



**Information Bulletin of  
The Union of National  
Economic Associations  
in Japan**

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## THE UNION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS IN JAPAN

### 日本経済学会連合

The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, established in 1950, celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2010, as the sole nationwide federation of associations of scholars and experts on economics, commerce, and business administration. In order to obtain membership an association is subject to an examination of its academic work. As of 2019, the Union had a membership of 63 associations, as listed on pp. 79-100.

The aims and objectives of the Union are to support the scholarly activities of its member associations and to promote academic exchanges both among members themselves, and between Japanese and academic societies overseas. The main activities of the Union are: (1) the publication and distribution of academic material concerning Japanese economics and papers presented by member scholars, (2) the sending of members to overseas conferences, (3) the holding and supporting of international conferences in Japan, (4) providing financial assistance to member associations who invite foreign scholars to Japan, and (5) collecting information on activities of member associations and the issuing of a news bulletin.

The Union published in 1974 *Keizaigaku No Doko* (The Trend in Japanese Economics), based on a survey of economic studies undertaken in postwar Japan. A supplementary volume covering Japanese economic studies after 1974 was published in 1982.

The Union and the International Economic Association (IEA) jointly held the Fifth World Congress of the IEA in Tokyo from August 29 to September 3, 1978. The Union joined the International Institute of Public Finance in holding the Institute's 37th Congress at Tokyo in September 1981. The Union dispatched 20 member scholars to the Eighth World Congress of IEA held in India in 1986. Most recently the Union successfully sponsored the IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference on "Institutions in a New Dynamic Society" held between 15 and 17 September 1987, and hosted the 1996 IEA Tokyo Round Table Conference between 16 and 19 December, on the theme "The Institutional Foundation of Economic Development in East Asia." To celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, the Union held a special lecture meeting on May 25, 2000. Three lecturers were invited to speak on the theme, "The reforms that the 21st Century will bring to the world economy, the Japanese economy, and Japanese management."

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of this Association, a special lecture program was held at the Waseda University Okuma Auditorium on October 12, 2010. Three lecturers were invited, each of whom spoke from his own perspective on how Japan's economy and Japanese business, in the midst of this once-in-a-century global recession, should solve their present plight and forge new routes for the future.

The Union has recently sponsored five Academic Forums. The first was held at Meiji University on September 26, 2015 on the theme of "Examining Japan's Human Globalization — Human Resources, Systems and International Competitiveness". The second was held at Waseda University on October 1, 2016 on the theme of "Directions for Post-TTP and World Trade Systems — Currents in mega-FTA". The Third was held at Waseda University, Waseda Campus on January 7, 2018 on the theme of "The National and International Contribution of Japanese Accounting". The fourth was held at Waseda University, Waseda Campus on September 29, 2018 on the theme of "Training for Entrepreneurs and Management Education". The fifth was held at Waseda University, Waseda Campus on December 7, 2019 on the theme of "How to Teach Economic History at Undergraduate level?" The proceedings of five events can be accessed at the Union's.

website: <http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/gakkairengo/htdocs/>

The Union celebrated in 1980 the 30th anniversary of its founding by launching a variety of activities, including the publication of The Information Bulletin.

Professor Paul Snowden of Kyorin University, Director of International Exchange Center acts as editorial adviser.

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## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

### 1. History and General Characteristics of the Society

The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan (the AESJ) was founded in 1924. The AESJ is now made up of around 1,200 members under a president and four vice-presidents with a board of managing directors.

Main activities of the AESJ are as follows:

- A. Publishing the AESJ's academic journals
- B. Holding the Annual Meeting of the society
- C. Giving the AESJ's academic awards to selected academic publications and papers
- D. Academic exchange in cooperation with related domestic and foreign societies

#### A. Publishing the AESJ's academic journals

The Society issues two publications. The main journal, the *Journal of Rural Economics*, has been published quarterly since 1925, and it reached the 90th volume in March 2019. The latest issue is not only subscribed by the members of the Society but also sold at bookstores. Its contents consist of several articles, research letters, book reviews and other information for members. The research letters include the latest information and cutting-age methodologies. Based upon presentations at the Annual Meeting, the authors revise their manuscripts by themselves, incorporating the comments exchanged at the Meeting and submit the revised manuscripts to the *Journal*. They are peer-reviewed, and only the accepted papers are published. Once a year, the *Journal* is also composed to report the invited papers presented at the Annual Meeting.

Secondly, the *Japanese Journal of Rural Economics (JJRE)* is an English language journal. It has reached the 21st volume in March 2019, having been published once a year since 1999. The *JJRE* includes ordinary articles, research letters, book reviews, etc. The research letters were presented in English at the Annual Meeting and published using the same procedure for the *Journal of Rural Economics*.

Parts of the latest contents of the *Journal of Rural Economics* and the *JJRE* are below.

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## B. Holding the Annual Meeting of the Society

The focal point of the Society's activities is the Annual Meeting held at the end of March every year. The Meeting lasts for two or three days. Usually, on the first day, a Symposium is held, while on the next day, oral presentations and poster sessions by individual members are held.

In addition to these two events, a mini-symposium and an international joint session with overseas societies such as the Agricultural Economics Societies of Korea, China and Taiwan, are held. Also, the Cooperation Committee and International Committee held their first joint symposium at the Annual Meeting in 2018.

## C. Giving the AESJ's academic awards to selected academic publications and papers

There are three categories of awards granted by the society, that is, the Academic Award, the Encouragement Award (for younger generations) and the Distinguished Paper Award.

## D. Academic exchange in cooperation with related domestic and foreign societies

Within these activities, exchanges with foreign societies are mainly carried out at the Annual Meeting as above mentioned.

## 2. Major topics discussed at recent Annual Symposiums and related sessions

### 2-1. 2014 Annual Meeting

2014 was the 90th year since the Society was established. In commemoration of the 90th anniversary, an Anniversary Lecture was given, and a Special Symposium was held in addition to a regular symposium and a mini-symposium at the 2014 Annual Meeting at Kobe University.

The Anniversary Lecture was given by Yonosuke HARA (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) entitled "Toward Comparative Analysis of World Agriculture: The Task of Agricultural Economic Society of Japan in the Age of Globalization".

The Special Symposium was opened with chair's address by Yoko NIYAMA (Kyoto University (at the time)). The first presenter was Taichi KITAGAWA (Fukui Prefectural University) with the title of "How Should We Overcome Chronic Deficit?". The second presenter was Takuya HASHIGUCHI (Meiji University) with the title of "The Problems of Publishing Electronic Journals and Getting Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)". The third presenter was Miyuki SHIMIZU (Nihon University) with the title of "Uneven Distribution of the Journal, the Peer

Review System and Post Countermeasures to Social Evaluation”. The fourth presenter was Hitoshi KUSAKARI (Kobe University) with the title of “The Promotion of the AESJ Journal Submission by Planning the Annual Meetings”. The fifth presenter was Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu University) with the title of “Problems and Relationship between the Related Society of Agricultural Economics and The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan”. The sixth presenter was Byung-Oh LEE (Kangwon National University) with the title of “Current Status and Future Issues of Korean Agricultural Economics Association”. The last presenter was Keiji Otsuka (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) with the title of “How to Publish English Articles in Journals”.

The regular symposium, with the theme of “The Validity of the Quality Competitiveness of Made-in-Japan Agricultural Products: Toward Strengthening the Power of the Analyses of Empirical Studies in Agricultural Economics” was chaired by Shinichi SHOGENJI (Nagoya University (at the time)). The first presentation given by Kentaro KAWASAKI (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) was entitled “Quality of Agricultural Products: Rationale, Impact, and Policy Issues of Crop Grading”. The second presentation made by Tomoyuki YUTAKA (Kagoshima University) was entitled “Measures to Improve Quality of Safety of Imported Foods in Food-related Industries”. The final presentation given by Ryo SAKAMOTO (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) was entitled “Assessing the Relationship between Quality Competitiveness and the Safety of Domestic Agricultural Products in Japan”. Selected co-discussants were Katsuhito FUYUKI (Tohoku University), Masao KIDACHI (Chuo University) and Masanori HAYASHI (Waseda University).

The theme of the Mini-symposium in this year was entitled “How to Reconstruct Food Supply Systems Collapsed by Earthquake Disasters”. The chairs were SHIMIZU and Tamotsu KAWAMURA (Miyagi University). Speakers were Haruyuki NAKANO (Agricultural and Environmental Affairs Department, Hyogo Prefectural Government), Kae SEKINE (Aichi Gakuin University), Fusao ITO (Tohoku University) and Toshiyuki MONMA (Tokyo University of Agriculture (at the time)).

## 2-2. 2015 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology. The Symposium, with the theme of “The Development Process of Asian Agriculture in the Past War Period: A Comparative Consideration among Japan and the Selected Asian Countries”, was chaired by Seiichi FUKUI (Kyoto University (at the time)) and Kiyohide MORITA (Tohoku University (at the time)).

The first speaker was Daisuke TAKAHASHI (Waseda University). The topic of his

presentation was “The Agricultural Adjustment Problem of Japanese Agriculture: Technological Progress, Price Policies and Farmland Policies”. The second speaker was Katsunobu KONDO (Asahikawa University). The topic of his presentation was “Economic Growth, Agricultural Development and Rice Productivity in Korea”. The third speaker was Junichi ITO (Kyoto University). The topic of his presentation was “Comparative Disadvantage of Chinese Agriculture and Agricultural Policy Development”. The final speaker was Sotaro INOUE (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). The topic of his presentation was “Export-oriented Agriculture of Thailand: Formation and Change”. Selected co-discussants were Masaru SHINAGAWA (Saga University), Akihide Ikegami (Meiji University) and Shinichi Shigetomi (Meiji Gakuin University).

In addition to the usual program with the symposium and concurrent sessions, the Japan-Korea Joint Symposium was held and chaired by Takenori MATSUMOTO (The University of Tokyo). The speakers were Eui-sik HWANG (Korea Rural Economic Institute) and Takao YURUGI (The University of Tokyo). The presentation title by HWANG was “Critical Issues and Their Background in the Organizational Reform of the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation in Korea” and the one by YURUGI was “An Analysis of Business Shares and Profitability of Zen-Noh and Prefectural Economic Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives through Their Consolidations”.

### 2-3. 2016 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held at Akita Prefectural University. The Symposium was entitled “Development of Agricultural Policies in the Postwar Period: The Agricultural Policy Model of Japan Reconsidered”. It was chaired by Yasuhiro NAKASHIMA (The University of Tokyo) and Ruriko NOGUCHI (University of Tsukuba). The first presenter was Mitsuyoshi ANDO (The University of Tokyo) with the title of “The Process and Consequence of Paddy Field Policy Development in Japan: Farm Price Support and Market Measure to Direct Payment”. The second presenter was Koshi MAEDA (Kyushu University) with the title of “Modeling the Price and Income Policies of Rice”. The third presenter was Takao HOSOYAMA (Hokkaido Agricultural Research Center, NARO) with the title of “Farmland or Structural Policies and Development of Large-scale Paddy Farming Management: A Focus on the Hokkaido and Hokuriku Area”. The fourth presenter was Takeshi FUJIE (Meiji University) with the title of “Farmland, Agricultural Structure Policy, and Farmland Concentration”. The fifth presenter was Noboru HASHIZUME (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) with the title of “The Systematized Problems of the Rural Policy: Focusing on the Direct

Payment System to Farmers in Hilly and Mountainous Areas”. The last presenter was Tomoaki NAKATANI (Hokkaido University (at the time)) with the title of “Evaluating the Matures to Conserve and Improve Land, Water and the Environment and the Prospects of the Multifunctional Payment System”.

The Mini-symposium was opened with the presentation by Satoru SATO (Akita Prefectural University (at the time)) and chaired by Kenichiro NAGAHAMA (Akita Prefectural University). It consisted of a panel discussion argued by three panelists, Masakazu MIYAKAWA (Shohachi Company Limited), Fujihiko TOZAWA (Hanasaka Nouen Company Limited) and ANDO.

#### 2-4. 2017 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held at Chiba University. The theme of the Symposium chaired by Shigeaki ODA (Kyoto University) and Tomoko ICHIDA (Meiji University) was “Whither the Next Generation Agriculture in Japan? A Multi-methodological Exploration”. The first speaker was Teruaki NANSEKI (Kyushu University). His presentation was entitled “Current Status of Farm Business Innovation and Prospects for Next-Generation Agriculture: Focusing on Rice Farming”. The second speaker was Hiromi TOKUDA (Mie University). His presentation was entitled “Development of Advanced Corporation Farms and Regional Farming System: A Case of a Fruit Farming Area”. The third speaker was Kiyohiko SAKAMOTO (Kyoto University (at the time)). His presentation was entitled “Farms on the Cutting-edge of Innovation:

A Sociological Analysis on the Relevance of Local Agriculture and Community under Neoliberal Governmentality”. The final speaker was Shusuke MATSUSHITA (University of Tsukuba). His presentation was entitled “A Study of the Management Risk and Environment in Innovative Farms: Normative Analyses for Farm Planning”. Selected commentators were Ryoji ITO (Niigata University) (to the first presentation), Akira NAKAYASU (Ehime University) (to the second presentation), Masashi TACHIKAWA (Ibaraki University (at the time)) (to the third presentation) and Shinichi KURIHARA (Chiba University) (to the final presentation).

In addition to the regular symposium, an International Joint Symposium with the Agricultural Economics Society of Korea was held and chaired by Masaru SHINAGAWA (Saga University). The speakers were Kohei ORO (Oita University) and Seung Chul CHOI (Konkuk University). The presentation title by ORO was “The Dynamics of the Wagyu Beef Cow-Calf Sector in Japan: Calf Shortage and the Possibility of Foreign ‘Wagyu’ Import” and the one by CHOI was “Sustainable Hanwoo Industry under Free Trade Circumstances”.

## 2-5. 2018 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held at Hokkaido University. The Symposium was entitled “Bridging Local Communities and Thriving Next-generation Farms”. It was chaired by Takenori MATSUMOTO (The University of Tokyo) and Haruhiko IBA (Kyoto University). Four speakers were Takashi WAKABAYASHI (Norinchukin Research Institute), Akihisa NONAKA (Tohoku Agricultural Research Center, NARO (at the time)), Rieko TSURU (Atomi University) and Kuniyuki KOBAYASHI (Hokkaido University). Four presentations were given as follows: “A Relationship between Next-Generation Farms and Local Communities Maintaining Production Scale” (WAKABAYASHI); “Business Conditions for Paddy Field Integrated Farming Units and the Part-time Farming Structure in the Tohoku Region” (NONAKA); “The Diversification of Actors Engaged in Agriculture: From the Viewpoint of Gender Studies” (TSURU) and “Functions of JA for Sustainable Agriculture in Rural Areas – How Agricultural Cooperatives Could Establish Positive Relations with Advanced Farms for Rural Development - ” (KOBAYASHI). Selected commentators were Miki SHIBUYA (Hokkaido Agricultural Research Center, NARO) (to the first and third presentations) and Hajime KOBAYASHI (Hiroshima University) (to the second and fourth presentations).

At the 2018 Annual meeting, a Cooperation Committee and International Committee Joint Hosting Symposium was held for the first time. The chairs were Hitoshi KUSAKARI (Kobe University) and Takayuki KIMURA (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). The first presentation given by Hideki HAGIWARA (Cabinet Office) was entitled “Recent Developments and the Outlook for Trade Negotiations: Report from a Responsible Organization”. The second presentation made by Tsukasa CHIBA (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies) was entitled “The Result of Current Differential Treatment and Prospects of the Development Agenda”. The Third Presentation given by Seiichi FUKUI (Osaka Sangyo University) was entitled “Developing Countries and Trade Agreement: A Prediction of Their Future Course”. The final presentation given by Shinichi SHOGENJI (Fukushima University) was entitled “Japan’s Position in the Context of Agricultural Trade Issues”.

## 2-6. 2019 Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held at The University of Tokyo. The Symposium, with the theme of “Lessons for the upcoming 2 decades from the 20 years ‘New Basic Law’ experience” was chaired by Shinnosuke TAMA (Tokushima University) and Takayuki KIMURA (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries). The first presentation given by

Shirara SHIOKAWA (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) was entitled “Principles and policy development of the Basic Law on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas: Achievement and Future”. The second presentation made by Mitsuyoshi ANDO (The University of Tokyo) was entitled “A Critical Review of the Rural Policy Development in Japan: The Decay and Future Outlook of Rural Communities”. The third presentation given by Miyuki SHIMIZU (Nihon University) was entitled “Changes in Food Consumption and Policy Responses”. The fourth presentation given by Hideki HAGIWARA (Cabinet Office) was entitled “Changes in the External Environment and Corresponding Agriculture Policy in Japan: A comparison with Agriculture Policy in the EU”. The final presentation given by Masaki UMEMOTO (Central Region Agricultural Research Center, NARO (at the time)) was entitled “Technological Innovation in Japanese Agriculture: Progress and Prospect”. Selected commentators were Satoru SHIMOKAWA (Waseda University) and Kae SEKINE (Aichi Gakuin University).

At the 2019 Annual meeting, an International Symposium was held with the theme of “Japan and Korea in the Field of International Cooperation for Agricultural Development: Approaches, Outcomes, and Impact Assessments”. The Convener was Takeshi SAKURAI (The University of Tokyo). There were presentations entitled “Japanese Agricultural ODA and its Economic Impacts: Long-term and Spillover Effects of Rice Production Training in Uganda” by Yoko KOJIMA (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies) and “Korean Agricultural ODA and its Economic Impacts: System Performance, and Some Issues” by Heo JANG (Korean Rural Economic Institute). Selected commentators were Kei KAJISA (Aoyama Gakuin University) and Tae-Yoon KIM (Seoul National University).

### 3. Appendix: President and Staff for 2018-2019

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(Hisako SEKINE, Central Region Agricultural Research Center, NARO)

## **JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES**

### **1. Brief History**

The Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies (JAFAME) was established on November 22 1997. During that time, the economies of ASEAN and the Newly Industrializing Economies (NIEs) suffered a drop in growth due to the Asian currency crisis. Until the Asian currency crisis, the NIEs and ASEAN had maintained a high level of economic growth, of course, including Japan. Japan and other Asian countries affected by the currency crisis continue to experience economic difficulties. Therefore, JAFAME started to research the Asian economy. It has accomplished steady growth as the Asian economies have grown.

The first convention was held at Meiji University on November 11th, 1997. Prof. Toshio OISHI was elected as the first president.

Later, the activities of JAFAME were extended and a Western Japan Chapter was established, so that now JAFAME has been focusing on Asian business environment. In 2007, JAFAME successfully joined the Science Council of Japan and the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan. Conference Themes of JAFAME hitherto have included Japanese Economy and Firms in the midst of the Asian Crisis in 1998, Asian Market Economy in the Coming 21st Century in 1999, and Revival of the Asian Market Economy and its Prospect in 2000. Then in 2002, Some Scenarios for Asian Economic Development in the 21st Century, in 2003, The Asian Market in the Global Economy, in 2004, Changing Asia? FTA vs. Globalism, and in 2005, Trends in Asian Market from the Standpoint of Japan.

There are two tracks in our annual conferences: the main track and the track for workshops. The main track concerns relevant aspects to the main theme of The Emerging Shape of the East Asian Economic Community and the other deals with important issues around Asian market economies.

### **2. Objective**

The purpose of JAFAME is to perform academic research on various fields of Asia. We aim to contribute to the development of the economy in Asia and through discussing the management of each country's companies, including trade, business, corporate governance and markets.

Currently, JAFAME seeks to create a new academic methodology for conducting researches on various aspects the changing Asian market, which is one of the commemorative projects of the 20th anniversary through collaboration among members.



### 3. Members

The members of JAFAME are regular research associates, general members, PhD candidates and business people who are interested in researching business and economy in Asia. The number of members is around 230. The expertise of the members extends from social sciences to liberal arts. Members are attached to organizations from Okinawa to Aomori.

Since the annual general meeting held at Kanagawa University in 2007, all board members are appointed through election among members. The number of foreign members is significantly increasing in these couple of years.

The President, Vice-president and executive board members are nominated from the board members; JAFAME has several firms as corporate members as well. The existing corporate members are internationally active by being involved in various fields of business.

### 4. Journal Articles and Annual General Meeting

JAFAME publishes an academic research journal, *the Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies*, as its annual bulletin. The members' academic papers should be examined and qualified by the bulletin committee and referees who are appointed by the committee. The qualified papers are published at the occasion of the next year's Annual General Meeting.

For regular communication, JAFAME publishes the *JAFAME Letter* semi-annually, in which the secretariat office (head: general secretary, Assoc. Professor Akira OHYABU, Okayama University of Science) assemble information on current activities including research meetings coordinated by the East and West chapters.

Research projects and books published by the members are also reported in *JAFAME Letter*.

Besides the annual meeting, the Eastern and Western chapters each hold several research meetings in a year. Taking those occasions, board members have some discussion about the development and strategy of JAFAME.

### 5. Latest Activities

The characteristics of JAFAME's activities can be summarized with the following three key phrases; cooperation with foreign experts, cooperation with other academic societies and cooperation with small and medium enterprises.

#### (1) Awards and Foreign Membership

JAFAME academic awards are given to the members who have made an eminent academic performance. In addition, JAFAME has started a special membership system for foreign researchers. This is a system for members who have the intention to contribute to JAFAME's activities.

The number of foreign researchers among the members is 47 as of July, 2019, which is increasing slightly, while the number of domestic members is decreasing because of domestic members' retirement.

#### (2) Cooperation with foreign institutes

JAFAME members sometimes visit outside of Japan, to such distributions as Myanmar, Vietnam and China since 2016 to 2019. For example, on February 22nd to 28th, 2019, we visited Myanmar, Yangon. From March 15th to 18th, 2018, we visited Vietnam. From March 26th to 30th, 2017, we also visited Myanmar. We also visited China from March 23rd to 26th, 2016. They have exchanged academic opinions with several foreign institutions and firms through these visits.

#### (3) Cooperation with other academic associations

Since 2012, we have held exchange academic meetings with other academic associations such as Nihon Boeki Gakkai (Japan Academy for International Trade and Business), which has a significant number of members.

