

Provisional
translation

Proposal of the Global Startup Campus Initiative

May 31st, 2024

Expert Panel on the Global Startup Campus Initiative

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Introduction

The “Expert Panel on the Global Startup Campus Initiative”, has been held six times since November 20th, 2023, to "work on building an ecosystem of innovation and startups in the deep tech field aiming to solve global social issues and achieve economic growth in Japan." The Panel has vigorously discussed the Global Startup Campus (GSC) Initiative.

As a powerful driving force of the Japanese economy, the GSC Initiative aims to build a hub of innovation ecosystem through collaborations with domestic and foreign startups, and to promote innovation in Japanese academia.

In order to make Japan attractive as a hub of global networks, the Government of Japan will take measures to improve the environment for the stay of foreign researchers and the business environment for startups through bold regulatory and institutional reforms for the cooperation with top universities and research institutes overseas. At the same time, the Government of Japan will promote structural reforms in the innovation ecosystem in Japan by tightening the relationship with startup promotions in various regions in the country and cooperation with related private businesses.

At the GSC flagship campus, we will provide cutting-edge research functions and supports for incubation, etc., and seamlessly connect the potential of deep tech to social implementation.

In the future, prior to the building of campus facilities, it will be necessary to start pilot projects and fellowships on innovative themes based on the ideas of outstanding young researchers, and to advance the realization of the concept, including the management system of the flagship campus.

This proposal addresses a guideline for the GSC Initiative, outlining its mission and direction of action.

I. Current status and challenges of the startup ecosystem

1. Current status of VC investment and number of startups

The Government of Japan measures and venture capital (hereinafter described as “VC”) efforts related to startups are paying off. Domestic VC investment has increased steadily over the past decade. Investment amount that temporarily decreased due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has recovered and recorded the highest ever in 2022. In addition to an increase in the number of startups created and the number of unicorns¹, there has also been a trend toward an influx of talented people into startups.

However, the startup ecosystems of other countries are growing at far faster speed than our own, and the gap is expanding. The amount of funding per startups in Japan is gradually increasing, while it remains small compared to other countries. Although a few mega-startups such as unicorns have been launched, the ecosystem in Japan is still not fully up to the level of the strength of the nation.

2. Importance of deep tech startups

Deep tech² startups present solutions along with new businesses creation based on cutting-edge technologies. They are playing an increasing role in solving economic and social issues in globalization. The trend of the past decade in the total VC investment shows that the

¹ Unlisted startup companies with a valuation of \$ 1 billion or more and a founding age of 10 years or less.

² Technologies based on scientific discoveries obtained through research in specific natural science fields, and if their commercialization and social implementation can be realized, they have the potential to create an impact on society, such as solving economic and social problems that should be solved by the country and the whole world.

proportion of the deep tech field has been on the rise³. In recent years, a growing number of university-based startups has been seen in the deep tech field, with funding and market capitalization growing larger as well. Some deep tech projects raise over 10 billion yen in Japan.

Deep tech startups tend to have a longer R&D period and to receive a later market feedback from companies and investors, resulting in high risk. Therefore, the government has a particularly large responsibility in the deep tech sector within the startup ecosystem.

In addition, for the deep tech startup creation from research results, creative basic research and many talented management personnels are necessary. Universities and other institutions are expected to play a major role not only in the research side of the deep tech, but also in the development of management talent, and thus contribute to strengthen the Japanese startup ecosystem.

3. Comparison of ecosystems of universities and other institutions between Japan and the US

Exceptional researchers (hereinafter referred to as "PIs"), at top US universities are surrounded by an environment where they can easily commercialize their work through startups while focusing on their research.

Specifically, various internal and external institutions as well as technology transfer organization (e.g. TLO), provide diverse support and educational programs for intellectual property and commercialization (translation). In the case of searching for potential entrepreneurs, CEO candidates exist not only within their own labs as postdocs seeking diverse

³ When looking at global VC investment by fields in the deep tech (Pitchbook six fields), all fields are on the rise. In particular, the investment amount has greatly expanded in the fields of AI, pharmaceutical and biotechnology, blockchain, and climate.

careers but also outside of the organization with many collaboration opportunities. In addition, the close relationship between researchers and VCs makes an environment where mentoring from VCs and others can be provided from the early stage of the research and can attract investment in startups.

