# Privatization in Latin America — 15 years of unprecedented change

## HENRY POSNER III Chairman



www.RRDC.com

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#### **AGENDA**

- Background on RDC
- OVERVIEW: 15 Years of Unprecedented Change in Latin America
- CHALLENGE: Matching Results with Expectations
- BRAZIL: Why It's Different
- Financing Strategies in Difficult Environments

#### AGENDA (cont.)

- CASE STUDY: Financing the Nacala Corridor
- Structural Trends In Africa
- CASE STUDY: Financing Ferrovias Guatemala
- Structural Trends in Central America
- Conclusions

#### **Background on RDC - General**

- Pittsburgh-based, privately held railway investment and management company
- Focus: Emerging Corridors in Emerging Markets
- Financial structure based on <u>Joint Ventures</u>

#### **Background on RDC – Businesses**

Country	Entity	Length Km (Miles)	Employees	Tons Y. 2004 (in millions)
USA	Iowa Interstate	1,005 (623)	181	5.2
Argentina	ALL Central	5,350 (3,324)	1,012	3.4
Argentina	ALL Mesopotamica	2,740 (1,703)	313	1.4
Guatemala	Ferrovias Guatemala	322 (200)	115	0.16
Peru	Ferrocarril Central Andino	591 (367)	94	1.7
Malawi	Central East African Railways	797 (495)	487	0.24
Estonia	Eesti Raudtee	693 (431)	2,536	42.8
Mozambique	Nacala Corridor	872 (523)	227 Rail	0.27

# SAFETY IAIS — Gold Harriman Award 2004 FVG – One Year No Injuries on Feb. 3, 2006



#### **Background on RDC – Investment Parameters**

- Most important factors are: (descending order)
  - 1. Committed government
  - 2. Rational competition among bidders
  - 3. Local partners
  - 4. Investment & management skills

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## OVERVIEW: 15 Years of Unprecedented Change in Latin America

1991	Argentina as "World's First" (after USA, Japan, etc.)
1994	Brazil adapts the Argentine model
1995	Chile grafts the Argentine & European models
1999	Peru adapts the Chilean model
1999	Guatemala reverses the Nicaraguan model

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#### **CHALLENGE: Matching Results with Expectations**

**OBJECTIVES** 

**RESULTS** 

Argentina	FREIGHT	Profitability	Varied
		Traffic Growth	Traffic Stable
	PASSENGER	Improved Quality	Improved Quality
		Reduced Losses	Reduced Losses
	FREIGHT	Profitability	Profitability
Drozil		Traffic Growth	Traffic Growth
Brazil	PASSENGER	Improved Quality	Improved Quality
		Reduced Losses	Reduced Losses
Peru	FREIGHT	Profitability	Profitability
		Traffic Growth	Traffic Growth
	PASSENGER	Profitability	Profitability
		Traffic Growth	Traffic Growth
	FREIGHT	Restore Service	Partial
Guatemala		Traffic Growth	Traffic Growth
		Profitability	Unprofitable

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#### **BRAZIL: Why It's Different**

	Peru	Argentina	Brazil
Physical Condition	Fair	Poor	Good
Traffic Density	Medium	Low	High
Customer Support	Medium	Low	High
Availability of Financing	Low	Low	High

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#### Financing Strategies in Difficult Environments

(Examples)

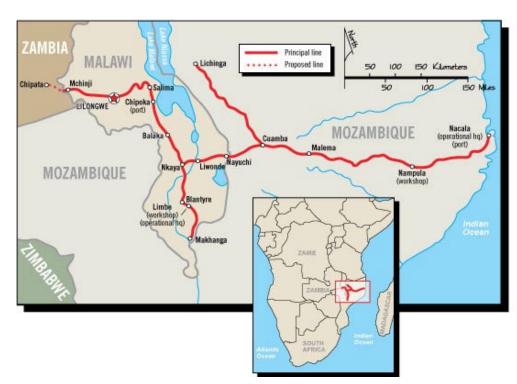
Country (RR)	Private Sector - Investment	Private Sector - Customer Equity	Public Sector
Argentina (Various)	Equity, Customer Contracts	High	Passenger Subsidies Not Funded
Peru (FCCA)	Equity	Medium	N/A
Brazil (Various)	Equity, Debt	High	BNDES Debt
Guatemala (FVG)	Equity	Low	Public & Private Sectors as Squattersetc.

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#### **CASE STUDY: Financing the Nacala Corridor**

- Begun 1996 1<sup>st</sup> private sector integration of port & rail in the world?
- Malawi concessioned 1999, but with incomplete financing



- Cyclone damage in 2003 fixed in 2005 due to incomplete financing
- Mozambique operational start-up January 2005

#### CASE STUDY: Financing the Nacala Corridor (cont.)

- Private Equity 25%
- Private & Quasi-Private (OPIC) Debt 75%
- Donor Support for Famine Relief
- No Renegotiation of Terms with Govt.

