



Internship Report

On

**How Effective Bangladesh's PPP Framework Comparing with Other
Developing Country Myanmar**

Submitted To:-

Riyashad Ahmed

Assistant Professor

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

Submitted By:-

Chowdhury Rayhan Sahrear

ID- 16364007

MBA

Date of Submission: - 19th December 2018

Letter of transmittal

19th December, 2018

Riyashad Ahmed,
Assistant Professor,
BRAC Business School,
BRAC University.

Subject: Request for Internship Report Submission.

Dear Sir,

I would like to submit my report titled “How Effective Bangladesh’s PPP Framework Comparing with Other Developing Country Maldives” prepared as a part of the requirement for MBA program of BRAC Business School.

I have successfully completed my internship program at Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority as an intern for three months. Working on this report gave me a great learning experience where I came up to know different types of countries framework in PPP project and also the scheme that varies country to country. Hopefully you will find the report to be valid, methodical and unbiased.

It was a huge opportunity for me to do my internship report under your guidance therefore I would like thank you for all the support and guidelines that you have provided, which I hope to continue getting in the future. However, I will be available if you have any query. Sincerely yours,

Sincerely,

Chowdhury Rayhan Sahrear

ID: 16364007

MBA

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

Acknowledgement

At the beginning of preparing the intern report, I would like to convey appreciation to Almighty Allah for blessings in completing this report. I would like to pray for my beloved deceased parents who deliberately supported me from all area during my early education life and kept faith on me. I have received support and guidance in preparation of this report from various sources. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all.

Firstly, I would like to thank my Internship Supervisor Riyashad Ahmed, Assistant Professor, BRAC Business School for his continuous counseling and cooperation in preparation of this report. His indispensable advice has helped me a lot in writing this report. I am extremely thankful to him for the supports he has provided me during my Internship period.

Secondly, I would also like to express thanks to my organizational supervisor at Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority, Md. Faruque Ahmed, Director General (Joint Secretary), Programming and Investment Promotion. He is very generous and fun loving person who directed me towards the right information. To be honest without his assistance it was impossible for me to survive my internship period.

Their valuable contribution has smoothed the successful completion of this report to a great extent.

Table of Content

Title	Page
Letter of Transmittal	01
Acknowledgement	02
Executive Summary	04
Chapter: 01 Introduction	
Organization Overview	05
PPP Authority at a Glance	07
MOF PPP Unit	08
Organogram	09
Chapter: 2 Job Structure and Responsibilities	10
Chapter: 3 Project part	
3.1 Literature Review	14
3.2 Introduction	15
3.3 Research Methodology	15
3.4 Result & Analysis	17
3.5 Conclusion	21
3.6 Reference	22

Executive Summery

The objective of the report is to understand the effectiveness of the Bangladesh's PPP framework in terms of project implementation, formulation of policy in terms of different cases directly related to project, how exactly PPP contributing towards the vision 2021 and contribution to the countrymen comparing to the other developing country like Myanmar. Setting out a number of guidelines, policy, SRO's and a very healthy project pipeline for the country how it is really helping the country to reach its goal by the mentioned time to become a developed country set out by the government of Bangladesh. PPP has already achieved the heart of the stakeholders as well as captured the local people mind within a very low amount of time and become the leading support to the ministries to implement their project for the country.

In the very first part of my report I have given a background which describes the overall content of the report. After that I shortly narrate the overview of PPP Authority. In this part I have tried to cover the historical background, vision, mission etc. of PPP Authority.

After that the project part comes. In that part I have shown the general activities of PPP Authority. Besides that, I have briefly portrayed the terms and guidelines of every schemes of PPP Authority provided and exercised by the authority.

After That I have given my research part as have done Internship but I does research on particular topic where I have worked on the influencing factors that can attract local and international stakeholders, vendors and lenders to invest in Bangladesh.

