

Public Private Partnership Projects

Insurance Cover as Part of the General Risk Management Strategy

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Münchener Rück
Munich Re Group



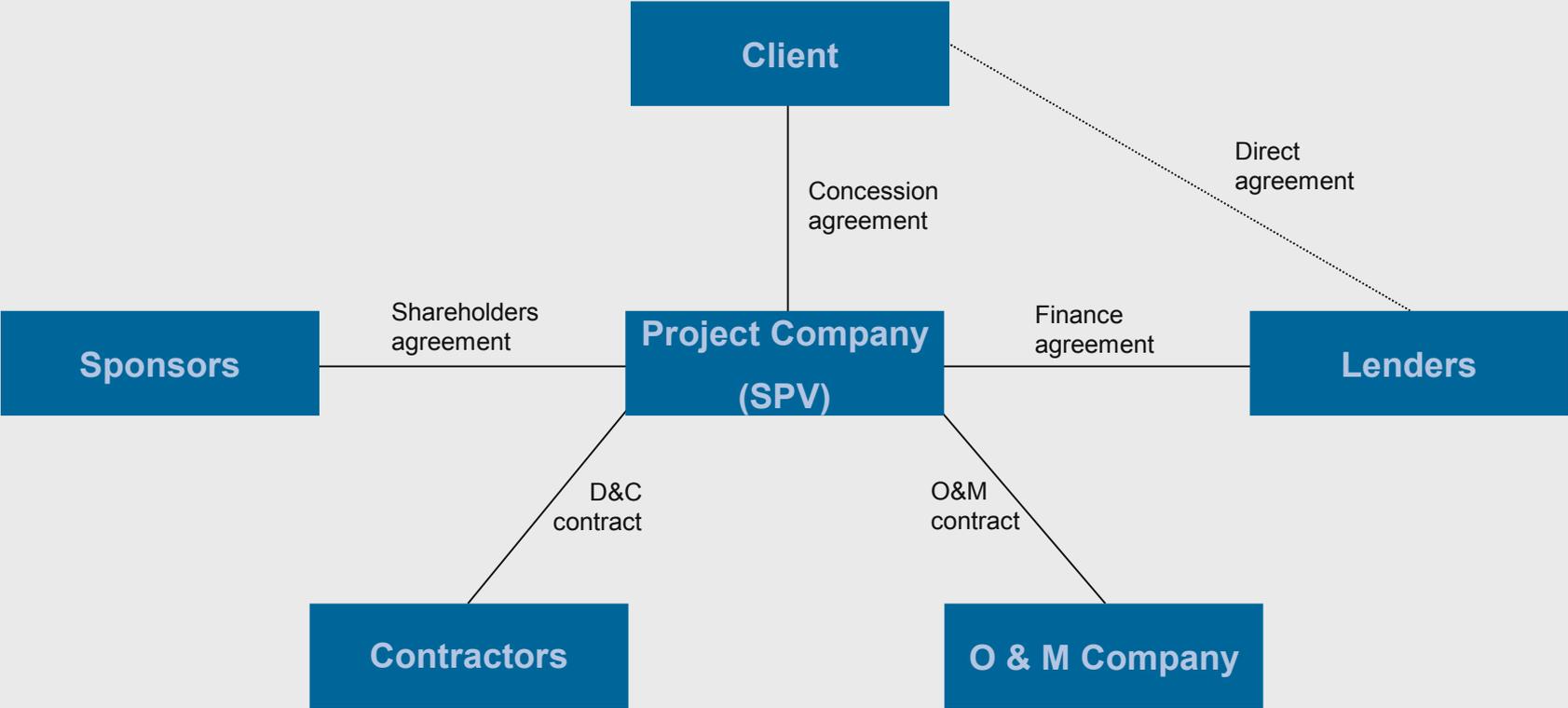
„Public Private Partnership get things moving which would otherwise get stuck in the investment backlog.“

