

# KIER

2012-2013 Overview of Institute of  
Economic Research  
Kyoto University



KYOTO UNIVERSITY



## Foreword



**Satoshi Mizobata**, Director  
Kyoto Institute of Economic Research

For close to half a century the Kyoto Institute of Economic Research (KIER) has been a leader in Japan in the sphere of fundamental scientific economics centering on theoretical economics and econometrics. Moreover, the institute has recently increased its emphasis on research in the sphere of applied scientific aspects of economics, and has received strong appreciation for its positive progress in policy assessment and policy recommendations.

KIER is conducting the most prominent research in the field of economics at the international level, and our mission is to contribute to further development of economics. Each member of the institute is aiming to pioneer the international research front line, and our research team is conducting research with the primary goal of leading the field. For instance, in terms of number of research papers published in interna-

tional journals per researcher and the frequency of their citations in various scholar publications, KIER when ranked with the Graduate School of Economics (Faculty of Economics) maintains one of the top positions among domestic academic institutions specializing in economics in Japan. The Institute has significantly contributed to the development of economics at the international level.

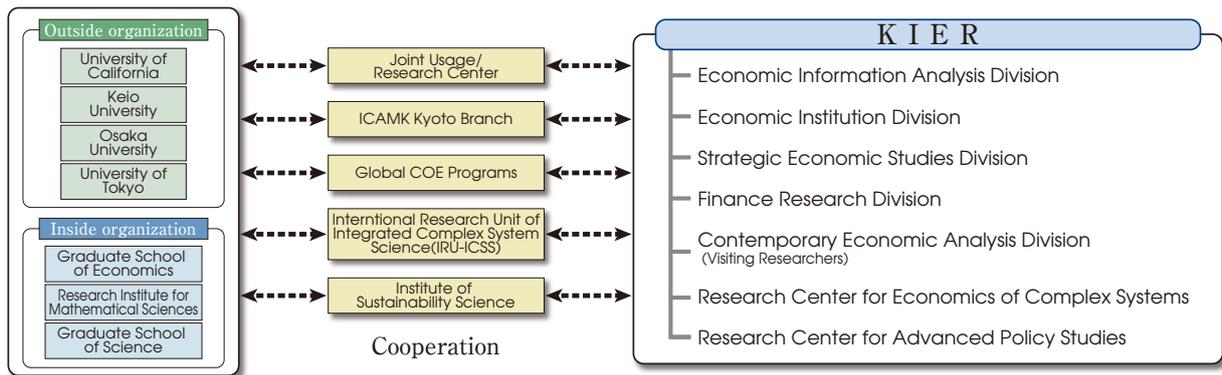
KIER has managed to keep its position as the most prominent center for economic research representing Japan nowadays, due to the fact that since its creation KIER pursued the so-called American model of research institution and recognized the necessity of competition that comes with it. KIER was the first institution in Japan to implement the original reform. At those times researchers sent their papers to researchers abroad in the form of technical reports. The idea was to get publications in international scientific journals with a peer-reviewed system. The academic and research achievements of researchers are evaluated by the number of papers published in specialized journals with a peer-reviewed system and the quality of those papers. KIER is not issuing its own academic journal in order to stimulate publications in journals with the referee system. Long-term business trips of assistant professors are also encouraged. One secretary is appointed for each two professors. KIER also actively invites foreign researchers. The basic criteria for the employment and promotion policy are academic and scientific results, the popularity and rank of applicants' educational institutions do not matter. This system oriented on scientific and academic results was quite a unique one in Japanese scientific society in the late 1960s. Thanks to the maintenance and further development of such a system, KIER has become a highly honored institution positioning economic theory and econometrics as its scientific Meccas.

Economic and social, research and educational environments constantly change. Our institute is also evolving in two major directions. One of them is the contribution to the development of economics through joint research projects. In 2010 KIER got approved from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) as a Joint Usage and Joint Research Center putting emphasis on fundamental research in the sphere of Economics of Complex Systems and Economic Strategy and Organization. KIER was also granted status as an International Joint Research Center for Advanced Economic Theory. Through these centers KIER strengthens its role in the international researchers community by providing research resources raised by the institute and forming international research networks. In addition, KIER is the central institution in the International Research Unit for Economics of Complex systems established at Kyoto University and it is actively putting a lot of effort in to international and academic research in the sphere of economics of complex systems. Another direction is recognizing the importance of real economic processes and their theoretical research explanation. Therefore KIER is contributing to the development of applied scientific studies. The Research Center for Advanced Policy was established in 2005. Five fixed-term academic researches (4 from the prefectural ministries and one from a private research institution) were invited to participate. In collaboration with them KIER is actively proposing policy recommendations. Contribution to the society and economy is reached thanks to perfecting the interface between theoretical studies and policy implications.

KIER also considers education to be an important part of its mission and actively participates in educating graduate school students and young researchers. Professors of our institute teach at the Graduate School of Economics. KIER is also accepting special researchers from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Global COE researchers, fixed-term teachers and assistant professors. Many young researchers receive profound knowledge at KIER and leave our institute to become professors in famous universities. Education and training processes for graduate school students and young researches is also done in the form of realization of COE program of the 21st century launched in 2003 and based on the Educational Research Center of Global COE launched in 2008 with the cooperation of Keio and Osaka universities. Moreover, KIER was one of the first to introduce the tenure track system at Kyoto University and in the field of social sciences. Our institute maintains an open-door policy towards employment and education of young talented researchers.

KIER has significantly contributed to the development of economics in Japan, both by conducting modern research activities in the sphere of economics and as the education and research center for joint usage and joint research projects that attracts many foreign researchers from abroad. In order to maintain our position as the development and creation center in the sphere of economics we aim to continue our unceasing efforts in the future.

# Organization and Research Staff



	Research Divisions	Research Areas	Research Staffs	
Director	Economic Information Analysis Division	Macroeconometric Analysis	Professor	Hiroshi TERUYAMA
		Microeconometric Analysis	Professor	Hiroshi OSANO
		Experimental Economics	Associate Professor	Ryo OKUI
	Economic Institution Division	Economic Analysis of Institutions	Professor	Satoshi MIZOBATA
		Economic Analysis of Organizations	Professor	Chiaki HARA
		International Trade and Economic Growth	Professor	Kazuo MINO
	Strategic Economic Studies Division	Game Theory	Professor	Haruo IMAI
		Environment and Public Policy	Associate Professor	Tadashi SEKIGUCHI
		Strategic Market Theory	Professor	Kenn ARIGA
	Finance Research Division	Mathematical Finance	Professor	Atsushi KAJI
		Risk Management	Professor	Akihisa SHIBATA
		Market Quality	Professor	Makoto YANO
		Financial Econometric Analysis	Professor	Yoshihiko NISHIYAMA
		International Financial Economics (Visiting Researchers)	Assistant Professor	Kazumichi IWASA
	Contemporary Economic Analysis Division (Visiting Researchers)		Associate Professor	Giulio Seccia
			Professor	Kazuhiro KUMO
	Research Center for Economics of Complex Systems	Complex Economic Systems	Assistant Professor	Qingfeng LIU
			Professor	Tomoyuki NAKAJIMA
		Spatial Economics	Assistant Professor	Shuhei TAKAHASHI
	Research Center for Advanced Policy Studies	Dynamic Economic Systems	Professor	Tomoya MORI
			Professor	Tadashi SHIGOKA
			Professor	Keiko OMORI
			Associate Professor	Masahiko NAKAZAWA
Global COE Programs		Associate Professor	Masataka SABURI	
		Associate Professor	Masaaki SUZUKI	
Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research		Associate Professor	Masahiro SATO	
		Project Professor	Masahisa FUJITA	
Administration Office Head Osamu BABA	General Affairs Section Accounting Section Library Section	Project Professor	Kazuo NISHIMURA	
		Project Assistant Professor	Takashi KOMATSUBARA	
		Project Professor	Masahisa FUJITA	
		Visiting Professor	Ryuhei WAKASUGI	
		Section Head	Toshikazu SUMII	
		Section Head	Satoshi INOUE	
		Section Head	Akiko NISHIMURA	

(as of October 2012)

## Actual Staff

Classification	Professor	Associate Professor	Lecturer	Assistant Professor	Sub-total	Administrative Staff	Total
Research Divisions	15	6		2	23	9	32
Visiting researchers	1	1			2		2
Foreign visiting researchers		1			1		1
Global COE Programs	1			1	2		2
Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research	2				2		2
Total	19	8		3	30	9	39

(as of October 2012)