Chapter -01

Introduction

1.1 Organization Overview

Public Private Partnership Authority

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is an innovative collaboration between the public and private sector, aimed at the delivery of infrastructure and provision of services by the private sector partner which has traditionally been provided by the public sector. This cooperation is based on the assumption that each party accepts the risks that it is best able to manage.

As an example, the risks associated with construction (i.e. cost and time overruns) or the delivery of services (i.e. the delivery of the services on time and at the standard set out in the contract), will be private sector risks as the private sector are in control of their delivery.

Adopting such a methodology means that significant risks are transferred from the public to the private sector and this transfer is one of the reasons that has led projects procured as PPPs to be delivered on time and on budget with the quality of public services delivered being maintained in a much greater proportion of the time than is the case with projects delivered using traditional methods. In this way, the parties complement each other, with the Private sector and the Public sector taking on responsibility for the delivery of the tasks that they perform best. The division of tasks, responsibilities and risks under PPP enable the delivery of infrastructure assets and public service through the most cost effective method at the appropriate quality standards.

The delivery of PPPs requires a contract between a public sector authority and a private party, in which the private party finances and constructs infrastructure and provides a public service using that infrastructure once it has been completed. It assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk in the delivery of both the infrastructure and the services and only gets income from such delivery when the infrastructure has been completed and the services delivered to the standard set by the public sector partner in the PPP Contract, either from the public sector partner or users of the service.

In projects that require new infrastructure, the public partner may provide a capital subsidy to the project to make up the difference between the cost of the project and the present value of the income that can be received from it , so as to make the project financially viable. In some other cases, the government may support the project by providing revenue subsidies, including tax breaks or minimum income guarantees for a fixed time period. In all cases, the partnerships include a transfer of significant risks to the private sector, therefore minimizing risk (and therefore, cost), for the public entity. An optimal risk allocation is the main value generator for this model of delivering public service.

Vision

Development of sustainable public service infrastructure.

Mission

Creating and enabling environment for government institutions through public private partnerships in the delivery of sustainable public infrastructure.

Strategic Objectives

Facilitating development of sustainable public service infrastructure project under PPP policy. Raising profile of the PPP program and promoting increased flow of private investment in public service delivery. Creating a legal and regulatory framework for building confidence among private investors.

1.2 PPP at a glance

PPPO Areas of Advocacy

Identify: Screen candidate projects to assure that only the most attractive, viable and sustainable opportunities are pursued.

Develop: Work together with sector line ministries and implementing agencies, augmenting their efforts with external professional resources, to pre-develop shortlisted PPP projects to a standard attractive for international competitive bidding and in a form that creates value for the people of Bangladesh.

Tender: Oversee a robust and transparent tendering, evaluation and award process to assure an expedient and efficient pathway to conclusion.

Finance: Facilitate financing for PPP projects by supporting early stage project development financing and, as needed, capital support to help achieve financial close of awarded projects.

Negotiate: Oversee the commercial negotiation of PPP contracts to ensure that the balance of risk sharing between the public and private sector are in line with the overall PPP policy.

Monitor: Support sector line ministries during the implementation phase of PPP projects to assure the projects remain on schedule and perform as agreed.

Sectors Covered under PPP Policy

The Policy and Strategy for Public-Private Partnership covers vital sectors of the economy where the PPP construct will be applied in support of national development objectives:

1. Roads and highways
2. Mass-transit
3. Railways
4. Ports
5. Airports
6. Electricity
7. Tourism
8. Irrigation and agricultural services
9. Industrial estates

10. Water supply and distribution
11. Wastewater management
12. Waste management
13. Information and communications technology
14. Land reclamation and dredging
15. Oil and gas downstream production
16. Mineral resources
17. Health
18. Education
19. Public facilities, social infrastructure and other social services

