

EHESS Paris
日仏財団

FONDATION
FRANCE-JAPON
DE L'EHESS



La Lettre de la **F**ondation **F**rance-**J**apon de l'EHESS

Sommaire / Table of contents / 目次

1- Éditorial / Editorial / 論説

Letter from Kuala Lumpur / 「クアラルンプールからの手紙」 Christophe Penot
/ クリストフ・プノ

2- Actualité de la FFJ / News from the FFJ / 研究活動報告

Call for Applications: 2018 CEAFJP Research Fellowship, March 31st, 2017 (Deadline) / パリ日仏高等研究センター2018年度 研究フェローの募集
Annonce du lauréat 2016 du prix Polak/ 2016年度クリスチャン・ポラック賞受賞者発表
February 3rd, 2017 Paris/ International Workshop: “Monetary Policy When Heterogeneity Matters” / 国際ワークショップ「多様性に対する金融政策」

3- Actualité des programmes de recherche/Research Programs News / 研究プログラムニュース

February 8th, 2017, Paris/ Table Ronde : Asie-Afrique, Nouvel axe du monde de demain? / ラウンド・テーブル 「アジア・アフリカは未来の世界の基軸か?」
February 10th, 2017 Paris/ Mapping academia-industry linkages and policies for innovation: Japan and OECD / ワークショップ「産学連携とイノベーション政策のマッピング: 日本とOECD」
February 23th-24th, 2017, Paris / International conference: Scales of the Alimentation between Asia and Europe (II): Connections, Syncretism, Fusion” / 国際シンポジウム『アジア・欧州を跨ぐ「食」のまなざし (II) : コネクション・シンクレティズム・フュージョン』

4- Research Notes / 研究者日記

Ulrich Volz / ウルリッヒ・フォルツ
Naoko Abe/ 安部直子

Comité éditorial :

Sébastien Lechevalier, Kae Amo, Noa Berger, Ken Daimaru
執筆・編集: セバスチャン・ルシュヴァリエ、阿毛香絵、ノア・ベルジェ、基丸謙

Éditorial / Editorial / 論説

Letter from Kuala Lumpur / 「クアラルンプールからの手紙」

Christophe Penot, Ambassadeur de France en Malaisie

クリストフ・プノ (在マレーシアフランス大使)



Japan is still today the second foreign investor in Malaysia (behind Singapore) and the third trade partner of Kuala Lumpur (after China and Singapore). Around 1.400 companies are part of the impressive Japanese economic footprint in Malaysia.

The Malaysian success story and the rapid economic diversification which has supported it are presented today by the World Bank as a model to be followed by emerging countries. It also opens up an interesting field of study and research for European economists. An international conference entitled “Malaysian Capitalism in comparative perspective” was organized last November in Kuala Lumpur by the Khazanah Research Institute, which is sponsored by Khazanah Nasional Berhad, the sovereign wealth fund of the Malaysian Government. The event brought together Malaysian, French and international experts and it touched upon a great variety of topics, ranging from labor market and migrant workers to capital accumulation or Islamic finance.

The discussions cast an interesting light on the differences between the economic models of Asia and Europe. It also highlighted one common feature which France shares with Malaysia as well as Japan: the strong role of state-driven policies in economic development. This conference showed the great potential and value of interdisciplinary scientific exchanges between European and Asian researchers, an area in which France and Japan could possibly play a more active role with the support of the EHESS.

Japan has long considered South-East Asia as a key strategic area and a top priority in its trade and economic diplomacy. It is arguably even more the case today. ASEAN remains one of the fastest growing regions of the world, with huge needs for new infrastructure investments. It has also become a major focal point of the competition between China and Japan. Malaysia, the strongest economy of ASEAN after Singapore, is seen today by both countries as an increasingly important partner. The high-speed rail (HSR) project launched recently by the governments of Malaysia and Singapore, and which will create a one and a half hour link between the two capitals by 2026, is one of the hotspots of the ongoing economic power struggle between Tokyo and Beijing.

The spectacular economic development of Malaysia (Malaysia recorded an impressive average growth of 5.7% between 2009 and 2015) was strongly influenced by the Japanese model. The famous “Look East policy” initiated by Dr. Mahathir in the early eighties has generated a large influx of Malaysian students in Japanese universities and companies.

