

## Welcome

to the inaugural lecture

## Risk and opportunity – Japan confronting uncertain futures

by

Franz Waldenberger Director German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) www.dijtokyo.org



## Introduction and moderation

by

### Joachim Röhr

Administrative Director German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) www.dijtokyo.org



## **Welcoming words**

by

### His Excellency Dr. Hans Carl von Werthern

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Japan



## **Welcoming words**

by

### **Dr. Harald Rosenbach**

**Executive Director Max Weber Foundation, Bonn** 

Folie 4



### **Inaugural lecture**

## Risk and opportunity – Japan confronting uncertain futures

#### Franz Waldenberger Director German Institute of Japanese Studies e-mail: director@dijtokyo.org



### **Five main messages**

- I am very grateful to be here.
- Japan is a great place to be and a fascinating object of research for the social sciences and humanities.
- The DIJ is uniquely positioned to conduct research on Japan.
- Our new research program addresses fundamental challenges that Japan and other societies face.
- To achieve our goals, we will need your support and collaboration.



## Japan is a great place to be ...



## What makes Japan a fascinating object of research for the social sciences and humanities?

- Japan is confronting many of the vital challenges modern societies are facing.
- In the case of Japan these challenges often evolved faster and appear to be more severe.



# What makes Japan a fascinating object of research for the social sciences and humanities?

The case of demographic change

#### Share of population 65+

	Japan	Germany
1960	6%	12%
1980	9%	16%
2010	23%	21%
2040	36%	32%
2060	40%	34%

#### **Population in million**

	Japan	Germany
1960	93,4	73,0
1980	117,1	78,4
2010	128,1	81,8
2040	107,3	75,3
2060	86,7	67,4

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research;

Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung



### Major social, political and economic challenges

- a rapidly aging and now also declining population,
- growing income inequalities and rising share of relative poor,
- a forced re-orientation in its energy policy,
- political tensions with close neighbours,
- a macro-economic environment characterised by long-term deflation, record high fiscal debt and an "aggressive" monetary policy,
- global competition and accelerating technological change.



# Why is the DIJ is uniquely positioned to conduct research on Japan?

- We are in Japan, but we bring in an outside perspective.
- We combine research from a wide range of disciplines.
- We thus provide a "natural" platform for comparative and interdisciplinary research.



# Why is the DIJ is uniquely positioned to conduct research on Japan?

The team



Franz Waldenberger

2 December 2014



## **Challenges imply risks and opportunities**

- How does Japan control the risks and exploit the opportunities inherent in the challenges it faces?
- The answers are not only of relevance for Japan!



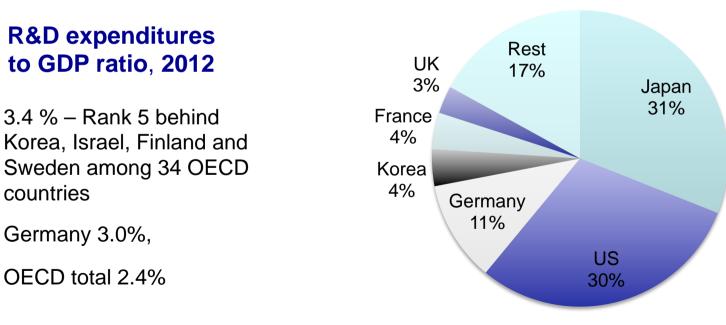
## **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

- Japan, up to the 1990s a major driving force of structural change in the global is being driven by newly developing economies.
- How can Japan maintain its vitality? Its productivity and welfare?
- Japan needs to fully leverage its productive potential on a global scale.



#### **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

#### Japan's productive potential (1) - TECHNOLOGY



Share in Triade Patent Family

application, 2012

OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2014



**Economy – unexploited opportunities** 

Japan's productive potential (2) – HIGHLY SKILLED LABOUR

Share of persons with **tertiary education** in the age group 25 to 64 years, 2012

Japan second (47%) behind Canada (51%) among 35 OECD countries. **Numeracy proficiency** and **literacy proficiency** among 16 to 65 year old

Japan came clear first in both categories among 20 OECD countries.

