

#### Richard Katz

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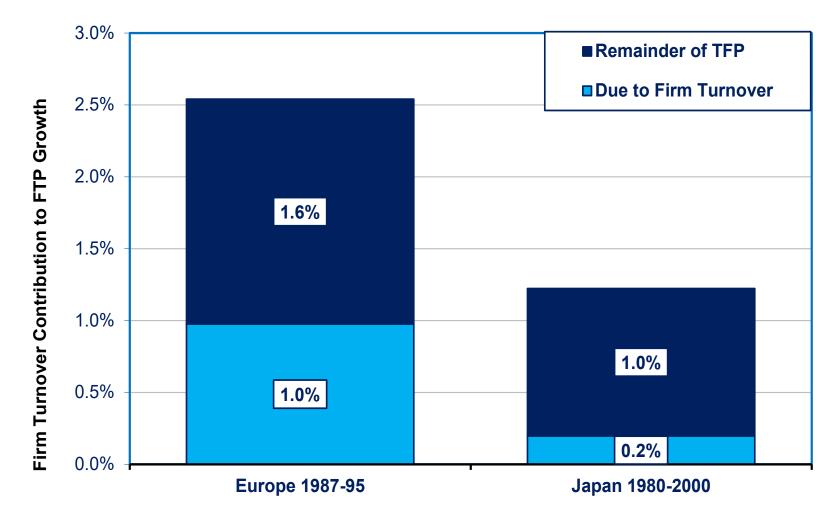
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# Reform of Big Companies Necessary But Not Sufficient

- Policymaker priority is corporate governance reform at big listed firms
- Support for high-growth startups has mostly been rhetoric
- 5,000 biggest firms just 10% of labor force
- Competition, not governance, most powerful force for reform

#### Japan Productivity Low Because Firm Turnover Low



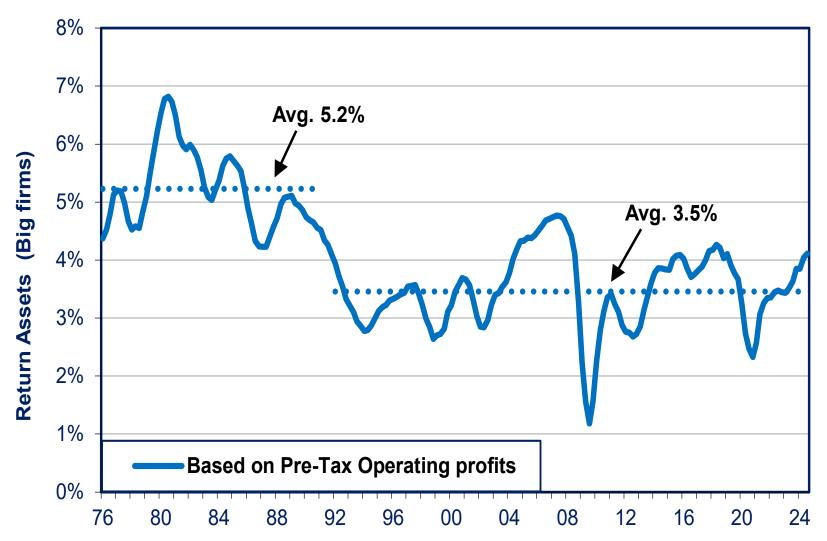
#### **New Firms Boost Growth**

- Because they bring fresh ideas
- Harder for older firms to change their ways, particularly under lifetime employment
- 60% of US mfg. productivity growth 1980s-1990s came from firms under 5 years old
- Of the original firms in the S&P 500, in 1957, 60% no longer even existed 45 years later

