Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

France - Japan Joint Forum

Innovation and the challenges of the world in transition

19 – 20 June 2015

MISHA
Université de Strasbourg
France - Japan Joint Forum on
Innovation and the challenges of
the world in transition

organized by

with the support of

Scientific Coordinators

Sadao Nagaoka, Jean-Alain Héraud
Scientific Coordinators

France: Jean-Alain Héraud, Professeur de Sciences Economiques, BETA, UMR 7522, Unistra/CNRS

Japan: Sadao Nagaoka, Professor, Faculty of Economics, Tokyo Keizai University

Local Organizers

Francis Kern, Vice-Président Relations Internationales de l'Université de Strasbourg, Professeur de Sciences Economiques, BETA, UMR 7522, Unistra/CNRS

Michèle Forté, Maître de conférences, Institut du Travail

Hiroyuki Miyamoto, Director, JSPS Strasbourg Office

Secretariat

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Shiho Ikeda, JSPS Strasbourg Office

Dorothée Peitzmann, BETA, UMR7522, CNRS/Unistra
France-Japan Joint Forum

« Innovation and the challenges of the world in transition »

Objectives of the Forum

The aim is to cross the viewpoints on the innovation capacities of the Japanese and European societies in response to economic crises, environmental disturbances, natural resources shortages and the social adaptations that will follow such changes. We specifically address the following stakes: innovation management, including human resource management; the role of universities, in relationship with the society in general and the economy in particular (focusing on intermediary organizations like startups); the role of intellectual property rights (taking into consideration the emergence of new trends like open innovation); special innovation modes in areas of increasing importance: health systems and services to the citizen.

Beyond evident cultural and institutional differences, Japan and France (like several other European countries), share important similarities. Such countries are confronted to the issue of ageing society (even if Japan has some “lead” on that issue), have the typical problem of being a rich country in an increasingly competitive world (for keeping our living standards in a globalized world, we therefore need a continuous flow of innovations), are forced to adapt traditional institutions like public and private governance structures, universities, welfare state and other policy settings...

Following a long series of conferences organized, each year since 2002, at the University of Strasbourg in collaboration with the JSPS office, this French-Japanese Forum is a unique opportunity to gather a set of high level scientists in some relevant areas of economics and management science for dealing with the above-mentioned issues. The speakers come from several important Japanese universities: Todai, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo-Keizai, Keio, Kyushu, Kyoto and Toyo (we celebrate this year the 30th anniversary of the partnership between this last university and Strasbourg). The French researchers and experts come from Strasbourg, Aix-Marseille, Paris (CEPREMAP, CRESSPA, ANRT), but we included a colleague from Karlsruhe for her expertise and also as a symbol of the fruitful academic relationship within the Upper-Rhine area (EUCOR). EHESS is partner of the Forum and several persons are sent by this Parisian institution to Strasbourg to witness their links with Japan.

We wish you all a most fruitful forum and hope you will also enjoy the city of Strasbourg

Jean-Alain HERAUD, Strasbourg

Sadao NAGAOKA, Tokyo
France-Japan Joint Forum
"Innovation and the challenges of the world in transition"

June 19th, 2015 (Friday)

8 : 15 - Registration (Welcome coffee)

Opening and welcome address
9 : 00 - 9 : 30 Catherine Florentz, Vice-President for Research, University of Strasbourg
Kiyoshi Wada, Consul, Consulate General of Japan in Strasbourg
Robert Herrmann, President, Strasbourg Eurométropole
Executive Director, JSPS Tokyo

Institutional presentations
Presenter Yoichi Nakatani, University of Strasbourg
9 : 30 - 9 : 40 University of Strasbourg by Francis Kern, Vice-President for International Relations, University of Strasbourg
9 : 40 - 10 : 00 JSPS by Hiroyuki Miyamoto, Director of JSPS Strasbourg Office
10 : 00 - 10 : 20 Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS by Sébastien Lechevalier, President of Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS

Plenary lecture: Present challenges of the world in transition
Chairperson Michèle Forté, University of Strasbourg
10 : 20 - 10 : 50 Emiko Ochiai, Kyoto University, Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS

Session 1: Human resources and management of innovation
Chairperson Anne Bucher, University of Strasbourg
10 : 50 - 11 : 20 Hideo Owan, University of Tokyo
11 : 20 - 11 : 50 Ingrid Ott, University of Karlsruhe
11 : 50 - 12 : 10 Questions & discussion
12 : 10 - Group photo & Lunch

