

Center on Japanese Economy and Business

ANNUAL REPORT 2009-2010

Center on Japanese Economy and Business:

The preeminent academic center in the U.S. on Japanese business and economics

Established at Columbia Business School in 1986 under the direction of Professor Hugh Patrick, the Center on Japanese Economy and Business (CJEB) promotes knowledge and understanding of Japanese business and economics in an international context. CJEB is a research organization widely recognized for its international programs held both in New York and Tokyo, which provide prominent speakers from the public and private sectors a forum for collaboration and reflection on Japan, the United States, and the global economy. In support of its mission, CJEB organizes and supports research projects, workshops, symposia, conferences, scholarly and professional exchanges, and library and computer-based resource initiatives. Core faculty members are Japan specialists drawn from Columbia's Business School, Law School, School of International and Public Affairs, Department of Economics, and the Department of Political Science. Funding and resources are provided by corporate sponsors, foundations, individuals, Columbia Business School, and the University.

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS

Dear Friends,

Since its founding in 1986, CJEB's mission has been to promote knowledge and understanding of the Japanese economy and its business systems in domestic, East Asia, and global contexts, with a special focus on the Japan-U.S. relationship. This year, we continued to vigorously pursue this mission by developing a wide range of programs and by publishing working papers, event reports, and discussion papers. We also supported the research of individual faculty members, partnered with other Business School and University units to expand Japan-related programming across campus and beyond, and organized joint research projects of American and Japanese scholars at Columbia and elsewhere. Information on these and other CJEB activities is available at www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb.

As in years past, East Asia has been a focus of the international business community, and CJEB events have attracted increasing numbers of M.B.A. students, faculty, and business practitioners to its audiences. In particular, the continuing financial crisis kept Japan in the spotlight, and the Center encouraged an ongoing discussion of the global economic turmoil and what it meant for East Asia and Japan by hosting lectures, symposia, and conferences. Topics included the impact of the quantitative revolution in financial markets, the roles of the Asian Development Bank and the Federal Reserve, Japan's changing political environment, and the growth of entrepreneurial enterprise in Japan.

In addition, this was the first year of our comprehensive program, "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States." We held two successful related programs. In November 2009, the Center hosted a conference at Columbia Business School titled "Coping with Crisis: Financial Policy in the U.S. and Japan," which addressed future implications of the current financial crisis in terms of policies in the United States and Japan. In April 2010 at Roppongi Academyhills in Tokyo, Japan, the

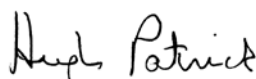
Center's conference "Coping with Change in Japan and the U.S." focused on challenges to Japan's financial market as well as realistic opportunities for economic recovery and growth.

With a successful start to "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States" program, the Center is now engaged in substantive planning and fund-raising for future program initiatives. The purpose of the program is to engage in analytical and policy-oriented evaluations of major financial and economic issues through conferences, brainstorming sessions, and research activities. While the focus will be on the United States and Japan, this necessarily will be in the broader context of the global financial system and its other major players, including China. The program will continue to bring together distinguished finance and economics professors at Columbia Business School and other parts of the University with financial market participants from around the world. More information on the program is on page 22.

We happily welcome Caroline Hasegawa as CJEB director for administration to succeed Virginia Woods, who was recruited earlier in the year by a major financial institution.

As always, the dedication, hard work, intelligence, and energy of Center core faculty and staff, the resources provided by the Business School and the University, and the funding provided by corporate sponsors, foundations, and individuals all continue to contribute to the ongoing success of the Center. We thank them all.

With warmest regards,



Hugh Patrick, Director



David E. Weinstein, Associate Director for Research

JAPAN'S ECONOMY: GRADUAL RECOVERY AMID POLITICAL TURMOIL by Hugh Patrick

The big stories in Japan over the past year have been the rapid but partial economic recovery from the world's—and Japan's—deepest recession in the postwar period and the political turmoil and governmental gridlock. Recovery has slowed significantly but will continue. Political gridlock will face a major test in deliberations about the 2011 budget. Japan's future is even more uncertain than usual.

Politics have dominated headline news. The Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) had strong public support when it wrested control from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the August 2009 Diet Lower House election. However, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama governed so ineffectively and ineptly that the public steadily lost confidence. He resigned on June 2, 2010, in the hope of improving the DPJ's chances in the Upper House elections of July 11. Both he and the powerful Ichiro Ozawa, DPJ Party secretary general, were tainted by investigations of personal improper political funding.

Initial hopes that the new prime minister, Naoto Kan, would be an effective, strong leader, were dashed when he mishandled important election issues. The public's disappointment resulted in a resounding defeat for the DPJ. It lost 10 seats and, thereby, the possibility of retaining control of the Upper House through coalition. Its two former coalition partners are too small, and Komeito (19 seats) and the new Your Party (11 seats) have ruled out coalition. The LDP gained seats in rural areas, but its share of votes did not increase. In order to regain power and have influence in a forthcoming reshuffled Cabinet, Ozawa ran against Kan in the DPJ party presidency election on September 14. As expected Ozawa lost, and Kan continues as prime minister. Party infighting within the DPJ

makes its governing even more difficult. The Japanese public is disenchanted with both the DPJ and the LDP.

Without cooperation from the opposition, the DPJ cannot enact legislation through the Diet. It governs by virtue of its majority in the Lower House. The Lower House can pass a budget bill by a simple majority, but not the essential package of enabling legislation. For that it needs a two-thirds majority to override any Upper House rejection. Hence the political quagmire. How the gridlock will be resolved is uncertain. And the DPJ does not yet have a comprehensive, consistent economy policy agenda.

Amid the political turmoil, Japan's economy has rebounded from its deepest recession since World War II. The economy peaked in the first quarter of 2008, then dropped a stunning 8.7 percent to its trough in the first quarter of 2009. This was significantly worse than most other major advanced economies. Much of the decrease was due to plunging exports from the second half of 2008.

The economy rebounded during the rest of 2009, and by the first quarter of 2010 was growing at a 4.4 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate. By mid 2010, almost half the GDP loss has been restored. Distressingly, during the recovery domestic demand has increased scarcely at all; some 90 percent of Japan's recovery has been through rapid increases in exports. However, during the April-June quarter, the recovery rate slowed significantly to 1.5 percent, below the consensus slowing of 2.4 percent. Even so, these September 10 data were better than the August 16 first preliminary estimate of a startlingly low 0.4 percent increase. The estimate of GDP growth released on August 16 recorded a drastic slowdown to only 0.4 percent, far below the consensus 2.4 percent.

The fundamental truth is that the recovery momentum has slowed significantly. What growth there has been is due entirely to export increases; domestic demand continues to be stagnant. In a coordinated effort to halt the yen's appreciation, which had risen 9 percent since May, in late August the Bank of Japan incrementally further eased monetary policy by expanding its special lending program, and the government announced a miniscule fiscal stimulus package, based on budgeted but unspent funds.

The recovery is not full-fledged. A large output gap continues, full employment has not been attained, and deflation has reasserted itself. The huge government budget deficit persists; government debt is very large and continues to increase. These difficulties are structural, not just cyclical.

Japan, like the United States and Europe, faces a major political economy conundrum: how to create sufficient aggregate demand stimulus to achieve full employment and stable growth; and how to reduce government deficit spending and end the rise in government debt relative to GDP. These contradictory mandates for fiscal policy can only be resolved by timing and sequencing of policies first to stimulate demand, then to reduce expenditures and raise taxes.

Japan is an extreme case among the advanced countries. Not only was its decline in GDP the most severe, but Japan alone has been in sustained deflation; its government debt-to-GDP ratio is by far the highest; and its fiscal deficit as a share of GDP is also the largest. However, Japan's unemployment rate of 5.2 percent is significantly below that in the United States and Europe. Japanese firms cut wages and bonuses and retain employees, in contrast to Western practices. One implication is that Japan's actual output gap is even greater than officially estimated. The domestic

demand situation is so weak that the G-5 countries agreed in spring 2010 that only Japan would not have to commit to reduce its fiscal deficit in half by 2013.

Japan's near-term uncertainties are both domestic and international, both economic and political. The recovery will proceed but may only result in a return to Japan's sub-par growth path of the last two decades. The Diet session beginning in late September will have as its first order of business a bill to halt the postal privatization process. This would be a major mistake, but fortunately it may not pass. The real economic policy test is the 2011 budget.

The international environment is uncertain, too. I think global recovery will continue, albeit more slowly. Deflation probably will not develop in the United States or Europe because their central banks have the will to prevent that. The United States-Japan economic relationship continues to be good and strong. However, the U.S. military bases in Okinawa have become a formidable political challenge that is unlikely to be resolved soon.

Japan's relations with China, its largest trading partner, are good economically but complicated politically and emotionally, as Japanese face China's ascendancy to become the world's second largest economy.

In what follows, I consider two ways of looking at the Japanese economy, discuss the past year's economic performance, the near-term outlook, the deflation-growth-fiscal consolidation conundrum, and Japan's international economic relations. I focus particularly on monetary and fiscal policies and regulatory reform as the major policy instruments to lift Japan out of its slough.



Two Scenarios

One can think about the Japanese economy in two ways. One is optimistic, the other more pessimistic. Both are substantially correct.

Japan is a safe, clean, comfortable, pleasant place to live. It is wealthy, economically well developed, and technologically sophisticated, with a standard of living comparable to the United States and Europe. Its public infrastructure is good—in many ways better than the United States. Japanese are relatively well taken care of by a national health care system. Although increasing, inequality is only slightly greater than the median for OECD countries and substantially below that of the United States. The bottom 20 percent lives better than its American counterparts. Of course there are difficulties—not enough good jobs, pockets of real poverty, an aging and declining population, and so on. These have to be seen in the context of Japan's fundamental strength and stability. While growth is below what could be achieved, Japan has not done poorly; GDP per capita continues to increase, albeit slowly. The recession is only a temporary setback. Japan is in a positive, complex process of social, political, and institutional evolution from its postwar era.


A more pessimistic perspective focuses on the difficulties that two decades of subpar economic performance have wrought. To stimulate domestic demand sufficiently to prevent economic collapse, the national government has run increasing budget deficits over the past decade. Consequently, the gross government debt plus local government debt has become 216 percent of GDP, and it will continue to rise. Worse, there is no way this situation can be improved anytime soon without leading to a return to recession. The policy conflict between demand stimulation to achieve growth and fiscal consolidation seems politically insurmountable. Moreover, in the long run such high

deficits and increasing debt rates are unsustainable. The Bank of Japan has maintained extraordinarily low interest rates and great financial liquidity, but its monetary policy has not been sufficient to overcome persistent deflation.

Weak labor markets have resulted in widespread personal uncertainties, anxieties, and vulnerabilities. The number of workers without full-time regular employment has risen from a fifth to a third of the labor force. Full employment has not been achieved, and many Japanese have simply dropped out of the labor force. The young are finding it more difficult to find good jobs than their parents did.

Japan's welfare system has major inadequacies. Many vulnerable groups are not well taken care of: older persons living alone, especially those in urban areas; the long-term unemployed; the homeless. The 1.2 million Japanese single mothers, almost all divorced or abandoned by their husbands, since unmarried motherhood in Japan is miniscule, are worse off than their Western counterparts. Most of them work, but about 40 percent make less than ¥1.5 million (\$16,667 at 90 yen/dollar). This is far below the poverty line; Japanese median household income is ¥4.6 million, and the poverty line is defined as half that. It will take a major crisis to mobilize policymakers to take effective steps to overcome these difficulties.

Perceptions of these complex realities shape Japanese views of the present and expectations about the future. I have primarily an anecdotal sense of what various Japanese are thinking. My impression is that senior business leaders feel complacent about the present. There is little feeling of impending crisis; Japan will continue to muddle along. But they seem dispirited, even resignedly pessimistic, about Japan's future in the longer run. Fortunately, the next generation to take over—those now in their 40s—may be somewhat more positive.



Japan's young generation embodies both major continuities and profound changes. Apparently, the difficulties of the past two decades have realistically made it more uncertain about its own future—and hence more conservative and less willing to take risks. Even so, I sense below the radar screen a youthful energy, vitality, independence, and social consciousness.

Economic Performance

It is useful to consider Japan's economic performance in three domestic contexts: the current recovery from its deepest postwar recession; the continuation since 1990 of two decades of subpar growth; and the 40 immediate postwar years of extraordinarily rapid, catch-up growth.

The global economic and political environment since World War II has benefited Japan enormously. World economic growth has been unprecedented, and the rate has accelerated with the rise of China, India, Brazil and others. The foundation of Japanese international economic and political relations has been its close, mutually beneficial alliance with the United States. At the same time, Japan's economy has become increasingly intertwined with China and the other rapidly growing East Asian economies.

Japan's two earlier periods have been analyzed extensively. Suffice it to say that by the 1980s Japan had risen from being a developing economy to being an advanced nation, an industrial and technological powerhouse, and the world's second largest economy, with a comfortable middle-class society enjoying a high standard of living. However, the transition to an advanced economy with a more modest growth potential has posed challenges for Japanese institutions, practices, and mind-sets.


In 1990, Japan's huge stock market bubble burst, and in 1991 the even more important urban real estate bubble burst. An era of economic malaise began. Unprecedented

monetary and fiscal stimulus prevented financial and economic collapse, but was not sufficient to restore stable full employment growth. This was due in significant part to major policy mistakes. The government was slow and erratic in responding, crushing the 1996 recovery by raising the consumption and other taxes in 1997 by two percentage points of GDP. The Bank of Japan was slow to reduce interest rates in the early 1990s and sent the wrong signal in 2000 by temporarily abandoning its zero interest rate policy. It took 15 years for commercial banks to overcome their bubble-era huge nonperforming loans.

However, it is a mistake to refer to this as "two lost decades"; despite subpar growth, major institutional, social, and political changes have taken place. Those of workforce age have decreased since the mid-1990s, and the population peaked in 2006.

Japan's workers have not fared well. Growth has been too slow to create enough new good jobs; unemployment and, especially, underemployment have become a source of stress; nonregular workers (part-timers, contract workers, others) increased to one-third of the labor force; and wages have not increased significantly. Household saving rates have dropped dramatically and since 2006 have been below those of the United States. And the household share of GDP has declined.

Japan's economic recovery from 2002 to the end of 2007 of about 2 percent annual GDP growth was long and good but not great, and it was incomplete. Even before Japan's recession hit, a substantial output gap remained, full employment was not achieved, and deflation persisted. In mid 2010, an excessive 4 percent plus output gap remained; unemployment was high for Japan; and mild deflation returned. Even so, Japan has demonstrated considerable resilience in enduring its recession, even though GDP per capita dropped to its 2004 level. Almost



half of the decrease was due to the decline in net exports. Moreover, business-fixed investment plummeted by 19.5 percent, and household consumption decreased by 3.8 percent.

Only by export growth has Japan been able to recover as far as it has from recession. Exports increased considerably more rapidly than anticipated, particularly to China and the other East Asian economies that had quickly regained rapid growth. Some 90 percent of the increase in Japan's aggregate demand over the past year has been from net exports. Domestic demand declined during 2009 until the last quarter, as business investment dropped sharply, consumption only increased slightly, and government spending slowed after the one-shot stimulus package. Burgeoning exports generated industrial production increases and the beginnings of a broader-based domestic recovery. However, the government's second preliminary estimate that domestic demand was flat in the second quarter of 2010 is disquieting.

Demand for labor has continued to be relatively weak, reflected even more in wages than in employment data. Full employment in Japan means unemployment of about 3.5 percent. The rate peaked in July 2009 at 5.6 percent (seasonally adjusted) and gradually improved to 4.9 percent by early 2010, but slowly retreated to 5.2 percent in July 2010. Moreover, the deterioration in worker total cash earnings worsened to minus 3.3 percent in the year ending March 2010; bonuses dropped sharply, and even basic salaries declined 1.1 percent. In March 2010, these figures turned slightly positive, and even better news is that 2010 summer bonuses of major companies were expected to rise by 1.5 percent. While small, these would nonetheless be the first increases in two years.

Land prices declined in 2009—the second year in a row—by an average 8.0 percent in all prefectures, and even


more rapidly in the Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya areas. By mid 2010, urban land prices had begun to rise, as institutional investors saw buying opportunities.

One of Japan's most disturbing macroeconomic problems is the return of mild but seemingly persistent deflation, interrupted temporarily in 2008 by the world commodity prices boom. Japan's core CPI dropped by 1.6 percent in fiscal 2009 and was a negative 1.1 percent in July 2010. Even with its extraordinarily easy monetary policy the Bank of Japan (BoJ) has not achieved price stability.

Persistent deflation has pernicious macroeconomic effects. It increases real interest rates, deters business investment and household consumption, reduces tax revenues, increases the fiscal deficit, renders traditional monetary policy ineffective, and generates adverse expectations about the future.

The most comprehensive measure of prices is the GDP deflator, which is used to convert nominal (current-price) GDP to real GDP. History suggests, as do current policy discussions in Japan, that the GDP deflator should be slightly positive, on the order of a 1 percent annual increase. However, Japan's GDP deflator has been negative every year since 1998 and indeed worsened to a minus 2.3 percent in the first half of 2010. If Japan's GDP deflator had been slightly positive or even zero over the past decade, tax revenues would have been significantly higher and government debt smaller.

Japan's financial system has weathered the recession well, in large part because from the late 1990s it went through five years of its own crisis, reform, and consolidation. However, corporate recovery has been internally financed, so bank loans have been decreasing. Banks continue to invest heavily in Japanese government bonds (JGBs) despite the very low yields. Japan remains overbanked; banks have huge deposits, market interest spreads are



narrow, and profitability remains significantly below that of foreign counterparts.

A few small banks and local financial institutions remain in deep trouble because of implicit loan defaults, but they do not pose systemic risk. New international rules, particularly the latest from the Bank of International Settlements (BIS), will push large banks to gradually raise more capital in order to meet new capital adequacy standards. That will provide the financial system greater strength and security.

While profits declined by a third and many companies recorded losses, the Japanese corporate sector held up quite well during the recession. Bankruptcies, in number and amount, did not increase significantly. Businesses reduced new fixed investment by 24 percent from the peak first quarter of 2008 through the third quarter of 2009, before flattening out and beginning to pick up slightly in the first half of 2010. Profits have risen dramatically; profits of listed companies this fiscal year are projected to increase by 70 percent. Companies have used cash flow not only to finance investment but also to pay off debt. Almost half of listed companies are now essentially debt free.

Once the economy hit bottom in early 2009, the stock market rebounded from its March 10, 2009, Nikkei index low of 7,055 to a peak of 11,339 on April 10, 2010. Since then it has gradually declined, as elsewhere.

Despite claims of major regime change, and the June 2010 DPJ announcement of its growth and fiscal management strategies, the government has not developed and implemented a credible comprehensive economic strategy. In some respects, policies seem to move backward, epitomized by the proposed legislation to halt and reshape postal system privatization. That said, the DPJ did engage in reform of the budget process through popular, widely


televised public hearings, though the amounts actually cut were small. In the eagerness to reduce wasteful spending, some good programs have been cut. The DPJ has emphasized it will shift policymaking from government bureaucrats to Diet politicians. One difficulty is that, unlike in the United States, deep policy expertise exists primarily in the bureaucracy.

[The Near-Term Growth Outlook](#)

Japan's recovery has been better than many expected but in summer 2010 has slowed. In June 2010, the government increased its fiscal 2010 growth projection to 2.6 percent from its January projection of 1.4 percent, primarily because exports rose twice as rapidly as expected earlier. The June 2010 Tankan Survey of business expectations improved substantially and turned positive for the first time since the September 2008 Lehman shock.

Forecasting growth for 2011 and following years is subject to significantly greater uncertainty than usual. The government and the Bank of Japan have both estimated fiscal 2011 growth will be about 2 percent. That would be good, though far from sufficient to eliminate the output gap and restore full employment. Knowledgeable economists at financial institutions in Japan generally have been more cautious. The downbeat second quarter 2010 GDP data have led to reduced growth estimates for 2010 and 2011. As of late August the consensus forecast for 2011 growth was 1.5 percent

Much will depend on the degree to which business investment picks up. Consumption can increase only slowly, constrained by the slow growth of household income and the low share of wages in GDP. Much also depends on whether the government reduces its budget deficit, and by how much. The government's 2 percent growth forecast for 2011 rather optimistically assumes business investment will lead demand, while exports will contribute only 0.5



percent of the growth, and government budget austerity will have a negative 0.3 percent effect.

The slowdown in export growth for the rest of 2010 and into 2011 is mainly because the rapid-recovery phase of world growth is over. The IMF estimates that, after declining 0.6 percent in 2009, world growth will surge to 4.2 percent in 2010 and be 4.3 percent in 2011. A further determinant of Japanese exports is the exchange rate, which averaged about 92 yen/dollar in 2009. Since May 2010, the yen has surged some 9 percent relative to the dollar, to about 85, a 15-year high. Not surprisingly, Japanese exporters and policymakers have vociferously voiced concerns, but it remains to be seen whether the government and BOJ's late August and early September policy steps will shift expectations toward modest yen weakening. However, when adjusting for sustained difference in United States and Japan inflation rates, the yen is not high, and the real effective exchange rate is at its long-run average.

The IMF has projected Japanese growth of about 2 percent in 2011 and 2012, then gradually slowing to 1.7 percent in 2015. One private estimate is an average of 1.5 percent for 2012-2016, which, based on the underlying assumptions, would eliminate the output gap. I consider those assumptions optimistic.

I am not so optimistic about Japan's near-to-medium term economic performance. Recovery will continue, but at a modest pace. Japan has a large overhang of labor even aside from recorded unemployment, notably those employed but underutilized and those who have withdrawn from the labor force. I am concerned whether Japan will overcome the persistent output gap and return to the full employment and stable growth path with price stability that for two decades it has not been able to accomplish. I think it will take annual growth of better than 2 percent for

at least five years to achieve full employment.

The Deflation, Growth, and Fiscal Consolidation Conundrums

Japan faces three key economic issues: how to end deflation and maintain price stability; how to achieve full employment growth; and how to bring about fiscal consolidation. These structural problems require appropriate policies, their proper sequencing, and strong leadership.

Deflation should be addressed first, as the government has made clear. Ending deflation is essential for its growth and fiscal consolidation strategies. The government's growth strategy requires an annual 1 percent rise in the GDP deflator, which implies a somewhat more rapid increase in the core CPI rate to 1.5 percent or more.

However, all major forecasts expect deflation in 2010, and most see it continuing throughout 2011. Only the Bank of Japan monetary policy board members think the core CPI inflation rate will be positive (and that only 0.1 percent) in fiscal 2011. Equally important, the change in the GDP deflator is generally forecast to continue to be negative in 2011. Even so, a widespread expectation seems to be that, as the economy recovers, the CPI will turn positive within a few years. However, domestic and international conditions suggest this is not assured.

Financial markets signal longer-run deflation. Japanese government bond (JGB) interest rates are shaped by expectations about monetary policy, government debt issue, and Japan's overall economic performance. Japan's long-term market interest rates continue to be very low. Not only did the yield on 10-year JGBs dip below 1 percent in early August 2010, but the 20-year and 30-year yields were below 2 percent. This is an indictment of BoJ monetary policy.



The BoJ has steadily maintained its very low interest rate policy (0.1 percent overnight call rate) and ample liquidity. It has utilized several measures to sustain liquidity, prevent specific financial market difficulties, and encourage bank lending to firms with rapid growth potential. However, these incremental policies have not brought deflation to an end. My concern is that incremental policy steps will not be sufficient.

The BoJ has not succeeded in shifting market expectations from negative to positive. It has rejected inflation targeting, apparently since it believes it does not have the policy tools to make such a policy credible. The BoJ too cautiously defines price stability as increases in the core CPI from just above 0 percent to 2 percent, but with 1 percent as an implicit target; the United States and European Central Banks aim for CPI price increase to be in the 1 percent to 2 percent range.

The disparity between U.S. Federal Reserve monetary policy at low interest rates and BoJ policy provides a striking but too simplistic contrast. To prevent a financial market crisis, the Fed expanded its balance sheet dramatically, engaged in quantitative easing of liquidity (excess reserves), and took on large amounts of credit risk by purchasing private-sector financial claims. The BoJ has expanded its balance sheet only 6.8 percent since the September 2008 Lehman shock, has not engaged in quantitative easing, and has not taken on significant credit risk. Apparently, BoJ views are that quantitative easing did not work earlier, that credit risk should be taken on by the government, not the central bank, and that the present policy course will prove successful within another two years.

In late August, the government renewed pressure on the BoJ to take further monetary easing actions as the economy slows and especially as the yen appreciates. The BoJ


may become subject to political risk. It has fought hard and successfully to maintain the independence it achieved in 1998. However, in the July 2010 Upper House election campaign, the LDP and Komeito proposed setting inflation targets, and Your Party proposed legislation to weaken BoJ independence.

I have argued for several years that Japan's inadequate domestic demand and its deflation are so exceptional and abnormal that they require dramatic measures by the BoJ to shock expectations positively. The BoJ should announce and engage in massive purchases of equities and corporate bonds, including real estate instruments, making it clear it will do whatever is necessary to end deflation, and for as long as necessary. In such abnormal conditions, taking on credit risk should be less a concern for the BoJ than persisting deflation. Similarly I have argued for major, temporary fiscal stimulus packages to achieve the growth upon which fiscal consolidation depends.

The "New Growth Strategy"

In June 2010, the Cabinet announced a "New Growth Strategy" to revitalize Japan over the 10 years to 2020. The DPJ strategy sets a target of 3 percent growth in current prices and 2 percent in real terms, the ending of deflation in fiscal 2011, and reducing unemployment to below 4 percent soon.

