

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

SOCIETY-ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

HANDBOOK



京都大学
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

Kyoto University: Addressing Social Issues through Diverse and Adva

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Kyoto University's Mission and Social Contribution

Kyoto University emphasizes academic freedom in its research and education activities, an approach which has helped secure its position among the world's leading research institutions. As an institution that highly values its connection with global society, the university seeks to contribute to harmony within the world's community and ecology. Over 3,000 researchers at the university dedicate themselves daily to such work.

Kyoto University actively engages in collaboration with the industrial and government sectors in order to share the benefits of the cutting-edge knowledge generated on its campuses, and to seek solutions to the complex multi-faceted issues faced by our societies.

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A Comprehensive Research University Pursuing Diverse Fields of Research

Kyoto University comprises eighteen graduate schools and numerous other education and research institutes and facilities, including the largest number of government-designated joint-usage research centers in Japan. Through that rich academic environment, the university advances integrated basic and applied research in the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences. Integrating the diverse knowledge generated across multiple disciplines, the university seeks to comprehensively tackle social issues.

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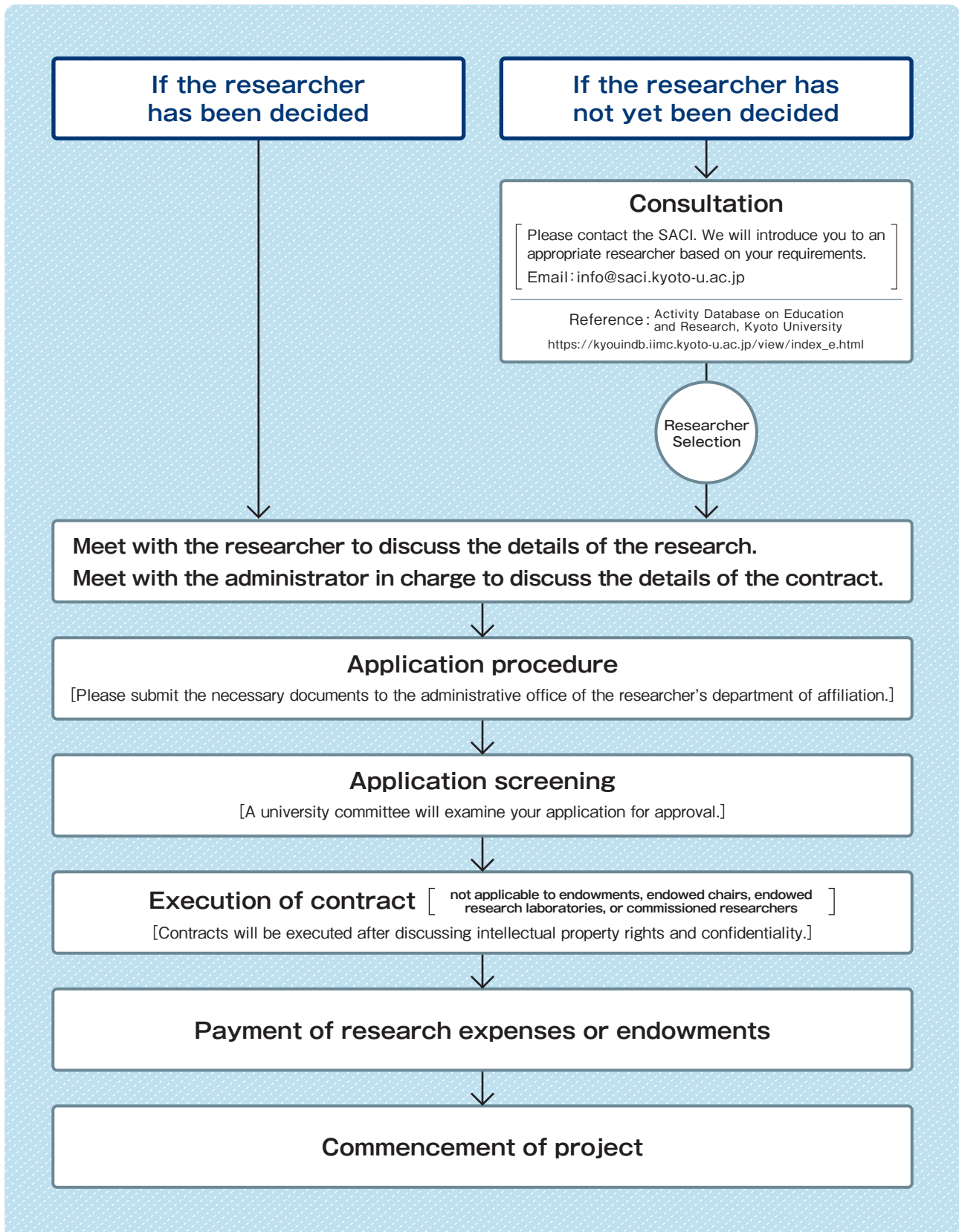
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A Legacy of Pioneering Research

Throughout its history, the achievements of Kyoto University researchers have been consistently acknowledged by major international accolades, including eleven Nobel Prizes, beginning in 1949 with Japan's first Nobel laureate, the physicist Dr. Hideki Yukawa. Other prestigious awards, including the Fields Medal, Lasker Award, and Gairdner Foundation International Award have also been presented to Kyoto University researchers. Through such cutting-edge research, and utilizing its extensive domestic and international network, the university seeks to address the multiple issues facing rapidly-changing contemporary society, and contribute to the development of new social values.

