

2024年度学位論文審査報告

Integrating Monetary and Non-monetary Remittances for Entrepreneurship Development in the Philippines

(フィリピンにおける起業家発展のための貨幣的仕送りと非貨幣的仕送りの統合)

立命館大学大学院経済学研究科経済学専攻博士課程後期課程 2024年9月 修了

BARRERA Mishaël Joy Soslosoloy

学位の種類 博士(経済学)

授与年月日 2024年9月25日

学位授与の要件 本学学位規程第18条第1項

[Summary of Dissertation Contents]

The dissertation focuses on examining the dual roles of monetary and non-monetary remittances, including skills and tangible goods, in fostering entrepreneurship development in the Philippines, highlighting their significant impact on overcoming financial barriers and the influence of socioeconomic factors on remittance behaviors, ultimately providing robust policy implications for leveraging these remittances to support sustainable economic growth.

The dissertation is structured into seven chapters: Introduction, Review of Related Literature, Theoretical Model, Data and Methodology, Determinants of Migrant's Monetary and Non-Monetary Remittance Behavior, Remittances and Entrepreneurship Development, and Concluding Remarks. The research begins by highlighting the gap in literature regarding non-monetary remittances and their potential to foster entrepreneurship. It reviews existing literature on remittance behavior, motivations, determinants, and the relationship between remittances and entrepreneurship, emphasizing the need to consider non-monetary remittances alongside monetary ones. A theoretical model using a utility maximization framework is developed to explore the combined impact of monetary and non-monetary remittances on investment and entrepreneurship. Particularly, the utility function includes both the migrants' and recipient household's consumption and investment. The problem is formulated using a Lagrangian that integrates the utility function and budget constraint, followed by deriving the first-order conditions through partial derivatives with respect to key variables. These conditions are solved to find the optimal combination of remittance forms and levels likely to affect entrepreneurship, and sensitivity analysis is conducted to examine how changes in income and other parameters influence these optimal levels using derivatives. The theoretical result highlights the presence of a remittance-to-

investment condition, which helps determine the optimal balance between monetary and non-monetary remittances. It follows thus that non-monetary remittances should form a smaller portion of total remittances to achieve higher returns due to their relatively higher marginal returns under certain conditions. Additionally, the migrant's investment in their home country will only occur if the expected return on investment exceeds a certain threshold, a key risk-aversion variable. This condition is crucial for risk-averse migrants. Non-monetary remittances can mitigate some investment risks and provide higher returns due to their specific advantages.

Empirical analysis is conducted to identify determinants of monetary and non-monetary remittance behavior, highlighting significant differences based on socioeconomic factors. The data collection process focuses on Filipino migrants in Japan, detailing the development and implementation of the survey and describing the sample.

Empirical analysis confirms much of the theoretical predictions, notably the synergistic effect of combining monetary and non-monetary remittances, which together create a stronger foundation for entrepreneurial success. Socioeconomic factors such as gender, education, income level, and the location of the recipient in the home country significantly influence remittance behaviors. For instance, women are more likely to send non-monetary remittances. Also, higher-educated migrants are more inclined to remit both money and non-monetary assets, recognizing the potential for long-term entrepreneurial development. Moreover, rural and distant regions exhibit a stronger preference for monetary remittances due to immediate consumption needs, while urban areas benefit more from non-monetary remittances that support business growth.

The dissertation concludes with a summary of findings, contributions to the study, policy recommendations, limitations, and directions for future research. This comprehensive structure and depth of analysis make the dissertation a valuable contribution to the literature on remittances and entrepreneurship, justifying its approval for degree conferral.

[Summary of Dissertation Screening Results]

In particular, in the dissertation evidence indicates that non-monetary remittances play a crucial role in fostering entrepreneurship by providing resources that overcome financial barriers and that reduce financial risks associated with new investment into entrepreneurships. The study also highlights that socioeconomic factors influence remittance behaviors, with significant differences observed between various demographic groups. These findings are significant because they broaden the understanding of how remittances (broadly defined) contribute to economic development beyond just financial transfers. By recognizing the value of non-monetary remittances, policymakers can design more comprehensive strategies to leverage these resources for sustainable entrepreneurship. This approach can lead to more effective support for small businesses and entrepreneurial

ventures, particularly in developing countries, ultimately driving economic growth and reducing poverty. The study underscores the importance of diversifying remittance channels to maximize their developmental impact.

Ms. Barrera presented an outline of the dissertation, summarizing key research questions, methodology, findings, and contributions. Ms. Barrera effectively demonstrated the validity and significance of her research.

The evaluation of the screening committee focuses on the originality of the theoretical framework, the robustness of the empirical analysis, and the practical implications of the findings. The screening committee found the dissertation's theoretical framework and empirical analysis robust and original. Particularly, the theoretical model is well-constructed, capturing the complex dynamics of remittance behavior and its impact on entrepreneurship. The comprehensive approach to data collection and analysis strengthens the validity of the findings,

Based on the defense and the dissertation's content, the screening committee unanimously agreed that the dissertation meets the high standards required for a doctoral degree. The public defense further substantiated the academic merit of the research, confirming Ms. Barrera's competence and readiness for the doctoral degree. The screening committee further confirms that Ms. Barrera possesses the required knowledge and skills and recommends the conferral of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Graduate School of Economics, Ritsumeikan University. After Ms. Barrera outlined the dissertation, the screening committee conducted the dissertation defense examination. Following the examination, all the screening committee members agreed that the dissertation meets the criteria for a doctoral degree.

