

4.3 PPP Mode appears too complex, time-consuming and is hard to promote.

Up to the end of March, 2017, there are 12287 items in National PPP Integrative Information Platform Database, among which 1729 items enter into the implementation stage, accounting for 14.07%. According to statistics, it generally takes more than 200 days for a PPP item from launching to PPP contract signing. The complexity of PPP procedure serves as one of the reasons to cause time consumption; other reasons that make PPP promotion and implementation slow include a wait-and-see attitude toward PPP from government and social capitals.

4.4 PPP mode lacks of legal security.

First, at present, our country has not yet promulgated a set of laws and regulations exclusively for government & social capitals cooperation. The legislature basis for PPP laws remain very low. Although the State Council and the six ministries jointly issued the "Measures for the Administration of Infrastructure and Public Sector Franchising" in April 2015, it was only one of the PPP models and could not cover all PPP models. Furthermore, since PPP legislature level is not high, there are mostly department's rules and local laws. Any enactment, modification and reinterpretation of laws or regulations could trigger changes to legitimacy of the original agreement, hence threatening the smooth construction and operation of a project and even leading to project abortion and failure.

5. Measures to improve PPP Mode

5.1 Specify PPP project operation and improve its efficiency

PPP projects involve government, social capital, construction corporations, operation & management corporations, financial institutes, assessment agencies and other interest subjects. Therefore, the specification of project operation is an essential prerequisite to ensure an efficient cooperation of all parties. Ranging from governmental financial affordability assessment, social capital bidding invitation, market prediction, project rewarding mechanism, performance appraisal to governmental payment listed into budget and so on, all these PPP procedures require an appropriate planning, accurate prediction, information publication, and financial institutes like banks to examine and supervise over relevant steps by means of loans; On top of that, government should endeavor to cultivate a batch of professional PPP talents in areas of raising funds, financial affairs, laws, technology and so on, establish a specialized division to deal with PPP-related issues and take an in-depth research upon the actual situations of all PPP projects to ensure a proper planning, design & deployment, specific division of labor, timely effective problem handling, and efficiency improvement while simplifying approving procedure, making the start-up of a PPP project quicker, which then reduces the time cost.

5.2 governmental functions improvement

Government should define its functions. First, government should establish supervision mechanism to strengthen supervision over all steps including project bidding, feasibility assessment, market prediction and set-up of SPV company. It could also actively bring in professional mechanism from a third party to monitor PPP project assessment; besides, it can utilize purchasing power parity information platform to avoid information asymmetry, rent-seeking as well as a chaos of government & corporation contract violation; furthermore, social supervision over public rights should also be exerted and the open supervision complaining channels should be improved.

5.3 Review of PPP project experiences & lessons as well as its promotion

At present, all sectors from central government and local government are working on PPP pilot or demonstration project. Currently, our national implemented PPP projects are 1729, which are a PPP goldmine. While advancing these PPP projects, more emphasis should be laid upon summarizing the experiences of past PPP projects and promoting. Sum up all the key points, difficulties, as well as the risks of each step in the process of PPP project, and make them a reference for future PPP legislature and other aspects.

5.4 PPP legal system improvement

PPP mode operation is a complicated systematic process, which entails scientific healthy laws to ensure its proper practice. In western counties, a set of regulations from project approval, bidding, construction, operation, risks allocation and so on are formulated to avoid the occurrence of problems in each step. Our country should expedite the progress of legislature, and could also learn the foreign legislature method to make specialized laws for a specific item. At the same time, practice, conclusions and modifications should be made according with the actual conditions of our nation. In the process of lawmaking, with bold visions and discreet argumentation, active steady project pilots could be carried out to accelerate establishment of legal systems for our national project financing.

The following requirements should be achieved for a legal security of PPP mode:

(1)raise PPP legislature level, strengthen the top-level construction concerning PPP laws, elevate PPP legislature rules to legal level and let National People's Congress (NPC) legislate laws, rather than just remain on specific department's regulations or local rules.

(2)make clear the relationship of upper laws and subordinate laws and establish complete definite legal systems in case that the project should be bankrupted or the crisis of government credit should happen, resulting from the legal conflicts of central government and local sectors.

(3)Specify and regulate PPP project operation through a complete perfect legal security system. For that government is the administrative subject, PPP mode has a public attribute and PPP agreement is considered as a civil contract, once government violates the stipulation, social capital entity should make corresponding civil remedies according to civil laws.

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