Research and Consultation Flowchart

Kyoto University's industry-government-academia collaboration projects follow the procedure illustrated in the flowchart below. For more information, please contact the administrative office of the researcher's department. If you are not sure which office to contact, please ask the researcher or directly contact us at the Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI).



Types of Industry-Government-Academia Collaboration

Kyoto University engages in several types of industry-government-academia collaboration. For details, please refer to the relevant page for each type.

Type 1.

Collaborative Research

Collaborative research with industry, etc.

P.5

Type 2.

Industry-Academia Collaboration Courses and Industry-Academia Collaboration Research Laboratories

Industry-academia collaboration organizations established within the university.

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Type 3.

Comprehensive Collaborative Research (at the Organizational Level)

Inter-organizational collaboration to identify an issue of common concern and conduct research.

Type 4.

Commissioned Research

The university can be commissioned by companies to conduct research and then provide the results.

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Type 5.

Commissioned Researchers

Experts, etc., from companies are hosted by the university.

Type 6.

Endowments

Endowments can be used to fund education and research activities in accordance with the sponsor's interests.

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Type 7.

Endowed Chairs and Endowed Research Laboratories

Endowed chairs and endowed research laboratories can be established at the university in accordance with the sponsor's interests.

Type 8.

Academic Consulting

Researchers at the university can provide technical guidance and consulting to companies.

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Type 9.

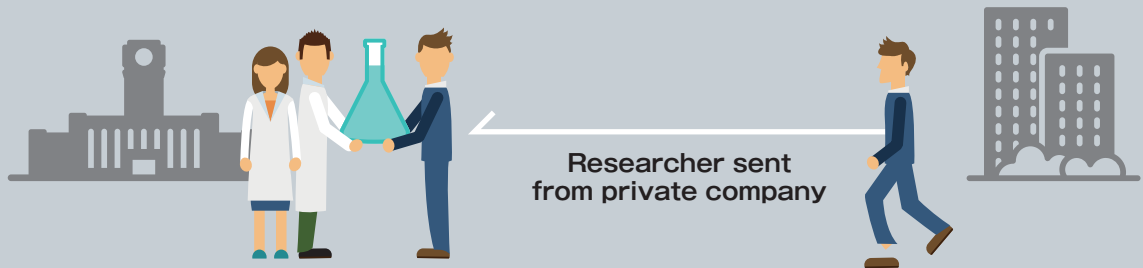
Technology Transfer

Intellectual property owned by the university can be made available for use.

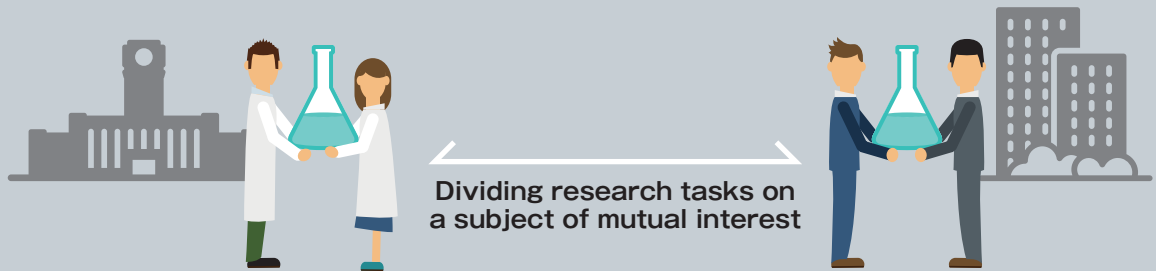
Collaborative Research

The university provides a system for researchers from private companies to collaborate with its researchers on subjects of mutual interest in equal partnerships. Under this system, the companies and the university mutually pool researchers, research expenses, and facilities to enable the effective use of the university's human resources and R&D capabilities. Depending on the type of research, the following two approaches are available:

1 The university hosts a researcher from a private company, and collaborative research on a subject of mutual interest is conducted on campus.



2 The private company and the university divide the necessary tasks, and work separately at their own premises on a subject of mutual interest.



*In either approach, the research expenses and other necessary expenses must be provided to the university.

Period	IP Terms and Conditions	Tax Incentives (in Japan)	Expenses Required
Flexible—can be established according to the requirements of the research project.	Determined based on the researchers' contributions. The terms will be established in collaborative research agreements.	<p>Special R&D tax credit system for open innovation</p> <p>In the event that a company conducts collaborative research or commissioned research with a university, a certain portion of the experiment and research costs covered by the company can be deducted from corporate tax (income tax).</p> <p>https://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/economy/Technical_Promotion/index.html</p>	<p>Direct expenses (research costs)</p> <p>Researcher fees^{*1} ¥440,000 per annum (or ¥220,000 for six months)</p> <p>Indirect expenses (management costs)^{*2} 30% or more of the direct expenses + researcher fees</p>

***1 Researcher fees**

Expenses required to host a researcher from a private company at the university to engage in collaborative research (while concurrently maintaining their position at the company).