## List of Directors

## List of Directors

Directors	Term
KISHIMOTO, Seijiro	1962. 4. 1 ~ 1966. 3. 31
AOYAMA, Hideo	1966. 4. 1 ~ 1971. 11. 30
BABA, Masao	1971. 12. 1 ~ 1974. 3. 31
MORIGUCHI, Chikashi	1974. 4. 1 ~ 1974. 7. 15
ONOE, Hisao	1974. 7. 16 ~ 1978. 7. 15
YUKIZAWA, Kenzo	1978. 7. 16 ~ 1980. 2. 8
MIYAZAKI, Yoshikazu	1980. 2. 8 ~ 1980. 3. 31
MIYAZAKI, Yoshikazu	1980. 4. 1 ~ 1983. 4. 1
ONOE, Hisao	1983. 4. 2 ~ 1986. 3. 31
BABA, Masao	1986. 4. 1 ~ 1986. 10. 27
KOIKE, Kazuo	1986. 10. 27 ~ 1986. 12. 31
KOIKE, Kazuo	1987. 1. 1 ~ 1988. 3. 31
SUGIMOTO, Syoshichi	1988. 4. 1 ~ 1990. 3. 31
SAWA, Takamitsu	1990. 4. 1 ~ 1994. 3. 31
FUKUCHI, Takao	1994. 4. 1 ~ 1995. 3. 31
SAWA, Takamitsu	1995. 4. 1 ~ 1999. 3. 31
FUJITA, Masahisa	1999. 4. 1 ~ 2001. 3. 31
SAWA, Takamitsu	2001. 4. 1 ~ 2006. 3. 31
NISHIMURA, Kazuo	2006. 4. 1 ~ 2010. 3. 31
YANO, Makoto	2010. 4. 1 ~ 2012. 3. 31
MIZOBATA, Satoshi	2012. 4. 1

## List of Professors Emeriti

## List of Professors Emeriti

Professor Emeriti	Date of the title conferred
KISHIMOTO, Seijiro	1966. 4. 2
AOYAMA, Hideo	1973. 4. 2
ONOE, Hisao	1986. 4. 1
MIYAZAKI, Yoshikazu	1990. 1. 23
SEO, Fumiko	1993. 4. 1
SUGIMOTO, Syoshichi	1996. 4. 1
MORIGUCHI, Chikashi	1997. 3. 4
FUKUCHI, Takao	1997. 3. 4
AOKI, Masahiko	2001. 3. 6
SAWA, Takamitsu	2006. 4. 1
UEHARA, Kazuyoshi	2007. 4. 1
SAKAI, Akio	2007. 4. 1
FUJITA, Masahisa	2007. 4. 1
TUKATANI, Tuneo	2008. 4. 1
NISHIMURA, Kazuo	2010. 4. 1
WAKASUGI, Ryuhei	2012. 4. 1

## Research Divisions and Centers

### Economic Information Analysis Division

This division, comprehensively viewing the theory and application of econometric analysis and experimental economics as economic information analysis, aims to contribute to the development of the research field. The division comprises three research sections: “macroeconomic research”, “microeconomic research”, and “experimental economics research”. The objectives of the division are described below.

The field of empirical economic research that, by using quantitative data to identify and statistically analyze economic activity, tries to elucidate behavioral principles of economic agents and economic laws of motion has been exhibiting new developments in recent years. Since developments in computer technology have enabled the efficient statistical calculations of large amounts of data, the field of microeconometrics, which analyzes microeconomic data related to households and firms based on the behavioral principles of economic agents, is also developing. For this reason, in the field of econometrics, remarkable progress is being observed in the development of analysis methods for panel data, which comprises time-series and cross-sectional information, and qualitative data that cannot be expressed in quantitative form. Further, efforts at creating panel data by means of questionnaire surveys, etc., will grow even more important in the future. The objective of “microeconomic research section” is to contribute to the development of microeconometrics by fusing econometric theory with the applied microeconomic areas such as the labor economics, corporate finance, and industrial organization.

At the same time, the analysis of macroeconomic data using time-series analysis techniques and computer-based numerical simulation techniques forms the core of the empirical analysis used in modern macroeconomics. The objective of “macroeconomic research section” is, in order to realize the further development of these cutting-edge fields of macroeconometrics, to promote the coordination of econometric theory centering on time-series analysis techniques, economic model analysis techniques based on numerical calculation (computational economics), and the theoretical and empirical analysis in macroeconomics.

There have also, in recent years, been remarkable advances in the experimental methods used in economics. The objective of “experimental economics research section” is to develop the analysis of economic phenomena using economic experiments, statistical techniques for analyzing the experimental results, and behavioral economics.

### Economic Institution Division

In this division, we study the emergence and evolution of social and economic organizations, institutions, and conventions. We are particularly interested in the comparative study of social and economic institutions, the economic analysis of corporate organizations, and the analysis of social decision-making processes. Economic growth is also a subject of our study. We pursue our research agenda under the following three headings.

The “economic analysis of institutions” involves the comparison and evaluation of economic institutions. It is based on the empirical and theoretical analysis of the market system and various other institutions.

Also, the emergence and evolution of such systems are assessed from a dynamic viewpoint. This study is carried out not only from political and historical perspectives but also with techniques and insights developed in sociology.

The “economic analysis of organizations” involves the analysis of the inner structure of organizations and the relationship between them. The use of contract theory allows us to deal not only with corporate organizations but also with legislative bodies and other



types of organizations. The validity of the analysis is assessed in view of the empirical findings. The connection with the fields of law, management, and other related studies is also explored.

The “economic analysis of growth” involves the analysis of economic growth in various countries. It also covers the impact of monetary policy on economic growth. The interaction between theoretical and empirical analysis is an integral part of this analysis.

## Strategic Economic Studies Division

While continuing the research performed by the Public Policy Division, which was geared towards applying the results of economic theory studies to policy formation, this division, which was established in 2009, bases its studies on the strategic activity that plays a role in advanced theory. Its objective is to establish a framework for promoting and disseminating more advanced theoretical study and promoting its application to the flexible and systematic consideration of policy issues. It pursues the study of strategic economic theory and policy analysis by dividing the study of strategic economics into the following areas: “game theory”, which incorporates the study of cutting-edge economic strategy theory, performed by analyzing the individual and group-level decision-making processes that lie at the heart of economic theory in terms of aspects such as uncertainty and dynamics; “market economy strategy”, which involves the analysis, based on the strategic transactional relationships that exist in the market economy, which is the fundamental economic institution, of the economic phenomena that form the base of policy analysis from a wide range of perspectives; and “environment and public policy”, which involves the analysis of the strategic systemization of policies pertaining to the environment, the international economy, financial markets, and fiscal-monetary policy.

In “game theory”, this division studies strategy theory and its methodology, centering on game theory and individual decision-making theory, which continues to develop at the forefront of economic theory even now, and promotes international exchange and the dissemination of information in this field. The objects of study include decision-making theory that incorporates the results of behavioral economics, the systematic analysis of incomplete information games, the problems of the theory of infinite-horizon dynamic games, and the foundation and application of cooperative game theory.

In “market economy strategy”, with respect to a broad range of aspects of the market economy, this division analyzes the strategic behavior of corporations, consumers, and governments, examines the methods used to evaluate market performance, and compares economic effects based on consideration of competition policies.

In “environment and public policy”, with respect to the important issues in the global economy faced by its predecessor, the Public Policy Division, such as fiscal-monetary, international, and environmental economic policies, this division applies the results of economic strategy analysis to the rapid formulation and evaluation of flexible policies and also focuses on the systematic analysis of strategic issues shared by the various fields, which form the basis of policies. In particular, fiscal-monetary policy is handled as a central issue of economics and as the ultimate issue of policy analysis.

## Finance Research Division

Investors and business people are required to discern the uncertainty existing within companies and the market and accurately pursue profitability within them with regard to the increasingly chaotic current economy. Although it is critical to understand future uncertainties and to identify and measure the various risks and to decisively optimize risk management, it is Financial Engineering and Finance that provide the foundation regarding them. With this in mind, it is evident that Financial Engineering and Finance are fields of great importance. The Kyoto Institute of Economic Research established the Research Center for Financial Engineering in 2000 and it has played a role as an international hub in the field for 10 years. In order to expand the functions of the center as a base for Financial



Engineering and finance research and education which were established through 10 years of its activity, the center was reorganized to become “Finance Research Division” in April 2010.

The Finance Research Division aims to examine, in the light of the current global financial crisis, the optimal risk management in financial markets and the roles of infrastructure, institutions, convention and ethics to improve the financial market quality as well as behavioral finance theory in order to contend with a wider range of problems at higher levels than ever before. In addition, it seeks to analyze the factors involved in the financial crises as well as the measures needed to prevent their re-occurrence. Moreover, placing importance on risk management in organizations, the Division has established the following areas as its research fields: “Risk Management”, “Market Quality”, “Mathematical Finance”, “Financial Econometrics Analysis” and “International Financial Economics”. The Division will continue to study measures to revitalize the economy and measures to deal with risks facing the Japanese economy in the future, while cooperating closely with other Divisions at the Kyoto Institute of Economic Research.

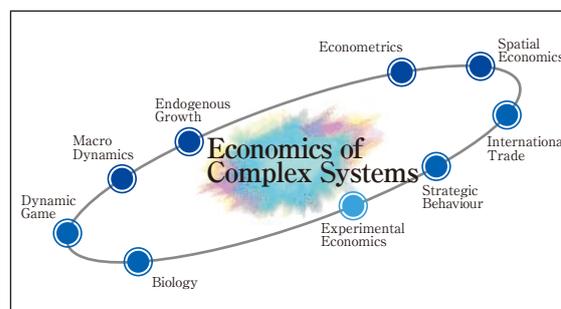
## Research Center for Economics of Complex Systems

The application of the science of complex systems to economics advanced greatly in the 1990s. Within this discipline, KIER has achieved great success in the fields of nonlinear economic dynamics and spatial economics. Between 1997 and 2003, we received Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research in relation to the formation of a center for the economics of complex systems. During this period, we held multiple interdisciplinary and international conferences, and through joint researches with many overseas scholars, we achieved significant results as an international center of this field. The purpose of the establishment of this center is to ensure a permanent research base for the economics of complex systems.