#### (4) Subsidy for independent research project by JAFAME members

Currently three research projects by the member groups are subsidized by JAFAME. The outcomes will be presented in the Annual General Meeting.

#### (5) Ties with Business

Business executives, government officials and key members of business association have often been invited to do Annual General Meetings as main speakers. JAFAME invited a researcher of private bank, managers of a local companies and government official such as JETRO. The Last Annual General Meeting was held at Senshu University, Tokyo from 6th to 7th of July, 2019. The title of the Program was Friction of Trade between China and the U.S. and Economy of Asia. A researcher of Mitsui and Companies (Mitsui Bussan) was invited and made a presentation.

In 2020, Annual General Meeting will be held at Doshisha University, Kyoto.

## 6. Future Strategy

JAFAME will strengthen its original competitive edges such as ties with foreign researchers and business society through jointly-conducted events on Asian market economy.

(Rika KASHIWAGI, Josai International University)

## **JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (JABA)**

### **1. Brief History**

The Japan Academy of Business Administration (JABA: *Nihon Keiei Gakkai*) was founded in 1926 by 342 members, and its total members were 1,825 as of September 2018. JABA is one of the oldest and largest academic societies of the economic study field in Japan. This means the Society is the oldest and the largest of Japan's management-related societies and one of the oldest scholarly management associations in the world. JABA's principal aims involve the furtherance of research and diffusion of business and commercial studies, the facilitation of collaboration and socialization between researchers, and the opportunity for networking between societies and groups in Japan and beyond borders.

In September 2018, the Society held its 92<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference at Niigata University of International and Information Studies.

### **2. Membership, Divisions, and Administration**

JABA members are scholars at colleges, universities, and research institutes, as well as practitioners with scholarly interests from business, government, and others. Membership in JABA is open to all individuals who find value in belonging. Anyone can download an application form for membership from the web site.

Membership in JABA is based on the following criteria: applicants to get membership must have been conducting research in management or commerce for at least two years after graduation from college or university; after application together with two members' recommendations, admittance is subject to the approval of the Council.

JABA is composed of six regional divisions: Kanto, Kansai, Hokkaido, Tohoku, Chubu, and Kyushu. JABA holds an annual conference on a specified pivotal theme with each regional division also organizing its own meetings several times a year. For example, the Kanto division organizes its own meetings every month except February and March (for the season of entrance examinations), August (Summer vacation), and September (for the annual conference). JABA is one of the most active associations in the field of business administration.

The presidency of JABA shifted from Prof. Nobuchika KAIIDO to Prof. Yoshiharu HYAKUTA in September 2016. The board member as the representative of East Japan is Prof. Yasuo TABUCHI, and Prof. Kyohei HIRANO is the representative of West Japan. JABA has ten executive committee members, 26 councilors, 16 secretaries, and two auditors.

### 3. Annual National Meetings and Symposia

Annual meetings of JABA are held each year in September. Attended by more than 700 people, the meeting provides forums for sharing research and expertise in many management disciplines through paper sessions, symposia, workshops, and poster sessions.

Themes of the recent three years' conferences are as below.

2016: Reflection and concept of Japanese business administration over the past 90 years.

2017: Management of publicness and efficiency

2018: Current Japanese management

More detailed contents of the last two years are as follows.

The 2017 annual conference was held at Okayama University from August 31<sup>st</sup> to September 2<sup>nd</sup> under the central agenda of Management of Publicness and Efficiency. Under this agenda, there were three sub-themes: "Management of medical and welfare organization", "Management of social business", and "CSR through the view point of publicness and efficiency".

The 2018 annual conference was held at Niigata University of International and Information Studies from September 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> under the central agenda of Current Japanese Management Practices. Under this agenda, there were three sub-themes: "What was Japanese management?", "What can Japanese management change and inherit?", and "What will become of 'companyism' in Japan?"

### 4. Publications

JABA publishes the outcomes of its research activities as periodicals in three forms. The first one is *The Annals of Business Administration (Keieigaku Ronshu)*, the second, *The Journal of Business Management (Nihon Keieigakkaishi)*, and the third, *Newsletters*.

*The Annual Review of Business Administration*: Once a year JABA edits and publishes *the Annual Review of Business Administration*, which contains the summaries of papers presented at an annual meeting. From the 2012 annual conference, *The Annual Review of Business Administration* has edited and published two styles: articles on the central agenda in the main session have been published in *Keieigaku Ronshu No.89*, in the *Journal* as in the past; articles on the panel or free session program have been available for downloading from the web site.

*The Journal of Business Management*: JABA edits and publishes *the Journal of Business Management*. Members of JABA can submit manuscripts to the journal for publication consideration. The editorial board of the journal is responsible for the review process of the submitted manuscripts. Issue number 40 of the *Journal* was published in March 2018, issue number 41 was published in October 2018, and the latest issue, number 42, was published in March 2019.

The contents of No.40 published are as follows:

- 1) “Comparative study of design management among Japanese and Korean firms: focusing on interdivisional coordination in product design development”, Yusuke KANNO
- 2) “The present situation of supervisory board committees in large German corporations”, Daigaku MURATA
- 3) “On the perspective of the mechanism within Yunus’s social business design as socially responsible business”, Nobuyuki TAKAOKA
- 4) “Hitachi, Ltd.’s process of constructing the development and production structure of electrical parts for motor tricycles before World War II”, Yoshiaki MAKI
- 5) “Transaction dependence between domestic carmakers and tire-1 suppliers: policy differentiation in parts procurement”, Atsushi INUZUKA

The contents of No.41 published are as follows:

- 1) “Impact of ‘product scope’ and ‘customer scope’ on the suppliers’ business relationship duration with their customers”, Yoshinori KONNO
- 2) “Product development and conceptualization beyond product category”, Yoshiki KAGEYAMA
- 3) “Change of incumbent competition triggered by new entry: a case of the Japanese eyewear retail industry”, Miuya MIZUNO
- 4) “The dual-structure of distribution channels in emerging markets: a review and future research agenda from the viewpoint of emerging market strategy”, Kazumi TADA
- 5) “Case study on enhancing learning in communities of practice: non-canonical view and boundary crossing”, Yuichi MATSUMOTO

The contents of the latest issue No.42 published in April 2019 are as follows:

- 1) “Reflections on the transformation of Argyris’s research: from integrating the individual and the organization to organizational leaning”, Tetsu HIRASAWA
- 2) “Effects of political behavior and other-oriented motivation on R&D employees’ individual innovation”, Asami OUE and Yasuhiko HARAGUCHI

- 3) “The historical relationship between Japanese companies and their cleaning activities: history of 5S and means-based management”, Shin OHMORI
- 4) “Determinants of start-up performance: a qualitative comparative analysis”, Keisho KOMOTO
- 5) “The effect of workplace diversity on cooperation-oriented motivation”, Shohei HAYASHI, Yuta MORINAGA, Yuki SATO and Tomoyuki SHIMANUKI

*Newsletters*: Twice a year JABA edits and publishes *Newsletters* in order that JABA members can know the current issues and topics concerning JABA.

**JABA Award**: JABA presents an award for book(s) and article(s) that have made great contributions to the advancement on management research.

JABA published a publication other than a periodical in 2017.

*The History of Japan Academy of Business Administration from 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary to 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary*: JABA published *The History of Japan Academy of Business Administration from 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary to 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary* as a 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemorative project in 2017. It has been available for downloading from the web site from 2018.

## 5. IFSAM (International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management)

JABA is an active member of IFSAM (International Federation of Scholarly Associations of Management). Founded in 1992 with the strong leadership of JABA, IFSAM is an association of associations designed to foster development of international scholarly activities directed at the understanding of management practices. It consists of a representative association of management from each country: for example, The Academy of Management from the USA, French Foundation for Management Education (*Fondation Nationale pour L'Enseignement de la Gestion des Entreprises*) from France, Irish Academy of Management from Ireland, China National Economic Management Association from China, and JABA from Japan, and so on.

The first World Congress was held in Tokyo in 1992. Dr. Tasuku NOGUCHI (Keio Gijuku University), who played a critical role in founding IFSAM, was elected the first chairman. This means JABA took the leadership to establish IFSAM. In the first conference, the focus was Management and High Technology. IFSAM has offered themes that meet the needs of the time. For example, Globalization: Impact on Management, Education, Research and Practice (1998, Madrid), Taking Stock (2001, Montreal), Enhancing Managerial Responsiveness to Global Challenges (2006, Berlin), Fusion and

Development of East and West Management (2008, Shanghai), Justice and Sustainability in the Global Economy (2010, Paris), Management Re-Imagined (2012, Limerick), Management in Crisis (2014, Tokyo), New World Equilibrium: managing regional realities (2016, Merida, Yucatan), and Business Management: Region / Country / Culture (2018, Shanghai).

The IFSAM 12<sup>th</sup> World Congress 2014 in Japan was held in Meiji University, Tokyo. The Conference theme was Management Crisis, in order to research the three fundamental questions; “What should management do in an economic crisis?”, “How can management studies deal with arrays of economic crisis in today’s global and high-tech society?”, and “What is the role of management researchers in an era of social and environmental crisis?”

#### 6. 2019 Annual Meeting of the Japan Academy of Business Administration

The 93<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting of the Japan Academy of Business Administration was held from September 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> 2019, at Kansai University in Osaka, Japan. The main theme of the meeting was How to Make a Managerial Contribution to Work Style Reform. Under this main theme, the following three issues were discussed: “How to make a managerial contribution to the problem gap between regular and non-regular employees?”, “How to make a managerial contribution to the work-life-balance?”, and “How to make a managerial contribution to the working style reform and human resource development in the era artificial intelligence?”

(Fumitaka IWANAMI, Komazawa University)



**JAPAN SOCIETY OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION  
ON PUBLIC, SOCIAL COOPERATIVE ECONOMY  
(National Section of the CIRIEC International in Japan)**

1. CIRIEC Japan, the national section of CIRIEC International

CIRIEC Japan was founded in 1985 by our first president, Hisao ONOE (Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University) and the second president, the late Shunzo NITTA (Toyo University). Since then, the office of CIRIEC Japan was located in Toyo University in Tokyo until 2011, when it was transferred to Nagoya Gakuin University in Nagoya.

We inherit the spirit of inauguration, which can be seen in our website as follows. CIRIEC Japan is aiming to be the place for exchange of opinion and research among researchers and practitioners who are interested in public, social and cooperative elements in the market economy. One of the consequences we expect is to enhance the level of activity in public and common services that have not yet succeeded to respond to the demands of people in Japan.

According to the CIRIEC-International statute, CIRIEC Japan is an independent academic association within the network of CIRIEC International.

Since its establishment, CIRIEC Japan has developed its academic activities and expanded its international networks by frequently attending the activities of CIRIEC International. CIRIEC Japan's members do not need to apply for membership directly to CIRIEC International, but are automatically recognized as international members. International membership fees are paid from part of the domestic budget of CIRIEC Japan. This membership system is very special among Japanese academic societies, but it provides a well-designed and efficiently organized international network of research and information.

The Headquarters of CIRIEC International is located in Liège, Belgium. Although its national sections are located mainly in Europe, CIRIEC extends to all parts of the world: Argentina (1966), Canada (1967), Japan (1985), Turkey (1999), Venezuela (1999), Brazil (2002). CIRIEC holds a biennial congress to discuss issues and prospects on public utilities, cooperative and social economics. In addition, we also organize scientific councils on the subjects of public economy and social economy.

2. Social backgrounds of CIRIEC Japan's activities

2.1 New relationship among public, social and cooperative economy, and emergence of citizenship

Participation

After the collapse of the “bubble economy” in 1991 in Japan, for almost two decades, we have experienced a long period of economic stagnation. However, as far as the social and cooperative economy is concerned, it should be mentioned as “growing” decades in Japan.

There are many good examples and instances to show how they have grown and flourished during the past decade in Japan. We would note here the following three examples: one is enhancing citizenship contributions to the Japanese society and economy, the second one is social economy organizations themselves and coordination among them as a source of social capital in Japanese society, and the third one is innovations of “co-production” among public, social and cooperative economy organizations.

## 2.2 Enforcement of NPO law and citizenship contributions to society and economy

One momentum for the Japanese social economy is the enforcement of an NPO law in December 1998, enabling Japanese citizens to play an active role for supplying socially needed services and activities.

As you may know, the labor unions and cooperatives in agriculture or consumers have played a very important role for the development of civil society in Japan. However, to cope with the needs of social services in the 21st century, we are still short of the resources of organizations and manpower. After the introduction of the law, the numbers of non-profit organizations are increasing more drastically than expected, and they are playing a key role for providing socially needed services in Japan such as care services for elderly and handicapped, youth support or child care and so on.

## 2.3 Social economy organizations as a source of social capital

Comparatively, organizations in Japanese social economy enterprises are weak in both of their financial and human resource foundations; furthermore, networking among social enterprises and local governments has several difficulties, especially in utilizing the mapping of resource endowment in the region: human resources, financial resources, social capital and citizenship initiatives.

However, the year 1995 that experienced The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, which hit Kobe City and its surrounding areas on January 17, highlighted the importance of social economy organizations throughout Japan. Approximately 1,380,000 volunteers joined emergency relief and recovery services. While volunteers have a variety of motivation such as caring for others, capacity building, and the others, people’s reason for volunteering may be based on reciprocity or solidarity. Hence the notion of volunteering could have strong links to social capital with its integral emphasis on mutual

co-operation, mutuality, trust and networking and the civic activities in social economy organizations are recognized to be one of the indexes of facilitating social capital.

The relationships between social economy organization and social capital are also demonstrated from social economy sector growth after The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011. The disaster was about six times larger than 1995, affecting more than 37 towns and cities across five prefectures. National and local governmental institutions responded almost immediately after the quake to facilitate and organize disaster relief efforts in concert with civic groups, particularly NPOs. Within the first four months, there were 499,300 registered volunteers, many of whom participated in the relief effort through an NPO. After that, social capital has been drawn an interest as supporting not only disaster reliefs but also bringing innovative change in local societies and economies. And social economy organization to put social capital into shape also has been growing essential in our daily life.

### 3. CIRIEC: objectives and organization

#### 3.1 Objectives

CIRIEC (International Center of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy) is a non-governmental international scientific organization. Its objectives are to undertake and promote the collection of information, scientific research, and the publication of works on economic sectors and activities oriented towards the service of the general and collective interest: action by the State and the local and regional public authorities in economic fields (economic policy, regulation); public utilities; public and mixed enterprises at the national, regional and municipal levels; the so-called “social economy” (not-for-profit economy, cooperatives, mutual, and NPOs); etc.

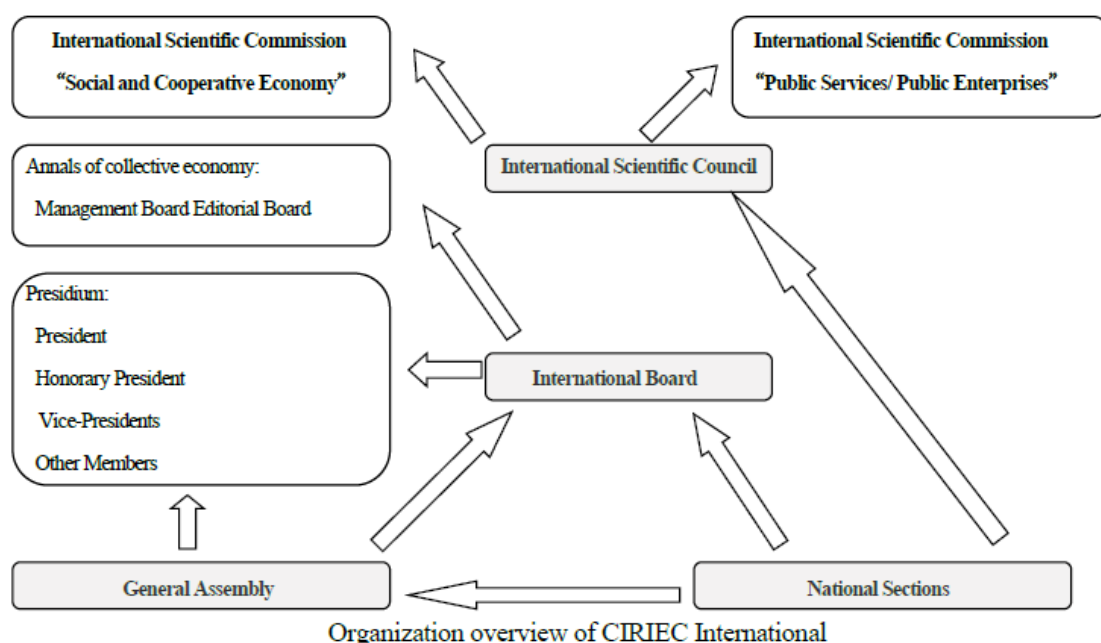
In these fields CIRIEC seeks to offer information and opportunities for mutual enrichment to practitioners and academics and for promoting international reflection and action. It develops activities of interest for both managers and researchers.

#### 3.2 Organization

In 1947 Professor Edgard MILHAUD, a French economist, founded CIRIEC International; he had earlier published the review then known as the “Annals of Collective Economy”.

CIRIEC International is a federation or a network of international sections, consisting of various collective or individual members: enterprises and organizations associated with network-economics together with socio-political networks (government

agencies, public administrations, socio-professional federations, trade unions) or technical networks (public utilities, semi-privatized firms), enterprises and organizations from the “social economy” sector (cooperatives, mutual, associations, non-profit or not-for-profit enterprises and organizations, foundations), individual researchers from universities and research centers interested in CIRIEC’s activities. In many countries, CIRIEC has deepened close contact with enterprises, industries or individuals who have literal interests in public, social or cooperative economy.



#### *The International Board forms CIRIEC’s Board of Directors*

It is composed of delegates of the national sections. Its meetings (twice a year) are organized through one international section’s invitation.

#### *The Biennial General Assembly*

It meets every two years in accordance with the occasion of the International Congress of CIRIEC.

#### *Scientific Bodies*

The International Scientific Council is organized and is composed of delegates of the national sections of CIRIEC. It directs the activity of two International Scientific Commissions: one devoted to issues concerning Public Services and Public Enterprises, the other devoted to Social and Cooperative Economy.

Both Commissions also comprise a transversal commission. These Commissions

and their working groups as a whole form an international network of more than a hundred academics and experts, involved in many research activities.

*CIRIEC International, Presidium 2018-2020*

Honorary President:

- Léopold BEAULIEU, President and CEO of FondAction, Development Fund for Cooperation and Employment of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU); President of CIRIEC-Canada

President:

- Alain ARNAUD, Former President of Mutualité Fonction Publique (MFP); President of CIRIEC-France

Vice-Presidents:

- Leona DETIÈGE, former Minister, former Member of the Senate, former Mayor of the City of Antwerp, former President of the Users' Committee of P&V, President of the Belgian Section of CIRIEC
- Erich HAIDER, Executive Director, Linz AG; Vice-President of CIRIEC-Austria
- José Luis MONZÓN CAMPOS, Professor, University of Valencia; President of the Scientific Commission of CIRIEC-España
- Rainer PLASSMANN, Director of personnel and of local public services policies, Stadtwerke Köln holding company, Germany

Other members:

- Buhran AYKAÇ, Rector of the University Gelişim of Istanbul & President of CIRIEC-Turkey
- Hajime IMAMURA, Professor at Toyo University; Vice-President of CIRIEC-Japan
- José Pablo PUZINO, President of IAIES – CIRIEC-Argentina
- Hernando ZABALA SALAZAR, President of CIRIEC-Colombia

Invited:

- Jacques FOURNIER, Honorary President of France's national rail operator SNCF and Gaz de France (GDF); Honorary President of CIRIEC-France

Treasurer:

- Jean-Pierre GRAFE, Belgium

Auditors:

- Jean-Manuel KUPIEC, France; José Alberto PITACAS, Portugal

General Director:

- Bernard THIRY, Belgium

Managing Director:

- Barbara SAK, Belgium

#### 4. Activities of CIRIEC Japan

CIRIEC International has organized a biennial congress since 1998 under common themes that reflect topical issues of Public, Social and Cooperative Economy. CIRIEC Japan's members have participated in the congress and contributed to every round table. On the other hand, CIRIEC Japan's domestic activities are mainly composed of an annual meeting to discuss relevant subjects by inviting speakers to round tables, and to prepare chances for members to report on their academic studies. One more important activity is to publish the academic journal entitled *Kokusai-kokyo-keizai-kenkyu* (*International Public Economy Studies* in Japanese)

##### 4.1 Annual Meeting of CIRIEC Japan 2011-2018

The Annual Meeting of CIRIEC Japan from 2011 to 2018 has been held as follows.

26th (2011) Annual Meeting at Chuo University

Main Theme: Policy Response and Institutional Reform for Earthquake Restoration and Japan's Revitalization

27th (2012) Annual Meeting at Kyoto University

Main Theme: Environment, Energy, Earthquake Restoration and Governance

28th (2013) Annual Meeting at Keio University

Main Theme: ICT Business in 2025

29th (2014) Annual Meeting at Kwansei Gakuin University

Main Theme: The Future of Urban Development and the Frontier of Regional Revitalization

30th (2015) Annual Meeting at Nagoya Gakuin University

Main Theme: Blueprint for Local Autonomy

This Congress was a commemorative meeting to celebrate CIRIEC-Japan's 30th anniversary, and to discuss a blueprint for local autonomy on the basis of four round tables.

31st (2016) Annual Meeting at Osaka City University

Main Theme: Regional Revitalization and the Reorganization of Broader-based Local Government

32nd (2017) Annual Meeting at Rikkyo University

Main Theme: New Directions for Public Ownership and Innovative Changes of Socio-Economic System

33rd (2018) Annual Meeting at Hyogo University

## Main Theme: Thirty Years of Heisei in Retrospect

In commemoration of the final year of Heisei, we held a panel discussion, consisting of members from the social economy sector, public, social or cooperative economy sector and next generation's research sector, to discuss the new directions for social economy and innovation after the Heisei Era.