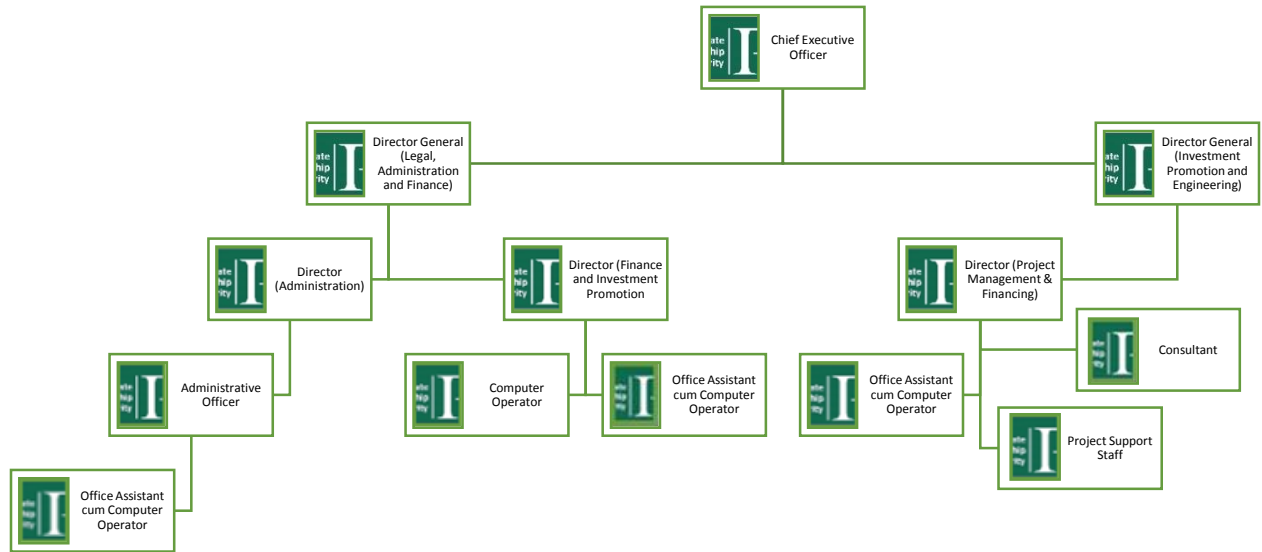
Other urban, municipal and rural projects that the Government views as priority areas for development

1.3 MOF PPP Unit:

The Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance has established a PPP Unit, the MOF PPP Unit. The MOF PPP Unit has responsibility for overseeing the fiscal viability of PPP projects and sanctioning support funding for their development and financing. The MOF PPP Unit has management responsibility for overseeing three key, catalytic funds, the PPP Technical Assistance Fund, Viability Gap Fund and Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund.

The PPP Unit works on behalf of the Government to monitor budget implications of upcoming PPP projects and manage any contingent liability exposure that the government may deem appropriate to support PPP project financing. In this role the PPP Unit provides critical support to overall public financial management by providing inputs to the overall national Medium-Term Budgetary Framework.

1.4 Organogram



Chapter-02

Job Structure and Responsibilities

2.1 The Concept of PPP

Like many countries, Bangladesh has a long history of working in partnership with the private sector in the delivery of public services. There are examples from the 1970's and 1980's in the health sector of partnership between the public and private sector such as BIRDEM and the National Institute of Cancer Research & Hospital. While in the early 1990's KAFCO was established as joint venture multinational project for the production of fertilizer.

In the mid 1990's, the emphasis on working in partnership with the private sector gained further momentum by the adoption of a private sector based power generation policy. Recognizing the market limitations on the availability infrastructure finance, a financing entity named IDCOL was established in 1997 as a state owned enterprise under the administrative control of the Economic Relations Division. Understanding there was a need for specialist expertise and support to develop and implement PPP projects, government established an additional institution, IIFC to assist relevant Ministries, Divisions or Agencies to formulate and screen project proposals and provide technical assistance. To build on this initiative government introduced Private Sector Infrastructure Guidelines in 2004 to widen private sector participation in other areas of infrastructure development.