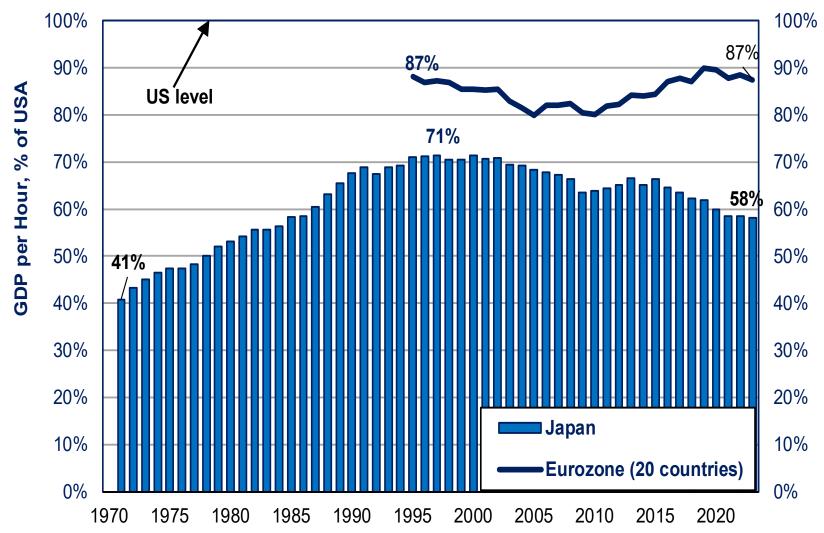
### **Corporate Giants Fall Behind**

- Japan 64<sup>th</sup> out of 64 in "digital agility"
- Electronic sales and trade surplus drop
- Autos losing global market share
- Companies don't hire PhDs; can't absorb modern science
- Hitachi and Fujifilm the exception
- More likely to change if face competition from startups

