



### Digital health R&I priorities (Government of Japan)

- Extend the life-expectancy for both male- and female-Japanese by 3 years and these three years must be active and healthy ones
- Focus on the crucial research topics that can improve Japanese quality of life :
  - Drug discovery, medical device and healthcare, regeneration/cell medicine, and gene therapy, genome data infrastructure, disease basic research, seeds-development, and research infrastructure. R&D of digital technologies could/should be included in all the topics.



### Main challenges related to digital health

- Foster inter-sectorial collaboration in R&I especially between the developers/engineers of new technologies and the users
- Draw up governmental regulations from certification/approval process to application and pricing of new technologies
- Sensitize medical professionals especially the Japan Medical Association (JMA) to digital health



### Specific challenges for the ageing population

- Tackle dementia through more specialised medical staff and the development of new drugs, and support for patients' families
- Reduce labour shortage of the healthcare and long-term care through robotics
- Control medical and long-term care expenditures
- Reduce isolation and poverty of the Japanese ageing population



### Relevant key programmes and funding agencies

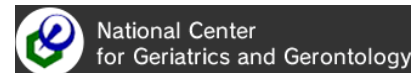


Government of Japan (Ministry for Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry for Economy Trade and Industry (METI))

and public players (Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA))



### Most important players and networks in the field



Japan has also an important industrial ecosystem active in the development of digital solutions for healthy ageing. Most actors in the healthcare tech sector are big non-life science players, mostly companies from the telecom industry, electronic industry, or promising start-ups.

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- Advanced digital technology market
- Leader in micro-electronics
- Strong investment in digital health research and development
- The Integrated Community Care System (ICCS): allow to elderly persons to live out their lives as they wish, in familiar locales, even if they come to require intensive nursing care

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- Healthcare labour shortage
- Complex standardisation procedures
- Lack of inter-sectoral collaboration

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- Growing population of elderly
- Global commercialisation opportunities
- Centralised universal health insurance
- Healthcare labour shortage
- world's second largest healthcare market
- technologically advanced population system

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- Increasing social isolation
- Frail population
- Sectorialism



## Internationalisation S&I collaborations in Health between EU & strategic partner countries

- Cooperation between the EU and Japan in R&I is governed by the Agreement on S&T Cooperation (2011).
- Since then, both sides agreed about new EU-Japan strategic partnership and areas including health and life science.



## Good practices and outlook for further international collaboration

- Japan may emerge as the leading learning laboratory for digital health innovation, providing the world with technology and policy lessons learned. European countries are considered by experts with a long history of advanced senior care, which is an interesting opportunity for Japan to learn to think and design Japanese future innovation on digital services and applications.
- Dementia care with digital technologies is also considered as a hot topic for further collaboration with Europe.

### Key sources

More information can be found in the complete report D1.2 - Panorama of the digital health landscape in the EU and in the Strategic Partner Countries

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/11120000/000666236.pdf>

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/12300000/000519620.pdf>

<https://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/john-halamka-japan-emerge-leading-learning-lab-digital-health-innovation>

<https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/kenkouiryoku/suisin/ketteisiryou/kakugi/r020327senryaku.pdf>