# ATLANTIC COUNCIL

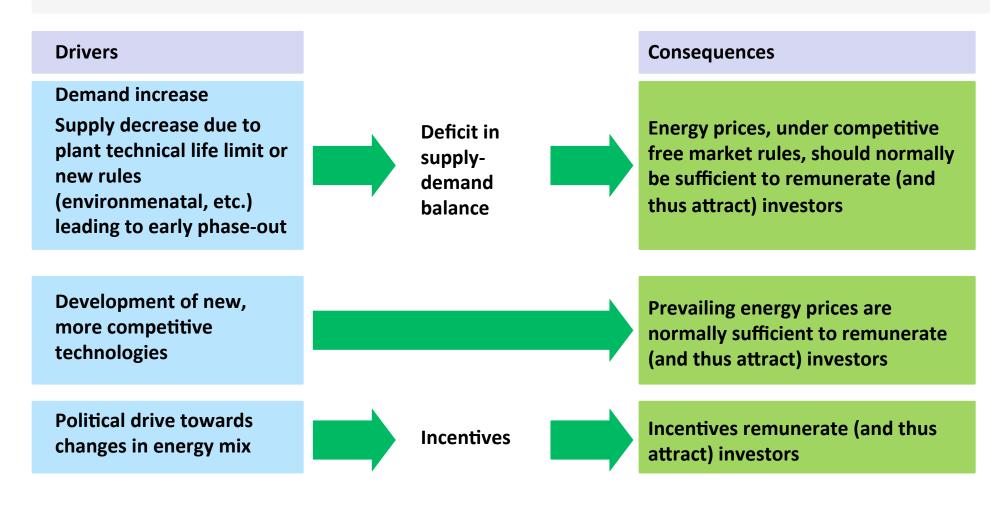
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#### **NEW INVESTMENTS IN POWER GENERATION IN LIBERALISED MARKETS**

Why and how are new investments in power generation «rationally» decided in liberalised markets:





#### **DIFFERENCES EXPERIENCED**

Differences experienced in transition economies (but also in some developed economies):

✓ Markets are not liberalised, electricity prices are not set by market forces but rather administered;

✓ Typically, rationale for setting such administered price is to cover cash-cost of incumbent utility (normally, state-owned)



Energy prices are normally not sufficient to remunerate (and thus attract) investors. The infra-marginal rent which can be enjoyed by new, more competitive technologies does not normally cover new investment capital recovery and remuneration

#### **CRITICAL AREAS IN TRANSICTION PHASES**

In most EE and SEE Countries, transition phase to liberalised markets imply additional critical areas:

- √ No established/stable regulatory framework;
- √ No/very limited market track record;

Potential investors unable to make reliable predictions on price/market evolutions, which are key to investment decisions.



Stabilisation of business perspectives is essential for successfully attracting investors



#### **OPTIONS FOR ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS**

Main options for attracting investments in East and South East Europe transition economies:

General

In EE and SEE

**Acquisition** 

**Privatisation** 

Greenfield

Brownfield (refurbishment, completion)



## ACQUISITIONS/PRIVATISATIONS: MAIN RISKS AND POSSIBLE MITIGATIONS

Risk

Mitigation

**Price formation risk** 

Acquisition target size large enough to be essential for market stability

**Regulatory Risk** 

Strong partner (State) as minority co-shareholder

**Sovereign Risk** 

Sovereign Guaratees
MLA involvement as risk-sharing
partners



# GREENFIELD/BROWNFIELD: MAIN RISKS AND POSSIBLE MITIGATIONS

Risk	Mitigation		
Price formation risk	<ul> <li>Power Purchase Agreement: very effective, easy to modulate in terms of volume/duration</li> <li>Guaranteed access to export</li> </ul>		
Credit Risk	<ul> <li>Reliable Off-taker</li> <li>Government Undertakings in support of state entities</li> </ul>		
Regulatory Risk	Strong Partners as co-shareholder(s)		
Sovereign Risk	MLA(s), PRI, ECA(s) involvement		



#### **AREAS OF ATTENTION**

## **Areas of attention – the typical checklist:**

✓ Satisfactory legal framework/protection of foreign investments/possibility of international arbitration

- ✓ A common home: participation of host Country to Energy Charter/Energy Community/EU membership application
- ✓ Currency convertibility
- ✓ Possibility of US\$/€ denominated domestic transactions



#### THE MAKE-OR-BUY DILEMMA

 Greenfield/brownfield initiatives require complex project structuring, resulting in long lead times;

• Transition economies are often exposed to significant political movements and high politicisation of business decisions;

Initiatives with short implementation time (acquisitions, privatisations) have typically a higher completion rate than plant developments, e.g. Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria

but above all...



### When deciding about international investments:

#### ....DO your homework:

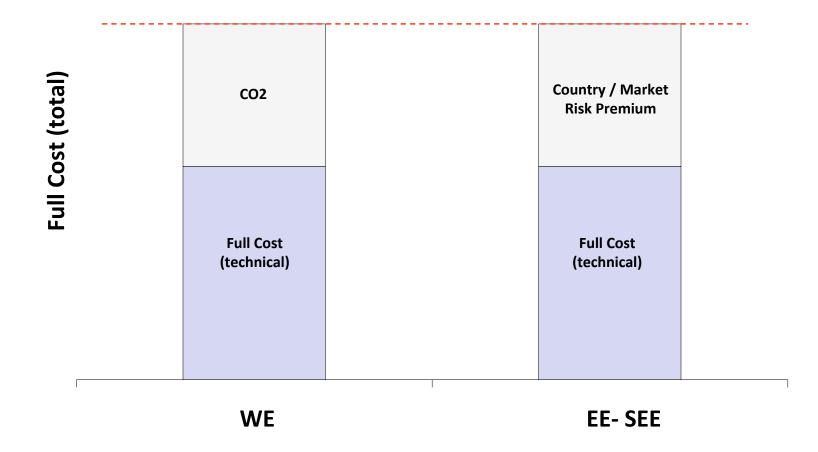
- ✓ Analyse carefully market dynamics growth, demography, energy intensity, GDP perspectives;
- ✓ Concentrate on fundamentals, not (only) on regulatory framework or other contingent aspects;
- ✓ The regulatory framework is a sanity check, the target of international investments is growth;
- ✓ Growth is a very forgiving friend for investors: mistakes in a growing market will be easily absorbed; mistakes in a stagnant (or, even worse, declining) market are most likely fatal.



# WHICH TECHNOLOGY/FUEL FOR EE-SEE?

	Availability/ Security of Supply	Impact on balance of trade	Environmental Impact
Hydro	+ + (SoS) ? (Av.)	+ + +	+ +
Natural Gas			+
Coal	+++	-/	-
Lignite	?/+++	+++	-
Other RES	-	+ +	+ + +







# Thank you for your attention