[Summary of Examination Results or confirmation of Academic Skills]

The defense was held from 10:40 AM to 12:10 PM on Monday, June 24th, 2024, at the Biwako-Kusatsu campus, Across Wing 1F, in Across Lounge seminar room. With the deputy examiners present, the defense confirmed that Ms Barrera possesses the required knowledge and skills for the doctoral degree. Consequently, the screening committee verifies that Ms Barrerameets the requirements outlined in Ritsumeikan University Degree Regulations, Article 18, Paragraph 1, and is suitable for conferral of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Graduate School of Economics, Ritsumeikan University.

審査委員会	主査	立命館大学経済学部教授	MASWANA Jean-Claude
	委員	立命館大学経済学部教授	Lee Kang-kook
	委員	立命館大学経済学部名誉教授	稲葉 和夫

地域的多様性を考慮した中国社会における所得不平等の実証分析

立命館大学大学院経済学研究科経済学専攻博士課程後期課程 2025年3月 修了

LI Yapeng

学位の種類 博士（経済学）

授与年月日 2025年3月31日

学位授与の要件 本学学位規程第18条第1項

〔論文内容の要旨〕

地理的・歴史的経緯から、現代中国においては、インフラ整備のレベルや経済発展の状況に関して地域間に大きな格差が生じている。その結果、個人・世帯間における所得格差は深刻であり、世代間での所得階層の固定化や、少子化問題に対する所得格差の影響など、所得格差がさらなる社会課題を引き起こしている。

本論文は、現代中国を対象としてマクロデータおよびミクロデータを用いた計量的手法により、地域間での経済水準の相違をふまえつつ、所得格差の規定要因を特定したうえで格差縮小に向けた対策を提示し、かつ所得格差が引き起こす社会課題の実態解明とその解決策の提示を目指したものである。

本論文は以下のように構成されている。

序章：所得格差に関わる問題点を整理し、現代中国における所得格差の規定要因の特定および所得格差に起因する社会課題の実態解明が本論文の目的であることを明示している。

第1章 平等の概念と社会課題：本論文のテーマとなっている平等・不平等に関わる基本概念の整理を行い、格差に関わる社会課題を概観している。さらに中国における格差状況を所得のみならず、教育、医療、ジェンダーなどの視点からも明らかにしている。

第2章 浙江省と山東省の所得格差の分析：経済的な発展が著しい2つの省を取り上げ、市別データに基づいて都市農村間所得格差の規定要因を特定し、都市化率は格差縮小に寄与し、また産業構造は地域的特性により格差への影響が異なることが示されている。

第3章 所得格差社会における所得流動性：現代中国を対象として、所得格差の拡大とともに世代間所得流動性が低くなるという理論を実証している。経済が発展している東部地域ではこの理論どおりであるが、経済が未発達の中西部では真逆の結果が得られており、経済が開発途上の段階にある地域においては職業選択の機会が増加傾向にあることがその背景にあると指摘している。

第4章 出生行動に対する所得格差の影響：所得格差の拡大により出生率が下がる可能性を示した先行研究をふまえ、中国における実態を分析している。中国では、所得格差の拡大とともに希望する子どもの数は増えるという結果が得られており、その背景には経済が発展段階にある地域における所得階層の流動性が起因している可能性が示唆されている。

終章：前章までの研究結果を整理し、所得格差の解消を図るための対策、また所得格差から引き起こされる社会課題への対応策について取りまとめている。

〔論文審査の結果の要旨〕

本論文は、地域情報をコントロールするためにマルチレベルモデルの適用や、空間的相互作用を考慮した計量モデルを利用することで、中国の広大な領土における多様な地域特性を捕捉し、これをもとに格差に関連する諸問題の解消策について展開している。とくに、所得格差と世代間所得の連鎖の関係を表したグレートギャツビーカーブが、時代と地域において大きく異なる傾向にあることを明らかにするなど、経済の発展段階および地域固有の特性に応じて、政策的介入の在り方や優先度が異なることを示したものであり、学術的貢献のみならず、社会課題の解決に対しても示唆に富む論文として仕上げられている。

なお、公聴会を開いたうえで審査委員による口頭試問を行った。論文内容と口頭試問の結果、審査委員は一致して、博士（経済学）学位授与に値する研究がなされていると判断する。

〔試験または学力確認の結果の要旨〕

2025年1月7日（火）14時40分～16時10分に、審査委員3名、教授1名、院生3名の参加のもと、1時間半の公聴会・口頭試問をびわこくさつキャンパス、アクロスウイング1階のアクロスラウンジで行った。

