

B.O.T contracts and their role in achieving sustainable development: an applied study at the Basmaya electric plant

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Abstract: - *B.O.T contracts are only contracts between the state and the private sector or companies to complete projects desired by the state without the need to allocate funds by the private sector in order to build and manage this project and get profits through a specified period in the contract, the subject of sustainable development is often ignored by the companies implementing the projects because they need high costs ignoring the benefits achieved in the environmental dimension, social dimension and economic dimension. Through B.O.T contracts and similar contracts, sustainable development and all its environmental, economic and social dimensions can be achieved, because the project implementer becomes the owner of the project during the duration of the contract and when achieving sustainable development brings benefits to the entrepreneur, including environmental, social and economic benefits, where its products are environmentally friendly and help to increase its sales and maintain a suitable environment for working for the project workers. It is also obliged through the contract with the state to implement and achieve sustainable development through the laws of the state.*

Keywords: - *B.O.T. Contracts, Sustainable Development*

Introduction

The countries of the world are racing to raise projects in order to provide a high level of citizens of different services in order to achieve social welfare, where governments, especially in developing countries in terms of infrastructure projects, resort to the establishment of giant projects such as the establishment of (docks ports seaports, airports, power stations) by concluding contracts for the establishment of these projects and operating and investing with groups of private investors (companies or people citizens or foreigners) in order to accomplish these projects as the introduction of the private sector provides better quality and provides enormous costs. To balance the state in order to build these projects, which can incur large amounts of money or borrow large interest sizable amounts in order to complete these projects themselves, where the state goes to these projects on the basis of the global system of contracts known as BOT or contracts for construction, operation and conversion, In the early 1980s, the prime minister of Turkey, Turgan Ozal, called for bot when he met with private sector companies and contractors in his

country, where he explained his strategy for economic reform and economic development by proposing to assign infrastructure projects to the private sector on the basis of a complex economic approach called: the creation and exploitation of projects by the private sector and subsequently transferred to the state.

BOT contracts are only contracts between the state and the private sector or companies to accomplish projects desired by the state without the need to allocate funds by the private sector in order to build and manage this project and get profits through a specified period in the contract, the subject of sustainable development is often ignored by the companies implementing the projects because they need high costs ignoring the benefits achieved in the environmental dimension, social dimension and economic dimension. Through BOT contracts and similar contracts, sustainable development and all its environmental, economic and social dimensions can be achieved, because the project implementer becomes the owner of the project during the duration

of the contract and when achieving sustainable development brings benefits to the owner of the project, including environmental, social and economic benefits, where its products are environmentally friendly and help to increase its sales and maintain a suitable environment to work for the project workers. It is also obliged through the contract with the state to implement and achieve sustainable development through the laws of the state.

Research methodology:

The problem of this research can be formulated through the question of the possibility of bot contracts in achieving sustainable development, and through this problem shows several sub-questions, including what are bot contracts, and whether they can have a major role in achieving sustainable development, and in order to answer these questions, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

That the implementation of projects using the method of contracts (BOT) contributes to achieving the dimensions of sustainable development.

Previous studies:

The study of (Muller, 2011) explains the importance of reporting quantitative information on sustainability for investors to identify the relationships between the disclosure of sustainability and the inconsistency of information. The disclosure of sustainability data leads to a reduction in information mismatch as well as an impact on investor rating.

The study of (James, 2014) provides a clear picture of the current trend of sustainability to reveal the purpose that motivates the small and medium-sized unit, the trend towards integrated disclosure and evaluate successful strategies to integrate sustainability reports with the financial results of the economic units in order to provide useful information to all users. The majority of large and some small and medium-sized units that voluntarily disclose sustainability information in accordance with the principles of the global reporting initiative standards in order to provide high-quality information beneficiaries of these reports and

enhance their profitability and reduce negative impacts on the environment conservation of resources and development.

The study of (Shiva, 2017) Investigating the Legal Nature of Negotiated Contracts for Economic Development Exploring the characteristics of contracts BOT. The most important conclusions Bot contracts are one way to build and develop infrastructure projects in developing countries, and they work to attract investors.

