PPP Modalities

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24+ PPP Modalities

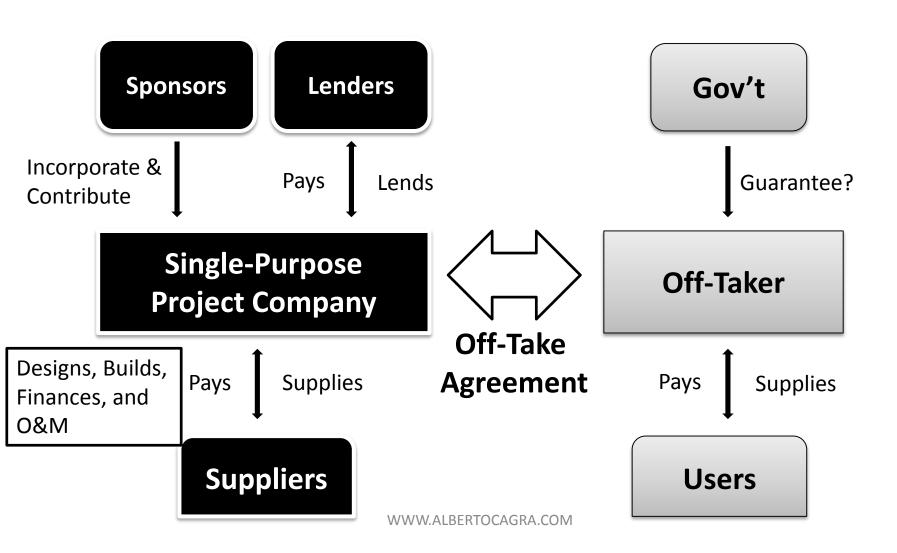
- Build-Transfer
- 2. Build-Lease-Transfer
- 3. Build-Operate-Transfer
- 4. Build-Own-Operate
- 5. Build-Transfer-Operate
- 6. Contract-Add-Operate
- 7. Develop-Operate-Transfer
- 8. Rehabilitate-Operate-Transfer
- 9. Rehabilitate-Own-Operate
- 10. Rehabilitate-Lease-Transfer*
- 11. Rehabilitate-Transfer*
- 12. Rehabilitate-Transfer-Operate*

- 14. Joint Venture
- 15. Lease or Affermage
- 16. Management Contract
- 17. Management Contract (No Public Funds)
- 18. Service Contract
- 19. Service Contract (No Public Funds)
- 20. Divestment or Disposition
- 21. Corporatization
- 22. Subsidiary with Private Equity
- 23. Onerous Donation
- 24. Gratuitous Donation
- 25. Others
- 13. Concession Arrangementwww.albertocagra.com

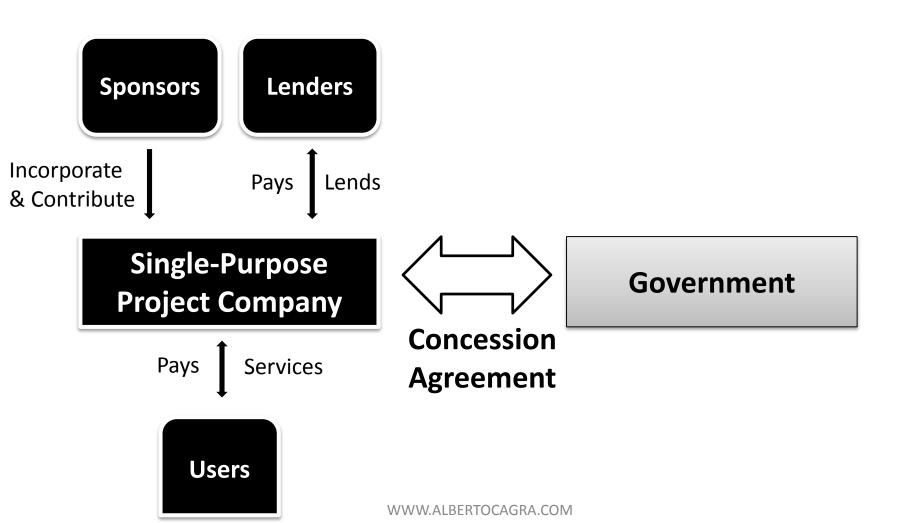
Governing Laws/ Rules

PPP Modality	Governing Law
BOT Law Variants (9+)	BOT Law
Concession	Special Laws/ Local Ordinance
Joint Ventures	NEDA JV Guidelines/ Local Ordinance
Management and Service Contract*	GPRA/ Local Ordinance
RT, RLT and RTO	Local Ordinance
Lease/ Affermage/ Donation	Civil Code/ Local Ordinance
Divestment/ Disposition	Commission on Audit Circular No. 89-296
Corporatization/ Subsidiary	ww.albertocagra.com Corporation Code

