

RIETI BBL Seminar Handout

“Industry-Academia Collaborations for Open Innovation in Japan:
OECD's latest survey as seen in cases from the United States and Europe”

November 1, 2016

Commentator: Dr. Anders KARLSSON

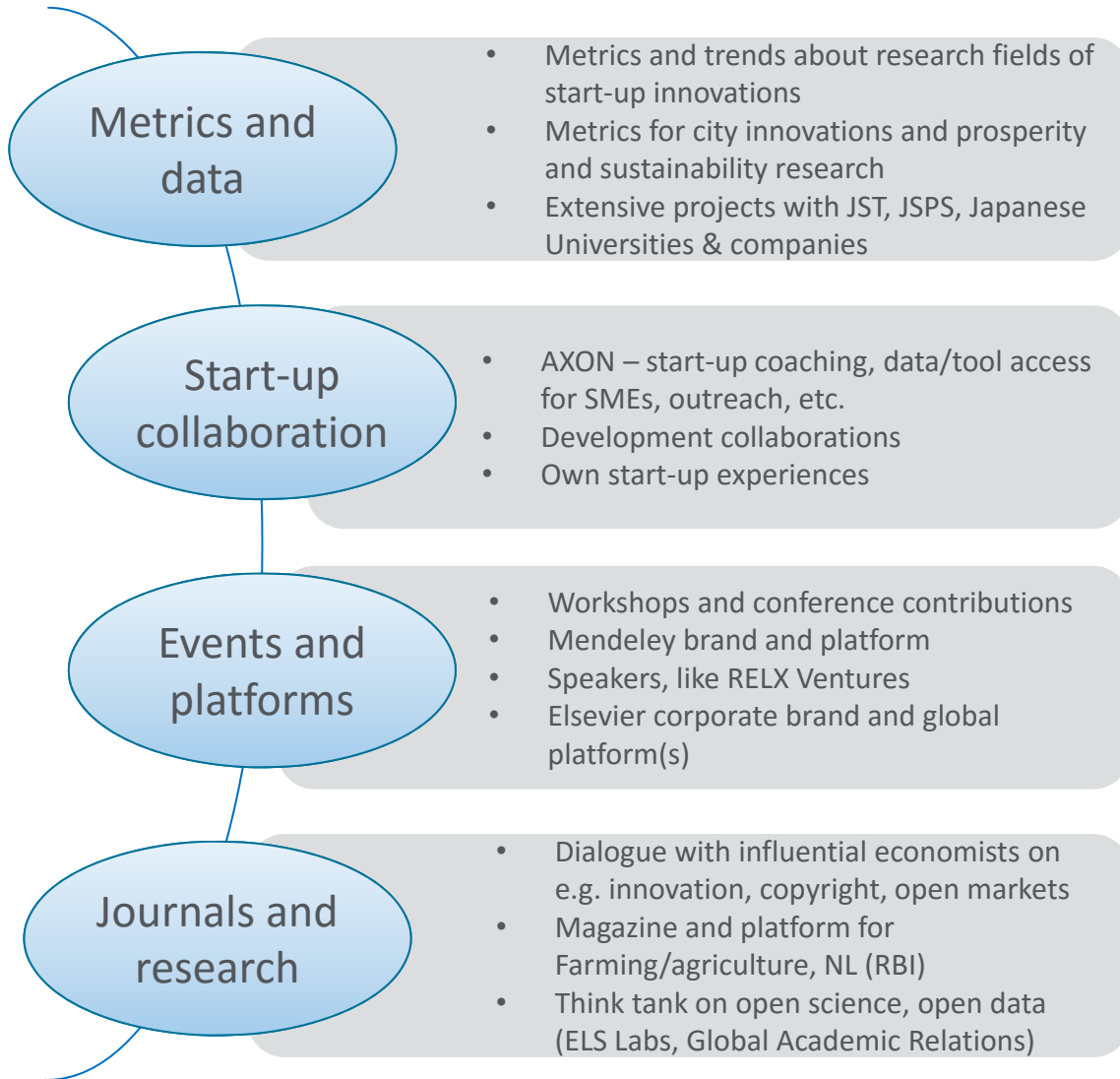


Industry-Academia Collaborations for Open Innovation in Japan *- Some Comments*

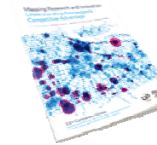
Anders Karlsson
Vice President, Strategic Alliances,
Global Academic Relations

RIETI BBL
Tokyo, Nov. 1, 2016

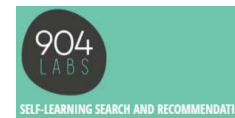
Why Elsevier/RELX to comment here today?



