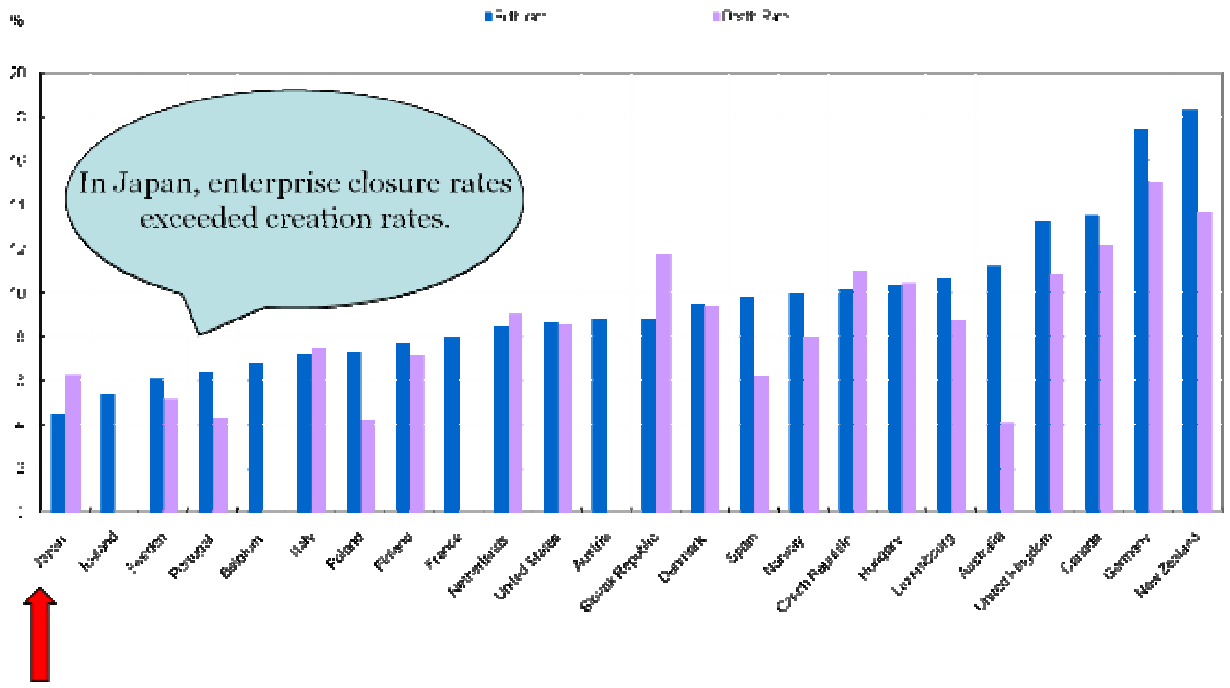
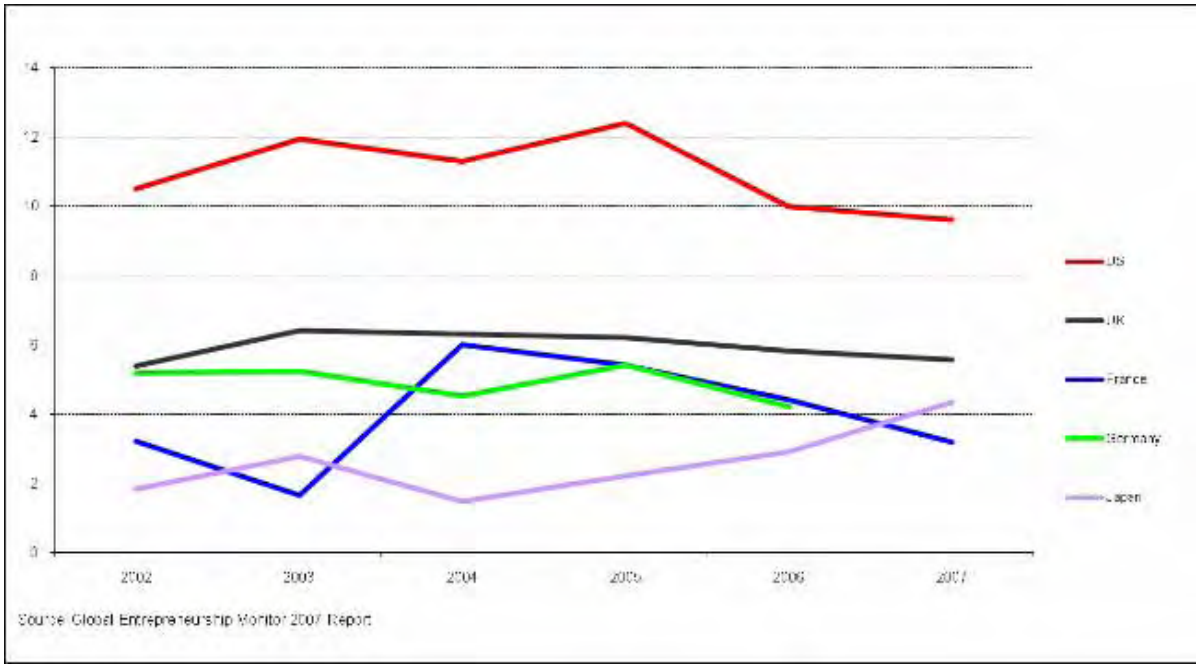
