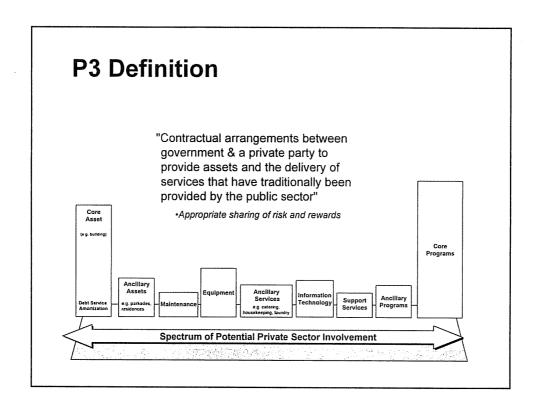
P3s in Infrastructure

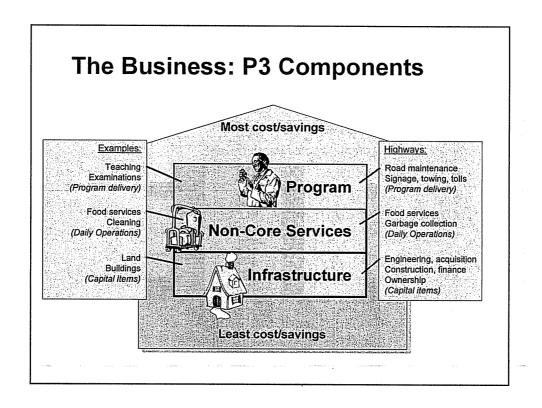
Changing Government Procurement & Implementation

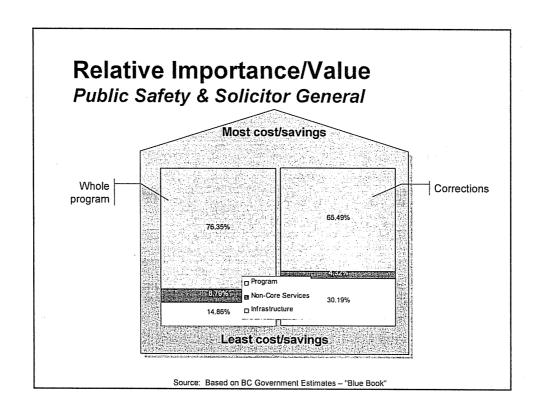
A presentation to: BC Expropriation Association 25th October, 2002

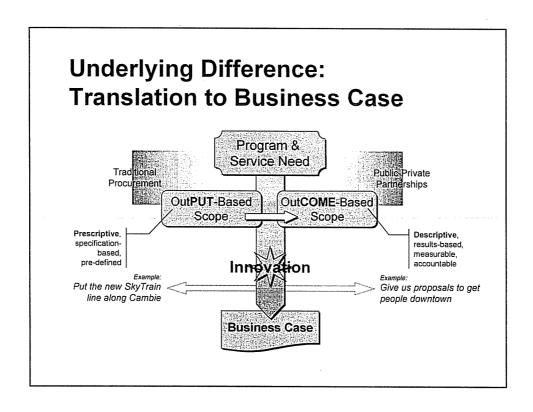
Why P3s

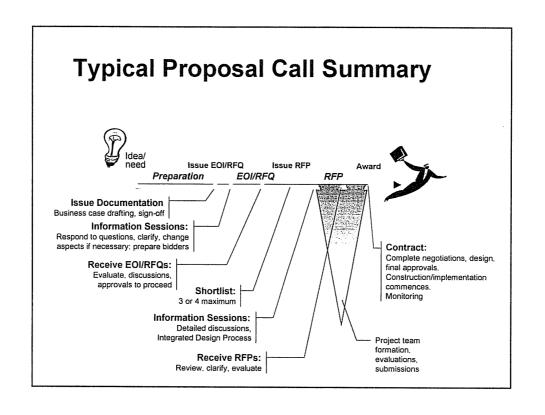
- Government emphasis
 - Increased private sector involvement
 - ◆ Open procurement
 - ◆ Lack of capital, provincial financial problems
- Ministry/agency dimension
 - ◆ Increasing service demand & service rationalisation
 - New projects may help meet fiscal targets
 - Justification: improved efficiency
 - Implies closures of less efficient projects/services
- Fundamental key: scope management

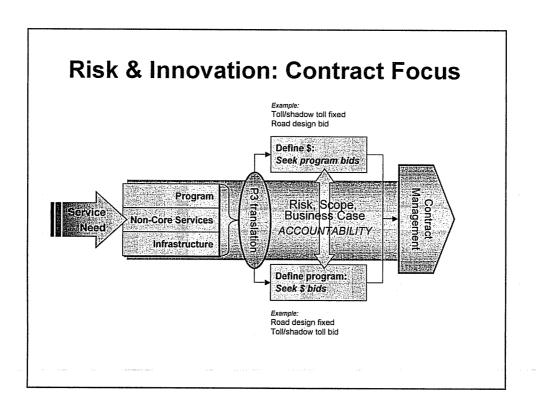












Example: Highway 407, Ontario

❖ The business

- ◆ TPC of \$1.6bn
- ◆ Sold for \$3.1bn
- ◆ Appraised at \$6.1bn

* A success?

- ♦ 5 bids
- \$1.6bn 'profit'
- User fee increases
 - 6.7¢/km to 11.5¢/km
- Mostly liked



www.407etr.com

Example: Confederation Bridge, PEI

The business

- ◆ Concession P3
- Build, finance, operate & maintain
- Guaranteed by federal government

* A success?

- ◆ Traffic projection
- Private sector profit
 - Not a full sharing of risk/rewards
- Bridge is liked



www.confederationbridge.com

Main Criticisms

- Government debt is cheaper?
 - Gap is manageable with a contract approach
 - · Offset by other efficiencies, risk benefits
- ❖ Private = lower quality?
 - Scope is key

 requires tight definition
 - Ministers bear ultimate brunt of problems
- Not many successes?
 - Many existing services are already P3'ed
 - Health examples: GPs, dentists, long term care
 - Failures due to Operating Lease
- Job losses?

What's in it for BCEA Members?

- ❖ More business?
 - Advice to Ministry
 - Advice to proponent teams
 - Same old acquisition business
- ❖ Who's the client?
 - Less from government
 - More from proponents
- Marketing implications
 - · More networking
 - · Quality partnerships

