The Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (hereinafter referred to as RIETI), an incorporated administrative agency, was founded in April 2001, at the time of the launch of the incorporated administrative agency system. RIETI was established upon the foundations laid by its forerunner, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry/Research Institute (MITI/RI, established in April 1987), an internal branch of what was then the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Under the aegis of the ministry, MITI/RI primarily conducted fundamental research on trade policy as well as on the overall economic situations in Japan and abroad from both theoretical and empirical viewpoints.

With the 21st century comes an era of change. In order to ensure its future as a mature and vibrant society in this rapidly changing international environment, Japan must proceed with bold reform of its economic structure as well as in its administrative and fiscal systems. Against this backdrop, there have been growing calls for strengthening the government’s ability to formulate vigorous and innovative policies in a variety of fields, going beyond the traditional confines of policy-making processes and leading Japan to proactively deploy policies that respond to increasingly global dynamics and influences.

In response to such calls, RIETI was established as a policy research institute with a certain degree of independence from the administrative authorities to carry out study, analysis and research on various policy issues at an internationally reputable level from a medium- to long-term perspective, thereby accumulating the necessary knowledge to formulate and recommend policy options. RIETI has set up an overall framework of research themes to respond to the policy-making needs. Within this overall framework, fellows undertake their own research in a free atmosphere, building organic linkages with other current research. Furthermore, RIETI incorporates the knowledge and insights of outside experts into its research, through symposiums and other forums. RIETI thus contributes to policy debates and formulation through the built-in synergy in its research and its proactive dissemination of its research, leading to policy recommendations. For the realization of a flexible and interdisciplinary research environment, a diverse group of fellows are engaged in research at RIETI. In addition to full-time fellows, RIETI also appoints part-time fellows consisting of Faculty Fellows who concurrently hold positions at universities, and Consulting Fellows who concurrently hold positions at METI, other ministries, government agencies and organizations.

RIETI’s current activities are guided by its second five-year medium-term plan. During fiscal 2007, which marked the second year of this five-year plan, RIETI took a number of steps to expand and to improve its research activities and to enhance its public relations programs for publicizing the results of its research. Special efforts were made during this period to strengthen RIETI’s international networks with overseas research institutions. On the domestic front, RIETI endeavored to augment its regional presence throughout Japan by holding symposiums in the Kansai, Shikoku and Kyushu areas. As a platform for formulating economic and industrial policies, RIETI seeks to provide an efficient and effective theoretical foundation and knowledge network to the policy-making authorities. To this end, RIETI strives to fulfill its mission of helping invigorate policy debate by strengthening its capacity to formulate policy and improve the quality of its policy recommendations.
In reviewing the activities of RIETI during fiscal 2007, I believe there are three accomplishments that stand out.

First of all, we exceeded all of our quantitative goals in terms of research and public relations. A total of 103 papers were posted on our website and 14 symposiums were held. And in addition, results of eight research projects were compiled and published.

Second, during fiscal 2007, we effectively expanded the scope of our activities by adopting a diverse range of research themes and extending the geographic range of our public relations activities. A total of 49 research projects were undertaken, covering research themes in the Major Policy Research Domains as identified in our medium-term objectives, as well as a broad range of other topics drawn from other fields. We also garnered many successes in the field of intellectual exchange, with Japanese and overseas institutions. For instance, two symposiums were organized with the Kyoto University Institute of Economic Research (KIER) based on the cooperative agreement between KIER and RIETI, and three seminars were held with the Centre for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR). Similarly, based on the memorandum of understanding for cooperation, we carried out mutual exchange of researchers with China’s Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC). In March 2008, I myself had an opportunity to participate in a forum hosted by DRC in Beijing. During fiscal 2007, we held a number of symposiums in Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu and Oita with an aim to augment our regional presence in Japan.

Our third accomplishment relates to the pursuit of greater financial and administrative efficiency undertaken in response to the critical comments received from the Evaluation Committee concerning our activities during fiscal 2006. Our initiatives in this area are beginning to show results, and have included such measures as a reduction in the number of negotiated contracts and the introduction of external funds, including competitive funds.

Fiscal 2008 marks the halfway point in our second five-year medium-term plan. I believe that RIETI at this point must capitalize on our past accomplishments, deepen our research on the subjects that have been presented to us, and endeavor to systematize the output of our research. As we strive to achieve these objectives, we eagerly look to the continued guidance and support of all those involved in our activities.

May 2008

OIKAWA Kozo
Chairman

With the progress of globalization, East Asia has been rapidly emerging as the workshop of the world. But for the region—including Japan—to sustain its growth in the 21st century, it must transform itself from a manufacturing powerhouse into a creativity powerhouse. This in turn requires comprehensive socioeconomic reforms that encourage diversity and mobility, promotion of innovation on a sustainable basis, and productivity improvement. We need to build a system that generates and shares knowledge across East Asia, not only in the spheres of research and education, but in other areas such as the economy, industry, business, and culture. Naturally, this system should be open to the world.

I believe that RIETI can play an important role in helping Japan achieve this transformation. Addressing a broad array of domestic and international issues as an institute where researchers can simultaneously pursue academic studies and policy research, RIETI is capitalizing on its strength of enabling studies based on valuable empirical data. During fiscal 2007, RIETI undertook a series of studies targeting the revitalization of the Japanese economy and contributing to the improvement of labor productivity. These include a survey of inventors in Japan, the U.S. and Europe, studies concerning outsourcing, and research on the productivity of the service sectors in Japan, the U.S. and Europe. Individual research projects have provided researchers with valuable opportunities to engage in intellectual exchange with overseas researchers and to gain new perspectives on the issues and challenges before us. These projects have also been instrumental in deepening the ties between Japanese and overseas research institutions. For instance, in Asia, we engaged in intellectual exchange with research institutions in China, South Korea and Taiwan, and in Europe, we promoted cooperation in research through three seminars that were jointly organized with CEPR.

As we enter the third year of our second five-year medium-term plan, I am committed to making my best efforts to develop RIETI as a platform for the creation and exchange of knowledge.

May 2008

FUJITA Masahisa
President & Chief Research Officer
Major Events of FY 2007

Promotion of Intellectual Exchange with Japanese and Overseas Institutions

July 2007
Conclusion of “Memorandum of Understanding for Research Cooperation between Kyoto University and RIETI”

September 2007
Launched Research Cooperation with CEPR

March 2008
Meeting with Mr. ZHANG Yutai, President of DRC, at China Development Forum 2008 in Beijing

Released 8 Publications

Organized 14 Policy Symposiums

Hosted 64 BBL Seminars

February 25, 2008
Speaker: KOISO Shuji (Director of the Research Center for Regional Economics and Professor, Kushiro Public Univ.)
Speech: “Industrial Development Policy for Local Independence: Toward the Creative Local Areas by Internal Circulation, Reliance and Cooperation”

February 12, 2008
Speaker: TSURUOKA Koji (Ambassador, Director-General for Global Issues, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Speech: “Global Environmental Issues & Hokkaido Toyako Summit”

August 28, 2007
‘Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality’ (→P34)

(→P31)
Major Policy Research Domains

I. Maintaining Economic Dynamism under the Adverse Demographic Conditions of Low Fertility and Aging Population

II. Promoting Innovation and Strengthening International Competitiveness

III. Formulating Japan’s Strategy in Response to Globalization and Deepening Economic Interdependence in Asia

IV. Compilation of the History of Japan’s Trade and Industry Policy

Adjacent Basic Research Areas

A. Institutions Related to Financial and Labor Markets as well as New Corporate Laws and Governance

B. Regulatory Reforms in such areas as Electric Power, Transportation, Health Care and Evaluation Frameworks for Deregulation

C. Compilation of Micro Panel Data of Firm Activities, Trade, Energy and the Elderly; and Model Building and Operation

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has identified Major Policy Research Domains for which RIETI should continually carry out research through the second mid-term period (FY2006-2010). Furthermore, RIETI is conducting its research in the Adjacent Basic Research Areas in which RIETI can choose newly emerging relevant policy issues from a medium- to long-term perspective in a more timely and flexible manner by responding to changes in socioeconomic conditions.

Notes: The following pages list main research projects. Fellow’s titles are applicable for FY2007. Most research results shown in the following pages are downloadable from RIETI’s website. Abbreviations are on the reverse of the front cover.
Japan is faced with a challenging task of achieving sustainable economic growth at a time of unparalleled declining fertility and aging population. In order to help policymakers meet this challenge, RIETI will undertake comprehensive and integrated research on means of promoting structural change in the economy; increasing labor force participation rates of women, the elderly and young people; increasing productivity of both labor and capital; identifying a social security system that can secure an optimal intergenerational and intra-generational balance of benefits and contributions under the public pension system; and designing effective fiscal policy and restoring the nation’s fiscal balance.

**Introduction of Research Projects**

### I-1) Economic Growth under Conditions of Low Fertility and Aging Population

**Project Leader/Sub-Leader:** YOSHIKAWA Hiroshi, FF / OKAZAKI Tetsuji, FF

**<Overview>**

To maintain Japan’s economic vitality in the face of declining fertility and aging population, it will be necessary to undertake comprehensive research on improving productivity and promoting technological innovation. Based on a keen awareness of such policy issues, this project is to analyze the mechanisms of economic growth from various angles. While existing studies of economic growth tend to be centered on total factor productivity (TFP), this project will take in a broader range of themes from both experimental and peripheral studies. The project will also research the role of product innovation, an area with few prior empirical studies.

**<Major Research Results>**

**Discussion Papers**

- Non-Self-Averaging in Macroeconomic Models: A Criticism of Modern Micro-Founded Macroeconomics (AOKI Masanao and YOSHIKAWA Hiroshi) (DP No.: 07-E-057)

### I-2) Building a New Macroeconomic Model: Focusing on the Financial System

**Project Leader:** KOBAYASHI Keiichiro, SF

**<Overview>**

The purpose of this project is to create a quantitative business-cycle model (macroeconomic model) to analyze developments in the Japanese economy and developments in the U.S. economy as it is impacted by the subprime loans problem, and to use the model to run simulations to evaluate macroeconomic policies. In particular, the project will focus on the impact of news shocks (news and expectations pertaining to future economic conditions) on business conditions, and on changes in business conditions under the assumption that the economy can converge toward an infinite number of stable equilibriums. In this context, we will further refine the Business Cycle Accounting (BCA) methodology that we have been working on since fiscal 2005. Furthermore, we shall examine the policy responses needed to normalize the economic system in the event of a military emergency and other crises. This will be based on the analysis of case studies gathered from various countries and a number of hypothetical scenarios.

**<Major Research Results>**

**Discussion Papers**

- Debt-Ridden Equilibria—A Simple Theory of Great Depressions—(KOBAYASHI Keiichiro and INABA Masaru) (DP No.: 07-E-035)
- Business Cycle Accounting for the Japanese Economy Using the Parameterized Expectations Algorithm (INABA Masaru) (DP No.: 07-E-061)
- Collateralized Capital and News-Driven Cycles (KOBAYASHI Keiichiro and NUTAHARA Kengo) (DP No.: 07-E-062)
- Banking Crisis and Borrower Productivity (KOBAYASHI Keiichiro and YANAGAWA Noriyuki) (DP No.: 08-E-003)
- Emissions Standard System—A Monetary Regime for Provision of Global Public Goods—(KOBAYASHI Keiichiro) (DP No.: 08-E-004)

### I-3) Empirical Analyses Relating to IT and Productivity

**Project Leader/Sub-Leader:** MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki, FF / MATSUURA Toshiyuki, F

**<Overview>**

Although Japanese firms have actively invested in information technologies (IT) since the second half of the 1990s, it is said these investments have had limited impact on productivity. IT is utilized in a broad range of industries and serves as a critical complementary technology in realizing business innovations in the non-manufacturing sector. Hence, promoting the effective use of IT can have an important impact on TFP on the macro level. The purpose of this project is to undertake international comparison and analysis of the status of IT innovation and its impact on productivity. What are the determinants of productivity in Japan’s electronic and software industries? Are Japanese firms failing to make effective use of IT? If so, what are the causes of this failure? In this project, we address these questions by conducting comprehensive macro and micro empirical analysis.

**<Major Research Results>**

**Discussion Papers**

- Impact of Machinery-Manufacturing Industry on Globalization and Productivity (MATSUURA Toshiyuki, MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki and FUJISAWA Mihoko) (DP No.: 07-J-015)
- Empirical Analysis of Industrial Structure and Productivity of the Japanese Software Industry (MINETAKI Kazunori and MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki) (DP No.: 07-J-018)
- Comparative Analysis of IT Management and Productivity between Japanese and U.S. Firms (MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki) (DP No.: 08-E-007)
- IT Management of Chinese Firms: Quantitative Analysis by Using Survey Data (Xiaoyang FENG and MOTOHASHI Kazuyuki) (DP No.: 08-E-008)
I-4) Toward a Comprehensive Resolution of Social Security Problems: A New Economics of Aging
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: ICHIMURA Hidehiko, FF / SHIMIZUTANI Satoshi, CF

<Overview>
As Japan experiences the aging of its society at a pace unprecedented worldwide, it is essential to build a sustainable social security system that ensures that the elderly do not suffer a decline in quality of life. Our research transcends the bounds of the traditional field-specific approach that addresses the health care, long-term care, and pension fields separately, and of simulation analysis with the use of macro models, and instead adopts a "new" microscopic yet comprehensive, market-oriented approach that is premised on the diversity of the elderly. Based on pilot studies already conducted as a research project in fiscal 2005, and with the intellectual support of the analogous studies of the elderly (the U.S. HRS [Health and Retirement Study], ELSA [English Longitudinal Study of Ageing] in the UK, and SHARE [Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe] in Continental Europe), our research has inaugurated a world-standard panel study on population aged over 50. We are gathering data that is both multi-faceted, covering such aspects as health condition, economic situation, family relationships, employment status, and social participation, and that is also capable of international comparison. Our intention in doing this is to help ensure that "evidence-based policy-making" based on an abundance of microdata becomes an established feature in the sphere of social security policy in Japan, and that Japan's experience can be taken advantage of by other countries in their policy-making.

I-5) Study on Social Security: Development of a Simulation Model for Social Security Finance
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: FUKAO Mitsuhito, FF / NAKATA Daigo, F

<Overview>
The rapid aging of the Japanese population will increase the burden of social security finance in the future, and this is a cause for concern with regard to the maintenance of Japan’s economic vitality. In order to forecast the future burden of social security finance and the future benefits, it is essential to build a simulation model for social security finance that accurately reflects Japan’s social security system. Accordingly, in our research we focus on pension finance analysis using a pension simulation model previously developed at RIETI, while also conducting analyses in other social security fields. In this way we will build a simulation model to make possible the comprehensive analysis of pension, health care, nursery care, and welfare finance, and study the desirable forms of the benefits and the burden of a social security system that is compatible with economic vitality in a society characterized by a declining fertility rate and aging population.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Declining Fertility and Aging of Society, Lifecycle, and Public Pension Finance (FUKAO Mitsuhito, HASUMI Ryo and NAKATA Daigo) (DP No.: 07-J-019)
- Simulation Analysis of the Revision of the Survivors’ Pension System (FUKAO Mitsuhito, NAKATA Daigo and HASUMI Ryo) (DP No.: 07-J-020)

I-6) Idiosyncratic Risk and Economic Fluctuation
Project Leader: NAKAJIMA Tomoyuki, FF

<Overview>
Two types of risks exist in the economy. One is aggregate risk, which affects the entire economy, and the other is idiosyncratic risk that individual economic agents face. Because they can be fully insured, idiosyncratic risks do not pose a problem in the perfect financial market. However, in imperfect financial markets, idiosyncratic risks are significant factors that have to be taken into account in macroeconomic policies. The so-called "disparity problem" can be viewed as an issue generated by idiosyncratic risks in imperfect financial markets. The purpose of this project is to undertake theoretical and quantitative analysis of desirable macroeconomic policies in an environment where idiosyncratic risks exist.

Other Research Results in Domain I

Discussion Papers
- A Way to Resolve the Gender Inequality in Wage: Economic Irrationality of Statistical Discrimination (YAMAGUCHI Kazuo) (DP No.: 07-J-038)

Policy Symposium
"Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality" (2007/08/28)
Promoting Innovation and Strengthening International Competitiveness

Continuous innovation is vital for strengthening the international competitiveness of Japanese companies. However, the effects of innovation and the policies that promote it are extremely difficult to quantify. In undertaking research in this field, it is vital to have an analytical framework, both theoretical and empirical, that clarifies the correlations between innovation at the corporate and industry levels and total factor productivity (TFP). RIETI will evaluate and analyze conditions surrounding Japanese industry and specific industrial and technological policies to provide findings that the government can utilize to promote innovation policies.

II-1) The Structural Characteristics of Research and Development by Japanese Companies, and Issues for the Future
Project Leader: NAGAOKA Sadao, FF

<Overview>
Effective research and development (R&D) by Japanese companies is of the greatest importance to the future growth of the Japanese economy. However, social science knowledge with respect to the fundamental factors of research such as the source of knowledge, external collaboration, spillover, financial constraints, barriers for the commercialization of research results, and the motivation of inventors is extremely limited. In our research we conduct a comprehensive survey of Japanese inventors, for the purpose of collecting information on these matters systematically at the level of research projects being implemented within companies. This is the first survey of its kind to be conducted in Japan. By means of statistical analysis of a combination of the information gathered from the survey and existing statistics, we will elucidate the structural characteristics of Japanese companies’ R&D, and analyze the determinants of R&D performance and future policy issues. In addition, we will make preparations with a view to conducting international comparative analysis from the next fiscal year onwards, including exchanging views with academics in Europe and the United States with regard to the questionnaires and research methods.