The Research Center for Economics of Complex Systems focuses on the study of “economics of complex systems” as a central research theme, together with “spatial economics” and “economic dynamics”. The objective of the “economics of complex systems” is to elucidate, in a unified way, human cognition and behavior, strategic interdependent relationships, and macroeconomic fluctuation phenomena. In order to explain cyclical economic phenomena involving many agents, the research on interdependence and self-organization is conducted to reconsider the hypotheses of the behavioral patterns of economic agents applied in traditional economics. For example, results pertaining to the relationship between multi-sector economies and multiple equilibria and to high-dimensional chaos can be expected.

“Spatial economics” studies the mechanism of economic agglomerations such as industrial clustering, city formations and transport network formations, whose spatial patterns often provide typical examples of self-organizations leading to the emergence of orders.

“Economic dynamics” develops formal methodologies used in nonlinear dynamic analysis based on the standard temporal-spatial framework, and to construct a mathematical foundation common to all the research areas of this center.



## Research Center for Advanced Policy Studies

The Research Center for Advanced Policy Studies (CAPS) was established in July 2005 as part of KIER to promote the joint research activities by fixed-term researchers appointed from central government offices, who mainly conduct practical policy research, and tenured KIER researchers, who mainly conduct theoretical research. This center handles three research areas: financial policies (fiscal and monetary policies), global policies (interdependence of international policies), and communal policies (environmental, medical, and urban issues). These three policy research areas are closely related, and their combined objective is the multifaceted analysis of policies based on the needs of the times.

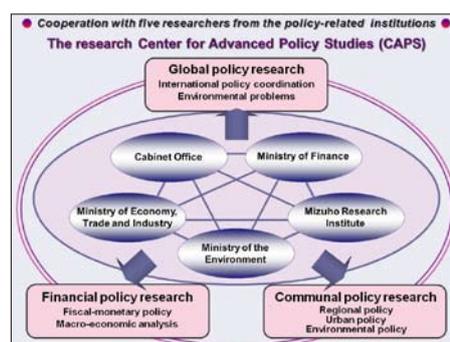
CAPS comprises five professors with fixed term appointment, hereinafter referred to as non-tenured professors, and one tenured professor (the center director; KIER position held concurrently) responsible for the operation of the center. Non-tenured professors are dispatched from policy-related institutions; four are from government departments (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Finance/Financial Services Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of the Environment) and one is from a private

think tank, Mizuho Research Institute.

By investigating the efficacy of the techniques and theory pertaining to advanced economic analysis, which is KIER's main research area, and quickly and precisely linking the results of advanced economic research to policy analysis, the center reflects the fruits of its research in actual economic policies. Its objective is to promote interaction that overcomes the barriers between governmental, private and academic institutions, as well as between government departments, to realize a reciprocal flow of human resources between the policy-related institutions and the academic world, and to foster both theoretical and empirical policy research.

The center was established based on an awareness of the fact that the cultivation of policy makers with superior skills of bargaining and persuasion, supported by specialized knowledge, and the formation of policies that can attain a high level of approval from the international community is important for the Japanese government. In order to achieve the improvement in Japanese policy analysis required for this, it is essential that the practice of compartmentalized policy formulation and analysis is abolished and that two-way flow of human resources and ideas is promoted between the policy-related institutions and the academic world. The center thus plays an important role in continually providing a place for such interaction and supporting free and vigorous exchange.

Also, reflecting the fruits of the research performed by KIER, which centers on theoretical study, in Japan's economic policies represents an important opportunity to demonstrate the efficacy of theoretical economic research. At the same time, effectively identifying the practical needs of actual policies is indispensable if theoretical economic research is to maintain a sense of reality. Joint research conducted with staff at the center will allow full-time KIER researchers to understand accurately latest policy-related research needs, and to conduct theoretical and empirical research that meets these needs.



## Contemporary Economic Analysis Division (Visiting Research Division)

This division was established to accept outstanding researchers from outside the university as visiting professors, and thereby attain powerful support for research. Its studies center on the theoretical and empirical research of the current problems of the Japanese economy. The topics of these studies change every year.

Joint Usage / Research Center "International Joint Research Center of Advanced Economic Theory"

## International Joint Research Center of Advanced Economic Theory

KIER promotes joint research broadly with researchers both in Japan and elsewhere as an international hub for researching advanced economic theory. In view of these activities, KIER was authorized by MEXT in FY2010 as an "international joint research center of advanced economic theory" as the Joint Usage / Research Center based on the medium term objectives of promoting research in the two fields of advanced economic theory of "Economics of Complex Systems" and "Economic Strategy and Organization".

The center uses an abundance of human resources and facilities at KIER, and international research networks that have been cultivated to date as research resources to promote the international joint research into advanced economic theory, and is working to train researchers involved in economic theory research internationally. The center is managed by Advisory Committee for Joint Research / Usage Center comprising ten members, five members from within KIER and five extramural members representing the researcher community.

Open project research is positioned at the heart of the center's operations. This work uses the research resources of KIER regarding themes identified as important in economics by organizing research groups represented by researchers outside KIER to publicly solicit and implement intensive joint research for one year. Implementing this project research enables the expectation that many unique research results will arise.

Investigation of these open projects is implemented by a Selection Committee for Research Projects comprising five members from within KIER and five from outside in consideration of the scope of the specialist research, and the Advisory Committee decides whether or not to adopt the project based on the investigation results. In FY2012, the following twelve projects have been adopted in line with

general research projects, taking “macroeconomic analysis of economic crisis and disaster recovery” as the core research project (i.e., the main theme research project).

Titles of the FY2012 Project Research Themes	
Main Research themes	Researcher Names and Affiliations
“Theoretical and empirical studies for disaster recovery by an approach of market quality economics”	Hiroshi FUJIIU, Chiba Keizai University
“A numerical evaluation on fiscal sustainability in Japan”	Real ARAI, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hiroshima University
“Equilibrium analysis of asset markets with transaction costs”	Masaaki KIJIMA, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University
General Research Themes	Researcher Names and Affiliations
“Frontier of the contract theory”	Hideshi ITOH, Graduate School of Commerce and Management, Hitotsubashi University
“Tests for regularity conditions”	Kohtaro HITOMI, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kyoto Institute of Technology
“Self-organization of central place regularities in city systems”	Yuki TAKAYAMA, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Ehime University
“Research on wage dispersion and labor adjustment”	Ryo KAMBAYASHI, Institute Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University
“On the Effects of labor policies on contingent worker employment: an approach with micro data”	Ryuichi TANAKA, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
“Internationalization of firms in the global market”	Ryuhei WAKASUGI, Center for Economic Growth Strategy, Yokohama National University
“Comparative economic analysis on labour motivation problems”	Hiroaki HAYASHI, Faculty of Policy Studies, The University of Shimane
“Confidence sets centered at post-model-selection estimators and model averaging estimators”	Qingfeng LIU, Department of Economics, Otaru University of Commerce
“A study on career choices by female researchers in Japan”	Yukiko ABE, Graduate school of Economics and Business Administration, Hokkaido University

Further, the center distributes international information on advanced economic theory by actively hosting international conferences and symposiums on advanced economic theory research in league with the project research. The center’s activities and information distribution is supported by the Support Office of the Joint Usage / Research Center.

### International Research Unit of Integrated Complex System Science (IRU-ICSS)

## International Research Unit of Integrated Complex System Science (IRU-ICSS)

Kyoto University is proud of its abundant human resources as well as outstanding research results in the wide-ranging research fields from micro elements to macro human social economic phenomena. In order to draw out human resources that can develop further research and solve the increasingly complex and diverse problems of the future, the “International Research Unit of Integrated Complex System Science” (“The Unit”), which unifies across divisions by planning international alliances based on the common research theme of “complex systems”, was established on 1 April 2010, and its offices are located in the Kyoto Institute of Economic Research (KIER), and is represented by Kazuo Nishimura (project professor at KIER).

### Institute of Sustainability Science

## Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS)

The Institute of Sustainability Science (Director Satoshi Konishi, professor from the Institute of Advanced Energy) is an organization launched in FY2006 to establish next-generation comprehensive science to unify and meld different fields to open up a new humanosphere centering on the natural sciences to create a sustainable society by protecting and nurturing a sustainable human existence and opposing the human existence crisis. Here, theoretical research regarding specific social problems starting with the global environment issues has aimed from the start to be linked with specific problem solutions such as proposing policies to policy decision-makers.

At KIER, we have cooperated in these research activities from the standpoints of economics and policy research, and to further deepen out alliances in the future, we have participated as formal members of the Unit since FY2010.



## Global COE Programs

### ■ “Raising Market Quality -Integrated Design of Market Infrastructure” (Joint Program with Keio University)

Kyoto Institute of Economic Research (KIER) operates the global COE program “Raising Market Quality-Integrated Design of Market Infrastructure” jointly with the Graduate School of Economics, and the Graduate School of Business and Commerce at Keio University.