### 4.2 President and Staff of CIRIEC Japan 2018-2019

President and Staff of CIRIEC Japan from 2018 to 2019 are as follows.

President:

- Munenori NOMURA, Professor, Kwansei Gakuin University

Vice-Presidents:

- For International Relations: Hajime IMAMURA, Professor, Toyo University
- For Public Enterprise: Kazuyoshi UENO, Professor, Daito Bunka University
- For Social Economy: Kazuhiko TABATA, Professor, Hyogo University

Secretary:

- Akihiro ITO, Professor, Nagoya Gakuin University

(Kazuyoshi UENO, Daito Bunka University,  
Hitoshi OGUMA, Takasaki City University of Economics)

## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

### 1. Introduction

The history and establishment of the Japan Association for Cultural Economics (JACE) are detailed in the *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Association in Japan* (No. 34, 2014). The Association for Cultural Economics International (ACEI) was established in 1975. The year 1977 saw the first publication of the *Journal of Cultural Economics*, with 43 volumes published to date (Vol. 43, No.3 is the latest issue). The JACE was established in 1992, and 46 issues of its official journal, the *Journal of Cultural Economics Japan* (referred to as *Cultural Economics* below), have been published (Vol. 16, No. 1 is the latest issue). As of June 2019, the JACE has 511 members.

The first Asia-based ACEI conference was held in Kyoto in 2012. ACEI conferences are held biannually, and prior to the Kyoto conference they were held alternately in Europe and North America. The Kyoto conference was the first ACEI international conference that was held outside Europe or North America. In the years when the international conference is not held, workshops are held in various places in Europe, North America, South America, and Asia. Workshops in Asia have been held in Japan four times from 2011 to 2017. In 2019, RMIT University in Ho Chi Minh City hosted a workshop. Via these workshops, the JACE has developed a close cooperative relationship with the ACEI.

The ACEI has a strong tendency toward applied economics, emphasizing application of economics to culture. In contrast, the JACE comprises researchers from various academic fields and practitioners who focus on systematic social and economic research concerning cultural issues. One of the accomplishments of the JACE is the publication of *Bunka keizaigaku: kiseki to tenbo* (*Cultural Economics: History and Future Prospects*) (2016, in Japanese).

Based on the content of the relevant article in the *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Association in Japan* (No. 34, 2014), this paper discusses new trends in research advanced by the JACE. Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs recently made a significant policy change that included changes in laws. One reason behind the change in cultural policy is that culture has become considered central to urban development because culture is linked with a vast range of non-cultural policies. In 2017,



the Agency for Cultural Affairs drew up a cultural economic strategy aimed at creating a mechanism for independent, sustainable development that is based on generating new value through coordination between cultural activities and other activities, such as industrial and tourism activities, and on effectively reinvesting generated resources in preservation of cultural and artistic heritage and new creative activities. The second section discusses changes in cultural policy in detail.

Cooperating with the Cabinet Secretariat's Special Team for Cultural Economic Strategy, the JACE aims to present theoretical rationale for new cultural policies and examine their effects and has been advancing research that incorporates approaches from behavioral cultural economics, sports economics, tourism studies, and other fields. Volume 15, Number 1 (2018) of *Cultural Economics* discusses the Olympic Games and sports-related policies as a featured topic; Volume 15, Number 2 (2018) presents an article that analyzes the consumption behavior of figure-skating spectators. MASUBUCHI, T (2018) discusses the relationship between cultural tourism and creative industries. When the field of cultural economics was born, art-related research was mainstream; however, the field has now been expanded and considers culture in a wider sense, including sports.

## 2. Changes in Cultural Policy and New Questions

Volume 16, Number 1 (2019) of *Cultural Economics* published by the JACE includes featured articles discussing various recent law changes and policy shifts which are relating to the Agency for Cultural Affairs. The first policy shift was the 2017 amendment of the Basic Act for Promoting Culture and Arts (*bunka geijutsu shinko kihon ho*), which was enacted in 2001, into the Basic Act for Culture and Arts (*bunka geijutsu kihon ho*). ITO (2019) points out that the purpose of the amendment of the basic law is not only to promote culture and arts, but also to make the amended law applicable to policy measures in relevant areas such as tourism, local development, international exchange, welfare, education, and industry. He also considers it significant that, in addition to local conditions, factors such as users' age, disability, and financial situation are taken into account in developing places for enjoying culture and arts.

The Basic Policy on Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform (*honebuto no hoshin*) regards markets related to sports, Japanese-style integrated resorts, and culture and arts as likely growth markets and emphasizes the money-making aspect of culture. Ito questions the appropriateness of the policy's approach. In other words, although he recognizes the economic value of culture, he worries about the possibility that culture is

considered as part of economic growth strategy, and that cultural policies yielding no returns are discarded. There are emerging new perspectives and approaches concerning how to portray the relationship between culture and the economy, which are discussed later.

The second policy shift was the amendment of the Act for Preserving Cultural Properties (*bunkazai hogo ho*) in 2018. The amendment, too, emphasizes utilization of cultural properties to promote tourism. To protect not only cultural properties themselves but also things associated with them, prefectural education committees can now provide support to small municipalities and plan policy measures that cover a wide range of relevant things. Also, municipalities can now plan for the utilization of cultural properties in cooperation with various local stakeholders and designate private-sector organizations as plan implementers. Furthermore, instead of education committees, the heads of local governments can now administer operations for protecting cultural properties.

BABA (2019) agrees with the basic idea behind the amendment, but worries about the possibility that the utilization of cultural properties as tourist attractions might lead to a ranking of these properties based on their profitability, and that cultural properties that do not generate short-term profits would become ignored. Furthermore, Baba considers it significant that municipalities are legally guaranteed to be able to make plans for preserving and utilizing cultural properties in cooperation with local citizens and organizations and commission private-sector organizations, such as NPOs, to implement these plans.

Although the concerns of Baba (2019) and people whose work deals with cultural properties are understandable, a question arises whether the government could limitlessly provide subsidies to protect all cultural properties. Because the government's financial resources are limited, subsidy recipients must be prioritized, and examinations are needed for each cultural property to determine whether it is the local, regional, or national government that should provide funds. If utilization of cultural properties leads to additional funds being available, then another question arises how the increased funds should be allocated.

The third policy shift concerns vitalization of the fine art market and the role of fine art museums. Vitalization of the fine art market was discussed at a meeting of the Japan Economic Revitalization Headquarters held in April 2018. Also, assuming that

Japan's share (3.6 %) in the 6.75 trillion yen global fine art market is extremely small, the Agency for Cultural Affairs submitted a document describing its intention to vitalize the market for Japanese artists' works by promoting research and exhibitions at major museums in Japan and disseminating relevant information (so that Japanese artists and their works are internationally evaluated).

TAKEI (2019) points out that reports by newspapers and other media on the document, which described cutting-edge museums contributing to the growth of the art market, subsidies aimed at better artist evaluation and artwork sales, and their stimulative effect on art collectors, have led to major discussions among people working in the fine arts field. For artists, purchases by museums of their works are significant in terms of the subsequent valuations of their artworks. That is, an artist's works becoming part of a museum's collection means that their aesthetic and cultural value is considered high. It is well known that, as a consequence, other works by the artist start to be sold at high prices in the secondary market (i.e., auctions).

While the increased value of an artist's works in the above discussion results from their becoming part of a museum collection, many experts criticize the inappropriateness of cultural policy intervening in museums' activities to promote valuation of Japanese artworks and sale of museum-held works, which influences market prices. Overseas museums, too, sell their artworks, but the purpose of such sales is to purchase new artworks that better suit them. There are various actors in the fine art market, including artists, galleries, art dealers, museums, auction houses, collectors, and critics. These actors play different roles and support the market. What is the rationale for government intervention in the fine art market? What is the right kind of intervention? More studies are needed to address such questions.

KATAYAMA (2019) highly regards how the government's cultural economic strategy, which is consistent with the aforementioned policy shifts at the fundamental level, does not see culture as mere final consumption goods, but portrays a sustainable cycle where cultural investment results in economic growth which in turn leads to reinvestment in culture. He, however, points out that the strategy rarely mentions not-for-profit cultural activities or coordination with welfare activities, and that the characterization of tourism and culture in the strategy is quite superficial. For example, the strategy describes local cultural properties and art festivals as having a significant synergetic relationship with relevant businesses, such as local stores, manufacturers, restaurants, and hotels, and the

wider local economy. However, if the synergy reflects only the spillover effect of consumption by tourists, the same relationship holds with sports events and the like in place of cultural properties or activities. Katayama argues that the cultural economic strategy should take into account the importance of not-for-profit activities, coordination between cultural and welfare activities, and the spillover effects on tourism and the economy that are unique to cultural activities.

### 3. Culture and the Economy: Approaches of Cultural Economics

Section 2 discusses recent major changes in cultural policy which have given rise to new questions concerning the relationship between culture and economy. Researchers in cultural economics have tried to apply methods in economics to cultural problems to understand the essence of underlying causes of various cultural phenomena. Because it is necessary to understand what culture is, they have also taken into consideration knowledge from sociology and aesthetics, which deal with culture and art, cultural studies, business administration, legal studies, and other fields. In addition, as the scope of culture considered in cultural policy has expanded from art and cultural heritage to include daily life culture and human behavioral patterns, the scope of research in cultural economics has also expanded. This section discusses traditional analytical perspectives and new challenges in cultural economics.

#### 3.1 Demand for Cultural Goods and Services: Limits of Existing Studies and Challenges in Behavioral Cultural Economics

The government implements culture-related budgets and policies to increase the quality and supply of cultural goods and services on the assumption that their supply and demand have already existed in the market. Therefore, analyzing market demand for cultural goods and services is a basic requirement in policymaking. Examples of questions analyzed in cultural economics include why people go to concerts, how cultural preferences are formed, and what factors affect the formation of preferences. Ordinarily in economics, the following assumptions are made about preference formation and choice behavior.

- Individuals rationally order their preferences for goods and services.
- Individuals' preferences are given and unchangeable.
- Consumers have perfect knowledge of the market and can freely obtain information on the market.
- Relative prices determine consumer behavior, given income constraints.

People's preferences for cultural goods and services, however, are affected by their childhood experiences outside school and by other people's consumption (bandwagon effect). In addition, cultural goods and services can be "addictive": consumption leads to greater consumption.

In cultural economics, researchers have traditionally conducted studies that, for example, calculate the cultural activity participation rate based on the Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities (*shakai seikatsu kihon chosa*) or other statistical data, or estimate the amount of cultural expenditures based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (*kakei chosa*) (GOTO and KATSUURA, 2019). They have also conducted studies investigating how people's participation in cultural activities is associated with their age, income level, academic background, occupation, family structure, neighborhood characteristics, and other factors.

Some researchers, however, have recently started focusing on people's behavioral changes, arguing that analyzing people's participation in cultural activities solely based on their attributes is insufficient in explaining incentives for their participation. Economist Tadashi YAGI uses the term "behavioral cultural economics" to refer to the field of study to which such studies belong. OGAKI (2018) defines behavioral economics as economics without the assumption of self-centered, rational economic actors. He then lists deeper understanding of human behaviors and their interactions as one of the purposes of behavioral economics. In behavioral economics, researchers consider reasons why people do not necessarily act rationally and construct appropriate models, by taking into account knowledge from the field of psychology or conducting experiments. For example, researchers studying prospect theory construct models that explain why people take actions that deviate from expectations formed based on probabilistic calculations (i.e., they may be excessively risk averse or risk loving).

Researchers in behavioral economics also analyze how culture and people's identity affect their behavior and relevant economic results. For example, some studies investigate the relationship between a culture that emphasizes thriftiness and the saving rate. Researchers in behavioral cultural economics, which is advocated by Yagi, do not regard culture as a behavioral incentive even though their approaches are based on those of behavioral economics. They instead analyze data on people's childhood experiences, for example, to examine which experiences are associated with the formation of people's preferences for cultural activities (Yagi, 2018). In other words, they try to explain people's

participation in cultural activities based not on their attributes, such as income and occupation, but on information on their incentive-inducing experiences and personal inclinations.

### 3.2 Supply of Cultural Goods and Services: Market Failure and Government Intervention

Producers of cultural goods and services are mostly artists, not-for-profit organizations, and small firms. If the pricing mechanism of the market that dictates the supply of cultural goods and services results in socially desirable allocation of resources, the government does not need to intervene in the market. However, where cultural goods and services are concerned, the market fails in various ways. Cultural heritage is characterized by its nonexcludability (i.e., objects can be consumed for free) and nonrivalness (i.e., people's consuming of objects does not reduce the quantity of the objects consumed by other people). For this reason, preservation and maintenance costs cannot be covered by revenue, which results in supply shortages. Such goods are called public goods. Supply shortages are also caused by externalities, as seen in the case of performing arts. Externalities, in this case, include national prestige, spillover effects on surrounding businesses, positive impacts on the local community, and bequeathal to future generations.

In creative industries, which have been on the rise since the 2000s, it is mostly artistic creators and private-sector firms that supply cultural goods and services. Such goods are not public goods because they are supplied in the market and are excludable and rival. However, these cultural goods may have positive externalities (e.g., creativity exhibited in them may have spillover effects on other industries). Creative industries, in general, also face large fixed costs, and large sunk costs due to uncertainties in demand. Consequently, a natural monopoly arises in the market without government intervention, and the government therefore provides various types of support to encourage small firms to enter the market. The existence of new entrants in the market is desirable for innovation, which is the key to creative industries. Also, one can say that creative industries are a driving force of economic growth because their growth is more rapid than that of other industries. As for spillover effects of activities by creative industries on the local economy and employment, various empirical studies have been conducted and have provided rationale for government support (Goto and Katsuura, 2019).

As discussed above, the government tries to increase the supply of cultural goods and services and achieve optimal resource allocation by implementing laws and

regulations and providing subsidies and tax incentives. In particular, since the latter half of the 1980s, it has become a global trend to support cultural activities based on tax incentives to compensate for reductions in the government's culture-related budgets. Even though subsidies are provided within the government's budgetary limits, with tax incentives, the government can draw private-sector funds in exchange for reductions in income tax, corporate tax, and other taxes. There are many tax incentives in creative industries. HEMELS and GOTO (2017) examine in detail the rationale behind them, their effects, and problems.

### 3.3 Cultural GDP and Research on Cultural Tourism

As discussed in Section 2, estimating the contribution of cultural output in GDP and explaining the relationship between culture and tourism are important in addressing policy issues.

#### 3.3.1 Cultural GDP

In recent years, it has become a global trend to measure culture-related domestic output and calculate the economic size of the cultural sector and the extent of supporting industries. Such measurement was discussed in a summer seminar and other meetings organized by the Japan Association for Cultural Economics. Estimating "cultural GDP" requires identifying culture-related economic activities in the national accounting system. The calculation is based on the so-called cultural satellite account, and, in Japan, calculations have been performed for satellite accounts for the environment, not-for-profit activities, nursing care and childcare, research and development, and tourism. According to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan's cultural GDP is approximately 5 trillion yen, which accounts for 1.2% of GDP.

At the aforementioned summer seminar, participants discussed non-market cultural transactions such as those performed as part of the culture of everyday life (e.g., tea ceremony) and suggested that it would be appropriate to estimate such output by using final-demand data and the inverse of an inter-industry, input-output matrix. Given that estimation of cultural GDP sheds light on the extent of industries supporting the cultural sector and the structure of relevant value cycles, it is important to include non-market transactions. The participants also discussed the concepts of stock and flow that are used in measuring the value of culture and argued that because cultural GDP is a flow measure, a separate estimation is needed for the stock measure of cultural value. These issues should be addressed by future studies.

### 3.3.2 Culture and Tourism

Since the establishment of the Japan Tourism Agency in 2008, there has been heightened interest in culture and tourism. As mentioned earlier, the Act for Preserving Cultural Properties was amended on the assumption that cultural properties would be utilized for tourism. Studies in cultural economics have examined cultural heritage as one type of cultural goods. Also, the *Journal of Cultural Economics* (Vol. 41, No. 2, 2017) featured cultural tourism.

Similarly to other cultural goods, cultural heritage has both economic value and cultural value. One of the differences from other cultural goods is that even though cultural heritage is durable, its destruction is irreversible. Cultural heritage can be either tangible or intangible. Tangible cultural heritage includes movable assets and immovable assets. Studies in cultural economics have mainly focused on tangible cultural heritage, and research on intangible cultural heritage including skills of craftwork has yet to mature (Goto, 2013, 2019).

SAWAMURA (2010) discusses in detail the economic aspect of cultural heritage in Japan, especially its relationship with the local economy. He points out that securing a budget is not enough to preserve and maintain cultural landscape and cultural heritage, and that one should consider ways to divide responsibilities between the public private sectors, taking into account the economic potential of cultural heritage. He has also conducted a cost-benefit analysis by comparing tourism-related consumption and investment that took place over a period of 40 years in Tsumagojuku, where Japan's first effort for townscape preservation was made, and shows that benefits have exceeded costs in the long run. In the case of Tsumagojuku, efforts to keep a good balance between the economic aspect and the cultural aspect of cultural tourism have been successful, which include financial contributions for townscape preservation made by tourism businesses. In addition, a system in which people can participate in townscape preservation efforts has played an important role.

Citing THROSBY (1997), SAWAMURA (2017) argues that cultural heritage is a public good and entails externalities, and that government intervention is therefore needed, methods of which include nationalization, property rights arrangement, information dissemination, incentivization, and regulation. Pointing out that government regulation is costly, Throsby (1997) poses questions as to who benefits from preservation and



utilization of cultural heritage (i.e., the scope of benefit recipients), who pays relevant costs, and who manages cultural heritage.

Cultural tourism refers to a wider range of activities than just tours for seeing cultural heritage. Cultural tourism involves intangible culture, contemporary culture, and popular culture, and cultural tourists visit festivals including art and film festivals, museums, and other cultural places and events. According to a report by the OECD (2009), culture-related tourism accounts for 40% of tourism as a whole. TOWSE (2010) points out that travelers visiting cultural places and events tend to have higher incomes, stay at their destinations for a longer period of time, and spend more. Also, for managers of cultural facilities, revenue from travelers' consumption has reached a level that cannot be ignored. In addition, cultural tourism mitigates the seasonality of tourism (i.e., large seasonal fluctuations in the number of tourists, especially beachgoers and mountain climbers).

As discussed above, studies have examined the economic aspect of cultural heritage and cultural tourism, which includes their economic value and spillover effects on the local economy. However, cultural heritage and cultural places and events visited by cultural tourists have not only economic value, but also cultural value. Researchers have estimated the value of externalities and cultural value, which are not reflected in market prices, using contingent valuation methods (CVMs). However, there is debate about how the results of CVMs can actually be reflected in political processes or policies (see Vol. 27 (2003) of the *Journal of Cultural Economics*).

An important yet extremely difficult task of future research is clarifying the relationship between cultural value and economic value. How is cultural value reflected in demand for tourism, or in travelers' decision-making and motivations at their destinations? It is hoped that future research will address such questions concerning the unique effects of culture on tourism.

#### 4. Conclusion

In addition to promoting research on how culture affects the economy, the JACE have sought answers to various questions regarding, for example, how people's cultural experiences affect their preference formation, how cultural creativity influences urban development, and whether culture impacts on the happiness of individuals and groups of people. With significant changes in cultural policy having led to emphasis on the synergy between culture and the economy in recent years, the role of culture in society has

attracted attention.

At the conference held by the International Council of Museums (ICOM) in Kyoto in 2019, the definition of a museum was reexamined, and a proposal was made to regard museums as cultural hubs. The ICOM is trying to position museums as promoters of corporate innovation and as places of social inclusion for people with social disadvantages.

Responding to such trends, the JACE has been evolving to meet contemporary needs. A new textbook on cultural economics was published in 2019 (Goto and Katsuura, 2019). It not only emphasizes data-based research and evidence-based policymaking, but also includes new topics such as a labor market based on incentives unique to artists and the relationship between culture and tourism.

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# JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

Toward Economic Policy Research with Internationality,  
Comprehensiveness, and Practicality

## Abstract

Based on the president's address at the 2019 Annual Meeting of the Japan Economic Policy Association, I first summarize the main activities of the Association after reforms while I was the president. When *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies (IJEPS)* was published by Springer, it was necessary to clarify the characteristics of *IJEPS*, that is, the characteristics of the Association. Then looking back on the activities of the Society, we re-recognized that economic policy research with internationality, comprehensiveness, and practicality are what should be aimed at in *IJEPS* as well as the Association.

Keywords: Economic Policy Research, Internationality, Comprehensiveness,  
Practicality  
*JEL* index: B40

## 1. Introduction

I was elected as the 13th president at the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Japanese Economic Policy Association at Kyushu Sangyo University, and gave a president's address at the 2019 Annual Meeting at Josai University. This article is intended to convey the current status and aims of the Association to members and non-members interested in the Association based on the contents of the president's address.

After being recommended as a presidential candidate by the Managing Board in early April 2016, I thought about the direction to aim for during the years of my term by looking back on the past of the Association. When I was elected president at the annual meeting at the end of May, I talked about the main points there.

In the following, I would like to describe the direction that the Association is aiming for while reviewing what was done during the term of three years when I was president. Section 2 introduces the current main activities of the Association after reform. It is useful to introduce the Association to non-member readers. I would also like to ask current members about the possibilities of various activities. In Section 3, I would like to look back on the activity policies stated at the annual meeting when I was appointed as

president. I would like to write about the situation surrounding universities and academic societies, what I thought of as the characteristics and tasks of this Association, and what kind of reform I thought we should carry out. In Section 4, I would like to describe the characteristics and the direction to be pursued in the economic policy research of this Association that I considered as the president. Section 5 is my concluding remarks.

Before starting this article, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the efforts and cooperation given by many of you while I was president. The daily activities of the Association are based on discussions at the Managing Board, and made up of the cooperation of a very large number of people including Vice Presidents, Managing Directors, representatives of each regional branch (Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Nishi-Nihon), and headquarters and regional branch secretaries, as well as program committee members and steering committee members for annual meetings and international conferences. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all the members, especially those who cooperated in the operation of the Association. Thank you for all the efforts of taking care of me for three years.