***2 Indirect expenses (management costs)**

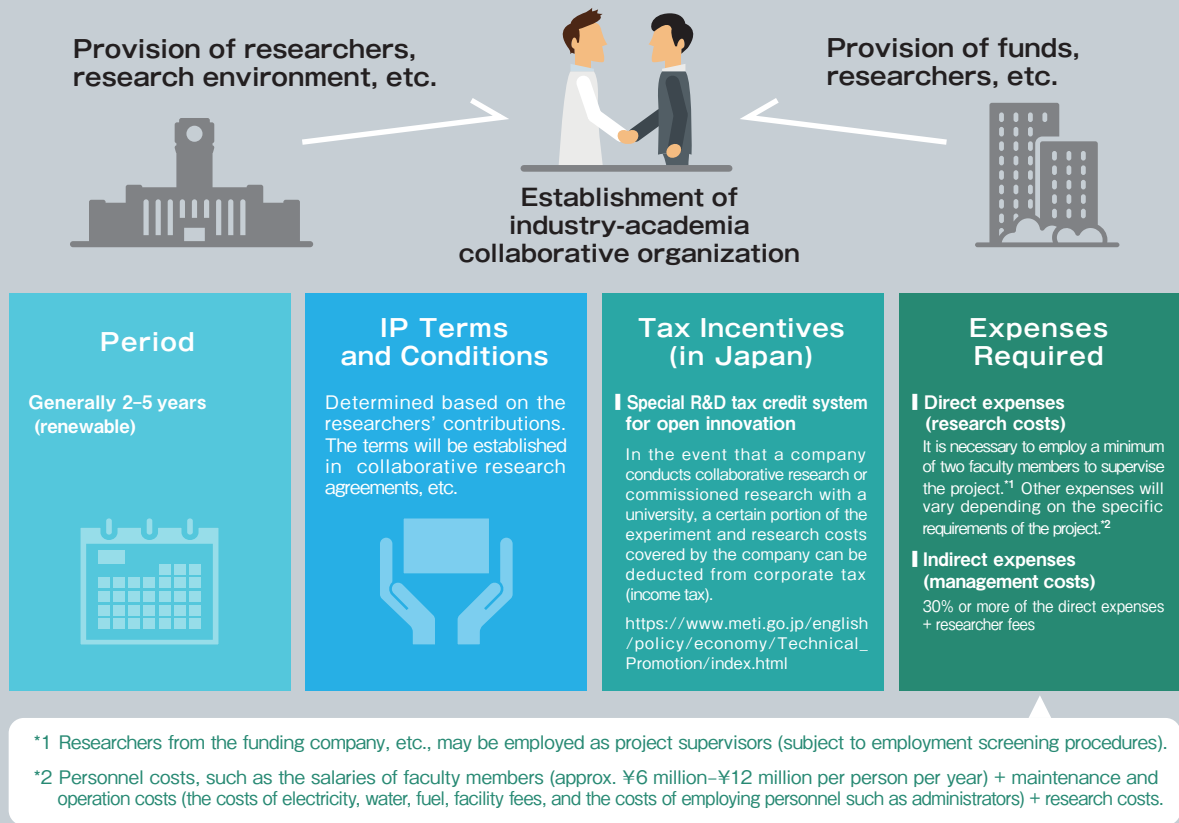
Expenses required for the university-wide promotion of industry-government-academia collaboration, including the acquisition and maintenance costs of intellectual properties, management costs, personnel employment costs, costs for strategic support in obtaining external funds, costs for investment in the future and fundamental activities.

➔ See p.10 for more details of the changes to the expense requirements.

Industry-Academia Collaboration Courses and Industry-Academia Collaboration Research Laboratories

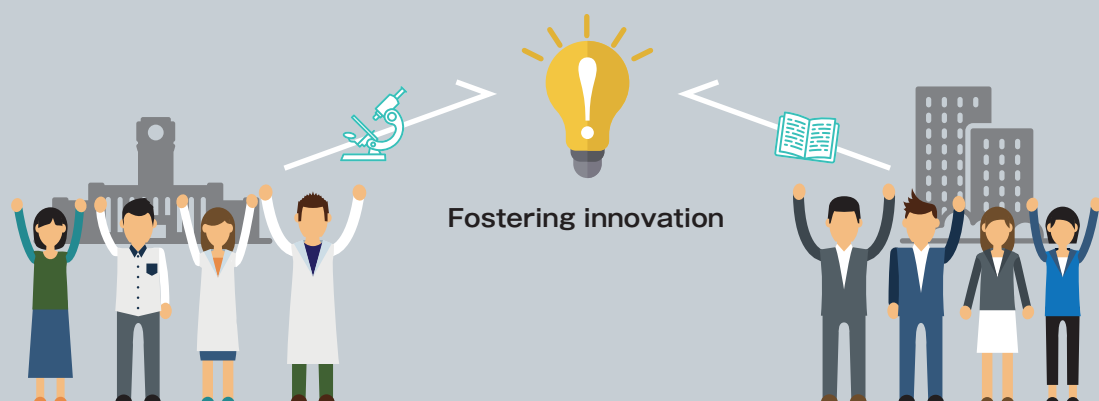
This type of collaboration entails the formation of an industry-academia collaborative organization on campus using funds provided by a private company. In comparison to other forms of collaborative research, this method provides for the establishment of a more stable foundation and facilitates regular close contact among the researchers working together on the project, as well as their contact with other researchers at Kyoto University. These benefits can significantly enhance the development and progress of the research. It is also possible for researchers from the company to be stationed on campus to conduct the collaborative research.

The system enables multiple departments to jointly establish an industry-academia collaboration course or research laboratory, and to use funds other than research collaboration expenses to operate it. The system also enables the researchers to engage in educational activities through collaborative research.