- Are putting infrastructure projects on the map more quickly
- Shorter planning and construction times
- Lower overall lifecycle cost
- Easing the burden on public coffers
- Assumption of more risks by the private partner

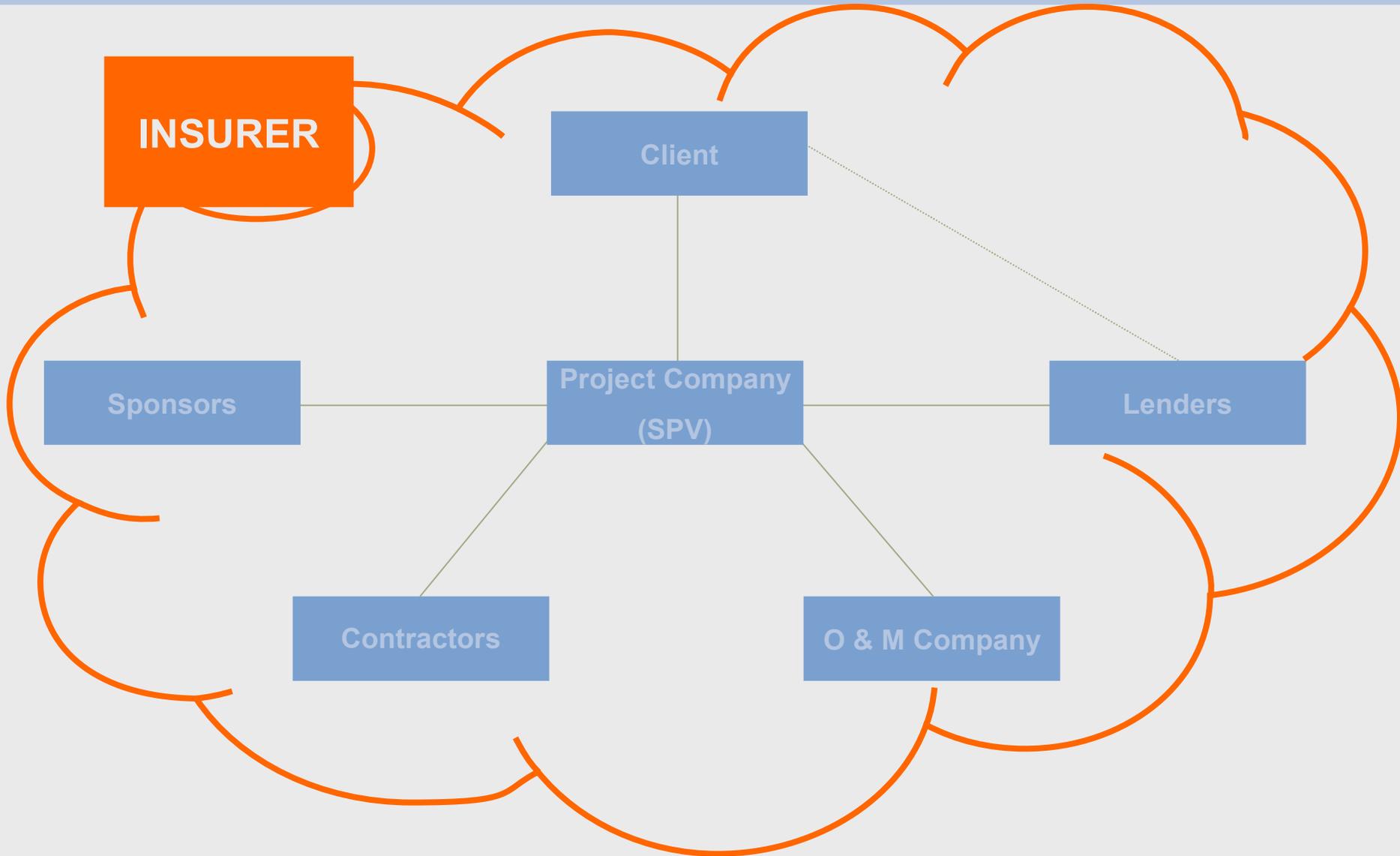
Who is taking the Risk?



