

Course Description

Course No., Course Name, Instructor, Term, Course Description

CUL101E, Managing Cultural Diversity, Aikawa, Fall (Session II)

“Cultural Diversity” has been one of the most frequently discussed themes from the outset of the 21st century. It is partly for fear of cultural standardization in the era of globalization. It is also because of the increased conflicts occurred between ethnic groups or newly independent small nations following the end of the cold war. The debate concerns how to manage cultural diversity so that it will not trigger the conflicts. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation) has been tackling this issue since the 1990s. “The World Commission on culture and Development”, established in UNESCO, published a report entitled: “Our Creative Diversity” (1996). The Organization published two World Cultural Reports which discussed extensively “Cultural Diversity” (1998, 2000). In 2001 the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity was adopted proclaiming that “Cultural Diversity” is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature’ and therefore ‘it is the common heritage of humanity’. It also affirms that the ‘defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative inseparable from respect for human dignity’ and the respect of Cultural Diversity together with its corollary dialogue among cultures guarantees international peace and security. In addition, it asserts that the Cultural Diversity is a driving force of development, not only in respect of economic growth but also as a means of leading a more fulfilling intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual life by providing a wide range of options to everyone. UNESCO’s Member States adopted the “Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” in 2005 to counter the liberalization of the cultural goods and services in the international market.

The “World Report on Cultural Diversity” has just been published. The purposes of the Report is to: i) to analyze cultural diversity in all its aspects, ii) to show the importance of cultural diversity in different areas such as languages, education, communication and creativity, iii) to convince decision-makers of the importance of investing in cultural diversity is a

prerequisite for the exercise of universally recognized human rights and freedoms, and can serve to strengthen social cohesion and democratic governance.

The Declaration as well as the World Report thus examine the “Cultural Diversity” on its divers facets. This course will study the concept of Cultural Diversity from a broader perspective taking the Declaration and the World Report as reference documents and try to seek for appropriate policies to be applied to challenge the issue: how to manage Cultural Diversity.

CUL102E, Development and Culture, Aikawa, Spring (Session II)

Today the concept: “the crucial role of culture for a successful development” is widely recognized among economists, multilateral development agencies such as UNDP and World Bank and bilateral Development agencies such as US aids, SIDA, DANIDA, FINIDA etc. This course will study the evolution of the concept of development, notably “development’s cultural turn” which is the paradigm shift occurred in 1990s following the failure of many development programmes which aimed solely economic growth. The final goal of development has been reviewed aiming at a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence in addition to the economic growth.

Moreover the accelerating globalization process fostered the development of cultural industries. No one can deny today that culture contributes to the economic growth. The recent statistics showed that the Cultural Industries accounted for over 7% of the World Domestic Product. These cultural industries are music, books, crafts, films, video games, TV programmes, copy rights, advertising services and other cultural goods and services. In the United States the production and export of cultural products represents one of the largest export sectors in its economy. The UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the only organization having a mandate in the field of culture within the UN system, was the pioneer in appealing to the international community to integrate

the cultural dimension in development programmes since the World Conference on Cultural Policy held in Mexico in 1982. It has become evident that development strategies needed to encompass cultural factors specific to each beneficiary community, region and country. The Organization launched the UN World Decade for Cultural Development (1987 - 1997) and played a leading role within the UN system during this period. It constituted in 1992 the World Commission for Culture and Development, published in 1995 a report: *Our Creative Diversity* and organized in 1998 the World Conference on Cultural Policy for Development.

This course will study two reports: the Report: 'Our Creative Diversity' (1995) and 'Recognizing Culture: A series of briefing papers on Culture and Development' (2001). Each student will be requested to give a presentation regarding how his government (beneficiary of or donor for development) has been applying cultural approaches to development programmes with reference to the different issues discussed in the UNESCO Report: "Our Creative Diversity" and the "Recognising.Culture"

DEV201E, Development Case Study, TBA, TBA

DEV250E, National Development and Institutions for Transportation Infrastructure, Morichi, Spring

Main purposes of National Development Plan and Infrastructure Plan are economical growth, peoples' quality of life, and sustainable environment, however under the constraints and feasibility the contents of development strategy have to transfer at each stage of economical growth. In this class the Japanese experience on the National Development Plan, The investment for transportation infrastructure, The Transition of the Bullet Train Project, Urban Transportation

Project are discussed. To realize the physical plan, each developed country has designed the financial institution and organization. The difference of these institutions for transportation infrastructure in Japan, US, and European countries are identified and discussed with their rationale and background. The students are requested to analyses the institution of one mode in their home countries and to propose the improvement.

DEV253E, Gender and Development, Estudillo, Spring (Session I)

Gender and Development explores the linkage between gender inequalities and economic development. Gender inequalities in rights, resources, and voice exist in rich countries but can be severe among the poor ones. This course has four objectives: (1) explore the aspects of gender inequalities within the households and in the broader economy at large; (2) assess the impacts of such disparities in the welfare of individuals and households and aggregate economic growth; (3) explain why gender inequalities persist despite its harmful effects; and (4) identify appropriate policies that can promote gender equality.

***DMP (Disaster Management Program) courses will appear in the end of the list.**

ECO100EA, Microeconomics I, Yoshida, Fall (Session I)

This course presents a concise, consistent methodology for understanding and predicting the economic behavior of people and firms in a variety of markets. We will study the fundamental determinants of market outcomes in enough depth to apply these concepts to the problems faced by family, business, and public policy decision-makers. The tools developed in this course will prepare you for upper-level courses, as well as for intelligent discussion of issues under public debate.

ECO100EB, Microeconomics I, Xing, Fall (Session I)

This is an introduction of microeconomics. It covers basic economic assumptions and concepts used to define behaviors of consumers and firms in markets. The course consists of three parts: consumer theory, firm theory and the equilibrium in a competitive market. In the consumer theory, preference, utility, budget constraints, utility maximization and demand curves will be introduced. In the firm theory, production and cost functions, profit maximization, and supply curves will be discussed. Finally, the concept and the determination of the equilibrium will be analyzed.

ECO100EC, Microeconomics I, TBA, Fall (Session I)

ECO101E, Introductory Microeconomics, Kurosawa, Fall (Session I)

How do markets work? How do markets set prices, determine what will be produced, how they will be produced, and decide who will get the goods? What should governments do in a market economy? This is an introductory microeconomics course which tries to obtain answers to these questions. We also consider important economic issues including free trade, taxation, regulation, environmental preservation, and poverty.

ECO106EA, Macroeconomics I, Kuwahara, Fall (Session I)

This course aims to provide an overview of standard macroeconomic theories. Economists simplify our complex real world into “models” and examine how they work (or not). The way of modeling depends on the purpose of the analysis: What determines the overall level of people’s economic welfare? Why does inflation happen? How can we reduce unemployment? We will see the strengths and limitations of macroeconomic theories for each economic issue.

A background in macroeconomics is not required. However, a basic knowledge of elementary economics is needed.

ECO106EB, Macroeconomics I, Rhodes, Fall (Session I)

This course is an introduction to modern macroeconomic theory from a policy perspective. The course uses economic models as a way of formalizing ideas about macroeconomic issues and problems. Our primary focus is the aggregate behavior of a competitive market economy in the classical “long run.” The course offers insights into the behavior of such important phenomenon as inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, unemployment, and long-term economic growth.

ECO106EC, Macroeconomics I, Esteban, Fall (Session I)

This course will cover basic models used to study macroeconomic phenomena. We will learn models that will help us understand the economic behavior of agents in the short and medium-run. We will focus on the equilibrium in the goods and financial and labor markets.

ECO106ED, Macroeconomics, Okita, Winter

This course discusses mainly macroeconomic policies for stability of output level, employment, and

price level. The level is introductory, but some discussions of graduate level topics are taken up too. The use of mathematical models will be limited to some essential subjects, but diagrammatic expositions will be extensively used.

(This course uses elementary algebra and elementary calculus. Knowledge of undergraduate level economics is desirable.)

ECO160E, Monetary Economics (Money and Banking), Pfau, Fall

This course is intended to provide an overview of the role that central banks are able to play in the economy. The course will begin with a discussion of money and interest rates. Then we consider the structure of the banking industry and how it allows for the creation of money. Next is a discussion of how central banks are able to adjust the money supply and what the goals of central bankers should be. Then we will examine some important topics in the theory of monetary policy, such as aggregate supply and aggregate demand analysis, and the relationship between money and inflation. We will conclude by considering monetary policy in the context of the international financial system. The objective is to understand how monetary policy is conducted in the real world in order to help control cyclical fluctuations in the economy. The course consists mainly of lectures. Student questions and comments are encouraged.

ECO200EA, Microeconomics II, Yoshida, Fall (Session II)

In this course, we incorporate information, time and uncertainty into the decision processes of economic agents. In particular, we will analyze how economic agents make optimal decisions when they face uncertainty, asymmetric information, and choices of consumption over time. The course will introduce the basics of game theory, analyzing the interaction of economic agents. Also, the course will discuss the concept of the general equilibrium in a pure exchange economy.

ECO200EB, Microeconomics II, Xing, Fall (Session II)

ECO200EC, Microeconomics II, TBA, Fall (Session II)

ECO202EA, Government and Market, Munro,

Winter

The aim of this course to build understanding of the role of government in a modern, market-based society. By the end of the course you should have an improved understanding of government policies and their consequences. You should also have developed basic familiarity with economic theories of government behaviour and with particular examples of government policies. The sessions will involve a mixture of lectures and class discussion.

ECO202EB, Government and Market, Kidokoro, Winter

The purpose of this lecture is to understand the economic role of the government in current democratic countries. In addition, you will know the basics of economic thinking, which are very important in applied work, and how to apply economic theories to actual phenomena.

ECO202EC, Government and Market, Nakamura, Winter

ECO206EA, Macroeconomics II, Kuwahara, Fall (Session II)

This course is designed to extend the lecture of Macroeconomics I, so that students can master policy issues, microeconomic foundations and advances in business cycle theory which are left in Macroeconomics I. Economic growth theory will be also covered here including not only Solow model treated in Mankiw's textbook, but also Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans Model and Overlapping Generations Model to let students acquire basic ideas of representative macroeconomic models that are prerequisite knowledge for the further study of the macroeconomics.

