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Developing Bankable Transport Infrastructure Projects: Case Studies, Experiences and Learning Materials for LLDCs and Transit Countries

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## Introduction:

- Bankability means a project meets the requirements of the financier in order for them to
  provide capital for the project. The financial profits (returns) likely to be yielded by
  investment in a project will be more heavily weighted by the private sector, compared with
  public sector and multilateral donor funders. The latter may place more emphasis on
  economic, social and environmental considerations as well as developmental potential.
- "The investment gap in infrastructure is not the result of a shortage of capital. Real long-term interest rates are low, there is ample supply of long-term finance, interest by the private sector is high and the benefits are obvious. The main challenge is to find bankable and investment-ready projects." The Business Twenty (B20) Taskforce (2017)
- In much the same way that the definition of bankability varies, the criteria that is used to determine bankability of a project also varies widely and is dependent on the rules, guidelines, goals, agenda and perspective of the financier. .

### Criteria

#### Two Common Criteria:

- 1.The project country environment (these are "upstream" considerations and can include social, economic, political, and legal /regulatory environments as well as institutions); and
- 2.Project preparation and planning (this can include pre-feasibility / feasibility studies, financial structure, third party risk allocation and contract arrangement).

## Why the Need

## Lenders need:

- Know location of the project, in terms of the economy;
- Assess factors such as income because it can for example, determine user's willingness/ability to pay a toll along a road, for example;
- To assess currency stability is important when considering bankability issues;
- Want tax regime applicable to projects to be sufficiently stable because the lenders need to forecast their exposure to tax liability and insert it into their financial models.;
- Good political stability to avoid projects being derailed-changes in political leadership can also overturn previous commitments to infrastructure projects. On the other hand, strong political commitment can accelerate infrastructure development.

Criteria	What financiers are looking for
Economic environment	<ul> <li>GDP growth trend (performance of the economy).</li> <li>High existing or increasing income levels.</li> <li>A sound macro-economy creating increasing output and real income growth.</li> <li>Low and stable inflation rate.</li> <li>Stable local currency and a stable exchange rate.</li> <li>Financial markets / domestic capital</li> </ul>
	markets capable of providing domestic (additional) financing.
	<ul><li>Public debt management.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>High level of infrastructure development</li> </ul>
	/ connectivity of the country.

Criteria	What financiers are looking for
Political environment	<ul> <li>Political support for the proposed project.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Political leadership and commitment to</li> </ul>
	policy.
	<ul><li>Political stability.</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Peace and safety.</li></ul>

Criteria	What financiers are looking for
Public opinion	<ul> <li>General positive public sector support for the proposed project.</li> <li>Support of key stakeholders.</li> </ul>

Criteria	What financiers are looking for
Tax policies	<ul> <li>Favourable tax laws.</li> <li>Availability of tax incentives or other financial incentives.</li> </ul>