UNECE
International PPP Centre of Excellence

“Public-Private Partnerships and Smart Cities”

Tony Bonnici
UNECE

Geospatial World Forum 2014
Geneva, 8-9 May 2014
Contents

• What are PPPs?
• UNECE work on PPPs – objectives of the ICoE
• Smart Cities & PPP
• Conclusion
What are PPPs?

Definition (UNECE Guide to Good Governance):

«Innovative, long term, contractual arrangements for developing infrastructure and providing public services by introducing private sector funds, expertise and motivation into areas that are normally the responsibility of government»

- public infrastructure divided into «economic» and «social»
What are PPPs?

Four key elements:

- long term contract;
- payment over the life of the PPP contract;
- allocation of risks; and
- reversion of asset to public sector.

• Alternative to traditional procurement...

• ...risk transfer from public to private sector, inter alia: costs of design and construction; cost of time overruns; and operation and maintenance costs.
1. Identify international PPP best practices and develop international PPP standards;

2. Assist governments to successfully implement best practices and standards; and

3. Encourage shared learning especially between countries new to PPPs and those with mature PPP programmes.
UNECE International PPP Centre of Excellence Website

ICoE: Delivering Excellence

• A better policy and project capability to do PPP
• Better education for all
• Higher quality and more accessible healthcare
• Energy for all: renewables and energy efficiency
• Smart cities: making our cities more accessible, manageable, communicative, and citizen minded
Smart Cities & PPP

- ICT at the very core of the Smart City concept (e.g. dark fibre);
- Urban transportation;
- Healthcare;
- Energy;
- Education (schools and libraries);
- Water and other communal services.

Source: Mark Leinmillier and Melissa O'Mara, "A Key Building Block of the Smart City of the Future"
Case Study: Seoul

- One of the most tech-savvy cities in the world, retaining its No1 ranking in the UN e-Government Survey since 2003;

- Smart Seoul 2015 was announced in June 2011 to uphold Seoul’s reputation as a global ICT leader by boosting its sustainability and competitiveness through smart technologies;
Case Study: Seoul

- Number of residents using smart devices exceeded 78% of Seoul’s population.
- Free Wi-Fi network accessible in public places.
- Public-Private Partnerships extensively used, including as a mechanism to ensure the high-speed Internet required in a smart city context.
- Increased attractiveness for private investment for Wi-Fi on subways, trains and buses.
Conclusion

• undertake projects for the benefit of the citizens, including the socially and economically disadvantaged;

• allow governments to approach projects hitherto unobtainable due to lack of funding;

• embrace the MDGs: challengers of sustainable development and decent livelihoods of citizens;

• are fundamentally about the betterment of the daily lives of citizens by improving the quality of their water, their health services and their environment.
Thank you