<Major Research Results>

Discussion Papers

“Innovation Process in Japan: Findings from the RIETI Inventors Survey (NAGAOKA Sadao and TSUKADA Naotoshi) (DP No.: 07-J-046)
Policy Symposium

“Innovation Process and Performance: Findings and Lessons from Inventors Surveys in Japan, the U.S., and Europe” (2008/01/11)

II-2) Regional Innovation and Corporate Management in East Asia
Project Leader: ASAKAWA Kazuhiro, FF

<Overview>
In recent years importance has been placed on metanational management in which companies do not rely entirely on home country advantage but acquire and leverage management resources worldwide, building competitive advantage on a global scale. However, at present, the mainstream approach is, as in the past, one of global innovation in which large corporations in industrialized countries play the pivotal role. In view of this, the recent trends in the liquid crystal display (LCD) industry in East Asia are worth noting. The process of industry creation based on innovation chains in the East Asian region, centered on Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan can no longer work in conjunction with the supremacy of industrial countries or ethnocentrism. In our research we study new trends in this global innovation, focusing on (1) the LCD industry in East Asia and (2) the development of SMEs in East Asia, with the intention of analyzing the new evolution of global and regional innovation and of drawing implications for Japanese corporate management and industrial policy.

<Major Research Results>

Discussion Papers

“Japanese Competitiveness in Liquid Crystal Display Industry—Analysis of Causes of its Decline, and Proposal of ‘Core National Management’ (NAKATA Yukihiko) (DP No.: 07-J-017)
“Driving Force that Shifted the LCD Industry in Taiwan from Sustained Progress to Rapid Growth—The Metanational Management Viewpoint (Shwu-Jen WANG) (DP No.: 07-J-021)
“Metanational Learning in TFT-LCD Industry: An Organizing Framework (ASAKAWA Kazuhiro) (DP No.: 07-E-029)
II-3) Productivity of Companies and Industries, and Japan’s Economic Growth
Project Leader: FUKAO Kyoji, FF

<Overview>
For the Japanese economy to retain its vitality under conditions of decreasing population and the aging of society, it will be essential to achieve economic growth based on accelerated productivity growth. With this challenge in mind, this project, as a rule, annually updates the Japan Industrial Productivity Database (JIP), a basic source of data for analyzing Japan’s economic growth and changes in its industrial structure, and analyzes the trends in TFP on a detailed industrial level with their determinants. In addition, by participating in “EU KLEMS,” a joint international project on productivity in the European Union (EU), we compare Japan’s industrial structure and productivity growth by industry with that of other industrialized countries, including the United States, the EU member countries and South Korea. Finally, we analyze the impact of the globalization of firms and their accumulation of intangible assets on their productivity. This is done using the JIP Micro Database, which covers most Japanese firms including those in the non-manufacturing sector, and microdata from government statistics.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Entry and Exit of Companies and Establishments, and Productivity at the Industry Level (Young Gak KIM, Hyeog Ug KWON and FUKAO Kyoji) (DP No.: 07-J-022)
- Embodied Technological Progress and the Productivity Slowdown in Japan (TOKUI Joji, INUI Tomohiko and Young Gak KIM) (DP No.: 07-J-035)
- Intangible Investment in Japan: Measurement and Contribution to Economic Growth (FUKAO Kyoji, HAMAGATA Sumio, MIYAGAWA Tsutomu and TONOJI Konomi) (DP No.: 07-E-034)
- Productivity in Japan, the US, and the Major EU Economies: Is Japan Falling Behind? (FUKAO Kyoji and MIYAGAWA Tsutomu) (DP No.: 07-E-046)
- Choice for FDI and Post-FDI Productivity (ITO Yukiko) (DP No.: 07-E-049)
- International Production/Distribution Networks and Domestic Operations in terms of Employment and Corporate Organization: Microdata Analysis of Japanese Firms (ANDO Mitsuyo and KIMURA Fukunari) (DP No.: 07-E-063)

Policy Symposium
“Productivity Growth in the Global Economy: Innovation in the Service Sector and the Role of Intangible Assets” (2007/06/22)

II-4) An Integrated Approach to Raising Productivity at the Macro, Industry, and Company Levels
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: NISHIYAMA Yoshihiko, FF / ICHIMURA Hidehiko, FF

<Overview>
Referred to by terms such as the “lost decade,” the 1990s are regarded as a period of declining productivity. However, it is not clear what really caused a decline in productivity at the macro level. A number of causes are conceivable, such as declines in the productivity at individual firms, the entry of firms with low productivity, and the exit of firms with high productivity, but finding the actual causes requires an empirical approach. That requires examination with a combination of an appropriate economic model and appropriate statistical methods, but among existing studies there is nothing suitable that can be applied directly in this regard. From the standpoint of seeking desirable sustainable growth for the future, an important issue to address is that of gaining a unified understanding of changes in the substructure at the company and industry level, together with changes at the macro level. In our research we adopt a comprehensive approach to this issue from both theoretical and empirical perspectives.
II-5) Research into Joint Inventions by Universities and Public Research Institutions and Private-Sector Companies
Project Leader: TAMADA Schumpeter, FF

<Overview>
If companies are unable to obtain from within their own organizations the scientific or technical knowledge necessary for the development of new products, the alternative is to collaborate with universities or public research institutions. However, collaboration with other organizations incurs costs for searches and contracts. The objective of our research is a survey of joint inventions by researchers at public research institutions and private-sector firms, and through this to elucidate the roles fulfilled by the universities, other independent administrative organizations and other public research institutions, and to identify the implications for policies to further strengthen Japan’s innovation system.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Analysis of Joint Patent Applications by Universities or Public Research Institutes and Private-Sector Firms (TAMADA Schumpeter and INOUE Hiroyasu) (DP No.: 08-J-003)

II-6) Value Acquisition through Innovation: Japanese Companies’ Competitiveness in Information Devices and Digital Home Electronic Products, and Value-Added Creation
Project Leader: NOBEOKA Kentaro, FF

<Overview>
The most important issue for the Japanese economy is the creation of value added by means of innovation. Research until now has been based on the hypothesis that if technical innovation can be achieved and used as the basis for developing products that meet market and customer needs, that will lead to greater international competitiveness and productivity. However, international competition has grown more complex in recent years, and in a rapidly increasing number of cases Japanese companies have been succeeding with technical innovation and developing excellent products as a result, but this has not led to value-added creation. In terms of technology management theory, this means that even if value creation is achieved, it is not possible to achieve value acquisition. This is particularly striking in the sphere of information devices and digital home electronic products that use semiconductors, digital technologies, and communications technologies. Many aspects of this failure to achieve value acquisition that Japanese companies are facing cannot be explained within the existing theoretical framework relating to innovation systems. Our research is being conducted for the purpose of clarifying, both theoretically and empirically, the desirable form of value acquisition, and of making recommendations that will enhance the international competitiveness of Japanese companies.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Deep-Seated Value Creation in Japanese Manufacturing Firms: Accumulation of Organizational Capabilities and Management of Non-Functional Premium Value (NOBEOKA Kentaro) (DP No.: 08-J-006)

II-7) Research into Japanese Companies’ Architecture and Design Processes
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: FUJIMOTO Takahiro, FF / OSHIKA Takashi, FF

<Overview>
As customer needs and social constraints (environment, safety, etc.) become increasingly complex and sophisticated, firms find it more difficult to take a modular approach in the products they supply to the market. In particular, in such products as automobiles, with many mechanical components remaining, require co-evolution of mechanics, electronics and software. This demands mutual coordination between the design of controlled mechanical components and the design of controlling electronic and software components. Based on this perspective, this project inquires into the contemporary problem of “complex products” from the standpoint of design theory. Specifically, we interpret products supplied to the market as being “artifacts” (designed objects), and analyze the causes of their growing complexity, and the response of firms to such developments.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Design-Based Comparative Advantage: An Explanatory Analysis (FUJIMOTO Takahiro and OKUMA Shingo) (DP No.: 07-J-025)
- Increasing Complexity of Artifacts and the Response of Manufacturing Firms: Design of Control Systems and Integration of Mechanism, Electronics, and Software (FUJIMOTO Takahiro) (DP No.: 07-J-047)

II-8) Research and Analysis Concerning the Innovation Process in Japan’s Semiconductor Industry
Project Leader: CHUMA Hiroyuki, FF

<Overview>
To effectively realize innovation in science-based industries, it is critically important to be able to combine a broad range of highly diverse expertise (knowledge) from both inside and outside the firm. In the case of Japan, although outstanding knowledge is being created in various places, the speed at which the range of combination expands declines relatively. Thus, as is typically observed in the semiconductor industry, in some cases Japanese firms have failed to remain competitive in global markets. Based on this awareness, this project focuses on the rapid rise and fall of the general-purpose DRAMs business which Japanese semiconductor manufacturers experienced during the second half of the 1990s. This project seeks to identify the principal factors in this process by comparing the R&D, mass production and marketing strategies of Japanese, U.S. and Korean manufacturers.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
II-9) Empirical Research into Software Innovation
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: TANAKA Tatsuo, FF / SUZUKI Jun, FF

<Overview>
Japan’s competitiveness in the software industry is perceived as being weak. In the software industry as a whole there is an overwhelming import surplus, while exports are less than 10% of the value of imports. Among high-value-added high-tech industries it is rare to find any in which Japanese competitiveness is so overwhelmingly lacking. Additionally, this fact may have a negative impact on innovation in business processes that use information technology (IT). Why is this? Why has such a disparity in competitiveness arisen? Is it possible to devise policy remedies that will enhance competitiveness? The objective of our research is to empirically study various hypotheses that may answer these questions, and in so doing to identify the current state of software innovation in Japan, and to seek policies to enhance the competitiveness of software industries and promote business innovation through the use of software.

II-10) The Desirable Form of Future Pro-Patent Policy
Project Leader: KIYOKAWA Yutaka, SF

<Overview>
The promotion of innovation is indispensable to Japan’s survival. One of the systems supporting the process of innovation is the intellectual property rights system. Since the establishment of the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters in 2003, Japan’s intellectual property system has taken a more pro-patent stance and its level of protection has been upgraded. Combined with the several revisions of the Patent Law that were enacted earlier and various changes made in the application of the law and related judicial matters, it is thought that the level of protection in Japan has been significantly improved. (See Y. Kiyokawa, “Evaluation of Japan’s Pro-Patent Trends and Future Issues,” METI Journal, April 2007). However, given the growing complexity and speed of R&D activities, it is becoming more difficult for individual firms to successfully undertake R&D on their own. This has prompted a move toward “open innovation,” particularly in the software field. Similarly, “cooperation” in R&D is now observed in various fields. On the other hand, because intellectual property rights are essentially exclusive rights and proprietary by nature, they do not easily lend themselves to concepts of common good or cooperation and collaboration. In addition, exclusive rights cause distortions in market competition and their excessive application can obstruct innovation itself (e.g., patent thickets, patent trolling, etc.). While the promotion of R&D does require the effective protection of incentives, such measures are counterproductive when they undermine innovation in general. Given that significant progress has been made in Japan’s intellectual property rights system in terms of the level of protection, the aim of this project is to consider what Japan must now do to promote greater innovation.

II-11) Study on Industrial Clusters (Joint Research with Kyoto University)
Project Leader: KODAMA Toshihiro, Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University

<Overview>
Industrial clusters are being formed in various areas throughout Japan to promote innovation and to stimulate regional economic vitalization. The purpose of this research project is to consider measures that would promote the development of industrial clusters as effective innovation systems, by featuring empirical research conducted on two regions: the Technology Advanced Metropolitan Area (TAMA) extending over the western part of the Tokyo metropolitan area as a leading case in the “Industrial Cluster Plan” of METI, and the Keiji Area (the region covering southern Kyoto Prefecture and southern Shiga Prefecture) where numerous hi-tech firms and leading universities are concentrated. During fiscal 2007, while studying theoretical aspects we also conducted a number of activities aimed at developing practical policy recommendations. These activities cover continued research on the Keiji Area including interviews with local firms, research meetings held with local government agencies, public organizations for the support of industries, and university researchers and staff. In addition, an open symposium was held on November 19, 2007 for the general public and business community.

<Major Research Results>
Advanced Policy Open Symposium
“What Type of SMEs Promote Innovation?—Forming a Cluster in the Keiji Region” (2007/11/19)
The world economy was characterized by the “IT revolution and globalization” during the 1990s. By leading the way in incorporating the IT revolution into economic activities, the United States achieved dramatic improvements in productivity beginning in the second half of the decade. On the other hand, Japan was going through an extended period of stagnation that followed the collapse of the bubble economy. During this period, Japan focused more on the task of extricating itself from long-term stagnation rather than on global economic issues. Hayashi and Prescott analyzed this period (2002) and concluded that “declining productivity provides the backdrop for Japan’s long-term stagnation.” This analysis generated keen interest in the question of productivity in Japan. The Japanese economy finds itself in a vulnerable position where a return to stagnation appears unavoidable once the upward trend in world economic conditions centered on the U.S. and China comes to an end. To overcome this dependence on external demand and to create a stable and truly autonomous foundation for growth under conditions of a shrinking labor population, it is vitally important for Japan to increase productivity in its service sector, a sector that employs more than 60 percent of the workforce but continues to lag seriously behind the U.S. and China in terms of productivity. There is a growing awareness that this requires the accumulation of intangible assets, which effectively utilize IT. In recent years, the roles of brand assets developed through the accumulation of advertising expenditures as well as of human capital and organization capital based on the accumulation of corporate organizational reform are drawing attention. The purpose of this project is to comprehensively research economic issues that relate to intangible assets in Japan, including micro and macro measurements of intangible assets and their impact on the entire economy.

II-12) Study on Intangible Assets in Japan
Project Leader: MIYAGAWA Tsutomu, FF

<Overview>
The world economy was characterized by the “IT revolution and globalization” during the 1990s. By leading the way in incorporating the IT revolution into economic activities, the United States achieved dramatic improvements in productivity beginning in the second half of the decade. On the other hand, Japan was going through an extended period of stagnation that followed the collapse of the bubble economy. During this period, Japan focused more on the task of extricating itself from long-term stagnation rather than on global economic issues. Hayashi and Prescott analyzed this period (2002) and concluded that “declining productivity provides the backdrop for Japan’s long-term stagnation.” This analysis generated keen interest in the question of productivity in Japan. The Japanese economy finds itself in a vulnerable position where a return to stagnation appears unavoidable once the upward trend in world economic conditions centered on the U.S. and China comes to an end. To overcome this dependence on external demand and to create a stable and truly autonomous foundation for growth under conditions of a shrinking labor population, it is vitally important for Japan to increase productivity in its service sector, a sector that employs more than 60 percent of the workforce but continues to lag seriously behind the U.S. and Europe in productivity. There is a growing awareness that this requires the accumulation of intangible assets, which effectively utilize IT. In recent years, the roles of brand assets developed through the accumulation of advertising expenditures as well as of human capital and organization capital based on the accumulation of corporate organizational reform are drawing attention. The purpose of this project is to comprehensively research economic issues that relate to intangible assets in Japan, including micro and macro measurements of intangible assets and their impact on the entire economy.

II-13) Eco-System Formation for New Technology-Based Firms (NTBFs) Creation, Growth and Agglomeration
Project Leader: NISHIZAWA Akio, FF

<Overview>
How can product innovation based on university research be achieved? The global trend is to adopt policies to facilitate the creation of many “New Technology-Based Firms” (NTBFs), and to generate hi-tech industries in the geographic vicinities of universities through growth and agglomeration of these NTBFs. However, in Japan, this approach has not yet yielded successful results. Indeed, a pioneering project referred to as the “Sapporo Valley” is said to be losing its growth momentum. Against this backdrop, this project addresses the following two questions about Japan: Why has the model for the establishment of hi-tech industries based on innovation generated through the process of NTBF creation, growth and agglomeration failed to function even in the areas with prominent research universities? What factors are obstructing the process of NTBF creation, growth and agglomeration? The purpose of this research project is to analyze these questions from both empirical and theoretical perspectives, and to formulate benchmarks for the building of eco-systems in the regions.

