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Using Country Comparisons to Determine Scope for PPPs in a National Strategy

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Building a Country Comparison Capability

- There is wealth of information available on national PPP programs and approaches.
- Unfortunately, this information is not easily accessible; there is no master source of information across national programs, leaving practitioners and researchers the unenviable task of sifting through multiple sources, in a variety of languages.
- How can this information be made more accessible, allowing global access to best practices and alternative approaches?

Ideally a tool for global comparative purposes should:

- Be available online, in a user-friendly, easily searchable format.

- Contain a wide array of country experience, e.g.,
 - Common and Civil law jurisdictions
 - User fee and availability payment
 - National and subnational programs

- Provide information programs in diverse country contexts, e.g.
 - Geographic
 - Sectoral and
 - Economical diversity

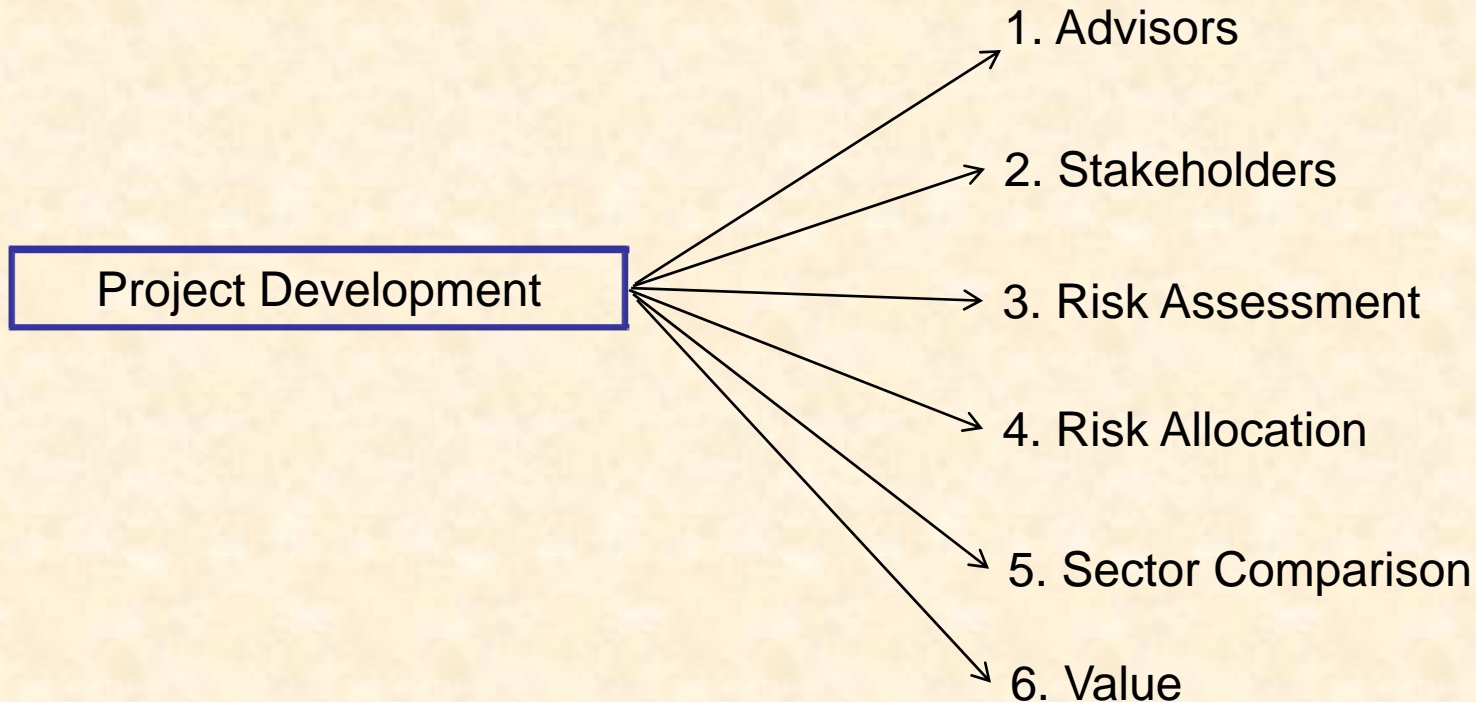
MP3IC Global Comparison Tool

MP3IC is now in the initial development stage of such a tool. The information is collected and displayed, by country, in five broad categories:

- Enabling Environment
- Project Development
- Tender
- Service Delivery
- Contract Completion

MP3IC Global Comparison Tool

- Each of these categories is broken down into more focused subcategories, e.g.:



MP3IC Global Comparison Tool

- Each subcategory contains a number of specific data elements or descriptors, e.g. for Risk Assessment
 - Risk Analysis Policy/Guidelines
 - Roles and responsibilities in conducting the risk analysis
 - Key steps in risk analysis process
 - Independent standards governing risk analysis process
 - Treatment of systematic risks
 - Treatment of planned risks
 - Treatment of unplanned risks
 - Approach to risk assessment
 - Level and type of risk register employed
 - Approach to risk quantification

- In total, there are more than 200 data elements addressed for each country

Sample Entries -Australia

No.	Comparator	Australia
1	Definition/Description of PPP	The National Public Private Partnership (PPP) Guidelines define a PPP as a long-term contract between the public and private sectors where government pays the private sector to deliver infrastructure and related services on behalf, or in support, of government's broader service responsibilities. PPPs typically make the private sector parties who build infrastructure responsible for its condition and performance on a whole-of-life basis. PPP projects cover economic and social infrastructure and typically include both a capital component and an ongoing service delivery component of non-core services.
2	Government Contracting Entity	The Procuring Agency is the government body (department, agency, statutory body or Government Business Enterprise) that is responsible for delivering the project on behalf of government
3	Structure of Private Sector Contractor	The private party is typically structured as a Special Project Vehicle, with no preexisting assets or liabilities, that enters into a Project Agreement with government. The private party enters into contracts with a Constructor for the design and construction of the project, as well as an operator and a facilities manager for the operation of the project (as required). The government will enter into direct agreements with these contractors only to ensure it has step-in rights if a default occurs that is capable of being remedied and to obtain a limited range of acknowledgements, undertakings, representations and warranties in relation to the relevant contracts.

Using the Global Comparison Tool

- The Global Comparison Tool enables practitioners and researchers to access information by key term searches, or by navigating directly to data for countries with similar programs, legal systems, sectors, etc.
- The MP3IC Global Comparison Tool is currently under active development, with country databases being completed and peer reviewed.