Structure of Infrastructure PPP-Projects



Insurer's Role



What are the Risks?





- All expenses to be borne by the private sponsor at the developments stage before financial close
- No lenders or other parties committed at that stage
- ✘ No insurance protection available at that stage

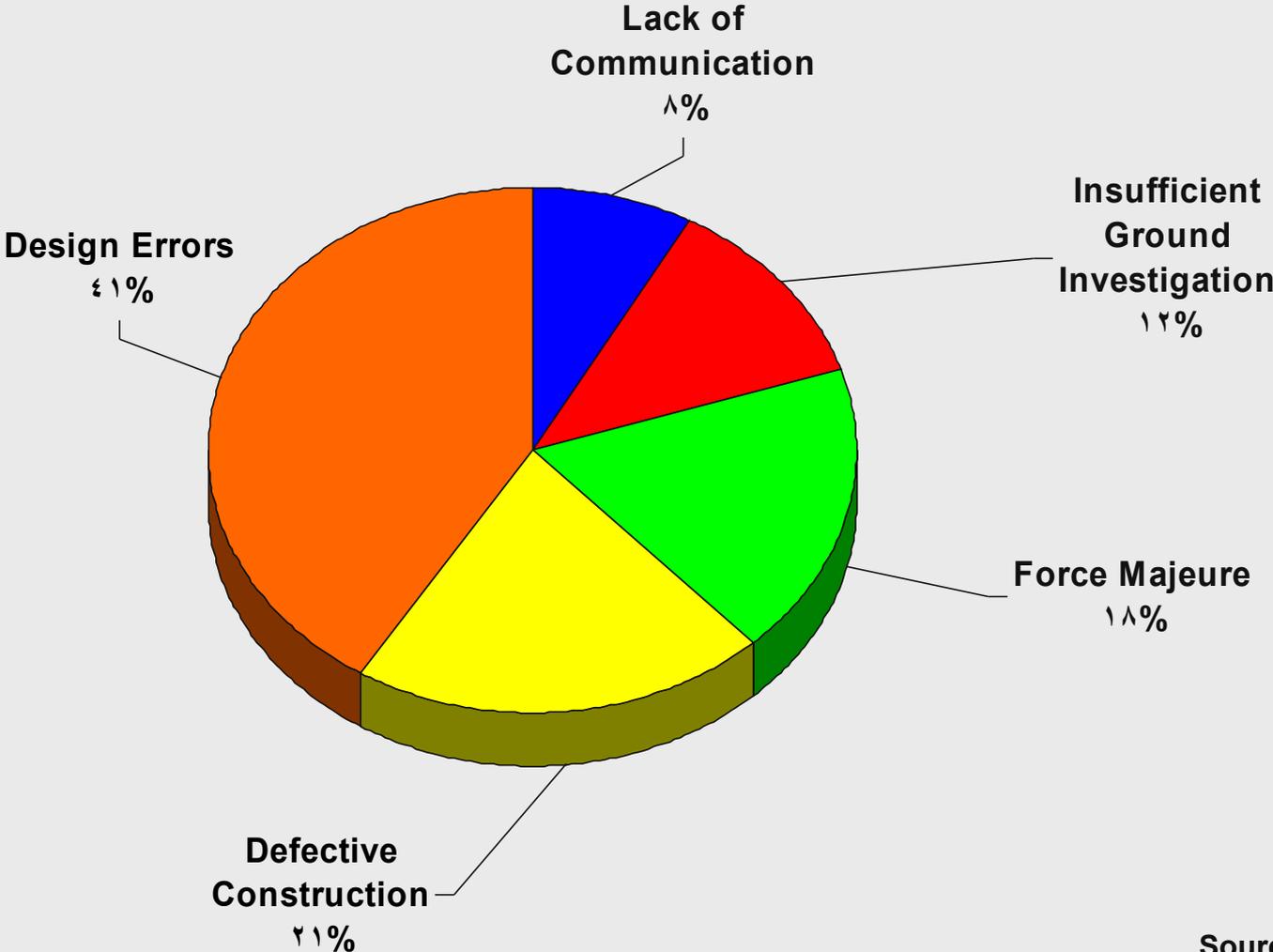


- Structural damage during construction and operational periods (collapse, water leakage)
- Damage by natural perils due to inappropriate design during construction and operational periods (flooding, earthquake, windstorm)
- ✓ Design cover under Contractors' All Risk Insurance (CAR)
- ✓ Professional Indemnity Insurance



- Structural damage (collapse, subsidence, fire)
- Theft
- Third party property/bodily injury
- Cost overruns, delays, penalties
- ✓ Material damage cover under Contractors' All Risk Insurance
- ✓ Third Party Liability under CAR
- ✗ No performance guarantee cover

Causes of Underground Construction Failures



Source: TU Hannover



- All Natural Hazards (Earthquake, windstorm, flood, lightning, etc.)
 - Aircraft impact
 - Nuclear radiation
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- ✓ Cover for Natural Hazards under CAR and operational fire policies
 - ✓ Adverse weather coverage
 - ✗ No insurance protection available for aircraft impact and nuclear radiation



- Performance deficits during construction due to malfunctioning of key equipment (e.g. TBMs)
- Performance deficits during operation (e.g. unproven technology etc.)
- ✘ No insurance protection available at that stage



- Cessation of construction works due to bankruptcy of contractor or subcontractors
- Failure of concessionaire to comply with his contractual obligations
- ✓ Performance or completion bonds
- ✓ Concession bonds