本論文に関わる学力として、主に以下の3点が確認された。

- (1)所得格差に関する理論的知識として、国際的動向をふまえつつ、中国固有の動向を精緻に整理しており、また新旧の関連分野の先行研究（英語、日本語、中国語）を的確に把握し、体系的に再構成する力を得ている。
- (2)データが有する空間情報および時間情報を適切に析出するために必要な統計モデルの適用能力を有している。とくに、中国を研究対象としたとき、地域情報をプールして扱うと地域固有の特性が平準化されてしまい、分析結果に大きな影響を及ぼすことがある。また時間情報についても、中国では大規模な政策的介入が断続的に行われていることから、パネル分析やコホート分析により、経時的な影響のコントロールが不可欠である。本論文においては、このような問題を的確に処理し、解析が行われている。
- (3)分離されているデータファイルからパネルデータを作成する作業や、階層の異なる複数のデータファイルを基に、マッチングにより親世代と子供世代をつないだデータを作成するなど、コードベースによる再現性のあるエディティング技術を身につけている。

以上より、本学学位規程第18条第1項に基づいて、博士（経済学 立命館大学）の学位を授与することが適当であると判断する。

審査委員会 主査	立命館大学経済学部教授	栗原由紀子
委員	立命館大学経済学部教授	野村 良一
委員	立命館大学国際教育推進機構特別任用教授	曹 瑞林

Intellectual Property Rights Protection and International Technology Transfer from Developed to Developing Countries-An Analysis of Patent-Related International Trade

(知的財産権保護と先進国から途上国への国際技術移転—特許関連貿易の分析)

立命館大学大学院経済学研究科経済学専攻博士課程後期課程 2025年3月 修了

LI Caicai

学位の種類 博士(経済学)

授与年月日 2025年3月31日

学位授与の要件 本学学位規程第18条第1項

[論文内容の要旨]

This thesis is an empirical study on the impact of the international trade agreement with strengthened protection of intellectual property right (IPR) on technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries. For this purpose, this study conducts a regression analysis about the correlation between the strengthening of IPR and technology transfer from the following three patterns: intra-firm trade, intermediate goods trade, and offshoring (intra-firm imports from overseas subsidiaries, and arm's length imports) in high intellectual property manufacturing sector.

Following the introductory chapter and Chapter 2 (survey of previous studies), Chapter 3 examines the impact of the enhanced patent protection agreement on intra-firm technology trade of the U. S. manufacturing multinationals, from the perspective of royalties and license fees, covering the period 1999-2005. This study takes into account factors such as the economy size of the host country of the overseas subsidiary, the sales of the overseas subsidiary, and the patent intensity of the industries. By empirical study, the degree applicant demonstrates that technology transfer tends to occur in developing countries with stronger patent protection.

Chapter 4, covering the period 1995-2018, proves that preferential trade agreements with patent protection clauses have led to an increase in exports of patent-intensive intermediate goods from 31 developed countries to 35 developing countries. This trend is particularly prominent in computer and electronics industries.

Chapter 5, covering the period 2000-2011, examines changes in the U. S. intermediate goods imports from 19 developing countries that have regional trade agreements (RTA) with patent-protection clauses with developed countries. As an empirical analysis, this chapter proves that RTA is more effective in increasing arm's length foreign sourcing rather than intra-firm foreign sourcing in IP-intensive manufacturing sector.

After the above results and differences with previous studies are discussed, the

originality of this study is asserted. Overall, this study demonstrates the effectiveness of IPR protection trade agreements in technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries.

〔論文審査の結果の要旨〕

First, the impact of IPR protection agreements on technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries is examined in three patterns, resulting in a more comprehensive empirical study, which has significant academic contribution.

Second, it is appropriate to use different theories depending on the subject of empirical analysis, such as the oligopoly model for the analysis of technology transfer, the gravity model for the analysis of the impact of patent protection agreements on trade in intermediate goods, and the Antras-Helpman model of global sourcing for the analysis of offshoring.

Third, the results of this study provide an empirical basis for intellectual property protection policy. At the same time, it is appropriate to assert that technology monopoly of developed countries and economic development in developing countries by technology transfer are remaining problems.

〔試験または学力確認の結果の要旨〕

On Thursday, January 9, 2025, public hearing and oral examination were held at the Academic Lounge room on the 1st floor of the Across Wing on the BKC, with the participation of the three examiners and four other graduate students.

At that time, there were questions about (1) the patent enforcement index, (2) ways of strengthening the IPR in developing countries, (3) the TRIPS + patent clause, (4) the endogeneity of patent protection, (5) the degree of contractability of the head quarter of multinational company, and (6) the limit of this study. This degree applicant answered these questions appropriately. In addition, the degree applicant has actively participated in academic conferences in Japan and abroad and has been engaged in research exchanges. Hence, the degree applicant is expected to play an active role in the future.

Based on the above, all of us judge that it is appropriate to confer the Ph.D. degree (Philosophy, Ritsumeikan University) in accordance with Article 18, Paragraph 1 of the Degree Regulations of Ritsumeikan University.

審査委員会	主査	立命館大学経済学部特別任用教授	中本	悟
	委員	立命館大学経済学部教授	Lee	Kang-kook
	委員	立命館大学経済学部教授	市野	泰和