



COMPREHENSIVE LONG TERM CONTRACTS ISSUES AT STAKE

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OUTLINE

WHY SUCH A TERM?
MORE EFFICIENCY?
ISSUES FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES
AWARDING & MANAGEMENT
STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE
A REALISTIC BALANCE

WHY SUCH A TERM?

Traditional schemes:

- Owner-engineer-contractors
- One contractor <=> one task
- Infrastructure ≠ services
- Unilateral definition of contracts' content
- Penalties in case of default

New trends

- More comprehensive contracts: multitask
- A longer term
- A set of tasks including services
- Contracts' content defined by dialogue
- Risk management system open to unforeseeable events

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A CONTINUUM OF ALTERNATIVES

→ A key issue : co-operation / competition



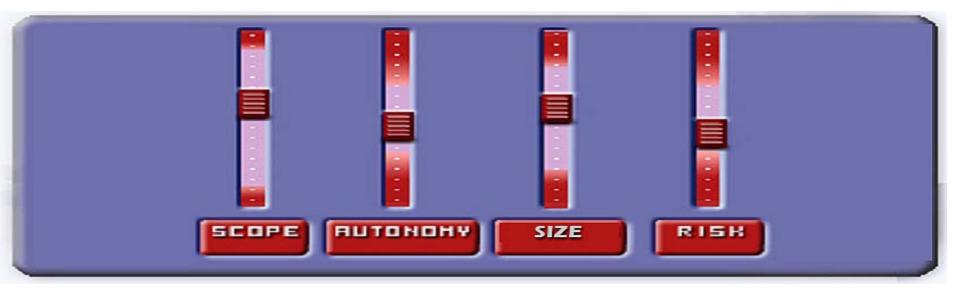
Extent of Private Sector Participation

Labels used in jargon such as Turnkey contracts, BOT, DBFO or performance-based maintenance contract have no single and clear definition. Each solution is too complex and too unique to be characterized in one word or acronym.

Adapted from World BankToolkit: http://rru.worldbank.org/toolkits/highways

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EQUALIZER



Scope of work: tasks assigned to the private sector

Autonomy: initiative left to the private actors

Size: size of project(s) concerned by the agreement

Risks: how to share them among actors

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MORE EFFICIENCY?

A long range comprehensive view ▶

- Room for contractor innovation
- Better coordination among tasks
- Better asset management

Higher transaction costs

But lower ones during the contract

Performance indicators / means obligations?

End of the contract: facilities conditions?

ISSUES FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Procurement

- Performance-based contracts, design & build...
- Purchase of infra. services and not infra. assets
- Life-cycle cost savings by bundling const.& op.

Market oriented tools

Quest for new resources

- "fiscal" / "concession" toll
- Time spreading of financial burden

Possible impact on public finances

- Provision of a legal framework
 - civil law / common law
- an organisation process & a financing mechanism
- a changing but not a weaker role for gvt

AWARDING & MANAGEMENT

How to award the contract?

- Are there capable contractors?
 - SME....
 - Integrated contactors, consortia....
- Competitive dialogue?

How to deal with unforeseen events?

- The contract, only the contract
 - risk of default
- Renegotiation
 - risk of unfair competition
- A fitted initial contract
 - Rendez-vous provision
 - "Embedded" multi-year contracts

A STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE

New regulation process to be set up

- A new task for public administration
- A new relationship for private sector
- Increase of transaction costs

How to do?

- Contract
 - what completeness and what legal safety?
 - medium term contract embedded in long term contract
- Legislation & best practices
- Audits and users' survey
- Different roles for different bodies
 - an independent regulator/administration/courts...?

IN SEARCH OF A BALANCE

A BALANCE TO BE FOUND BETWEEN:

⇔ Cooperation

→ Profit

⇔ Risk

⇔ Public utility

→ External regulation ⇔ Contract

BE REALISTIC

Government regulator and protector, at least

No partnership without legal safety (i.e. constraints for the public partner)

No partnership without actual commitment of the private sector

No partnership without a mutual confidence

In a market economy, the user chooses

Partnership = cooperation / competition

Beyond the wording and the legal cultures to understand the core concepts.

Thank you