

Radical and Strategic Policy Making to Develop High-tech Start-ups.

- Comparison of US, German and Japanese supporting policies.

By

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ABSTRACT

It is well recognized worldwide base, that high-tech start-up development is essential to restructure the old industry to the new economy in the global IT age.

United States is really the leader in this field, and recently Germany is making a good success in the high-tech start-up development. Japan, however, is suffering to catch up US and Germany in creating high-tech start-ups. No companies have been succeeding in the past three decades to achieve entrepreneurial success like Sony, Honda and Kyocera, who succeeded as high-tech entrepreneurs more than a half century ago.

Many reasons exist behind the Japanese delay of developing high-tech start-ups. Supporting policy of Japan is one of the key reasons. In this paper, comparing to successful supporting policies in US and Germany, I am defining what is basically missing in Japanese high-tech start-up policy making.

Analyzing the key elements and results of US SBIR¹ program, German BioRegio² Program and Matching Fund Program, I found the following two facts.

1) Japanese supporting policies are missing the “entrepreneurship” in policy making. Venturous and risk taking supporting policies are the key to develop the start-up, which is by nature venturous.

2) Rather than copying advanced countries' policies, Japan should develop her own most suitable supporting policies to generate speedy development of mass high-tech start-ups. My concrete proposal based on empirical survey and research is to be shown. Development of Japanese High-tech Start-ups will come to success in few years.

¹ SBIR: Small Business Innovation Research program started in 1983.

² BioRegio: Biotechnology Regional cluster development program started in 1995.