## **2. Main Activities of the Japan Economic Policy Association**

In this section, I would like to introduce the main activities of the Japan Economic Policy Association to non-member readers. Also, since there have been major changes in various points over the last three years, I would like to introduce the Association's current situation to the members, too.

The Association has an annual meeting, an international conference, and four regional meetings every year. The official journals of the Association are the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* (in Japanese), and the *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies (IJEPS)* (in English). The Association also publishes the *Japan Economic Policy Association Series*. Authors of excellent articles published in the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* or *IJEPS* will receive academic awards or junior awards.

The annual meeting is held for two days around the end of May in Japanese. The 76th meeting was held in 2019. On the first day, reports and panel discussions on the theme of each annual meeting are held. Special sessions may be established. On the second day, individual researches are reported by members divided into regular sessions.

The main themes of the annual meetings have been: Depopulation, Low Birthrate and Aging Society and Economic Policy: Labor System Reform as an Economic Growth Strategy and Social Security Reform (hosted by Sugiyama Women's University) in 2012, Reliability of Economic Policy (hosted by The University of Tokyo) in 2013, Japan's Growth Strategy under the Global Economy (hosted by Kobe University) in 2014,

Modern Economic Policy Studies and Social Justice (hosted by Kokushikan University) in 2015, Policy Adjustment Issues under the Global Economy: for Regional Revitalization and Economic Growth Strategy (hosted by Kyushu Sangyo University) in 2016, Change in Economic Environment and Economic Policy: Asian Economic Partnership and Japan's Engagement (hosted by Asia University) in 2017, Evaluation of Economic Policy of the Abe's Administration (Abenomics) and Future Guidelines (hosted by Doshisha University) in 2018, and To Regional Revitalization, then to Japanese Revitalization (hosted by Josai University) in 2019. Every year hot and important economic policy issues were reported and discussed.

International conferences are held for two days around November in English. The 18th international conference was held in 2019. As with the annual meetings, a plenary session is held on the first day, and regular sessions are held on the second day.

The main themes of recent international conferences have been: The Roles of Economic Policy toward Secure Economic Society: Food, Energy, Environment and Social Welfare (hosted by Nagoya Gakuin University) in 2012, Making Economic Policy 'Smart': Rules for Global Sustainability (hosted by Sapporo University) in 2013, Policy Evaluation and Economic Theory: How Can We Measure the Effects of Policy Changes? (hosted by Meiji University) in 2014, Future of Young Generations and Welfare of Aging Society: Roles of Public Sector and Private Institutions (hosted by Toyo University) in 2015, The Global and/or Regional Effects of New Communication Systems (hosted by Hokkaido University of Education) in 2016, Deregulation and Stable Growth Policy to Overcome the Deceleration of the World Economy (hosted by University of the Ryukyus) in 2017, Do Our Best Days Lie Ahead?: Stable Growth or Unstable Decline (hosted by Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus) in 2018, and Global Economy after 2020: Emerging Economies, Growth and Population (hosted by Chuo University) in 2019. In 2017, there were about 80 presentations and 215 participants, including 42 foreigners. Non-members can present a paper at the international conferences, while only members can do so the annual meetings.

There are four regional branches, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, and Nishi-Nihon, where regional meetings are held.

The *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* had been published as a peer-reviewed journal once a year since 2003. It was published as a booklet by Keiso Shobo Publishing Company. Since 2018, it has been published as an online journal twice a year and has been published on the homepage of this Association so that anyone can read it. Volume 15 was published in 2019. Before 2003, the *Annals of the Japan Economic Policy Association* was published every year and reached 50 issues.

*IJEPS* had been published on the Association's website as an online journal once a year since 2006, but since 2018 it has been published as an online journal twice a year by Springer. Volume 13 was published in 2019. Members can read for free. Contributions to the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* can only be submitted by members, but *IJEPS* can also be submitted by non-members.

The *Japan Economic Policy Association Series* has just published the first volume in 2019. The main topics are presentation and panel discussions on the main theme at the annual meeting. As a social contribution of by an academic society, important economic policy issues are explained in an easy-to-understand manner to the general public and student readers. The first part deals with the main theme, and the second part looks at economic policy outlooks. Volume 1 was published by Keiso Shobo Publishing Company with the title of "Abenomics: success or failure", whose Part 1 is based on the main theme of 2018, and Part 2 surveys energy policies, i.e., energy system reform, nuclear power policy, and renewable energy policies.

The Academic Award was established in 2005. Although not so many works have been selected, it has been awarded every year since 2016. Authors of an excellent article published in the Association's official journals can be awarded regardless of whether they are members or non-members.

The membership system of the Association has traditionally been individual members, group members/supporting members, student members, and associate members, but we have established senior members in 2018 and overseas members in 2019. Overseas members do not need to be recommended by members if they live overseas.

Please see the homepage for details of this Association.

### **3. Reform of the Japan Economic Policy Association**

First of all, I would like to summarize the current state of the Association at the time of the 2016 general meeting and briefly introduce the activity policies that I talked about as president.

In 2016, the situation surrounding academic societies and the universities had undergone the following changes, mainly due to the policy of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. First, university functions were asked to be strengthened. Second, there was a need for more internationalization of research and education. Third, there was a need to raise the international reputation of Japanese academics. Fourth, the reorganization of the Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences was ongoing. Fifth, graduate students and young researchers majoring in economics were focusing on submitting their papers in English peer-reviewed journals. Sixth, with the

increase in graduate students in economics, the places of employment were changing. There were more jobs in private companies than jobs in research institutions such as universities. It is no exaggeration to say that this trend has been further advanced over the course of three years.

Under these circumstances, looking at the current state of the Japan Economic Policy Association, I thought that the characteristics were as follows. First, the Association, which has a long history, established in 1940, is one of the economic societies with a large number of members. Second, researchers from various fields of economic policy belong to the Association. Third, research meetings of this Association such as annual meetings, international conferences, and regional branch meetings function as meaningful research activities. Fourth, research results are disseminated through two official journals published by the Association, the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* and *IJEPS*. Fifth, each regional branch and various committees are the basis in the daily management of academic societies.

On the other hand, the Japan Economic Policy Association had the following issues. First, membership continued to decline. The number of members increased from 1,056 in 1985 to 1,290 in 2001, but then turned down to 1,019 in 2015. Second, the financial base was still weak. Some financial reforms had been carried out so far, but in fact, the deficit was avoided by the fact that the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* was effectively changed from bi-annual to annual publication.

Based on these facts, my first suggestion was that *IJEPS* should be published as a paid online journal from a prominent overseas company, in order to become a leading force as an academic journal with impact factors in the Web of Science. Secondly, by further enhancing cooperation between international conferences and *IJEPS*, we were able to enhance the plenary sessions and survey lectures of international conferences, which in turn were published in *IJEPS*. The third was to convert the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies*, which was mainly a Japanese journal, into an online journal. With the Association's budget constraint, it was difficult to publish English and Japanese journals from publishers, but this has the merit that authors can publish full papers and express their ideas fully. At that time papers submitted to the *Journal* were limited to four pages due to printing costs, so in the past, when submitting their paper to the *Journal*, contributors had to shorten it to four pages, despite submitting a full paper at an annual meeting, which made it difficult for them to express their ideas fully. Also, all the manuscripts had to be gathered to publish the special issue of the annual meeting, so that publication was apt to be behind schedule. Fourth, we reviewed the membership system and tried to increase the number of members. One measure, mainly for non-members of



international conference participants, was the enhancement of the overseas membership system, with relatively low membership fees, new *IJEPS* subscription and submitting rights, annual renewal, no voting rights for board members, no referral required. In addition, I thought it would be easy for international students who had earned a degree in Japan to continue to be members after returning to their home countries. Based on these efforts, I thought that in the future, we would be able to consider establishing overseas branches and help establishing overseas economic policy associations. The other was to establish a senior membership system. The aim was to respond to the aging of the members, i.e., reduce the financial burden and encourage them to work as members after retirement. Fifth, we relied more on IT, reduced printing and mailing, and made use of the homepage and email. Specifically, we stopped printing and distributing newsletters by posting them on our website and contacting members by e-mail, stopped printing and issuing a member directory booklet by enhancing the member information search system on the society's website, and held managing directors' board meetings in conjunction with the annual meetings and international conferences. It was estimated that the primary balance could be maintained by these cost reductions. Sixth, the Business Reform Working Group (WG) was established to promote these reforms. Since the Association's finances that had deteriorated have been reconstructed by the former 11th president Yuko ARAYAMA and 12th president Mazuru NAKAMURA, it was time for the Association to take a new step. The WG was expected to be the engine of the society.

#### **4. Economic Policy Research at the Japan Economic Policy Association**

In order to launch *IJEPS* from Springer, we had to create a journal publication proposal that would be reviewed by worldwide experts. At that time, I was strongly asked to clarify the characteristics of *IJEPS*. If it had been the same as other journals, it would have had little significance, and so we had to find fields that made researchers think that they would like to submit their papers to *IJEPS*. That led me to think about the characteristics of economic policy research that had been aimed at by the Japan Economic Policy Association so far, and the economic policy research that the Japan Economic Policy Association should aim for in the future.

Looking back at this Association, the international characteristic that we have been conducting international conferences that are all managed in English from early on is a major feature. In the plenary session of the annual meeting, we have discussed important policy issues every time. The leaders who established the Japan Economic Policy Association have been working on the comprehensiveness and practicality of economic policy studies with a frontier spirit. The memorial sessions for former presidents of the

Association, such as Hiroshi KATO in 2013, Takashi FUJII in 2018, and Taketoshi NOJIRI in 2019, were a valuable opportunity to look back on them. Prof. Akira YOKOYAMA, the 8th president, made an effort to have Professor Koichi HAMADA join the Honorary Board of *IJEPS* for advice. Prof. YOKOYAMA, Prof. MAEDA and I had a meeting where Prof. HAMADA provided advice on *IJEPS* and the Japan Economic Policy Association. Prof. HAMADA's most memorable word was that it was not interesting if there were not many things related to Methodology and Discipline. Until then, in the process of creating an *IJEPS* proposal, we had decided to inherit the previous editorial policy. In response to Professor HAMADA's words, we decided to come up with new features while inheriting the previous features. Prof. YOKOYAMA also encouraged us to take the initiative.

Based on the characteristics of this Association, the attitude of economic policy research that we should aim for is "Economic policy research with internationality, comprehensiveness and practicality", which is the title of this paper. Internationality is essential for international exchange of economic policy research and international dissemination of research results. International comparative studies are also useful for conducting economic policy studies. Comprehensiveness is related to interdisciplinarity. Talking about economic policy requires not only economics but also policy research that absorbs the results of various sciences such as law, politics, commerce, engineering, information science, medicine, sociology, psychology, and philosophy. Economic policy studies are not one isolated field of economics, and it is important to be a comprehensive field of study that incorporates various fields of economics (including economic history and economic thought) and other sciences. It is a fact to be proud of that those who have led the Association have put their efforts into the creation of the Faculty of Policy Management. Practicality will be centered on economic field of study studies through industry-government-academia exchange. We believe it is desirable to pursue policy research, policy recommendations, and social implementation through dialogue with practitioners on ongoing policy issues. In fact, looking at the main activities of this Association, the annual meeting has been conducted on a common topic with reports from industry, government and academia on research on contemporary policy issues. In the future, I hope to have more comprehensive and interdisciplinary reports as free theme reports. The international conference has been truly a place of internationality. The number of reports has been increasing year by year, and has now exceeded the annual meeting. I hope that the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies* and *IJEPS* will be even more comprehensive and interdisciplinary. In particular, *IJEPS* is expected to challenge comprehensiveness, interdisciplinarity, and practicality in special features in collaboration with international conferences. The Japanese Economic Policy Association

will be a place to realize practicality through commentary on economic policies, policy evaluation, and policy recommendations in cooperation with the national convention. I would like to take a look at the Aims and Scope of *IJEPS*. This Aims and Scope has been rewritten several times together with Prof. MAEDA, incorporating the opinions of *IJEPS* reviewers. I quote Aims and Scope below (underlined by the author).

The *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies*, *IJEPS*, aims at developing economic policy studies. The journal offers comprehensive coverage of both applied economics and multidisciplinary policy studies. *IJEPS* seeks applied economic studies that are rich in policy implications, based not only on reliable economic models but also on robust econometric analyses. It also encourages multidisciplinary studies that focus on policy-making process and policy implementation and deployment. In addition to economic science, the methodology includes methods in law, political science, sociology, psychology, behavioral science, and other social sciences. Studies of economic thought and history as a foundation of policy making are also within the scope of the journal.

Areas of interest include:

Public finance/Money and finance/Industrial organization/Public choice/Labor and demography/Health, education, and welfare/Transportation, tourism, and regional economies/Energy and environment/International trade and investment/Economic development and growth/Law and economics/Institutions and comparative systems

Articles that examine other areas related to economic policy are also welcome.

*IJEPS* contains not only purely academic articles, but also those on hot policy debates as special features. In order that economic policy studies be useful in real society, they should be considered from various points of view. For example, fairness and equality are important as well as efficiency, and the policy-making process is important as well as policy itself. In the special features of *IJEPS*, hot economic policy issues are raised so that the discussion will be beneficial for considering policy implementation.

*IJEPS* welcomes contributions of active scholars and especially encourages young economists to submit their articles. While these purely academic articles are aimed at readers from academic and research institutions, the special features are expected to attract interest from professionals engaging in policy making in government. *IJEPS* is an official journal of the Japan Economic Policy Association, JEPA, one of the oldest economics associations in Japan, founded in 1940.

As indicated by the underlined parts, *IJEPS* is looking for articles on economic policy research across the fields of social sciences, as well as normal economic policy

research of applied economics. In addition, a special feature based on the contents of the plenary session of the international conference will be set up to discuss urgent policy issues, which will be interesting not only for academics but also for practitioners involved in economic policy.

## 5. Concluding Remarks

On the occasion of the president's address, I organized the contents of the reform conducted during my president's period, looked back on the past of the Association about the economic policy research considered in the process and described the future prospects. The title of this paper, "Research on Economic Policy with Internationality, Comprehensiveness, and Practicality," has been gaining importance from many researchers at the Association for nearly 30 years since I became a member of the Japan Economic Policy Association. I believe that these values are still shared with many researchers of the Association. I hope that the characteristics of this Association will be further demonstrated in the future, and that the Japan Economic Policy Association will increase its significance as a base for international, comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and practical economic policy research. To that end, I hope that the annual meeting, international conference, *Journal of Economic Policy Studies*, *IJEPS*, and the *Japan Economic Policy Association Series* will each provide a lively opportunity for activities.

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(Takashi YANAGAWA<sup>1</sup>, Kobe University)

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<sup>1</sup> The author was the 13th President of the Japan Economic Policy Association from June 2016 to May 2019. This article is a revised and translated version of "Toward Economic Policy Research with Internationality, Comprehensiveness, and Practicality" published in Japanese in Issue 1 of Volume 16 of the *Journal of Economic Policy Studies*.

## **THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (JAMA)**

### **1. General Description of the Society**

The Japanese Association of Management Accounting (JAMA), founded in 1991, is the premier academic organization devoted to the study and promotion of knowledge about management accounting. The Association is a voluntary organization of individuals interested in management accounting research and education. The approximately 700 of JAMA's members are categorized as follows:

#### **(a) Full Member**

- (1) Persons engaged in research and education of management accounting or a related field in a university, junior college, or vocational school.
- (2) Specialists, such as certified public accountants and licensed tax accountants, and
- (3) Individuals with business management experience in a company.

#### **(b) Student Member**

Graduate students with a major in management accounting or a related field currently enrolled in accredited institutions.

#### **(c) Supporting Member**

Individuals or corporations in agreement with the purpose of the Association who wish to support the Association.

As an academic organization of management accounting, JAMA, through its Executive Committee, is well positioned to provide a unique set of services to its members and to promote the validity, visibility, and diversity of the discipline. Working at the national and international levels, the Association aims to articulate policy, and implement programs likely to have the broadest possible impact for management accounting now and in the future.

### **2. Annual Conferences**

The annual conference is the biggest event of JAMA. The conference usually takes three days and consists of round table discussions and free-theme sessions. The unified theme and the host institutions where annual conferences have been held since 2014 are as follows:

#### **(1) 2014 Annual Conference**

The 2014 Annual Conference was held on September 11-13, 2014 at Aoyama Gakuin University under the unified theme of How Does Management Accounting Face the Environment, Society and Governance? chaired by Noboru OGURA (Aoyama Gakuin

University). Forty-one papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(2) 2015 Annual Conference

The 2015 Annual Conference was held on August 28-30, 2015 at Kindai University under the unified theme of Cost Behavior and Cost Accounting chaired by Kenji YASUKATA (Kindai University). Thirty-two papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(3) 2016 Annual Conference

The 2016 Annual Conference was held on August 31-September 2, 2016 at Meiji University under the unified theme of New Developments in Management Accounting chaired by Hisashi MORI (Meiji University). Thirty-three papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(4) 2017 Annual Conference

The 2017 Annual Conference was held on August 27-29, 2017 at Fukuoka University under the unified theme of Expansion of Management Accounting and Problems in Its Practical Application chaired by Koh TASAKA (Fukuoka University). Forty papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(5) 2018 Annual Conference

The 2018 Annual Conference was held on August 27-29, 2018 at Keio University under the unified theme of Management Accounting for Corporate Groups, chaired by Tomoaki SONODA (Keio University). Thirty-six papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

(6) 2019 Annual Conference

The 2019 Annual Conference was held on August 27-29, 2019 at Senshu University under the unified theme of Management Control Development and Today's Challenges, chaired by Kazunori ITO (Senshu University). Thirty-nine papers were presented in free-theme sessions.

### 3. Publication

JAMA publishes its official journal, *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*, semiannually in Japanese. The present Editor-in-Chief is Kazunori ITO, Senshu University.

*The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan* has various sections, such as articles, invited articles, research notes, case studies, and book reviews. Articles in the *Journal* are selected through a double-blind referee system.

The scope of acceptable articles embraces all subjects related to management accounting and management practices as long as the articles meet the criteria established for publication in the journal.

Manuscripts apart from articles are also selected through a review by a single referee according to the policy set by the editorial board. The recent contents of *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan* are as follows:

#### **Volume 25, No.1, 2017**

##### **Articles**

Kazunori FUKUSHIMA, “The Interaction Effects between Management Control and Management Accounting Capabilities on Radical Innovation?”

Naoya YAMAGUCHI, “Management Control in Meta-Organization: An Analysis of Kyoto Shisaku Net.”

Takamitsu YOSHII, “An Analysis of Methods in Accounting for R&D Costs.”

Kohi MORI, “The Role of Interactive Controls at a Later Stage of Organizational Life-Cycle.”

#### **Volume 25, No.2, 2017**

##### **Articles**

Masao TSUJI, “Progress towards Fruitful Extension and Intension in Management Accounting.”

Akimichi AOKI, “The New Direction of Management Control Theory in Service Organizations.”

Satoshi HORII, “An Approach to Common Sense Knowledge of Management Accounting.”

Akira MAEDA, “The Significance and Issues of Micro-Macro Loop in Management Accounting.”

#### **Volume 26, No.1, 2018**

##### **Articles**

Takeshi NISHII, “The Effects of Distances on the Development of Performance Management Systems.”

Takafumi YAMAGUCHI, “The Effects of Managers’ Disclosure Strategies on Investors’ Information-Acquisition Behavior and Firm Value.”

Tatsumasa TENNOJIYA, “Future Directions of Innovation and Management Accounting Research: An Application of Robert Simons’ Theoretical Contributions.”

Toshiaki WAKABAYASHI, “Importance of Setting and Starting the Input Target for Organizational Control.”

Masayuki TANIMORI, “Management Accounting Research on Bank Account Fee: Applicability of Subscription Model.”

Kappei MORI, “Characteristics of Indicators and Measures in Environmental Management Accounting: Toward Measurement and Evaluation of Achievement Level of Management Philosophy.”

### **Case Research**

Junya OHNISHI, “Issues in the Case of Expanding Management Accounting to Public Sectors.”

### **Volume 26, No.2, 2018**

#### **Invited Articles**

Michiharu SAKURAI, “Transition of Research Methodology and Its Field, and the Research of Price, Cost and Profit on Defense Products — Focal Point of Management Accounting Research.”

Kazunori ITO, “Expansion of Management Accounting and Practical Issues.”

Katsuhiro ITO, “Management Accounting for Marketing Performance Measurement: The Impact of Marketing Automation.”

Akihiko UCHIYAMA, “Management Accounting Research/Practice and Management of Human Factors: Focusing on Integrated Reporting.”

Tomonari SHINODA, “Problems of Capital Budgeting Practices: Links to the Extension of Management Accounting.”

Takeshi ITO, “Management Practices of a Business Enterprise Contributing to Society: Omron Corporation case study.”

### **4. International Journal**

JAMA publishes an international journal as a supplement to *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*. It contains research papers that address significant issues in the field of accounting and management.

However, there are few papers submitted for issues of this supplement. Therefore, we will introduce the *APMAJ* issued by APMAA, which is related to JAMA.



The Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Association (APMAA), established in 2004, is the leading association of scholars and specialists in the field of management and accounting. The proposal to form the Asian Management Accounting Association was first mooted at the first convention of Asian Management Forum, which was held on 3rd and 4th November 2002 in Fukuoka, Japan. The founder members from countries of the Asia-Pacific region shared the same vision of advancing management and accounting research and practices with particular reference to the Asia-Pacific region.

The APMAA 2018 Annual Conference was held at Waseda University on October 29th (Monday) – November 1st (Thursday) 2018. When APMAA2018 was held, subsidies were granted to graduate students belonging to JAMA from the JAMA budget.

*The Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Journal (APMAJ)* is jointly published by APMAA - which is based in Japan - , the Accounting Research Institute and the UiTM Press, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). Its initial publication in 2006 was once a year but starting in 2010, the journal issue was increased to twice a year, respectively in June (Issue 1) and December (Issue 2), and effective 2018, thrice a year (April, August and December).

Among topics of interest include: management accounting practices, sustainability management accounting, environmental accounting, contemporary management accounting, strategic management accounting and many others.

