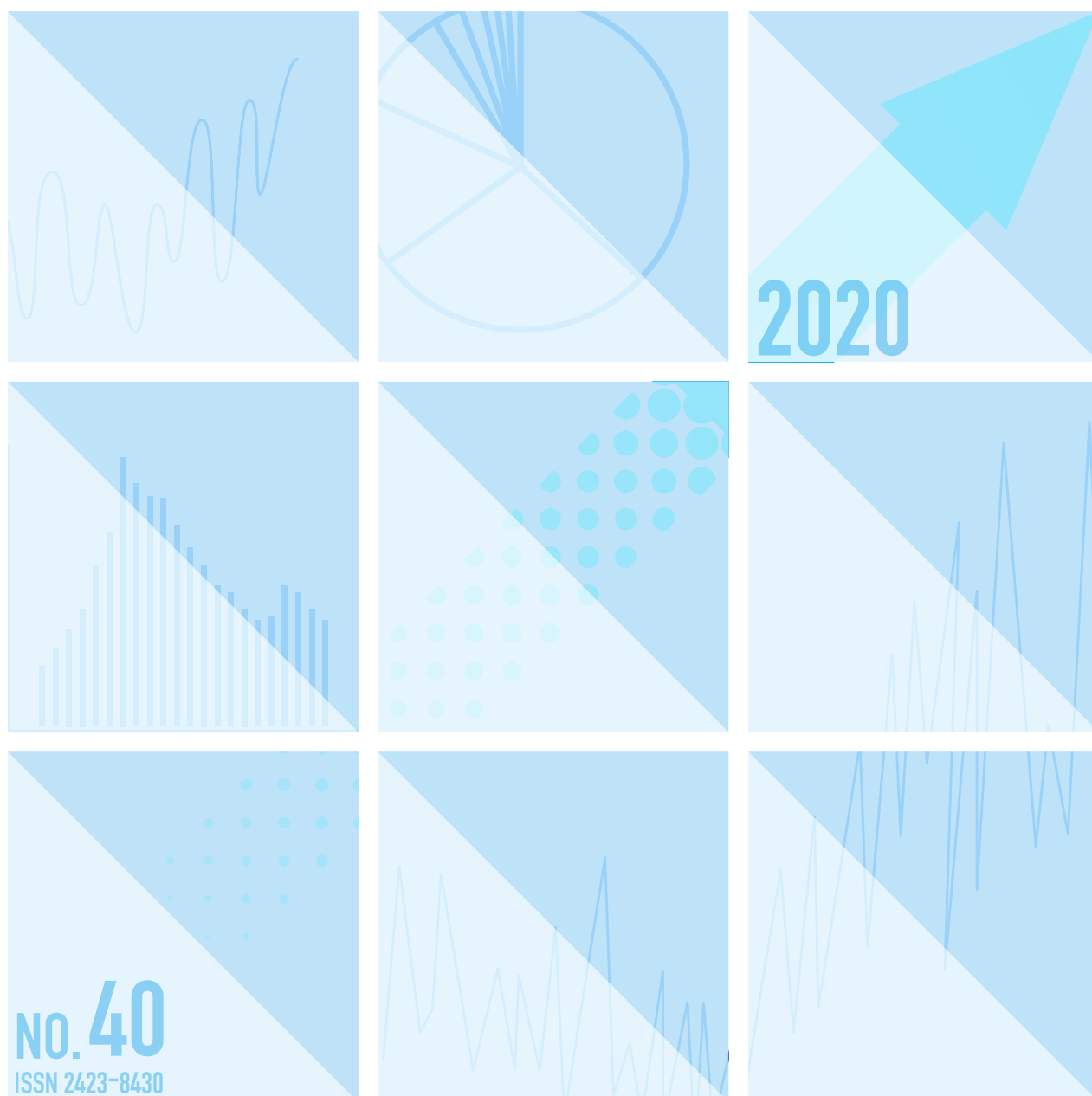


Information Bulletin of The Union of National Economic Associations in Japan



日本経済学会連合

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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 2020, the Union had a membership of 62 associations, as listed on pp. 86-106.

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-TPP 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: <https://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.

Paul Snowden, Emeritus Professor of Waseda University, acts as editorial adviser.

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ACCOUNTING HISTORY ASSOCIATION, JAPAN

1. Brief history of the Association

(1) History of accounting history research

As the phrase “accounting is the mirror of civilization” (Woolf, 1912) suggests, accounting has a long history within the history of mankind. Interest in the history of accounting began relatively early, and books and articles on the history of accounting were found in the 19th century.

However, the early accounts of the history of accounting reflected the short history of the accounting profession as a learned profession. The unestablished accounting profession claimed the length of accounting history as one source of legitimacy for itself (Carnegie and Napier, 1996). The writings of accounting history started from a different place from the university-centered academic world.

LITTLETON (1933), who understood not only double-entry bookkeeping but also the changes in accounting in relation to social and economic background, was the major originator of the development of the history of accounting as academic research. After this, interest in the history of accounting gradually spread among accounting researchers, and some collections of historical papers were published.

The accounting history committee organized by the American Accounting Association (AAA) in 1968 was the catalyst for the formation of a forum of accounting historians in the United States. The committee’s report supported the need for accounting history research and the introduction of accounting history into the graduate school curriculum. However, faced with the lack of interest in accounting history by the AAA, researchers decided to organize a separate group of accounting historians themselves, and in 1973, the Academy of Accounting Historians (AAH) was formed and became the established. Recently, the AAH joined with the AAA in 2016 to become a section of the AAA.

(2) Accounting history research in Japan and establishment of the Association

Japanese people’s interest in accounting history began immediately after the introduction of bookkeeping and accounting from Western countries into Japan. The first Japanese printed book on Western-style bookkeeping was published in 1873, and a booklet on the history of accounting was published only about a decade later. Although it heavily relied on a foreign book, the Japanese continued to have a strong interest in the history of accounting (Nakano, 2016).

From 1978 to 1979, a special committee on accounting history was established within the Japan Accounting Association, and the momentum to establish an association was built there. Some members of the committee, including Katsumi IZUTANI (Osaka University of Economics), Eiichiro OGURA (Shiga University), Osamu KOJIMA (Kwansei Gakuin University), Satoshi SHIRAI (Osaka City University), Sadao TAKATERA (Kyoto University) and Atsuo TSUJI (Osaka City University), drove the preparations for the establishment of an association of accounting history researchers.

In June 1981, the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the Accounting History Association, Japan (AHAJ) was established in Osaka, Japan, and the 81-member Founders' Committee was formed in September 1981. In June 1982, the inaugural conference was held at the Faculty of Economics, Nihon University with 177 members. The first president of the association was Osamu KOJIMA.

According to the constitution of the AHAJ, the purpose of the Association is “to promote the study of accounting history” (Article 2). As the membership qualification of the society is stipulated “Any person engaged in research and education of accounting history may become a member of the society with the approval of the board of directors” (Article 4, Section 1), it is open to anyone involved in the study and teaching of accounting history.

The Accounting History Society was allowed to join the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan in 2018.

2. Activities of AHAJ

According to the constitution, one of the activities to achieve the above-mentioned objectives is “to hold a national conference once a year, and section conferences when necessary, and to present and discuss the research of the members” (Article 3, Section 1). Since the inaugural meeting, annual conferences have been held once a year. Due to the spread of COVID-19, the annual conference of 2020 was held online in October, hosted by Kanagawa University. The format of the annual conference changes from year to year, but it normally consists of a special panel session or commemorative lectures, free-theme sessions, the general meeting and other meetings of members.

AHAJ publishes the *Yearbook of Accounting History Association* as an official publication once a year, in which the presentations of the past conferences are published after a peer-review process. It also contains book reviews and conference notes.

The AHAJ Award was established through a bequest from the first president,

Kojima. The prize is awarded to books and articles published in the previous year that have made a significant contribution to scholarship. In addition, the Encouragement Award was established in 2011 to promote research by young researchers. Four papers have been awarded by 2019.

3. Recent activities of AHAI in the special panel sessions

This section looks at the recent research trends in the conference, from the presentations and discussions which appeared in the *Yearbook*. First, we will focus on the special panel sessions. In these sessions, papers were centered on big issues in accounting history research, including methodology and areas of research, and they are useful to understand the research trends.

(1) The raison d'être of accounting history

In the 2011 conference, a panel titled “The raison d'être of the study of accounting history” was held. The coordinator, Tsuneo NAKANO (Kobe University), told that accounting history research is an interdisciplinary science located between history research and accounting research, and argued that knowledge of accounting history is a common need for every accountant as contrasted to specialized professional knowledge. He argued that accounting history reconstructs the identity of the human activity of “accounting” along a time line, which enables us to reinterpret the past with a view to the future, and also provides a perspective for examining the problems of the present and future. It was then shown that there is a lack of promotion by accounting historians in Japan, that they do not have an adequate international presence, and that they are biased in their research areas.

The following panelists reported on their motivations for starting accounting history research, the purpose, objects, and methods of accounting history research, the significance of accounting history research, the opinions about current state of accounting history research, and the role of AHAI. Shigeto SASAKI (Senshu University) argued that it is necessary to promote the significance and role of accounting history, and suggested that a booklet useful for teaching accounting history should be published at the conference with some recommendations. Eiichiro KUDO (Kumamoto Gakuen University) stated that he did not start his research with historical research, and showed how he came to pay attention to historical research and that his research is now based on the significance of accounting records. He showed that it is necessary to have a common understanding of the methodology used in accounting history research and to train young researchers. Masayuki KUWABARA (Komazawa University) showed the

differences between accounting history research and general historical research, and showed the characteristics of accounting history research, especially that which is based on literature research. He argued that accounting is an action which is inseparable from the socio-economic background, and it is very important to understand this background in conducting accounting history research. He also argued that it is necessary for accounting historians to link accounting research with other peripheral fields

Each presenter differs in generation and does research in different subjects, but it is striking that they all agree that there is a need to broaden the base of accounting history research.

(2) Perspectives on accounting history research

Perhaps because of the interest among members in research methodology, another special panel session was established at the 2014 conference, titled “Perspectives in Accounting History Research.” Four presentations were given on the single theme followed by a discussion. Each presenter explained the various perspectives and their importance in his or her accounting history research.

Yasuhiro SHIMIZU (Kobe University) discussed accounting history research from the perspective of traditionalism. Although traditionalist accounting history has been criticized by researchers based on other theoretical paradigms since the 1990s, the image of traditionalists has been changing through discussions with other researchers, and in fact contains many conflicting elements. Finally, he argued that in order for traditionalists to become more conscious of their own research, it is important for them to pay attention to the historical sources they use. Hidetoshi YAMAJI (Kobe University) argued that modernist thinking, which has been implicitly adopted by accounting history research, should be re-examined and pointed out the potential of experimental economics as a means of doing so. By using the results of the experiments, it will be possible to present a new perspective. Takashi OGURI (Komazawa University) discussed the relativization of accounting history from the perspective of critical accounting research. He argued that we should construct an accounting theory based on existentialism, as opposed to recent research based on positivism. Existentialism is the idea that there is an invisible structure or essence behind the surface phenomena, which brings about various phenomena. He invoked Marxism to reconstruct a “big theory” based on phenomenism. And he tried to reconstruct from a theoretical point of view the important events that occurred in the history of bookkeeping and accounting. Junji ISHIKAWA (Kanazawa University) was not a historian himself, but he understood

accounting as a historical system and argued that a historical perspective is essential to understand current accounting problems. He then turned his attention to the accounting system. He argued that changes in accounting systems need to be understood in a larger framework than just the phenomenon itself.

Although the claims were made by scholars with different theoretical perspectives, all the authors shared the common opinion that historical research must also be relativized, rather than unconsciously taking the current study of accounting history for granted.

(3) Present and past in accounting history

At the 2015 conference, a unifying theme was held under the title of “Reflecting the 800 years of accounting: a bridge to tomorrow.” Different generations of accounting historians discussed the past, present, and future of accounting history research.

Etsuzo KISHI (Emeritus, Hiroshima Shudo University) reviewed his own work on the French Ordinance of Commerce (*Ordonnance du Commerce*). The Ordinance, issued in 1673, was the first accounting code to be placed in a modern state. He explained the background to the establishment of the Ordinance, and Jacques Savary’s commentary on the provisions and clauses in the Ordinance that pertain to accounting. Takemi ONO (Tokyo Keizai University) stressed the significance of accounting history research, saying that it enables us to relativize contemporary accounting by looking at accounting phenomena from a historical perspective, which makes contemporary problems and issues clearer. The accounting phenomena that actually occurred in the past occurred at a time when the present institutional framework did not exist and restrictions on economic action were almost inexistent. It was a time when various stakeholders were able to pursue their own interests with little or no institutional constraint and acted as a laboratory. Masayoshi NOGUCHI (Tokyo Metropolitan University) described contemporary issues that accounting history research should address. Given the lack of awareness of accounting history research, he proposed a research approach that has not been widely used in accounting history research as a way to improve its effect on related disciplines. He suggested the use of the microhistory approach to improve communication with other fields of historical research and the concept of settler colonialism for communication with accounting research.

(4) Recommendations from accounting history research

The 2017 conference featured a special panel session with the unifying theme of “Proposals from Accounting History Research to Modern Accounting.” The four presenters showed recommendations for contemporary accounting based on their own historical research.

Sadaharu TAKESHIMA (Kanazawa University) discussed the significance of a new approach called the events approach proposed by G. H. SORTER about 50 years ago. One of Sorter’s proposals is multi-column financial statements. He compared Sorter’s proposal with similar proposals by various researchers and accounting standard-setting bodies before and after it to show that Sorter’s thinking serves as a reference point and argued that older research has implications for the present. Akira USUI (Waseda University) examined the significance of the principles of matching expenses and revenues (matching principle) from the standpoint of positivist research. The matching principle has been one of the basic principles in Japanese accrual accounting. He showed that the Japanese accounting system based on the matching principle has maintained the desirable attributes of reported profit for a long time through a study using long-term data. Shinichi KOROGI (Kurume University) discussed the significance and role of management accounting history research based on primary sources, using case studies of American business. He argued that management accounting history research is necessary to acquire recognition and logic for understanding management accounting today and looking ahead to the future. He also emphasized the significance of accurate recognition of historical facts in management accounting history research. Naoki MURATA (Nihon University) stressed the importance of historical research, saying that accounting theory and concepts, which are the center pillar of accounting, are historical products. Next, he explained how several important concepts in modern accounting theory have emerged historically: true and fair view, accrual accounting, depreciation, overcapitalization and intangible assets, and goodwill.

4. Recent research trends and AHAI

In addition to special panel sessions, each annual conference of AHAI has free-theme sessions, which provide an opportunity to present research findings to its members. Some of the studies presented at the conference are published in the *Yearbook of Accounting History Association*. We do not cover them individually, but it is possible to get an overall picture of research trends.

First, the number of researches on Japanese accounting history has been increasing. In the early days of the Association, research was largely focused on Western countries, and there were not many researchers who studied the history of

accounting in Japan. However, in recent decades, about half of the papers published in the *Yearbook* have been on the history of accounting in Japan, and they are diversity in terms of time and content. In addition to research on accounting in the Edo period, there has been a concentration of research on accounting systems and practices in the pre-WWII period, as well as research on cost accounting.

Secondly, the number of historical sources used in research has been diversifying. In the past, most of the published works have been on accounting theory and thought and were based on the historical literature. On the other hand, recent studies based on the archives of actual companies have been increasing remarkably. These studies have examined account books, internal reports, and other materials prepared by business in detail.

Studies on accounting history have been published in many other journals. However, there is no other place where many accounting historians can come together for in-depth discussion. New interpretations of historical documents are critically and creatively debated at conferences. It is true that the emergence of specialized societies and journals tends to create small groups of people who meet only in peer groups. However, conferences are open spaces and new researchers are participating. AHAI is expected to continue to play a role as a hub for accounting historians in Japan.

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Yasuhiro SHIMIZU (Kobe University)

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

I. The outline of JAAS

The Japanese Association of Administrative Science (hereafter, JAAS) is a professional organization that promotes behavioral science and practice related to a variety of issues in organizations. In our prospectus, behavioral science is referred to as an empirical science that pursues optimal relations between people and organizations. For this purpose, a wide range of research themes (e.g., job satisfaction, motivation, leadership, organizational commitment, personal communication, career development, or organizational culture, etc.) has attracted researchers' attention. As you can see from these themes, our primary concern overlaps with that of organizational behavior or human resource management.

"Empirical science" being expressly stated in the prospectus, JAAS has a strong inclination for gaining new knowledge on the basis of empirical evidence. Also, our ultimate goal is not merely describing a phenomenon, but explaining and predicting how and why it occurs under certain situations. We believe that uncovering the underlying theoretical mechanisms or logics for the phenomenon would yield important practical implications for people and organizations, and this is why we believe that behavioral science contributes to practical business. With this aim, we encourage members to make full use of methodologies, which sometimes calls for taking interdisciplinary approaches. The application of various methods, therefore, is a strong characteristic of JAAS.

JAAS was founded in 1997. It started with a group of less than a hundred people whose main interests lied in administrative science. The group was led by Professor Mitsuru WAKABAYASHI, the first chairman of JAAS. Today, the number is some 800 members and keeps expanding. As the size of the organization increases, the membership has become increasingly diverse. That is, JAAS has attracted not only academic researchers in various fields but also business practitioners who want to get insights for solutions in their businesses. The inclusion of a large number of business practitioners is another characteristic of JAAS, and some on-going issues they face in the real business arena sometimes cast new research questions that are as yet unanswered in the literature and require researchers from a variety of disciplines to explore answers for. The collaborations between academia and industry has provided us with opportunities to take interdisciplinary approaches for solving the problems.

The administrative board consists of 10 managing directors, seven special research committee chairpersons, and three regional committee chairpersons. All the

directors and chairpersons are elected every two years. The current chairman is Takeshi FUJIMOTO (Doshisha Univ.), following Kiyoshi TAKAHASHI (Ritsumeikan Univ.), and Wataru IDE (Osaka Prefecture Univ.).

II. Major Activities

(1) Annual Convention

The annual convention is a learning field for the members to exchange research ideas. Aside from research presentations, we have experimented with new forms of special sessions, such as symposiums, research planning sessions, open lectures, etc. One of the recent popular sessions was “research skills sessions,” which aimed to improve researchers’ methodological skills needed for their papers to get accepted in academic journals. To take the 20th annual convention as an example, the following four research skill sessions were held by frontline researchers of JAAS. These sessions were initiated by the meeting executive committee chair, Tomonori, SEKIGUCHI (Kyoto Univ.) and livened up the venues filled almost to capacity. A recent survey organized by JAAS also shows the members’ strong need for improving their methodological research skills. What follows is the list of those popular sessions:

- i) Development of hypothetical models in empirical studies: Revisiting the main effect, moderation and mediation (by Yoichiro HAYASHI, Keio Univ.)
- ii) How to think of your research design (by Ryuta SUZUKI, Kobe Univ.)
- iii) Editor-in-Chief session: How to get your paper accepted for publication in the Japanese Journal of Administrative Science (by Atsushi INUZUKA, Nagoya Univ.; Rie SAKURAI, Fukuoka Women’s Univ.)
- iv) The anatomy of published articles in internationally reputed journals: The case of empirical research in the organizational behavior field (by Jun ISHIKAWA, Rikkyo Univ.; Tomonori SEKIGUCHI, Kyoto Univ.; Yuhee JUNG, Gakushuin Univ.; Norihiko TAKEUCHI, Waseda Univ.)

Table 1. Recent Annual Conventions

	Date	Venue
22nd	2019/11/16-17	Ritsumeikan Univ., Osaka Ibaraki Campus (OIC)
21st	2018/10/20-21	Nihon Univ., College of Commerce
20th	2017/11/4-5	Doshisha Univ., Imadegawa Campus
19th	2016/11/5-6	Meiji Univ., Surugadai Campus
18th	2015/11/14-15	Aichi Univ., Nagoya Campus

Annual convention is also a place which encourages the members to take part in new research works. For this purpose, the best paper selected from the annual convention proceeding is awarded each year in the convention.

(2) Journal

JAAS publishes the *Japanese Journal of Administrative Science* (JJAS) almost three times a year. It includes original articles, research notes, research resources, investigation reports, case studies, critical essays, and book reviews. Aside from these, special papers are occasionally posted by chief-in-editor's choice.

JJAS is a Japanese journal but accepts papers written in the English language as well. The papers except special articles are strictly reviewed by at least two anonymous reviewers. The meticulous review process is now led by Ikutaro ENATSU (Kobe Univ.), following Shinichiro WATANABE (Univ. of Tsukuba), and Atsushi INUZUKA (Nagoya Univ.). JAAS took an open access policy several years ago, and all the papers recently published in JJAS are now available at the J-STAGE (see <https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jaas/-char/en>)

(3) Research groups

We have formed seven research groups, each dealing with a specific areas of studies. The purpose is for the members with similar research interests to increase specialization in their respective research areas. For example, the research methodology group held a learning session on text mining methodology on February 23rd, 2019 at Kyushu Univ. The groups specialize in the following areas of studies:

- i) business organization
- ii) organizational behavior
- iii) human resource management
- iv) workplace adaptability
- v) international management
- vi) research methodology
- vii) business strategy.

