

Title of the Panel: **Lessons from Asian Public Management (I and II)**¹

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Panel Description

In the public administration and policy fields, an innovation has been widely regarded as a way to help solve the so-called, *wicked* problems embedded in the public sector. In addition, it appears largely to be associated with important public values such as transparency, accountability, cost-efficiency, integrity, and responsiveness to citizen concerns and needs. In today's complex and uncertain environment, however, ensuring and maintaining higher levels of public innovation is significant but not easy. Hence, in any government, regardless of level, successful innovation (change), accompanied with desirable outcomes, requires strategic approaches in personnel and financial management, intergovernmental relations, or intersectoral (public-private) collaboration. While there is a substantial body of literature on public innovation, to date, little has been known about the critical factors (including challenges and strategies) that are (un)able to drive and further reinforce an innovation in the Asian context. Asian countries have different governance contexts (e.g., political systems, democratization, history, and culture) but commonly have experienced economic crises, globalization, multiple public reforms, and decentralization. Given this, by examining the innovations over time in different Asian countries – seeing what changed, what remained the same, what should be changed in the future – or comparing them, this exploratory-study panel attempts to enhance our understanding of the variations of and the common factors associated with public innovation. More specifically, this panel will assess the past and explore new evidence of the topics related to public service motivation, collaborative management (networking), public service delivery, or public performance. Audience of this panel is expected to have an opportunity to share their experiences and expertise with one another (maybe by comparing and contrasting stories in Asian cases and the U.S. or European ones).

¹ We would like to create two sessions with the same title of panel to invite more Asian participants (presenters) including China, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore.