

FORUM REPORT

ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば 開催記録



ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 The 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee



FORUM REPORT

ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば 開催記録

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 The 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee

目 次

はじめに	4
ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 委員長 市原 健一	
つくばにおけるハイレベルフォーラム開催のあらまし	7
●開催概要······	8
●ハイレベルフォーラムとは	··10
●開催形態/主催・共催・後援	··14
●参加都市・機関/参加人数	··16
●本フォーラムのテーマについて	··18
●ご来賓のことば	
●主催者・共催者のことば	26
Panel 1 (フォーラム 1 日目 / 10 月 26 日) ···································	
●基調講演の概要	36
(原山優子氏/ Tim Bestwick 氏)	
●プレゼンテーションの概要	40
(富山和彦氏/Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool 氏/William George Stirling 氏)	
●パネルディスカッション 1 の概要	··46
Panel 2 (フォーラム 2 日目 / 10 月 27 日) ···································	
●基調講演の概要	52
(天野浩氏/山海嘉之氏)	
●プレゼンテーションの概要	56
(James Kuffner 氏/Roberto Cingolani 氏/木村武史氏)	
●パネルディスカッション 2 の概要	62
総 括······	
●つくば開催による主な成果	
●次回フォーラムの開催について	68
●主催者・共催者による講評····································	
●ハイレベルフォーラム in つくばを振り返って	72
つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構 理事長 住川 雅晴	
資料編 1	
●実行委員会構成員名簿	76
●実行委員会総会・幹事会 開催一覧	78
●ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば 関連行事及び本行事スケジュール	80
資料編 2	87
●其調講演およびプレゼンテーション スライド資料	

Contents

Introduction	5
by Kenichi ICHIHARA, Chairman of the 4 th High Level Forum Organizing Committee	
Outline of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM	7
Overview of the 4 th High Level Forum	9
About GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM	11
Organizers/Joint organizers/Auspices	15
Participating cities and institutions/Number of participants	17
● Themes for the 4 th forum	19
Remarks by the guests of honor	21
Remarks by the organizers and joint organizer	27
Panel 1 (The 1st day of the forum, October 26)	35
Summaries of the keynote speeches	37
(Dr. Yuko HARAYAMA/Dr. Tim BESTWICK)	
Summaries of the presentations	41
(Mr. Kazuhiko TOYAMA/Dr. Hugh Thaweesak KOANANTAKOOL/Prof. William George STIRLING)	
Overview of the discussion in Panel 1	47
Panel 2 (The 2nd day of the forum, October 27)	51
Summaries of the keynote speeches	53
(Prof. Hiroshi AMANO/Prof. Yoshiyuki SANKAI)	
Summaries of the presentations	57
(Dr. James KUFFNER/Prof. Roberto CINGOLANI/Dr. Takeshi KIMURA)	
Overview of the discussion in Panel 2	63
Conclusion	65
Significance of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM	67
■ Information of the 5 th High Level Forum	69
Comments by the organizer and joint organizer	71
Review of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM	73
by Masaharu SUMIKAWA, Chairman of Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency	
Appendix-1	75
Members of the Organizing Committee	77
Meetings of the Organizing Committee	79
● The program for TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM	81
Appendix-2	87
Material for the keynote speeches and presentations	

はじめに

本年5月のG7サミット(科学技術大臣会合はつくばで開催)をはじめ、ラグビーワールドカップ2019、そして2020年東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会と、日本における国際的なビッグイベントの開催に向けた機運が高まる中、去る10月26日・27日の2日間にわたり、つくば市において「ハイレベルフォーラム」が開催されました。

「ハイレベルフォーラム」は、つくば市の姉妹都市であるフランス・グルノーブル市の研究開発拠点「GIANT」の提唱により2012年より毎年開催されているもので、4回目にあたる昨年は、つくばが主催しました。本フォーラムは、世界の主要な科学技術都市や研究開発拠点における幹部が一堂に会し、「イノベーションを生み出す環境(イノベーション・エコシステム)のあり方」について議論や情報共有を行うことを主な目的としています。

つくばでは、これまで、日本政府により、TIA-nano(つくばイノベーションアリーナ・ナノテクノロジー拠点)等の国際戦略総合特区、モビリティロボット実験特区、環境モデル都市に指定され、イノベーション創出の促進を通じて日本と世界の発展に貢献するため、集積する大学・研究機関等と連携した取組を進めてきました。

今回の「ハイレベルフォーラム」のつくば開催は、つくばを含む世界の主要な 科学技術都市におけるイノベーション創出促進やエコシステム構築等の取組につ いて意見交換を行うとともに、世界的な課題の解決に向けて、国際的な連携を密 に行っていくことの重要性を共有できた、大変意義深いものであったと認識して おります。

最後になりましたが、本フォーラム開催に多大なご尽力をいただいた日仏の関係機関の皆様、世界各地からお集まりいただいた参加者ならびに講演者の皆様、そして当市における最高のおもてなしを実現するためお力添えいただいた多数の協力者の皆様に心より御礼申し上げます。

2016年3月1日



ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会委員長 つくば市長

市原健一

Introduction

Aligned with the increasing nationwide anticipation for the international big events to be held in Japan, including the G7 Summit in May 2016, the Rugby World Cup in 2019, and Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020, the international conference called "the High Level Forum" was held in Tsukuba City on October 26 and 27, 2015.