The strategy statement rejects a demand-side approach of public works as inefficient pork-barrel spending. It also rejects a supply-side approach of market fundamentalism, which I take to reflect the ongoing DPJ claims that the Koizumi-era "structural reforms" brought about greater inequality, increased unemployment, and expanded the number of working poor. In fact, the main cause of these difficulties has been inadequate growth. Although the "structural reforms" terminology is rejected for political



reasons, the DPJ's strategy states that regulatory and institutional reforms will be implemented.

Implementation involves a smorgasbord of "21 national strategic projects" in seven broad categories: green innovation, health care, relations with Asia, local revitalization and tourism, science and technology, employment, and an integrated financial sector. Most of these are laudable if broadly general targets, though 50 percent self-sufficiency in agriculture is quixotic. The basic problem is that this "new growth strategy" is essentially a list of aspirational targets without concrete programs for implementation; it lacks credibility.

Without this "strategy," growth is projected to be only 1 percent. Implementation of the strategy poses a huge political challenge, even if political gridlock is overcome. Real growth of 2 percent would be good but will require the development and execution of more focused policies. The strategy does not indicate how a 1 percent annual increase in the GDP deflator is to be achieved.

A positive way of viewing the DPJ strategy is as a comprehensive program of regulatory reform and deregulation, and provision of other incentives to create a more competitive system, stimulate business investment, and thereby achieve good growth. By whatever terminology, regulatory and other credible structural reforms are essential to achieve and even increase the potential growth rate and to help bring about successful fiscal consolidation.

As the OECD and the IMF have stressed, pro-market regulatory reforms are important for growth by enhancing labor productivity, economic flexibility, and resilience. Japan continues to have a huge number of small, nagging regulatory restrictions, notably in a wide range of major services, including health care, education, domestic transportation, and energy. But it does not seem that the DPJ


has the insight and mind-set, much less the political will, to overcome the vested interests that benefit from these obstacles.

The Fiscal Management Strategy

The third key macroeconomic issue is how to reduce the size of the government budget deficit and to halt the growth of the government debt-to-GDP ratio. The 2010 central government budget deficit is 9.2 percent of GDP. IMF data indicate that as of March 2010, Japan's government debt-to-GDP ratio was 216 percent, net debt was 112 percent, and both were continuing to rise. Net debt is the more important metric, since it reflects that portion of the debt held by the public rather than the government itself.

These ratios are the highest among advanced countries. However, foreign capital flight is not a problem, since almost all JGBs are held domestically, and new issues continue to be purchased by Japanese financial institutions. Nonetheless, public anxiety has increased that the mounting debt will eventually lead to the collapse of public finance, exacerbated because neither the public nor the media apparently understands these issues well. Respected economists suggest that a JGB crisis is not imminent, but it is possible in 5 to 10 years if nothing is done; but others are more pessimistic.

Fiscal stimulus or consolidation is the government's main macropolicy instrument, through its passage of the annual and supplemental budgets. The DPJ government, like its LDP predecessors, is under great pressure to carry out fiscal consolidation. Its June 2010 Fiscal Management Strategy recognizes that fiscal consolidation is a long-run process, and that the budget deficit should not be reduced too quickly or sharply.



The strategy sets three ambitious targets: cut the budget deficit primary balance (excluding government debt servicing interest payments) of the consolidated central and local governments from an estimated 7.9 percent in fiscal 2010 to half that by fiscal 2015 and achieve a surplus by 2020; do the same for the central government; and have begun reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio by fiscal 2021.

Operationally, the strategy requires that for the three fiscal years 2011–2013 the central government budget for general account expenditures plus transfer of tax revenues to prefectural and municipal governments be no more than the 2010 budget of ¥71 trillion (\$789 billion); and that annual new bond issue be held to 2010's ¥44 trillion (\$49 billion).

Prime Minister Kan has proposed cutting discretionary spending by 10 percent, while adding ¥2 trillion to begin implementing the new growth strategy. Even aside from the strong resistance of bureaucrats to cuts, significant shortfalls in the revenue needed to contain new bond issue within the targeted cap are a major issue in determining the 2011 budget.

The DPJ's publicized efforts to cut wasteful expenditures are politically popular, but these cuts will not be large enough to solve Japan's fiscal difficulties. The DPJ plans to reduce substantially its children support and other programs from levels enunciated in its 2009 manifesto. But that will not be sufficient either. Moreover, there is a real danger that budget cuts will further impair good programs that need increased expenditures. One example is revision of the government's statistical system to make important data for policy purposes, such as quarterly GDP and the core CPI, more reliable.

Perhaps the most important fiscal issue is how to pay for projected pension benefits in an aging society. If benefits


are not reduced, tax revenues will have to be raised. In the longer run, Japan will have to decide how extensive its public pension, social welfare, and medical care programs will be, and how to pay for them.

The other way to reduce the budget deficit is to increase taxes. Taxes are a smaller share of Japan's GDP than all other major advanced countries except the United States. Taxes on tobacco will increase in October 2010, and other special tax measures may be taken, but they will not increase revenues sufficiently.

The three major revenue sources are consumption, personal income, and corporate profits; social security premiums are also important. Both the DPJ and LDP want to reduce taxes on corporate profits for competitive reasons, since they are substantially above those in other major countries. Increasing personal income tax rates seems unlikely.

The most important policy issue for fiscal consolidation is when to raise the consumption tax, by how much, and on what sort of an annual schedule. Various government and private financial institution projections are that, in order to achieve the 2020 fiscal consolidation targets, the tax will have to be increased from 5 percent to somewhere between 10 percent and 15 percent. These projections optimistically assume that deflation will end soon and the nominal and real growth targets will be achieved.

Despite its sensitivity—no politician likes to raise taxes—the political parties will eventually have to debate the specifics of a consumption tax increase. The tax will not be raised before the next Lower House election, to be held by summer 2013 at the latest. How soon after that the increase comes will probably depend on how deeply the public believes a crisis is imminent, and how well the economy is doing.



Negotiations over the 2011 budget will be the central focus of economic policy and political activity as 2010 draws to a close. The austere ¥71 trillion proposal will constrict domestic demand. The DPJ cannot pass implementation legislation without the support of some of the opposition. The budget thus will be subject to compromises that are difficult to predict.

International Economic Relations

In major respects—trade, foreign direct investment, the political economy of relations with other nations—Japan's international economic relations are more important than ever. Japan is a major player in the global economic and financial system. It is also subject to the major shocks the system has undergone: the current financial crisis; global recession with the extraordinary drop in world trade in 2009 of 10.9 percent; and now the possibility of deflation in other advanced countries, not just Japan. Indeed, Japan's now-high reliance on exports makes its economy especially vulnerable to foreign shocks, good or bad.

Trade is the foundation of international economic relations. Japan has always been aware of the key role of imports, which supply oil, iron ore, food grains, and other materials essential to fuel Japan's industrial production and household consumption. As noted, Japan's plunge in exports was the major cause of the depth of its recession. And Japan's recovery has been almost entirely due to its very rapid growth of exports, coupled with more modest increases in imports. Japan's growth for the next few years will continue to depend on how well it exports.


Japan's export increases have been in large part due to renewed rapid growth and rise in imports by virtually all the other East Asian economies, importantly including, but not limited to, China. In 2009, 17 percent of Japan's trade was with China, surpassing trade with the United

States (14 percent); Japan's exports to and imports from China have grown rapidly over the past decade. Japanese outsourcing and development of production networks in East Asia make bilateral trade flow measures less and less meaningful. China and other East Asian economies export more to the United States and the rest of the world than they import.

Japanese corporate foreign direct investment is often directly tied to exports and imports. Japanese FDI outflows more than doubled between 2005 and 2008, dropped significantly in 2009, but are picking up once again. There are many factors at work: outsourcing, production networks, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate reinvested earnings. As a colleague quipped, "Japanese manufacturing is alive and well, it's just not located in Japan." Japan's FDI is diversified both geographically and by sector. Some 48 percent of Japan's reported FDI stock of ¥68.2 trillion (\$758 billion) at the end of 2009 was in manufacturing.

While investment has risen in Asia to 24 percent of Japan's total FDI amount, and China to 7.4 percent, Japan's outstanding investment in the United States remains the largest, 31 percent of the total. With Japan's domestic market growth limited and labor expensive, Japanese firms will continue to invest abroad vigorously, particularly in dynamic Asia. With a stronger yen and large cash balances, purchases of foreign companies are on the upswing. However, the greatest vulnerabilities of Japanese companies in their foreign operations are their management mind-sets, weak command of foreign languages, and limited understanding of foreign markets and the cultures they embody.

The DPJ's "new growth strategy" appropriately emphasizes East Asia, focusing on trade integration, two-way FDI, and tourism to Japan. Market-driven economic integration



among the East Asian economies, including Japan, is now deep and very large. Integration will proceed, driven by companies responding to market opportunities as East Asia continues to be the world's most rapidly growing region.

East Asian regionalism is bottom up, with only limited regional governmental institution-building. Japan has proposed an East Asian Community but the specifics are not well defined, for good reason. Region-wide economic cooperation is a good rhetoric, appealing to the national interests of all East Asian economies. However, implementation at a governmental, institutional level has only begun; trade cooperation is easier than in finance and exchange rate determination. The underlying tensions for the potential members between their national security interests and their economic interests preclude the development of a regional community anytime soon. The United States will continue to be a major player in East Asia; its economic, security, and other foreign policy interests are deeply intertwined.

A major challenge for Japan as it seeks to create East Asian trade and finance regional government institutions, and promote regional economic cooperation more broadly, is how to deal with China. To what extent are their individual economic interests cooperative rather than rivalrous? Will they be able to agree on a common set of East Asian regional rules for trade, FDI, or exchange rates? These are far more than economic issues, and inevitably the United States will be involved.

Japan hosts the annual APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) ministerial and summit meetings in November 2010, and the United States will be the host in 2011. At its meeting, Japan will push for the eventual establishment of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). This has been on the APEC agenda for several years but is unlikely


to be negotiated and agreed on in the foreseeable future.

In the near term, Japan's "new growth strategy" envisages expansion and multilateralization of its bilateral Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). However, Japan's trade negotiations continue to be constrained by strong protection of its deeply inefficient agricultural sector. Until agriculture is reformed and import obstacles removed, Japan cannot proceed significantly on comprehensive trade negotiations in bilateral, regional, or global forums.

Conclusion

For some years in these annual essays I have argued that Japan, in order to break out of its ongoing subpar performance trap, has needed a positive, strong macroeconomic policy shock: a short-term, comprehensive, but temporary policy of dramatic demand stimulus by a combination of unprecedented Bank of Japan monetary policy actions and strong fiscal stimulus, together with comprehensive regulatory reforms to stimulate business, increase competition in services, and allocate resources more effectively. By showing strong commitment, political will, and leadership, the government would shock the Japanese public into positive expectations, a more optimistic outlook that good full employment growth with price stability would be achieved, based on private domestic demand growth.

However, such a policy approach, though supported by a number of economists, has never gained any traction. Given the general Japanese mind-set, in addition to political gridlock, it is unlikely that a bold policy package will be adopted anytime soon. I do not even expect much progress in implementation of the government's new growth and fiscal management strategies, or in regulatory and other reforms. And I am uncertain whether price stability as Western central banks and I define it (1 percent to 2 percent increases in core CPI) will be achieved in the next few years.



Japan will continue to muddle along. Modest economic growth will take place, but I am not sure when full employment growth will be attained. In short, it is difficult to be optimistic about Japan's economic performance in the medium term.

Nonetheless, I remain cautiously optimistic about Japan's long-run future, given the quality of its human resources, social coherence, and the combination of meticulous attention to detail and fundamental ambitiousness of Japanese people and companies. I do not know what will lead to revitalization of the economy. It could be generational change. It could be an eventual shortage of labor as the population declines. Or it could be some sort of domestic or external crisis that provokes strong policy responses. One such might be the widespread belief that a crisis in Japan's public finances is imminent. I hope it does not come to that.

September 14, 2010

CURRENT RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

CJEB places high priority on promoting research related to Japanese economy and business. Typically, faculty members associated with the Center obtain funding from a range of grants that each raises individually, and CJEB contributes additional support, both financial and administrative.

David E. Weinstein leads the Center's research activities and has several individual projects under way funded in part by the National Science Foundation. Professor Weinstein's research and teaching focuses on international economics, macroeconomics, corporate finance, the Japanese economy, and industrial policy. Over the past year, he has been involved in several major research projects, including an examination, using firm-level data, of the effects that trade finance had on exports during the 1990s Japanese financial crisis. This study holds significant implications for how to gauge the recent financial crisis's impact on international trade. A full summary of the research findings can be found on pages 16-18.

Professor Weinstein is currently preparing a project entitled, "In Search of the Financial Accelerator," which will aim to provide the first empirical evaluation of how the health of banks and other financial institutions impacts the output of firms outside the financial sector. By employing Nikkei Financial Quest database, which provides data on every loan received by every listed firm in Japan from the largest lenders, Professor Weinstein will attempt to identify and quantify the link between the real and financial sectors (i.e., the financial accelerator). He elected to study Japan specifically due to the extensive data available and the number and gravity of Japanese banking crises and economic downturns over the past two decades. If he is able to establish evidence of the financial accelerator, he will pursue the question of why the deterioration in the health of financial firms affects the performance of the firms that rely on them and what conditions lead to the greatest impact.

Hugh Patrick participated in a number of research collaborations, including co-editing the two-volume collected writings of Professor Gary Saxonhouse, *The Japanese Economy in Retrospect*, published in summer

2010 by World Scientific. Professor Robert Stern of the University of Michigan led this project. Professor Gavin Wright of Stanford University served as a co-editor. Gary Saxonhouse was the most distinguished American specialist on the Japanese economy of his generation, and he was responsible for training many other Japanese economy specialists. He died at the age of 63 in 2006. He was the mentor of Professor Weinstein, the student of Professor Patrick, and a CJEB research associate.

Professor Patrick also continues his work on Japan's economic performance and institutional changes. His most recent paper is his annual essay on the current Japanese economy, included here, starting on page 2. He gave policy-oriented talks based on his research during the year at Seoul National University and at both Tsinghua University and Peking University in Beijing.

Alicia Ogawa's research into Japanese financial markets has continued to be in high demand. Over the past year, she has spoken on topics including Japanese government bond markets, corporate governance, and financial regulatory reform at New York University, Japan Society, the Daiwa Securities' Investors conference, the Euromoney Annual Japan Debt Conference, and the MW Turnbull Investors meeting. She also wrote, "Don't Bet Against Japan Yet," an op-ed for The Wall Street Journal, and finished a yearlong project on bank risk management for the Congressional Research Service.

Curtis Milhaupt has a forthcoming article in the American Journal of Comparative Law (co-authored with Law School colleague Ronald Gilson) entitled, "Economically Benevolent Dictators: Lessons for Developing Democracies." Another article entitled, "A Comparative Analysis of Hostile Takeover Regimes in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan (with Implications for Emerging Markets)," is under review. In June 2010, Professor Milhaupt co-hosted a conference on "M&A and the Law" in Tokyo with Professor Hideki Kanda of the University of Tokyo. Over the past year, he has lectured on corporate governance and topics related to the financial crisis in Sao Paulo, Amsterdam, Seoul, and Beijing.

CJEB is committed to supporting the Japan-related research for faculty across the Business School and the University. This year, CJEB has also provided research funding for three Business School professors: **Michael Morris**, Chavkin-Chang Professor of Leadership; **Tim Baldenius**, Roy Bernard Kester and T. W. Byrnes Professor of Accounting and Auditing and chair of Accounting Division; and **Wouter Dessein**, Eli Ginzberg Professor of Finance and Economics. More about these research projects can be found in the Faculty Support section on page 33.

“Exports and Financial Shocks: New Evidence from Japan,” a selected project from the 2009–2010 research of David E. Weinstein

“Exports and Financial Shocks: New Evidence from Japan” was published December 23, 2009, by VoxEU.org at <http://www.voxeu.org/index.php?q=node/4432> as a summary version of “Exports and Financial Shocks,” CJEB Working Paper 287 (2009) and Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) Discussion Paper 7590 (2009).

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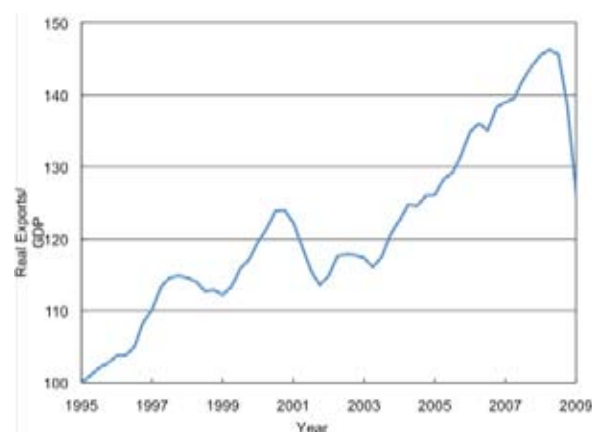
Can the drying up of trade finance help explain the recent collapse in exports relative to output? This paper looks at the effect that trade finance had on exports during the 1990s Japanese financial crisis using firm-level data. It suggests that the direct effect of declining bank health on exports caused at least a third of the decline in Japan’s exports at the time.

One of the most striking features of the current crisis is the collapse in international trade.

Figure 1 plots the ratio of real world exports to real gross domestic product for a sample of the largest economies in the world. As this plot shows, the decline in world exports was much greater than the decline in world GDP. Between the first quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of

2009, the real value of GDP fell 4.6 percent while exports plunged 17 percent—a decline of \$761 billion in nominal terms. Moreover, this decline in exports was much larger than standard gravity and macro models of trade would have predicted given the changes in supply, demand, and relative prices.

Figure 1. Quarterly movements in the ratio of world exports to GDP, 1995–2009



Source: This figure was constructed using national sources: Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics; Belgium, the Banque Nationale de Belgique; Canada, Statistics Canada; France, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies; Germany, Deutsche Bundesbank; Hong Kong, Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department; Italy, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica; Japan, Cabinet Office; Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; Norway, Statistik Sentralbyrå; South Korea, Bank of Korea; Spain, Instituto Nacional de Estadística; Sweden, Statistiska Centralbyrån; Switzerland, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs; Taiwan, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; United Kingdom, Office of National Statistics; and United States, Bureau of Economic Analysis. The set of countries accounted for 66 percent of world GDP and 68 percent of world exports in 2008.

Why the collapse in trade?

Several authors have argued that trade finance may have been partially responsible for the remarkable fall in trade, but most empirical work on trade finance has been hampered by not having any information on the institutions

providing the finance and what was happening to domestic sales at the same time. Hence, the mixed findings of these studies are hard to interpret because one cannot identify a clear link between changes in financial conditions and changes in exports and the inability to address the question of whether financial shocks affect exports more than domestic sales as is suggested in Figure 1.

The role of trade finance has come as a surprise to most academic economists, as trade finance is almost completely ignored by the academic literature. Most international models assume international payment settlement markets function perfectly. In a new paper, we argue that a potentially important reason why most macro and trade models have failed to predict the dramatic collapse in world exports is due to their simplistic modeling of the financial sector's role in international trade. We suggest that in order to understand how trade responds to financial crises, it is necessary to incorporate "financial accelerators" as used by Bernanke, Gertler, and Gilchrist (1999) that specify why export flows are likely to be hard hit by financial shocks.

International trade differs from domestic trade

To understand the central role played by finance in international trade, we need to begin with what textbooks on international financial management refer to as "the fundamental problem with international trade." How do firms guarantee payments across international borders? International trade differs from domestic trade in two fundamental ways.

- First, international trade is typically riskier than domestic trade. While firms often know how to work domestic legal systems for dealing with payment defaults and delays, it is often much more difficult for them to collect payments in foreign countries even if foreign legal systems are fully functional.
- Second, the added shipping times associated with international trade often mean that international transactions take two months longer than domestic transactions. This imposes additional working capital requirements on exporters.

As a result of these added risk and working capital needs, exporters typically turn to banks and other financial firms to handle the payments. The exporters benefit from these

arrangements because these financial firms typically assume all of the importer's default risk and also provide working capital loans.

The importer also benefits because this eliminates the need for cash-in-advance payment terms, and the importer can avoid payment issues associated with the nonshipment, late shipment, or damaged shipments since banks will not pay the exporter in any of these situations.

The link between trade finance and exports

Around 40 percent of all trade finance contracts use "letters of credit." This requires the importer to ask its issuing bank for a letter of credit guaranteeing payment for the imports. Using the letter of credit as collateral, the exporter will often obtain a working capital loan from its negotiating bank to cover the production costs of the goods. Assuming all of the documents are in order, the issuing bank will issue a banker's acceptance to the negotiating bank guaranteeing payment at a future point.

Although the working capital loan is paid back by the exporter, the negotiating bank needs to raise money to cover the cost of payment to the exporter in addition to the funds it needed to raise for the initial working capital loan. This is often achieved by selling the issuing bank's bankers acceptance to other investors.

Over the last several decades "open account" transactions have become increasingly common. In these transactions, importers do not use banks to guarantee payments to exporters. In order to handle these high risk transactions, exporters often turn to nonbank financials like the CIT Group, which provide working capital loans, export insurance, and export factoring (buying trade credits from the exporter at a discount). For example, a 2007 survey of suppliers using open account transactions found that 38 percent of respondents used financial institutions for post-shipment financing, 30 percent used them for pre-shipment financing, 49 percent used them for buyer default insurance, 24 percent used for political risk insurance, and 22 percent used them as export factors. The fact that all documentary credit transactions and at least half of all open account transactions require financial institutions to provide capital or insurance suggests a strong potential for a financial accelerator in trade.

A financial crisis can create a number of problems in this payment process. If an exporter's negotiating bank cannot easily raise capital, the bank may not be able to make working capital loans or discount the exporter's trade credits. This may leave the exporter starved for credit and unable to ship on time. Similarly the bankruptcy or financial difficulties of major nonbank financial institutions like CIT and AIG meant that many exporters using open account transactions were left scrambling for financing and insurance support.

Similarly, if an importer's issuing bank runs into trouble, foreign negotiating banks may not accept their letters of credit, thereby undermining both the negotiating bank's willingness to provide working capital and payment guarantees to the exporter.

While all the parties in these transactions can find new guarantors, this is likely to take time. Finding new banks to take on credit risk is likely to be particularly difficult in a financial crisis, when there is enormous uncertainty about the exposure of many, if not all, financial institutions to toxic assets.

All of this suggests that the defaults in the interbank lending markets that occurred in the wake of the 2008 Lehman Brothers bankruptcy may have made banks exceedingly risk averse about lending to each other—and this breakdown in the interbank lending is likely to have had a significant impact on exporters.

But what about the reality? Evidence from Japan

We examine the impact of the Japanese financial crisis of the 1990s on exports. The Japanese case is an ideal laboratory for understanding these forces for a number of reasons.

- First, as in the financial crisis of 2008, the crisis in Japan was also caused by twin real estate and stock bubbles that metastasized into interbank loan market defaults.
- Second, because Japanese data enables us to match exporters with their negotiating banks, we can assess directly how much a decline in the health of an exporter's bank affects the exports of a firm relative to its domestic sales.

Our results suggest that exports are much more sensitive to the health of negotiating banks than domestic sales. The relationship between bank health and the change in exports is not only statistically significant but also quantitatively important. Of the 10.5 percent decline in Japanese exports that occurred following the 1997 banking crisis, we find that the direct effect of declining negotiating bank health on exports caused about a third of the decline. This is likely to be an underestimate because declining bank health may have negatively affected Japanese exporters through many other channels in addition to trade finance.

Conclusion

Our study has a number of important implications for the current crisis. Although Japan's recession and banking crisis were severe, they were largely localized. This time the financial crisis was global, involving banks in many countries. In the United States, the unwillingness of markets to lend short-term to banks was clear from the rising interbank loan spreads from a typical 50 basis points over treasury rates to 450 basis points following the Lehman bankruptcy. All of these indicators point to a seizing up of short-term credit markets, and it would be hard to see how this could not have had a profound impact on the ability of firms to export.

There is good reason to believe that the current crisis is likely to have had a much more severe impact on exporters than the Japanese crisis did. The global nature of the recent crisis is likely to have meant that both the exporter's and the importer's banks are likely to have suffered capital losses, making it even harder for exporters to finance their transactions.

All of this suggests that the impact of the current financial crisis on international trade is likely to have been even larger than during the Japanese financial crises of the 1990s.

WORKING PAPER SERIES

The Center fosters dissemination of research on Japan's economy and business within Columbia and in the broader academic, business, professional, and public policy communities. While much of the research produced by scholars affiliated with the Center ultimately appears in scholarly books and professional journals, early drafts of the work and research results can be found in the Center's Working Paper Series. Papers in this series are available for free download through the Center's Web site at www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb and through Columbia University Libraries' Academic Commons Web site at <http://academiccommons.columbia.edu>.

CJEB Working Papers published during the 2009–2010 academic year are:

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The Realities and Relevance of Japan's Great Recession: Neither Ran Nor Rashomon

Adam S. Posen

June 2010

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:9179>

Japan's Great Recession was the result of a series of macroeconomic and financial policy mistakes. Thus, it was largely avoidable once the initial shock from the bubble bursting had passed. The aberration in Japan's recession was not the behavior of growth, which is best seen as a series of recoveries aborted by policy errors. Rather, the surprise was the persistent steadiness of limited deflation, even after recovery took place. This is a more fundamental challenge to our basic macroeconomic understanding than is commonly recognized.