The article is available on our website:
http://ffj.ehess.fr/lettre_2017_1.html

Actualité de la FFJ / News from the FFJ / 研究活動報告

March 31st, 2017 (Deadline) / 2017年3月31日〆切
Call for Applications: 2018 CEAFJP Research Fellowships /
パリ日仏高等研究センター2018年度 研究フェローの募集



The call for applications for 2018 CEAFJP Fellowship is open to Japanese researchers and international scholars of Japan is open until March 31st, 2017. The following themes are proposed:

- Air Liquide Fellowship : «Dietary habits and their sanitary and environmental impacts: does a specificity of the traditional Japanese food regime exist in the context of the nutritional transition in industrialized countries?»
- Banque de France Fellowship: «Macroeconomics and Economic Policy: Which Lessons from the Japanese Experience?»

- Michelin Fellowship : «Public Innovation Policies in Japan»
Download the call for applications

- Renault Fellowship: «Uses of the automobile and new mobility services in Japan, in Korea and in Europe»

Download the call for applications

- Valéo Fellowship : «Innovative technologies for a sustainable mobility»

Deadline: March 31st, 2017 (midnight)

For further information :

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

Lauréate du Prix FFJ-Christian Polak du meilleur mémoire de master sur le Japon 2016年度クリスチャン・ポラック賞受賞者発表

Céline Zuretti (INALCO)

«L'Emergence de la verrerie au Japon à la période d'Edo. Les dynamiques des transferts de technologies et de connaissances entre Occidentaux, rangakusha et artisans»

セリーヌ・ズレッティ (INALCO)

『江戸時代の日本でのガラス製品の発展

～ 西洋、蘭学者と職人の間での技術と知識伝達のダイナミクス～』



Mes études à l'ENSAAMA m'ont permis de devenir artisan-verrier, métier que j'ai pratiqué pendant quinze ans en Angleterre, en France et en Espagne, tout en poursuivant des études en Arts plastiques. Je suis revenue en France en 2010 pour poursuivre cette formation à la Sorbonne et me suis engagée en parallèle dans les Études Japonaises à l'INALCO. J'ai alors fait converger mes centres d'intérêts et entrepris une recherche sur l'artisanat du verre au Japon. Cela m'a amenée à découvrir l'Histoire des techniques, discipline dans laquelle j'effectue actuellement une recherche de thèse à

Les membres du comité de sélection du prix FFJ-Christian Polak, présidé par M. Christian Sautter, ont désigné Mme Céline Zuretti (INALCO) lauréate 2016 du prix, pour son mémoire intitulé «L'Emergence de la verrerie au Japon à la période d'Edo. Les dynamiques des transferts de technologies et de connaissances entre Occidentaux, rangakusha et artisans» Les membres du jury ont apprécié la qualité scientifique ainsi que l'originalité de ce projet et tiennent à adresser leurs plus sincères félicitations à Mme Zuretti ainsi qu'à ses directeurs de recherche, M. Michael Lucken (INALCO) et Mme. Annick Horiuchi (Université Paris 7-Diderot)

Pour plus d'information : <http://ffj.ehess.fr/index.html>

February 3rd, 2017, Paris / 2017年2月3日 / パリ

International Workshop: "Monetary Policy When Heterogeneity Matters" / 国際ワークショップ「多様性に対する金融政策」



Workshop organized by the Banque de France Fellow of the Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS and the Banque de France Fellow at Paris School of Economics

Date: Friday February 3d 2017, 09:50-18:30

Venue: EHESS (190, avenue de France 75013), room 640

Speakers: Christian SAUTTER (FFJ), Florin BILBIIE (PSE, Université Paris 1), Minchul YUM (Mannheim), Patrick PINTUS (Banque de France), Eric MENGUS (HEC Paris), Gaetano GABALLO (Banque de France, European Central Bank), Takeki SUNAKAWA (FFJ, Kobe University), Michel JULLIARD (Banque de France), Taisuke NAKATA (Federal Reserve Board) Pablo WINANT (Bank of England)

To download the program:

http://ffj.ehess.fr/evenements_a_venir.html

8 Février 2017 / 2017年2月8日

Asie-Afrique, Nouvel axe du monde de demain?