II-14) Analysis of Improvement of Productivity in Service Industries and Research on Policy Measures for Boosting Productivity
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: Hyeog Ug KWON, FF / MATSUURA Toshiyuki, F

<Overview>
This project focuses on Japan's non-manufacturing industries (broadly-defined service industries), which are said to be lagging behind the U.S. and Europe in productivity, and seeks to identify the following two points: (1) current levels of productivity in Japan's service industries, and (2) policy measures for boosting productivity. Regarding (1), we will review the problems related to productivity measurement in service industries, and will survey the methodologies used in various countries for this purpose. In addition, we will review the current levels of productivity in Japan's service industries by comparing the characteristics of service industries with those of the U.S. and Europe, and with those of manufacturing industries. As for (2), we will focus on regulatory reform and IT investments and analyze how industrial structures and productivity were affected in industries that experienced regulatory reform and active IT investment during the 1990s.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- What Kinds of Company Have High Productivity? Company Characteristics and TFP (MORIKAWA Masayuki) (DP No.: 07-J-049)
Policy Discussion Papers
- Survey of Productivity in the Service Sector (KATO Atsuyuki) (PDP No.: 07-P-005)

Other Research Results in Domain II
Discussion Papers
- Network Dynamics in the 12 Regional Clusters (SAKATA Ichiro, KAJIKAWA Yuya, TAKEDA Yoshiyuki, HASHIMOTO Masahiro, SHIBATA Naoki and MATSUSHIMA Katsumori) (DP No.: 07-J-023)
Formulating Japan's Strategy in Response to Globalization and Deepening Economic Interdependence in Asia

As the world economy becomes increasingly globalized, and particularly as Asian countries rapidly grow more economically integrated, Japan needs to establish a comprehensive strategy for implementing policies that respond to international trade rules—such as those under the WTO and FTAs—and facilitate trade and investment. RIETI will contribute to the formulation of Japan’s strategy for trade and other policies by conducting analysis on the value chain of trade, direct investment, and technological development in Asia, as well as on the transformation of Asia’s monetary and foreign exchange systems, thereby presenting policy proposals for Asia and the world. RIETI will investigate and sort out cases of actual implementation of trade rules, analyze the economic conditions and trade strategies of Japan’s major economic partners, and conduct research on business environments and other factors that influence the successful operation of Japanese companies in the global arena.

Introduction of Research Projects

III-1) Research on Multinational Corporations, Changes in Trade Structures, and Market Institutions
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: WAKASUGI Ryuhei, FF / TOMIURA Eiichi, FF & OHASHI Hiroshi, FF

<Overview>
Notable research topics in the field of international economics include the growth of foreign direct investment, expansion of overseas production and outsourcing; technology licensing and the protection of intellectual property rights; the trade expanding effects of FTAs; and, the effectiveness of trade restrictive measures based on tariffs and anti-dumping actions. These issues have already been analyzed in the context of trade theory, theory of the firm and contract theory. However, not enough has been done in empirical examination. This applies to Japan as well as to other countries. The purpose of this project is to quantitatively analyze current issues in the above topics based on international trade data by commodity industry-level and firm-level data for Japanese firms. In addition, we will quantitatively assess the effects of policies and systems, and discuss the implications for trade and industrial policies.

<Major Research Results>

<Discussion Papers>

- Does Foreign Direct Investment Have an Impact on the Growth in Labor Productivity of Vietnamese Domestic Firms? (Thanh Thuy LE) (DP No.: 07-E-021)
- The Effect of Imports and Exports on Total Factor Productivity in Korea (Sangho KIM, Hyunjoon LIM and Donghyun PARK) (DP No.: 07-E-022)
- Global Sourcing, Technology, and Factor Intensity: Firm-Level Relationships (TOMIURA Eiichi) (DP No.: 07-E-024)
- R&D and Export Intensities in Automotive Parts Firms in China, Malaysia, Philippines and Taiwan: Does Ownership Matter? (Rajah RASIAH) (DP No.: 07-E-025)
- Did U.S. Safeguard Resuscitate Harley Davidson in the 1980s?” (KITANO Taiju and OHASHI Hiroshi) (DP No.: 07-E-026)
- Enforceability in Trade Credit: Financial Aspects of Transactions with FDI (ITOH Seiro, WATANABE Mariko and YANAGAWA Noriyuki) (DP No.: 07-E-031)
- Product Cycle and Industrial Hollowing-Out—The Case of the Electrical and Electronics Sector of Taiwan (Tzu-Han YANG and Yueh-Po LIAO) (DP No.: 07-E-055)
- Dissecting Offshore Outsourcing and R&D: A Survey of Japanese Manufacturing Firms (ITO Banri, TOMIURA Eiichi and WAKASUGI Ryuhei) (DP No.: 07-E-060)
- Foreign Direct Investment, Intra-Regional Trade and Production Sharing in East Asia (Nathalie AMINIAN, K. C. FUNG and IIZAKA Hitomi) (DP No.: 07-E-064)
- Offshoring and Trade in East Asia: Statistical Evidence (WAKASUGI Ryuhei, ITO Banri and TOMIURA Eiichi) (DP No.: 08-E-009)

International Symposium
“Intellectual Property Rights and East Asian Renaissance” (2008/01/28)
International discussions on foreign aid are now at a major turning point. This reflects the transitions from support for macroeconomic growth to direct assistance for micro-level poverty reduction; from project-based to budget support aid; from loan-centered to debt reduction and grant aid; and from bilateral to multilateral aid. This research project in fiscal 2006 aimed at empirically investigating the systematic differences in the macro impacts of aid between Asia and Africa. Building on the results of these macro studies, this project will extend its scope to the following areas in fiscal 2007: (1) basic research on the development of insurance schemes for the pooling of disaster risks in international cooperation; and (2) econometric impact evaluation of technical assistance aid using firm-level micro-data.

### III-2) The Foreign Aid Governance

**Project Leader:** SAWADA Yasuyuki, FF

**Overview**

International discussions on foreign aid are now at a major turning point. This reflects the transitions from support for macroeconomic growth to direct assistance for micro-level poverty reduction; from project-based to budget support aid; from loan-centered to debt reduction and grant aid; and from bilateral to multilateral aid. This research project in fiscal 2006 aimed at empirically investigating the systematic differences in the macro impacts of aid between Asia and Africa. Building on the results of these macro studies, this project will extend its scope to the following areas in fiscal 2007: (1) basic research on the development of insurance schemes for the pooling of disaster risks in international cooperation; and (2) econometric impact evaluation of technical assistance aid using firm-level micro-data.

**Major Research Results**

**Discussion Papers**

- The Millennium Development Goals and Aid Allocation: Which Donors Give High-Quality Aid? (KASUGA Hidefumi) (DP No.: 07-J-030/07-E-050)
- Aid Proliferation and Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Analysis (KIMURA Hidemi, SAWADA Yasuyuki and MORI Yuko) (DP No.: 07-J-031/07-E-044)
- On the Role of Technical Cooperation in International Technology Transfers (SAWADA Yasuyuki, MATSUDA Ayako and KIMURA Hidemi) (DP No.: 07-J-032/07-E-045)
- Foreign Aid and Recurrent Cost: Donor Competition, Aid Proliferation and Budget Support (ARIMOTO Yutaka and KONO Hisaki) (DP No.: 07-J-041/07-E-051)
- Intertemporal Distribution of Foreign Aid (TAKASE Koichi) (DP No.: 07-E-048)

**Policy Discussion Papers**


**Project URL**

The Foreign Aid Governance (http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/projects/development_aid/)

### III-3) Legal Approach to Regional Economic Integration

**Project Leader:** KAWASE Tsuyoshi, FF

**Overview**

Amid the burgeoning of regional economic integration (FTAs, EPAs, customs unions) since the second half of the 1990s, there are some aspects that require scrutiny. This phenomenon has been arousing intense interest in many fields of the social sciences, but generally the analysis of its legal aspects has lagged behind. Similarly to the WTO, regional economic integration is conducted with large amounts of legal documentation, and this constitutes a trade “agreement” pursuant to GATT Article 24. Accordingly, legal analysis must be a core policy tool with regard to the design of the systems and to their operation after they have come into being. On this basis, in our research we make issue-specific comparative studies of the systems in the major cases of regional economic integration that have been in force up till now, and elucidate the classification of the designs of legal systems in regional economic integration, and their special characteristics. In this way we will show what options are possible for orderly integration from a legal perspective, and how these can aid the effectiveness of economic integration.

**Major Research Results**

**Discussion Papers**

- Denial of Benefit Provisions in FTAs Accompanying the Liberalization of Trade in Services: Does the “Backdoor” Open for Signatory Countries Faced with FTA Inflexibility? (WATANABE Shintaro) (DP No.: 07-J-036)
- Comparison of the Economic Partnership Agreements Concluded by Japan: Features Regarding Institutional Arrangement (KOBAYASHI Tomohiko) (DP No.: 07-J-037)
- Current Status of Tariff Liberalization under Regional Trade Agreements and the Implications for the Clarification of the Discipline of GATT Article XXIV (UENO Asako) (DP No.: 07-J-039)
- Competition and Coordination in Dispute Settlement Procedures between WTO and Regional Economic Communities: Comparative Review of Forum-Choice Clauses (KAWASE Tsuyoshi) (DP No.: 07-J-050)
- Homogeneity of Law in the European Economic Area: A Case of Integration of Multiple Regional Communities and Implementation of Common Rules in the Integrated Community (OBASE Takuma) (DP No.: 07-J-051)
- Legitimacy and Transparency of the WTO Dispute Settlement Procedures: An Analysis of the Present State of the DSU Negotiations Using Private-Interest/Public-Interest Models (KOBAYASHI Kenichi) (DP No.: 08-J-002)
- Assessment and Prospects of Intellectual Property Rights Provisions in RTAs (SUZUKI Masabumi) (DP No.: 08-J-005)

**Policy Symposium**

“Quo Vadis the WTO? The Future of the Doha Round and the Management of the International Trade Regime” (2007/08/06)
III-4) Comprehensive Research on WTO Subsidy Rulings

Project Leader: KAWASE Tsuyoshi, FF

<Overview>
Subsidies are widely used throughout the world as a standard tool for the achievement of domestic policy goals. However, subsidies can create distortions in resource allocation as seen in the impact of export subsidies on international trade. For this reason, subsidies are subject to regulation under the WTO Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) Agreement and Agriculture Agreement. Since the establishment of the WTO, more than 30 adjudications have been handed down on the issue of subsidies by WTO Panels and Appellate Body. Moreover, the number of subsidy-related disputes referred to the WTO is expected to increase with the expiration of provisions temporarily suspending the application of related agreements (“Peace Clause”). This project has the following three objectives: to research the interpretations and applications of relevant rulings made under the SCM Agreement and Agriculture Agreement; to examine the problems that may exist in the subsidy systems of Japan and Japan's major trading partners from the perspective of the WTO Agreement; and to gain insight into how Japan can develop its subsidy and countervailing duty systems while assuring compliance with the WTO Treaty.

III-5) East Asian Production Networks, Exchange Rate Changes, and Global Imbalances

Project Leader: Willem THORBECKE, SF

<Overview>
The work this year has sought to understand the relationship between East Asian Production Networks, Exchange Rate Changes, and Global Imbalances. The paper “How Would an Appreciation of the RMB and Other East Asian Currencies Affect China's Exports?” looks at how appreciation in China and other supply chain countries would affect China's exports. The paper “The Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Fragmentation in East Asia: Evidence from the Electronics Industry” presents evidence that exchange rate volatility decreases the flow of electronic components within East Asia. The paper “Trade Interdependence and Exchange Rate Coordination in East Asia” presents an analytical description of these production networks and examines empirical evidence concerning the factors that affect triangular trading patterns. The paper “Production Sharing, Exchange Rate Changes, and the Trade Balance: Evidence from the East Asian Electronics Industry” reports that exchange rates appreciation in countries supplying intermediate electronics goods inputs would decrease final electronics goods exports from East Asia, but appreciation in assembly economies would not.
III-6) Financial Cooperation in East Asia and the Optimal Currency Basket
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: ITO Takatoshi, FF / OGAWA Eiji, FF

<Overview>
This project takes the position that the adoption of a common currency basket constitutes a desirable and highly promising choice for the Asian region in the future. Given this point of departure, this project focuses on matters linked directly to policy, such as foreign exchange policies and monetary policy management leading up to a transition to a common currency basket, and the desired composition and structure of the basket. One of the research products of this project is the Asian Monetary Unit (AMU) Data, which has been posted on the RIETI website since September 2005 and is being visited from Japan and overseas (768 average monthly visits during fiscal 2007). Among various issues emerged from the above themes, we have researched the pass-through problem or the impact of currency fluctuations on domestic prices, and the problem of the invoicing currency or the choice of the currency of denomination in export and import trade. In addition to conventional methods based on macroeconomic models, we did microeconomic analysis during fiscal 2007 featuring interviews with Japanese-affiliated companies concerning their foreign exchange strategies (invoicing currency, risk management) in export and import trade. For fiscal 2008, the project aims to obtain microeconomic and macroeconomic results pertaining to the optimal currency basket and the pass-through and invoicing currency problems, and to use these in formulating policy recommendations that are consistent with administrative needs.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Macroeconomic Implications of Declines in Nominal Exchange Rate Pass-Through Rates (SHIOJI Etsuro, Vu Tuan KHAI and TAKEUCHI Hiroko) (DP No.: 07-J-024)
- Bank Restructuring in Asia: Crisis Management in the Aftermath of the Asian Financial Crisis and Prospects for Crisis Prevention - Korea - (ITO Takatoshi and HASHIMOTO Yuko) (DP No.: 07-E-038)
- Bank Restructuring in Asia: Crisis Management in the Aftermath of the Asian Financial Crisis and Prospects for Crisis Prevention - Malaysia - (ITO Takatoshi and HASHIMOTO Yuko) (DP No.: 07-E-039)
- Exchange Rate Pass-Through and Domestic Inflation: A Comparison between East Asia and Latin American Countries (ITO Takatoshi and SATO Kiyotaka) (DP No.: 07-E-040)
- Widening Deviation among East Asian Currencies (OGAWA Eiji and YOSHIMI Taiyo) (DP No.: 08-E-010)

Project URL
AMU (Asian Monetary Unit) and AMU Deviation Indicators (http://www.rieti.go.jp/users/amu/en/)

III-7) FTA Study
Project Leader: URATA Shujiro, FF

<Overview>
In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of free trade agreements (FTAs) in which trade is liberalized between designated countries. While FTAs expand the level of trade between member countries, they are very likely to divert and suppress trade with non-members. FTAs affect the economies of member and non-member countries through these two effects. The purpose of this project is to examine the impact of FTAs on trade and domestic economic activities by undertaking pre- and post-FTA analysis. Pre-FTA analysis is based on data from the period prior to the establishment of an FTA and features the running of simulations using general equilibrium models. Post-FTA analysis is based on actually observed data and uses gravity models to examine the determinants of bilateral trade. This project covers the FTAs established by Japan and other FTAs established throughout the world. For Japan's FTAs, the project also analyzes the level of use of the FTA by firms. Drawing on the results of these analyses, this project aims to determine the impact of FTAs on trade and domestic economic activities, and to provide useful information for the design of FTA policies by the Japanese government.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Impacts of Japanese FTAs/EPAs: Post Evaluation from the Initial Data (ANDO Mitsuyo) (DP No.: 07-E-041)
- The Impacts of Free Trade Agreements on Trade Flows: An Application of the Gravity Model Approach (URATA Shujiro and OKABE Misa) (DP No.: 07-E-052)
- Assessing the Economic Impacts of Free Trade Agreements: A Computable Equilibrium Model Approach (ABE Kazutom) (DP No.: 07-E-053)
- On the Use of FTAs by Japanese Firms (TAKAHASHI Katsuhide and URATA Shujiro) (DP No.: 08-E-002)

III-8) The Rise of China and the Transformation of the East Asian Regional Order
Project Leader: SHIRAISHI Takashi, FF

<Overview>
The emergence of China as an economic powerhouse has been transforming the regional order in East Asia, particularly in the areas of economy, politics and security. The project will address the question of how to manage these transformations. Project members will examine Japan's and other countries' engagement with China from the "realist" (which emphasizes balance of power politics) and "liberal" (which emphasizes economic interdependence and institution-building) perspectives. The project will underline the importance of balancing and regional cooperation for managing the regional transformations.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- The Rise of China and the Transformation of Southeast Asia—A Preliminary Study (SHIRAISHI Takashi) (DP No.: 07-J-034)
Foreign investments are exposed to considerable risk, depending on factors such as the conditions in the recipient countries. Among these risks, those (political and social risks) that may cause business failure as a direct result of acts by the recipient country need to be addressed through a public framework, and in recent years investment agreements have been attracting attention as a type of public framework. Of particular note is that the procedure for resolving disputes between investors and states (investment agreements arbitration) provided in investment agreements functions as real investor protection. In our research we will analyze the legal principles of arbitration awards and will study legal protection for overseas investment. The analysis of legal principles will have considerable implications for the drafting of the investment-related provisions in future investment agreements or economic partnership agreements that Japan concludes in the future. At the same time, it will serve as a reference for company management when choosing investment targets or investment methods. In addition, this will influence the design of investment insurance schemes offering similar functions.

III-10) Trade, the Environment, and Food Safety
Project Leader: JINJI Naoto, FF

"Trade and the environment" and “food safety and trade” have emerged as critical issues in international trade. The purpose of this project is to approach these issues from the perspectives of both economics and law and to conduct comprehensive and interdisciplinary research. The following research will be conducted in the area of trade and the environment: empirical study on the effects of trade liberalization on the environment; theoretical study on illegal logging; and, theoretical study on voluntary corporate environmental action. The following research will be conducted in the area of food safety and trade: legal and economic analysis of the application of provisions of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement); case studies on WTO disputes related to the SPS Agreement. In addition, the consumer benefits of food safety regulations will be estimated in the case of Japan’s BSE countermeasures.

