Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships)
Course No. 5140488/5179002†
S Semester 2016

COURSE SYLLABUS

Time: Period 6 (18:45-20:30), Mondays
Location: Seminar Room No. 3 (Room 710), 7th floor, Administration Bureau Building 2
Instructor: Toshiro NISHIZAWA, Project Professor (practitioner faculty member)
http://gsdm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/curriculum_coach_Toshiro_Nishizawa.html
TA: Mr. Iskender Shatmanov (ishatmanov@gmail.com)
Adjunct TA: Mr. Ilhom Umrzakov (ilhom1986@yahoo.com)
Credits: 2 credits
Language: English
Office: Room 624, 6th floor, Administration Bureau Building 2
Office hours: By appointment
Contact info: tnishizawa@pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp; 03-5841-1343

*Please feel free to send me e-mails with any question about the course or if you want to make an appointment. To help me not to miss your incoming e-mails, please start the subject line with "5140488" (Course No.) when you send e-mails.

1. Objectives

This course will provide students with an overview of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a framework for infrastructure development and public services provision. Thus, the course aims to prepare students for future positions engaged in infrastructure development and public services provision in both the public and private sectors, where financial perspectives are also required. As a practical training course, students will have the opportunity to debate, work in a team, make oral presentation and produce memos and reports.

We have seen a renewed wave of infrastructure finance called PPPs over the past decades. The key motivation for PPPs is to seek efficiency gains as well as to fill public sector funding gaps through private sector participation.

The core task of structuring a PPP project is to reconcile the interests of various parties from the private and public sectors. These parties include investors, lenders, and contractors on the private sector side and the government and other related entities on the public sector side. PPPs, while sounding promising, are in reality very complex and most likely costly. Risk allocations are challenging because of the public nature of infrastructure services provision and inherent uncertainties over the long term. Difficulties also arise from the different attitudes of investors, lenders, government entities, and the general public. PPPs are equipped with a very

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commercial contractual structure and operational modalities, but at the same time are extremely political.

2. **Schedule**

A tentative course schedule is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>April 11</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 2</td>
<td>April 16</td>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(period 4, Sat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 3</td>
<td>April 16</td>
<td>Public-sector investment decision vs. the private sector's perspectives</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(period 5, Sat)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 4</td>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>Risk allocation and management</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>Public sector support and fiscal risks</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Pros and cons of PPPs</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>Mid-term presentation</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>Study tour to The Tokyo Waterworks Historical Museum</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 8</td>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Mid-term review and consultation on group work</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 9</td>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Discussion on selected issues (with a guest speaker from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 10</td>
<td>June 6</td>
<td>Discussion on selected issues (with a guest speaker from the financial sector)</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 11</td>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>Discussion on selected issues (with guest speakers from the private sector)</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 12</td>
<td>June 20</td>
<td>Discussion on selected issues and cases</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 13</td>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>Final presentation</td>
<td>Nishizawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>July 4</td>
<td>Reserved for an unanticipated class cancelation</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>July 19</td>
<td>Final report submission deadline</td>
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3. **Teaching methods**

This course will be conducted as a seminar with introductory lecture followed by class discussion. Students are required to choose a case or a topic of his/her interest in the early stages of the course. *Active participation in discussion* is expected based on student different backgrounds, life-experiences, knowledge, skills, and reading of assigned materials.

Guest speakers will be invited to discuss specific issues from various perspectives and/or based...
on different fields of professional expertise.

4. Course requirements and grading

Students are required to give presentations in the middle and at the end of the course either (a) on a topic of his/her interest in line with the course objectives as described above or (b) on one of her/his choice from the topics given by the instructor, in a team of about three to five members to be formed by Day 6 (May 2).

Each team is also required to submit reports based on the presentations in the middle and at the end of the course. While the final report should be written as a single product prepared in a well-coordinated fashion by the team, each of the team members should be responsible for at least one of the chapters or sections as the primary author.

