Productivity growth: What are the big issues?

Comments on the Productivity Commission's '5-year Productivity Inquiry'

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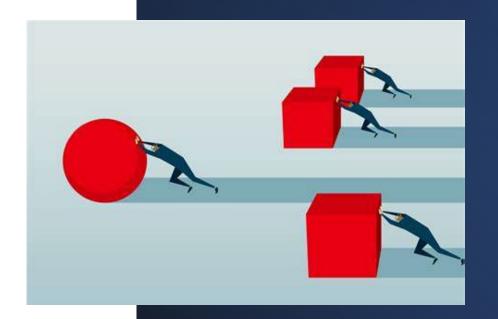
Much to like about the recommendations

- Eliminate nuisance systems/rules/duplications
- Sophisticated discussion
- Some quibbles
 - Chronic shortage occupations paying low wages
 → market not working
 - Pumping supply from immigration not LT solution
 - Barriers to occupational training esp. trades



Productivity improvement

- Working smarter not harder
- Knowledge, institutions and systems driven
- Agility important





- Decline of coal exports
- Iron ore? China sourcing other supplies (incl recycling)
- Political shifts
- Growth of global value chains, esp. components
- Innovation complex & sophisticated
- Distance



Innovation = change + ideas

New-to-the-firm innovation (the 98%)

Why?

- Don't know behind the frontier
- Know behind, but don't know how to make the step-change
- Know behind, know how to change, don't have owners' imprimatur



Good ideas...

Partnering with industry associations etc

Government agencies to support benchmarking

Trialling government-funded extension services

Accept product standards adopted in leading economies

Accelerate diffusion of cluster expertise

Eliminate practices not underpinned by adequate evidence



Programs to benchmark & learn since 1980s...

Enterprise connect; Entrepreneurs program; ASEA; C21; RDCs; export & R&D programs...

Stuck at pilot status (100s firms per year cf. 500,000 firms in Australia)

Evaluations positive (e.g. Palangkaraya 2008; Bruno 2019; Thomson 2021; Kollmann et al 2019; Tuhin 2016; Alston et al 2000)

Not scaled-up, constant flux



Other programs not objectively evaluated (i.e. effect on firm performance)

- Growth Centres
- CRCs (but note Kollmann et al 2022)
- ARC Linkage projects
- Medical Research Future Fund



Innovation = change + ideas

New-to-the-world innovation

- No longer : idea →IP → prototype
 →commercialise →profits
- Now:
 - Many parties spread risk, specialised skills
 - Multiple forms of protection
 - Complex contracts
 - Global markets
 - Market risk > technology risk

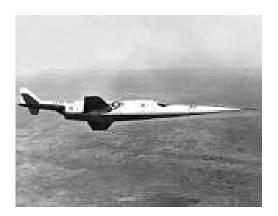


USA: WWII mission-based govt spending

- Reinforced existing tech clusters, powered takeoff
 - Radar & communications
 - Jet propulsion
 - Optics
 - Chemistry-pharma
- Long-lasting effects on geog of tech agglomerations (>20 years)





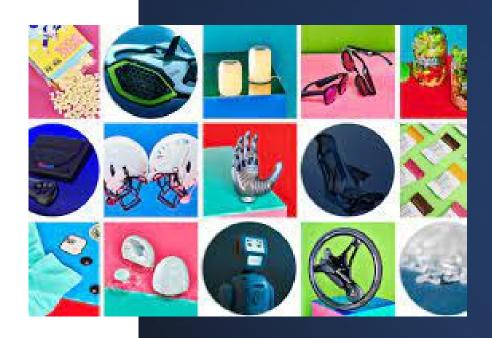


(Gross & Sampat 2020)

1970s → more mission-based funding

- SBIR, DARPA, ARPAe, DOD, DOE
- 1970s: ~100% top 100 innovations from one business
- 2000s: > 66% top 100 innovations from business and public research collaboration