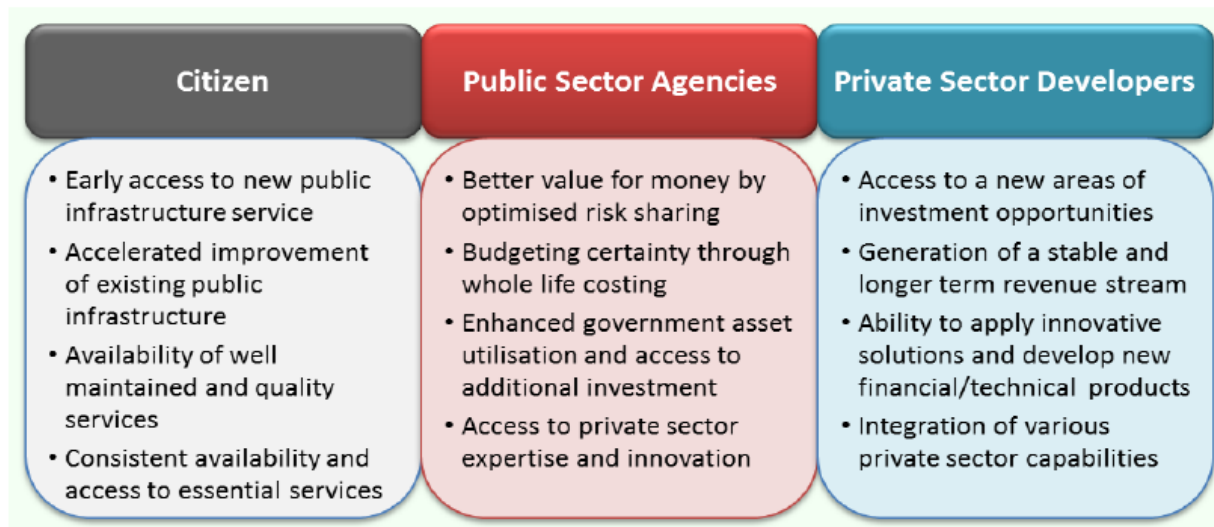
The initiatives in the mid 1990 yielded early success with the execution of 2 power plants, the Megnaghat Power Plant and Haripur Power Plant. Thereafter, there has been some success achieved in the power sector with the launching of a number of other power plants as well as successful projects in the telecommunication sector, and some limited success in the port sector.

Although these initiatives had been successful in financing and implementing a few small-scale infrastructure development projects, the momentum generated in the late 1990's and early 2000's slowed in the years following was unable to deliver a pipeline of PPP projects across multiple sectors that were critically needed to meet Bangladesh's significant infrastructure capacity gap.

Benefits of PPP

PPPs can deliver a solution that provides services to citizens, enables the government to meet its responsibility of provision of services while providing sufficient financial returns to the private sector. Hence well-structured PPP projects are widely acknowledged to deliver a 'win-win-win solution' that benefits all stakeholders.

The following diagram provides a snapshot of how PPP can typically benefit the key stakeholders who are involved in PPP arrangements:



Stakeholder benefits under PPP

Functions

- To initiate, develop, formulate PPP projects.
- To actively promote PPP to various potential investors.
- To conduct pre-feasibility, feasibility studies and prepare relevant bidding documents when necessary.
- To propose for approval of various laws, rules, regulations, model documents, guidelines, procedures for general use and use for specific types of PPP projects.
- To support Line Ministries and Agencies in tendering and selection of investors.
- To undertake awareness creation activities and build capacities in Line Ministries and Agencies.

- To maintain an up-to-date internet portal with public access to laws, rules, regulations, model documents and short description and scope of negotiated PPP projects and secure access to private participants for tracking progress of processing of specific PPP projects.

