

Urban Governance Public Private Co-operation

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Introduction

- Many projects
- Problem with financing and knowledge
- Solution public-private partnership

Content of paper

- Definition and objective of partnership
- Why partnership?
- Types of PPP
- Pros and cons of PPP
- Dutch cases
- What about the market?
- What influences the result?
- How to provide a better quality?

Content today

- Definition and objective of partnership
- Why partnership?
- Types of PPP
- Dutch cases – examples of PPP
- How to provide a better quality? – some hints

Definition of PPP

- a form of collaboration
- government and private sector:
 - retaining own identity and responsibilities
 - join forces to carry out a project
 - on the basis of a predetermined sharing of tasks and risks
- result of the collaboration is added value:
 - a qualitatively better product for the same money and/or
 - the same quality for less money
- there are benefits for both sides:
 - for the private sector: new opportunities and contribution to a project that is also attractive from the commercial angle
 - to the government: the benefit is the prospect of enhanced quality and/or reduced project costs.

(According to PPP Knowledge Centre, The Hague)

Objective of PPP

- create added value and efficiency gains
- can be achieved if both sides do what they are best at
- result is a win-win
- it is common for the private and public sectors:
 - to join forces
 - to carry out major capital projects
 - in an efficient way

(According to PPP Knowledge Centre, The Hague)

Why partnership?

- Current political agenda
- Multidimensional and complex nature of problems
- Partnerships can help to co-ordinate activity and extend across traditional policy boundaries
- In many policy spheres individuals are challenging the nature of central and local government initiatives
- Partnerships can provide a strategic framework
- This can enable policies to respond more effectively
- This can meet the needs of the stakeholders better

Models of PPP

- Facilitating partnerships:
 - Negotiation of contentious or politically sensitive issues
- Co-ordinating partnerships:
 - Drawing together partners to oversee initiatives undertaken by the partners or by arm-length bodies
- Implementing partnerships:
 - Specific objectives and time limited
- Many PPP contain elements of all above

Types of PPP

Dimension	Category
Type of land	Raw land Unbuilt land Renewal
Owner of land	Municipality Constructor Housing developer Other Mixture
Model of co-operation	Traditional Exchange of building rights Integral Joint Concession
Type of contract	Framework Pre-agreement Site disposal Infrastructure construction Etc.

Dutch cases

- A59
 - Arnhem Centraal / Coehoorgebied
 - Bereikbaarheidsoffensief Randstad (BOR)
 - Breda CS
 - Hoog Hage (Den Haag)
 - Technocentra
 - Project Mainportontwikkeling Rotterdam
 - HSL Zuid
 - Delft Spoorzone
 - Rotterdam CS
 - Zuidas Amsterdam
 - N201
 - Harnaschpolder
- investigation
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- The diagram consists of white arrows on a blue background. Arrows point from 'Arnhem Centraal / Coehoorgebied', 'Hoog Hage (Den Haag)', 'Delft Spoorzone', and 'Harnaschpolder' towards the word 'investigation'. Additionally, an arrow points from 'Project Mainportontwikkeling Rotterdam' towards the word 'investigation'.

How to provide a better quality?

- Focus on the co-ordination and integration of initiatives
- Focus on a long-term commitment
- Clear allocation of responsibilities is essential

Conclusions

- A research is needed:
 - To find the pros and cons of PPP
 - To give hints to make the result better
- With the evaluation of real Dutch cases
 - Urban regeneration
 - Infrastructural projects

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Thanks for listening!