ECO206EB, Macroeconomics II, Rhodes, Fall (Session II)

This course is an introduction to business cycle theory from a policy perspective. Using a variety of economic models, we study the nature and sources of macroeconomic fluctuations and potential policy responses. The primary analytical tool is general equilibrium (GE) analysis (IS-LM framework) applied to both closed and open economies. We examine the response of macroeconomic variables to various market "shocks" and to monetary, fiscal, and trade policies.

ECO206EC, Macroeconomics II, Esteban, Fall (Session II)

This course is the continuation of Macroeconomics I and will cover basic models used to study macroeconomic phenomena. We will learn models that will help us understand the economic behavior of agents in the long-run, and under uncertainty. We will focus on the consequences of savings and capital accumulation in the long-run growth of modern economies, the role of expectations in economic decisions and we will see a brief introduction to open economy models.

ECO272EA, Introduction to Applied Econometrics, Gonzales, Fall (Session II)

The module aims to develop econometric and computational skills and their application in modern economic analysis. The module provides students with basic knowledge of statistical concepts and then progresses towards regression analysis, cross-section and time series models. Emphasis is always on the correct application of these methods to economic data. Examples of applications are given in lectures and computer sessions. Students are required to write a short econometric project as part of the final assessment.

The course will include 9 lectures, 2 classes and 3 computer sessions. Solutions to exam type questions are discussed in the 2 classes. Students should have attempted to solve the questions before attending these classes.

ECO272EB, Introduction to Applied Econometrics, Pfau, Fall

The course seeks to provide an understanding of basic econometrics. My goal for you at the end of the course is to be able to formulate and conduct basic econometrics research using computer statistical programs (both Stata and EViews). I hope you will gain a good intuition about econometrics and will know how to extend your studies into more advanced topics that you may need for your own research. Also, I hope you will enjoy exploring data and working with econometrics. Note that this course will not include important topics such as multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroskedasticity.

Instead, we will spend the second half of the course to introduce time series econometrics, which is essential for doing empirical research about the

macroeconomy.

ECO290E, Game Theory, Yasuda, Winter

This is an introductory course in game theory, which will provide you with mathematical tools for analyzing strategically interdependent situations, i.e., the situations in which your optimal decision depends on what other people will do. In particular, we will study central solution concepts in game theory such as Nash equilibrium, subgame perfect equilibrium, and Bayesian equilibrium. To illustrate the analytical value of these tools, we will cover a variety of applications, e.g., international relations, business competition, auctions, marriage market, and so forth. There is no prerequisite for this course, although some background on microeconomics and familiarity of probabilistic thinking would be helpful.

ECO300E, Mathematics for Economic Analysis, Yoshida, Fall (Session II) & Winter

This course provides fundamental and advanced mathematical tools that are useful in conducting an independent research with full utilization of sophisticated economic models.

ECO310E, Theory of Public Finance, Fukushima, Fall (Session II)

In “Theory of Public Finance”, you will learn both expenditure side and revenue side analysis of public finance theory. This prepares you to “Workshop in Public Finance 1 and 2”, in which you are expected to write a policy paper in the field of Public Finance.

ECO312E, Public Finance and Fiscal Policy, Matsuda, Fall

This course intends to deal with both theoretical and practical aspects of public finance. Focus is to be on tax theories and policies. The course approaches various tax issues from both economic and legal viewpoints with the help of case studies, the comparative analysis of tax systems/ policies of various countries, etc.. Issues of particular interest for the course include intergovernmental fiscal relationship, tax evasion/ avoidance, international taxation, etc., now that they pose a great challenge to the tax system and the tax administration of both developed and developing countries. Analysis of the current general trend of these issues is to be made and the students’ discussion on some concrete measures taken by some representative countries to cope with

these issues is encouraged in order to weigh the approaches and principles that underlie these measures.

ECO314E, Public Economics, Pfau, Spring

This course provides an introduction to the role of the government and public sector in the economy. The goal is to develop a framework for examining the efficiency and equity of government spending and tax policies. Why does the government intervene in the economy? What methods does it use? How do people and businesses respond to the government actions? What are alternative options for government action? This course is more concerned with the theoretical ideas of public economics, rather than the institutional details of existing programs. Topics we will consider include the regulation of externalities, the provision of public goods, income redistribution programs, social insurance, taxation and its effects on behavior, and cost-benefit analysis.

ECO315E, Local Public Finance, Kook, Spring

The course of Local Public Finance aims to understand the fiscal activities of local governments. For example, the course deals with the decentralization theorem and its limitation, the optimal size of local authorities, the gains from fiscal decision-making at a local level, the topics of local tax revenue and **user charges**, and intergovernmental fiscal relations. The course also introduces both viewpoints from public finance theory and public choice approach.

ECO316E, Economic and Fiscal Reform in Japan, Ota, Spring

In this course, we will share and discuss issues and problems in making economic policy and reforming public finance in Japan. To achieve sustainable growth amid population decline, an economic growth strategy and fiscal reform are both indispensable for Japan. These can be compared to the two wheels of a cart in the sense that both of these must be promoted at the same time.

In the first segment, we will discuss the current situation and the major weaknesses in Japan’s economy, and consider adequate policies to overcome them. In the second segment, we will discuss the characteristics of Japan’s fiscal situation and the fiscal policy reforms that have been implemented recently, and consider the issues that lie ahead. Especially, the

structural reform of expenditures, such as social welfare, public works, and the government loan program, are important issues in public finance.

Learning about these Japanese experiences may be of value to your country. Students will be encouraged to discuss and analyze issues and problems in their own countries.

ECO317E, Labor Economics, Kurosawa, Fall (Session II)

This is an introductory one semester course in labor economics with an emphasis on applied microeconomics and empirical analysis. Topics to be covered include: labor supply and demand, human capital, income distribution, immigration, discrimination, incentives, unemployment. Throughout the course, we will discuss applications of economic theory to important public policy issues such as minimum wage laws, welfare reform, and affirmative action.

ECO318E, Health Economics, TBA, Spring

ECO320E, Economics of Law, Hatanaka, Winter

This course aims at examining laws by using applied microeconomic theory and provides you with the main logic of economic theory to understand the roles of laws. The objective of this course is (1) to evaluate systems or laws in the sense of social welfare (2) to legislate in order to maximize the social welfare. So each provision of laws is not treated in this course. Since we will use simple models of applied microeconomics, comprehension of Microeconomics is necessary.

ECO321E, Competition and Regulatory Economics, TBA, TBA

ECO330E, Urban Economics, Okamoto Ryosuke, Spring

This course is intended for second-year Ph.D. students or over (not for master's students). This course introduces major theoretical and empirical analyses selected in the field of urban economics.

ECO331E, Transportation Economics, Murakami, Spring

This course is divided into two major parts. In the former part, we study the basic theory of transportation economics which is closely related to

microeconomics and industrial organization. In addition, we study the theory of "regulation" and "deregulation", both of which many transportation sectors have experienced. In the second part we focus on the cases of regulation and deregulation of airline and maritime industries, and compare the market behavior and performance before/after the deregulation.

ECO340E, International Trade, Xing, Spring (Session I)

This course is an introduction to international trade and commercial policy. It begins with the comparative advantage theory, which explain international trade with labor productivity as well as resource endowments. Then, the focus shifts to the income distribution and the roles of economies of scale and imperfect competition in the context of trade. The discussion on trade policy consists of three parts: tariff and non-tariff instruments, trade policy in developing countries, and strategic trade policy. In particular, trade policy in developing countries will be analyzed along with the experiences of developing countries as well as transitional economies. Finally, the evolution of regional free trade agreements and the new world trading system under the WTO will be reviewed. The course will cover not only fundamental trade theory and policy, but also empirical analysis on the issues.

ECO345E, International Finance, Hsu, Spring

This course will introduce basic concepts, tools and facts needed to understand international financial markets. We will use the analysis framework to understand a number of questions that are of current interest. Since the financial crises in Asia and Latin America are the most dramatic recent events in financial economics, it is natural that we will focus in particular on questions pertaining to that.

ECO346E, Global Economy, Financial Markets, and Monetary Policy, Numanami, Spring

ECO351E, Environmental Economics, Munro, Spring

The aim of this course to create a basic understanding of how economics can be used to value environmental services and to design environmental policies. By the end of the course you should have an improved understanding of market failures that affect the environment. The course mixes theory with

international examples and a discussion of policy. The sessions will involve lectures and class discussion.

ECO352E, Economic of Climate Change, Nakamura, Spring

ECO361E, Japanese Economy, Okita, Spring

This course offers some discussions on the post-war and contemporary issues of the Japanese economy, such as the causes of rapid growth in the 1950s and 60s, the Japanese model of corporate governance, corporate finance, and employment system, and the reasons for the stagnant development of the economy in the 1990s. Some discussions on the role of government in the post-war economic development in Japan will be also provided.

ECO363E, Japanese Financial System, Rhodes, Winter

This course examines the postwar evolution of the Japanese financial system (JFS) from the perspectives of economic history, modern political economy, and comparative economic systems. The focus is the Japanese *system* of macroeconomic and financial regulation. The fundamental question addressed is why the JFS worked so (apparently) well in the highly-regulated early periods but floundered in the post-liberalization era.

ECO364E, Financial Economics, Kubota, Spring (Session I)

To help students familiarize and understand the basic principles of Financial Economics doctrine, in particular, Corporate Finance area, as well as the prudent use of various financial instruments for financial decision making.

The lecture topics include real investment decisions, raising capital, valuing financial assets, valuing derivative assets, assessing the effects of taxation upon corporation financial decisions, project-finance, real options, and risk control, along with one or two related Harvard Business School cases.

ECO370E, Econometrics/ Quantitative Methods, TBA, TBA

ECO372E, Cost Benefit Analysis I, Kidokoro, Fall

The purpose of this lecture is to understand the basic theory of cost-benefit analysis and to apply the

method to actual policy analyses.

ECO373E, Cost Benefit Analysis II, TBA, TBA

ECO381E, Economic Development of Japan, Ohno Kenichi, Spring

This course reviews the history of Japanese economic development with particular attention to the following questions:

1. Why did Japan succeed in industrialization as the first non-Western latecomer in the late 19th century? What were the initial conditions that permitted it?
2. Interaction of external influences and domestic capability in the industrialization process.
3. Interaction of economic and political/social factors.
4. How did the private sector respond to new challenges?
5. How did the government support industrialization? What mistakes did it make?

