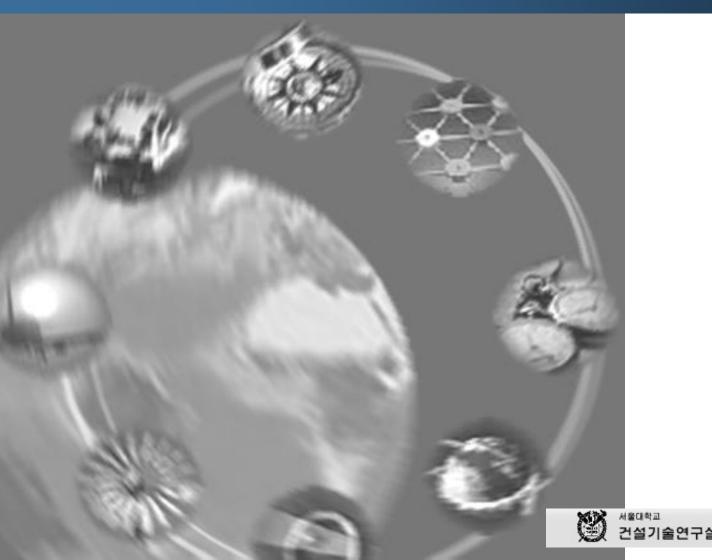
Ten Key Elements Transparency, Open to new tech change, Sound financial analysis

401.649 Cost Planning for Construction Projects



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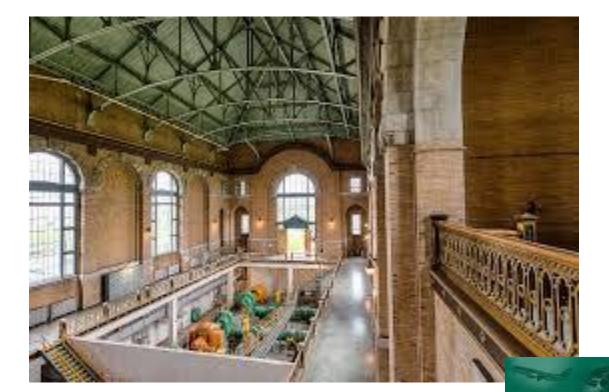
> Department of Architecture College of Engineering Seoul National University



Transparency









Long Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

Stakeholder Update October 27, 2011

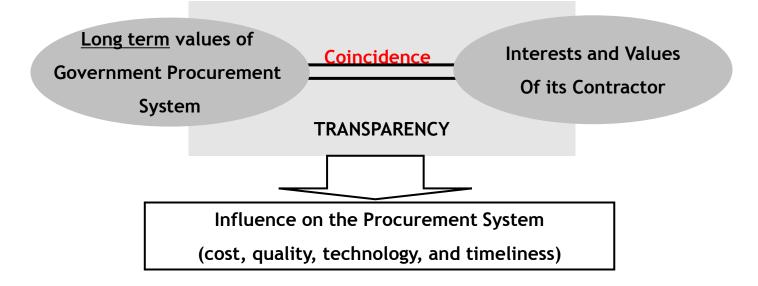
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Public Procurement System



Stable, Reliable, Predictable Acquisition System

- Transparency to Contractors
 - Notion that <u>potential competitors can see and understand</u> <u>the acquisition process</u> prior to making a commitment to participate, and <u>can rely upon government.</u>
 - → Signal Fair Treatment to Potential Competitors
- Transparency drives much of what is good and bad about the procurement system



Case Project:

The Wilmington, Delaware Waste Water Treatment Plant



Privatization

Advantage	Disadvantage
시장논리에 의한 효율화 증대 기대	적시적소에 투자가 될지 의문(기업의 이익과 소비자의 혜택의 일치 여부)
공기업에 투자 되었던 자본 회수 (세수 부족 해결)	정부 정책대로 물가조절을 할 수 있을지 의문(요율증가에 따른 물가 상승)
	공기업은 독점화 상태에 있는 데 이를 민영화하고 요금 정책까지 기업에
공기업 - 일반회사로서 경쟁에 참여 ①관료제적 성향; ②경쟁력약화 탈피	맡긴다면 인수한 기업이 시장에 ①독점적 체제를 구축; ②특정재벌로의 경제력집중도 심화 - 국민경제에 악영향을 주므로 방지해야 함
자본시장의 저변 확대	수익성 원리에 따라 시설의 지역적 차별이 발생
정부기능의 축소 - 규제완화	취약계층에 대한 사회적 요금체계가 무시 - 돈이 없으면 공공서비스를 제대로 이용하지 못하게 됨
	민간독점 기업으로 전환 - 독점이윤으로 소수 자본 세력에게 전유

Privatization Types

- 형식적 민영화: 사실상의 지배권 유지
 - PPP: BOT, BTL etc
 - •국유화해제 (denationalization): 공기업 지분일부매각
- 실질적 민영화: 지배권 축소, 경영권 이양
 - 기능적 민영화 (functional privatization): 관리업무 완전위탁 (예, 예술의전당 위탁 운영)
 - 민간위탁(contracting out): 특정 업무 민간 위탁 (예, 쓰레기처리, 고속도로 휴게실 운영)