The UK and U.S. economies are at low risk of having recurrent recessions through macroeconomic policy mistakes—but deflation itself cannot be ruled out. The United Kingdom worryingly combines a couple of financial parallels to Japan with far less room for fiscal action to compensate for them than Japan had. Also, Japan did not face poor prospects for external demand and the need to reallocate productive resources across export sectors during its Great Recession. Many economies do now face this challenge simultaneously, which may limit the pace of, and their share in, the global recovery.

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Investor Activism in Japan: The First 10 Years

Yasushi Hamao, Kenji Kutsuna, and Pedro Matos

May 2010

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:9178>

This paper provides a comprehensive examination of the first decade of investor activism in Japan. In the context of a remarkable transformation of the Japanese capital market, we document the rise of hedge fund and other investors with a total of 916 filings of block acquisitions by activists in the period from 1998 to 2009. We show that there is, on average, a (modest) positive stock price reaction to the announcement of an activist investment. These effects, however, are concentrated in events involving hostile funds. When we examine returns to activism in the long run, we find that gains are not significant overall, except on positions in large target firms. We find that target firms tend to increase their payouts relative to peer firms in response to activist campaigns, but we fail to find evidence that activists force target firm managers to institute major operational improvements. Finally, we document the explosion in the adoption of “poison pills” by Japanese firms. We find that firms targeted by activists were more likely to adopt defense mechanisms. Since 2007, there has been a substantial reduction in activity by activist funds. Our paper contributes to the literature on investor activism by illustrating the limits to the success of activist funds in a market setting where the takeover market is thin and cannot be used by the activist investor as an “exit” strategy.

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Investment, Production, and Trade Networks as Drivers of East Asian Integration

Ralph Paprzycki and Keiko Ito

January 2010

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:8353>

This paper shows that foreign direct investment (FDI), production, and trade networks have been a principal driver of East Asian integration. A key element in this has been the role of production sharing, in which different stages of the production process are dispersed across countries in the region. The rise of such patterns of production has

been facilitated by the unilateral liberalization of trade and investment by governments in the region to attract FDI. However, liberalization and the resulting pattern of regional integration have been heavily concentrated in a select number of industries (led by electrical machinery) and are largely confined to a particular form of supply-side integration (production sharing), and the region continues to depend on external demand.

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Exports and Financial Shocks

Mary Amiti and David E. Weinstein

December 2009

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:9180>

A striking feature of many financial crises is the collapse of exports relative to output. In the 2008 financial crisis, real-world exports plunged 17 percent while GDP fell 5 percent. This paper examines whether the drying up of trade finance can help explain the large drops in exports relative to output. Our paper is the first to establish a causal link between the health of banks providing trade finance and growth in a firm's exports relative to its domestic sales. We overcome measurement and endogeneity issues by using a unique data set, covering the Japanese financial crises of the 1990s, which enables us to match exporters with the main bank that provides them with trade finance. Our point estimates are economically and statistically significant, suggesting that trade finance accounts for about one-third of the decline in Japanese exports in the financial crises of the 1990s.

Also, see page 16 for a comprehensive summary version of this paper.

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Japan's Deep Recession and Protracted Recovery

Hugh Patrick

November 2009

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:8166>

This paper discusses Japan's deep recession from summer 2008 to spring 2009 and the recovery as of fall 2009, considers near-term and longer-term prospects, and briefly addresses Japan's international economic relations. The August 2009 Diet Lower House election victory by the opposition Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) heralds

a major change in Japanese politics, ending long-term control by the Liberal Democratic Party. While the DPJ proposed significant changes in economic policy in its election campaign, it remains too early to determine just what its economic policies will be in Japan. Japan has a major problem, not just cyclically but structurally: a combination of inadequate domestic demand and its unbalanced composition—notably a high share of business investment in only slowly growing GDP and a low share of consumption but with little household saving. A further major concern is the persistence of mild deflation for the foreseeable future. Both suggest the need for significant further macroeconomic stimulus to jump-start economic recovery in order to generate full employment sustained growth.

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The Great Realignment: How the Changing Technology of Technological Change in Information Technology Affected the U.S. and Japanese IT Industries, 1983-1999

Ashish Arora, Lee G. Branstetter, and Matej Drev

September 2009

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:8170>

This paper empirically shows that innovation in Information Technology (IT) has become increasingly dependent on and intertwined with innovation in software. This change in the nature of IT innovation has had differential effects on the performance of the United States and Japan, two of the largest producers of IT globally. We document this linkage between software's contribution in IT innovation and the differential innovation performance of U.S. and Japanese electronics, semiconductors, and hardware firms. We collect patent data from USPTO in the period 1980-2002 and use a citation function approach to formally show the trend of increasing software dependence of IT innovation. Then, using a broad unbalanced panel of the largest U.S. and Japanese publicly listed IT firms in the period 1983-1999, we show that (a) Japanese IT innovation relies less on software advances than U.S. IT innovation, (b) the innovation performance of Japanese IT firms is increasingly lagging behind that of their U.S. counterparts, particularly on IT sectors that are more software intensive, and (c) that U.S. IT firms are increasingly outperforming their Japanese counterparts, particularly in more software

intensive sectors. The findings of this paper could provide a fresh explanation for the relative decline of the Japanese IT industry in the 1990s.

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**When Intellectual Property Management Changes
Management Perceptions: A Research Note on the
Invention of Proanthocyanidins**

Ellie Okada

August 2009

<http://hdl.handle.net/10022/AC:P:8165>

This paper examines the perceptions of a scientist at a global diversified company. I found that IP managers can modify the cognitive biases of scientists, and bring them to seek common assumptions with core business logics—that is, find common ground. As a result, management can frame existing capabilities in new ways using common assumptions with scientists' cognitions as led by the IP management viewpoint. Organizations can then add new strategic alternatives via innovation based on newly interpreted capabilities.

THE NEW FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE: JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Building upon CJEB's "Program on Alternative Investments," which ran from 2002 to 2009, the Center established a new program in July, 2009 titled, "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States." The purpose of the program is to engage in analytical and policy-oriented evaluations of major global financial and economic issues and regulatory changes through conferences, brainstorming sessions, and research activities.

The program brings together distinguished finance and economics professors at Columbia Business School and other parts of the University with financial market participants in the United States, Japan, Europe, and China. While it focuses on the United States and Japan, the program is designed to explore the broader context of the global financial system and its other major players. Past and future topics for research and presentation include financial system restructuring; development of national and international regulatory systems; effective governance, supervision, and monitoring; the operations of and interactions among specific financial markets; the relationships between finance and macroeconomic performance; and the nature and role of government and monetary policies.

Please visit pages 23 and 25 for highlights and photographs of CJEB events sponsored by "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States" program.

The program began with an initial three-year commitment and is expected to develop and grow substantially beyond that. Subject to funding, it will include two major conferences each year, one at Columbia University and one in Tokyo. To support the program initially, CJEB provided seed money from its reserve fund for new programs and administrative resources. The Center hopes to establish a special lead corporate sponsor funding category for this program and continues to seek a small number of appropriate sponsors prepared to make significant annual commitments for three years. We encourage anyone interested in getting involved in this program to contact us.

Events



In addition to the descriptions below, details on CJEB events, along with videos and reports, can be found on the Center's Web site: www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb. Speaker titles are current as of the event dates.

CONFERENCES

Coping with Crisis: Financial Policy in the U.S. and Japan

November 10, 2009; Columbia University

This conference was the inaugural event of CJEB's new program, "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States," and it examined Japanese and American fiscal policies in light of the similarities between Japan's financial crisis of the 1990s and the current crisis in the United States. As both crises were precipitated by bubbles in the real estate markets, fueled by lax monetary policies, and facilitated by deregulation, one major issue addressed was how Japan's past experience in coping with financial crisis could provide lessons for the United States. The speakers encouraged U.S. policymakers to learn from Japan and decisively undertake bold reforms of its banking and financial sectors in order to avoid facing its own "lost decade." Likewise, the speakers addressed the fact that, although Japan's 1990s crisis is over, the country was still at the time facing its highest debt ever and had a government that seemed to be trying to spend its way out of a bad economy. This conference was cosponsored by the Columbia University Economics Department's Program for Economic Research.

Panelists:

Heizo Takenaka, Director, Global Security Research Institute, Keio University; former Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications; former Minister of State for Privatization of the Postal Services

Patrick Bolton, Barbara and David Zalaznick Professor of Business, Columbia Business School

Takatoshi Ito, Visiting Professor, Finance and Economics Division, Columbia University; Professor, The University of Tokyo

Commentator: Merit E. Janow, Professor of International Economic Law and International Affairs, Columbia University

Moderator: David E. Weinstein



Heizo Takenaka



Alicia Ogawa (at center)



Merit E. Janow



From left to right: Ronald Gilson, Takatoshi Ito, Floyd Norris, Jacques Longierstaey, and Thierry Porte

The Quantitative Revolution and the Crisis: How Have Quantitative Financial Models Been Used and Misused?

December 4, 2009; Columbia University

This conference brought together academics and financial professionals to discuss the impact of the quantitative revolution in financial markets and the challenges posed to exchanges, institutions, regulators, and other players. Speaker critiques cut at the core of the Basel 2 international regulations, which permitted banks to create their own models to value illiquid and risky assets. The conference was cosponsored by The Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Center for Leadership and Ethics.

Welcoming Remarks: Hugh Patrick

Keynote: "Models, Markets, and Crises"

Donald MacKenzie, Professor of Sociology, University of Edinburgh

Panel 1: "Does the Practice of Quantitative Finance Need to be Changed?"

Moderator: Paul Glasserman, Jack R. Anderson Professor of Business, Columbia Business School

Panelists:

Emanuel Derman, Professor, Department of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research, Columbia University

Daniel Beunza, Lecturer, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Management

Kent Daniel, Director of Research, Goldman Sachs

Adam Parker, Chief Investment Strategist and Director of Quantitative Research, Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. LLC

Panel 2: "Why was the Financial Crisis Less Enduring in Japan and Other Countries... This Time Around?"

Moderator: Ronald Gilson, Marc and Eva Stern Professor of Law and Business, Columbia Law School

Panelists:

Takatoshi Ito, Professor of Economics and Graduate School of Public Policy, The University of Tokyo

Thierry Porte, Operating Partner, J.C. Flowers & Co. LLC

Floyd Norris, Chief Financial Correspondent, *The New York Times*

Jacques Longierstaey, Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer, State Street Bank



Paul Glasserman



Emanuel Derman



Thierry Porte



Hugh Patrick



From left to right: Motohisa Furukawa, Heizo Takenaka, David E. Weinstein, and Takehiko Nakao

Coping with Change in Japan and the U.S.

April 20, 2010; Tokyo, Japan

CJEB's Tokyo spring conference was held at Roppongi Academyhills and served as the second major event in "The New Financial Architecture: Japan and the United States" program. This conference focused on challenges to Japan's financial market as well as realistic opportunities for economic recovery and growth. Toshihiko Fukui, former governor of the Bank of Japan, gave a keynote speech on the next steps in the aftermath of the global financial crisis as well as his outlook for Japan and other developed countries. Motohisa Furukawa, a senior leader from the Democratic Party of Japan's National Policy Unit, gave a keynote speech as well, addressing administrative change and economic and fiscal policies in Japan under the new government. Panel speakers discussed several key issues that these two economies face, including the problems posed by the rise of mega banks, the role of risk management in financial institutions, the tensions between the central bank and the government, and the role of the government bond markets when the budget deficits of both countries are reaching historic proportions. This event was cosponsored by Academyhills.

Welcoming Remarks: Hugh Patrick

Introductory Keynote Speech: Toshihiko Fukui, President, The Canon Institute for Global Studies; Former Governor, Bank of Japan

Panel 1: Financial Market Challenges and Opportunities

Moderator: Hugh Patrick

Speakers:

Tsutomu Horiuchi, Chief Financial Officer and Senior Managing Director, Mori Building Co., Ltd.

Alicia Ogawa, Adjunct Associate Professor, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), and Senior Advisor, CJEB

Takafumi Sato, Senior Advisor, Promontory Financial Group, LLC; Former Commissioner, Financial Services Agency, Japan

Panel 2: Political Change and Economic Consequences

Moderator and Commentator: David E. Weinstein

Keynote Speaker: Motohisa Furukawa, Member of the House of Representatives, Secretary General, National Policy Unit; Senior Vice Minister, Cabinet Office (Government Revitalization and Economic and Fiscal Policy)

Panel 3: Realities of Economic Recovery and Growth

Moderator: Heizo Takenaka, Director, Academyhills; Director, Global Security Research Institute, Keio University

Speakers:

Robert A. Feldman, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley Japan, Ltd.

Takehiko Nakao, Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance, Japan

David E. Weinstein

The Japan Project Meeting

June 25–26, 2010; Tokyo, Japan

In partnership with the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the Center for Advanced Research in Finance of The University of Tokyo, and the Australia-Japan Research Center, CJEB cosponsored The Japan Project Meeting. David E. Weinstein organized this event with Professors Jenny Corbett, The Australian National University and Oxford University; Charles Horioka, Osaka University; Takatoshi Ito, The University of Tokyo; and Anil Kashyap, the University of Chicago. The following papers and topics were presented and discussed at this annual conference:

Exports and Financial Shocks

Authors: Mary Amiti, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; David E. Weinstein

Discussant: Simon Johnson, MIT and NBER

Financial Distress and Industry Structure: An Inter-Industry Approach to the “Lost Decade” in Japan

Authors: Kazuo Ogawa, Osaka University; Elmer Sterken, University of Groningen; Ichiro Tokutsu, Kobe University

Discussant: Iichiro Uesugi, Hitotsubashi University

Capital Injection, Restructuring Targets and Personnel Management: The Case of Japanese Regional Banks

Authors: Jenny Corbett, Australian National University; Kazuki Onji, Australian National University; David Vera, Kent State University

Discussant: Joe Peek, University of Kentucky

Foreign Investor Activism in Japan: The First 10 Years

Authors: Yashushi Hamao, University of Southern California; Kenji Kutsuna, Kobe University; Pedro Matos, University of Southern California

Discussant: Chester Spatt, Carnegie Mellon University and NBER

Shakedown: Economic Geography Meets the Kobe Earthquake

Author: Chad Steinberg, International Monetary Fund

Discussant: Ralph Ossa, University of Chicago and NBER

Exit Strategies

Moderator: Jenny Corbett, The Australian National University

Panelists: Kazumasa Iwata, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan; Richard Jerram, Macquarie Group Ltd.; Peter Morgan, Asian Development Bank Institute

Closely Competing Firms and Price Adjustment: Evidence from an Online Marketplace

Authors: Takayuki Mizuno, Hitotsubashi University; Makoto Nirei, Hitotsubashi University; Tsutomu Watanabe, Hitotsubashi University

Discussant: Jeffrey Campbell, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Long-Term Effects of Labor Market Conditions on Family Formation for Japanese Youths

Authors: Yuki Hashimoto, The University of Tokyo; Ayako Kondo, Osaka University

Discussant: Daiji Kawaguchi, Hitotsubashi University

An Empirical Analysis of Entrant and Incumbent Bidding in Electric Power Procurement Auctions

Author: Ayako Suzuki, Waseda University

Discussant: Flavio Menezes, University of Queensland

Economic Policy of the Present Government: A Theoretical Analysis

Speaker: Yoshiyasu Ono, Cabinet Office and Osaka University

SYMPOSIA

The New Post-Recession Paradigm

February 11, 2010; Japan Society, New York, NY



From left to right: Susan Jansen, Alicia Ogawa, David Resler, and Leslie Norton

industry regulatory reform playing a key role in the two countries; the panelists shared their views on the shape of regulatory reform, what it means for business, and the role of politics in the creation of new rules. Leslie Norton, the Asia foreign editor for Barron's, moderated the symposium, which was also cosponsored by the Japan Society, the Women's Bond Club, and Nomura Holding America Inc.

This symposium featured presentations on the economic and business outlook for the United States, Asia, Japan, and Europe. Speakers included Susan Jansen, managing director and head of U.S. Credit Research, Nomura Securities International Inc.; Alicia Ogawa; and David Resler, managing director and chief economist, Nomura Securities International, Inc. In the previous year, new regimes had swept into power in both the United States and Japan, with financial

Entrepreneurship in Japan

April 6, 2010; Columbia University

The 11th Annual Mitsui USA Foundation Symposium

Three panelists gave their views on entrepreneurship in Japan: Ernest Higa, chairman and CEO, Higa International Co., Ltd.; Atsushi Imuta, founder and CEO, RISA Partners, Inc.; and Kohei Nishiyama, founder and CEO, elephant design co., Ltd. The panelists spoke about the difficulties of starting a business, especially in a culturally risk-averse country such as Japan, where large corporations are dominant. They agreed that there is, however, a generational difference in attitude toward entrepreneurship in Japan; the current environment is more favorable to starting one's own company, although the climate is not as hospitable as it is in the United States. This change is partly because financial and human capital are both more liquid, and the Internet and other technologies are easily or cheaply available. Professor Murray Low, director, The Eugene Lang Entrepreneurship Center and professor, Columbia Business School, served as moderator for this event, which was cosponsored by the Jerome A. Chazen Institute of International Business and the Lang Center, in addition to the Mitsui USA Foundation. This symposium was the first in a new series of symposia on global entrepreneurship in various countries.



From left to right: Murray Low, Ernest Higa, Kohei Nishiyama, Seiro Yano (Mitsui USA Foundation), Shinichi Hirabayashi (Mitsui USA Foundation), Hugh Patrick, and David E. Weinstein

LECTURES

Japan's Historic Election: Cause and Consequence

September 24, 2009; Columbia University

Gerald L. Curtis, Burgess Professor of Political Science, Columbia University, gave a special lecture on Japan's political situation as he has done annually for five years. It took place roughly one week into the Democratic Party of Japan's (DPJ's) new administration led by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama. Professor Curtis expounded on the logic behind the DPJ's historic triumph over the Liberal Democratic Party, which enjoyed more than 50 years of nearly uninterrupted rule, and analyzed some of the challenges the new DPJ majority may face in power. Although the DPJ ran on a platform of eliminating highway tolls and implementing child allowances to halt population decline, Professor Curtis pointed out that neither these issues, nor the party and its candidates themselves, were truly responsible for the DPJ's victory. Rather, widespread discontent with the LDP, particularly among rural constituencies, and a fervent desire for change caused the historic results. The new DPJ majority was taking advantage of this desire for change to alter the underpinnings of the Japanese political system by shifting power from prominent bureaucrats back to the prime minister and elected officials. Ultimately, Professor Curtis predicted, Prime Minister Hatoyama's success would depend on his ability to resist pressures from vested interests and bureaucrats and build consensus across party lines.

Professor Patrick moderated the event, which was cosponsored by the Weatherhead East Asian Institute (WEAI).

The Great Crash of 2008 and China

October 26, 2009; Columbia University

Ross Garnaut, professorial fellow at the University of Melbourne and former Australian Ambassador to China, spoke about the effect of the 2008 economic crisis on China. He addressed China's economic position leading up to the crisis, the country's subsequent response to the crisis, and the long-term implications of the crisis for China and the global political economy.

Professor Garnaut argued that China's role in global trade imbalances fostered the boom of recent years in the "Anglosphere," as he calls the major English-speaking industrial powers of the world. Garnaut believes that the succeeding economic downturn took China by surprise; as late as August 2008, the People's Bank was still contracting the money supply in reaction to inflation. However, between late September and early October of the same year, the manufacturing export business came to a standstill as factories laid off thousands of workers due to a near-total drop-off in international orders. Although China's banks were spared much of the devastation that Wall Street and London experienced, the government quickly implemented a massive fiscal stimulus, including a huge monetary expansion. Professor Garnaut believes that in the future the world will no longer have the same mechanisms of transferring wealth from East Asia to the Anglosphere. Instead, within the next 10 to 30 years, he envisions the development of a quadri-polar world between China, India, the EU, and the United States.

Professor Patrick moderated this event, which was cosponsored by WEAI and the APEC Study Center.

Economic Recovery and Growth in Asia and the Pacific

November 23, 2009; Columbia Business School

Haruhiko Kuroda, the president of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), gave this lecture in CJEB's Distinguished Leader Lecture Series. As Japan's vice minister of finance, Mr. Kuroda was instrumental in the creation of the \$30 billion Miyazawa Initiative as well as the Chiang Mai Initiative, separate responses to the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. Mr. Kuroda explained that the collapse in global demand hit Asia's exports hard, and trade-dependent economies, particularly the newly industrializing economies and several important Southeast Asian economies, suffered the largest

declines. However, the region has proven resilient in part due to Asian banks' limited exposure to toxic U.S. subprime assets. Moreover, the banks that emerged from the Asian financial crisis of the 1990s are generally well run and were poised for a quick recovery.

Ultimately, this current financial crisis is also a great opportunity for Asian nations by allowing them to act as leading economic policy advocates through the G20 and to absorb some of the more exclusive G7's power. Shang-Jin Wei, the N. T. Wang Professor of Chinese Business and Economy and director of the Jerome A. Chazen Institute of International Business at Columbia Business School, was the commentator. He asked whether global surveillance mechanisms were focusing on the right things before this economic crisis.

Professor Weinstein moderated the talk, which was cosponsored by Columbia University's APEC Study Center and Columbia Business School's student Asian Business Association and Japan Business Association.

Still More Lessons from the Financial Crisis

December 7, 2009; Columbia University

A World Leaders Forum Event

William C. Dudley, president and CEO of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("the Fed"), delivered a keynote address in Low Rotunda on the comprehensive measures taken by the Fed in response to the global financial crisis. David E. Weinstein and Lee C. Bollinger, the University's president, introduced Mr. Dudley. President Bollinger explained that Mr. Dudley is one of the people best equipped to discuss the financial crisis given his role as the Fed's envoy to Wall Street and as the primary manager of the Fed's more than \$2 trillion balance sheet. As vice chairman and a permanent member of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)—the body responsible for U.S. monetary policy—Mr. Dudley is also a key figure in managing the money supply.

Mr. Dudley began by saying the Fed's actions over the past two and a half years have been critical to stabilizing the financial system and preventing the extraordinary stress in markets from causing a deeper and more protracted economic downturn. However, he admitted that regulators could have done more to prevent the crisis, including increased supervision of corporate banking practices such as risk management and compensation. The Fed should also have pushed harder for better management information systems and more simplified corporate organizations and structures. Going forward, the Fed hoped to ensure that compensation structures curb rather than encourage excessive risk-taking by seeking a framework that embeds compensation more deeply into the supervisory process. The speaker also addressed recent criticisms of the Fed, admitting that while some were fair, others were off the mark. He predicted a moderate economic recovery in 2010.

Michael Woodford, John Bates Clark Professor of Political Economy at Columbia's Department of Economics, moderated the question-and-answer session after the conclusion of Mr. Dudley's speech. The Program for Economic Research at Columbia's Department of Economics cosponsored this event.

LUNCHTIME SEMINAR SERIES

Throughout the year the Center collaborates with the Weatherhead East Asian Institute (WEAI) and other Columbia organizations to organize seminars for the lunch hour. The following talks were held during the 2009–2010 year:

Global Crisis and Exchange Rates in East Asia

November 5, 2009; Columbia University

Takatoshi Ito, professor at the Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo, and former deputy vice minister for International Affairs at Japan's Ministry of Finance, spoke about the effect of the recent global financial crisis on East Asian currencies. Professor Ito first pointed out that during the height of the recent financial crisis, no Asian countries went to the IMF for assistance, nor suffered serious strains on their currencies. Given this background, he focused his talk on what happened during the financial crisis, the movement and level of volatility in East Asian currencies after mid-September 2008, and the prospects for currencies in the short and long term. Professor Ito explained that the Asian economic slowdown was caused by financial spillovers, which impacted Asian exports, rather than by disadvantageous exchange rates (except for the South Korean won). He also maintained that after the Asian financial crisis of 1997, Asian countries learned lessons that allowed them to protect most of their financial institutions from liquidity loss. Professor Ito expressed concern that U.S. officials believe the worst of the recession is over and that they will treat financial markets the same as before the crisis—increasing interest rates prematurely and thus slowing down the recovery. He also recommended that U.S. officials pressure China to appreciate its currency by de-pegging the RMB from the USD, which would prevent China's economy from overheating and reduce its trade surplus.

This talk was moderated by Professor Patrick and cosponsored by Columbia University's APEC Study Center and WEAI as part of a series on "The Global Financial Crisis: Responses from East and Southeast Asia."

Policy Responses to Bubbles in Japan and the U.S.

November 16, 2009; Columbia University

David E. Weinstein discussed monetary policy responses of central banks to recent bubbles in the United States and Japan. Specifically, he examined lessons from the 1989 Japan bubble and their application to the current financial crisis. Comparing the activity on the Nikkei 225 and the S&P 500 exchanges, Professor Weinstein observed that, over a 10-year period, the returns of the two exchanges were remarkably similar: both crises first percolated in the housing sector and expanded later into other areas of the economy. Despite these similarities, the policy responses by the Bank of Japan and the U.S. Federal Reserve were quite different. In the United States, after the economic downturn was identified as a recession, the Federal Reserve quickly slashed interest rates to almost 0 percent, whereas the Bank of Japan took a more gradual approach to lowering interest rates. Also, because of the difference between the two countries' financial systems, the Bank of Japan was able to artificially stabilize the unemployment rate by subsidizing wages throughout Japan's "lost decade," while the U.S. crisis moved swiftly throughout the economy. Professor Weinstein also compared the effects of the current financial crisis on Japan and the United States and noted that while Japan has begun to recover the earliest of the major OECD economies, it has a much greater GDP loss percentage to overcome.