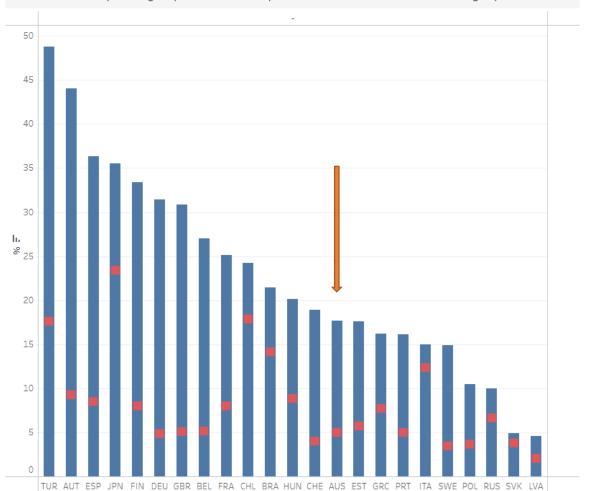
(R&D Magazine cited in Atkinson 2018)





Non-R&D active R&D active

As a percentage of product or business process innovation-active firms within each group



Source: OECD, based on the 2021 OECD survey of Business Innovation Statistics and the Eurostat's Community Innovation Survey (CIS-2018), https://www.oecd.org/sti/inno-stats.htm, April 2022

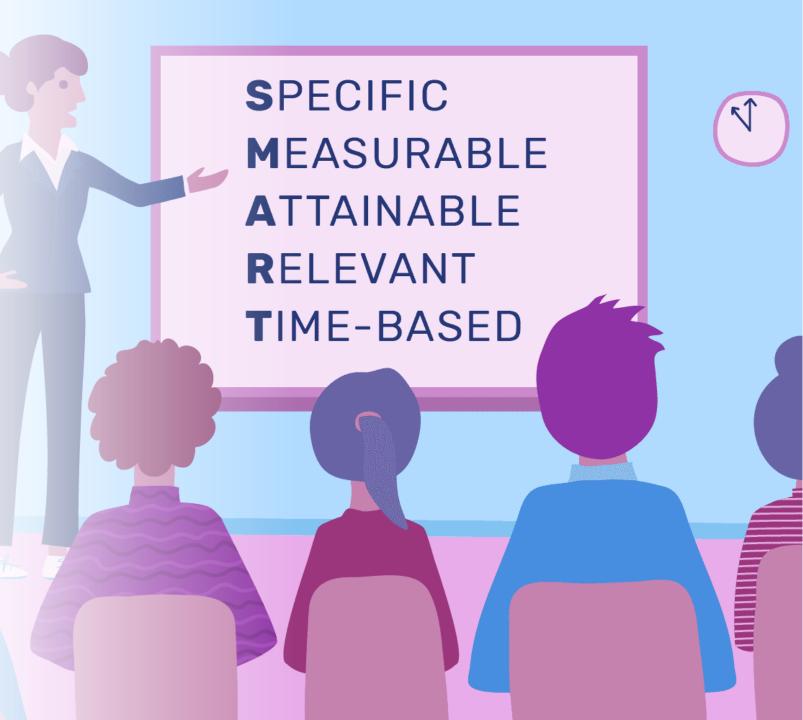
What can be done?

- Realign risk-reward trade-off for financiers
 - > rent taxes (capital gains & super profits)
 - Norwegian 50% super profits tax
 - end tax deduction that favours debt over equity
 - reduce reward for real estate development
- Best and brightest go to developing new industries (not tax accountants and lobbyists)
- Develop experts who take ideas from proofof-concept to commercial sale (e.g. Grey Innovation)



In sum

- Possible decline of some of its major exports
- Need to scale-up best-practice ideas for raising performance of the 98%
- Need to be smarter
 - objectively evaluate what works
 - scaling up successful programs
 - bipartisan political and bipartisan industry support
- Continuity of programs essential



All-in-all: Great piece of work Far reaching

Well researched

Well argued