Report with the Council of State Governments



Understanding Amsterdam's competitive advantage



SELF-LEARNING SEARCH AND RECOMMENDATION

Development partnership

ELSEVIER AXON

An invitation-only network for the best science & research startups.



newsflo
bespoke media monitoring



The leading foundation for Youth innovation in Europe



Reed Elsevier Ventures

Conferences/workshops/speakers



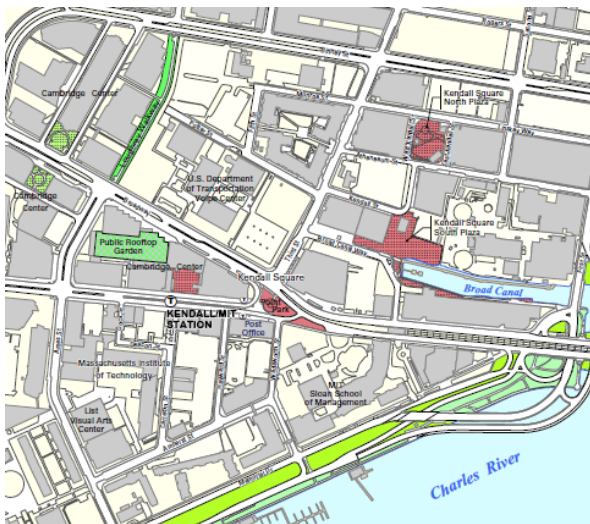
Leading economic journals

Three Comments on Presentation/Discussions

- Role of Universities as Drivers for Growth
- *the MIT case*
- Japanese context
- *Why is collaboration less than expected?*
- *Which innovation model would work?*
- Open Innovation – Open Science - Networks



University Impacts on Regional Economies are both Direct and Indirect



MIT graduates started over 25,800 currently active companies with annual global sales of \$2T.

26% of revenues from Massachusetts firms from 6,900 companies founded by MIT graduates, generating 985,000 jobs.

California has an additional 526,000 jobs from 4,100 MIT-alumni firms, followed by New York with 231,000 jobs.

Over 30% of foreign MIT students found companies, more than half of which are located in the United States.

Formal entrepreneurial programs at MIT were started in the 1970's largely due to alumni efforts to organize them.

MIT has direct impacts both formally and informally on cluster formation in Greater Boston Area.

