

EHESS Paris  
日仏財団FONDATION  
FRANCE-JAPON  
DE L'EHESS

# La Lettre de la Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS

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Mes deux ans à l'EHESS

EHESS での2年

Comité éditorial : Kae Amo, Sébastien Lechevalier, Adrienne Sala

執筆・編集 : 阿毛 香絵 / セバスチャ

## Editorial

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#### TPP participation gives Japan a bargaining chip in trade negotiations

世界の通商交渉における日本の「交渉カード」としての TPP

By Akio EGAWA 江川 暁夫 (Senior researcher, NIRA 主任研究員)

Several important economic partnership agreements have moved into the process of trade negotiations for Japan this year. Among them, the announcement of Japan's intention to participate in the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP) negotiations has triggered progress on important trade negotiations as a chain reaction. It encouraged movement towards the negotiations of the trilateral free-trade agreement among China, Japan and Korea (CJK-FTA) and the East-Asia-wide economic partnership, known as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement (RCEP). It also resulted in a change in the attitude of the EU. The chain reaction may also spread to the negotiations between the EU and the US, known as the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

In this way, Asian countries and the EU must think it better to have economic partnership agreements with Japan as long as Japan will continue participation in the TPP negotiations. This has given Japan a bargaining chip that can be used to its advantage in talks on trade negotiations. There is still strong opposition to the TPP in Japan. However, if it decides to withdraw from the TPP negotiations, Japan would lose its bargaining chip. The CJK-FTA and RCEP negotiations would lose their centripetal force. The EU, believing that Japan and the US will no longer enter into another economic partnership agreement, would be in a better position to ask Japan for concessions in EPA negotiations. If the TTIP is concluded, the standard rules of trade, investment, and business conventions would be initiated by Europe and the US. This could make it more difficult for Japanese companies to operate in Europe and the US. Therefore, it is indispensable and advantageous for Japan to remain at the table for the TPP negotiations, and to compensate those who are affected by the agreement and to implement the necessary structural reforms of relevant sectors.

For more details, see the website of Brugel:

<http://www.bruegel.org/nc/blog/detail/article/1184-tpp-participation-gives-japan-a-bargaining-chip-in-trade-negotiations/>

For additional documents and references:

[http://ffj.ehess.fr/no\\_2013\\_04.html](http://ffj.ehess.fr/no_2013_04.html)

日本が関わる重要な経済連携協定等が、2013年に相次いで交渉入りした。うち、日本の環太平洋パートナーシップ協定 (TPP) 交渉への参加意欲表明は、他の経済連携交渉も進展させる「連鎖反応」を生じさせた。日中韓FTAに交渉入りへの動きや、16か国での東アジア地域包括的経済連携協定 (RCEP) の動きとなった。日本との経済連携協定交渉に対するEUの態度も変わり、EU・米国間の環大西洋貿易・投資パートナーシップ協定 (TTIP) の交渉入りにも影響を与えたかもしれない。

つまり、TPPへの参加表明が、各協定の議論を有利に進める「交渉カード」を日本に与えている。TPPに対する反対論も根強いが、日本がTPP交渉から離脱すれば、日中韓FTAやRCEPに向けた求心力が弱まる。EUにとっても、日米間の経済連携協定の可能性がなくなる一方でTTIPを締結できるなら、EPA交渉において日本に譲歩する必要性は弱まるだろう。そうすると、貿易・投資・商慣行等のルールは欧米主導のものとなり、日本の欧米でのビジネス展開がより困難となる可能性もある。TPP交渉から離脱せず、「交渉カード」を用いて議論を有利に進めつつ、痛みを伴う者への適切な補償と必要な改革を検討・実施することが不可欠である。

より詳しい内容については、以下NIRAのサイトをご参照ください。

[http://www.nira.or.jp/outgoing/highlight/entry/n131025\\_718.html](http://www.nira.or.jp/outgoing/highlight/entry/n131025_718.html)

## Call for papers

EAJS 2014 Conference Ljubljana (Slovenia), August 27-30  
Economics, Business and Political Economy (Section 6)

# Diversity and Institutional Change in the Japanese Economy

研究発表者募集 日本経済の多様性と組織変容

The Japanese political economy system has been perceived as highly homogeneous (although segmented) and stable, because deeply rooted in a specific cultural and social environment. Its trajectory for more than 30 years has deeply contradicted this vision of the Japanese capitalism with a gradual but nonetheless significant institutional change and an increasing diversity at the micro level. More precisely, it has been characterized by liberalization but absence of convergence towards liberal capitalism.