Session 2 : University-industry collaboration and startups
Chairperson Patrick Llerena, University of Strasbourg
14 : 00 - 14 : 30 Hiroyuki Okamuro, Hitotsubashi University
14 : 30 - 15 : 00 Pierre Bitard, ANRT
15 : 00 - 15 : 20 Questions & discussion
15 : 20 - Coffee break
### Session 3: Intellectual property rights and standard for innovation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker and Affiliation</th>
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<tr>
<td>15:50 - 16:20</td>
<td>Sadao Nagaoka, Tokyo Keizai University</td>
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<td>16:20 - 16:50</td>
<td>Julien Pénin, University of Strasbourg</td>
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<td>16:50 - 17:10</td>
<td>Questions &amp; discussion</td>
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**Chairperson**: Jean-Alain Héraud, University of Strasbourg

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### June 20th, 2015 (Saturday)

**8:00 -** Registration

### Session 4: Innovation in health care systems

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00</td>
<td>Hiroshi Nakamura, Keio University</td>
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<td>9:00 - 9:30</td>
<td>Philippe Mossé, University of Aix - Marseille</td>
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<td>9:30 - 9:50</td>
<td>Questions &amp; discussion</td>
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<td>9:50 -</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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**Chairperson**: Michèle Forté, University of Strasbourg

### Session 5: Social innovation: gender, care and migration

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<tr>
<td>10:20 - 10:50</td>
<td>Eriko Jotaki, Kyushu University</td>
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<td>10:50 - 11:20</td>
<td>Helena Hirata, Genre, Travail, Mobilités - CRESPPA UMR 7217, CNRS</td>
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<td>11:20 - 11:40</td>
<td>Questions &amp; discussion</td>
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**Chairperson**: Roland Pfefferkorn, University of Strasbourg

### Conclusive remarks

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<tr>
<td>11:40 - 12:10</td>
<td>Robert Boyer, Cepremap, Paris</td>
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<td>12:10 - 12:40</td>
<td>Hajime Imamura, Toyo University</td>
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**Chairperson**: Francis Kern, University of Strasbourg

### Final addresses

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>12:40 -</td>
<td>Jean-Alain Héraud, University of Strasbourg</td>
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<td>Sadao Nagaoka, Tokyo Keizai University</td>
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<td>Hiroyuki Miyamoto, JSPS Strasbourg Office</td>
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<td>13:00 -</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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**Chairperson**: Francis Kern, University of Strasbourg
Emiko OCHIAI

Chaire international de recherche Blaise Pascal
Centre d’études avancées franco-japonais de Paris
Fondation France-Japon de l’EHESS
Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

Education :

- 1984-87 Doctoral program, Graduate School of Sociology, The University of Tokyo
- 1980-84 M.A. program, Graduate School of Sociology, The University of Tokyo (M.A. in Sociology, 1984)
- 1976-80 Department of Sociology, Faculty of Letters, The University of Tokyo

Scientific Interests :

- Family sociology, family history, gender studies.
- Comparative studies of family, gender, and care regimes in Asian societies.
- Recent research projects combine family studies, welfare state studies, and migration studies to develop a framework to understand on-going transformations in private lives and public institutions intermingled with each other, especially focusing on Asian societies.
- The outcomes of the projects are being published as a series The Intimate and the Public in Asian and Global Perspectives from Brill, of which Ochiai is the series editor.

Recent papers :

- “Asia's New Mothers” (co-editorship with Barbara Molony), Folkestone, Kent: Global Oriental, 2008.
- “The Stem Family in EurAsian Perspective” (co-editorship with Antoinette Fauve-Chamoux), Bern: Peter Lang, 2009.
Demographic Challenges and Social Innovation
in the Era of Global Ageing

Emiko OCHIAI
FFJ de l’EHESS, 190 Avenue de France 75013 Paris, France
Phone: int+33 (0)1 49 54 83 29
e-mail: ochiai.emiko.3r@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Forty years have passed since European and North American countries entered the stage of “aged society.” Japan reached the stage twenty-five years ago. In these societies, the birth rate remains below the replacement level and, in Japan, the population is actually shrinking. Due to the demographic reasons characterized by the decline in productive age population, many societies face social problems such as economic downturn and an increasing demand for care. In short, sustainability of society is in doubt.

On the other hand, many Asian countries other than Japan have enjoyed a higher proportion of productive age population, called “population bonus” or “demographic dividend” until recently. However, “population bonus” does not last forever. According to a recent estimate, the “early group” including South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, China, and Thailand either have already lost their benefits of “population bonus” in the 2010s or are estimated to lose it soon. Even the “later group” including Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, and the Philippines are likely to lose “population bonus” after the late 2030s.