Currently the journal is included by various international indexing bodies such as Ulrich, Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, EBSCOhost Online Research Databases (EBSCO), Excellence Research Australia (ERA) and Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC).

In September 2015, the journal received another international recognition when it was indexed by Thomson Reuters' Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). This provides *APMAJ* a platform to be read and cited by Thomson Reuters' millions of Web of Science (WoS) users, which eventually might lead to the acceptance of the journal to Thomson Reuters' main stream Core Collections (SCIE, SSCI and AHCI). This is indeed a tremendous achievement for *APMAJ*.

#### (Reference)

*APMAJ* is indexed in:

- Thomson Reuters' Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
- Ebscohost
- Cabell's Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Management ([www.cabells.com](http://www.cabells.com))
- Ulrichs ([www.ulrichweb.com](http://www.ulrichweb.com))

- Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA)
- Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC)
- UDLedge Social Science & Humanities Citation Index (SS&HCI)
- Focus (Journals and Conference Proceedings)
- MyCite
- UiTM Institutional Repositories (ePrints)

(Shoichiro HOSOMI, Tokyo Metropolitan University)

## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

### 1. General Description

The Japan Association for Management Systems (*Nihon Keiei Shisutemu Gakkai*: JAMS) was founded in 1981 as an interdisciplinary association organized by university professors and academic theoretical and empirical researchers from public and private organizations. The founding spirit and objectives of JAMS are to contribute to human society and management systems and to propose new models of logical thinking covering a wide range of cross-disciplines between the social and natural sciences in the field of management systems.

Currently, the subject of integration of various management resources in a corporation is becoming more and more important. A sound establishment of management ideas in the areas of integration, investigation of human nature, innovation inside an organization, the global environment and its contribution to the world are indispensable subjects in the development of strategic management. In addition, product development and market capability also play a significant role, together with the innovation of business processes by Information and Communication Technology (ICT), in advancing the construction of new business models.

### 2. Organization and Current Activities

JAMS has several sections. The head office manages the main work for members and acts in conjunction with the board of directors, the board of editorial members which publishes JAMS journals, and the board of information members which organizes JAMS news releases and conferences, for example.

The Kansai Branch Office, the Chubu Branch Office and the Chugoku-Shikoku Branch Office manage regional activities such as organizing presentation meetings, hosting the Kansai, the Chubu and the Chugoku-Shikoku regional research meetings, providing support at conferences, and so on. As of March 2019, the Association has 521 individual members and 125 student members.

### 3. Publications

JAMS publishes a bulletin titled the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*. It is published three times a year. Technical papers, research papers, case studies and commentaries are edited by the Association's Editorial Committee. The Committee selects two referees and requests them to review the submitted papers. After review and acceptance, the paper is carried in the *Journal*.

JAMS also publishes international journals once a year. *The International Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems (IJAMS)* was first issued in 2009 as a result of the international conference (JAMS/JAIMS ICBI2008) which was held in 2008. The review system of IJAMS is the same as that of the *Journal of the Japan Association for Management Systems*: Technical papers, research papers, case studies and commentaries are edited by the IJAMS Association's Editorial Committee. The Committee selects two referees and requests them to review the submitted papers. After review and acceptance, the paper is carried in the *IJAMS*. The association called for papers to publish the 10th issue in 2018.

Finally, the Association publishes a newsletter titled *JAMS News*, which is edited by the Association's Information Committee. It is published four times a year. *JAMS News* announces the dates of study meetings and calls for paper submissions for the annual national conferences. It is a necessary and useful means of effective communication for members.

#### 4. Recent Research Activities of JAMS

Recently, with the advancement of information the worldwide competition among companies has become increasingly severe. Study can no longer focus on only one field of knowledge, but must be broadened in terms of field knowledge and perspective. The integration, fusion and optimization of management resources in a company are now regarded as very important factors for a company to solve social, economic, and management problems. The current situation in management study emphasizes the fusion of application of methodologies in both natural science and social science. Studies and research in management fields are required to be developed and deepened. Particularly, innovation in management systems and the systemization of business administration have become strategically essential subjects. Recent research activities of JAMS have studied and proposed new models and logical thinking theories as well as applications to solve new problems in the information era. Some researchers and scientists study these matters, and they explore the possibilities of applying new theories to solve management problems and focus on key business areas such as strategy, information systems, human resources, marketing, and accounting. Currently, management quality, global supply chain management, environmental management, sustainable development, green productivity, discrimination in the workplace, industry analysis, competitive advantage and corporate governance are the topics most explored in recent research activities of JAMS.

#### 5. Semiannual National Conferences

The semiannual national conference of JAMS is usually held for two days each in spring and fall. A unified theme, currently considered to be a meaningful and appropriate topic for lively discussion, is set up by the host university and the executive committee at each conference. The semiannual conference usually consists of these sessions: unified theme papers, a keynote speech, special lectures and free theme papers. These sessions provide a venue where research topics in social and natural science disciplines can be presented and discussed by panels composed of management and organization theorists, economists, sociologists, political scientists and management engineers.

Each presentation session, including discussions and questions, takes 30 minutes, while student presentation sessions, which are open to undergraduate and graduate students, take 20 minutes. The programs of the semiannual conferences are edited by the program committee and the executive committee.

The locations and unified themes of semiannual conferences held from 2014 to 2018 are as follows:

**Table 1: Semiannual Conferences**

The 52nd with the unified theme: Management Systems to Cope with Fraud, Falsification, and Impersonation was held at Hosei University in June 2014. 64 free theme papers were presented.
The 53rd at Aichi Institute of Technology in October with the unified theme: Data Analysis in Management Systems. 73 free theme papers were presented.
The 54th at Kyoai Gakuen University with Human Resource Development and Management Systems in the Age of Glocalism in May 2015. 65 free theme papers were presented.
The 55th at Waseda University at Kitakyushu Campus with the unified theme: The Roles of Management Systems in Technology Management in September. 63 free theme papers were presented.
The 56th at Yokohama City University with the unified theme: Open Data and Management Systems in June 2016. 77 free papers were presented.
The 57th at Sapporo University with the unified theme: Digital Innovation and Management Systems in October 2016. 87 free papers were presented.
The 58th at Tokyo Keizai University with the unified theme: IoT and Management Systems in May 2017. 4 unified theme papers, and 60 free papers were presented. 4 sectional meetings were held.
The 59th at Seijo University with the unified theme: The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Roles of Management Systems. 3 unified theme papers, and 61 free

papers were presented. 10 sectional meetings were held.
In conjunction, an International Conference on Business & Information (ICBI) 2017 at Seijo University. Both conferences were organized in October 2017 in one.
The 60th at Yokohama College of Commerce with the unified theme: Cloud Collaboration and Management Systems in May 2018. 2 unified theme papers and 57 free papers were presented. 28 sectional meetings were held.
The 61st at Aichi Institute of Technology with the unified theme: Society 5.0 and Management Systems in October 2018. 2 unified theme papers and 50 free papers were presented. 15 sectional meetings were held.

#### 6. Continuing Efforts to Promote Science and Technology Development

JAMS finds and solves various corporation management problems with a forward-looking commitment to design management by an integration of engineering, information and social science, through its continuing efforts to promote Science and Technology development. The society is a research group that has a global vision in addressing real world issues with realistic and effective thinking and through the development of new techniques to contribute to the field of management systems. In addition, research findings have found practical application to the economy and society, and certain progress has been made in system reforms such as the improvement of systems to cultivate young researchers.

(Hiroaki ITAKURA, The Advanced Institute of Industrial Technology)

## JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

### 1. Organization and Brief History

The Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution (JSMD) was established in 1950. As of July 2019, there were 1,072 regular members, eleven supporting members, and 32 associate members. The aim of JSMD is to promote theoretical and empirical research in commerce. JSMD has been playing a leading role in the advancement and development of marketing and distribution theories, as well as commerce both in Japan and abroad. With its present membership totaling more than 1,000, the Society has grown into one of Japan's largest academic societies relating to commerce, distribution and marketing.

It is also one of Japan's leading academic societies for social science. The Society's members are engaged in a wide range of research activities, ranging from the economy of commerce, public policies in distribution, marketing strategies, consumer behavior, international comparative analysis, and historical analysis, to study methodology. A significant number of the Society's members, whose research is inextricably linked to real-world events and business situations, are involved as advisors in the policy planning and strategy development of central and local governments as well as private enterprises.

### 2. Research Activities and Publications

The main activities of JSMD include an annual research conference (in spring), an annual research conference on a specific topic (in autumn), and regional research meetings etc. A major activity of the Society is to make arrangements for an annual national research conference and an annual national research conference on a specific topic, in which its members present and discuss their research results. At the local level, the Society's five geographical divisions (Hokkaido, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai and Kyushu) hold research meetings singly or jointly with other divisions five to ten times a year.

In addition, the Society publishes its journal with peer review, *Ryutsu Kenkyu* (*Journal of Marketing & Distribution*), on a quarterly basis to provide its members and non-members interested in marketing and distribution with opportunities to present their research results and promote the exchange of researches. As part of its effort to improve the quality standards of research, the Society grants awards every year to honor its members for their outstanding scholastic books and excellent articles published in its journal.

The Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution will continue to pursue activities that contribute to the development of commerce, distribution and marketing and that help social progress and economic prosperity, by providing its members with opportunities to

enhance the quality of their research and promote information exchanges among researchers, by proactively disseminating information in various ways, and by responding to social demands both domestically and internationally.

Currently, JSMD has published three journals namely, “Journal of Marketing & Distribution”, “JSMD Review”, and “International Journal of Marketing & Distribution” in which the roles and positions of members are clarified in response to the diverse needs of its members. The *International Journal of Marketing & Distribution (IJMD)* is the scholarly journal published online in English by JSMD. The objective of *IJMD* is to publish and widely disseminate the highest quality theoretical and empirical marketing and distribution research. Researches published in the journal must make a significant contribution to the marketing and distribution discipline and meet high standards of scholarship.

Marketing summer school objectives are as follows: Once a year, young researchers who are studying distribution and marketing gather over regional boundaries to stimulate and improve their research in seminars and workshops, as well as deepen friendships through events and social gatherings, and help to form a useful personal network in the future. Past Marketing Summer Schools, starting every September, have continued until the present. This is the eighth time this year.

### **3. International activities**

The International Planning Committee are collaborating with overseas conferences and disseminating information overseas. The first International Conference of the Asian Marketing Association was held at Seogang University in Seoul, Korea from March 15 to 17, 2014 as the ICAMA Korea Seoul Conference. This was the first international conference co-sponsored by the Japan Academy of Commerce, the Korea Marketing Association, and the Chinese Academy of Marketing Science. Under the theme “Consumption Trends in Asian Markets”, a conference was held and an international exchange was realized with more than 300 participants from 26 countries gathering and focusing on Asian researchers from Japan, Korea, China, and elsewhere. As the Call for Papers announced, this was the first international marketing conference “by Asians for Asians”. Globalization of researchers has been emphasized in recent years, but in many cases, emphasis has been placed on committing to Western societies and academic circles. But Asia has its own distribution, marketing, consumer behavior and consumption culture. However, it cannot be said that there were enough places for researchers who researched them to gather and argue across borders. It was in 2012 that the heads of three conferences who had such a sense of these problems started to specifically consider the concept of



establishing an international academic exchange forum. At 2013 National Research Conference (at Ritsumeikan University), meetings from the heads of academic institutes and practitioners from three countries were held, and a call for papers was proposed by the Korea Marketing Association, the host society of the first conference. After that, the call for presentations, peer reviews, selection of the Best Paper Award, and program preparations were proceeded. As it was the very first attempt, it preparation began with checking through many mail exchanges between Japanese, Korean, and Chinese personnel. One of the features of this international conference was that local language sessions (Japanese, Korean, Chinese) were also set up. Two Japanese sessions were held and nine presentations were given. Of course, there were presentations by the members of the commercial society in the global session (in English). Eventually, a meeting with the editors of the Asian Marketing Journals will be held by the journal editors of each academic society, and questions about the submission of papers to “Distribution research” will be presented, and the height of interest from researchers from other countries will be heard.

#### **4. Annual National conferences (from 2014-2019)**

##### **(1) 2014 Annual Conference**

The 64th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Hitotsubashi University Kunitachi campus on 30 May – 1 June, 2014. Its unified theme was Thinking About the Current State of Globalization. In the preliminary session, a speech was given by the JSMD president, Kyoichi IKEO (Meiji Gakuin University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Rethinking Globalization of Today”, and two presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Yoshihiro OISHI (Meiji University) and his presentation was entitled “The Status Quo of Global Marketing”. The second speaker, Lewis LIM (Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University), gave a presentation entitled “Misunderstandings about Globalization and How Companies can be Truly Global”.

##### **(2) 2015 Annual Conference**

The 65th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Kagawa University on 29-31 May, 2015. Its unified theme was Investigating the Development Direction of Service Industry and Research. In the preliminary session, a speech was given by the JSMD president, Kyoichi IKEO (Meiji Gakuin University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Exploring the direction of development of service industry and service research”, and two presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was

Masaki TAMURA (emeritus professor, Kobe University) and his presentation was entitled “Challenge of Marketing Theory to Tourism Research”. The second speaker, Masaaki KOTABE (Temple University), gave a presentation entitled “Globalization of Service Outsourcing and Its Limitations - A Consideration Based on Empirical Research”.

A special symposium was held entitled “Service Experience and Choice/Customer Satisfaction”, and two presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Jouji ONO (Aoyama Gakuin University), and his presentation was entitled “Changes in Retail Structure by Industry along with the Development of Service Economy and Commercial Policy~Macromarketing Analysis Using City Level Data”. The second speaker, Shoji YAMAMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University), gave a presentation entitled “From service consumption to operational innovation”.

After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Service Economy and Service Innovation”, and two presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Ikuo TAKAHASHI (Keio University), and his presentation was entitled “Service Excellence and Business Results-Cross-sectional, time-series analysis of the Japanese service industry with JCSI (Japan Version Customer Satisfaction Index)”. The second speaker, Yoshinori FUJIKAWA (Hitotsubashi University), gave a presentation entitled “Service Globalization~Value Cocreation of International Knowledge Transfer Process”. Meanwhile, a panel discussion was held by Chizuru NISHIO (University of Tsukuba) and Jouji ONO (Aoyama Gakuin University) on the topic of “Service Experience and Choice /Customer Satisfaction”. Another panel discussion was held by Ikuo TAKAHASHI (Keio University) and Yoshinori FUJIKAWA (Hitotsubashi University) on the topic of “Service Economy and Service Innovation”.

### (3) 2016 Annual Conference

The 66th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Chiba University of Commerce, on 3-5 June, 2016. Its unified theme was Distribution and Marketing and Common Value Creation — Including Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

In the preliminary session, a speech was made by the JSMD president, Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Distribution and Marketing and Common Value Creation — Including Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake”, and four presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Kanji TANIMOTO (Waseda University), and his presentation was entitled “Sustainable Development and the Role of Companies”. The second speaker, Chizuru NISHIO (University of Tsukuba) gave a presentation entitled “Marketing response to

global environmental problems: Characteristics of consumer behavior and trends”.

Meanwhile, the third speaker, Kentaro OYAMA (Iris Group) presented under the title “Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake”, and the fourth speaker, Masaya HAYASHIDA (Kirin Co.) presented under the title “Initiatives for Social Issues and Creation of Corporate Value: Reconstruction Support “Kirin Kizuna Project” and Kirin’s CSV.

#### (4) 2017 Annual Conference

The 67th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at the University of Hyogo on 26-28 May, 2017. Its unified theme was Innovation Required at the Turning Point — The Challenge of Reducing the Japanese Market. In the preliminary session, a speech was made by JSMD president, Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Innovation required at the turning point — The challenge of reducing the Japanese market”, and three presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Tadahiko OKAZAKI (Familiar Ltd.) and his presentation was entitled “Creative Management”. The second speaker, Tadao KAGONO (Konan University), gave a presentation entitled “Local industry trading system”. Lastly, the third speaker, Toshiyuki YAHAGI (Hosei University) presented under the title “Research issues at the turning point”.

#### (5) 2018 Annual Conference

The 68th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Nihon University Commerce Dept. on 25-27 May, 2018. Its unified theme was Globality and Locality: Multi-layered Marketing and Distribution. In the preliminary session, a speech was made by the JSMD president, Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Globality and Locality: Multi-layered Marketing and Distribution”, and four presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Masaaki KOTABE (Temple University, Ex President of the Academy of International Business), and his presentation was entitled “Globality and Locality: Multi-layered Marketing and Distribution: What to learn from high-tech ‘Sony and ‘looks high-tech’ Apple”. The second speaker, Takaho UEDA (Gakushuin University) gave a presentation entitled “Semi-Globalization Strategy of Japanese Food Companies — Based on a Web Survey and a Corporate Interview Survey”. The third speaker, Kazuaki OSHITA (Fumakilla Ltd.) presented under the title “Global Strategy to Protect Life-Global & Local Management of Fumakilla”. Lastly, the fourth speaker, Kazuki SUNAMI (CoMix Wave Films Inc.) presented under the title “Global Strategy of Animation — Case Study of Overseas Development of ‘Your Name is What ?’”

(6) 2019 Annual Conference

The 69th JSMD Annual National Conference was held at Doshisha University Commerce Dept. on 24-26 May, 2019. Its unified theme was Smart Society and Market Creation — Fusion of Real and Digital. In the preliminary session, a speech was made by the JSMD president, Katsuyoshi TAKASHIMA (Kobe University). After that, a special symposium was held entitled “Smart society and market creation”, and three presenters spoke on that topic. The first presenter was Hiroshi IWATSUBO (Murata Co.), and his presentation was entitled “Realize innovation in real and digital”. Next was Takahiro FUJIMOTO (University of Tokyo) who gave a presentation entitled “Digitalization and manufacturing innovation”. Finally, Masaki TAMURA (emeritus professor, Kobe University, Ex Doshisha University) presented under the title “What is Smart in Distribution (Marketing/Commerce): Technology, Distribution Mode and Results”.

(Saeran Doh, Miyagi University)

## **JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY**

### **1. General Description**

The Japan Statistical Society (JSS) was established in 1931 by a group of statisticians in Japan immediately after the 19th Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) held at Tokyo. In the early stage of the JSS, a special emphasis was on official statistics and economic statistics, but later the JSS attracted mathematicians and researchers in other areas, including engineers in statistical quality control and biometrics, which have been closely related to statistics since World War II. To date, the members of the JSS have diversified in the various fields of biology, economics, education, engineering, finance, management sciences, mathematics, medical sciences, official statistics, psychology, sociology, and other related fields of applications of statistical methods.

During 88 years since its establishment, the JSS has been recognized as one of the leading academic groups among Japanese scientists. The JSS has contributed in developing statistical methodologies with suitable applications in tremendously broad fields in the community of science, government, and industry.

In Japan, there exist several independent societies that promote research and education in statistical methodologies and applications. The JSS has tried to build up closer connections with the other statistics-related societies. A consequence of the JSS's efforts is the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting (JJSJ), where the JSS and other statistical societies, such as the Japanese Society of Applied Statistics, the Biometric Society of Japan, the Japanese Society of Computational Statistics, and the Behaviormetric Society of Japan, have jointly held a large-scale research convention every September since 2002. Since 2009, the Japanese Classification Society has been joined to the JJSJ. These six academic bodies have constituted the Japanese Federation of Statistical Science Associations since 2005.

Since 2011, the JSS has been incorporated to accommodate requirements for advanced research and education of statistics from outside the JSS. One of the JSS's activities to meet the demands is the Japan Statistical Society Certificate which started in 2011 (See Section 6). From 2012 to 2016, the JSS participated as a stakeholder in the Japanese Inter-University Network for Statistical Education.

### **2. Information on the Japan Statistical Society**

The Annual Meeting of the JSS (the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting since 2002) offers a convenient place where leading statisticians come from all fields and get together

to exchange new and old ideas for solving statistical problems. In addition to the Annual Meetings, the JSS has held an independent small-scale annual research meeting in March since 2006.

The JSS published the *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society (JJSS)* both in English and in Japanese, each biannually, up to 2017. Abstracts and full texts of papers on all issues are available from the J-STAGE website.

However, the JSS has stopped publishing the English *JJSS* since 2018, when it participated in editing the *Japanese Journal of Statistics and Data Science (JJSD)*, a new refereed journal launched by the JFSSA. The *JJSD* is published biannually and available for the moment at its Springer-Nature website. The first Editor in Chief, Makoto AOSHIMA (University of Tsukuba) has made a tremendous effort to enhance the international recognition of the *JJSD* together with Coordinating Editors and Associate Editors.

The Japanese *JJSS*, on the other hand, has been published biannually by the JSS as before. The recent editors of the Japanese *JJSS* have been Makoto AOSHIMA (2010-2013, Tsukuba University), Hisashi TANIZAKI (2013-2015, Osaka University), Kaoru FUEDA (2015-2017, Okayama University), Shido SAI (2017-2019, Okayama Shoka University), and Toshinao YOSHIBA (2019-2021, Tokyo Metropolitan University). Guides to authors and others are available at the JSS website.

The Society also publishes newsletters quarterly. They can be viewed at the JSS website.

All business correspondence on the membership of the JSS, the annual meeting, and others are handled by the administration office of the JSS, whose address is: c/o Sinfonica, Nogakushorin Building, 3-6 Kanda-Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan, phone/fax: +81-3-3234-7738, and e-mail: [shom@jss.gr.jp](mailto:shom@jss.gr.jp). The JSS website is located at: <http://www.jss.gr.jp>. Information on the current and past activities of the JSS can be obtained from there. The JSS is open to both individuals and institutions that have statistical research interest in the world.

The regular members of the Society receive the printed form of the Proceedings of the JJSM, Japanese *JJSS*, *JJSD*, and quarterly *Newsletter*. *Newsletter* includes valuable information on future academic meetings including conferences, academic job opportunities, new academic theses (M.A. and Ph.D.), books and computer software information, and a series of essays on statistics by influential and leading statisticians in Japan. Besides regular members, there are several categories of memberships including Honorary, Students, Associate, Institutional, and Supporting members. For details of membership of the Society, please see the JSS website.

