

Abstract for review

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Philanthropy and City

new forms of collaboration and culture

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Abstract:

Philanthropy is, currently, discussed as a new golden age (Havens and Schervish, 2014) Not only new players as philanthropists but also new forms of methods are created. The shared interests of philanthropy with government is considered bigger at all levels (Ferris 2016). For example, Michigan's non-partisan Governor's Office of Foundation Liaison (OFL) in the US was created in 2003 and the first cabinet-level office devoted to brokering partnerships between state government and the philanthropic community (Abramson, A., Soskis, B., & Toeopler, S. 2014) This paper takes a noticeable example partnership between Osaka Governments and Third Sector as policy paper. Osaka is the second largest district in Japan and has more historical background than Tokyo, but political and economic powers have been concentrated into Tokyo year by year. Osaka Prefecture Governor Ichiro Matsui and Osaka municipality Mayor Hirofumi Yoshimura collaborate closely with taking a curious policy named Vice-Capital City in consideration of Tokyo.

Although the contents of Vice-Capital City were unclear, the Governor and Mayor opened an unified office consisting of prefectural and municipal bureaucrats tasked with looking into how

Osaka play roles as vice-capital on December 2015 (Johnson 2015). Among these trends, the idea of Capital City of Third Sector or Capital City of Philanthropy as Vice-City concept is emerging, because an expert on third sector researcher involved.

Osaka has much history of third sector and philanthropy, while Tokyo is a far big city as government and economy. For example, The Osaka Community Foundation was established in 1992 and the first community foundation in Japan. Its assets are one hundred times of those of the Tokyo Community Foundation (Deguchi 2015 a).

In Japan, legal personalities of the Third Sector Organization are completely diversified and regulated respectively. School Corporation Act, Social Welfare Corporation Act, Medical Corporation Act, Specified Nonprofit Activity Promotion Act and Charity Act has stipulates different legal personality and regulation. Moreover, Accounting Standards are different each other. It is difficult to understand them as One Sector . (Deguchi 2015 b)

As the result, cross-legal- personalities collaborations are less found. Osaka will establish special administrative region free from these regulation and produce of paradise of the Third Sector.

Most important references:

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