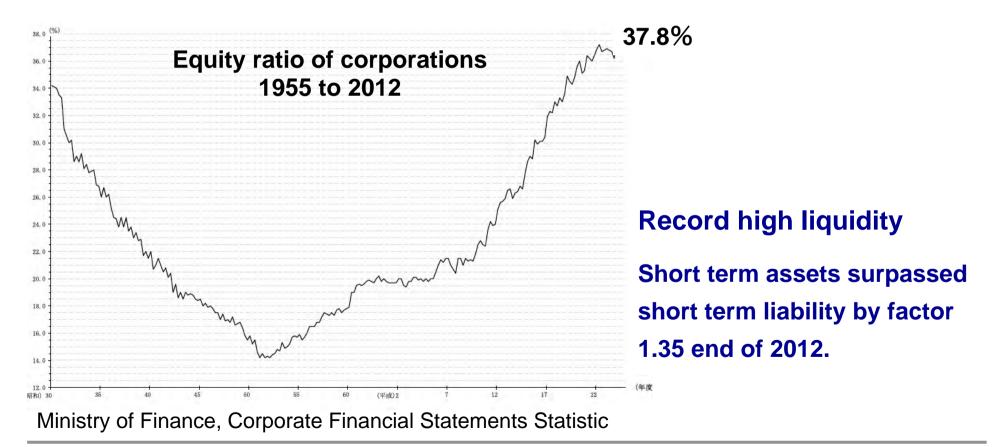
OECD, Factbook, 2014

OECD, Skills Outlook 2013



#### **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

#### Japan's productive potential (3) – ABUNDANT FINANCIAL CAPITAL



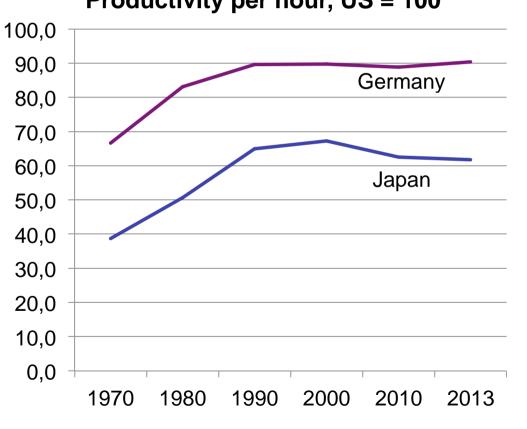
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#### **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

Japan still lacking behind in productivity per hour



**Productivity per hour, US = 100** 

Japan productivity per hour 2013 in current prices and current PPP 41.1\$ (OECD total 47.1\$)

Rank 20 among 34 OECD countries.

**OECD** Productivity Statistics

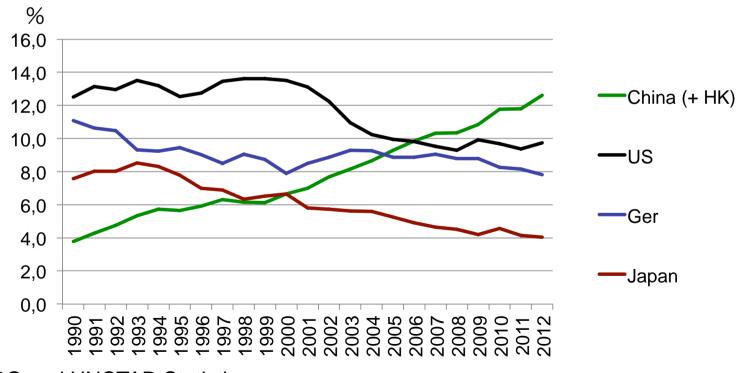
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#### **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

Japan has not been able to leverage its potential on a global scale.