Board of Governors

PPP Act provides the overall management and administration of the PPP Authority to be governed by a Board of Governors with the following members:

- a) Prime Minister Chairperson
- b) Minister, Ministry of Finance Vice-Chairperson
- c) A Minister nominated by the Prime Minister Member
- d) The Minister or State Minister of the Ministries concerned with the Project Member
- e) Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and Chairman Member-Secretary

Existing Manpower of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority

A total of nineteen posts were created in the revenue head for the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority on 28 June 2011. These posts are as follows:

1. Chief Executive Officer 1 (one)
2. Manager (Admin and Finance) 1 (one)
3. Manager (Programming and Investment Promotion) 1 (one)
4. Manager (Engineering/Multi Sectoral Expert Support) 1 (one)
5. Manager (Legal) 1 (one)
6. Deputy Manager (Admin) 1 (one)
7. Deputy Manager (Finance) 1 (one)
8. Deputy Manager (Project Management and Financing) 1 (one)
9. Deputy Manager (Investment Promotion) 1 (one)
10. Office Secretary 1 (one)

11. Front Desk Officer 1 (one)
12. Computer Operator 1 (one)
13. Office Assistant cum Computer Operator 1 (one)
14. Driver 2 (two)
15. Office Attendant 1 (one)
16. Dispatch Rider 1 (one)
17. Security Guard 1 (one)
18. Cleaner 1 (one)

Total Post: 19 (nineteen)

As per the power set out under clause 6 and clause 9 of the PPP Act the Board of Governors approved an updated resources framework for the PPP Authority. This included change in designation, pay of contractual and outsourcing employment and addition of some office equipment and transport.

Chief Executive Officer was appointed on contract, following an international recruitment process. There are 4 (four) posts of Manager (Director General)* (* as per Board of Governors approval) out of which one post have been filled during the 2016-17 period. There are 4 (four) posts of Deputy Manager (Director)*, all of which have been filled during this period, although there have been some periods of gaps due to staff turnover. One Administrative Officer from the Prime Minister's Office has been working. The remaining nine staff have been discharging their duties through outsourced appointment.

2.2 Job Responsibilities:

- R&D on PPP Model,
- Project Monitoring and Development Plan
- Monitoring & Finalizing KPI
- Support in Tender Process (Drafting Tender Documents, Evaluation, Extension of Time etc.)
- Revenue Fund Operation and Preparing Monthly Reports, Budget Preparation, Revised Budget Preparation for Senior Management

Chapter -03

Project Part

Though I did my internship at PPP Authority but I does research paper as my project part on

How Effective Bangladesh's PPP Framework Comparing with Other Developing Country Maldives

Objectives:

The research conducted on the two specific developing countries namely, Bangladesh and Myanmar. So the objective of this paper is to compare the PPP framework in between these two countries in terms of achieving nomination for an award on particular successful projects development.

3.1 Literature Review:

Currently, Bangladesh has a number of around 48 project in its PPP pipeline worth of 12.5 billion US\$. Whereas, Maldives currently have 35 projects in their pipeline worth above 300 million US\$ (Including Active, Closed and Dropped projects as on June 2018). Since, approval till now Maldives has come out of a number projects those are active but yet to go to the construction stage. In contrast to that, PPP Bangladesh has already signed contract with private partners for about 9 PPP projects worth of 2.8 billion US\$.

Land is a big problem in Bangladesh, so the government has decided to amend the land application law, Azad said. The proposal is likely to be placed before the cabinet next week. "The amended law will ensure higher compensation and less hassle and complexities," said Azad, who is also the chairman of PPP Authority. Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority is working to build 77 zones over the next 10 to 15 years. Initial estimates suggest 50,000-70,000 acres will be required for the economic zones, of which, 20,000-25,000 acres have already come under the government's control, he said. "Nearly one lakh acres of land will be brought under this land bank to reduce the hassles and complexities of investors." Findings by Abul Kalam Azad Chairman of PPP Authority (2016)

3.2 Introduction:

The PPP Policy 2010, paved the way for the establishment of the PPP Office (now the PPP Authority), which was founded in 2011 by a gazette. The key impetus in the development of the program started from 2012 with the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer to the PPP Office to drive initiatives required to re-invigorate PPPs in Bangladesh. Established as a Authority having significant autonomy on administrative and financial matters under the Prime Minister’s Office, the PPP Authority acted as the central point for promoting the PPP concept and in supporting Line Ministries and Agencies in developing PPP projects.