This talk was moderated by Professor Patrick and cosponsored by Columbia University's APEC Study Center and WEAI as part of the "Global Financial Crisis" series.

Japan's Economy and Politics after Its Historic Election

December 3, 2009; Columbia University

Shijuro Ogata, former deputy governor for International Relations of the Bank of Japan, discussed two recent momentous events in Japan's history: Japan's sharp economic downturn at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 and the August 2009 general election. Ogata said that the economic downturn illustrated the collapse of Japan's monoculture economy, which was heavily dependent on exporting manufactured goods. While this export-oriented trade was the driving force for Japan's economic growth from 2002 to 2007, it also led to global trade imbalances. Moreover, Japan's dependency on exports left it vulnerable to the slowing economic conditions of other countries. This export-led growth combined with reductions in public spending enacted under the Koizumi cabinet created a growing regional disparity between areas in which export industries were located and regions dependent on public investment. This disparity and the recent rises in unemployment were two of the main economic issues that factored into the outcome of the general election. Although the DPJ emerged victorious in 2009, Ogata argued that the people mainly desired change from the LDP rather than change for the DPJ, and the DPJ will have to prove its governing capability. In his discussion, Ogata urged the DPJ to implement its election pledges gradually and flexibly over their four years in power due to their limited financial resources. He cautioned that while currently focused on financial recovery, the DPJ should also prepare for fiscal consolidation once the economy improves. Ogata also believed that the DPJ should expand policies around the working power of women, older citizens, and foreign laborers to ease the pressures caused by the rapidly aging population. Ultimately, Ogata was enthusiastic about the peaceful transfer of power from the LDP to the DPJ—a momentous occasion that served to authenticate Japan's democracy.

This talk was moderated by Professor Patrick and cosponsored by WEAI.

The New DPJ Government and the Future of U.S.-Japanese Relations

December 10, 2009; Columbia University

Shinichi Kitaoka, of the Faculty of Law and Graduate School of Public Policy at The University of Tokyo and former ambassador and deputy permanent representative of Japan to the United Nations, shared his thoughts regarding the new DPJ government of Japan. Professor Kitaoka explained that foreign policy under the DPJ may drastically differ from that under LDP rule. He noted that Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama has been criticized for seeking a more equitable relationship with the United States. However, Professor Kitaoka argued that the security relationship between the two nations is substantively unequal since the United States protects Japan, but Japan does not protect the United States (it only provides bases). The logical follow-up question, then, is, what would greater equality mean? Common sense would indicate a greater military buildup on the part of Japan, but it is unlikely that this is what Mr. Hatoyama meant. Regarding the recent tension over the relocation of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma on the island of Okinawa, Professor Kitaoka commented that it seemed as if Secretary of Defense Robert Gates was ordering Japan to accept the base. Mr. Hatoyama later intervened to state that he would make the final decision on the base's location. Finally, Professor Kitaoka also touched upon the idea of an East Asian community, to which Mr. Hatoyama is very dedicated; however, he has not yet elaborated on its details. Mr. Hatoyama has indicated that he wants this body to include not just East Asian nations, but India and Australia as well. His general goal appears to be to deepen Japan's relationships with other Asian countries.

Gerald L. Curtis, Burgess Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, moderated the talk. It was cosponsored by Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA).

Asia's Recovery and Macroeconomic Policy Changes

April 22, 2010; Columbia Business School

Jong-Wha Lee, chief economist of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), spoke to more than 50 people at a lunchtime seminar at Columbia Business School. Dr. Lee is the ADB's chief spokesperson on economic forecasts and trends and oversees the Economics and Research Department. He came to the ADB with more than 20 years of professional experience in economics and academia, as he worked as economist at the International Monetary Fund, taught at Harvard University as a visiting professor, and served as director of the International Center for Korean Studies and professor of economics at Korea University. Dr. Lee has also worked as a consultant to the Harvard Institute for International Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank. Dr. Lee discussed Asia's role as the global leader in the current economic recovery and outlined some of the macroeconomic policy challenges that face the region.

This talk was moderated by Shang-Jin Wei, director of the Jerome A. Chazen Institute of International Business and N. T. Wang Professor of Chinese Business and Economy at Columbia Business School, and was cosponsored by the Chazen Institute and the ADB.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Presentation by Economists from the Japan Center for Economic Research

March 11, 2010; Columbia Business School

A group of economists in a special training program at the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) visited the Business School on March 11, 2010, to present their 10-year forecast for 2010–2020. Tatsuya Urita and Daisuke Tanaka, two of the economists, discussed the findings of the Center's forecast, including Japanese unemployment rates, GDP growth rates and yen/U.S. dollar exchange rates, and their implications for Japan in this ongoing period of significant political and economic change. Professor Patrick served as discussant.

Columbia University Alumni Medal Ceremony for Hajime Kosai

May 18, 2010; Columbia Business School

Hajime Kosai, 1996 alumnus of Columbia Business School, received the University's Alumni Medal at Commencement on May 18, 2010. Mr. Kosai has served Columbia as a liaison among the Columbia University Alumni Association of Japan, the Graduate School of Business, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He has been an active supporter of CJEB. Through his organization of events, ranging from lecture series to popular receptions in Tokyo, he has substantially increased association membership and involvement and re-energized the Columbia alumni network both in Japan and globally. Mr. Kosai has also served the University as an ambassador for the Business School and has interviewed prospective M.B.A. students for more than 13 years. He formerly served as a division manager for business development at Starbucks Coffee Japan Ltd. and was recently named director of supply chain management for McDonald's Company Japan Ltd. Mr. Kosai lives in Tokyo with his wife and their two-year-old twins. CJEB was one of the main nominators to the University of this award to Mr. Kosai.



Columbia Trustee George Van Amson (left) and Hajime Kosai (right)

Faculty Support

CJEB endeavors to support Columbia Business School faculty members by serving as an entree to Japan's business, professional, academic, and cultural worlds and by helping professors incorporate Japan into their research and teaching. The Center funds Japan-related research and seeks ways that Business School professors who are not necessarily Japan experts can incorporate study of the country's economy and business systems into their research and teaching. The Center also uses its extensive network of Japanese corporate contacts to arrange for speakers from the private sector to talk in Columbia Business School classes.

The Center has access to various Japan-related databases that faculty and students use for research and, where appropriate, can fund and arrange faculty research trips to Japan.

Interested faculty members should contact Caroline Hasegawa, CJEB director for administration.

This year, the Center helped send four Columbia Business School faculty members to Japan on short trips.

Michael Morris, Chavkin-Chang Professor of Leadership Management, went to Japan on a one-week program organized by the Keizai Koho Center (KKC), an arm of Nippon Keidanren. KKC arranges a week of meetings in Japan with corporate executives, scholars, government officials, and politicians, with the goal of promoting understanding of the Japanese economy, corporations, and management methods. CJEB's Hugh Patrick and Charles Wolf Jr., senior economic advisor and corporate fellow in international economics of the RAND Corporation, are responsible each year for selecting faculty from Columbia and four other top-tier academic institutions to participate in this excellent, well-received program.

Brett Gordon, assistant professor of marketing, went to Japan with support from the Center as the faculty leader of the 2010 Chazen International Study Tour to Japan, which Japan Business Association students organized and CJEB cosponsored. On the trip, students and Professor Gordon visited a wide variety of Japanese corporations in an effort to learn more about the business practices and culture of the country.

Wouter Dessein, Eli Ginzberg Professor of Finance and Economics, and **Tim Baldenius**, Roy Bernard Kester and T. W. Byrnes Professor of Accounting and Auditing and chair of Accounting Division, also traveled to Japan to conduct research on organizational structure at Japanese companies. They are studying incentive systems and organizational architecture as well as interdivisional relationships. In addition, they are looking at global business strategies. Companies they met with include Omron, Kirin, and Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

Columbia Business School faculty also often participate as speakers or panelists for various CJEB events.

Patrick Bolton, Barbara and David Zalaznick Professor of Business, was a featured panelist at the Center's November 2009 panel discussion "Coping with Crisis: Financial Policy in the U.S. and Japan." **Shang-jin Wei**, N. T. Wang Professor of Chinese Business and Economy and Business Responsibility, served as commentator at the Center's event in November 2009 on the topic of economic recovery and growth in Asia and the Pacific.

Bruce Kogut, Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Professor of Leadership and Ethics and director, Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Center, Columbia Business School, gave the keynote speech for "The Quantitative Revolution and the Crisis: How Have Quantitative Financial Models Been Used and Misused?" in December 2009. **Murray Low**, director of

the Business School's Eugene Lang Entrepreneurship Center, moderated CJEB's 11th Annual Mitsui Symposium, "Entrepreneurship in Japan" in April 2010.

In fall 2009, CJEB brought **Takatoshi Ito** of The University of Tokyo to Columbia University as a visiting professor. Professor Ito, a prominent Japanese economist, taught an extremely well-received course entitled "Asian Financial Markets" to M.B.A. students and students from Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs. He also participated actively in center conferences and other events during his stay. CJEB looks forward to collaborating further with Professor Ito in the near future.

LEADERSHIP AND STAFF



Hugh Patrick is director of CJEB, codirector of Columbia's APEC Study Center, and R. D. Calkins Professor of International Business Emeritus. He joined the Columbia faculty in 1984 after some years as professor of economics and director of the Economic Growth Center at Yale University. He completed his B.A. at Yale in 1951, earned M.A. degrees in Japanese studies (1955) and economics (1957), and a Ph.D. in economics at the University of Michigan in 1960. He has been a visiting professor at Hitotsubashi University, The University of Tokyo, and University of Bombay. Professor Patrick has been awarded Guggenheim and Fulbright fellowships and the Ohira Prize. His professional publications include 16 books and some 60 articles and essays. His major fields of published research on Japan include macroeconomic performance and policy, banking and financial markets, government-business relations, and Japan-U.S. economic relations. His most recent book, co-authored and co-edited with Takatoshi Ito and David E. Weinstein, is *Reviving Japan's Economy: Problems and Prescriptions* (MIT Press, 2005). Other books include *Crisis and Change in the Japanese Financial System* (with Takeo Hoshi); *The Japanese Main Bank System* (with Masahiko Aoki); and *Asia's New Giant—How the Japanese Economy Works* (with Henry Rosovsky). He served as one of the four American members of the binational Japan-United States Economic Relations Group appointed by President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, 1979–1981. He is on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Asia Pacific Council and has been a member of the Council of Foreign Relations since 1974. He chairs the Finance Committee for the Association of Asian Studies. He was chairman of the International Steering Committee for the conference series on Pacific Trade and Development (PAFTAD) between 1985 and 2005, having served on the Committee since PAFTAD's

inception in 1968. He was on the Board of the Social Science Research Council from 1982 to 1988 and served as its chairman from 1985 to 1988. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Society for seven three-year terms. In November 1994, the Government of Japan awarded him the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold and Silver Star (Kunitō Zuihōshō). He was awarded an honorary doctorate of Social Sciences by Lingnan University, Hong Kong, in 2000.

David E. Weinstein is the Carl S. Shoup Professor of the Japanese Economy at Columbia University. He is also the associate director for research at the Center on Japanese Economy and Business,



executive director of the Program for Economic Research, research associate and director of the Japan Project at the National Bureau of Economic Research, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Previously, Professor Weinstein was a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a consultant for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. Prior to joining the Columbia faculty, Professor Weinstein was the Sanford R. Robertson Associate Professor of Business Administration at the School of Business Administration at the University of Michigan and an associate professor of economics at Harvard University. He also served on the Council of Economic Advisors from 1989 to 1990. His teaching and research interests include international economics, macroeconomics, corporate finance, the Japanese economy, and industrial policy. Professor Weinstein earned his Ph.D. and M.A. in economics from the University of Michigan and his B.A. from Yale University. He is the recipient of numerous grants and awards, including four National Science Foundation grants, an Abe Fellowship, and a Japan Foundation Fellowship.



Caroline Hasegawa is director for administration at CJEB, having joined the Center in February 2010. Before coming to Columbia Business School, she worked at Columbia University's Weatherhead East Asian Institute, developing international programs and symposia. Prior to that, she lived in Japan for three years, teaching English to middle school students and leading community-wide education programs with the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Programme. She earned her B.A. from Carleton College in art history, with a focus on East Asian art, and her M.F.A. in creative writing at the University of Arizona. She continues to visit Tokyo regularly.



Alicia Ogawa is senior advisor at CJEB and led the CJEB Program on Alternative Investments from 2006 to 2009. Until 2006, she was managing director at Lehman Brothers, where she was responsible for managing the firm's global equity research. She is also an adjunct associate professor at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs. Prior to joining Lehman Brothers, Ms. Ogawa spent 15 years in Tokyo, where she was a top-rated bank analyst and director of research for Nikko Salomon Smith Barney, having managed the original Salomon Brothers Research Department through three mergers. She is a member of the Board of Directors of The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation and is on the Board of Directors of MW Turnbull, a London-based Asian hedge fund. She graduated from Barnard College and earned a master's degree in international affairs at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs.

Officers (in alphabetical order)

Emiko Mizumura

Assistant Director for Programs
B.A., American and English Literature,
Otsuma University

Ryoko Ogino

Associate Director for Administration
B.A., Human Relations in Multinational Organizational
Settings, State University of New York, Buffalo

Tamaris Rivera

Senior Administrative Coordinator
B.A., English, Wesleyan University
M.S. Candidate, Information and Digital Resource
Management, Columbia University

Kahori Takahashi

Senior Program Coordinator
B.A., Sociology, Waseda University
M.A., Aaron Copland School of Music, City University
of New York

Andy Wanning

Senior Program Officer
B.A., Anthropology and Sociology, Lafayette College
M.S. Candidate, Sustainability Management,
Columbia University

Japan Representative, Tokyo

Terumi Ohta

B.A., Tsukuba University

Interns

Amin Ghadimi
B.A. candidate, East Asian Languages and Cultures,
Columbia University

Samantha Lassoff

B.A., East Asian Languages and Cultures,
Columbia University

Katherine Marshall

B.A. candidate, East Asian Languages and Cultures,
Columbia University

Kevin Nolan

B.A., Economics and Statistics,
Columbia University

With special thanks to recent team members:

Jennifer Olayon

Former Senior Program Officer
B.A., Transnational Perspectives in Design,
University of Connecticut

Virginia Woods

Former Director for Administration
B.A., Princeton University, East Asian Studies
M.A., Writing Seminars, The Johns Hopkins University



From left to right: Andy Wanning, Emiko Mizumura, Ryoko Ogino, Kahori Takahashi, Tamaris Rivera, Caroline Hasegawa

CORE FACULTY



Gerald L. Curtis is Burgess Professor of Political Science at Columbia University, concurrently visiting professor at Waseda University, and former director of Columbia University's Weatherhead East Asian Institute. He

is the author of numerous books and articles published in both English and Japanese on Japanese politics, government, and foreign policy and U.S.-Japan relations. His book *Politics and Sanma: 45 Years of Life with Japan* was published in Japanese in 2009 by Nikkei BP. He currently divides his time between Columbia University and Tokyo, where he is active as a columnist, speaker, and writer on Japanese domestic affairs and international relations. Professor Curtis has held appointments at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London; the College de France, Paris; the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore; and in Tokyo, at Keio and Tokyo University, the Research Institute for Economy, Trade and Industry, the Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies, and the International Institute of Economic Studies. He is the recipient of numerous prizes and honors, including the Chunichi Shimbun Special Achievement Award, the Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize, and the Japan Foundation Award. In 2004, Professor Curtis was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star, by the Emperor of Japan. Professor Curtis is a member of the Trilateral Commission, and the Council on Foreign Relations and is on the Board of Directors of the U.S.-Japan Foundation.



Robert E. Fallon came to Columbia Business School as an adjunct professor after completing his term as chairman of Korea Exchange Bank, a publicly listed \$80 billion institution that is Korea's leading international

bank. After taking over as president and CEO, he successfully led a wholesale reorganization and restructuring that restored the bank's capital strength and profitability, achieving record net income in 2004. He is also the first foreigner to chair a public company in Korea. Previously, Professor Fallon was an international banker with JP

Morgan Chase, where he was head of global financial services. Prior to this appointment, he was resident in Tokyo as Asia-Pacific division head, where he was responsible for Chase's activities in 13 different countries across the region. Professor Fallon's research interests include international banking and Asian financial and economic affairs. He lived in Asia for 31 years and enjoys myriad contacts across a wide spectrum of government, corporate, and financial institutions in the region. He travels widely and speaks often on regional economic and business affairs. He started his banking career with Citibank in Hong Kong in 1975 and later worked in investment banking and management positions in Tokyo. Subsequently, he assumed Asia regional responsibility with Drexel Burnham Lambert and Bankers Trust Company before joining Chase in 1992. Professor Fallon has a B.A. from Ohio University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Following his undergraduate studies, he served in the U.S. Peace Corps, including three years as a volunteer mathematics teacher at Chanel College in Western Samoa. Professor Fallon is currently a director of the Japan Society, director of the Korea Society, trustee of the Ohio University Foundation, and chairman of CIEE, Inc. He is also a member of the Asia Society and the Council on Foreign Relations and serves on the Advisory Board of the Korea Economic Institute and the Asian Advisory Boards of Deutsche Bank AG and Euromoney PLC.

Glenn Hubbard was named dean of Columbia Business School on July 1, 2004. A faculty member since 1988, he is the Russell L. Carson Professor of Finance and Economics. Dean Hubbard earned his B.A. and B.S. degrees summa



cum laude from the University of Central Florida, where he received the National Society of Professional Engineers Award. He also has A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from Harvard University. After graduating from Harvard, Dean Hubbard began his teaching career at Northwestern University, moving to Columbia Business School in 1988. He has been a visiting professor at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and Harvard Business School as well as the University of Chicago. Dean Hubbard also

held the John M. Olin Fellowship at the National Bureau of Economic Research. In addition to writing more than 100 scholarly articles in economics and finance, Dean Hubbard is the author of two leading textbooks on money and financial markets as well as co-author of *Healthy, Wealthy & Wise: Five Steps to a Better Health Care System* and *The Aid Trap: Hard Truths About Ending Poverty*. His commentaries have appeared in *BusinessWeek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, the *Financial Times*, *The Washington Post*, *Nikkei*, and the *Daily Yomiuri*, as well as on television (PBS's *Nightly Business Report*) and radio (NPR's *Marketplace*). In government, Professor Hubbard served as deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department for tax policy from 1991 to 1993. From February 2001 until March 2003, he was chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers under President George W. Bush. While serving as CEA chairman, he also chaired the economic policy committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. In the corporate sector, he is a director of ADP, BlackRock Financial, KKR Financial Corporation, and Met Life, Inc.



Merit E. Janow is professor of international economic law and international affairs at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. She is director of the International Finance and Economic Policy program at SIPA and codirector of Columbia's APEC

Study Center. Professor Janow teaches graduate courses in international economic and trade policy at SIPA and international trade law and comparative and international antitrust at Columbia Law School. She serves on the faculty of Columbia University's Weatherhead East Asian Institute. In December 2007, Professor Janow finished up a four-year term as the North American member of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Appellate Body hears final appeals on issues of law and legal interpretation in international trade disputes between countries that are members of the WTO. For two years, ending in March 2000, Professor Janow served as executive director of a new International Competition Policy Advisory Committee to the attorney general and

assistant attorney general for antitrust at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. This was the first such committee established by the Department of Justice to consider international antitrust matters. Before joining Columbia University, from 1989 to 1993, Professor Janow served as the deputy assistant U.S. Trade representative for Japan and China at the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, in Washington D.C. She was responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. trade policies and negotiating strategies toward Japan and China. Prior to her tenure in government, she was an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, specializing in corporate mergers and acquisitions. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Society, chairman of the Nasdaq Exchange LLC, and a board member of the fund in the American Funds family and Trimble Navigation. She is a member of the International Advisory Council of the China Investment Corporation, China's sovereign wealth fund. Professor Janow received a B.A. in Asian studies from the University of Michigan and a J.D. from Columbia Law School. She is the author of three books and numerous articles and is fluent in Japanese.

Curtis J. Milhaupt is the Fuyo Professor of Japanese Law, Parker Professor of Comparative Corporate Law, and Vice Dean at Columbia Law School. He is director of the Center for Japanese Legal Studies at the School. Professor Milhaupt's research interests include



comparative corporate governance; the legal systems of East Asia (particularly Japan); law and economics; and law and economic development. He has published widely in the fields of comparative corporate governance and Japanese law, as well as aspects of the Chinese and Korean legal systems. In addition to numerous academic articles, he is the co-author or editor of seven books, including, most recently, *U.S. Corporate Law* (Yuhikaku, in Japanese); *Law and Capitalism: What Corporate Crises Reveal About Legal Systems and Economic Growth Around the World* (University of Chicago Press, 2008); and *Transforming Corporate Governance in East Asia* (Routledge, 2008). His

research is frequently profiled in *The Economist* and *The Financial Times* and has been widely translated. Professor Milhaupt lectures and teaches frequently throughout the world. He was appointed by the European Commission as the Erasmus Mundus Fellow in Law and Economics at the University of Bologna (June 2008). He served as the Paul Hastings Visiting Professor in Corporate and Financial Law at Hong Kong University (May 2007) and visiting professor of law at Tsinghua University in Beijing (fall 2006). At Columbia Law School, he was appointed the 2008 Albert E. Cinelli Enterprise Professor of Law in recognition of his innovative teaching in the field of business law. Professor Milhaupt received his B.A. from Notre Dame in 1984 and his J.D. in 1989 from Columbia Law School, where he was an editor of the *Columbia Law Review*. He joined the Columbia Law School faculty in 1999 after private law practice in New York and Tokyo and five years on the Law School faculty at Washington University in St. Louis.



Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University and chair of Columbia University's Committee on Global Thought. He is also the cofounder and executive director of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia. A graduate of Amherst

College, he received his Ph.D. from MIT in 1967, became a full professor at Yale in 1970, and in 1979 was awarded the John Bates Clark Award, given biennially by the American Economic Association to the economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the field. In 2001, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics for his analyses of markets with asymmetric information, and he was a lead author of the 1995 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. Professor Stiglitz was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers from 1993 to 1995, during the Clinton administration, and served as CEA chairman from 1995 to 1997. He then became chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank from 1997 to 2000. In 2008 he was asked by French president Nicolas Sarkozy to chair the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, which released its final report in September 2009. In 2009, he was appointed by the president of the UN General Assembly as chair of the Commission

of Experts on Reform of the International Financial and Monetary System, which also released its report in September 2009.

Professor Stiglitz holds a part-time appointment at the University of Manchester as chair of the Management Board and Director of Graduate Summer Programs at the Brooks World Poverty Institute. He serves on numerous other boards, including Amherst College's Board of Trustees and Resources for the Future. Professor Stiglitz helped create a new branch of economics, "The Economics of Information," exploring the consequences of information asymmetries and pioneering such pivotal concepts as adverse selection and moral hazard, which have now become standard tools not only of theorists, but of policy analysts. He has made major contributions to macroeconomics and monetary theory, to development economics and trade theory, to public and corporate finance, to the theories of industrial organization and rural organization, and to the theories of welfare economics and of income and wealth distribution. In the 1980s, he helped revive interest in the economics of R&D. His work has helped explain the circumstances in which markets do not work well, and how selective government intervention can improve their performance. Recognized around the world as a leading economic educator, he has written textbooks that have been translated into more than a dozen languages. He founded one of the leading economics journals, *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*. His book *Globalization and Its Discontents* (W. W. Norton, 2001) has been translated into 35 languages, besides at least two pirated editions, and in the nonpirated editions has sold more than one million copies worldwide. Other recent books include *The Roaring Nineties* (W. W. Norton); *Towards a New Paradigm in Monetary Economics* (Cambridge University Press) with Bruce Greenwald; *Fair Trade for All* (Oxford University Press), with Andrew Charlton; *Making Globalization Work* (W. W. Norton and Penguin/Allen Lane, 2006); and *The Three Trillion Dollar War: The True Cost of the Iraq Conflict* (W. W. Norton and Penguin/Allen Lane, 2008), with Linda Bilmes of Harvard University. His newest book, *Freefall: America, Free Markets, and the Sinking of the World Economy*, was published in January 2010 by W. W. Norton and Penguin/Allen Lane.

Hugh Patrick and **David E. Weinstein** are also members of the Center's core faculty; their profiles are on page 35.

FACULTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tim Baldenius

Roy Bernard Kester and T. W. Byrnes Professor of
Accounting and Auditing
Chair of Accounting Division
Columbia Business School

Charles Calomiris

Henry Kaufman Professor of Financial Institutions
Columbia Business School

Fangruo Chen

MUTB Professor of International Business
Columbia Business School

Wouter Dessein

Eli Ginzberg Professor of Finance and Economics
Columbia Business School

Robert Hodrick

Nomura Professor of International Finance
Columbia Business School

Merit Janow

Professor, International Economic Law and International
Affairs, School of International and Public Affairs
Columbia University

Bruce Kogut

Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Professor of Leadership and
Ethics
Director, Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Center for
Leadership and Ethics
Columbia Business School

Hugh Patrick

Robert D. Calkins Professor of International Business
Emeritus
Director, Center on Japanese Economy and Business
Columbia Business School

David E. Weinstein

Carl S. Shoup Professor of the Japanese Economy
Columbia University
Associate Director for Research, Center on Japanese
Economy and Business
Columbia Business School

VISITING FELLOWS



Hisashi Arai

Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.
July 2009-June 2010

Taro Kajioka

RISA Partners, Inc.
May 2009-August 2009



Masahiko Ishida

Mori Hamada & Matsumoto Law Firm
September 2009-August 2010



Sachiko Matsuura

Aoyama Gakuin University
April 2009-March 2010



Fumiaki Iwase

RISA Partners, Inc.
January 2010-May 2010



Akira Ono

Ministry of Finance
July 2008-July 2010



Hiroko Kado

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
(METI)
September 2009-May 2010



Naotsune Tanino

RISA Partners, Inc.
September 2009-December 2009

Joint Fellows with CJEB and WEAI



Hirofumi Maki

Development Bank of Japan
July 2009–June 2010



Kazumasa Okubo

Senior Visiting Research Associate
Ministry of Finance
July 2008–July 2010



Mitsuru Nomura

Bank of Japan
June 2009–May 2010

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

The Center benefits from ongoing collaboration with Japan specialists from institutions other than Columbia, principally within the United States. Research associates are invited to communicate their research through participation in Center projects, programs, and lecture events, and by contributing to the Center's Working Paper Series.

Christina Ahmadjian

Dean
Graduate School of International Corporate Strategy
Hitotsubashi University

Masahiko Aoki

Henri and Tomoye Takahashi Professor of Japanese
Studies Emeritus
Department of Economics
Stanford University

Schon Beechler

Academic Director
Duke Corporate Education

Lee Branstetter

Associate Professor of Public Policy and Economics
Heinz College, School of Public Policy and Management
and Department of Social and Decision Sciences
Carnegie Mellon University

Jenny Corbett

Professor of Economics and Executive Director
Australia-Japan Research Centre, Crawford School
The Australian National University
Reader in the Economy of Japan
Nissan Institute for Japanese Studies, University of Oxford

Robert Dekle

Professor of Economics
Department of Economics
University of Southern California

Peter Drysdale

Professor of Economics Emeritus
Head, East Asia Bureau of Economic Research and East
Asia Forum
Crawford School of Economics and Government
The Australian National University

David Flath

Adjunct Professor of Economics
Institute of Social and Economic Research
Osaka University

Koichi Hamada

Tuntex Professor of Economics
Economic Growth Center, Department of Economics
Yale University

Yasushi Hamao

Associate Professor of Finance and Business Economics
Marshall School of Business
University of Southern California

Masanori Hashimoto

Professor of Economics
Department of Economics
The Ohio State University

Takeo Hoshi

Pacific Economic Cooperation Professor in International
Economic Relations
School of International Relations and Pacific Studies
University of California, San Diego

Takatoshi Ito

Professor, Faculty of Economics and Graduate School of
Public Policy
The University of Tokyo

Anil Kashyap

Edward Eagle Brown Professor of Economics
and Finance
Booth School of Business
University of Chicago

Takao Kato

W. S. Schupf Professor of Economics and
Far Eastern Studies
Department of Economics
Colgate University

Kenneth Kuttner

Professor of Economics
Department of Economics
Williams College

Edward Lincoln

Director
Center for Japan-U.S. Business and Economic Studies
Clinical Professor of Economics
Leonard N. Stern School of Business
New York University

Robert Myers

Senior Vice President
Fairfield Resources International, Inc.

Terutomo Ozawa

Professor of Economics Emeritus
Department of Economics
Colorado State University

Joe Peek

Gatton Endowed Chair in International Banking and
Financial Economics
Gatton College of Business and Economics
University of Kentucky

Adam S. Posen

Senior Fellow
Peterson Institute for International Economics

William V. Rapp

Henry J. Leir Professor of International Trade
and Business
School of Management
New Jersey Institute of Technology

Frances McCall Rosenbluth

Deputy Provost for the Social Sciences
Damon Wells Professor of International Politics
Department of Political Science
Yale University

Ulrike Schaede

Professor of Japanese Business
School of International Relations and Pacific Studies
University of California, San Diego

Michael Smitka

Professor of Economics
Williams School of Commerce
Washington and Lee University

Tsutomu Watanabe

Professor
Institute of Economic Research
Hitotsubashi University

Eleanor Westney

Scotiabank Professor of International Business
Schulich School of Business
York University

PROFESSIONAL FELLOWS

A Professional Fellow appointment at the Center recognizes former government officials and business leaders who have had distinguished careers in economics-related fields. This position facilitates his or her ongoing involvement with CJEB and its activities.



Patricia Hagan Kuwayama has been studying the Japanese economy since she was a graduate student in the 1960s, completing a doctoral dissertation on effective tariff protection of Japanese industry in 1970. She became a Professional Fellow of the Center on Japanese Economy and Business in 2009 after retiring as a vice president and international economist at JPMorgan Chase in New York. Previously, she was JP Morgan's chief economist in Tokyo and earlier with Chemical Bank in Tokyo. From 1970 to 1986, Dr. Kuwayama was with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, serving in various research and management posts in the International Research, Statistics, and Foreign Exchange Departments. She has been a visiting scholar at the Bank of Japan Institute for Monetary and Economic Research and visiting consultant at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel and taught as visiting professor at Keio University in Tokyo and at Kobe Gakuin University. Dr. Kuwayama has written widely about Japanese macroeconomic policy, balance of payments issues, and financial institutions, including the postal savings system. She has co-authored the book titled *Memoir of a Trustbuster: A Lifelong Adventure with Japan*, with Eleanor M. Hadley. She earned her A.B. and Ph.D. degrees in economics at Harvard University and the City University of New York, respectively, and did her Japanese language studies at Columbia University. She actively participates in the CJEB Visiting Fellow seminars.



Shijuro Ogata is the former deputy governor of the Japan Development Bank and the former deputy governor for international relations of the Bank of Japan. He also served as the nonexecutive director of Barclays Bank, Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd. and Horiba Ltd.; member of the International Advisory Council of JP Morgan Chase; advisor to the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo; member of the Advisory Board of the New Perspective Fund; vice president of the America-Japan Society, Inc.; and member of the Asia-Pacific Advisory Committee of New York Stock Exchange, Inc.; deputy chairman of the Trilateral Commission. Mr. Ogata is an emeritus member of the Group of Thirty. He has an ongoing appointment as a Professional Fellow of the Center on Japanese Economy and Business. Mr. Ogata received his B.A. from The University of Tokyo and his M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

The International Advisory Board provides overall guidance for the Center. Members are distinguished leaders in the fields of Japan-U.S. economic, business, and political relations.

Shinji Fukukawa

Chairman, TEPIA Foundation
Former Vice-Minister, Japanese Ministry of International
Trade and Industry

Susumu Kato

President and CEO, Sumitomo Corporation

Yotaro Kobayashi

Former Chairman and CEO, Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.

Yuzaburo Mogi

Chairman and CEO, Kikkoman Corporation
M.B.A. '61

Joseph G. Tompkins

President, Saga Investment Co., Inc.
M.B.A. '67

Akio Utsumi

Senior Advisor, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking
Corporation

Noboru Yamaguchi

Senior Executive Advisor, Fiduciary Services
Research Center, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.
Advisor, Corporate Pension Council



CJEB mourns the loss of the Honorable Robert S. Ingersoll, who had served as a member of CJEB's International Advisory Board since its inception in 1986. Mr. Ingersoll was the chairman and chief executive officer of BorgWarner, an automotive product manufacturer

conglomerate. Given his international business experience, he was selected as U.S. Ambassador to Japan in 1972—the first businessperson selected to this post since World War II—and served until 1973, when he was appointed Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1973 to 1974, and then Deputy Secretary of State from 1974 to 1976. He was chairman of the Japan Society from 1978 to 1985. He also served on numerous other boards of corporations, foundations, and arts and educational institutions. Mr. Ingersoll was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1914, and graduated from Yale in 1937. Given his background and deep interest in Japan and U.S.-Japan business and economic relations, Mr. Ingersoll played an instrumental role in the initial planning for and early success of CJEB.

Promoting Exchange of Ideas

ENHANCING THE M.B.A. EXPERIENCE

Student Associations

The Center helps provide an international dimension to the Columbia Business School M.B.A. student experience. One of its main collaborative partners is the student-led Japan Business Association (JBA). This year, the Center and the JBA worked together on annual activities, including the Chazen International Study Tour to Japan and also introduced new initiatives. Several student clubs, including JBA, served as cosponsors and co-organizers of many CJEB events.

The 2010 Chazen International Study Tour to Japan was organized by the Jerome A. Chazen Institute of International Business and members of the JBA. Since the tour's 1989 inauguration, CJEB has helped fund this

student-led trip to Japan. This year, Professor Patrick provided an overview of the Japanese economy at the group's predeparture meeting. Forty M.B.A. students along with Business School Professor Brett Gordon traveled to Japan for a week, visiting a cross-section of Japanese corporations and making stops in Kyoto, Toyota City, and Tokyo. The students also met with their counterparts at Keio Business School, cruised Tokyo Bay in a traditional *yakatabune* boat, and visited the Tsukiji fish market. Company visits included Nomura Holdings, Toyota Motor Corporation, Mori Building Co., Ltd., and Sony Corporation. The trip also included a reception organized and sponsored by the Columbia Business School Alumni Club of Japan.



Members of the 2010 Study Tour to Japan at Toyota Headquarters

On November 15, 2009, M.B.A. students from Columbia Business School and the New York University Stern School of Business organized a program hosted by Ambassador Shinichi Nishimiya, consul general of Japan in New York, at his official residence, with CJEB as the cosponsor. The panel and subsequent discussions featured eight Japanese members of the Shibusawa Mission of Young Business Leaders 2009. Professor Patrick and Mr. Nishimiya made opening remarks. The panel presenters were Yoko Tabata, the founder and CEO of the Taishin Corporation, which processes and distributes marine products in Japan, and Dr. Toshiyuki Yoshimura, the president of the Toshimaya Corporation, a family-owned sake brewery and wholesale business founded in 1596. The discussion was moderated by Professor Edward J. Lincoln, director of the Center for Japan-U.S. Business and Economic Studies at the New York University Stern School of Business. The event provided students with an opportunity to hear from Professor Patrick and others regarding the recovery and strengths of the Japanese economy and to encourage emerging Japanese and U.S. business leaders to establish networks with each other.

Fellowship and Scholarship Programs

CJEB provides selected fellowships supporting outstanding student research and participation in academic programs related to the Japanese economy and business.

The *Sumitomo Fellowship Program* was established by the Center as part of an initial operating grant from Sumitomo Corporation of America. The program provides support to recent Ph.D.'s and Ph.D. candidates specializing in some aspect of U.S.-Japan economic and business relations. Fellowship recipients typically spend a period in residence at the Center to engage in their own research and participate in Center programs.

The Center annually conducts a University-wide competition on behalf of the *Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Scholarship Foundation* and nominates one Columbia University student to receive tuition and living expenses for a two-year program of graduate study in Japan. The scholarship recipient for 2009-2011 was Ben Shum, M.B.A. '09. He has been studying the Japanese film industry at the Graduate School of Media Design, Keio University.

Graduate Student Conference on East Asia

Held on February 5-6, 2010, CJEB supported the 19th Annual Graduate Student Conference on East Asia at Columbia University. Nearly a hundred graduate students presented papers on all aspects of East Asian studies. This event was cosponsored with the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures.

LIBRARY AND DATA RESOURCES

The Center continues to develop its databank on the Japanese economy, with an emphasis on financial markets. It includes time-series and cross-section data on financial markets, institutions, and the macro-economy from sources including Nikkei NEEDS (Nikkei Economic Electronic Databank System), an online news and data retrieval system that provides essential corporate and economic data, and leading newspaper and journal articles on Japan and other Asia-Pacific economies.

CJEB makes available to Columbia students, faculty, and other University affiliates Nikkei NEEDS Financial Quest in English and Japanese, and Nikkei Telecom 21, which provides convenient access to most services from around-the-clock news to corporate data on all Japanese listed and OTC companies. The Center also maintains a small working collection of hard-copy materials on the Japanese and Asia-Pacific economies, including statistical resources, academic journals, and periodicals.

DISCUSSION GROUPS

Japan Economic Seminar

The Japan Economic Seminar (JES) was founded in 1966 by Professors James Nakamura of Columbia, Hugh Patrick (then at Yale), and Henry Rosovsky of Harvard. With a membership of up to one hundred, it has been an interuniversity forum for faculty, other professionals, and advanced graduate students to discuss ongoing research in preliminary form by specialists on the Japanese economy. CJEB has administered the seminar, and Professor Patrick has served as secretary/treasurer. JES held three meetings during 2009–2010. Its members over the course of the past two years discussed how worthwhile it was to continue the seminar meetings in light of dwindling attendance and greater difficulty in identifying papers worthy of discussion. Discussion of the Japanese economy has become mainstream in the economics profession, so that Japan-relevant papers are presented in a variety of conferences, and the Internet has made communication simple and easy. The JES executive committee has decided to stop having JES meet four times a year, and in principle to hold one JES meeting a year at Columbia in late February or so, and to have Japanese economists be the main paper presenters.

The following papers were discussed during 2009–2010:

September 11, 2009

Columbia University, New York

"The Great Realignment: How the Changing Technology of Technological Change in Information Technology Affected the U.S. and Japanese IT Industries, 1983–1999"
Author: Lee Branstetter
Associate Professor of Public Policy and Economics
Heinz College, School of Public Policy and Management and Department of Social and Decision Sciences
Carnegie Mellon University
Discussant: Edward Lincoln
Clinical Professor of Economics
Leonard N. Stern School of Business
New York University

"The Japanese Employment System after the Bubble Burst: New Evidence"

Author: Takao Kato
W. S. Schupf Professor of Economics and Far Eastern Studies
Department of Economics
Colgate University
Discussant: Richard Katz
Senior Editor
The Oriental Economist

November 13, 2009

The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

"Japan's Retail Revolution: Chiba City, Japan as a Running Example"

Author: Michael Smitka
Professor of Economics
Williams School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics
Washington and Lee University
Discussant: Arthur Alexander
Mitsui Adjunct Professor of Economics
Georgetown University

"The Current State of the Japanese Economy: A Macro-Economist's View"

Author: Koichi Hamada
Tuntex Professor of Economics
Economic Growth Center, Department of Economics
Yale University
Discussant: Dr. Patricia Kuwayama
Professional Fellow
Center on Japanese Economy and Business

February 19, 2010

Columbia University

"Understanding the Decline in the Japanese Saving Rate in the New Millennium"

Author: Tokuo Iwaisako
Hitotsubashi University and Ministry of Finance
Discussant: Lee Branstetter
Associate Professor of Public Policy and Economics
Heinz College, School of Public Policy and Management and Department of Social and Decision Sciences
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“Determinants of Currency Invoicing in Japanese Exports: A Firm Level Analysis”

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U.S.-Japan Discussion Group

This group is organized as a series of informal meetings among a small number of invited senior American and Japanese business leaders and professionals in the New York area, together with several core faculty of CJEB. The group meets four evenings each year to consider issues in U.S.-Japan business, economic, financial, and political relations. During the 2009-2010 academic year, the discussions were led by Professor Hugh Patrick and Michihisa Shinagawa, president and CEO of Sumitomo Corporation of America.

Student Visits to Columbia

Groups of Japanese undergraduate and graduate students often include CJEB as a stop on their tours of the East Coast. In September 2009, a group of 13 Nihon University students accompanied by Professor Hiroyuki Okamoto visited Columbia University. The students took a tour of campus and met with Professor Hugh Patrick, who made a brief presentation and fielded questions from the students.

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概要 ー日本語ー

世界経済における日本の役割の理解促進を目指して

日本経済経営研究所 (CJEB – Center on Japanese Economy and Business)

日本のビジネスと経済に関する米国最高の学術研究センター

1986年にヒュー・パトリック教授の指導の下でコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール内に設立された日本経済経営研究所の使命は、国際情勢を背景とした日本のビジネスと経済に関する知識を増進し、理解を深めることにある。

研究機関としてだけでなく、公共と民間から著名な講師を招聘し、ニューヨークおよび東京にてカンファレンスやシンポジウムなどを実施し、日本、米国、グローバル経済に関する共同研究、省察、諮問の場を生み出してきた実績でも、各界から高い評価を得ている。

こうした使命を果たすため、多彩な研究プロジェクト、ワークショップ、シンポジウム、カンファレンス、学会と実業界の人材交流、また図書館やオンラインでの研究資料提供活動などを企画、運営、支援している。主な教授陣は、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール、ロースクール、国際関係・公共政策大学院、そして経済学部から招かれた日本専門家である。資金は、企業スポンサー、財団、個人、また大学の財源から提供されている。

日本
経済
経営
研究所

I. 所長および研究副所長からのご挨拶

親愛なる友人と同僚の皆様へ

1986年の設立以来、日本経済経営研究所(CJEB—Center on Japanese Economy and Business)は、日本経済とそのビジネス構造を東アジアとグローバルな視点で捉え、とりわけ日米関係を中心にその理解を深めることを使命として活動を進めてきました。本年度もこの使命に基づき、積極的に数々のプログラムを企画、推進するとともに、ワーキング・ペーパー、イベント報告書、ディスカッション・ペーパーを出版しました。また、CJEB ではコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールおよびコロンビア大学内の関連部門と協力し、キャンパス内外を問わず日本関連の研究プログラムを拡大するため、研究者への個別支援や日米の研究者を集めた共同研究プロジェクトをコロンビア大学内外にて実施しました。CJEB の活動詳細については、ウェブサイト(www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb)をご覧ください。

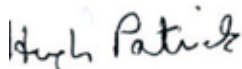
例年同様、本年も東アジアの動向は国際ビジネス・コミュニティの大きな関心を集め、CJEB 主催のイベントにはより多くの MBA 学生、教授陣、財界関係者の参加がありました。特に、長引く世界金融危機で日本に注目が集まり、CJEB では講演会、シンポジウム、カンファレンス等の企画を通して、国際金融システムの混乱と東アジアおよび日本に関する事柄をテーマに討論を促しました。主な議題に、金融市場のクオונツ革命、アジア開発銀行と連邦準備制度の役割、日本の政治環境の変化、日本での起業家の増加を取り上げました。

加えて、今年は当研究所の包括的プログラム『日米新金融構造』が始動し、二つの関連イベントを開催しました。まず 2009 年 11 月に、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールにおいて『危機への対応：日米の金融政策』と題するカンファレンスを開催し、今次の世界金融危機が日米の今後の政策に与える意味を議論しました。2010 年 4 月には、東京の六本木アカデミーヒルズにおいて開催したカンファレンス『変動する日米経済環境とその対策』で、日本の金融市場の課題ならびに景気回復と経済成長への現実的な契機に重点を置きました。

日米新金融構造プログラムが順調に始動し、CJEB では今後の活動に向けて実質的な企画と資金調達を進めています。本プログラムの目的はカンファレンスやブレインストーミング・セッション、研究活動を通じて、主要な金融・経済問題の分析的かつ政策的な視点からの評価を行うことです。日米両国に焦点を絞りますが、中国などその他の主要経済国や国際金融システムを包括的に捉えることが不可欠です。本プログラムでは今後も、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールやコロンビア大学内の著名な金融・経済学教授陣と世界からの金融業界関係者が交流する場を提供していきます。本プログラムに関する詳細は 69 ページをご覧ください。

人事面では、これまでアドミニストレーション所長であったバー吉ニア・ウッズが大手金融機関に招聘され、新たに後任者として長谷川キャロラインを迎えました。

CJEB の成功は、当研究所の教授陣およびスタッフの献身、精勤、知性と行動力、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールとコロンビア大学のリソース、そして企業、財団、個人を含めたスポンサーの方々によるご支援とお力添えなしにはあり得ません。当研究所をご支援くださるすべての皆様に、心から感謝の意を表します。



ヒュー・パトリック
所長



デイビッド・ワインスタイン
研究副所長

II. リサーチ

日本経済:政治的混乱が続く中の緩やかな回復

ヒュー・パトリック著

過去1年における日本の重大ニュースと言えば、世界経済(及び日本経済)の戦後最も深刻な不況からの急速ながら部分的な回復と、政治的な混乱・こう着状態である。景気回復は、大幅に減速しているものの、今後も持続すると考えられる。一方で、政治の行き詰まりにより、政府は2011年予算審議で重大な試練に直面するとみられ、日本の将来はこれまでよりはるかに不確かなものとなっている。

政治のニュースは大きく報道されてきた。民主党は国民の強い支持を得て、2009年8月の衆議院選挙で自由民主党から政権を奪取した。しかしながら、鳩山由紀夫首相の無力で未熟な政治運営により、国民の信頼は徐々に失われていった。鳩山首相は、2010年7月11日の参議院選挙で民主党が勝利することを頼みに、政治的影響力の大きい小沢一郎民主党幹事長とともに、6月2日に辞職した。両氏は、自身の不適切な政治資金問題に関する捜査によりダメージを受けていた。

菅直人新首相が有能な強いリーダーになるという当初の期待は、菅首相が参議院選挙で重要課題への対応を誤ったために裏切られた。国民の失望は、民主党の大敗という結果を招いた。民主党は10議席を失い、それにより、新たな連立によって参議院で過半数を確保する可能性が生じた。民主党のそれまでの2つの連立政党は小さすぎるが、公明党(19議席)とみんなの党(11議席)は連立を拒否した。自民党は地方での議席を獲得したが、得票数は伸び悩んだ。9月14日に行われた民主党代表戦では、実権を取り戻して内閣改造への影響力を握るため、小沢前幹事長が8月下旬に菅首相の対立候補として立候補した。予想通り小沢前幹事長は敗北し、菅首相は続投することとなった。民主党の内部抗争の結果、党運営はより困難なものとなった。日本国民は、民主党にも自民党にも幻滅している。

野党の協力がなければ、民主党は国会で法案を通すことができない。民主党は、衆議院で過半数を確保しているため、政権を維持できている。しかしながら、予算案は衆議院における単純多数で決することができるものの、法案の成立には十分な議席を確保していない。参議院での法案の否決を覆すには衆議院で3分の2以上の議席が必要であるため、政治的窮地に立たされている。民主党がこう着状態をどのように解決するかは不透明なままである。また、民主党はいまだに包括的で一貫した経済政策の方針を有していない。

この政治的混乱の中で、日本は戦後最大の経済の落ち込みから回復しつつある。景気は2008年第1四半期にはピークを迎えたが、その後8.7%(季節調整済み実質GDP、累積)という衝撃的な下落を記録した後、2009年第1四半期に景気は底を打った。これは他の主要先進諸国よりもはるかに深刻なものとなった。経済の落ち込みの主因は、2008年下半年から輸出が激減したことにある。

その後経済は回復を続け、2010年第1四半期までに4.4%成長した。景気の落ちこみにより失われたGDPのほぼ半分は、2010年半ばまでには回復した。悩ましいことに、この間に国内需要はほとんど増加しなかった。景気回復のおよそ9割が、輸出の急速な伸びによるものだったのである。しかしながら、4～6月期は景気回復のペースは大きく減速して1.5%(季節調整済み、年率)となり、民間調査機関のコンセンサス2.4%を下回るものだった。それでも、この9月10日のデータは、8月16日の1次速報値として発表された数値よりは良くなっている。8月16日に発表された四半期別GDP速報(1次速報)では、コンセンサスの2.4%をはるかに下回る、わずか0.4%までの劇的な減速を示していた。

回復の勢いが大きく減速しているということが、基本となる事実である。これまでの成長はもっぱら輸出の伸びによるものであり、内需は相変わらず低迷している。5月以降9%上昇した為替相場の一層の増

価を食い止めるための協調政策一環として、8月下旬に日銀は特別融資制度の拡大により金融政策を徐々に緩和し、また政府は予備費を活用した規模が非常に小さい財政刺激策を発表した。

回復はまだ本格化していない。巨大な産出ギャップは継続しており、完全雇用は達成されておらず、デフレが再来している。巨額の赤字が残され、公的債務残高は非常に高水準で増加し続けている。こうした懸案事項は構造的なものであり、循環的なものではない。

日本は欧米と同様に、重大な政治経済学的な難問に直面している。どのように完全雇用と安定成長の達成のために十分な総需要刺激策を策定し、どのように財政赤字を減らし、公的債務残高の対 GDP 比率の上昇を食い止めるか、という難問である。これらの財政政策上の相反する難問は、まずは需要刺激、次に歳出削減と増税といった政策のタイミングと順序付けによってのみ解決可能である。

日本は先進諸国の中でも極端なケースである。GDP の落ち込みが最も大きいだけでなく、日本だけが継続的なデフレ状態にある。公的債務残高の対 GDP 比率は抜きん出て高く、財政赤字の GDP に占める割合もまた最大である。しかしながら、日本の失業率は 5.2%であり、これは欧米と比較して著しく低い。欧米の慣行とは対照的に、日本企業は賃金とボーナスをカットし、雇用を維持している。これは、本当の産出ギャップが政府の推計より更に大きいことを示唆している。日本の国内需要の状況は極めて脆弱であることから、2013 年までに財政赤字を半減するという 2010 年春の G5 諸国の合意において、日本だけは例外とされた。

日本の当面の不確定要素は、国内・国外の両方にあり、また経済・政治の両方にある。景気の回復は進むであろうが、潜在的な成長経路を下回る過去 20 年間における低成長 (subpar growth) の軌道に、回帰する程度に過ぎないかもしれない。9 月末に始まる国会では、最初の仕事として郵政民営化見直し法案が審議されるであろう。この法案は重大な誤りであると思われるが、幸いなことに可決されない可能性もある。真に経済政策が試されるのは、2011 年予算である。