The purpose of the presentation is, firstly, to cast light on the fundamental importance of demographic changes that underlie all social phenomena. The effects of demographic transitions and population ageing will be discussed, paying particular attention to the differences by region. The author proposes the concepts of “compressed modernity” and “semi-compressed modernity” to theorize the differences between European and Asian modernities and among Asian modernities. Then the types of social innovations developed or not developed in each region will be examined.

Declines in Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) in selected European and Asian countries
Hideo OWAN
University of Tokyo
Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry

Education:

- Ph.D. (Business) 1999, Stanford University, U.S.A
- M.S (Economics) 1995, Columbia University, U.S.A.
- B.A. (Mathmatics) 1986, University of Tokyo, Japan

Scientific Interests:

- Personnel economics, organizational economics, and labor economics
- Economics of innovation, Industrial organization

Recent papers:

- “Authority, Conformity, and Organizational Learning,” with Nobuyuki Hanaki, Administrative Sciences, 3(3) 2013:32-52.
Using novel panel data on Japanese inventors, we investigate how monetary incentives affect corporate inventors’ behavior and performance, as well as how they interact with the strength of intrinsic motivation. We exploit inventors’ responses to a policy change in Japan in the early 2000s that forced firms to strengthen monetary incentives for inventors to identify its effect. Our major findings are as follows: (1) while introducing or increasing revenue-based payments is associated with a small improvement in patent quality, such schemes significantly decreased the scientific intensity of R&D projects as measured by the number of backward citations of the non-patent literature; (2) the strength of intrinsic motivation as measured by the inventor’s interest in contributing to the advancement of science (“taste for science” hereafter) is significantly associated with the inventor’s patent productivity; (3) the above positive effect of revenue-based payment on the patent quality is smaller and the negative effect on the science intensity is greater in the research stage or the technology area where the risk heterogeneity among potential projects is expected to be greater; and (4) the taste for science weakens the marginal effect of monetary incentive on inventive productivity, and tends to reinforce the negative effect of monetary incentive on the use of science. These findings seem to suggest that strengthening monetary incentives change project selection towards ones that utilize less scientific knowledge.

Keywords: Monetary incentive, Employee-invention, Intrinsic motivation, Patent
JEL classification: O31, M52, O34

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1This study is conducted as a part of the Project “Research on Innovation Process and its Institutional Infrastructure” undertaken at Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI)
Ingrid OTT

Professor in economics
KIT (University of Karlsruhe)

Education:

- 2010: Full Professorship at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Chair in Economic Policy
- 2001: Phd. “Public expenses and endogenous growth”, University of Lüneburg, summa cum laude
- 1995: Diplom-Ökonomin, University of Hanover

Scientific Interests:

Labor economics, Role of institutions in economic growth, Public education policies, Economics and management of innovation, Knowledge and employment, Metropolitan cities in transition, Service robotics, Nanotechnologies.

Recent papers:


Since the era of industrialization there has been a long discussion on the labor impact of technological change. A usual way to address such questions may be summarized under the label of the so-called capital-skill complementarity hypothesis. It draws back on Griliches (1969), who first stated that physical capital is more complementary to skilled than to unskilled labor. An immediate consequence is thus that there is stronger substitution pressure for unskilled labor which provides repetitive tasks that easily may be codified. The argument also highlights that the skill level is a significant determinant driving the relationship between various inputs of production. Today, substitution pressure is no longer restricted to routine manual tasks. Even though the overall implications of increased automation activities and the utilization of robotic activity are not clear it is obvious that in the future not only repetitive routine tasks but also duties with ambitious skill requirements may be resolved by robots that increasingly provide solutions for non-routine or cognitive functions. At the same time the impact of collaborative work organization increasingly gets importance. Due to machine learning and intelligent algorithms, competencies of human labor need to be further developed in order to secure for complementary relationships between man and machine. The presentation discusses some major economic implications of recent technological change thereby mainly focusing on man-machine relationships.
Hiroyuki OKAMURO  
Graduate School of Economics  
Hitotsubashi University

Education:

- Hitotsubashi University (BA Economics 1984, MA Economics 1986)  
- University of Bonn (Germany) (Dr. rer. pol.; 1992)

Scientific Interests:

- Entrepreneurship, Start-up, and Small Business  
- Innovation, R&D, and University-Industry Collaboration  
- Intellectual Clusters

Recent papers:

The open innovation system, especially university-industry R&D collaboration (hereafter UIC), has been attracting considerable attention worldwide. Through UIC, university researchers can access research funds and benefit from the ideas and expertise of private firms while the latter can absorb and utilize the advanced scientific knowledge created at universities. In Japan, UIC has been publicly promoted since the second half of the 1990s under the Science and Technology Basic Plans. At the beginning of this century, both METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology) started industrial or intellectual cluster policies to promote regional innovation through UIC within clusters.