공기업

• 정부투자기관: 정부지분 50%이상 → 경영권 행사

•국책은행 (산은 중소기업은 국민은 주택은), 한전 석탄공사, 광업진흥공사, 석유개발공사, 도로공사, 주택공사, 토지개발공사

- 정부출자기관: 50% 미만, 법인체형 또는 <u>주식회사 형</u> 공기업
 - 인천국제공항공사, 한국방송공사 등

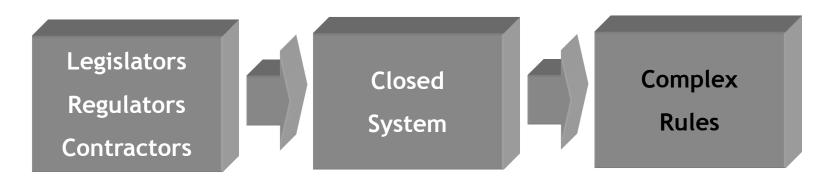
공기업 민영화 (상장) 고려사항/시점

- 증시부양책 vs 매각가치 극대화
- 재정적자 보완
- 자본시장 규모: 매각 공기업 수용 능력
- 공익성 훼손의 정도: 수익성 중심의 공기업 우선
- 공기업 내/간 구조조정: 공공성/수익성 위주 부문 정리, 중복 업무 기관 정리

Open to Technological Change

- Technological change
 - A <u>fundamental element of future infrastructure</u> procurement strategy
- Open System vs. Closed System

In a Closed System



- Lack of institutional memory to see the importance of evolution in technology and methods
- Comfortable to build procurement methods
- Technology and Methods are frozen
- The closed system has led to increasingly detailed efforts for reform of acquisition system
 - Constrain continued
 innovation

- In an Open System
 - Open System: An environment in which some or all the variables cannot be controlled, predicted, or managed.



- Deft strategy today is very likely to be poor strategy tomorrow
 - <u>Steady</u> technological improvement is important !!
- Change: 11th key element (?)
- Change vs. Continuity

 The open system confirms that new technology and methods can move around the world,

from project to project

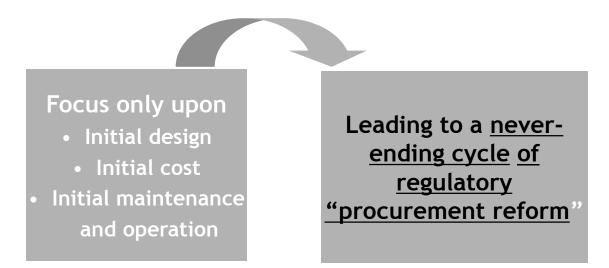
from industry to industry

from application to application

<u>Case Project:</u> Highway 407, Toronto

Sound Financial Analysis Over the Project Life Cycle

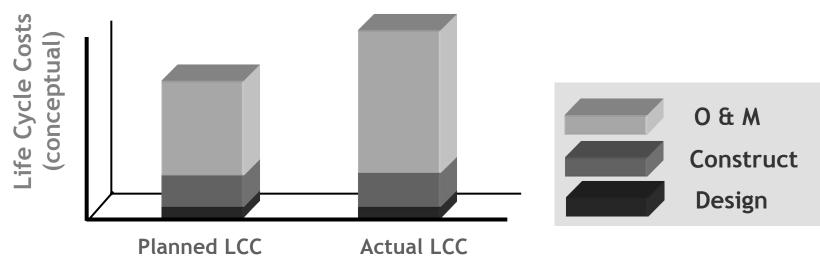
- Life cycle discounted cash flow analyses should form the analytical core of strategic efforts to improve <u>portfolios</u> <u>of infrastructure facilities and services</u>.
- Currently, <u>LCC are not treated as core value</u> in the procurement of infrastructure facilities



- Planned initial cost (design and construction): \rightarrow 10-15% of LCC
- Actual initial cost \rightarrow 5% of LCC

Because most facilities remain in service far longer than planned.

 So initial design and construction ought to be aimed at long term operations, maintenance, and finance.



- The cause of overruns
 - The avarice of bidders competing to perform the work
 - Incompetent contractors (both design and construction)
 - The contracting officers administrating these programs
 - The "environmentalists"
 - Quadrant IV processes themselves are the cause of such overruns

- ◆ Segmented process (independent design, construction etc.)
 → "out of control" on the cost side
- Changes in project definition are decided after initial design and construction → Discrepancy between estimates and actual costs
- Regulatory agencies insist upon the submission of complete plans and specifications prior to final regulatory consideration
- Multiple interfaces between stakeholders lead to overrun initial cost →cost overrun is covered by user fees

- Solution
 - Think carefully about project definition and scope before contracts are signed
 - Prepare detailed discounted cash flow analysis of capital costs, financing costs, operating expenses, and operating revenues over the life of the service agreement

Chapter Case: The Franklin Water Treatment Plant