国際的な情勢もまた不透明である。世界的な回復はより緩やかなものとなるが、回復は続くであろう。欧米諸国は、各中央銀行がデフレ阻止に向けた強い意思を示しており、恐らくデフレには陥らないであろう。日米の経済関係は、引き続き良好かつ強固である。しかしながら、沖縄の米軍基地問題は厄介な政治課題となっており、容易に解決されそうにない。

日本の最大の貿易相手国となった中国との関係は、経済的には良好だが、世界第 2 位の経済大国となり、優位に立つ中国に対して、政治的にまた感情的に複雑な関係となっている。

以下の章では、まず、日本経済に関する 2 つの見方を検討し、次に、過去 1 年の経済成長の実績、当面の経済見通し、デフレ・成長力・財政再建をめぐる難問、日本の国際経済関係について論じていく。その中で、日本を泥沼状態から引き上げるための重要な政策手段として、特に金融、財政政策、規制改革に焦点を合わせていく。

2 つのシナリオ

日本経済について 2 通りの考え方がある。1 つは楽観的なものであり、もう 1 つは悲観的なものである。両方ともそれなりに正しい。

日本は、安全で清潔で快適であり、住み心地の良い国である。裕福で経済的に発展しており、また、高度な技術力を有し、生活水準は欧米に匹敵する。公共インフラは整っており、多くの点で米国より優れている。日本人は、国民健康保険制度により比較的高水準の医療サービスを受けている。増加しつつある不平等についても、OECD 諸国の平均よりわずかに高いに過ぎず、米国をはるかに下回っている。所得の下位 20%層の生活水準は、米国の対応する下位層の生活水準より高い。もちろん問題もある。良質な仕事が十分ないこと、真の貧困層の生活状態、高齢化と人口減少などである。こうした問題は、日本の基本的な強さや安定性と絡めてみなければならない。経済成長は本来達成し得るレベルを下回っているものの、日本のやり方がまずかったわけではない。1 人当たり GDP は、ゆっくりではあるが増加し続け

ている。現在の不景気は一時的な後退に過ぎない。日本は、戦後構築してきた社会、政治、制度の進化の過程にあり、それは建設的で、かつ複合的なものである。

他方、より悲観的な見方に立てば、過去 20 年の低成長 (subpar growth) が生み出してきた諸問題が焦点となる。経済の崩壊を回避すべく国内需要を刺激するために、政府は過去 10 年間で財政赤字を増やし続けてきた。その結果として、公的債務残高は国・地方合計で対 GDP 比 216%にのぼり、今後も上昇する見込みである。更に悪いことに、この状況を直ちに改善するには、景気後退に戻らざるを得ない。経済成長を実現するための需要刺激策と財政再建策という政策上の相反は、政治的に克服することができないように思われる。更に、長期的に見て、こうした高水準の財政赤字と公債債務残高の対 GDP 比率の上昇は、持続可能なものではない。日銀は、異常なまでの低金利を維持し、巨額の流動性を供給してきたが、金融政策は執拗なデフレを克服するために十分なものとはなっていない。

労働市場の弱さの結果として、人々の間に不安、苦悩、脆弱感が広がっている。非正規雇用労働者数は、労働人口の 5 分の 1 から 3 分の 1 にまで増加した。完全雇用は達成されず、多くの日本人が労働市場から脱落した。若年層は親の時代よりも、質の高い仕事を見つけることが困難となっている。

日本の福祉制度には重大な欠陥がある。独り暮らしの高齢者 (とりわけ都市部における独居老人)、長期失業者、ホームレスといった、多くの社会的弱者に対する支援は不十分である。120 万人いる日本のシングルマザー (日本では未婚の母となるケースは非常に少ないため、ほとんどが離婚したり夫に捨てられたりしたことによるものである) は、欧米のシングルマザーよりも困窮している。ほとんどのシングルマザーは働いているが、その 40% は 150 万円 (1 ドル = 90 円換算で 16,667 ドル) 以下しか稼いでいない。これは貧困ラインをはるかに下回る。日本の世帯当たりの所得の平均 (中央値) は 460 万円であり、貧困ラインはその半分と考えられる。こうした問題を克服する効果的な対策を取るように政治家を動かすには、大きな社会的危機の発生が必要であろう。

これらの複雑な現実を理解することで、日本人の現在についての考え方や将来への期待・見通しがみえてくる。私は、いろいろと耳にする事例から、様々な日本人が考えていることについて以前から感じていることがある。私の印象では、上層のビジネスリーダー達は現状を楽観視しているようだ。危機が差し迫っているという感覚はほとんどない。日本は何とかやっていくであろうと考えている。しかし彼らは、日本のより長期的な将来については、意気消沈して悲観・諦観しているようにすら見受けられる。幸い、後に続く現在 40 代の世代は、彼らよりは幾分ポジティブかもしれない。

日本の若い世代は、大いなる継続性と根底からの変化の両方を抱えている。どうやら過去 20 年間の困難により、彼らは自身の将来についてより強い不安を抱くことになり、それゆえより保守的で、よりリスクを取りたがらなくなってしまうようだ。それでも私は、彼らの中に、若いエネルギー、バイタリティ、独立心、社会的意識を感じ取っている。

日本経済のパフォーマンス

日本経済の実績を、3 つの発展時期、すなわち、欧米先進諸国へのキャッチアップを達成した戦後 40 年間の高度成長期、1990 年以降 20 年続く低成長 (subpar growth) 期、そして現在の戦後最も深い景気後退からの回復期に分けて考察することが有益である。

第二次大戦後の世界の政治・経済情勢は、日本に大いなる恩恵をもたらした。世界経済は未曾有の成長を遂げ、成長率は中国、インド、ブラジル、その他諸国の成長に伴い加速した。日本の国際経済と国際政治の基礎となったのは、米国との緊密で互恵的な同盟関係であった。同時に、日本経済は中国や他の東アジアの高成長諸国と次第に結びつきを深めていくこととなった。

日本の戦後の最初の 2 つの時期は、これまで広範にわたって分析されてきた。1980 年代までに、日本は発展途上経済から、先進国、産業・技術大国、そして世界第 2 位の経済へと発展し、日本の中産階級社会は、快適で高い生活水準を享受するに至った。しかし、成長がより緩やかな先進国型経済への移行は、日本の制度、慣行、考え方に対して難題をもたらした。

1990年には日本の株式市場の巨大なバブルがはじけ、また、1991年にはより深刻な都市部の不動産バブルが崩壊した。経済停滞時代の始まりである。前例のない金融・財政刺激策により金融・経済の崩壊は回避されたが、安定的な完全雇用成長を回復するには十分ではなかった。重大な政策的過ちが主な原因である。政府の対応は遅くかつ場当たり的なものであり、1997年の消費税率の引き上げ等財政ショック(GDP比2%に相当)により、1996年の回復にブレーキをかけてしまった。1990年代初めの日銀の金利の引き下げは遅れ、2000年にはゼロ金利政策を一時解除することで誤ったシグナルを送ってしまった。民間銀行がバブル時代の巨額な不良債権を解消するのに、15年もかかってしまった。

しかしながら、これを「失われた20年」と言うのは間違いである。潜在的な成長トレンドを下回る低成長にもかかわらず、重要な制度、社会、政治に変化がみられた。生産年齢人口は1990年代半ばから減少し始め、また総人口は2006年に頭打ちとなった。

日本の労働者にとって、事態は順調には進まなかった。成長は、新たな良質の雇用を生み出すには不十分であった。失業、とりわけ不完全雇用(underemployment)は、様々なストレスの原因となった。具体的には、非正規労働者(パートタイマー、請負労働者等)は労働人口の3分の1まで増加し、賃金はあまり増えなかった。家計貯蓄率は劇的に減少し、2006年以来米国の水準を下回っている。また、GDPに占める家計(所得・消費)の割合も低下した。

毎年約2%のGDP成長率を実現した2002年から2007年末にかけての景気回復は長期にわたり、望ましいものではあったが、目覚ましいものではなく、不完全であった。日本の景気後退が始まる直前でさえ産出ギャップは相当程度残っており、完全雇用は達成されておらず、デフレは続いていた。2010年中頃には4%を超える産出ギャップが存在し、失業率は日本にしては高く、緩やかなデフレが戻ってきた。そのような状況の中で、一人当たりGDPは2004年の水準まで落ち込んだものの、日本経済は景気の落ち込みを持ちこたえるだけのかなりの回復力を示した。落ち込みのほぼ半分は、純輸出の減少によるものであった。更に民間設備投資は19.5%まで急落し、家計消費は3.8%減少した。

日本が不景気から回復したとき、輸出を伸ばすことによつてのみ、その回復は達成されてきた。輸出は予想よりかなり早いペースで増加しており、特に、速やかに高い成長率を取り戻した中国やその他の東アジア経済に向けた輸出が増加している。過去1年における経済成長に占める純輸出(海外需要)の寄与度は、約90%であった。民間設備投資が急速に減少し、消費はわずかな上昇にとどまり、更に政府支出は一度限りの刺激策の後には減速したことから、国内需要は2009年第4四半期まで減少した。その後、急拡大した輸出によって工業生産は増加し、より広範な国内需要の回復が始まった。しかし、国内需要が2010年第2四半期に横ばいであったという政府の四半期別GDP速報は、不安材料である。

労働需要は引き続き弱く、こうした状況は雇用データよりも賃金データの推移においてより明確に確認できる。日本の完全雇用は、概ね3.5%の失業率を意味する。失業率は2009年7月に5.6%(季節調整済み)でピークを迎え、2010年初めまでには徐々に4.9%までに改善したが、2010年7月には再び5.2%までゆっくりと悪化した。2009年度の総労働所得は、対前年度比で3.3%の減少となった。ボーナスは大幅に削減され、基本給でさえ1.1%下がった。2010年3月には、これらの数値はわずかながらプラスに転じ、更に良い情報として、主要企業の2010年夏のボーナスが1.5%ほど増加する見込みとなった。実現すれば、低い伸びではあるが、2年ぶりの増加となる。

土地価格は前年に引き続き2009年も下落し、全国平均で8.0%、三大都市圏ではそれ以上の落ち込みとなった。都市部の土地価格は2010年半ばまでには上昇し始めたが、これは機関投資家が不動産の買い時と捉えたためである。

最も懸念すべきマクロ経済の問題の1つは、緩やかながら慢性的なデフレへ逆戻りすることである。デフレは、2008年の国際商品市況の高騰により、一時的に姿を消していたが、消費者物価指数(CPI、コア指数)は2009年度に1.6%下落し、2010年7月の上昇率はマイナス1.1%となっている。超金融緩和策をもってしても、日銀は物価の安定を達成できていない。

持続的なデフレは、マクロ経済に悪影響を与える。実質金利は上昇し、設備投資と家計消費は抑制され、税収が減り、財政赤字が増え、従来型の金融政策は機能しなくなり、将来に対する予測は悲観的なものとなる。

最も包括的な物価の基準は GDP デフレーターであるが、これは名目 GDP (現在価格で評価した GDP) を実質 GDP (基準時点の価格で評価した GDP) に変換するために利用される。現在日本において政策的に議論されているように、歴史的に見て、GDP デフレーター上昇率は、わずかなプラス、年率 1% 程度であるべきである。しかしながら、日本の GDP デフレーター上昇率は 1998 年以降毎年マイナスであり、2010 年上半期には実にマイナス 2.3% にまで悪化した。もし日本の GDP デフレーター上昇率が過去 10 年間でわずかにプラスあるいは最悪でもゼロであったなら、税収は大幅に増えていて、政府債務も現在よりはるかに少なかったであろう。

日本の金融システムは、今回の景気後退をうまく乗り切っている。これは、1990 年代後半から 5 年間にわたる自らの危機、改革、整理統合・再建を経たおかげであろう。しかし、法人企業部門の回復は内部資金によるものであり、銀行からの融資は減少している。銀行は、国債の利回りが非常に低いにも関わらず、国債に過度に投資を続けている。日本は依然オーバー・バンキング (銀行過剰) の状態にある。銀行は巨額の預金を抱え、市場金利のスプレッドは小さく、収益性は海外の銀行に比べ大きく下回ったままである。

いくつかの小規模銀行や地域金融機関は、潜在的な不良債権のために困難な状況にあるが、システムリスクは発生していない。新たな国際基準、特に国際決済銀行 (BIS) による最新の基準により、大規模銀行は、新しい自己資本の適正基準を満たすために、徐々に多額の追加的な資本調達が必要になるであろう。これにより、金融システムはより堅固で安全なものとなる。

企業収益は 3 分の 1 程度落ち込み、多くの企業が赤字を計上する一方で、日本の民間企業セクターは不景気の中かなりうまく持ちこたえている。倒産は、倒産件数・負債総額ともに、大きく増加していない。企業の新規設備投資は、2008 年第 1 四半期のピーク時から 2009 年第 3 四半期にかけて 24% 減少したが、2010 年上半期にはわずかに増加し始めるなど、持ち直しの動きがみられる。企業収益は大幅に上昇しており、2011 年度 3 月期の上場企業の純利益は 70% 増加する見込みである。企業はキャッシュフローを投資に回すだけでなく、負債の返済にも充てている。上場企業のほぼ半数は、今や実質的に負債がない状態である。

2009 年初めに経済が底を打つや、株式市場は 2009 年 3 月 10 日から回復し、日経平均株価は 7,055 円の底値から、2010 年 4 月 10 日には 11,339 円のピークを付けた。それ以降は、他国同様徐々に下落した。

体制の転換 (レジーム・チェンジ) に対する強い期待や、2010 年 6 月の民主党による新成長戦略及び財政運営戦略の発表にもかかわらず、政府は信ぴょう性のある包括的な経済戦略を策定・実施できていない。郵政民営化見直し法案の例が示すように、いくつかの点においては、政策は後退したかのように見える。そうは言っても、民主党は、注目を集め、広くテレビ放映された事業仕分けの公聴会を通じて、予算編成改革に着手した。実際に削減された額は少額にとどまってはいるが、また、事業仕分けで無駄遣いを削減しようとするあまり、意義のある事業もいくつか廃止された。民主党は、政策決定における官僚主導から政治家主導への転換を強調している。1 つ問題である点は、政策に関する専門的知識の蓄積は、米国と異なり、そもそも官僚にあるということである。

当面の成長予測

日本の回復は予測を上回るものであったが、2010 年夏に減速した。2010 年 6 月に政府は、2010 年度の実質 GDP 成長率の見通しを、1 月時点の 1.4% から 2.6% に引き上げた。これは、主に輸出が当初予想より 2 倍のスピードで伸びたことを反映したものである。2010 年 6 月の日銀短観の業況判断は大幅に改善し、2008 年 9 月のリーマン・ショック以降初めてプラスに転じた。

2011 年とそれに続く今後数年間の成長予測は、これまでにない不確定要素にさらされている。政府・日銀ともに、2011 年度の実質経済成長率の見通しを概ね 2%としている。そうなれば望ましいことではあるが、産出ギャップの解消と完全雇用の回復には到底十分とは言えない。日本の金融機関のエコノミスト達は大方もっと慎重である。2010 年第 2 四半期の GDP 成長率が予想より低かったために、2010 年度と 2011 年度の経済成長率の予測値は下方修正された。8 月末の時点では、2011 年度成長率のコンセンサス予測値は 1.5%となっている。

景気の回復は、設備投資の回復にかかっている。家計所得の鈍い伸びと低水準の労働分配率が足かせとなり、消費の伸びはわずかに過ぎない。また景気回復は、政府が財政赤字を削減できるかどうか、またどれだけ削減できるかによるところも大きい。政府は 2011 年度の成長率を 2%とみているが、これは、純輸出の伸びはわずか 0.5%しか成長に寄与せず、緊縮財政の影響はマイナス 0.3%とする一方で、民間設備投資が内需を牽引することを想定しており、相当楽観的である。

2010 年の下期から 2011 年にかけての輸出の減速は、世界経済の急速な回復局面が終わったことが主因である。IMF は、世界経済は 2009 年に 0.6%減少した後、2010 年の成長率は 4.2%に急上昇し、2011 年は 4.3%になると予測している。日本の輸出の伸びの重要な決定要因は、為替相場にある。円の対米ドルレートは、2009 年に平均でおおよそ 1 ドル 92 円であった。2010 年 5 月以降、円の対米ドルレートは約 9%上昇し、15 年ぶりに約 85 円に急騰した。驚くには足りないが、日本の輸出企業と政策立案者は声高に懸念を表明している。しかし、8 月末から 9 月上旬にかけての政府と日銀による各種政策が、緩やかな円安に向けて期待をシフトさせるかどうかはまだ分からない。しかしながら、米国と日本の長期間続いたインフレ格差を調整すると、円は高くなく、実質実効為替レートは長期的な平均水準にある。

IMF は、2011 年と 2012 年の日本の成長率を約 2%とみており、その後次第に減速し、2015 年には 1.7%になると予測している。ある民間機関の予想は、2012~16 年の間の平均成長率は 1.5%で、2016 年には産出ギャップがなくなるとしている。私が思うに、これらの想定は楽観的である。

私は、日本の短中期の経済パフォーマンスについてはあまり楽観視していない。回復は続くであろうが、緩やかなペースにとどまろう。統計上の失業はさておいて、日本は過剰な労働力を抱えている。中でも注目すべきなのは、雇用されながらも十分活用されていない労働者や、労働人口から脱落した人々である。私は、日本が長期にわたる産出ギャップを解消し、過去 20 年間達成することができなかった(完全雇用・物価安定を伴う)安定成長軌道への回帰を実現できるか懸念している。完全雇用を実現するには、少なくとも 5 年間は 2%を超える経済成長が必要であると、私は考えている。

デフレ、成長、財政再建の難問

日本は 3 つの経済課題に直面している。どのようにデフレを終わらせ、物価の安定を維持するか、どのように完全雇用成長を達成するか、そして、どのように財政再建を実現するか、である。これらの構造的問題には、適切な政策、適正な順序付け、そして強いリーダーシップが必要である。

すでに政府が明確にしているように、まずはデフレに対処すべきである。デフレを終わらせることは、政府の成長戦略と財政再建戦略に必要不可欠である。政府の成長戦略では GDP デフレーターは年率 1%の増加を求めており、それは、消費者物価指数(コア CPI)においては 1.5%またはそれ以上の上昇を意味する。

しかしながら、すべての主要予測が 2010 年にデフレを想定しており、また、そのほとんどが 2011 年末までデフレは続くともみている。日銀の政策委員会メンバーだけが、2011 年度のコア CPI でみた消費者物価上昇率はプラス(わずか 0.1%だが)になると考えている。同じく重要なことは、GDP デフレーター上昇率が 2011 年末までマイナスのままであると、一般に予想されていることである。それでも、経済の回復に伴って消費者物価上昇率は数年のうちにはプラスに転じると、広く信じられているようである。しかしながら、それは確実なものではないことを、国内及び海外の情報が示唆している。

金融市場は、デフレが長期化するというシグナルを送っている。国債の利率は、金融政策、国債発行、更には日本経済全体のパフォーマンスに関する予測に基づいて決定される。日本の長期金利は極めて低い水準で推移している。2010年8月初めには10年物国債利回りが1%以下に低下しただけでなく、20年物と30年物の利回りも2%を切った。これは日銀の金融政策に対する非難の現れである。

日銀は、超低金利政策(コールレート<オーバーナイト物>0.1%)と潤沢な流動性を堅実に維持してきた。流動性を提供し、金融市場の個別の問題を予防し、高い成長を実現する潜在力のある企業への銀行の融資を奨励するため、さまざまな方策を活用してきた。しかし、これらの漸進的な政策は、デフレを終わらせるに至っていない。漸進的な政策の導入は十分でないとは私は懸念している。

日銀は、市場の期待をネガティブからポジティブに変えることができていない。日銀はインフレーション・ターゲットの導入を拒否している。日銀は、そのような政策を信頼あるものにする政策手段がないと信じているようである。日銀の物価安定の定義、すなわち「消費者物価上昇率(コアCPI)で0%をわずかに超えるところから2%」(ただし、暗黙のターゲットは1%とされている)は、あまりに慎重すぎる。米国や欧州の中央銀行は消費者物価指数の上昇率が1~2%となることを目指している。

米国連邦準備制度の低金利金融政策と日銀の政策の違いは驚くほど対照的だが、極めて単純である。金融市場の危機を回避するため、連邦準備制度は自らのバランスシートを劇的に拡大し、流動性の量的緩和(超過準備金)を進め、民間部門の金融債権を購入することで大量の信用リスクを引き受けた。日銀は、2008年のリーマン・ショック以降わずか6.8%しかバランスシートを増やしておらず、量的緩和は行わず、大きな信用リスクを引き受けたわけでもない。量的緩和はすぐには効力を発揮せず、信用リスクは中央銀行ではなく政府が引き受けるべきで、現在とっている政策プロセスは今後2年のうちに成功する、と日銀は考えているようである。

8月終わりに、経済が減速し特に円高が進む中、政府は日銀に対し、更なる金融緩和策をとるよう新たに圧力をかけた。日銀は政治的リスクにさらされることになるかもしれない。日銀は、1998年に確立した独立性を何とかうまく維持してきた。しかしながら、2010年7月の参議院選挙活動の中で、自民党と公明党がインフレ目標の設定を提案し、みんなの党は日銀の独立性を弱めるための立法を提案した。

日本の国内需要の不足とデフレはあまりに例外的かつ異常であり、日銀による劇的な施策を通じて人々の期待にポジティブなショックを与えることが必要であると、私は数年にわたり主張してきた。日銀は、不動産関連証券を含む株式と社債の大量購入を発表して実施すべきであり、デフレを終わらせるために必要なことは何でも、どれだけ時間をかけてでも行うという態度を示すべきである。このような異常な状況の下では、日銀は、信用リスクを引き受けることよりも執拗なデフレの方により強い懸念を持つべきである。同様に、大規模な一時的財政刺激策によって、財政再建の前提となる成長を実現できると、私はかねがね主張してきた。

「新成長戦略」

2010年6月、内閣は2020年までの10年間で日本を再生させるための「新成長戦略」を発表した。民主党は、名目3%、実質2%の経済成長率とともに、2011年度にデフレを終結させ、失業率を早期に4%以下に低下させるという目標を設定した。

新成長戦略では、公共事業による需要サイドのアプローチを、非効率的な予算のばらまきとして否定している。また、市場原理主義による供給サイドのアプローチも否定しているが、これは小泉政権時代の「構造改革」によって格差が拡大し、失業者やワーキングプアの増大を招いたとする民主党のかねてからの主張を反映しているものと、私は理解している。しかしながら、こうした格差、失業といった問題の主な原因は、不十分な成長にある。「構造改革」という言葉は政治的理由から否定されているものの、民主党の戦略は規制及び制度改革の実行を主張している。

実行計画には、7つの広範な分野における様々な施策が「21の国家戦略プロジェクト」として含まれている。その7分野とは、グリーン・イノベーション、医療、アジア関係、地域活性化と観光、科学・技術、雇

用、統合的な金融セクターである。農産物自給率 50%というのは非現実的であるが、これらのプロジェクトのほとんどは、各般にわたる一般的な目標としては評価に値する。基本的な問題は、この「新成長戦略」が事実上、具体的な実行計画のない希望的目標であることだ。信ぴょう性に欠けているのである。

この「戦略」が実施されなければ、成長はわずか 1%という見込みである。戦略の実行には、たとえ政治的な行き詰まりを乗り越えたとしても、大きな政治的課題を伴う。2%の実質成長は良いことだが、それにはより焦点の定まった政策の策定と実行が必要となる。この戦略では、どのようにして GDP デフレーター上昇率 1%を達成するかが示されていない。

好意的に見てみれば、この民主党の戦略は、規制改革と規制緩和の総合的なプログラムとして、より競争力のある制度を構築し、民間設備投資を刺激し、それによって良好な成長を実現するための、様々なインセンティブを提供するものと捉えることができる。規制改革やその他の信頼性の高い構造改革は、たとえどんな言葉で呼ぼうとも、潜在成長率を達成し、その伸び率を高め、更には財政再建を成功させるために、欠くことのできないものである。

OECD や IMF が強調しているように、市場寄りの規制改革は、労働生産性、経済的柔軟性、回復力を向上させるなど、経済成長にとって重要である。日本には小さな細部にわたるたくさんの規制が残っており、特に医療、教育、運輸・交通、エネルギーを含む広範囲の主要サービスセクターにおいて顕著である。しかしながら、こういった障壁から恩恵を受けている既得権者に打ち勝つための見識や考え方、ましてや政治的意思を、民主党が持っているようには見受けられない。

財政運営戦略

3 つ目の主要なマクロ経済上の課題は、どのようにして財政赤字の規模を縮小し、またどのようにして公的債務残高の対 GDP 比率の増加に歯止めをかけるかである。2010 年の国の財政赤字は対 GDP 比 9.2%と見込まれている。IMF のデータでは、2010 年 3 月時点で日本の公的債務残高の対 GDP 比率は、グロスで 216%、ネットで 112%であり、どちらも増加を続けている。ネット債務残高は、政府が保有している公的債務を除いた、民間が保有している債務残高であることから、より重要な測定基準である。

これらの比率は、先進国の中で最も高い。しかし、ほぼすべての日本国債(JGB)が国内で保有され、また新規発行分も日本の金融機関が購入し続けているため、海外への資本逃避は問題ではない。にもかかわらず、増え続ける債務残高が最終的に国家財政の破綻につながるのではないかと国民の不安は高まっている。こうした不安は、国民もメディアもともに問題をよく理解していないがゆえに、増幅されている。著名なエコノミスト達は、危機(JGB Crisis)は目前に迫っているわけではないが、放置すれば 5 年から 10 年後には問題になり得るという。しかし、もっと悲観的な人々もいる。

