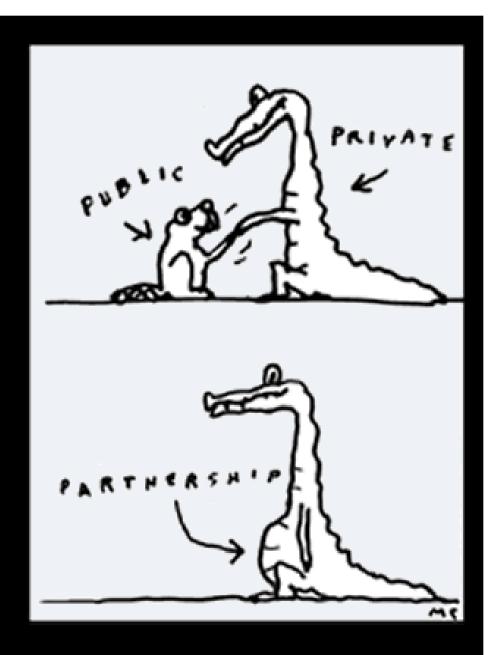
ICPAK - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & REPORTING CONFERENCE FOR COUNTIES - 2013

Presentation by AMISH GUPTA

Public Private Partnerships

Strategy for Growth & Competence



Intro Impact? Back to Basics



Part 1

The Public Private Partnerships Act, 2013

AN ACT of Parliament to provide for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes

PPP Committee

- 1.Principal Secretary Finance Chairman
- 2.Principal Secretary Co-ordinator of GOK functions
- 3. Principal Secretary-National Planning
- 4. Principal Secretary-Lands
- **5.Principal Secretary-Country Govt**
- **6.Attorney General / Representative**
- 7.4 Persons not public officers
- 8.Director (Secretary)

PPP Unit

- 1. Within the State department relating to finance
- 2. Secretariat and Technical Arm of the PPP Committee
- 3. Resource centre, civic education, capacity building, projects, guidelines, tendering
- 4. Director & Staff

PPP Node

- 1. Contracting Authority (inc County Government) planning to enter into PPP shall establish PPP Node.
- 2. Node to identify projects, appraise projects legal, regulatory, social, economic and commercial viability
- 3. Node to ensure compliance with Act, do tendering, monitor implementation
- 4. Liaise with key stakeholders, oversee management of project, reporting

PPP Arrangements – 1

- 1. Management Contract (< 10 years)
- 2. Output Performance Based Contract (< 10 years)
- 3. Lease (< 30 years)
- 4. Concession
- 5. Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (< 30 yrs)
- 6. Build-Own-Operate (specified period)
- 7. Build-Operate-Transfer (< 30 yrs)

PPP Arrangements – 2

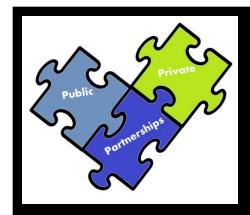
- 8. Build-Lease Transfer (specified period)
- 9. Build-Transfer-Operate
- 10.Develop-Operate-Transfer (< 30 yrs)
- 11.Rehabilitate-Operate-and-Transfer
- 12. Rehabilitate-Own-and-Operate
- 13.Land Swap

Other Provisions

- 8. Project Identification & Selection of Private Party
- 9. Solicited Bids
- 10.Privately Initiated Investment Proposals
- 11.Project Agreements
- **12.Financial Provisions**
- 13. Miscellaneous Provisions
- 14.Savings & Transitional Provisions (amendments to CAP 485 C, 407 and Act 5/2005)

For Investors

- 1. Risk Mitigation
- 2. Inflation & Interest Rate Indexation
- 3. Performance Monitoring
- 4. Direct Agreement
- 5. Lender Step-In-Rights
- 6. Compensation for Termination/etc..
- 7. Facilitation Fund