It means that the research program on Japanese economy, business and political economy has to shift from an analysis of the so-called J model to a study that aims at understanding diversity and institutional change. This perspective requires new concepts and tools of analysis in order to capture discrete forms of heterogeneity and to understand the underlying dialectic and conflictual dynamics of institutional change and innovation.

We would like to invite individual papers for the topics on Japanese economy, business and political economy.

Keynote speaker: Professor Mari Sako (Saïd Business School, Oxford University)

More information can be found here:

<http://www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/research/people/Pages/MariSako.aspx>

### ■Submission:

• Abstracts and panel proposals should be submitted no later than November 30, 2013 to: [economics@eajs.eu](mailto:economics@eajs.eu)

■For further inquiries please contact the convenors at the following e-mail address: [economics@eajs.eu](mailto:economics@eajs.eu)

David Chiavacci, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Sébastien Lechevalier, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris.

■For more details, please see:

PR2 Asian Capitalismes, Call for papers 2014

[http://ffj.ehess.fr/programme\\_de\\_recherche\\_pr2.html](http://ffj.ehess.fr/programme_de_recherche_pr2.html)

EAJS European Association for Japanese Studies

<http://www.eajs.eu/>

## NEWS FROM EHES SYMPOSIUM

### Pioneering Ethical Capitalism

Monday november 25, 2013 10 :00 - 18 :00  
OECD - 2, rue André Pascal - 75775 Paris Cedex 16

There is more than one way to do capitalism. In Japan, in the second half of the 19th century, a major business leader, Shibusawa Eiichi, expressed the view that business enterprise could and should

solutions he suggested are still relevant today. This symposium aims at understanding the Asian and Western origins of ethical capitalism, mapping the evolving arguments about the responsibilities of business and the changing practices of firms, debating the relations between morality and economy for globalised economies and societies in a perspective of sustainable growth.

### ■ Contact

[pec-symposium@ehess.fr](mailto:pec-symposium@ehess.fr)

■ For more information, please see the following website:

<http://actualites.ehess.fr/nouvelle5812.html>

## “The journal “The Japanese Political Economy”

by A. Maria Toyoda, Villanova University (editor)



We are pleased to announce that we are inviting submissions for upcoming issues of *The Japanese Political Economy*, which aims to publish high quality, original articles that explore the many facets of and interactions between Japan's domestic and international political economy.

The journal welcomes a broad range of scholarship that will contribute both theoretically and empirically to the field. Included in this broad range are economic and/or political comparisons of Japan to other East Asian countries or to other countries.

Topics in Japanese political economic history and comparative political economic history are welcome. Policy studies and papers that focus on the structure and evolution of Japanese firms, industries, and regulation are also relevant. All manuscripts must be contributed and published in English.

### ■ The Japanese Political Economy

Editor: A. Maria Toyoda, Villanova University

<http://www.mesharpe.com/mall/results1.asp?ACR=JES>

Please direct all questions to the editor at

[amaria.toyoda@villanova.edu](mailto:amaria.toyoda@villanova.edu)

**Conference Oct. 23, 2013: "Life beyond death for Japanese agriculture"**

**by Prof. Hugh Whittaker (University of Auckland)**

10月23日開催 講演会 「日本の農業、死の向こう側の再生」



Left : Prof. H. Whittaker

Right : Prof. Robert Boyer, discussant

Agriculture in Japan is basically discussed by non-specialist such as macro-economist or political scientist as an impediment to growth or to institutional change due to the importance of the agricultural lobby. The present situation seems to confirm this situation as agricultural organizations have been at the forefront of opposition to Japanese participation in the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), claiming it will not only destroy Japanese agriculture, but the very foundations of Japanese society.

In his presentation, Hugh Whittaker has indeed recalled that agriculture in Japan has been part of what can be called an "agricultural welfare state", similar to what has been observed in France at the same period. It lies on the recognition of the exceptionalism of agriculture and it explains why it has been excluded from GATT for example. Hugh Whittaker has then described the current crisis of Japanese agriculture in various dimensions.

Among them, he particularly emphasized the decrease of food self-sufficiency ratio, the decrease of total agricultural production (partly driven by the dramatic decrease of rice production), the increasing abandon of cultivated land, the decrease of commercial farm household numbers or the aging of commercial farmers (more than 30% of them being more than 75 years old!). As a whole, Japan is the 5th highest PSE (producer subsidy equivalent) in OECD, characterized by high trade barriers and high costs to consumers.