Build-Operate-Transfer



Concessions



Joint Ventures

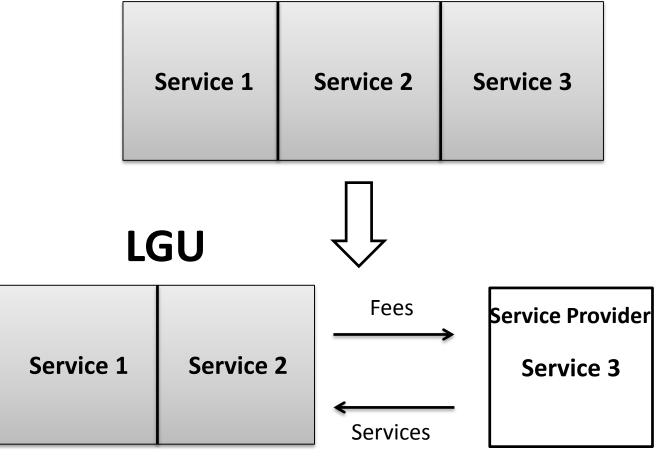
Joint Venture Company/ Agreement

Private
Sector

Contributions
Equity
Functions
Dividends City
Income
Risks
Governance

Service Contract

LGU

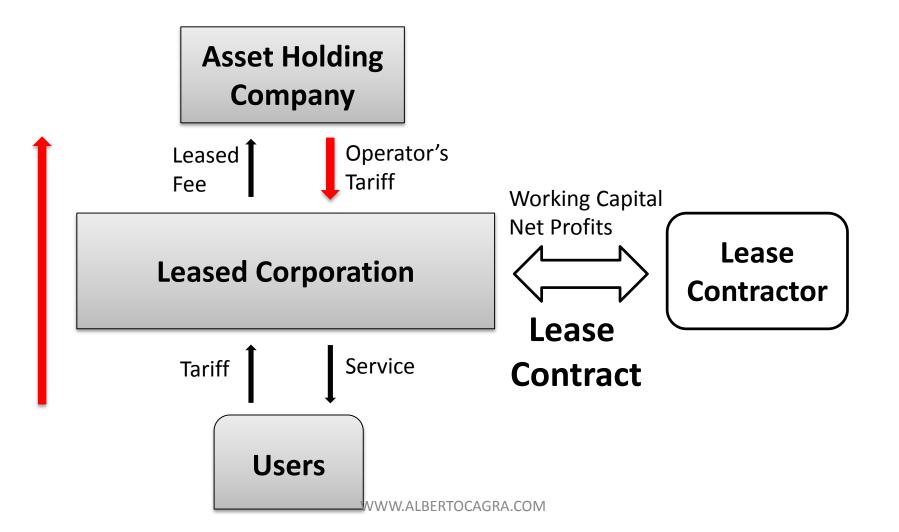


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Management Contract

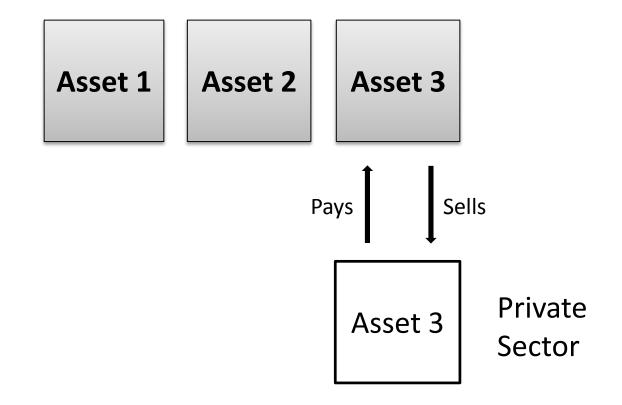
Public Sector Management Contractor Board Fees Management Management **Employees** Management