Part 2

County PPP Projects Policy

Part 3
County
PPP Project
Feasibility Study

Technical, Financial, Legal, Social, Environmental, Risks

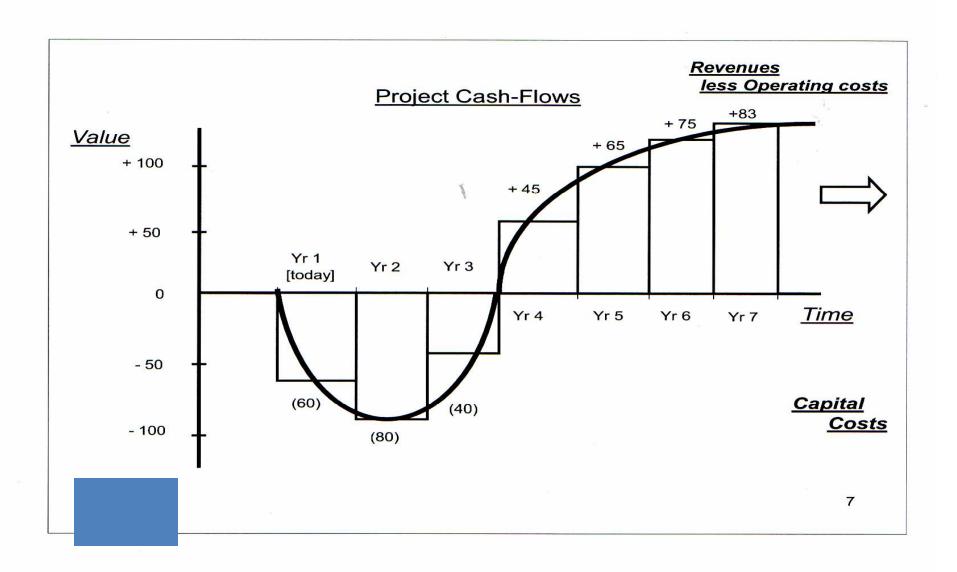
Balance Sheet

- 1. Special Purpose Vehicle
- 2. Contracting Authority Equity (Public)
- 3. Contracting Private Party (Equity)
- 4. Contracting Private Party (Debt)
- 5. Commercial Lenders (Debt) (including from capital markets)
- 6. Third Party (Equity) (including from capital markets)

Material Criteria

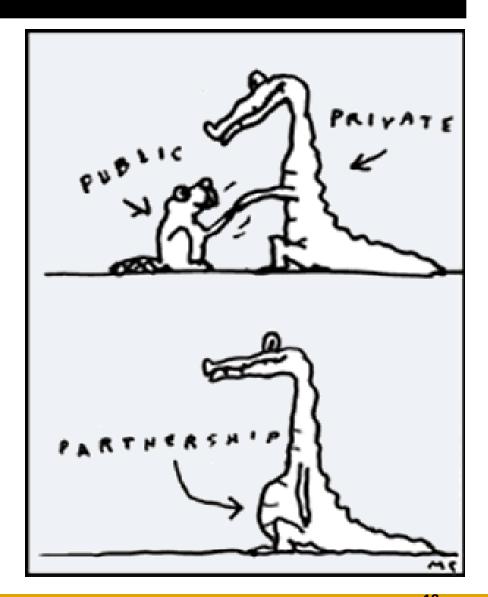
- 1. Debt Service Cover Ratio
- 2. Interest Cover Ratio
- 3. Project IRR
- 4. Economic IRR
- 5. Equity IRR

Cash Flows/Returns



Risks

- 1. Pre-Completion
- 2. Post-Completion
- 3. Technical
- 4. Environmental
- 5. Financial
- 6. Legal
- 7. Political
- 8. Role of Insurance



Part 4

Project Information Memorandum (PIM)

Part 5

Tender Approvals Legal Closure

Part 6 - PPPs

Advantages

Disadvantages

- off-balance sheet (?)
- requires private sector capital
- introduces private sector practices
 & efficiencies
- promotes competitive markets
- facilitates innovation

- complex structure & documents
- time-consuming to arrange
- high up-front costs
- demands significant senior staff attention
- difficult to resolve when in default

Impact?

When?

Thank you

Views expressed are my own

