



School of International
and Public Policy

Hitotsubashi University

Public *Policy*
International



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Principle



There is an increase in the need to foster specialized skills necessary for professional work in today's society where competition has intensified on the personal, business, national, regional and international level. Moreover, the fluidity of employment has changed the career formation in which new graduates used to be trained through company education. Hence, there is demand for graduate schools of social sciences to train specialists and professionals based on the feedback from society and practice. The establishment of a professional graduate school reflects such demand.

In addition, the demand for the improvement in specialized and practical skills has also increased for better formulation and implementation of international and public policies in international organizations, national governments, local governments and NGO/NPOs. Policies that are designed from the perspective of one country or one region are insufficient in this globalized era. Against the backdrop of questions being raised on the role and responsibility of the public sector, it has become necessary to nurture future leaders with advanced and specialized analytical skills with a wide range of knowledge in law, economics and international relations. Moreover, in the age of meritocracy, an individual's true ability is being tested in an organization.

In order to adapt to these changes, our university has established a professional graduate school, School of International and Public Policy, in collaboration with the Graduate School of Law and Economics, and aims to foster leaders that are able to identify relevant public policy problems and find their solutions. In achieving this goal, we will be guided by the following four basic principles.

Basic Principle 1: Professional education based on the foundation of state-of-the-art research

Hitotsubashi University has achieved many accomplishments concerning research on public policy and has created an excellent research environment in Japan. In the field of economic analysis, our project, "Normative Evaluation and Social Choices in Contemporary Economic System", was selected as the 21st century COE Program. This project is contributing to the formation of a centre for research on economic institutions and policy. Moreover, the "Asian Public Policy Program" that started in 2000 has been conducting specialized education to improve policy-making and decision-making abilities of international students, selected mainly from the public sector of Asian countries, and has steadily achieved tangible results.

In the fields of public law and global governance, we have advanced research on

governance principle, administrative reform, policies on environment, science, and technology, and business tax system. Moreover, we have achieved notable results not only as a centre for research on theories, history, and legal institutions of international society, but also by actively proposing policies concerning international relations. Furthermore, our university was chosen as the academic centre for EU Institute in Japan (EUIJ), the first of its kind in Asia, which was initiated and supported by the European Commission. In April 2009, EU Studies Institute (EUSI) succeeded EUIJ and continues to hold a variety of programs and conferences on EU studies.

Founded on the above basic principle, the objective of the School of International and Public Policy is, first and foremost, to bridge the gap between the latest research on domestic and international public policy and their practice, and to promptly address problems and issues that arise in practice in our education and research activity. More specifically, the program aims to conduct an advanced education for professionals through the collaboration with practitioners on challenges in the fields of governance system reform, macro financial and monetary policies, taxation system, social welfare, local government finance, policies on environment, science, and technology, the UN and regional conflict and reconstruction assistance, Japan's ODA policies, and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Basic Principle 2: Foster leadership with multiple viewpoints through cross-cutting analysis

Public policy is a multi-dimensional process. After a complex political process, policy –proposals are made based on scientific analysis, institutionalized as treaties, laws and ordinances, and then implemented. Therefore, the policy and decision makers in international organizations, national and local governments and NGO/NPOs must have general knowledge of law, international relations and economics, as well as advanced and specialized knowledge in a certain field. Nurturing such policy/decision makers is consistent with the tradition of Hitotsubashi University, a school that has strived to “Integrate Social Sciences” as its mission and has produced many professionals with specialized knowledge grounded on a broad understanding of social science.

The 2nd basic principle of the School of International and Public Policy is to place an emphasis on the cross-cutting aspect of policy research among law, international relations and economics. In order to realize this principle, not only does the program offer interdisciplinary courses, but also accept cross admissions, namely, graduates from the Faculty of Economics into our International and Public

Administration course and graduates from the Faculty of Law or International Relations to our Public Economics course. Moreover, the program offers lectures that analyze one policy issue from various different perspectives including law, international relations and economics.

Basic Principle 3: Emphasis on multi-faceted and practical policy analysis

The 3rd basic principle of the School of International and Public Policy is to aim for multi-faceted and practical policy analysis. To do so, the program will train students' ability to evaluate the effects of policies from the practical point of view, by collaborating with not only practitioners and staff members of government organizations but also international organizations, local governments, private companies, economic associations, think-tanks and NGO/NPOs.

The program also emphasizes the improvement in practical ability to analyze the subject matter, including the structure of international society, the process of diplomatic negotiation, domestic legal institutions and legislative process, and the circumstances and policy effect of national and international economy. To do so, students will be encouraged to initiate a project on policy effects and will be guided by faculty members to acquire a practical sense of policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, the program also places an emphasis on the re-education of professionals with previous work experiences, and will offer a stimulating environment that will foster new perspectives among the students.

Basic Principle 4: Foster leaders that will play an active role in the world and build a research centre in the Asia-Pacific region

The 4th basic principle of the School of International and Public Policy is to collaborate with overseas policy research institutes in the fields research and education. The university aims to form a research and education centre for international and public policies in the Asia-Pacific region by incorporating the "Asian Public Policy Program" (originally a Master's course for Graduate School for International Corporate Strategy) and the "Asia-Pacific International Relations Program" (originally a part of the Graduate School of Law) into the School of International and Public Policy. The school is accepting many international students from the countries of the Asia-Pacific region to train future leaders in the region. To do so, the school conducts classes in English for international students.