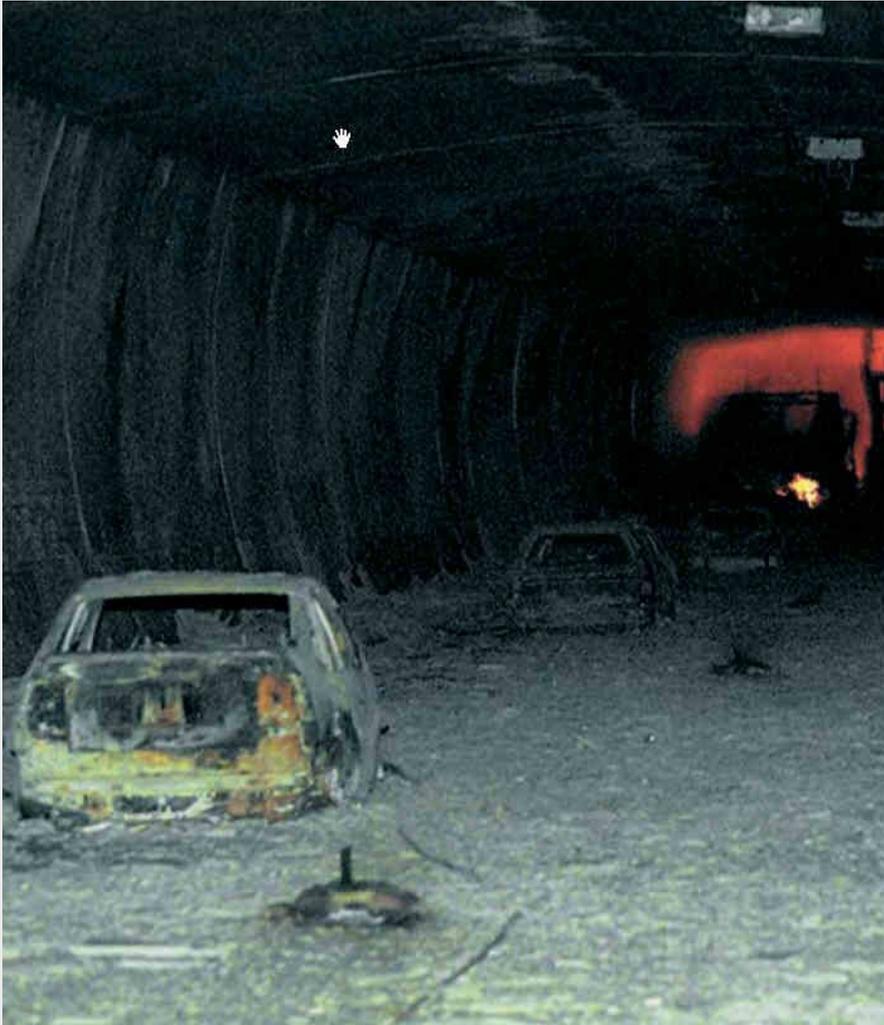


- Delays of the construction period due to insured accidents
- ✓ Delay in Start-Up insurance
- Loss of revenue due to performance-related delays
- ✘ No insurance protection available
- Traffic volume does not meet expectations

Project Delays after Losses

Year	Project	Cause	Loss	Delay
1994	Munich Metro, Germany	Collapse	US\$ 4 million	10 months
1994	Heathrow Airport, UK	Collapse	US\$ 141 million	14 months
1999	Hull Sewage Tunnel, UK	Collapse	US\$ 55 million	26 months
1999	Bolu Tunnel, Turkey	Earthquake	US\$ 115 million	36 months
2000	Taegu Metro, S. Korea	Collapse	US\$ 24 million	9 months
2002	Autoroute A86, France	Fire	US\$ 8 million	6 months
2003	Shanghai Metro, China	Collapse	US\$ 80 million	47 months*