(4) Regional meetings

Regional meetings are occasionally held in the regions of Eastern, Central, and Western Japan to provide the members in the regions with opportunities to exchange

research-related issues that are sometimes region-specific. The meetings are sometimes jointly held with the aforementioned research groups and/or with another academic association. For instance, a regional meeting in Central Japan was recently held jointly with the business organization division on January 12th, 2019 at Nagoya Univ. It was a session on “boundary crossing.”

III. Research Trend Analysis

For most social scientists, dominant avenues of research tend to change over time, and it is not an exception for the members of JAAS. About 25 years ago, when JAAS set sail to explore the person-organization relations, the *Japanese-style management* was believed to be the background of the brisk economy in Japan, and lifetime employment or the seniority system was one of the main topics in this field. Now we are venturing away from those old topics to embrace such new topics as job crafting, work-family interface, work engagement, occupational/organizational commitment, diversity, workstyles, etc. This change in trend is of course partly a reflection of changes in societal demands.

Our *Japanese Journal of Administrative Science* (JJAS) is one of the solid media which includes recent trends in behavioral science. The following text-mining analysis was conducted to show the recent trends.

(1) Data

A total of 49 articles published as original articles, research notes, case studies, or critical essays in Vol. 24 (2011) to Vol. 30 (2017) of JJAS were selected. Of all, 34 papers took a quantitative approach, 10 papers took a qualitative one, and two papers took a combination of the two (the remaining three papers took other approaches).

Table 2. The number of papers examined

	Article	Research Note	Case Study	Critical Essay
Vol.24 (2011)	3	0	3	0
Vol.25 (2012)	5	2	0	0
Vol.26 (2013)	5	5	1	0
Vol.27 (2014)	2	3	0	0
Vol.28 (2015)	5	2	0	0
Vol.29 (2016)	1	4	0	0
Vol.30 (2017)	5	2	0	1

(2) Recent trends in JJAS

All the text (body) data except for titles, author name(s), affiliation(s), abstracts, keywords, headlines, acknowledgements, references, and annotations were gathered. With the use of a KH Coder (a tool for text mining), the numbers of nouns appearing in JJAS were counted, where different words with almost identical meaning (e.g., superior and leader) were aggregated as one word; and proper nouns (the names of people and organizations, etc.) were excluded. As a result, 50 frequently used expressive nouns were extracted (see Figure 1). Mirrored with our strong inclination toward empirical research, the most frequently used words are: *organization*, *research*, *effect*, *behavior*, *factor*, and *relationship*. The unique words that seem to reflect recent trends are: *learning*, *experience*, *information*, *women*, *superior*, *knowledge*, *career*, *support*, *subordinate*, and *WLB (Work-Life Balance)*.

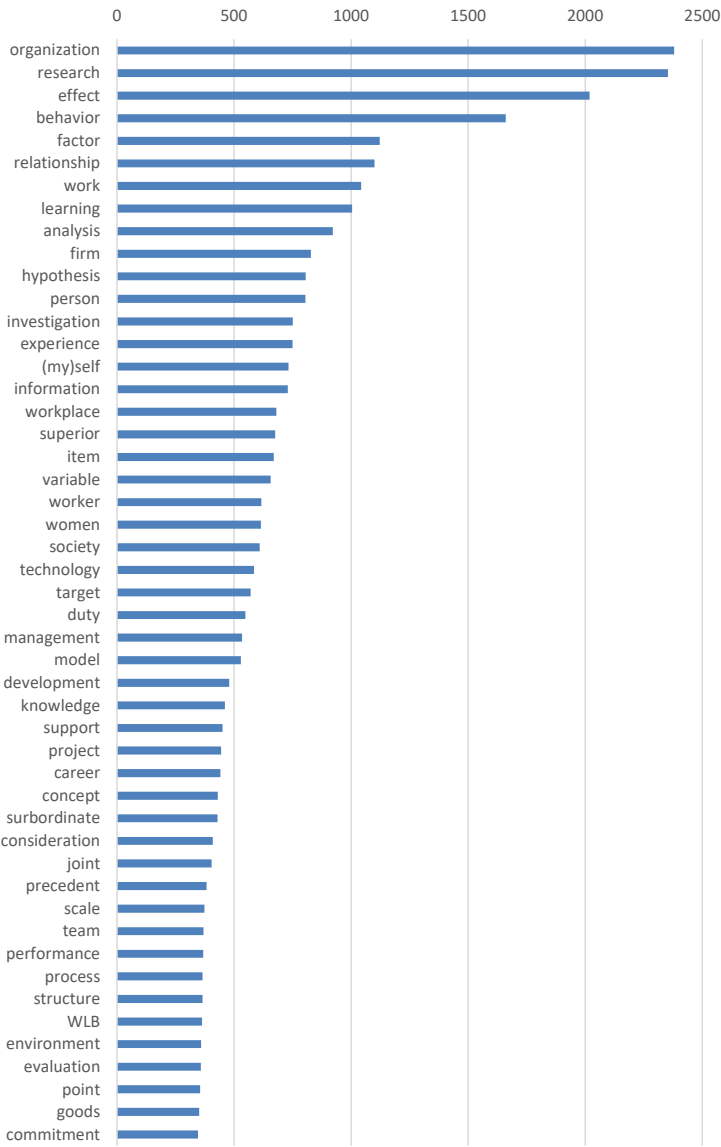
Learning is a definite trend in JJAS since 7 out of 49 papers included the word “learning” in their titles. The word *experience* is also used in three papers, and one paper used a combined phrase, “learning by experience.” The cruxes of those articles involve how and what kind of learning occurs in communities, teams, or organizations; how learning helps new employees to adapt to an organization; and how a person’s mental state changes during the process of learning. This growing attention to learning may be backed up with a generally believed assumption that *information* and *knowledge*, if accumulated and generated through learning, would become important assets for organizations to flourish. However, learning does not always have a positive meaning. For senior employees or aged organizations, for instance, unlearning could be a strong asset because old information and knowledge that are crystalized within them may hinder them from fluidly exploring creative solutions. The downsides of learning therefore would be an interesting theme to explore in the future.

The words *women*, *career* and *WLB (Work-Life Balance)* all show a trend of new workstyles or lifestyles. Generally, the topics discussed in the journal are related to “women as a workforce,” such as work-life balance and career prospects for female supervisors or employees, gender diversity, gender harassment, and so on. This is mirrored with the fact that nearly half of today’s workforce in Japan are women. Although companies are now offering various workstyles in order for female employees to stay longer in the organizations, the turnover rate is increasing for the reason that they cannot easily find ways of juggling roles between the work and nonwork domains of life. This conflict between the two domains is becoming a serious concern for students searching for jobs to start their careers.

The final trend is about leadership. Four papers dealt with leadership or social

support from leaders, and two papers were about the related concept of coaching. The effective relationship between *superiors (leaders)* and *subordinates (followers)* is a long-lasting issue in behavioral science, which has not been fully excavated. Although effective *support* from superiors is supposed to lead to subordinates' high performance, leadership is a highly complex process and hard to capture simply by observing leader-follower dyads. Therefore, recent trends in the study of leadership are shifting toward enriching the unit of relationship by going beyond the leader-follower dyads to embrace relationships among peers or teammates, and across different organizational levels and different organizations. This idea is conceptualized as shared or distributed leadership and has attracted increasing attention from many researchers.

Figure 1. Top 50 expressive nouns in JJAS



IV. Future Directions

With the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19), tele-working and flexible working hours have rapidly become a reality. As such, we are challenged to adopt new workstyles. From this social change emerge some new directions for JAAS to pursue. For example, studies on learning should be tested to see if it is possible by on-line communication. As for leadership, we should ask whether the nature of the relationship between leaders and followers changes if they communicate only on-line. In this way, future research questions that are needed to be answered are in order, and I believe that JAAS has enough talents to solve those problems and to meet the emerging societal needs.

Finally, one of the important goals JAAS has placed foci on is to foster young researchers. In order to reach the goal, we have already started, as a first step, a grant-in-aid for young researchers to encourage them to participate in international conferences. Also, annual fees have been exempted for students during the coronavirus pandemic. As an academic society that specializes in organizational behavior and human resource management, we should be a role model to support researches who will lead behavioral science in the future.

(Atsushi INUZUKA, Nagoya University)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS

1. Brief Description

Japan Society for Business Ethics (JABES) was founded in 1993 and, as of June 2020, there were 497 members consisting of academic researchers and business practitioners interested in business ethics. The aim of JABES is to promote and contribute to the sound development of business ethics studies and researches in Japan. JABES members have been conducting academic and practical research and improving its results through group study meetings, domestic and international exchange activities, symposiums and annual conferences for research presentation.

Besides business ethics study, with the growing interest in corporate social responsibility, corporate governance, sustainability, creating shared value (CSV), ESG (environmental, social and governance) investing and sustainable development goals (SDGs), JABES members have constructed diversified special interest groups (SIGs). As of June 2020, there were nine SIGs and two chapters (Kansai and Chubu) in JABES. As for publications, the Society publishes the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics* in March annually and JABES Newsletter three times a year. In March 2021, No.28 edition of the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics* will be published.

Since the foundation of the society, the following professors have served as the Society's presidents and have promoted the study of business ethics, devoting themselves to the academic achievements of JABES in Japanese academic society. Without the leadership, passion, and dedication of Dr. Masakazu MIZUTANI (1993-2008, Professor of Kanagawa University), Dr. Shunji KOBAYASHI (2008-2009, Professor of Waseda University), Dr. Hiroo TAKAHASHI (2009-2015, Professor of Hakuoh University), Dr. Mitsuhiro UMEZU (2015-2019, Associate Professor of Keio University), and Dr. Ayako SENDO (2019-, Professor of Takushoku University), JABES could not have grown to be such an academically active organization. Especially in 2019, when Dr. Ayako Sendo was elected by the Board of Directors as the first female president, JABES has further proved its true value of being a diverse, open, and ethical academic organization.

2. Research Activities and Publications of JABES

The main annual academic activities of JABES include a conference for research presentations held in June, three to four study meetings, a Business Ethics Symposium, and an inter-seminar for college students to present their CSR proposals. Despite the 2020 annual conference being cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, JABES had

held four annual conferences, four symposiums, fifteen research meetings and three special speeches from 2016 to September 2020.

In addition, nine SIGs, including Business Philosophy SIG, Corporate Behavior SIG, Organizational Governance SIG, Corporate Social Responsibility SIG, Business Ethics Education SIG, ESG investing and SDGs SIG, Law and Compliance SIG, and two chapters conduct their SIG research activities based on their own annual schedule.

(1) Annual Conference for Research Presentation (2016-2020)

JABES annual conference provides an opportunity for members to present their own research results, engage with the latest academic discussions, and enjoy the fellowship of other scholars and professionals in the field of business ethics. The Society holds an annual conference in which papers of latest research related to business ethics are presented and discussed. The papers presented in the annual conference are peer-reviewed before presentation by the Program Committee, and after the annual conference the paper presenters are invited to publish their papers in the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics*. The journal articles are in Japanese with a brief English abstract and they can be retrieved from CiNii (Citation information by the National institute of informatics) after they are published.

The topics and themes discussed in 2016-2020 annual conferences are described as follows.

Table 1 2016-2020 annual conferences and unified themes

	Unified Theme	Host University
2016 Annual Conference (June 18-19)	Regional Revitalization and Business Ethics	Tohoku University
2017 Annual Conference (June 24-25)	The Past, Present and Future of Business Ethics	Keio University
2018 Annual Conference (June 23-24)	Sports and Business Ethics	Yamanashi Gakuin University
2019 Annual Conference (June 22-23)	AI and Business Ethics	Tokyo Institute of Technology
2020 Annual Conference (June 20-21) (cancelled due to COVID-19)	Foreign Workers and Business Ethics	Tokoha University

The 2016 annual conference was held at Tohoku University for two days from

June 18 to 19 with the unified theme, Regional Revitalization and Business Ethics. The 2017 annual conference was held at Keio University for two days from June 24 to 25 with the unified theme, The Past, Present and Future of Business Ethics. The 2018 annual conference was held at Yamanashi Gakuin University for two days from June 22 to 23 with the unified theme, Sports and Business Ethics. The 2019 annual conference was held at Tokyo Institute of Technology for two days from June 22 to 23 with the unified theme, AI and Business Ethics. The 2020 annual conference was scheduled to be held at Tokoha University for two days from June 20 to 21 with the unified theme, Foreign Workers and Business Ethics but was cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Tokoha University will remain to host the 2021 annual conference.

(2) Business Ethics Symposiums (2016-2020)

Business Ethics Symposiums, scheduled to be held once each in 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2020, had covered the topics of “Chinese Business and Business Ethics”, “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Business Ethics”, “ESG Investing and its Prospects in Japan”, and “Business Ethics and Corporate Governance”. However, the 11th Business Ethics Symposium scheduled on Feb. 28, 2020 was cancelled due to the influence of COVID-19. Table 2 shows the topics of the 2016-2020 Business Ethics Symposiums.

Table 2 2016-2020 Business Ethics Symposiums

	Topic	Host University
8 th Business Ethics Symposium (March 24, 2016)	Chinese Business and Business Ethics after the New Normalization	Takushoku University
9 th Business Ethics Symposium (Jan. 18, 2018)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Business Ethics as Universal Languages	Keio University
10 th Business Ethics Symposium (Jan. 30, 2019)	ESG Investing and its Prospects in Japan	Aoyama Gakuin University
11 th Business Ethics Symposium (Feb. 28, 2020) (cancelled due to COVID-19)	Business Ethics and Corporate Governance: Promoting Gender Equality	Takushoku University

(3) Research Meetings and Special Speeches (2016-2020)

Fifteen meetings for research presentation and discussion were held from April, 2016 to September, 2020 and they covered a wide array of topics such as (1) Volkswagen Emissions Fraud: the Limits of German Family Corporate Governance, (2) Ethics Education in Colleges and the Continuity to Learn Business Ethics, (3) Social Benefits of Ethics, (4) Improving Local Preparedness through CSR Activities, (5) Reports on Participation in the 2017-2019 Annual Conference of Society for Business Ethics (USA), (6) Conscience-Based Corporate Governance and the Limits of Corporate Governance Reform, (7) The Development of Gender Equality in the Male-Dominated Workplace, (8) Prohibition and Lifting of Interest in the History of Christianity: from Usury to Interest, (9) Institutional Connection and Synchronized Business Model, (10) Nestlé's CSV and Business Ethics, (11) Foreign Workers and Business Ethics: A Comparative Study of Korea and Japan, (12) Corporate Governance and Corporate Power Holders, (13) Risk Management and Corporate Disaster Reduction, (14) Online Risk Management from PR Perspective, (15) Stakeholder Engagement and Regional Revitalization.

In addition, three special speeches titled "History of Business Ethics Study in Germany" (by Dr. Christoph Lütge of Technische Universität München in Oct., 2016), "The Future of Japanese Society and Labor Market Reform" (by House of Representatives member, Mrs. Seiko NODA in Nov., 2016) and "Corporate Philosophy and CSR of Saraya" (by the president of Saraya Co., Ltd., Mr. Yusuke SARAYA in March, 2017) were conducted by our guest speakers.

(4) Publications

The Society's official article is called *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics*. The contents include presentation papers in our annual conference and two to three called-for-papers which are peer-reviewed and selected by the editorial committee. In addition to the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics*, the Society also publishes newsletters three times a year. The JABES Newsletter informs members of its latest activities and gives summaries of research meetings and special speeches. Most of the members receive a newsletter through digital channels, which not only saves mailing costs for the JABES office but also promptly provides members with necessary information. Both the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics* and the JABES Newsletter are mainly written in Japanese and it is our next step to globalize our publications to attract English readers. Figure1 is a picture of the *Journal of Japan Society for Business Ethics* and the JABES Newsletter published in March 2020.

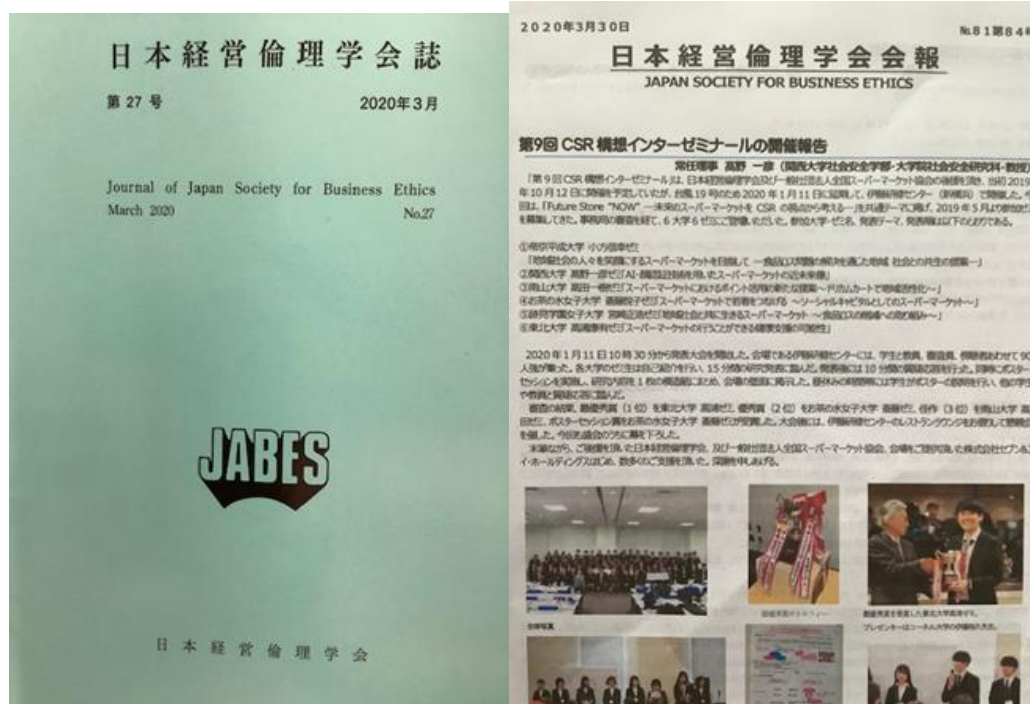


Figure 1 JABES publications

3. CSR Inter-Seminars for College Students (2016-2020)

The CSR inter-seminar is a presentation competition event among university seminars. The Society's former president Dr. Umezu had committed to fostering young scholars and college students and raising the level of research in the Society throughout his term of 2015-2019. The CSR inter-seminar is designed for college students who are studying or conducting research on Business Ethics and CSR-related topics. Those students, especially those who belong to CSR seminars (*zemi*) in their universities, are invited and encouraged to present their ideas and proposals to solve social and environmental issues in this CSR inter-seminar. Every year, there have been seven to eight college seminars participating in this inter-seminar event, and students have enjoyed the CSR proposal competition and exchange activities.

Through this CSR inter-seminar event, students not only learn to find the possible solutions for CSR or business ethics issues, but also are stimulated to continue their advanced study in graduate schools and become emerging scholars in the near future. The winners of the inter-seminar will be introduced in the Society's newsletter, and all members will share the growth and success of the young generation and be stimulated to enhance business ethics study.

4. Alliance with Other Organizations

The Society has been dedicating in joint activities and symposiums with other organizations. For example, the 9th Business Ethics Symposium (theme: SDGs) was held jointly with the Business Ethics Research Center (BERC) and with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The 10th Business Ethics Symposium (theme: ESG Investing) was held with the support of BERC, the Association of Certified Business Ethics Experts JAPAN (ACBEE), and various private sectors. This kind of alliance events help JABES members reach out to different organizations and cultivate various perspectives toward business ethics study. Also, since the first president Dr. Mizutani founded JABES, BERC and ACBEE, a strategic alliance among the three organizations brings a positive and synergic impact to JABES members.

5. International Exchange Activities

Some JABES members are members of the Society for Business Ethics (USA) and they attend its annual conference in August. From 2017 to 2019, members who attended and presented at the Society for Business Ethics annual conference reported their experiences in the United States and what they had learned in the annual conferences. These international academic experiences motivate emerging scholars and graduate students. However, it is also important to provide opportunities for all members to experience international exchange activities.

In March 2021, the Society is planning to hold an international joint Business Ethics Symposium with Chinese Culture University in Taiwan. This will be the second Japan-Taiwan joint Business Ethics Symposium since 2010 and JABES members are looking forward to this international exchange. Though the influence of COVID-19 should be considered, it is JABES's goal to become more academically global. Since our first Japan-Taiwan joint Business Ethics Symposium held in Taipei in 2010, more papers and academic articles related to business ethics and CSR in Taiwan have been published. We sincerely hope the second Japan-Taiwan joint Business Ethics Symposium will be equally successful.

