



PPPs in Public Buildings: the case study of the Palais des Nations

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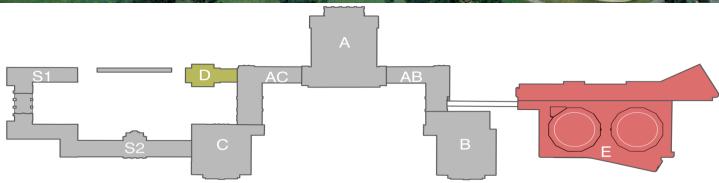












Original Buildings: 1929-1936

Secretariat - Council - Assembly - Library

E conference building: 1968-1973























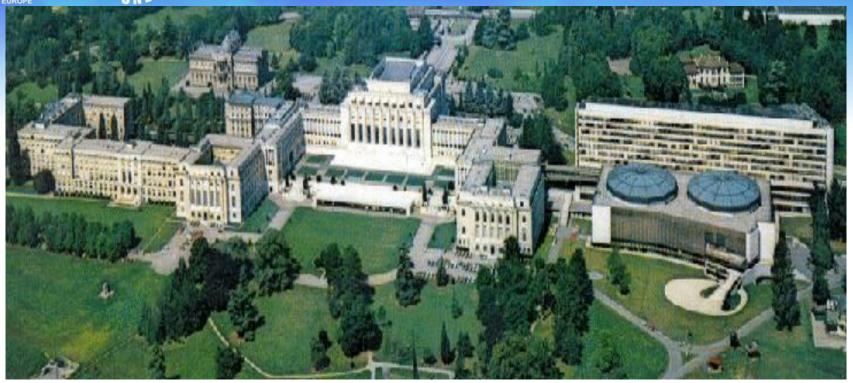












- 111 acres (floor area: 37 acres)
- Conference rooms: 34
- Number of existing workplaces: 2,800

Annual flux of persons

• Delegates: 28,000

• Visitors: 100,000



























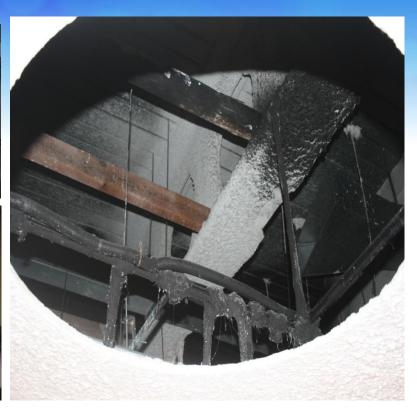












Asbestos presence throughout the buildings, most prevalent in the E building

- High risk of defragmentation and consequent contamination health hazard;
- Inability to undertake necessary upgrades to comply with fire regulations;
- •Risk of unplanned closure of the conference areas in case of asbestos defragmentation



- Water penetration resulting in structural damage;
- Heat Losses uneconomical building operations;

High risk of falling material – safety hazard.









Deteriorating water pipes and obsolete electrical systems

- Risk of flooding and damages to the structure and content;
- Risk of power supply interruptions and fire business continuity risk.















Non compliance with building regulations for persons with disabilities

- Limited accessibility and insufficient facilities;
- Inadequate technological support installations;
- •Limited emergency exits routes safety hazard.









PPP option for the renovation of the Palais des Nations

- General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to explore the PPP option for the renovation of the Palais des Nations;
- Estimated cost of the renovation: \$891 million
- UNECE was asked to provide its PPP expertise to assist UNOG;
- UNECE study in May 2013 with key recommendations: initial appraisal positive, but there is the need for a feasibility study



UK Treasury (Ministry of Finance)

- The Treasury Building is a heritage building in Central London that was refurbished under two separate PPP agreements between 2000 and 2004;
- Services contract until July 2037, including life cycle responsibility.





UK Treasury (Ministry of Finance)

- Built around 1900;
- By 1990's physical condition deteriorated;
- Infrastructure not capable of supporting changing business needs;
- Large spaces exposed to the elements and unused.























UK Treasury (Ministry of

Finance)

- offers flexibility to meet the present needs, and those in the foreseeable future;
- enables the UK Treasury to work collaboratively, openly and innovatively;
- fosters good internal and external communications;
- projects a modern,
 professional and welcoming
 image.









UK Treasury (Ministry of

Finance)

- Cost of renovation: £254
 million (approximately \$436
 million);
- Facilities (HFM and SFM)
 management costs over the
 project life cycle (35 years):
 £63 million per year
 (approximately \$108 million
 per year)







Generating revenue for the renovation Palais des Nations

- Under the auspices of UNECE, Toyo University in Japan prepared a preliminary study on using UN real estate in Geneva to generate revenue towards the renovation;
- Thinking outside the box: building on UN land a hotel and apartments for diplomats, delegates and UN staff;
- Potential to generate more than 50% of funding needed.





Case study: James Oyster School in Washington D.C.

- School was over 75 years old and needed to be rebuilt and expanded;
- Local Government didn't afford the cost;
- School had unused property...
- ...used to finance and maintain the new school





Case study: Toshima City

Hall, Japan

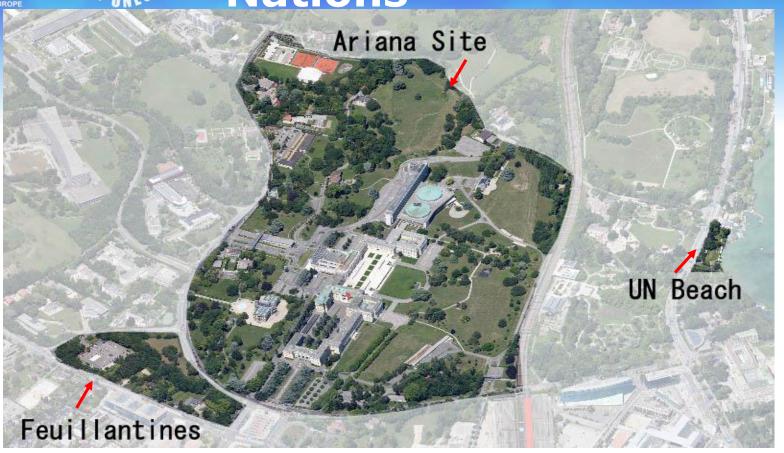
- City Hall in Toshima needed to be rebuilt and...;
- ...Local Government didn't afford the cost;
- Private developer built apartment units on top of the City Hall...
- ...which it sold to finance and maintain the new City Hall.







Generating revenue for the renovation Palais des Nations



Need for a separate feasibility study on revenue























Thank you for your attention!

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