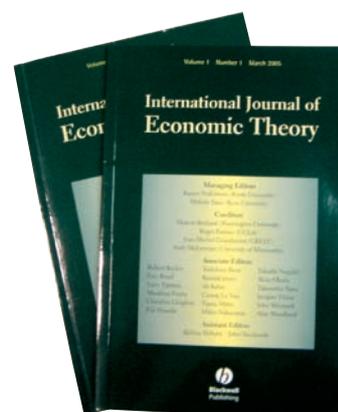
This program is built on the common viewpoint of “market quality theory”. According to this theory, when fundamental productivity increases rapidly, as in the period of an industrial revolution, the elements (market infrastructure) that surround the market, such as law, culture, and customs, etc., become obsolete. This lowers a market quality and could eventually lead to economic crisis. Even before the 2008 world financial crisis, we warned the imminent possibility of this danger by pointing out, “The many problems of modern economics such as the sub-prime problem... causes falls in market quality” (the initial proposal, February 2008). In February 2009, after the break of the financial crisis, we organized a joint symposium with the Science Council of Japan, in which the practical relevance of the theory, and our program, was strongly acknowledged.

Our COE program aims for policy research more closely bound to reality by continuing the work of the 21st-century COE. The core research themes are concentrated into four:

- (1) The complex systems analysis of “market quality dynamics”,
- (2) Panel data configuration and empiricism to examine the dynamics of quality in the Japanese labor market,
- (3) Examination of “market quality theory” from various viewpoints such as applicable economic theory, history, and industrial systems, and
- (4) The proposal and specific introduction of new policy ideas that is centered on an improvement of market quality.

At the same time, the program aims to educate many young researchers who can conduct their own research on market quality theory in the future. Through these educational and research activities, the ultimate aim of the center’s research is to contribute to economic recovery after the financial crisis and to create a world economy with high-quality markets.

As a part of our program, KIER publishes the *International Journal of Economic Theory* from Wiley-Blackwell. The journal started in 2005 as a joint project between KIER’s 21st-century COE and Keio University’s 21st-century COE and is the first international specialist publication for economic theory edited principally by Japanese researchers. Within three years of its inauguration, the *International Journal of Economic Theory* has earned a listing in the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, the leading international database on research in social sciences and is now regarded as a high-quality, global specialist publication on economic theory.



### ■ “Human Behavior and Socioeconomic Dynamics” (Joint Program with Osaka University)

The purpose of the research program is to clarify the dynamics of social economics based on actual human activities, and to present methods to solve the current economic problems as well as to train young researchers by fusing traditional economics with research in other fields such as brain science, psychology, and social studies, and using new research methods such as economic experimentation and surveys. Traditional economics instructs on economic policy by successfully explaining household activities and business activities, analyzing market efficiency, and explaining various social economic phenomena, based on the premise that people act rationally. It is a fact that in recent years, however, its limitation has become evident. For example, traditional economics cannot satisfactorily explain such problems as recessions, the rise and bursting of bubbles, the problem of multiple debtors, environmental problems, economic inequality, and uncertainty.

These weak points in traditional economics are plugged by behavioral economics, which attempts to

reconfigure economics based on the premise of the actual characteristics of human action. The research program will clarify the dynamics of social economics, which has eluded the grasp of existing analysis, based on the characteristics of human actions measured using the research methods in the other fields such as brain science, psychology, and social studies in the following way. Firstly, to further deepen the basic understanding of human actions. Secondly, to promote the applicable analysis of social economic problems. Thirdly, to promote international comparative research and international joint research centered on economic experiments and surveys.

These research subjects are interconnected. What is required of the economics researchers is the ability to conduct research using new ideas and methods, to propose solutions, and to publish their results internationally, based on high-level analytical techniques when directly confronted with new economics problems. PhD students are not only in daily contact with the results of global cutting-edge research though intensive GCOE lectures and participation in GCOE workshops and conferences, but also learn new research methods such as panel surveys and economic experiments through experience as research assistants (RAs) and teaching assistants (TAs) for the GCOE project. This education system trains interdisciplinary researchers who are not shut away in a specific research department. 2012 is the final year of the program.

## ICAM Kyoto Branch

ICAM is a research center for complex systems founded in July 2002 by Professor David Pines of the Santa Fe Institute as part of the University of California. In July 2005, together with Division of Physics I of the Graduate School of Science, KIER established a Kyoto branch of ICAM, and started to participate in its activities. Project Professor Kazuo Nishimura of KIER and Professor Makoto Yao of the Graduate School of Science serve as representatives of the ICAM Kyoto Branch.



## The Tokyo Office at Mita

The Tokyo Office at Mita was established in Mita Minato-ku Tokyo in September 2008, as a base of operations in Tokyo for promoting the Global COE program which can be described as "Raising Market Quality-Integrated Design of Market Infrastructure" jointly with the Graduate School of Economics, and the Graduate School of Business and Commerce at Keio University. It has been active for the purposes of effectively reflecting the results of education and research, and to further contribute to the development of education and research at Kyoto Institute of Economic Research (KIER). It further aims to construct a more comprehensive education and research center.

## Social Contribution

### Symposiums and Seminars

Lectures and symposiums for adults and students are held periodically, and themes centering on the introduction of economic frontiers and explanations of economic problems that are of great social concern are raised. The economic research symposiums that are hosted every year have recently raised such themes as the "Information Society and Economics", "Management of the Creation of Evolving Values", and "Simplified Advanced Policy Analysis".

Further, economic education activities are also pursued via the economic teaching symposium "Specially-Founded Academy for Referencing Advanced Finance and Economics", and invitations to junior high and high school students to attend public lectures as the audience.

#### Number of Previous Workshops and Symposiums

Fiscal Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Number	7(3)	12(4)	13(4)	22(12)	12(6)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of international symposiums within the total number.

#### Number of Previous Workshops

FY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Microeconomics and Game Theory Workshop	30	41	37	32	31
Econometrics Workshop	14	19	15	9	13
KIER Workshop	6	5	3	5	5
COE Workshop	1	1	1	1	3
Contract Theory Workshop	0	0	2	2	3
Urban Economics Workshop	14	16	11	11	10
CAPS Workshop	0	11	6	6	2
Macroeconomics and Economic Systems Workshop	21	26	18	16	13
Joint Usage / Research Center Workshop	–	–	–	4	4
Others	1	0	0	2	4
Total Number	87	119	93	88	88

Note: The COE Workshop was held as the "21st-century" COE in fiscal year 2007, as the "Global" COE since fiscal year 2008.

#### Main Symposiums Hosted or Jointly Hosted by KIER (15 January 2007 to 23 August 2012)

Date	Title	Guest Speakers	Venue
2007/1/15~2007/1/16	International Symposium on Global Sustainability - Social Systems and Technological Strategies -	Takamitsu Sawa (Kyoto University, Ritsumeikan University) Akimasa Sumi (University of Tokyo) M. Nadarajah (Asian Communication Network, Malaysia) Niu Wen-Yuan (The State Council, China) Satoshi Konishi (Kyoto University) Mary Louise Gifford (Energy and Resources Institute, India/USA) Takashi Watanabe (Kyoto University) Robert Olshansky (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA) Indra Budiman Syamwil (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia) Takeaki Kariya (Meiji University) Hans-Martin Füssel (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany) Rajendra K. Pachauri (Energy and Resources Institute, India)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centenniale Hall
2007/2/3~2007/2/4	4th International Conference on Economic Theory	Roger E. A. Farmer (UCLA / University of California, Los Angeles, USA) Tapan Mitra (Cornell University, USA) Stefano Bosi (The University of Evry-Val d'Essonne, France) John Stachurski (Kyoto University)	Miyako Hotel Tokyo