**Table Ronde co-organisée par la FFJ et le Cercle géopolitique de la Fondation Dauphine /
ラウンド・テーブル 「アジア・アフリカは未来の世界の基軸か？」**



Le continent africain intéresse l'Asie, en particulier le Japon dès les années 1990, et plus récemment la Chine. Depuis une vingtaine d'années, les liens économiques et culturels s'intensifient, dans un contexte politique africain souvent complexe. Quels sont les bénéfices pour l'Afrique ?



En quoi les stratégies des acteurs asiatiques diffèrent-elles selon les pays, sur le plan du commerce, des investissements, de l'aide et des liens culturels ? Quels rôles jouent les États et les entreprises ?

Date : 8 février, 18h-20h

Intervenants: Lionel Zinsou, Jean-Joseph-Boillot, Serge Michel, Adama Gaye,

Modérateurs : Bernard-Rene Guillochon, Kae Amo

L'inscription est obligatoire sur le site de l'Université Dauphine : <http://www.fondation-dauphine.fr>

Pour plus d'information : ffj@ehess.fr

February 10th, 2017 / 2017年2月10日

Workshop "Mapping academia-industry linkages and policies for innovation: Japan and OECD" /

Organized by the Michelin/EHESS Fellowship Program and the OECD

ミシュラン/EHESS フェローシップ OECD 共同ワークショップ

「産学連携とイノベーション政策のマッピング:日本とOECD」



MICHELIN



Date : February 10th, 2017

Venue OECD conference centre (2 Rue André Pascal, 75016 Paris, room CC18)

Program

11:00-11:05 Introduction and Welcome

11:05-11:35 Jun Suzuki (2016 Michelin/EHESS Research Fellow / GRIPS) "Are academic patents useful for industry? -The evidence from citation analysis and the suggestion for inventor

level analysis"

11:35-12:05 Hélène Dernis (OECD, STI, Economic Analysis and Statistics Division) "Linking administrative records on IP – the OECD experience"

12:05-12:35 Caroline Paunov (OECD, STI, Science and Technology Policy division) "Policies for encouraging academia-industry linkages (title to be confirmed)"

12:35-13:00 General discussion

Registration : ffj@ehess.fr

For more information :

February 23th & 24th 2017 / 2017年2月23-24日

International conference: Scales of the Alimentation between Asia and Europe (II):

Connections, Syncretism, Fusion" /

国際シンポジウム「アジア・欧州を跨ぐ「食」のまなざし (II) : コネクション・シンクレティズム・フュージョン」



The international conference on Scales of Alimentation between Asia and Europe (II) aims at bringing together French and International scholars of Asia in order to promote a global approach to Asia.

Date : February 23th & 24th 2017

Venue : Room 638-640, 190 avenue de France, 75013 Paris

Participants: Sébastien Lechevalier (EHESS), Françoise Sabban (EHESS), Kazuhiko Kobayashi (University of Tokyo), Florence Strigler (Fonds français pour l'alimentation et la santé), Kotaro Fukuhara (EHESS/University of Tokyo), Kathleen Burke (King's College London/Humboldt Universität zu Berlin), Greg de St. Maurice (Ryukoku University/

EHESS), James Farrer (Sophia University), Sana Ho (Soochow University, Taiwan), Aël Thery (EHESS), Jakob Klein (SOAS), Martin Bruegel (INRA), Bruno Laurioux (Université de Tours), Katarzyna J. Cwierka (Leiden University), Maria Yotova (Kwansei Gakuin University), Kim Bok-rae (Andong National University), Sandrine Ruhlmann (CNRS), Shiamin Kwa (Bryn Mawr College), Chuanfei Wang (Sophia University), Pierre Raffard (Izmir Ekonomi University), Ayumi Takenaka (Aston University), Anna Guevarra (University of Illinois at Chicago), Gayatri Reddy (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Registration : ffj@ehess.fr

For further information: <http://ffj.ehess.fr/20170223.html>

Research Notes / 研究者日記

How can we understand the differences between France and Japan in the growth of shared mobility services? The paradox of trust and its social construction.