Theoretical aspect:

BOT Contract concept

The concept of "BOT" Build Operate Transfer refers to a set of systems used in the implementation and construction of projects, the most important of which is infrastructure, and the basic idea that emerged from this type of contract is the contract of a entity often the government, or a body in the state, with a natural person from the private sector to set up a particular project at its own expense, with the project remaining in its possession. For a certain period of time, during which he has the right to exploit it and collect his revenues, all or most of it, to be handed over to the state at the end of this period. (Janani and Al-Mutairi, 2006:4)

Bot contracts are known as those projects that the government has entrusted to a foreign company, whether it is a public sector company or a private sector company called (Project Company) in order to establish a public facility and operate it for a period of time, where the project company finances the project and completes it and then collects revenues from the public benefits of the services of the project and then transfer its ownership to the state or administrative body. (Harazine, 2015: 49)

BOT is known as a combination of private and public administration that gives the government a concession to the owner of the project that invests, controls and spends the funds needed to build the project during this period of time, the government is not responsible for the profits and losses of the company executing the contract, where the investor pays the money in the investment that recovers the

cost of the operating profits generated during the concession period (Auriol & Picard, 2013)

Bot contracts are also known as modern contracts in new domestic and international economic transactions, and interest in these contracts began since the 1980s and these contracts did not have an agreed legal definition as a result of their continuous development, especially in the light of economic relations between countries. (Shara, 2010: 214)

Another section of the book also defines it as a contract under which the State or one of its administrative bodies has entrusted to a company, whether foreign or national from the private sector, called the project company, with the privilege of carrying out a project, often from the infrastructure projects of the State and related to one of its public facilities, and in the case of state approval, the project company, according to its economic feasibility studies, design, construction, ownership and commercial exploitation for a certain period of time stipulated in the contract. The state always seeks to shorten the duration of the concession as much as possible, while the project company is mostly working to obtain the longest possible amount of time, in order to be sufficient to recover the construction costs, in addition to making an appropriate profit from the return on operation of the project, and at the end of the specified period agreed between the state and the project company, the project company delivers the project to the state in an acceptable condition and can be operated regularly and free of charge, (Ruby, 2004:17)

Types of government investment contracts

In the context of the economic changes taking place in the world as well as the reduction of the role of governments in the economic fields, where it has become primarily concerned with the control work in this regard, in addition to the controls to provide legislation to protect the economic interests of the society, in the light of this came attention to the system of construction, operation and financing, which is considered a relatively modern system, both domestically and internationally.

In the light of the efforts of states to achieve flowers and prosperity of society, states found that there is an alternative that can fill a large part of the development plan development projects and activate the private sector with huge financial capacity as is the other party that can accomplish the giant projects that most countries, especially developing countries, where these private companies have become partners with the state through the bot system as a financial economic mechanism linked to the existence of the state represented by the authority contracted on the one hand with one of the private financial unions that The project company, on the other hand, is the main contractor in the bot system. (Hassaim, 2011)

1. Contract for construction, acquisition, operation and conversion (B.O.O.T)

It differs from the classic BOT model in the fact that the private person contracting with the obligation donor owns the project for the duration of the contract, which means that there is a temporary privatization of the facility in place of the contract and then returns it to the contract ee, and this property (property) has implications for the financing of the project for the contracting private party. (UNCITRAL, 2020:24), although B.O.O.T and BOT were mixed, and their use as the same means that the project at the end of the contract period will be transferred to the State, but each has a different meaning from the other, in B.O.O.T contracts, the investor builds the project, manages, operates and owns it during the concession period and at the end of this period this property will be transferred to the contracted administrator, In other words, this image takes the form of a partial or partial waiver of ownership of the project by the contracting administrative authority for the duration of the concession, while in the contracts (BOT) in which the project is constructed for the government contracting entity, it will still have ownership of the project as long as the project is built for its own account and the concession is based on the investor's commitment to finance the construction, management and operation of the project, and through it can recover the expenses it incurs. In addition, a margin of profit is achieved for the risks

it carries and the services it provides, provided that the project is taken by the government entity after the end of the project period. (Hamada, 2012)

Construction, acquisition, lease and re-entry contract (B.O.L.T.)