III-11) Study on International Strategies for Improving Productivity in the Context of Economic Globalization
Project Leader: SHIRAISHI Shigeaki, SF

The aim of this project is to develop effective policy recommendations for improving productivity in the context of economic globalization by interpreting the process of economic globalization to be a multiple game involving the following types of players acting on different sets of principles:
(1) firms acting to maximize profits whose behavior can be explained in terms of a “2R-2R model” (cyclical model of “resources and risks as the strategic basis” and “redefinition and relocation as the strategic action”); (2) governments acting to maximize national interests based on the principle of realism; and (3) international organizations acting to maximize overall interests transcending the framework of nations based on the principle of liberalism. This framework is used for analyzing current conditions and identifying salient issues in globalization and productivity. Particular attention is paid to cross-border M&As as a specific form of economic globalization, and the reorganization of Europe’s electric power and gas industries is analyzed as a case study. This project is conducted jointly with the OECD.

Other Research Results in Domain III

RIETI/ADBI Symposium
“Ten Years After: Learning from the Asian Financial Crisis—Are Prevention Mechanisms Sufficient to Avoid Another Financial Crisis?” (2007/06/29)
Japan-China Economic Conference
7th Japan-China Economic Conference (2007/10/23-24)
CEPR-RIETI International Seminar
“Global Network and Outsourcing” (2007/11/26)
Knowledge of the history of trade and industry policy provides the foundation for formulating future economic and industrial policy. RIETI is undertaking comprehensive, systematic research to compile Japan’s history of trade and industry policy, seeking cooperation from external experts including economists and historians.

IV-1) Compilation of the History of Japan’s Trade and Industry Policy

Project Leader: ODAKA Konosuke, Editor in Chief, HJTIP

<Overview>
This research project will compile the history of trade and industry policy in the late-20th century, with a particular focus on the period from 1980 to 2000, incorporating not only objective facts but also such areas as analytical and evaluative observations concerning the policy-making and implementation processes, effects on industrial and economic conditions that necessitated the formulation of certain policy, realization of intended policy goals, and industrial and economic conditions following policy implementation. This history of trade and industry policy will consist of 12 volumes. Volume 1 will present a general overview with chapters dedicated to specific time periods, while the remaining 11 volumes (arranged similarly to the organizational structure of Ministry of International Trade and Industry) will provide detailed accounts of different policy fields with chapters organized by policy theme. The compilation is slated for completion by March 2011.

<Project Leadership and Staff>
The project will be carried out under the leadership of the Committee on the History of Japan’s Trade and Industry Policy (HJTIP Committee, Chairman: Editor in Chief; Committee Members: Deputy Chief Editors; Coordinating Lead Authors; Representative from METI) set up within RIETI.

List of HJTIP Committee Members
Editor in Chief
ODAKA Konosuke (Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University / Professor Emeritus, Hosei University)

Deputy Chief Editors
TAKEDA Haruhito (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, the University of Tokyo)
NAKATA Tetsuo (Professor, Graduate School of Business, Doshisha University)
MATSUSHIMA Shigeru (Professor, Graduate School of Business Administration, Hosei University)

Coordinating Lead Authors (one designated for each volume)
Vol. 1 General Overview
ODAKA Konosuke (Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University / Professor Emeritus, Hosei University)

Vol. 2 Trade Policy
ABE Takeshi (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Osaka University)

Vol. 3 Industrial Policy
OKAZAKI Tetsuji (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, the University of Tokyo)

Vol. 4 Distribution Policy / Consumer Administration
ISHIHARA Takemasa (Professor, School of Business Administration, Kwansei Gakuin University)

Vol. 5 Environment, Location, and Safety Policy
TAKEDA Haruhito (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, the University of Tokyo)

Vol. 6 Basic Industries
YAMAZAKI Shiro (Professor, Faculty of Urban Liberal Arts, Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Vol. 7 Machinery and Information Industries
HASEGAWA Shin (Professor, School of Business, Aoyama Gakuin University)

Vol. 8 Consumer Goods Industries
MATSUSHIMA Shigeru (Professor, Graduate School of Business Administration, Hosei University)

Vol. 9 Industrial Science and Technology Policy
SAWAI Minoru (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Osaka University)

Vol. 10 Natural Resources and Energy Policy
KIKKAWA Takeo (Professor, Graduate School of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi University)

Vol. 11 Intellectual Property Policy
NAKAYAMA Nobuhiro (Professor, Graduate School for Law and Politics, the University of Tokyo)

Vol. 12 Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise Policy
NAKATA Tetsuo (Professor, Graduate School of Business, Doshisha University)

<Major Activities in fiscal 2007>
- Held meetings of the HJTIP Committee
- Designed writing plans for each volume
- Exchanged opinions with METI’s related departments
  (collected opinions for the writing plans, gathered information on policy transition during the specified period of 1980-2000)
- Exchanged opinions with those who were engaged in the planning and implementation of trade and industrial policy
- Collected data, prepared chronological table, etc.

*The Fifth HJTIP Committee Meeting*
(March 17, 2008)
RIETI will research the development of new economic institutions which allow for both risk-taking and stable growth.

Institutions Related to Financial and Labor Markets as well as New Corporate Laws and Governance

RIETI will research the development of new economic institutions which allow for both risk-taking and stable growth.

Introduction of Research Projects

A-1) Study Group on Changes in Financial and Industrial Structures
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: WATANABE Tsutomu, FF / UESUGI Ichiro, CF

<Overview>
(1) Study Group on Financial and Industrial Networks
Japan’s financial networks (financial-transaction and capital-transaction relations between firms and financial institutions) and industrial networks (commercial-transaction and capital-transaction relations among firms) underwent major changes as the economy emerged from a prolonged period of stagnation followed by a mild paced recovery. The purpose of this project is to empirically analyze this process of transformation based on financial data from major corporations, small and medium-sized enterprises and financial institutions, and transaction-related data from firms and financial institutions. The findings will be used to identify the structures of financial and industrial networks that will be conducive to Japan’s achievement of stable growth in the future. In addition, appropriate policies and systems for the realization of this objective will be examined.

(2) Study Group on Price and Wage Dynamics
The relation between the rate of inflation and business conditions (Phillips curve) has become unstable since the 1980s. Specifically, during the bubble years of the late 1980s, prices remained stable notwithstanding overheated economic conditions. On the other hand, when the economy rapidly lost steam after the start of the 1990s, this did not result in a major decline in prices. The destabilization of the Phillips curve relationship is not unique to Japan and has also been observed in the U.S. and Europe. The aim of this project is to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon and to gain insights that will be useful in policy management. The most important feature of this project lies in its use of microdata. Past studies on price levels generally used the consumer price index and other aggregated data. However, there are clear limits to research based on aggregated data. In this project, the price-setting behavior of firms will be analyzed in detail on the micro level. This will serve as a point of departure for explaining the destabilization of the Phillips curve from a macro perspective.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Determinants of Japanese Companies’ Financial Attitudes and Behavior—Analysis Based on a Survey of Companies in the Kansai Region (YAMORI Nobuyoshi) (DP No.: 07-J-016)
- Multiple Bank Relationships and the Main Bank System: Evidence from a Matched Sample of Japanese Small Firms and Main Banks (OGAWA Kazuo, Elmer STERKEN and TOKUTSU Ichiro) (DP No.: 07-E-027)
- Lending Competition, Relationship Banking, and Credit Availability for Entrepreneurs (OGURA Yoshiaki) (DP No.: 07-E-036)
- Bank Consolidation and Soft Information Acquisition in Small Business Lending (OGURA Yoshiaki and UCHIDA Hirofumi) (DP No.: 07-E-037)
- Credit Contagion and Trade Credit Supply: Evidence from Small Business Data in Japan (TSURUTA Daisuke) (DP No.: 07-E-043)

A-2) Empirical Analysis of Japan’s Labor Market
Project Leader: KAWAGUCHI Daiji, FF

<Overview>
The issues of wage and income disparities have attracted keen interest in recent years. However, very little research has been conducted using large-scale government statistics on wage and income disparities that are representative of all of Japan. The purpose of this project is to survey the changes in wage distribution between 1982 and 2002 using microdata from the “Employment Status Survey.” Based on these findings, time-series changes in the speed of income mobility in lifecycle are observed to understand how the lifetime income distribution has been changing. In addition, microdata from the "Basic Survey of Japanese Business Structure and Activities" will be used to analyze the structure of labor demand with special emphasis on the difference between regular and non-regular labor.

<Major Research Results>
International Seminar
"Minimum Wage and Employment" (2007/11/16)
<Overview>
The Japanese economy experienced a 15-year period of adjustment following the collapse of the bubble economy. As it now attempts to take off toward new frontiers, Japan needs to adopt organizational and institutional designs that will heighten and promote the potential growth and the process of innovation. In so doing, as a more essential requirement for the improvement of corporate innovation and therefore corporate performance, it is important to fundamentally review corporate organizational structures, the status of human resources, and the systems and institutions that function as the infrastructure of markets. This project starts by focusing on corporate mergers and acquisitions, which have intensified in recent years, to more fully examine the following questions: (1) What are the motives and intent of M&A activities? and (2) Are the initially anticipated effects of M&A realized, and does corporate performance actually improve after the completion of corporate reorganization? In addition, countermeasures to hostile take-over bids and their implications will also be analyzed.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers

- Motivation for Adopting Takeover Defense Measures: Testing of Entrenchment Hypothesis for Corporate Managers (TAKIZAWA Mihoko, TSURU Kotaro and HOSONO Kaoru) (DP No.: 07-J-033)
- Consolidation of Banks in Japan: Causes and Consequences (HOSONO Kaoru, SAKAI Koji and TSURU Kotaro) (DP No.: 07-E-059)

A-4) Research into Measures to Provide Efficient Public Services by Means of Government and Private-Sector Collaboration, Premised on Small Government
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: YAMAUCHI Naoto, FF / MORIYAMA Hiromichi, CF

<Overview>
Given the advent of an aging society with a declining population, plus major structural changes in the form of globalization and the intensification of international competition, in order to maintain economic vitality and to keep the size of the public sector within a scope that is sustainable, it is essential to implement reform toward establishing "small government." In our research, our activities will include the categorization of the forms of public-private partnership (PPP) such as private finance initiative (PFI), the designated administrator system, and market testing; the conduct of quantitative verification of the effects of reductions in fiscal expenditure; and the conduct of analyses of introduction incentives, including by means of surveys of local government bodies and non-profit organizations (NPOs). In this way we will put forward suggestions on how to shape policies for achieving efficient public services in Japan through PPP.

A-5) The Frontier of Corporate Governance Analysis: Economic Analysis of M&A and Corporate Governance
Project Leader: MIYAJIMA Hideaki, FF

<Overview>
As the result of macroeconomic environmental changes as well as rapid progress of deregulation and institutional reform in the second half of the 1990s, Japanese firms have participated in a large-scale experiment involving the transformation of their businesses, organizational structures and corporate governance. This has attracted keen attention both in Japan and overseas. This project, in the past, studied the actual status of governance structure reforms of Japanese firms and analyzed the impact of these changes on corporate performance. Japanese firms used to be characterized by their close ties with main banks, the cross-holding of shares, and inside directors. Nowadays, Japanese firms have come to rely more heavily on capital markets with regard to their external relations, while they maintain the features of the Japanese model in their internal structures. In this sense, Japanese firms have begun to move toward a hybrid structure, which was the point most emphasized in our findings. Based on this finding, the aim of this project during fiscal 2007 will be the following issues that previously were not fully studied.

(1) Theoretical re-examination of institutional complementarity
(2) Theoretical re-examination of owning stocks and empirical study of cross-holding of shares
(3) Significance of public listing and the economic functions of publicly listed subsidiaries
(4) Re-examination of condition-dependent governance
(5) Interrelation of business portfolios, decentralization and corporate governance
(6) Role of inter-firm competition as a precondition for autonomous governance and internal governance

While focusing on these issues, this project will seek to develop new methodologies for empirical analysis and to develop data needed for such approaches. Finally, this project will attempt to open new research frontiers in corporate governance with strong policy implications.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers

- Economic Analysis of M&A in Japan: International Characteristics and Economic Role (MIYAJIMA Hideaki) (DP No.: 07-J-026)
- Does Corporate Culture Matter? An Empirical Study on Japanese Firms (HIROTA Shinichi, KUBO Katsuyuki and MIYAJIMA Hideaki) (DP No.: 07-E-030)
- Understanding the M&A Boom in Japan: What Drives Japanese M&A? (ARIKAWA Yasuhiro and MIYAJIMA Hideaki) (DP No.: 07-E-042)
- Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Markets: Mergers and Acquisitions in Japan, Germany, France, the UK and USA (Gregory JACKSON and MIYAJIMA Hideaki) (DP No.: 07-E-054)
- The Comparative Features and Economic Role of Mergers and Acquisitions in Japan (MIYAJIMA Hideaki) (DP No.: 07-E-056)
- The Adoption of Poison Pills and Managerial Entrenchment: Evidence from Japan (ARIKAWA Yasuhiro and MITSUSADA Yosuke) (DP No.: 08-E-006)

Project URL
Developing the Research Frontier in Corporate Governance Analysis (http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/projects/cgp/)
Introduction of Research Projects

Project Leader: AKAI Nobuo, FF

<Overview>
As Japanese society matures and local needs become increasingly diverse, institutional reforms are needed that will enable local governments to conduct efficient administrative and fiscal management at their own discretion. This requires the efficient allocation and use of administrative resources. In this context, airports constitute a key element in infrastructure assets. However, for airports to play a full role in invigorating local economies, it will be necessary to incorporate due flexibility in related institutional arrangements. Against this backdrop, this project has a two-fold purpose: to undertake financial analysis of the government’s Airport Development Special Account, and to analyze the relation between airport governance structures and local invigoration initiatives by undertaking case studies and by examining factor analyses of the demand for charter services and the budget of airport terminal buildings. Research indicates that the realization of appropriate airport governance urgently requires the adoption of institutional designs that heighten local incentives.

<Major Research Results>
Discussions Papers

A-7) Socio-Economic Structural Changes and Tax Reform
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: IWAMOTO Yasushi, FF / HASHIMOTO Kyoji, FF

<Overview>
Japan faces the challenges of the aging of the population, globalization, global warming and growing economic disparity even while it is undergoing significant changes in its socio-economic structure. In this project, we take the position that these ongoing changes necessitate corresponding and fundamental changes in the taxation system. Adopting various findings from tax theory and taking a medium- to long-term perspective, this project examines the features of a taxation system that would correspond to Japan’s ongoing socio-economic structural changes. Specifically, the following issues will be addressed: analysis of the shifting and incidence of corporate income taxes; simulation analysis of tax reform using dynamic general equilibrium models; and analysis of the impact of tax reform on social security and taxation using generational accounting methodology; and economic impact of environmental taxes.

A-8) Reform of Labor Market Institutions
Project Leader: TSURU Kotaro, SF

<Overview>
In order to study a new “form” for Japan’s labor market institutions, and types of reform, we will organize a study group that will conduct theoretical and empirical research from various perspectives such as law, economics and management. While looking broadly at labor market institutions as a whole, we will also look into the interrelationships of each constituent part, and in particular will make suggestions regarding a comprehensive system of labor laws from a standpoint that transcends vertical segmentation and boundaries. When conducting our analysis we will fully embrace international viewpoints and methods of analysis, including experiences from Europe and elsewhere, and will attempt to elucidate the relationships between labor laws and institutions and the labor market and employment systems, and in turn the relationship (including the issue of non-regular employment) with economic performance.

A-9) Research on Sustainable Local Economic Systems
Project Leader: NAKAMURA Ryohei, FF

<Overview>
Although the Japanese economy remains on a recovery path, local economies are experiencing growing interregional disparities and this makes the recovery trend a mottled picture. The purpose of this project is to undertake the following four analyses with an intention to establish sustainable local economic systems: (1) analysis of recycling systems in local economies; (2) prerequisite for sustainable local economies: capital and concentration; (3) prerequisite for sustainable local economies: local economic scale; and (4) overview and examination of theory of interregional disparities. Regarding (1), we have investigated Kurashiki City as a sample locality. The next step will be to develop a non-competitive entry type urban input-output table to be used in analyzing what constitutes a desirable industrial structure. Regarding (2), we are studying the relationship between urban compactness and sustainability. This study is based on detailed data from the Population Census and Census of Commerce, and takes into account our analysis of urban layout. Regarding (3) and (4), we are currently developing a disparity analysis model designed to use microdata for empirical analysis. The model under development draws on endogenous growth theories and new economic geography models.

A-10) Enterprise Law as an Incentive Structure
Project Leader: SHISHIDO Zenichi, FF

<Overview>
We have frequently discussed the question, “To whom does the company belong?” in corporate governance theories. However, henceforth, it will be necessary to engage in this discussion from a different perspective: that is, what is the optimal incentive mechanism for the providers of the essential resources needed in corporate activities (managers and employees as human capital providers and shareholders and creditors as monetary capital providers). The legal system is a key part of the infrastructure that affects the outcome of incentive bargaining. However, because the legal system consists of numerous sub-divisions, no attempt has been made in the past to deal with “enterprise law” as an integrated incentive structure. In this project, Japanese and foreign experts are brought together to undertake a restatement of enterprise law, covering corporate law, insolvency law, securities law, labor law and tax law.