The school also trains Japanese students so that they will be able to analyze policies from a global perspective and to become leaders that will play an active role in the world.

Based on these four basic principles, the School of International and Public Policy aims to foster leaders with the following qualities: Firstly, individuals who have learnt the analytical methods of either law, international relations and economics as professionals of public policy; secondly, those who can understand the analytical methodology of related professional fields so as to be able to respond to complex issues; thirdly, individuals who can conduct policy analysis and make practical policy proposals, in domestic and foreign government activities or the local society, and have the ability to persuade others that their proposals should be implemented as actual policy; lastly, leaders who will play an active role in policy-making in the world.

Some of the career paths for graduates of this program are civil servants in Japanese local and central government, international civil servants in the U.N., World Bank, and IMF, as well as economic associations, think tanks, NGO/NPOs, and private sector companies. Moreover, possible career paths for international students include government organizations in their home countries. The objective of this program is to create opportunities so that graduates can contribute to policy making from a wide range of careers.



Characteristics



1. Program

As shown in Fig. 1, the School of International and Public Policy consists of 2 courses: the “International and Public Administration Course” that places an emphasis on an approach mainly from law and international relations, and the “Public Economics Course” which is based on economics. Each of these two courses is divided into two programs, “Public Law” and “Global Governance”, and “Public Economics” and “Asian Public Policy,” respectively.

Figure 1: Program and Number of Students Accepted

Course		International and Public Administration	Public Economics		
Program		Public Law	Global Governance	Public Economics	Asian Public Policy
Degree		Master of International and Administrative Policy		Master of Public Policy	
Duration of Program	For	Students accepted			
2 years	General, Mid-career students, International students	25			15 (only Mid-career students)
1 year	Mid-career students	15			

The Asian Public Policy Program is a program offered mainly to international students working for public sectors in Asian countries. All of the classes are conducted in English, and students will need to complete 2 years of education to obtain a Professional Master’s degree. On the other hand, mid-career students with previous work experiences can obtain a Professional Master’s degree in 1 year from the other 3 programs. The Global Governance Program is a program that has many international students and most of the classes are conducted in English. The number of students accepted for each program is shown in Fig. 1, and separate entrance exams are conducted for each program.

The primary students we have in mind are mid-career students who are working as national, local, and international civil servants, staff of government related organizations, NGO/NPOs and think-tanks, as well as newly graduated students who wish to work in these organizations in the future. Regardless of their career, however, those students that have strong interests in public policies and wish to study in depth are of course all welcome.

2. Characteristics in Education and Research

Next, we would like to explain some of the characteristics of education and research

at the School of International and Public Policy at the Hitotsubashi University.

(1) Small classes that facilitate the close relationship between students and instructors

The number of students accepted to the School of International and Public Policy is 55 every year. We do our best to select a good balance of new graduates, mid-career students and international students, in hopes that new and innovative discussions can be facilitated on various policy issues through the exchange of opinions among different groups. One of the traditions of Hitotsubashi University is the close relationship between professors and students. We continue this tradition at the School of International and Public Policy. We feel that having small classes is a must to foster and train true professionals in policy and decision making.

(2) Rich curriculum offered both in English and Japanese

The characteristic of the courses at the School of International and Public Policy is that we offer a variety of lectures both in English and in Japanese. The wide range of lectures given in English is something that you will not see in other graduate schools in public policy. Students who have been recognized to have a certain degree of English ability can register for these English courses. Moreover, our university hosts many seminars and symposiums conducted in English which anyone can participate in. They offer students an opportunity to think about policy issues in English. We hope that students actively participate in many of the lectures and seminars offered in English.

(3) Education aimed for the synthesis of law, international relations and economics

At the School of International and Public Policy at Hitotsubashi University, we take a multi-dimensional approach to various policy issues, based on the framework of law, international relations and economics. While students are required to select a major or program they wish to study in order to specialize in a particular field, they are also recommended to study and become familiar with various other approaches. As part of the curriculum the program offers subjects called “cross-program subjects” taught jointly by faculty members from different academic fields, where students and faculty members are given the opportunity to discuss policies from various perspectives.

(4) Policy research based on collaboration with the government and private sector

One of the other traditions at Hitotsubashi University is the strong relations with the private sector. In line with this tradition, the School of International and Public Policy conducts education and research on policy through collaboration with not only government but also private organizations. With the help of various

organizations of the private sector, the program offers relay lectures by guest speakers from private think-tanks, and provides professional training through internship or consulting projects in order to foster leaders that can analyze policies from the perspective of the private sector.

(5) Formation of educational and research centre in the Asia-Pacific region

Needless to say, cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region is important for Japan. Our university has promoted activities for the establishment of an education and research centre in the Asia-Pacific region through two educational programs, “Program in International and Asia-Pacific Region” which comprises the core of the Global Governance Program, and the “Asian Public Policy Course” which comprises the core of the Asian Public Policy Program, by facilitating interaction with scholars and students from this important region. These two programs have now been integrated into the School of International and Public Policy at Hitotsubashi University, which continues to promote activities to facilitate the formation of a centre for research and education.



Campus

There are two campuses for the School of International and Public Policy at Hitotsubashi University. One is the Kunitachi campus, which is located in a quiet suburban neighborhood. The other is the Kanda campus, which is near the Imperial Palace in the center of Tokyo. Both campuses are strategically very important for the university.