The investor builds the project for the state and owns it and then leases it for another period, and returns it to the state at the end of the lease period (Ghanem, 2009).

Construction, lease and transfer contracts (B.L.T)

The term B.L.T is an abbreviation of three English words, build Lease Transfer, i.e. construction, then leasing the project from the contracting department and then repossessing it to the state. The rental value agreed between the parties must be paid during the duration of the contract. (Tishouri, 2010)

Construction, ownership and operation contracts (B.O.O) Build-Own-Operate

These contracts are concluded between the administration and the investor or a group of investors with the aim of establishing the project and establishing it and owning it by the contracting company, which also supervises the operation during the duration of the contract and does not end up transferring it to public ownership such as bot contracts, but after the expiry of the contract is renewed or expired due to the expiry of the project's default life or the project assets may be transferred to the State. But not for free, as in the BOT contract, but in exchange for compensation to the owners for the shares of the property after evaluating the entire project, where the contracting management department is then entitled to contract with others to manage the project itself. (UNCITRAL, 2020)

2. Design, construction, financing and operating contracts (DBFO)

DBFO Design, Build, Finance, and Operate is one of the contracts developed in the field of investment and under the formula of these contracts is contracted between the state on the one hand and the project company on the other, on the one hand the project company is committed to preparing all the necessary

designs for the project in the contract, and then in a subsequent phase you build the project according to the designs prepared in advance, and finance the construction process and then the project company operates and exploits and usually the host country resorts to this type of contractual formula sought in projects that require preparation and design in advance before Implementation such as the construction of tunnels, bridges, ports and airports, where the project company has the obligation to construct the project in accordance with the fully agreed designs, and the project company in dbfo contracts can recover the financing it has spent during the preparation of the designs or during the construction period by exploiting this project throughout the period of concession granted and obtaining a profit margin. (Almabrook, issue 19:73)

3. Construction, delivery and Exploitation Contracts BTO

This type of contract means the government contracting with the private investor to construct the project and then giving up its ownership for the government, which concludes another contract to manage and operate the project during the duration of the contract in exchange for operating revenues, so that the government becomes the owner of the project at the beginning of the project and not at the end of the duration of the project as in bot contracts) and the most important areas of this type of contract in the field of tourism and hotels. (Khalil, 2002: 21)

Contracts for modernization, acquisition, exploitation and delivery (MOOT)

This type of contract in is also a new form of contract, and the name of these contracts is due to moot contracts and in this type of contract related to the development or modernization of one of the existing infrastructure projects originally constructed, a MOOT contract is concluded between the project company or the developer on the one hand and the host state on the other hand during which the project company updates and develops the project in place (MOOT) through its acquisition through acquisition through the period of concession granted, and here it is clear to us that the project company

does not build or develop the project in the contract (MOOT) but develops and modernizes an existing project, and obtains through its acquisition a financial payment from the public of the beneficiaries that is sufficient for the project company to recover its expenses and expenses resulting from the modernization and development process. With a reasonable profit margin, the project company does not own this project but owns it for a specified period of time in the MOOT contract for the purposes of development, improvement and modernization. (Almabrook, issue 19)

Renewal, ownership and operation contracts (ROO)

The government contracts with the private investor in order to renovate one of the public projects that need it, whether in terms of buildings, machinery, equipment, transportation, etc. in exchange for the investor owning the project, operating it and obtaining its revenues, from which the government will get the transfer of ownership of the project to it (Al-Harazin, 2015)

4. Lease, renewal, operation and transfer of ownership (LROT)

This picture of the contracts is characterized by the fact that the state owns a project that needs renovation and maintenance, so it leases it to one of the entities in order to carry out the necessary repairs and renovations, in return for allowing it to benefit from the proceeds of the project, and to return it to the state at the end of the lease term. (Al-Tayabi, 2014)

Features of construction, operation and transfer contracts (BOT)

Each system must have advantages, or disadvantages that detract from its effectiveness, there is no system that is integrated with qualities and free of defects, but the success or failure of this system depends on a number of factors through which it is evaluated. Bot contract evaluation must be carried out within the framework of the state's political objectives and economic circumstances.