Obviously, this situation is not sustainable and a momentum is required for reform to be implemented. The current context of Abenomics may be favorable and the prospect of signature of TPP may trigger these changes. More precisely, the 3rd arrow of 'Abenomics' has set the target of transforming Japanese agriculture in a 'growth industry', in doubling agricultural exports and farmers' incomes by 2020. The key ingredients to reach this ambitious goal are the following: changes in the structure of agriculture (e.g. concentration); deregulation by promoting the entrance of commercial interests in the sector (such as supermarkets); increasing the capital intensity and promoting technological progress by encouraging new entrants.

In his comments, Robert Boyer has questioned the condition of possibility of change in emphasizing the structural obstacles but also the lack of actors that may put the reform into acts. According to Hugh Whittaker, the good news is that the consciousness about the limits of the present situation has increased drastically. As a whole, the case of agriculture is a good test for Abenomics in its ability to reform some structures of the Japanese economy.

To download the program and to see our past events in 2013, please see the following link:

<http://ffj.ehess.fr/2013.html>

**Research note**

**Persistent inequality between regular and non-regular workers in Japan**  
**by Prof. Yoshimichi Sato (Tohoku University)**



We observe the increase in the share of non-regular workers in the labor market in Japan. The percentage of female non-regular workers is over 50% as of 2010, and that of their male counterparts is approaching 20%. If there were no inequality between regular and non-regular workers, this increase would not cause any problem. However, this is not the case. The hourly wage gap between full-time and part-time workers is 56% in Japan.

This may be attributed to difference in human capital. However, the gap is over 80% in Denmark and Sweden.

It is not plausible that part-time workers in these countries have higher human capital than their counterparts in Japan. Furthermore, Hiroshi Tarohmaru of Kyoto University shows that the difference in income between regular and non-regular workers remains even after controlling for human capital and working hours.

Many specialists in this research field have pointed out the inequality, but they have not proposed good theories that explain it. Thus I would like to propose a sociological theory to explain it in this column. The theory stands on three building blocks: The functional theory of social stratification, the theory of welfare-employment regime, and the theory of the relationship between global forces, local institutions, and social inequality. Let me explain them step by step below. (...)

Read more :

<http://ffj.ehess.fr/index/article/302/yoshimichi-sato.html>



## Mes deux ans à l'EHESS EHESS での 2 年



Naoaki KUNISHIRO est directeur adjoint du Bureau des Affaires Internationales du Ministère du Travail, de la Santé et de la Protection sociale au Japon. Il a étudié à l'EHESS entre 2011 et 2013 en tant que titulaire d'une bourse d'études du gouvernement japonais.

### Comment s'est passé votre séjour en France en tant qu'étudiant à l'EHESS ?

Entré à l'été 2011 à l'EHESS, j'ai suivi un cursus de Master sur la santé et les politiques sociales pendant deux ans. Dans mon Master, cinq séminaires devaient être suivis chaque semestre. Les séminaires sont en général proposés pour de petits groupes d'étudiants, dix ou même parfois seulement trois ! En général, le séminaire se déroule comme suit : l'introduction par le professeur, les présentations d'étudiants sur les articles pertinents suivies d'un débat. Les doctorants font aussi souvent des exposés.

J'ai constaté que les professeurs de l'EHESS sont d'éminents chercheurs en France. En outre, comme les séminaires sont réalisés en coopération avec d'autres institutions de recherche telles que le CNRS, l'ENS, ou l'INED, les enseignements étaient donnés par les spécialistes des domaines. De plus, l'encadrement de la recherche personnelle pour le mémoire par les directeurs de recherche est très bénéfique et m'a été d'un grand profit pour écrire mon mémoire. On peut dire que pour ceux qui aspirent à faire de la recherche, l'EHESS offre le meilleur environnement.

### Quels sont les principaux résultats de vos recherches de Master ?

Ma recherche pour le mémoire portait sur les changements dans le système de santé des pays européens dus au cadre unifié de l'Union Européenne. Le système de santé est en principe un système national, diverses institutions ont été établies selon l'histoire et la culture de chaque pays, mais au cours des dernières années on constate un mouvement dit « d'eupéanisation du système de santé » dans les pays européens.