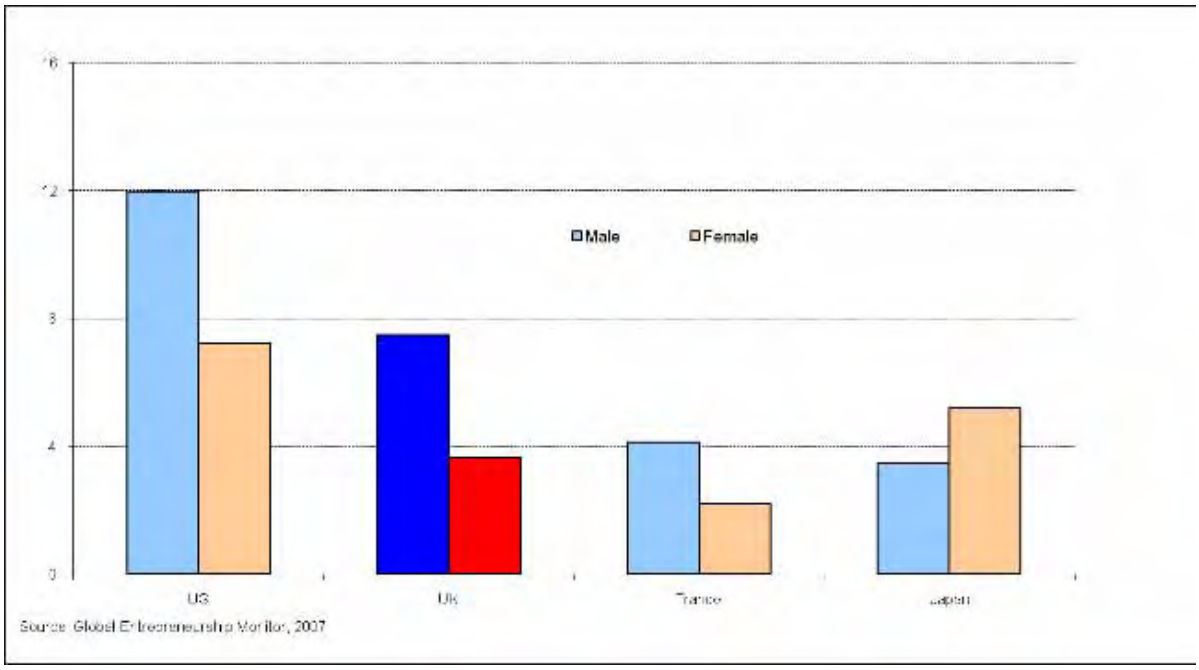
Enterprise birth and death rates



