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Public-private partnership - Basic terminology and pattern classification

政府和社会资本合作 基础术语与模式分类

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Foreword

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1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents. The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed and managed by the China Institute of Standardization. This document was drafted by: China Institute of Standardization, Yantai Development Zone Jialiang Standard Technology Consulting and Research Center, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing National Accounting Institute, Beijing Financial Construction Management Consulting Co., Ltd., Beijing Wanshangtianqin Law Firm, Jinzheng Construction Consulting Group Ltd. The main drafters of this document. Yun Zhenyu, Dong Jichang, Hu Liangbing, Ye Zihong, Li Xiuting, Zhang Yafen, Tan Qiqi, Cui Zhijuan, Zhao Hong, Liu Guangfu, Wang Anfeng, Zhu Yiming, Ma Xiaolei, Liu Ying, Zhang Yao, Song Zijian, Wang Yunxiang. Government and social capital cooperation Basic terminology and pattern classification

1 Scope

GB/T 42593-2023 gives public-private partnership a common vocabulary and a classification of its forms. PPP covers arrangements that differ enormously in who builds, who owns, who operates, who carries the demand risk and who is paid by whom, and the shorthand used for them - BOT, BOO, TOT, O&M, and a dozen more - is used inconsistently enough that two parties can agree on the label while disagreeing about the deal. Since these are long-lived contracts for public infrastructure, with the risk allocation as the substance of the agreement, the imprecision is expensive. This document defines the basic terminology of public-private partnership and provides a classification and coding of PPP models. It applies to all public-private partnership activities. Filed under ICS 01.040.01 and CCS A22, it is written for the government departments procuring infrastructure and public services, for the private partners bidding on them, and for the advisers, financiers and auditors who have to compare projects across sectors and regions and need the categories to mean the same thing in each.

This document defines the basic terms of public-private partnership (PPP) and provides a model for public-private partnership (PPP). Classification and coding. This document applies to all activities of public-private partnership (PPP).

2 Normative reference documents

This document has no normative references.

3.1 PPP subject

3.1.1 Government and social capital cooperation public-private partnership; PPP The government party (3.1.3) mainly uses a competitive approach to select the social capital party (3.1.5), and both parties enter into an agreement to clarify their respective rights and obligations. The social capital party (3.1.5) is responsible for the investment and operation, construction and operation, or construction, investment and operation of infrastructure and public service projects. Activities that operate and obtain reasonable profits through user payments (3.4.2.2.1), government payments (3.4.2.2.3), government subsidies, etc.

Note. PPP projects have long-term and public characteristics.

3.1.2 PPP project assets

3.1.3 government partypublicsector public party The government and its functional departments or public institutions have the obligation to provide and manage public products or services.

Note. The government is the people's government at or above the county level or an administrative subject of the same level.

3.1.4 An organization authorized by the government (3.1.3) and responsible for the identification, preparation, procurement, supervision and transfer of PPP (3.1.1) projects.

3.1.5 privatesector Domestic and foreign legal persons or other organizations that have established a modern enterprise system and are effectively continuing to exist.

Note. Excludes financing platform companies owned by the government at the same level and state-owned enterprises controlled by the government that can have a substantial impact on their operating activities.

3.1.6 For the purpose of obtaining the implementation rights of a PPP (3.1.1) project, it is responsible for assuming part or all of the responsibilities for investment, design, construction, operation, maintenance, etc.