Construction, operation and transfer contracts have many advantages that make them valid for introduction as a contractual system between the investor and the state for the construction of public utilities and infrastructure projects, the most prominent of which is the advantages of the contract of construction, operation and transfer of ownership:

1. To ease the burden on the general budget and limited government resources, through these contracts the project company or investor will bear the cost of financing projects that may be established in the manner of construction contracts and operation and transfer of ownership, which helps the state to branch out to other projects that seem more important. (Salama, 2008)
2. The importance of these contracts increases and increases if the project company is a foreign investor, which means the introduction of external financing and new investments and the subsequent improvement in the balance of payments, the reduction of the budget deficit and the strengthening of the state's foreign currency earnings. (Nassar, 2002)
3. Providing the opportunity to establish new projects as these contracts aim to establish new projects and facilities, which contributes to the creation of many jobs and reduce the unemployment rate in addition to the role played by these projects in providing services to the beneficiary audience, such as the construction of power plants, roads or tunnels and other services. (Salama, 2008)
4. Increasing opportunities for economic development and technology transfer, as contracts for construction, operation and transfer of ownership play an important role in the process of transferring technology to developing countries. , to achieve more successes in developing countries that need more experience and technology in the implementation of these projects. (Sri aldeen, 2001)

5. Helping government agencies to benefit from the expertise of the private sector in establishing facilities and providing services, and that the use of the government sector in the expertise of the private sector in providing the service contributes to improving the performance of this service and developing it, and increasing the citizen's confidence in the level of this service provided to him and thus improving the image of the government.
 6. The preservation of state property, because ownership in projects established in the manner of construction contracts, operation and transfer of ownership is not transferred to the private sector but is transferred to state ownership at the end of the contract term. (Salama, 2008)
 7. Avoid borrowing from abroad, when the government contracts with a company to set up public utilities or projects, it exempts itself from applying for loans from abroad and the resulting huge financial benefits, because the project company in accordance with construction, operation and transfer contracts is the one that bears the financial costs of setting up such projects. (Jafar, 2007)
2. Often the investor (project company) whether national or foreign has resorted to the local market in order to obtain the necessary financing, to set up the project instead of transferring these funds from abroad and then using this financing obtained from the local market to import equipment and equipment from abroad, thereby raising the demand for foreign currencies, and the events of the pressure on the liquidity available in the domestic market This negatively affects the national currency and leads to its depreciation.
 3. The association of construction contracts, operation and transfer of ownership with monopoly, which is one of the conditions set by the project company in order to ensure its control over the market, and not compete in the service it provides in order to be able to recover the money spent, and consequently the consequences of the monopoly, and if the project is not linked to the monopoly, the state in which the project is held is obliged to purchase the service provided by the project As in power plants, for example in electricity projects, the government may agree to pay a certain amount in production capacity payments, which will cover a certain proportion of the electricity produced whether the government consumes this percentage or not, and guarantees a minimum operating capacity, such as when establishing airports and roads. (Nassif, 2006)
 4. It may often be difficult to achieve the advantages that the contract of construction, operation and transfer of ownership aims to achieve as a result of the increased import burdens from abroad, and the investor's transfer and transfer of profits abroad, and the consequent impact on the amount of liquidity in the domestic market. In addition, the state is obliged to pay on the basis of new prices, which leads to the fact that the project company is constantly increasing, especially if the project company transfers its profits abroad, without investing any part of these profits within the state. (Nassif, 2006)

Defects of construction, operation and transfer contracts

Despite the many advantages of construction, operation and transfer contracts that make it valid for its introduction as a contractual system that the Administration resorts to when it wishes to establish projects and public facilities in accordance with this method, these contracts have many disadvantages, including:

