Reference # 1:

"There is a major disconnect between institutional investors (such as insurers, pension funds, and sovereign wealth funds) seeking opportunities and the projects that need their capital. Given the right setup and structures, the case for attracting private capital to infrastructure projects is compelling.

Governments want to circumvent tight budgets and benefit from private-sector efficiency. Institutional investors are desperately seeking stable, long-term, inflation-protected returns to match their obligations.

But the flow of funds is not what it could be. The issue is not about finding more money; it is about getting current pools of capital to flow more freely into infrastructure projects globally".

"Bridging Global Infrastructure Gaps", McKinsey Global Institute (2016) **–** **Link to source >>**

Reference # 2:

"We see an important contradiction in infrastructure investing and development today: long-term investors are trying to find ways to access infrastructure and other large, long-dated assets due to match their long-dated liabilities, while governments who sponsor these same projects are trying to find ways to tap long-term capital to finance them.

However, despite the clear mutual affinity, neither side has been successful at bridging the gaps between them in a meaningful way.

We believe that a 'structural gap' exists in the capital marketplace today between the governments that need to attract long-term, large scale investments in sectors of strategic importance and the asset owners that need investment opportunities that allow them to profitably deploy large pools of capital over a very long-term horizon".

"Bridging long-term investors (global asset owners) with governments seeking to attract long-term, large-scale investments in sectors of strategic importance to their national economy", Dr. Ashby Monk, Executive and Research Director of the Stanford Global Projects Center, Opinion letter, July 26, 2018 – **Link to source >>**