



Public-Private Partnerships in Bangladesh's Power Sector: Risks and Opportunities

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27 June, 2012**



Overview

- Evolution of the idea of PPPs in recent years
 - Definition, link to NPM, regulation, corruption and other risks, efficacy, transfer to developing countries
- PPPs in the Bangladesh Power Sector
 - Constraints to new Power PPPs, including corruption risks
 - Evaluation of policy responses



Public Private Partnerships 1

- Definition: contractual partnerships with shared risks and responsibilities
- NPM: competition, incentivization and fragmentation
- Regulation: input or output focus?



Public Private Partnerships 2

- Risks: weak procurement, moral hazard, and asymmetric capacities
- Added challenges in developing countries: governance arrangements heighten corruption risks



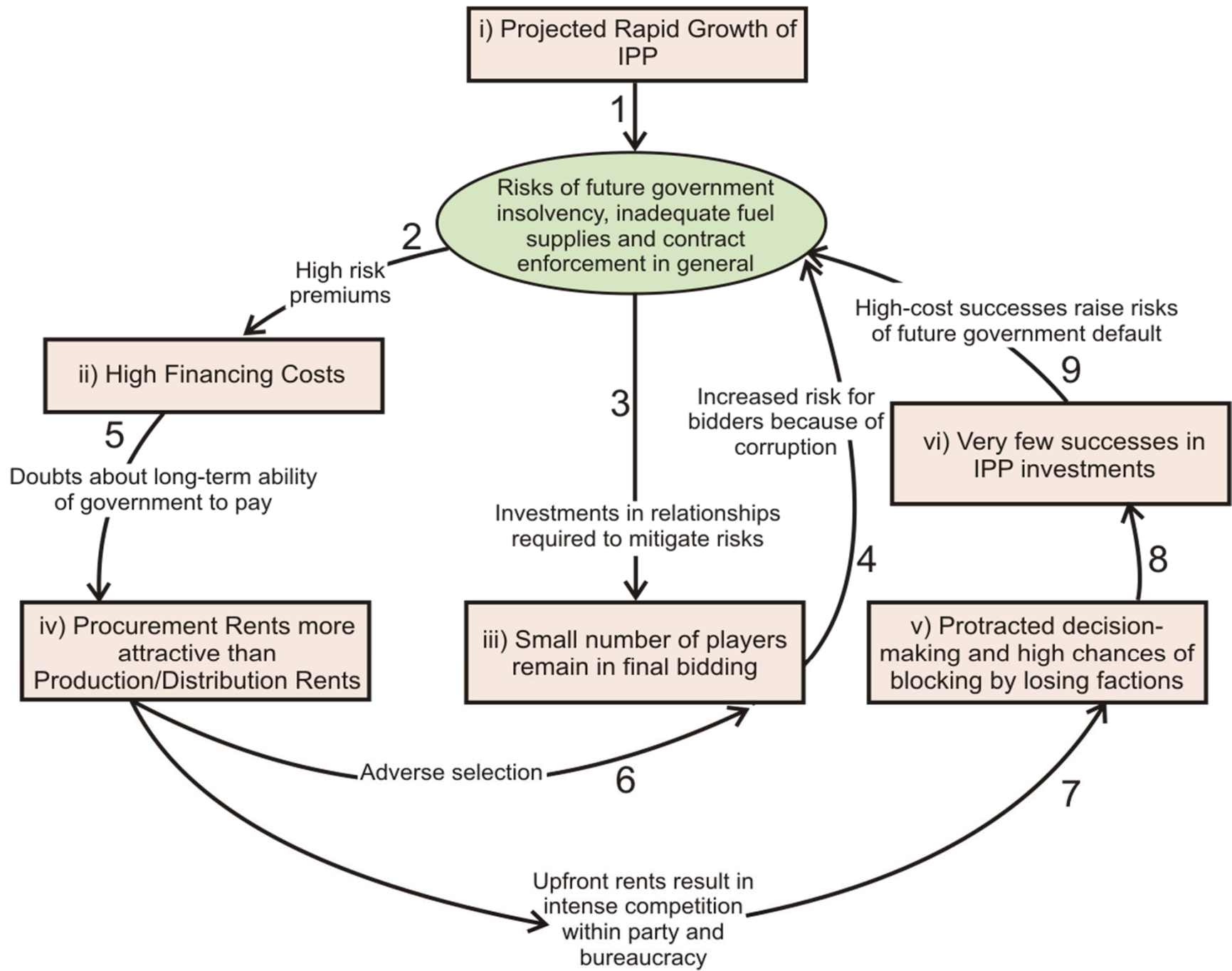
Bangladesh Power Sector

- Power shortage costs 2% pa in growth
- Rate subsidy 4% of government budget
- Fuel mainly domestic gas (83%); coal reserves could fuel all power for 25 yrs
- Since 90s, encouraged PPPs, but no new ones since 2001.



Constraints to Power PPPs

- High risk premium: likelihood of government default
- Small number of bidders
- Irregularities and rent capture
- Protracted decision making
- Few IPP successes





Policy Responses

- Strengthening procurement
- Long-term, affordable financing
- Formal PPP regulatory framework
- Priorities for international assistance