My presentation is mainly based on the papers from among the outcomes of a Kakenhi-Project supported by JSPS. To begin with, I provide a review of public support policies of UIC and clusters in Japan to promote innovation. I show that Japanese cluster policies have some distinct characteristics as compared to those in Germany and France. \(^1\) Then, I present the results of my empirical evaluation of the METI’s Industrial Cluster Project. Based on original survey data on the participants of this cluster project, and by employing standard methods of empirical estimation such as DID, propensity score matching and multiple regression analysis, I find that the participation in the cluster project alone does not affect R&D productivity (number of patent applications per R&D investment), but that cluster participants increase their R&D productivity without reducing patent quality when they collaborate with national universities in the same cluster region. \(^2\) Moreover, focusing on the diversity of support programs, I find that cluster participants who exploit multiple support programs can expand their UIC and that indirect support programs (networking and coordination) have stronger impact on firms’ performance than more costly direct programs (subsidy). \(^3\) These results suggest overall positive effects of cluster policies on innovation, depending on the motivation of the participants and the diversity of support programs.

\(^3\) Nishimura, J. and Okamuro, H., Research Policy, 2011.
Pierre BITARD
Advisor to the executive director
Association Nationale de la Recherche et de la Technologie

Education:


Scientific Interests:

- Economics of innovation/systems of innovation/strategies and policies of RDI at various scales; Evaluation; R&D tax credit; Design activities; Innovation in services; Open innovation; Commercialization of public research; R&D public-private partnerships; Intellectual property.

Recent papers:

- Stratégie de recherche - Que peut-on apprendre des expériences des autres pays ?, with P. Lucchese, in La recherche et l’innovation en France, Odile Jacob, 2015, Janvier.
- Tendance de fonds, La Lettre Européenne de l’ANRT n°268, Janvier.
- In a global tendency towards stabilizing research costs, Research Tax Credit’s benefits are eroding, with A. Quevreux, International Comparison of researcher’s costs (#4), ANRT, 2014, August.
University startups. A policy stake.

Too many birds with one (soft) stone?

Pierre BITARD
ANRT
41, boulevard des Capucines, 75002, Paris
bitard@anrt.asso.fr

In recent years, technology commercialisation has become an integral part of universities' business, almost everywhere. And there are indeed a few successes of that kind that encourage the academic world to believe in those not-so-hidden golden nuggets. To bring fresh cash in in times of budget diet, a wealth of tech transfer mechanisms are now implemented. Often by solid professional structures, which are more or less closely connected to research labs’ life. University startups are one of those privileged means. Framework conditions are then pivotal when it comes to the creation and development of these knowledge based ventures: not all ecosystems possess identically favorable amenities. Loads of academic literature from various disciplines, mobilising various approaches within each field, turned to examining the interactions between research results based undertakings and framework conditions. With the explicit objective to contribute to identifying the underlying rules behind the Grail: ‘wealth and job creation’. At the same time, policymakers tend to be growingly demanding as to the investments they supported; ‘science’ is to provide visible – and fast– impacts. Our contribution will be that of a close and careful observer of the changes that are occurring within the French and European research and innovation system, when university startups are summoned. Neither that of an academic nor that of policymaker. We will limit ourselves to illustrate some of the false evidence that surround this long lasting research intensive policy debate.
Sadao NAGAOKA  
Tokyo Keizai University  
Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry  

Education:  
- Ph.D. (Economics) 1990, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A  
- M.S (Management) 1980, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.  
- B.A. (Engineering) 1975, University of Tokyo, Japan  

Scientific Interests:  
- Economics of innovation, especially R&D, intellectual property, standards and science  
- Industrial organization  

Recent papers:  
One of the most important recent developments in innovation is the increasing importance of combinatorial innovation driven by the convergence of technologies. The smart phone is a case in point, where many technologies from different sources (software, semiconductor chips, screen, battery…) are incorporated into one product. Given that the ownership of the patents to these technologies are widely fragmented across firms (including those which exited from the industry), a firm in the industry faces the situation of “patent thicket” and there have been a number of patent infringement suits in this industry. These developments pose the question of whether the patent system based on exclusive right and injunction remedy promotes combinatorial innovation or hinders it.