First, some words on the Kunitachi campus. The administration office and lecture rooms for the School of International and Public Campus are located in the Mercury Tower on the East side of the campus. This rather new building that was designed for graduate students and scholars embodies the function and atmosphere for professional education. The Kunitachi campus offers an intellectual environment appropriate for students and scholars to consider and discuss policy issues, including the university library which exceeds other libraries in the country in the collection of social sciences.

Let us now turn to the Kanda campus. This campus primarily offers English lectures on public policy for students enrolled in the Asian Public Policy Program. Its location is very convenient when the Program invites practitioners from public organizations for seminars and lectures.

It is our hope that the two campuses of Hitotsubashi University, the calm and quiet Kunitachi campus and the Kanda campus near the city center, will offer a great environment for students who wish to study at our university.





1. Basic Structure

The courses that are offered are classified into four categories, “basic subjects,” “core subjects,” “applied subjects,” and “case studies”. First, the “basic subjects” consist of compulsory courses that students must complete for policy analysis. Upon learning the ideas and theories in the basic subjects, students are then able to take the “core subjects” in order to study about the basic issues and problems concerning policies. Moreover, students will be able to learn about policy issues in depth and on a wider scale through the “applied courses”. Lastly, students will be able to obtain the ability to analyze and evaluate policies through the theories and analytical methodology learnt from the other courses using real case studies from the “case studies” courses.

Figure 2: Basic Structure of IPP Curriculum



Furthermore, as a professional graduate school, the School of International and Public Policy offers professional training as well as technical training (academic training) through the lectures mentioned above. Such training is offered through workshops, as shown in Fig. 2. These workshops offer students various skills necessary to play an active role in society, such as presentation techniques, techniques for facilitating stimulating discussion and deliberation, as well as writing abilities to summarize the themes that are given to them. In other words, the goal of professional training is to improve communication skills, that is, the ability to listen to others and present one’s opinion.

2. Conditions for Registration

This section will explain the general outline concerning the necessary conditions for registration in order to obtain a professional Master's degree.

First, the number of the credits required to obtain a professional Master's degree is 44 credits. "Credits" in general are calculated as "2 credits" for the "completion of a half-year course that takes place once a week".

In addition to this credit requirement, each program also requires the completion of the designated "compulsory courses" and "elective courses". "Compulsory courses" are courses that everyone must complete in order to graduate. "Elective courses" refer to courses that students can choose from to fulfill the designated amount of credits. Students can choose the electives of their choice according to their research interests.

The conditions mentioned above are applicable both technical and professional training, and students are required to balance out their courses so that they receive both training.

As a general principle, the School of International and Public Policy does not require students to write a Master's thesis. However, they are required to write a research



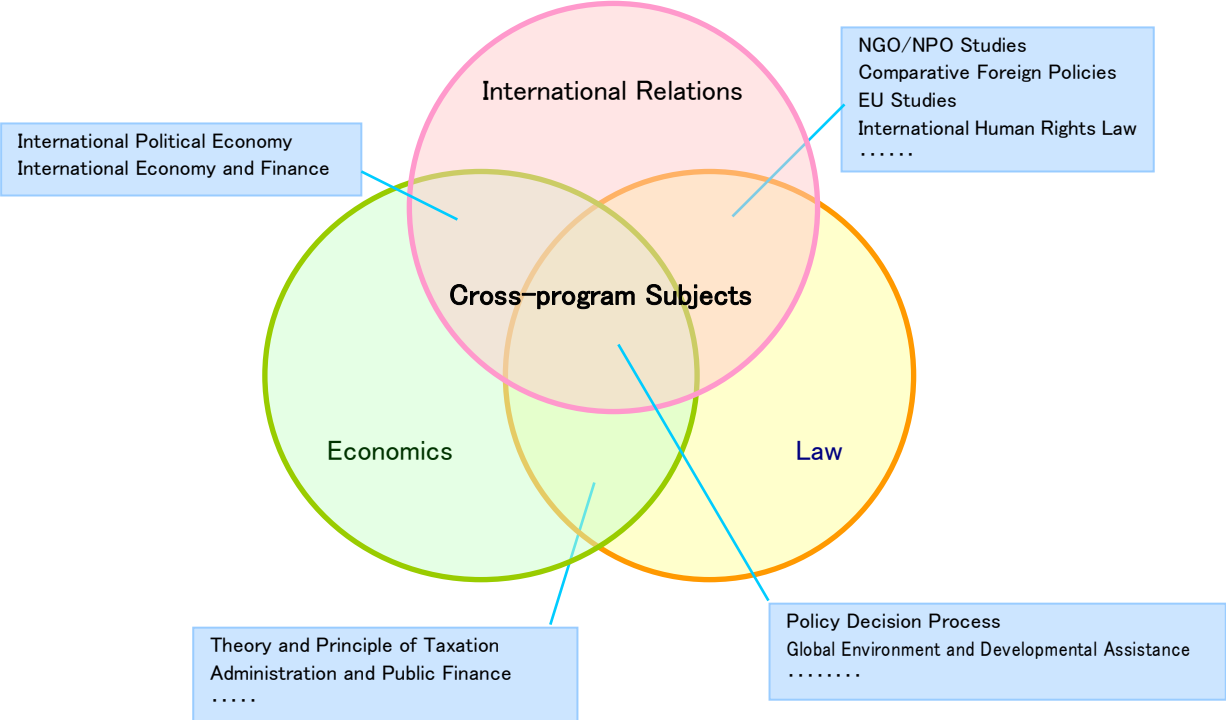
paper or policy report as a part of the professional training for each program. This is because graduates of the School of International and Public Policy are expected to write a quality report directly related to policies, as well as to have abilities to apply what they have learned through technical training to real life policy issues.