Date	Title	Guest Speakers	Venue
2007/3/11~2007/3/13	International Workshop "Governance Problems on the Process of Economic Development"	Kimio Morimune (Kyoto University) Masahiro Shimotani (Kyoto University) Kazuhiro Ueta (Kyoto University) Kiichiro Yagi (Kyoto University) Ruiling Yang (Economic Department of Renmin University, China) Tongshen Yu (Economic Department of Renmin University, China)	Economic Department of Renmin University, Beijing
2007/6/16~2007/6/17	Interdisciplinary Conference on the Sciences of Complexity and Science Education	David Pines (Los Alamos National Laboratory, USA) James A. Yorke (University of Maryland, USA) Saber Elaydi (Trinity University, USA) Ali Alpar (Sabanci University, Turkey)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennale Hall
2008/10/20~2008/10/22	International Workshop on What is Creativity? - Emergent Phenomena in Complex Adaptive Systems	Mark S. Blumberg (University of Iowa, USA) Ludwik Leibler (CNRS / Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, France) West Jevin (University of Washington, USA)	Co-op inn Kyoto
2008/11/8~2012/11/9	1st Keio/Kyoto International Conference on Market Quality Economics	Eric Bond (Vanderbilt University, USA) Tsunao Okumura (Yokohama National University) Fumio Dei (Kobe University)	Center for Advanced Economic Education and Research - Mita Office, Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2008/12/12~2008/12/13	6th International Conference on Economic Theory "Market Quality Dynamics"	Leonard Mirman (University of Virginia, USA) Alberto Bucci (Universita Degli studi di Milano, Italy) Guido Cozzi (University of Glasgow, UK)	The Westin Miyako Kyoto
2008/12/13	2nd Japan-Taiwan Contract Theory Conference	Eric Chou (National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan) Makoto Hanazono (Nagoya University) Meng-Yu Liang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) Rieko Ishi (Nihon University) Wouter Dessein (Columbia University, USA)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennale Hall
2009/3/14~2009/3/15	2nd Keio/Kyoto International Conference on Market Quality Economics	Ronald W. Jones (University of Rochester, USA) Wanida Ngienthi (Kobe University)	Sheraton Miyako Hotel Tokyo
2009/3/24~2009/3/27	8th Biennial Pacific Rim Conference, Western Economic Association International	Nobuaki Hamaguchi (Kobe University) Sachiko Kuroda (Hitotsubashi University)	Ryukoku University, Kyoto
2009/4/3~2009/4/4	3rd Keio/Kyoto International Conference on Market Quality Economics -International Economic Issues-	Ronald W. Jones (University of Rochester, USA) Makoto Tawada (Nagoya University) Marcelo Fukushima (Nihon University)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2009/6/29~2009/7/3	Western Economic Association International 84th Annual Conferences	Hiroshi Fujiu (Chiba Keizai University) Yuichi Furukawa (Chukyo University) M. Ali Khan (Johns Hopkins University, USA) Harrison Cheng (University of Southern California, USA) Eric W. Bond (Vanderbilt University, USA) Fumio Dei (Kobe University)	The Sheraton Vancouver Wall Centre, British Columbia, Vancouver
2009/10/15~2009/10/18	International Workshop on What is Evolution? -Bicentennial of Charles Darwin's Birth	Jevin West (University of Washington, USA) Peter Davis (Telecognix Corporation, Kyoto) Carl Bergstrom (University of Washington, USA) Dirk DeRidder (Antwerp University Hospital, Belgium)	Co-op inn Kyoto
2009/10/17	Contract Theory Workshop	Mark Moller (University of Carlos III of Madrid, Spain) Ricardo Alonso (University of Southern California, USA)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2009/11/13	EUIJ-Kansai 8th International Symposium "The Euro 10th Anniversary, Present and Future"	Ansgar Belke (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany) Sandor Richter (The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw), Austria) Eiji Ogawa (Hitotsubashi University) Hiromasa Kubo (Kobe University)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2009/12/5~2009/12/6	4th Keio/Kyoto International Conference on Market Quality Economics	Sugata Marjit (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, India) Raymond G. Riezman (University of Iowa, USA) E. Kwan Choi (Iowa State University, USA)	The Westin Miyako Kyoto
2010/2/4~2010/2/5	AEI-Four Joint Workshop on Current Issues in Economic Theory	Youngsub Chun (Seoul National University, Korea) Angus Chu (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) Xiao Luo (National University of Singapore, Singapore)	The Westin Miyako Kyoto

Date	Title	Guest Speakers	Venue
2010/2/24~2010/2/25	Workshop on Economic Growth and Regional Dynamics	Yasusada Murata (Nihon University) Ping Wang (Washington University in St. Louis, USA) Tomoo Kikuchi (National University of Singapore, Singapore) Masahisa Fujita (Konan University and Kyoto University) Masaya Sakuragawa (Keio University) Kiminori Matsuyama (Northwestern University, USA) Zheng Michael Song (Fudan University and Chinese University of Hong Kong, China) Ken Ariga (Kyoto University) Shin-Kun Peng (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2010/4/7	Workshop on Trade, Dynamics and Complexity	Gaetano Bloise (University of Rome III, Italy) Alain Venditti (GREQAM, France) Eden S.H. Yu (City University of Hong Kong, China)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2010/5/20	Workshop on Microeconomics/Game Theory	Andrew McLennan (University of Queensland, Australia) Tomoki Inoue (Bielefeld University, Germany) Shino Takayama (University of Queensland, Australia)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2010/6/29~2010/7/3	Western Economic Association International 85th Annual Conferences	Fumio Dei (Kobe University) Shuichiro Nishioka (West Virginia University, USA) Eric W. Bond (Vanderbilt University, USA) Yuichi Furukawa (Chukyo University) Rui Ota (Chiba Keizai University)	Hilton Portland & Executive Tower, Oregon
2010/8/5	Symposium on "Invitation to Integrated Complex System Sciences"	Kazuyoshi Yoshimura (Kyoto University) Hiroshi Kokubu (Kyoto University) Kazuo Nishimura (Kyoto University)	Science Seminar House, Kyoto University
2010/9/25~2010/9/26	International Symposium on Global Shock Wave "Global Shock Wave: Rethinking Asia's Future in Light of the Worldwide Financial Crisis and Depression 2008-2010"	Evgeny Gavrilin (Troika Dialogue) Ryuhei Wakasugi (Kyoto University) Eric Fisher (California Polytechnic State University, USA) Kazumi Asako (Hitotsubashi University) Masumi Hakogi (Hiroshima University) Yoji Koyama (Niigata University) Takuji Kinkyo (Kobe university) Yun Chen (Fudan University, China) Ken Morita (Hiroshima Shudo University) Anna Lukyanova (Health and Safety Executive, UK and Kyoto University) Kai Kajitani (Kobe University) Jonathan Leightner (Augusta State University, USA) Torbjorn Becker (SITE / Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics, Sweden) Takumi Horibayashi (Kanazawa University)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2010/10/11~2010/10/14	International and Interdisciplinary Workshop on Novel Phenomena in Integrated Complex Sciences: from Non-living to Living Systems	Herwig Michior (Vienna University of Technology, Austria) Nicholas Curro (University of California, Davis, USA) Takamasa Momose (The University of British Columbia, Canada) Minghu Fang (Zhejiang University, China) Raivo Stern (NICPB / National Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics, Estonia) Takashi Imai (McMaster University, Canada) Masashi Takigawa (The University of Tokyo) Peter Lemmens (Institute for condensed Matter Physics, Germany)	Co-op inn Kyoto
2011/2/4~2011/2/5	General Equilibrium, Trade and Complex Dynamics in Memory of Professor Lionel McKenzie	Robert A. Becker (Indiana University, USA) Youngsub Chun (Seoul National University, Korea) Sugata Marjit (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, India) Makoto Yano (Kyoto University) Jean-Jacques Herings (Universiteit Maastricht, Netherlands) John Stachurski (Australian National University, Australia) Ronald Jones (University of Rochester, USA) Ping Wang (Washington University, USA) Kazuo Nishimura (Kyoto University)	The Westin Miyako Kyoto
2011/2/11	International Conference "Kyoto Conference on International Trade and Innovation"	Shuichiro Nishioka (West Virginia University, USA) Hong Ma (Tsinghua University, China) Byron Gangnes (University of Hawaii, USA and Yokohama National University) TaoTao Chen (Tsinghua University, China) Ryo Nakajima (Yokohama National University) Hongbin Li (Tsinghua University, China) Xielin Liu (Chinese Academy of Sciences) Angus C. Chu (Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, China) Yuichi Furukawa (Chukyo University)	Hotel Keihan Kyoto