6. JABES's Mission and Prospects: To Further Promote Business Ethics Study

Due to the increasing number of corporate scandals and failed corporate governance issues in Japan, the Society regards promoting business ethics to all sectors as our mission. Dr. Sendo, JABES president since 2019, declared the need to focus on the following aspects of academic activities.

Firstly, the Society would like to increase the number of opportunities for

members to communicate and present their research findings. At the 2020 Annual General Meeting held in June 2020, members of the Society decided to publish a new journal titled *Sustainability Studies in Business* starting in 2021. This new journal will provide another opportunity for members to present their research results and discuss diversified topics related to sustainability. Secondly, the Society would like to plan and implement activities for members to visit and observe Japanese companies which are operating their business activities according to business ethics. Thirdly, the Society would like to further promote research exchange with overseas researchers in the field of business ethics. After the Japan-Taiwan joint Business Ethics Symposium is held in Taipei in March of 2021, the Society plans to hold a Japan-Thailand joint Business Ethics Symposium in the following year.

We are now in an era that the wisdom and the creativity of each of us as scholars, managers, workers, shareholders and stakeholders are being tested. Do we choose to act ethically or not? As an academic society in the field of business ethics, the members and stakeholders of JABES will continue to consider what we can and should do for Japan and the world.

(Sairan HAYAMA, Shukutoku University)

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

1. Brief History

The Japanese Association for Chinese Economy and Management Studies (JACEM) was established by the merger of the Japanese Research Association for Chinese Economy (2002-2014) and the Society for Chinese Management Studies (2000-2014) in May 2014. Shanping YAN (Doshisha University) was selected as the first president of JACEM. The first annual conference was held on November 8th and 9th, 2014, at the University of Tokyo.

The second president was Tomoo MARUKAWA (the University of Tokyo), selected at the annual conference held at Keio University on November 7th and 8th, 2016. At the annual conference held at Daito Bunka University on November 24th and 25th, 2018, Goro TAKAHASHI (Aichi University) was selected as the third president, and it is scheduled that he will be the president until November 2020. The total number of JACEM members is 493 (including 392 regular members, 94 overseas members, and seven honorary members, April 30, 2020).

The major purposes of JACEM are to promote academic research activities on Chinese economy and business management, and to facilitate academic exchange in cooperation with related domestic and foreign societies. To achieve these objectives, the following projects are undertaken.

1. Holding an annual conference and academic/lecture meetings.
2. Publishing an academic journal, the *Journal of Chinese Economic and Management Studies*.
3. Offering programs and projects suitable for the above-mentioned objectives.

2. Annual Conference and Meetings

(1) Annual Conference

JACEM holds a two-day annual conference to present papers on subjects on the Chinese economy and business management. Approximately 8-10 scholarly sessions are held each year. An invited lecture, panel discussion and get-together also take place during the period.

The first annual conference was held at the University of Tokyo on November 8th and 9th, 2014. In this annual conference we had 12 sessions with a total of 36 presentations. An international symposium (“The State and Entrepreneurs in China:

Stifling or Encouraging Capitalism?") was also organized in the conference, inviting five lecturers: Zhao CHEN (Fudan University), Lihui "George" TIAN (Nankai University), Kellee S. TSAI (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology), Mariko WATANABE (Gakushuin University) and Maosong WU (Keio University).

The second annual conference was held at Ryukoku University on November 7th and 8th, 2015. In this annual conference we had 13 sessions with a total of 33 presentations and organized a lecture presentation by Tomoyuki FUKUMOTO (Bank of Japan).

The third annual conference was held at Keio University on November 5th and 6th, 2016. In this annual conference we had seven sessions with a total of 20 presentations, and held a forum inviting two businesspersons who were engaged in enterprise management in China.

The fourth annual conference was held at St. Andrew's University on November 11th and 12nd, 2017. In this annual conference we had 11 sessions with a total of 31 presentations, and held a symposium ("Competition or Cooperation? Prospects on US-China Economic Relations in Trump-Xi Era"), inviting four lecturers: Eric HARWIT (University of Hawaii), Jian'an CHEN (Fudan University), Tony CHAU (Alpha Power Solutions Limited) and Fumitake MIENO (Global Research & Innovative Solutions).

The fifth annual conference was held at Daito Bunka University on November 24th and 25th, 2018. In this annual conference we had six sessions with a total of 21 presentations, and held a symposium ("A New Phase of China's Economic Globalization: The 40th Anniversary of Reform and Opening-up"), inviting four lecturers: Yasuo ONISHI (Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization), Kumiko OKAZAKI (Canon Institute for Global Studies), Kazuo YUKAWA (Asia University) and Chi Hung KWAN (Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research).

The sixth annual conference was held at Aichi University on November 16th and 17th, 2019. In this annual conference we had eight sessions with a total of 23 presentations, and held an international joint symposium together with the International Center for Chinese Studies (ICCS) of Aichi University, inviting four lecturers: Xiaobo WU (Zhejiang University), James CHEN (Huawei Japan), Tomoo MARUKAWA (the University of Tokyo) and Hideo OHASHI (Senshu University).

Originally, the seventh annual conference was scheduled to be held at Toyama University on October 17th and 18th, 2020. However, due to the worldwide spread of COVID-19, JACEM has decided to hold it online, and the annual conference will not be held at Toyama University in the same way as usual.

(2) Academic Meetings

JACEM also held academic annual meetings for Eastern and Western Association members separately in 2015-2016. However, for the purpose of reducing administrative cost, the academic meetings were merged, and are scheduled to be held every Spring since 2018. The first academic Spring meeting was held at the Asia Growth Research Institute on June 20th, 2018. In this meeting, we had four sessions with a total of 11 presentations. The second academic Spring meeting was held at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies on June 30th, 2019, when we had four sessions with a total of 22 presentations. The third academic Spring meeting was scheduled to be held at Nihon Fukushi University on June 13th, 2020; however, the meeting was cancelled because of the spread of COVID-19.

(3) Workshops on Current Chinese Economy and Management

JACEM also holds workshops studying the current situation of the Chinese economy and business management. In these workshops JACEM invites specialists on the Chinese economy/management (including so-called China watchers, and managers of Chinese subsidiaries of Japanese firms) and requests them to make presentations on the current situation of the Chinese economy and business management.

(4) International Conferences and Workshops

On September 7th and 8th, 2015, JACEM organized an international conference (“Transition and Economic Development”) at Fudan University in Shanghai under the joint auspices of the China Center for Economic Studies of Fudan University and the Technology and Management Center for Development of Oxford University. Among a total 10 sessions with 32 presentations at the conference, eight members of JACEM conducted their presentations.

On June 11th and 12th, 2016, an annual conference of the Chinese Economists Society (CES) was held at Peking University HSBC Business School (PHBS) in Shenzhen under joint sponsorship with JACEM, PHBS, the China Economic Annual Conference (CEAC), the Chinese Economic Association of the United Kingdom & Europe (CEA-UK/Europe) and the Chinese Economics Society of Australia (CESA). The common theme of the conference was “Sustainable Development in China and the World: Understanding the Economics of the New Normal”. More than 300 members from all over the world participated in the conference, and five members of JACEM conducted their presentations. This was the first time for JACEM to join the CES

annual conference as a supporting organization.

In addition, the one-month online global lecture series (“Academic Capacity Enhancement on China Economic Studies”) was held in June 2020. JACEM hosted the lecture series jointly with the Chinese Economic Association (CEA, UK/Europe), the Chinese Economists Society (CES, US), the Chinese Economics Society Australia (CESA, Australia), the China Health Policy and Management Society (CHPAMS, US), the Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies (UK), and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI, China). The president of JACEM (Goro TAKAHASHI) sent opening remarks for the lecture series, and four members of JACEM (Zhiwei CEN, Asei ITO, Xinxin MA and Cheng TANG) held their lectures under the introduction of the vice president of JACEM (Erbiao DAI). Seventeen experts and scholars from four continents and six countries shared their experiences and methods in China economic studies and discussed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world economy. As of June 30th, 2020, nearly 1,000 people had registered for the lecture series and more than 5,600 people watched the lectures online.

It is necessary and crucial for JACEM to exchange the latest academic knowledge with foreign scholars and Associations and present our research outcomes. Therefore, JACEM continues to facilitate the cooperation with foreign Associations and support the participation in these international conferences and academic activities.

3. Journal Publication

The predecessors of JACEM published their own academic journals. Specifically, the Japanese Research Association for Chinese Economy published *The Journal of Chinese Economic Studies* (2003-2016; 24 issues in total), and the Society for Chinese Management Studies published *Chinese Management Studies* (2000-2015; 12 issues in total). In order to complete examination of previously submitted articles and publication activity, these journals were published in parallel temporarily even after the merger of the associations.

Taking over the legacy of these journals, JACEM established a new academic journal, the *Journal of Chinese Economic and Management Studies* in 2017. The *Journal* is a semi-annual publication, and seven issues have been published up to the present (July 2020). Contributions are restricted to members of JACEM. In the case of joint authorship, at least one person must be a member of the Association. The language used must be either Japanese or English. Acceptance of manuscripts submitted shall be determined by the Editorial Board based on reviews by two or more anonymous referees appointed by the Editorial Board for this purpose.

The *Journal* contains review articles, research notes, book reviews, special reports etc. as well as the articles. The latest issue (Vol.4 No.1) was published in March 2020. This is the special issue concerning the international symposium held at the sixth annual conference in 2019. The common theme of the issue was “Huawei and US-China trade War: Where is China’s Innovation Going?” One introduction and four articles (and four book reviews) were included in this issue as follows:

Chunli LI, “Flattening World and Challenges of US-China Conflict”

Xiabo WU, “Innovation in China: From Catch-up to Beyond Catch-up”

James CHEN, “5G Innovation and Collaboration for Creating Intelligent Society”

Tomoo MARUKAWA, “An Inquiry into Huawei’s Dynamic Growth”

Hideo OHASHI, “US-China Trade War: Japan’s Response to It”

With the deterioration of the US-China relationship, an increasing number of people are interested in the Chinese economy and business management. However, mass media and journalism could not necessarily provide exact and profound information on Chinese economy and management. Therefore, JACEM will make great efforts to offer reliable academic knowledge to the society through the *Journal* publication and other activities.

(Hisatoshi HOKEN, Kwansei Gakuin University)

JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

1. Brief History

Before the Japanese Society of Insurance Science (JSIS) began its activities, an organized society for studying the insurance business named “*Hoken Gakkai*” (The Society of Insurance Science) was founded in 1895. Though this Society was active during the early 1940’s, another society, called the JSIS (“*Nihon Hoken Gakkai*”), was established to study insurance in 1940, making it one of Japan’s oldest and most venerated academic societies in the humanities. Compared with the older society, JSIS can be regarded as fittest for socio-economic research study in Japan.

The inaugural Conference of the Japanese Society of Insurance Science (JSIS) was held at the University of Tokyo on November 24th 1940, when 218 scholars and insurance people gathered from across the country. JSIS directed its activities only toward expanding and deepening studies on insurance. The activities, however, were interrupted from 1944 to 1949 because of World War II. The first meeting after the war was held at Hitotsubashi University in 1950.

The Society’s bulletin, *Journal of Insurance Science*, which was originally published as a monthly bulletin by the “*Hoken Gakkai*” in 1895, was taken over by the JSIS in 1951 from its 378th issue. JSIS continued to issue the *Journal* quarterly and will celebrate its 125th anniversary issue (Number 630) in October 2015.

The year 2020 is also the Society’s 80th anniversary, and the commemorative Annual Meeting is held at Meiji University in Tokyo on October 17-18.

The Annual Meeting for 2021 is scheduled to be held at Kobe University in Hyogo Prefecture.

2. Outline of the Society

Whenever economic entities like firms and households perform economic activities, they inevitably confront a variety of risks. These risks can sometimes produce unfavorable economic consequences such as (1) property losses, (2) income or revenue losses, and (3) other extraordinary cost burdens. The function of insurance is to reduce or eliminate such exposures so that economic entities can operate with some degree of certainty. In addition, new social, economic, and environmental risks have emerged from secular trends such as global warming, rapid aging, and globalization.

To take just one example, in a world where every pension beneficiary needs the support of two workers, the matter of balancing roles between public and private insurance takes on a whole new significance. As insurance grows in importance to

society, so too do the expectations put upon JSIS researchers.

JSIS aims to promote research and cooperation in insurance science, and to facilitate interactions and exchanges with related academic societies and organizations in Japan and abroad (Article 2 of bylaws). We pursue these aims through the following three areas of activity.

First, JSIS organizes an annual conference and local activities. The annual conference is held in October on a university campus. Symposia and individual papers serve to facilitate fascinating discussions, and an eminent guest speaker is invited from JSIS or elsewhere to deliver a stimulating commemorative address. In addition, the Kanto, Kansai and Kyushu chapters hold two to four regular divisional meetings per year where members have the opportunity to present their latest research findings and engage in constructive exchanges of opinion.

Second, JSIS publishes the papers presented at these meetings in the *Journal of Insurance Science* to reach a broader audience. The refereed papers system which was introduced lately gives aspiring graduate students and young researchers, in particular, the chance to establish a significant body of work. It also features occasional topics on insurance-related economic and social trends, thereby enhancing the journal's appeal to members. Since 2011, the papers which appeared in the *Journal of Insurance Science* can also be read from the Society's website after a six-month delay. This will facilitate the availability of the activities of the JSIS to non-members as well.

Third, JSIS promotes international exchanges. The Society already has an ongoing exchange with its sister society in Korea to report at their respective annual conference proceedings. In addition, JSIS seconds a board member to AIDA (The International Association for Insurance Law, Head office: London) and APRIA (The Asia-Pacific Risk and Insurance Association, Head office: Singapore) meetings, and looking ahead, sees a growing need to enhance ties with Asia and its dynamic economy as well as with advanced insurance countries in the West.

AIDA holds a World Congress every four years. The 15th Quadrennial Congress, hosted by the Brazilian Chapter, was held in Rio de Janeiro on Oct.11-13, 2018. APRIA holds annual meetings in various cities, and JSIS sends a delegate to the meeting every year.

The JSIS membership now numbers approximately 850, of whom 250 are academic members and 600 are business members. In carrying out our activities, we hope to offer business members more compelling themes and motivate greater sharing of our energy and wisdom.

The President and the Chairman of the board of directors of the Society is

Mariko NAKABAYASHI (Meiji University), who succeeded Masahiko EZAWA (Waseda University, 2010-2014) and Yasuo FUKUDA (Nihon University, 2014-2018) in 2018.

3. Report on Annual Conference from 2016 to 2018

As mentioned above, JSIS holds an annual conference for members for the purpose of academic presentations and discussions in late October, hosted by a university in either the Tokyo Metropolitan area or some other area.

The main points of the Annual Meetings during the period of 2016 to 2018 are as follows:

The 70th Annual Conference (2016)

Date: October 29-30, 2016

Venues: Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto)

Number of Participants: 226

Symposium 1: The Role of an Insurance System to Support the Usage of Civil Justice

Moderator: Noritaka YAMASHITA (Osaka University)

Speakers: Satoru OI (Attorney at law), Yasuhiro IKEDA (Kumamoto University), Akihiro KIMURA (Sompo Japan Nippon Koa Insurance Inc.) and Jun ICHINOSE (The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co., Ltd.)

(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 636 (2017))

Symposium 2: International Comparison of Insurance Law

Moderator: Yoshiro YAMANO (Aichi Gakuin University)

Speakers: Akihiko UMETSU (Niigata University), Satoshi NAKAIDE (Waseda University), Aken BAN (Hosei University) and Takau YONEYAMA (Tokyo Keizai University)

(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 637 (2017))

The 71st Annual Conference (2017)

Date: October 27-29, 2017

Venues: Shiga University (Shiga)

Number of Participants: 246

Special Lecture: Toshitake INOUE (Financial Services Agency)

“Potential Impacts of the FinTech Revolution on Insurance Supervision and Industry”

Symposium 1: **It is Time to Push Forward Upbringing of Young Researchers to**

Maintain a Healthy Japanese Society of Insurance Science

Moderator: Hideya KUBO (Shiga University)

Speakers: Kaoru IMAI (Kyoto Sangyo University), Takeshi MURATA (MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.) and Yoko NIIYAMA (Kyoto University)
(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 640 (2018))

Symposium 2: The Impact of Automatic Driving on the Insurance Industry

Moderator: Shigenori ISHIDA (Kansai University)

Speakers: Masao FUKUSHIMA (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.), Akihiro MITOKU (Dynamic Map Platform Co., Ltd.), Yusuke IKEDA (Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.) and Tadao KOEZUKA (Kagawa University)
(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 641 (2019))

Cooperative Session (with The Society for Risk Analysis, Japan): How Should We Face the Recent Emerging Risk ?

Moderator: Takuya YOSHIKAWA (Kyoto Sangyo University)

Speakers: Atsuo KISHIMOTO (Osaka University), Yasushi ISHIHARA (Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.), Masaaki SHIGEHARA (Dai-ichi Life Research Institute Inc) and Yusuke HIRAI (Yokohama National University),
(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 642 (2018))

The 72nd Annual Conference (2018)

Date: October 27-28, 2018

Venues: Nihon University (Tokyo)

Number of Participants: 305

Symposium 1: Perspective Research and Education in Insurance Learned from the Experience of the United States, Europe and Asia

Moderator: Futoshi OKADA (Nihon University),

Speakers: Noriyoshi YANASE (Tokyo University of Science), Yoichiro FUJII (Osaka Sangyo University), Mariko NAKABAYASHI (Meiji University), Mahito OKURA (Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts) and Takashi YAMASAKI (Kobe University)
(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 644 (2019))

Symposium 2: Catastrophic Natural Disaster and Risk Finance

Moderator: Satoshi TOYAMA (Senshu University)

Keynote Speech: Takashi ISHII (Gen Re Japan Service Co., Ltd.)

Speakers: Matsuo KUROKI (Soka University), Kentaro NODA (Rikkyo University), Takeshi MURATA (MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.), Hiroyuki NOZAKI (Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.) and Kazuhisa TOKUI (National Agricultural Insurance Association)
(see *Journal of Insurance Science* No. 645 (2019))

4. Annual Conference of 2019

The following is the information about last year's Annual Meeting.

The 73rd Annual Conference (2019)

The Annual Conference 2019, hosted by Kansai University, was held on October 26-27, 2019, along with 208 participants. In this conference, one special lecture and two symposia were called for discussion.

A Special Lecture was delivered by Katsuhiko OKADA (Kwansei Gakuin University) entitled "Asset Management by AI based on Ideas of Behavioral Finance"

The first symposium theme was "**The Experiences and Issues in the Ten-Year-Insurance Law of Japan**" chaired by Osamu TAKEHAMA (Ritsumeikan University).

Five speakers presented their papers in the following order: Kei MORIOKA (Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.) on "Applications of the Insurance Act in the past 10 years through the Eyes of the Non-Life Insurance Practice", Tetsuo YAMAMOTO (Hokkaido University) on "Third Parties' Rights in Mandatory Automobile Liability Insurance and Externality in Accident Insurance", Masaharu TOYAMA (Nippon Life Insurance Company), on "Trends in Supervisory Regulation after Insurance Law Enactment and Challenges in Private Law", Satoshi TOYAMA (Senshu University) on "Theoretical Problems and Studies of the Provisions about the Beneficiary in Life Insurance", Nobuyasu UEMURA (Capitas Consulting Corporation) on "Changes in the Japanese insurance market". After the presentation, questions and answers were exchanged between the speakers and the audience.

(see *Journal of Insurance Science*, No.649 (2020))

The second theme was "**InsurTech and Insurance Business**". A Keynote Speech was delivered by Yuichi SASAKI (Tokyo Keizai University), entitled "Smartphone + App 'Architecture' and Business Ethics". This was followed by the Symposium chaired by Tomoka MIYACHI (Takushoku University). She read some introductory remarks and four speakers made presentations on their themes as follows:

Takuya YOSHIKAWA (Kyoto Sangyo University) on “Transformation of ‘trust’ in the insurance system due to rapid progress of the information society”, Toshiaki YASUI (Kagawa University) on “On Pay-as-You Live Insurance”, Nobuyuki MUTO (Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.) on “InsurTech trends in the life insurance industry of Japan” and Kojiro KURIHARA (Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.) on “A Digitalization Initiative on Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company”.

After the presentations, lively questions and answers were exchanged between the speakers and their audience.

