PPP Units and Programmes in Asia and the Pacific

Many governments have established specialized Units or Programmes to develop and supervise PPP projects, which have generally been successful in playing a ‘catalytic’ role in promoting and developing PPP solutions. They have been particularly relevant in building internal capacity as they allow the concentration and availability of required expertise through the accumulation of experience and the possibility of adequate training. The list of PPP Units and Task Forces active in the Asia-Pacific region is presented below.

**South-East Asia**

**Brunei Darussalam:** As of 2012, the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD) is the government agency assigned to implement PPP projects.¹

**Cambodia:** A PPP Unit and a Risk Management Unit (RMU) have been recently created in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).

**Indonesia:** National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has a function of back office in streamlining PPP project planning and implementation with Annual Government Plan and also managing most of Project Development Facility (PDF). A dedicated Public Private Partnership Directorate has been created within the agency. Beside Bappenas, the National Committee for the Acceleration of Infrastructure Provision (KKPPI) has a function of ministerial forum for high level decision making for infrastructure issues while the Ministry of Finance is in charge of financial support mechanisms.

**Lao People's Democratic Republic:** There is currently no PPP unit in the country but the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) plays a leading role in coordinating and planning public investments.

**Malaysia:** Public – Private Partnership Unit (3PU), also known as “Unit Kejasama Awan Swasta” (UKAS) is a unit under the Prime Minister’s Department established in 2009 to plan, evaluate, coordinate, negotiate and monitor public-private partnership projects implementation

**Myanmar:** There is currently no PPP unit in Myanmar.

**The Philippines:** The Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines attached to National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) was reorganized in 2010 to facilitate the coordination and monitoring of the PPP programs and projects.

**Singapore:** There is no separate PPP-focused body or institution. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the central coordination agency for PPP projects and oversees the role of each relevant Government department in its establishment and implementation of PPP projects.²

**Thailand:** The PPP law effective on April 2013 establishes a new committee, the PPP Committee, to take primary responsibility for PPPs in Thailand. The PPP Committee will consist of members from the public and private sector (from the government side: the Prime Minister (Chair), the Minister of Finance, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, the Secretary General of the Council of State, the Secretary of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Comptroller

Any information on PPP units and programmes that are not included in the list or any update on the ones included in the list would be very much appreciated.

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General, and the Director of the Public Debt Management Office of the Attorney General). The **State Enterprise Policy Office (SEPO)**, a Government agency under the Ministry of Finance, will act as a secretariat office for the above committee and as a central PPP unit. The key roles of this unit are to prepare strategic plans, provide recommendations on project feasibility, and provide a database and information about PPP schemes.\(^2\)\(^3\)

**Viet Nam:** **Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)** - From an overall administrative perspective, there is no PPP-focused institution in Vietnam which manages PPP transactions in the country. There are, of course, units/departments to promote PPP projects in each relevant ministry. However, based the PPP Regulation, MPI shall establish an inter-branch working group to assist the authorized state body to formulate and commence a project. The composition of the inter-branch working group shall comprise representatives of the MPI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Construction, State Bank of Vietnam and other relevant bodies. According to the latest information, a PPP Task Force has been set up recently.\(^3\)

**South and South-West Asia**

**Bangladesh:** In 2010, the Government of Bangladesh issued the Policy and Strategy for Public Private Partnership (PPP) to facilitate the development of core sector public infrastructure and services vital for the people of Bangladesh. Under this national policy, the **PPP Office** was established as a separate, autonomous office under the Prime Minister’s Office to support sector line ministries to facilitate identification, development and tendering of PPP projects to international standards. A PPP Unit under the Ministry of Finance was also established to foster an environment of fiscal responsibility and sustainability in PPP projects.

**Bhutan:** There is currently no specific PPP Unit in Bhutan. The Ministry of Economic Affairs is however in charge of developing the PPP policy for the country.

**India:** In India, both the Government of India and the state governments have the power to legislate over different infrastructure projects and PPP projects can be implemented by central, state or local authorities. For project involving the Government of India, the **PPP Cell of the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Finance** is the main agency and is responsible for publishing guidelines on PPPs. The PPP Cell also serves the Public Private Partnership Approval Committee (PPPAC), which has to give clearance to every PPP project at the central level. In addition, The Government of India has supported the creation of nodal agencies such as the PPP Cells at a State or sector level. A list of PPP Nodal Officers in States is available online.\(^4\)

**Nepal:** The government has prepared a Policy Document which proposes among other things institutional arrangements for PPP growth in Nepal, including need of a PPP centre and of a National PPP Coordination Committee (NPCC).\(^5\)

**Pakistan:** The Government of Pakistan (GOP) has established the **Infrastructure Project Development Facility (IPDF)**, to support PPP projects. IPDF is the central PPP unit of the GOP, incorporated by the Ministry of Finance to facilitate government departments/agencies in developing infrastructure projects under PPP methodology.\(^6\)

**Sri Lanka:** A unit is being created within the **Ministry of Finance** to deal with new investments. The Government’s interest in PPPs to finance selected large scale infrastructure projects has been rekindled, as set out in the Mahinda Chinthana, the 10 year strategy of the current Government (2010-2020). This policy clearly outlines the Government’s intention to involve the private sector in the infrastructure development.
Turkey: There is no specialized agency established for concessions. Contracting Authorities are required to obtain the opinion of the State Council regarding the concession agreement.  

