance

HVB has a strong track record in the worldwide port financing.

Arranger (2000-2006)

Project Name	Туре	HVB`s Role	Volume in `000	Country	Year
Infinity (ongoing)	Container Terminal	Man. Lead-Arranger	\$ 2.150.000	Can/USA	2006
Halterm (ongoing)	Container Terminal	Sole Lead-Arranger	C\$ 200.000	Canada	2006
Mersin (ongoing)	Container Terminal	Man. Lead-Arranger	\$ 755.000	Turkey	2005
Marport II	Container Terminal	Man. Lead- Arranger	\$ 190.000	Turkey	2005
Pusan Newport Phase 1	Container Terminal	Lead Arranger	\$ 1.800.000	Korea	2005
Pusan Newport Phase 1-1	Container Terminal	Man. Lead Arranger	\$ 1.200.000	Korea	2003
Marport	Container Terminal	Co-Arranger	\$ 141.000	Turkey	2002
Altenwerder	Container Terminal	Arranger	€ 394.00	Germany	2001
Dalrymple Bay	Harbour Terminal	Co-Arranger	AUD 885.000	Australia	2001
Gateway Containers	Container Terminal	Joint-Arranger	\$ 420.000	USA	2001
Montevideo (TCP)	Container Terminal	Arranger	\$ 92.000	Uruguay	2001
Valparaiso	Container Terminal	Participant	\$ 170.000	Chile	2001
Asia Container Terminal Ltc	I. Container Terminal	Lead-Manager	HKD 3.689.00	Hong Kong	2000
San Antonio	Container Terminal	Joint-Arranger	\$ 203.000	USA	2000



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5. Contacts Transportation & PPP

Dr. Marcus Kleiner	Tel.: +49(89)/378-25803
Peter Aurich	Tel.: +49(89)/378-48305
Athanasios Babanikas	Tel.: +49(89)/378-21869
Angelo Bartoli	Tel.: +49(89)/378-28197
Hans-Joachim König	Tel.: +49(89)/378-44264
Theodoros Patramanis	Tel.: +49(89)/378-20703
Michael Piwaronas	Tel.: +49(89)/378-45428
Ludwig Schmid	Tel.: +49(89)/378-27528
Günter Schröfel	Tel.: +49(89)/378-28914
Mark Tubb	Tel.: +49(89)/378-22721

Email: firstname.lastname@hvb.de