2004	Circle Line, Singapore	Collapse	t.b.a.	36 months*
2005	Barcelona Metro, Spain	Collapse	t.b.a.	24 months*
2005	Kaohsiung Metro, Taiwan	Collapse	t.b.a.	24 months*

* = estimate



- Fire, flooding, collapses
 - Traffic accidents
 - Business interruption
 - Third party liability
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- ✓ Property All Risk insurance (PAR)
 - ✓ Business interruption insurance
 - ✓ Third party liability insurance

Business Interruption (B.I. and Repair Cost)

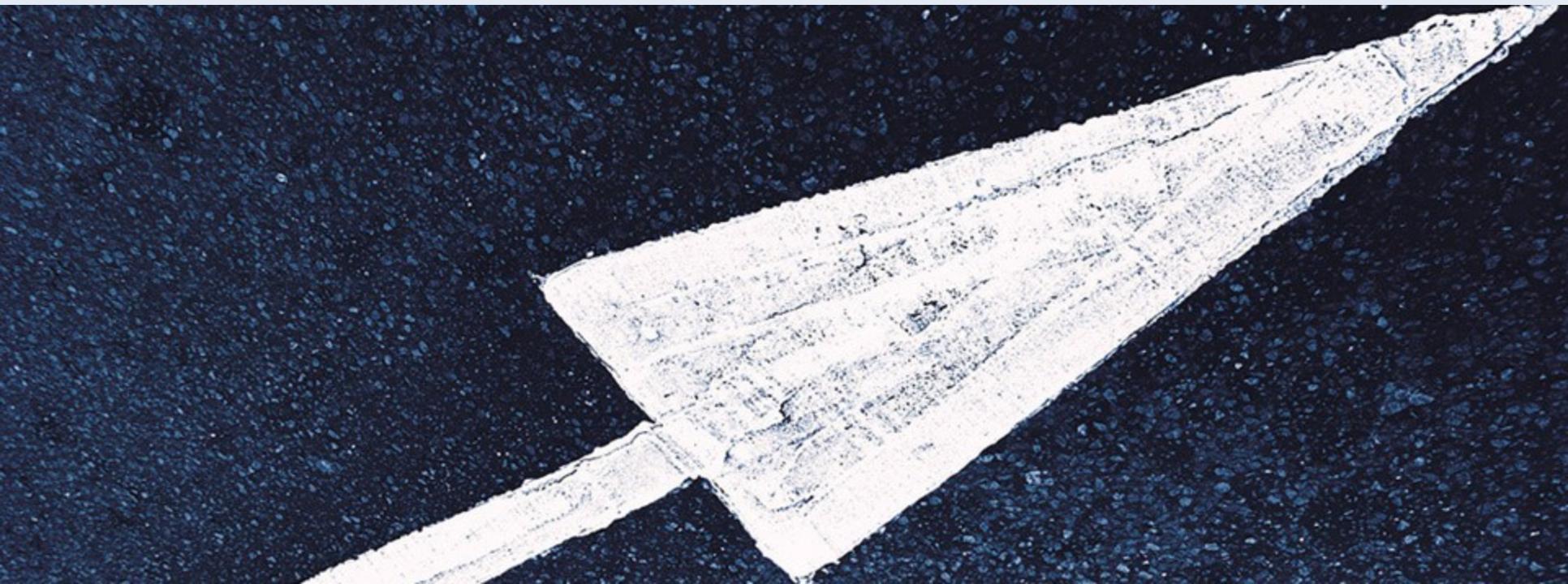
Year	Tunnel	Cause	B.I.	Repair Cost
1996	Eurotunnel, France/UK	Lorry Fire	€ 204 million	€ 48.5 million
1999	Mont Blanc, France/Italy	Lorry Fire	€ 203 million	€ 189 million
1999	Tauerntunnel, Austria	Car Collision	€ 20 million	€ 8.5 million

