# Public-Private Partnerships and Government Spending Limits 

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- private partner compensated through combination of government payments and user fees.


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- even pharmaceuticals


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- can provide financing from taxation


## advantages of having private partner involved

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- partner is specialist in good being provided
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- government has no particular expertise in development or operation


## PPP differs from traditional procurement

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- in PPP construction and operation bundled together


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- best developer may not be best operator


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- but in this talk, will be stressing another important advantage
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- government made up of different parts
- not all these parts have social welfare maximization as only goal
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- regional leader
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- but is also in competition with other regions
- promoted only if region performs well relative to others
- may have incentive to promote some highvisibility projects even if not cost effective
- will explore implications of this incentive


## Let's assume that

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- contractor in charge of carrying them out


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- leader uncertain about cost
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- regional leader not completely benevolent because its payoff not same as social payoff
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- So, spending limit imperfect solution if contractor must bear risk

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- note: contractor should bear risk purely for incentive reasons
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- now, the fixed price contract of 13 will no longer work
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- so if cost is high, contractor won't accept 13 since $13-5-10<0$
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- PPP allows central government to use spending limit as effective tool for inducing regional leaders to choose good public projects