ECO382E, Economic Modeling for Development Economics, Hosoe, Spring

These models are developed on PCs and used for simulations where impacts of policies and/or exogenous shocks are quantified in terms of on sectoral output, imports and exports, consumption, employment, (re)allocation of primary factors, commodity prices, domestic welfare, etc. Policies and exogenous shocks encompass: tariff cuts and phase-out of import/export quotas (e.g., WTO/FTA), fiscal expenditure adjustment and tax reforms (e.g., VAT vs. income tax), price shocks in the world markets (e.g., oil price fluctuation) productivity shocks (e.g., crop failure by drought), changes in international and domestic transportation costs, and so on.

Lectures are intensively given in Spring semester. After the lectures, students start to develop their own model for policy simulations of their interest. Deadline of submission of term paper is to be set at mid-August (subject to change). In some case, models introduced in the course cannot be employed "as is" but need customization depending on your simulation targets. In the process of their model development and customization, students encounter technical problems in modeling and computation and are strongly recommended to consult the lecturer on their problems. Therefore, please note that this course requires students to devote much time and effort, particularly

after the lectures. In other words, this course includes extracurricular lessons, too.

ECO384EA, Development Economics, Cooray, Winter

Nothing matters more to the long-term living condition of a country than its growth and development. The economic development of developing countries is almost universally desired by their people and governments. And policy makers in those countries have attempted to improve living conditions through various economic policies. In this context, this course aims at fostering the knowledge and skills of students to understand real problems faced by developing countries. This course introduces economic models within the context of countries and issues so that students who taking this course will learn to analyse and engage in ongoing policy debate. An attempt is made throughout the course to bring the subject alive and providing students with insight into the economy. No prior knowledge in economics is required for this course but strong desire and genuine effort to learn are prerequisites.

ECO384EB, Development Economics, Wada, Winter

Poverty and development have been the central problems of economics and posing a lot of difficult issues and challenges. This course outlines the theories, histories and experiences of economic developments in various countries and regions of the world to understand the issues, problems. This course covers recent discussions in the field of development economics such as 1) role of institutions and governance in economic development 2) poverty analysis and distributional welfare analysis, 3) human capital theory and rigorous econometric impact evaluation and 4) development aid effectiveness research.

ECO385EB, Conflict, Aid and Development, Cooray, Spring

ECO391E, Experimental Economics, Munro, Fall

Experiments have become one of the main methods economists use to test theories and policy proposals. They are widely used in areas such as regulation, public economics, environmental economics, development and industrial organisation. The approach of experimental economists has changed

economic theory and strongly influenced developments in econometric methods. The aim of this course to create a basic understanding of experimental methods and results, suited to PhD students who may be considering writing a thesis in an exciting and rapidly expanding area.

ECO410E, Workshop in Public Finance I, Fukushima & Kurosawa, Spring

ECO411E, Workshop in Public Finance II, Fukushima & Kurosawa, Summer

You must register with these courses in order to write and submit your Policy Paper for Public Finance Program.

In addition to registering with the course, you must find your policy paper adviser. Your actual work will be instructed by the policy paper adviser of your choice. A list of possible advisers will be provided in due course.

The following is a description of the typical avenue that you are to follow in writing your policy paper. First, you are expected to choose a topic in the field of public finance (or in the closely related area). Then you are expected to present your research at least three times in a semester: 1) Your topic and initial outline, 2) Progress report, 3) Final presentation. The following schedule is a rough one and more detailed one may be provided by your policy paper adviser.

ECO600E, Advanced Microeconomics I, Yasuda, Spring (Session I)

This is an advanced course in microeconomics, emphasizing the applications of mathematical tools and models to the study of individual economic decisions and their aggregate consequences. We begin with a parsimonious set of hypotheses about human behavior and the ways in which individual choices interact, and then examine the implications for markets. This entails treatments and applications of consumer theory and theory of the firm, under the ideal conditions implied by our hypotheses.

ECO601E, Advanced Microeconomics II, Yasuda, Spring (Session II)

This is an advanced course in microeconomics, succeeding to Advanced Microeconomics I (ECO601E) in which we study individual economic decisions and their aggregate consequences under ideal situations. In this course, we extend our previous analyses to incorporate imperfectly competitive

market structures, dynamic market competitions, and incomplete information. To this end, we study game theory, a collection of mathematical tools for analyzing strategically interdependent situations. Most of the topics covered in this course parallels to those of Game Theory (ECO290E), but are explained in much more rigorous way.

ECO602E, Advanced Microeconomics III, Sonobe, Fall (Session I)

This course is a continuation of Advanced Microeconomics II. After discussing externalities and public goods, it revisits the issues of consumer behaviors, firm behaviors, and market equilibrium and introduces an empirical point of view to link the theoretical concepts with empirical analysis. For this purpose, the course refers to the literature on such applied fields as public finance, industrial organization, international trade, and development economics.

ECO603E , Advanced Microeconomics IV, Sonobe, Fall (Session II)

This course follows Advanced Microeconomics III. It provides introduction to inter-temporal decision making, transaction cost theory, and contract theory. These theoretical concepts and associated mathematical tools are then applied to the various problems in markets for products, land, labor, and capital. The course further explores the implications of these applications for macroeconomic fluctuations, economic geography, and economic development.

ECO605E, Advanced Macroeconomics I, Hsu, Fall (Session I)

This course is the first of the advanced macroeconomics sequence that will introduce you to the methods, and some of the issues, of modern macroeconomics. Since this is a fundamental PhD level course, we will focus more on “tools” (rather than topics) so that you can have the ability to read macroeconomic literature and to analyze related economic issues independently. In this term, we will begin with deterministic neoclassical growth theory. Dynamic programming and recursive equilibrium are the tools we will develop to study these models. Simple computational methods for analyzing these models will also be discussed. The theory will be applied to some related questions.

ECO606E, Advanced Macroeconomics II, Esteban, Fall (Session II)

This course is the continuation of Macroeconomics I and will cover basic models used to study macroeconomic phenomena. We will learn models that will help us understand the economic behavior of agents in the long-run, and under uncertainty. We will focus on the consequences of savings and capital accumulation in the long-run growth of modern economies, the role of expectations in economic decisions and we will see a brief introduction to open economy models.

ECO607E, Advanced Macroeconomics III, Hsu, Spring (Session I)

ECO608E , Advanced Macroeconomics IV, Hosoe, Spring (Session II)

ECO670E, Advanced Econometrics I, Gonzales, Spring (Session I)

The module reviews the basic principles of alternative estimation strategies (OLS, ML, GMM, QML) with applications to categorical data and estimation of DSGE models. Examples of applications are given in lectures and computer classes. Students are required to write a short econometric project as part of the final assessment.

ECO671E, Advanced Econometrics II, Gonzales, Spring (Session II)

The module aims to develop understanding of time series econometrics techniques and their application in modern economic analysis. Examples of applications are given in lectures and computer classes. Students are required to write a short econometric project as part of the final assessment.

ECO672E, Advanced Econometrics III, Yamano, Fall (Session I)

ECO673E, Advanced Econometrics IV, Yamano, Fall (Session II)

This course follows ECO673E Session I and provides various topics in advanced econometric theory and its applications. Session II covers limited dependent variables estimations and Time Series analysis.

EDU200E, Education Policy, Okamoto Kaoru, Winter

The objective of this course is threefold : to

provide students with (i) the knowledge of the outline and basic information on education policies/practices in Japan (including (a) historical developments, (b) cultural background/impacts and (c) current challenges/obstacles); (ii) opportunities for the mutual exchange of information on education in each country; and (iii) practical methods and experiences to analyze relevant policies. The course is composed of lectures by the instructor as well as presentations by the students.

EPP201E, Agricultural Economics, Hara, Spring

This course provides an overview of agricultural economics, through focusing on the market theory of agricultural commodities and the agricultural development theories. It will give you the basic theoretical framework of discussing the agricultural policies of the developing countries as well as the developed countries.

EPP501E, Independent Study (Policy Paper), Fall, Winter, Spring

GEN500E, GRIPS Forum, GRIPS Forum Committee, Fall & Spring

GRIPS Forum makes use of the university's vast network to invite leaders from a wide range of fields to present lectures with simultaneous translation between Japanese and English. The aim of the course is to broaden students' perspective on policy issues beyond the focus of their day-to-day academic activities. Another important objective of the course is to provide students with opportunities to be acquainted, through interaction, with their Japanese and non-Japanese peers, instructors and administrative staff of other programs.

GOV210E, Government and Politics in Japan, Masuyama, Fall

Why do people vote the way they do? Why do politicians behave the way they do? Why do political organizations operate the way they do? A growing number of political scientists are attempting to answer these and other questions within an integrated intellectual framework known as rational choice, which assumes that individuals have certain goals, and that they strive to satisfy those goals in the most efficient manner possible. This course covers an overview of Japanese politics, and themes and writings of interest to political scientists. In particular, this course explores how Japanese politics works from

three perspectives: (1) voters, (2) politicians, and (3) political organizations, with a special emphasis placed on insights from rational choice models of political behavior.

GOV220E, Introduction to International Relations, Iwama, Fall

This course is intended to provide introduction into the study of international relations as well as some understanding of the more recent happenings in global politics. After several introductory sessions, we will examine some of the major past historical junctures to better understand the nature of the change world system is now facing. Thereafter we will examine different aspects of the challenge we are facing and compare different perspectives.

GOV221E, International Political Economy, Tadokoro, Spring

GOV223E, Foreign Policy, TBA, Spring

GOV224E, International Security Studies, Michishita, Spring

This course is designed to give students an understanding of security issues both in theory and practice. Major subjects of this course include: international relations theories; civil-military relations; force and diplomacy; intelligence; nuclear issues; and assessment of military balance. In investigating these subjects, historical and current security issues concerning Japan and Korea will be extensively discussed. In this sense, this course can be characterized as a combined course on strategic studies and Asian studies.

GOV231E, Comparative Politics, Takenaka, Fall

This is a graduate course on comparative politics for the YLP as well as Security Program. The course aims to expose students to some major issues in comparative politics with particular focus on development of democracy and role of political institutions under democracy. The course puts weights on discussions based on the readings.

GOV246E, Government and Politics in Southeast Asia, Abinales, Fall (Session II)

This course focuses on state formation, economic development and state-and-civil society relations in

Southeast Asia from the late colonial period to the present. It examines the colonial legacies that shaped these states, and the economic, social and politics tensions they underwent in the post-colonial period. It looks at why certain states were able to develop while others failed. The lectures will be theme-based, but students are expected to study closely the political histories of two countries for their research reports.

