



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options in Myanmar

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# Financial Demand for Energy Infrastructure Development

- Electricity shortage: A major hindrance to economic development
- Infrastructure investment, especially in energy sector: Key to the development of a stable and prosperous economy
- Spending an additional 1% of world GDP on infrastructure would increase global GDP by 2% and GDP in developing countries by almost 7% (World Bank's estimate)
- Insufficient capital to limit economy development



# Financial Demand for Energy Infrastructure Development in Myanmar

- Total investment of US\$650 billion by 2030 needed to support Myanmar's growth potential (McKinsey's report)
- US\$320 billion in infrastructure development alone (McKinsey's report)
- For the power generation sector: An investment of roughly US\$50 billion (Frost & Sullivan Report)



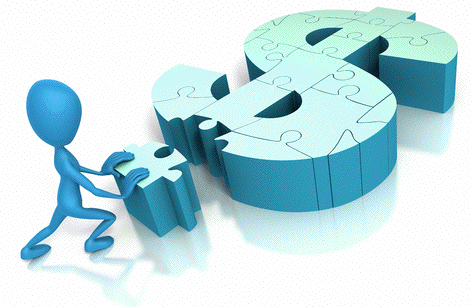
# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

*Financing Options*



## Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Financing Options for Energy Infrastructure:**
  - Government investment funding and preferential policies
  - Official Development Assistance (ODA)
  - Loan from commercial banks or financial institutions
  - Public Private Partnership (PPP)
  - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)



## Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Government investment funding and preferential policies:**
  - Infrastructure investments account for high GDP percentage
  - State budget financing big investment projects
  - Preferential policies from Government:
    - ✓ Fiscal credibility
    - ✓ Price subsidies
    - ✓ Feed-in tariff (FIT)



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Government investment funding and preferential policies:**
  - **Tax reduction and exemption: Example from Vietnam**
    - ✓ CIT incentive rate of 10% applies for a period of 15 years to newly-established enterprises investing in power plant projects
    - ✓ If the projects are classified as large scale projects, using high or new technology and in special need of investment, the time for application of 10% preferential tax rate may be extended to less than 30 years in accordance with a Decision of the Prime Minister
    - ✓ Exemption of import duties for equipments and machinery imported to create fixed assets of the projects is applicable to renewable power project





# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Government investment funding and preferential policies:**
  - **Loan softening program: Example from India**
    - ✓ Indian Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has successfully used the loan softening program (which includes either an interest subsidy or a partial guarantee) to enable commercial banks to make risk assessment-based investment in green tech sectors on concessionary terms

- **FIT Mechanism:**

A favorable price paid by power companies to purchase all electricity from eligible renewable energy (RE) producers in their service area over a long period of time for each unit of electricity fed into the grid. FIT system has been enacted in numerous Asian countries such as China, Korea, Mongolia, Thailand.



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA):** Financing Programs from World Bank; ADB; IMF; other countries' ODA funds (e.g. Japan, European Union, Sweden, Germany, France, USA, etc...)
  - **Non return ODA**
  - **Preferential loans**
- **International Assistance: Example from Vietnam**
  - Success story on rural electrification: Less than 50% in the late 1980s—early 1990s to 77% by 2001 and 96% by 2009
  - Funds mobilized from practically every possible source and in many different ways: Central government budget; Cross subsidies; Borrowing; and International donors
  - Finance supported by multilateral development institutions, including ADB; Global Environment Fund; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; and World Bank



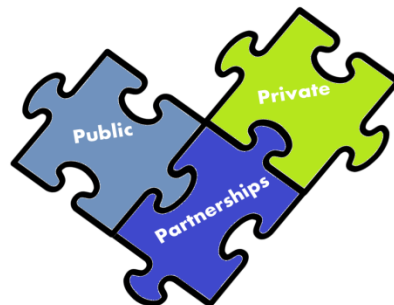
# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Loan from domestic and international commercial banks or financial institutions:**
  - Traditional financing source;
  - Preferential policy to loan for RE projects
- **Clean development fund of investment funds**
- **Example from US Eximbank :**
  - Commitment to finance a \$ 1 billion loan for the development of wind-energy projects in the Mekong Delta region during the period 2011-2015
  - BUT no finance for dirty coal plant: Refused to finance for a coal fired power plant in Vietnam because of dirty and outmoded technology



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Public Private Partnership (PPP):**
  - Alternative financing source
  - A means to enable the development or improvement of energy in infrastructure through the participation of private and government entities
- Why PPP is attractive as an off-budget mechanism for infrastructure development?
- Common type of PPP: Build Operation Transfer (BOT)



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

## ■ Build Operation Transfer (BOT):

- ✓ A common PPP model: A private entity receives a franchise from the private or public sector organization to finance, design, construct, and operate a facility for a specified period of time, after which the ownership is transferred back to the funding entity.
- ✓ Many other variants such as Build-Transfer-Operate (BTO), Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) and Build-Rehabilitate-Operate-Transfer (BROT)

## ■ Government Guarantee in PPP projects

## ■ Example from Vietnam: Financing Phu My 2.2 and Phu My 3 power plant

- ✓ Precedents for subsequent large-scale financing
- ✓ First BOT power plant invested by foreign investors



# Energy Infrastructure Financing Options

- **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):**
  - **Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) trading**
  - **Price subsidy for CDM project: Example from Vietnam**
    - ✓ A CDM project which has the production cost greater than the contracting electricity selling price may file an application to the Environmental Protection Fund of Vietnam for price subsidy





## Recommendations for Myanmar

- To establish a strategy to promote the investment in the energy industry
- To attract investment by improving regulatory framework, promoting public private partnership and undertaking crucial sector reform
- To develop and implement a National Electricity Law is the first step to encourage energy industry and meet power need
- To provide the risk guarantee to the investors to help them obtain financing at competitive rate, speeding up project implementation
- To take advantages of international assistance and preferential policies for promoting energy infrastructure development



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Thank you!

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