In this presentation, first, I will analyze the relationship between complementarity of inventions and the first mover advantage and the patent value. Complementarity can cause a fragmentation of ownership, which in turn may exacerbate free riding opportunities and the temptations for hold-up behaviors. If these are serious, complementarity will weaken the first mover advantage from R&D which is perhaps its most important incentive. I will present an empirical analysis of this issue, based on a large scale inventor survey in Japan.

Secondly, I will discuss the relationship between the complementary of inventions and patenting motivations. If the above problems, especially the hold-up problem, are serious, we will observe more patenting for blocking purpose with an invention with more complementarity. On the other hand, if the private contracting such as licensing and patent pools work efficiently, we will see more patenting for licensing. I will present an empirical analysis of this issue.

Thirdly, I will discuss the disclosure function of the patent system, focusing on software patents. Some argue that the notice function of the patent system is very weak especially in the field of software patents, which is a major cause of the legal uncertainty of these patents in both validity and infringement. I examine this issue by looking at how inventor themselves see past software patents useful as prior art.

Finally, I will discuss the policy implications of these empirical examinations, focusing on the patent quality, patent aggregators, the patent rule of standard bodies and injunction remedy as well as the limitations of my study.
Julien PENIN

Professor in economics
BETA (University of Strasbourg / CNRS)

Education:

- 2011: qualification to supervise research (Habilitation à diriger des recherches). “Patents, open source, and the dynamics of innovation”, University of Strasbourg
- 2004: Phd. “Open knowledge disclosure, collective innovations and incomplete information”, University of Strasbourg and University of Québec at Montréal (UQAM)

Scientific Interests:

- List of interests and activities: Strategic management of patents, the economics of open source (beyond software), Patents and markets for technology, the economics of university-industry relationships
- Main keywords: Intellectual property rights, patents, open innovation, open source

Recent papers:

The nature of patent information and
the (in)efficiency of the patent system

Julien PENIN
BETA (CNRS / University of Strasbourg)
61 avenue de la Forêt Noire, 67085 Strasbourg cédex
penin@unistra.fr

Many recent studies have emphasized the potential inefficiency of the patent system and advocate either substantial change of the patent system, or more radically, its abolition\(^1\). Patents are accused to impede sequential innovation by increasing transaction costs in technology deals, to create anticommons situations (royalty stacking) and to favour hold-up strategies (patent trolls). We show in this paper that all those problems are not due to some intrinsic properties of the patent system which would mean that patents are inevitably a source of economic problems. Rather, we show that they are the outcome of recent evolutions of the patent system which make that today too many patents are granted and patent information is bad. In other words we argue that most of the problems induced by the patent system today have a same root: the bad quality of patent information (which is also linked to the high number of patents in force in the economy). Our objective is hence to understand why patent information is so bad, what are the consequences of this bad information and to propose some changes which could improve the quality of patent information and, in consequence, the economic performance of the patent system.

Hiroshi NAKAMURA
Keio University
Keio Business School
(Graduate School of Business Administration)

Education:

- M.A. (Economics) March 1990, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Japan, 186.
- B.A. (Economics) March 1988, Hitotubashi University, Tokyo, Japan, 186.

Scientific Interests:

- Research interests include industrial organization (life-science and healthcare industry), healthcare policy, diversity management, and R&D management.

Activities:

- Editor of the Journal of Health Care and Society
- Trustee at the Health Care Science Institute
- Editor of the International Journal of Pharmaceutical & Healthcare Marketing
- Faculty member of the Graduate School of Medicine at Keio University
- Several committees in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, including drug/device pricing committees

Recent papers:

- “Firms’ open innovation policies, laboratories’ external collaborations and laboratories’ R&D performance,” with N. Sawada and K. Asakawa, R&D management, 2010
- “Outcomes-based risk-sharing schemes - Is there a potential role in the Asia-Pacific markets?” with L. Coulton, et al., Health Outcomes Research in Medicine, 2012
- “Promotion of cooperation among different types of occupations and functions in healthcare and countermeasures to impediments against cooperation - Structural mismatches, diversity management and co-evolution between cooperation and sound management,” the Journal of Health Care and Society, 2013 (in Japanese)
- “Growth Strategies in healthcare related industries in Japan,” Monthly IHEP, 2013 (in Japanese)
- “Promotion of cooperation among different types of occupations and functions in healthcare and countermeasures to impediments against cooperation: Case studies,” Keio Business Forum, 2014 (in Japanese)
- “Analyzing the benefits from new NHI drug pricing system in Japan: Factor decomposition and simulation,” with N. Wakutsu, the Journal of Health Care and Society, forthcoming (in Japanese)
Challenges Japan is facing under its severe financial conditions are aging population and revitalization of life-science industries in Japan. Current policies undertaken by the Japanese government are promotion of integrated community care system, higher incentives on innovative drug/medical device discovery/development, such as "premium to promote the development of new drugs and eliminate off-label use," and promotion of regenerative medicine.

Relating these challenges and policies, I would like to introduce our research topics and key findings.

1. Higher incentives on innovative drug discovery/development: an analysis of a new incentive system, “Premiums for Promoting the Creation of New Drugs and the Elimination of Off-label Drug Use”

We analyze the benefits of a pharmaceutical firm from new NHI drug pricing system in Japan. Specifically, (1) we calculate the size of the benefit from the new system from a firm’s point of view and (2) decompose the benefits into sub-effects and discuss the contribution of each effect. Also, (3) we conduct sensitivity analysis to examine how the benefits from the new system change with a firm’s discount rate or major economic characteristics of medicine. Moreover, (4) we consider a possible spillover effect on subsequent new drugs it may cause. (5) We also check if the new system satisfy a fiscal equilibrium or not and if not, how big a firm’s benefit is when it is redesigned to satisfy a fiscal equilibrium.

2. Promotion of integrated community care system

Cooperation among different types of occupations and functions has been increasingly important in promoting integrated community care system in Japan. However, it is not easy for many healthcare staff/providers to cooperate among different types of occupations and functions. This paper not only analyzes several cases and examines how to minimize impediments against such cooperation, but also examines how to effectively maximize promoting factors. Firstly, three structural impediments (mismatches) are analyzed; a mismatch between types of cooperation and types of measures (organizations), a mismatch/lack of human resources, and a mismatch in development stages. This paper also examines how to deal with each mismatch effectively.

Secondly, types of cooperation are categorized in terms of the degree of specialization, the degree of interaction among healthcare staff/providers, types of services, and distribution of patients/users. This paper considers key success factors in each category.

Finally, diversity management among different types of occupations and functions and co-evolution between cooperation and sound management are examined.
Philippe R. MOSSE

Professor in economics
LEST (University of Aix-Marseille / CNRS)

Education and positions:

- 2004-2007 Director of LEST (Economics and Sociology of Labor, Joint lab CNRS, Univ. Aix-Marseille)
- Visiting Prof. in Japan: Keio (1997) and Toyo (2006)
- 1988-1989: Post Doc UCLA, USA
- 1987: PhD in Economics (Aix-Marseille)

Scientific Interests:

- Health Economics; Health Policies (Japan, France, Europe); Hospital Management; Labor Economics; Public Policy.

Recent researches:

- Responsible of the “French Health Team” for the Knowledge and Policy 6th RTD, European Program. Theme: how « knowledge » (such as expertise and scientific facts are built, circulated and eventually used to define and implement “public policies”.
- France–Japan comparisons of hospitals systems and nursing profession in a socio-economics and historical perspective. Current research on Nurses’ careers and working conditions.

Recent papers:

- Vaughan Rogers, Philippe Mossé, « Les cadres infirmiers entre gouvernementalité et gouvernance; les leçons de l’expérience anglaise », Journal de gestion et d’économie médicales, 30 (6), 379-393.
Two facets of Innovation in health care system

Philippe MOSSE
LEST (CNRS and University of Aix-Marseille)
35 Av. J. Ferry 13626 Aix-en-Provence Cédex
philippe.mosse@univ-amu.fr

Innovation and health are tight together thanks to a large number of links. The most famous and controversial is the pharmaceutical one. In this field, innovation is mainly seen as the outcome of a scientific as well as a lobbying process. That is the reason why, in each developed country, a huge number of agencies, experts, policy makers, etc. are involved in its complex and moving regulation process.

More generally, the distrust toward market forces is explained by the fact - enlightened by K. Arrow in the 1960’s - that, as far as health care delivery system is concerned, the so-called “invisible hand” cannot neither lead to efficiency nor to fairness.

