



Divestiture infrequent

In water, mostly (shortterm) concessions

Clearly useful for short-term efficiency

Generally effective at reducing 'lost' electricity/water (e.g. nonpayment, leakage)

But what about other major problems?

Not necessarily inappropriate, just perhaps not major decision variable

Mentioned once in Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (400 page document)

Does not correlate strongly with performance

Should be adapted to context

Prices are very political

Cote d'Ivoire vs Mali

Suitability for institution building an empirical question

Independent regulator model works well when:

- Culture of independent civil service

- Redistributive concerns are separate

In Africa, price regulation is a relatively effective form of redistribution

For shortterm PPPs, accountability and legitimacy may be more important

For IPPs, reputation may be more important than de jure independence

IPPs

Multiple players... but lack of spare capacity makes competition infeasible

Coordination of new investment difficult /crucial

Direct provision may be viable option

Does renewable energy (e.g. solar) have the potential to be the new mobile phone?

Exclusivity clauses have the potential to be highly damaging

How does form of regulation impact institutional capacity and independence?

How to make regulatory environment best suited to decentralised power production?

What can we learn about regulating public enterprises from UK... or elsewhere in OECD