Bankability means a project meets the requirements of the financier in order for them to provide capital for the project. The financial profits (returns) likely to be yielded by investment in a project will be more heavily weighted by the private sector, compared with public sector and multilateral donor funders. The latter may place more emphasis on economic, social and environmental considerations as well as developmental potential.

In much the same way that the definition of bankability varies, the criteria that is used to

Criteria

Two Common Criteria:

1. The project country environment (these are άdzLJăǘǋŜI·Ƴέ considerations and can include social, economic, political, and legal /regulatory environments as well as institutions); and
2. Project preparation and planning (this can include pre-feasibility / feasibility studies, financial structure, third party risk allocation and contract arrangement).

Lenders need:

- Know location of the project, in terms of the economy;
- Assess factors such as income because it can for example, determine dzăŜNJΩă willingness/ability to pay a toll along a road, for example;
- To assess currency stability is important when considering bankability issues;
- Want tax regime applicable to projects to be sufficiently stable because the lenders need to

	General positive public sector support for the proposed project. Support of key stakeholders.

	Favourable tax laws. Availability of tax incentives or other financial incentives.