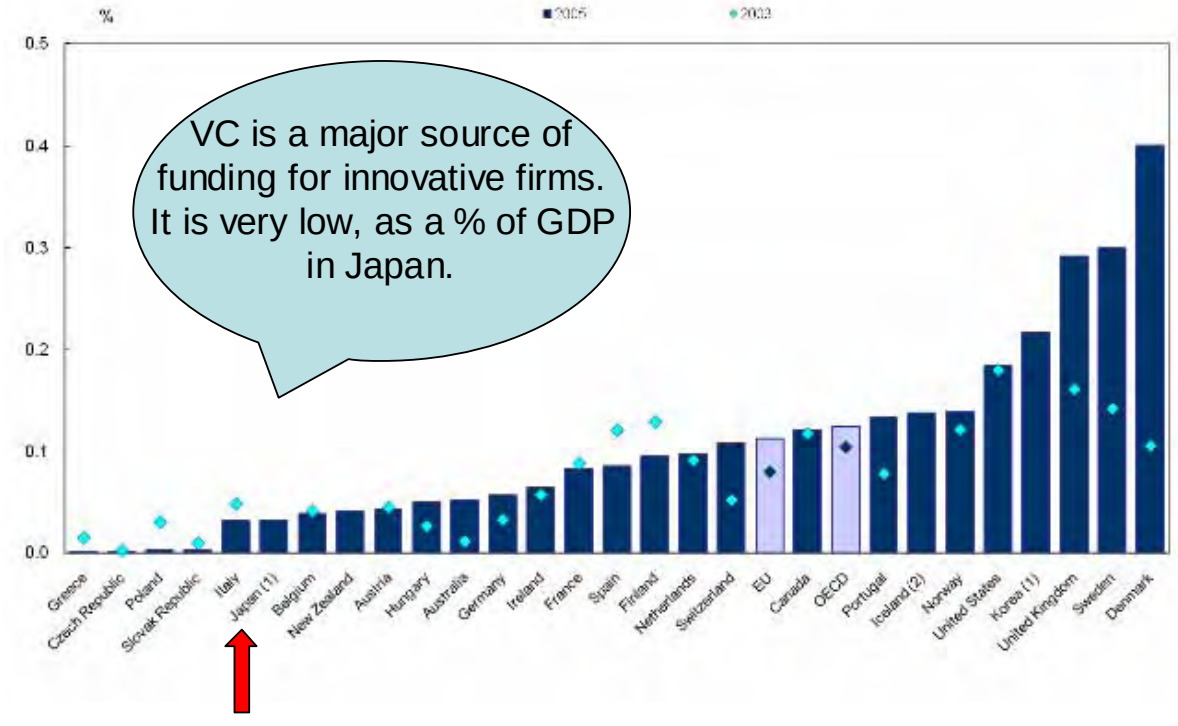
Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) Index, 2002-2007



