

As of November 2020



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# WHY JAPAN ?

#### "5 Reasons to Invest in JAPAN"

Reason 1	World's third-largest economy	
	Open as an innovation hub	
Reason 2		
Reason 3	Excellent business environment	
Reason 4	Stable infrastructure	
Reason 5	Livable society	
JETRO INVESTIAPAN		

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## **Reason1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy**

# GDP World No. 3

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)

#### **Domestic Competition**

(Market competitiveness evaluated on the extent of market dominance, competition in services, etc.)

World **No. 5** 

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)

## **Reason1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy**

					(in billion US\$)
Rank		Nominal GDP	Rank		Nominal GDP
1	United States	213,744	6	United Kingdom	28,271
2	China	143,429	7	France	27,155
3	Japan	50,818	8	Italy	20,012
4	Germany	38,456	9	Brazil	18,398
5	India	28,751	10	Canada	17,364

(in billion US\$)

## **Reason1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy**

## Inward FDI Stock

# 33.9 trillion yen



[Source] Ministry of Finance and Bank of Japan "International Investment Position", Cabinet Office "National Accounts of Japan"

## 1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy

Japan's regional economies have GDPs as big as those of other countries



## 1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy

Evaluation by Foreign Affiliates: "The Greatest Attractiveness of Japan is its market"



Verification of new products and services

Sensitive to the added value and trends of products and services and can verify new products' and services' competitiveness.

46.0%

[N.B.] A total of 2558 companies responded. Respondents selected up to five "attractiveness in business development in Japan" in the questionnaire. [Source] Compiled from "53rd Survey of Trends in Business Activities of Foreign Affiliates (conducted in connection with business for FY2018)" (METI)

## 1. Japan is the world's third-largest economy

As Japan faces various social issues such as the declining birthrate and aging population, and regional disparities, there is a strong need for digital innovation and diverse businesses.



#### Industrial Cluster

(Tokyo-Yokohama)

World **No. 1** 

「THE TOP 100 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CLUSTERS」 (World Intellectual Property Organization)

#### Research & Development

(Evaluated on R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP, the number of scientific publications and citations, etc.)

World

**No. 1** 

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)

#### Patent applications

(per million population)

#### World

# **No.** 1

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)

R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP

#### No. 1 among G7 countries

Ranking Country	R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP
1. Japan	3.3%
2. Germany	3.1%
3. U.S.	2.8%
4. France	2.2%
5. U.K.	1.7%
6. Canada	1.5%
7. Italy	1.4%

[Source] "Global Innovation Index2020"(World Intellectual Property Organization" Number of Researchers per million population

5,311

	Number of researchers
Ranking Country	per million population (G7 countries0)

1. Japan	5,311
2. Germany	5,212
3. France	4,715
4. U.K.	4,603
5. U.S.	4,412
6. Canada	4,264
7. Italy	2,307

[Source] "Global Innovation Index2020"(World Intellectual Property Organization" Number of domestic universities

**780** 

86 national universities90 public universities604 private universities

(As of October, 2020)

[Source] "Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Statistical Directory (2018 Edition)" (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

Japan will support startup ecosystems in eight cities under seven strategies over the next three years.

Strategy 1	Formation of start-up ecosystem base cities		
Strategy 2	Strengthen ecosystems centered on universities	Sapporo and Hokkaido Startups Ecosystem Promotion Council	
Strategy 3	Providing world-class <u>Acceleration Programs</u> *	Global base cities	
Strategy 4	Promoting Gap funds** for tech startups	Promotion base cities	
Strategy 5	Government and municipalities to encourage challenges as customers of startups	Sendai Startup Ecosystem Promotion Council	
Strategy 6	Enhancement of ecosystem networks and fostering momentum		
Strategy 7	Increasing the mobility of R&D human resources	Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo Kobe Consortium	
	Kitakyushu City SDGs Startup Ecosystem Consortium	Startup Ecosystem Tokyo Consortium	
		Central Japan Startup Ecosystem Consortium	
Fukuoka Startup Consortium			
* Programs to support	refining startups' business models and accelerate growth.	/	

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\*\* Funds to fill the gap between basic research and commercialization, such as prototype development costs

[Source] Prepared from materials from the Integrated Innovation Strategic Meetings (7th) and the Comprehensive Science, Technology and Innovation Event (50th)

The National Strategic Special Zones Law has been revised with the purpose of realizing the concept of "supercities" by smartizing cities. It aims to provide highly convenient and efficient services by introducing advanced services such as drone delivery, tele medicine and nursing care, and autonomous driving.