Date	Title	Guest Speakers	Venue
2011/2/11~2011/2/12	International Conference "The Frontier in Russian Business Economics"	Süleyman Korhonen (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands) Nobuyuki Kadowaki (Shiga University) Ichiro Iwasaki (Hitotsubashi University) Humikazu Sugiura (Teikyo University) Takashi Hosokawa (Ryukoku University) Norio Horie (University of Toyama) Mayu Michigami (Nigata University) Hiroaki Hayashi (The University of Shimane) Satoshi Mizobata (Kyoto University) Masahiro Tokunaga (Kansai University) Kazuho Yokogawa (The Japan Institute of International Affairs)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennale Hall
2011/2/28~2011/3/1	KIER-Pacific Economic Review Workshop on Economics and Economic Policies	Fumio Dei (Kobe University) Yunfang Hu (Tohoku University) Yuichi Furukawa (Chukyo University) Tetsuya Hoshino (Kyoto University) Takashi Komatsubara (Kyoto University) Youichiro Higashi (Okayama University) Misuzu Azuma (Chiba Keizai University) Rui Ota (Chiba Keizai University) Colin Davis (Kobe University) Fwu-Ranq Chang (Indiana University, USA)	The Westin Miyako Kyoto
2011/3/11	International Conference "Topics in Labor Economics"	Kazunari Sugiyama (Tokyo Institute of Technology) Amy Hsin (CUNY / City University of New York, USA) Hisashi Okamoto (Konan University) Julen Esteban-Prete (GRIPS / National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) Francesc Ortega (UPF / Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain and CUNY)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2011/3/19~2011/3/20	Trans-Pacific Labor Seminar 2011	Richard Freeman (Harvard University, USA) Takao Kato (Colgate University, USA) Hiroko Okudaira (Okayama University) Katsuya Takii (Osaka University) Hodaka Morita (UNSW / The University of New South Wales, Australia) Shoko Yamane (Osaka University) Ken Ariga (Kyoto University) Akira Kawaguchi (Doshisha University) Daiji Kawaguchi (Hitotsubashi University)	Shiran Kaikan Annex, Kyoto University
2011/11/18~2011/11/20	The Chukyo-Kyoto International Conference on International Trade and Macroeconomic Dynamics	Margit Sugata (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, India) Kenji Fujiwara (Kwansei Gakuin University) Zhang Yang (Macau University, China) Yuichi Fukuhara (Chukyo University) Fumio Dei (Kobe University) Eric W. Bond (Vanderbilt University, USA) Morihiro Yomogida (Sophia University) Kenji Kondoh (Chukyo University) Kenneth S. Chan (City University of Hong Kong, USA) Hung-Jen Wang (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) Eden S. H. Yu (City University of Hong Kong, USA) Wilfred J. Ethier (University of Pennsylvania, USA) Junji Ueda (Ministry of Finance, Policy Research Institute) Makoto Yano (Kyoto University) Ronald W. Jones (The University of Rochester, USA) Tetsugen Haruyama (Kobe University) Yoshinori Kurokawa (University of Tsukuba) Takashi Komatsubara (Kyoto University)	Nagoya Urban Institute in Nagoya, Japan
2011/11/29~2011/12/1	International Symposium "Recent Development in Statistics, Empirical Finance and Econometrics"	Cathy W.S. Chen (Feng Chia University, Taiwan) Kenta Hamada (Waseda University) Youko Konishi (RIETI / Research Institute of Economy, Trade & Industry, IAA) Marc Henry (University of Montreal, Canada) Ming-Yen Cheng (National Taiwan University, Taiwan) Toshio Honda (Hitotsubashi University) Alex Petkovic (Waseda University) Yoshihide Kakizawa (Hokkaido University) Ryo Okui (Kyoto University) Ryozo Miura (Hitotsubashi University) Tomohiro Ando (Keio University) Naoya Sueishi (Kyoto University) Marc Hallin (Free University of Brussels, Belgium) Hormann Siegfried (Free University of Brussels, Belgium) Katsuto Tanaka (Hitotsubashi University) Ngai-Hang Chan (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China) Masayuki Hirukawa (Setsunan University) Keiji Nagai (Yokohama National University) Kohtaro Hitomi (Kyoto Institute of Technology) Yoshihiko Nishiyama (Kyoto University) Takeaki Kariya (Meiji University) Didit B. Nugroho (Kwansei Gakuin University) Shuichi Nagata (Kwansei Gakuin University)	Rakuyu-kaikan, Kyoto University

Date	Title	Guest Speakers	Venue
2011/12/9~2011/12/10	International Conference "Recent Development in the Russian Business Economics"	Rustem Nureev (States University - Higher School of Economics, Russia) Boris Kheyfets (Institute of Economics, the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) Alexander Karlik (St. Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance, Russia) Byung-Yeon Kim (Seoul National University, Korea) Ichiro Iwasaki (Hitotsubashi University) Fumikazu Sugiura (Teikyo University) Yuko Adachi (Sophia University) Norio Horie (University of Toyama) Mayu Michigami (Niigata University) Olga Bobrova (St. Petersburg State University of Economics and Finance, Russia) Satoshi Mizobata (Kyoto University) Masakazu Imai (Senshu University) Katsumi Fujiwara (Osaka University)	Shiran Kaikan, Kyoto University (9th) Institut of Economic Research, Kyoto University (10th)
2012/1/28	CAPS International Symposium "The International Trend of Tax System"	Masahiko Nakazawa (Kyoto University) Masaaki Suzuki (Kyoto University) Michael Keen (Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF) Thor O. Thoresen ( About Statistics Norway) Motohiro Sato (Hitotsubashi University) Hiroaki Hayashi (Kansai University) Kazuhiro Ueta (Kyoto University)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centenniale Hall
2012/1/28~2012/1/29	Workshop on Globalization, Innovation and Firm Productivity in Japan, Korea and the Beyond	Jungsoo Park (Sogang University, Korea) Sanghoon Ahn (KDI / Korea Development Institute, Korea) Jung Hur (Sogang University, Korea) Yasuyuki Todo (the University of Tokyo) Daisuke Miyazawa (Development Bank of Japan) Toshiyuki Matsuura (Keio University) Keun Lee (Seoul National University, Korea) Byung-Yeon Kim (Seoul National University, Korea)	Kyoto University Clock Tower Centenniale Hall
2012/3/16~2012/3/17	International Conference on Applied Microeconomics and Development Economics	Rajshri Jayaraman (European School of Management and Technology, Germany) Hitoshi Matsushima (the University of Tokyo) Dilip Mookherjee (Boston University, USA) Debraj Ray (New York University, USA) Koichi Takase (Waseda University) Ryuichi Tanaka (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) Masatoshi Tsumagami (Keio University) Kaoru Ueda (Nanzan University)	Research Building #2, Kyoto University
2012/3/17~2012/3/18	Trans-Pacific Labor Seminar 2012	Hank Farber (Princeton University, USA) Takao Kato (Colgate University, USA) Richard Freeman (Harvard University, USA) Daiji Kawaguchi (Hitotsubashi University) Lisa Kahn (Yale University, USA) Hiroshi Ono (Texas A&M University, USA) Kenta Hayashi (Kyoto University) Isamu Yamamoto (Keio University) Peter Kuhn (University of California, Santa Barbara, USA) Masaru Sasaki (Osaka University) Giorgio Brunello (University of Padua, Italy) Lindsay Oldenski (Georgetown University, USA) Hodaka Morita (University of New South Wales, Australia)	Doshisha University, Kyoto
2012/4/5	Workshop on Microeconomics/Game Theory	Julio Davila (CORE-Uclouvain, Belgium, Paris School of Economics, France)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2012/5/11	Workshop on Macroeconomics and Economic Systems	Enrico D'Ambrogio (The European Parliament)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2012/7/31~2012/8/1	GCOE Program Seminar "Trade and Development"	Kensuke Teshima (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), Mexico)	Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto University
2012/8/23	KIER Workshop	Johannes Horner (Yale University, USA)	Research Building #2, Kyoto University

## KIER Track Records

### ●KIER Track Records

The Kyoto Institute of Economic Research consistently comes first or second as an economic research institute in Japan. In particular, KIER can cite top-class research results in Japan using both the Social Science Citation Index, which is the most widely used index for evaluating research results, and the number of articles published in international scholastic journals (according to the track record of publishing in the top-ten ranked economic academic journals created by the European Economic Association).

Of all the research conducted at the Institute, “The Spatial Economy” (MIT Press) by specially-appointed professor Masahisa Fujita’s, and co-authored with P. Krugman (Princeton University) and A. J. Venables (London School of Economics), can be cited as representative of making a global impact. This book is a must-read for this field, and the number of times it has been cited as of 2010 has reached 1,000.

#### Honors / Awards

Telecom Social Science Award	1970	Takamitsu Sawa
Nikkei Prize for Economics Books	1970	Takamitsu Sawa
Nikkei Prize for Economics Books	1971	Masahiko Aoki
Medal with Purple Ribbon	1985	Masao Baba
Medal with Purple Ribbon	1987	Hisao Onoe
The Japan Academy Award	1990	Masahiko Aoki
Hiromi Arisawa Prize for the Association of American University Presses	1991	Masahiko Aoki
1st Prize, European Meeting on Cybernetics and Systems Research	1992	Fumiko Seo
Medal with Purple Ribbon	1996	Kazuo Koike
The Energy Forum Award ; Award for Spread enlightenment	1996	Takamitsu Sawa
Wakayama Prefecture Culture Prize	1998	Takamitsu Sawa
The Energy Forum Award	1998	Takamitsu Sawa
The Nakahara Prize, Japanese Economic Association	1999	Akira Okada
Nikkei Prize for Economics Books	2000	Masahisa Fujita
The Annual Award for Research Monographs on Labor	2001	Kenn Ariga
Nikkei Prize for Economics Books	2002	Hiroshi Osano
The William Alonso Memorial Prize for Innovative Work in Regional Science	2002	Masahisa Fujita
The Japan Institute of energy :The award for Distinguished paper	2004	Takamitsu Sawa
The Sakashita Prize, Applied Regional Science Conference	2004	Tomoya Mori
Paper Award of Japan Society for Fuzzy Theory and Intelligent Informatics	2004	Fumiko Seo, Takao Fukuchi
Prize for Publication, Mathematical Society of Japan	2005	Kazuo Nishimura
IJET LionelW. McKenzie Prize for contributions to economic theory	2007	John Stachurski
Excellent presentation award in 6th Annual Meeting (2007) for The Japan Association for Research on Testing	2007	Takuya Kimura
Third Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Prize	2007	Atsushi Kajii
Medal with Purple Ribbon	2007	Takamitsu Sawa
JSIE Kojima Kiysohi Prize, The Japan Society of International Economics	2007	Ryuhei Wakasugi
Honorary Degree of Doctor, University of Aix- Marseilles II	2007	Kazuo Nishimura
The Nakahara Prize, Japanese Economic Association	2008	Atsushi Kajii
2008 JAIBS Award, Japan Academy of International Business Studies	2008	Ryuhei Wakasugi
Nikkei Prize for Economics Books	2008	Kazuo Nishimura, Makoto Yano
Japan Statistical Society Research Award 2009	2009	Yoshihiko Nishiyama
JSIE-Kojima Kiysohi Prize, The Japan Society of International	2009	Kazumichi Iwasa
Japan Statistical Society Ogawa Research Prize	2010	Ryo Okui
Kyoto Shimbun Grand Award in Culture/Academy	2010	Kazuo Nishimura
Member of the Japan Academy	2010	Masahisa Fujita

## ● Personnel Training

KIER uses young researchers with degrees from graduate schools both from Japan and abroad as term-limited instructors to supply opportunities to experience research and teaching. From 1991 until now, ten young researchers have been appointed, and are active as researchers working in educational and research bodies such as universities since the end of their appointment period. Further, young researchers are also used as fixed-term assistant teachers who perform joint research activities with employees.

