Effective and Competitive Port Development and Management

Public Private
Partnerships in
Latin America and the
Caribbean Ports

Ancor Suárez Alemán ancors@iadb.org

Public-Private Partnership Single Window Inter-American Development Bank

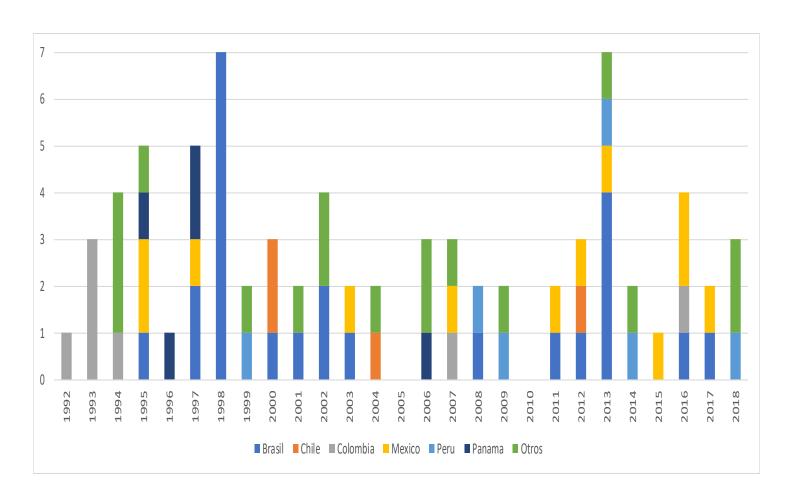


Public-Private Collaboration in Latin America and Caribbean Ports

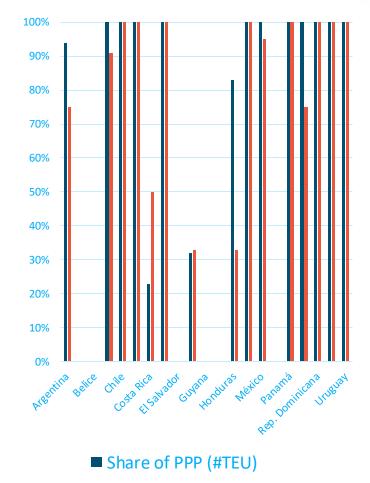
Global Supply Chain Forum Barbados

PPP is the norm when it comes to ports in the Region: Evolution

Private participation in LAC ports over the last three decades (# ports)



92% of TEUs, 83% of container terminals



■ Share of PPP (#terminals)

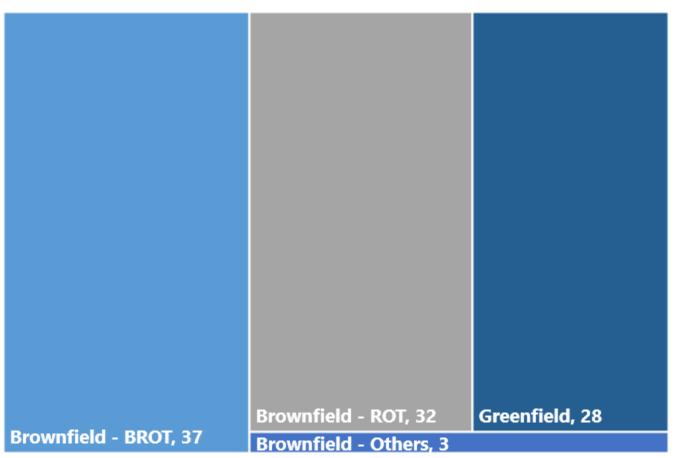


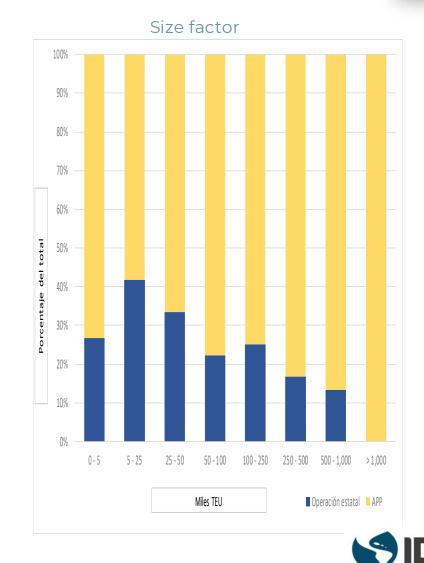
Public-Private Partnerships in LAC port development



