

Abstracts

Article

**Nemoto, Yuji “Preferable Countermeasures for the Problem of Aging Infrastructures”
pp.5-20**

In this article, the author interprets the “Draft of Guideline for the Comprehensive Public Facility Management Plan,” published on January 24, 2014. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) will mandate the development of a comprehensive public facility management plan to all local governments from FY2014. The author highlights five unprecedented points, exhaustivity, objectivity of analysis, longevity of planning, totality of methods, and reverifying purpose of public infrastructures and services.

**Mihara, Toru & Fujiki, Hideaki “Overview of PPP in Asia: Challenges and Possibilities”
pp.21-40**

PPP is recognized to be an effective approach for realizing barely needed infrastructure in many of Asian economies. Efforts in the past decades identify a trend in seeking the best optimum sharing of risks and returns between public/private entities. Best practices are being duplicated. Many tools to enhance credit worthiness of the project are trying to be implemented. While, at the same time, the issues are equally being identified which are a perception gap between public and private entities, weak capacity for project deliverability by public sector, fragility of credit worthiness of the project and obstacles against unification of the best rules and practices. Financial/non-financial measures are required to cope with these issues. The former includes gradual changes in infrastructure tariff policy allowing reasonable capital cost recovery as well as introduction of VGF support to secure project viability. The latter includes motivation mechanism like revolving PDF, simplification of permitting process and creation of a streamlined State PPP promotion mechanism. Such combined and integral efforts could only make possible to enhance deliverability of PPP in Asia.

Contribution

Fujiki, Hideaki “Consideration about the possibility of "Private-Sector Asset Utilization Type PPP" ” pp.41-61

In this paper, I showed conceptual arrangement of "Private-Sector Asset Utilization Type PPP" which is the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the form where "Private Property" is utilized with three government relocation case studies, Ishinomaki City in Miyagi, Meguro Ward in Tokyo, and Ota Ward in Tokyo. All three examples created high VFM exceeding 60%, and also bring benefits to government, private enterprises, and citizens.

Research Notes

Nihei, Toru “Consideration on Utilization of Public-Real Estate through PPP Methods based on the analysis of Public Facility Management Whitepaper” pp.62-77

The author points out the lack of totality and cost consciousness are challenges in a public facility management. To ripe a totality in planning, each municipality needs to develop a Public Facility Management Whitepaper. The author argues utilization of idle properties, especially real-estates, should be combined with such managements. From a private sector's perspective, the author analyzes development patterns, feasibilities, and functions of building and land utilization through ordinary public development and PPP options.

Tsuruzono, Takuya “Consideration on Management of Public Sports Facilities in Yokohama City” pp.78-98

By analyzing the status of public sports facilities in Yokohama City, the author investigated the ideas for management. The author categorized the City's facilities into three by their sizes. Small sports facilities could be sold to private sectors, while public provides "sports vouchers" to residents who wish to use them. Medium size facilities could apply several measures; consolidation, merger with larger facilities and outsourcing operation and utilization of the designated manager system. Larger facilities could be operated with designated managers and opened their use to residents of nearby cities.

Namba, Yu “Charging for Streets—practices and implications to Japan” pp.99-112

This article showcases different methods of collecting fees for driving on streets. Ordinary roads, in principle, are provided free of charge, though meanwhile some cities/regions started to charge fees for various reasons. The author analyzes four cases in England, New Zealand and the United States and categorizes them into three major reasons—congestion charges/environmental charges, distance-based charges, and utility fees. It examines pros and cons of each system. The author argues that Japan will need to consider a similar policy to finance maintenance and renewal of its deteriorating infrastructures. However there are many political, social and technical challenges that should be tackled.

Case Reports**Kurata, Kozo, “A Study of the Promoting Policies for Energy in the Local Cities by Public Private Partnership—With Special Attention to the Basic Ordinance for Renewable Energy of Konan City in Japan” pp.113-130**

The aim of this survey is to describe specifically the structure of the policy system for the renewable energy in the local government and the promoting methods to make the citizen’s activities for the renewable energy sustainable in Konan city. The case study of the basic ordinance for the renewable energy in Konan city suggests that the local ordinance give the power for fostering the PPP scheme and project to both the local government and the local citizen’s organization.

Nishimura, Takashi “Establishment of effectiveness for prevention and initial treatment measures in Regional Disaster Plan—Case study in situation of Izu-Oshima typhoon No. 26 damage” pp.131-148

16th Oct. 2013, Izu-Oshima was suffered severe Landslides damage by typhoon no. 26. In the period of preventing phase and initial treatment phase, conducted survey to situation of Izu-Oshima’s local government activity.

We funded some lesson and learned that was similar of Great East Japan Earthquake. In all japan, every official were serving polish-up of Regional Disaster Plan, but not completed.

In severe budget condition, population decline condition, all local government’s capability was toughly limited. So local government should utilize private abilities

through PPP method i.e. comprehensive consignment, private commission, commissioned research by University.