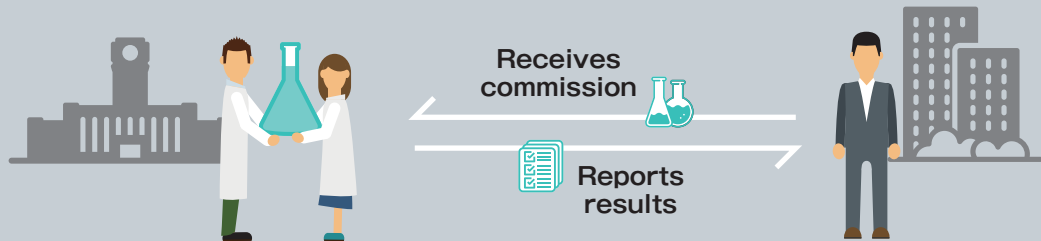
Comprehensive Collaborative Research (at the Organizational Level)

This method enables collaborative research to be implemented between multiple Kyoto University researchers and either a single company or multiple companies (including companies from different sectors). Research conducted via this method is not constrained to a specific area of research or specific researchers. This approach seeks to foster innovation in diverse fields of research—from the humanities and social sciences to the natural sciences—and explore new ways to benefit society.



Commissioned Research

The university can be commissioned by a company to conduct research and then provide the company with the results.



<p>IP Terms and Conditions</p> <p>In general, any IP developed will be the property of the university.</p> <p>Kyoto University will provide individual consultation about the utilization of the IP. Utilization by the commissioning company will be handled flexibly, allowing for the company's preferences, such as the establishment of exclusive rights to utilize the IP.</p>	<p>Tax Incentives (in Japan)</p> <p>Special R&D tax credit system for open innovation</p> <p>In the event that a company conducts collaborative research or commissioned research with a university, a certain portion of the experiment and research costs covered by the company can be deducted from corporate tax (income tax).</p> <p>https://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/economy/Technical_Promotion/index.html</p>	<p>Expenses Required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct expenses (research costs) Indirect expenses (management costs) 30% of the direct expenses
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Commissioned Researchers

The university can host researchers and engineers from companies, providing them with opportunities to engage in graduate-level research and significantly enhance their knowledge and skills.

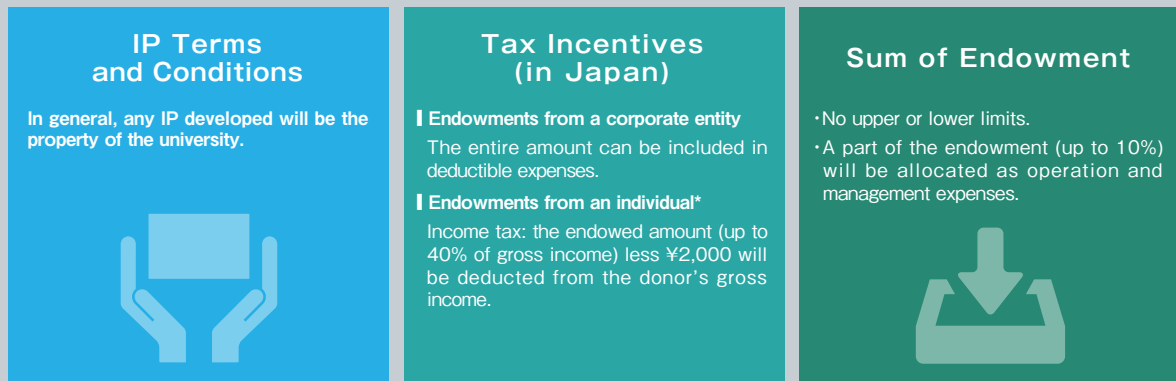


<p>Period</p> <p>Up to one year (within a single fiscal year) Can be extended into the subsequent fiscal year if deemed necessary.</p>	<p>Expenses Required</p> <p>Researcher fees</p> <p>Expenses required to host commissioned researchers. ¥583,400 per annum (or ¥291,700 for six months)</p>	<p>Requirements</p> <p>To be hosted as a researcher, a person must currently be employed as a technician, etc., in a company and be able to enroll in a graduate school, or be deemed as having equivalent academic ability by the president of Kyoto University.</p>
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Note: Commissioned researchers are not hosted based on a "commissioned research contract."
Commissioned research does not involve the hosting of a company's researchers.

Endowments

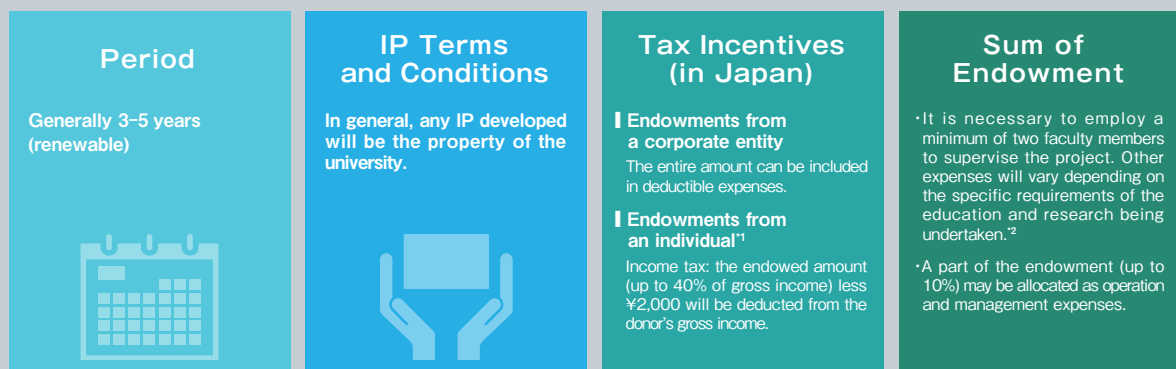
Companies and individual donors can make endowments to the university to fund the development of research, education, and university operations. The outcomes of research funded by endowments are not provided directly to the endowment donors, but enhance the research capacity of the university and, in turn, benefit society.