PPP is the norm when it comes to ports in the Region: Types of projects



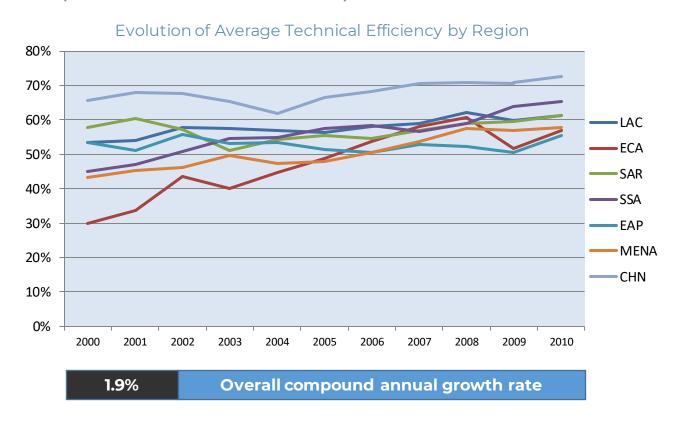




Public-Private Partnerships impact on port productivity and efficiency

Global Supply Chain Forum Barbados

The positive effect of the private sector involvement in public ports' performance

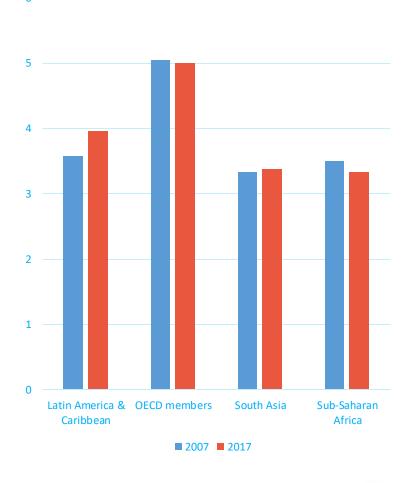


+ Impact of landlord port model (more efficient statistically significant)

Region	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Standard Deviation
LAC	55	59	8	85	19
ECA	46	45	20	73	17
SAR	55	57	16	80	20
SSA	54	60	16	78	21
EAP	50	55	7	79	23
MENA	49	46	11	79	18
CHINA	67	73	21	85	15
Total	54	58	7	85	20

Note: LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; SAR = South Asia Region; SSA = sub-Saharan Africa; EAP = East Asia and the Pacific; MENA = Middle East and North Africa. Source: Prepared by the authors.

