



Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Construction Project Deliveries

Guest Editor:

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:

closed (31 October 2024)

Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

The concept of public–private partnership (PPP) is not new. Indeed, it has been with us for as long as private funds have been used to provide a facility or service that can be used by the general public. This arrangement has been implemented in many countries and is used in different sectors of an economy, especially infrastructure or capital projects. PPP combines the efforts of the public and private sectors to provide a facility for use by the public.

Without a universally agreed definition of PPP, the World Bank in 2017 produced a holistic view of what a PPP is, and defined it as “a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility and remuneration is linked to performance” (World Bank, 2017: 1).

This Special Issue will invite authors, both academics and practitioners, to shed light on this very important topic by submitting high-quality papers on one or more of the following topics related to PPP:

- Transfer of risk;
- Value for money;
- Management;
- Innovation;
- Social;
- Legal;
- Economic.





Editor-in-Chief

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Current urban environments are home to multi-modal transit systems, extensive energy grids, a building stock, and integrated services. Sprawling neighborhoods are composed of buildings that accommodate living and working quarters. However, it is expected that the cities and communities of the future will face complex and enormous challenges, including maintenance, interconnectivity, resilience, energy efficiency, and sustainability issues, to name but a few. A smart city uses advanced technologies and a digital infrastructure to improve the outcomes in every aspect of a city's operations. A smart building optimizes the experience of occupants, staff, and management by using a modern and connected environment. Innovations in technology that can bring dramatic improvements to design, planning, and policy are critical in developing the cities and buildings of the future.

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