Among US universities in such environments, for example, the Wyss Institute affiliated to Harvard University, aims to research for social implementation including startups. By focusing on the support of commercialization and intellectual property creation, it has achieved great results since it was established in 2009, including registered 1394 patents, signing 130 license agreements, and creating 58 startups⁴. Broad Institute owns a pool of patents, including CRISPR-Cas9, and earns about \$ 20 million annually from the patent licensing agreements and loyalty agreements⁵.

Similarly, the Francis-Crick Institute in the UK helps researchers connect industries and investors by assisting a commercialization support team of more than a dozen members in 2015. It has achieved 11 spinouts, creating over 500 jobs. It has received over £ 1 billion⁶ funding.

The implementation and strengthening of these measures to support commercialization is a trend among top universities and research institutes conducting basic research around the world.

On the other hand, a Japanese researcher who attempts to create a startup, faces difficulties in receiving the necessary support due to a lack of network with investors and support

⁴ From " Our Technologies " of About the Wyss Institute (harvard. edu).

The number of patents filed was 4,283, and the number of patents issued was 1,394.

⁵ About 3 billion Japanese yen (1USD=150JPY)

FY 2020: \$20.2M; FY 2021: \$26.8M; FY 2022: \$16.4M from Report on Federal Awards in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance

⁶About 190 billion Japanese yen (converted to 190 Japanese yen per pound)

personnel both internally and externally for the intellectual property and commercialization, compared to the US universities. In addition, in Japanese universities, postdoctoral and doctoral students rarely become management personnel in startups as they have seen few successful examples. Since PIs aiming to create startups do not often meet external CEO candidates, they often sacrifice their research time to become involved in business management and struggle financially.

II. GSC Initiative

Various startup related measures have been implemented to break through the current situation and challenges described in I above. To solve global social issues and to achieve economic growth in Japan, the GSC Initiative aims to build an ecosystem of innovation and startups in the deep tech field, while seeking organic collaboration with overseas universities, A hub in the global innovation network will be created where researchers and academia gather from the world, such as Japan, the US, and ASEAN. The results will promote the innovation of academia in Japan, as well.

For this purpose, we will gather diverse human resources and funds from the world, and as a place where we can seamlessly connect research, startups, and their growth without bound by existing frameworks and cultures, we will have a flagship campus with labs, core facilities, communication spaces, and others, on a government-owned land that spanning Shibuya and Meguro Wards in Tokyo⁷. The results and advanced management methods of the campus will be deployed throughout the country via designated eight cities in the Startup City Project Japan. Through this, “Startup Development Five-year Plan” will be realized.

1. Mission of the GSC Initiative

The mission of the GSC Initiative is to make its flagship campus a hub of the world's leading innovation ecosystem. That is, a framework and a system as the global standard research and innovation environment are created here that has been difficult to achieve at existing institutions (for example, a research environment where young researchers can freely play an

⁷ Planning the former site of the National Institute for Defense Studies, etc. and the former site of the training institute of the Public Security Intelligence Agency, which are adjacent to the Naval Systems Research Center of the Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Agency,

active role, which is difficult to achieve under the Japanese academic system; multi-use research and innovation activities funded by various funds from domestic and foreign companies, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and others; and a comprehensive English environment), while seeking organic collaboration with overseas universities such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), companies, and institutes abroad. By accumulating successful cases under such a framework and a system, it is aimed to bring about changes in behavior in society.

As a specific example, evaluation based on social impact not just on academic papers need to install and it leads to changes in behavior at universities and academia by sharing the culture of connecting research results to social implementation at overseas universities with Japanese universities and research institutes through the flagship campus. By demonstrating successful examples of deep tech startups based on Japanese research results, it also aims to drive behavioral change among Japanese young people who have witnessed the success of doctoral researchers as PhD-CEOs (managements holding PhD) and among large companies and investors when investing in startups and hiring human resources.

2. Functions of the GSC Initiative

To achieve the mission of the GSC Initiative, GSC needs to have the following four functions:

(1) Research and development functions in the deep tech field

At the flagship campus, we do not conduct basic research from an academic perspective but conduct deep tech research aimed at creating an impact on society, including startup creation. These deep techs are born from high-quality basic research that is a source of innovation, and particularly innovative research is often produced by young, creative researchers.

Therefore, in order to attract talented young people from all over the world to the flagship campus, the first important thing is to set an innovative theme to lead the world's technology trend. Considering actual social problems, etc.⁸, and setting advanced and clear areas that lead to advanced technologies, it is important to select innovative ideas freely proposed by researchers as each research theme.