3. Characteristics of the Curriculum

The School of International and Public Policy provides a multi-dimensional approach to various policy issues. While students are required to select a major or program they wish to study in order to specialize in a particular field, they are also recommended to study and become familiar with various other approaches. As part of the curriculum, we offer courses called "cross-program subjects" taught jointly by faculty members from different academic fields, where students and faculty members are given the opportunity to discuss policies from various perspectives.

Figure 3 shows the conceptual model of the curriculum of the School of International and Public Policy. As indicated in this figure, “cross-program subjects” are offered where the 3 academic fields of law, international relations and economics overlap.

Figure 3: Integrated Discipline and Cross-program Subjects





General Outline

The Public Law Program aims to promote the professional and practical understanding of public law among students, and has taken on the mission to send leaders with the ability to form legal policies to the national and local government. More precisely, we aim to send leaders and talented individuals that have the excellent ability to analyze legal policies and propose legal policies for legislation in the fields of human rights, environment, information and administration. We also aim to foster pioneers of legal policies in this global era that have the sense of publicness for today's trend in national government and local governments that is constantly being affected by globalization.

General Outline of the Curriculum

[Courses]

The curriculum of the Public Law Program is divided into four categories, including "Basic Courses", "Core Courses", "Applied Courses", and "Case Studies & Workshop" like other programs at School of International and Public Policy. The courses in the different categories will be explained in detail in the following.

< Basic Courses >

"Basic Courses" consist of courses that students can learn the basics of public law. Students will learn the basic theories in constitutional law, administrative law and public administration, and obtain the necessary and basic knowledge to conduct policy analysis and make policy proposals. Through these courses, students will be able to obtain a clearer image about what publicness and legal policies are.

< Core Courses >

After students learn about the formation of legal policies, they will advance to more specialized courses. These courses are the "Core Courses". The knowledge obtained through the Basic Courses and the reinforcement of specialized knowledge will certainly be an extremely powerful tool for policy proposal and analysis.

< Applied Courses >

After studying the “Core Courses” and obtaining basic and professional knowledge, students will be taught how to use such knowledge. To do so, it is necessary to know what kind of legal policies exist, how they are formed, and what kind of problems exist. In other words students must know the actual situation of policy proposal and how they are evaluated. Students will know how to apply the knowledge that they have learnt. The objective of these courses is to instill the ability to apply their knowledge to real world situation.

< Case Studies and Workshops >

Students will analyze case studies of real life legal policies, and attempt to evaluate policies, or to make a policy proposal. After proposing a policy, students need to persuade others through a convincing presentation. We offer courses in this category that enable students to learn such skills, that is, how to write policy proposals and how to develop persuasive arguments.

< Cross-program Courses, Common Courses >

The Public Law Program offers interdisciplinary and cross-cutting courses in collaboration with other programs, because it is not enough to take courses in public law when actually proposing and evaluating legal policies in real situation. These courses are called the cross-program courses and common courses.

One of the characteristics of the global era is the diminishing lines between domestic and international issues. Issues that seem to relate to the proposal of domestic legal policies may actually relate to issues to governance at the global level. This is also true for economic issues such as finance and taxation. For example, in order to draft a law concerning finance, one must have knowledge on finance. Moreover, in order to propose legal policies concerning pension issues, an issue that has received much attention in recent years, one must have knowledge on social insurance.

In order to adapt to such situation, the Public Law Program offers Cross-program courses as well as Common Courses for students in the International and Administrative course.

Faculty Members

Takahashi, Shigeru

Professor, School of International and Public Policy (IPP), Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Administrative Law

He received his Ph.D. in Law from Hitotsubashi University in 1993.

His recent work includes *Commentary of Administrative Procedure Act*, 2006, and *Policy Proposal-Grund Design of the Public Records Act in Japan*, 2007.

Komari, Akihiko

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Taxation

He graduated from Faculty of Economics, the University of Tokyo in 1982.

Hirano, Takashi

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Local Autonomy and Public Administration

He graduated from Faculty of Law, the University of Tokyo in 1984.

Tsuji, Takuya

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Politics and Public Administration

He received his Ph.D. in Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Sciences from the University of Tokyo in 1994.

Shishido, George

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Constitutional Law

He graduated from Faculty of Law, the University of Tokyo in 1997.



General Outline

The objective of the Global Governance Program is to foster talented individuals with specialized knowledge in such fields as international relations, history of international relations and international law, and to train individuals that will play an active role in the government, international organizations and NGOs, based on an educational program that concentrates on international relations. There is an increase in the sectors engaged in activities beyond national borders, and a dynamism has appeared in international politics to form a new order or create a conflict. On the one hand, a horizontal connection in the form of a global civil society has advanced, while, on the other, a “dark dynamism” that brought about conflicts such as the “9.11 terrorist attack” has developed; therefore, it is necessary foster people, with new ideas, who could respond to such changes and become actively involved in conflict resolution, international security, human security and international regional cooperation. The Global Governance Program aims to foster true globalists that can play an active role in this changing world.

