

RIETI-NISTEP Policy Symposium

Open Innovation as a Key Driver of Japan's Industrial Competitiveness

Handout



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Promoting Innovation What's specific to the Japanese Context

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SETTING THE TUNE

“Innovation” an evolving concept

- Macro-economic view
 - Innovation à la Arrow
 - Technological change
 - Innovation à la Romer
 - Endogenous growth
- System thinking
 - National Innovation System (NIS) à la Freeman & Lundvall
 - Regional Innovation System (RIS)
 - Innovation ecosystem
 - A la Silicon Valley (regional level)
 - A la Cambridge Innovation Center (district level)
- Actor-centric view
 - Entrepreneur-led innovation (start-ups, spin-offs, ...)
 - Firm-led innovation
 - **Open Innovation** à la Chesbrough
 - Networked innovation
- As a tool for social transformation
 - Social innovation, Inclusive innovation, Frugal innovation, Citizen-led innovation...



Linking micro-level action to macro-level impact

- Shifting innovation
 - From an individual entrepreneurial action
 - To more concerted, collective, combinatory, networked action
 - Shifting economic structure
 - Raise of Global Value Chains
 - “*How has the US technology sector changed since 1980?*”
<http://www.economist.com/techfirms>
 - Backed by the rise of data-driven economy, Internet economy, on-demand economy,...
- ➔ Moving centers of gravity!

**Challenging
task!**

**Open Innovation as a key driver of
Japan's Industrial Competitiveness**

Japanese industry's strengths

- Perception from outside
 - Cumulated and consolidated technologies and know-how in the manufacturing sector
 - Tech-driven innovation (mostly in-house)
 - Process > Product, Incremental > Radical
 - Government-led consortium
 - In-situ teamwork (mostly inside border)
 - Continuing improvement (increased complexity)
- Remained a strength today?
 - Institutionally compatible with Open Innovation?
 - And with new trends in economy?



Institutional practices in Japan

- Labour market
 - Mobility
 - Internal > External
 - Passive > Active
 - Competencies required
 - To be discovered > Codified
- Bureau Pluralism à la Aoki
 - Incumbents > New entrants
- Value systems
 - Acculturation > Acceptance of diversity

**Friendly for Open Innovation?
Space for entrepreneurial actions?**



Need to prepare the ground?

- Waiting for some invisible hand?
 - The Japanese institutional practices not facilitating the self-adjustment
- Revisiting the framework conditions of innovation?
 - Inducing institutional changes
- Or more proactive role for the government as suggested by Mazzucato?
 - Entrepreneurial State



POLICY ACTIONS

Where we stand now

- 20 years of experiences with Science & Technology Basic Plans
 - From Science & Technology (S&T) to Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)
 - Changing policy environment
 - Mainstreaming of innovation
 - ➔ Need for a better policy coordination!
 - New trends in STI
 - “Science 2.0”, “Open science”, “Networked science”
 - “Internet of Things”, “Fourth industrial revolution”
 - “Data driven innovation”, “Inclusive innovation”, “Social innovation”
- ↓
- New approach for preparing the 5th Basic Plan!
 - Enhancing preparedness for the unforeseeable future

1st Position Paper (October 2014)

- Context (2016-2020)
 - “Time of drastic changes”
 - Connectivity, Openness
 - Beyond existing borders, Co-(production, ...)
 - Data-driven innovation
 - ➔ Unpredictable, Unforeseeable, Transformational
 - Increased global competition & cooperation
 - **Preparedness** is the key
- Directions
 - Consolidate “fundamentals”
 - Encourage and prepare the **ground for cross-border co-production of knowledge**
 - Nurture **creative, collaborative and entrepreneurial mindsets**
 - Providing spaces for experience, challenge and learning
 - Increase **social tolerance** vis-à-vis those who attempt to achieve a breakthrough



2nd Position Paper (April 2015)

- Three pillars
 1. Driving the change proactively
 - ➔ Preparing ground for the “Future Industry and Society”
 2. Actively engaged for problem-solving
 - ➔ Addressing “Socio-Economic Challenges”
 3. And consolidating STI capacity as a prerequisite
 - ➔ Investing in “fundamentals”
- Going structural and institutional
 - Innovation (eco-)system sustaining mobility of people and flow of knowledge and capital
 - Reform of R&D funding system in association with the national university reform
 - Public research institutes acting as a innovation hub
 - Greater emphasis on regional innovation
- Articulation of Comprehensive STI Strategy with Basic Plan

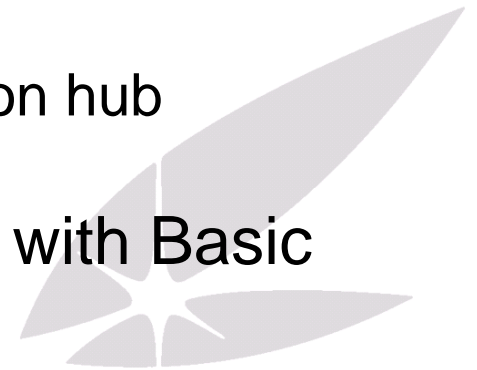
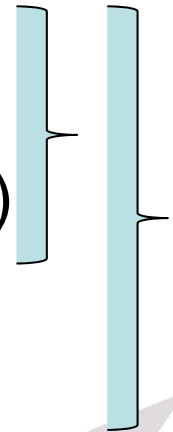


Table of contents of the 5th Basic Plan

1. Introduction
2. 20 years of S&T Basic Plans
3. Changing context and our goal
4. Future industry and society
5. Addressing socio-economic & global challenges
6. Investing in “fundamentals” (people and excellence)
7. Science, technology and innovation systems
8. Strategic international STI co-operation
9. STI and society
10. Leading effective STI Policy implementation



More precisely (1)

- Future industry and society
 - Encouraging transformative initiatives & experimentations coming from a large set of stakeholders, in particular next generation of leaders
 - Promoting innovation through system of systems & value chain approach
 - Enhancing enabling technologies to realize an “Ultra-Smart Society”
- Addressing socio-economic & global challenges
 - Sustained economic growth and innovation-led regional development
 - Achieving a safe and secure living standard
 - Addressing global challenges and contributing to global development



More precisely (2)

- Investing in “Fundamentals”
 - Incubating “knowledge professionals” and facilitating their mobility
 - Achieving excellence in knowledge creation
 - Promoting Open Science
- STI Systems
 - Building an innovation system which induces a virtuous cycle
 - Promoting reforms to universities and research funding as a whole
 - Reforming National Research and Development Agencies and enhancing their functions
 - Promoting scientific and technological innovation that contributes to regional vitality



Key message

Co-...