Infrastructure port quality – LAC closer to OECD economies after 10 years

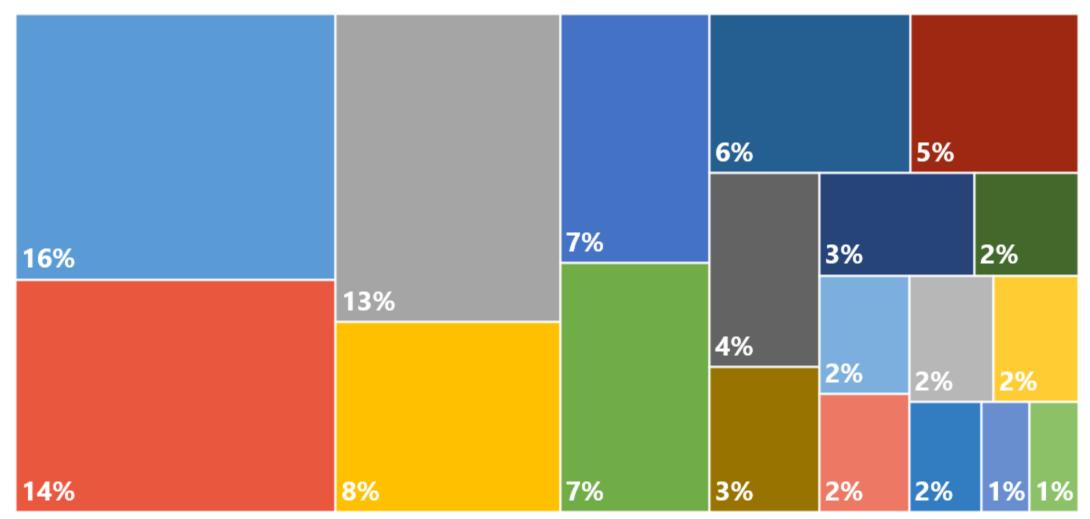




Market characteristics – industry concentration



PPP in LAC ports – main terminal operators (top 10 = +70% market share)



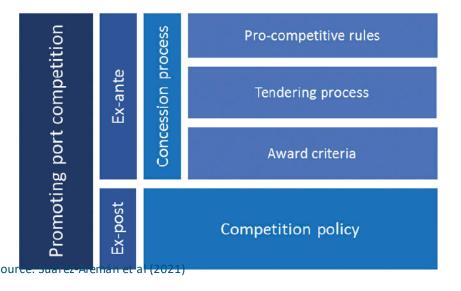


Promoting Effective Competition at ports (key for performance)

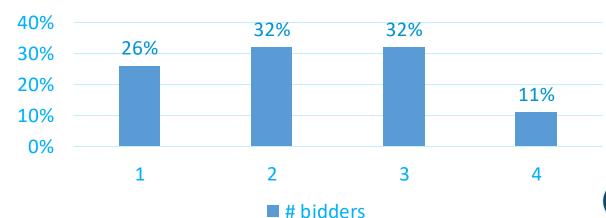
PPP by tendering process - Competitive process vs. direct negotiation