(See *Journal of Insurance Science*, No. 649 (2020))

(Mariko NAKABAYASHI, President, JSIS)

JSIS’s web site <http://www.js-is.org/eng/>

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

I . Foundation and Objectives

The Japan Academy of International Business Studies (JAIBS) was founded in July 1994 as the first academic society to study international business in Japan. The Academy aims at providing a global forum of intellectual exchange and cross-disciplinary collaboration on important issues of international business from interdisciplinary perspectives. Interdisciplinary perspectives in concrete terms means encompassing various academic fields such as international management, international marketing, international human resource management, comparative business studies, international economics, international relations, international law, international sociology and cross-cultural management. The Academy is naturally an academic organization with a complement of scholars and researchers; however, it also invites active participation from practitioners in the business world to work in synergy, making joint contributions that have international scope and impact on the greater society.

Over 25 years since its inception, the Academy has grown and prospered under the active leadership of five presidents, i.e., from 1994 to 2000, Yasuo OKAMOTO, Emeritus Professor of the University of Tokyo; from 2000 to 2006, Kenichi ENATSU, Emeritus Professor of Waseda University; from 2006 to 2012, Kiyonori SAKAKIBARA, Professor of Chuo Business School; from 2012 to 2015, Kenichi YASUMURO, Professor of Osaka University of Commerce; from 2015 to present, Mitsuhide SHIRAKI, Professor of Waseda University. The Academy's current membership has grown to include 731 individual members and six corporate members.

The Academy regularly promotes an executive range of academic activities that include, for example, collaborative research meetings not only with foreign academic organizations, such as the Korean Academy of International Business (KAIB) but also with the Japan Academy of Multinational Enterprises (MNE), for the purpose of enhancing in-depth academic exchanges. The Academy also consists of regional chapters, namely Hokkaido & Northeast, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku-Shikoku and Kyushu chapters.

Besides its research-oriented activities, as befits the Academy's nature as an academic organization that studies international business, many of its members travel

overseas to conduct field research. In similar fashion, being a part of the larger global village, the Academy's members also actively engage with the rest of the world through making donations to the Japanese Red Cross Society and UNICEF, by selling donated academic books.

As an academic society centered on the study of international business, JAIBS through its various research and other activities hopes to make its own contribution towards building a better society for the world on a continuous basis.

II. Annual Conferences from 2014 to 2019

Among a variety of activities that the Academy organizes, the annual conference held in fall each year is its most important function. The conference theme of each year reflects the business environment of the time and keynote speeches and papers presented signify the current research focus, concerns and issues that are widely shared both by academicians and business practitioners.

It is, therefore, useful and informative to review the chronological history of the Academy's annual conferences and to see how the Academy has evolved over the past years. There were 15 annual conferences from 1994 to 2008 reported in the Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan, issue No. 24. In addition, conferences from 2009 to 2013 were reported in the Bulletin issue No. 34. We shall summarize the annual conferences held between 2014 and 2019 below:

1. The 21st Annual Conference in 2014 (Hokkai Gakuen University)

Conference Theme 2014: New Developments in the Business of Emerging Countries

Keynote Speech I: Atsuko HIROOKA (Sumitomo Chemical Co.)

“Business Development in *Olyset Net* for Malaria Vector Control”

Keynote Speech II: Atsuya SAKAGAMI (Medical Tourism Japan Co.)

“Medical Tourism — Business Frontier”

Special Lecture I: Tetsuya USUI (Nihon University)

“Analysis of Strategy in Emerging Economy using RRF (Resource

Repositioning Frame)”

Special Lecture II: Kenichi YASUMURO (Osaka University of Commerce)
“Globalization from Below”

Special Lecture III: Kentaro HIRAMOTO (Nomura Research Institute)
“15 Models to Lead to Success in BoP Business”

2. The 22nd Annual Conference in 2015 (Nihon University)

Conference Theme 2015: Innovation in International Business – Seeking for
Creation of a New Market

Keynote Speech I: Ichiro OSHITA (Fumakilla Co.)
“Creation of a New Concept Market from Mosquito Repelling Incense”

Keynote Speech II: Masanobu HIBINO (BASF Japan Co.)
“BASF Innovation Strategy”

Keynote Speech III: Takashi ODE (HITACHI Ltd.)
“Business in the USA and Lobbying”

Special Lecture I: Tadashi SHIMA (Nihon University)
“Marketing Strategy in a Born Global Company”

Special Lecture II: Naotoshi UMENO (Hyogo Prefectural University)
“Halal Market Development using an Overseas Subsidiary Company – Case
of Nitta Gelatin India”

Special Lecture III: Motoo KAWABATA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
“International Franchising Strategy to Enter a New Market”

3. The 23rd Annual Conference in 2016 (Osaka University of Commerce)

Conference Theme 2016: “China and Future Corporate Management”

Keynote Speech I: Shunji MITSUYASU (Daikin Industries Ltd.)

“Daikin’s Business Strategy in China”

Keynote Speech II: Shinichi YAMAZAKI (Haier Group)

“Haier’s Strategy in Asia and Operation in Asia – Creating a New Corporate Culture”

Panel Discussion: Masaaki KOTABE (Temple University), Mitsuhide SHIRAKI (Waseda University), Shunji MITSUYASU (Daikin Industries Ltd.), Kenichiro YASUMURO (Osaka University of Commerce), Shinichi YAMAZAKI (Haier Group)

“China and Future Corporate Management”

Special Lecture I: Mitsuhide SHIRAKI (Waseda University)

“Present Chinese Economy and HRM of Japanese Companies”

Special Lecture II: Kenichiro YASUMURO (Osaka University of Commerce)

“Chinese Strategy in Africa – Economic Invasion or Gospel?”

Special Lecture III: Masaaki KOTABE (Temple University)

“Process of Developing Comparative Advantage in Multinational Corporations in Emerging Countries Based on Chronological Analysis”

4. The 24th Annual Conference in 2017 (Meiji University)

Conference Theme 2017: The Fourth Industrial Revolution and International Business

Keynote Speech I: Toshiyuki SHIGA (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.)

“The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Changes in Business Common Sense – what do CEOs do?”

Keynote Speech II: Koichi OGAWA (the University of Tokyo)

“Development of IoT Industrial System and International Business”

Keynote Speech III: Kazusuke KUSE (IBM Japan)

“Cognitive Business and Social Innovation”

Panel Discussion: JIANG Yujie (Chongqing University), Hirofumi TATEMOTO (University of Tsukuba), Koichi OGAWA (the University of Tokyo), Kazusuke KUSE (IBM Japan)

“The Fourth Industrial Revolution and International Business”

Special Lecture I: JIANG Yujie (Chongqing University)

“What’s happening in the Fourth Industrial Revolution — With special focus on China?”

Special Lecture II: Hirofumi TATEMOTO (University of Tsukuba)

“Development of the Ecosystem Industry and its Influence on the World Economy — IoT/Big Data/AI”

5. The 25th Annual Conference in 2018 (Waseda University)

Conference Theme 2018: Cross-Border M&A and Alliance — Frontiers in International Business Studies

Keynote Speech I: Akihiro OMOTO (Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.)

“CMF (Color, Material, Finish) born from the alliance between Renault and Nissan — What is the Driving Force of a Cross-Border Alliance”

Keynote Speech II: Shogo IKEUCHI (Recruit Holdings Ltd.)

“Recruit’s Cross-Border M&A — Toward Global Management Learning from Advancement to China”

Panel Discussion: Akihiro OMOTO (Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.), Shogo IKEUCHI (Recruit Holdings Ltd.) and Narifumi MAKINO (the Chinese University of Hong Kong)

“Cross-Border M&A and Alliance — Frontiers in International Business Studies”

Special Lecture I: Hideaki MIYAJIMA (Waseda University)

“Japan’s Cross-Border M&A: Elements of Rapid Expansion and Routes for

Value Improvement”

Special Lecture II: Harbir SINGH (Mack Institute for Innovation Management)
“Global M&A and Alliance”

6. The 26th Annual Conference in 2019 (Ritsumeikan University)

Conference Theme 2019: Open Innovation toward New Value Creation –
Developing Ecosystems and International Standardization

Keynote Speech I: Kenji SUGANUMA (Denso Corporation)
“Standardization in Automatic Driving Vehicle and our Approach –
Standardization to Create a New Industry”

Keynote Speech II: Ayumu MITSUDERA (Mitsufuji Corporation)
“Business Ecosystems in a Wearable IoT Company and International
Expansion”

Panel Discussion: Yasuo SUGIYAMA (Kyoto University), Masanori YASUMOTO
(Yokohama National University), Kenji SUGANUMA (Denso Corporation),
Ayumu MITSUDERA (Mitsufuji Corporation)
“Open Innovation Toward New Value Creation – Developing Ecosystems and
International Standardization”

Special Lecture I: Yasuo SUGIYAMA (Kyoto University)
“Business Ecosystems and International Business”

Special Lecture II: Masanori YASUMOTO (Yokohama National University)
“Cooperative Standardization and Innovation Strategy – An Approach from
Knowledge Network View”

Fellow Lecture: Kenichi YASUMURO (Hyogo Prefectural University)
“Future Issues in International Business”

III. Journal and Newsletter Publications

From its founding in 1994 until 2019, each year the Academy has published *the Annual Bulletin of the Japan Academy of International Business Studies*, which features peer-reviewed papers and reports contributed by speakers and presenters selected from the previous year's conference. Starting in 2009, the Academy changed its annual publication into a bi-annual peer-reviewed journal format called *the Journal of International Business*, the first volume of which was published in 2009. This journal aimed to accommodate future growth in both quality and quantity of research papers.

In addition, a *JAIBS Newsletter*, that is published bi-annually, plays an important role in public information dissemination, e.g., reporting on the nationwide conferences, financial reports, introduction of upcoming chapter events and detailed contents related to other activities.

IV. Other Activities

Other activities of the Academy include the annual conference, publications, chapter-based workshops, awards and international exchanges.

In addition to the annual conferences, there are also chapter-based workshop meetings. Currently, the Academy has six chapters nationwide, of which two chapters are organized under the Kanto Branch and four chapters under the Kansai Branch. In the Kanto area, the two chapters are as follows: (i) Hokkaido & Northeast Chapter (Chapter Chief: Satoshi IWATA, Hokkaido University); and (ii) Kanto Chapter (Branch/Chapter Chief: Junjiro SHINTAKU, the University of Tokyo). Together these two chapters hold six workshop meetings annually.

In the Kansai area, the four chapters are as follows: (i) Chubu Chapter (Chapter Chief: LI Chunli, Aichi University); (ii) Kansai Chapter (Branch/Chapter Chief: Masahiro IDA, Hannan University); (iii) Chugoku-Shikoku Chapter (Chapter Chief: Kunihiro YONEDA, Hiroshima Shudo University); and (iv) Kyushu Chapter (Chapter Chief: Kazuo DOI, Kyushu Sangyo University). Together these four chapters hold six workshop meetings annually as well. The workshop meetings are well-attended by members and provide excellent opportunities for professional exchange of information and ideas as well as for discussions among the members in a less formal atmosphere on a regular basis.

To coordinate its active schedule of events and to keep its members well-informed, e.g., from issuing calls for papers related to annual conferences to

publicizing chapter-based local activities, the Academy periodically disseminates a wide range of news and information in the form of an electronic *newsletter and Facebook*.

The Academy provides research grants to promising young researchers to encourage and support their growing careers. The Academy also gives awards to outstanding research papers and books contributing to the advancement of international business studies. A list of the JAIBS Awards for the past six years from 2014 to 2019 is summarized in the next section.

The Excellent Dissertation Award was started in 2006 to recognize the best paper published in the Annual Bulletin of JAIBS whose author is a graduate under 35 years old. The former Encouragement Award for papers was terminated in 2003. Instead the JAIBS Awards comprise the Best Book of the Year Award and the Most Promising Paper of the Year Award. With the establishment of the Excellent Dissertation Award starting in 2006, the annual JAIBS Awards at present consist of three Awards in total.

V. List of JAIBS Awards

[2014 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Kazumi TADA. (2014). *The Strategy of Global Product Development: Coca-Cola (Japan)vs. PepsiCo (Japan)*. Yuhikaku Publishing Co., Ltd..

[2014 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2014 Excellent Dissertation Award]

GONG Yuanyuan. (2014). “*Overseas Expansion of Emerging Market Firms: Choice of Entry Mode of Chinese Firms into the Japanese Market* “ Journal of International Business Vol. 6. 2.

[2015 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Kiyoshiro OKI. (2014). *Mass production knowledge in multinational corporations: The dynamics between capability building in foreign subsidiaries and mass production in home factories*. Yuhikaku Publishing Co., Ltd..

[2015 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2015 Excellent Dissertation Award]

FAZEKAS Balaz. (2015). “*Cross-network influences in organizational network change: The case of the Japanese life science sector and the industry’s quest to reinvent its inter-firm network.*” Journal of International Business. Vol. 7-1.

[2016 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Heejin KIM. (2015). *Localization of Product Development: Denso’s Challenge to Change Headquarter Organization for Knowledge Linkage*. Yuhikaku Publishing Co., Ltd..

[2016 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2016 Excellent Dissertation Award]

None

[2017 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Hirofumi TATSUMOTO. (2017). *Platform Strategy for Global Markets: The Strategic Use of Open Standards and the Management of Business Ecosystems*. Yuhikaku Publishing Co., Ltd..

[2017 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2017 Excellent Dissertation Award]

None

[2018 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

None

[2018 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2018 Excellent Dissertation Award]

Tomomi IMAGAWA. (2018). “*Why is the Yakult Lady System effective in emerging*

countries?: A view from institutional voids.”

Qi Yan. (2018). “*The relationship of HRM-FP (Firm Performance) in SMEs: An empirical study of HRM-FP in Chinese SMEs.*”

[2019 JAIBS Academic Award for the Best Book of the Year]

Tatsuya KARASAWA. (2019). *International Knowledge Transfer and Re-Creation of Japanese Advertising Agency*. Bunshindo Publishing Corporation.

[2019 JAIBS Academic Award for the Most Promising Paper of the Year]

None

[2019 Excellent Dissertation Award]

None

(Yoshiharu KUWANA, J.F. Oberlin University)
(Kazuko YOKOYAMA, Toyo Gakuen University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

1. Outline of JSME

The Japan Society of Monetary Economics (JSME) studies monetary economics and related subjects from the perspective of theory and policy and contributes to the advancement of learning and economic development. Since its foundation in 1943, the Society has been pursuing its mission to contribute to the progress of economic development through academic research in a variety of fields related with monetary economics and finance. In order to attain its goal, the Society performs the following activities; a. Study and research, b. Conferences and seminars, c. Publication of news for members, reports, and books, d. Support for study and research, including research from other institutions, and e. Other activities needed to attain the goals of the Society.

(1) Brief History

The JSME was first organized in 1943. It is one of the earliest academic societies or associations in economics founded in Japan, lasting more than 75 years. The organization of the JSME dates back to a group of people who proposed its founding. The group's prospectus reads as follows;

- Research in the fields of theory and policy of money and finance can achieve their purposes most effectively by comprehensive cooperation of academics with practitioners.
- Although monetary and financial problems are so urgent these days, it is greatly regrettable for our nation that we do not have any such academic society to live up to our nation's expectations in this country so far.
- The most significant characteristic of the Society is the deepened awareness of the need for integration or close cooperation of theory, policy and practice of money and finance.

At the inception stage of founding the Society, Toyo Keizai Inc., a major publisher, went a long way toward establishing it. Tanzan ISHIBASHI recalled, in a pamphlet titled "The Birth of the JSME" [or "The Prenatal Episode of the JSME"], that the Study Group of Monetary Systems, sponsored by Toyo Keizai Inc. had laid the groundwork for its founding

(2) Major Activities

The Society has four major activities to facilitate members' research.

First, we have general Annual Meetings twice a year. The spring Annual Meeting

is held in the Kanto region, and the fall Annual Meeting is held in other areas. In addition to the bi-annual general Annual Meetings, the society has five Study Groups which meet in five regions, i.e., the Hokkaido Area, Kanto Area, Chubu Area, Kansai Area and Nishi-Nihon (Kyushu, Chugoku and Shikoku) Area, and three special Study Groups, which are the Monetary History group, International Monetary Economics group, and Central Banking group. These groups hold seminars twice or three times a year.

Second, the Society publishes two academic journals, the *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* (*Kinyu Keizai Kenkyu*) and the *Japanese Journal of Monetary and Financial Economics*.

The *Review of Monetary and Financial Studies* is published twice a year. Each volume of the journal consists of several articles, which are approved by referees appointed by the editorial board, book reviews as well as a summary of the Special Lectures, the Presidential Address and the Panel of the latest general Annual Meeting. The submission of articles has been open to non-members since 1998.

The *Japanese Journal of Monetary and Financial Economics* is an online journal, which was first published in 2013. The journal accepts papers related to theoretical and empirical research on money and finance in accordance with the objectives of the Japan Society of Monetary Economics. More specifically, the journal accepts papers on the following research topics: money, financial transactions, monetary policy, financial markets, financial institutions, financial industries, corporate finance, and international finance. The Society intends to share with the global academic community important Japanese experiences in the monetary and financial fields, as well as to promote academic research in the fields generally.

Third, due to the recent progress in information and communication technology, the Homepage Committee of JSME has been actively promoting the use of the Society's website in both Japanese and English. As a result, the JSME website has been increasingly used not only by JSME members but also by non-members who are interested in JSME activities.

Fourth, in response to the recent globalization of the financial markets and international linkage of monetary policies, the Society has been promoting international activities such as opening of English pages on its website and holding English presentations and sessions at Annual Meetings. In 1998, the Society concluded an agreement with the China Society for Finance and Banking. The Society also concluded an agreement with the Korea Money and Finance Association in 2011. Under the agreement for Academic Cooperation and Exchange between Japan and

Korea, Partnership Sessions have been held several times.

(3) President and Members of the Society

Toshiki JINUSHI (Kansai University) succeeded to Eiji OGAWA (Hitotsubashi University) as President of the Society in May 2018 and has been promoting the Society's activities. The membership has been increasing and covers a wide range of academicians and practitioners who are interested in monetary and financial economics. In particular, the number of graduate student members has been increasing in recent years. Currently, the society has 1,332 individual members, 10 supporting institutions, and 17 special institutional members as of March 2020.

2. Annual Meetings

We have a two-day general meeting twice a year. Each meeting includes a presidential address and ends with a special panel discussion. The topics chosen as a common theme for panel discussion are important issues of the Japanese economy at each point of time. In this section, we briefly summarize the meetings for the last six years.

(1) Universities organizing the meetings

The annual meetings have been held in many universities. The following list shows the universities where the annual meetings were held from Fall 2014 to Spring 2020. The chairman of the organizing committee is elected from those universities.

Fall, 2014: Yamaguchi University

Spring, 2015: Tokyo Keizai University

Fall, 2015: Tohoku University

Spring, 2016: Musashi University

Fall, 2016: Kansai University

Spring, 2017: Waseda University

Fall, 2017: Kagoshima University

Spring, 2018: Senshu University

Fall, 2018: Nagoya City University

Spring, 2019: Gakushuin University

Fall, 2019: Konan University

Spring, 2020: Chuo University (not held as originally scheduled due to COVID-19)

(2) Symposium (*Kyotsu Rondai*)

In an annual meeting, we have a special panel session in the afternoon of the second day as a closing session of the meetings. In the session, one selected theme (*Kyotsu Rondai*) is discussed by a couple of panelists. The themes of the meeting over the last six years are various and listed as follows:

Fall, 2014: Financial Education in Local Areas

Spring, 2015: Japan's Current Account Balance: Current Situation and its Optimal Policy

Fall, 2015: Economic Recovery from Natural Disasters

Spring, 2016: Regional Revitalization and Realignment of Regional Financial Institutions

Fall, 2016: What Do We Learn from Takahashi Korekiyo?

Spring, 2017: Assessment of the Monetary Easing from the Viewpoint of Business Economics

Fall, 2017: Competitiveness of the Tokyo Financial Market in Asia

Spring, 2018: Reconsideration of the Recent Reforms in the Global Financial Regulatory System

Fall, 2018: Significance and Challenges of Cryptocurrencies

Spring, 2019: Abenomics: Past, Present, and Future

Fall, 2019: Reorganization of Banking and Regional Common Interest: An attempt for a new approach from a historical perspective

Spring, 2020: (not held due to COVID-19)

(3) Panel sessions at Meetings

With a number of individual presentations, a couple of panel sessions are held at annual meetings. The panel sessions are organized by three special Study Groups: the Monetary History group, International Monetary Economics group, and Central Banking group.

(4) Invited presentations

In an annual meeting, we have one invited lecture. We have invited speakers who have distinguished careers in the academic field or a more practical financial field. Some speakers are from foreign universities, some are from central banks, the Ministry of Finance or financial supervisory authorities. The lectures are very valuable and give us lots of good suggestions and ideas. The following is the list of the themes and

invited speakers over the last six years.

