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

http://www.rieti.go.jp/jp/index.html
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?

Metrics and data
- Metrics and trends about research fields of start-up innovations
- Metrics for city innovations and prosperity and sustainability research
- Extensive projects with JST, JSPS, Japanese Universities & companies

Start-up collaboration
- AXON – start-up coaching, data/tool access for SMEs, outreach, etc.
- Development collaborations
- Own start-up experiences

Events and platforms
- Workshops and conference contributions
- Mendeley brand and platform
- Speakers, like RELX Ventures
- Elsevier corporate brand and global platform(s)

Journals and research
- Dialogue with influential economists on e.g. innovation, copyright, open markets
- Magazine and platform for Farming/agriculture, NL (RBI)
- Think tank on open science, open data (ELS Labs, Global Academic Relations)
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.

Source: MIT data in Kaufmann Foundation Study [MIT study executive summary]
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?
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/

Discussion Points

• 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?