GOV258E, Structure and Processes of the Government, Horie, Spring

This course is intended to study the systems and operations of structures and processes of government from comparative viewpoints and to contribute to the reform of government and public administration. Major issues of administrative reform will be discussed from theoretical as well as practical viewpoints.

Relying basically on the framework of comparative analysis worked out by C. Pollitt and G. Bouckert, key features of government and public administration which have much to do with the process and content of administrative reform will be discussed in the course.

While the cases in Japan will be dealt with in detail, based on academic works and practical experiences of the instructor, students are also expected to make a contribution to the discussion by infusing their first-hand information and analysis on the topics of discussion.

GOV264E, National Security Policy, Tokuchi, Spring

This course provides an overview of Japan's national security policy with primary focus on the roles of the Japan's Defense Forces and on the Japan-US alliance relationship. What will the future course of Japan's national security look like? How will it be intertwined with the Japan-US security relationship? Through discussions on the basic defense policy of Japan and on some current topics, we will analyze domestic and regional factors behind the policy, in order to have an insight for the future of the security of Japan and the region.

GOV320E, World Trade and Diplomacy, Oshima, Spring

GOV321E, Japan's Strategic Environment:

historical perspective, Oshima, Winter

GOV641E, European International Relations, Iwama, Spring

IDS100E, Introductory Mathematics & Economics, Estudillo, Mano & Goto, Fall (September)

The course aims to provide the core principles of mathematics and economics to students who have either not taken introductory economics or taken it some time ago and thus would benefit from refreshing their knowledge. By the end of the term, the students are expected to be ready to take intermediate courses in economics and quantitative methods that will be offered in the regular semesters as core requirements.

IDS101E, Microeconomics I, Yamano, Fall (Session I)

Microeconomics provides the foundation for modern economic theory and its applications, including development economics. This course is designed to help the students familiarize themselves with the basic ways of thinking in economics and set the stage for a serious study of critical issues in economic development.

This course will primarily study fundamental theories on consumer choice, producer's behavior, and competitive equilibrium while it also explores some introductory topics of imperfect competition. The materials will illustrate the twin pillars in the economic science, namely rational choice by individual agents and equilibrium formed by mutually compatible individual choices.

We expect you to work hard to understand the basic concepts and the philosophy of economics. The best way to do so is to use theories to solve problems. For this purpose, homework will be provided and answers are discussed in weekly drill sessions.

IDS102E, Economic Growth, Mano, Spring (Session II)

Economic growth is a compelling topic. We can't read the newspaper or travel to other parts of the world without wondering why differences in standards of living among countries are so large. We can't help but marvel at how more than a billion people in China are leaping out of poverty within a generation, while the incomes of hundreds of millions of others have stagnated. The purpose of this course is to examine

the global economic landscape and the patterns of economic growth and living standards found within it, and to logically explore the factors affecting economic development and the ways to tackle poverty. We will begin this course by examining the stylized facts of economic growth such as variations and evolutions in living standards and growth rates across the world. We will explore the degree to which income variation among countries can be explained by variations in factor accumulation, as well as the determinants of capital accumulation itself. We will next examine the importance of productivity in accounting for economic development. We will then dig down to see what deeper factors explain these proximate determinants. Various empirical works will be discussed throughout the course, and new growth theories will be introduced if time permits.

IDS103E, Microeconomics II, Yamano, Fall (Session II)

Microeconomics provides the foundation for modern economic theory and its applications, including development economics. This course is designed to help the students familiarize themselves with the basic ways of thinking in economics and set the stage for a serious study of critical issues in economic development.

This course is the continuation of the Microeconomics I (IDS101E). In this part of the course, we focus on cases where markets fail, i.e., when markets fail to deliver efficient allocation of resources due to various factors. Market failures are common and potentially serious in developing economies as they could trap these economies in low stages of development. We will discuss topics including monopoly, uncertainty, game theory, asymmetric information, externalities, and public goods.

We expect you to work hard to understand the basic concepts and the philosophy of economics. The best way to do so is to use theories to solve problems. For this purpose, homework will be provided and answers are discussed in weekly drill sessions.

IDS202E, Government and Market, Kalirajan, Winter

This course explores what will be the most appropriate economic system to promote development. An economic system is defined as an institutional

framework by which competition among people on the use of scarce resources are coordinated. Traditionally, the choice of economic system has been discussed in terms of relationship between market and state, centering on what economic activities should be controlled by the command of the government and what activities should be left to the dictate of voluntary transactions in the market. While following this tradition, this course incorporates community as the third major component of economic system. The market is viewed as the organization that is efficient in producing private goods through free competition, whereas the state is the organization necessary to supply public goods by means coercion. In contrast, the community defined as the small group of people characterized by intensive social interactions is considered efficient in the supply of local public goods through cooperation. The optimum system for economic development may be designed in the appropriate combination of these three organizations. However, what combinations may be appropriate for different cultural and institutional heritages as well as for different development stages are the major agenda of this course.

IDS270E, Quantitative Methods I, Kajisa, Fall (Session I)

The first objective of this course is to provide students with a solid understanding of statistics that are frequently used in development studies such as poverty indexes, Gini coefficient, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The second objective is to provide basic knowledge on probability theory and methods of statistical analysis. The course consists of lectures and laboratory sections. The laboratory sections will be used for exercises and computational works.

IDS272E, Development Project Analysis, Kalirajan, Winter

This course is intended to provide a clear understanding and guidance in the use of benefit-cost analysis while evaluating development projects that bear major resource implications. This course requires a basic knowledge of microeconomics. Wherever possible, examples are used to aid the exposition. Certainly, this is not a course on welfare economics exclusively. Welfare concepts that are relevant in benefit-cost analysis will be discussed. Particular attention will be given to practical analysis with

emphasis on the use of shadow prices, the use of consumers' surplus and the problems of valuing goods that do not have market prices. Students are encouraged to participate effectively in class discussions. There will be a mid-term examination and also a final examination at the end of the course. Lecture notes will be distributed.

IDS273E, Quantitative Methods II, Kajisa, Fall (Session II)

This course follows IDS270E and provides basics of econometrics. This course emphasizes application rather than theory itself, so that students can integrate econometrics with economic theories for the analysis of development issues. Examples use data on economic growth and development.

IDS280E, Japan's ODA, TBA, Spring

IDS281E, Contemporary Issues in Developing Countries, Yamano, Spring

This course explores recent economic and social problems at the micro level in developing countries. In particular, it focuses on health, education, and agriculture. Students are required to participate in discussions and make presentations in special sessions which will be held every other week. In the special sessions, a group of students will make a 20 minute presentation on an assigned paper, followed by classroom discussions. This course also provides opportunities for students to develop academic communication skills by encouraging students to participate in classroom discussions and assigning brief essays and presentations.

IDS282E, Development Project Management, Minato & Haraguchi, Spring

Development Project Management Course is designed to provide students with a practical knowledge of the management method, skill and tool for development projects including ODA projects and NGO's projects. We will start with the concept of development project and project management. We will focus on Project Cycle Management that is one of management methods widely used at the participatory planning, implementing and monitoring, and evaluating stages of development projects. The course introduces some relevant cases and lectures' experience, which enables students to understand how projects are planned, monitored and evaluated in the

local context. Some important concepts for project formulation such as participatory development, ownership by stakeholders, institutional development, gender issue, environmental aspects, and appropriate technology will be discussed. The relationship between Project and Program/Policy formulation, MDGs, Aid coordination, harmonization, and Cooperation between the public and private sector will be covered.

IDS283E, Environment and Sustainable Development, Otsuka, Spring (Session II)

By now it is clear that climate change is a major threat to the welfare of the mankind in the 21st century. This course reviews the prospect of climate change, examines the widely debated and hot issue of whether environment deteriorates with economic development, and considers the desirable "solution" to mitigate climate change. More specifically, we deal with the issues of (1) natural resource management, such as forests, (2) sustainable development of agriculture, particular in sub-Saharan Africa, (3) emission of greenhouse gasses (GHGs) and other pollutants in the course of economic development, and (4) the significance of international agreement to reduce the emission of GHGs), such as the Kyoto Protocol. In each topic, theoretical discussions will be made first, followed by the review of empirical evidence. Final purpose of this course is to consider desirable solutions to prevent disastrous impacts of climate change. This course uses basic tools of microeconomics and econometrics extensively. Therefore, students must have successfully completed the courses of Microeconomics and Quantitative Methods offered in the fall term.

IDS285E, Japanese Development Cooperation, Akiyama, Winter

International development assistance has been undergoing significant changes over the last several years. Among the entire development communities there have been an increased emphasis on policies, institutions, and issues of poverty reduction, governance, and coordination among donors and NGOs. Also since 9/11 international security issues have attracted attentions in the context of development assistance. Japan's ODA has also changed. The amount of ODA spending has been reduced and, its position as world top leader in ODA in the 1990s has moved to fifth place. In October 2008, new JICA was

created which now handles loans and grants in addition to technical assistance. Some changes have been in conjunction with the global trend, and also there is another change designed to meet the challenges for improvement required under stringent financial situation at home and called for by the public. The course will examine the changes, trends and issues in the thinking, approaches and provision of Japanese ODA-both globally and domestically with dynamic world development assistance evolution. In addition, through discussions, the class will explore ways to improve Japanese and global ODA. About one half of the lectures will be given by outside experts.

IDS286E, Poverty Alleviation, Goto, Spring

IDS287E, Strategies and Conditions for Development I, Otsuka, Fall (Session I)

This course explores conditions under which developing economies can be set on the track of sustained development for the immediate goal of reducing poverty and the long-term goal of catching up to the wealth of developed economies. A comprehensive review of development literature as well as a quantitative overview of the developing world is advanced. Further, the patterns of institutional evolution in response to changes in resource endowments and technology under different social and cultural traditions are compared across space and time to derive lessons for the design of development strategies.

IDS288E, Trade and Industrial Development, Sonobe, Spring

The main objective of this course is to explore the strategy of industrial development in low-income countries. The first five sessions provide an introduction to international trade theory, which will help students understand the basic mechanism of international trade and the major causes of large international income gaps. The rest of the course is devoted to the issues of industrial development in developing countries. We will review the theoretical studies, cases studies and the experimental studies conducted in Asia and Africa and discuss their policy implications.