Naoko Abe, Renault 2016 Chair at CEAFJP

『日仏間のモビリティサービスの成長における差異～信頼のパラドックスとその社会構築～』
安部直子 パリ日仏高等研究センター2016年度ルノー研究フェロー



Picture: Naoko Abe,
Renault 2016 Chair at
CEAFJP

The new mobility services based on “sharing” (car-sharing or carpooling) are booming in both France and Japan. This phenomenon is clearly linked with an expansion of the new socio-economic style called the cooperative economy that rests on the fact that access to use prevails over property.

One of the characteristics of shared mobility is that the service is based on sharing a car (car-sharing) or a travel (carpooling) with strangers. Car-sharing is a system of sharing a vehicle between relatives, friends, but also strangers.

Carpooling is sharing a trip with strangers. The practice of service rests above all on trust in others and the acceptability of unknown people. Although the number of shared mobility services is increasing in France and Japan (see Table), we can generally observe differences in the way these services are growing.

For instance, in Japan, the car-sharing service B to C (Business

to Consumer) is more developed (e.g. 846,240 subscribers and 19,717 vehicles in 2016)[[iii]] than the carpooling service, while in France both services are growing, especially the service C to C (Consumer to Consumer) is much more expanded in France than in Japan[[iv]]. We can for example observe the remarkable growth of the «Blablacar» carpooling service in France. Various factors like governmental policy, economical, social and geographical contexts can have an impact on the service development. In this research, I will analyze differences in the development of these services with a focus on social relationship, particularly the relationship with “strangers” from a sociological standpoint.

Purpose of the research

The research aims to understand the differences between France and Japan in the development of shared mobility service by considering the question of trust in unknown people as a key to the growth of a new mobility system.

For this purpose, the first section will be invested in analyzing the service and the users in both France and Japan. What kind of service exists? Who is using the service? What is the motivation when using shared mobility?[...]

To read the entire article : http://ffj.ehess.fr/carnet_de_chercheur.html

Japanese Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy and the Hollowing-out of Japanese Industry

Ulrich Volz, SOAS University of London

『日本の通貨・為替政策と日本における産業の敗退』
ウルリッヒ・フォルツ ロンドン大学東洋アフリカ研究学院



Picture: Ulrich Volz, Banque
de France Chair 2017
(January - October 2017)

A strong yen—endaka—in Japanese—has repeatedly caused distress among Japanese policymakers and manufacturers. Since the demise of the Bretton Woods system in 1971, the yen has seen several episodes of strong appreciation, including in the late 1970s, after the 1985 Plaza Agreement, the early and late 1990s and after 2008.

These appreciations have not only been associated with “expensive yen recessions”—endaka fukyo in

Japanese—resulting from negative effects on exports, since the late 1980s the strong yen has also raised concern about a de-industrialisation of the Japanese economy.

Indeed, the share of manufacturing in total output has declined from 27.2% in 1980 to 18.5% in 2013, while employment in industry as share of total employment has declined from 34.6% to 27.4% between 1991 and 2015.

While the strong yen and its potentially de-industrialising effect has received much attention in the political and economic policy discourse in Japan, there has been surprisingly little research in the academic literature.

As pointed out by Hamada and Okada (2009: 200), most research on Japan’s “lost decade” and hollowing out of the

Japanese industry “have been broadly focused on its real and domestic aspects, such as total factor productivity (TPF), growth decline, non-performing loans, and governance.”

Hamada and Okada (2009: 200) argue that monetary and exchange rate policy have played an important role in this, and that “Japanese industries endured a heavy burden” due to a greatly overvalued real exchange rate.

It is well established that depreciated real exchange rates can help to stimulate industrial development and economic growth (Rodrik, 2008). Although there seems to exist a “fear of appreciation” (Levy-Yeyati et al., 2013) relatively little research has been conducted on the effect of overvalued exchange rates on economies. The first systematic empirical cross-country analysis to investigate the effects of large exchange rate appreciation on current account balances and on real output was conducted by Kappler et al. (2013), who find that episodes of strong exchange rate appreciations are associated with deteriorating current account balances and a slow-down of real export growth, but no significant effects on output. Likewise, Bussière et al. (2015) examine to what extent large and rapid real exchange rate appreciations impact on economic growth. Using a sample of 53 emerging and advanced economies they find that while large appreciations dampen export growth and boost import growth, output growth is higher on average.[...]

To read the entire article : http://ffj.ehess.fr/carnet_de_chercheur.html