General Outline of the Curriculum

[Courses]

One of the unique characteristics of the Global Governance Program is that many of the classes are conducted in English. There may be some problems with placing too much emphasis on English, but in order to become an individual who can play an active role in the world, it is necessary to have a good command of the English language.

The courses are divided into 4 categories, including “Basic Courses,” “Core Courses,” “Applied Courses,” and “Case Studies/Workshops,” which are the same as other programs at School of International and Public Policy. The courses in the different categories will be explained in more detail in the following.

< Basic Courses >

First, the “Basic Courses” are provided so that students can learn the basic theories of international relations. The objective of these courses is for students to learn about the complex situation of the world and acquire basic knowledge through the theories of international relations, historical trends in international relations, and the role of international law and legal norms. Another aim is to provide classes in

which students can think about general global issues. Through the Basic Courses, students will be able to obtain a clearer image about the current situation of international politics and international relations.

< Core Courses >

After obtaining a clear image of the current international relations and international politics in the basic courses, students are then asked to obtain knowledge and the method to think about more specialized issues. The “Core Courses” have been established for this purpose. In order to propose policies for global governance, the knowledge obtained through the basic courses and the reinforcement of specialized knowledge will certainly be an extremely powerful tool for policy proposal and policy analysis.

< Applied Courses >

After studying the “Core Courses,” students will be taught specialized knowledge that directly links to policy proposal and how to use this skill. To do so, it is necessary to know what kinds of problems exist in international relations, what kind of policies can be established, and the effects of such policies. Students will know how to apply the knowledge that they have learnt, and will become familiar with the more complex aspects of current issues in international relations.

< Case Studies and Workshops >

Most of the courses mentioned above help students obtain knowledge and the thinking process of how to use such knowledge. In order to become a professional in international public policy making for global governance, it is necessary to train students to find answers to international issues by themselves, as if they were the actual parties concerned through the past and present case studies. Moreover, students will need to be able to explain their policy proposals to others, and convince them of the effectiveness of policy prescriptions in the proposals and their feasibility. Therefore, faculty members including practitioners have established some omnibus-type courses of “Case Studies” and “Workshops.”

Faculty Members

Oshiba, Ryo

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Fields of specialization: Politics, International Relations

Oshiba received his Ph.D. in political science from Yale University. He was a Visiting Fellow at University of Oxford and Princeton University. He is the author of

Political Economy of International Organizations (1994), *Introduction to International Political Economy* (co-author, 1996), *American Democracy Analyzed: Its Universality, Uniqueness, and Interweaving Influences* (co-edited with Chieko Kitagawa Otsuru, 2000), and *Pearl Harbour as Memory* (co-editor with Chihiro Hosoya and Akira Iriye, 2004).

Kawasaki, Kyoji

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: International Law

He is the author of the following articles: "Draft Articles on State Responsibility Adopted by the International Law Commission in 2001: A Brief Overview", *Hitotsubashi Journal of Law and Politics*, Vol.30, 2002, pp.35-55, "The Content and Implementation of the International Responsibility of States: Some Remarks on the Draft Articles on State Responsibility Adopted by the ILC's Drafting Committee in 2000" *Hitotsubashi Journal of Law and Politics*, Vol.29, 2001, pp.25-40, "The 'Injured State' in the International Law of State Responsibility", *Hitotsubashi Journal of Law and Politics*, Vol.28, 2000, pp.17-31.

Yamada, Atsushi

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: International Political Economy

Yamada received his Ph.D. in law from Hitotsubashi University. He was a grantee of Fulbright Graduate Studies scholarship at Columbia University (1991-93). His major publications include *Neo-Techno-Nationalis: Technology and International Relations in an Age of Glocalization* (yuhikaku, 2001, in Japanese), "Glocalization and the Transformation of the State" *International Relations*, no. 124, (2000, in Japanese).

Akiyama, Nobumasa

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: International Relations

He received his M.A. in international relations from Cornell University. He was a senior research fellow at Japan Institute of International Affairs. He is the author of "Human Security at the Crossroad: Human Security in the Japanese Foreign Policy Context," (in Hideaki Shinoda and Ho-Won Jeong eds., *Conflict and Human Security: A Search for New Approaches of Peace-building* (Hiroshima: Institute for Peace Science, University of Hiroshima, 2004), "The Socio-Political Roots of Japan's Nuclear Posture" (in Benjamin L. Self and Jeffery W. Thompson eds., *Japan's Nuclear Option:*

Security, Politics, and Policy in the 21st Century (Washington, D.C.: The Henry L. Stimson Center, 2003).

Kwon, Yongseok

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: International History

He was born in Seoul, Korea in 1970, and received his Ph.D. in law from Hitotsubashi University. He is the author of the *“Asian Diplomacy” of the Kishi Administration: the Paradox of “Asianism” and “Autonomous Diplomacy toward the United States* (Kokusaishoin, 2008, in Japanese), *Contemporary History of Nationalism of Japan, China, Korea* (co-author, Nihonkeizaihyoronsha, 2006, in Japanese) , *“The Repatriation of Koreans in Japan and Korea-Japan Relations,”* The Hitotsubashi Journal of Law and International Studies, Vol.6 No.1, 2007(in Japanese), *“The 1958 Lebanon Crisis and “Fujiyama Diplomacy””*, The Hitotsubashi Journal of Law and International Studies, Vol.6 No.2, 2007 (in Japanese).