In addition, projects that use new methods to conduct research, that will lead to the development of technologies, data sets, and equipment with a large impact accelerating the progress of science and technology, as startups, rather than in laboratories at universities and other institutions⁹. This is an effective way to attract talented people and fund-raisers who want to contribute to a society.

In doing so, it is important to include projects that have a clear exit strategy and are expected to produce results in a short period of two or three years. Such successful examples at an early stage can raise people and funds when launching a new organization.

On the other hand, if we consider the possibility that discovering areas where no one has started between the areas of expertise pursued so far (white spaces) will lead to innovation as a game change, it is necessary to strike a balance between projects that seek results in a short

⁸ At the ARIA (Advanced Research Invention Agency) in the UK, human resources with expertise in the research field who understand innovative technology and can propose problems to be solved using the technology, invite and select research themes publicly to be funded as program directors, after presenting a hypothetical paper (Program thesis) on the problems. On the other hand, Church Lab in Harvard University, which has produced more than 50 startups, has adopted post-doctoral researchers (in research themes that lead to the development of innovative technology) by George M. Church himself, under the mission of "developing technology for innovative measurement and operation inspired by biology" with a clear awareness of application. The operation of the laboratory is flat, and the autonomy is valued. The ownership of the project is also held by postdocs, etc., so there are many cases where postdocs themselves become CEOs.

⁹ A research model called Focused Research Organization (FRO). PIs run startups as CEOs. Unlike academic laboratories, they employ many engineers and implement large-scale projects, teamwork required, that don't necessarily lead to a thesis.

period of time and mid- to long-term projects that lead to social implementation over five to ten years in order to aim for a greater social impact.

There are also ways that, in conducting research, researchers with unique platform technologies should be designated as full-time core PIs and serve as catalysts for collaboration, or that joint research should be focused on collaboration among top researchers with different expertise, which should also be considered.

In order to attract outstanding young researchers from Japan and abroad, we need to highlight the following points in cooperation with local governments: (i) Provision of a unrestricted research environment (unrestricted research funds, sufficient starting expenses, substantial core facilities, outstanding students and postdocs, salaries, living environment, and others), which has been difficult under the academic system usually pointed out to be hierarchical in Japan, (ii) Access to research capability of universities and financial power of companies and other organizations, which are Japan's strengths, and (iii) Attractive location of the facility (Meguro Ward / Shibuya Ward, Tokyo)¹⁰.

In addition, various expectations for a flagship campus from companies need to be taken into account, including: (i) The world's most advanced equipment and experimental facilities, and research environments that is difficult for a single company to handle; (ii) Functions as a pioneering place for implementing deregulation; (iii) Resources to support intellectual property and business support personnel with overseas insights.

The target fields are assumed to be biotechnology and climate tech, which create a strong impact as global challenges and are attracting increasing amounts of investment, while the

¹⁰ Outstanding researchers (PIs) participating in campus research from Japan and overseas can be appointed through cross-appointment with the universities they belong to. However, in order to create stable research results, it is desirable to employ young researchers on a full-time basis as much as possible.

selection should not be limited to these fields but should also include AI and robotics from the perspective of challenging “innovative research theme that will attract the talents and funds from around the world.” On the other hand, from the perspective of limited resources, it is also important to focus on and to clarify the topics (issues to be solved) while positioning Japan's strengths as foundation.

(2) Incubation acceleration function

(i) Market feedback

Inviting top researchers with entrepreneurial mindset to our campus alone will not lead to the formation of an ecosystem in our country. The flagship campus is required to establish a scheme to support intellectual property and commercialization intensively and strategically from the research stage to the social implementation and exit, and to provide a role model for creating a succession of outstanding R&D startups.

For example, a mechanism to provide tailor-made intellectual property and commercialization support by involving interested domestic and foreign VCs and sponsoring companies in the early stages of research, and a mentoring function to support researchers to solve specific issues toward entrepreneurship through the network that the campus can offer.

In addition, the above-mentioned Wyss Institute affiliated with Harvard University, adopt the Innovation Funnel, a model to narrow down and invest, which allocates human resources specialized in intellectual property and commercialization support within the research institute

and conducts selection with an awareness of exit strategies¹¹. It is a reference mechanism to create startups while managing the uncertainty of basic research.

When researchers at universities, etc. create startups, conflicts of interest may arise between their positions as university researchers and as managers of the startups. The lack of clear rules concerning this issue has been pointed out as one of the factors that make researchers hesitate to startup in business. It is important to support the researchers at universities and other institutions to implement research results in society by clarifying such conflict-of-interest rules.