### **3. Annual Meetings**

In an Annual Meeting (a Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting since 2002), many economics-related sessions, for instance, empirical economics, econometrics, official statistics, finance, and marketing sciences, are programmed. Other major fields are educational science, genomic science, medical science, and psychology. The Abstracts in Japanese in the *Proceedings* will give information on the titles of the papers and the affiliations of the speakers for further inquiries. Some sessions in a JJSM are designated to English-based ones to accommodate international participants.

A standard setup of an Annual Meeting is as follows: Day 1: tutorial seminars for non-experts and invited talk sessions for general audience; Days 2-5: the plenary session, followed by ordinary sessions of individual presentations of recent research and special topic sessions organized by designated members. The tutorial seminars serve as a springboard to cutting-edge statistical technologies for non-experts.

#### **The 82<sup>nd</sup> JSS Annual Meeting (The Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2014)**

- ◆ Date: September 13-16, 2014
- ◆ Venue: University of Tokyo (Hongo, Tokyo)
- ◆ Number of sessions: 62 (ordinary: 37; special topic: 20; competition: 5)

#### **The 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting (The Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2015)**

- ◆ Date: September 6-9, 2015.
- ◆ Venue: Okayama University (Tsushima, Okayama)
- ◆ Number of sessions: 66 (ordinary: 43; special topic: 19; competition: 4)
- ◆ New JSS President Manabu IWASAKI gave a presidential address entitled “Role of statisticians: Past, present, and future.”
- ◆ The JSS organized international sessions with the Korean Statistical Society (KSS) and the Chinese Statistical Association (CSA). The JSS also organized a Wakimoto Memorial Session with the KSS and the Chinese Institute of Probability and Statistics (CIPS).

#### **The 84<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2016)**

- ◆ Date: September 4-7, 2016
- ◆ Venue: Kanazawa University (Kanazawa, Ishikawa)
- ◆ Number of sessions: 76 (ordinary: 37; special topic: 36; competition: 5)

#### **The 85<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2017)**

- ◆ Date: September 3-6, 2017

- ♦ Venue: Nanzan University (Nagoya, Aichi)
- ♦ Number of sessions: 71 (ordinary: 44; special topic: 22; competition: 5)
- ♦ New JSS President Masafumi AKAHIRA gave a presidential address entitled “History of Statistical Inference: Its development and sophistication.”
- ♦ The JSS organized international sessions with the Korean Statistical Society and the Chinese Statistical Association.

### **The 86<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2018)**

- ♦ Date: September 9-13, 2018
- ♦ Venue: Chuo University (Korakuen, Tokyo)
- ♦ Number of sessions: 74 (plenary 1; ordinary: 33; special topic: 25; competition: 5)
- ♦ The JSS organized international sessions with the KSS and the CSA. The JSS also organized Wakimoto Memorial Session with the KSS and the CIPS.

### **4. Future Meetings**

The 87<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting (the Japanese Joint Statistical Meeting 2019) was held on September 8-12, 2019, at Shiga University. The program is now posted at the JFSSA webpage: <http://www.jfssa.jp/taikai/2019/>. To emphasize collaboration with statistical societies in other countries, the JSS will continue its exchange program with the KSS, the CAS, the CIPS, and likely expand such programs with other statistical societies.

### **5. JSS Awards:**

The following members received the JSS awards from 2015 to 2019:

- ♦ In 2015: Tatsuya KUBOKAWA (University of Tokyo) and Yasuto YOSHIKOE (Aoyama Gakuin University).
- ♦ In 2016: Toshinari KAMAKURA (Chuo University), Satoshi KURIKI (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), and Masaaki TAGURI (Professor Emeritus of Chiba University).
- ♦ In 2017: Makoto AOSHIMA (Tsukuba University), Kunio SHIMIZU (Institute of Statistical Mathematics), and Yasuko CHIKUSE (Professor Emeritus of Kagawa University).
- ♦ In 2018: Yasuhiro OMORI (University of Tokyo) and Yutaka KANO (Osaka University).
- ♦ In 2019: Atsuyuki KOGURE (Tokyo Keizai University)

### **6. Japan Statistical Society Certificate**



In 2011, the JSS launched the Japan Statistical Society Certificate, a standard exam system for evaluating an examinee's statistical abilities. It has two broad categories, the one for measuring academic knowledge and the other for assessing skills required for surveys. The former has five levels: Level 1 provides comprehensive exams appropriate for advanced graduate students; Level semi-1 tests advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate students' statistical ability; Level 2 offers exams of the basics of statistics suitable for first-year and second-year university students; Level 3 focusses on descriptive statistics and elementary probability theory studied by high school students; and Level 4 is designed for junior high school students who start to learn statistics at school.

The exams for survey skills comprise two kinds: the grade for survey designers tests abilities for organizing surveys, such as selection of sampling schemes and estimation of the sample size; the grade for survey practitioners asks about fundamentals necessary for surveys in practice, such as handling non-respondents and editing response errors.

From 2011 to 2013, the JSS Certificate was held once a year in November. Since 2014, however, it has been held twice a year in June and November.

## **7. Response to the inappropriate practice in the Monthly Labour Survey**

At the end of 2018, it was revealed that the Monthly Labour Survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) had been estimated in an inappropriate manner since 2004. First, the sampling fraction of establishments with 500 or more employees in Tokyo area was changed from 1 to 1/3 in 2004 and yet the shift was not reported to the Statistics Commission at the Internal Affairs and Communications Ministry. Second, the program for estimating the statistics was not modified in accordance with the new sampling fraction. As a result, wage statistics, for example, were underestimated for about 15 years. The statistics were linked with unemployment insurance and others, and thus about 20 million people were affected by the underestimation. The reliability of Japanese official statistics as a whole was at stake at the beginning of 2019.

The JSS responded quickly to the scandal. On January 28, 2019, it published a press release on its website saying that it would cooperate with the government as a professional body in finding causes of malfunctions in Japanese official statistics and considering a robust system for producing reliable statistics. On March 10, 2019, The JSS set a special session in its March meeting about the press release. A temporary JSS committee on Japanese official statistics was established on April 1, 2019, which

submitted a report on its analysis of the inappropriate estimation in the Monthly Labour Survey by MHLW. An additional report by the committee on Japanese official statistics as a whole is scheduled to appear in the future.

## **8. ISI Tokyo Memorial Award**

The ISI Tokyo Memorial Fund was established when a World Statistics Congress of the International Statistical Institute was held in Tokyo in 1987. The organizing committee of the fund at the time consisted of governmental officers. The purpose of the fund was to financially support those researchers in developing countries who needed to earn travel costs for making a presentation at an ISI WSC.

However, the recognition of the ISI Tokyo Memorial Fund in the ISI was not at all wide spread. First, among more than 100 speakers in a WSC, only five or so were paid by the fund. Second, once it offered travel costs to the candidates, the committee of the fund had no opportunity to advertise their financial support. Finally, the committee itself was not interested in enhancing its recognition because it was a governmental body, not an academic one which is basically keen on presence in a scientific meeting.

Since 2013, when the ISI Tokyo Memorial Fund committee by the government was dissolved due to the recent administrative restructure, the JSS has taken over the role of the committee. To be specific, in 2013, it set up a committee in charge of the fund, and in 2018, expanded the purpose of the fund to encompass domestic activities. In other words, the JSS can finance a satellite meeting of the ISI held in Japan and assist financially those young researchers in Japan who participate in a WSC to make a presentation of their research.

Some effects of the expansion immediately followed. The 10th International Conference on Teaching Statistics (ICOTS10), a satellite meeting organized by the ISI, was held in Kyoto in summer, 2018. The next summer, Data Science, Statistics and Visualization (DSSV) 2019, another satellite meeting of the ISI, was held (again) in Kyoto. ISI President Helen MACGILLIVRAY sent a thank-you letter to then JSS President Masafumi AKAHIRA for financially supporting ICOTS10. In that regard, the expansion of the objectives of the ISI Tokyo Memorial Fund is successful in improving international recognition of the fund as well as the JSS

Another consequence of the change is the ISI Tokyo Memorial Award. The first award was given to those young researchers in Japan who made a presentation at the WSC in Malaysia in 2019. Five candidates were chosen; upon making a presentation at the ISI WSC 2019, they would win the award.

(Shinya SAKANO, Waseda University, and Hiroshi SAIGO, Waseda University)

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

### 1. Introduction

The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (JSTE) was founded in 1941, making it one of the oldest academic societies in Japan. The Society has 457 members, including eight lifetime honorary members and 32 corporate members (as of May 2019). JSTE celebrated its 75 years (three quarters of a century) anniversary in 2016.

JSTE has held an annual meeting every fall, except for 2001, the 60th anniversary. An annual meeting usually consists of two sections. One is called *Toitsu Rondai* (Symposium), which focuses on a typical issue at that time or related to a host University and areas around it, while the other is called *Jiyuu Rondai* (Section Meetings referring to Research Articles). Various papers have been presented at the meetings these years; Symposium Invited Papers and Research Articles will be shown in Section 3. JSTE is going to hold the 78th annual meeting in October 2019 at Tokyo Woman's Christian University, and the 79th in October 2020 at Kansai University, Osaka.

All speakers at annual meetings can submit papers to the *The Japanese Journal of Transportation Economics* (*Kotsugaku Kenkyu*, or *JJTE* hereafter). JSTE has used the peer review system for *JJTE* since the late 1990s.

Two regional divisions, the Kanto Bukai (Eastern Division) and Kansai Bukai (Western Division) hold meetings separately. The Kanto Bukai holds meetings as needed in Tokyo and the Kansai Bukai holds monthly meetings in Osaka, except for in February, March, September and October.

### 2. Research Trends in the Society after 1970

#### 2.1 Increases in the Numbers of Papers Presented at Annual Meetings

The number of papers presented at annual meetings has doubled over the last 40 years. The average numbers of papers per year per decade in an annual meeting are as follows: 1970-79: 10.1, 1980-89: 12.5, 1990-99: 13.9 and 2000-10: 23.9, 2011-18: 26.4.

The increase in number of published papers coincided with the dynamic changes that occurred in the transportation policies in Japan. The deregulation in Japan's transportation policy was more than 10 years behind that of Western Europe and North America. In 1996, the Japanese government determined to abolish its regulation on capacity. Subsequently, deregulation proceeded slowly through the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT). Deregulation has made transportation a more exciting area for research and has attracted younger scholars to the field.

To the extent that there are more young new JSTE members, the number of

submitted papers on evaluation of the deregulation policies using empirical approaches has increased markedly. Furthermore, many new JSTE members are from fields of business administration and civil engineering.

## **2.2 Change of Focused Modes and Fields**

The papers in *JJTE* mostly focus on a specific transportation mode. The number of papers on cross-mode has constantly decreased since 1970s. That means, transportation research has become more specialized in one particular mode (railway, bus, ship, or airplane, for example) or topic.

This trend probably relates to the fact that the number of empirical studies among JSTE members has increased. Because data in transportation fields are collected and published according to each mode, it is difficult to adjust them for comparisons among modes.

Because of rapid progress of aging in Japan, local transport has become one of the most significant problems for local governments. Local rail and bus operators have closed their lines and to maintain the mobility of society, so local government should work out a policy under the severe financial situation. The number of papers on local transport has increased on that account.

## **3. Annual Meetings of Recent Years (2013-18)**

In this section, we introduce the papers released in annual meetings and approved in *JJTE*. We will show the invited papers at the Symposium first, and then the papers for Research Articles (Section Meetings). The affiliations of authors are as at the time of each meeting.

### **3.1 72nd, 2013: Symposium, Issues and Prospects of Logistics Policies, at Ryutsu Keizai University (Chiba Pref.)**

#### **Symposium Invited Papers**

Jiro NAKAMURA (Nippon Express Co. Ltd.) “Significance of Seamless Logistics Connectivity”, Seiichi KUBOTA (Japan Institute of Logistics System) “Logistics Concept 2020”, Akihiro KANAI (MLIT) “Issues and Prospect of Logistics Policy”, Hirohito KUSE (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) “Logistics Policy for Disaster Prevention”, Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) “Asian Common Transport Policy under a Globalized Supply Chain”

## **Research Articles**

Taro ARATANI (Institute for Transport Policy Studies) “Possibility of Modal Shift from Truck Transportation to Ferry Boat and Roll-On Roll-Off Ship”, Ryo WATANABE and Daisuke FUJII (Institute of Transportation Economics) “A Study on the Transportation Policy for the Vertical Separation and School Pass Aid of Rural Railways in Japan”, Mamoru MATSUMOTO (The University of Kitakyushu) and Takao GOTO (Kinki University) “An Analysis of Soft Budget for Japanese Mixed Enterprise in the Transportation Sector”, Kiyohito UTSUNOMIYA (Kansai University) “Demand for Local Public Transportation in Germany”, Akeyoshi MATSUZAKI (Aoyama Gakuin University) “The Measurement of Returns to Scope between the Subway and Bus Divisions in Municipal Transportation Bureaus”, Katsumi TANABE (Keio University) “Car Taxes Structure in Japan”, Shinichi MUTO (University of Yamanashi) “Interregional Input-Output Table in Consideration of Private Transport”, Takamasa AKIYAMA (Kansai University), Hiroaki INOKUCHI (Kansai University) and Masashi OKUSHIMA (The University of Tokushima) “The Distance-based Toll Determination of Urban Expressways for Traffic Demand Adjustment”, Yuki MATSUNO (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Analysis of the Supply-side Effect of the Taxi Deregulation”, Mami FURUHATA (International Civil Aviation Organization) “The Jurisdiction over Unruly Passengers on Board Aircraft”, Tomoyuki TODOROKI (Nihon University) and Hiroaki NISHIUCHI (Nagaoka University of Technology) “A Prediction of Transport Mode Choice Behavior by Introducing Seaplanes”, Hitoshi OGUMA (Kanazawa University) “The Change of Relationships between Tour Operators and Airlines in Europe”, Takashi KURIHARA (Institute for Transport Policy Studies), Taro ARATANI (Institute for Transport Policy Studies) and Naohisa OKAMOTO (University of Tsukuba) “A Comparison of Japanese and Foreign Visitors’ Travel Spending by Destination Area”, Hideki FURUYA (Toyo University) “Estimation of Relative Tourism Attraction and Indexes by Two Data Fusion”

## **3.2 73rd, 2014: Symposium, Urban Tourism and Transport at Doshisha University (Kyoto)**

### **Presidential Lecture**

Ushio CHUJO (Keio University) “Survival Efforts by Transport Economics”

### **Symposium Invited Paper**

Mami AOKI (Doshisha University) “Synopsis: Urban Tourism and Transport”,

Hiroshi SUDA (Central Japan Railway Company) “Keynote Speech: Shinkansen, Urban Transport and Tourism”, Masahiro BEPPU (Kyoto City Office) “Initiative of ‘Arukumachi Kyoto’ Pedestrian Friendly City”, Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) “How to Promote Urban Tourism”, Takamasa AKIYAMA (Kansai University) “Travel Behaviour in Urban Tourism”

## **Research Articles**

Yeon-Jung SONG (Kobe University) “Effects of Diversification Strategy of Japanese Private Railway Companies”, Shinya HANAOKA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) and Masashi SOTA (Tokyo Institute of Technology) “An International Comparative Study on the Performance of Freight Railways in Developing Countries”, Mamoru MATSUMOTO (The University of Kitakyushu) and Takao GOTO (Kindai University) “An Analysis of the Relation between Firm Performance and the Internal Governance Mechanism in Japanese Listed Railway Companies”, Toru TAKAHASHI (Airport Environment Improvement Foundation) “The Macroeconomic Implication of Government Expenditure on Road Network Maintenance”, Yuki MISUI (Takasaki City University of Economics), Hideyuki WAKISHIMA (CTI Engineering Co.), Ryutaro MATSUI (CTI Engineering Co.), Yuichi SUZUKI (CTI Engineering Co.) and Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) “Evaluation of Traffic Regulation for Heavy Vehicles using Ramsey Pricing”, Takamasa AKIYAMA (Kansai University), Hiroaki INOKUCHI (Kansai University) and Masashi OKUSHIMA (The University of Tokushima) “The Urban Expressway Toll Policy Corresponding to Long Term Traffic Demand”, Akeyoshi MATSUZAKI (Aoyama Gakuin University) “A Study on the Transfer of the Community Bus from Municipal Organization to Private Bus Companies”, Satoshi IGUCHI (Wakayama University) “The Feasibility of New Establishment and Resurrection of the Tram Business in the Small and Medium-Sized Local Communities in Japan”, Hiroaki NISHIUCHI (Nagaoka University of Technology), Tomoyuki TODOROKI (Nihon University) and Tomoya KAWASAKI (Nihon University) “A Study on Change in Number of Tram Passengers by Survival Time Analysis”, Yuki MORIKAWA and Naohisa OKAMOTO (University of Tsukuba) “A Study on Sustainability of Local Railways Operation”, Ryota ASAH (Fukuyama Heisei University) “An Empirical Analysis of US Air Carriers’ Pricing Behaviors after Merger”, Masashi OGAWA and Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) “A Study on Efficiency and Governance in Administration and Operation of the Port Authorities”, Koichi FUJISAKI (JSTE) “An Empirical Analysis of Effects of Gasoline Prices on Usage of Motorized Individual Transport as well as Public Transport in Germany”, Kiyohito UTSUNOMIYA (Kansai University) and Makoto AOKI (Tokyo Keizai

University) “Local Public Transportation in France”

### **3.3 74th, 2015: Symposium, Local Transportation in an Era of Depopulation at Hachinohe Gakuin University (Hachinohe, Aomori Pref.)**

#### **Symposium Invited Paper**

Masahiko MOCHIZUKI (Sanriku Railway Company) “Keynote Speech: Efforts for Recovery and Reconstruction by Sanriku Railway Company”, Itsushi TACHI (MLIT) “Overview of New National Spatial Planning Act”, Satoshi HATAKEYAMA (Hachinohe City Office) “Future Efforts and Revitalization/Regeneration of Local Public Transport in Hachinohe City”, Komei SASAKI (Shokei Gakuin University) “Local Transport and Happiness of Inhabitants”

#### **Research Articles**

Kazuki BESSHO and Kei FUKUYAMA (Tottori University) “A CUE Model for Small and Medium-Sized Urban Areas”, Fumio KUROSAKI, Takako HAGIWARA and HWANG Young-Jin (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Recent Re-reform of SNCF and its Analysis”, Hitoshi YAGAI (The Institute of Behavioral Sciences) “The Restoration Situation of Public Transportation after the Great East Japan Earthquake in the Sanriku Region”, Katsuhiro NIRO (Nara Prefectural University) “Optimal Bus Fares for the Elderly in Urban Bus Service”, Kiyohito UTSUNOMIYA (Kansai University) “Local Public Transportation and Social Capital”, Hiroshi NISHIMURA (Kansai University) “Transportation Economics and Transportation Studies”, Takamasa AKIYAMA and Hiroaki INOKUCHI (Kansai University) “Travel Behaviour Analysis for an Urban Transport Plan with a Healthy City”, Hidenobu MATSUMOTO and Koji DOMAE (Kobe University) “An Analysis on Bicycle-Related Traffic Accidents and Some Suggestions for Bicycle Safety Policy in Japan”, Yusuke TERAJI and Taikei ARAKI (Tezukayama University) “The Welfare Effects of the Slot Allocation to the Local Routes at the Congested Hub”, Shinichi SAITO (The University of Shimane) “Current Situation and Policy to Maintain the Small Airports in the UK”, Katsuhiko YONEZAKI (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Open Skies Agreements and a Model of Network Formation”, Masashi OKUSHIMA (The University of Tokushima), Hiroaki INOKUCHI and Takamasa AKIYAMA (Kansai University) “Influence on Passenger Flow by the Secular Change of Keihanshin Railroad Network”, Ryo WATANABE (Institute of Transportation Economics) “A Factor Analysis for Customer Satisfaction of Urban Rail Passengers in Japan”, Tomoyasu TANAKA and Takao GOTO (Kinki University) “Measuring Productivity of Japanese Taxicab Services”, Shinsuke

TANIMOTO (National Institute of Technology, Akita College) and Masaaki MINAMI (Iwate University) “A Study on an Attitude Survey of the Requirement to Maintain Public Transport”, Kyoko MANAKA (Yokohama City University), Akihiro NAKAMURA (Yokohama City University) and Toru TAKEMOTO (Tezukayama University) “Does Information Sharing Reduce Disparities in Local Public Utility Service Levels under Decentralized Decision-Making?”, Taro ARATANI and Keiko MIYAZAKI (National Maritime Research Institute) “Analysis on the Burden of Maritime Traffic Movements by Remote Island Residents by Generalized Time”, Masashi OGAWA (Tokyo University of Maritime Science and Technology) “Incentive Design in the Management of the Expressway after Privatization”, Masahide DAIGO (Kansai Gaidai University) “Low Emission Zone Systems in Europe”, Hirokazu KATO (National Institute of Technology, Yonago College) “The System of Voluntary Relinquishment of Driver’s Licenses and Issues of Local Public Transportation Policy”, Kosuke MIYATAKE (Hitotsubashi University), Toshinori NEMOTO (Hitotsubashi University) and Katsuhiko HAYASHI (Ryutsu Keizai University) “A Social Cost Model to Evaluate ‘Team Pick-up/Delivery’ on the Last Mile of a Parcel Delivery Network”, Shinnosuke WATANABE (Former Policy Research Institute for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), Kazuyuki TSUCHIYA (Mitsubishi Research Institute) and Takeshi NISHIKIORI (Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.) “An Analysis of the Impact of LCC’s Entry in the National Air Transport Market on the Passengers and Region”, Yuji KAWAGUCHI (Institute of Transportation Economics) “About the Issues for Introduction of the Tax System on Airline Tickets”

### **3.4 75th, 2016: Symposium, The Structural Change of Japanese Social Economy and the Transport Policy in the Future at Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo)**

#### **Presidential Lecture**

Kenichi SHOJI (Kobe University) “Japanese Transport System: Policy Yesterday, Policy Today, Policy Tomorrow”

