

## Abstracts

### **Ohyama, Michihiro “Public/Private Partnership in Economic Theory” pp.3-18**

This essay explains the nature of Public/Private Partnership—PPP, as a solution for the market and the government failures. In the first half, it describes how the market and the government fail. Since neither the market mechanism nor the government by itself can achieve the efficient allocation of resources or desirable social value, partnerships between private and public sectors are essential to the attainment of the Pareto optimality. In the second half, this essay attempts to examine the significance of PPP using a coalition form game, in which three players—the government, and two non-profit organizations (NPO’s)—are taking parts. In this model, if both the NPO’s and the government play in coalition, the Pareto optimality would be achieved. At this Pareto optimum, both supply of merit goods and public information would be larger than Nash implementation without coalition, and would be kept from the market and the government failures. (Professor emeritus, Keio University)

### **Nemoto, Yuji “Consideration of Frame of PPP Studies” pp.19-28**

This report analyzes Public/Private Partnership in logical and systematic manner. Through comparison of some institutions’ definition of PPP, it tries to find significant characteristics of PPP. Then it introduces many types of PPP and provides classifications for better understanding of purposes and functions of each type of PPP. Following the classification, it describes simplified structures of PPP, in order to explain each player’s role. (Professor, Toyo University; Director, Research Center for PPP)

### **Rimbara, Yukio “An Essay on the Selection of Optimal Operating Governance Structures for the PPP Business” pp.29-42**

The selection of the operating governance structure is fundamentally important for succeeding in the PPP (Public/Private Partnership) business, and it is essential that all stakeholders who participate in the PPP business adequately understand the characteristics of the selected operating governance structure to succeed in the PPP business. This paper presents a classification of operating governance structures of the PPP business into three categories, i.e. private profit corporation, private non-profit corporation, and public corporation, and identifies the legal and economical features for each category. Next the criteria for selection of the optimal operating governance structure for a PPP business are considered from the perspective of fiscal resources, i.e. financing to achieve the goals of the PPP business. (Visiting Professor, Toyo University)

### **Tabuchi, Sam “Current Global PPP – Public Private Partnership Updates and the Global PPP Organizations” pp.43-51**

This report overviews recent trends in Public/Private Partnership in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Japan. It also explains the efforts by United Nations Economic Council for Europe, to form an international PPP organization for capacity building and knowledge sharing. This article displays a brief history and current activities of Toyo University’s PPP Graduate School and Research Center for PPP, which plans to establish a research and training institution for Asia. (Professor, PPP Graduate School, Toyo University)

### **Kurata, Kozo “Case Studies of Propositional PPP programs in Japanese Municipalities” pp.52-74**

Private proposition programs are considered to be effective means to reform public services, utilizing private sectors’ resources and skills. This paper analyzes programs in five municipalities, Takahama, Abiko, Munakata, Suginami, and Fujisawa, and their achievements and issues. (Research partner, Research Center for PPP)

**Fujiki, Hideaki “Required Information and Usage of ‘Public Facilities Management Analysis Report’ –Based on the cases of Fujisawa, Hadano, and Narashino –” pp.75-97**

Japanese local governments have a risk of replacement of public facilities. Fujisawa city, Hadano City, and Narashino City have produced “Public Facilities Management Analysis Report,” in order to cope with the risk. This report analyzes these cases, and tries to show the information required in a Public Facilities Management Analysis Report, and the effective uses of the information. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP; Researcher, Hamagin Research Institute, Ltd.)

**Nakamura, Kenichi “Comprehensive Outsourcing of Municipal Services: A case study of Kasai City” pp.98-108**

Comprehensive outsourcing is expected to enhance good value for money of public services; reducing labor cost of public servants and optimizing private entity’s resources. However, the treatment of existing city officers poses a headache. This report tries to define the scope of services for outsourcing and its legal issues. It speculates a way to reduce current employees while providing better worker compensations. (Vice Director, City Management and Strategy Division, Kasai City)

**Matsumoto, Shoko “PPP for the Reduction of Future Medical Expenses—A Proposal of Health Promotion Program for Employees of Small Enterprises in Arakawa Ward” pp.109-122**

This thesis proposes a new health promotion program, which consists of an easy health check and an exercise-at-work program. This program aims at 60,000 employees of small and medium enterprises, since their managements often lack health concerns and good labor welfare. If achieved 100% enforcement, it expects to save six billion yen of the Ward’s annual medical spending. (Public health nurse, Arakawa Ward)

**Fujii, Kazuo “Local Referendum in the City of Saku” pp.123-144**

This report follows particulars of a referendum in 2010, which was held on whether to construct a city lyceum. It details political debates, actions by the city administration and city assembly, citizen participation, and media coverage. This process of referendum satisfied transparency, accountability, participation, and equity; and could be considered as a good example of Public/Private Partnership in a civil society. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP; Master Management Consultant)

**Saito, Kaori “System Reforms and Results of the Propositional Public Services Privatization Program in Abiko City” pp.145-156**

Abiko City’s Propositional Public Service Privatization Program started in March, 2006. All operations and expenditures including payroll are published and the private sector invited to review government operations and propose outsourcing and privatization. The Program was reviewed and the third call for propositions began in June, 2010. This paper reports System reforms before the third call, results of the call and their analysis, and results of the author’s questionnaire survey about the Program of proposers in the second call, and discusses the Program’s results.

Four advantages of the Program were identified:

- 1 Different types of screening such as open tender, publicly invited propositions and commercialization testing can be used depending on the proposition.
- 2 The possibility to implement administrative reform by coordinating with national program reviews.
- 3 The possibility of organizational reform such as discontinuation of sections by outsourcing.
- 4 Reduction of government cost.

Propositions under the Program have reduced administrative costs of government by four broadly classified means:

- 1 Outsourcing of operations already outsourced by other local governments;
  - 2 Integration of divided outsourcing;
  - 3 Review of outsourced matters;
  - 4 Improvement of the efficiency of operations.
- Furthermore, the Program has entered a new phase with revisions evaluated highly in the questionnaire and further developments are expected. (Docent, Toyo University, Chuo Gakuin University)