IDS289E, Strategies and Conditions for Development II, Otsuka, Fall (Session II)

This course explores conditions under which

developing economies can be set on the track of sustained development for the immediate goal of reducing poverty and the long-term goal of catching up to the wealth of developed economies. A comprehensive review of development literature as well as a quantitative overview of the developing world is advanced. Special focus will be placed on the role of capital accumulation and technological change, income distribution and poverty, and climate change.

IDS340E, International Monetary Theory and Policy, Hamada, Spring

This course begins with the discussion of the basic concepts of a monetary economy: dichotomy, neutrality of money, flows and stocks, and static, dynamic and stationary approaches. Then we analyze the important roles of multiple monies, the foreign exchange market, and the interest rate parity. In the process of course work, we inquire into the meaning and significance of "International Macroeconomic Theory," "Open-macro Economics," "International Finance," and "International Money."

IDS380E, Applied Development Research I, II, III, Sonobe, Yamano, Estudillo, & Rundle, Fall, Winter, & Spring

The purposes of this course are to strengthen the analytical skills of students and to develop their ability to prepare and present an academic paper. At the end of the course, the students are expected to submit a full length academic paper using a prescribed scientific methodology and present the paper in a formal seminar in class. This course expands over three terms -- Fall, Winter, and Spring.

In the Fall term (Applied Development Research I), students will be introduced to the structure and contents of an academic paper and will be requested to choose a topic for their research. At the end of the Fall term, students are expected to have selected a research topic followed by the submission of a research prospectus of about 2-3 pages long containing a brief description of the research topic and a statement of the objective of the paper.

In the Winter term (Applied Development Research II), students will expand upon the topics developed in the previous semester. Students will be introduced to scientific research methodology and statistical software to enable them to choose an appropriate methodology in data analysis. At the end of the Winter term, students are expected to submit a

six- to eight-page proposal containing literature review, objectives, data description, methodology, and expected outcome of their respective researches.

In the Spring term (Applied Development Research III), students will be divided into three groups based primarily on the areas of interest, which will be supervised by Prof. Sonobe, Prof. Yamano, and Prof. Estudillo. Each student is expected to make two presentations based upon their research paper, one in the first half, and the other in the second half of the term. In this way, all the classes in the Spring term will be allocated for student presentations.

Throughout the seminar, close communication between students and instructors is critically important. After making the first presentation in the Spring term, a preliminary version of the paper must be submitted to the instructor. Based on the comments from the instructor, students are requested to improve the substance of the paper and make the second presentation. At the end of the Spring term, the final paper (approximately 20 pages of text) must be submitted.

IDS381E, Selected Topics in International Development I, TBA, Summer

IDS382E, Selected Topics in International Development II, TBA, Summer

IDS580E, Internship, Fall & Winter (2010/11)

LAN001J, Japanese Language I, Kondoh, et al., Fall

Japanese Language I is aimed at learning useful Japanese for your life here. It consists of following levels.

“Intensive Japanese” offers basic and necessary Japanese once a week through 15 classes only in the fall term. It is suitable for motivated students who like to learn it as fast as possible from the beginning through 15 classes.

“J1 (Japanese1)” introduces survival Japanese to beginners who have no Japanese learning experience. J1 has four classes (J1A, J1B, J1C, and J1D) covering the same material. 15 classes will be held in the fall and winter terms.

“J2” offers practical and useful Japanese for your life. It is appropriate for students with basic learning experience. 15 classes will be held in the fall and winter terms.

“J3” is designed for intermediate students who have already mastered basic skills. 15 classes will be held in the fall and winter terms.

“J4” is designed to give more advanced students the opportunity to engage in intellectual and academic conversation in class. . 15 classes will be held in the fall and winter terms.

LAN002J, Japanese Language II, Kondoh, et al., Spring

Japanese Language □I is aimed at learning useful Japanese for your life here. It consists of following levels.

“J1 (Japanese1)” introduces survival Japanese to beginners who have no Japanese learning experience.

“J2” offers practical and useful Japanese for your life. It is appropriate for students with basic learning experience. J2 has three classes (J2A, J2B, and J2C) covering the same material.

“J3” is designed for intermediate students who have already mastered basic skills.

“J4” is designed to give advanced students the opportunity to engage in intellectual and academic conversation in class.

“J5” offers more advanced Japanese with Japanese TV programs, newspapers, and so on. Classes will be designed according to your students needs.

LAN001E, Understanding Academic Readings, Petchko, Fall

This course teaches students to understand research studies in the human and social sciences. We will examine such fundamental concepts of academic research as theoretical framework, research methodology, and study design, and will look at the role of theory in research, the basic logic that underlies scientific research, and the main criteria for assessing the appropriateness of a particular research method to investigating a particular research problem. Students will learn how to evaluate the strength of a research design, the validity of knowledge claims, and the credibility of academic arguments. Students will read research articles from a variety of social science disciplines and will critique them with a focus on research design, structure of main arguments, and limitations.

LAN002E, Academic Presentation Skills, Petchko, Winter

The course will focus on four aspects of a good

academic presentation: organization, language, delivery, and visual aids. Students will learn how to prepare and organize an academic presentation that does not bore the audience and how to prepare slides that help, rather than hurt, the presentation. Students will also learn how to deliver a presentation clearly and persuasively and will receive guidance on effective use of verbal and non-verbal skills. Students will practice making presentations in groups and in front of the whole class.

LAN003E, Writing for the Social Sciences, Petchko, Spring

The goal of this course is to help students improve their academic writing, especially of research papers. Students will learn the fundamental concepts of positioning, flow, and cohesion. The course will cover some common patterns of English expository prose, the rhetorical conventions of academic English, and the elements of a research paper. Students will receive individualized help with formulating arguments, organizing paragraphs, summarizing, paraphrasing, using appropriate vocabulary, and editing for grammar and style.

LAW201E, International Economic Law (Globalization and Regionalism), Yamane, Fall

This course will attempt to clarify the rules that govern international trade, investment and competition and examine how they relate to innovation and development. The first part of the course will concentrate on the rules and dispute settlement within the WTO. The second part will focus on international rules relating to intellectual property, with a view to exploring their impact on innovation and socio-economic welfare.

MOR100E, Introduction to Quantitative Methods, Morohoshi, Fall (Session I)

This course introduces students to fundamental mathematics necessary for learning economics, political science, operations research, and other social sciences. Main topics are (single and multivariate) calculus and linear algebra. Some computer exercises are included. Students will know some basic ideas in mathematics and be able to apply mathematical methods to various problems.

MOR101E, Statistics, Miyata, Fall

This course is designed for students from a wide

variety of backgrounds. The course emphasizes statistical thinking rather than mathematical details and is intended to get students familiar with organizing and describing data, as well as with basic statistical reasoning and tools for data analysis including Regression and ANOVA (Analysis of Variance). Students will be supposed to use a computer intensively but no previous knowledge of a computer is required. (1) Course web site will be prepared and lecture notes, homework assignments and other information will be posted. (2) R, free software, for statistical analysis will be intensively used in this course.

MOR102E, Introductory Statistics, TBA, Fall (Session I)

MOR250E, Operations Research, Oyama, Spring

Operations research is a scientific approach used for analysing the structure of the system, solving various problems occurring in the system, then for making reasonable and desirable decisions. Main objective of this course is to explain operations research theory, model building techniques and solution methods. Topics will be selected from various areas given below depending upon students' needs, preferences and academic backgrounds.

PAD101E, Social Science Questions and Methodologies, Amoroso, Winter

This course teaches students how to engage qualitative academic writing critically and productively. Compared to *deductive* quantitative analysis (applying general principle to specific cases), qualitative analysis tends to be *inductive* (inferring general principle from specific cases), its data more varied and subjective, and its writing more complex. This course uses readings on a topic important to policy makers – states and their relations with society – to deepen students' understanding of qualitative approaches such as comparison, comparative historical analysis, ethnography, case study, and interdisciplinary analysis. There is particular focus on the formal structure of the readings to illustrate how research is contextualized and arguments are made.

This course is appropriate for students who plan to write non-statistical independent study, research, or policy papers; students in quantitative programs who wish to broaden their content/methodological exposure; and students interested in political science,

sociology, or history.

PAD250E, Armed Conflict and Development, Takahashi, Winter

PAD251E, Accounting and Financial Management I, Lee, Fall

This course aims to develop the participants' ability to produce and analyze corporate financial reports. The course will lay foundation for financial management and business analysis. There is no prerequisite for this course.

PAD252E, Accounting and Financial Management II, Lee, Spring

This course exposes participants to techniques to analyze various financial problems. The example includes financing decision, risk assessment or project evaluation. Since much of materials are based on accounting concepts and conventions, this course requires a solid understanding of financial accounting. Also a certain degree of spread-sheet skill will be necessary to understand actual application examples.

PAD254E, Development Assistance by International Organizations, Hirono, Fall

Since the beginning of the 1980s and the cessation of the Cold War regime in 1991, both bilateral and multilateral donors have introduced dramatic changes in their development assistance in terms of basic orientation, goals, programmes, institutional arrangements with other donors, delivery modality and internal organizational and management structures. The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the U.N. General Assembly in the fall of 2000 has reinforced the trend of global ODA in favour of meeting the rising global concern with poverty, illiteracy, human rights including child's rights and gender, HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution and prevention and environmental degradation. The international community has also reoriented their ODA priority from quantity to quality, in particular results-based management (RBM). The global ODA system is expected to undergo further changes in accordance with the TICAD IV Yokohama Action Plan in May, 2008, the Consensus of the Financial Stability Forum in London in February, 2009 and the Consensus of G8 in Italy in July 2009 as well as in response to a growing importance of emerging donors. This course will examine among others the nature of these major

changes as initiated and responded by international organizations, particularly by the United Nations organizations and multilateral development banks, and the factors that have contributed to these changes. Some major issues facing these international organizations vis-a-vis bilateral donors and recipient partner countries in meeting their objectives and targets will be critically analyzed with some positive suggestions for reform of these organizations. The focus of the course will be on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), though references will be made, when considered essential, to the development assistance experiences of various United Nations specialized agencies and other regional development banks.

PAD255E, Foreign Direct Investment, Yoshitake, Spring

There are many reasons why foreign direct investment (FDI) has become a much-discussed topic. One is the dramatic increase in the global flow. In turn, the sales of foreign affiliates of multinational corporations (MNCs) are now nearly twice as high as the value of world trade in goods and services. The keen interest in FDI is also part of a broader interest in the forces propelling the ongoing globalization process.

