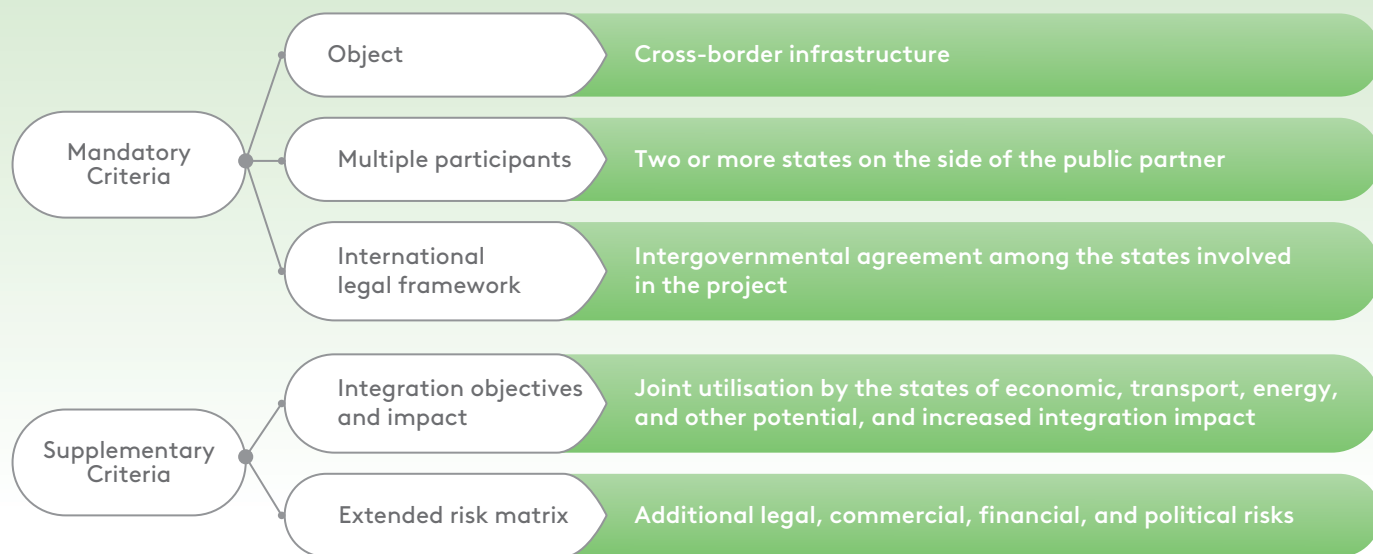


KEY CONCLUSIONS

WHAT IS CROSS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE, AND WHAT ARE CROSS-BORDER PPPs?

Cross-border infrastructure is located at the border between two or more countries and/or **crosses their borders**, and comprises multiple **technically interconnected facilities**.



WHAT ARE THEIR ADVANTAGES?

- ▶ They enable coordination of activities related to the construction and operation of cross-border infrastructure
- ▶ They make it possible to resolve problems caused by differences between the laws of the two countries
- ▶ They give rise to synergies related to the pooling of material and financial resources of the countries acting as the public partners
- ▶ They facilitate coordinated discharge by the private partner of its obligations under the PPP agreement on both sides of the border

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES

18

completed or ongoing projects

South and North America, and Eurasia —
1 CPPP project each.
Asia-Pacific, Europe, and Africa —
5 CPPP projects each.

14 Transport 3 Energy 1 Telecom

GUIDELINES FOR CROSS-BORDER PPPs

- 1 Ensure that political decisions are made, and cross-border PPPs are planned, in line with regional co-operation priorities
- 2 Maintain cohesion of national cross-border infrastructure development plans
- 3 Develop special international and national legal frameworks for cross-border PPPs
- 4 Establish bilateral and multilateral institutional mechanisms to support cross-border PPPs
- 5 Work in partnership with regional economic associations and multilateral development banks to improve the effectiveness of cross-border PPPs
- 6 Improve financial stability and reduce risk exposures of cross-border PPPs
- 7 Encourage and support cross-border PPPs that contribute the most to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

They have the largest potential for promoting cross-border PPPs.

Their involvement helps to ensure success of cross-border PPP projects.

Full version of the analytical report

