Infrastructure Projects The Risk Issues in Financial Closure

A. S. CHAUBAL



ARUN S. CHAUBAL, B E Mech, AIII, MIE, Chr Engr Consulting & Training



Experience: 47 Years

8 industrial + 39 in Risk Management, Insurance & Reinsurance
Pioneer in introducing "Risk, Insurance & Reinsurance
Management of Privately Funded Infrastructure Projects" as a
Broking Service in the Indian Sub-continent
Specializations:

Risk, Insurance & Reinsurance Solutions for Large Projects, Property, & Liability Risks. Insurance Training & Education. Prior Corporate Appointments:

GIC / TAC, J.B. Boda, HSB Engg. UK, BMS Intl. UK, Howden. Author / Co- Author:

Reinsurance, Risk Management, Engineering, Fire Coverages, Fire CL, Fire Claims, Liability, General Insurance Principles, Practice, Regulations, Underwriting...



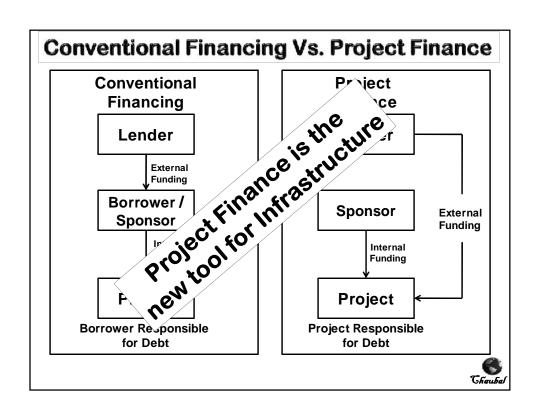
Securing Project Finance The Fundamental Issues:

- 1. What is the Project?
 - Planning,
 - Realisation &
 - Operation of

Large Engineering Works.

2. How is the Project Financed?





The US Financial Standard FAS 47 Defines Project Finance:

- "The financing of major capital projects in which the lender looks principally
- to the cash flows and earnings of the project as the source of funds for repayment of loan and
- to the assets of the project as collateral for the loan.

The general credit of the project entity is usually not a significant factor, either the entity is a corporation without other assets or because the financing is without direct recourse to the owners of the entity."

This is Non Recourse Financing





Addressing The Risk Issues

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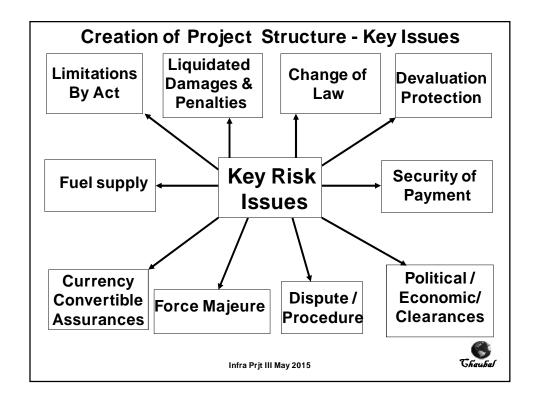
Project Phases

Pre Financial Close

Construction

Operation





Feasibility Stage		Design Stage		Site Specific	
Choice of site,		Choice of design,		• Topography,	
Adequacy of soil		• Negligence ,		• Geology ,	
investigation,		• Codes & tech. Spec ,		Meteorology	
Adequacy of surveys,		• Untested/unproven techniques,		Underground obstructions	
Adequacy of Financial		Safety precautions,		Acceptability by locals	
calculations		Choice of contractors,			
	Technical		Human	<u> </u>	
	New design /	methods, • Neglig	Negligence	ce,	
	Use of hazar	dous substances,	• Fraud & inf	idelity,	
	• Inadequate si	te mgt,	• RSMD, The	ft & burglary,	
• Mech/elec b		reakdowns, • Non-com	• Non-comp	pliance with specis,	
	Explosion & fire,		• Inadequate site supervision,		
	Vibration & oscillation,		Lack of co-ordination,		
	Special construction m/c.		• Inefficiency & delays.		

Risks that can not be transferred to Commercial Insurance markets:

Non Project Risks	Project Risks
• Exchange Rate Fluctuation,	• Loss of Tender to competitor,
• Interest Rate Fluctuation,	Failure to obtain Permits,
• Inflation,	Incorrect pricing of goods / matls,
Political instability,	Lack of demand or
Changes in Govt. Regulation.	Inadequacy in financial projection
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Risk Allocation & Transfer:

Ability of the promoter to attract Private Capital, to a large extent, depends on his ability to demonstrate that the project risks have been

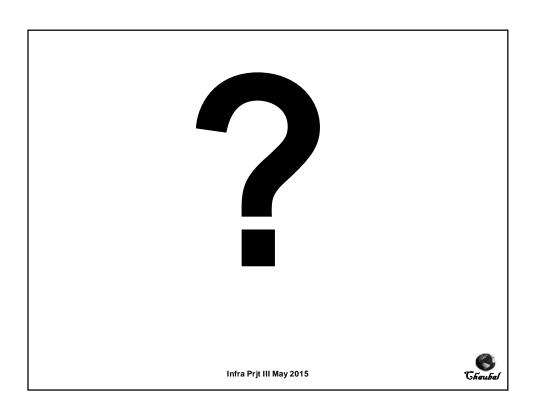
- a. Identified,
- b. Analysed and
- c. Efficiently allocated or transferred
- Allocation to different project partners through Contract Clauses,



The Sponsor's Issues:

- Most of the Risk & Insurance Issues need to be addressed for achieving Financial Close i.e before Insurer has a real Role in Project Insurance,
- This may even take more than two years,
- Project may not even start or get Shelved,
- Role of Independent Consultants / Brokers.





THANK YOU



A.S. CHAUBAL Consulting & Training Mob. +91 98671 33444

Email: arun_chaubal@yahoo.com