(ii) Intellectual property strategy

Intellectual property strategies such as patents are an important factor in the creation of deep tech startups. In terms of the number of patents registered alone, Japanese universities are relatively comparable to US universities. On the other hand, the total amount of license revenue that directly leads to business for all Japanese universities is significantly lower than the total amount of the top 10 US universities. A positive cycle has been created in the US universities, where R&D results are used to patent, the patents are licensed and lead to the creation of high-

¹¹ Specific mechanism is; (Idea Generation) at the stage in which the lab gives a small (about \$ 10,000 - \$ 20,000 per year), freely available budget, a large number of research projects are born from the bottom-up ideas. (Validation Project) Projects that are judged to be monetized in about five years are selected from these and allocated about \$ 200,000 annually, and at the same time intellectual property protection and startup support are thoroughly implemented. (Institute Project) Projects with even higher success potential are then commercialized through a de-risk phase with feedback from external investors and industry partners. In particular, the following points are characteristic: the funding for the Validation Project is enforceable as a salary, which is an incentive for postdocs, etc., and the requirement for application is that not only the project leader (researcher) but also one person respectively from the staff scientist and the human resources for commercialization should participate. The review requires not only technical details but also clarification of the target market, IP status, and project milestones. The project failing to meet milestones is terminated at one year.

growth startups, and the fruits of the growth of the startups are returned to the universities in the form of license revenue and donations, leading to new R&D.

On the other hand, Japanese universities have patented many research results, but they have not been able to fully translate into business. As a contributing factor, it has been pointed out that universities and public research institutes have few human resources who can create intellectual property strategies and portfolios with awareness of management and business strategies, and thus delay in patent applications, or apply for and obtain unnecessary patents that are unsuitable for commercialization. Another problem is that the decision making for the creation of a startup or patent license to a company is complicated because the patent is shared with the research partner as a result of the joint research.

Accordingly, it is important for the flagship campus to conduct each project defining clear IP strategies which maximize the profit of each player including the campus itself, considering, whether to concentrate IPs in the flagship campus avoiding sharing patents as much as possible and then connect them to startups, or to share IP among the parties involved and connect them to innovation and commercialization.

(iii) Support for startup growth

The investment environment for startups in Japan is immature compared to the global level, and there are still few Japanese investors who provide funds to the mid and late stage. Therefore, attracting foreign investors is essential for promoting the growth of startups.

As mentioned above, the flagship campus is expected to serve as a window to attract foreign investors to Japan by ensuring market feedback from VCs and related companies at an early stage of research, and by gathering startups with high growth potential and aggregating investment projects. In this case, it is also effective to develop overseas bases in cooperation

with overseas innovation hubs, etc., for startups originating from the campus to support overseas business activities.

(3) Development functions of human resources

The GSC Initiative plays an important role in fostering human resources essential to the formation of the innovation ecosystem, including researchers, personnels supporting intellectual properties, investors, corporate human resources, and administrative officials.

There are some researchers in Japan who are interested in starting a business but do not have the means or network to do so. Supporting such young researchers with aspirations will lead to strengthen basic research aimed at social implementation and the diversify doctoral students' careers. Therefore, in order to identify and train young researchers with entrepreneurial mindset in Japan and overseas, and to build networks of such researchers, it is necessary to implement research fellowship programs to learn not only research but also schemes and cultures of social implementation by dispatching them to overseas laboratories that focus on social implementation such as startup creations.

It is also urgent to develop human resources, in short supply nationwide, for commercialization and intellectual property that can lead to global business from research results. To this end, we will develop young people who will inherit know-how by assigning experts to flagship campus intellectual property, commercialization, legal affairs, and others who understand global standards for startup creation. In addition to this, by implementing a fellowship program to dispatch to overseas universities and institutions, we will develop human resources who are active not only in the flagship campus but also in innovation ecosystem bases of universities and research institutes nationwide.

One of the reasons why Japan's investment in deep tech is not sufficient is pointed out to be the problem that there are fewer investors who understand science than foreign VCs, and thus,

in order to expand VC investment in startups, it is urgent to develop train young investors and PhD-CEOs who can connect science to business through fellowship programs such as dispatching young Japanese investors to global VCs and/or startups.

Innovation policy is always challenging new issues and technologies, and it is important to adopt a framework that supports the challenge and tolerates failure, and to implement timely policies and deregulation from a global perspective. It is important to quickly propose deregulation and necessary policy implementation that they need in their flagship campus activities, and to accept and provide fellowships to human resources who conduct research and make proposals on innovation policies and systems.

