

Private Sector Engagement

2nd meeting of the Infrastructure Financing and PPP Network of Asia and the Pacific

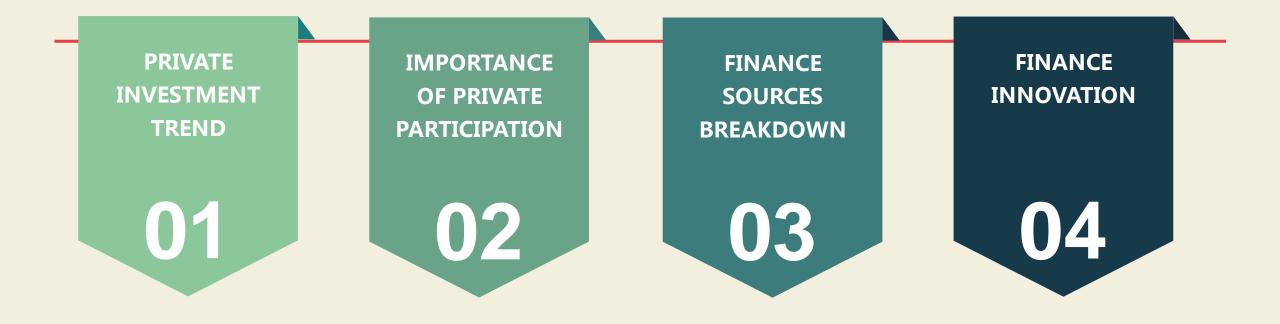
Tientip Subhanij

Manila, the Philippines

8 August 2019

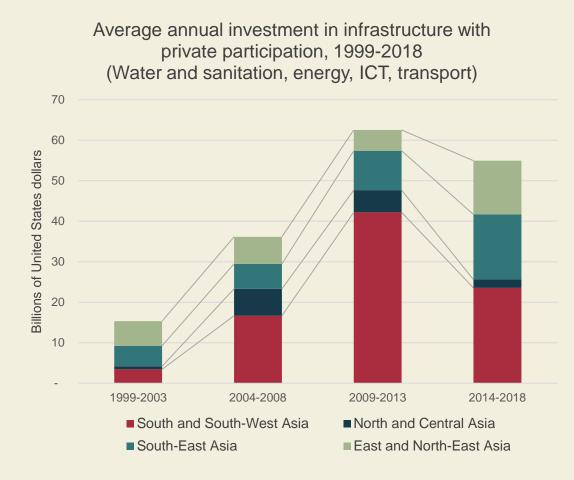


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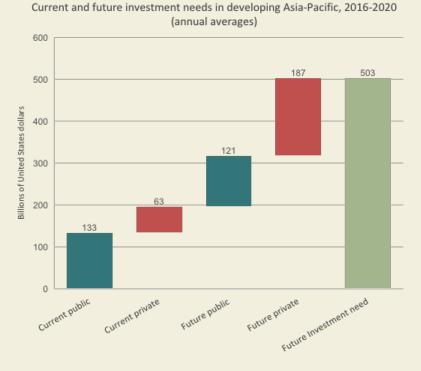
A decline trend of private sector involvement in infrastructure investment



- Average private participation in infrastructure dropped from \$63 billion in 2009-2013 to \$55 billion in 2014-2018 in Asia-Pacific.
- Nevertheless, this trend is not homogeneous across subregions
 - East and North-East, and South-East Asia show a >50% increase
 - South and South-West, and North and Central Asia show a ~50% decrease
- The energy sector was the most negatively affected, with a reduction of 48% of private participation in investment



Private sector participation is essential to meet the infrastructure financing gap

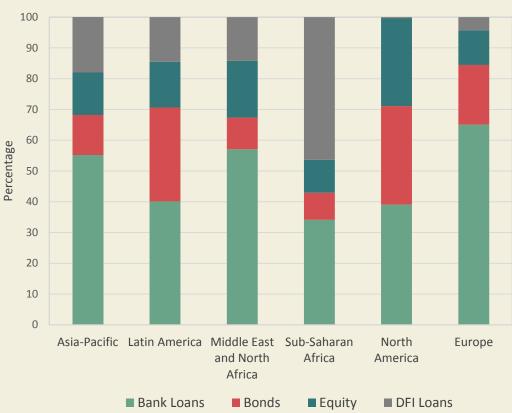




- There's an estimated investment gap of \$308 billion annually by 2020, or 5% of the region's GDP.
- Currently, the public sector is the main investor in infrastructure: around 70% of total current investment
- Due to limitations in fiscal space expansion, the public sector cannot support the investment gap alone
- Private sector has to quadruplicate its current investment



Sources of infrastructure finance

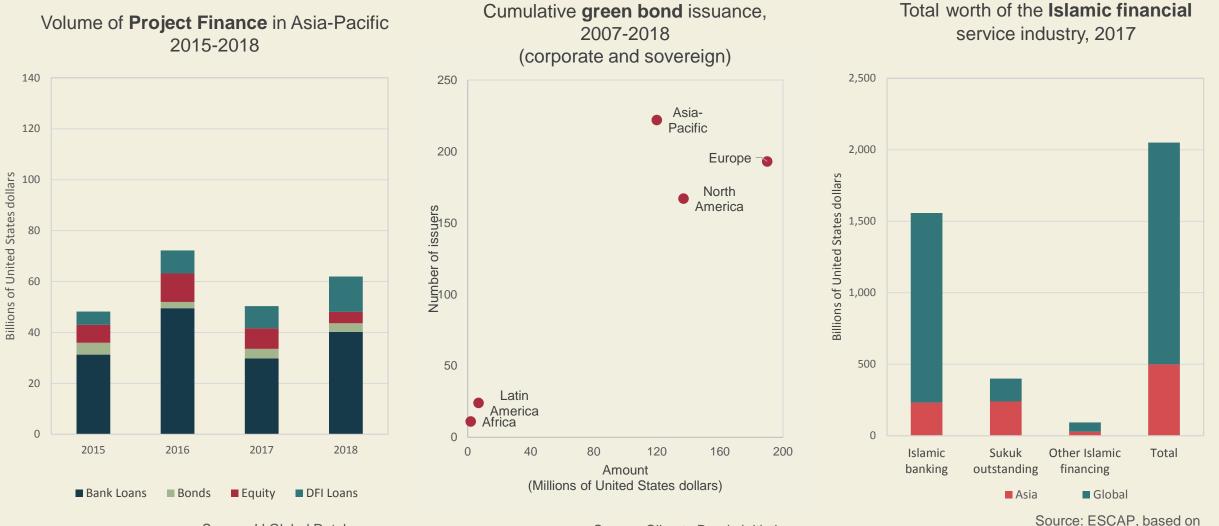


Sources of funding for infrastructure finance, 2018

- Over 50% of the funds collected for infrastructure finance came from bank loans, which is above the world average
- There is a substantial dependence on Development Financial Institution Loans
- Equity and Debt for infrastructure financing could be further explored



Innovative arrangements to attract private finance



Source: IJ Global Database

Source: Climate Bonds Initiative

Source: ESCAP, based on Islamic Financial Services Board



