

Water and Wastewater
Development Programme of
Rostov-on-Don as one of the
most efficient PPP Contracts
in Russia

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10 years Experience in Water Sector

| 2004 First contra | t in Water Sector | (Omsk 1M, sold in 2008) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
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2005 Lease & investment contract in Rostov-on-Don (< 1M)

2007 Lease contract in Sochi (< 400K)

2010 Concession contract in Krasnodar Region (1,5M)

2011 Short-term lease contracts in Novorossiysk, Eysk,

Taman and other small cities (<450K)

< 4M Population coverage by Evraziyskiy in season peaks

< 7K Employees in all subsidiaries

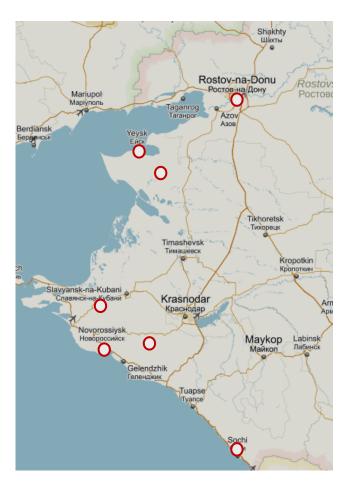
\$ 1 430M Total CAPEX programme

\$ 1 000M Investment arranged by Evraziyskiy

\$ 105M Loan from Vnesheconombank (2008 for 14 years)

\$ 22M Loan from World Bank (2003 for 15 years)

\$ 180M Consolidated turnover





Water and Wastewater in Rostov-on-Don

Overview of the Systems (2014)

Water and Wastewater Utility Company of Rostov-on-Don is the largest water operator in the South of Russia:

1,3M Total population in service

474K Drinking water production (m³/day)

surface intake: river Don

274K Wastewater plant capacity (m³/day)

discharge: river Don

2 694 Water network (km)

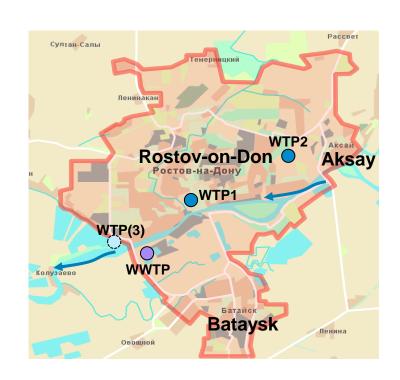
Water pumping stations

1 414 Wastewater network (km)

70 Wastewater Stations

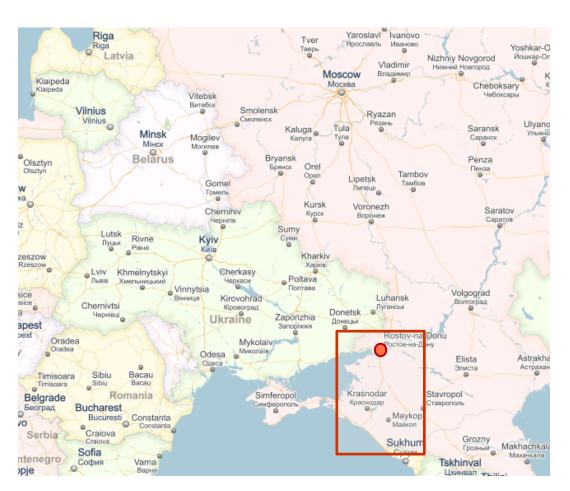
\$ 110M Turnover

2,6K Employees





Long-Term Capital Assets Improvement

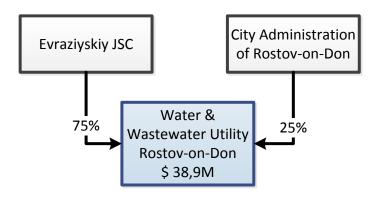


Pre-conditions:

- Deteriorated water system: shortage in water supply; worn out (by 80%) assets; high unaccounted for water (by 60%)
- Demand from developers for new water and wastewater infrastructure needed for building of 6M m² residential and 2M m² commercial property
- Stable population (migration from Siberia and other regions of Russia)
- International investors willing to place production in the region (PepsiCo, Coca-Cola, Carlsberg)
- Limited access to financing from budget (federal and local)

PPP: Contractual Model

Corporate Structure



Participation of the Municipality in equity of the Project Company (non-productive assets):

- Mitigation of political risks of the project
- Key decisions made in accordance with corporate governance

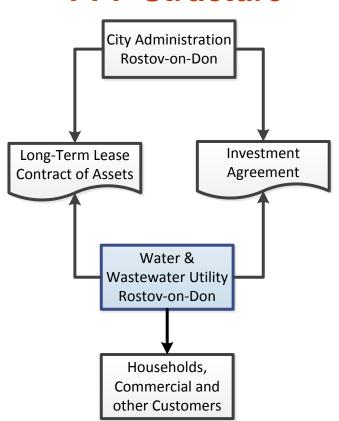
Participation of Evraziyskiy JSC in equity of the Project Company (money):

- Funding of the immediate investment programme (2 years)
- New management
- Business processes to cut costs and win benefits



PPP: Contractual Model

PPP Structure



Long-term lease contract over operational assets of the Municipality (25 years):