(4) Community building function

In order to form an innovation ecosystem under the GSC Initiative, it is necessary to build a community where ideas, experiences, know-how, and others are naturally shared by gathering deep tech-related people to the flagship campus, such as researchers, startups, mentors, corporate people, VC human resources, and Japanese researchers working abroad, and others. Therefore, it is necessary to design appropriate communication spaces and to provide events and programs, where these human resources can gather and interact casually.

3. Implementation of pilot projects

Since it takes a certain amount of time to construct a campus facility, it should be started early that pilot projects by selecting from research subjects and themes, appealing of the GSC Initiative at international conferences, the development of innovation human resources through the fellowship program, and the fund raising to invite and support excellent human resources to the campus from around the world, without waiting for the construction of the facility.

III. Independent and sustainable management

1. Head of the flagship campus

In the materialization and implementation of the GSC initiative, the role of the top management of the flagship campus is extremely important. In particular, the top management of the flagship campus will be required to have a wide range of experience, skills, and networks to handle not only research, but also startup creation and post-startup scale-up as well as various aspects of the global ecosystem. In other words, the top management should not only have deep insight into research, entrepreneurship, and organizational management, but also a strong global network with companies, investors, and other sources of funding to achieve financial independence. In addition, the hiring of the top management of the organization should be character-driven, and the compensation structure should be based on global market conditions.

Since the flagship campus will be an organization that brings together a diverse range of individuals from various nationalities and backgrounds, it is important for the top management to present a clear vision and plan, and to share the same goals. By assembling a global team that shares this vision and plan with practical global experiences, the top management can ensure the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

2. Operating organization of the flagship campus

The flagship campus should hold an operation that allows quick decision-making by incorporating knowledge and experience from the private sector and should be a highly flexible operating organization that is different from the existing organization. Although the Government of Japan has already appropriated funds for the launch of the flagship campus, the campus should pursue independent and sustainable operation with various external funding, such as domestic and foreign companies, non-profit organizations, investors, and philanthropists, even from the pilot project phase.¹² Therefore, this flagship campus should be able to realize the public mission of reforming academia by building the entire innovation ecosystem in Japan, and at the same time, flexible governance that secures the vitality of the private sector is required so that research themes can be set flexibly and agilely by utilizing various domestic and foreign funding sources. The realization of such truly independent and sustainable operation of the flagship campus is believed to lead to the establishment of an ecosystem of innovation and startups aiming to solve global social issues and domestic economic growth. It is desirable that the Government of Japan should consider the ideal form of the management organization to realize these goals at an early stage and present a concrete policy.

¹² Harvard University is diversifying its financial resources to include alliances with VCs and pharmaceutical companies, donations from donors, Treasury disbursements, and defense spending.

3. Facilities of the flagship campus

Innovation is born in an open space, with a diversity of human resources interacting in multiple occasions, and the trait of facilities to build is a crucial factor for the success of the campus. In the development of the campus facilities, building facilities that attract the world's top human resources should be planned with excellent design, convenience in usage, comfortable space, and interactions through various encounters, by incorporating the operating experience and knowledge of research and incubation facilities around the world.

Conclusion

This proposal addresses a direction for the implementation of the GSC Initiative.

In order to realize the mission of the GSC Initiative, it is necessary to start pilot research and fellowship programs, and to conduct public relations activities such as researcher interactions and international events toward the formation of networks at an early stage.

For an advanced flagship campus, preparations should be accelerated including the selection of a top management and the investigation of the operating structures and methods. In constructing facilities, it is necessary to consider advanced construction methods including the vitality of the private sector, and to take construction plans that realize design and convenience that attract researchers in Japan and overseas. In addition, in terms of software, maintenance control and income and expenditure planning incorporating know-how of the management side proven in the world should be introduced, and state-of-the-art methods should be adopted for procurement and management of research facilities and equipment.

Furthermore, in order to make the GSC Initiative known as significant and attractive to the world and to enhance its effectiveness as a hub of the global network, it is necessary to implement support services including residency of overseas researchers, startup creation by foreign nationals, and others, through bold deregulation and institutional reforms, in addition to various events, interaction plans, and the attraction of human resources.

Therefore, in order to promptly investigate and implement these issues, the Government of Japan should further accelerate comprehensive studies for the realization of the GSC Initiative according to this proposal.

