



Transforming China's PPP Landscape

Key Changes and Strategic Implications from 2023 Onwards

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PPP History in China – Stages & Keywords



Central government,
foreign investors, BOT

1984 - 2002

PPP fever, fluctuation,
suspension

2014 - 2023

2003 - 2013

Local governments, state-
owned companies, PPPs

2023 Onwards

New PPP mechanism



Zoom In

2014 – 2017: PPP Fever

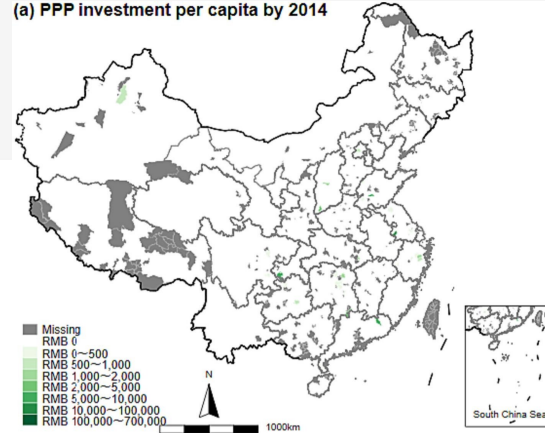
2017: MOF clamp down
on unqualified PPP

2019: Projects entering
operation face problems

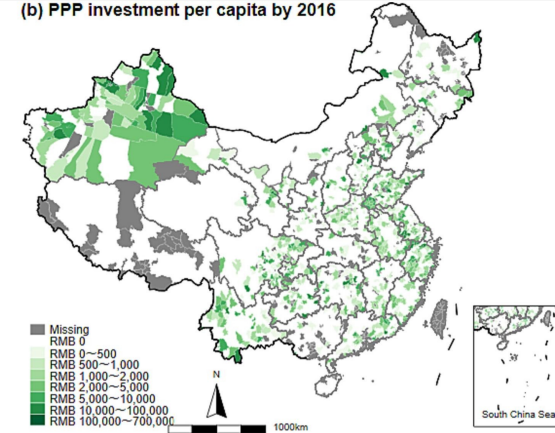
Feb 2023: PPP
suspended

Nov 2023: New PPP
mechanism launched

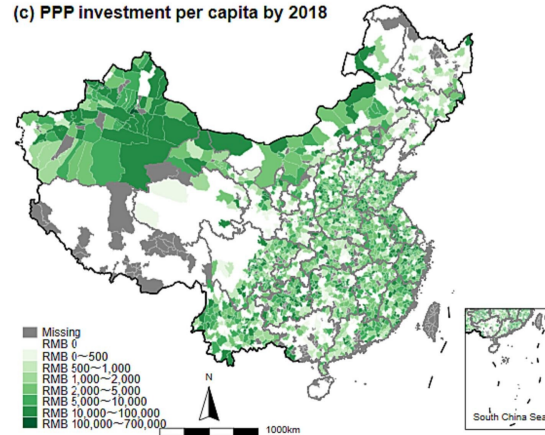
(a) PPP investment per capita by 2014



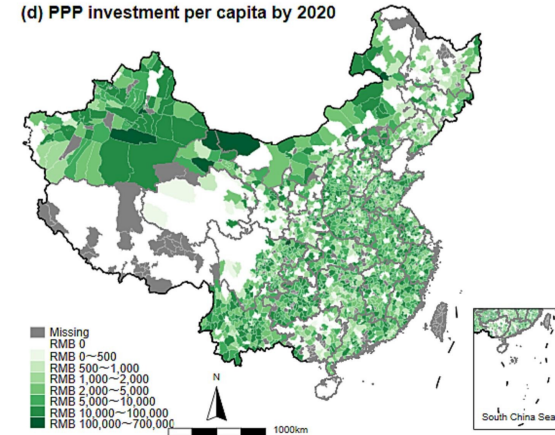
(b) PPP investment per capita by 2016



(c) PPP investment per capita by 2018



(d) PPP investment per capita by 2020



10,332

2014 - 2022.10, Number of PPP Projects Proposed

8,488

2014 - 2022.10, Number of PPP Projects Signed

13.9 trillion RMB

2014 - 2022.10, Total Investment of Signed Projects

What Happened?



State Council Audit Report for 2022

Randomly reviewed
408 PPP projects of
187 counties from
18 provinces

151 projects
significantly
underperformed

01

MOF Project Database

Requisite →
approval not
strict, corruption

02

Government- pays

Preferred → local
government too
much commitment

03

Financial Crises

No payments on
time → financial
crises for investors

Problems



New PPP Mechanism

New Leader

- NDRC takes over the responsibilities of MOF (who will be overseeing existing PPP projects)
- Oversee new PPP projects
- Maintain new PPP project information system

Focus and Scope

- Projects with operational income
- User-pays
- Fiscal commitments generally not allowed
- Concession-type models

Private Involvement

- State-owned enterprises generally not allowed
- Projects with a higher degree of marketisation – solely
- Projects with stronger public attributes – no less than 35%



Strategic Implications

- Shift from MOF to NDRC oversight marks a significant change in China's PPP landscape – more aligned with existing infrastructure development
- Focus on market-driven projects with user-pays, concession-type models, very limited fiscal commitment and state-owned enterprises involvement
- Adaptation required by stakeholders to understand and meet new PPP regulatory and operational frameworks
- Assess and realign ongoing projects with the new PPP framework to ensure compliance and sustainability
- Strategic positioning for long-term success in China's evolving PPP environment



References

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