

So, what are PPPs?

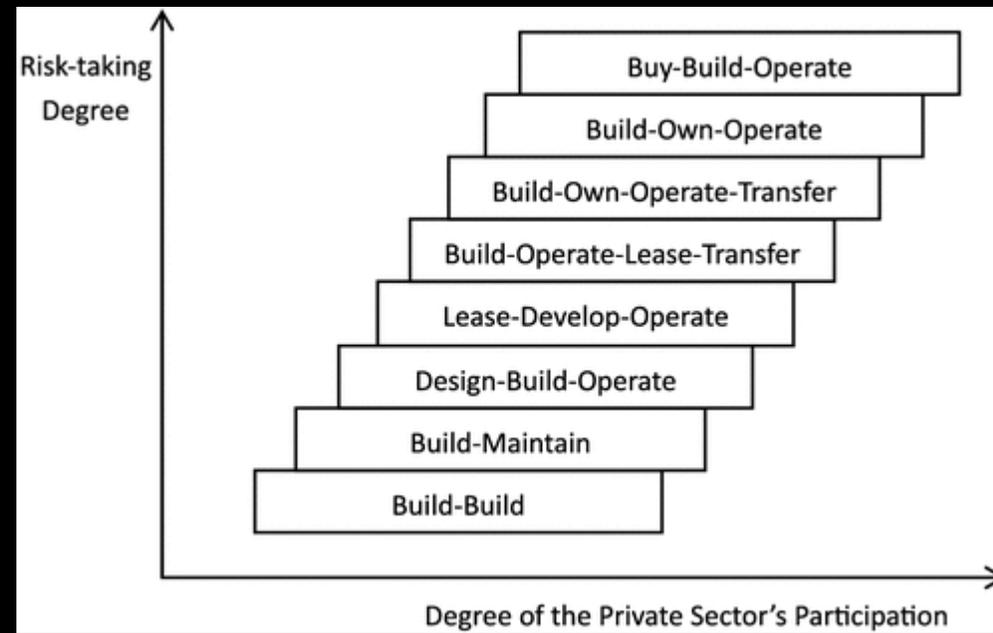
1. The PPP Alternative

... PPP Advantages

- Transfer **finance** to the private sector
- Accelerate** infrastructure provision
- Promote **faster implementation** of projects
- Engender **reduced whole life costs** of project
- Better risk allocation** between public and private sectors,
- Better & sustainable incentive** for private sector performance
- Engender **accountability** in fund utilization
- Improve the **overall quality of service**
- Generate **additional revenue** for government
- Improve **overall value for money** for the entire economy
- Increased **efficiency** in the provision of services