A number of other institutions were also created to provide comprehensive support to ensuring the success of the PPP programme. The PPP Unit was established in the Finance Division to oversee, support and process request for financing for the PPP program. The Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund Ltd. (BIFFL) was established to provide lending support to PPP project sponsors.



Fig 2: Core functional areas of the PPP Authority

The PPP Authority had also developed a network of focal points at all relevant Line Ministries in order to support the processing of PPP projects and started the process of establishing PPP

cells at selected Agencies who were developing multiple PPP projects.

3.3 Research Methodology:

There were two developing countries to conduct this research and the paper is done based on real data along with shortlisted projects to be counted for award winning picked up from the existing PPP projects pipeline. Therefore, a substantial model was also built for accomplishing research

objectives. Correspondingly, Regression analysis was conceded to create an acceptable conclusion.

Data Collection:

To conduct this research study, two developing countries namely Bangladesh and Myanmar have been taken and the data were attained from a period five years (2013-2017) annually shortlisted in award winning competition around the world, typically PPP Award Book of the night by Plenary, Affinitext, AMPCAPITAL, International Project Finance Association (IPFA), Commerce Decision and Partnerships Bulletin.

Model Specification:

The following model has been developed for this study,

$$\text{Nominated for Award} = F(\text{Number of Projects, Value of the Total Projects}) + \text{Error}$$

The model used for doing regression analysis where ROA stands for return on asset which is basically determined by achieving nomination for award from an international recognized organization, a dependent variable also number of projects and value of the total projects set out as an independent variables. By the same token regression analysis has been done based on the effect of dependent variables over independent variables. Also the estimated coefficient measured the degree of relation between dependent variable and independent variables where this study has found the significant factors which can influence the panel of judges to select a specific project from a specific country to nominate for award winning and therefore handing it over.

Number of Projects: Number of project, denotes that a particular country within a certain sectors got approval from the higher management of that country to make a pipeline visible for every individual, it may refer PPP pipeline or project list.

Value of the Total Projects: It is basically refer to the project estimated cost in terms all financial transactions, a cumulative number in a certain currency for all shortlisted or approved projects.

3.4 Results and Analysis:

This part of the paper analyzes with the multiple regression analysis. Here I have measured which independent variables are significant on the basis of dependent variable. In this way, we have found the factors which is strongly influential for the judge panel to offer an award to a country's specific PPP project. At the beginning of this analysis here is the brief explanation regarding the Regression output which consists each piece of information. Additionally, it also helped to find out how well the calculated regression equation fits the data.

Regression Statistics

Multiple R = It is the correlation between independent and dependent variables. It helps us to illustrate the relationship between the variable. Here 1 means a flawless value of positive correlation.

R squared = It helps us to find out the strength of the correlation between the model and the dependent variable on a ranges from 0 to 1. It is also known as Coefficient of Determination.

Adjusted R square = we use it when there is more than one independent variable. Here we also assume that value 1 means the flawless value.

Standard error = It explains how well the model fits the data. It is also called that standard error of the estimate. The less value of error helps the model fits with the sample data.

Observation = Total Observation in the sample.

ANOVA Test:

SS = It is the sum of squares

Regression MS = It is the sum of the squares of the explained deviations. It is also called degrees of freedom.

Residual MS = It is the squares of the unexplained deviation and also called as mean squared error.

F = It provides the idea whether the independent variable is significant or not in a multiple regression model.

Significant F= It is used with a combination of P value which decides the overall results are significant.

Regression Coefficients:

Coefficient: It provides the information regarding least square estimate.

T Statistic: T value measured always along with P value. It is for the null hypothesis V/S alternate hypothesis.