In fact, economically speaking, innovation in health is but an exception compared to innovation in most of the other fields: it goes along with a constant and strong cost inflation while, elsewhere, innovation mainly aims at lowering the production costs. But, at the same time, medical innovations often bring actual health improvements (qualitatively and quantitatively).

A first part of this communication will address this issue; it will be shown that if this exception used to be mainly seen as an economic booster, nowadays it is seen as an economic challenge. In effect, by increasing health care costs as well as health care quality, “technical” innovations in health put policy makers in front of a dilemma that cannot be easily solved.

Furthermore, technical innovation goes along with a solid segmentation itself grounded on a high level of specialisation. Hence, the health care system can be described as being built around a kind of monopolistic competition. Today, the problem is that, to care an ageing population as well as to cure a growing number of chronically ill patients need to organise the system in a highly integrated way. As a result, some health care policies try to improve cooperation among professionals within a more and more complex system. Therefore, to counterbalance the negative effects of the technical innovations, “organisational” changes have to be innovative.

Indeed, such organisational innovations are not only needed but they become the key factors in the never ending march toward efficiency and equity in health. That is why, in a second part of the communication, “day surgery” (“chirurgie ambulatoire”), seen as an organisational innovation, will be evoked. In effect, in the French context, day surgery is rather precisely and officially defined as: “an organisational concept centred on the patient and lying on a coordination process. This process involves hospital as well as ambulatory sectors and patients flow management as well as practices standardisation”. Since a decade, day surgery is the target of a centralised and rather strong policy aiming at reducing hospital costs while maintaining a high quality level; it will be shown to what extent its success is in sight.

To conclude, it will be argued that, in order to improve the health care system performances, it is necessary to dynamically link the different innovations’ facets. This implies to deal not only with different actors but, more important, with different temporalities.
Eriko JOTAKI

Office for Strategic Research Planning / Advanced Fusion Research Center
Research Institute for Applied Mechanics
Kyushu University

Education:

- Kyushu University (Bachelor of Arts; 1983)
- Kyushu University (Doctor of Engineering; 1997)

Scientific Interests:

She graduated from the Faculty of Literature, having studied ancient Japanese history. After graduation, she worked as Research Assistant, then became Research Associate and Associate Professor of AFRC, RIAM Kyushu University. From 1984 she was a member of the project for development of a nuclear fusion reactor using the superconducting tokamak TRIAM-1M at AFRC, RIAM, Kyushu University. Her major research field is fusion engineering.

After joining the Office for Strategic Research Planning (2003~), she was put in charge of applications and management of reform promotion projects using “Special Coordination Funds for Promoting Science and Technology” (funded by “Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)”). Examples of such programs include “Supporting Activities for Female Researchers” and “Supporting Positive Activities for Female Researchers.”

Recent papers:

- E. Jotaki, Positive Action Using Quotas for Women in Kyushu University, Japan
  The Physical Society of Japan, 018002-1-018002-6 (2014, 3)

  (The article translated to English: http://wrp.kyushu-u.ac.jp/parity2013.pdf)
Empowerment of Female Researchers in JAPAN
- Effects of Positive Action Using Quotas for Women in Kyushu University -

Eriko JOTAKI
Office for Strategic Research Planning, Kyushu University
6-10-1, Hakozaki, Higashiku, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan
Phone: +81-92-642-4369, FAX: +81-92-642-3869
e-mail: jotaki@triarc.kyushu-u.ac.jp

According to the Gender gap index in 2014 by the World Economic Forum, Japan is ranked 104th among 142 countries. The index benchmarks are Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. Considering the longest average life expectancy and the high ratio of Japanese women advancing to higher education, it clearly shows poor performance in Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment. One of the reasons for this situation is that during the high economic growth period, some social systems have been constructed on the assumption that husbands work long hours outside the home and wives do housework, raise children and look after elderly relatives. Meanwhile entering the aging society and changing of family structure, primary caregiving for the elderly has been shifted from their home to nursing and caring facilities. Due to the shortage of care workers, the government is promoting the acceptance of foreign workers.

The ratio of female researchers in Japan is the lowest among OECD countries. The government published its 3rd Stage Basic Plan for Science and Technology (2006–2010), in which it stated that institutions should promote the success of female researchers. In 2009, the funding program “Supporting Positive Activities for Female Researchers” was launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), aiming to increase female researchers in the fields of Science, Engineering, and Agriculture.