<Major Research Results>
Policy Discussion Papers
- Conflicts of Interest with Directors and Officers in Management Buyouts (MBOs) and their Regulations (KITAGAWA Toru) (PDP No.: 07-P-001)
Project URL
Japanese universities have undergone important changes in recent years, such as the incorporation of national universities as independent administrative institutions beginning in April 2005. However, it can hardly be said that all problems have been solved through these institutional reforms. The following are some of the issues and problems that remain to be addressed: the raison d’etre of national universities; the interrelation between "education" and "research" and the allocation of resources; the allocation of operating grants and competitive research funds; a framework for university governance conducive to competition and constructive rivalry among national universities; and, the management of national university hospitals. These issues not only affect the future of Japan’s ivory towers, but also have an important bearing on the future of Japan’s economy and society in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to develop a framework for considering these issues. Currently, we are engaged in researching the following themes: (1) current conditions and outlook for the performance of national universities and the allocation of funds; (2) current conditions and issues related to the governance of national universities; and (3) universities and local economies.

**A-11) Universities of the Future from Social and Economic Perspectives**

*Project Leader/Sub-Leader: TAMAI Katsuya, FF / AKAI Nobuo, FF*

**<Overview>**

Japanese universities have undergone important changes in recent years, such as the incorporation of national universities as independent administrative institutions beginning in April 2005. However, it can hardly be said that all problems have been solved through these institutional reforms. The following are some of the issues and problems that remain to be addressed: the raison d’etre of national universities; the interrelation between "education" and "research" and the allocation of resources; the allocation of operating grants and competitive research funds; a framework for university governance conducive to competition and constructive rivalry among national universities; and, the management of national university hospitals. These issues not only affect the future of Japan’s ivory towers, but also have an important bearing on the future of Japan’s economy and society in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to develop a framework for considering these issues. Currently, we are engaged in researching the following themes: (1) current conditions and outlook for the performance of national universities and the allocation of funds; (2) current conditions and issues related to the governance of national universities; and (3) universities and local economies.

**<Major Research Results>**

**Policy Discussion Papers**

- Structural Analysis of the Competitive Environment for Education and Research Provided by Universities in Japan (DOI Ryoji) (PDP No.: 07-P-003)

**Discussion Papers**

- Debt Structure and Bankruptcy of Financially Distressed Small Businesses (TSURUTA Daisuke and Peng XU) (DP No.: 07-E-032)
- Traditional and Innovative Approaches to Legal Reform: "The New Company Law" (Joseph A. McCahery, Erik P.M. Vermeulen, Hisatake Masato and Saito Jun) (DP No.: 07-E-033)
- How Do Relationship Lenders Price Loans to Small Firms?: "Hold-Up" Costs, Transparency, and Private and Public Security (Watanabe Wako) (DP No.: 07-E-058)

**CEPR-RIETI Workshops**

- "Financial Globalization and Stability" (2007/09/06)
- "Regional Integration, Financial Stability and Competitiveness: Perspectives from Europe and East Asia" (2008/03/28)
RIETI will research the remaining regulatory reforms to be tackled and develop microeconomic models for objective assessment of government policies.

Adjacent Basic Research Area

B-1) Economic Analysis of Markets and Networks in Electricity Power Reform

Project Leader/Sub-Leader: HATTATatsuo, FF / TANAKA Makoto, FF

<Overview>
This project is aimed at providing academic support to the process of electric power industry reform in Japan. For this purpose, the latest available transactions data will be used to conduct economic analyses of institutional and systemic designs for electric power markets and power transmission networks as well as performance assessment. In past years, this project focused on developing and refining a number of models for conducting quantitative evaluation and analysis. Combining these models with the actual transactions data that is now being accumulated, the project will successively undertake detailed quantitative evaluation and analysis of such practices as retail bidding and wholesale electric power transactions. Regarding problems related to specific institutional and systemic designs pertaining to markets and networks, the project will conduct surveys and applied research with an emphasis on applicability to reality while taking maintenance of reliable supplies of electric power into consideration. The scope of research will be further expanded to include quantitative evaluation and analysis of gas markets, which are closely related to electric power markets.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Regional Electric Power Demand in Japan (AKIYAMA Shuichi and HOSOE Nobuhiro) (DP No.: 07-J-028)
- Evaluation and Analysis of Economic Welfare in the Wholesale Electric Power Market Using an Optimal Model of the Composition of Electric Power Sources (KAINOU Kazunari) (DP No.: 07-J-044) (This also belongs to B-2’s research results)
- Measuring Effects of Competition on Retail Power Charges in Public Procurement Bidding (TAKAGI Shingo and HOSOE Nobuhiro) (DP No.: 08-J-004)
- Oligopolistic Competition in the Japanese Wholesale Electricity Market: A Linear Complementarity Approach (TANAKA Makoto) (DP No.: 07-E-023)
- Regional Electric Power Demand in Japan (HOSOE Nobuhiro and AKIYAMA Shu-ichi) (DP No.: 08-E-005)

B-2) Simulation Models for Policy Evaluation

Project Leader: KANEMOTO Yoshitsugu, FF

<Overview>
The aim of this project is to develop evaluation methodologies (tool boxes) that can be used on the frontlines of the policy-making process. Specifically, we aim to assess the benefits and costs of each policy option, by using small-scale microeconomic models that are understandable, actionable, and facilitate the policy-making process. As in fiscal 2006, during fiscal 2007 the project will primarily focus on countermeasures to global warming and the Japanese-style electric power market liberalization. Regarding countermeasures to global warming, we will analyze the effects of such policies in the consumer sector and other designated fields. Regarding the liberalization of the electric power markets, we will develop models reflecting the characteristics of Japan’s institutional and systemic designs and use these in evaluating various policy options.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
- Evaluation and Analysis of Economic Welfare in the Wholesale Electric Power Market Using an Optimal Model of the Composition of Electric Power Sources (KAINOU Kazunari) (DP No.: 07-J-044) (This also belongs to B-1’s research results)

B-3) Background and Impact of the Surge in Oil Prices in Recent Years

Project Leader: HASEGAWA Eiichi, SF

<Overview>
Oil prices gradually moved downward after the events of September 11, 2001 and fell below the $20 per barrel mark in 2002. Thereafter, this trend was reversed and oil prices began to rise rapidly and broke through the $100 mark at the outset of 2008. The study aims to identify the background of these developments, the impact both on oil producing and oil importing countries as well as on the global economy, and the political impact on the Middle East and the entire world. The destabilization of Middle Eastern countries, the resurgence of Russia, marked increase in oil consumption in China and India, and the status of the U.S. dollar as a key currency are all parameters with far-reaching global consequences. Japan, heavily dependent on foreign sources of energy and committed to being a participant in the international economy, has an extremely important stake in these developments.
B-4) Consumer Policy and Market Norms
Project Leader: TANI Midori, SF

<Overview>
It appears that Japan has been experiencing a weakening of “market norms” in recent years as a result of the diversification of consumer transactions. Jointly created and supported through the efforts of the government and market participants such as consumers and businesses, “market norms” contribute to the development and stability of the entire economy and society by directing the activities of businesses in a direction that will add to the welfare of society as a whole. This project addresses the questions of what are “market norms” and what types of consumer policies will contribute to the development and stability of such “market norms.” Using these questions and recent consumer-related problems as a starting point, this project will undertake an analysis of laws and economics based on game theory. In addition, related literature in the fields of law, economics, sociology, political science, philosophy and others will be surveyed, and recent policy cases pertaining to consumer fraud and product safety issues will be examined.

C) Development of Support Systems for Economic and Industrial Policy Analysis and Evaluation
Project Leader: KAINOU Kazunari, F

<Overview>
Due to the termination of economic information system of RIETI, we try to establish a brand-new system to support quantitative policy analysis, evaluation, planning and design. Taking into account the demand of economic and industrial policy makers, we set the goal of this project to develop a systematically organized and integrated database that incorporates useful statistical data and processed data, as well as knowledge learned from research activities. We aim to develop user support systems enabling policy-makers without expert knowledge, and researchers without prior knowledge of policies, to use the database effectively.

C-2) Building a GCE Model for East Asia that Introduces Economies of Scale
Project Leader/Sub-Leader: BAN Kanemi, FF / HISATAKE Masato, CF

<Overview>
The rapid pace of economic development and integration in East Asia has had a major impact on the entire Japanese economy as well as its local economies. The purpose of this project is to develop an applied general equilibrium model for both the national and local levels, and to quantitatively evaluate how economic development is affecting local economies in Japan and other countries. In the model to be developed, we will put emphasis on analyzing the changes in industrial structure that occur in the context of economic integration, while taking into account the economies of scale and imperfect competition. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of the increase in regional disparities resulting from decentralization policies being pursued in various countries. This project ultimately aims to provide a highly transparent framework for facilitating consensus-building on the national and local levels. For this purpose, the project will examine how policy responses in individual countries affect the economic structure of the East Asian region in the context of a dual structure of national and local economies. This examination will use welfare criteria based on the perspective of local economies.

<Major Research Results>
Discussion Papers
Development of a Multiregional Dynamic Applied General Equilibrium Model for the Japanese Economy—Regional Economic Analysis Based on a Forward-Looking Perspective (BAN Kanemi) (DP No.: 07-J-043)
Discussion Papers are research results formed in the shape of treatise which principally went through an internal review process. To stimulate active debate, they are posted on our website (http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/publications/act_dp.html).

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Dissemination of Research Results

The role of policy research institutes do not end with the completion of research. They have an obligation to stimulate policy debates by broadly disseminating the results of their research. RIETI actively circulates its research results via its website, issuing publications and publicity materials, and holding symposiums/seminars.
A reader’s column has been set up for timely and policy-related topics, written by research fellows in order to create a forum for active discussion. “RIETI Policy Dialogue” features in-depth discussions between policy authorities and RIETI fellows on current conditions and outlook for important policy issues affecting Japan. In enhancing the English and Chinese websites, custom-made contents are created and added for issues of special interest for overseas readers, and electronic newsletters such as RIETI Report (in English) and Dianzixinxi (in Chinese) are published to circulate Japanese policy information to RIETI’s broad international audience.

Operated in three languages—Japanese, English and Chinese—the RIETI website is a key element in our public relations activities. The number of page views for each language has been growing steadily (see table below). The website makes available to the public a wide range of materials offering in-depth analyses on individual policy issues such as Discussion Papers written by research fellows representing results of research projects and proceedings, and handout materials of policy symposiums held to invigorate policy debate.

Special efforts have been made to enrich the content of the RIETI website by providing access to the work of individual research fellows and study groups. These are quite unique and exclusive to RIETI. Some examples are:

- **Research Project on Productivity of Companies and Industries, and Japan’s Economic Growth**
  - As part of the project’s results, the Japan Industrial Productivity Database 2006 (JIP 2006) is published to serve as a basic resource for the analysis of Japan’s economic growth and changes in its industrial structure. The JIP 2008 edition is scheduled for release during the first half of fiscal 2008.

- **Research Project on the Optimal Exchange Rate Regime for East Asia**
  - Deviation indicators computed by the project are published on the website, referred to as the Asian Monetary Unit (AMU) and AMU Deviation Indicators.

- **Developing the Research Frontier in Corporate Governance Analysis: Project on the Economic Analysis of M&A and Corporate Governance**
  - A broad range of corporate governance-related topics are presented, reflecting policy discussions involving researchers, members of the business community and policy authorities.

- **Research Project on the Foreign Aid Governance**
  - Started in 2007, this content is designed to inform and deepen public understanding of recent development aid research. The column titled “Understanding Development Aid Research in Three Minutes: Recommended Reading” outlines the progress of the research in an easy-to-understand manner.

A reader’s column has been set up for timely and policy-related topics, written by research fellows in order to create a forum for active discussion. “RIETI Policy Dialogue” features in-depth discussions between policy authorities and RIETI fellows on current conditions and outlook for important policy issues affecting Japan. In enhancing the English and Chinese websites, custom-made contents are created and added for issues of special interest for overseas readers, and electronic newsletters such as RIETI Report (in English) and Dianzixinxi (in Chinese) are published to circulate Japanese policy information to RIETI’s broad international audience.

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Public Relations Activities 2) Publications
RIETI’s publications cover a diverse array of themes and appear under the imprint of various publishers. The contents range from studies of a high academic standard that have undergone peer review in their respective disciplines to timely policy study topics for a wider audience (http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/publications/act_rb.html).

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| **Economic Analysis of Regulatory Reforms:** Case studies of Electricity Market Liberalization |
| **Research Domain** | Economic Analysis of Markets and Networks in Electricity Power Reform (FY2005-06) |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | HATTA Tatsuo, TANAKA Makoto |
| **Research Project** | Economic Analysis of Regulatory Reforms: Case studies of Electricity Market Liberalization |
| **Publisher** | Nikkei Publishing Inc. |
| **Date Issued** | October 2007 |
| **Pages** | 238 |
| **List Price** | 4,000 yen |

| **Productivity in Asia** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | Date JORGENSEN, KURODA Masahiro, MOJOTBOSHI Kazuyuki |
| **Research Project** | ICFA Project (FY2001-05) |
| **Research Domain** | Productivity in Asia |
| **Publisher** | Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd. |
| **Date Issued** | October 2007 |
| **Pages** | 244 |
| **List Price** | £65 |

| **Corporate Governance in Japan** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | AOKI Masahiko, Gregory JACKSON, MIYAJIMA Hideaki |
| **Research Project** | A Study of Corporate Governance (FY2002-2004) |
| **Research Domain** | Corporate Governance in Japan |
| **Publisher** | Oxford University Press |
| **Date Issued** | September 2007 |
| **Pages** | 459 |
| **List Price** | $85 |

| **Economic Analysis of a Case for Common Basket in East Asia** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | ITO Takatoshi, OGAWA Eiji, SHIMIZU Junko |
| **Research Project** | The Optimum Exchange Rate Regime for East Asia (FY2005-06) |
| **Research Domain** | Economic Analysis of a Case for Common Basket in East Asia |
| **Publisher** | Toyo Keizai Inc. |
| **Date Issued** | August 2007 |
| **Pages** | 192 |
| **List Price** | 3,400 yen |

| **The Size of the Government and the Social Security System** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | TACHIBANAKI Toshiaki |
| **Research Project** | The Optimum National Tax-and-Social-Insurance Burden (FY2004-05) |
| **Research Domain** | The Size of the Government and the Social Security System |
| **Publisher** | University of Tokyo Press |
| **Date Issued** | June 2007 |
| **Pages** | 240 |
| **List Price** | 3,800 yen |

| **M&A in Japan: The Impact on Corporate Governance, Organizational Efficiency and Firm Value** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | MIYAJIMA Hideaki |
| **Research Project** | A Study of Corporate Governance (FY2004-05) |
| **Research Domain** | M&A in Japan: The Impact on Corporate Governance, Organizational Efficiency and Firm Value |
| **Publisher** | Toyo Keizai Inc. |
| **Date Issued** | June 2007 |
| **Pages** | 389 |
| **List Price** | 3,800 yen |

| **Relationship Banking and Regional Finance** |
| **Editor(s) / Author(s)** | TSUTSUI Yoshiro, UMEMURA Shuschi |
| **Research Project** | A Study of Regional Finance (FY2004-05) |
| **Research Domain** | Relationship Banking and Regional Finance |
| **Publisher** | Nikkei Publishing Inc. |
| **Date Issued** | May 2007 |
| **Pages** | 319 |
| **List Price** | 4,000 yen |
### Domain III and its Relations

**Transforming East Asia**
- 2006/9
- Written by MUNAKATA Naoko
- Brookings Institution Press $24.95/P258

**Implementation System Under the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism**
- 2005/11
- Written and edited by KAWASE Tsuyoshi and ARAKI Ichiro
- Saneido ¥4,520/P483

**Pros and Cons of RMB Revaluation: Interests and Arguments of China, Japan and the United States**
- 2004/10
- Written and edited by C.H. Kwan and the CASS Institute of World Economics and Politics
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥2,600/P247

**Economics of Urban Recentralization**
- 2006/6
- Written by HATTA Tatsuo, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.
- ¥3,800/P210

**Microeconomic Modeling for Policy Analysis**
- 2006/3
- Written and edited by KANEMOTO Yoshitugu, HASUKE Katsuhito and FUJWARA Toru
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥4,000/P303

**Implementation System Under the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism**
- 2005/11
- Written and edited by KAWASE Tsuyoshi and ARAKI Ichiro
- Saneido ¥4,520/P483

**The Collapse of the 1990s Bubble: Research on the Non-Performing Loan Problem**
- 2005/3
- Written and edited by MURAMATSU Michio
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥4,700/P346

**Civil Mind Civil Power NPO/NGOs as the Lead Actor in the Public Sector**
- 2003/5
- Written and edited by TOYA Tetsuro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,800/P400

### Adjacent Basic Research Areas & Others

**Agricultural Policy Reform for Japan and its Consumers: To Better Steer WTO and FTA Negotiations**
- 2004/8
- Written by YAMASHITA Kazuhito
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥4,400/P368

**Safeguards under the WTO Agreement: Issues and Proposals for a More Effective Mechanism**
- 2007/7
- Written and edited by KAWASE Tsuyoshi and ARAKI Ichiro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,800/P262

**WTO at the Crossroads - An Analysis of Non-Trade Issue Linkages**
- 2005/3
- Written and edited by KOTERA Akira
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,600/P274

**Liberalizing Electricity Markets: An Economic Analysis**
- 2004/8
- Written and edited by HATTA Tatsuo and TANAKA Makoto
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥4,400/P367

**Revisiting Global Warming Issues**
- 2004/2
- Written and edited by SAWA Akihiro and SEKI Soichiro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,400/P328

**Institutional Reforms for Enterprise-Based Welfare Provisions**
- 2003/9
- Written and edited by TACHIBANAKI Toshiaki and KANEKO Yoshihiro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,600/P244

**Civil Mind Civil Power NPO/NGOs as the Lead Actor in the Public Sector**
- 2003/5
- Written and edited by TOYA Tetsuro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,800/P400

**Local Governance Reform in An Era of Change**
- 2003/3
- Written and edited by MURAMATSU Michio and MATSUGU Hiroaki
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,800/P339

**The Political Economy of the Japanese Financial Big Bang: Institutional Change in Finance and Public Policy Making**
- 2003/2
- Written by TOYA Tetsuro
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,800/P400

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**Domain III and its Relations**

**A Reintroduction to the Chinese Economy**
- 2002/10
- Written by C.H. Kwan
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥1,600/P280

**Turning Point of Japan-China Relations**
- 2001/8
- Written and edited by MUNAKATA Naoko
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥2,200/P220

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**Adjacent Basic Research Areas & Others**

**Transnational Civil Society**
- 2003/3
- Written by MEKATA Motoko
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥3,400/P229

**A Reintroduction to the Chinese Economy**
- 2002/10
- Written by C.H. Kwan
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥1,600/P280

**Turning Point of Japan-China Relations**
- 2001/8
- Written and edited by MUNAKATA Naoko
- Toyokeizai Shimpsha ¥1,900/P259

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Panelists

Speaker

RIETI, Institute of Economic Research (KIER), Kyoto Univ.