*Note: Donors who reside in prefectures/municipalities that designate Kyoto University as a corporation eligible for the deduction of donations in their ordinance are eligible for an individual inhabitant tax deduction. For more details, please see the following website: <https://www.kikin.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/tax-benefits/>

Endowed Chairs and Endowed Research Laboratories

Through this approach, the university uses an endowment from a company to establish a new chair or research laboratory. The chair or research laboratory will be established independently by Kyoto University in accordance with the donor's interests. It is possible to include the name of the company within the name of the chair or research laboratory. Fundamental information, such as the total amount of the endowment, the period, and the subject of the education and research being undertaken will be publicly disclosed.



*1 Donors who reside in prefectures/municipalities that designate Kyoto University as a corporation eligible for the deduction of donations in their ordinance are eligible for an individual inhabitant tax deduction. For more details, please see the following website: <https://www.kikin.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/tax-benefits/>

*2 Personnel costs, such as the salaries of faculty members (approx. ¥6 million–¥12 million per person per year) + maintenance and operation costs (the costs of electricity, water, fuel, facility fees, and the costs of employing personnel such as administrators) + research costs.

Academic Consulting

Upon request, researchers from the university can provide guidance and advice to companies, enabling the companies and their activities to benefit from the advisor's knowledge and expertise. Technical guidance and consulting which is not deemed to be of a sufficient scale to warrant the conclusion of a contract or collaborative research agreement can be provided by advisors during their working hours as part of their regular work at the university. Consultation can be provided on or off campus. We can provide short term consulting for reasonable rates, and it is also possible to progress from academic consulting to the implementation of collaborative research.

IP Terms and Conditions

In general, any IP developed will be the property of the university.



Expenses Required

- **Consultation fees***
From ¥10,000 per hour
(including management costs)
- **Indirect expenses**
10% of the consultation fees

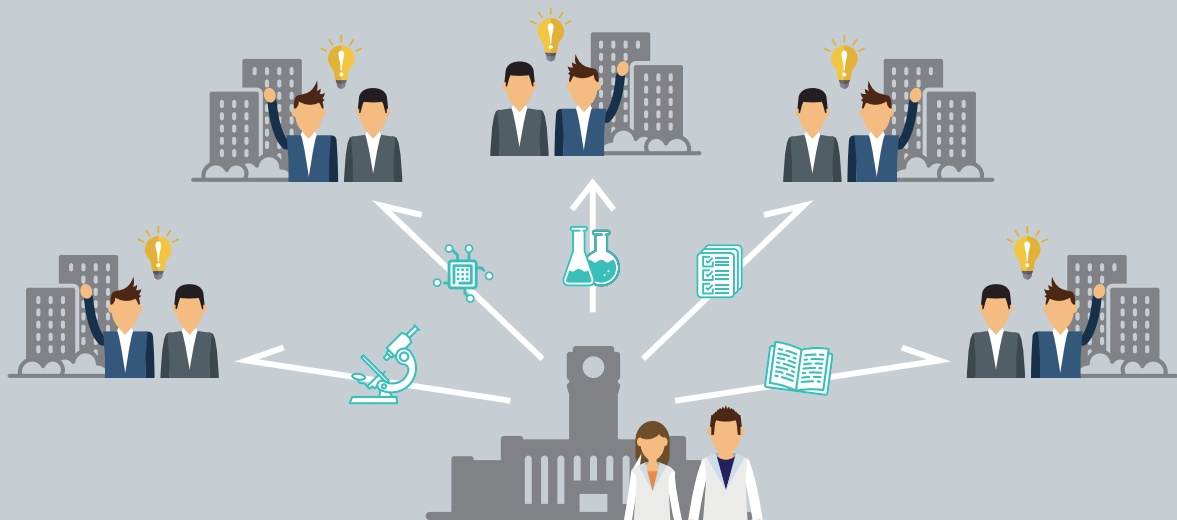
*Consultation fees will be paid as commission to the relevant laboratories. Hourly rates will be calculated based on the time required for face-to-face consultation, email correspondence, meetings, preparation, and other requirements as necessary.

Technology Transfer

The products and outcomes of university research, such as materials, patents, and intellectual property, can be made available for use under material transfer agreements and licenses.

For details, please refer to the SACI website (<https://www.saci.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>).

The website includes details of patents and technologies offered by the university.