Established a <u>tax incentive to promote open innovation</u>. If a Japanese corporation or corporate venture capital (CVC) invests more than a specified amount in unlisted startups less than 10 years old for the purpose of conducting open innovation, it is eligible for a 25% income deduction.



[Source] Prepared from METI's Fiscal 2020 Tax Reform for Economy, Trade and Industry (December 2019)

JETRO supports collaboration between Japanese companies and overseas companies working on open innovation. We have also launched a DX portal and support companies seeking to collaborate with companies that utilize digital technologies in ASEAN, India, Israel, and other countries.

#### **DX platform-based support**

We aim to develop cooperation and collaboration projects through online webinars, matching, hackathons, and other events.

## Support for demonstration projects (pilot projects)

By promoting demonstration projects between ASEAN and Japanese companies, we support companies in implementing digital technologies in their fields.

#### **DX Related News & Related Measures**

This section provides information on DX-related businesses and related measures.

#### **Global Acceleration Hub**

We have established the JETRO Global Acceleration Hub to support the global expansion of Japanese startups in collaboration with leading local accelerators and other partners in advanced startup ecosystems around the world.

#### **Open Innovation-related events**

We support cooperation and collaboration (open innovation) between promising startups around the world and Japanese companies.

#### "J-Startup" public-private intensive support program for startups

To boost the global expansion of Japanese startups utilizing overseas funding, human resources, and technology, we will establish J-Startup pavilions at five leading overseas startup-related events to support Japanese startups' participation.

#### Adequacy of regulatory and administrative systems

World

## **No.** 2

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum) Transparency and efficiency in import and export

World

**No. 3** 

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)



(NOTE) For a city with variance in rents, the mid-point value (of the highest and lowest) is used. [Source]: Comparison of investment costs (JETRO).

Foreign affiliated companies operating in each region (3287 companies that responded to the survey)



[N.B.] The number of foreign affiliates by region and prefecture responding to the following survey (n=3287). It does not cover all foreign affiliates with bases in Japan. [Source] Survey of Trends in Business Activities of Foreign Affiliates (conducted in connection with business for FY2018)" (METI)

The Japanese government is actively creating various systems to improve the business environment.

#### **Incentives related to Special**

#### Zones

Name	Outline
National Strategic Special Zone(Link)	Special regulatory measures, tax treatment (for corporate income tax), and financial/monetary support are available for companies in National
	Strategic Special Zones.
Comprehensive Special Zones(Link)	Special regulatory measures, tax treatment (for corporate income tax), and financial/monetary support are available for companies in designated
	zones. CSZs have two types: those for international competitiveness and those for local revitalization. CSZs aim at providing tailored, integrated
	support for comprehensive and strategic challenges in selected regions.
Special Zones for Reconstruction(Link)	Special measures such as deregulation, tax incentives, etc. are available for companies in disaster afflicted areas.

#### **Incentive (Link) based on the Industrial Competitiveness Enhancement Act**

Name	Outline
System to Remove Gray Zone Areas(Link)	A system to enable businesses to check in advance the application of regulations in line with their business plans and conduct new business activities with peace of mind even when the current regulations' scope is unclear.
System of Special Arrangements for Corporate Field Tests(Link)	A system that applies special regulatory measures on an individual company basis, subject to securing safety, etc., in response to proposals for special regulatory measures by companies seeking to engage in new business activities.

#### Incentives (Link) based on the Act on Special Measures for Productivity Improvement

Name	Outline
Regulatory Sandbox in Japan(Link)	The Regulatory Sandbox framework in Japan enables quick verification and data collection that can lead to regulatory reforms by establishing an environment where new technologies and business models can be demonstrated without adhering to existing regulations under certain conditions, such as by limiting participants or duration.
Connected Industries Tax System (IoT(Link) Tax System (Link)) (Link)	Tax measures supporting the introduction of systems, sensors, robots necessary for boosting productivity through collaboration and utilization of data with certain cybersecurity measures.