1. Engaging in interlocking contractual relationships, the participation of the private sector in the provision of infrastructure services often requires entering into multiple contractual relationships, which requires spending large sums of money in order to prepare and prepare contract documents, and to train representatives, technicians, consultants and legal, which drains a lot of money for government agencies. (Salama, 2008)

5. The length of the contract, as the duration of the contract in the contracts of construction, operation and transfer of ownership extends to long periods of time, which is very dangerous, because the resulting restriction for successive generations has to abide by the results of the contract, and the duration becomes very long for the return of ownership of the project to the state, and the resulting significant delay in the benefit of the state benefits the state from the proceeds of the project The Suez Canal project is a prominent example in this regard, as the commitment extended for ninety-nine years, resulting in what is known as the triple aggression against Egypt in 1956. (Nassif, 2006)
6. Obliging the beneficiary public to additional costs, due to the length of the contract where the beneficiaries of the facility, or the project, incur expenses that may exceed the savings achieved by the project for the benefit of the beneficiaries in the long term due to the length of the contract, as indicated, which may amount to decades of obligation to pay the fees during this period, no matter how much they change, or increase their value for the service they receive. (Nassif, 2006)
7. Weak state control, as the length of contracts in construction, operation and transfer of ownership contracts, and the fairness of government work in bureaucracy, may lead to a decline in government control at the various stages of the project, which prevents it from being assured that the project conforms to the agreed specifications, and the standards in force in the state, which negatively affects the proper functioning of the project, and the services it is expected to provide. (Nassif, 2006)
8. Some investors may try to use old equipment, or relatively late technology, which may not provide the technical aspects necessary to create new cadres capable of absorbing technical innovations, and transfer them with the possibility of neglecting investors in the maintenance of the project as the period of operation approaches and transfer of ownership of the project to the state.

The defects are not in the essence of construction, operation and conversion contracts, but in the wrong actions of the state in terms of legal legislation, wrong contracting methods and shortcomings by the persons involved in drafting the contract with the investors, in addition to the emergence of financial corruption deals in developing countries at the conclusion of such contracts.

The researcher recommends increased control over these projects to avoid corruption deals, with laws and legislation that help attract such kind of contracts with the development of a suitable mechanism for contracting and drafting contracts.

Sustainable development:

Sustainable development is a development that satisfies and satisfies current needs without endangering future generations, taking into account the limited renewable natural resources. (Remigijus Ciegis , 2009)

The term sustainable development first appeared in an EU publication for environmental protection in 1980 but was not widely circulated until it was reused in our common future report, the Brundtland Report, which was issued in 1987 by the United Nations World Committee for Environment and Development under the supervision of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harm Brundtland.

In the 1990s, governments' concerns were directed towards sustainable development, where they were seen as a means of achieving equity in the distribution of wealth among all current and future generations. The model of sustainable development, which in turn is complex and which in turn combines equity and efficiency between generations and economic, social and environmental aspects. (Remigijus Ciegis and others, 2009)

Sustainable Development Historical View:

Sustainable Development has gone through several stages including (Ayeib Abdul Rahman, 2011: 18-19):