P value= for this paper P value is the most important because based on the P value the influential factor will be determined. Here we assume that P value range 5% means the flawless value.

PPP Bangladesh			
Year	Nominated for Award	Number of Projects	Value of Total Projects (\$m)
2014	0	12	3000
2015	0	20	5000
2016	0	44	1250
2017	1	47	1390
2018	1	49	1407

SUMMARY OUTPUT - PPP BD - Award VS # Of Projects									
Regression Statistics									
Multiple R	0.684736788								
R Square	0.468864469								
Adjusted R Square	0.203296703								
Standard Error	0.515332675								
Observations	4								
ANOVA									
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F				
Regression	1	0.468864469	0.468864469	1.765517241	0.315263212				
Residual	2	0.531135531	0.265567766						
Total	3	1							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	
Intercept	-0.672161172	0.919028019	-0.731382676	0.54063015	-4.626419587	3.282097243	-4.626419587	3.282097243	
	12	0.029304029	0.022054203	1.328727678	0.315263212	-0.065587545	0.124195604	-0.065587545	0.124195604
RESIDUAL OUTPUT				PROBABILITY OUTPUT					
Observation	Predicted <i>Q</i>	Residuals	Standard Residuals	Percentile	<i>Q</i>				
1	-0.086080586	0.086080586	0.204579996	12.5	0				
2	0.617216117	-0.617216117	-1.466882096	37.5	0				
3	0.705128205	0.294871795	0.700795304	62.5	1				
4	0.763736264	0.236263736	0.561506797	87.5	1				

Interpretation:

Here Regression Statistics for the PPP Bangladesh framework illustrates that Multiple R, R square and adjusted R square is also near to 1 which indicates that dependent variables is fit on the independent variable and the association between dependent and independent variable is positive.

On the other hand, among all the independent variable, it is clearly shown statistically that the P values are below 5%.

SUMMARY OUTPUT - PPP BD - Award VS Value Of Projects								
<i>Regression Statistics</i>								
Multiple R	0.545634591							
R Square	0.297717107							
Adjusted R Squar	-0.05342434							
Standard Error	0.592571891							
Observations	4							
<i>ANOVA</i>								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	1	0.297717107	0.297717107	0.847855216	0.454365409			
Residual	2	0.702282893	0.351141447					
Total	3	1						
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.890015445	0.516907543	1.721807812	0.227245444	-1.334058205	3.114089095	-1.334058205	3.114089095
3000	-0.00017244	0.000187274	-0.920790538	0.454365409	-0.000978213	0.000633333	-0.000978213	0.000633333
<i>RESIDUAL OUTPUT</i>				<i>PROBABILITY OUTPUT</i>				
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted O</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>		<i>O</i>		
1	0.027817047	-0.027817047	-0.057493085	12.5	0			
2	0.674465846	-0.674465846	-1.394005685	37.5	0			
3	0.650324291	0.349675709	0.722719956	62.5	1			
4	0.647392816	0.352607184	0.728778814	87.5	1			

Interpretation:

Here Regression Statistics for the PPP Bangladesh framework illustrates that Multiple R, R square and adjusted R square is also near to 1 which indicates that dependent variables is fit on the independent variable and the association between dependent and independent variable is positive.

On the other hand, among all the independent variable, it is clearly shown statistically that the P values are below 5%.

PPP Myanmar			
Year	Nominated for Award	Number of Projects	Value of Total Projects (\$m)
2014	0	22	170
2015	0	24	192
2016	0	26	200
2017	0	26	200
2018	1	28	235