Technology transfer is conducted through the following approved technology licensing organizations:

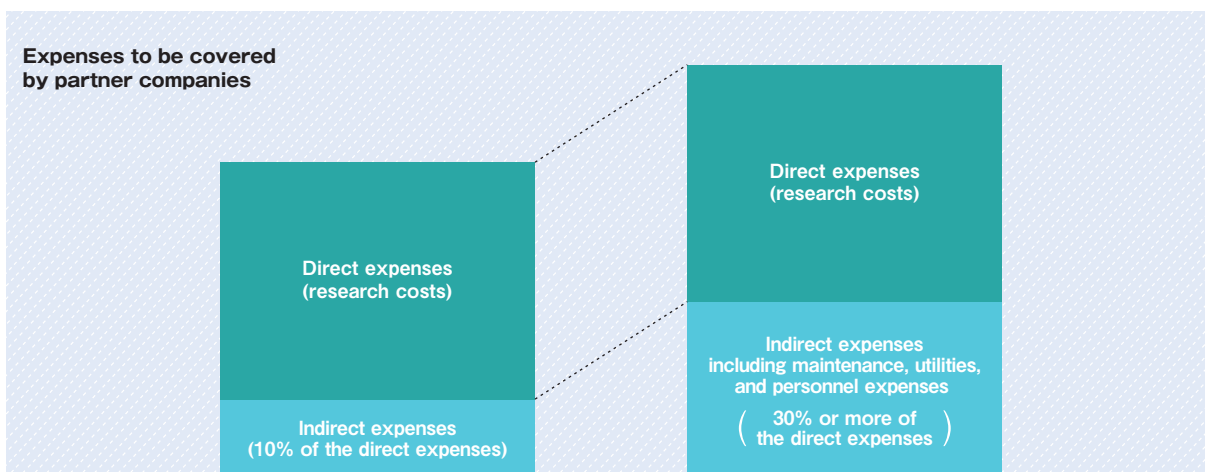
- TLO-KYOTO Co., Ltd. <https://www.tlo-kyoto.co.jp/english/>
- iPS Academia Japan, Inc. <https://ips-cell.net/e/>

New Systems Introduced in Recent Years

Collaborative research

Review of Indirect Expenses (management costs) for Collaborative Research

In addition to the direct expenses required for collaborative research, partner companies were required to pay an amount equivalent to 10% of the direct expenses as indirect expenses (management costs) to cover legal services, such as intellectual property management and contract consultation. The amount of the indirect expenses has now been raised from 10% to 30% or more of the amount of the direct expenses in order to cover a portion of certain costs that were previously borne entirely by the university, such as utility costs (electricity, water, and fuel), facility maintenance and management costs, and the personnel expenses for faculty and staff members engaged in administrative work.



While promoting industry-government-academia collaboration activities, the university will endeavor to implement management reforms, including diversifying sources of revenue, in order to strengthen its financial base and facilitate a more stable and autonomous form of management.

General

Introduction of the Principal Investigator (PI) Personnel Expense System

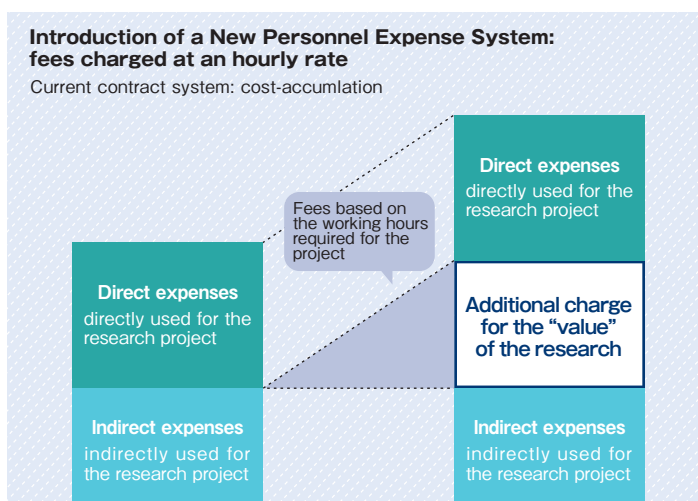
To increase the value generated by industry-government-academia collaboration, the university has introduced a new system whereby fees are charged at an hourly rate for the working hours of PIs engaged in research collaboration. The new system has been introduced from the perspective of assigning appropriate value to the "knowledge" of researchers engaged in industry-government-academia collaboration activities.

The revenue gained from the new system will be used for the development of the university's research environment to enable researchers to concentrate more on their research and improve their performance, and for securing diverse and talented human resources to strengthen the university's research capabilities.

Through this system, the university will create a virtuous cycle whereby excellent researchers can be more active while maintaining sustainability and improving the research capabilities of both researchers and the university.

The university will continue to strengthen its financial base by diversifying sources of revenue in order to:

- Develop a stable and autonomous management infrastructure
- Further promote and enhance industry-government-academia collaboration activities
- Strengthen research capabilities
- Maintain and maximize research results.



FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions

Answers to frequently asked questions, such as questions about specific procedures and different methods of collaboration.

Q1 What kind of research activities do you conduct?

A Please refer to the Organizational Chart on p.13 for a list of the research departments of Kyoto University. Details of the research activities of individual researchers can be found in the “Activity Database on Education and Research, Kyoto University.”

Activity Database on Education and Research, Kyoto University
https://kyouindb.iimc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/view/index_e.html

Q2 Is it possible to have a consultation about collaborative research prior to deciding the specific research area or researcher?

A Yes, it is possible. The SACI coordinators can help connect you with appropriate researchers. We welcome such consultations. Once the topic is decided, we can also introduce you to specific researchers.