Lease and Affermage

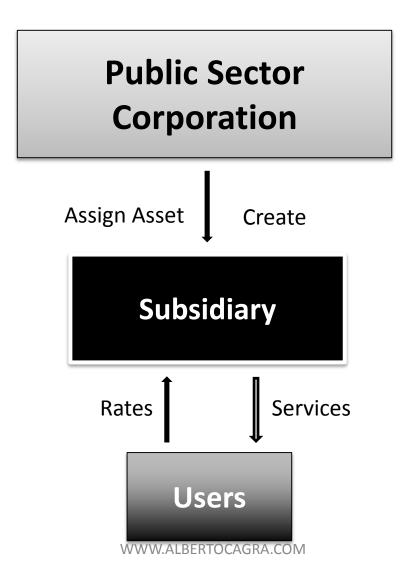


Divestment/ Disposition

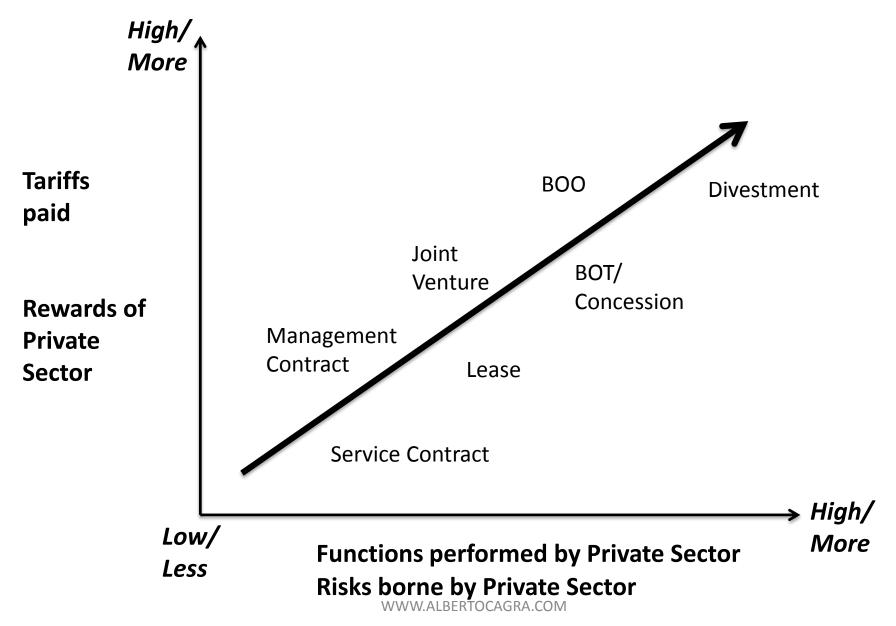
Public Sector



Corporatization/ "Ring-Fencing"



Function-Risk-Costs-Tariff-Reward Relationship



Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Governing Regulation	Law: R.A. 9184 (2003)	Law: R.A. 6957 (1990), amended by R.A. 7718 (1994)	Guidelines/ Rules: 2013 (repeals 2008) issued by NEDA
Application	Applies to all Public Entities (PEs); Exempts from its coverage those projects falling within BOT Law	Applies to all PEs	Limited to GOCCs, GCEs, GICPs, GFIs, and SUCs (NGAs not mentioned; LGUs under own ordinances)
Purpose	Procurement of infrastructure, goods and services within the budget cycle of the PE	Development of infrastructure projects through project finance and other financing modes	Joint undertaking of an investment activity
Functions/ Components	Supplier supplies good, Provider provides services, and Contractor constructs	Components by PSP: designing, financing (unless PE shares), building, rehabilitating, leasing, operating	Joint/ Shared based on proportionate equity/ contribution

Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Variants	1	9 (BT, BOT, BOO, BLT, BTO, ROT, ROO, CAO and DOT) plus others per OP	1
Types of Projects	Goods, Services and Infrastructure	Traditionally, provided by PE	Investment Activity
Specifications	Must be followed by Contractor	Minimum specifications to be followed by PSP; PSP may innovate	Minimum specifications to be followed by PSP; PSP and PE may innovate
Term	In Infrastructure – turnkey upon construction	50 years maximum	50 years maximum

Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Financing	Financed from public sector, use of public funds	Generally, financed from private sector (50% maximum from PE)	Joint financing from PE and PSP
Debt-Equity Ratio	No requirement	75%-25%	50% equity if possible
Ownership	Transfer of Ownership from Private to Public of Procured Goods	Stays with Government (unless BOO or ROO)	Allows take-over by private sector; divestiture is allowed
Price escalation	Prohibits price escalation	Allows price escalation	May allow for escalation in sharing

Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Plan	Annual (or Supplemental) Procurement Plan	Priority or Non-Priority Projects	Priority or Non-Priority Projects
Payment/ Proceeds	PE will pay private entity	Operator/contractor will remit fees to PE	PE and PSP share in the proceeds according to their proportionate ownership (PE may receive share higher than contribution)
Bidding Parameter	Goods and Infrastructure: Cost Service: Responsiveness	Highest revenues, present value, concession fee Least price/ tariff, PE burden, subsidy	Usually, highest revenues to PE (based on gross or net proceeds); more than what PE contributes
PE Contribution	None	Direct Government Guarantee (DGG), Subsidy (DGS) and Equity (DGE) (unless unsolicited), Credit Enhancement, Cost-Sharing, Legal Assistance, Security Assistance and Performance Undertaking WWW.ALBERTOCAGRA.COM	DGE allowed DGG and DGS – DOF/ DBM approvals Cash or non-cash contributions

Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Approvals	PhP500Million: GPPB	National Projects NEDA-Board: more than PhP300Million or Unsolicited NEDA-ICC: up to PhP300Million Local Projects MDC: up to PhP20Million PDC: above PhP20Million to PhP50Million CDC: up to PhP50Million RDC: above PhP50Million NEDA-ICC: above PhP200Million	PhP150Million PE contribution: NEDA-ICC
Process	Open Bidding; Negotiations in certain cases	Solicited/ Open Bidding or Unsolicited Proposal/ Swiss Challenge	Solicited/ Open Bidding or Unsolicited Proposal
Unsolicited Proposals		Not a priority project unless new technology No DGG, DGS and DGE OP status upon acceptance/ stage 1 (exclusionary) Right to Match WWW.ALBERTOCAGRA.COM	Priority or not priority Old or new technology DGG and DGS with DBM/ DOF approvals OP status after negotiations Right to Outbid

Aspects	GPRA	BOT Law	JV
Incentives	Prohibits incentives	Provides incentives for large capital investments	PE may provide incentives as contribution
Corporate Vehicle	No need to incorporate a separate Company	Single-Purpose Project Company; As a rule, no PE equity	Incorporated/ JV Company or Unincorporated/ Contractual JV

JV <u>not</u> a BOT Law Variant

Differences

- Community/ Pooling of Resources (JV); not purely private (BOT)
- Active participation (JV);
 minimum gov't intervention (BOT)
- Proportionality (JV); not distinct assumption of benefits and obligations (BOT)
- LGU contributes (JV); LGU not contribute as a rule (BOT)
- JV Company by Parties (JV); not just by Private Sector (BOT)

Inapplicable Provisions in BOT Law

- Only for Projects traditionally provided by LGU
- Approval Processes (20-50-200 thresholds)
- Debt-Equity Ratio (75-25%)
- Maximum Rate of Return (12%)
- Restrictions on Unsolicited Proposals
 - Priority Projects
 - New Technology
 - Guarantee, Subsidy or Equity

Compare and Contrast

Modality	Nature	Key Objectives	Functions	Term
Service Contract	Provides particular service for a fee	Improve efficiency	Single	2-3 years
Mgt. Contract	Supplies management service for a fee	Install new mgt. systems	Single	2-3 years
Lease	Uses property, runs business where lessee pays a lease fee	Efficient use of asset	Single	7-15 years
ВОТ	Designs, builds, finances, operates and maintains asset	Innovate, design, build, finance and operate	Bundle	25-50 years
Joint Venture	Pooling of resources in funding, building and O&M	Joint undertaking	Bundle	25-50 years
Concession	Rehabilitates, finances, operates and maintains asset; performance-based	Innovate, design, rehabilitate, fund & operate	Bundle	25-50 years
Divestment	Runs the business and owns asset	Innovate, design, build, finance and operate	Bundle	In perpuity

Modality	Working Capital	Receives Net Income	Long-Term Financing	Ownership of Asset
Service Contract	Public	Public	Public	Public
Mgt. Contract	Public	Public	Public	Public
Lease	Private	Private	Public	Public
ВОТ	Private	Private	Private	Public
Joint Venture	Joint based on equity	Joint based on equity	Joint based on equity	Public or Private
Concession	Private	Private	Private	Public
Divestment	Private	Private www.albertocagra.com	Private	Private

Modality	Customer of Private Sector	Revenue Source	Tariff Collection	Risks
Service Contract	Public	Paid per unit of service	Public or Private	Mostly Public
Mgt. Contract	Public	Fixed fee + bonus + salaries	Public or Private	Mostly Public
Lease	End-Users	Revenue – O&M – lease fee	Private	Shared
ВОТ	End-Users or Public	Capital + Revenue + O&M costs – finance costs – license fee	Public	Mostly Private
Joint Venture	End-Users or Public	Share in revenues	Jointly or Private	Shared based on equity
Concession	End-Users or Public	Revenue – O&M costs – finance costs – concession fee	Private	Mostly Private
Divestment	End-Users	Revenue – O&M costs – finance costs – license	Private	Mostly Private

THANK YOU