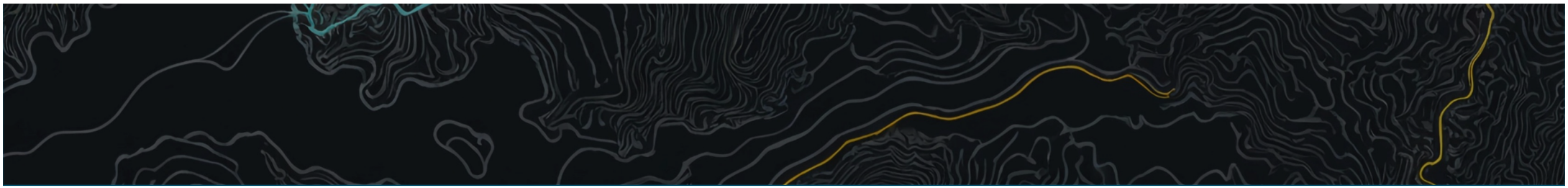
Defining Scope and Business Models of Public Private Partnership [PPP] across Space and Geospatial Industry



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Scope, Guidelines, Business Models, and Benefits of Public Private Partnerships

Scope and Guiding Principles of PPP

- The purpose of PPP shall be to deliver public services.
- There shall be equity and stakes of both public and private entities.
- There shall be a revenue model to deliver public services.

Business Models

Government Contribution

- Authorization, technical competence, quality control, equity (cash, kind, or both)

Private Sector Contribution

- Technology, financial capital, manpower, project management, market outreach

Revenue Model (Greater Good and Commercial Good)

- Delivery of services for social good sectors (health, education, disaster management, etc.) to be quantified and adjusted partially or fully towards the contribution of government equity and stakes.
- Private sector to recover its costs and earn profits from delivering services on a paid basis in commercial sectors like telecommunications, energy, infrastructure, transportation, mining, tourism, etc.

Direct Benefits

- **Boosts national development** through the adoption of space and geospatial technology.
- **Enhances productivity, efficiency, and resiliency across sectors.**
- Promotes **rapid and sustainable economic growth.**

Indirect Benefits

- Socio-economic benefits estimated to be **15 times the industry's size**.
- Builds national capacity for advancing towards a **technology-driven economy**.

Evolving Factors for Public Private Partnership Success

Policy and Regulation

Policies balancing private sector innovation with public accountability.
Establishing regulatory “sandboxes” for testing innovative geospatial technologies.

Financial Models

Equitable revenue- sharing mechanisms ensuring fair returns for private partners.
Outcome- based incentives to drive mission- oriented collaboration.

Governance Frameworks

Transparent agreements detailing risk- sharing, data ownership, and licensing.

PPPs of today, in space and geospatial infrastructure must be structured with clear roles and responsibilities, a well-defined scope, and robust governance to ensure they meet these national objectives with the precision and speed required.

Scope of PPP in Space Infrastructure and Geospatial Knowledge Platforms

01

National Geospatial Platforms

National geospatial platforms provide critical insights that drive decision-making across disaster management, health services, urban planning, and climate resilience, among other sectors.

02

Positioning Systems

Positioning systems, such as CORS, eLORAN or terrestrial positioning systems, low-earth observation satellites (LEO), are vital for maintaining accurate positioning services, supporting everything from autonomous transportation to precision agriculture.

03

Earth Observation Constellations

Earth observation constellations offer invaluable data for real-time monitoring of environmental changes and resource management, allowing governments and industries to respond proactively to natural and human-induced events.

Maximizing Socio-Economic Impact

01

Job Creation

Building talent pipelines for geospatial engineering, data science, and AI.

02

Economic Multipliers

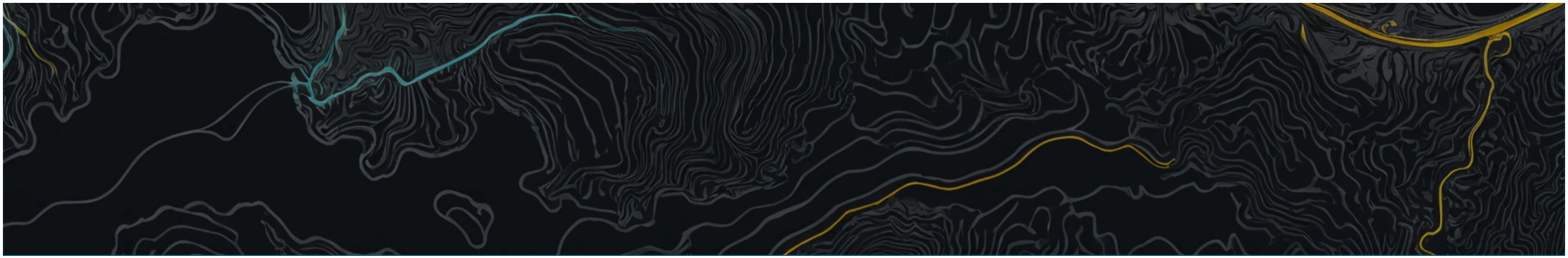
PPPs indirectly stimulate sectors like logistics, agriculture, and urban planning.

03

Inclusive Growth

Developing geospatial infrastructure ensures equitable resource distribution and national development.

THANK YOU!



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