East and North-East Asia

China: There is no specific institution dealing specifically with PPP projects in China which are actually managed similarly as state infrastructure projects.

Hong Kong, China: The Efficiency Unit of the Government of Hong Kong special administrative region promotes the understanding and application of PPPs in delivering public services.

Japan: The Committee for Promotion of PFI is established in the Cabinet Office. The Prime Minister appoints analysts, academics, experts and specialists to this Committee which deliberates on basic policy and other matters. The PFI Promotion Office is also set up in the Cabinet Office. It provides detailed policy frameworks and guidelines for ministries, departments and local governments.

Mongolia: The Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for the administration and management of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Mongolia.

Republic of Korea: The Ministry of Strategy and Finance (MOSF) is responsible for managing PPP projects while the Public and Private Infrastructure Investment Management Center (PIMAC) supports MOSF in various ways. PIMAC is an affiliated body of the Korea Development Institute (KDI).

North and Central Asia

Armenia: There is no special PPP Central Unit in Armenia. Generally, such PPP projects are promoted and coordinated by the Government or by other state bodies depending on PPP sectors.

Azerbaijan: There is no specific PPP unit or agency established to promote PPP.

Georgia: There is a Georgian National Investment Agency (GNIA), which is a sole public agency responsible for promoting and facilitating foreign direct investment in Georgia. However, it does not deal with specifically PPP.

Kazakhstan: Joint-stock company “Kazakhstani Centre of Public-private partnership” (the Centre of PPP) was created in accordance with the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 17, 2008 No. 693 “On creation of specialized organization on the issues of concession”. The sole shareholder of JSC “Kazakhstani Centre of Public-private partnership” is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of economic development and trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kyrgyzstan: According to available information, the Ministry of Economic Regulation has created a PPP and Investment Promotion Department but it does not function as Central PPP Unit due to limited human resources.

Russia Federation: There are no governmental authorities responsible for PPP as a Central PPP Unit. At the same time PPP departments have been established in several Ministries to promote and develop PPP (e.g. at the Ministry for Transport, Ministry for Economy Development). The PPP Centre of Vnesheconombank (VEB) and the PPP Development Centre are also promoting PPP.

Public-Private Partnership Centre of Vnesheconombank (VEB) is an independent unit within the structure of the Bank. It was created to advance PPP business in the Bank’s portfolio. Given the role of the Bank as a national development institution, the Centre is well positioned to serve as a national leader in PPP practice.
The design of PPP units depends on country specific context, administrative capacity and institutional culture.

**PPP Development Centre** created in 2009 as Non-Profit Partnership “Public-Private Partnership Development Center”. Key tasks of the Center for 2010-2012 are to stimulate and support adoption of regional PPP legislation, to create new regional branch offices in cooperation with the Ministry for Regional Development of Russia, to launch of electronic information resources on PPP issues and infrastructure development, new platforms for dialogue and educational programs and to combine resources of government and business in order to implement pilot infrastructure projects on the basis of PPP models.

**Tajikistan:** There is no PPP unit. An Auction/Tender Commission is established by the contracting authority to be responsible for the award procedures (seems to function on a case by case basis).\(^1\)

**Uzbekistan:** There is no dedicated PPP unit. According to the Law on Concessions, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan shall designate and empower the authorized public authority in the area of concessions.\(^2\)

**Pacific**

**Australia:** [Infrastructure Australia](https://www.infrastructure.gov.au) is a statutory body, established under the Infrastructure Australia Act 2008. Infrastructure Australia advises governments, investors and infrastructure owners on a wide range of issues including PPPs. Infrastructure Australia reports regularly to the Council of Australian Governments through the Federal Minister for Infrastructure and Transport. In Australia, the state, territory and Australian governments work cooperatively to progress Public Private Partnership reform. The National Public Private Partnership (PPP) Forum was established by Ministers from all states, territories and the Australian Government in 2004. States have also developed dedicated PPP resources centres such as:

- **Partnerships Victoria**
- **New South Wales (NSW) PPPs**
- **Projects Queensland**

**New Zealand:** The Government has established a specialist infrastructure unit, the National Infrastructure Unit (NIU), within the Treasury to provide support and guidance to government agencies in the preparation of PPPs.

**Papua New Guinea:** The Government established the PPP Task Force in June 2008, which comprised Department of National Planning & Monitoring (Chair), Department of Treasury, Department of Prime Minister & National Executive Council, and the Independent Public Business Cooperation (IPBC).

**End Notes**