Fall, 2014: Japanese Economy and Monetary Policy

Speaker: Ryuzo MIYAO, Member of the Policy Board, Bank of Japan

Spring, 2015: On the Recent Financial Administration

Speaker: Kiyoshi HOSOMIZO, Commissioner, Financial Services Agency

Fall, 2015: Japan's Exit Strategy and Secular Stagnation

Speaker: Kazumasa IWATA, President, Japan Center for Economic Research

Spring, 2016: Decency of Capital Market and Principles-based Approaches

Speaker: Takafumi SATO, President, Japan Exchange Regulation

Fall, 2016: Current State and Challenges of the Financial Administration

Speaker: Nobuchika MORI, Commissioner, Financial Services Agency

Spring, 2017: Theory on Financial Markets and Central Banks

Speaker: Haruhiko KURODA, Governor, Bank of Japan

Fall, 2017: "Win-Win Net" Business: the New Business Model of the Minami Nippon Bank

Speaker: Toshihide MORI, President, The Minami-Nippon Bank

Spring, 2018: Japan's Contributions to the Global Regulatory Reforms

Speaker: Ryozi HIMINO, Vice Minister for International Affairs, Financial Services Agency

Fall, 2018: The Future of Money

Speaker: Masayoshi AMAMIYA, Deputy Governor, Bank of Japan,

Spring, 2019: Asset Management of the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF)

Speaker: Norihiro TAKAHASHI, President, GPIF

Fall, 2019: Current conditions and issues of financial system policy

Speaker: Toshihide ENDO, Commissioner, the Financial Services Agency

Spring, 2020: (not held due to COVID-19)

(5) Future meetings

The annual meetings will be held on the following schedule. As for the fall meeting of 2020, it will be held at Okayama Shoka University. The spring meeting of 2021 will be held at Reitaku University.

3. Current status and perspectives of JSME

The Society has been active for more than seventy-five years. One of the aims of the Society is to exchange ideas and knowledge between academics and people from

more practical institutions such as the ministry of finance, central bank and financial supervisory authority. Such activities are very important especially when the monetary policy has been a key to boost the economy. Japan experienced prolonged stagnation and deflation, and then adopted several rounds of unconventional monetary policies, such as the zero interest rate policy, quantitative easing, quantitative and qualitative monetary easing, and the negative interest rate policy.

Now other developed countries have experienced a similar stagnant situation after the global financial crisis and implemented similar unconventional policies. Prolonged monetary easing may pose new challenges for the banking sector and the ability of financial intermediation in general. The Society should be the place to discuss the efficacy and challenges of these policy measures, and it should also propose optimal policy initiatives to the world based on its experiences.

(Ryuzo MIYAO, Kobe University)

JAPAN SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (JSPE)

1. Outline of the JSPE: its aims and activities

The JSPE was founded in 1959. Its purpose has been promotion of academic research on the basic theories together with concrete analyses in the area of political economy, by facilitating cooperation and communication among its members. Our approach is centered on Marxian political economy, spreading to cover the fields of Marxian thoughts, politics and heterodox economics such as Keynesian and post-Keynesian economics, institutional economics, evolutionary economics and many others. The membership is about 750. Activities of the JSPE are steered by a board of directors who are elected by members' votes in every third year. The incumbent president is Dr. Tetsuji KAWAMURA (Hosei University).

The JSPE has worked to pursue its purpose mainly in two forms of activities.

Firstly, it holds a nationwide annual conference. The venue is usually Tokyo in odd-number years and other parts of Japan in even-number years. Usually the conference consists of one plenary session in Japanese, one English commemorative lecture delivered by an internationally renowned figure, parallel sessions, a members' general meeting, and a social party. The subjects of the recent plenary sessions include "Political Economy Now: Challenges to the Orthodoxy", "Challenges to Main Stream Economics and the Future of Capitalism", "Marx in the 21st Century: 150 Years After *Capital*", "*Capital* (150 years), *Imperialism* (100 years) and the Critique of Capitalism", "Transforming Capitalism and the Perspective of Political Economy", "The Limit of Capitalism and Alternatives". As we shall mention later, we founded an international book award under the cooperation with the London-based publisher Routledge in 2014. The English award lectures have been given by the prize winners since then. The parallel sessions usually include 3-5 English sessions. The annual conferences provide very good opportunities for members to meet and communicate with each other on a national and global scale. In addition to the annual conference, meetings are also held based on the local branch organizations.

Secondly, the JSPE has published the refereed journal titled *The Political Economy Quarterly* since 2004, following *The Bulletin of the Japan Society of Political Economy* which was published annually from 1961 to 2003. *The Political Economy Quarterly* includes several peer-reviewed papers which are submitted by members and selected by the editorial board based on peer reviews, invited papers, book reviews, and informational notes. The papers are mainly in Japanese with English summaries. The editorial board is selected from members of the JSPE and approved by

the board of directors. The editorial members appoint suitable peer reviewers from members of the JSPE. This strict process of refereeing makes *The Political Economy Quarterly* the top journal in the field of Marxian political economy in Japan. Every year the first issue of *The Political Economy Quarterly* contains the papers and a summary of discussions in the plenary sessions as well as the outlines of apparel sessions of the annual conference.

2. “K. Marx in the 21st Century” Symposiums

The year 2017 was the 150th anniversary of the publication of K. Marx’s *Capital* Vol.1, and the following year 2018 was the bicentenary of the birth of Karl Marx. As an academic association based mainly on Marxian studies, the JSPE took the leadership to organize some “K. Marx in the 21st Century” symposiums, holding a one-day symposium in September 2017 about Marx’s *Capital* at Musashi University and a two-day international symposium on the bicentenary of the birth of K. Marx in December 2018 at Hosei University. These events were organized together with six other associations in Japan: the Japanese Society for the History of Economic Thought, the Society for History of Social Thoughts, the Institute for Fundamental Political Economy, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Marx-Engels-Forscher, Japan, the Japan Society for the Study of Materialism, and the Japan Society for the Study of Credit Theory.

The thoughts and theory of K. Marx have had deep and very broad influences on economics, social and political thoughts as well as actual politics and social movements since his birth in the 19th Century. In Japan, the Marxian studies have long been the central part of social sciences both in the pre-war and post-war periods and have achieved accumulations of studies of K. Marx with the highest levels and foremost originalities. However, we have also experienced a contagious spread of the influences of U.S. economics in the post-war period and especially the dramatic collapse of the Soviet Union and the expansion of neoliberalism after the 1990s provoked a rising sentiment of the end of Marxism.

On the other hand, the 21st Century is an era of great socio-economic and political transformation: we have seen a change in Pax Americana and a “power shift” caused by the rise of emerging economies such as China. These changes have resulted in a great transformation of modern capitalism that reshapes political and economic systems as well as cultural circumstances. In particular, the 2008 global crisis highlighted the limit of capitalism, considered as “once-in-a-century” (Alan GREENSPAN, 2018) and “the worst since the Great Depression” (Timothy GEITHNER, 2018). We are also confronted with the increasing inequality worldwide and a global

environmental crisis. All of these cast gloom over the future of capitalism. Under these situations, people are increasingly interested in K. Marx's and Marxian achievements, which entail critical and holistic viewpoints on human history.

We observe a number of international discussions in the forms of symposiums, publications, and foundations of new academic associations. For example, there were international symposiums including "Marx's Capital after 150 Years" in Toronto, May 2017, "Marx 200" in Berlin, May 2018, and "The Second World Congress on Marxism" in Beijing, May 2018. We believe it was time for presenting Japanese Marxian studies based on the original traditions.

The aim of our symposiums was to discuss and develop Japanese Marxian studies in order to satisfy the demand of the age. We welcomed many international colleagues in cooperation with six domestic associations as well as overseas academic bodies such as the European Society for the History of Economic Thought and the World Association for Political Economy.

In our 2017 Symposium on the 150th Anniversary of K. Marx's *Capital*, we discussed the significance and contemporary issues of Marx's theory in the 21st Century, particularly focusing on his *Capital*, from multi-lateral perspectives: economic theories, thoughts, history and empirical analysis. Part 1 consisted of six Japanese presentations and two English ones; Part 2 was a discussion session. About 250 people participated in the event.

Following the 2017 symposium, we prepared in 2018 an International Symposium for the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of K. Marx, the scope of which was much enlarged to facilitate a larger forum of discussion about Marx's legacy. The general scheme of the symposium covered the three major categories: 1. historically and objectively investigating K. Marx's theories and thoughts; 2. recapturing past impacts and experiences of K. Marx and Marxism; 3. identifying features of Marx's theories and thoughts and those of the successors or the alternatives to them in the 21st Century of ours. We arranged three series of parallel sessions, two in English and one in Japanese, for two days. The

plenary session included round-table discussions and five lectures with simultaneous translations. The total participants were over 400.

After the two symposiums, we published three volumes of the proceedings of presented papers in the 2017 and 2018 symposiums. All papers presented in the plenary session in 2017 and English sessions in 2018 are available in English, contained in volume 1 and 2 of the proceedings respectively.

3. The JSPE-Routledge International Book Prize

In 2014, we founded the JSPE-Routledge International Book Prize. Since then, we have devoted enormous efforts to select the winners and manage the special award lectures. Here we would like to introduce the winners from 2014 to 2019 together with their achievements from our website (https://jspe.gr.jp/index.php/en/en_jspe-routledge_prize).

The 2014 prize winner was Samuel BOWLES (Behavioral Sciences Program at the Santa Fe Institute) based on his two books: Bowles, S. (2004) *Microeconomics: Behavior, Institutions and Evolution*, Princeton University Press and (2012) *The New Economics of Inequality and Redistribution*, Cambridge University Press.

Bowles started his career as a founding member of Radical Economics in the 1970s. Bowles, S. and Gintis, H. (1976) *Schooling in Capitalist America*, Basic Books was a remarkable achievement in the 1970s. It applied a Neo-Marxian approach to the economics of education. In the early 1980s, he collaborated with D. GORDON and T. WEISSKOPF, and investigated the productivity slowdown in the US on the basis of microeconomic models taking class relations into account. The outcome of this collaboration was the theory of “social structures of accumulation (SSA)” as presented in Bowles, S., Gordon, D. and Weisskopf, T. (1983) *Beyond the Waste Land*, Anchor Books. Bowles then proposed his “contested exchange theory” as the core of his future research and started his research project, “new micro foundation for the political economy of capitalism”. Applying incomplete contract theory to the labor market and the financial market, he concluded that the market cannot achieve demand-supply correspondence even at a competitive equilibrium, since an agent on the short side in the market can exercise power against a trading partner. He also collaborated with R. BOYER, and developed a macroeconomic model which integrated the microeconomic model of contested exchange and the theory of effective demand originated by M. KIALIECK. This collaborative work proved that higher wages and an effective collective bargaining system produced a higher level of employment.

Bowles has been a major contributor to the development of a new paradigm of

“evolutionary social science” as an alternative to the Walrasian paradigm. His work in this area culminated in the award-winning book Bowles (2004). This is an epoch-making book which integrates the incomplete contract theory, the evolutionary game theory, behavioral economics and agent-based modeling. The topics covered include institutional change, social preferences, non-market social interaction, equilibrium unemployment, credit constraint, economic power, generalized increasing return to scale, and path dependence. A central concept in the book is that of “strong reciprocity”. This concept refers to the existence of certain group members (“altruistic punishers”) who will punish those who violate social norms, even when the act of punishing imposes a net cost on the individuals who administer the punishment. The existence of such individuals helps us to understand not only competition and conflict which economics has dealt with traditionally, but also the co-operation and reciprocal help which we usually see in the real world. The emergence of strong reciprocity is explained by the interaction between within-group selection and between-group conflict within the framework of a multi-level selection model.

Bowles (2012) complements Bowles (2004). In this text, he proposes policies that will lead to an increase in both wages and employment in a world of global competition and increasing inequality. He emphasizes the role of “productivity-enhancing asset-based redistribution”, whereby financial assets are redistributed in such a way as to utilize potential productive resources more effectively. He also discusses the roles of reciprocity, altruism, and redistribution in modern society. This book is also highly recommended as a systematic textbook on his theory of “contested exchange”.

The 2015 prize winner was Makoto ITOH (the University of Tokyo) based on his two books Itoh, M. (1995) *Political Economy for Socialism*, Macmillan and (2000) *The Japanese Economy Reconsidered*, Palgrave.

Itoh started his academic career with his doctoral research on business cycles and crisis. He also made an effort to build connections between Western and Japanese political economy. In his attempts to bridge the Western and Japanese traditions, he helped to expand the scope and depth of scholarly exchange among Marxian scholars.

Among his own scholarly achievements, contributions in four major areas should be highlighted, as follows.

In his earlier works Itoh contributed to the theory of value and the theory of credit and crisis (Itoh, M. (1980) *Value and Crisis*, Monthly Review and Pluto, and (1988) *The Basic Theory of Capitalism*, Macmillan). On value theory, following Kozo UNO, Itoh dimensionally distinguishes prices of production as a form of value and

labor-time embodied in commodities as the substance of value. Itoh's three-tables approach in the transformation problem starts from the first table on the substance of value produced, and arrives at the third on the substance of value acquired through the second on the prices of production deducted from the first. He argued that Marx's propositions of equality between total value and total prices, as well as between total surplus value and total profit, should be understood as concerning the relations between the first and the third table, not between the first and the second. He also presented new interpretations of negative value and negative surplus value, and also of complex labor. Second, on the theory of credit and crisis, he clarified the relationship between the Marxist political economy of money and finance and crisis theory, and emphasized the role of growing speculative trading and credit mechanism in bringing about the end of prosperity.

On contemporary capitalism (Itoh (2000)), he demonstrated that an underlying cause of the end of high post-World War II economic growth, and of the 1973-75 economic crisis which followed it, was the over-accumulation of capital in relation to the inelastic supply of both of labor power and primary products. He then argued that the advances in information technology that accompanied the process of restructuring induced three reversals in the historical pattern of capitalist development that had prevailed during the 20th Century: (1) capital investment became lighter and flexibly mobile, thus intensifying competition and globalization; (2) trade unions weakened as workers were more flexibly (and irregularly) employed; (3) the role of the state was reduced, as the era of neoliberalism emerged.

Finally, Itoh applied his theory of value and crisis to the basic issues of socialism (Itoh (1995)). Adopting his theory of the transformation problem, he argued that if Lange's method of trial and error method is used to achieve equilibrium prices in a socialist economy – and thus to achieve a full "s-wage model of economy," wherein the entire net national product is initially distributed among workers – then the relationship between embodied labor time and socialist prices can be fully specified. He also argued that his theory of money and finance could be applied to the socialist economy. Building a stages theory of socialist development, Itoh clarified that a single model of socialism should not be defined as a uniquely correct scientific path to be followed; various possibilities for socialism might be chosen by people according to their social and historical conditions.

The 2016 prize winner was David HARVEY (New York City University) based on Harvey, D. (2010) *The Enigma of Capital: And the Crises of Capitalism*, Oxford University Press.

Harvey's main research area is economic geography, urban sociology, and Marxian economics. He has published more than 20 books, which have been translated into more than fifteen languages. Harvey is one of the most influential Marxian political economists in the world.

In his earlier works Harvey analyzed contemporary capitalism and developed the theoretical basis for a social movement that could establish an alternative system to capitalism (Harvey, D. (2005) *A Brief History of Neo-liberalism*, OUP). He also rejuvenated global interest in Marx's theory by publishing books such as Harvey, D. (2013) *A Companion to Marx's Capital*, Verso, and by giving lectures on Marx's *Capital* on YouTube which attracted many audiences around the world.

In the first half of the awarded book, Harvey adopts the "multiple-causes theory" of crisis. He argues that "The profit-squeeze theory (the rising wage theory)", "the theory of falling rate of profit", and "the under-consumption theory" are not mutually exclusive theories; rather, they complement one another in explaining different causes of crisis. In the second half, he develops a co-evolutionary theory of capitalist development as well as a theory of geographical uneven development. The basic principle of capitalism is composed of two social DNAs: "never-ending accumulation" and "compound growth". Seven activity spheres - namely, production process, technology, the reproduction of daily life, social relations, relations to nature, mental conceptions of the world, and institutional and administrative arrangements - are relatively autonomous, but interact and co-evolve on the basis of the basic principle of capitalism. When the continuous flows of capital are impeded or stopped, a crisis and devaluation occur. Even if some causes of crisis are avoided temporarily, crisis will never disappear, because of the emergence of other limits. He concludes that from the perspective of a "co-evolutionary" process, alternative social thoughts and anti-capitalism social movements can start anywhere in the world.

The 2017 prize winner was Saskia SASSEN (Columbia University) based on her two books, Sassen, S. (2006) *Territory, Authority, Rights from Medieval to Global Assemblages*, Princeton University Press, and (2014) *Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy*, The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Sassen is highly respected internationally as one of the leading authorities in globalization studies. She has single-authored about a dozen books, many of which have been translated into Japanese. With a focus on globalization studies, she has drawn on a profound theoretical knowledge of Marxian economics and applied an extensive knowledge and materials on society, history and culture to advanced research into globalization that has broadly covered political economics, urban sociology, and

international labor migration theory over a quarter of a century. A major characteristic of her research is the use of a multi-layered approach to perceive the transformative dynamics at the sub-national and local levels that are created when globalization induces not only denationalization but also renationalization.

In one of Sassen's two award-winning works, Sassen (2006), she perceives Territory, Authority and Rights (TAR) from the political geography of the European middle ages to the modern digital age in terms of the constituents of the various conditions by which both the national and the global are constructed. By verifying the way in which these assemblages became historically embedded, amidst the process of globalization since the 1980s, she traces the disassembly of nation states that were historically constructed in the West. In particular, she clarifies the "tipping points" and their "organizing logics" that can transfer the assemblage of "capabilities," such as a system's formative mechanism, to new purposes, and emphasizes that the interior of complex systems, the fundamental changes to the systems themselves, and the appearance of new forms, depends on the capabilities that were formed and developed to a considerable extent in the preceding era. Through in-depth verification of this nature, the dynamism of the formation and change of the specific elements of TAR that is developed during the process of globalization is revealed to be something that is reassembled by the denationalization of the historically-constructed national within a new, denationalized structure that operates at the global, national and subnational levels. This work is simultaneously a compilation of Sassen's research up until the early 2000s, and also offers new insights into conventional "theories of the state" that are premised on territorial nationalism and the nation-state.

In her second award-winning work, Sassen (2014), she further advances her interpretation of dynamism in this sense, and based on the new concept of "expulsions," attempts to reveal the pathological nature of contemporary global capitalism by uncovering the "sub-surface trends" of "complex modes of expulsions", which "expanding inequality" and other commonly used phrases fail to fully encompass. Utilizing the unique method of "digging" to expose sub-surface trends that are not necessarily visualized, Sassen demonstrates that diverse and complex "expulsion" and the process thereof creates "plain brutalism" which constitutes the strategic element of the global formation of the global city, and a major feature therein is her identification of the present situation since the 2008 global financial crisis as "the formation of exploitability." In this sense, this work represents Sassen's research themes since the 2008 global financial crisis.

The 2018 prize winner was Dian ELSON (the University of Essex) based on her

two books, Elson, D. (1991) *Male Bias in the Development Process*, Manchester University Press, and Staveren, I. v., Elson, D., Grown, C. and Çagatay, N. eds. (2007) *The Feminist Economics of Trade*, Routledge.

Elson has published widely research on the relations of gender equality and human rights, and economic policy, globalization, multinational companies and international trade, including on the feminist economics of trade. Elson has deep knowledge of Marx's value theory, labor theory, and has built the theoretical basis of an original unpaid work theory, care economy, etc. in feminist economics. Moreover, her studies, which made full use of her extensive knowledge and statistical materials about the socioeconomic impact which gender order brings about, and her detailed present data analysis have given a new viewpoint to various fields, such as economic policy, development studies, and human rights and she has done the latest research on economic society and gender.

Elson (1991) is about the Export Processing Zone installed from the 1980s by governments of developing countries to push an export-oriented growth strategy through foreign direct investment by multi-national companies using local subcontractors to provide their local labor force, taking advantage of the patriarchal gender order of the society concerned. This theory is now fundamental in the study of the relationship between gender order and the foundation of export-oriented growth and serves as basic theory in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Africa, and Latin America at the present.

She has conceptualized male bias as “male imbalance in a company” which acts inside a business organization. She demonstrated the patriarchal gender order of the society concerned, and the influence of the development process. The development process accompanied by male bias aligned with the gender order of the society concerned, especially in a labor-intensive industry, has a basic relationship with promoting women's labor force working to create an invisible competitive power in commodity production for export to world markets. Elson's analysis made it possible to lead the criticism of the neoclassical theory centering on “selection of the discriminatory employer by a market”, and to materialize feminist economics as criticism of the economics of neo-classical theory, and to treat consideration of gender equality and human rights as a problem inside economics.