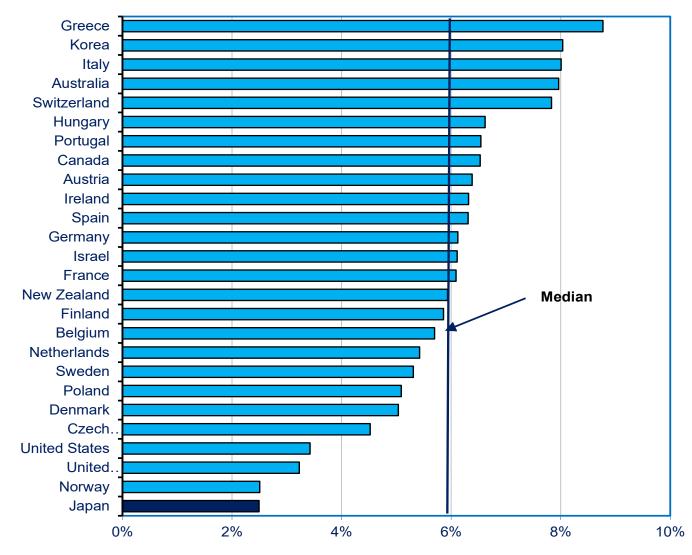
### **ROA No Higher Than 1990s**



#### **Japan Productivity Falls Behind**

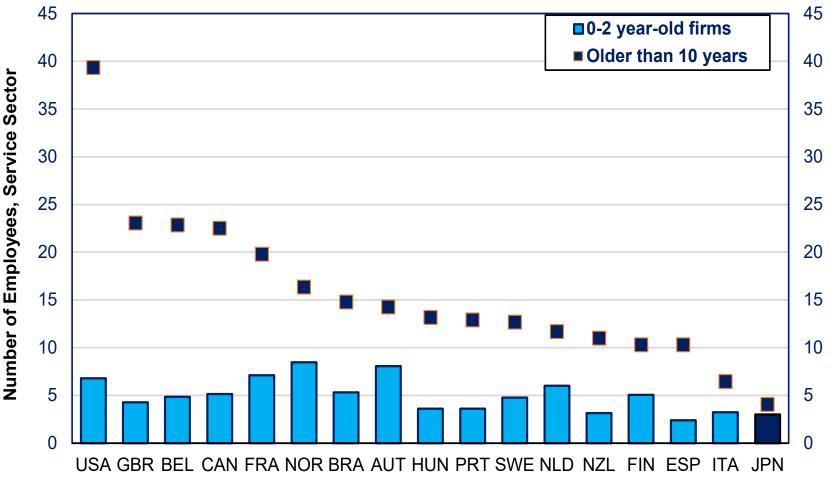


#### **Lowest Share of Entrepreneurs**

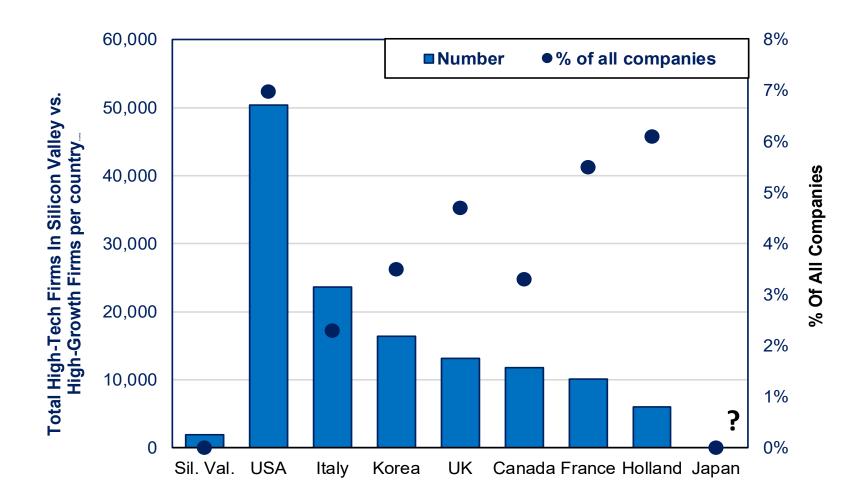


% oF Male Labor Self-Employed with Non-Family Employees

#### Japan's SMEs Barely Grow (So, why be an entrepreneur?)



#### **Gazelles: High-Growth SMEs**



Just a fraction in high-tech

### **Conditions, Not Culture**

- Meiji and Post-WWII entrepreneurship; half of stock market in 1989
- Developed new products like transistor radio, supertanker, chips for laptops, lithium battery now used in cellphones and EVs
- Conformity and risk-aversion from conditions not national psychology or Confucianism
- Genten shugi promotion vs. Foxconn at Sharp
- Once on top, new giants wanted to prevent challengers

#### The Contest

- On positive side: generational change, technology, and globalization
- On negative side: finance and politics
- How visiting entrepreneurs made me so much more optimistic about Japan
- Without amplification by government policy, positive trends cannot reach critical mass
- How the politics could change more

#### **Labor Mobility**

- Shifting employees brings fresh ideas
- Optimal turnover is 20% per year vs. actual 7%
- Recruiting staff used to be biggest problem for startups due to lifetime employment
- Today, talented employees switch firms
- Talented women flock to startups
- Soichiro Minami new billionaire 20,000 companies and 2.3 million high-paid job switchers by 2023
- 70% of firms engage in mid-career hiring, double the 35% of 1994

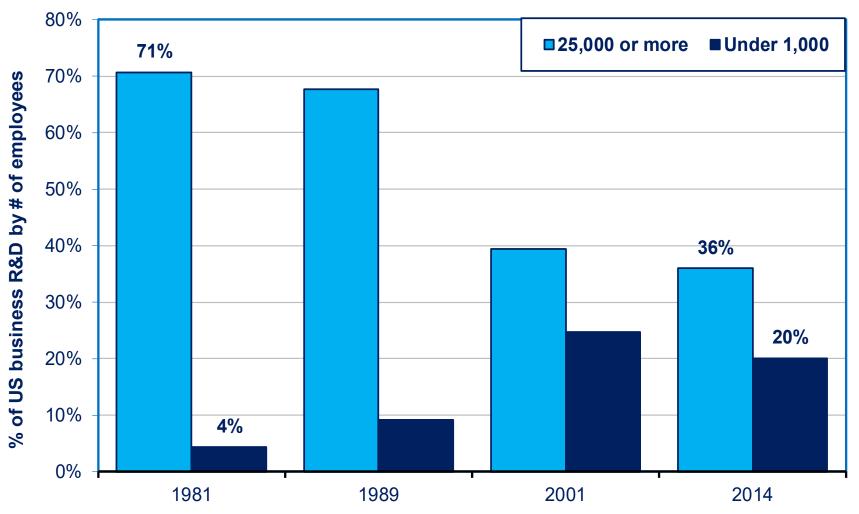
# The Power of Technology To Change Societal Power Balance

- E-commerce bypasses distribution bottleneck
- Rakuten alone: 57,000 SMEs with sales of ¥5.7 trillion (\$40 billion)
- Toyota group now has more *independent* software vendors than parts makers as first tier suppliers
- LINKERS, Preferred Networks
- Big Business wants enough newcomers as partners, but not challengers
- This is part of why politics will change

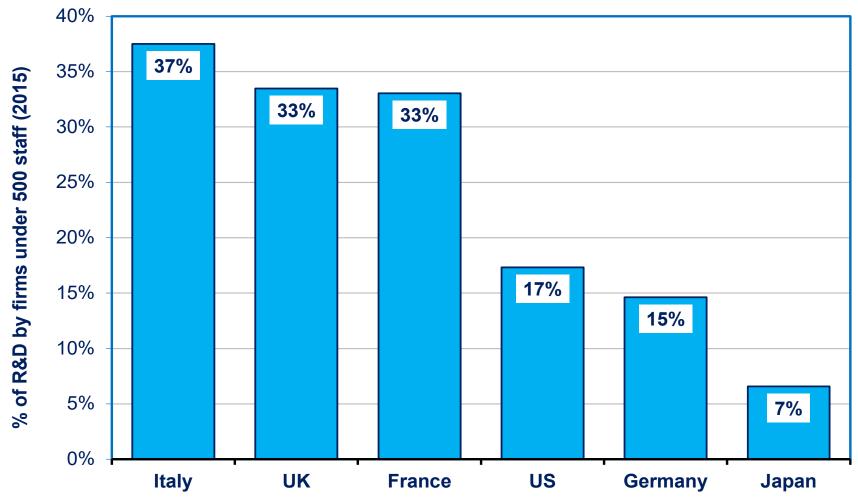
#### New Technology Regimes Need New Business Institutions