財政刺激策と財政再建策は、国会の審査の対象(予算及び補正予算)ではあるが、政府の主要なマクロ政策手段である。民主党政府は、前任である自民党政府と同様に、財政再建の実行という強いプレッシャーを受けている。2010 年 6 月に発表された政府の財政運営戦略では、財政再建は長期的なプロセスであり、財政赤字の削減は、急激にまた大幅に行われるべきではないと認識されている。

財政運営戦略では、3 つの意欲的な目標が設定されている。1 つ目は、国・地方を合わせた基礎的財政収支(公的債務の利支払いを除いたもの)について、2015 年度までに 2010 年度の水準(7.9%)から半減し、2020 年までに黒字化すること。2 つ目は、国単独の基礎的財政収支においても同様に半減、黒字化を達成すること。そして 2021 年度以降、債務残高の対 GDP 比率を低下させることである。

この戦略では、運用上、2011~13 年度の 3 年間における国の基礎的財政収支対象経費(一般会計歳出の一般歳出及び地方交付税交付金の合計額)が前年度当初予算額(2011 年度は 71 兆円、7,890 億ドル)を上回らないこととされ、また、新規国債発行額については 2010 年度予算の 44 兆円(490 億ドル)のキャップを守ることとされている。

菅首相は、2011 年度予算の概算要求において、新成長戦略を実施するため、2 兆円の要望額を設定する一方で、経費の 10%削減を指示している。削減に対する官僚の強い抵抗を別にしても、新規国債発

行額をギャップの範囲に収めるためには、大幅な歳入不足が見込まれ、このギャップをどのように埋めるかが、2011 年度予算編成における主要な課題となっている。

民主党の無駄遣い削減のための事業仕分けは公開され、政治的には人気を集めたが、これによる削減額では日本の財政問題を解決するには全く不十分である。民主党は子ども手当やその他のプログラムを、2009 年のマニフェストで表明した水準から実質的に削減することを計画している。しかし、これも十分ではない。その上、予算削減により、本来支出が増加されるべき良質の施策が損なわれかねないといった本質的な危険性がある。その一例として、四半期別 GDP 速報や消費者物価指数といった政策上重要なデータの信頼性を高めるための政府統計システムの改善が挙げられる。

恐らく最も重要な財政問題は、高齢化が進行する中で、公的年金の原資をどう調達するかということである。年金給付額を削減するのではなければ、税収を引き上げなければならない。日本は、長期的に、公的年金、社会福祉、医療をどのぐらい拡張し、どのようにその費用を賄うかということを決断しなければならない。

財政赤字を削減するもう 1 つの手段は増税である。米国を除く他の主要先進国と比べて、日本の GDP に占める税金の割合は小さい。たばこ税は 2010 年 10 月に引き上げられる予定で、他にも特別措置が導入されるかもしれないが、それでは十分な歳入増加とはならないだろう。

3 つの主要な財源は、消費税、個人所得、法人税であり、社会保険料もまた重要である。民主党は自民党と同様に、法人税率を引き下げたいと考えている。法人税は他の主要国と比べてかなり高く、国際競争上引き下げが必要と考えているのである。個人所得税率の引上げはありそうにない。

財政再建のための最も重要な政治課題は、消費税引上げの時期とその規模、そして実施のスケジュールである。様々な政府・民間金融機関の予測では、2020 年の財政再建目標を達成するためには、現在 5%の消費税率を 10%から 15%程度にまで引き上げる必要があるとしている。こういった予測は楽観的なことに、デフレが近いうちに終わり、名目・実質ともに成長目標が達成されることを前提としている。

どの政治家も増税はしたくないといった微妙な問題はあるが、どの政党もいずれは消費税率引上げを詳細にわたり議論しなければならない。遅くとも 2013 年夏までに実施される次期衆議院選挙より前の増税はないとみられる。選挙後どれだけ早い時期に増税が実施されるかは恐らく、危機が差し迫っていることをどれだけ国民が深刻に信じるか、更には経済がどのくらい良くなっているかによるだろう。

2010 年の年末にかけて、2011 年予算編成が経済政策と政治活動の最大の焦点となるだろう。71 兆円という緊縮予算は、国内需要を収縮させることになりかねない。民主党は、一部野党からの支持が得られなければ、予算関連法案を可決することができない。このため、予測し難い妥協案につながるかもしれない。

国際経済関係

貿易、外国直接投資、諸外国との関係に係る政治経済学的な諸問題といった多くの点で、日本の国際経済関係はかつてなく重要になっている。日本は、世界の経済・金融システムにおける主要なプレーヤーである。また日本は、世界の経済・金融システムが経験してきた大きなショック（例えば、現在の金融危機、世界の貿易額が 10.9%という異常な落ち込みを見せた 2009 年の世界的景気後退、日本のみならず他の先進国で懸念されるデフレの可能性など）の影響を受けやすい。事実、日本は現在輸出に著しく依存していることから、良くも悪くも海外からのショックの影響を受けやすいのである。

貿易は国際経済関係の基本である。日本は輸入の重要な役割を常に認識している。原油、鉄鉱石、食料穀物、その他日本の工業生産と家計消費に欠かせない物資が、輸入によって提供されている。すでに述べたとおり、輸出の落ち込みが、日本の深刻な景気後退の主な原因である。そして日本の回復はほぼ全面的に、緩やかな輸入の増加の下での、輸出の急速な伸びによるものである。今後数年の日本の成長は、引き続き輸出の動向にかかってくる。

日本の輸出の増加は、アジア経済圏の急速な成長と輸入の増加によるところが大きい。このアジア経済圏のうち、特に重要なのは中国だが、中国に限った話ではない。2009年には、日本の貿易額の17%を中国との貿易が占め、米国の14%を上回った。日本と中国との貿易は、過去10年で大幅に増加している。日本のアウトソーシングと東アジアにおける生産ネットワークの発展により、二国間貿易の流れだけを見ることの意味は薄れた。米国等域外に向けた中国・東アジア経済からの輸出額は、域外から中国・東アジア経済に対する輸入額を上回っている。

日本企業の海外直接投資は、たいてい輸出入に直接結びついている。日本の海外直接投資額は2005年から2008年にかけて2倍以上になり、2009年には激減したが、再び回復してきている。これにはアウトソーシング、生産ネットワーク、M&A、収益再投資などの、様々な要因が働いている。ある私の同僚は、「日本の製造業は元気で活発である。ただ日本を拠点としていないだけだ」と皮肉交じりに話す。日本の海外直接投資は、地域的にも産業分野においても多様化した。2009年末の報告では、68.2兆円(7,580億ドル)にのぼる日本の海外直接投資累計額のおよそ48%は、製造業である。

アジア向け投資が日本の海外直接投資累計額の24%に、また中国向け投資が同7.4%にそれぞれ増加する一方で、米国向け投資残高は全体の31%と、依然として最大である。日本の国内市場の成長が限定的で、労働力が割高である中、日本企業は積極的に海外に、特に活力に満ちたアジアに投資を続けていくであろう。円相場の増価と潤沢なキャッシュバランスにより、外国企業の買収・投資は増加している。しかし、日本企業が海外で事業展開する際の重大な脆弱性として、経営上の習慣、語学能力が低いこと、海外市場とその背後にある文化に対する理解が浅いことが挙げられる。

民主党の「新成長戦略」が、東アジアとの貿易統合、双方向の海外直接投資、日本への観光客拡大に焦点を絞り、東アジアを強調していることは適切である。日本を含む東アジア経済圏における市場主導型の経済統合は、今では非常に広範で深いものとなっている。東アジアは世界で最も速いスピードで成長する地域であることから、市場経済の好機に反応する企業に主導され、統合は更に進んでいくであろう。

東アジアの地域的特徴はボトムアップ型であり、政府により東アジア地域の制度が整備・構築されることは限定的である。日本は東アジア・コミュニティを提案したことがあるが、詳細は明確に定義されておらず、それには理由があった。汎地域的な経済協力と言えば聞こえが良く、すべての東アジア諸国の国益にかなう。しかしながら、政府レベル、制度レベルでの推進は始まったばかりである。貿易協力は、金融や為替相場に関する協力よりも容易である。国家安全保障に関する利害と経済的利害の間で、東アジア・コミュニティの潜在的なメンバー間には緊張関係が存在しており、コミュニティが近い将来発展することは不可能である。米国は東アジアにおける主要なプレーヤーであり続ける。米国の経済、安全保障、その他の外交政策上の利害が深く結びついているためである。

貿易・金融に関する東アジアの地域的な国際機関・枠組みを構築し、地域経済協力をより広範に推進しようとしている日本にとっての大きな課題は、中国とどうつき合うかである。両国の個々の経済利益は、どの程度まで、競い合うものというより協力し合えるものなのか。両国は、貿易、海外直接投資、為替相場に関する東アジアの地域的な共通ルールに合意できるのか。これらの問題は経済的な論点をはるかに超えるもので、米国は巻き込まれざるを得ないであろう。

日本は2010年11月にAPEC(アジア太平洋経済協力)の閣僚会議及び首脳会議を主催し、2011年は米国がAPEC開催国となる予定である。本会合で、日本はアジア太平洋自由貿易圏(FTAAP)の最終的な創設を要請する予定である。FTAAP構想はここ数年間APECの議題となっているが、近い将来交渉が行われて合意に至る見込みは低い。

日本の「新成長戦略」では、今後近い時期に二国間における経済連携協定(EPA)の拡大と多角化が想定されている。しかし、深刻なほどに効率の悪い農業部門の強い保護により、日本の貿易交渉は引き続き制約を受けることになるであろう。農業改革が進んで輸入障壁が排除されない限り、日本は二国間、地域、グローバルの話し合いの場における包括的な貿易交渉で、大きく前進することはできない。

結論

ここ数年私はこの年次論文において、日本経済が潜在的な成長トレンドを下回り続ける泥沼状態から抜け出すためには、マクロ経済政策によるポジティブで強力なショックが必要であると述べてきた。これは、短期的かつ包括的でありながら、前例のない日銀の金融政策措置と強力な財政刺激策とを組み合わせることによって劇的に国内需要を刺激する一時的な政策である。また、この国内需要刺激策は、ビジネスを活性化し、サービスセクターにおける競争を促進し、より効果的な資源配分を可能とする包括的な規制緩和と併せて、実施されなければならない。政府は、強い決意・政治的意思・リーダーシップを示すことで、国民の期待にポジティブなショックを与え、物価の安定の下で、国内の民間需要に支えられた良質な完全雇用成長という経済展望を国民に示すことができるのである。

しかしそのような政策アプローチは、多くの経済学者に支持されながらも、実現に向けて勢いを増すことはなかった。政治の行き詰まりに加え、一般的な日本人の物の見方・考え方を前提とすると、大胆な政策パッケージがすぐに導入されるとは考えにくい。私は、政府の新成長戦略と財政運営戦略、あるいは規制改革等においてすら、それほど進捗があるとは期待していない。また、欧米の中央銀行や私が定義するところの物価安定(コア CPI で 1~2% の増加)が今後 1~2 年で達成できるかどうかにも、私は確信が持てない。

日本は引き続きどうにかやっていくであろう。緩やかに経済は成長するが、いつ完全雇用成長が達成されるかは、私には分からない。要するに、中期的には日本の経済パフォーマンスについて楽観的にはなれないのである。

とはいえ、質の高い人的資源、社会的まとまり、細部にまでいきわたる配慮と日本人・日本企業の基礎となる大志の組み合わせを前提とすれば、私は、日本の長期的将来については慎重ながらも楽観的である。私には何が経済再生につながるのか分からない。それは世代交代かもしれない。人口減少に伴う結果的な労働力不足かもしれない。あるいは強い政治対応を引き起こすような国内もしくは外部からの何らかの危機かもしれないし、それは日本の国家財政危機が差し迫っているという不安感が蔓延することかもしれない。そうならないことを願う。

2010 年 9 月 14 日

(本論文日本語版の監訳に際し、信金中央金庫の地域・中小企業研究所長の平尾光司氏、コロンビア大学日本経営経済センター客員研究員の北浦修敏氏にご協力頂きました。厚くお礼申し上げます。)

現在進行中の研究活動

当研究所は、日本経済・ビジネスに関する研究の促進に力を入れている。CJEB 所属の教授陣は通常、独自に各種研究助成金を受け研究資金とし、CJEB は必要に応じて資金援助と事務的支援を提供する。

デイビッド・ワインスタイン教授は CJEB の研究活動を指揮すると同時に、米国科学財団等からの部分的資金援助を受け、独自の研究プロジェクトを複数手掛けている。ワインスタイン教授の研究および指導内容は、国際経済、マクロ経済、コーポレート・ファイナンス、日本経済、産業政策を中心としている。本年度も複数の主要研究プロジェクトに携わった。中でも、企業レベルのデータを使った、1990 年代の日本の金融危機におけるトレード・ファイナンスの輸出に対する影響の検証は、最新の金融危機が国際貿易に及ぼした影響をどのように評価するかという問題にも通じるという点で、重要な意味合いを持つ。同プロジェクトの研究結果は 16~18 ページを参照。

ワインスタイン教授は現在、『In Search of the Financial Accelerator』と題する研究プロジェクトの準備を進めている。同プロジェクトは、金融機関の健全性が金融セクター以外の企業の業績に与える影響を実証的に評価することを目指す初めての試みである。日経ファイナンシャル・クエストのデータベースから、日本の全上場企業が大手銀行から受けている融資すべてのデータを抽出し、金融セクターと実体経済セクター間の関係性（すなわち、金融セクターのアクセラレーター）を明らかにし数量化することを試みる。ワインスタイン教授は、豊富なデータの存在と、過去 20 年間に起きた銀行システム危機と景気後退の回数およびその重大さから、日本を対象に選んだ。金融セクターのアクセラレーターが明らかにできれば、金融機関の健全性の悪化がなぜ金融機関に依存する他企業の業績に影響を与え、どのような条件化でその影響が最大化するのか、という問題にも取り組んでいく。

ヒュー・パトリック教授は、2010 年夏にワールド・サイエンティフィック社から出版されたゲーリー・サクソンハウス教授の 2 巻にわたる論文集『The Japanese Economy in Retrospect』の共同編集にあたるなど、数多くの共同研究プロジェクトに携わった。この論文集プロジェクトは、ミシガン大学のロバート・スターン教授が指揮を執り、スタンフォード大学のギャビン・ライト教授が共同編集者として参加した。ゲーリー・サクソンハウス教授は同世代の米国人研究者のなかで最も優れた日本経済スペシャリストとして、多くの後継者の育成に尽くしたが、2006 年に 63 歳で他界。サクソンハウス教授はワインスタイン教授の師にあたり、パトリック教授の門弟、そして CJEB 所属の研究者であった。

パトリック教授は日本の経済動向と制度改革の研究を続けている。日本経済に関するパトリック教授の最新論文は、小誌 2 ページ（邦訳 55 ページ）以降を参照。

小川アリシア准教授が行っている日本金融市場に関する研究は、本年度も大きな注目を集めた。この 1 年間に小川准教授は、日本の国債市場、コーポレート・ファイナンス、金融制度改革といったテーマで、ニューヨーク大学、ジャパン・ソサエティ、大和証券インベスター・カンファレンス、ユーロマネー日本債券年次カンファレンス、そして MW ターンブル・インベスター・ミーティングにおいて講演を行った。また、ウォール・ストリート・ジャーナル誌に『Don't Bet Against Japan Yet』と題する論説を寄稿する一方、アメリカ連邦議会調査部の銀行リスク・マネジメントに関する 1 年間のプロジェクトも完了させた。

カーティス・ミルハウプト教授は、『Economically Benevolent Dictators: Lessons for Developing Democracies』と題する論文（コロンビア大学ロースクールのロナルド・ギブソン教授との共著）を近く *American Journal of Comparative Law* 誌に掲載する。もう 1 部の論文『A Comparative Analysis of Hostile Takeover Regimes in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan (with Implications for Emerging Markets)』も目下査読を受けている。また、東京大学の神田秀樹教授と共に 2010 年 6 月に東京で開催されたカンファレンス『M&A と法』にて、共同司会を務めた。この 1 年間に、サンパウロ、アムステルダム、ソウル、北京各都市にてコーポレート・ガバナンスや金融危機に関連したテーマの講演を行った。

CJEB はコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールおよびコロンビア大学の教授陣に対して、日本関連の研究活動支援を行っている。本年度はマイケル・モリス(ハブキン・チャン リーダーシップ学教授)、ティム・バルデニウス(ロイ・バーナード・ケスター・TW バーンズ会計監査学教授および会計学部長)、並びにウター・デザイン(イーライ・ギンズバーグファイナンス経済学教授)のビジネス・スクール教授 3 名に対し研究助成金を提供した。上記研究プロジェクトの詳細は、33 ページ(邦訳 76 ページ)の「教授陣への支援」を参照。

ワーキング・ペーパー・シリーズ

日本経済経営研究所は、コロンビア大学内外を問わず、学界、経済界、公共政策関係者などの幅広いコミュニティによる日本経済とビジネスに関する研究成果の公表機会を提供している。当研究所の研究者によるリサーチの多くは、最終的には学術書や専門誌上で発表されるが、初期段階の論文原稿や研究結果は、しばしば当研究所発行のワーキング・ペーパー・シリーズに掲載される。本ワーキング・ペーパー・シリーズは、当研究所のウェブサイト(www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb)、またはコロンビア大学図書館の電子文書管理システム Academic Commons(<http://academiccommons.columbia.edu>)より無料で閲覧可能である。

2009～2010 年度のワーキング・ペーパーは以下の通りである。各ワーキング・ペーパー(抜粋)の概説(英語のみ)は、19 ページ以降を参照。

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Ellie Okada

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The Great Realignment: How the Changing Technology of Technological Change in Information Technology Affected the U.S. and Japanese IT Industries, 1983-1999

Ashish Arora, Lee G. Branstetter, and Matej Drev

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Japan's Deep Recession and Protracted Recovery

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Exports and Financial Shocks

Mary Amiri and David E. Weinstein

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Investment, Production, and Trade Networks as Drivers of East Asian Integration

Ralph Paprzycki and Keiko Ito

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Investor Activism in Japan: The First 10 Years

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Adam S. Posen

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Ⅲ. プログラム

日米新金融構造

2002 年から 2009 年まで実施されたオルタナティブ投資プログラムの終了を期に、2009 年 7 月に新たなプログラム『日米新金融構造』が設立された。本プログラムの目的はカンファレンスや研究活動などを通じて、主要な世界金融・経済問題、規制変更に関して分析的かつ政策的な評価を行うことである。

本プログラムでは、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールやコロンビア大学の著名な金融・経済学教授陣と日本、米国、欧州、中国の各金融市場関係者が一同に会する場を提供する。対象主要国は米国と日本だが、必然的に中国などその他主要経済国も含めた国際金融システムを含めて包括的に捉えることが不可欠となっている。主要研究テーマには、金融システムの再構築、国内外の法的規制システム整備、効果的なガバナンス、監督、およびモニタリング、特定金融市場の運営と市場間やり取り、金融とマクロ経済の関連性、政府と金融政策の本質と役割などが挙げられる。

本プログラムはまず 3 年間の資金援助をもとに設立され、それ以降も大きく発展、拡大する予定である。資金調達状況に応じて、毎年 2 回、コロンビア大学および東京にてそれぞれ大規模なカンファレンスを予定している。本プログラムの立ち上げに際して、CJEB では新規プログラムのためのシードマネーを内部から供出し、管理運営資源も提供した。本プログラム向けに、リード・コーポレート・スポンサー枠を特別に設置し、3 年間にわたり年次寄付をご提供いただけるスポンサーを募っている。

本プログラムが主催した CJEB イベントの概要と写真は、23～25 ページを参照。

IV. イベント

後述のイベント概要に加え、CJEB イベントの詳細は、ビデオやレポートと併せて CJEB のウェブサイト www.gsb.columbia.edu/cjeb を参照（役職名はイベント開催当時）。

カンファレンス

危機への対処: 日米における金融政策

2009 年 11 月 10 日 コロンビア大学

当研究所の新プログラム「日米新金融構造」設立記念イベントとして開催された本カンファレンスでは、1990 年代の日本における金融危機と現在の米国における金融危機がどのように類似しているかという観点から、日米の金融政策について議論した。パネリストとして、元総務大臣・郵政民営化担当大臣で、現在慶應義塾大学にて教鞭を執る竹中平蔵教授、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールのパトリック・ボルトン教授、東京大学の伊藤隆敏教授を迎え、コロンビア大学国際関係・公共政策大学院のメリット・ジェイノー教授がコメンテーターとして参加し、デイビッド・ワインスタイン教授がモデレーターを務めた。

両国の金融危機とも、ずさんな金融政策に煽られた不動産業界のバブルによって引き起こされ、規制解除によって更に進行した。バブルがはじけたとき危機は不動産以外の市場にも波及し、最終的には金融界の広範囲な崩壊へとつながった。日本が金融危機に対処した経験は、米国の政策立案者に有用な教訓を含んでいる。

コロンビア大学経済研究プログラム (PER) が共催した。

マクロ計量改革と危機: その活用と誤用

2009 年 12 月 4 日 コロンビア大学

学術・金融関係者が参加した本カンファレンスは、マクロ計量改革が金融市場に与えた影響と監督機関、企業等に与えた課題について議論した。特に、銀行が自らの非流動資産と危険資産の評価手法を設定できるバーゼル II 国際規制について、参加者からの批判が集まった。

本カンファレンスは、CBS のサンフォード・C・バーンスタインセンターが共催した。このカンファレンスの詳細(英語のみ)は 24 ページを参照。

変動する日米経済環境とその対策

2010 年 4 月 20 日 六本木アカデミーヒルズ(東京)

福井俊彦前日本銀行総裁が世界経済危機後の次の段階および日本・他先進諸国の今後の展望について、内閣官房国家戦略室長の古川元久議員が日本の政治変革とその金融・経済政策について、それぞれ基調講演を行った。

各パネリストは日米が抱える主要課題、メガバンクの台頭による問題、金融機関におけるリスクマネジメントの役割、中央銀行と政府間の緊張関係、財政赤字が日米とも史上最高レベルに達しつつある中で、国債市場の役割などについて議論した。

CJEB の「日米新金融構造」プログラムの一環として開催された本カンファレンスは、アカデミーヒルズの特別協力を得て、開催された。

開会の辞

ヒュー・パトリック: コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール日本経済経営研究所所長

基調講演: 福井俊彦: キヤノングローバル戦略研究所理事長、前日本銀行総裁

パネル I: 金融市場における課題と可能性

司会: ヒュー・パトリック

パネリスト:

佐藤隆文: プロモントリー・フィナンシャル・グループ LLC 上級顧問、前金融庁長官

堀内勉: 森ビル株式会社専務取締役 CFO

小川アリシア: コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール日本経済経営研究所シニアアドバイザー

パネル II: 政治変革とその経済的影響

司会: デイビッド・ワインスタイン: コロンビア大学経済学部カール・S・シャウプ日本経済学教授

基調講演: 古川元久: 衆議院議員、内閣官房国家戦略室長、
内閣府副大臣(行政刷新担当・経済財政担当等)

パネル III: 景気回復と経済成長の現状

司会: 竹中平蔵: アカデミーヒルズ理事長、慶應義塾大学教授、グローバルセキュリティ研究所長

パネリスト:

ロバート・フェルドマン: モルガン・スタンレー証券株式会社マネージング・ディレクター

中尾武彦: 財務省国際局長

デイビッド・ワインスタイン

閉会の辞

デイビッド・ワインスタイン

日本経済国際カンファレンス

2010 年 6 月 25~26 日 アジア開発銀行研究所(東京)

当研究所は、東京大学金融教育研究センター、豪日研究センター、全米経済研究所(NBER)とともに、日本経済国際カンファレンス(ジャパン・プロジェクト・ミーティング)を共催した。CJEB 研究副所長のデイビッド・ワインスタイン教授は、東京大学の伊藤隆敏教授、シカゴ大学のアニール・カシャップ教授、オーストラリア国立大学およびオックスフォード大学のジェニファー・コーベット教授、大阪大学のチャールズ・ホリオカ教授とともに、共同議長を務めた。この年次カンファレンスで発表・議論された論文については、26 ページ(英語のみ)を参照。

シンポジウム

新政治体制下における今後の世界経済の展望

2010年2月11日 ジャパン・ソサエティ、ニューヨーク

米国、アジア、日本、欧州の経済とビジネス展望をテーマにした本イベントは、米国野村證券マネージング・ディレクターのスーザン・ジャンセン氏、同マネージング・ディレクター兼チーフ・エコノミストのデイビッド・レスラー氏、CJEB シニアアドバイザー兼コロンビア大学国際関係・公共政策大学院非常勤准教授の小川アリシア教授がパネリストとして参加した。

昨年、米国と日本でそれぞれ国民の大きな支持を得て新政権が成立したが、そのなかで金融業界の規制改革は両国において重要な役割を果たした。パネリストは、規制改革の在り方やビジネスにとってのその意義、また政治が新しいルールづくりに果たす役割について、意見を述べた。

バロンズ誌アジア外信部長のレスリー・ノートン氏がモデレーターを務め、ジャパン・ソサエティ、野村ホールディングス・アメリカ社、ニューヨーク女性証券クラブが共催した。