The second awarded work, Staveren and Elson et al. eds. (2007), developed the gender analysis in international economics, and clarified the position of feminist economics. In this book, while Elson examined international trade theory in the mainstream faction and heterodox economics and criticized the neoclassical theory of

the perfect competition concept, she reappraised the doctrine of comparative advantage criticism by heterodox economics which predominantly paid attention to the absolute advantage of a competitive condition, and emphasized the importance of the relationship between global competitiveness and social environment. For the labor force, positive competition to labor cost reduction is performed per unit unlike general commodities. Capitalism points to externalization of the reproduction cost of a labor force, and a fundamental inconsistency exists between economic growth and social reproduction. Therefore, a procurement of a competitive advantage includes the gendered social process of mainly women bearing the unpaid burden of labor force reproduction cost. With such a relationship the gender gap became clear, demonstrating that they were many results of the division of labor in the unpaid care economy built socially.

The 2019 winner was Robert BOYER (Institut des Amériques) based on his books: Boyer, R. and Yamada, T. eds. (2000) *Japanese Capitalism in Crisis: A Régulationist Interpretation*, Routledge, Boyer, R., Uemura, H. and Isogai, A. (2012) *Diversity and Transformations of Asian Capitalisms*, Routledge, and Boyer, R., Uemura, H., Yamada, T. and Song, L. (2018) *Evolving Diversity and Interdependence of Capitalisms: Transformations of Regional Integration in EU and Asia*, Springer.

Boyer has been well-known as a leader in the field of the political economy of capitalism by the “Régulation theory” (hereinafter abbreviated “RT”), which originates in France, since the 1980s. After M. AGLIETTA established the RT in Aglietta, M. (1976) *Régulation et crise du capitalisme*, Calman-Lévy, Boyer has been a prominent researcher in this school, making an enduring effort to develop the theory as well as expanding the scope of the application through the communication with various approaches in economics and others that are effective in investigating the varieties of capitalism and its transformation and evolution. Those include politics by A. GRAMSCI and N. POULANTZAS, economic sociology by P. BOURDIEU, and comparative historical analysis by K. THELEN. The above three publications are all founded upon the deepening core concepts of the RT and the development of researches in individual domains such as labor, finance, the state and international economy in the 1980s and 90s. He led an international research team to produce them under the collaboration with Asian researchers from Japan, China and Korea etc.

The discussions in these publications are outstanding not only in making full use of analytical methods of the RT, which identifies itself as the economics of temporal and spatial variability, but also in its completeness as a systematic theory of political economy of capitalism by the régulationist approach to challenge neoclassical

orthodoxy. These three can be regarded as compiled works of Boyer's long research of the RT through 20-year international collaborations. What is the essence of Boyer's political economy of capitalism? We can grasp it in the title of his recent French publication, Boyer, R. (2015) *Économie politique des capitalismes: Théorie de la régulation et des crises*, La Découverte. The core concepts of neoclassical orthodoxy are "market", "economics", "equilibrium" and "growth"; he replaces them with the concepts of "capitalism", "political economy", "régulation" and "crisis". Through the radical critique of "market economics: the theory of equilibrium and growth", he reconstructs the science of economy.

Boyer has been a world leader in the field of political economy for half a century, and his field of study spreads widely to present an original framework of the political economy of capitalism with refined measures for the future. These achievements are unfolded in the collaborative publications with Asian researcher groups, the core members of which are Japanese researchers in JSPE.

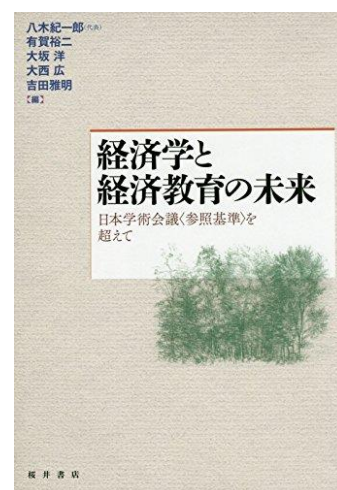
4. The JSPE Prize for the Younger Members

Meanwhile, we created an incentive award for young members in 2009. Every year one or two members are awarded by the selection committee. The prize winners from 2013 to 2019 were: Kosuke OKI (Kagawa University) and Hiroshi NISHI (Hannan University) in 2013, Takashi OHNO (Ritsumeikan University) and Tsuyoshi YUKI (Saitama University) in 2014, Kei EHARA (Saitama University) and Kazuhiro KUROSE (Tohoku University) in 2015, Korefumi MIYATA (Komazawa University) in 2016, Shinya SHIBASAKI (Saitama Gakuen University) and Ryunosuke SONODA (Saga University) in 2017, Bangxi LI (Qinghua University) in 2018, Kohei SAITO (Osaka City University) and Hiroki MURAKAMI (Chuo University) in 2019.

5. The Book Publications from the JSPE

Finally, we would like to mention our publications. The JSPE has published two books during the period from 2014 to 2020, one in Japanese and one in English.

The Japanese book is titled *Economics and the Future of Economics Education: Beyond "Referential Standard" of Science Council of Japan*, edited by Kiichiro YAGI (Setsunan University), Yuji ARUKA (Chuo University), Hiroshi OSAKA (Toyama University), Hiroshi OHNISHI (Keio University) and Masaaki YOSHIDA (Senshu

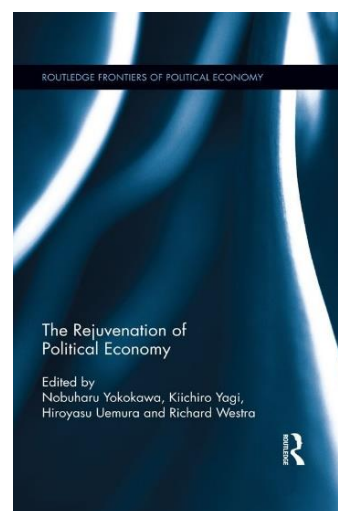


University), from Sakurai Shoten in April 2015.

The Science Council of Japan (SCJ) is the representative organization of the Japanese scientist community ranging over all fields of sciences. The SCJ published a “referential standard” for university education of economics in August 2014, which promoted standardization of economics education on the limited basis of understandings of nature of our field. Many academic associations critically responded to this “standard” and published this book under the leadership of Kiichiro Yagi, who was the President of the JSPE at the time.

The other English title is *The Rejuvenation of Political Economy*, Routledge, April 2016. The editors are Nobuharu YOKOKAWA (Musashi University), Kiichiro YAGI, Hiroyasu UEMURA (Yokohama National University), and Richard WESTRA (Nagoya University).

This book provides the basic knowledge of Japanese contributions in political economy and the ongoing research agenda, such as the pursuit of theoretical consistency in Marxian economics by the Uno School; the concept of “civil society” as a criterion of existing socio-economic structure; a mathematical reconstruction of Marxian theory; and an analysis of environmental pollution. The new generation of Japanese political economists in collaboration with their overseas counterparts has produced new insights into political economy and into the newly emerging structure of the world economy.



(Kei EHARA, Oita University)

THE JAPAN SECTION OF THE REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL

I. Outline of the Association

The Regional Science Association International (RSAI) was founded in 1954. The Japan Branch of the RSAI (JSRSAI: Japan Section of the Regional Science Association International) was established in 1962. The JSRSAI is also a membership section of the Pacific Regional Science Conference Organization (PRSCO), which is a super-regional organization of the RSAI. The JSRSAI and the RSAI aim to provide intellectual leadership in the studies of social, economic, political, and behavioral phenomena having spatial dimensions. Consequently, the JSRSAI brings together scholars and practitioners from a large number of fields, including economics, geography, urban and regional planning, civil engineering, sociology, finance, and political science. Members can be found in academic institutions, governments, consulting organizations, and a variety of private firms.

The main objectives of the JSRSAI include the fostering and exchange of ideas and the promotion of studies, including the utilization of tools, methods and theoretical frameworks specifically designed for regional analysis and the study of concept, procedures, and analytical techniques of the various social and other sciences.

These objectives are supported via the collaboration and camaraderie among its members and scholars in related fields. The JSRSAI encourages and supports the publication of scholarly studies and the performance of services to aid the advancement of its members and the fields of regional science. For further details, please visit <http://www.jsrsai.jp>, <http://www.regionalscience.org>, and <http://www.prsco.info>.

The recent successive Presidents of the JSRSAI are Yoshinobu KUMATA (2005–2008, Chiba University of Commerce), Makoto TAWADA (2009–2010, University of Nagoya), Yoshiro HIGANO (2011–2016, University of Tsukuba), Moriki HOSOE (2017–2018, Kyushu University), and Shuetsu TAKAHASHI (2019–2020, Tohoku Gakuin University). The Executive Directors of the JSRSAI are Yoshiro HIGANO (1998–2010, University of Tsukuba), Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA (2011–2014, Toyohashi University of Technology), and Takeshi MIZUNOYA (2015–2020, University of Tsukuba).

II. Annual Domestic Conferences

(1) 50th Annual Conference, Tokushima University, 2013

The JSRSAI held its 50th Annual Conference on the campus of Tokushima

University hosted by Mitsuo KONDO (Tokushima University), the chairperson of the local organization committee. The meeting opened on October 12th. Paper sessions were held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. Some 210 scholars attended for presentations and discussions. The conference consisted of 105 paper presentations across 28 concurrent sessions. The session titles included energy issues, eco-tourism, water environment, transportation, information, input–output analysis, fisheries, China’s economy, regional regeneration, and communication.

The symposium was held under the chairpersonship of Toru NAITO (Tokushima University). The main theme was Points of Policy and Planning between Tsunami Disaster Prevention and the Sustainable Community Improvement. In addition to the regular conference, sessions in English were held on October 12th–13th. The theme was “Sustainable Socio-Economic Activity and Regional Policy–To the Bright Future I and II.” Nine papers were presented. International members from China, Switzerland, Holland, and the US participated in the sessions and held discussions contributing to the new perspectives of regional policy.

(2) 51st Annual Conference, Reitaku University, 2014

The 51st Annual Conference was held at Reitaku University, Chiba, hosted by Hiroya ONO and Suminori TOKUNAGA, from October 3rd to 5th, 2014. Around 130 members, including international distinguished scholars, J. D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois), A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), K. E. HAYNES (George Mason University), and others participated and actively contributed to the academic communications. The conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 29 concurrent sessions. A memorial session was dedicated to the late Prof. Yasuhiko OISHI. The session themes included regional economic analysis, social capital and public goods, input–output analysis, and regional management. The symposium’s theme was “A Way of Regional Linkages in a Globalization Era,” presented under the chairpersonship of Prof. Hitoshi SATO (Reitaku University).

(3) 52nd Annual Conference, Okayama University, 2015

The 52nd Annual Conference was held at Okayama University, Okayama, hosted by Hiroshi ABE, from October 12th to 19th, 2015. About 190 members, including international distinguished scholars, J. D. HEWINGS (University of Illinois), K. E. HAYNES (George Mason University), S. ANANTSUKSOMSRI (Thammasat University), A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), and others participated in the conference and actively contributed to the academic communications.

The conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 36 concurrent sessions and one symposium. A special session was dedicated to Prof. Yoshiro HIGANO on his retirement from the University of Tsukuba. The theme was “Socio-Economic Environmental Policies and Evaluations in Regional Science: Session in Honor of Yoshiro Higano I, II, III, and IV.” Fifteen papers were presented. The session themes included general equilibrium analysis, consciousness analysis, economic analysis, energy issues, regional planning, public goods, model and simulation analysis, human capital formation, social cost and risk, and industrial development. The symposium’s theme was “Urban Planning for Regional Revitalization and Local Central Cities” under the chairpersonship of Prof. Mitsuo KONDO.

(4) 53rd Annual Conference, Niigata University, 2016

The 53rd Annual Conference was held at Niigata University, Niigata, hosted by Lily KIMINAMI, from October 8th to 10th, 2016. About 200 members, including international distinguished scholars, A. S. BAILLY (University of Geneva), K. E. HAYNES (George Mason University), P. NIJKAMP (Free University), K. KOURTIT (KTH Stockholm), A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), J. ROMAO (Hokkaido University), and others participated in the conference. A memorial session was dedicated to the late Prof. Takao FUKUCHI.

The conference consisted of around 100 paper presentations in 28 concurrent sessions and one symposium. The session themes included regional policy, transportation, regional management, model analysis, kaiyu and real time economics, tourism growth and spatial implications, environmental issues, economic development in Southeast Asia, and analysis of urban sustainability. The symposium’s theme was “Food Industry Strategy in Niigata under Global Society” under the chairpersonship of Lily KIMINAMI.

(5) 54th Annual Conference, Ritsumeikan University, 2017

The 54th Annual Conference was held at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, hosted by Hidehiko KANAGAE, from October 6th to 8th, 2017. About 220 members, including international distinguished scholars, A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), N. TONTISIRIN (Thammasat University), S. ANANTSUKSOMSRI (Chulalongkorn University), J. ROMAO (Hokkaido University), and others participated in the conference.

The conference consisted of around 140 paper presentations in 34 concurrent sessions and one regular symposium, entitled “Inheritance Policy and Maintenance in

the Historical City.” A special commemoration session was dedicated to Prof. Moriki HOSOE for 70 years age. Other several special sessions were organized by Prof. Y. HARASHINA, Prof. S. SAITO, Prof. S. TOKUNAGA, Prof. N. YOSHIDA, Prof. M. YAHAGIHARA, and Prof. Y. KUNIMITSU.

(6) 55th Annual Conference, Hokkai Gakuen University, 2018

The 55th Annual Conference was held at Hokkai Gakuen University, Hokkaido, hosted by Soushi SUZUKI, from October 6th to 8th, 2018. About 190 members, including international distinguished scholars, A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), N. TONTISIRIN (Thammasat University), S. ANANTSUKSOMSRI (Chulalongkorn University), J. ROMAO (Hokkaido University), and others participated in the conference.

The conference consisted of around 110 paper presentations in 30 concurrent sessions and one regular symposium, entitled “Regional Development in Depopulation Society.” A special academic session was organized by the Regional Science Academy (RSA). Some international distinguished scholars, A. A. NIJKAMP (Tinbergen Institute), G. MULLIGAN (University of Arizona), A. A. BATBYAL (Rochester Institute of Technology), K. HAYNES (George Mason University), K. KOURTIT (Jheronimus Academy of Data Science), M. CATHY (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), and others participated in the conference.

The general session themes included consciousness analysis, factor analysis, the challenges in the region, regions and information, transportation, input–output analysis, and spatial analysis. Several special sessions were organized by Prof. T. NAITO, Prof. T. HASHIMOTO, Prof. S. SAITO, Prof. K. NOZAKI, Dr. Y. KUNIMITSU, Prof. H. KANEGAE, and Prof. H. YANAGIHARA. The symposium’s theme was “Regional Planning in Depopulation Society,” presented under the chairpersonship of Soushi SUZUKI.

(7) 56th Annual Conference, Kurume University, 2019

The 56th Annual Conference was held at Kurume University, Fukuoka, hosted by Koji AKIMOTO, from September 9th to 15th, 2019.

The conference consisted of around 130 paper presentations in 33 concurrent sessions and one regular symposium. An international symposium was held with the title “Territory, Tourism, and Sustainable Development.” About 200 members attended, including international distinguished scholars P. NIJKAMP, L. L. C. TOMAZ, ZAMPARINI, J. RIDDERSTAAT, J. C. MARTIN, J. LIM, G. J. BURGERS, B. NEUTS, and K. KOURTIT. A special academic session was organized by the RSA. The title was “Tourism, Leisure

and Recreation: New Challenges I and II.” The symposium’s theme was “Economic Vitalization and Regional Development in a Watershed.”

III. International Conferences

The RSAI is an interdisciplinary, international organization focusing on understanding the growth and development of urban, regional, and international systems. The RSAI provides intellectual leadership in the study of those social, economic, political, and behavioral phenomena that have a spatial dimension.

In 1990, the association changed its organizational structure to better reflect the growth and development of the field. The RSAI now serves as an umbrella organization overseeing four super-regional organizations in North America, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Rim.

(1) RSAI Conferences

12th World Conference, Goa, India, 2018

Every four years since 1980, the RSAI has conducted a world congress. Since 2012, the congress has been held every two years. The 12th World Congress of the RSAI took place at the Birla Institute of Technology and Science at the K K Birla Goa Campus in Goa, India from May 29th to June 1st, 2018. It was hosted by the Regional Science Association of India and organized by Sumana BANDYOPADHYAY (University of Calcutta). The main conference theme was Spatial Systems: Social Integration, Regional Development and Sustainability. The congress included keynote lectures, scientific sessions, poster sessions, workshops, and themed sessions. Field trips were organized in and around Goa. The conference brought together participants from various disciplines and integrated young scholars from all over of the world.

(2) PRSCO

(a) 24th PRSCO Conference, Vina del Mar, Chile, 2015

The international meetings of the PRSCO are held biennially. The 24th PRSCO conference was held in Vina del Mar, Chile, from August 5th to 8th, 2015 at the Business School of Adolfo Ibáñez University, Vina del Mar, Chile. It was organized by the Chilean Association of Regional Studies (Sociedad Chilena De Estudios Regionales: SOCHER). The main theme was Place for People. Patricio AROCA (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez) was the chairperson of the local organizing committee. The conference brought together participants from various disciplines and young scholars from all parts of the world. Some 150 scholars and students attended the

conference, which comprised about 90 paper presentations in two plenary sessions, eight parallel sessions, and three workshops. About 15 members from Japan contributed to the conference and enjoyed the beautiful city.

(b) 25th PRSCO Conference, Tainan, Taiwan, 2017

The 25th PRSCO Conference of the RSAI was held from May 17th to 20th, 2017 at National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan. It was hosted by the Chinese Regional Science Association –Taiwan (CRSA-T). The chairperson of the local organizing committee was Fu-Chuan LAI (Academia Sinica, Taipei). The conference main theme was Sustainable & Resilient Regional Development, with more than 140 papers given by presenters from ten countries. About 30 members of the Japan Section attended the conference and played a central role in academic contribution. Some of the topics included the following: innovation, knowledge and industry issues, Asian urban and regional issues, environmental and sustainable development, method of urban and regional analysis, urban and regional planning, and spatial economy.

(3) PRSCO Summer Institute

(a) 13th PRSCO Summer Institute, Loja, Ecuador, 2014

The PRSCO Summer Institute is a biennial international conference that brings together members of PRSCO, RSAI, and other scholarly organizations interested in regional science and related fields to discuss new methods, applications, case studies, and developments in regional science. The 13th PRSCO Summer Institute was held in Loja, Ecuador from July 23rd to 25th, 2014 at the Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja. It was organized by the Ecuadorian Network of Regional Science (RECIR), and the chairperson was Ronny CORREA (Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja). The theme of Summer Institute was Economy, Society, and the Environment: Territorial and Regional Development. The event was attended by 300 people with speakers from a broad spectrum of countries. Five members of the Japan Section attended.

(b) 14th PRSCO Summer Institute, Bangkok, Thailand, 2016

The 14th Summer Institute of PRSCO, entitled “New Horizons of Regional Science on the Onset of the 21st Century,” was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from July 27th to 29th, 2016 at the Dusit Thani Hotel. It was hosted by the Thailand Section of Regional Science Association (TH-RSAI). The TH-RSAI is a newly established academic association under the umbrella of the PRSCO and the RSAI. The chairpersons of the local organizing committee included Nij TANTISIRIN (Thammasat

University) and Sutee ANANTSUKSOMSRI (Chulalongkorn University). Around 80 people from several countries around the world attended, and 80 papers are presented. About 20 members of the Japan Section made a substantial contribution.

(c) 15th PRSCO Summer Institute, Lima, Peru, 2018

The 15th PRSCO Summer Institute was held in Lima, Peru from July 4th to 6th at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru. The chairpersons of the local organizing committee were Jose Carlos Silva-Macher and Jose S. Rodriguez, Pontificia (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru). There were more than 30 papers given by presenters. Plenary sessions, special sessions, and contributed papers addressed the regional aspects of several challenges we currently face. Some JSRSAI members attended the Institute.

(d) 16th PRSCO Summer Institute, Bangkok, Thailand, 2019

The 16th PRSCO Summer Institute was held in Bangkok, Thailand from July 25th to 26th at Chulalongkorn University. The Summer Institute was hosted by the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, and it was cohosted by the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University. The chairpersons of the local organizing committee were Nij TANTISIRIN (Thammasat University) and Sutee ANANTSUKSOMSRI (Chulalongkorn University.). The main theme was New Landscape of Data and Sustainable Development. There were more than 100 papers given by presenters from many countries. About 30 JSRSAI members attended the institute.

(e) PRSCO Awards

The PRSCO Awards were established in 2013. From 2013 to 2018, the Higano Award for Outstanding Service to PRSCO has been presented to four members who have made outstanding contributions to PRSCO.

