



OECD - HERTIE SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE. GLOBAL EXPERT SURVEY ON PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

The **OECD** and the **Hertie School of Governance Berlin** are jointly conducting an international expert survey about current public infrastructure challenges and related governance structures. The goal of this survey is to identify international trends, challenges and potential solutions to the planning, funding, implementation and monitoring of public infrastructure projects around the world. Survey results will support the OECD/G20 work on the Governance of Infrastructure, as well as the upcoming joint OECD-Hertie School Governance Report on Infrastructure 2016 (information on the Governance Report is available here).

The survey targets 30-40 selected infrastructure experts per country, across 43 states.

FILLING IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

- The questionnaire includes 23 questions on public infrastructure planning, funding, implementation and monitoring, and takes approximately **20-25 minutes** to complete.
- We would ask you to choose **one country** on which you have the strongest public infrastructure expertise and refer to it in your answers throughout the survey.
- We would also ask you to answer the questions based on your **experience and opinions**, bearing in mind **general developments in the country** you have chosen, and not in specific sectors or programs.
- To answer the questions please tick the boxes that best matches your assessment/experiences.

This survey is STRICTLY ANONYMOUS. Your answers and any queries you might have about the survey will be treated in COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, and findings will be reported at an aggregate level only.

We would greatly appreciate receiving your answers by 30th June 2015.

If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact the survey coordinator Prof. Gerhard Hammerschmid from the Hertie School of Governance Berlin at hammerschmid@hertie-school.org.

We thank you for your valuable contribution!

Dr. Gerhard Hammerschmid Professor of Public and Financial Management Hertie School of Governance Berlin





Part I: Background information

1.	In what type of organization do you currently work?
	☐ Infrastructure providing company
	Consultancy
	Bank/Financial institution
	Government
	University/ Research institution
	Think tank/ Interest group
	Media Media
	Other
2.	For the purposes of this questionnaire, we would ask you to choose from the list below one country on which you have the strongest public infrastructure expertise and refer to it in your answers throughout the survey:
	(Drop down menu)
3.	In which infrastructure area would you say you have the most expertise? (several options possible):
	☐ Transportation
	☐ Energy
	Water
	Waste and sanitation
	☐ IT/ Communication
	Building (e.g. government buildings, hospitals, schools)
	☐ Defense
	Other (please specify):
Pa	ert II: Planning, coordination and funding of public infrastructure at national level
4.	How has public infrastructure investment spending in your country changed, overall, in the last five years:
	Has decreased
	Has remained the same
	Has increased





5. In what way has the relative share of public infrastructure investment changed for each of the following sectors in relation to the other sectors over the last five years, if at all?

	Has decreased	Has remained the same	i Ha	s increased			
Transportation							
Energy							
Water							
Waste and sanitation							
IT/ Communication							
Building (e.g. government buildings, hospitals, schools etc.)							
Defense							
Other (pls. specify):							
6. What sectors are prioritized for public infrastructure investment in your country? Transportation							
Energy							
Water]			
Waste and sanitation							
IT/ Communication							
Building (e.g. government buildings, he	ospitals, schools etc	.)					
Defense							
Other (please specify):							
None							
7. To what extent does your country sufficient financial resources to un	ndertake the invest	ment or maintair					
			0.1	gaps			
Transportation	L						
Energy			<u> </u>				
Water							
Waste and sanitation] [<u> </u>				
IT/ Communication] [<u> </u>				
Building (e.g. government buildings, ho schools etc.)	ospitals,		<u> </u>				
Defense							
Other (please specify):	Γ	7 7	–				





8. Is there a national, strategic guidance document or plan in pl infrastructure decisions for your country?	ace that se	ets out	prioriti	ies for _l	public
Yes, for all major public infrastructure sectors Yes, for some public infrastructure sectors (please specify to No Don't know	ors:)		
9. If such a national plan exists, how relevant do you regard the making on public infrastructure investment in your country?	e national	plan fo	r actua	l decisi	on
Not relevant at all			V	ery rele	vant
10. To what extent are the following actors involved in national setting/planning?	public infr	astruct	ure pri	ority	
	Not a	t all	To a lo	arge ext	ent
Sub-national government levels					
Banks in the country					
International funding institutions, including development banks					
Private sector enterprises					
Non-governmental organizations (NGO's, CSO's etc)					
Organized interest groups/Think tanks					
Academics					
Citizens/Public					
Other – please specify:					
11. To what extent are private sector actors substantially involve infrastructure in the following sectors?					
	Not	at all	100	large e	xtent
Transportation					
Energy	$\perp \perp \perp$			$\perp \perp$	
Water					
Waste and sanitation					
IT/Communication					
Building (e.g. government buildings, hospitals, schools)					
Defense					
Other – please specify:					





12. To what extent would you say that the following criteria are relevant in public infrastructure planning and decision making in your country?

	To a small extent		To a large ex		extent
Affordability					
Value-for-money					
Transparency and accountability					
Long-term sustainability					
Political priorities/considerations					
Economic benefits					
Environmental impacts					

13. What are the main coordination challenges with respect to strategic planning for public infrastructure in your country?