This course offers a comprehensive introduction to many FDI-related issues on both a theoretical and empirical level.

PAD256E, Human Resources Management, Yamazaki, Spring

The purpose of this course is to assist you in acquiring knowledge and developing skills necessary to effectively manage human resources in organizations. You will be introduced to conceptual frameworks and diagnostic tools that can be used to understand and analyze the various inter-related activities and functions that are the foundation of an effective human resource management system. While you are required to deal with individual assignments about a human resource topic in this course, you will be expected to actively participate in team-based learning and discussions. Through several case studies, you will deeply understand human resource management practices and its related theories and models by highlighting concrete situations in

organizations.

PAD257E, Seminar in Industry and Trade Policy, Tanaka Masami, Spring

In the last two decades, globalization, and new technological advance in information industries have changed dramatically the roles of government. Proactive industrializing nations fell from fashion and now more attention generally had been paid to the more market oriented economic system. Since the autumn of 2008, however, global economy has been facing unprecedented turmoil and in recession, triggered by financial crisis. The government programs for securing industries such as cars and SMEs has increasingly become more popular. It means a decade of deregulations and privatization has come up with the undesirable performances of the economy dependent upon too much freedom, and then people have realized that the “invisible hand” may create insecurity, inequality and excessive focus on short term results.

Recently reevaluation of market supremacy as well as efforts to establish the more robust scheme of world financial schemes, may yield rediscovery of a significant role for market friendly interventionist strategies in rectifying market failures and securing long term economic development. Revitalizing trouble industries and creation of new industrial streams such as environment and energy related sectors, namely the industrial policy, become vital in recent global economy.

Several newly advanced theories in field such as the firms, industrial organization and development economics, shed light on these issues and give an interesting analytical framework for topics in the industrial policy. Understanding the pros and cons gives policy makers insight necessary for assessing market efficiency and competitiveness of industries, and aids them in their policy formulation.

This course attempts to offer knowledge on government industrial policies, in particular on concrete cases by shedding light from the economic theories. It also aims at understanding of the characteristics of each industrial sector and of their histories, in particular the Japanese industry.

The course will consist mainly of lectures and class discussions.

PAD258E, Global Governance: Leadership and Negotiation, Komatsu & Ozaki, Winter

PAD259E, Negotiation, Komatsu, Spring

PAD260E, Labor Policy (Human Resources Development), TBA, TBA

PAD261E, Demand Management: Fiscal and Monetary Policies, Nobuyuki Sato, Fall

PAD263E, Public Investment, TBA, TBA

PAD264E, Structural Reform and Privatization, Tanaka Hideo, Fall

Structural Reform is a process whereby policies and institutions are reshaped to be more market-oriented. It is aimed at establishing macroeconomic stability and creating the conditions for sustained economic growth. The main objective of the course is to review key issues of structural reform and privatization in developing and transitional countries. The course will also highlight the evaluation of past structural reform/adjustment programs supported by international financial institutions.

PAD265E, Modernization of Financial Sector, Yoshikuni, Spring (tentative)

This course aims to provide participants with basic knowledge and expertise regarding the functioning of the financial sector and thereby promote a basic understanding of macro and micro prudential policies. In this connection, the course will cover broad topics of central banking, exchange rate and reserve management policies, and the international policy co-operation in the context of the so-called Basel Process. In particular, students are encouraged to gain insight into the implications of the recent global financial crisis and its impact on financial institutions. Also, the recent Japanese experience since the late 1980s will be reviewed with special emphasis on the lessons learnt from the quantitative easing and the crisis management in the financial sector. Following the good tradition of active student participation, group/individual presentations and discussions will be scheduled. Special sessions could be organized, e.g., field visits to and special speakers from financial institutions and regulatory authorities including the Bank of Japan, depending upon the specific interests of students. Various papers and articles will be used as a guide for individual classes. The BIS and IMF *Annual Reports* and Frederic S. Mishkin's *Economics of*

Money, Banking and Financial Markets are used as general reference textbooks.

PAD267E, Public Expenditure Management, Tanaka Hideaki, Fall

This course is intended to provide a framework for thinking about how governments can attain sound budget performance and to give guidance on the key elements of a well-performing public expenditure management (PEM). PEM is concerned with the planning, management, control and accountability of public financial resources and typically includes budgeting, financial management, accounting and auditing. The course presents the theoretical and practical setting for the management of financial resources in the government sector. Students can learn best practices on PEM in the world.

Across the world, recent reforms have seen the transfer of management authority from central government to line agencies, and budget and accounting systems adopt more commercially focused models. It is so called, "New Public Management". The course will also examine the idea of NPM critically, and discuss the transformation of public sector and public governance in the wider sense. The course will focus on not only experiences in developed countries including Japan but also those in developing countries. Students will be encouraged to discuss and analyze issues and problems in their own countries.

This course is aimed at officials in the public sector and those who are interested in managing government finances.

Each lecture is basically organized as follows.

(1) All of students are expected to read some of references before a lecture and a few students are encouraged to have short presentations on a few references from the following list, although first three lectures are presented only by the instructor. References will be provided through the Web.

(2) The instructor makes comments on students' presentation and provides further information and knowledge, in particular actual examples on PEM. Students can contribute to each session through discussing issues and problems on each topic.

PAD281E, National Land Policy, Surya Raj Acharya, Fall (Session I)

Economic activities are distributed unevenly over

the national land area. As a country develops, economic activities show a tendency of growing concentration in some areas, which may have important implications for both efficiency and equity. This course intends to enable students in understanding underlying mechanisms for diverse patterns of spatial development at the national and regional level, and in answering questions on associated policy issues. The course first introduces relevant theoretical concepts. Next, cases of spatial development plan and policy (national land development policy) in Japan and other countries are reviewed. Finally, recent directions of spatial development policy are discussed along with possible lessons for developing countries. There is no specific prerequisite for this course.

PAD282E, Transport Policy, Ono, Spring

This course will study transport industries, government involvement, and the interrelationship between the industries and the government.

Students are expected to understand major transport policies of the Japanese government, and understand basic theories which explain behavior of the government and transport firms.

PAD283E, Japanese Diplomacy: Policy and Practice, TBA, Spring

PAD302E, Policy Design and Implementation in Developing Countries, Ohno K., Ohno I. & Shimamura, Spring

Lack of coordination and policy consistency are common features of many developing countries, but some governments solve this problem more effectively than others. This course aims to offer a practical and comparative perspective on policy methodology for government officials engaged in the formulation of growth-oriented development policies.

We will look at concrete international (especially East Asian and African) experiences. We are also interested in transition dynamics from the existing system to the desired system. Our purpose is not just to describe policy problems. We want to analyze the causes of such problems from institutional viewpoints and by international comparison.

Class is conducted in a small-group setting. The maximum number of students is 10. Each session consists of a presentation of featured ideas by one of the instructors, followed by discussion by all

participants. Three instructors take turns in leading the discussion. A special guest is also invited to give a presentation. Text lectures and slides are downloadable from the website (subject to revision and updating).

This course is linked to and uses the results of the GRIPS 21st Century Center of Excellence (COE) Program 2003-2008 on Asian Development Experience and its Transferability, as well as the GRIPS Global Center of Excellence (GCOE) Program 2008-2013 on the Transferability of East Asian Development Strategies and State Building, research grants by Japan's Monbukagakusho (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).

PFP250E, Customs Laws, Nagase, Fall

This course is intended to provide an overview of Customs related laws, including those of Japan, by focusing on various aspects of Customs procedures and formalities. The course is also intended to provide a basic idea about international conventions which constitute an integral part of Customs related laws, such as Revised Kyoto Convention, Harmonized System Convention, WTO Valuation Agreement, etc.

PFP252E, International Taxation of Japan, Komamiya, Fall

This course focuses on international aspect of Japanese income taxation. It includes source rules, foreign tax credit system, transfer pricing, tax haven measurements, thin capitalization, and taxation on derivatives. This course aims at letting students attain ability to practice international taxation rules in actual cases.

PFP501E, Practicum at the National Tax Agency, Fall, Winter, & Spring

This course aims to provide overseas tax officials with knowledge on Japanese tax systems and administration, and to contribute to the improvement of each country's tax administration.

NTA officials as well as the NTC faculty give lectures on practical aspects of Japanese tax administration. To broaden the knowledge acquired through the course, participants will have study visits to Regional Taxation Bureau, Tax Office, Tax Counsel Office, etc.

Based on the knowledge acquired from lectures, participants are assigned to write a Research Paper with the assistance and guidance of the faculty of the NTC. Through the work of Research Paper, we check

their understanding of the lectures of the course and train analytical ability on issues and problems of tax administration.

PFP502E, Practicum in Customs Administration I, Nagase, Winter & Spring

Today, Customs is deeply integrated into international supply chain whose secure and safe maintenance is essential. This course aims to provide a wide range of knowledge concerning international theories and practice of trade and Customs, including the activities of WTO, WCO, UN/CEFACT, various aspects of border security and control and trade facilitation such as SAFE Framework of WCO, CSI, 24 hour rule, C-TPAT, 10+2, Risk Management, AEO (Authorize Economic Operators), EDI, etc, so that the role and importance of the Customs in the international supply chain will be made clear in terms of border control and security as well trade facilitation.

PFP503E, Practicum in Customs Administration II, Aoyama & Yamashita, Spring

This course aims at providing students with the necessary knowledge and practical problem solution skills for future Customs policymakers and developers.

The students are expected to keep their knowledge up to date on the latest international environment concerning Customs through lectures covering the ongoing efforts to implement global standards under WCO, WTO, and FTAs (Free Trade Agreements). They are also expected to come to understand the principles of ensuring safety and security while facilitating trade and the WCO Diagnosis Framework which is a comprehensive analysis tool for developing the capacity of Customs administration towards modernization. Lectures also cover practices on organizational management and legislation of Japan Customs which seem to be useful material for considering reform and modernization.

In addition to these classes, a field study trip to regional Customs is also organized to provide students with an opportunity to observe and study actual operations.

In the latter part of this course, each student will be asked to prepare a report on their plan for reforming, modernizing and developing their respective Customs administration system, based on the knowledge and skills obtained from the entire course. A presentation of the report made by each student is discussed in the

class so as to facilitate their understanding of Customs modernization.