Winners, Higano Award for Outstanding Service to PRSCO:

2013 Yoshiro HIGANO (University of Tsukuba, JSRSAI)

2015 David PLANE (The University of Arizona, WRSA)

2015 Jorge SERRANO (The National University of Mexico, AMECIDER)

2017 Bob STIMSON (The University of Melbourne, ANZRSAI)

Winners, PRSCO Award for Best Paper by a Young Regional Scientist:

2015 Andrés Castaño Zuluaga (the Catholic University of the North at Antofagasta, Chile)

Paper Title “The Effect of the Spatial Density of Firms on Gender Wage Gap”

2016 Maria IKEGAWA (Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan)

Paper Title “Location Choice for Japanese Frozen Food Industry in East Asia Using Domestic and

Foreign Market Access with the Penetration Rate of Refrigerators”

2017 Juan SOTO (Universidad Católica del Norte)

Paper Title “Cities, Wages, and the Urban Hierarchy”

2018 Camila ALVAYAY (Universidad Católica del Norte)

Paper Title “Housing Demolition and Property Tax Delinquency: Evidence from Detroit”

IV. Publication

Studies in Regional Science

Studies in Regional Science (the International Journal of JSRSAI), is published four times or two times a year on behalf of the JSRSAI. All volumes are composed of papers selected from those presented at annual conferences in addition to a few submitted papers. Both types are collected through a strict reviewing process. Each volume contains articles, notes, case studies, symposia articles, and book reviews. The number of papers appearing in the journal is summarized in Table 1. The proceedings of the JSRSAI and the programs of annual conferences are also contained in the publication.

The journal is indexed via SCOPUS, EBSCO, and EconLit (the American Economic Association’s Electronic Bibliography). The electronic version of *Studies in Regional Science* is available online at J-STAGE (Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic) and EconlitTM with full text. Please visit <http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/srs> to search for the articles.

Table 1: *Studies in Regional Science*, 2013-2019

	Vol. 43 No. 1-4 2013	Vol. 44 No. 1-4 2014	Vol. 45 No. 1-4 2015	Vol. 46 No. 1-4 2016	Vol. 47 No. 1-2 2017	Vol. 48 No. 1-2 2018	Vol. 49 No. 1-2 2019
Articles	18	14	12	11	13	18	17
Notes	3	10	6	5			
Case Studies	12	7	14	6	3		
Book Reviews	1	2	2	3	7	1	3

Asia–Pacific Journal of Regional Science

Asia–Pacific Journal of Regional Science has been launched as a new journal from the JSRSAI. The first volume was published in 2017 from Springer Nature. The aim of this journal is to expand the frontiers of regional science through the diffusion of intrinsically developed and advanced modern regional science methodologies throughout the Asia–Pacific region. Table 2 shows the numbers of papers. This journal includes special issues and features, entitled “Innovation and Ecology: Regional Science Perspectives on Spatial Systems,” “Economic Analysis of Law, Politics, and Regions,” and “Spatial Analysis and Modeling.”

Table 2: *Asia–Pacific Journal of Regional Science*, 2017-2019

	Vol. 1 Issue 1-2 2017	Vol. 2 Issue 1-2 2018	Vol. 3 Issue 1-3 2019
Editorial	23		
Articles	29	25	39

V. Japan Section’s Awards

The JSRSAI Awards were established in 1992 in commemoration of our 30th anniversary. From 2013 to 2019, Distinguished Service Awards have been presented to three members who made outstanding contributions to our society. Best Article Awards went to four members during the same period. Promotion Awards were presented to six young scholars. Book Awards were given to 20 publications. Those who received these awards are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: JSRSAI Awards, 2013-2019

	Distinguished Service Award	Best Article Award	Promotion Award
2013		Tsunekazu TODA	Daisuke KAMIYA Daisuke NAKAMURA
2014		Sakae MITSUI	Nobuyoshi YASUNAGA
2015	Seiichi KAGAYA		Ken OGAWA
2016		Junya FUKUMOTO	Madoka OKIMOTO
2017	Yoshiro HIGANO	Daisuke IKAZAKI	
2018			Tsubasa SASAKI
2019	Moriki HOSOE		

(Hiroyuki SHIBUSAWA, Toyohashi University of Technology)

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTING

– A survey of research by JSSSA since 2013 –

I. General Description of the Society

The Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting (JSSSA), founded in 1986, is an academic association that seeks to advance research in accounting from the critical or interdisciplinary perspectives. The approximately 150 of JSSSA's members are categorized as Full Members and Supporting Members. Presidents of the Society have been Prof. Yoshiaki JINNAI of Tokyo Keizai University (2013-2015), Prof. Hiroshi YOSHIMI of Hokkaido University (2016-2018) and Prof. Fujio YAMAGUCHI of Meiji University (2019-present). In this article, activities of JASSA in 2013-2018 are reviewed briefly. A historical view of its research approaches and major issues addressed by its annual conferences up to 2012 is offered by Hara (2013).

II. JSSSA's Annual Conferences and Their Main Themes

JSSSA has held its annual conferences every year. The dates, venues and main themes of the annual conferences since 2013 are as follows.

28th Conference, October 11-13, 2013, Tokyo Keizai University (chaired by Prof. Yoshiaki JINNAI)

Main theme: Theory and Reality of Accounting

29th Conference, October 11-13, 2014, Kansai University (chaired by Prof. Satoshi TOMITA)

Main theme: The Meaning of Accounting Theory in the Global Governance Age

30th Conference, October 10-12, 2015, Komazawa University (chaired by Prof. Takashi OGURI)

Main theme: The Outcome of Modern Accounting and Accounting Theory Topics

31st Conference, October 21-23, 2016, Nagasaki University (chaired by Prof. Hiromasa OKADA)

Main theme: New Development of Accounting Theory in Interdisciplinary Approach

32nd Conference, September 29- October 1, 2017, Asahikawa University (chaired by Prof. Katsuhiro YOSHIDA)

Main theme: Social Responsibility of Accounting

33rd Conference, October 5-7, 2018, Kobe Gakuin University (chaired by Prof. Kohei MIYAMOTO)

Main theme: What Are and/or Should Be Accounting Theories? From the SATTA to Date

III. Research on Fundamental Accounting Theory and Research Methodology

JASSA publishes its official journal, the *Annals of the Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting*, annually in Japanese. Papers addressing issues of fundamental accounting theory and research methodology have been issued after every annual conference. The journal contains special issue papers which have been presented at the annual conference under the main theme as follows. The English summary of every paper below is quoted from official journals.

(1) Theory and Reality of Accounting (presented at the 28th conference, papers published in *Journal* No.28 in 2014)

Mikihito JINNOU (Niigata University), “Discussions on the Distinction Debt and Capital in Consolidated Statements: Accounting for Minority Interest in Consolidated Statements of America”

This paper mainly discusses minority interests. The classification of debt and capital, which has been a major topic of discussion for many years, is considered as a consolidated accounting issue in relation to both accounting theory and ongoing problems. Minority interests have not been reported as a liability since the introduction of the element of “activities” in accounting theory. This reflects the fact that assets and liabilities are necessary to the consolidated group’s operations. Consequently, minority interests have been presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity to be the same as the equities of the parents’ shareholders because minority interests do not give rise to a present group obligation.

However, it is necessary to separate from the parent company’s equity in terms of providing information to the parent company that uses financial statements. In addition, when losses occur in the subsidiary and the subsidiary pays dividends, the question of how to allocate against minority interest becomes a problem. In other words, in theory, when financial claims are made, in fact the classification of the interest of the parent company and minority interest seems to be lost. In terms of

understanding the corporate group and tackling the problems of rights, the author argues that minority interests can serve as an adjustment mechanism.

Junji KUBO (Hokkaido University), “Two Types of Accounting Procedures for Expenditures with Uncertainty”

This paper has two main aims: to present two accounting models for expenditures with uncertainty and to identify the common characteristics between traditional accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty and recent accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty. We deduce two accounting models for expenditures with uncertainty: one based on the necessary cause-effect relationship and one based on the contributory cause-effect relationship. We then examine the relationship of two accounting models, which are subsequently compared with existing accounting standards.

Traditional accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty conform to the accounting model based on the necessary cause-effect relationship, whereas recent accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty accord to the accounting model based on the contributory cause-effect relationship. This means that the traditional accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty are premised on the necessary cause-effect relationship, whereas the recent accounting procedures for expenditures with uncertainty are based on the contributory cause-effect relationship. Therefore, both of these accounting procedures share a common premise for the cause-effect relationship.

Junji ISHIKAWA (Komazawa University), “Disclosure, Accounting, and Comprehensive Income: The Source of Other Comprehensive Income and Contemporary Business Accounting”

The purpose of this paper is to examine and verify the characteristics of contemporary business accounting, i.e., the dominance and superiority of disclosure of financial risk and financial substances (realities) discussed at the 24th General Meeting in 2009: in short. the disclosure > (capital/income) calculation. In particular. our discussion focuses on the source of “other comprehensive income (OCI)”, where the inconsistency between disclosure and calculation could be schematized as (i) disclosure > calculation → (ii) disclosure- calculation (discrepancy between disclosure and calculation) → (iii) OCI.

Presenting only a conclusion here, OCI/recycling will appear at the intersection of traditional and contemporary accounting types and has served as the coordinator

(mediator) of this contradiction. Finally, the theme of the 28th General Meeting in 2013, “Theory and Reality in Accounting” is discussed, including the above discussion points.

When we go back to the sprits and the significance of the foundation of our academic society of the social science of accounting 28 years ago, which is shown in the “Founding Statement” (especially, the comprehensive study of accounting within the context of its socio-economic environment) at the Founding General Meeting in 1986 Tokyo, the nature and the way of accounting research today is being questioned. The author would like to emphasize this point finally.

(2) The Meaning of Accounting Theory in the Global Governance Age (presented at the 29th conference, papers published in *Journal No.29* in 2015)

Katsuhiro MATSUMURA (Ritsumeikan University), “Global Corporate Governance”

Prof. Matsumura studied the role that corporate governance theory served in Japanese management. He thought about “the significance of accounting theory in the global governance era.” He understood that if a global governance theory was going to apply to the West, it would incorporate the value of Anglo-American practice to the world. The corporate governance theory was so, too. It would be unreasonable to apply a finance theory based on neo-classical economics to corporate management of Japan. Controlling a company from the balance sheet’s credit side (the viewpoint of stockholders and banks) and a tendency to make light of the balance sheet’s debit side is the reality in Japan. As a result, good Japanese management, which attaches great importance to the reality of the company, is lost, thus leading to less competitive Japanese companies.

Takashi OGURI (Komazawa University), “Possibility of Reconstruction of Accounting Theory”

Accounting, a mode of cognition, has the ability to grasp capital movements by numerical cognition. Who recognizes capital movement? The answer is a capitalist. According to the author’s definition, accounting is “the cognition by capitalists regarding capital movements, namely themselves.” Capitalists, in a joint enterprise, comprise the money capitalist (the proprietor) and the functioning capitalist (the management). Therefore, cognition by capitalists comprises these two capitalists. Cognition of money capitalists is an appreciation of their possession’s holdings and

surplus, whereas cognition of functioning capitalists is an understanding of enterprise management, including control of assets and profits. It is important for accounting theory that accounting reflects double capital movements. From this perspective, we can suppose that accounting developed as follows:

Accounting: simple bookkeeping --+ double bookkeeping --+ financial statements

Capitalists: { the money capitalist
undifferentiated --+ differentiated --+ separated or opposed
the functioning capitalist

Enterprise: an owner-manager --+ partnership --+ company --+ corporation

This figure indicates that the differentiation of capitalists has created and promoted accounting development. We should reconstruct accounting theory based on these structural outlines.

Toshifumi MATSUMOTO (Waseda University), “The Significance of Accounting Information in a Global Governance Age: From the Viewpoint of an Accounting Model”

In this study, the structure and information properties of a “mixed accounting model,” designed by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), are examined from the viewpoint of the role expected by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The role expected by IASB changed when it became a member of the Financial Stability Board in 2009. Before that, IASB had identified stockholders as the main users, and it offered them the information necessary to measure corporate value (in particular, the corporate value for stockholders). The accounting model that IASB had built for this purpose was not an “earnings presentation model,” based on traditional cost-realization principles but a “corporate value presentation model,” based on full-scale fair value accounting.

In reality, this challenge did not succeed, and a mixed (or hybrid) accounting model appeared instead. It may have been caused by strong thoughts prohibiting recognition of self-estimated goodwill and technical problems in measuring fair values. Here, “mixed” means an integration of two different procedures. One is the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities, and the other is earnings measurement based on market prices. Information provided by the latter is necessary for investors to evaluate value in the going concern.

After IASB joined the Financial Stability Board, its conceptual framework added creditors (banks) to the main users of information provided by IFRS. One of the most important types of information for creditors is a company's liquidation value. The amount of net assets presented in the balance sheet, in a mixed accounting model, is measured by approximate fair values.

A mixed accounting model can be seen as an intermediate form that develops toward full-scale fair value accounting. However, the mixed model is constructed to offer necessary information for global governance, in which IASB participates. In this sense, the mixed accounting model is a completed accounting model.

(3) The Outcome of Modern Accounting and Accounting Theory Topics (presented at the 30th conference, papers published in *Journal No.30* 2016)

Hiromasa OKADA (Nagasaki University), “Diversity of Accounting under the International Movement of Standardization of GAAP”

This paper clarifies the possibility of diversity of accounting under the international movement of standardization of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) from the standpoint of income computational structure theory. To accomplish this purpose, this paper comprises the following parts.

In Chapter II, the paper clarifies the technical structure of income calculation under the Asset-and-Liability view. Under the technical structure, income that is calculated in the balance sheet is transferred to the income statement and shows the reason of income by revenue and expenses. In this structure, the income characteristic under the Revenue-and-Expense view exists with the income characteristic under the Asset-and-Liability view.

In Chapter III, the paper focuses on the elements explained in the Conceptual Framework for the Financial Reporting, published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), 2010. The elements that make the technical structure concrete include the purpose of the general financial reporting; definition of asset, liability, revenue, and expenses; recognition and measurement; and capital maintenance. On the basis of this consideration, the chapter presents the possibility of two types of diversity of accounting: diversity of periodical income and diversity of total amount of income accumulated from initiation to liquidation.

In Chapter IV, the paper considers the stipulations of capital accounts in the Company Act and inflation accounting because total cash receipts and payments that occur during the life of the company fix the amount of total income. This means that

the diversity of total income cannot exist in the limitation of total cash receipts and payments. However, both the stipulations and inflation accounting destroy the limitation.

Yasuhiro YAMADA (Rikkyo University), “Modern Accounting in View of Global Governance Theory”

Global governance is an attempt by a transnational organization to cope with worldwide problems, such as climate change and global conflict. Currently, the setting of international accounting standards draws the attention of international political scholars since it is a good example of global governance.

Legitimacy is a crucial problem for transnational organizations involved in global governance. This is applicable to the IASB as well since it is a private organization and has no right to enforce International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) on companies. Accountability is a way to gain legitimacy for transnational organizations, such as the IASB. In 2009, the IFRS Foundation established a Monitoring Board to enhance its public accountability. The Monitoring Board is expected to provide a formal link between the Trustees and public authorities. This formal link makes the IFRS Foundation publicly accountable.

Is the function of the Monitoring Board adequate for the IFRS Foundation to be accountable? The answer is “no.” The Monitoring Board assumes an entrustment by public authorities, such as capital market regulators. That is to say, capital market regulators entrust the IASB to set accounting standards. Keohane (2002) referred to the accountability that assumes the entrustment by public authorities as “internal accountability.” Originally, however, global governance depends on the assumption of transnational relations. On the other hand, capital market regulators are based on a single country. This is a contradiction. To resolve this contradiction and enhance the accountability of the Monitoring Board, it should be accountable to other interested parties. Keohane (2002) referred to this accountability as “external accountability.” These two types of accountability may enhance the legitimacy of the IASB.

Naoki MURATA (Nihon University), “Perspective of Modern Accounting Theory”

This paper clarifies the viewpoint of modern accounting theory. Modern accounting focuses on the calculation of fictitious capital. In the background, there is a transition to financial capitalism from industrial capitalism.

First, we review the relation between bookkeeping and accounting. To clarify

this point, we analyze the modern accounting theory. The “true and fair” view is defined in the private act of the UK Canal Company at end of the 18th century. It is also defined further in the Companies Act, although the contents of the true and fair view that were not intended to be defined were historical artifacts. Depreciation accounting in the railway company has been used in the dividend policy. Depreciation accounting is influenced by financial capitalism.

Over-capitalization, which is diverse, results in excessive assets. Accounting for over-capitalization produced intangible assets as fictitious assets. The research design is to discuss and relate existing theories regarding the emergence of financial reporting information to newly discovered evidence on a substantial set of corporate formations in England between 1770 and 1844 during the early stages of financial capitalism. In the early 20th century in the United States, the theory of corporate accounting was introduced.

This paper examines the impact of changes in economic conditions on accounting theory. Confrontation and integration of function and fictitious capital are the viewpoint of accounting theory research.

Junji ISHIKAWA (Komazawa University), “Hybrid Accounting and Other Comprehensive Income”

This paper discusses and clarifies the basis of other comprehensive income (OCI), a characteristic of contemporary accounting, i.e., hybrid accounting.

First, we show the source of OCI from the following viewpoints: (1) contradiction and divergence between income determination (P /L) and disclosure of financial substances and risk (B/S) and (2) the relation among the nature of business activities (business models), assets/liabilities classification, and the basis of measurement

Second, we discuss hybrid accounting and its basis from the following viewpoints: (1) ownership structure of stock company and two different functions of accounting and (2) hybrid accounting framework and accounting thought.

Finally, the following crucial points of the Founding Statement (1986) of our academic society, the Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting, should be reconfirmed and emphasized at its 30th anniversary meeting: (1) the essential characteristics, functions, and morphologies of accounting from a comprehensive and historical perspective and (2) sharing a common theoretical interest in a comprehensive study of accounting within the context of its socioeconomic environment.

**(4) New Development of Accounting Theory in Interdisciplinary Approach
(presented at the 31st conference, papers published in *Journal* No.31 in 2017)**

Tsukasa ARAYA (Nihon Fukushi University), “Overhead View of Critical Accounting Development”

This study provides an overhead view of critical accounting development over the 40 years since its launch, and includes a literature review on critical accounting research studies. These studies are principally inspired by Marx or Marxist theories and Foucault or Foucauldian theories and are based on critical sociology. The main research methods are a field case study and a historical study. The main subject areas are empirical and qualitative accounting research methodology and accounting historiography, business and public sector cost and management accounting, sexual differentiation, racial discrimination, and discriminatory treatment of indigenous people in the accounting profession and professionalization. Despite the praxis-oriented accounting studies being few in number, people in the field of critical accounting have highly valued such studies since their launch.

Okihiro MARUTA (Kyushu University), “Critical Study of Management Accounting: Emergence of Reciprocity Principle Based Value-Added Responsibility Center Accounting”

This paper argues that we should study management accounting critically to “redesign” it and not to abandon it. As a method of redesigning management accounting, an “employee” accounting system providing bottom-up empowerment is proposed to replace the traditional “employer” accounting system, which is based on top-down control by managers. Unlike traditional cost or revenue center responsibility accounting, based on the principle of controllability, the amoeba management accounting system, created by Kyocera Corporation in Japan uses a “value-added” center management accounting system, based on the principle of “reciprocity.” In the amoeba management system, the manufacturing or sales department is made a responsibility center whose key performance indicator (KPI) is value-added and not cost or revenue, and the amount of sales by the “sales” department is reported as the revenue of the “manufacturing” department. The traditional controllability principle induces organizational participants to act as individuals in their self-interest. In contrast, the reciprocity principle encourages organizational members to socialize and contribute to each other altruistically.

Yasokazu TAMURA (Nihon University), “Possibilities and Challenges of Critical Business Analysis: An Interdisciplinary and International Perspective”

First, this paper outlines the history of Japanese critical business analysis studies to clarify the possibility and the interdisciplinary characteristic of these studies. I discover that Nakanishi (1932) used political economy and Ninagawa (1934) used social statistics for business analysis. Accordingly, both these studies representing the dawn of critical accounting studies in Japan applied interdisciplinary approaches. After the Second World War, Japanese critical business analysis studies responded keenly to social issues by analyzing the situation of big corporations. such as pollution and illegal cartels. Through these analyses, a disclosure theory of cost per product unit was proposed by Shikita and Kondo (1976). Today, the studies extend to the analyses of the substantial retained earnings of corporations and the analyses of electric power companies, including the companies' responsibility for nuclear plant pollution accidents. Few critical accounting studies in Europe and America equal Japanese critical business analysis studies in their approach: therefore, they do not have the history and scale of the studies in Japan.

Secondly, this paper describe the following two barriers to Japanese critical business analysis. (1) Starting in 2013. the “schedule of cost of goods manufactured” became non-disclosed in many large parent companies. As a result, break-even point analysis and productivity analysis became impossible in external analyses. (2) Subjective present value is recently used for items related to production in the measurement of financial statements. As a result, indicators of business analysis are becoming “amalgams” that are even more mixed than the subjective numerical values. The problems of these two barriers are partly due to the fact that only accounting professionals, corporations and bureaucrats are involved in setting up accounting standards, excluding multiple stakeholders from engaging in the decision-making process.