日本の起業家精神

2010年4月6日 コロンビア大学

第11回米国三井物産財団シンポジウム

日本で起業した株式会社ヒガ・インダストリーズの代表取締役会長のアーネスト・比嘉氏、エレファントデザイン株式会社社長の西山浩平氏、株式会社リサ・パートナーズ代表取締役社長の井無田敦氏の3名を招き、日本の企業家精神をテーマに議論した。パネリストは、リスクを避ける文化があり、大企業の存在が大きい日本での起業の難しさについて語った。しかし、起業に対する態度は世代によって異なり、過去と比較して日本の現状は米国ほどではないが、現在は以前よりも非常に好意的になっている点で同意した。資本や人材の流動性が高まっており、インターネットやその他の技術もより低コストで容易に確保することができるようになった。

コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールのユージーン・ラング・アントレプレナーシップ・センター所長であるマーレイ・ロウ教授が司会進行を務めた。今回、第11回を迎える米国三井物産財団シンポジウムは、米国三井物産財団に加え、ユージーン・ラング・アントレプレナーシップ・センター、国際ビジネス・ジェローム・チェイゼン・インスティテュートが共催した。

同シンポジウムは、世界各国のグローバル起業家を取り上げるシリーズの初回である。

講演会

日本の歴史的選挙: その理由と結果

2009年9月24日 コロンビア大学

コロンビア大学バージェス政治学教授であるジェラルド・カーティス教授は、日本政治の現状をテーマにした今回で6回目となる本イベントにて講演した。民主党による新政権誕生からおよそ1週間後に開催された当講演会にて、長期間与党だった自民党に対する民主党の国家的勝利の理由と、日本が民主党の新政権に何を期待できるかについて詳述した。

民主党は、人口減少問題の軽減を目的とした子ども手当と、高速道路無料化という、二つの主要課題を政権公約に掲げて選挙運動を行った。しかしカーティス教授は、民主党を勝利に導いたのはこれらの課題でも民主党自体でも、また鳩山由紀夫氏が首相となる可能性でもないとした。むしろそれは有権者の変革を強く望む声であり、また自民党に対する強い不満であった。

鳩山首相がいかにか成功するかは、氏がどれだけ不屈の姿勢で臨むか、どれだけ効果的に合意形成ができるか、またいずれ直面することは避けられず、すでに直面しつつある変革に反対する既得権益からの強力な圧力に、どれだけ抵抗できるかにかかっている。

当研究所所長のヒュー・パトリック教授がモデレーターを務め、ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所が共催した。

2008 年の暴落と中国

2009 年 10 月 26 日 コロンビア大学

メルボルン大学のプロフェッショナル・フェローであり、元オーストラリア駐中国大使であるロス・ガーノ教授が2008年経済危機の中国に対する影響をテーマに講演した。経済危機に対する中国の経済的立場と対応、長期的に見た中国および世界政治経済に与える影響について述べた。

当研究所所長のヒュー・パトリック教授がモデレーターを務め、ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所とアジア太平洋経済協力(APEC)スタディ・センターが共催した。

アジア太平洋経済の回復と成長

2009 年 11 月 23 日 コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール

アジア開発銀行総裁で元財務官の黒田東彦氏を講演者に迎え、世界金融危機がアジアに与えた影響について講演した。黒田氏は、世界需要の冷え込みがアジアの輸出産業に打撃を与えたと述べた。中でも、新興工業経済地域や東南アジアの主要経済地域にみられるような、市場開放が進んだ輸出依存型の経済が最も大きな打撃を被った。

しかし今回の危機を通してアジア太平洋地域の強靱な回復力も明らかになったと、黒田氏は述べた。その理由として、第一にアジア各国の銀行が金融危機の引き金となった不良資産をごくわずかししか保有していなかった、そして1997から98年のアジア金融危機を受けて、金融市場の健全性確保、財政運営の向上、外貨準備の増加が進んでいた、といった点などが挙げられる。

黒田氏は、アジアはグローバルな視野のもとに域内協力を進め、一丸となって行動する限り、より高度なレベルの経済発展の可能性を有すると述べた。また、コメンテーターを務めたコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール N.T.ウオン中国経済経営学教授で国際ビジネス・ジェローム・チェイズン・インスティテュート所長であるシャンジン・ウェイ教授は、金融危機前のグローバル金融サーベイランス・メカニズムは誤った点に重点を置いていたのではないかと述べた。

デイビッド・ワインスタイン教授がモデレーターを務め、アジア太平洋経済協力(APEC)スタディ・センター、ジャパン・ビジネス・アソシエーション、およびアジア・ビジネス・アソシエーションとの共催で行われた。

金融危機の更なる教訓

2009 年 12 月 7 日 コロンビア大学

コロンビア大学ワールド・リーダーズ・フォーラム

ニューヨーク連邦準備銀行総裁ウィリアム・C・ダドリー氏を迎え、世界金融危機に対して連邦準備制度理事会(FRB)がとった包括的政策について基調講演を行った。ダドリー総裁は、FRB がこの 2 年半にとってきた政策は、金融安定化を図り、経済冷え込みの深刻化と長期化によって金融市場に生じる膨大なストレスを回避するのに重要な役割を果たしたと述べた。これらの政策は、FRB が米国内外の金融機関、金融市場とそのインフラストラクチャーに精通し、豊富な経験を擁していたため可能であった。

ダドリー総裁は、FRB を含む各監督機関が、今回の金融危機を防ぐために更にできることはあったのではないかという指摘は正しく、巨大で複雑化した商業銀行組織に対する監督は、もっと強化できたはずであったと述べた。総裁は、2010 年は金融危機の余波の中、緩やかな経済成長の年となりそうだと述べた。また、結論として、金融政策実施における FRB の独立性に疑問を呈するような立法は有益とはならないであろうと述べた。

コロンビア大学長のリー・C・ボリンジャー氏とカール・S・シャウプ日本経済学教授・コロンビア大学経済学部経済研究プログラム(PER)ディレクターのデイビッド・ワインスタイン教授がモデレーターを務め、コロンビア大学ワールド・リーダーズ・フォーラム、PER が共催した。

ランチタイム・セミナー

CJEB はウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所や他のコロンビア大学組織と共催し、ランチタイム・セミナーを実施している。2009~10 年度に開催されたレクチャーは、以下の通りである。詳細(英語のみ)は 30 ページを参照。

Global Crisis and Exchange Rates in East Asia

2009 年 11 月 5 日 コロンビア大学

伊藤隆敏: 東京大学大学院経済学研究科教授

Policy Responses to Bubbles in Japan and the U.S.

2009 年 11 月 16 日 コロンビア大学

デイビッド・ワインスタイン: カール・S・シャウプ日本経済学教授

Japan's Economy and Politics after Its Historic Election

2009 年 12 月 3 日 コロンビア大学

緒方四十郎: 日本銀行元国際関係統括理事、日本開発銀行元副総裁

The New DPJ Government and the Future of U.S.-Japanese Relations

2009 年 12 月 10 日 コロンビア大学

北岡伸一: 東京大学法学部教授、元特命全権大使(日本政府国連代表部次席代表)

Asia's Recovery and Macroeconomic Policy Changes

2010 年 4 月 22 日 コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール

ジョンワ・リー: アジア開発銀行チーフエコノミスト

特別イベント

日本経済研究センターの経済学者によるプレゼンテーション

2010 年 3 月 11 日 コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール

日本経済研究センター(JCER)特別研修プログラムの一環として、複数の経済学者がコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールを訪問し、日本経済 10 年予測結果を発表した。瓜田達也氏と田中大輔氏の両経済学者が、JCER の予測結果を日本の失業率、GDP 成長率、日米換算レート、またこれらの要素が政治・経済両面で大きな変革の時にある日本に与える影響を含めて議論した。パトリック教授がディスカッサントとして参加した。

コロンビア大学同窓会メダル授与式:香西元氏

2010 年 5 月 18 日 コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール

1996 年コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール(CBS)卒の香西元氏は、卒業後も CBS、コロンビア大学日本同窓会、コロンビア大学同窓会をつなぐリエゾンとして貢献。また、13 年以上にわたり CBS への入学志願者の面接を行うなど、大学特命大使としても活躍。これらの貢献に対して、コロンビア大学同窓会メダル授与者に香西氏が選ばれ、2010 年 5 月 18 日の卒業式に、その授与式が行われた。CJEB は当研究所に対する香西氏のこれまでの多大なる貢献に対し、本メダルの受賞候補として氏を推薦した。

V. 教授陣への支援

当研究所はこれまでに、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール(CBS)教授陣に対して、日本のビジネス、学界、日本文化各コミュニティへの懸け橋となり、また日本の専門家に限らず CBS 教授陣が研究や講義に日本を取り組むよう促進・支援してきた。これには、日本関連研究への資金援助も含まれる。また、自らの持つ日本企業とのネットワークを活用し、民間企業から CBS 授業への講演者招聘にも協力している。

CJEB は、CBS の教授陣や学生に対して日本関連の様々なデータベースを提供し、必要に応じて教授陣の日本での調査旅行資金や出張支援を行っている。当研究所では興味のある教授からの問い合わせを受け付けている。

今年度は、マイケル・モリス教授、ブレット・ゴードン教授、ウター・デザイン教授、ティム・バルデニウス教授ら CBS 教授 4 名の短期日本派遣を支援した。

2009 年秋には、東京大学の伊藤隆敏教授を客員教授としてコロンビア大学に招聘した。伊藤教授は著名な日本の経済学者であり、CBS とコロンビア大学国際関係・公共政策大学院の学生に、アジア金融市場に関する講義を行い、好評を博した。また伊藤教授には、CJEB 主催のカンファレンス等にも精力的に参加いただいた。

VI. 研究所構成員

所長・副所長

所長

ヒュー・パトリック

コロンビア大学 APEC 研究センター 共同所長

コロンビア大学 R.D.カルキンス国際ビジネス名誉教授

1951年にイエール大学にて文学士号取得後、ミシガン大学にて日本学修士号(1955年)、経済学修士号(1957年)、経済学博士号(1960年)を取得。また一橋大学、東京大学、ボンベイ大学にて客員教授を務めた。イエール大学にて経済学教授および経済成長センター所長を数年務めた後、1984年にコロンビア大学教授に就任。

グッゲンハイム奨学金、フルブライト奨学金、大平賞をそれぞれ受賞。専門分野の出版刊行物には16冊の著書と60余りの記事・論文を含む。主な研究分野は、日本のマクロ経済政策、金融市場、政府事業、および日米の経済関係。最近の著書には、伊藤隆敏教授、デイビッド・ワインスタイン教授と共著・共編の『Reviving Japan's Economy: Problems and Prescriptions—ポスト平成不況の日本経済:経済志向アプローチによる分析』(日本経済新聞社、2005年出版)のほか、『日本金融システムの危機と変貌』(星 岳雄 共著)、『日本のメインバンク・システム』(青木昌彦 共著)、『アジアの巨人・日本』(ヘンリー・ロソフスキー 共著)がある。

カーター元大統領と大平元首相が1979年から1981年に設置した日米経済関係グループ(Japan-United States Economic Relations Group)に、アメリカ側の4名のうちの1名として参画。1974年から米国アジア太平洋会議役員、米外交問題評議会委員を、またアジア学会財務委員会議長を務める。1968年の太平洋貿易開発会議(PAFTAD)発足以来、国際運営委員として参加しており、1985年から2005年までの間は同会議国際運営委員長を務めた。1982年から1988年までは社会科学研究会議(Social Science Research Council)役員、1985年から1988年には同会議議長を務めた。さらに、ジャパン・ソサエティの役員を7期21年間務めた。1994年11月、日本政府より勲二等瑞宝章を授与される。2000年に香港の嶺南大学にて社会科学名誉博士号を受けた。

アドミニストレーション所長

長谷川キャロライン

2010年2月、日本経済経営研究所に入所。CJEB入所前は、コロンビア大学ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所にてインターナショナル・プログラムやシンポジウム企画・運営に携わる。それ以前には、日本の地方公共団体が総務省、外務省、文部科学省及び財団法人自治体国際化協会(CLAIR)の協力の下に実施しているJETプログラム(The Japan Exchange and Teaching Programme)に参加し、3年間日本の中学校で英語を教える傍ら地域教育プログラムを行った。

カールトン大学にて美術史(東アジア美術専攻)学士号、アリゾナ大学にて文芸修士号を取得。現在も定期的に東京を訪れている。

シニア・アドバイザー
小川アリシア

2006～2009 年、日本経済経営研究所のオルタナティブ投資プログラム・ディレクターを務める。2006 年までリーマン・ブラザーズにてマネージング・ディレクターとして、グローバル株式市場調査の運営管理を担当。現在、コロンビア大学国際関係・公共政策大学院(SIPA)において、非常勤准教授を務めている。

リーマン・ブラザーズ入社以前には東京で 15 年間を過ごし、その間金融セクター・アナリストとして第一線で活躍し、3 度の企業合併を通じて、日興ソロモン・スミス・バーニーの調査部門ディレクターとして調査部門のマネージメントを担当。現在、モーリーン & マイク・マンスフィールド財団理事会の一員であり、ロンドンに拠点をおくアジアヘッジファンドである MW ターンブルの取締役でもある。

コロンビア大学バーナード・カレッジ卒業後、コロンビア大学国際関係・公共政策大学院 修士課程修了。

研究副所長
デイビッド・ワインスタイン
コロンビア大学経済学部 カール・S・シャウプ日本経済学教授

全米経済研究所(NBER)のジャパン・プロジェクト共同研究員および所長、外交問題評議会(CFR)メンバー、コロンビア大学経済研究プログラム理事。これまでに、ニューヨーク連邦準備銀行シニア・エコノミスト、そして、サンフランシスコ連邦準備銀行と連邦準備制度理事会のコンサルタントを務める。コロンビア大学着任前には、ハーバード大学経済学准教授、ミシガン大学経営学部サンフォード・R・ロバートソン経営学准教授を歴任。1989～90 年には経済諮問委員会メンバーを務めた。

教育・研究分野は、国際経済、マクロ経済、コーポレート・ファイナンス、日本経済、および産業政策。イエール大学にて文学士号、ミシガン大学にて経済学修士号および博士号を取得。また全米科学財団助成金を 4 回、安倍フェローシップ、日本財団フェローシップ、国際交流基金フェローシップなど、数々の研究助成金を授与された。

研究者陣容

ジェラルド・カーティス

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早稲田大学 客員教授

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上記教授陣の経歴詳細(英語のみ)は、38 ページ以降を参照。

教授諮問委員会

チャールズ・カロミリス

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ティム・バルデニウス

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コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 会計学科長

ロバート・ホドリック

コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 野村国際金融学教授

デイビッド・ワインスタイン

コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 日本経済経営研究所 研究副所長

コロンビア大学経済学部 カール・S・シャウプ日本経済学教授

客員研究員

2009～10 年度の客員研究員は以下の通りである。(敬称略・50 音順)

新井 尚

三井住友海上火災保険株式会社

門 寛子

経済産業省

石田 雅彦

森・濱田松本法律事務所

谷野 直庸

株式会社リサ・パートナーズ

岩瀬 史明

株式会社リサ・パートナーズ

野村 充

日本銀行

(兼 ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所 研究員)

大久保 和正

財務省

(兼 ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所 研究員)

牧 裕文

日本政策投資銀行

(兼 ウェザーヘッド東アジア研究所 研究員)

小野 哲

財務省

松浦 祥子

青山学院大学

梶岡 太郎

株式会社リサ・パートナーズ

リサーチ・アソシエイト

コロンビア大学内外を問わず、主に米国内にいる日本の専門家から継続的な協力を得ている。リサーチ・アソシエイトの方々には、CJEB のプロジェクトや講演会への参加、CJEB のワーキング・ペーパー・シリーズへの寄稿などを通じて、各人の研究発表の場を提供している。アソシエイトの全リスト(英語のみ)は、42 ページ以降を参照。

専門研究員

政府省庁や企業にて経済分野で卓越したキャリアを積まれた元政府関係者やビジネスリーダーの方々に、専門研究員として当研究所の講演などに参加いただいている。各研究員の経歴(英語のみ)は、44 ページを参照。

緒方四十郎

30 人委員会 名誉委員

三極委員会 前副委員長

日本開発銀行 元副総裁

日本銀行 元国際関係統括理事

パトリシア・クワヤマ

元 JP モルガン・チェース銀行 ヴァイス・プレジデント

国際諮問委員会

当研究所では国際諮問委員会を設け、日米の政治、経済、ビジネス関係の分野で著名な方々に、当研究所の運営上重要な問題について助言を仰いでいる。(敬称略・50 音順)

内海 暎郎

三菱 UFJ 信託銀行株式会社 最高顧問

加藤 進

住友商事株式会社 代表取締役社長

小林 陽太郎

富士ゼロックス株式会社 元代表取締役会長

ジョセフ・G・トンプキンス

Saga Investment Co., Inc. 社長(コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 1967 年卒)

福川 伸次

財団法人機械産業記念事業財団 会長、旧通商産業省(現経済産業省) 元事務次官

茂木 友三郎

キッコーマン株式会社 代表取締役会長(コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 1961 年卒)

山口 登

野村證券株式会社 フィデューシャリー・サービス研究センター シニア・エグゼクティブ・アドバイザー
企業年金連絡協議会 顧問

追悼

日本経済経営研究所の国際諮問委員会メンバーとして多大な貢献をいただいたロバート・S・インガソル氏が他界された。ここに生前のご厚誼を深謝し、謹んでお悔やみ申し上げます。氏の経歴(英語のみ)は、45 ページを参照。

Ⅶ. 意見・知識の交流

MBA 学生生活支援

学生組織

コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール(CBS)の学生運営組織とパートナーを組み、CBS の学生に国際経験の場を提供している。その主要なパートナーの 1 つがジャパン・ビジネス・アソシエーション(JBA)である。CJEB と JBA は、今年も「チェイズン訪日国際研究ツアー」などの年次活動を行いつつ新たな取り組みも行った。JBA を含むいくつかの学生クラブが、多くの CJEB イベントを共催、協賛した。

CJEB が 2010 年も協賛した「チェイズン訪日国際研究ツアー」は、国際ビジネス・ジェローム・チェイズン・インスティテュート(Jerome A. Chazen Institute of International Business)と JBA により企画・実施されている。1989 年のツアー開始以来、毎年この学生主導の訪日ツアーへの資金提供を行っている。本年は、パトリック教授が出発前のオリエンテーションにて日本経済の概要について講義を行った。MBA の学生 40 名がブレット・ゴードン教授とともに一週間日本に滞在し、様々な日本企業を訪問。京都、豊田市、東京に立ち寄った。参加した学生は慶應義塾大学ビジネス・スクールの学生と交流し、伝統的な屋形船で東京湾をまわり、築地魚市場を見学した。また、ソニー株式会社、トヨタ自動車株式会社、野村ホールディングス株式会社、森ビル株式会社などの企業を訪問した。さらに、CBS 日本同窓会による懇親会も行われた。

2009 年 11 月 15 日には、CBS とニューヨーク大学スターンビジネススクールの学生が企画し、在ニューヨーク日本国総領事館総領事の西宮伸一氏公邸にて行われたイベントを、CJEB も共催した。同イベントでは、財団法人渋沢栄一記念財団の「平成の渡米実業団」参加者の 8 名によりパネル・ディスカッションが行われ、西宮領事とパトリック教授が開会の辞を述べた。

研究奨学金と育英奨学金プログラム

当研究所は、日本経済・経営に関連する優れた学生研究と学術プログラムへの参加を支援するフェローシップを提供している。

CJEB は、米国住友商事会社からの CJEB 設立運営寄付金の一部により、住友商事奨学金プログラムを設立した。このプログラムでは、日米経済・産業関連を専門とする博士号取得者あるいは博士号候補者への支援を提供している。奨学金受賞者は、通常一定期間 CJEB に所属し、自身の研究に従事し、CJEB のイベントに参加する。

コロンビア大学は財団法人三菱 UFJ 信託奨学財団より「留学生特別学資給費対象大学」に指定されており、CJEB は毎年コロンビア大学内の希望者から同財団奨学金プログラムへ 1 名を推薦している。受賞者は、日本での大学または大学院のための学費・生活費補助を 1 年間受ける。2009～2011 年度は、コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール 2009 年卒のベン・シュン氏に授与された。シュン氏は引き続き慶應義塾大学大学院 メディアデザイン研究科にて、日本の映画産業について研究している。

東アジアに関する大学院生カンファレンス

CJEB は、2010 年 2 月 5、6 日にコロンビア大学にて開催された第 19 回東アジアに関する大学院生カンファレンスの後援を行った。約 100 名の大学院生が東アジアのあらゆる観点に関する論文を発表した。本カンファレンスは、CJEB と東アジア言語文化学部が共催した。

図書館・資料

当研究所は、金融市場を中心とした日本経済関連のデータバンクの拡張を続けている。当データバンクは、関連研究を行う教授陣や学生を対象にした統計資料で、日本経済新聞社の総合経済データバンク「NEEDS」を含む情報源からの金融市場や金融機関、またマクロ経済関連の、時系列のおよび分野横断的データを含む。「NEEDS」は、日本経済やその他アジア・太平洋経済に関連した主要新聞からの記事や学術論文が検索できるほか、企業・経済の基本データを提供するオンライン・ニュース・データ検索システムである。コロンビア大学の学生や教授陣、またその他関係者向けに、日本の上場・OTC(店頭登録)会社に関する企業データから 24 時間リアルタイムでのニュースなどを提供する日英両語対応の「日経 NEEDS-FinancialQUEST」や、「日経テレコン 21 (Nikkei Telecom 21)」を、提供している。さらに、小規模の日本経済やアジア・太平洋経済関連資料(統計資料、学術誌、定期刊行物など)を所蔵している。

ディスカッション・グループ

日本経済セミナー(JES)

日本経済セミナー(JES)は1966年に、コロンビア大学のジェームズ・ナカムラ教授、イェール大学(当時)のヒュー・パトリック教授、ハーバード大学のヘンリー・ロゾフスキー教授らによって始められた。約100名の会員を擁するJESは、教授、専門家、大学院生が、日本経済専門家による現在進行中の研究プロジェクトを議論することを目的とする大学間のフォーラムである。CJEBはセミナーの事務運営を担当し、ヒュー・パトリック教授は財務責任者を務めている。本セミナーは、2009～10年度に3回開催された。近年出席者数が減少し、議論に値する論文を選出することが困難となっている中、出席者達は、本セミナーの開催がいかにより有意義であるかを過去2年にわたって議論してきた。日本経済学は経済学者の間でもメインストリームとなっており、日本に関連する論文は様々なカンファレンス等で発表され、またインターネットでの議論はよりシンプルで簡単な手段となっている。JES執行部は、本セミナーのこれまでの年4回開催を改め、原則として年に1度、2月下旬にコロンビア大学にて開催することとし、主な論文発表者は日本人の経済学者とすることを決定した。

日米ディスカッショングループ

非公式な少人数の会合シリーズとして、日米のビジネスリーダーや専門家を招き、CJEB の教授陣とともに、日米のビジネス、経済、金融、そして政治関連の問題を討議する「日米ディスカッショングループ」を年 4 回開催している。2009～10 年度には、ヒュー・パトリック教授と米国住友商事会社社長の品川道久氏が、ディスカッションをリードした。

Ⅷ. 協賛

当研究所はコロンビア大学およびコロンビア大学ビジネス・スクールから、教授陣の給与負担とオフィス、図書館などの提供を受けている。また、1995 年に開始したコーポレート・スポンサーシップ・プログラムは、CJEB の短期および長期的な研究・講演などの活動計画を実現するにあたり、必要な資金援助をいただくものである。日本企業の皆様から CJEB への、公益社団法人企業市民協議会（海外事業活動関連協議会より移行）を通じたご寄付には、税金控除が適用される。

当研究所設立に際し、富士ゼロックス株式会社、Sanken Industrial Policy Research Institute、損害保険協会、銀行協会連合会、証券業協会、生命保険協会、三菱 UFJ 信託銀行株式会社より資金援助をいただいた。

コーポレート・スポンサーシップ・プログラム

2009～10 年度、本プログラムにおける協賛企業は以下の通りである。（50 音順）

リード・コーポレート・スポンサー（年間寄付額 10 万ドル以上）
米国住友商事会社

シニア・コーポレート・スポンサー（年間寄付額 5 万ドル以上）
アドバンテッジパートナーズ LLP

メジャー・コーポレート・スポンサー（年間寄付金額 2 万 5 千ドル以上）
キッコーマン株式会社
Saga Investment Co., Inc.
大和証券キャピタルマーケットツアメリカ Inc.
タカタ株式会社
株式会社植屋
株式会社リサ・パートナーズ

コーポレート・スポンサー（年間寄付金額 1 万ドル以上）
Aflac Japan（アメリカンファミリー生命保険会社）
東京電力株式会社
ニューヨーク日本商工会議所
富士ゼロックス株式会社
米国三井物産財団
米国三菱商事会社
三井住友海上火災保険株式会社
三菱 UFJ 信託銀行株式会社
森ビル株式会社

個人スポンサー（年間寄付金額 1 万ドル以上）
ロバート・アラン・フェルドマン氏
増田 茂氏：ゼロン・グループ、代表取締役社長（1974 年コロンビア大学ビジネス・スクール卒）

フレンド(年間寄付金額 1 万ドル未満)

住友化学工業株式会社

田浦 節男氏

ジョン・デイヴィゴ夫妻

ヒュー・パトリック教授

村瀬 悟氏

株式会社安川電機

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