* = estimate



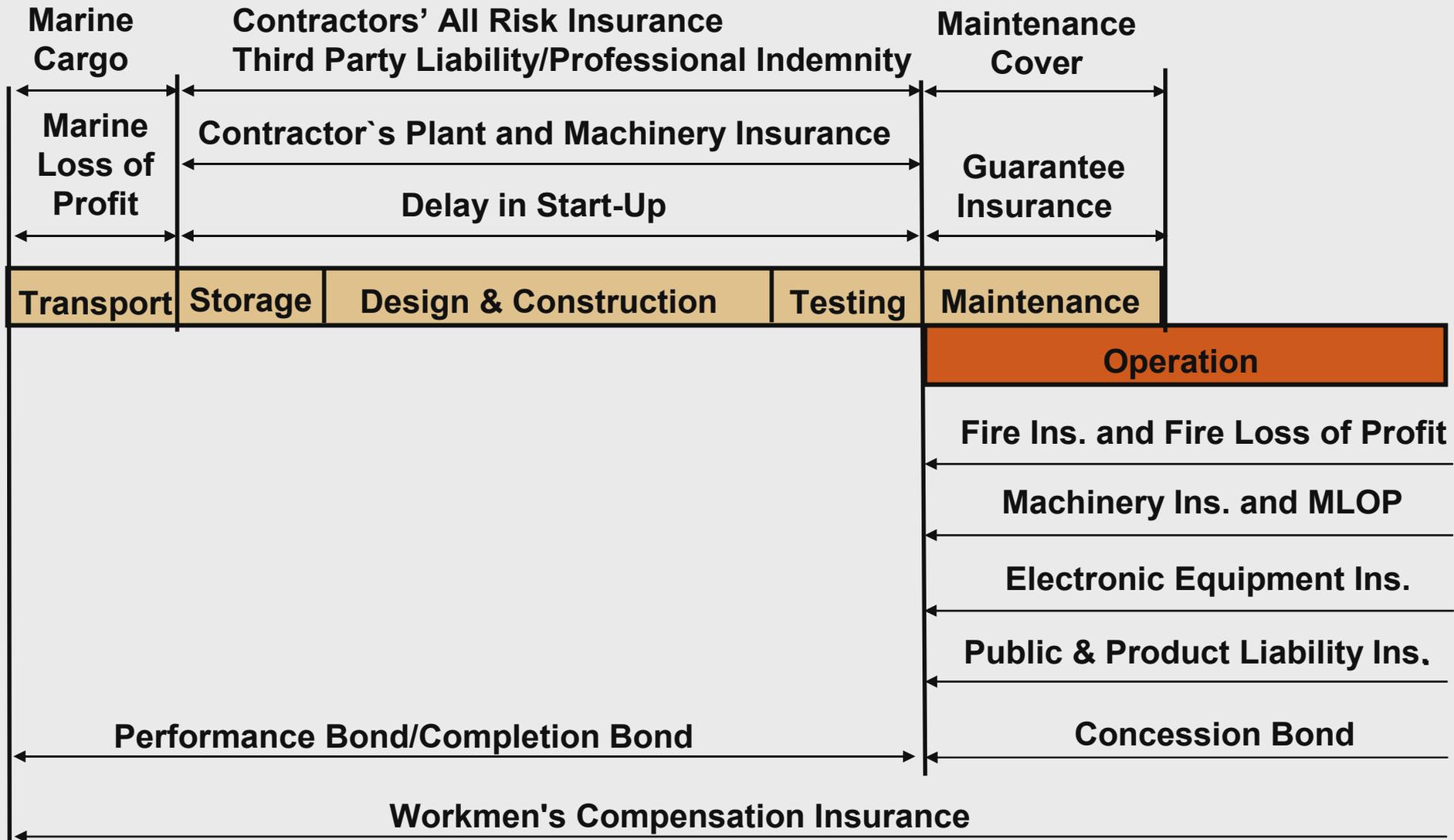
- Change in legislation and law
 - Confiscation, dispossession
 - Strike, riot, civil commotion (SRCC)
 - Denial of access
 - Terrorism
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- ✓ SRCC under CAR and PAR policies
 - ✓ Terrorism cover available
 - ✓ Political risk coverage