Japanese Context, personal reflections

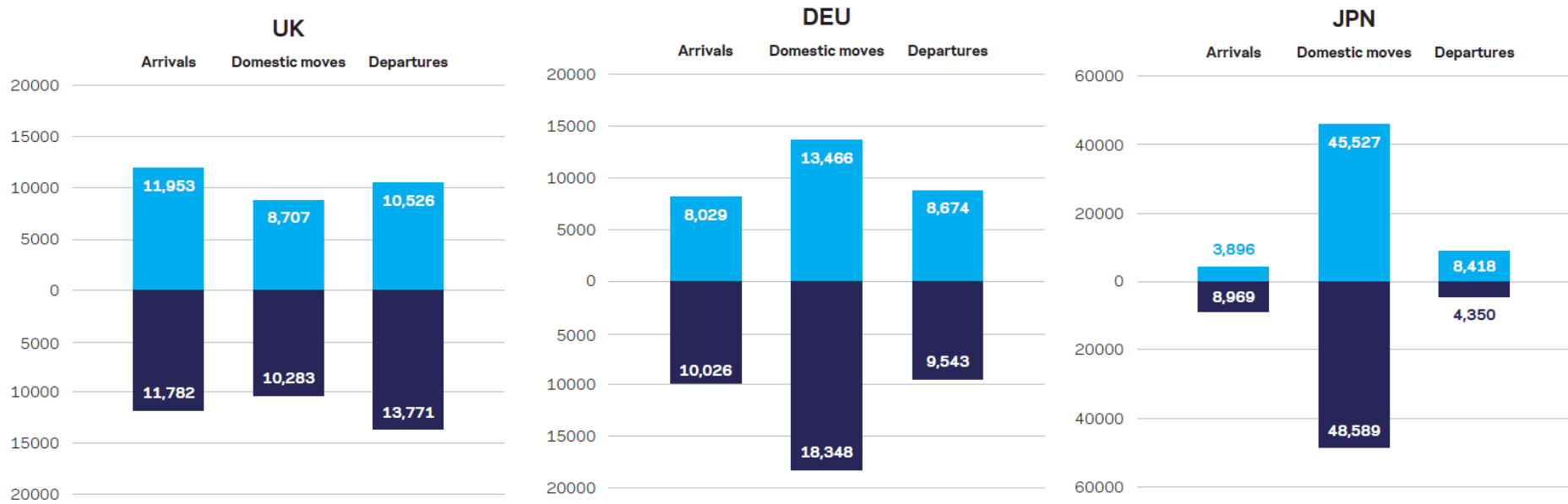
- Why is collaboration less than expected?

- Risk minimizing culture – *cross sector collaboration implies risks*
- Internal silos – *things take time & professors kingdoms*
- Domestic focus – *global companies need global minds*
- Lack of VC funding? – *seek funding from outside Japan*
- Ability to co-invest? – *Expectations on return*
- Why no big on-campus labs?

Human Knowledge Exchange – UK, DE, JP

(Elsevier 2013 report for UK Business, Innovations & Skills Dep.)

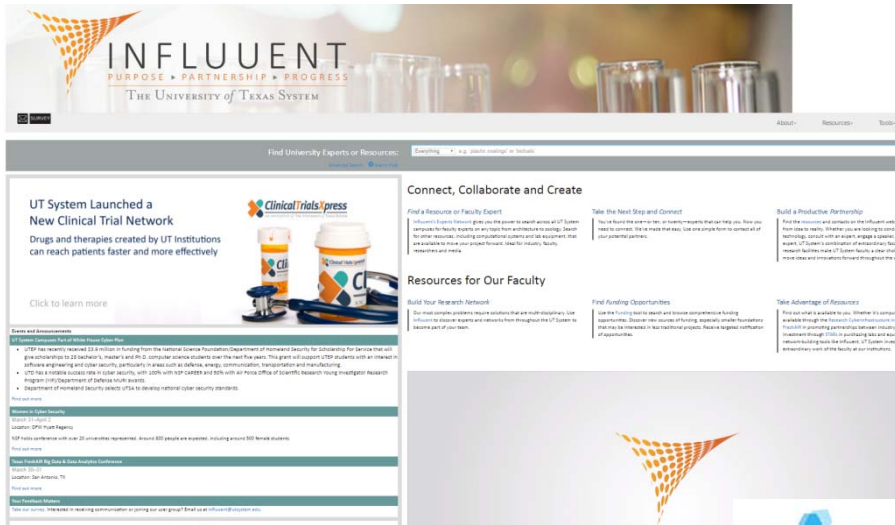
■ Industry to academia ■ Academia to industry



The “Human knowledge transfer” draws from a global pool in the UK for Germany (slightly less), Japan (more) the movement is domestic

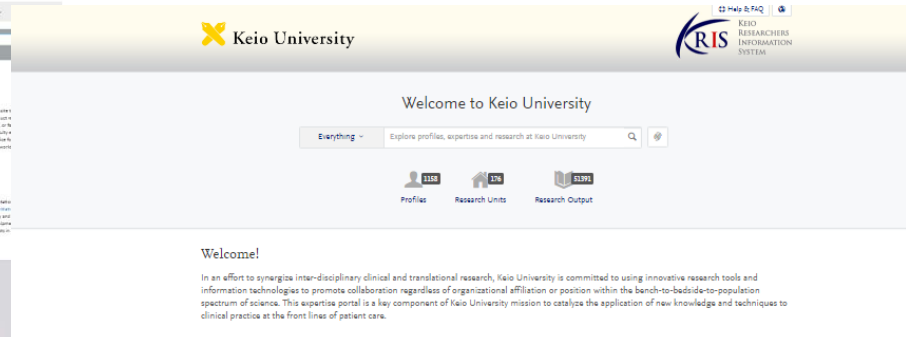
- ⇔ *Skills to deal with global partnerships?*
- ⇔ *Implications flow of innovative ideas?*

