Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for successful PPPs

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Overview

- The Importance of Policy
- Policy framework
- The Regulatory environment
- The Legal environment
- Areas to be reviewed
- PPP Law
- Main lessons for success

Why is the Policy, legal and regulatory framework important for PPP's?

- PPP's are complicated long term transactions that are affected by many areas of law;
- Any one area of law may cause insuperable problems for the implementation of PPP's in a country;
- Any investor will carry out a full due diligence of the existing legal framework of a country to ensure that the legal environment is sufficiently attractive for it to bid for a project;
- It is therefore important to carry out a full review of all parts of the legal framework to ensure that there is nothing that prevents, or appears likely to prevent, the successful implementation of a PPP and define the project scope;
- Successful PPPs depend on the effectiveness of the national and
- municipal legislative and regulatory structures;



Policy Framework

▶ A Policy Framework is necessary to:

- Encourage PPP Investment
- Inform widely within Government
- Give Government officials the confidence to use PPP's
- Inform widely Stakeholders including consumers/users

Benefits:

- Facilitates planning and implementation
- Instils confidence and understanding by the private sector
- Provides an enabling environment for PPP
- Defines the role of the Government in the implementation of PPPs

What should the policy contain?

- Overall Policy, objectives, direction, benefits, costs, etc.
- Legal and Regulatory framework
- Risk Management Framework
- Procurement guidelines & Model PPP contracts
- Financial guidelines (inc. tolls and public sector support)
- The Project Cycle and the role of Advisors
- Technical design and service standards
- Procedure for approval of projects



Regulatory Framework

Regulation is important when:

- The service involved is a natural monopoly;
- There is significant market power (e.g. highway with alternatives that are congested or in very poor conditions)
- The rights and obligations in a PPP concession agreement rely on regulatory interpretation.

Typically, the functions of a regulator include:

- Establish standards for the terms and conditions for supply of services
- Regulate rates (tariffs) and other service charges
- Establish market rules for the sector (issue, review and cancel licenses)
- Monitor performance of the regulated entities
- Arbitrate and settle disputes within the sector

Some areas of common concern:

- Clarity of responsibilities: which department is responsible?
- who should the private sector deal with?
- Tariffs:
 - are they too low to be economically viable?
 - How are they reviewed/regulated?

The Legal Framework

The Legal System:

- The Rule of Law!
- Reliability (or otherwise!) of the Courts and the judiciary
- Enforceability of International arbitration awards

The procurement process:

- Is it fair, open and transparent?
- Are ministry responsibilities clear?
 - PPP Unit
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Line Ministries
- Is there sufficient government support: financial (tariffs/capital support) and political?
- Are the Guidance and documentation sufficient?
- Is there sufficient monitoring capability within government?



need to be reviewed?

tablish a Project Company? / clear and reliable procedures for: mpany nce nd their transfer y the company and granting security ability ts Law/Civil Code

ly clear, robust and flexible to deal with the needs of all stakeholders

ubts about the efficacy or the enforceability of contracts, the project is ven get started

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rtainty that profits of the investors can be repatriated?