#### **Symposium Invited Paper**

Susumu TAKAHASHI (The Japan Research Institute) “Keynote Speech: Infrastructural Investment on a Time of Demographic Change”

#### **Research Articles**

Kiyohito UTSUNOMIYA (Kansai University) “Value of Local Railways”, Takamasa AKIYAMA and Hiroaki INOKUCHI (Kansai University) “Factor Analysis of Railway Traffic



Demand with regard to Urban Activity”, Yeon-Jung SONG (Kobe University) “Diversification Strategies and Technical Efficiency of Private Railway Companies in Japan”, Ryo WATANABE, Shuntaro ENDO and Haruo SOGA (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Current Status of Tourist Facilities that Utilize the Closure of Railway Facilities”, Ryosuke MATSUMOTO (Railway Technical Research Institute) “Econometric Analysis of Improvement in Commuter Rails’ Congestion”, Yoshihiro KAMEYAMA (Saga University) “Inbound Tourist Growth from East Asia and Overseas Development of Japanese Local Government”, Hitoshi OGUMA (Kanazawa University) “An Application of Network Data Envelopment Analysis to Evaluate the Efficiency of Airports and Factor Analysis”, Satoru HASHIMOTO (Teikyo University) and Koichiro TEZUKA (Nihon University) “Estimation of Scale Economies in Shipping Industry and its Interpretations”, Shinya HANAOKA and Tomoya KAWASAKI (Tokyo Institute of Technology) “Current Status and Issues of Freight Transport on Cross-Border Corridors in East Africa”, Masahide DAIGO (Kansai Gaidai University) “Fiscal and Competitive Roles of Infrastructure Managers in British Rail”, Katsuhiko YAMAGUCHI (University of Tokyo) “Economic Impact of High Speed Railway”, Keiki KONNO (National Institute of Technology, Hachinohe College) “The Classification of Local Governments on their Characteristics of Mobility and Accessibility for Public Transport Activation”, Tomohiro NAKADA (MLIT) “Study on Performance Evaluation of Local Public Transport Based on European Standards”, Tomoyasu TANAKA and Takao GOTO (Kinki University) “Effects of Entry Deregulation and Re-regulation of the Taxicab Industry in Japan”, Nobuaki ENDO (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) “Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in the Airline Industry”, Akeyoshi MATSUZAKI and Katsuhiko YONEZAKI (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Airline Network Analysis in Asia Market”, Shumpei HARADA (Gifu University) “A Theoretical Study on System Design of Concessions in the Transport Sector”, Kyoko MANAKA (Yokohama City University) “Relationship between Attentiveness and the Rate of Traffic Accidents”, Yosuke TACHIBANA (Hiroshima Shudo University) “An Advantage of a Nash-Implementable Linear-Cost Congestion Model”, Akihiro NAKAMURA (Yokohama City University), Kazusei KATO (Keio University) and Kyoko MANAKA (Yokohama City University) “Reasons for Traffic Violations by Repeat Offenders”, Yasuyuki KOMAKI (Nihon University) “The Welfare Effect in Infrastructure and the Identification in Local Communities”, Kazuhiro NISHIKAWA (Wakayama University), Katsuhisa TSUJIMOTO (Wakayama University) and Kiyomine TERUMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University) “A Study on the Evacuation Measures for an Earthquake and a Tsunami on Railways”

### **3.5 76th, 2017: Symposium, City Planning and Transportation Policy in Local Cities at Wakayama University (Wakayama Pref.)**

#### **Symposium Invited Paper**

Katsuhisa TSUJIMOTO (Wakayama University) “Synopsis: City Planning and Transportation Policy in Local Cities”, Shinya KOYAMA (University of Hyogo) “Some Topics on Local Public Transport and a Compact City”, Uichiro TAJIMA (Fukui City Office) “City Planning and Transportation Policy in Fukui City”, Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) “Important Factors behind Local Public Transport Plans”, Nozomu NAKANISHI (Wakayama Institute for Social and Economic Development) “Expectation for Making the ‘Local Public Transport Network Formation Plan of Wakayama City’”

#### **Research Articles**

Mariko HIJIKATA (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Meanings of the Concept ‘Daseinsvorsorge’ in German Local Railway Policy”, Kyoko MANAKA (Yokohama City University), Akihiro NAKAMURA (Yokohama City University) and Kazusei KATO (Keio University) “A Study on Driving Purposes of Elderly People”, Itsuro OTAKI (Public Planning and Policy Studies, Inc.), Yoshikazu IMANISHI (Public Planning and Policy Studies, Inc.), Naohiro UCHIYAMA (Public Planning and Policy Studies, Inc.), Toshinori NEMOTO (Keiai University) and Kosuke MIYATAKE (Ryutsu Keizai University) “Surplus Analysis on the Tolling System for the Metropolitan Expressway Considering Congestion Charging and Fluctuations in Future Demand”, Toru TAKAHASHI (Airport Environment Improvement Foundation) “The Noise-Related Landing and Take-off Charges and Airlines’ Choice of Aircraft Performance in Major European Airports”, Yoshihiro KAMEYAMA (Saga University) “Inbound Tourist Growth by LCC Passengers in Saga Airport and their Travel Behavior”, Yusuke SUZUKI (Fukuoka University), Hiroki SAKAI (Kobe University) and Kiyotaka YUGUCHI (Sagami Women’s University) “Estimation of Air Pollution from Cruise Ships”, Kiyotaka YUGUCHI (Sagami Women’s University) and Hiroki SAKAI (Kobe University) “Analysis of Negative Effects Caused by Concentration of Calls of Cruise Ships”, Takamasa AKIYAMA, Hiroaki INOKUCHI and Yoshiyuki YASUDA (Kansai University) “The Estimation of Urban Railway Traffic Demand Change with Intelligent Information Planning”, Kunihiro KISHI (Hokkaido University) “Consciousness of Revisiting Hakodate and South Hokkaido after the Opening of the Hokkaido Shinkansen”, Katsuhiko YAMAGUCHI (University of Tokyo) “An Analysis of the Domestic Air Transport Market in Japan with Inter-City Railway Competition”, Hiroyuki NAKANO (MLIT) “A Study to Enhance the Quality of Dialogue between Hosts and Foreign Tourists

through a Case Study Analysis in the United States and Japan”, Koji DOMAE and Hidenobu MATSUMOTO (Kobe University) “Spatial Agglomeration of the Aircraft Parts Industry and its Impacts on Regional Economy in Japan”, Masahide DAIGO (Kansai Gaidai University) “Heathrow Airport Expansion Accompanied by Comprehensive Measures”, Naohisa OKAMOTO and Keiichi SATO (University of Tsukuba) “Issues on Airport Operation Policy in Japan According to the Case Study of Airports Policy in London”, Hideyuki WAKISHIMA (CTI Engineering Co.), Ryutaro MATSUI (CTI Engineering Co.), Takao GOTO (Kindai University) and Toshinori NEMOTO (Keiai University) “Heavy Vehicle Toll Management for Reducing the Lifecycle Cost of Expressways in Japan”, Kiyotaka YUGUCHI (Sagami Women’s University) “Reconsideration of the ‘Option Value’”

### **3.6 77th, 2018: Symposium, Transportation Studies as Interdisciplinary Fields at Aoyama Gakuin University (Tokyo)**

#### **Presidential Lecture**

Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University) “Recollections of My Transport Economics”

#### **Symposium Invited Paper**

Shuichi TAKASHIMA (Aoyama Gakuin University.) “Does Railway History Research Contribute to Transport Studies?”, Toshiharu TSUCHITANI (Komazawa University) “A Study of Public Transport from the Point of View of Geography Studies of Local Railways”, Asao ANDO (Tohoku University) “Transportation Research: Perspectives in Infrastructure Planning”, Kenichi SHOJI (Kobe University) “A Note on the Railway Policy in Japan: From an Economist’s View”

#### **Research Articles**

Tomoya FUJITA (Osaka City University) “A Study on Railway Demand in Local Areas”, Yutaka YOSHIDA (West Japan Railway Company) “A Study on the Psychological State of Passengers who Encountered Confinement within a Train”, Katsuhisa TSUJIMOTO (Wakayama University) “A Study on the Public Transport Accessibility of Architectural Monuments”, Hiroyuki NAKANO (Transport Researcher) and Hiroko TAKANASHI (Japan Women’s University) “A Study on the Construction of Local Identity through Dialogue with Inbound Tourists Visiting Cities in Japan, the U.S. and Asia”, Toru YATABE (Nagoya City University) “Measuring the Degree of Competition on the Air Traveler Market in Japan”, Yushi TSUNODA (Kobe University) and Ryohei YAMAMOTO (Kobe

University/Waterfront Vitalization and Environment Research Foundation) “Success and Failure of Airline Network Structure Caused by Airline Competition”, Satoshi HYODO and Tomoyuki TODOROKI (Nihon University) “Analysis of Factors of Bird-Strike Risk at Narita International Airport”, Yoshihiro KAMEYAMA (Saga University) “Accessibility Improvement and Migration in the Age of Declining Population”, Kayo ISHIJIMA (Institute of Transportation Economics) “A Study on a Trend of Free Public Transport in Paris as a Tool to Beget Social Benefits”, Akeyoshi MATSUZAKI (Chiba University of Commerce) and Katsuhiko YONEZAKI (Yokohama City University) “The Geographical Influences on the Area before and after the Abolition of a Local Railway”, Ryo WATANABE and Shuntaro ENDO (Institute of Transportation Economics) “Population Dynamics along a Railway”, Kiyohito UTSUNOMIYA (Kansai University) “An Analysis of Public Funding Schemes for Local Railways in Austria”, Kyoko MANAKA and Akihiro NAKAMURA (Yokohama City University) “Does the Self-help Approach Work in Maintaining Local Railway Services?”, Hiroaki INOKUCHI, Takamasa AKIYAMA and Quan Kui CHANG (Kansai University) “Applicability of Time Zone Tolls for Urban Expressways”, Shinichi MUTO (University of Yamanashi) and Takamasa AKIYAMA (Kansai University) “Evaluating Transport and Location Policies to Achieve a Low-Carbon Urban Society”, Ryohei YAMAMOTO (Kobe University/ Waterfront Vitalization and Environment Research Foundation) “Analysis of Airline’s Market Power and Cost Asymmetry”, Jun MIZUTANI and Hiroki SAKAI (Kobe University) “Effects of the Extension of High Speed Rail Network on Air Transport Market in Japan”, Koji DOMAE (Kansai Gaidai University) and Hidenobu MATSUMOTO (Kobe University) “Evaluation of Air Network Developments at International Hub Airports in Japan”, Koji ADACHI (Kobe University) “On the Research of the Relationship between Airport Efficiency and the Ratio of Non-Aeronautical Revenue”

#### 4. Conclusion

We have experienced drastic change in transport policy since the 1990’s. Over 20 years of deregulation in transport have brought changes in industry and business models of transport operators. This is why *JJTE* has accepted many papers on the evaluation of deregulation policy, especially as Research Articles.

Recently, the members’ focus has shifted to regional revitalization (Chihou Sousei). We have seen more papers on local transport problems and the social impact of transport on tourism and local economy. The discussion in JSTE and *JJTE* has become more and more fruitful.

(Yoshinori TAKAHASHI, Kindai University)

2019

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**JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION**

**日本会計研究学会**

- Established: 1937
- Number of Members: 1,788
- President: Yoshihiro TOKUDA (Kyoto University)
- Publication: Monthly bulletin, *Kaikei (Accounting)*, *Japanese Accounting Forum Annals*, *JAA Kaikei-Puroguresu (JAA Accounting Progress)*
- Liaison Office of the Japan Accounting Association

c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.

Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup> F., 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinku-ku, Tokyo 162-0041, Japan

e-mail: jaa@ibi-japan.co.jp

<http://www.jaa-net.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University and Hokusei gakuen University on September 4-6, 2020.

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**THE ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN (AEAJ)**

**日本経済会計学会**

- Established: 2019
- Number of Members: Regular Members 636, Corporation Members 4, Supporting Members 7
- President: Akira USUI (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Business Analysis* (annual)
- The Accounting and Economic Association of Japan (AEAJ)

c/o Professor Takayuki NAKANO

Faculty of Lifelong Learning and Career Studies, Hosei University,

2-17-1, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8160, Japan

e-mail: AEAJ-Headquarters@list.waseda.jp

The next annual meeting will be held at Okinawa International University on March 13-15, 2020.

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**ACCOUNTING HISTORY ASSOCIATION, JAPAN**

**日本会計史学会**

- Established: 1982
- Number of Members: Individual 174
- President: Takemi ONO (Tokyo Keizai University)
- Publication: *YEARBOOK OF ACCOUNTING HISTORY ASSOCIATION*
- Accounting History Association, Japan

c/o Associate Professor Masato NAKAMURA, Chukyo University,

101-2, Yagotohommachi, Showa-ku,

Nagoya, Aichi 466-8666, Japan

e-mail: shigakkai@gmail.com

<http://ahaj.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University on October 24-25, 2020 with the symposium “Discussing Accounting History — a Dialogue with Management Historians”.

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## THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

### 経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
  - Number of Members: Individual 775, Collective 14
  - President: Kiyoshi TAKAHASHI (Ritsumeikan University)
  - Publication: *Japanese Journal of Administrative Science (Keieikodokagaku)*  
(Refereed journal published three times a year)  
*Proceedings for the Annual Convention of the Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)*  
*The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS) Newsletter* (Occasional publications)
  - The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (JAAS)
- c/o Accelight Inc.  
Asahinakayama Bld.5F,  
3-5-4, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan  
e-mail: official-info@jaas-org.jp  
<http://jaas-org.jp>

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## THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

### 日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
  - Number of Members: 1,500
  - President: Hitoshi KUSAKARI (Kobe University)
  - Publication: Bulletin of the Society, *Nogyokeizai Kenkyu (Journal of Rural Economics)* – quarterly  
*The Japanese Journal of Agricultural Economics* – annual
  - The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan
- c/o The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan  
Kyoritsu  
Shin-Kyoritsu Building 2F, 2-22-4, Shinagawa, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033, Japan  
e-mail: office@aesjapan.sakura.ne.jp  
<https://www.aesjapan.or.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University on March 28-29, 2020.

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## JAPAN SCHOLARLY ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN MANAGEMENT (JSAAM)

### アジア経営学会

- Established: 1993
  - Number of Members: 321
  - President: Yoshiaki UEDA (University of Marketing and Distribution Science)
  - Publication: *The Journal of Asian Management Studies*
  - Japan Scholarly Association for Asian Management (JSAAM)
  - Executive Secretary: Junpei NISHIKAWA
- c/o Faculty of Commerce, Doshisha University,  
Karasuma-higashi-iru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8580, Japan  
e-mail: jsaamoffice@ifeama.org  
<http://www.ifeama.org/jsaam>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kindai University on September 11-13, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES

### アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 233
- President: Junichi MURAMATSU (Okayama University of Science)
- Publication: *Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies* — annual  
*JAFAME Newsletter* (Occasional publications)
- Japan Academy for Asian Market Economies

c/o Professor Yoshiro FUJIOKA  
Faculty of Business Management, Osaka Sangyo University,  
3-1-1, Nakagaito, Daito-City, Osaka 574-8530, Japan  
e-mail: yfujioka@dis-osaka-sandai.ac.jp  
<http://www.jafame.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University in July, 2020.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

### アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,133
- President: Nobuo TAKAHASHI (Keio University)
- Publication: *Asian Studies* — quarterly
- Japan Association for Asian Studies

c/o Ochanomizu Academic Association NPO  
Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu University, Building 3<sup>rd</sup>. 204,  
2-1-1, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan  
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org  
<http://www.jaas.or.jp>

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## JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### 日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 1,803
- President: Norio KAMBAYASHI (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Keieigaku Ronshu* — once a year  
*Journal of Business Management* — once or twice a year
- Japan Academy of Business Administration.

c/o 78, Tenjicho,  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0808, Japan  
e-mail: jaba@keiei-gakkai.jp  
<http://www.keiei-gakkai.jp>

The 94th annual meeting will be held at Keio University (Mita Campus) on September 2-5, 2020.

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## JAPAN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION (JBCA)

### 国際ビジネスコミュニケーション学会

- Established: 1934
- Number of Members: 193
- President: Takehisa KOBAYASHI (Wako University)
- Publication: *The Journal of International Business Communication*
- Japan Business Communication Association

c/o Professor Takehisa KOBAYASHI

Faculty of Economics and Business, Wako University,  
2160, Kanai-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 195-8585, Japan

e-mail: kobatake@wako.ac.jp

<http://www.jbca.gr.jp>

The 80th annual meeting will be held in fall, 2020.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS

### 日本経営倫理学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 476
- President: Ayako SENDO (Takushoku University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics*  
*Newsletter of Japan Society for Business Ethics* — 3 times per year
- Japan Society for Business Ethics  
Meisan Tameike Bldg. 8F,  
1-1-12, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0052, Japan  
e-mail: info@jabes1993.org  
<https://www.jabes1993.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokoha University in June, 2020.

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## BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

### 経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 784, institutional 16
- President: Minoru SAWAI (Nanzan University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly  
*Japanese Reserach on Business History* — annually
- Business History Society of Japan

c/o Keishi OKABE

College of Economics, Rikkyo University,

3-34-1, Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan

e-mail: jimukyoku@bhs.ssoj.info

<http://bhs.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University on December 5-6, 2020.

The 2nd World Congress of Business History will be held at Nanzan University on September 10-12, 2020.



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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

### 日本経営数学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 126
- President: Kinya MACHIDA (Surugadai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Business Mathematics*
- Japan Society of Business Mathematics

c/o Professor Akira UCHINO  
School of Commerce, Senshu University,  
2-1-1, Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki 214-8580, Japan  
e-mail: uchino@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp  
<http://sites.google.com/site/jpbizmath/>

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## CIRIEC Japanese Section

(Japan Society of Research and Information on Public and Cooperative Economy)

### 国際公共経済学会

(公共・協同経済国際研究情報センター日本支部)

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: individual 286, cooperative 7
- Representative: Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Akihiro Ito  
Faculty of Commerce, Nagoya Gakuin University,  
1-25, Atsutanishi-machi, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya 456-8612, Japan  
e-mail: japan@ciriec.com  
<http://ciriec.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held in December, 2020.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

### 日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: 123
- President: Satomu OHARA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: Quarterly bulletin, *Shohin Kenkyu* (Studies on Commodities)
- Japan Society for Commodity Science

c/o Mainichi Academic Forum Inc.  
East-core, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor, Palaceside Building,  
1-1-1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0003, Japan  
e-mail: maf-jscs@mynavi.jp  
<http://jscs.jpn.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Chiba University of Commerce on September 12, 2020.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)

### 比較経済体制学会

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 234
- Chief Representative: Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

c/o Professor Masahiro TOKUNAGA

Faculty of Business and Commerce, Kansai University,  
3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita-shi, Osaka, 564-8680, Japan  
e-mail: adm@jacesecon.sakura.ne.jp  
<http://www.jaces.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Seinan Gakuin University (Fukuoka-shi) on June 20-21, 2020.

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## JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

### 中国経済経営学会

- Established: 2014
- Number of Members: 485
- President: Goro TAKAHASHI (Aichi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Chinese Economic and Management Studies* (Publish twice a year)
- Japanese Association for Chinese Economy and Management Studies

c/o Professor Kazutsugu OSHIMA

Department of Economics, St. Andrew's University  
1-1, Manabino, Izumi-shi, Osaka 594-1198, Japan  
e-mail: jacem.office@gmail.com  
<http://www.jacem.org/top.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon Fukushi University on June 13, 2020.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT (JACSM)

### 日本比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 178
- President: Toru SAKURAI (Kokushikan University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Association for the Comparative Studies of Management*
- Japan Association for the Comparative Studies of Management

c/o Professor Takashi HOSOKAWA

Faculty of Business Administration, Ryukoku University,  
67 Fukakusa-Tsukamotocho, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612-8577, Japan  
e-mail: hosokawa@biz.ryukoku.ac.jp  
<http://www.jacsm.net>

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyo University on June 26-28, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

### 日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 259
- Chief Representative: Takamichi INOUE (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o Professor Takamichi INOUE

School of Commerce, Meiji University,  
1-1, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-8301, Japan  
e-mail: tinoue@meiji.ac.jp  
<http://jace.jpn.org>

The 44th annual meeting will be held at Nakamura Gakuen University on August 20-22, 2020 with the symposium "Thoughts on Regional Revitalization".

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

### 文化経済学会<日本>

- Established: 1990
- Number of Members: 511, Patrons 8, Corporate membership 3
- President: Tadashi YAGI (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *Journal of Cultural Economics Japan*  
*Newsletter of Japan Association for Cultural Economics*
- Japan Association for Cultural Economics (JACE)

c/o Academic Societies Center, Galileo, Inc.,  
1-24-1-4F, Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0002, Japan  
e-mail: g018jace-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp  
<http://www.jace.gr.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held in Sendai-City on June 27-28, 2020.

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## THE SOCIETY OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

### 経済社会学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: 275
- President: Kouichi KOBAYASHI (Nagoya Gakuin University)
- Publication: *The Annual of the Society of Economic Sociology*
- The Society of Economic Sociology

c/o Professor Masaaki KAMINUMA  
School of Social Sciences, Waseda University,  
1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan  
e-mail: kaminuma@waseda.jp  
<http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/>

The 56th annual meeting will be held in fall, 2020.

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## THE JAPANESE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

### 経済学史学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 531
- President: Masahi IZUMO (Kanagawa University)
- Publication: *The History of Economic Thought*  
*The Japanese Society for the History of Economic Thought Newsletter*  
*The Proceedings of Annual Conference*
- The Society for the History of Economic Thought

c/o Professor Masashi IZUMO  
Faculty of Economics, Kanagawa University,  
3-27-1, Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama 221-8686, Japan  
e-mail: secretariat@jshet.net  
<http://jshet.net/>

The 84th annual meeting will be held at Hokkaido University on May 30-31, 2020 with the Symposium “The Future for Economic History — from the Theory and History of Economics”.