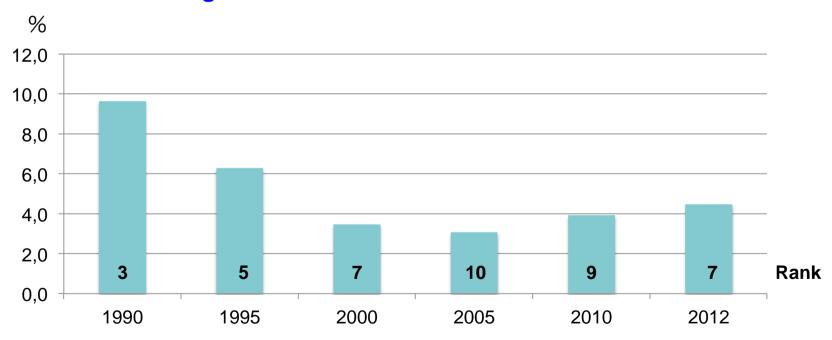
Share in world export declined from 8% to 4%

JETRO and UNCTAD Statistics



#### **Economy – unexploited opportunities**

Japan has not been able to leverage its potential on a global scale.



#### Share in global outward FDI stock declined from 9% to 4%

JETRO and UNCTAD Statistics



**Economy – unexploited opportunities** 

Why? Plenty of possible explanations

#### **Productivity barriers**

- Regulation? High bureaucracy costs
- Lack of labour mobility among firms?
- Work organization?
- Focus on detail
- Focus on processes instead of outcomes
- Consensus oriented decision processes?
- Lack of leaders, entrepreneurs?
- Lack of globalization

#### **Globalization barriers**

- Culture: Strong preference for harmony
- Mind sets: Need or opportunity not understood
- Structural barriers (industry level): Dominance of SME
- Structural barriers (firm level): Internal labour markets
- Time consuming consensus oriented decision processes?
- Lack of leadership



**Economy – unexploited opportunities** 

#### Why? Plenty of possible explanations

#### **Research design necessarily**

- comparative across companies, industries, countries
- multi-disciplinary economics, law, business, psychology, ...
- multi-method secondary statistics, surveys, case studies, ...



## **Similar themes and approaches**

Energy – how to exploit Japan's rich natural energy resources?

Agriculture – here also Japan has many opportunities.



## **General challenge of reform processes**

## How to negotiate the **risks and opportunities** of the various **stakeholders** involved?



## A wide range of possible topics

- <u>genuine risk-research fields</u> like the study of individual risk attitudes, private and social insurance, corporate risk management and entrepreneurship
- <u>general topics</u> such as productivity and welfare, energy policy, health and food safety, employment and international relations
- <u>far-reaching transformation processes</u> like globalization and demographic change, rising social inequalities or the erosion of traditional social structures



## A wide range of approaches

- <u>Concepts and theoretical approaches</u> rooted in different *disciplines of the social sciences and humanities*
- Wide range of <u>methods</u> from *large-scale surveys*, *in-depth interviews*, *case studies*, *ethnographies*, *to text and discourse analyses or laboratory experiments*
- Interdisciplinary discussions of findings gained through different discipline-based research methodologies
- Comparative studies through international collaborations



# Beyond answering how Japan controls the risks and opportunities inherent in the challenges it confronts

- New insights into important aspects of Japanese culture, society, economy, and politics.
- The multi- and interdisciplinary approaches and comparative analyses can provide new grounds for theory building and ...
- advance our general understanding of the nature and implications of risks and opportunities in an increasingly complex and dynamic world.



## To achieve our goals we will need YOUR support and collaboration!

#### In general

- Exchanging ideas
- Information about activities

#### Academic collaboration

- Mutual visiting guest researcher program
- Joint events (workshops, conferences)
- Joint research projects

#### But also by other means

- Financial support
- Access "to the field"
- Outreach



## ご清聴ありがとうございました!

## Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

## Thank you for your attention!