Finally, based on the above considerations, this paper addresses the following points: (1) The possibilities to dialectically develop the “theoria” and the “praxis” of critical business analysis and to lead critical accounting studies to realistic studies by making critical business analysis interact with the other fields of critical accounting: (2) The possibility to develop interdisciplinary relationships between the multi-stakeholder process (MSP) and critical business analysis (or critical accounting) to resolve the problems of the above two barriers: (3) The challenge to share with foreign researchers the outcome of the studies in Japan and to analyze big business by

cooperating internationally with scholars of critical accounting, critical management, and other interdisciplinary research.

(5) Social Responsibility of Accounting (presented at the 32nd conference, papers published in *Journal* No.32 in 2018)

Toru SHIRASAKA (Daito Bunka University), “Corporate Governance and Accountability”

The aim of this paper is to analyze the recent case of accounting fraud at Toshiba Corporation from a corporate governance perspective. In 2015, Toshiba announced it had overstated earnings over a seven-year period. This study shows that the Board of Directors were unable provide adequate oversight of Toshiba’s senior management team, and that corporate governance at Toshiba was not functioning well. One of the reasons is that outside directors were unable to adequately fulfill their role. I believe that since many of Toshiba’s outside directors concurrently served on the Boards of other companies, they had limited liability contracts. Although many companies have increased the number of outside directors on their Boards in recent years, it became clear that there is no correlation between the number of outside directors and the quality of corporate governance.

In addition, third-party committees, accounting auditors and financial advisors who are generally considered to contribute to good corporate governance, were unable to prevent Toshiba’s accounting fraud. Therefore, it is also useful to examine these functions from the perspective of corporate governance.

It is important to note that the Toshiba accounting incident has not yet been resolved, as the company’s new independent accounting auditor has not yet judged the Toshiba financial statements to be accurate. However, the Certified Public Accountants and Auditing Oversight Board has not investigated Toshiba regarding this matter. Likewise, the Tokyo Stock Exchange has not taken any action.

This author believes that not only corporate system reform but also increased awareness of the surrounding organization are necessary for proper corporate governance and accountability.

Eri KANAMORI (Ritsumeikan University), “Power Companies and Nuclear Power Costs in Japan, 1957-2000s”

Accounting information is important because it often has an effect upon human behavior and their subsequent economic preferences. If accounting information is valid,

an optimization toward social welfare can be achieved, but if accounting information is distorted, people are more likely to make decisions that may be counter to their best interests. This paper examines how Japanese power companies (JPCs) and the Government of Japan (GOJ) have accounted for nuclear power costs since Japan's nuclear power business began in 1957. It tries to demonstrate that information about nuclear power costs in Japan has been misleading, preventing people from recognizing the substantial risks of nuclear power, which ultimately resulted in the disastrous Fukushima accident in 2011.

This paper focuses on compensation costs for material, physical, and psychological damage from nuclear accidents, as well as back-end costs related to nuclear power (spent fuel re-processing costs, final disposal costs, and decommissioning costs) in JPC's financial statements. It also examines a series of publications by the GOJ comparing the costs of nuclear, oil-burning and hydroelectric power. The study provides evidence that information about these costs has been misleading in the sense that only a portion of the costs were included in the calculation, that neither JPC nor the GOJ were held responsible for the unrecognized costs, and the information about the cost of nuclear power was determined only at times when crude oil prices were high, which meant the price of uranium was relatively low, and that a new calculation methodology was introduced so that the cost of nuclear power appeared to be economically advantageous. This paper also shows that, at individual JPC level, the Tokyo Electric Power Company also understated the cost of nuclear energy by concealing and failing to report holes and cracks in their reactors. This paper concludes by considering the necessity and importance of a social discussion about accounting information for the nuclear power business in Japan, particularly after the Fukushima accident raised many concerns about the ability to prevent other serious accidents in the nuclear power industry.

**(6) What Are and/or Should Be Accounting Theories? From the SATTA to Date
(presented at the 33rd conference, papers published in *Journal* No.33 in 2019)**

Masashi WATANABE (Kanazawa Gakuin University), “Accounting Theory as Normative Theory”

What is accounting theory and what can it be? This paper tries to derive an answer from the viewpoint of normative theory. Although normative research and empirical research should be mutually complementary, they often have a contradictory relationship. In addition, although normative theory includes researchers' values,

empirical studies are sometimes considered to be objective. In addition to normative theory, this paper introduces the concept of prescriptive theory and clarifies that researchers' values are mixed about empirical research, in the form of a cognitive leap. The contradictory relationship between normative research and empirical research is caused by a conflict between the values of normative research and empirical research.

In addition, normative research has two-roles:

- i) Normative theory matches the accounting objectives requested by society and in practice can greatly contribute to institutional design.
- ii) Normative theory's accounting objectives that cannot be agreed upon by the present society can anchor institutional design.

Sadako INOUE (University of Marketing and Distribution of Sciences), “What is Accounting Theory from an Interdisciplinary Approach?: An International Sociological Study about the Globalization of Accounting Standards”

Using an interdisciplinary approach, what is accounting theory? This paper considers this question and expands accounting theory by comprehensively interpreting some international sociology insights. In this paper, accounting theory is seen as a source of the knowledge, concepts and assumptions that explain accounting phenomena.

Here, the fundamental problem is to examine whether globalization of accounting standards develops, what the trends are, and whether accounting standards' globalization took place because of the IFRS introduction or earlier.

The diversity of the IFRS application situation is considered, as well as the ambiguousness of the concept, the trend toward IFRS unification, and the opposite trend. Subsequently, some concepts of the IFRS application were organized through using four forms to separate globalization phenomena, based on sociological globalization. In addition, we attempt to interpret the complicated current state of affairs and conflicting trends in the globalization of accounting standards.

Finally, this paper shows how complicated accounting phenomena can be grasped by means of international sociology. This interdisciplinary approach can complement and expand accounting theory.

Satoshi TOMITA (Kansai University), “A Theory Using an Experimental Study Approach”

What is accounting theory, and what will it become? In this paper, Prof. Tomita formulates a theory based upon an experimental study.

After first confirming rationalism, empiricism, and positivism in the philosophy of science, a standard methodology of experimental science is shown, including the characteristics and limitations of research. Observational research, in particular, requires a sizable amount of data. Second, we consult papers regarding experimental research on accounting, including “Positive Accounting Theory” (Watts and Zimmerman (1986)). Positive research has the same limitations as studies based on positivism, and most of them depart from “Positive Accounting Theory.” The hypotheses of “Positive Accounting Theory” are based on efficient market theories, the Capital Asset Pricing Model, and agency theory. Some researchers, though, have pointed out that current research in positive accounting based on those theories has limitations, causing this type of research to stagnate. One way to break through these limitations is to systematically and organically link positive accounting research based on empiricism and rationalism.

Selected References

Hara, Yoichi (2013), “Japan Society for Social Science of Accounting: A survey of research by JSSSA since 2005”, *Information Bulletin of the Union of National Economic Associations in Japan*, No. 33.

(Hiroshi YOSHIMI, Hokkaido University)

JAPAN ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

日本会計研究学会

- Established: 1937
 - Number of Members: 1,742
 - 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 3rd 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 Kyushu University on September 8-10, 2021.

THE ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN (AEAJ)

日本経済会計学会

- Established: 1984
 - Number of Members: Members 629
 - President: Akira USUI (Waseda University)
 - Publication: *The Contemporary Disclosure Research*
Accounting Letters
The Journal of Business Analysis
The Journal of Business Disclosure
 - 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

ACCOUNTING HISTORY ASSOCIATION, JAPAN

日本会計史学会

- Established: 1982
 - Number of Members: Individual 165
 - 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 Seinan Gakuin University (online meeting), 2021.

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE

経営行動科学学会

- Established: 1997
 - Number of Members: Individual 804, Collective 14
 - President: Tetsushi FUJIMOTO (Doshisha 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>

The 24th annual meeting will be held at Kansai University on September 18-19, 2021.

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

日本農業経済学会

- Established: 1924
 - Number of Members: 1,500
 - President: Susumu FUKUDA (Kyushu 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 Ibaraki University (online meeting) on March 27-28, 2021.

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 Chuo University (Tama Campus) on September 11-12, 2021.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR ASIAN MARKET ECONOMIES

アジア市場経済学会

- Established: 1997
- Number of Members: 257
- 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: yfujioaka@dis-osaka-sandai.ac.jp
<http://www.jafame.jp>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

アジア政経学会

- Established: 1953
- Number of Members: 1,065
- 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 3rd. 204,
2-1-1, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-8610, Japan
e-mail: jaas-info@npo-ochanomizu.org
<https://www.jaas.or.jp>

JAPAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

日本経営学会

- Established: 1926
- Number of Members: 1,809
- 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 95th annual meeting will be held at Doshisha University (Imadegawa Campus) on September 1-4, 2021 with the symposium “Topics in Reviving Japanese Enterprises”.

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: 172
- 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,
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<http://www.jbca.gr.jp>

The 81st annual meeting will be held in fall, 2021.

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR BUSINESS ETHICS

日本経営倫理学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 492
- 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 (Shizuoka-shi) in June, 2021.

BUSINESS HISTORY SOCIETY OF JAPAN

経営史学会

- Established: 1964
- Number of Members: personal 747, institutional 16
- President: Minoru SAWAI (Nanzan University)
- Publication: *Japan Business History Review* — quarterly
Japanese Research on Business History — annually
- Business History Society of Japan

c/o Keishi OKABE

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

e-mail: jimukyoku@bhs.ssoj.info

<https://bhsj.smoosy.atlas.jp/ja/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Tohoku University on December 4-5, 2021.

The 2nd World Congress of Business History will be held at Nanzan University on September 9-11, 2021.

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/>

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 293, cooperative 7
- Representative: Munenori NOMURA (Kwansei Gakuin University)
- Publication: *International Public Economy Study*
- CIRIEC Japanese Section

c/o Professor Katsunori KANEKO
Graduate School of Economics, Osaka City University,
3-3-138, Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan
e-mail: japan@ciriec.com
<http://ciriec.com/>

JAPAN SOCIETY FOR COMMODITY SCIENCE

日本商品学会

- Established: 1935
- Number of Members: 110
- 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, 9th Floor, Palaceside Building,
1-1-1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0003, Japan
e-mail: maf-jscs@mynavi.jp
<http://jscs.jpn.org>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC STUDIES (JACES)

比較経済体制学会

- Established: 1963
- Number of Members: 218
- Chief Representative: Satoshi MIZOBATA (Kyoto University)
- Publication: *Japanese Journal of Comparative Economics* — annually 2 volumes
- The Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies (JACES)

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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 Soka University (Hachioji-shi) on June 5-6, 2021.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR CHINESE ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

中国経済経営学会

- Established: 2014
- Number of Members: 495
- President: Deqiang LIU (Kyoto 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

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e-mail: jacem.office@gmail.com
<https://www.jacem.org/top.html>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MANAGEMENT (JACSM)

日本比較経営学会

- Established: 1976
- Number of Members: 166
- 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

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<https://www.jacsm.net>

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR CONSUMPTION ECONOMY

日本消費経済学会

- Established: 1974
- Number of Members: 259
- Chief Representative: Tomihiro KATAYAMA (Nakamura Gakuen University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Academy for Consumption Economy*
- Japan Academy for Consumption Economy

c/o Professor Hiroki NISHIJIMA

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<http://jace.jpn.org>

The 46th annual meeting will be held at Chubu University in June 2021.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTURAL ECONOMICS

文化経済学会<日本>

- Established: 1990
- Number of Members: 485, Patrons 8, Corporate membership 3
- President: Toshiyuki MASUBUCHI (Hosei 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

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

The next annual meeting shall be announced on our website.

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

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<http://www.waseda.jp/assoc-soes/>

The 56th annual meeting will be held at Tokyo University of Social Welfare on September 4-5, 2021 with the symposium “The Age of the 100-Year Life and Economic Sociology”.

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

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3-5-4, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan
e-mail: jshet@accelight.co.jp
<https://jshet.net/>

The 85th annual meeting will be held at Osaka Keizai University on September 25-26, 2021.

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHERS

経済地理学会

- Established: 1954
- Number of Members: 650, 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 Hannan University on May 28-30, 2021 with the symposium “Evaluating Economic Geography”. The meeting we had planned has changed to an online meeting.

JAPAN ECONOMIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

日本経済政策学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: individuals 864 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 78th annual meeting will be held at Kanto Gakuin University on May 29-30, 2021 with the symposium “Systems and Policies for an Era of Depopulation — Possibilities for Continuity of the System —”.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR EVOLUTIONARY ECONOMICS

進化経済学会

- Established: 1997
 - Number of Members: individuals 457, honorary 2, collective 1
 - President: Yuji ARIKA (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 JAPAN SOCIETY OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

生活経済学会

- Established: 1985
 - Number of Members: 596, 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 Online meeting (Zoom) on June 19-20, 2021.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

日本労務学会

- Established: 1970
 - Number of Members: individual 835, 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 3rd 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 (Online meeting) on July 16-18, 2021.

THE SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL STUDIES, JAPAN

産業学会

- Established: 1975
- Number of Members: 275
- Representative: Akira YAMASAKI (Chuo University)
- Publication: *Annals of The Society for Industrial Studies, Japan*
- The Society for Industrial Studies

c/o Professor Hiroshi KOEZUKA
Ritsumeikan University,
2-150, Iwakura, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567-8570, Japan
<http://www.sisj.org/>

THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INSURANCE SCIENCE

日本保険学会

- Established: 1940
- Number of Members: honorary 18 ordinary 800 including
6 foreigners, supporting organizations 92
- 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 Kobe University on October 23-24, 2021.

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STUDIES

国際会計研究学会

- Established: 1984
- Number of Members: 510
- 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
<https://jaias.org>

JAPAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES

国際ビジネス研究学会

- Established: 1994
- Number of Members: individual 708, corporate 5
- 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 3rd. 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 Senshu University in November, 2021.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

日本国際経済学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: individual 923, corporate 5
- President: Satoru NAKAMOTO (Ritsumeikan University)
- Publication: *Kokusai-Keizai and The International Economy* — both are issued once yearly
- The Japan Society of International Economics

c/o Professor Yoshifumi OKAWA

Faculty of Economics, Kyoto Sangyo University,
Motoyama, Kamigamo, Kita-ku, Kyoto 603-8555, Japan

e-mail: head-office@jsie.jp

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

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Tokyo in fall, 2021.

JAPAN ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BUSINESS

日本貿易学会

- Established: 1960
- Number of Members: 417, 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 November 27-28, 2021. Unified topic will be “Japan External Trade Society 60 years of History and of a new era trade — to overcome a variety of risk”.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT (JALM)

労務理論学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 295
- 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, 2021 with the symposium “International Comparisons of Labor and Management —Research Trends and Prospects ”.

JAPAN LOGISTICS SOCIETY

日本物流学会

- Established: 1983
- Number of Members: individual 465, corporate 19
- 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
<http://www.logistics-society.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Kanagawa University in September, 2021.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LOGISTICS AND SHIPPING ECONOMICS

日本海運経済学会

- Established: 1966
- Number of Members: individual 229, corporate 21
- 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 at University of Tokyo in October, 2021.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT

経営行動研究学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 368, 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 JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

日本管理会計学会

- Established: 1991
- Number of Members: individual 691, corporate 11
- President: Kazunori Ito (Senshu University)
- Publication: *The Journal of Management Accounting, Japan*
- The Japanese Association of Management Accounting

c/o Academic Center
358-5, Yamabuki-cho,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0801, Japan
e-mail: jama-info@sitejama.jp
<http://sitejama.jp/>

The next annual meeting will be held at University of Nagasaki on August 27-29, 2021 with the symposium “Re-Thinking the Allocation of Indirect Costs”.

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 83rd National conference will be held at Rissho University in June, 2021.

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>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

日本経営システム学会

- Established: 1981
- Number of Members: 476 individual members, 184 student members, 2 expert members
- 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 66th Spring meeting will be held at Kushiro Public University of Economics in May, 2021.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT THEORIES

経営学史学会

- Established: 1993
- Number of Members: 249, 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
<http://keieigakusi.info>

The next annual meeting will be held at Komazawa University (Online meeting) on May 22-23 or 29-30, 2021. The main theme will be “Topical Problems and Economic History — Hints from COVID-19—”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

日本商業学会

- Established: 1951
- Number of Members: honorary 20, ordinary 1,019 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
<http://jsmd.jp/>

The next 71st annual conference will be held at University of Toyama on May 29-30, 2021 with the symposium “Distribution in a Post-Corona World — Marketing Resilience”.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF MONETARY ECONOMICS

日本金融学会

- Established: 1943
- Number of Members: 1,332
- President: Toshiki JINUSHI (Kansai 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
<http://www.jsmeweb.org/>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Reitaku University on May 29-30, 2021.

JAPAN ACADEMY OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

多国籍企業学会

- Established: 2007
- Number of Members: 218
- 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 in July, 2021.

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 1,987, corporate 13
- President: Junjiro SHINTAKU (University of Tokyo)
- Publication: *Organizational Science* — quarterly
- The Academic Association for Organizational Science
Mitsubishi Building 1st. B,
2-5-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan
e-mail: soshiki@rio.odn.ne.jp
<https://www.aaos.or.jp>

The next Spring meeting will be held at Toyo University (Online meeting) on June 5-6, 2021.

The next annual meeting will be held at Kobe University in mid or late October, 2021.

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,
5-1-1, Kanaigaoka, 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 23-24, 2021.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY SOCIETY

政治経済学・経済史学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: 703
 - Representative Director: Masayuki TANIMOTO (University of Tokyo)
 - 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
<https://seikeishi.com>

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagoya University on October 23-24, 2021.

POPULATION ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

日本人口学会

- Established: 1948
 - Number of Members: 348
 - President: Hiroshi KOJIMA (Waseda 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 JAPAN PORT ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

日本港湾経済学会

- Established: 1962
 - Number of Members: 140
 - Representative Manager: Toshihiko MATSUO (Osaka University of Commerce)
 - Publication: *Kowan Keizai Kenkyu*
(*The Annual Report of the Japan Port Economics Association*)
 - Japan Port Economics Association
- c/o Professor Kimihiro KOHNO
Gifu Shotoku University,
1-38, Nakauzura, Gifu-shi, Gifu 500-8288, Japan
e-mail: info@port-economics.jp
<http://port-economics.jp/>

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 Ritsumeikan University (Osaka Ibaraki Campus), 2021.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS

公益事業学会

- Established: 1949
- Number of Members: regular members 332, corporation members 54
- 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 Sagami Women's University on June 5-6, 2021 with the symposium "New Patterns for Platform Business and Public Utilities".

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES

日本地域経済学会

- Established: 1989
- Number of Members: 285
- President: Mitsuo YAMANAKA (Fukushima University)
- Publication: *Annals of the Japan Association for Regional Economic Studies* — once or twice a year
- The Japan Association for Regional Economic Studies

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

The next annual meeting will be held at Fukushima University in late November or in early December, 2021 with the symposium "The Corona Pandemic and Regional Economies".

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 Japan Section of RSAI*
• *Asia-Pacific Journal of Regional Science* — *the Journal of Japan Section of RSAI*
- 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 58th annual meeting will be held at Kochi University on October 9-11, 2021.

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/>

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL POLICY STUDIES

社会政策学会

- Established: 1950
- Number of Members: 1,168
- Representative: Makoto ISHII (Oita University)
- Publication: *SHAKAI-SEISAKU*
(*Social Policy and Labor Studies*)
- Japan Association for Social Policy Studies

c/o Professor Yoshie ONISHI
Faculty of Economics, Kokugakuin University,
4-10-28, Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8440, Japan
<http://jasps.org/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Hitotsubashi University on May 22-23, 2021 with the symposium “The Future for Pandemics and Social policy”.

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 Professor Fujio YAMAGUCHI,
Meiji University,
1-1, Kanda-surugadai, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 101-8301, Japan
e-mail: office@jsssa-net.org
<http://www.jsssa-net.org>

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 May 15-16, 2021.

THE JAPAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

一般社団法人 日本統計学会

- Established: 1931
- Number of Members: 1,497
- 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 online meeting on March 13 or 20, 2021.

The next annual meeting will be held at Nagasaki University in September, 2021.

TRANSCULTURAL MANAGEMENT SOCIETY

異文化経営学会

- Established: 2003
- Number of Members: Individual 397, Institutional 4
- 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

<http://ibunkakeiei.com/>

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

日本交通学会

- Established: 1941
 - Number of Members: 460, student 6, 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
<http://koutsu-gakkai.jp>

The next annual meeting will be held at Keio University in October, 2021.

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
<http://www.skattsei.co.jp/tihoujichi/>

The next annual meeting will be held at Yokohama National University on September 25-26, 2021 with the symposium “Progress in Sustainable Development Goals for Local Administrations”.

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.