General Outline

The Goal of the Public Economics Program is to train students so that they acquire skills in:

1. analyzing, explaining and evaluating various policy issues in tax system, social security system, local public finance, and other areas of public policies, based on clear understanding of economics; and
2. designing and implementing public policies to improve the quality of our life under the resource constraint of our society.

The Public Economics Program is a master program consisting of two-year program and one-year mid-career program. In the two-year program, we train students who intend to work as professional policy analysts and policy makers in, for example, the national government, local governments, NGOs, NPOs, research institutes, and international organizations.

In the one-year mid-career program, we target mid-career people who have working experience in some public policy issues and hope to brush up their skills in policy analysis and policy making.

The Master of Public Policy will be awarded to the students who successfully complete at least 44 credits of graduate study and meet other requirements.

General Outline of the Curriculum

Economics has become an indispensable tool for public policies, but students have to study economics systematically in order to become capable of using economics as a tool for policy making. Thus, we adopt a curriculum for the students to study it step-by-step. In the first semester of the first year, the students of both two-year program and one-year program have to take “basic subjects” in microeconomics, macroeconomics, econometrics, and public economics. All of these are compulsory courses that every student of the public economics program is required to complete in order to graduate and all these courses are quite intensive.

After finishing these “basic subjects”, students are ready to choose courses of their interest, out of a large variety of “applied subjects” and “case studies”. They are also required to take some “cross-program subjects”.

For students enrolled in two-year program, we require them to take a special course called “consulting projects”. In “consulting projects”, students are asked to submit a paper on some policy issue to a client outside the university, for example, a government agency, a local municipality, or a think tank. These clients send evaluation report on the papers by the students to the university. Thus, the students can have a quasi-working experience as a policy consultant and this experience is expected to be very useful for them to become a good policy analyst.

Faculty Members

Tajika, Eiji

Professor, School of International and Public Policy (IPP), Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Public Economics

He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Minnesota in 1981. His publications include “The Role of Personal Income Tax to Mitigate Widening Income Inequality: The Case of Japan,” *Journal of Income Distribution* 16(3/4), 2007 (with H. Yashio); “Fiscal Decentralization in Japan: Does It Harden the Budgets of Local Governments?” (with Y. Yui) in K. Kaizuka and A. O. Krueger (Eds.), *Tackling Japan’s Fiscal Challenges: Strategies to Cope with High Public Debt and Population Aging* (International Monetary Fund, Palgrave Macmillan) 2006; and “The Public Pension System in Japan: The Consequences of Rapid Expansion,” World Bank Institute Working Paper No. 37203, 2002. He has also co-authored and edited many books on public finance.

Watanabe, Satoshi

Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Taxation, Law and Economics

He received his Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University in 1985. His publications include “VAT in Japan with a Focus on International Transactions,” *Bulletin for International Taxation* 16(9/10). 2007; *Introduction to Tax Strategy: Basic Theory and Examples of Tax Planning* (Toyokeizai-Shimposha), 2005 (in Japanese); and *The Internet and Tax Systems* (Toyokeizai-Shimposha), 2001 (in Japanese).

Yamashige, Shinji

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Public Finance and Social Policy

He received his Ph.D. in economics from the Johns Hopkins University in 1992. His publications include "Decentralization and Economic Development: An Evolutionary Approach," *Journal of Public Economic Theory* 7(3), 2005 (with M. Sato) and "Families, Communities and Governments in Improving Socio-Economic Performances: Japanese Experiences," World Bank Institute Working Paper No. 37204, 2002. He also co-authored and co-edited *Japan's Transportation Network* (Chuo Keizai-sha, 2007, in Japanese) with Strategic Management Research Center, Daiwa Institute of Research, which won the Japan Transportation Association's 33rd Award for Books on Transportation in 2008.

Hayashi, Masayoshi

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Public Economics, Applied Econometrics

He received his Ph.D. in economics from Queen's University at Kingston (Canada) in 1998. His publications include "An Empirical Analysis of Intergovernmental Tax Interaction: The Case of Business Taxes in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Economics* 34(2), 2001 (with R. Boadway); "An Evaluation of the Stabilization Properties of Equalization in Canada," *Canadian Public Policy* 30(1), 2004 (with R. Boadway); and "Increasing Marginal Costs and Satiation in the Private Provision of Public Goods: Group Size and Optimality Revisited," *International Tax and Public Finance* 14(6), 2007 (with H. Ohta). He also co-authored *The Economics of Public Assistance* (The University of Tokyo Press, 2008, in Japanese) which won the 2008 Nikkei Prize for Excellent Books in Economics.

Sato, Motohiro

Associate Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Public Finance

He received his Ph.D. in economics from Queen's University at Kingston (Canada) in 1998. His publications include "Prior health expenditures and risk sharing with insurers competing on quality," *Rand Journal of Economics* 34 (4), 2003 (with M. Marchand and E. Schokkaert); "Long Term Care: The State, the Market, and the Family", *Economica* 75(299), 2008 (with P. Pestieau); "Bureaucratic Advice and Political Governance", *Journal of Public Economic Theory* 10(4), 2008 (with R. Boadway); "Too Big or Too Small? A Synthetic View of the Commitment Problem of Interregional Transfers", *Journal of Urban Economics* 64(3), 2008 (with N. Akai); and

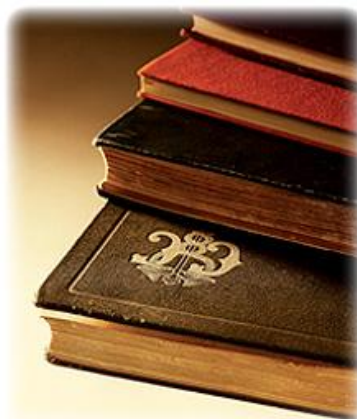
“Optimal Tax Design and Enforcement with an informal Sector”, *American Economic Review: Economic Policy* 1(1), 2009 (with R. Boadway). He is an associate editor of *Journal of Public Economics*. He also co-authored *The Economics of Local Allocation Tax: Reform of Intergovernmental Transfers in Japan (in Japanese)* which won the 2004 Nikkei Prize for Excellent Books in Economics.