In addition, various part-time researcher systems are used to accept Kyoto University part-time researchers (research organization researchers), GCOE researchers, and Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) special researchers for personnel training.

Moreover, young researchers are actively supported and trained through teaching research to PhD candidates in lectures held with the cooperation of the Graduate School of Economics and Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University.

### Number of Young Researchers (PD) Accepted

FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
20	25	22	16	12

### Latest Main Appointments among PD and Student Teachers (FY2003 ~)

■ **Universities** : Otaru University of Commerce, University of Tsukuba, Hitotsubashi University, Shiga University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kobe University, Wakayama University, Hiroshima University, Aomori Public College, Nagoya City University, Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, Shimonoseki City University, Sapporo Gakuin University, Chiba University of Commerce, Keio University, Chuo University, Tokyo Keizai University, Hosei University, Waseda University, Nagoya Gakuin University, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, Ryukoku University, Osaka Gakuin University, Osaka University of Economics, Kansai University, Kinki University, Tezukayama University, Kyoto Seika University, Hiroshima University of Economics, Fukuoka University, Kyushu International University, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, University of Melbourne, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

■ **Governmental Organizations** : Technology Research Institute of Osaka Prefecture, RIKEN, Institute of Developing Economies, Policy Research Institute (Ministry of Finance)

■ **Private Firms** : Institute of Intellectual Property, NTT, MRI Research Associates, Inc., AXA Life Insurance, Institute for Areal Studies

## ● International Exchange

KIER is widely known as an international research center for economic theory. The International Journal of Economic Theory, which is published jointly with Keio University, is highly regarded as a global specialist journal, and is the first international journal of economic theory edited primarily by Japanese researchers. Further, in addition to establishing posts for non-Japanese visiting teachers and inviting world-leading researchers, KIER is also engaged in various joint international research, and is ceaselessly visited by non-Japanese researchers. In light of this track record, KIER has signed agreements with overseas universities in America, France, and elsewhere, and is actively engaging in research exchange.

### Academic Exchange Agreements with Foreign Research Institutions

Country	Institution	Period
Russian Federation	Higher School of Economics	2007/4/2~2017/4/1
French Republic	Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne	2007/7/26~2017/6/30
French Republic	Groupement de Recherche en Economie Quantitative d'Aix Marseille (GREQAM)	2007/11/28~2012/11/27
Republic of Korea	The Institute of Economic Research, Seoul National University	2008/2/22~2013/2/21
United States of America	Department of Economics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	2009/4/22~2014/4/21
Republic of Finland	Helsinki Center of Economic Research	2009/9/8~2014/9/7
Hungary	The Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	2010/3/23~2015/3/22

### Researchers from Abroad

Area	Fiscal Year	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Asia		9 (1)	15 (3)	29 (2)	12 (1)	13 (1)
North America		22	18 (3)	28 (1)	14 (3)	15
South & Central America		1	0	0	0	0
Europe		19	25 (2)	21 (3)	19 (4)	18 (3)
Oceania		6	4 (1)	5 (1)	4	1
Middle East		1	2 (2)	2	2	3
Africa		0	0	1	0	0
Total		58 (1)	64 (11)	86 (7)	51 (8)	50 (4)

Note: Figures in parentheses describe long-term appointments within the total number.

## Library

Ever since its opening in 1965, the Library of the Institute of Economic Research has been actively gathering various data, centering on specialist publications and statistical data relating to economic studies. As of March 2012, the library houses in excess of 80 thousand specialist publications and data in total to support the activities of researchers both from Japan and abroad.

### Library Hours

- Mon to Fri 9:00 to 17:00
- Closed on Sat, Sun, holidays, founder's day (18 June), 1 to 5 April, the winter holiday period, and the first day of every month
- Use of the Library by Non-Students  
When using, please present some form of identification.  
Browsing and temporary removal for copying only are permitted.

### McKenzie Library (Total collection 1,492 publications)

These publications were donated to the Kyoto Institute of Economic Research by Rochester University professor emeritus Lionel McKenzie (1919.1.26-2010.10.12). After graduating from Duke University in the United States, Professor McKenzie studied at Princeton University graduate school, where he obtained both his masters and PhD in economics, and went on to teach at both MIT and Duke University. Following his appointment as professor to Rochester University in 1957 until his retirement, Professor McKenzie actually strove to train researchers over the course of 32 years. Every time he visited Japan, Professor McKenzie held lectures and talks at KIER seminars, as well as visiting and attending international symposiums sponsored by KIER. Consequently, he had close ties to Kyoto University and so he donated his massive library to KIER in October 2003. Professor McKenzie's students are active around the world, and there are many of his students who are teaching at other universities in Japan as well. Still he donated his books to the Kyoto Institute of Economic Research, which is an unparalleled honor for the institute. Making the most of this opportunity, KIER established the McKenzie Library within the institute itself, which continues to be of use in improving the research standards of both faculty and students at Kyoto University.



McKenzie Library



Library



Library



Library

### Total number of publications

Classification	Japanese books (volumes)	Western books (volumes)	Total collection (volumes)	Japanese periodicals (types)	Western periodicals (types)	Total No. of periodicals (types)
Total No. of Publications	41,151	39,361	80,512	2,678	1,213	3,891

(as of March 2012)

# Finances

## Total Budget (National School Special Accounts and University Grants) (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year				
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
University Grants		546,832	506,065	570,314	471,094	514,389
Breakdown	Personnel Expenses	486,647	408,602	432,230	356,796	396,450
	Cost of Supplies	60,185	97,463	138,084	114,298	117,939

## Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Expenses (KAKENHI) (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year				
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Grants		16	15	14	14	14
Amount of Grants		36,390	36,600	33,500	35,150	79,900

Does not include share of expenses or Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows. Direct accounting only.

## Targeted Support for Creating World-standard Research and Education Bases (21st-Century COE) (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year		
		FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Formation of Center of Excellence for Interfaces for Advanced Economic Analysis		100,200	100,320	101,200

## Targeted Support for Creating World-standard Research and Education Bases (Global COE) (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year			
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Comprehensive Design for Market Infrastructure and Increasing Market Quality (with Keio University)		110,760	103,038	79,260	64,303
Human Activities and Society Economic Dynamics (with Osaka University)		23,140	19,097	14,690	14,400
Total		133,900	122,135	93,950	78,703

Only direct costs since fiscal year 2010.

## External Funds (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year				
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Donations	Number	5	5	2	1	7
	Amount	51,800	54,900	20,800	300	8,600
Entrusted Research Funds	Number	6	6	6	6	6
	Amount	87,520	88,922	76,102	54,146	39,186
Total	Number	11	11	8	7	13
	Amount	139,320	143,822	96,902	54,446	47,786

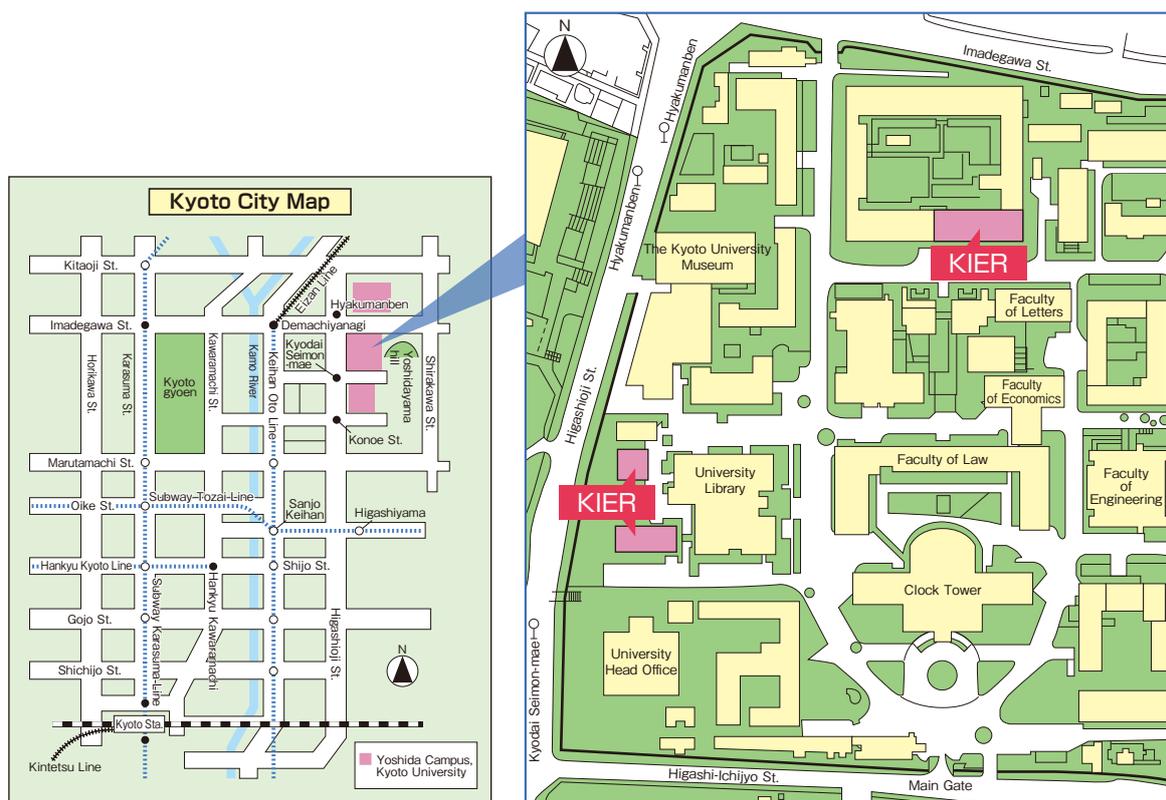
## Funds for the Development of Human Resources in Science and Technology (Unit / 1,000 Yen)

