RAMAU - Réseau Activités et Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme

Evaluer les partenariats public-privé Evaluating public-private partnerships

Session 4 : Synthèse et débats

Session 4: Synthesis and research perspectives











Learning and public-private partnerships in Eastern Europe: a case study from Estonia

Rein Jüriado
Ph.D. student
Stockholm University / Södertörns högskola
E-mail: rein.juriado@sh.se



Learning and public-private partnerships

- PPP Knowledge centres, units and taskforces
- European PPP Expertise Centre (EPEC)
- Learning from more experienced countries
- Learning within a partnership (prior to and during procurement)
- Learning for future partnerships



Organisational learning

- Routines capture (explicit) historical experience
- Dissemination of tacit knowledge through communities of practice
- Public sector specificity
- Inter-organisational setting is underresearched



Indicators of learning on three levels

Learning between PPPs

Field level learning

Standard contract, PPP regulation, PPP programmes, support structures, transaction cost change

Inter-organisational learning

Negotiated procedure, supervisory procedures, ownership structure of the SPV, assessment of value for money, public sector comparator

Learning within one PPP

Organisational learning

Alignment of internal routines, adjustment of the control and management structures, use of external consultants



Estonian housing market

- Sudden drop in early 1990s and growth since then
- Aged stock of housing
- Rapid price increases during 2000s
- Increasing gap between the rich and the poor
- "5000 new homes" programme
- The PPP contract signed in 2005



Learning within the PPP

Learning indicator	Observations from the PPP
Alignment of internal routines	One procedure was changed
Use of external consultants	Financial and legal advisors used
Negotiated procedure	Yes
Supervisory procedures	Not relevant as yet
Composition and ownership structure of the SPV	Not relevant (not an institutional PPP)
Assessment of value for money and use of public sector comparator	Have not been developed, PPPs driven by off-balance sheet treatment



Learning for future PPPs

Learning indicator	Observations from the PPP
PPP regulation	No PPP law
Standard contract	Not available
PPP programme	School PPPs are developed as a programme
Transaction cost change	Too few projects to provide estimate
Support structures	Not available



Conclusions

- Role of external advisors
- Drivers of PPPs based on off-balance sheet treatment (no VfM, public sector comparator etc)
- Further indicators of learning