Bessho, Shunichiro

Assistant Professor, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

Fields of specialization: Public Economics and Public Finance

He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Tokyo in 2006. His publications include “Economic Studies of Taxation in Japan: The Case of Personal Income Taxes,” *Journal of Asian Economics* 16(6), 2005 (with M. Hayashi); “When Do People Visit a Doctor?” *Health Care Management Science* 9(1), 2006 (with Y. Ohkusa); and “Unemployment Risk and Buffer-Stock Saving: An Empirical Investigation in Japan,” *Japan and the World Economy* 20, 2008 (with E. Tobita).





General Outline

The principal aim of the Asian Public Policy Program (APPP) is to meet Asia's ever-increasing need for trained professionals able to undertake economic policy formulation and implementation based on a firm understanding of the theory and analytical implications of fiscal, monetary and other public policies.

In developing as well as industrialized economies, governments play an important role in mobilizing resources through taxation and borrowing, and allocating these resources in the provision of key social and infrastructural services. This task is performed while sustaining macroeconomic stability and addressing the issues of social equity in the most efficient manner. These are significant challenges for any government.

To meet these challenges, professionals dedicated to public service need quality education and training. They need to be equipped with analytical skills, understanding of best practices, and policy formulation capacity in macroeconomic management, public finance, fiscal and monetary operation, and other relevant areas so that they can effectively contribute to policy processes. Their informed contribution to economic policy-making will serve to complement a well-functioning political decision-making process.

The Master's program at the APPP targets young professionals in Asian governments, central banks and other policy-related organizations. The APPP has been and continues to be an important stepping-stone for such individuals to become fully-fledged fiscal, monetary, or financial economists, economic planners, policy analysts, and policymakers in their governments as well as in international organizations.

All courses are offered in English, and provision is made for those whose first language is not English. The program strives to have the student body and faculty members as internationally-based as possible.

Faculty Members

Maehara, Yasuhiro

Director and Professor, Asian Public Policy Program

School of International and Public Policy (IPP), Hitotsubashi University

He was formerly Advisor to the Governor at the Bank of Japan. He has a long career at the Bank of Japan (1974-2005) and experience in international finance and monetary policy making. He received Ph.D. in Economics from London School of Economics in 1981.

Fields of specialization: Monetary Policy, Financial Policy, and International Financial Policy

Takeda, Masahiko

Professor, Asian Public Policy Program, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

He has a wide experience in monetary policy and international finance. He worked at the Bank of Japan (1981-2002). He was seconded to the Bank for International Settlements (1989-1992). He served as Alternate Executive Director for Japan at the IMF (1998-1999). He received Ph.D. in Economics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1988.

Fields of specialization: Macroeconomics, and International Finance

Ii, Masako

Professor, Asian Public Policy Program, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

She received Ph.D. in Economics from University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1993.

Fields of specialization: Health Economics, Public Economics and Development Economics

Kunieda, Shigeki

Associate Professor of Asian Public Policy Program, IPP, Hitotsubashi University

He worked at the Ministry of Finance (1984-1999). Before joining Hitotsubashi University, he taught at Osaka University. He received Ph.D. in Economics from Harvard University in 1989.