Contact: Unit for Industrial Engagement, Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI)
Email: liaison@saci.kyoto-u.ac.jp Phone: +81-(0)75-753-7596

Q3 What are the application procedures?

A Each method has a designated application format. Please contact the administration office of the relevant researcher’s department of affiliation for details. If you are unsure of which office to contact, please confirm the correct office directly with the researcher or contact the SACI.

Contact: The Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI)
Email: info@saci.kyoto-u.ac.jp Phone: +81-(0)75-753-9183

Q4 Approximately how much does collaborative research cost?

A There are no upper or lower limits. Expenses can be decided flexibly in accordance with the requirements of the research and in consultation with the relevant researcher(s). Approximately 35% of collaborative research projects undertaken at Kyoto University cost between ¥1million and ¥3million. Recent years have seen an increase in comparatively large-scale projects.

Q5**Can you provide project management support for collaborative research?**

- A** Creative managers in the university's Open Innovation Institute liaise between companies and the university's researchers, and provide support for the management of joint research projects, including planning and coordination.



<https://www.oi.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

Q6**What is the difference between Collaborative and Commissioned Research?****Collaborative Research**

- A** Companies, etc., conduct research jointly with the university. Researchers from the companies, etc., can work at the university if necessary.

Commissioned Research

- A** Companies, etc., do not conduct any of the research.

Q7**What is the difference between an Industry-Academia Collaboration Course / Research Laboratory and an Endowed Chair / Research Laboratory?****Industry-Academia Collaboration Course/Research Laboratory**

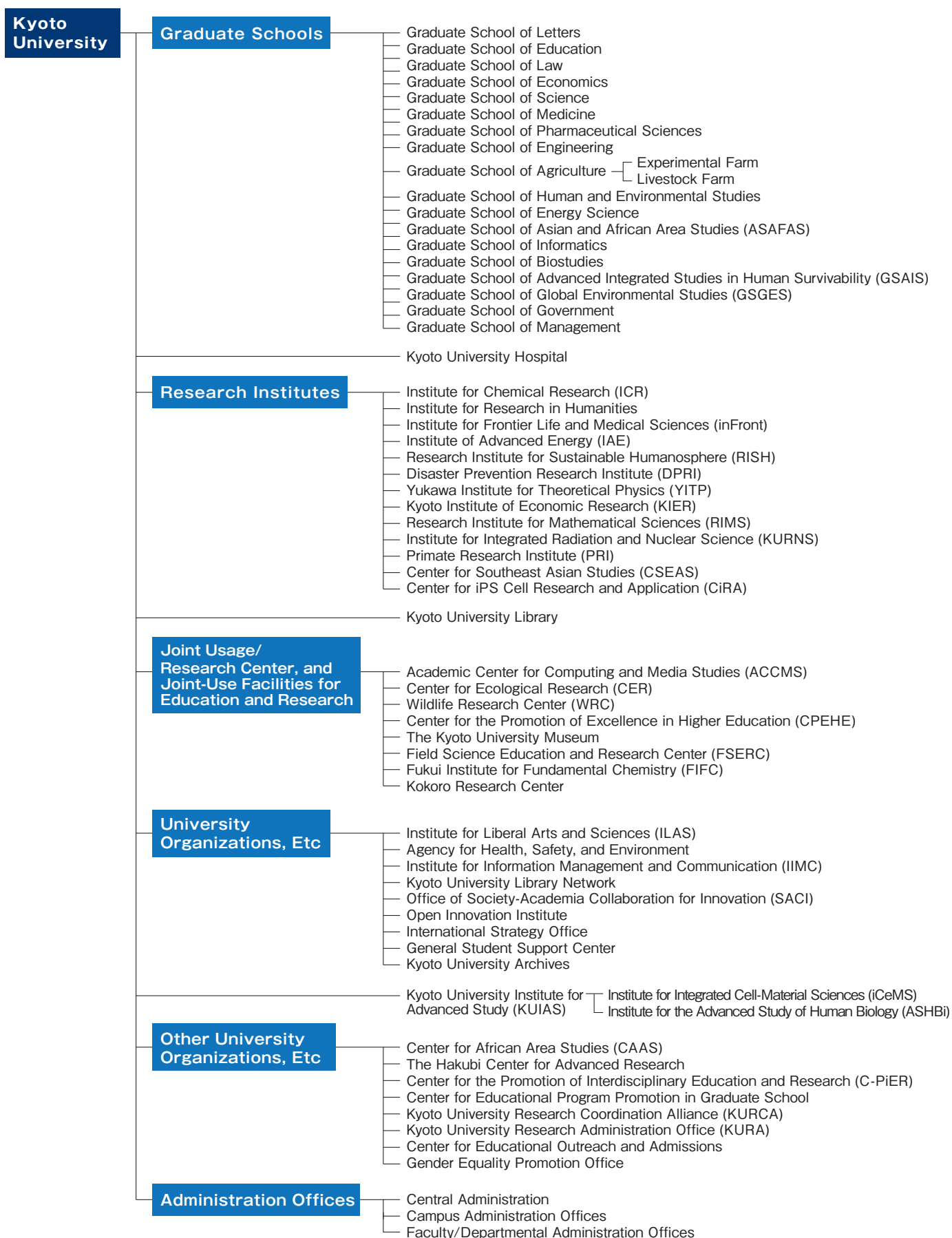
- A** Programs, etc., are operated in consultation with the collaborating companies. IP terms and conditions are established in a collaborative research agreement. The details of the course and research laboratory are generally disclosed to the public, but the subject of the research, the researchers involved, financial details, and the companies involved do not need to be publicly disclosed.