SUMMARY OUTPUT - PPP MYANMAN - Award VS # Of Projects							
<i>Regression Statistics</i>							
Multiple R	0.816496581						
R Square	0.666666667						
Adjusted R Square	0.5						
Standard Error	0.353553391						
Observations	4						
<i>ANOVA</i>							
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>		
Regression	1	0.5	0.5	4	0.183503419		
Residual	2	0.25	0.125				
Total	3	0.75					
<i>Coefficients</i>							
	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-6.25	3.254804142	-1.920238432	0.194804217	-20.25429192	7.754291925	-20.25429192
22	0.25	0.125	2	0.183503419	-0.287831591	0.787831591	-0.287831591
<i>RESIDUAL OUTPUT</i>				<i>PROBABILITY OUTPUT</i>			
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted O</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>O</i>		
1	-0.25	0.25	0.866025404	12.5	0		
2	0.25	-0.25	-0.866025404	37.5	0		
3	0.25	-0.25	-0.866025404	62.5	0		
4	0.75	0.25	0.866025404	87.5	1		

Interpretation:

Here Regression Statistics for the PPP Myanmar framework illustrates that Multiple R, R square and adjusted R square is also near to 1 which indicates that dependent variables is fit on the independent variable and the association between dependent and independent variable is positive.

On the other hand, among all the independent variable, it is clearly shown statistically that the P values are below 5%.

SUMMARY OUTPUT - PPP MYANMAN - Award VS Value Of Projects								
<i>Regression Statistics</i>								
Multiple R	0.980534898							
R Square	0.961448686							
Adjusted R Square	0.942173029							
Standard Error	0.120236196							
Observations	4							
<i>ANOVA</i>								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	1	0.721086515	0.721086515	49.87890625	0.0194651			
Residual	2	0.028913485	0.014456743					
Total	3	0.75						
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-5.027332279	0.749647368	-6.70626283	0.021519944	-8.25280457	-1.801859985	-8.25280457	-1.801859985
170	0.025525186	0.003614186	7.0625	0.019465102	0.0099746	0.041075772	0.0099746	0.041075772
<i>RESIDUAL OUTPUT</i>				<i>PROBABILITY OUTPUT</i>				
<i>Observation</i>	<i>Predicted O</i>	<i>Residuals</i>	<i>Standard Residuals</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>O</i>			
1	-0.126496499	0.126496499	1.288513309	12.5	0			
2	0.077704992	-0.077704992	-0.791515318	37.5	0			
3	0.077704992	-0.077704992	-0.791515318	62.5	0			
4	0.971086515	0.028913485	0.294517328	87.5	1			

Interpretation:

Here Regression Statistics for the PPP Myanmar framework illustrates that Multiple R, R square and adjusted R square is also near to 1 which indicates that dependent variables is fit on the independent variable and the association between dependent and independent variable is positive.

On the other hand, among all the independent variable, it is clearly shown statistically that the P values are below 5%.

3.5 Conclusion:

The paper attempted to examine the effect of dependent variable over the independent variable. To emphasize the regression analysis, this paper include Number of projects, Value of the total projects as independent variable and Nominated for an award as a dependent variable. As shown above the regression analysis illustrates that number of projects and value of the total pipeline projects have the statistically significant impact on the award winning for Bangladesh. Therefore these two variables are also depend on Return on asset. Though this analysis didn't find any significant impact on other developed countries. However, these findings offer some move forward impression that can make a strong PPP outcome for a developing country like Bangladesh.

3.6 References:

1. The Daily Star (2016) "Govt. creating 'land bank' of 100,000 acres",
2. Procuring Infrastructure PPPs (2018) "Assessing government capability to prepare, procure and manage PPPs", PIP3, Page 26-30,
3. PPP Law (2015); Bangladesh Gazette; Board of Governor; Page 7667,
4. Myanmar Public-Private Partnership, Policy Document (including a Legal Review of PPP-related issues) (2016)
5. Statistics measured (since August 1st, 2016), The World Bank,
6. Annual Report (2016-17); PPP Authority, Bangladesh, Page 2-16, 24-30, 35-36, 48-55,
7. Benchmarking Public-Private Partnership Procurement (2017), World Bank Group, Enabling Infrastructure Investment (PPIAF)
8. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS Training Modules - Myanmar Edition