Insurance Aspects



- Insurance procurement for PPP/BOT projects typically towards the end of the project development stage
- Demand for Delay in Start-Up insurance (DSU) has strong influence on availability of sufficient insurance capacity
- Multi-line property and liability policies available
- Comprehensive cover for entrepreneurial and political risks more problematic
- Lenders' requirements sometimes critical (Wide coverage!)

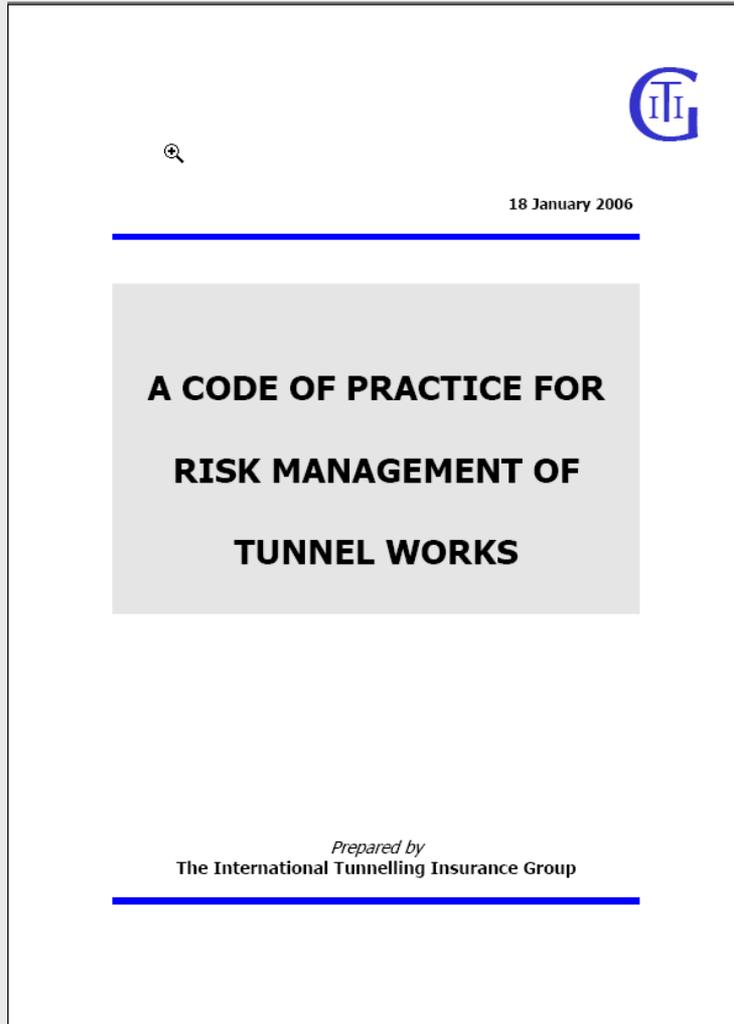
Typical Project Insurance Products



Risk Management

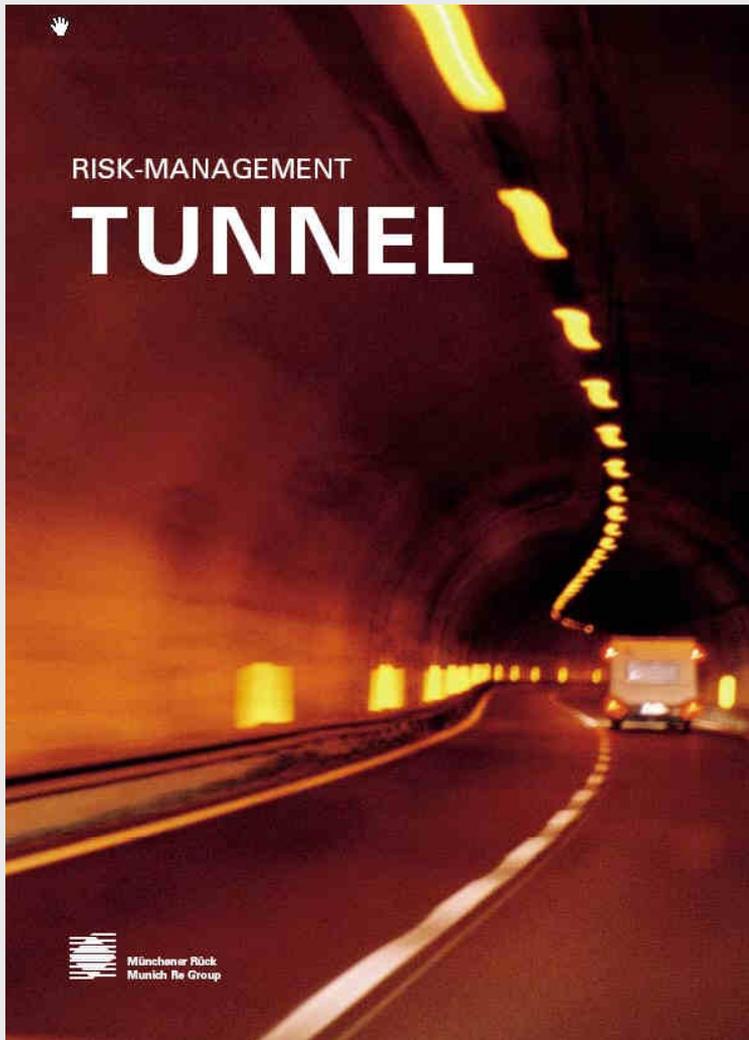


Construction Phase



- Set minimum standards for risk assessment and on-going risk management procedures for tunnelling projects
- Define clear responsibilities to all parties involved in tunnel projects
- Reduce the probability of losses happening
- Reduce the size of claims when they happen

Operational Phase



- Structural fire protection
- Organizational fire protection
- Structures for traffic safety
- Fire detection
- Fire fighting

- High demand for PPP/BOT infrastructure projects particularly in developed countries or countries with low financial strength
- Large number of risks involved in development, construction and operation of such projects
- Wide range of insurance products available for risk transfer
- Professional risk management standards prime requirement for availability of comprehensive insurance cover

Thank you for your attention!

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