1. In 1968 the establishment of the Club of Rome, which is the first idea for the emergence of interest in the environment and therefore sustainable development, this club included a number of scientists, economists and intellectuals as well as businessmen from around the world, this club called for the need to conduct research related to the field of scientific development to determine the limits of growth in developed countries.
2. In 1972, the Club of Rome publishes a detailed report on the development of human society and its relationship to the exploitation of economic resources and predicted it until 2010 and one of the most important results is that it will cause disruption during the 21st century due to pollution, depletion of natural resources, soil erosion and others.
3. In 1972, the United Nations Environment Summit was held in Stockholm, during which a series of resolutions on economic development and the need for inter-environment relations and economic problems were presented and developing countries demanded that they have priority in development if the environment must be improved and the refore the need to narrow the gap between rich and poor countries.
4. In 1982, UNEP developed a state of the global environment report and the importance of the report was that it was based on scientific documents and statistical data that confirmed the danger surrounding the world. The report also said that in 1981, human activities released in the air 990 million tons of sulphur oxide, 68 million tons of nitrogen oxide, 57 million tons of suspended micro materials, and 177 million tons of carbon monoxide from fixed and mobile sources. (Julien HAUMONT ET Bernard MAROIS, 2010:19)
5. In 1982, the UN General Assembly approved the Universal Charter of Nature, which is intended to guide and evaluate any human activity that would affect nature and the natural order must be taken into account when developing development plans.
6. In 1987, the Un Environment and Development Committee presented a report entitled "Our Common Future", also known as the Portland Report, where the report showed a complete chapter on sustainable development, and a precise definition was developed, and the report stressed that we cannot continue development in this way unless development is sustainable and without environmental harm.
7. In 1992, the Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, known as the United Nations Environment Conference, and the conference devoted strategies and measures to reducing environmental erosion within the framework of sustainable development and development. During this summit, sustainable development was the main concept of the conference, which was issued in Agenda 21, which sets out economic, social and environmental criteria for how to achieve sustainable development as a development alternative for humanity to meet the needs and challenges of the 21st century. This is similar to natural disasters in the world, such as the explosion of the nuclear reactor, and the conference came up with these results:
 - Develop a treaty on issues of global importance such as a climate change treaty and biodiversity treaty
 - Declaration of the Land Charter defines and proclaims principles to which people sit in relations with each other and with the environment, and emphasizes viable strategies
 - Agenda 21 for the implementation of the Earth Charter
 - Develop a funding mechanism for operational activities of principles declared in developing countries that lack additional financial resources to integrate the environmental dimension into their development policies

- Establishing the availability of environmental technology to all countries, while respecting intellectual property rights
 - Discuss the issue of the institutions that will oversee the implementation process.
8. 1997 Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, control energy efficiency in various economic sectors and increase the use of new and renewable energy systems, in addition to increasing the estuaries available for greenhouse gas absorption.
9. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, with the aim of emphasizing the international commitment to sustainable development through: (Julien HAUMONT ET Bernard MAROIS, 2010: 19)
- Assessing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 of the 1992 United Nations.
 - Conference on Development and the Environment.
 - Review the challenges and opportunities that could affect the potential for sustainable development.
 - Propose the actions to be taken and the institutional and financial arrangements needed to implement them.
 - Identify ways to support the necessary institutional construction at the national, regional and international levels.

Dimensions of sustainable development

Environmental dimension:

In order to achieve environmental sustainability, the natural environment must preserve total functions and benefit for a long period of time. It is better that actions should take into account the balance in our natural environment while promoting positive growth rates. Any actions that disrupt the balance must avoid the environment but if they occur it should be limited to the least extent. The

environmental impacts of any action or decision must be taken into account. There are a variety of issues related to environmental sustainability, from pollution to natural resource management. The main purpose of the sustainability environment is to reduce the impact of human activities on the environment and furthermore, we encourage the restoration and preservation of our natural habitat.

Social Dimension: (Lebal Nasreddine, 2012: 17-18)

Sustainable development is characterized by this human dimension, as it makes growth a means of social integration and the need for intergenerational equity through access to educational and health services, security standards and respect for human rights. This dimension depends on the human side with the following elements: stabilization of population growth and the optimal distribution of the population through the expansion of urban areas, as these cities focus waste and pollutants that cause future risk to health and destroy the surrounding natural systems.

Economic Dimension: (Maryam Hosseini, 2014:30-31)

The economic dimension of sustainable development revolves around the current and future implications of the economy on the environment, and this element is based on the principle that the welfare of society should be maximized and poverty eliminated while optimizing the rational exploitation of natural resources, as it raises the issue of selecting, financing and improving industrial techniques in the field of the employment of natural resources and representing the following elements of the economic dimension:

- Economic growth.
- Economic justice.
- Satisfy basic needs.

Sustainable Development Characteristics: (Abu Al-Nasr Medhat, Sustainable Development, 2017, 84)

1. Differ from development in being more complex and more intrusive, especially with regard to what is normal and what is social in development.
2. It aims to meet the needs and needs of the poorest segments of society and try to reduce to some extent the worsening of poverty around the world by balancing the different segments of society.
3. It is based on the idea of justice between peoples, generations and individuals, as well as attention to the role of civil society, its organizations and all segments of society in development activities, which contributes to raising the standard of living.
4. Sustainable development is considered long-term, depending on the estimation of current possibilities, taking into account the right of future generations to the available resources.