Business start-ups by gender



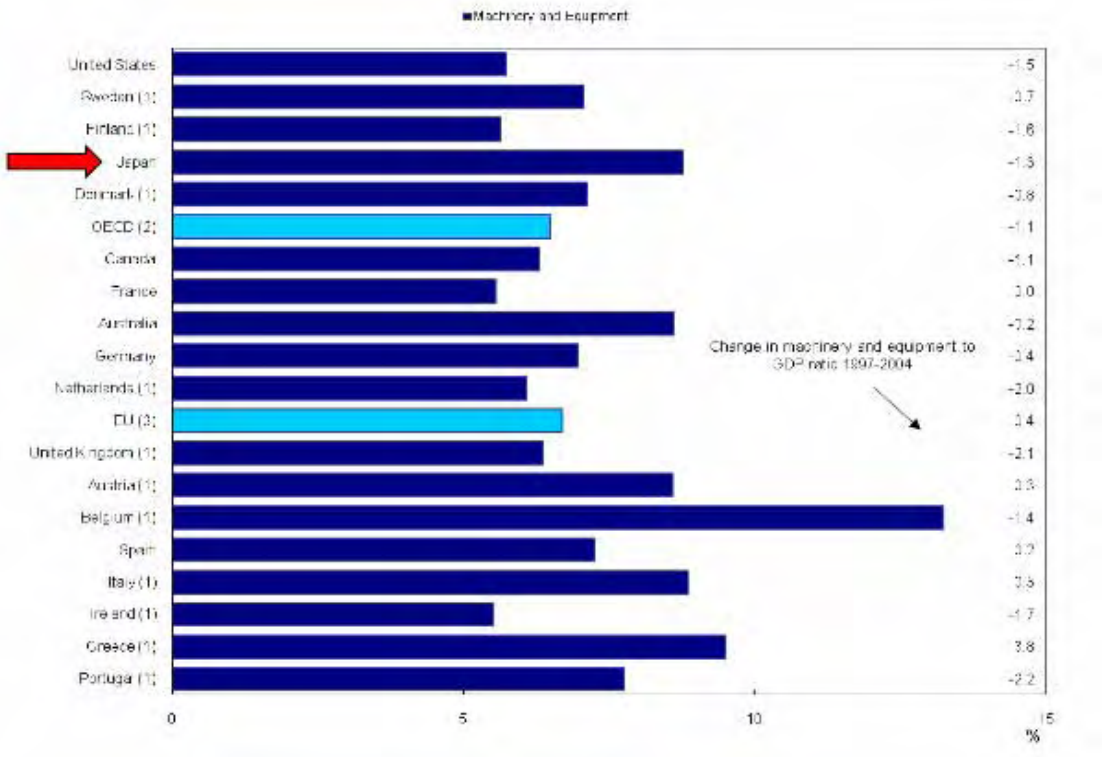
Trends in venture capital investment



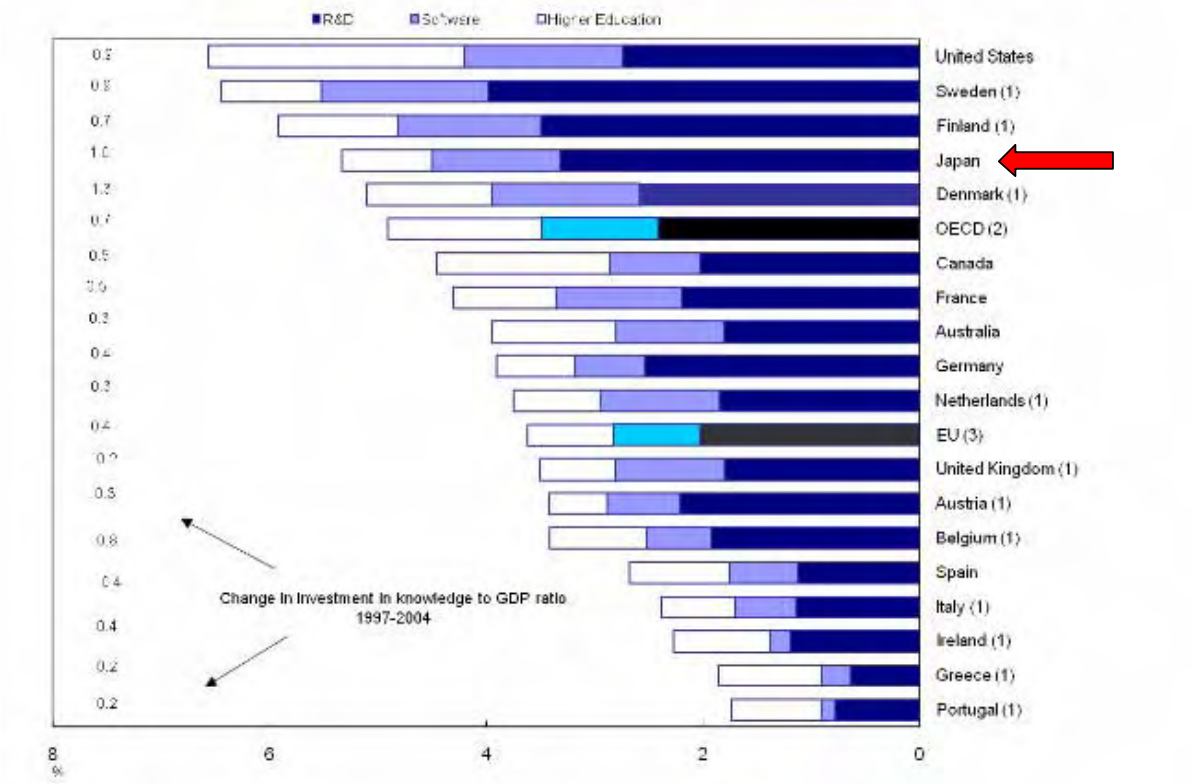
Indicators: Investment in tangible and intangible assets

- Physical assets
- New knowledge
- Intellectual assets and value creation

Investment in machinery and equipment



Investment in knowledge



Intellectual Asset Investment

	CHS (2005, 06) US 1998-2000	GH (2006) UK 2004	FHMS (2007) Japan 2000-2002	RBT (2007) Netherland 2004	JAA (2007) Finland 2005
Computerized Information	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.0
Innovative Property	4.6	3.4	3.7	2.4	4.0
Scientific R&D	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.7
Mineral exploration	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Copyright and license costs	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
Other product development, design and research	1.6	2.0	0.7[1]	0.7	1.1
Economic Competencies	5.4	5.0	2.5	3.6	4.1
Brand equity	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.7
Firm-specific human capital	1.3	2.5	0.3[2]	0.8	1.2
Organizational structure	2.7	1.6	1.2[3]	1.2	1.1
Total Intangible Assets Investment	11.7	10.1	8.3[4]	7.5	9.1

In per cent of GDP

Changing nature of innovation

- Knowledge is sourced globally
- Value creation results from joint efforts
- New knowledge on users is critical
- Companies collaborate and network
- New technology is an enabler, not a driver
- Eco-innovation responds to new needs
- Emerging markets shape demand
- Social innovation is a powerful driver

Conclusions

- Japan has many strengths in innovation
- High levels of R&D and strong indicators on science and technology
- Non-technological innovation increasingly important
- Collaboration can be enhanced and the range of partners widened
- Entrepreneurship and organisational change
- Data matters

Thank you for your attention.