Fields of specialization: Public Finance and Macroeconomics

Course Listing

	International · Administrative Policy Course		Public Economics Course
	Public Law Program (PL)	Global Governance Program (GG)	Public Economics Program (PE)
Basic Subjects	<i>Administrative Law: Overview</i> <i>Constitutional Law and Policy</i> <i>Basic Structure of Government</i>	<i>Introduction to International Politics</i> <i>International Organization</i> <i>Japan Studies I</i> <i>Japan Studies II</i> History of Cold War Global Governance Theory Presentation for English Interaction English Writing for Researchers Globalization Studies History of International Order	<i>Microeconomics Analysis</i> <i>Macroeconomics Analysis</i> <i>Quantitative Analysis II</i> <i>Econometrics Analysis</i> <i>Public Economic Analysis II</i>
	【Common Subjects / International · Administrative Policy Courses】 <i>Introduction to International Law, Science of Public Administration I</i>		
	【Common Subjects / PL, GG, and PE】 <i>Introduction to Administrative Law, Introduction to Civil Law, Introduction to International Politics, Quantitative Analysis I, Public Economic Analysis I, Fundamentals of Economics I, Fundamentals of Economics II</i>		
Core Subjects	<i>Law and Public Policy</i> <i>Administrative Law: Specific Issues</i> <i>Science of Public Administration II</i> <i>Tax Policy</i> <i>Restructuring Administrative System</i> <i>Administrative Management</i>	International Security Policy US-Japan Security Relations since 1945 International Political Economy I International Political Economy II UN and NGOs Regional Studies I Regional Studies II Human Security I Human Security II <i>Japan's Foreign Policy</i>	
	【Common Subjects / International · Administrative Policy Courses】 <i>Special Issues in Politics, International Human Rights Law, Methods of Policy Analysis I, Methods of Policy Analysis II</i>		
	【Cross-Program Subjects/PL, PE】 <i>Theory and Principle of Taxation I, Theory and Principle of Taxation II, Theory and Principle of Social Security Systems I, Theory and Principle of Social Security Systems II, Law and Economics, Policy Decision Process</i>		
Applied Subjects	<i>Information Law and Policy</i> <i>Environmental Law and Policy</i> <i>Labor Law I</i> <i>Labor Law II</i> <i>Antitrust Law</i> <i>Intellectual Property Law I</i> <i>Intellectual Property Law II</i> <i>Local Government Policies</i>	Community Interests and International Law I Community Interests and International Law II U.S. Foreign Policy and East Asia since World War II Gender and International Relations International Political Economy of Asia-Pacific Peace Studies New Approaches to Law and International Relations <i>International Security Governance</i> <i>International Relations in East Asia</i>	<i>Project Evaluation</i> <i>Local Government Finance</i> <i>Economic Transaction and Taxation</i> <i>Applied Econometrics I, II, & III</i> <i>Economic Analysis of Public Expenditure</i> <i>International Economic Policy</i> <i>Health Insurance: Theory and Practice</i> <i>Health Care Industry and Management</i> <i>Health Care Policies</i> <i>Health Promotion and Care</i> <i>Medical Management</i> <i>Healthcare and Risk Management</i>
	【Cross-Program Subjects / PL, GG】 <i>Comparative Foreign Policies</i>		
	【Cross-Program Subjects / PL, PE】 <i>Administration and Public Finance I, Administration and Public Finance II</i>		
	【Common Subjects / PL, GG, and PE】 <i>Monetary Economics</i>		
	【Common Subjects / PL, GG, PE, and APPP】 <i>Public Policy in Asia</i>		
Case Studies	<i>Legislative Studies</i> <i>Studies on Policy and Legal Affairs</i> <i>Case Studies on Public Policies</i> <i>Special Seminar(Public Law)</i>	Japan's Foreign Policy Making I Japan's Foreign Policy Making II International Politics and Economic Policy Japan-Europe Relations <i>Special Seminar (Global Governance)</i> <i>Global Environment and Developmental Assistance</i>	<i>Social Security Policies</i> <i>Special Seminar (Public Economics)</i> <i>Seminar on Public Policy I</i> <i>Seminar on Public Policy II</i> <i>Seminar on Public Policy III</i> <i>Seminar on Public Policy IV</i>
	【Cross-Program Subjects / PL, GG】 <i>EU Studies, NGO/NPO Studies, Social Safety and Security Policy</i> <i>Business Community in Decision Making</i>		

	International · Administrative Policy Course		Public Economics Course
	Public Law Program (PL)	Global Governance Program (GG)	Public Economics Program (PE)
	【Cross-Program Subjects / PL, PE】		
	<i>Studies on Land, Infrastructure and Transport</i>		
	【Cross-Program Subjects / PL, GG, and PE】		
	<i>Special Seminar I, Special Seminar II, and Special Seminar III</i>		
Workshops	<i>Workshop on Public Law I, II, III, and IV</i> <i>Special Workshop I (One-Year Course)</i> <i>Special Workshop II (One-Year Course)</i> <i>Special Seminar for Research Paper Writing</i>	Global Governance Seminar I, II, III, and IV Debate I (Basic) Debate II (Basic) Debate III (Advanced) Debate IV (Advanced) <i>Global Governance Workshop I and II</i> <i>Debate (International Negotiations)</i> <i>Special Seminar for Research Paper Writing</i>	<i>Workshop on Public Policy</i> <i>Workshop on Public Law I, II, III and IV</i> <i>Special Workshop I (One-Year Course)</i> <i>Special Workshop II (One-Year Course)</i> <i>Consulting Project I</i> <i>Consulting Project II</i> <i>Special Seminar for Research Paper Writing</i>
	【Common Subject / International · Administrative Policy Courses】		
	Internship		

*Courses in *italics* are conducted in Japanese.

	Public Economics Course
	Asian Public Policy Program (APPP)
Core Subjects	Microeconomics for Public Policy Macroeconomics: Theory and Policy Fundamentals of Econometric Methods Economics of Public Sector Financial Programming for Macroeconomic Policy Formulation
Applied Subjects	Economic Analysis of Public Investments International Economy and Finance Fiscal Decentralization and Local Government Finance Tax Policy I : Tax Policy and Systems Tax Policy II : International Taxation Economic Analysis of Social Policy Economic Analysis of Regulation and Public Enterprise Financial Sector Reform and Development Field Research on Tax Administration Asian Economic Development Tax Policy in Asian Countries Monetary Policy in Japan Economic Analysis of Tax Systems Economic Analysis of Social Security Systems
	【Common Subjects / PL, GG, PE, and APPP】
	Public Policy in Asia
Workshops	Workshop on Current Topics Issues on Public Policy I Issues on Public Policy II Issues on Public Policy III Issues on Public Policy IV Issues on Public Policy V Issues on Public Policy VI Issues on Public Policy VII Issues on Public Policy VIII Issues on Public Policy IX Issues on Public Policy X English Thesis Writing I English Thesis Writing I-A English Thesis Writing I-B English Thesis Writing II Seminar I Seminar II



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