References

- Expert Panel on the Global Startup Campus Initiative
- History of the discussion

Convening an Expert Panel on the Global Startup Campus Initiative

November 20th, 2023

Cabinet Secretariat Global Startup Campus Initiative Promotion Office Director

1. Purpose

The Expert Panel on the Global Startup Campus Initiative (hereinafter referred to as the "Panel") is convened to discuss the concrete details of the Global Startup Campus Initiative, centered on a flagship campus that combines research and incubation functions primarily in the area of deep tech, under the Minister in charge of Startups, with the aim of developing an innovation ecosystem in Japan.

2. Structure of the Panel

- (1) The member of the Panel is shown in the Appendix.
- (2) The Chairperson may request the attendance of the persons concerned when it is deemed necessary.

3. Proceedings

- (1) The proceedings of the meeting shall be closed to the public. However, this shall not apply if the Chairperson deems it appropriate to make the meeting open to the public.
- (2) A summary of the proceedings and materials shall be disclosed promptly after the meeting. However, the Chairperson may, if necessary, keep materials closed to the public, for example, when there is concern that negotiations with overseas universities may be affected.

4. General Affairs

The general affairs of the meeting shall be handled by the Office for the Promotion of Global Startup Campus Initiative of the Cabinet Secretariat, with the cooperation of the Office for the Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation of the Cabinet Office and other organizations.

5. Other

In addition to what is provided in the preceding paragraphs, matters related to the operation of the meetings and other necessary matters shall be determined by the Chairperson.

Member of Expert Panel

AOKI Takafumi	Executive Vice President for Strategic Planning; Provost; Professor, Graduate School of Information Sciences, Tohoku University
AMAGAI Masayuki	Vice-President for Research, Keio University
ITO Kohzo	Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo
IWAMURA Arihiro	Managing Director, Keidanren
UEYAMA Takahiro [Chairperson]	Chief Executive Member (CEM) Council for Science, Technology, and Innovation Cabinet Office, JAPAN
KANEMARU Yasufumi	Chief Executive Officer, Future Corporation
KUBOTA Kiichi	President, KSP Inc. and Founder, PeptiDream
SATOH Isao	National University Corporation Tokyo Institute of Technology Provost, Executive Vice President for Institute Strategy
SATOH Yasuhiro	Executive Member, Council for Science, Technology and Innovation, Cabinet Office, JAPAN, and Senior Adviser, Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
FUKUDA Tadashi	Director & Founder KADOKAWA ASCII Research Laboratories, Inc.
FUJII Daniel	President & CEO, Trust Capital Co. Ltd.
FUTAMI Takashi	Partner, AN Venture Partners
MASHITA Naoaki	Vice Chairperson, KEIZAI DOYUKAI (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) and Group CEO & Founder, V-cube, Inc.

MIO Mieko	Attorney-at- Law, Kioicho Law Office and General Manager, Office of Intellectual Property Management Division of University Corporative relations, The University of Tokyo
YAMADA Tetsuro	Editorial Writer, The Yomiuri Shimbun
Victor Mulas	Former Senior Program Officer, World Bank and Committee Member, Startup Ecosystem Formation Promotion Project Screening and Evaluation Committee, Cabinet Office, JAPAN

History of the discussion

No.1 November 20th, 2023

(1) Japan's current situation and issues related to startup

(2) For the acceleration of university-originated startup creation in Japan (Hearing)

- Takeyuki Miyawaki Wyss Institute, Harvard Medical School, Researcher
- Makoto Saito Broad Institute, Researcher

No.2 December 13th, 2023

(1) Hearing from overseas VC and startup

- Michael Kearney The Engine Ventures, Partner
- Francesco Maria Benedetti OSMOSES, CEO

(2) Discussion on "How to support the growth of startups " and " How to support the development of human resources for management and business development."

No.3 January 22nd, 2024

(1) Hearings on the state of international research and incubation facilities

- Tim Rowe CIC, Founder/CEO
- Hiroaki Suga The University of Tokyo, Professor

(2) Discussion on the image of the Global Startup Campus (Summary of previous discussions)

No.4 March 8th, 2024

(1) Hearing on the ideal way of intellectual property strategy and climate tech research for promotion of startup creation

- Takeshi Komatani Takashima International Patent Office, Patent attorney
- Kohzo Ito The University of Tokyo, Professor

No.5 Month 26th, 2024

(1) Outline of the proposal

No.6 May 24th, 2024

(1) Draft proposal