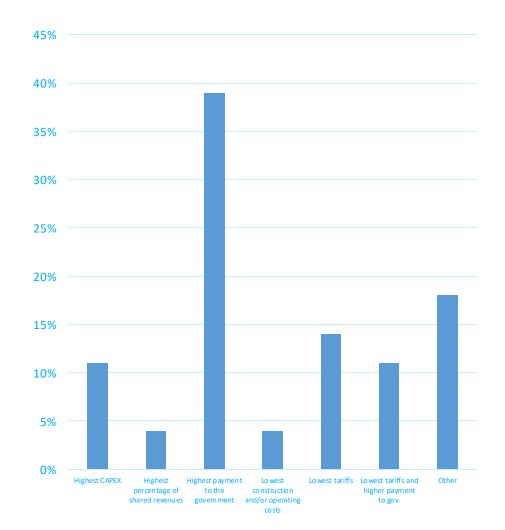




Maximizing Social Welfare from tendering and contract development



Awarding criteria and some examples of payment to Government



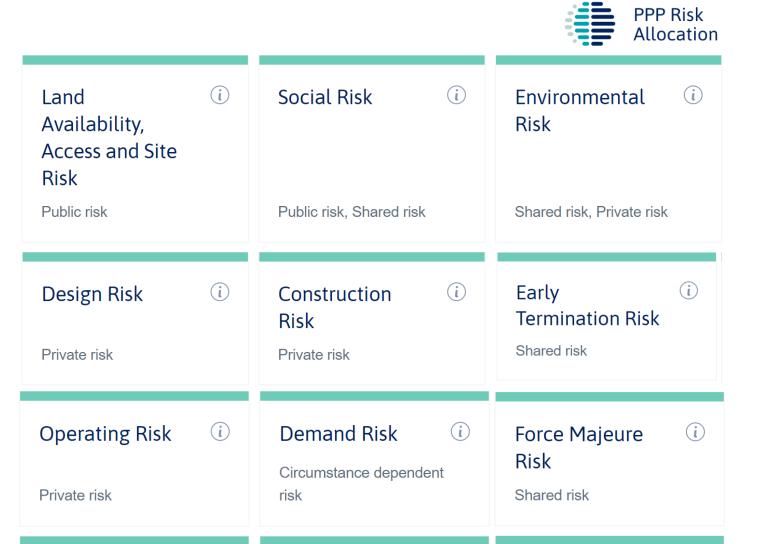
	Revenues	Payment to Gov	Payment to Gov /
	(USD m	Revenues	
Port			
Santos SBP (Terminales en Imbituba y Santos) (Brasil)	271	18	7%
Callao APM (Perú)	194	15	8%
SPR Buenaventura (Colombia)	160	ND	ND
DP World Callao (Perú)	147	6	4%
Matarani (Perú)	120	11	9%
San Antonio TI (Chile)	94	20	21%
Terminal Pacifico Sur (Chile)	81	17	21%
COMPAS (Colombia)	58	4	7%
SPR Santa Marta (Colombia)	44	13	30%
Paita (Perú)	25	2	6%
TCVAL (Chile)	22	0.7	3%
Panul (Chile)	17	ND	ND
Paranagua Volkswagen (*)	ND	1.3	ND
Paranagua TCP	ND	1.6	ND



Effective port management = Effective risk allocation and management



Examples of risk allocation in a sample of LAC ports



Renegotiations are part of the process (68%) – focused on construction phase

In our sample:

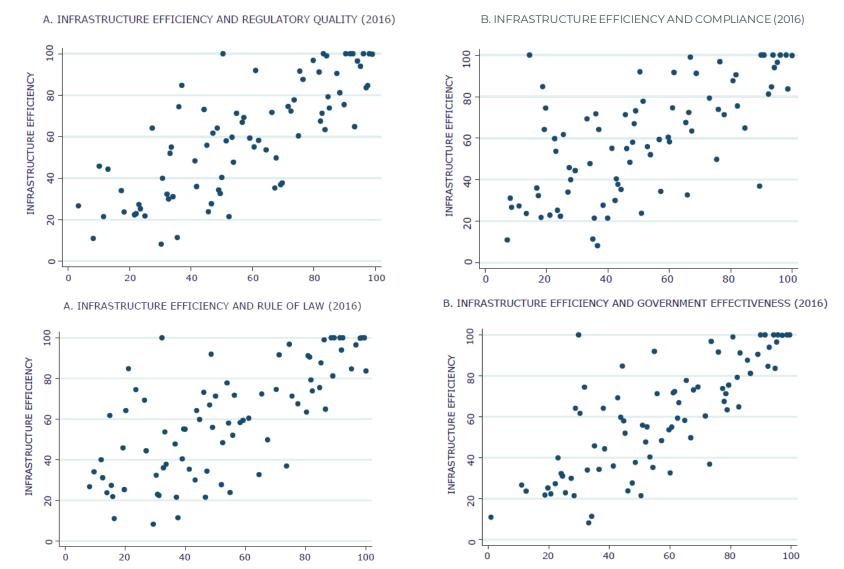
- 90% of the cases in the sample had at least one addendum.
- More than 25% of the addenda were signed during the first 3 years of operation.
- In 57% of cases the terms or values of payments to the government were modified



A key role of the public sector Is vital to ensure competitiveness

Contract management and monitoring – strong regulation and governance









PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN PORTS:

MAIN FIGURES AND TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Inter-American Development Bank

Ancor Suárez Alemó Gaztán Asterians Oscar Ponce Upstream PPP Intervention

Downstream PPP Intervention

PPP Evidence, best practices



Effective and Competitive Port Development and Management

Public Private
Partnerships in
Latin America and the
Caribbean Ports

Ancor Suárez Alemán ancors@iadb.org

Public-Private Partnership Single Window Inter-American Development Bank