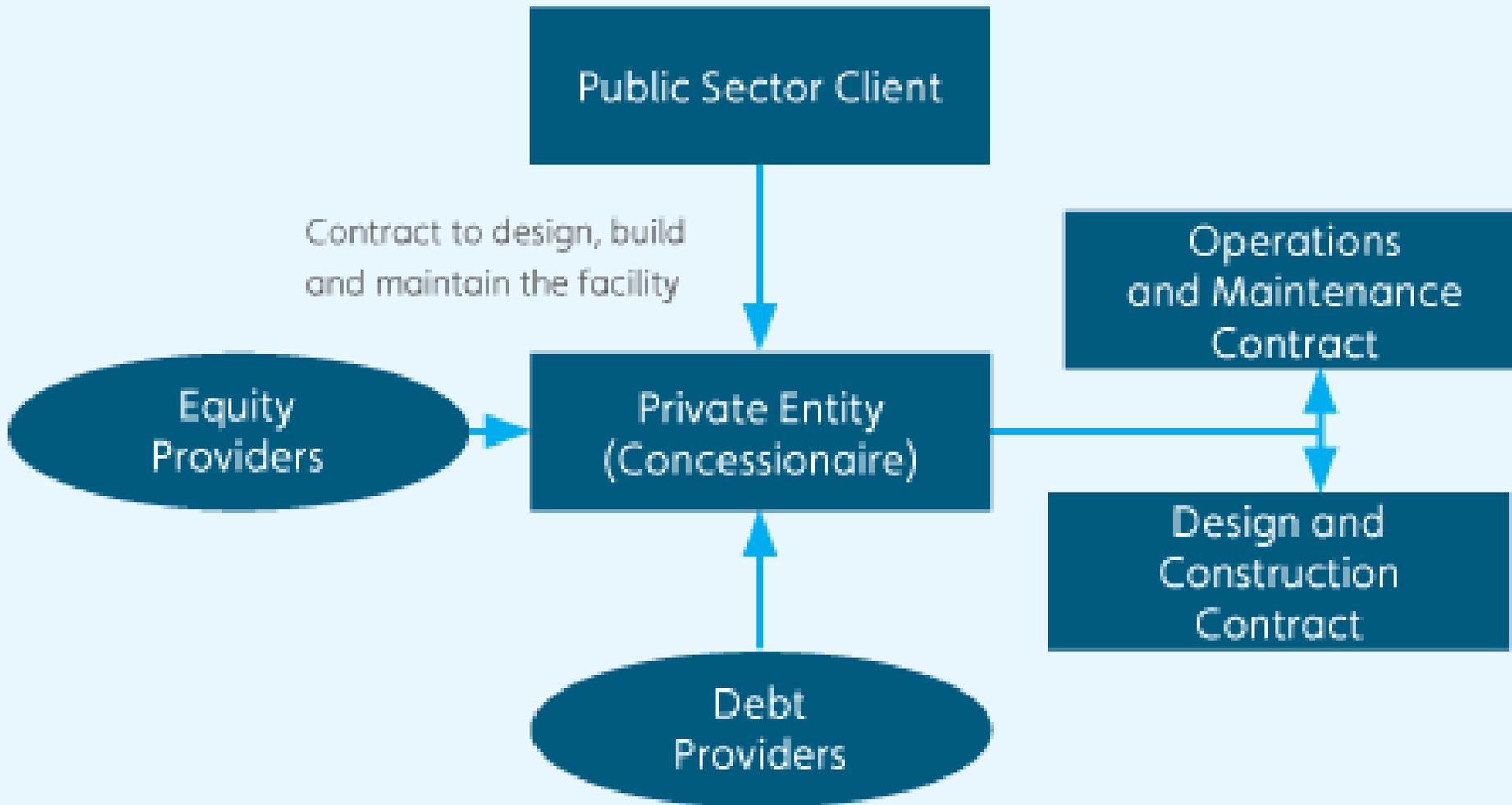
PPPs in Land administration would include rural and urban, however funded by urban dynamics.