Kyushu University has been promoting the Positive Action Using Quotas for Women using the MEXT program. In order to attract a wide variety human resource, international open recruitment is carried out. The candidates are selected at each faculty level, then an inter-faculty competition process is performed (See Figure). The two-step screening system contributes to hire the excellent faculties. During last five years the number of female faculties has increased one and half times (from 177 to 301) not only using Quotas but also without Quotas.
Helena Sumiko HIRATA  
*Directrice de recherche Emérite, CNRS*  
*CRESPPA- Equipe GTM- UMR 7217:*

**Education:**

PhD and Thesis direction; Lectures in Sociology of work, of gender and of care in Master and PhD Level.

**Scientific Interests:**

- Sexual division of labour
- Gender and globalization
- Institutions and actors of unemployment in a comparative perspective
- Theories and practices of care: comparison France, Japan, Brazil

**Important recent publications:**


Gender, care and migration in a comparative perspective

Helena Sumiko HIRATA
CRESPPA-CNRS
59-61 rue Pouchet 75849 Paris Cedex 17
Phone: 00 33 1 40 25 12 02 Fax: 00 33 1 40 25 12 03
e-mail: Helena.hirata@cnrs.fr
http://www.gtm.cnrs.fr/

Reseaches on the international division of labor, especially the division between Northern and Southern countries, rarely include the gender division and racial division of labor. I will describe three issues in this communication.

Firstly, the aporia we confront from an analysis of the international division of the employment service when we do not include the gender and racial dimension. As stated by the researchers working on the issue such as Joan Tronto, care workers are very often proletarians, women, and immigrants. I will show from my field research, how the development of this work is now closely linked to the movements of international migration and the migration flow for care work draws the outlines of a new international division of labor.

Secondly, the analysis of professional and personal trajectories of these workers in three countries shows how social inequality can lead to discrimination. I will present first of all, the case of doctors and nurses who are, in France, employed and paid as nursing aides or even as care workers, because of their national, ethnic and racial origins; then I will explain the case of nurses and nursing aides in Brazil who are hired and paid as "cuidadoras"/care workers without recognition of their skills. Finally, the condition of employment in Japan, how precarious worker ("haken") leads to a systematically discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis workers on regular status in nursing homes ("tokubetsu yogo rojin home").

Usually we associate the rapid growth of employment in the care sector with the aging population in these countries and the increase in the women's wage labor, who can no longer assume the traditional role of care for the elderly, children and disabled in the family. I propose to combine these explanations of the rise of professions related to the care work, with the current development of the contingent employment in the three countries and the impact of unemployment.

Thirdly, I will present some cases of "social innovation" in services related to care, services called "proximity services" in France, to show - from a number of examples - that the concept of innovation has highly polymorphic meanings, depending on whether the North or South, and whether or not we consider the national, racial and gender dimensions of both professional and domestic work. The role of the State and public policies, contrasting among the countries in spite of the globalization process, are, in this respect, to analyze.
Robert BOYER
Researcher in economics
Institut des Amériques

Education :

- Grandes Ecoles : Polytechnique, Ponts et Chaussées, Sciences Politiques
- University Degrees in Economics and Mathematical economics

Former positions :

- CEPREMAP (CNRS), Professor at EHESS, Visiting professor in Yokohama, Mexico, Copenhagen, Berlin
- Expert for French ministries and agencies, and OECD

Scientific Interests :

- Institutional and historical macroeconomics
- Innovation and growth analysis
- Labor market and wage labor nexus
- International comparisons of “regulation” modes; comparisons of welfare states
- European integration; Asian and Latin American capitalisms
- Financial crises
- History of economic theories

Selection of publications :

Hajime IMAMURA

Professor in labor economics

Faculty of Economics, Toyo University

Education:

- Keio University, Finished Ph.D. Course, Business and Commerce (Econometrics), 1985
- Keio University, M.A., Business and Commerce (Industrial Relations), 1982
- Keio University, B.A., Economics, 1978

Scientific Interests:

- Empirical research in the comparative framework for different organizations, for-profit, non-profit, government, etc.
- Quality change of labor input and economic growth, measurement of the contribution of labor for Japanese economic growth
- Main keywords: labor economics, social enterprise, social and solidarity economy

Recent papers and Academic Presentations:


- “Relational skills for horizontal solidarity in Japan: Unique relational development in co-production among social economy, for-profit, and governmental organizations,” EMES-SOCENT Conference Selected Papers, 4th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise, 2013.


- “Social Economy, Cooperatives and Relational skills - Seeking for the solidarity of human resources and organization overcrossing the boundaries –” (in Japanese), Agriculture and Forestry Finance, Vol.65, No.9, September 2012, pp.48-61.