Venue

Hall B5, Tokyo International Forum

Date

2008/1/28

Program

Opening Remarks

Speech

“Globalization and East Asian Renaissance”
“Enforcing IPR: Recent Trends and Prospects for Global Collaboration”
“Intellectual Property Rights and International Trade”

Panel Discussion

Intellectual Property Rights and Growth of the World Economy

Closing Remarks

RIETI Policy Symposium

Innovation Process and Performance: Findings and Lessons from Inventors Surveys in Japan, the U.S., and Europe

Date

2008/1/11

Venue

Otemachi Sankei Plaza

Program

Opening Remarks

Kentaro Kojima (Executive Director, RIETI)

Part 1: Keynote Speech (KS) and Presentations (PS) (1)

KS1 “Determinants of Innovative Performance: Insights from Economics”
PS1 “Main Findings from Inventors Survey (1): Commercialization of R&D Results”
PS2 “Main Findings from Inventors Survey (2): Invention Process—Knowledge Resources and Collaborations”

Part 1: Keynote Speech (KS) and Presentations (PS) (2)

KS2 “Inventors and Innovation Processes in Europe: Policy Implications from the PatVal-EU Survey”
PS3 “Incentive System for Inventors”

Part 2: Panel Discussion 1

Future R&D Strategy and Policy

Closing Remarks

Advanced Policy Open Symposium

What Type of SMEs Promote Technological Innovation?—Forming a Cluster in the Keiji (Kyoto-Shiga) Region

Date

2007/11/19

Venue

Kyoto Univ. Clock Tower Centennial Hall

Program

Opening Remarks

“Product-Developing SMEs’ Participation”

Panel Discussion 1

What Type of SMEs Promote Technological Innovation?—Forming a Cluster in the Keiji (Kyoto-Shiga) Region

Panel Discussion 2

Future Prospects for Regional Innovation System with Product-Developing SMEs’ Participation

CLOSING REMARKS

RIETI, Institute of Economic Research (KIER)

http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/events/08012801/info.html


Note: Titles and affiliations of participants are current as of the date of the events. Lists of Speakers/Panellists are in order of appearance.
Japan-China Economic Conference 2007

**Date:** 2007/10/23-24  
**Venue:** Hotel New Otani Osaka  
**Hosts:** Japan-China Economic Conference Organizing Committee

**Program**
- Opening Ceremony
- **Opening Remarks**
- **Panel Discussion**
  - The Role of Japan-China Relationship for Sustainable Development of World Economy—Towards Further Japan-China Business Alliance
  - RIETI Session
    - Japan-China Cooperation for Advanced East Asian Economic Integration
- **RIETI Session**
  - Japan-China Cooperation for Advanced East Asian Economic Integration
- **Closing Remarks**
  - "How to Construct Strategic Mutually-Beneficial Partnership?"

**Speakers/Panelists**
- SHIMODUMA Hiroshi (Chairman, Kansai Economic Federation)
- WASHIO Tomoharu (Executive Vice President, JETRO)
- MatsuShita Masayuki (Vice Chairman of the Board, Representative Director, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.)
- TAKANARITA Toru (Editorial Writer, Asahi Shimbun)
- Victor WANG (President, Huawei Asia Pacific)
- Xiaonan XIE (Vice President, Wuxi Suntech-Power Co., Ltd.)
- Lawrence FOG (Vice Operating President, Hong Kong Stock Exchange)
- HAYASHI Yasuo (Chairman, JETRO)
- FUJITA Masahisa (President and CRO, RIETI/Professor, Konan Univ./Adjunct Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto Univ.)
- SATO Kichiro (Vice President, RIETI)
- TANINO Sakutarou (Former Japanese Ambassador to China and India, Vice Chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Center)
- C. H. KWAN (Senior Fellow, Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research)
- YAMAZAKI Yasuo (Representative, Think Tank Office of Yasuo Yamazaki)
- Yansheng ZHANG (Director, International Economics Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC))
- Zhen Hai QIU (Commentator, Phoenix TV, Diplomatic Columnist)
- ISHIKAWA Yoshi (Writer/President, Akita Municipal Junior College of Arts and Crafts/Member, New Japan-China Friendship Committee for the 21st Century)
- OKAKURA Shinji (Director for International Affairs Office, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- ISHIDA Toru (Director-General, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- Thomas BOWLES (Advisor to the Governor on Science, New Mexico)
- William TUMAS (Director, Science Program Office, Los Alamos National Laboratory)
- MIYATA Seizo (Senior Program Manager, NEDO)
- AKIBA Etsuo (Principal Research Scientist, AIST)
- NAKAMURA Michiharu (Fellow, Hitachi, Ltd.)
- Gary JONES (Technology Transfer Manager, Sandia National Laboratories)
- DOI Ryoji (Director, Research and Development Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- Matthew ENNIS (Vice President for Research, Lumidigm)
- YAMAMOTO Takafumi (President & CEO, TOUDAI TLO, Ltd.)
- MORI Yusuke (Professor, Osaka Univ.)
- Chris WOOD (Vice President, The Santa Fe Institute)
- AKEDO Jun (Group Leader, Advanced Manufacturing Research Institute, AIST)
- MATSUMI Yoshio (Adviser, ITOCHU Corporation/President, ITOCHU Research Institute of Innovative Technology)

METI-RIETI-AIST-NEDO Symposium

**Date:** 2007/9/3  
**Venue:** Keidanren Hall, Keidanren Kaikan  
**Hosts:** METI, RIETI, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), NEDO

**Program**
- **Opening Remarks**
  - Keynote Speech 1: "Innovation in New Mexico"
  - Keynote Speech 2: "Alternative Energy R&D at Los Alamos"
  - Keynote Speech 3: "Introduction of NEDO"
  - Keynote Speech 4: "Collaboration on Advanced Hydrogen Storage Materials"
- **Special Speech**
  - Special Speech 1: "Challenges to ‘Eco-Innovation’—Energy Saving and Beyond"
  - Special Speech 2: "Energy Systems for the 21st Century"
  - Special Speech 3: "Technological Commercialization at the Univ. of New Mexico"
- **Panel Discussion**
  - Partnership and Technology Transfer for Industry-Academia Collaboration
  - Methodology for Creating Innovation in Interdisciplinary Area
- **Closing Remarks**

**Speakers/Panelists**
- OKAKURA Shinji (Director for International Affairs Office, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- ISHIDA Toru (Director-General, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- Thomas BOWLES (Advisor to the Governor on Science, New Mexico)
- William TUMAS (Director, Science Program Office, Los Alamos National Laboratory)
- MIYATA Seizo (Senior Program Manager, NEDO)
- AKIBA Etsuo (Principal Research Scientist, AIST)
- NAKAMURA Michiharu (Fellow, Hitachi, Ltd.)
- Gary JONES (Technology Transfer Manager, Sandia National Laboratories)
- DOI Ryoji (Director, Research and Development Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI)
- Matthew ENNIS (Vice President for Research, Lumidigm)
- YAMAMOTO Takafumi (President & CEO, TOUDAI TLO, Ltd.)
- MORI Yusuke (Professor, Osaka Univ.)
- Chris WOOD (Vice President, The Santa Fe Institute)
- AKEDO Jun (Group Leader, Advanced Manufacturing Research Institute, AIST)
- MATSUMI Yoshio (Adviser, ITOCHU Corporation/President, ITOCHU Research Institute of Innovative Technology)
**RIETI Policy Symposium**

**Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality**

http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/events/07082801/info.html

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**Date** 2007/8/28  
**Venue** Golden Room, Keidanren Kaikan  
**Hosts** RIETI

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**Program**

**Introduction**  
Purpose and Meanings of the Symposium

**Opening Remarks**

**Remarks from the Event Supporter**

**Address of Thanks and Introduction**

**1st Session** Facilitate the Use of Female Human Resources: Is the US model Useful?  
**Presentation**  
"Facilitate the Use of Female Human Resources through Work-Life Balance"  
"Role of Government for Facilitating Work-Life Balance"  
**Presenter's Comments, Q&A**

**2nd Session** Work-Life Balance: Assumptions and Future Path  
**Presentation**  
"Work-Life Balance: Assumptions and Future Path"  
"Work-Life Balance: Second-Step Challenges"  
**Presenter's Comments, Q&A**

**3rd Session** Work-Life Balance: Pros and Cons of Economic-Oriented Mindset  
**Presentation**  
"Expectations for Work-Life Balance as Countermeasure for Declining Fertility"  
"Work Life Balance: Pros and Cons of Economic-Oriented Mindset"  
**Presenter's Comments, Q&A**

**4th Session** Path toward Resolving Female Statistical Discrimination  
**Presentation**  
"Path toward Resolving Female Statistical Discrimination: Gender Gap in Earnings and its Irrationality"  
"Active Promotion of Women versus Gender Gap in Earnings"  
**Presenter's Comments, Q&A**

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**Speakers/Panellists**

YAMAGUCHI Kazuo (VF, RIETI/Professor of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago)  
HIGUCHI Yoshio (Professor, Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio Univ.)  
Hoanna Sook Ja PARK (Work/Life Consultant, Appassionata, Inc.)  
FUJITA Masahisa (President and CRO, RIETI/Professor, Konan Univ./Adjunct Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto Univ.)  
BANDO Kumiko (Director General, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office)  
YASHIRO Naohiro (Professor, College of Liberal Arts, ILU)  
MIFUNE Michiko (Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu Univ.)  
KEMOTO Mika (Senior Researcher, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd)  
KENJOH Eiko (Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, Asia Univ.)  
ABE Masahiro (Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Dokkyo Univ.)  
OIKAWA Kozo (Chairman, RIETI)

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**Closing Remarks**

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**RIETI Policy Symposium**

**Quo Vadis the WTO? The Future of the Doha Round and the Management of the International Trade Regime**

http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/events/07080601/info.html

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**Date** 2007/8/6  
**Venue** Aso-no-ma Room, Tokai Univ. Kouyu-Kaikan  
**Hosts** RIETI

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**Program**

**Opening Remarks**

**Introduction**  
"The Status Quo of the International Trade Regime"

**Part 1** Regional Economic Integration as an Alternative Regime: ‘Legalization’ of RTAs and Interface with the WTO  
**Presentation**  
"Legal Review of FTA Tariff Negotiations"  
"Dispute Settlement Procedures"  
"Intellectual Property Rights"  
"Trade in Services (Mode 4)"  
"Japan’s EPA/FTA Policy"  
**Presenter’s Comments, Q&A**

**Part 2** The Role of the WTO in the Future Trade Regime  
**Session 1**  
"Current State of the Doha Round as Seen from the WTO Secretariat"  
"Dispute Settlement Process and Trade Liberalization Negotiations: Lessons from the Uruguay Round"  
"A Stakeholder’s View: The Importance of the WTO for the Japanese Industry"  
**Session 2**  
"European Approach toward International Trade Regimes"  
"Where Do We Go from Here? An Indian Perspective"  
"Why WTO Doha Round Matters"  
**Wrap-up Comments**  
"The Doha Round and Its Significance on the Future Trade Regime"  
**Panel Discussion**  
**Closing Remarks**

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**Speakers/Panellists**

FUJITA Masahisa (President and CRO, RIETI/Professor, Konan Univ./Adjunct Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto Univ.)  
KAWASE Tsuyoshi (FF, RIETI/Associate Professor of Law, Graduate School of Law and Politics, Osaka Univ.)  
ARAKI Ichiro (Professor, International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Yokohama National Univ.)  
Jong Bum KIM (Associate Professor, KDI School of Public Policy and Management)  
SUZUKI Masabumi (Professor, Graduate School of Law, Nagoya Univ.)  
TOJO Yoshizumi (Professor, College of Law and Politics, Rikkyo Univ.)  
TANAKA Shigehiro (Director for FTA Affairs, Economic Partnership Division, Trade Policy Bureau, METI)  
S. Bruce WILSON (Director, Legal Affairs Division, WTO)  
KINBARA Kazuyuki (Director, International Economic Affairs Bureau I, Japan Business Federation (Nippon Keidanren))  
Marco C. E. J. BRONCKERS (Partner, Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP)  
Anwarul HOQQA (Member, Planning Commission, Government of India)  
HIROSE Naoshi (Director, Multilateral Trade System Department, Trade Policy Bureau, METI)  
KOTERA Akira (FF, RIETI/Professor, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Univ. of Tokyo)  
OIKAWA Kozo (Chairman, RIETI)
RIETI/ADBI Symposium

Ten Years After: Learning From the Asian Financial Crisis
—Are Prevention Mechanisms Sufficient to Avoid Another Financial Crisis?

http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/events/07062901/info.html

Date 2007/6/29
Venue Conference Room, ADBI
Hosts RIETI, ADBI

Program
Opening Remarks

Session 1 Regional Integration in Asia as a Framework for Crisis Prevention and Response

Keynote Speech 1 "Lessons Learned from the 1997 Financial Crisis: Progress of Regional Integration and Cooperation in Asia, and a Road Map for the Future"*

Presentation "Asian Financial Crisis and Lessons and Perspectives from Indonesia"*
* "The Asian EMS’ could be a Real Breakthrough for Crisis Prevention"*
* "Trade and Investment in Asian and Japanese Strategies for Economic Partnership Agreements"*

Discussion

Session 2 What Should We Learn from Crisis Experiences of Individual Countries? What Are New Challenges?

Keynote Speech 2 "Lessons Learned from the 1997 Financial Crisis for Prevention, Management and Resolution of Crisis"*

Presentation "Reports from Five Asian Countries (Thai, Malaysia, Korea, Indonesia, China)"*

Discussion

Panel Discussion Can Asia Cope with New Currency and Financial Risks?

Closing Remarks

Speakers/Panelists

OGAWA Eiji (FF, RIETI/Professor, Graduate School of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
KAWAI Masahiro (Dean, ADBI/Individual Member, CEAC)
Thanong BIDAYA (former Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Thailand)
Jusuf ANWAR (Ambassador, Republic of Indonesia/former Minister of Finance, Republic of Indonesia)
YAMASHITA Eiji (Professor, Graduate School of Economics, Osaka City Univ/Individual Member, CEAC)
KURODA Atsuo (Director, International Economic Affairs Division, Trade Policy Bureau, METI)
ITO Takatoshi (FF, RIETI/Professor, Faculty of Economics and Graduate School of Public Policy, Univ. of Tokyo/Individual Member, CEAC)
MURASE Tetsuji (Professor, the International Center, Kyoto Univ.)
ARISOHI Akira (Director, IMF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
Robert Alan FELDMAN (Head of Japan Economic Research/Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Japan Securities Co., Ltd.)
ONO Hisashi (Director, Regional Financial Cooperation Division, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance)
FUKAO Kyoji (FF, RIETI/Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
SATO Shin (Executive Officer, QB Net Co., Ltd.)
KURODA Masahiro (President, Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), Cabinet Office)
WATANABE Shotaro (Independent Director, Resona Holdings, Inc./Director, Isetan Co., Ltd./Former Vice-Chairman and President, Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives))
SAITO Shin (Executive Officer, GB Net Co., Ltd.)
SAKATA Ichiro (CF, RIETI.Special Assistant to Director General, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, METI/Visiting Associate Professor, Technology Management for Innovation, Graduate School of Engineering, Univ. of Tokyo)
FUKAO Kyoji (FF, RIETI/Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
OGAWA Kozo (Chairman, RIETI)
Symposiums Jointly Hosted by RIETI and Local Organizations

During January and February 2008, a total of five symposiums were jointly hosted by RIETI and local organizations for the promotion of industrial clusters throughout Japan. Held in the Kanto (Tokyo), Chugoku (Hiroshima), Shikoku (Kagawa), Kinki (Osaka) and Kyushu (Oita) areas, these symposiums were attended by numerous participants from the business community, research institutions and cluster-supporting organizations. The programs featured lectures, panel discussions and question-and-answer sessions open to the floor, which led to active discussions on the issues of invigorating local economies and industrial cluster initiatives. The symposiums included displays of cluster case studies and technologies for future collaboration, and also provided opportunities for one-on-one consultation.