	Major challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Not a challenge
Lack of coordination on infrastructure projects between central and regional levels			
Lack of coordination on infrastructure projects across regional levels			
Lack of coordination across infrastructure sectors (e.g. transport, water etc)			
Lack of information of subnational actors on central government investment priorities			
Lack of understanding by central level on existing regional projects/needs			
Legal, regulatory and administrative obstacles to effective planning			
Lack of or inadequate involvement of private sector actors/firms			
Lack of or inadequate involvement of civil society representatives/citizens/NGOs			
Prevalence of minority interests over national planning			
Tensions between short –term political cycles and need for sustainable infrastructure planning			





14. How have sources of public infrastructure funding changed in your country over the past five years?

Sources of funding for infrastructure investment	Have decreased	Have stayed more or less the same	Have increased
PUBLIC REVENUES			
Taxes			
User fees			
Revenues from property assets (e.g. land based financing)			
PUBLIC			
Grants/transfers from higher to lower levels of government			
Grant-type of funding from international organizations (such as EU funds)			
BORROWING			
Bank loans			
Loans from multilateral banks (European Investment Bank, Asian Development Bank etc)			
Financial markets (bonds)			
PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING OF INFRASTRUCTURE			

Part III: Implementing and monitoring of infrastructure projects

15. What are the recent developments in the use of infrastructure delivery modalities in your country?

	Decreasing	Remained at the same level	Increasing	Not used
Direct public provision				
(Traditional) public procurement				
Local public enterprises				
Private actors are engaged in public works				
Private actors are engaged in concessions				
Private actors are engaged in Public Private Partnerships				
Privatisation/ Divestiture				
Other (please specify):				





16. What are the main challenges to the effective <u>planning and procurement</u> of public infrastructure projects in your country?

	Major challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Not a challenge
Lack of adequate expertise to design infrastructure projects			
Lack of completed planning process before project start			
Systematic overestimation of revenue and growth potential			
Lack of strict control through supervisory board			
Lack of transparency			
Corrupt practices			
Excessive administrative procedures and red tape for infrastructure projects			
Lack of trained staff to conduct procurement processes			
Poor risk allocation in contracts			
Complex requirements, hindering smaller companies to succeed			
Regulatory uncertainty owing to changing regulatory requirements or framework			

17. What are the main challenges to the effective <u>construction and monitoring</u> of public infrastructure projects in your country?

	Major challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Not a challenge
Lack of capable project management team			
Multiple contact points / unclear responsibilities			
Allowing too many change requests			
Lack of strict control through supervisory board			
Lack of standardized and regular performance monitoring/evaluation system			
Lack of detailed guidance and/or in-house capacity to develop effective indicators and collect corresponding data			
No responsible institution for performance monitoring			
Lack of (ex-post) impact evaluations			

18. What are the main challenges to the effective involvement of private sector actors in public infrastructure provision in your country?

	Major challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Not a challenge
Lack of clear policy regarding when and why PPPs should be used			
Lack of expert staff/specific units in charge of PPPs			
Problematic legal/regulatory environment for PPPs			
Lack of interest from private partners to conduct at PPP			





Complexity of using EU and/ or international funding		
Disincentive to pursue private investment due to the availability of EU and/ or international funding		
Mistrust of the private sector by government / negative public perception		
Huge risks to public sector as lender of last resort, in case of insolvency of private partner		

19. Which practices and instruments have helped the <u>planning and procurement</u> of public infrastructure in your country? Check all that apply.

	Somewhat	Significantly	Has not been applied
Improved comprehensive planning processes before project start (e.g. cost-benefit analysis etc)			
More favourable regulatory framework for PPPs/concessions			
Clear medium-term planning for infrastructure investment			
More rigorous selection criteria for infrastructure projects			
Improved coordination between government levels			
Increased stakeholders' engagement at an early stage of large infrastructure projects			
Tighter regulation against potential corrupt practices			
More experienced experts on supervisory boards			
Risk management systems across life-cycle			
Use of modern IT-based planning tools (e.g.: Building Information Modelling)			
A better balanced distribution of risk between government and private actors			
Efficient and transparent bidding procedures (e.g. use of e-government in procurement)			
Public databases to track information about costs of large projects			
'Reference Class Forecasting' method to accurately anticipate sector-specific cost overruns and accordingly plan for budgetary reserves			





20. Which practices and instruments have helped the <u>construction and monitoring</u> of public infrastructure in your country? Check all that apply.

	Somewhat	Significantly	Has not been applied
Reliance on experienced project management coordinators/ coordination office			
Appointed experienced risk manager with overarching risk responsibility			
Increased role of state regulatory agencies in monitoring private infrastructure delivery			
Use of standardized and regular performance monitoring tools			
More experienced experts on supervisory boards			
Customer/ user surveys			
Regular/ ex-post impact evaluations of infrastructure projects			
Milestone payments as construction proceeds to manage financial risks			
in the following sectors?	Low		High
Transportation			
Energy			
Water			
Waste and sanitation			
IT/ Communication			
Building (e.g. government buildings, hospitals, schools)			
Defense			
Other (pls. specify):			
22. Can you recommend to us any interesting innovations or the planning, funding, implementation or monitoring of infurther interest for our research?			
23. Can you make any recommendations on how to improve	infrastructure	governance i	n your country?