La cause principale en est une série de décisions de la Cour de justice européenne depuis la fin des années 1990. L'UE établit le principe de la libre circulation des personnes, des biens et des services, et les jugements ont déterminé que les soins de santé étaient inclus dans les services. Ainsi il est possible de recevoir un traitement médical dans d'autres pays de l'UE dans le cas où la période d'attente médicale dans son pays serait excessivement longue.

Initialement, une telle décision a suscité l'opposition des pays européens, mais la Commission européenne a poussé à l'adoption de directives conformes à l'objectif des jugements de la Cour de Justice européenne. Avec « la directive de l'UE sur les droits des patients en matière de soins de santé à travers les frontières au sein de l'UE » publiée en Avril 2011, il est désormais possible de bénéficier de soins médicaux dans d'autres pays de l'UE et de se faire rembourser ces soins sous certaines conditions.

Ce processus est un symptôme d'une évolution des politiques de santé, du niveau national au niveau européen, et montre que le mécanisme national peut être modifié par le cadre international.

### Quel est votre impression à travers vos expériences à Paris ?

Il a été très important et significatif pour moi de participer aux activités de la Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS et de me faire ainsi de nombreuses connaissances. Je n'oublierai pas mes amis de l'EHESS et de la Cité internationale universitaire de Paris qui m'ont toujours encouragé, et le paysage de Paris qui m'a apaisé. Après mon retour au Japon en septembre 2013, je souhaite contribuer au développement des relations franco-japonaises dans divers domaines.

今回は、2011年から2013年にかけてEHESSの修士課程学生としてパリに滞在なさった國代尚章氏にお話を伺った。

### EHESSでの学生生活はどのようなものでしたか？

私は2011年夏から2年間、EHESS 修士課程で医療と社会政策について学ぶ機会を得ました。私の専攻では、毎学期5つのセミナーを履修することが求められました。各セミナーは10人程度の学生からなり、時には3人ということもありました。セミナーは、教授による導入の後、学生により関連するテーマの論文の紹介が行われ、それに基づき質疑応答が行われるという形式が一般的でした。

EHESS の教授陣はフランスの中でも一流の研究者が揃っているという印象を受けました。それに加え、セミナーはCNRS (国立科学研究所)、ENS (高等師範学校)、INED (国立人口学研究所) などの研究機関と協力して行われるなど、その分野の専門家から教授を受けることができました。私の場合、指導教官から修士論文について丁寧な指導を受けられたことはとても有益でした。研究にあたって、EHESS は最高の環境にあると思います。

### ご研究内容、研究成果についてお教えてください。

私は修士論文で、欧州諸国の医療制度がEUという統一的枠組の中で変化している過程を取り上げました。本来、医療制度というのは極めて国内的なものであり、各国の歴史や文化に応じた多様な制度が形成されてきました。一方で近年の欧州諸国においては、「医療制度の欧州化」とも言える制度間の調整の動きが確認されるのです。

その要因となったのが、1990年代後半からの欧州司法裁判所の一連の判決です。EUは人・物・サービスの自由な移動の原則を掲げていますが、判決は医療がサービスに含まれることを明確にしました。そして自国での診療の待機期間が不当に長い場合には、EU域内の他国において自国と同程度の負担で医療を受けられるべき旨を判示したのです。

こうした判決は当初、各国の反発を受けることになったのですが、EUは当該判決の趣旨に沿うようなEU指令の制定を模索し、2011年に「EU域内の国境を越えた医療における患者の権利に関するEU指令」が発せられました。これは一定の条件の下でEU域内の他国で医療を受けた場合、自国の医療制度から費用の一部の払戻しを受けることができるということです。

こうした一連の過程から、欧州諸国の医療政策の形成が国レベルからEUレベルへ変化しつつあることが指摘でき、また、医療制度という極めて国内的な仕組みが、国際的枠組により変化し得ることが明らかになったと思います。

### パリでのご滞在の経験を通し、どのような印象を得ましたか？

パリでの2年間を振り返ると、他の多くの留学生と同様、課題に追われる毎日でした。そうした中でも日仏財団の活動に参加し、多くの知己を得たことは幸いでした。また常に私を励ましてくれたEHESSや国際大学都市の友人、そして研究に疲れた私を癒してくれたパリの街並みは忘れられません。私は2013年夏に日本に戻りますが、今後とも様々な面で日仏関係の更なる進展に貢献していきたいと思っています。