

The views expressed in this paper/presentation are the views of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. Terminology used may not necessarily be consistent with ADB official terms.

# **Approaches for PPP Risk Allocation and Management - UK**

**Edward Farquharson**

# Typical Risks and Allocation

<i>Planning Risk</i>	Shared
<i>Design Risk</i>	Usually contractor
<i>Construction Risk</i>	Usually contractor
<i>Demand Risk</i>	Contractor or Authority or Shared
<i>Performance Risk</i>	Usually contractor
<i>Technology and Obsolescence Risk</i>	Usually contractor

# Typical Risks and Allocation cont..

<i>Operating Risk</i>	Usually contractor
<i>Third Party Income Risk</i>	Contractor or shared
<i>Residual Value Risk</i>	Usually authority, but can be contractor or shared
<i>Regulatory Risk</i>	Shared
<i>Financing Risk</i>	Usually contractor

# Standardized Relief Events

---

- ‘Relief’ events for:
  - fire, flood, earthquakes, riot etc;
  - power/fuel/transport shortage;
  - general strikes
- Prevent performance
- Contractor bears financial risk i.e. increased costs/less revenue
- Relief from termination
- Contractor in better position to manage and instigate consequences through insurance (usually), risk management and planning

# Standardized Force Majeure Events

---

- Limited to war/terrorism/contamination/pressure waves
- Events which have a “catastrophic effect” on ability to perform
- On occurrence parties consult to try and find a way to continue
- Parties relieved from obligations to extent affected
- Right to terminate after 6 months – SPV has limited reserves
- Authority can prevent termination by paying as if Service being provided
- Senior debt, redundancy payment and Sub-Contractor losses paid
- Shareholders:
  - equity less distributions; and
  - subordinated debt less interest paid

# Risk process

- Risk identification and allocation:
  - Risk registers
  - Use of advisers
  - Use of standardization
- Risk mitigation
  - Project scope and requirements
  - Market sounding
  - Competitive Dialogue
- Risk monitoring
  - Use of a risk management plan, linked to the risk register
  - Updated over project life

# Incentives

---

- Capital at risk to performance
- Market development
- Competition
- Step-in

# Issues

- Value for Money
- Balance sheet treatment
- Liquidity versus risk allocation measures
- Project risk and project management risk
- Programme versus project benefits
- Flexibility
- Soft services
- Contract management
- Refinancing
- Insurance