Creating Open Portals to Boost Collaboration



<http://influent.utsystem.edu/>

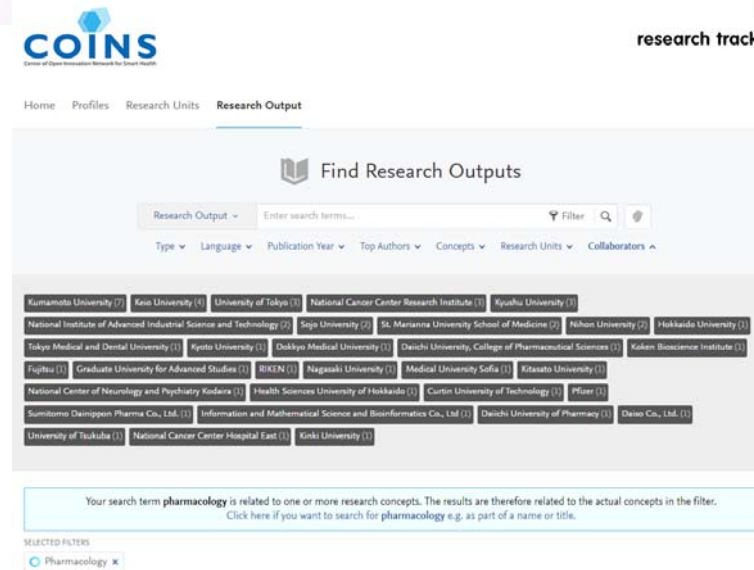
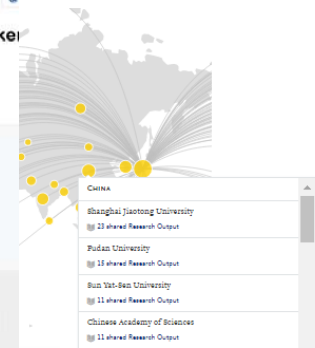
<https://keio.pure.elsevier.com/>



Collaborations and top keyword concepts used within the past 5 years.

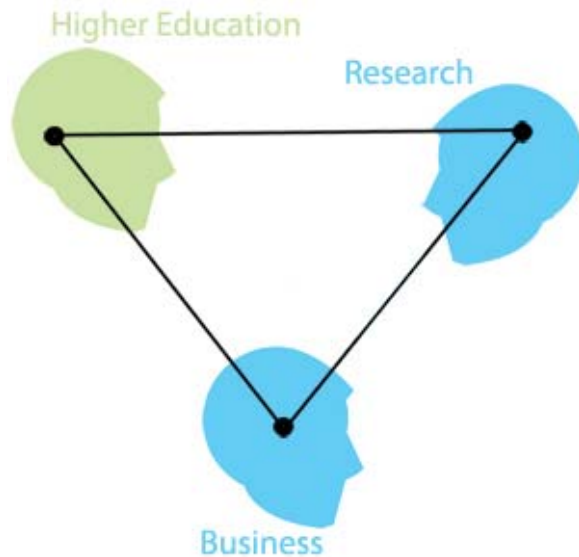
Click dots and donuts to bring up details.

research tracker



<https://coins.pure.elsevier.com/en/publications/>

Discussion Points



knowledge triangle

- Balance of the funding system
government/private investments
 - *implications for what type of collaboration?*
 - *Effects of JST COI & New MIRAI projects?*
 - *Collaboration between Ministries?*
- Role of education – Knowledge triangle
 - *entrepreneurial mindset change needed?*
- ICT to lower barriers for collaboration
 - *how will open science change playing field?*