Record Nr. UNINA9910462885103321 Autore Vagliasindi Maria Titolo Revisiting public-private partnerships in the power sector [[electronic resource] /] / Maria Vagliasindi Washington,: World Bank Publications, c2013 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-8213-9765-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (200 p.) Collana World Bank study Disciplina 361.2/5 Soggetti Public-private sector cooperation Business networks Strategic alliances (Business) Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di contenuto Front Cover: Title Page: Copyright: Contents: Tables: Figures: Boxes: Acknowledgments: Overview Chapter: How the Recent Financial Crisis Compares to Past Ones; How Does the Financial Crisis Affect the Financing Gaps?; How Do Climate Change Considerations Affect Investment Needs?: Sources of Financing of Investment for Conventional Power: Sources of Financing of Investment for Climate Change: References: Chapter 1 Investment Needs and Financing Challenges; A Profile of PPP Power Activities; The Role of Sectoral Governance: How the Econometric Study Was Done: Econometric Results: Notes ReferencesChapter 2 How PPPs Are Faring Globally: The Case of China: The Case of Brazil: The Case of Peru: The Case of Mexico: Conclusions: Notes; References; Chapter 3 Renewable Energy Case Studies; Appendix A How the Financial Crisis Affected Various Developing Countries; Appendix B Climate Change Projections for Investments Needs Vary Greatly; Appendix C Methodology; Back Cover Sommario/riassunto Given the chronic power shortages faced by numerous developing countries, and the need everywhere to keep pace with demand,

understanding the drivers of public private partnerships (PPPs) in energy is critical. While many private electricity projects have been

delayed and financing costs have increased, the impact of the global financial crisis was less severe than that of previous crises that originated in developing countries. This resilience stems from developing countries' need to expand generation capacity, electricity sector reforms and better regulatory frameworks, and short-term soluti