Item		Fiscal Year
		FY 2011
Improvement of Research Environment for Young Researchers (Tenure Track System)		5,860

# Chronological Table

<b>March 1962</b>	▶ The establishment of the Institute of Economic Research in Kyoto University was determined, following the partial revision of The National School Establishment Law in Law No. 36 published in 1962.
<b>April 1962</b>	▶ The Institute of Economic Research was established with two research divisions, Industrial Structure and Comparative Industry.
<b>May 1962</b>	▶ The administrative office was established in the main campus, Kyoto University.
<b>December 1962</b>	▶ A support group for constructing the institute was organized.
<b>August 1963</b>	▶ The institute was moved to a temporary building in Yoshida-Shimo Adachi-cho, Sakyo-ku. (Part of the research rooms remained in the west area of the campus.)
<b>April 1964</b>	▶ Two new research divisions, Local Economy and Resource Economy, were established according to ordinance No. 10 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>July 1964</b>	▶ The construction of a new building was begun by the above-mentioned support group.
<b>May 1965</b>	▶ The construction of the new building was completed and the building was given to the institution by the support group. The institute was moved to the new building.
<b>April 1966</b>	▶ Two new research divisions, Planned Economy and Industrial Statistics, were established according to ordinance No. 24 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>April 1968</b>	▶ The three divisions, Industrial Structure, Resource Economy and Industrial Statistics, were transferred to experimental divisions.
<b>October 1972</b>	▶ A celebration party and memorial lecture meeting were held in the institute on the occasion of the 10th anniversary. A celebration party and memorial lecture meeting were held at Asahi-Shinbun hall in Osaka on the occasion of the 10th anniversary.
<b>April 1976</b>	▶ The Local Economy Division was transferred to an experimental division.
<b>April 1977</b>	▶ The Environmental Economy Division was established according to ordinance No. 15 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>April 1978</b>	▶ The Planned Economy Division was transferred to an experimental division.
<b>April 1979</b>	▶ The Comparative Economy System Division was established according to ordinance No. 12 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>April 1981</b>	▶ The Contemporary Economic Analysis Division (Visiting research division) was established according to ordinance No. 12 of the Ministry of Education. The main research building was extended to a four story building.
<b>November 1982</b>	▶ A memorial lecture meeting was held at the Culture Information Center of Osaka Prefecture on the occasion of the 20th anniversary.
<b>December 1982</b>	▶ A memorial lecture meeting was held in the institute on the occasion of the 20th anniversary.
<b>April 1983</b>	▶ The Comparative Economic Analysis Division (Foreign visiting research division) was established according to ordinance No. 11 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>April 1986</b>	▶ Ordinance No. 19 of the Ministry of Education reorganized the institute into four major research divisions of Quantitative Industrial Analysis, Economic Planning, Resource Environment, and Comparison of Economies, and 12 research areas.
<b>April 1991</b>	▶ A research area was added, amounting to 13 research areas.
<b>October 1992</b>	▶ A memorial lecture meeting was held at the Faculty of Economics on the occasion of the 30th anniversary. A memorial symposium was held at Senri Life Science Center in Toyonaka on the occasion of the 30th anniversary.
<b>March 1993</b>	▶ The Comparative Economic Analysis Division (Foreign visiting research division) was closed.
<b>April 1993</b>	▶ The International Political Economy Division (Foreign visiting research division) was established according to ordinance No. 19 of the Ministry of Education.
<b>June 1994</b>	▶ The National Wealth Division was established according to ordinance No. 24 of the Ministry of Education, amounting to 5 major research divisions and 15 research areas.
<b>April 2000</b>	▶ The Research Center for Financial Engineering was established.
<b>October 2001</b>	▶ Endowed research division "Applied Financial Engineering Division (Sponsored by Nomura Securities Group)" was established for a time period of until September 30, 2004
<b>April 2002</b>	▶ The Economic Planning Division was renamed as the Economics of Complex Systems Division according to the law amending The National School Establishment Law.
<b>October 2002</b>	▶ A memorial symposium and celebration party were held at Kyoto International Community House on the occasion of the 40th anniversary.
<b>November 2002</b>	▶ A memorial symposium and celebration party were held at Gakujutu-Sogo Center (Hitotsubashi Memorial Hall) in Tokyo on the occasion of the 40th anniversary.
<b>February 2004</b>	▶ Professor McKenzie, Professor emeritus of University of Rochester, received the title of Honorary Doctor of Kyoto University. The McKenzie Library was opened with books donated by Professor McKenzie, Professor emeritus of University of Rochester.
<b>April 2004</b>	▶ The institute was reorganized into three major research divisions of the Economic Information Analysis, Economic Institution, Public Policy, and two research centers of Financial Engineering and Economics of Complex Systems. The Tokyo branch of the Institute of Economic Research was opened in Marunouchi, Tokyo. (for a time period of until January 31, 2012.)
<b>October 2004</b>	▶ The time period for the endowed research division "Applied Financial Engineering Division (Sponsored by Nomura Securities Group)" was renewed until September 30, 2007.
<b>July 2005</b>	▶ The Research Center for Advanced Policy Studies was established.
<b>August 2006</b>	▶ Applied Financial Engineering Division (Sponsored by Nomura Securities Group) was renamed as Applied Financial Engineering Division (Sponsored by Nomura Group).
<b>April 2007</b>	▶ Endowed research division "Educational Economics Division" was established for a time period of until March 31, 2010
<b>October 2007</b>	▶ Endowed research division "Mathematical Finance Division (Nomura Group)" was established for a time period of until September 30, 2010
<b>March 2008</b>	▶ The earthquake reinforcement of the library annex was completed. This became the new north wing of KIER and was handed over.
<b>August 2008</b>	▶ The Tokyo office (at Marunouchi) was opened in the Tokyo branch as a partnership and communications base concomitant with the implementation of the GCOE (Keio University) program. (for a time period of until January 31, 2012.)
<b>September 2008</b>	▶ The Tokyo office (at Mita) was opened in the Tokyo branch as a teaching and research base concomitant with the implementation of the GCOE (Keio University) program.
<b>December 2008</b>	▶ 816m <sup>2</sup> of the south wing of the 4th floor of the Graduate School of Engineering building No. 2 was received by the Institute of Economic Research as a space for research and lectures.
<b>April 2009</b>	▶ The Public Policy Research Division changed its name to the Strategic Economic Studies Division.
<b>April 2010</b>	▶ The Research Center for Financial Engineering was reorganized as the Financial Research Division. The Joint Usage/Research Center was certified as an "International Joint Research Center of Advanced Economic Theory". The new "International Research Unit of Integrated Complex System Science (IRU-ICSS)" is being established as a companion unit. (Scheduled for completion on 31 March 2015.) Further, the Institute of Sustainability Science is also participating.
<b>April 2011</b>	▶ The Research Center for Advanced Policy Studies was established in Research Divisions.

# Map & Access



## Access to Kyoto Station from Kansai International Airport

### 1) Train

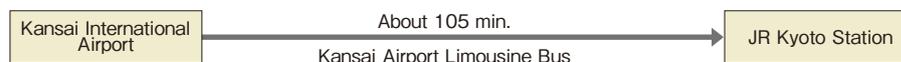
- Airport Limited Express Train "Haruka"



- JR Train



### 2) Airport Limousine Bus



## Transportation to Kyoto University from JR Kyoto Station

### ● To take a taxi

The journey will take about 20 minutes and cost approx. 2,000 yen.

### ● To take the bus: Kyoto City Bus

The bus ride will take approx. 30-35 minutes and cost 220 yen.  
 # 206: bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama St.  
 Get off at "Kyodai Seimon-mae".  
 # 17: bound for Ginkaku-ji via Kawaramachi St.  
 Get off at "Hyakumanben".

## Contact information of Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research

<URL> <http://www.kier.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

Yoshida-Honmachi, Sakyo-ku,  
 Kyoto 606-8501  
 TEL.075-753-7102

2012-2013 Overview of Institute of Economic Research Kyoto University