Cluster Symposium
From Chugoku District: To Realize New Innovation—Manufacturing Policy in Local Regions in an Era of Open Innovation
http://www.hiwave.or.jp/clustersympo/annai.html

Date 2008/02/04
Venue Grand Prince Hotel Hiroshima
Hosts Hiroshima Industrial Promotion Organization, RIETI
Program
Hosts Remarks
Guests Remarks
Keynote Speech "Open Manufacturing and SMEs & Local Economy"
Presentation "Support for Business Matching with Large Companies"
Panel Discussion "How Can We Realize Alliances between Metropolitan Region and Local Region as well as Large Companies and SMEs in an Era of Open Innovation?"
Technology Assembly

Techno Bridge Forum Fair 2008 in Shikoku
Industrial Cluster’s Meaning and its Future Perspective —To Achieve New Alliances
http://www.rieti.go.jp/pl/events/08021401/info.html

Date 2008/02/14
Venue SunMesse Kagawa
Hosts RIETI, Techno Bridge Forum in Shikoku
Program
Opening Remarks
RIETI, Techno Bridge Forum in Shikoku
Presentation "Can Industrial Cluster be Self-Sustained? Discover Core Companies."
Technology Assembly "Results of Representative Projects in Mini Clusters"

Global Environmental Forum in Kyushu
Balancing Global Environment Protection and Sustainable Economic Society
http://www.k-rip.gr.jp/topics/topics080116_2.html

Date 2008/02/27
Venue ANA Hotel Oita
Hosts RIETI, K-RIP, Oita Prefecture, Oita Godo Shimbun Newspaper
Program
Opening Remarks
RIETI, K-RIP, Oita Prefecture, Oita Godo Shimbun Newspaper
Keynote Speech 1 "Activating Local Economy via Innovation"
Keynote Speech 2 "Global Environment and Corporate Management —Contribute as well as Make Money in the Era of Asian New Environmental Industry. Let’s make Kyushu as the Mecca of Environmental Industry in Asia."
Session Meetings
Panel Display "Eco-Products in Kyushu"
### Cluster Symposium in TAMA

**Local Economy Activation and Industrial Cluster**

**Date**: 2008/01/21  
**Venue**: Keio Plaza Hotel Hachioji  
**Hosts**: RIETI, TAMA Industrial Activation Association Inc.

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<td>Technology Assembly</td>
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### Digital Concept Partners (DCP) Open Forum

**Forum for Creating Future-Oriented ICT Cluster: Technology Needs of Large Companies in Kansai Area, and the Dream Kansai is Heading for**  

| Date | 2008/02/19-21  
| Venue | Hotel Granvia Osaka  
| Hosts | RIETI, DCP, Osaka Chamber of Commerce, KiIS

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<td>Guests Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Speech</td>
<td>&quot;New Imagae Business in the Era of Digital Convergence&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keynote Speech</td>
<td>&quot;ICT Now and Future—Where should Kansai Go?&quot;</td>
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<td>Presentation</td>
<td>&quot;Neo Cluster Promotion Community and Digital Concept Partners (DCP)&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Background of DCP, Expectations for DCP—A Message from the Advisor&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Industriel Cluster and the Function of DCP&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>&quot;Possibility of Alliance between Large Companies and Product-Developing SMEs&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation Relay</td>
<td>&quot;Messages from Large Companies in Kansai Area to Venture Capitals, SMEs and Research Institutions of All Around the World&quot;</td>
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<th>Program 2nd day</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keynote Speech</td>
<td>&quot;Where is the Internet Heading? Outstanding Trends and a Viewpoint for Creating New Industry&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Speech</td>
<td>&quot;Business Models Bringing IT in Reality are Strong&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panel Discussion</td>
<td>&quot;The Possibility of Future-Oriented Information Appliances Media Business in Kansai Area&quot;</td>
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Public Relations Activities 4) Publicity Materials

To promote wide dissemination of research results and subsequent contributions that invigorate policy debate, a variety of publicity materials are available in print and downloadable from our website.

### Materials for dissemination of research results

#### Discussion Papers

Research results which principally went through an internal referee process are professionally published as Discussion Papers.

- **Volume:** A4, 20-100 pages
- **Language:** JP, ENG

#### Symposium Proceedings

Symposium Proceedings, including summaries of each session, minutes of panel discussions, and presentation materials are released after policy symposiums.

- **Volume:** A4, 50-100 pages
- **Language:** JP

#### METI Journal Column

RIETI writes two monthly columns for METI Journal, METI’s monthly PR magazine.

- **Volume:** B5, 4 pages
- **Language:** JP

#### Policy Analysis Papers (PAPs)

PAPs summarize much-specialized research results in an easy-to-read executive-summary format for a non-academic audience including policy-making authorities and business leaders.

- **Volume:** B5, ±20 pages
- **Language:** JP
RIETI HIGHLIGHT

A quarterly newsletter featuring RIETI’s most recent activities including symposiums and seminars, book reviews, columns written by research fellows, etc. In fiscal 2007, a new column titled “Research Digest” was set up to introduce newly issued Discussion Papers by featuring underlying research motivations and principal speaking points in an easy-to-understand manner by way of interviews with the authoring fellows.

Volume: A4, 40 pages
Language: JP

Materials for introducing RIETI

Brochures

Brochures introduce general information on RIETI such as RIETI’s mission, research themes and process, an access map, and organization charts.

Language: JP, ENG, CH

Annual Reports

The Annual Report is a concise summary of RIETI’s entire activities in each fiscal year. It reports on topics such as research projects and results, fellows’ activities, PR activities, etc.

Volume: A4, ±40 pages
Language: JP, ENG, CH

Catalog for Publicity Materials and Publications

RIETI’s publicity materials and publications are listed with photos in this catalog.

Language: JP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008/03/28</td>
<td>Japan’s FTA Policy: An Analysis of its Political Process</td>
<td>SEKIZAWA Yoichi (Associate Professor, Institute of Social Science, Univ. of Tokyo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/03/11</td>
<td>From Kyoto to Hokkaido: Radically Re-Thinking Climate Policy</td>
<td>Gwyn PRINS (Director, the LSE Mackinder Programme for the Study of Long Wave Events)</td>
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<td>2008/03/04</td>
<td>Viewpoints of Healthcare Service Industry Policy</td>
<td>MATSUYAMA Yukihiro (Affiliate Professor, Graduate School of Policy Research, Chiba Univ. of Commerce)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/25</td>
<td>Industrial Development Policy for Local Independence: Toward the Creative Local Areas by Internal Circulation, Reliance and Cooperation</td>
<td>KOISO Shuji (Director of the Research Center for Regional Economics and Professor, Kushiro Public Univ.)</td>
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<td>2008/02/21</td>
<td>Preventing Suicide to Make a Safe Community</td>
<td>SHIMIZU Yasuyuki (President, LIFElinks Suicide Prevention Action Network Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/15</td>
<td>Issues and Strategies of Digital Appliances – Thin TVs, No Problems?</td>
<td>OHKI Hiromi (Senior Economist, Overseas Research Dept., JETRO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/14</td>
<td>The Falconer Draft Text for the WTO Negotiations on Agriculture</td>
<td>Brett WILLIAMS (Senior Lecturer &amp; Programme Director, Public International Economic Law, Sydney Centre for International Law, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Sydney)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/12</td>
<td>Global Environmental Issues &amp; Hokkaido Toyako Summit</td>
<td>TSURUOKA Koji (Ambassador, Director-General for Global Issues, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/07</td>
<td>Poor Communication Skills Spoil the National Human Power</td>
<td>NISHIYAMA Akihiko (A Head of Nishiyama Research Institute, Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd. / Professor, Tokyo Jogakkan College)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/02/05</td>
<td>Toward the Realization of Service Model Innovation of Japanese SMEs and Start-ups – Case Studies with a New Perspective on Business, Function, and the Global Market</td>
<td>SANBONMATSU Susumu (Senior Researcher, Organization for Small &amp; Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, Japan / Visiting Professor, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/01/24</td>
<td>A Question about NPO Policy in Governmental Structural Adjustment Era: Findings from 14,000 NPO Financial Data Base Analysis</td>
<td>TANAKA Yayoi (Associate Professor, National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008/01/09</td>
<td>American Foreign Policy after the 2008 Elections</td>
<td>Henry R. NAU (Professor of Political Science and International Affairs and Director of U.S.-Japan and U.S.-Japan-South Korea Legislative Exchange Programs, The Elliott School of International Affairs, The George Washington Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/12/18</td>
<td>Recent Developments of International Space Law and Policy: Possibility of the Commercialization in Japanese Space Industry</td>
<td>AOKI Setsuko (Professor, Faculty of Policy Management, Keio Univ.)</td>
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<td>2007/12/07</td>
<td>Building on the Past, Imagining the Future: Competency-Based Growth Strategies in an Era of the Modular Production and the Services Transformation</td>
<td>John ZYSMAN (Professor and Co-Director, BRI of Political Science, Univ. of California, Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/12/05</td>
<td>Efficiency and Equity – A New Trend in World Tax Reform</td>
<td>MORINOBU Shigeki (Professor, Chuo Law School)</td>
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<td>2007/12/04</td>
<td>Climate Change: Implications, Consequences and Predictability – Plus Politics</td>
<td>Gregg SUHLER (Co-founder and Managing Member, Dynamic Predictables LLC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/11/28</td>
<td>Chinese Economy and Japan-China Economic Relations: A Diplomat’s Experiences in China</td>
<td>DOUNOUE Takeo (Director for Diet Relations, Minister’s Secretariat, METI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/11/16</td>
<td>Chinese Exchange Rate Policy and Asian Currency Basket</td>
<td>ITO Takatoshi (FF, RIETI / Professor, Economics and Graduate School of Public Policy, Univ. of Tokyo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/11/13</td>
<td>Outlines of Competition Review in the Telecommunications Industry</td>
<td>IMAGAWA Takuo (CF, RIETI / Investigator, General Policy Div., Information and Communications Policy Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/11/12</td>
<td>Lenders or Owners? How Surplus Countries are going to Change the Playing Field</td>
<td>Andrea GOLSTEIN (Senior Economist, OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs)</td>
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<td>2007/11/09</td>
<td>Perspectives of the US Economic Policy</td>
<td>OKADA Kunihiko (Representative Director and Chairman, Matsuzakaya Co., Ltd.)</td>
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<td>2007/11/01</td>
<td>Changing Triangle—China, Korea and Japan</td>
<td>SUZUOKI Takabumi (Senior Staff Writer, NIKKEI Hong Kong)</td>
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<td>2007/10/29</td>
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<td>ARIOYOSHI Akira (Director, IMF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)</td>
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<td>Competition and Regulatory Mix in the Restructuring of the European Electricity System</td>
<td>KANEMOTO Yoshitsugu (FF, RIETI / Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy and Graduate School of Economics, Univ. of Tokyo)</td>
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<td>Life Cycle Assessment—Current and Future—</td>
<td>INABA Atsushi (Professor, Research into Artifacts, Center for Engineering, Univ. of Tokyo / Director, Research Center for Life Cycle Assessment, AIST)</td>
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<td>‘Risk Takers in London’—Industrial Financial Risk</td>
<td>SANO Keisaku (Group Chairman, Japan England Insurance Group)</td>
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<td>The Major Characteristics of China’s Innovation System</td>
<td>TAMATSUKA Genichi (Managing Partner, Revamp Corporation)</td>
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<td>Management Power which Enables Innovations</td>
<td>WATANABE Tsutomu (FF, RIETI / Professor, Institute of Economic Research and Research Center for Price Dynamics, Hitotsubashi Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/10/05</td>
<td>Changes in Inflation Dynamics</td>
<td>Peter TURNER (Partner, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer)</td>
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<td>Developments in Arbitration in Europe and the Active Use of Arbitration by Japanese Companies</td>
<td>KOTERA Akira (FF, RIETI / Professor of Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Univ. of Tokyo)</td>
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<td>2007/09/26</td>
<td>Recent Developments and Future Direction of U.S. Trade Policy, with Particular Reference to Japan and China</td>
<td>Ambassador Ira S. SHAPIRO (Attorney, Greenberg Traurig LLP)</td>
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<td>Towards an Inflationary Economy</td>
<td>MIZUTANI Kenji (Professor, Graduate School of Business Innovation, Chukyo Univ.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2007/09/03</td>
<td>A Study on Improving Venture Capital Returns in Japan —Hypothesis Formulation Concerning Alignment of Interests between Venture Business and Venture Capital—</td>
<td>HASEGAWA Hirokazu (Managing Partner, Global Venture Capital Inc.)</td>
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<td>Which Was More Important During the Showa Depression: Fiscal Policy or Monetary Policy?</td>
<td>SATO Ayano (Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Niigata Sangyo Univ.)</td>
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<td>2007/08/24</td>
<td>Japan-US Economic Relationship and Actions for the Future</td>
<td>ISHII Hiroaki (Director-General, Planning Dept., JETRO)</td>
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<td>The Winner in the Financial Markets</td>
<td>TAKATA Hajime (Head of Research / Chief Strategist, Senior General Manager, Fixed Income Group, Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.)</td>
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<td>Monetary Policy and Prices</td>
<td>TAYA Teizo (Special Counselor, Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd.)</td>
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<td>Funding and Governing a Great Public University: The Case of Berkeley</td>
<td>Stephen S. COHEN (Professor of Regional Planning, Univ. of California, Berkeley / Co-Director, the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIIE))</td>
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<td>Design-Based Comparative Advantage: An Exploratory Analysis</td>
<td>FUJIMOTO Takahiro (FF, RIETI / Professor of Faculty of Economics, Univ. of Tokyo / Executive Director, Manufacturing Management Research Center / Senior Research Associate, Harvard Business School)</td>
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<td>The Further Development of Sumitomo Chemical's Petrochemical Business Overseas Toward Completion of the Rabigh Project</td>
<td>YONEKURA Hiromasa (President, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.)</td>
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<td>Behavioral Biases of Institutional Investors and Incentive Structure of Fund Managers</td>
<td>SUTO Megumi (Professor, Graduate School of Finance, Accounting and Law, Waseda Univ.)</td>
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<td>Say it with Figures: Uses and Misuses of Figures and Statistics</td>
<td>MIYAGAWA Tadao (President, the Institute of Statistical Research / Emeritus Professor, Hitotsubashi Univ.)</td>
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<td>The Commitment to Development Index: Ranking the Rich on Helping the Poor</td>
<td>David ROODMAN (Research Fellow, Center for Global Development)</td>
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<td>The US-Korea FTA: Its Geopolitical Implications and its Lessons for Japan-Korea FTA</td>
<td>AHN Se-Young (Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Soegang Univ. / Visiting Scholar, Waseda Univ.)</td>
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<td>2007/06/18</td>
<td>Japan Market Outlook: 'Waiting for a Catalyst'</td>
<td>Kathy MATSUI (Managing Director and Chief Japan Strategist, Co-Director of Pan Asian Investment Research, Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/06/15</td>
<td>Hikikomori and Other Pathologies: A New Approach to Understanding Japan's Competitiveness Challenge</td>
<td>Michael ZIELENZIGER (Research Scholar, Institute of International Studies, Univ. of California, Berkeley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/06/13</td>
<td>The Public Enforcement of Securities Laws</td>
<td>Howell E. JACKSON (James S. Reid, Jr. Professor of Law, Harvard Law School)</td>
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<td>U.S.-China Relations: An Affirmative Agenda</td>
<td>Frank Sampson JANNUZI (Hitachi International Affairs Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations / Visiting Researcher, Institute for International Policy Studies (IIIPS))</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007/05/10</td>
<td>Navigating Global Antitrust Rules for Japanese Firms</td>
<td>Einer ELHAUGE (Carroll and Milton Petrie Professor of Law, Harvard Law School / Senior Expert, Criterion Economics)</td>
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<td>Japan's New Diplomatic Horizon?: Prospects of the Arc of Freedom and Prosperity, Japan-Aus / India / NATO Relations</td>
<td>JIMBO Ken (Assistant Professor, Faculty of Policy Management, Keio Univ.)</td>
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<td>The Age of Global Productivity Competition: Is Japan Falling Behind?</td>
<td>FUKAO Kyoji (FF, RIETI / Professor, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi Univ.)</td>
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<td>KOBAYASHI Hideo (Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda Univ.)</td>
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<td>William H. FREY (Research Professor, Population Studies Center, Univ. of Michigan / Senior Fellow, Demographic Studies, Milken Institute / Visiting Fellow, The Brookings Institution)</td>
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<td>2007/04/04</td>
<td>IEA and Four Challenges</td>
<td>TANAKA Nobuo (Director for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD / Executive Director-elect, IEA / Former CF, RIETI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name/Title/Concurrent post</td>
<td>Research Areas</td>
<td>Research Projects at RIETI</td>
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<tr>
<td>President/Chief Research Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUJITA Masahisa</td>
<td>Urban Economics, Regional Economics, Spatial Economics</td>
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<td>Research Counselor</td>
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<tr>
<td>YOSHIKAWA Hiroshi</td>
<td>Macroeconomics, Japanese Economy</td>
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<td>NAGAOKA Sadao</td>
<td>Policy and Institutions for Innovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAKANAGI Ryutetsu</td>
<td>International Economics, Economics of Innovation, Law and Economics</td>
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<td>Editor in Chief, HJTIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODAKA Konosuke</td>
<td>Labor Economics, Japanese Economy, Modern Economic History of Japan, Comparative Economic Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
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<td>TAKAHARA Ichiro</td>
<td>Economic Policy</td>
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<td>HASEGAWA Eichi</td>
<td>Background and Impact of the Surge in International Resource Prices including Oil, Rejuvenation Policy for Regional Economy</td>
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<td>KITAKA Koshio</td>
<td>Theory of Political Process, Administrative Reform</td>
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<td>Social Security, Public Finance, Policy and Effects of Structural Reform such as Regulatory Reform</td>
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<td>Recent Trends in Intellectual Property Rights: Pre-Patent and Innovation</td>
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<td>KOBAYASHI Keichiro</td>
<td>Endogenous Growth Theory, General Equilibrium, Business Cycles, Bad Debt Problem, Debt Control Policy, Macropolitical Economy</td>
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<td>MORKAWA Masayuki</td>
<td>Economic Policy, Industrial Structure</td>
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<td>NAKASHIMA Nobuya</td>
<td>Regional Economics - Regional Vitalization, Industrial Development, Public Service Outsourcing, Teleworking</td>
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<td>SHRAISHI Shigeki</td>
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<td>TARABE Masami</td>
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<td>TANIBashi Midori</td>
<td>Consumer Policy, Environment Policy</td>
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<td>The History of Japan’s Trade and Industry Policy</td>
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<td>TSURU Kotaro</td>
<td>Corporate Governance, Financial System (e.g. banking), Employment System, Political Economics</td>
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<td>KAINOU Kazunari</td>
<td>Econometrics, Sustainable Development and Quantitative Policy Evaluation</td>
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<td>KATO Atsuyuki</td>
<td>Economic Growth, Productivity Analysis, Trade and Development</td>
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<td>KOBAYASHI Yoko</td>
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<td>MATSUMOTO Koyo</td>
<td>International Trade Law, International Investment Law</td>
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<td>MATSUURA Toshiyuki</td>
<td>Industrial Organization, International Economics, Applied Econometrics</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAKATA Daisuke</td>
<td>Macroeconomics, Endogenous Economic Growth, Social Security, Numerical Simulation, Sustainable PAYGO Pension System, Gender Equity Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faculty Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>AKAI Nobuo</td>
<td>Public Economics, Public Finance, Local Public Finance, Urban Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASAKAWA Kazuhiro</td>
<td>International Business, Business Organization, Innovation, Business Alliances, Global R&amp;D Management</td>
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### Faculty Fellow