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## THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

### 経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 675, patronage members: 3
- President: Koji MATSUHASHI (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Keizai Chirigaku Nempo (Annals of the Japan Association of Economic Geographers)* — quarterly
- Japan Association of Economic Geographers

c/o Faculty of Economics, Seikei University,  
3-3-1, Kichijoji-kitamachi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180-8633, Japan  
e-mail: jimukyoku@economicgeography.jp  
<http://www.economicgeography.jp/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Seikei University on May 29-June 1, 2020 with the symposium “The Economic Geography of ‘The Street’ in a Large City”.

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## JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

### 日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 884 institutional 2
- President: Taro OZAWA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Keizai Seisaku Gakkai Journal*  
(*Journal of Economic Policy Studies*) — semi annually  
*International Journal of Economic Policy Studies* — annually
- The Japan Economic Policy Association

c/o Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus,  
5322, Endo, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa 252-0882, Japan  
e-mail: jepa-headquarters@jepa-hq.com  
<http://jepa.jp>

The 77th annual meeting will be held at Otemon Gakuin University on May 23-24, 2020 with the symposium “Reconstructing a Strategy for Growth — Heisei Results and Prospects for Reiwa”.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

### 進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
  - Number of Members: individuals 457, honorary 2, collective 1
  - President: Yuji ARUKA (Chuo University)
  - Publication: *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review*  
(biannual international journal, from Summer 2004)  
*Evolutionary Economics Proceedings*  
*Newsletter of the Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics*  
(Occasional Publications)  
*Evolutionary Controversies in Economics* (English) from Springer - Verlag Tokyo  
*Genesis Evolutional Economics*, vol.1, 2 (Japanese) from Springer - Verlag Tokyo  
*Handbook of Evolutionary Economics* (Japanese) from Kyoritsu Shuppan Tokyo
  - Japan Association for Evolutionary Economics
- c/o Professor Akiyoshi ARAKAWA  
Faculty of Economics, Rikkyo University,  
3-34-1, Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8501, Japan  
e-mail: a-arakawa@rikkyo.ac.jp  
<http://www.jafee.org>

The next annual meeting will be held in March, 2020.

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## JAPAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

### 日本経営財務研究学会

- Established: 1977
  - Number of Members: 487
  - President: Nobuyuki ISHIKAWA (Kyoto University)
  - Publication: *Japan Journal of Finance* — half - yearly
  - Japan Finance Association
- c/o Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University,  
2-1, Rokkodai-cho, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan  
e-mail: jfa-office@jfa.main.jp  
<http://jfa.main.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at J.F.Oberlin University in fall, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

### 生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
- Number of Members: 608, Cooperative member 9
- President: Kyoko UEMURA (Tokyo Kasei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Journal of Household Economics* — twice a year
- The Japan Society of Household Economics  
3-7-4, Kanda Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
101-0061, Japan  
e-mail: jshe@yu-cho-f.jp  
<http://jsheweb.smartcore.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Rakuno Gakuen University (Hokkaido Ebetsu-City ) on September 12-13, 2020 with the symposium “Household Economics and the Food and Agriculture industries”.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### 日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
- Number of Members: individual 846, corporate 8
- President: Tomoyuki SHIMANUKI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Japan Journal of Human Resource Management*
- Japan Society of Human Resource Management

c/o International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.

Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup> F., 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan

e-mail: jshrm@ibi-japan.co.jp

<http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/jshrm/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on July 17-19, 2020 with the symposium "Prospect of Human Resource Management Studies in Japan".

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## THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES, JAPAN

### 産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative: Hiromi SHIOJI (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies

c/o Associate Professor Katsuaki SUGIURA

Shimonoseki City University,

2-1-1, Daigaku-cho, Shimonoseki-city, Yamaguchi 751-8510, Japan

e-mail: sugiura@shimonoseki-cu.ac.jp

<http://www.sisj.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hannan University, 2020.

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## THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

### 日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 20 ordinary 852 including  
6 foreigners, supporting organizations 91
- President: Mariko NAKABAYASHI (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Journal of Insurance Science (Hoken-gaku Zasshi)* — quarterly
- The Japanese Society of Insurance Science

c/o Japan Institute of Life Insurance,

3-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan

e-mail: gakkai@jsis365.onmicrosoft.com

<http://www.js-is.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Meiji University on October 17-18, 2020.

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## JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

### 国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 527
- President: Tokuei SUGIMOTO (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Kokusai Kaikei Kenkyu Gakkai Nempo (Bulletin of Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies)*

Japanese Association for International Accounting Studies

c/o Hidenori HORIKO

Faculty of Business Management, Osaka Sangyo University,

3-1-1, Nakagaito, Daito-shi, Osaka 574-8530, Japan

e-mail: office@jaias.org

<http://jaias.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyoto University on August 28-30, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

### 国際ビジネス研究学会

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 729, corporate 6
- President: Mitsuhide SHIRAKI (Waseda University)
- Publication : *Journal of International Business*
- Japan Academy of International Business Studies

c/o Professor Jusuke IKEGAMI

School of Commerce, Waseda University,

1-6-1 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

c/o Liaison office:

International Business Institute, Co., Ltd.

Tsukasa Building 3<sup>rd</sup>. F. , 518 Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162-0041, Japan

e-mail: jaibs@ibi-japan.co.jp

<http://www.ibi-japan.co.jp/jaibs/html/index.html>

The next annual meeting will be held at Aichi University on November 14-15, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

### 日本国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 943, corporate 5
- President: Taiji FURUSAWA (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai and The International Economy* — both are issued once yearly
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Hiroshi MUKUNOKI

Faculty of Economics, Gakushuin University,

1-5-1, Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8588, Japan

e-mail: head-office@jsie.jp

<http://www.jsie.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kyushu University in fall, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS

### 日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 410, corporate: 5
- President: Hideki YOSHIOKA (Takasaki University of Commerce)
- Publication: ① *The Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*  
② *Research Paper of Japan Academy for International Trade and Business*  
③ *JAFTAB News* — twice yearly
- Japan Academy for International Trade and Business (JAFTAB)

c/o Professor Hideki YOSHIOKA  
Takasaki University of Commerce,  
741, Negoya-Machi, Takasaki-shi, Gunma 370-1214, Japan  
e-mail: yoshioka-hdk@uv.tuc.ac.jp  
<http://jaftab.org>

The 60th Anniversary National Convention will be held at Waseda University on June 26-28, 2020. Unified topic will be “Japan External Trade Society 60 years of History and of a new era trade — to overcome a variety of risk”.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)

### 労務理論学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 305
- President: Rei SEIYAMA (Ibaraki University)
- Publication: *Labor and Management Review (Roumu-ron Gakkaishi)*
- Japan Academy of Labor and Management (JALM)

c/o Associate Professor Yoshiaki MAKI  
Faculty of Business, Osaka City University,  
3-3-138, Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan  
e-mail:  
<http://jalmonline.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukuoka University, 2020 with the symposium “International Comparisons of Human Resource Research —Trends and Prospects ” .

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## JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

### 日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 469, corporate 22
- President: Mitsumasa NAKA (Tokyo Keizai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Japan Logistics Society*
- Japan Logistics Society

c/o Nittsu Research Institute and Consulting, Inc,  
9-3, 1-chome, Higashishinbashi, Minato-ku,  
Tokyo 105-8322, Japan  
e-mail: [logistics@nifty.com](mailto:logistics@nifty.com)  
<http://www.logistics-society.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University in August or September, 2020.



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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

### 日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 235, corporate 23
- Representative: Hiroshi HOSHINO (Kyushu University)
- Publication: *Journal of Logistics and Shipping Economics*
- Japan Society of Logistics and Shipping Economics

c/o Kazuhiko ISHIGURO Laboratory,  
Graduate School of Maritime Sciences, Kobe University,  
5-1-1, Fukae-minami, Higashinada-ku, Kobe, 658-0022, Japan  
e-mail: sec@jslse.jp  
<http://www.jslse.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held in October, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

### 経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 409, corporate 4
- Representative: Saburo OHTA (Chiba University of Commerce)
- Publication: *The Annals of The Japan Academy of Management, News Letter*
- Japan Academy of Management

c/o The Institute of Business Administrative Behavior,  
Tokyo Chuo Building, 707,  
4-4-8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0072, Japan  
e-mail: jarbab@alpha.ocn.ne.jp  
<http://www.jam1991.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nihon University College of Economics in August, 2020.

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## THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

### 日本管理会計学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 702, corporate 10
- President: Ichiro MIZUNO (Kansai University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting

c/o Professor Tomonori INOOKA  
Faculty of Business, Kokushikan University,  
4-28-1, Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154-8515, Japan  
e-mail: jama-info@sitejama.jp  
<http://sitejama.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University of Commerce & Business on August 27-29, 2020.

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**NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT**  
**(Formerly: NIPPON ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION)**  
**日本マネジメント学会**

- Established: 1979
  - Number of Members: individual 630, corporate 7
  - President: Masato KAMEKAWA (Rikkyo University)
  - Publication: *Management Development (Annals)*, published by the administrative office of the academy
  - Nippon Academy of Management
- c/o Yamashiro Keiei Kenkyujo  
S&S Building 3F, 6-36, Shin-ogawamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0814, Japan  
e-mail: name@kae-yamashiro.co.jp  
<http://nippon-management.jp/>

The 79th National conference will be held at Bunkyo Gakuin University on June 5-7, 2020 with the symposium “Management Reform and Enterprise Formation in the 2020s”.

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**THE ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY**  
**経営哲学学会**

- Established: 1984
  - Number of Members: 300
  - Representative : Naoki WATANABE (Keio University)
  - Publication: *Keiei Tetsugaku Journal*  
(*Journal of Management Philosophy*)
  - The Academy of Management Philosophy
- c/o Professor Naoki WATANABE  
Vice President, Keio University,  
2-15-45, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8345, Japan  
e-mail: officel@jamp.ne.jp  
<http://www.jamp.ne.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Waseda University, 2020.

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**JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**  
**日本経営システム学会**

- Established: 1981
  - Number of Members: regular 635, advisory 10
  - President: Hiroshi YAMASHITA (Meiji University )
  - Publication: *Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems* – three times per year,  
*International Journal of Japan Association for Management Systems (IJAMS)* – once a year  
*JAMS NEWS* – quarterly
  - Japan Association for Management Systems
- c/o Ballard Heim No. 703, 1-20-3, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0073, Japan  
e-mail: keieisys@jams-web.jp  
<http://www.jams-web.jp/>

The 64th Spring meeting will be held at Nihon University on May 23-24, 2020.

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## THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

### 経営学史学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 261, Cooperative 2
- President: Nobuo KATSUBE (Senshu University)
- Publication: *An annual report (published by Bunshindo, Tokyo)*
- The Society for the History of Management Theories

c/o Faculty of Management and Economics, Aomori Public University  
153-4, Yamazaki, Goushizawa,  
Aomori-City, 030-0196, Japan  
e-mail: [gakushi-jimu@b.nebuta.ac.jp](mailto:gakushi-jimu@b.nebuta.ac.jp)  
<http://keieigakusi.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kurume University on May 22-24, 2020. The main theme will be “Changing Concepts of Technology in Management — Toward the Age of AI”.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

### 日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 20, ordinary 1,037 supporting company 11
- President: Naoto ONZO (Waseda University)
- Publication: *Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — two times a year  
*JSMD Review* — two times a year  
*International Journal of Marketing and Distribution* — two times a year
- Japan Society of Marketing and Distribution

c/o Proactive Inc.  
3F Sannomiya Century Bldg.  
83, Kyo-machi, Chuo-ku, Kobe 650-0034, Japan  
e-mail: [jsmd@pac.ne.jp](mailto:jsmd@pac.ne.jp)  
<http://jsmd.jp/>

The next 70th annual conference will be held at Takushoku University on May 29-31, 2020 with the symposium “SDGs and Marketing and Distribution — Toward Simultaneous Achievement of Economic and Social Value”.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

### 日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,350
- President: Toshiki JINUSHI (Kobe University)
- Publication: *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* — biannually  
*Japanese Journal of Monetary and Financial Economics* — biannually, online journal
- Japan Society of Monetary Economics  
Toyo Keizai Building,  
1-2-1, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0021, Japan  
e-mail: [jsme@d8.dion.ne.jp](mailto:jsme@d8.dion.ne.jp)  
<http://www.jsmeweb.org/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Chuo University (Tama Campus) on May 23-24, 2020.

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## JAPAN ACADEMY OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

### 多国籍企業学会

- Established: 2007
- Number of Members: 226
- President: Tetsuya USUI (Nihon University)
- Publication: *MNE ACADEMY JOURNAL*
- Secretary General, Japan Academy of Multinational Enterprises

c/o Associate Professor Takuya FUKAZAWA,  
Faculty of Business Administration, Tokyo Fuji University,  
3-8-1 Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-0075 Japan  
Email: mne@ibi-japan.co.jp  
<http://mne-jp.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hirosaki University on July 11-12, 2020.

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## THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SCIENCE

### 特定非営利活動法人 組織学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: individuals 2,018, corporate 13
- President: Junjiro SHINTAKU (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science  
Mitsubishi Building 1<sup>st</sup>. B,  
2-5-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan  
e-mail: soshiki@rio.odn.ne.jp  
<http://www.aaos.or.jp>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Yokohama National University on June 6-7, 2020.

The next annual meeting will be held at Osaka City University on October 17-18, 2020.

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## JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

### 経済理論学会

- Established: 1959
- Number of Members: 826
- Chief Representative: Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Hosei University)
- Publication: *Political Economy Quarterly* — quarterly
- Japan Society of Political Economy

c/o Associate Professor Takao HIDAI  
Faculty of Economics and Business, Wako University,  
2160, Kanai-machi, Machida-shi,  
Tokyo 195-8585, Japan.  
e-mail: secretariat@jspe.gr.jp  
<http://www.jspe.gr.jp>

The 68th annual meeting will be held at Hokusei Gakuen University (Hokkaido Sapporo-shi) on October 24-25, 2020.

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## POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

### 政治経済学・経済史学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 724
- Representative Director: Kazuhiko YAGO (Waseda University)
- Publication: *REKISHI TO KEIZAI*  
(*The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History*) — quarterly

The Political Economy and Economic History Society

c/o Hongo Post Office Box 56  
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8691, Japan  
e-mail: seikeishi@gmail.com  
<http://seikeisi.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Senshu University on October 24-25, 2020.

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## POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

### 日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
- Number of Members: 344
- President: Noriko TSUYA (Keio University)
- Publication: *Jinkogaku Kenkyu* (*The Journal of Population Studies*)
- Population Association of Japan

c/o Association for Supporting Academic Societies (ASAS)  
Koishikawa Urban 4F, 5-3-13, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0012, Japan  
e-mail: paoj@asas-mail.jp  
<http://www.paoj.org/>

The 72nd annual meeting will be held at Saitama Prefectural University on June 13-14, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN PORT ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

### 日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: 140
- Representative Manager: Nobuhiro ISHIDA (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*  
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
- Japan Port Economics Association

c/o Professor Nobuhiro ISHIDA  
Faculty of Commerce, Doshisha University,  
Karasuma-Imadegawa, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto 602-8580, Japan  
e-mail: info@port-economics.jp  
<http://port-economics.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kindai University in September, 2020.

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## JAPAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

### 日本財政学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: 800
- Chairman: Takehiko IKEGAMI (Rikkyo University)
- Publication: *Public Finance Studies (Zaiseikenkyu)*
- The Japan Institute of Public Finance

c/o Academic Societies Center, Galileo, Inc.,  
1-24-1-4F, Sugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0002, Japan  
e-mail: g016jipf-mng@ml.gakkai.ne.jp  
<http://www.gakkai.ne.jp/jipf/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

### 公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 329, corporation members 53
- President: Hirotaka YAMAUCHI (Hitotsubashi University)
- Publication: *Journal of Public Utility Economics*
- Koeki Jigyo Gakkai (The Japan Society of Public Utility Economics)

c/o Urban Net Nihonbashi Bldg.,  
2-14-10, Ningyo-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan  
e-mail: koeki@icr.co.jp  
<http://www.jspu-koeki.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on June 6-7, 2020 with the symposium “The Role of Public Utilities in a Low-Carbon Society”.

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## THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

### 日本地域学会

- Established: 1962
- Number of Members: regular members 1,054, corporation members 6
- President: Shuetsu TAKAHASHI (Tohoku Gakuin University)
- Publication: *Studies in Regional Science (Chiikigaku Kenkyu) - the Journal of the Japan Section of RSAI* Vol.49 No. 1, No.2, — annually
- The Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International

c/o Associate Professor Takeshi MIZUNOYA  
Graduate School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba,  
1-1-1, Tennodai, Tsukuba Science City 305-8572, Japan  
e-mail: sec@jsrsai.jp  
<http://www.jsrsai.jp>

The next 57th annual meeting will be held at Toyo University (Hakusan Campus) on September 11-13, 2020.

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## JAPAN RISK MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

### 日本リスクマネジメント学会

- Established: 1978
- Number of Members: individual 300
- Representative Management: Kazuo UEDA (Senshu University)
- Publication: *JARMS Report (Risk and Insurance Management)*
- Japan Risk Management Society

c/o Professor Katsuyuki KAMEI  
Faculty of Safety Science, Takatsuki Muse Campus, Kansai University,  
7-1, Hakubai-cho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-1098, Japan  
e-mail: kamei@kansai-u.ac.jp  
<http://www.jarms.jp/>

The 45th annual meeting will be held in fall, 2020.

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## JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL POLICY STUDIES

### 社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,173
- Representative: Takafumi UZUHASHI (Doshisha University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU*  
(*Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Japan Association for Social Policy Studies

c/o Professor Michihiko TOKORO  
Graduate School of Human Life Science, Osaka City University,  
3-3-138, Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan  
<http://jasps.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tokyo Metropolitan University on May 23-24, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

### 会計理論学会

- Established: 1986
- Number of Members: individual 163
- Representative: Fujio YAMAGUCHI (Meiji University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*
- The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting

c/o Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Hokkaido University,  
Kita 9, Nishi7, Kita-ku,  
Sapporo 060-0809, Japan  
<http://www.jsssa-net.org>

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukui Prefectural University in fall, 2020.

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

### 社会経済史学会

- Established: 1930
- Number of Members: 1,400
- Representative: Satoshi BABA (Musashino University)
- Publication: *Shakai Keizai Shigaku (Socio-Economic History)* — quarterly
- Shakai Keizaishi Gakkai (Socio-Economic History Society)

c/o Professor M.SHIZUME

School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University,

1-6-1, Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan

e-mail: sehs@kurenai.waseda.jp

<http://sehs.ssoj.info/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University on June 27-28, 2020.

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## THE JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

### 一般社団法人 日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,511
- President: Shigeru KAWASAKI (Nihon University)
- Publication: *Journal of the Japan Statistical Society (Japanese)* — biannually
- The Japan Statistical Society

c/o Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis,

Nogaku Shorin Building 5F, 3-6, Kanda-Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0051, Japan

e-mail: shom@jss.gr.jp

<http://www.jss.gr.jp/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Yokohama City University on March 14, 2020.

The next annual meeting will be held at Toyama International Conference Center in September, 2020.

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## TRANSCULTURAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

### 異文化経営学会

- Established: 2003
- Number of Members: Individual 393, Institutional 6
- President: Emiko MAGOSHI (J. F. Oberlin University)
- Publication: *Transcultural Management Review*
- Secretary General, Transcultural Management Society

c/o Professor Toshikazu TAKAHASHI,

Faculty of Business Administration, Rissho University,

4-2-16 Osaki, Shinagawa, Tokyo, 141-8602

e-mail: [ibunkakeiei@gmail.com](mailto:ibunkakeiei@gmail.com)

<http://ibunkakeiei.com/>

The next annual meeting will be held at J. F. Oberlin University (Shinjuku Campus) on May 31, 2020.



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## THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

### 日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
  - Number of Members: 460, student 5, company etc. 33
  - President: Kazushige TERADA (Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology)
  - Publication: *Koutsugaku Kenkyu (Annual Report on Transportation Economics)*
  - The Japan Society of Transportation Economics (Nihon Koutsu Gakkai)
- c/o Koutsu Keizai Kenkyusho, 34, Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0016, Japan  
e-mail: [info@koutsu-gakkai.jp](mailto:info@koutsu-gakkai.jp)  
<http://koutsu-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on October 10-11, 2020.

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## NIPPON URBAN MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

### ASSOCIATION

### 日本地方自治研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: individual 320
- Representative: Koshi HASHIMOTO (Kansai University)
- Publication: *Journal of Urban Management and Local Government Research*  
(*Annals of Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association*)

Nippon Urban Management and Local Government Research Association

c/o Seibunsha Pub. Co.,  
Daiwa-Minamimorimachi Bldg.,  
Kita 2-6 , 2-chome, Tenjinbashi, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0041, Japan  
e-mail: [tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp](mailto:tihoujichi@skattsei.co.jp)  
<http://www.skattsei.co.jp/tihoujichi/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama National University on September 26-27, 2020.

**THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES**

**日本地域経済学会**

DATE OF ESTABLISHED: October 10, 1989

**OBJECTIVES**

The purpose of the Japan Association for Regional Economic Studies (JARES) is to contribute to the democratic development of regional economies by promoting the development of research in the fields of scientific theoretical, analytical, policy, and historical consideration through interaction and collaboration between the members.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS: 285

**REPRESENTATIVE:**

President: President: Mitsuo YAMAKAWA (Fukushima University)

**ANNUAL MEETINGS:**

We hold the annual meeting once a year.

**PUBLICATION:**

*Annals of the Japan Association for Regional Economic Studies* — once or twice a year

**ADDRESS:**

c/o Professor, Takeshi HAMADA, Faculty of Economics, Hokkai-Gakuen University,  
1-40, 4-chome, Asahi-machi, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, 062-8605 Japan  
Email: [chiikikeizai60@gmail.com](mailto:chiikikeizai60@gmail.com)  
<http://jares.jp/>

This Information Bulletin is designed to serve as an introduction of the academic activities of member associations of the Union to economic societies throughout the world. Copies will be distributed by the secretariat of the Union to libraries and institutions in other countries whose names have been given by member associations of the Union.