By participating in this course, the students are requested to identify issues and challenges faced by their own Customs administration, based on knowledge obtained not only from this course, but also from the Practicum in Customs Administration I held during the Winter/Spring term and/or the Customs Law held during the Fall term.

PF504E, Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement at Border, TBA, Spring

PPP501E, Independent Study, Spring

REG201E, Local Government System, Nakamura, Fall

One of the major thrusts of this course is to provide a general contour of local government and politics in Japan. The class will start off with the historical background of Japanese politics and public administration. This is followed by a brief elaboration on the underpinnings of Japanese public management. Based on these general analyses, the class will then focus on local system of government. It will delineate a number of theoretical issues, in addition to practical policy problems. The class will particularly stress city and urban development as a focal point to help understand the complexity of center local interface in the country. In the class, comparative analysis is highly valued. Students are therefore encouraged to contribute to the class discussion by bringing out the similar examples or cases of the country they are from. Likewise, the class stresses writings on various topics of significance.

REG202E, Local Government Finance, Kimura, Fall

This course is intended to introduce the system and the practice of local government

finance in Japan.

Starting in mid-1990s, decentralization reform in Japan has achieved its first stage, where one of the main results is the transfer of tax resources from the central to local governments.

In this course, after taking a view of the outline of the system and the current situation of local government finance, we will focus on several components of local revenue and expenditure in detail.

We will also study some other issues related to the decentralization reform.

REG301E, Local Governance in the Changing World, Ikawa, et al., Spring

In accordance with the changes in social and economic circumstances, enhancement of domestic governance is sought, and in Japan and in many other countries the challenge has been to promote decentralization and advancements in local governance. Reflecting such a circumstance, this lecture series will cover the present state and challenges of local government and the situation of decentralization in a number of countries worldwide (four to five countries), as well as study the challenges of local governance in Japan. During this lecture series, I am planning to invite experts (lecturers) from outside GRIPS, and the lecturer will speak about one theme (country) in two classes, apart from classes by GRIPS faculty.

TEC251E, Science and Technology Policy, TBA, TBA

TEC252E, Small and Medium Enterprise and Technology, Hashimoto, Fall

In the post-war period, the modernization of Small and Medium Enterprises (henceforth the "SMEs") became one of the priority areas and a wide range of multifaceted policies were developed.

This course examines the historical evolution of SME policy of Japan (and also some selected countries) and examines the applicability of policies in relation to each country.

Some lectures will be given by governmental officers, presidents of small companies or researchers of Asian SMEs etc.

You can feel the power and dynamism of SME and understand the roll of policy in developing sound SMEs in each country.

TEC253E, Communications Policy, TBA, Fall

TEC254E, Innovation, Sustainability and Uncertainty, Sunami, Woolger & Hope, Spring

Technological innovation is increasingly important for economic growth, sustainability and quality of life. This course will introduce key concepts for understanding innovation policy, the types of policies and issues that exist when stimulating and exploiting

innovation, as well as introduce current trends and issues facing innovation policy-makers. The course will emphasize the uncertainty inherent in innovation policy.

TEC611E, Introduction to Sci-Tech-Inno Studies, Suzuki, Spring

TEC631E, Policy, Governance in the era of Global Innovation, Sunami, Spring

TEP501E, Independent Study (Policy Proposal Paper)

YLP500E, Introduction to Japan, Shimomura, Fall (Session I)

(1) This course is a required course of the Young Leaders Program. The students of the other programs have to get the approval from the instructor to register in this course.

(2) This course is planned to give the students the basic knowledge of Japan's society, history and culture.

(3) The classes will be given in the form of lecture and discussion.

(4) There is no textbook for this course. Handouts will be distributed.

(5) The classes will be held at the Lecture room H on the 5th floor.

(6) I plan to take students to a field trip or two in Tokyo area.

(7) There will be the change of class days.

YLP501E, Colloquium, Horie, Fall & Spring

YLP502E, Independent Study, Shimomura, et al, Fall through Summer

YLP503E, Field Trip, Horie, Fall & Spring

YLP551E, Research Paper, Yokomichi, et al., Fall & Summer

YLP552E, Workshop I, Yokomichi, Fall

YLP553E, Workshop II, Fujiwara, Spring

DMP180E, Computer Programming, Tanaka, Fall through Winter

This course provides general knowledge on computer programming and its skills for computation solving water-related problems covered in Course No. DMP280E "Basic Hydrology", No. DMP281E "Hydraulics", No. DMP380E "Advanced Hydrology" and No. DMP381E "Flood Hydraulics and Sediment Transport".

DMP200E, Disaster Mitigation Policy, Morichi, Winter

This course aims to provide the framework of the disaster mitigation policies and the basic idea of each policy. The policies discussed in this class include the disaster prevention policies for transportation infrastructure and land-use and also social education for disasters. The background of the policies and the factors to be considered for the social system are explained. In the class students are requested to present the disaster mitigation policies in these countries and discuss the desirable improvements.

DMP201E, Disaster Risk Management, Okazaki, Winter

This course aims to provide a broad understanding of disaster risk management, including prevention and preparedness before disasters and recovery/reconstruction after disasters. It emphasizes application of appropriate and practical technology, reflecting social and economic conditions of the country. This course attempts to discuss the following issues;

- Activities of national/local governments, international organizations, and communities against disasters

- Issues of disaster management and lessons from the past disasters

- Policies and regulation to secure safety of housing and buildings

- Practical urban risk assessment

- Institutionalization of disaster risk management at various levels.

DMP280E, Basic Hydrological, Jayawardena, Fall through Winter

The aim of this course is to introduce and expose the students to the basic concepts of hydrology including the different processes, quantification of hydrological variables and their measurement and/or estimation, unit hydrograph methods and the application of probability and statistics in hydrology.

DMP281E, Hydraulics, Ishikawa, Fall through Winter

Open Channel Hydraulics is a branch of applied fluid mechanics to support river management and improvement works for flood disaster prevention and water environment conservation. The first half of the lecture provides the fundamentals; general transport equation being based on the idea of conservation law, and basic characteristic of one dimensional open channel flow by using the energy transport equation. The second half of the lecture provides practical features of open channel hydraulics; hydraulic jump, composite channel flow, secondary flow, sedimentation and salt wedge dynamics in estuaries.

DMP282E, Basic Concepts of Integrated Flood Risk management (IFRM), Takeuchi, Fall through Winter

This course provides the basic concepts of "Integrated Flood Risk Management (IFRM)". The mechanism of disaster risk occurrence with natural hazard, societal vulnerability, exposure, coping capacity etc. will be emphasized. It also provides the current global and international trend and activities including Japanese flood management experiences and climate change. Then the important components of IFRM will be specifically focused such as urban flood risk management, effect of forest, project assessment, etc.

DMP283E, Local Disaster Management and Hazard Mapping, Tanaka, Fall through Winter

This course provides not only general knowledge on disaster prevention countermeasures in Japan, but also practical knowledge and techniques such as flood hazard maps which are indispensable for local disaster management. In addition, students will also have opportunity to interview to local governmental officers, community leaders and residents to learn/understand actual situation of local disaster management.

DMP284E, Practice on Hydraulics, Ishikawa, Fall through Spring

This course is review and discussion about Open Channel Hydraulics, which is a branch of applied fluid mechanics to support river management and improvement works for flood disaster prevention and water environment conservation. This helps students understand deeply about topics explained in

DMP281E "Hydraulics", as well as Quiz.

DMP285E, Practice on Inundation Analysis, Tanaka, Fall through Winter

This course aims at consolidating the material covered in Course No. DMP283E "Local Disaster Management and Hazard Mapping".

Exercises related to Inundation Analysis and Geographic Information System(GIS), which are important techniques in Flood Hazard Mapping, will be given to the students.

DMP286E, Practice on Local Disaster Management Plan, Tanaka, Fall through Spring

This course aims at consolidating the material covered in Course No. DMP283E "Local Disaster Management and Hazard Mapping".

Exercises related to each topic will be given to the students and they will be discussed and explained.

DMP300E, Earthquake Hazard Assessment, Tamura, Fall through Spring

This subject gives fundamental ideas on earthquake hazard evaluation for specific locations when an earthquake environment is given.

DMP301E, Earthquake Risk Assessment, Kashima, Fall through Spring

This class deals with a technology of seismic risk management of buildings. Methodologies of ground motion estimation are described by in-site measurement, empirical and semi-empirical approaches. Conventional and new seismic risk assessment methodologies, which integrate the related methodologies, are presented.

As for practice, you will take part in international conferences on seismology, earthquake engineering or earthquake disaster prevention, which to be held in Japan, to obtain the information of latest technology and research results in the world.

DMP302E, Disaster Mitigation and Development Assistance, Yokoi, Spring through Summer

This course is aimed to learn about the dissemination for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation and also the decision making for disaster management among those who have different background and opinions through the practice of Project Cycle Management Workshop and also ODA policy of Japan.

DMP303E, Tsunami Hazard Assessment, Shibazaki, Spring

To manage tsunami risk and to administrate the tsunami disaster prevention, it is essential for us to prepare a tsunami hazard map that identifies the areas that are likely to get flooded and sustain damage under different tsunami scenarios.

The objective of this course is to study the knowledge and the techniques necessary for assessing the hazards of a tsunami and the damage, preparing a tsunami hazard map, administrating tsunami disaster prevention, managing the risk of a tsunami, planning for evacuation, and educating the residents about disaster prevention in case of a tsunami.

DMP304E, Tsunami Countermeasures, Fujii, Spring

The objective of this course is to study the techniques and methods necessary as tsunami countermeasures. In the first part, tsunami force, various tsunami protection facilities, and tsunami refuge buildings are introduced. A field study in which the tsunami protection facilities will be observed is also included in the course. In the second part, the techniques and methods for tsunami observation, tsunami early warning systems and warning dissemination will be introduced.

DMP320E, Earthquake Phenomenology, Hurukawa, Fall through Spring

Earthquake detection, hypocenter determination and focal mechanisms, which are basics to grasp earthquakes phenomenon, will be learnt through lectures and practices. You will learn how to pick up P- and S-wave arrival times as well as other later phases and how to measure amplitudes from observed seismic wave records. These phase data and seismographs will be analyzed by different methods to know hypocenters and magnitudes of earthquakes. You will also learn how to determine focal mechanisms and moment tensors of earthquakes on the basis of theory of seismic waves. Crust and upper mantle structure, seismic tomography, and seismicity will be also learnt.