Furthermore, students are required from time to time to write a short note (up to 200 or 400 words) about one of the readings assigned for a particular class session and to submit the note by e-mail in principle at least twenty four (24) hours before the beginning of the class. Unless otherwise instructed, the note should cover: (a) your understanding of key ideas and questions raised by the author, (b) terms and concepts that you need clarification, and (c) issues identified for further discussion.

The course grade will be based on:
Presentations 35% (10% for mid-term and 25% for final)
Individual reports 35% (10% for mid-term and 25% for final)
Class attendance 10% and participation 20%

5. Course materials

Required readings—mainly excerpts taken from the following materials—will be either made available electronically or handed out in class.


Course Syllabus

I would like to suggest that you read chapters (particularly, Chapters 1, 2, 5, and 6) of the following reference book. This is one of the widely-known classic reference books to help students or professionals to do research and to write a good research paper. You can easily purchase one from amazon.com (¥2,087) or borrow one from Nishizawa.


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Graduate School of Public Policy
The University of Tokyo

Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships)
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**Detailed Course Schedule**

To be provided in class

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**Titles of Student Final Reports Submitted in AY2010-AY2015**

**Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships) in 2015S**
- Expressway construction with the BOT model: lessons for ASEAN governments
- Enhancing early childhood education and development through social impact bond: a case study of Indonesia
- Solid waste management in Dhaka city challenges, opportunities, and future recommendations for PPP framework
- Assessing factors for success for solar power Public-Private Partnerships
- Applicability of PPP railway projects in Japan
- Probity advising: strengthening the PPP project

**Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships) in 2014S**
- Public Private Partnership on subway: the case of Brazil, Thailand, China and England
- Analysis of unsolicited PPP projects in the Philippines with policy recommendations on how to improve rules and incentives
- Railway PPP projects in East Asia: some lessons for the future
- Public Private Partnerships in Beijing subway: will they continue to succeed?
- Case study: Public-Private Partnerships behind the success and failure, comparison and analysis
- An exploration of Public Private Partnerships in road sector: a case of India
- Legal framework for PPP in India: important factor for road sector projects

**Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships) in 2013S**
- A cross-sectional analysis of policy schemes in Japan, Germany, South Korea and the United Kingdom
- Space: the final frontier of Public Private Partnerships
- Financial and risk management aspect of power sector PPP in Southeast Asia
- Sustainable urban development and official development assistance: Public-Private Partnerships focused on land readjustment schemes
- The leading factors of success and failure in urban PPP water projects
- Japan's PPP in community development to enhance the quality of public service through "commercialization": the case study of Takeo City library in Saga Prefecture

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Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships: Theory, Practice, and Cases) in 2012W

- Public Private Partnerships: The findings of the airport group
- Comparative analysis of metro PPP projects in Asian countries: China/Malaysia/Thailand/Korea
- PPP case study: Recommendations to improve the PPP framework through a comparison of highway projects
- Public-Private Partnerships: offshore wind power projects

Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships: Theory, Practice, and Cases) in 2011W

- PPP in China’s water and wastewater treatment sector
- Managing fiscal risk: case study on transportation sector
- High speed rail: successes and failures as Public-Private Partnerships and lessons learned for the United States
- Mitigation of political risks in PPPs
- Comparative examination of fiscal risk allocation in transportation infrastructure projects
- PPP in Philippine MRT3/ MRT7
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: a PPP solution to provide health insurance to the informal sector of India

Case Study (Public-Private Partnerships: Theory, Practice, and Cases) in 2010W

- PPP in Japan—case studies on hospital PFI projects—
- Demand risk in the Singapore Sports Hub
- Channel tunnel rail link project in UK (1996-2007)
- Structuring a good Public-Private Partnership project: a Singapore Sport Hub study case
- To improve PFI in Japan—based on case studies about hospital PFI projects—
- Sports Infrastructure PPP: The Singapore Sports Hub
- Risks and risks management in Khimti Hydropower Project in Nepal
- Future of PPP in hydropower development in Nepal
- Summary of my learning from PPP course
- Risk management in PPP project: a case study of Khimti Hydropower Project in Nepal
- Development of PPP in China

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Attachment (2) to Course Syllabus