- Analog Era Corporate giant-led innovation
- Digital Era Entrepreneur and collaboration
- More R&D by firms less than 1,000 staffers
- Open Innovation: In ICT, the average number of cooperative patenting firms was 219
- Pfizer vaccine

#### In Digital Era, Who Does R&D? Means Open Innovation



#### 90% of Tokyo R&D Aid Goes to Big Firms; Here's the Result



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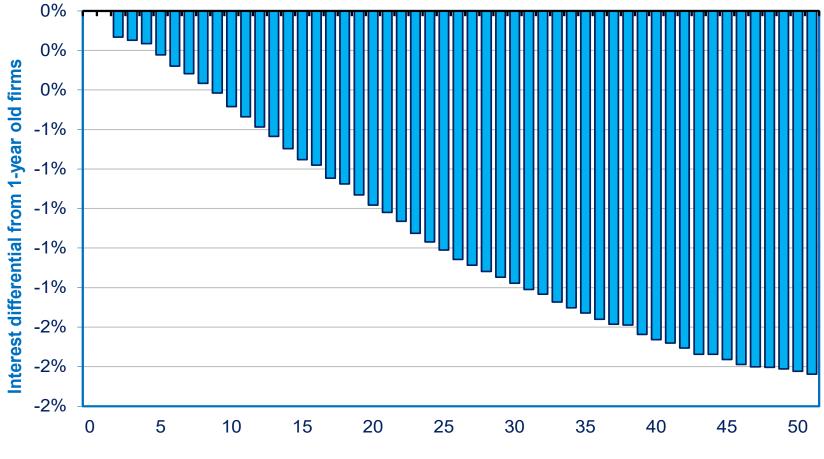
#### Globalization

- So many founders have int'l experience: as students, or working abroad, or working for foreign company in Japan
- In OECD, 14% of all patents include working with foreign company as a copatentee. Japan, at 1.3%, the lowest
- Executives with work experience in more than one country think more fluidly even about domestic strategy

# Finance Is Biggest Roadblock

- Supporting zombies with bank loans, credit guarantees
- 36<sup>th</sup> rank in financing for startups and scaleups
- Banks reluctant to lend to younger firms, or women (higher interest rate)
- Firms without bank loans invest less, grow less, and die prematurely
- Personal Guarantee, Collateral

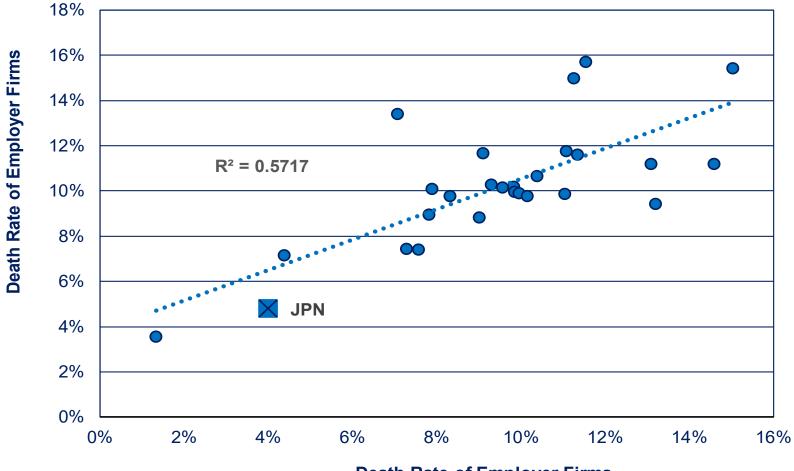
#### Old Firms Get Lower Interest Rate (Even if inferior credit rating)



Age of Company

**Plus Personal Guarantee and Collateral** 

#### **Financing Zombies Blocks Startups**



**Death Rate of Employer Firms** 

Around 20% of GDP In Gov't Loans and Credit Guarantees

#### What Should Government Do?

- Measure number of high-growth SMEs
- Procurement set-aside for new companies (just 1.1% vs. 3% goal)
- Better angel tax break –needs to be funds not individual firms
- Consulting on digital for SMEs (\$300 million in Japan vs. \$11 billion in Europe)
- R&D tax credit carry forward
- End double taxation of LLCs
- Banks Collateral and personal guarantee (latter) 88% in 2015 down to 53% in 2024 on new loans and rollovers) 22

# What Should the Gov't Do (continued)

- Enforce equal pay for equal work
- Roll back corporate tax cuts