**PPP Training – Module 3 Review Quiz**

**PPP Feasibility Study Management Techniques**

1. The analysis and preparation of PPP projects requires less time, money, and resources compared to analyzing and preparing traditional publicly-financed & operated projects.
	1. True
	2. False
2. PPPs are output-based. An example of an output standard is how much money the private partner spends on maintenance
	* True
	* False
3. The more that a PPP feasibility study surveys, measures, and confirms the level of demand for a proposed project, the more likely that a private partner would be willing to share or accept the project’s demand-related risks.
	* True
	* False
4. One of the first analyses to conduct as part of a PPP Feasibility Study is the Demand Analysis. An example of a demand risk is the number of buses that will use a new urban bus terminal PPP on a daily basis.
	* True
	* False
5. Adding plans to mitigate a proposed PPP project’s environmental and social impacts raises the costs of the project, requiring that the PPP’s financial model be updated to include these new costs.
	1. True
	2. False
6. The primary focus of a PPP Feasibility Study is determining if there is a viable technical solution for the project:
	* True
	* False
7. An effective way to save time during PPP feasibility studies to rely on standard international risk-identification and risk-allocation matrices, which have already included all risks for PPP projects in the same sector.
	* True
	* False
8. PPP risk allocation should follow the principle that all political risks should be allocated to governments and all commercial risks should be allocated to private partners.
	* True
	* False
9. The two main conflicting cost & financing-related requirements that PPP feasibility must address are affordability and bankability
	* True
	* False
10. The output performance standards that a PPP project should meet should be negotiated between the public contracting authority and the private partner after the PPP contract has been signed.
	* True
	* False