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<td>BAN Ken’ichi</td>
<td>Macro Economic Modeling, Applied General Equilibrium Modeling</td>
<td>Building a GCE Model for East Asia that Introduces Economies of Scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHUMI Hiroyuki</td>
<td>Labor Economics, Economic Theory, Role of Skilled Production Workers in Innovation Processes, Sources of International Competitiveness in Manufacturing Industries</td>
<td>Research and Analysis Concerning the Innovation Process in Japan’s Semiconductor Industry</td>
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<td>FUJIMOTO Takahiro</td>
<td>Technology and Production Management, Evolution of Manufacturing System, Humanization of Assembly Operations, Dynamics and Inter-Industrial Competition</td>
<td>Research into Japanese Companies’ Architecture and Design Processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUKAO Kyoji</td>
<td>International Economics, Macroeconomics, International Trade and Direct Investment in Asia, Innovation and Total Factor Productivity</td>
<td>Productivity of Companies and Industries, and Japan’s Economic Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUUKO Mitsuhiro</td>
<td>International Finance, Monetary Theory, Corporate Governance</td>
<td>Study on Intangible Assets in Japan(Analysis of Improvement of Productivity in Service Industries and Research on Policy Measures for Boosting Productivity)</td>
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<td>HATA Tetsuo</td>
<td>Microeconomics, Public Economics, Urban Economics</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Structural Changes and Tax Reforms</td>
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<td>ICHIMURA Hidehiko</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Toward a Comprehensive Resolution of Social Security Problems: A New Economics of Aging</td>
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<td>ITO Takatoshi</td>
<td>Microeconomics, Economic Analysis of Foreign Exchange Interventions, Inflation Targeting in Advanced and Emerging Market Economies, Policy Questions on the Japanese Economy (how to get Japan out of deflation), and Financial Crises</td>
<td>Financial Cooperation in East Asia and the Optimal Currency Basket</td>
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<tr>
<td>IWAMOTO Yasushi</td>
<td>Public Economics, Macroeconomics</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Structural Changes and Tax Reform</td>
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<td>JINJI Naoto</td>
<td>International Economics, Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, Industrial Organization</td>
<td>Trade, the Environment, and Food Safety</td>
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<td>KANEMOTO Yoshitaka</td>
<td>Urban Economics, Public Economics</td>
<td>Simulation Models for Policy Evaluation</td>
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<td>KAWAGUCHI Daiji</td>
<td>Labor Economics, Applied Economics</td>
<td>Empirical Analysis of Japan’s Labor Market</td>
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<td>KAWASE Toshiaki</td>
<td>International Economic Law, Trade Policy</td>
<td>Legal Approach to Regional Economic Integration</td>
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<td>KOYERI Akira</td>
<td>International Law, International Economic Law, WTO System from the Legal Viewpoint, Investment Agreements</td>
<td>Comprehensive Research on WTO Subsidy Rulings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyeong Ug KWON</td>
<td>Industrial Organization, Productivity Analysis, International Economics</td>
<td>Analysis of Improvement of Productivity in Service Industries and Research on Policy Measures for Boosting Productivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATSUMOTO Kazuaki</td>
<td>Behavioral Theory of the Firm, Comparative Economics</td>
<td>Economic Growth under Conditions of Low Fertility and Aging Population</td>
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<td>MIYAGAWA Tsutomu</td>
<td>Macroeconomics, Japanese Economics, Asian Economic Trends</td>
<td>Study on Intangible Assets in Japan(Productivity of Companies and Industries, and Japan’s Economic Growth)</td>
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<td>MIYAJIMA Hideaki</td>
<td>The Japanese Economy, Economic History of Japan, Corporate Research, Corporate Governance, Comparative Financial Systems</td>
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<td>NAKAJIMA Tomoyuki</td>
<td>Macroeconomics</td>
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<td>NAKAMURA Ryosuke</td>
<td>Urban Economics, Regional Economics, Public Economics</td>
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<td>NISHIZAWA Yoshihiko</td>
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<td>An Integrated Approach to Raising Productivity at the Macro, Industry, and Company Levels</td>
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<td>NISHIZAWA Akio</td>
<td>Venture-Assisting Policies, Venture Finance, Economics of Private Equity Market, University Tech-Transfer through TLO and/or TMC, Theory of Innovation Cluster Formation</td>
<td>Eco-system Formation for New Technology-Based Firms (NTBFs) Creation, Growth and Agglomeration</td>
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<td>NOBEOKA Kentaro</td>
<td>Strategy and Organization Management, Management of Technology</td>
<td>Value Acquisition through Innovation: Japanese Companies’ Competitiveness in Information Devices and Digital Home Electronic Products, and Value-Added Creation</td>
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<td>OGAWA Eiji</td>
<td>International Currency, International Finance</td>
<td>Financial Cooperation in East Asia and the Optimal Currency Basket</td>
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<td>OHIRA Takashi</td>
<td>Econometrics, Empirical Analysis of Product Architecture</td>
<td>Economic Growth under Conditions of Low Fertility and Aging Population</td>
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<td>SIRASHI Takashi</td>
<td>Government and Politics in East Asia</td>
<td>The Foreign Aid Governance</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUZUKI Jun</td>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Quantitative Evaluation of Innovation, University Industry Relationship</td>
<td>Enterprise Law as an Incentive Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAMADA Schumpeper</td>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Science Linkage of Japanese Patents, University-Industry Relationships</td>
<td>Comprehensive Research on WTO Subsidy Rulings: (Trade, the Environment, and Food Safety)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAMAI Katsuya</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Law, Information Law, Innovation Theory, Branding Theory, Theory of Technology Transfer, University Reform</td>
<td>Research into Joint Inventions by Universities and Public Research Institutions and Private-Sector Companies</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANAKA Makoto</td>
<td>Industrial Organization, Regulatory Economics</td>
<td>Universities of the Future from Social and Economic Perspectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANAKA Tetsuo</td>
<td>Technology Innovation, Information and Communication Industry, Contents Industry</td>
<td>Economic Analysis of Markets and Networks in Electricity Power Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAMURA Etsuji</td>
<td>Empirical International Trade</td>
<td>Research on Multinational Corporations, Changes in Trade Structures, and Market Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANAI Shigyo</td>
<td>International Economics, Development Economics, Industrial Organization</td>
<td>Economic Analysis of Markets and Networks in Electricity Power Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAMAUCHI Naoto</td>
<td>Public Economics, Economics of Taxation, Public Expenditure, Japanese Economy, Economics of the Nonprofit Sector, Distribution of Income and Wealth</td>
<td>Research into Measures to Provide Efficient Public Services by Means of Government and Private-Sector Collaboration, Premised on Small Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>YUGDA Takahiko</td>
<td>Small Business, Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Study of Entrepreneurs and Latent Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKAZAKI Tetsuji</td>
<td>Economic History, Development Economics, Comparative Institutional Analysis</td>
<td>Economic Growth under Conditions of Low Fertility and Aging Population</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Source: Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, IIA ANNUAL REPORT 2007
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Title/Concurrent post</th>
<th>Research Areas</th>
<th>Research Projects at RIETI</th>
<th>(April 2007 - March 2008)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consulting Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOYAMA Yuji</td>
<td>International Finance, Trade (FTAs), Economics</td>
<td>(Financial Cooperation in East Asia and the Optimal Currency Basket)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAGAWA Taku</td>
<td>Industrial Organization, Urban Economics, Information Economics, Corporate Finance</td>
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<td>MAYA Takuya</td>
<td>Financial Policy</td>
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<td>IWAMOTO Masakazu</td>
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<tr>
<td>UESUGI Ichiro</td>
<td>Corporate Finance, Monetary Policy, Financial Market, Macroeconomics</td>
<td>(Study Group on Changes in Financial and Industrial Structures)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUKUDA Masanori</td>
<td>Technology Transfer, Management of Technology, Standardization</td>
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<td>OKITA Takehiko</td>
<td>Trade Policy, International Economics, Socioeconomic Policy</td>
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<td>OKADA You</td>
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<td>KADOTYI Yutaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAWASAKI Kenichi</td>
<td>Compuatable General Equilibrium Model, Macro-Econometric Model, Macroeconomics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIBI Yosihiro</td>
<td>Productivity, Industrial Structure Policy, Industrial Policy, Public Private Partnership (PPP)</td>
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<td>KOBE Yasuyuki</td>
<td>Regional Cluster Policy, Regional Innovation Policy</td>
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<td>KOBAYASHI Kenichi</td>
<td>International Economic Laws, Trade Policy</td>
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<td>KOBAYASHI Hirokazu</td>
<td>Trade Policy (WTO, FTAs), Regional Integration</td>
<td>(The Rise of China and the Transformation of the East Asian Regional Order)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAKAKI Isuhiro</td>
<td>Regional Economics, Regional Cluster, Innovation Policy, Tax System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIMIZU Tatsushi</td>
<td>Japanese Economy, Macroeconomics, Health Economics</td>
<td>&lt;toward a Comprehensive Resolution of Social Security Problems; A New Economics of Aging&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUZUKI Junichiro</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUMITA Takayuki</td>
<td>Mechanism of Innovation, Intellectual Asset based Management, Energy Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAMURA Akiko</td>
<td>International Political Economy, Global Governance, International Economic Laws, Regional Integration (especially, EU and East Asian Region), Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>(The Foreign Aid Governance)</td>
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<td>DAI Ryu</td>
<td>Innovation Policy, Competition Policy</td>
<td>(The Frontier of Corporate Governance Analysis: Economic Analysis of M&amp;A and Corporate Governance)</td>
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<td>NAKAGI Yasuhisa</td>
<td>US Politics and Economics</td>
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<td>NAKAJIMA Takahiro</td>
<td>Productivity Analysis</td>
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<td>NAKAYAMA Takashi</td>
<td>Competitive Policy and its Adjacent Areas</td>
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<td>NAKASHIMA Masanori</td>
<td>Environment, Energy, Finance, Cost and Benefit Analysis</td>
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<td>NISHIOHASHI Kazuhiro</td>
<td>Social Insurance</td>
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<td>NISHIKAWA Akira</td>
<td>Government Structure, Competition Policy, Countermeasures for Low Fertility</td>
<td>(Building a New Macroeconomic Model: Focusing on the Financial System)</td>
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<td>NISHIMURA Miko</td>
<td>Gross National Happiness, World Economy</td>
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<td>NOBUITANI Kounshi</td>
<td>Trade Policy</td>
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<td>MATTORI Takashi</td>
<td>International Relations, Environment, Trade</td>
<td>(Trade, the Environment, and Food Safety)</td>
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<td>HARASHI Ryozo</td>
<td>Japan-US Relations, Economic Structural Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>HISAKA Masato</td>
<td>Trade Policy, Urban and Industrial Agglomeration, Securitization</td>
<td>&lt;Building a GCE Model for East Asia that Introduces Economies of Scale&gt; (Regional Innovation and Corporate Management in East Asia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUJI Toshihiko</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility, Product Related Environmental Regulations, Lobbying to the EU</td>
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<td>MATSUOKA Hideyuki</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATSUMOTO Hideyuki</td>
<td>Globalisation, Financial Market, Investment Banks, Strategic Information Systems, Multinational Corporation, Cross-Cultural Study</td>
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<td>MATSUMOTO Hikaru</td>
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<td>MIYAZAKI Yuka</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSURU Hiroshi</td>
<td>International Trade, International Macro Economy</td>
<td>(Research on Changes in Multinational Corporations, Trade Structures, and Market Institutions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>YAMAZAKI Nobuhiko</td>
<td>Public Pension Scheme and Private Pension Scheme in Japan and Abroad, Future Prospects of Pension Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>YOSHIOKA Noriaki</td>
<td>International Economics, Political Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>YOSHIDA Yasuhisa</td>
<td>Trade Policy, SME Policy, Industrial Policy including Monozukuri, etc.</td>
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<td>WATANABE Hirokazu</td>
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<td>Visiting Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>YAMAGUCHI Kazuo</td>
<td>Quantitative Methodology (Event-History Models and Models for Categorical Data), Models of Rational/Purpose Social Action; Life Course and Occupational Career; Demography of Family and Employment; Contemporary Japanese Society; Social Stratification and Mobility; Social Network, Exchange, and Diffusion; Epidemiology of Drug Abuse; Longitudinal Analysis of Drug-Use History</td>
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<tr>
<td>VISITING Scholar</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOSI Etsu</td>
<td>International Economics, Development Economics, Innovation</td>
<td>(Research on Changes in Multinational Corporations, Trade Structures, and Market Institutions)</td>
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</table>
Research Counselors

To respond to the expansion of the field of research, the promotion of interdisciplinary approach, and the internationalization of activities, the positions of Research Counselors were created to strengthen the guidance capacity of the President to each fellow. During FY 2007, following Research Counselors gave advice to the President not only for their own areas of expertise listed below, but for cross-disciplinary studies from the perspective of their own fields.

**Table: Research Counselors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
<th>Field of Expertise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YOSHIKAWA Hiroshi, Professor, Faculty of Economics, Univ. of Tokyo</td>
<td>Macroeconomics</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAGAOKA Sadao, Director and Professor, Institute of Innovation Research, Hitotsubashi Univ.</td>
<td>Industrial Organization, Economic Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAKASUGI Ryuhei, Professor, Dept. of Economics, Keio Univ.</td>
<td>International Economics, Industrial Technology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Editor in Chief, the History of Japan's Trade and Industry Policy (HJTIP)

The position of Editor in Chief, HJTIP was created to compile, with analytical and evaluative point of views, the history of Japan’s trade and industry policy primarily of the 1980s and 1990s.

**Table: Editor in Chief, HJTIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
<th>Field of Expertise</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODAKA Konosuke, Professor Emeritus, Hosei Univ. and Hitotsubashi Univ.</td>
<td>Japanese Economy, Comparative Economic Development, Labor Economics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluation Subcommittee for RIETI

An incorporated administrative agency sets definite targets and plans for its activities. It is evaluated by a third-party organization to ensure the adequacy of these plans and the transparency of its performance. This third-party organization is called the Incorporated Administrative Agency Evaluation Committee. A subcommittee established for each institution undertakes an objective evaluation of the effectiveness and adequacy of the institution’s operations.

**Table: Evaluation Subcommittee for RIETI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subcommittee Head</td>
<td>ONO Toshihiko, President and Chief Executive Officer, Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcommittee Members</td>
<td>OGASAWARA Naoshi, Partner, Taiyo Audit Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KOJO Yoshiko, Professor, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Univ. of Tokyo</td>
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(As of March 2008)
Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, IAA
http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/

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Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
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