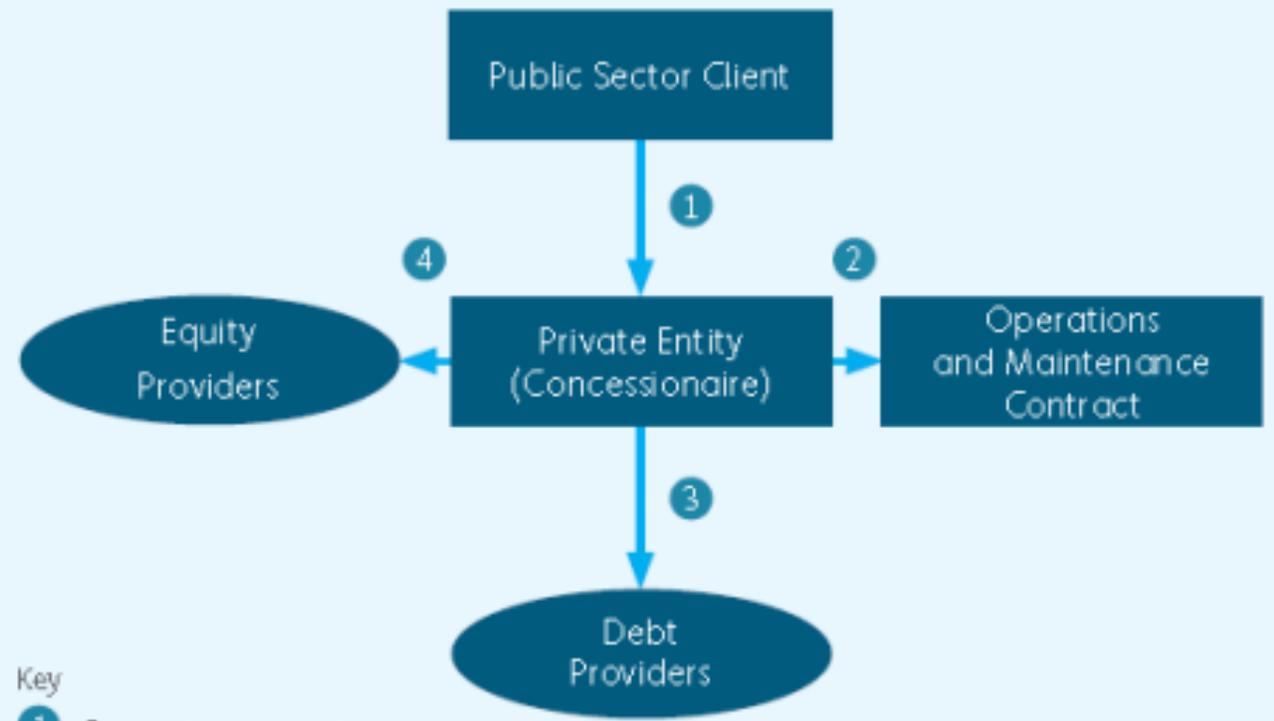
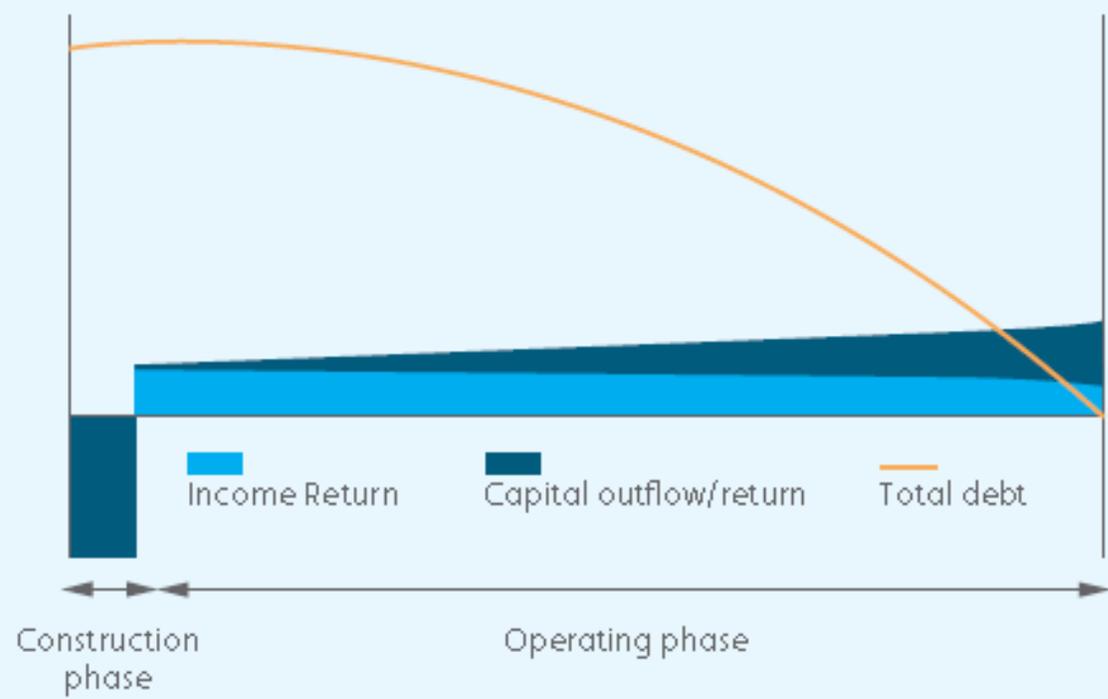


Typical Risk Allocation

Optimal Risk Allocation – each sector is responsible for the risks he can better mitigate

Risk	Public	Private	Shared
Technology		✓	
Land acquisition & Expropriation	✓		
Detailed design		✓	
Cost overruns		✓	
Completion delay		✓	
Archaeological findings			(mainly Public) ✓
O&M costs		✓	
Collection risk		✓	
Force Majeure			✓
Discriminatory change in laws and legislation	✓		
Political risk	✓		
Market/Demand risk			✓





- Key
- ① Concession payments
 - ② Facilities maintenance costs
 - ③ Repayments of interest and principal
 - ④ Distributions and returns of equity capital

Where could surveyors be part of PPPs?

Surveyor we know:

- Project management
- Data Collection
- Systems architecture
- Any others?

What do we need to improve?

- Banking?
- Financial engineering?

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) Approaches