Endowed Chair/Research Laboratory

- A** Programs, etc., are operated at the discretion of the university. In general, any IP developed will be the property of the university. Programs will be operated in accordance with the interests of the endowment donor, but cannot be specified directly. Fundamental information, such as the total amount of the endowment, the period, and the subject of the education and research being undertaken will be publicly disclosed.

Note: Courses and Chairs are established within a graduate school, whereas Research Laboratories are established within institutes, centers, or other facilities.

Organizational Chart (Excluding Undergraduate Faculties)



About the Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI)

Each of department of Kyoto University has its own administrative office which oversees the administrative procedures relating to industry-government-academia collaboration (including adoption and execution). The SACI is responsible for establishing and maintaining the industry-government-academia collaboration strategy for the university as a whole and promoting its collaborative activities, as well as serving as general point of contact for society-academia collaboration.

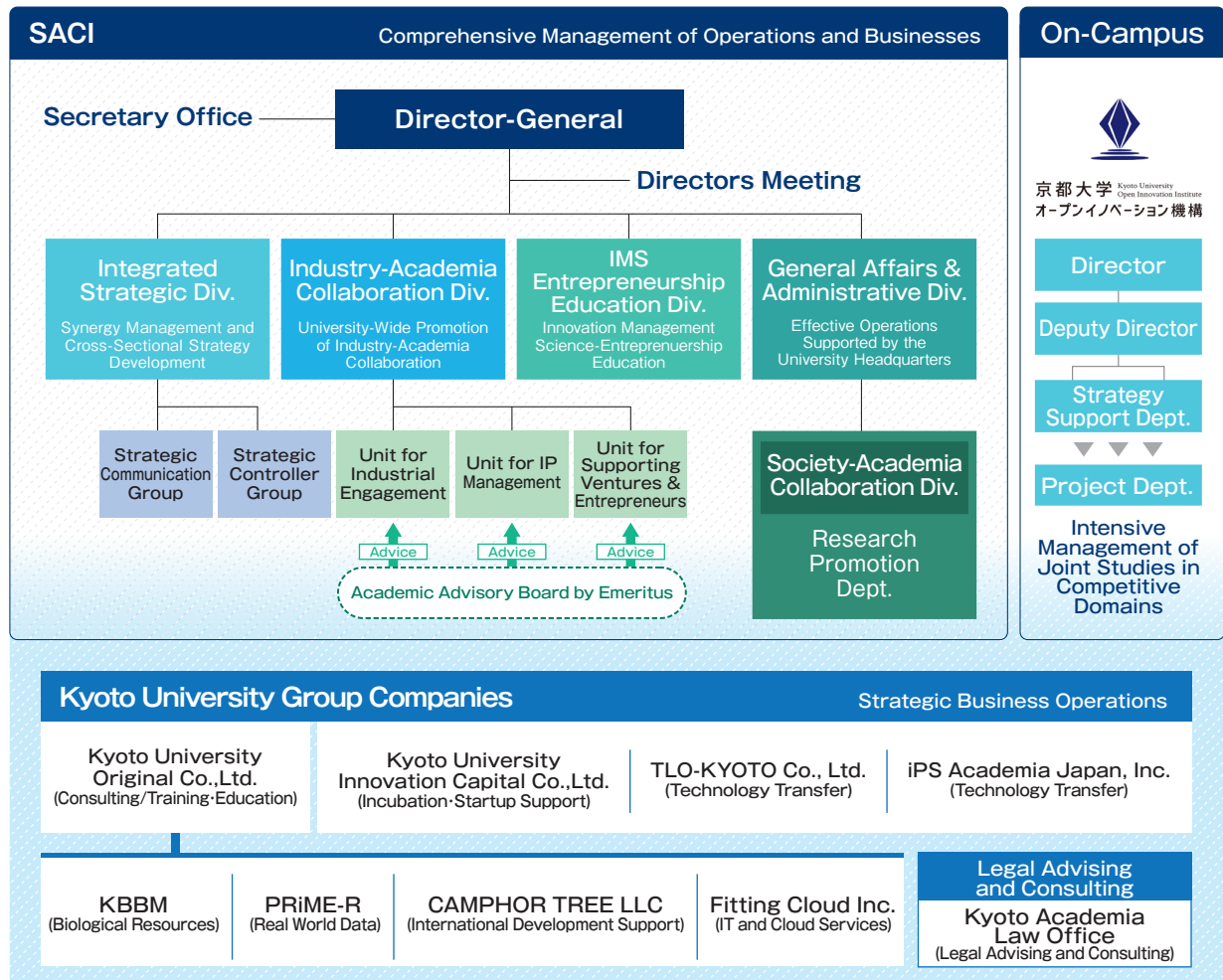


Please feel free to contact us with any questions or inquiries:

The Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI)
 (Society-Academia Collaboration Division, Research Promotion Department)

Email: info@saci.kyoto-u.ac.jp Phone: +81-(0)75-753-9183

SACI Organizational Chart





Kyoto University

Office of Society-Academia Collaboration for Innovation (SACI)
(Society-Academia Collaboration Division, Research Promotion Department)

International Science Innovation Building, Kyoto University
Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501

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