

## Abstracts

### **Nemoto, Yuji “Consideration of frame of PPP studies 2” pp.4-20**

This report analyzes PPP in a logical and systematic manner following the previous number. The analysis starts from the argument on the problem PPP often contains; the decision by the government. Because the decision making structures remain within the government, good proposals are often overlooked. The author describes private sector proposal system and citizen participation, as well as incentives system to overcome the problem. Then it describes “PPP Triangle” a unique analytical tool which portrays the roles and characteristics of public service providers in PPP. Then it analyzes PPP in economic context, especially of the “failure of PPP” in contrast with the “market failure” and “government failure,” and roles of PPP. (Professor, Toyo University; Director, Research Center for PPP)

### **Fujiki, Hideaki “Consideration on How A Financial Institution Deals with an ‘Area’– Support for the existence of a region responsible for crisis management” pp.21-40**

This paper considered how for a financial institution and the "area" to be concerned from a viewpoint of local finance. In Japan, the bank loan-deposit ratio according to area was falling in the long run, and it was shown clearly that the loan to a country or a municipal corporation has been lengthened in the form where the weakness of the demand for fund of a company is compensated. When taking into consideration the circumstances etc. of the Europe sovereign crisis which occurred in 2011, it clarified that an actual condition side needs not only evaluation of system sides, such as the BIS Rule, but to be evaluated. The necessity for the measure which the financial institution also shared the way of thinking of PPP, and turned to the business solution of the area with the government as solution was proposed. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP)

### **Hirai, Mitsuo “Study on Earthquake Measures through PPP in Central Commercial /Business District” pp.41-61**

The author gave an economic analysis on disaster risk managements in central commercial and business district. The author argues that individual company’s Business Continuity Plan (BCP) can lead to the tragedy of the Commons, because each company tries to optimize its benefits. In addition to the BCPs, District Continuity Plan (DCP) should be developed in order to avoid the competition for resources in the central business district. The author concludes that an area management mechanism using Public Private Partnerships is necessary to make this plan effective. A local government can promote the efforts of private sectors by giving incentives, subsidies or other supports, and training and empowering the stakeholders and the community. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP; Manager, Crisis Management Division, Shinjuku, Tokyo)

**Kato, Satoshi “Proposal System by Private Sector’ in the amended PFI Act—A case study of ‘Unsolicited Proposal’ of overseas projects, especially in Philippines” pp.62-81**

The PFI Act in Japan, originally enacted in 1999, was largely amended in July 2011 to be known as the "amended PFI Act" with five major amendments. Out of these five, the "Concession Arrangement" has gathered a lot of concerns and thus been discussed so far. However the "Proposal System by Private Sector" and the others should also be important so that PPP would be more widely utilized, given the PFI is obviously the leading means of PPP in Japan. This paper therefore focuses on how details of such "Proposal System by Private Sector", which plan to be designed from now on, should be arranged. For this purpose, this paper firstly reviews the PFI Act before the amendment in order to seek why the system had not been utilized contrary to the original intent and then looks into the systems widely seen overseas which are called "Unsolicited Proposal" mainly in Philippines since a lot of lessons there could be learned applicable to Japan. (Student, PPP Graduate School, Department of Economics, Toyo University; Risk Management Division, Business Promotion Group, Chodai Co., Ltd)

**Okada, Naoteru “Sharing and Allocation of Risks and Returns in a community—A Case study of Takahama City’s ‘Citizens’ Budgeting Program” pp.82-96**

This study analyzes the “Citizens’ Budgeting Program” in Takahama, Aichi as a good practice of “sharing of risks and returns” in a community or area management. Takahama City’s Citizen’s Budget Program has three parts; Citizen’s autonomy program, Partnership promotion program, and Citizens’ proposal program. The author defines the difficulty of concensus building in the community as a “risk,” and given authority (autonomy) and budget as “return.” These three programs are designed to have different degrees of sharing of risks and returns so that general public can participate in many ways depending on their degree of participation or public nature. The author points out however, the Citizens’ Budgeting Program lacks another important aspect of PPP; “governance by a contract.” (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP; Researcher, FAINE Consultants Institute in Collaboration)

**Kanno, Motoe “Study on Promoting Development of Municipal Administration Buildings which Avoid malfunctions in a disaster” pp.97-106**

This article is a cost and benefit analysis on mixed-use of municipal public administration buildings. The author discusses the advantages of mixed-use of administrative buildings; possibilities of conversions of bankrupted or abandoned commercial/business buildings or warehouses into city halls; and then points out the need of PPP to optimize the benefit of citizens and reduce the cost and unnecessary spaces. A model case simulation concludes PPP development has 17.2% VFM to traditional development. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP)

**Fujiki, Hideaki “Agricultural Cooperatives as PPP Organization—Based on the research project on Butuan City, Republic of the Philippines” pp.107-117**

According to the study by Toyo University on Butuan City, improvement of

agricultural profitability by training and microfinance are keys to reduce poverty. They already had PhilRice (National Research Institute), Universities, Rural Bankers, but not connected to achieve poverty reduction. We proposed a concept of "Agricultural Cooperatives" as PPP organization, this is a one-stop aid agent or farmers. It may difficult to achieve productivity development by one, but if the partnerships are properly made, connected regional resource will help to productivity development. (Research Partner, Research Center for PPP)

**Namba, Yu "Supports for Municipalities in Enormous Disasters—for Prompt and Effective Logistic and Administrative Supports to the Devastated Municipalities" pp.118-132**

This study discusses the needs of logistic and administrative supports to the municipal governments in enormous disasters. Lack of systematic supports delays the workforce and goods to be delivered to the affected areas, and often officials in the devastated areas are worn out and paralyzed. The author also tries to develop some tools for effective supports and resources' allocation, such as an emergency triage of damaged municipality, a self-assessment tool for supporting organizations, a map of rescue goods and a system for private participation in disaster relief and response. (Senior Staff, Research Center for PPP)

**Nemoto, Yuji "Data Analysis on Gross Floor Area of Municipal Public Facilities in Japan" pp.133-140**

Toyo University released the gross floor space data of the public facilities of 981 local governments (prefecture and city/town/village level). It became clear that it is considered that 2.0 square meter of the per head data is considered as a "national minimum" level, and the part that exceeds 2.0 is considered as a "civil minimum" level. The latter part should be replaced by self-responsibility. In the decrease-in-population age, it is impossible for every local government to update its public facilities on the same scale of the present condition. (Professor, Toyo University; Director, Research Center for PPP)

**Namba, Yu "A Report on the PPP Days 2012" pp.141-152**

This is a report on the PPP Days 2012, which was held from 21 to 24 February, 2012, in Geneva, Switzerland. The report highlights some major emerging issues and challenges in PPPs; VfM testing, discipline in public finance, capacity building, promotions of PPPs in sub-national governments and transparent and optimized procurement. It also introduces current efforts of UNECE to enhance knowledge sharing across the world. It reports on a special session on Japan's Reconstruction and PPPs in disaster risk reduction (DRR). The author summarizes the discussion and issues in private participation in DRR. At the end, the report discusses the need for common approach to assess and evaluate the disaster risk management and preparedness in central/regional governments should be developed by international organizations and multilateral development bank for infrastructure investment. (Senior Staff, Research Center for PPP)