4_2: Sustainable Development Goals (Sarabu, Vijay. (2017)

Sustainable development aims to create sustainable improvements in the quality of life for all people, and this must be the main goal of development policy. The main objectives for sustainable development are therefore stated as follows:

1. Accelerate economic growth.
2. Meet basic needs.
3. Raising living standards.
4. Help ensure a clean environment free of all kinds of pollution.
5. Maintaining and strengthening the stock of environmental, human and material capital.
6. Intergenerational equity and strict control over the overall exploitation of each country's natural resources.

Results:

About the sample's study

Basmaya station is one of the largest power plants with a total capacity of 4,500 MW station consisting of eight gas units (Frame 9-FA) with a capacity of

260 MW, i.e. the total capacity of the gas turbines is 3,120 MW. These gas turbines are powered by two types of fuel (natural gas and liquid fuel/diesel).

At the same time, the combined cycle was initiated to take advantage of the heat emitted by the exhausts released from the turbines, by reusing the heat through special heat Recovery Steam Generators HRSG, a capacity of 1380 MW, eight c7 gas turbines without additional fuel consumption, this increases production efficiency, reduces fuel consumption, clears the environment of combustion waste and reduces the amount of carbon emitted to the atmosphere, and with the cycle of the plant's capacity is 450 MW.

Field study of the role of bot contracts in the research sample to support sustainable development:

Where the station is concerned with the environmental aspects of the afforestation of green areas and the treatments for the gases emitted from the plant and gases used for power generation where the valves number 2 was designed on the main pipe next of the station to filter the gas inside the station to filter the gas inside this gas and the many harmful emissions these valves were designed in order to purify the gas and preserve the environment, but the gases emitted by the plant are filtered through a number of filters in order to reduce emissions where they were replaced these filters weekly and by the number of installing valves and afforestation of green spaces became Switching filters every two to three weeks due to reducing emissions to filters and reducing volatile dust, where the approximate cost of expenses spent on environmental aspects (9 million dollars) is estimated to be nine million dollars.

As for the social aspects, the company implementing the project provided services to the villages near the project by cleaning the streets and cleaning the waterways 4 times a year extending to the neighboring villages and the operation of their children and equipping villages with fresh water through the extension of a water pipe to their villages and many with the restoration of 10 schools in the nearby Nahrawan area to the station of things that

served the residents near the station The resorts spent on social aspects (4,000,000) are estimated at four million dollars.

As for the economic aspects, the station is considered an investment i.e. the implementing company is building the station and managing and operating where it saves a lot of financial burdens on the global budget if the state is the one who built this huge project where the approximate cost of the project reached (450,000,000,000) four and a half billion dollars, as these huge projects require very large amounts may cause burdens on the general budget of the state and at the same time the decrease in oil revenues due to the low price of a barrel of oil with an increase in the planned deficit of the budget became the solution the best way to meet the wishes and needs of the government at the present time of projects without prejudice to the rights of future generations of financial allocations and reserves is the implementation of projects according to the method of contracts (BOT).

The two researchers were provided with this data through the field study and they are related to reports belonging to the company.

Through what was put forward, it was found that the research hypothesis was established as the implementation of projects using the BOT contract method helped to achieve environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development.

Conclusions:

1. BOT contract projects are concerned with the aspects and dimensions of sustainable environmental, social and economic development.
2. The interest in the environmental aspect in both projects benefits the joint owner and the environment where by brushing the green spaces will help to reduce the volatile dust i.e. reduce pollution and increase the green spaces while maintaining the filters for a longer time i.e. reducing expenses on the owner of the project.

3. Attention to social aspects by BOT projects will generate a psychological motivation for employees in order to maintain the project.
4. Projects implemented in the form of bot contracts work to build giant projects without the need to spend money from the state budget.

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