DMP321E, Characteristics of Earthquake Disasters, Yokoi, Fall through Spring

This course is aimed for grasping knowledge, techniques, methods and ability necessary for quantitative estimation, disseminating or sharing

information of physical processes of attenuation and amplification, underground shear wave's velocity structure which gives big influence on seismic wave's propagation and amplification, dynamic behavior of soft sedimentary layers near the earth's surface and so on.

DMP322E, Earthquake Circumstance, Shibazaki, Fall through Spring

Understanding earthquake circumstance such as crustal deformation associated with earthquake generation processes, source process of earthquakes and tectonic environments, in each place is necessary for preparing proper earthquake disaster prevention strategies. In this course, first, you will learn practical mathematics for seismology. Then, lectures and practices on crustal deformation, earthquake source process, and relationship between plate tectonics and earthquake are given. Finally, the current situation in earthquake generation and forecasting research such as long-term forecasting will be introduced.

DMP323E, Information Technology Related with Earthquake and Disasters, Hara, Fall

The aim of this course is to learn basics of information technology related with earthquakes and disasters and acquire the ability to utilize them through a series of lectures and practices. The course topics include subjects of computing (e.g., programming using Fortran language, Generic Mapping Tools, etc), and fundamental theories of seismic waves.

DMP340E, Structural Analysis, Saito, Fall

Fundamental concepts and principles for structural analysis, such as displacement method and stress method, are introduced using matrix formulation. Basic concepts of finite element method are explained focusing on solving static linear problems using iso-parametric element models. After that, member models and basic concepts of the direct stiffness method are discussed for non-linear frame analyses of buildings. Then, following the instruction of using computer programs, earthquake responses of buildings are evaluated.

DMP341E, Structural Dynamics, Okawa, Fall

The objective of this subject is to study the behavior of structures subjected to dynamic loadings. The lecture covers the SDOF (single-degree-of-freedom) system to the MDOF

(multi-degree-of-freedom) linear elastic system. The deterministic procedure is discussed in details with several exercises.

DMP342E, Seismic Design, Hasegawa, Spring

The seismic design of structures should be based on their elastic-to-plastic behaviors under earthquakes and the required performance. In the lectures, at first the mechanical properties of the materials, elastic-to-plastic behaviors of structural members and joints, seismic behaviors of the entire structures and their failure characteristics are introduced through the seismic experiences, results of structural experiments and theoretical approaches. Then, the various design factors which dominate the seismic behavior of structures are discussed introducing the seismic design methods used in practice. The structural test on RC members will be planned to verify their actual structural performance.

DMP343E, Seismic Evaluation and Retrofitting, Fukuyama, Spring

Lectures of the “Seismic Evaluation and Retrofitting” provide holistic information from conceptual to detail in technique on Seismic code, Design earthquake ground motion, Seismic evaluation, Seismic retrofit, Post-earthquake countermeasures, and Base isolation. You can comprehend the specific meanings of these evaluation methods and determinations well through practical study and code comparison. Lectures show you not only conventional techniques but newly developed techniques related on the “Seismic Evaluation and Retrofitting”.

DMP360E, Theory of Tsunami, Fujii, Winter through Spring

The objective of this course is to study basic theories of tsunami and acquire the techniques for tsunami simulation which are essential to forecast tsunami heights or to prepare a tsunami hazard map around coastal region.

In the first part, some lectures about tsunami magnitude, theoretical topics of fluid mechanics for tsunami, tsunami generation, propagation, inundation and their numerical computation techniques will be undertaken. In the second part, hands-on practices to estimate tsunami source and calculate the tsunami propagation will be given by using Linux WS and Windows PC.

DMP380E, Advanced Hydrology, Jayawardena, Fall through Winter

The objective of this course is to provide knowledge and skill in advanced techniques of hydrological data analysis, modeling and prediction.

DMP381E, River Training, Fukuoka, Fall through Winter

This course provides the basic knowledge necessary for selecting and designing the structural measures for integrated flood risk management (IFRM). The course first describes the river administration and planning for application of IFRM. Especially the methodology of comprehensive river management will be emphasized that includes planning of river hydraulics, flood hydraulics, flood control, and sediment movement to river channels and dam reservoirs. This will be followed by specific technologies of channel control and channel improvement.

DMP382E, Mechanics of Sediment Transportation and River Changes, Egashira, Fall through Winter

Sediment transportation is usual in rivers and takes place in various forms such as bed-load, suspended load, debris flow etc. Imbalance of sediment transportation that is naturally observed causes channel changes as usually seen in river bed degradation and aggradation, side bank erosion, sand bar formation, channel shifting etc. Such channel changes, which are suitable for ecological systems within allowable level of magnitude of their changes, will result in flood- and sediment- disasters if they are over some allowable level. Present subject intends to provide basic principles of sediment mechanics and tools for evaluating sediment transport processes and corresponding river changes as well as methods for river managements.

DMP383E, Sustainable Reservoir Development & Management, Matsumoto, Fall through Winter

This course provides the basic ideas of dam reservoir design, construction and operation & maintenance. The lecture starts from the multiple objectives of dam reservoirs and looks into their environmental and societal impacts. The lecture covers the basic methodologies of planning of capacity and site selection, environmental impact assessment, sediment management and operation and maintenance of dam reservoirs. The students are expected to

experience a preliminary but concrete process of environmental assessment of reservoirs and gets insight of the role of reservoirs dealing with climate changes.

DMP384E, Control Measures for Landslide & Debris Flow, Okubo, Fall through Winter

This course provides the necessary knowledge and understanding of landslide and debris flow phenomena and their control measures necessary to exercise the IFRM. The lecture will illustrate the devastating phenomena and the causes of landslides and debris flows and provide the basic concepts of Sabo Works which control both hill slopes and channels. It will cover the important role of hazard mapping for sediment-related disasters in both structural and non-structural measures.

DMP385E, Practice on Advanced Hydrology, Jayawardena, Fall through Spring

The objective of this course is to train the students in various quantitative methods in Hydrology including some exercises on hydrological data analysis, modeling and prediction.

DMP386E, Practice on Flood Forecasting, Fukami, Fall through Spring

The object of this course is to build capacities to be able to undertake hydrological prediction/forecasting in poorly-gauged basins through practicing GFAS (Global Flood Alert System)/IFAS (Integrated Flood Analysis System). This course first describes the satellite-based rainfall information and a correction method that the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) has developed. Then this course describes feature of GFAS/IFAS. Finally participants do a run-off analysis using IFAS for actual basins.

DMP387E, Practice on Sustainable Reservoir Development & Management, Matsumoto, Fall through Spring

This course aims at consolidating the material covered in Course No. DMP383E “Sustainable Reservoir Development & Management”.

Exercises related to each topic will be given to the students and they will be discussed and explained. It also includes field survey.

Students’ performance at these exercises will be counted toward their grades.

DMP388E, Practice on Control Measures for Landslide & Debris Flow, Okubo, Fall through Spring

This course aims at consolidating the material covered in Course No. DMP384E “Control Measures for Landslide & Debris Flow”.

Exercises related to each topic will be given to the students and they will be discussed and explained. It also includes field survey.

Students performance at these exercises will be counted toward their grades.

DMP400E, Individual Study, Fall through Summer

The advisors assigned to each of the participants will guide them individually from the beginning of the course (Oct. 2009) for building up their motivation and for selecting the subjects of Individual Study Report.

About three months in the end of the course (from May to Sep., 2010) are especially assigned for Individual Study, in which each participant makes a research on a specific subject intensively and writes Individual Study Report under the direction of a supervisor.

DMP480E, Individual Study, Winter through Summer

DMP531E, Case Study (Practice for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Policy I), Saito, Fall through Summer

You will make presentations at three colloquiums. One of them is assigned this class as “Colloquium a”. Firstly, you will make a presentation on your country report that you had already submitted to us. You will show us the current condition of your country, your organization activity on earthquake disaster prevention, etc. Then you will have discussions with other participants and staff members on them. Through the colloquiums, you are requested to obtain the skill to convey your point to audiences with accuracy, too.

As for the elemental tool, the skill to make Web pages about the earthquake information is explained for S and T-groups participants by “Earthquake Information”. For E-group participants, the way of usage and the benefit of GIS (Geographical Information System) are explained with free GIS software by “Introduction to GIS for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation”.

To study the useful technique, participants in the Seismology and Tsunami groups will visit the Matsushiro Seismological Observatory of Japan Meteorological Agency as Observatory practice. You will have a practice on analyses of seismograms. Besides, participants in the Earthquake Engineering group will visit Hyogo Earthquake Engineering Research Center. You will have a practice on large scale shaking table test.

DMP532E, Case Study (Practice for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Policy II), Koyama, Fall through Spring

You will make presentations at three colloquiums. Two of them are assigned this class as “Colloquium b”. For second colloquium, participants in the Seismology and Tsunami groups (S and T-groups) will review a technical/scientific paper recommended by your advisor in order to prepare for your individual study. Participants in the Earthquake Engineering group (E-group) will introduce their present condition of building construction. For the third colloquium, you will introduce a tentative plan of your individual study to us. Then you will discuss with other participants and staff members on your individual study.

Relating to individual interest, participants are requested to investigate Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Policy according to the guidance of the advisor.

DMP533E, Case Study (Practice for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Policy III), Kashima, Spring

In the course, you will visit Earthquake Memorial Nojima Earthquake Fault Museum in Awaji-Island and the earthquake related institutes in Kobe to study the rehabilitations and reconstructions of 1995 Hyogo-ken Nanbu earthquake and its fault as illustrations. Then you will visit some other earthquake disaster related institutes like Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University and E-Defense, a full size three-dimensional vibration destruction facility, of National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention. Also you will visit some building construction sites to study the latest construction technology and the up-to-date seismic strengthening technology.

DMP534E, Case Study (Practice for Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Policy), Hara, Spring

In this course, some practices and a field trip on

tsunami disaster mitigation will be included. Lectures and practices on real-time determination of earthquake parameters and determination of the broadband moment magnitude to obtain techniques to detect potentially tsunamigenic earthquakes will be undertaken. A field trip to observe the tsunami trace and to understand the damages due to tsunamis on the Sanriku coast will be conducted. Field trips to observe tsunami protection facilities and tsunami and earthquake museums are also included.