The project-based "Regulatory Sandbox" system has been established. By limiting the number of participants and the period, the participant can demonstrate new technologies and business models without being constrained by existing regulations. The government aims to review regulations based on the demonstration results.



New technologies: IoT, blockchain, etc. New businesses: Platformer-type businesses, etc.

Difficult to commercialize due to regulations



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Consultation with the government's RegulatorySandbox TeamApplication for demonstration plan to the minister in charge of the regulation

Special regulatory measures



Demonstration experiments with limited duration and participants



Liaison and coordination between foreign enterprises/affiliates and the government's Regulatory Sandbox Team

#### Japanese government

Regulatory Reform based on experiment results Policy formation through dialogue with the market and demonstration

Established the "Japanese Green Card for Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals" system. Foreign professionals who score 70 points or more on the scoring sheet are recognized as "highly skilled foreign professionals" and eligible for preferential immigration treatment. The period of stay required for applications for permanent residence of highly-skilled foreign professionals will be shortened substantially.



[Source] A system of preferential immigration control based on the point system for advanced personnel

http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/newimmiact\_3/index.html

Established "Projects for Encouraging Foreign Entrepreneurs to Start Business " (so-called "start-up visa"). A foreign national starting a business in Japan needs to obtain the status of residence of "Business manager" as a general rule. However, the system enables the applicant to obtain the status of residence without satisfying the requirements. Foreign entrepreneurs supported by local governments will be granted the status of residence of "designated activities" to set up a business for up to one year.



[Source] Compiled from "System Outline for Projects for Encouraging Foreign Entrepreneurs to Start Business" (METI)

#### 4. Stable infrastructure

Efficiency of public transport services

World

**No. 1** 

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum) Access to electricity

World

**No.** 2

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum) Airport connectivity

World

**No. 3** 

The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum)

#### **Reason4. Stable Infrastructure**

Compared with other countries, power outage duration and frequency extremely small in Japan. With a stable and safe electricity supply and you can conduct business activities with peace of mind.

#### International Comparison of Average Power Failure Duration Index and Average Power Failure Count Index



[N.B.] 2020 figures. System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) shows the power outages duration per year, and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) tracks the number of power outages per year. Lower figures indicate better performance.

[Source] "Getting electricity: System average interruption duration index (SAIDI) (DB16-20 methodology," "Getting electricity: System average interruption frequency index (SAIFI) (DB16-20 methodology." (World Bank)

#### **Reason4. Stable Infrastructure**

#### 91 %

#### Internet utilization rate (as a percentage of the population)







[N.B.] Figures for Japan and the U.K. in mobile phone subscribers are for 2018, and those for other countries are for 2019. [Source] "Individuals using the internet (% of population)," "Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)," "Mobile Cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)." (World Bank)

#### **Reason4. Stable Infrastructure**



Sendai-Tokyo 1 hour 33 minutes, Tokyo-Shin-Osaka 2 hours 23 minutes Shin-Osaka 2 hours 25 minutes Hakata

#### Travel time on an airplane

Tokyo-Fukuoka 2 hours, Tokyo-Sapporo 1 hours 30 minutes, Sapporo-Fukuoka 2 hours 35 minutes

#### **Reason5. Livable Society**

City Safety

World **No. 1** 

Safe Cities Index 2019 (The Economist Intelligence Unit)

## City you want to live in Tokyo Osaka **4th 7th**

Global Liveability Index 2019 (The Economist Intelligence Unit)

#### Cities for Foodies (total number of Michelin stars)



[Source] Compiled based on Michelin Guide Tokyo 2020, Michelin Guide Kyoto, Osaka + Okayama 2021, and various press materials.

## **Reason5. Livable Society**



Expanding medical institutions that can accept foreign tourists to Japan.

Assigning medical interpreters and starting the examination of foreign patients by foreign doctors.



Promoting the development of a free public Wi-Fi network.



Relaxation of the criteria for approving the establishment of international schools.