- Tender procedure
- Infrastructure built from private money belongs to Project Company
- Buy-out of private property on early termination

Investment agreement to implement two long-term rehabilitation and construction programmes (\$928,14M+\$111,77M):

- Meeting of standards for drinking water
- Significant improvement of assets condition
- Extension of networks; reduction of power consumption and losses; mitigation of load on environment
- Connection of new individual and collective customers

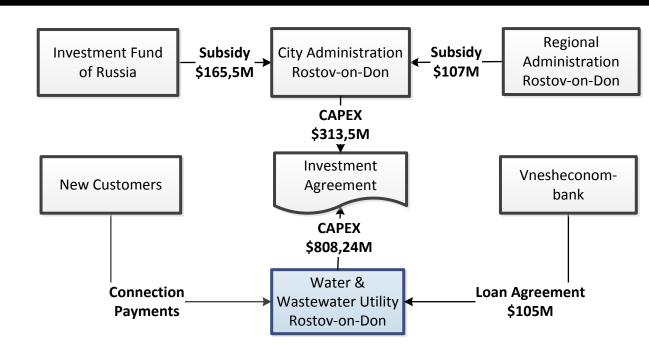


PPP: Contractual Model

Financing of CAPEX

Contribution from Private Partner:

- Arrangement of a loan provided by the State Corporation
 Vnesheconombank
- Reinvestment of operational profit
- Equity
- Collection of connection payments from new customers
- Other sources

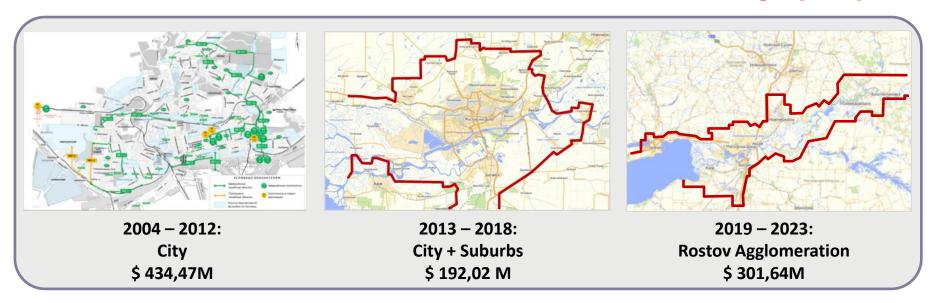


Contribution from Public Partner:

- Application by Investment Fund of Russia to obtain support in the form of budget subsidy from federal and regional levels to the Municipality of Rostov
- Setting of connection tariffs for new customers covering needs of the Private Partner
- Subsidy to the Private Partner to cover a part of interest cost on loans



Overview



The total amount of capital expenditures is over \$ 1 039M, which is distributed as follows:

67% new construction and extension of existing facilities and networks to enable connection of new customers due to the growth of the service area

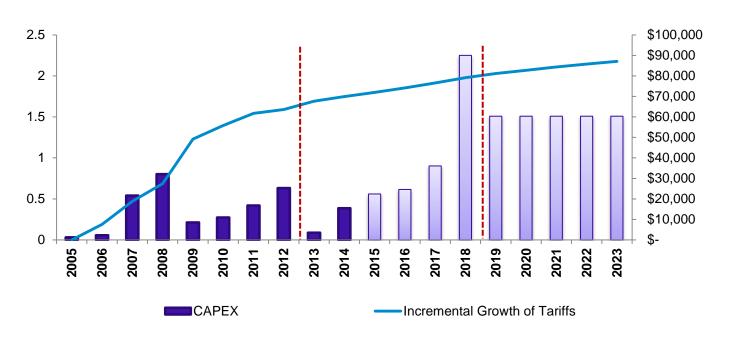
27% reliability of operation improvement to ensure stable services meet quality standards for drinking water and wastewater discharged in Don river

6% operational efficiency enhancement to gain economical benefits

23.10.2014



Economic Environment



2004-2012 significant tariff increases (+60%) have covered OPEX & CAPEX needs; cost savings have allowed to reinvest profit (\$17M)

2013-2018 limitation of operational tariffs growth: CAPEX is financed from connection fees only, which include costs for reconstruction of existing facilities and construction of new infrastructure; significant drop of consumption (-20%)









Reconstruction of the biggest WTP, replacement of free CI by NaCIO



Creation of a dispatch and control system

Components Examples



Building of new water mains (41,7 km)



Construction of 3 ultraviolet units at WTP



Building of the hydraulic model for water network



Reconstruction of 4 water PS



Power Consumption -15,7%

Accident Rate in Network -17%

Plastic Pipes Increase

4% => 39%

Goals Achieved

Power in the Cost Structure

37% => 25%

Steel Pipes
Decrease

52% => 37%



Public-Private Partnership in Action

Lessons Learned

Positive:

- Flexible PPP contract structure allowed to fund money from banks and to receive support from the State Investment Fund
- Close cooperation between stakeholders helped to adjust project parameters in line with economical environment
- Experience obtained during project preparation and implementation was used in other projects (Sochi, Krasnodar region)

Negative:

- Lack of supporting mechanisms from the public partner for loans security
- Change in tariffs policy at the federal level slowed down implementation of the project
- Very difficult and expensive procedures of Vnesheconombank resulted in additional cost for the private partner