#### **Structural Trends In African Privatizations**

Doil Investor

	Rail Investor	Ultimate Owner
SITARAIL (Cote D'Ivoire/Burkina)	Sofrerail	Govt. of France
CAMEROON	Comazar	Govt. of South Africa
SIZARAIL (DRC)	Comazar	Govt. of South Africa
ZAMBIA	Comazar	Govt. of South Africa
NACALA CORRIDOR	RDC	RDC & Partners

#### Structural Trends In African Privatizations (cont.)

- Public Sector Aid programs in past competed with private sector potential
- Today's competition primarily between Public Sector investors & Private Sector investors (but Aid programs still represent competition)

#### **Example: Donated Locomotives**







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#### **CASE STUDY: Financing Ferrovias Guatemala**

- 1996 100% Abandoned
- 1997 Concessioned for
   50 yrs
- 1998 Hurricane Mitch
- 1999 Atlantic corridor reopened

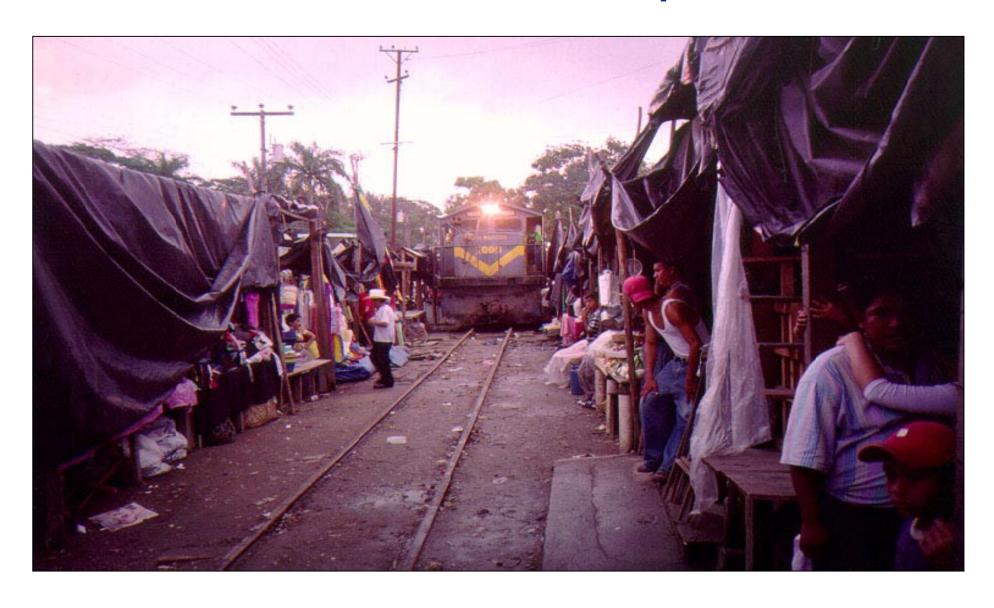


Pacific & Mexico corridors still abandoned

#### CASE STUDY: Financing Ferrovias Guatemala (cont.)

- Private Equity & Quasi-Equity 100%
- No Donor Support
- Ineligible for multi-lateral financing ("Category A Environmental Problem")

#### **Morales – Commercial Squatters**



#### **Morales – Municipal Squatters**









#### El Rancho – Squatting Funded by BCIE









#### Structural Trends In Central America

 Small, isolated networks marginal unless connected (examples: Guatemala with Mexico, El Salvador)

Rail is not a priority, even in Plan Puebla-Panama

Social problems overwhelming (squatters, etc.)

#### A Final Anecdote...

#### **GUATEMALA**

#### **ESTONIA**

TONS 2004	157,000	42,830,000
LINES OF BUSINESS	Atlantic – Containers, Steel, Sugar Pacific – ? Electricity rights-of-way, etc. –?	Oil, Fertilizer, Metals
PURCHASE PRICE	\$0, plus 10% of Revenue	\$60 million for 64%
INITIAL FINANCING	RDC Local Capital Markets	Strategic Investors Int'l Capital Markets, IFC

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#### CONCLUSIONS

- Multi-laterals helpful in rich countries, ineffective in poor countries
- Political component (e.g. squatter policies) contribute to economic inefficiency, highway deaths, pollution, etc.





Guatemala 2000

Guatemala 2001

#### A LUTA CONTINUA!

- RDC has done its part, but has finite financial capacity.
- Multi-laterals should consider how to become Part of the Solution.



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