The High Level Forum (GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM) has been held annually since the first forum launched in 2012 by the initiative of "GIANT," a famous R&D center located in Grenoble City, which is Tsukuba's sister city in France. Tsukuba hosted the forum as the 4th conference since its beginning. In this forum, leaders from various science cities or R&D centers around the world get together, and its major aim is to provide opportunities of discussions on "Innovation Ecosystem," which means an environment where innovations come out, as well as of sharing information concerning this issue.

Japanese government has designated Tsukuba City as some special zones with particular missions: the International Strategic Zone (*TIA-nano is one of the projects of the strategic zone), the Mobility Robot Experiment Zone, and the Environmental Model City. Tsukuba City has been committed to various collaborative activities with the research institutes and universities gathered in the city, with a view of contributing to further development of Japan and the whole world by promoting innovations.

Now I recognize the great significance of what the High Level Forum in Tsukuba brought about: it provided a truly fruitful opportunity of active discussions about promotion of innovation and establishment of innovation ecosystem in the world's major science cities including Tsukuba, and we could share the awareness that it is indispensable to promote closer international collaborations in order to solve various global issues.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the people at the concerned institutions in Japan and France, who have assisted the organization of the forum, the distinguished participants and speakers from all over the world, and a lot of supporters and partners who helped us offer our city's finest hospitality.

March 1, 2016

Chairman of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee

Mayor, the City of Tsukuba

Kenichi ICHIHARA



各国からの参加者と馳文部科学大臣をはじめとする来賓との記念撮影 (10月 26日のフォーラム会場である産業技術総合研究所 TIA 連携棟前にて)

Participants from various countries and honorable guests including Mr. Hase, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (*in front of the TIA Collaboration Center at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, the venue on October 26)

つくばにおける ハイレベルフォーラム開催のあらまし Outline of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM



■開催概要

事業名

ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば

(英文表記: TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM)

開催期間

2015年10月26日(月):27日(火)

※上記は正式行事の日程。このほか、10月25日(日)に海外都市から招待した正式参加者の交流促進を目的 とした関連行事を実施。

※各日程における詳細な行事内容は、資料編1に収録したスケジュール表のとおり。

会 場

[1日目]

国立研究開発法人 産業技術総合研究所(つくば西)

TIA 連携棟 1 階 TIA-nano ホール

(茨城県つくば市小野川 16-1)



TIA 連携棟(産業技術総合研究所内)

[2日目]

国立大学法人 筑波大学

大学会館 講堂/ホール

(茨城県つくば市天王台 1-1-1)



筑波大学 大学会館

主催者

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会

Overview of the 4th High Level Forum

Official Title

TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Dates

October 26 (Mon) and 27 (Tue), 2015

- *The above dates are for the official events. Social events were programed on October 25 (Sun), as opportunities for overseas participants to get to know each other and make networks.
- *As for detailed program for each day, refer to pp.80–85.

Venues

▶ 1st day (October 26)

TIA Collaboration Center at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Tsukuba West Site) (16–1 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305–8569, Japan)

*The upper photo in page 8: TIA Collaboration Center (*inside AIST)

▶ 2nd day (October 27)

University of Tsukuba (Auditorium/Hall) (1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan)

*The lower photo in page 8: University of Tsukuba

Organizer

The 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee

ハイレベルフォーラムとは

ハイレベルフォーラムの主旨

ハイレベルフォーラム (GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM) とは、フランス・グルノーブル市にある研究開発拠点・GIANT (Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies) において、その主要構成機関である CEA Tech (フランス原子力・代替エネルギー庁最先端技術局) の提唱によって 2012 年に発足した国際会議である。

年1回開催される本フォーラムでは、世界の主要な科学技術都市および研究開発拠点に立地する研究機関、大学、企業等の幹部が一堂に会し、「研究開発をもとに新たな技術や製品、サービス、産業等を生み出す環境(※イノベーション創出の場=イノベーション・エコシステム)のあり方」を一大テーマとして、世界各地での成功事例の検証や、共通課題の解決に向けた議論が行われる。イノベーション創出拠点間の相互理解・課題等の共有を図るとともに、幹部レベルの人的ネットワークの強化等を通じて、各地におけるイノベーション創出の推進に資することを目的としている。

本フォーラムは、世界各地の科学技術都市等に立地する研究機関や大学・企業・行政機関等から、幹部レベルの人物だけが参加者として招待され、参加人数も制限し、原則として完全非公開で実施される非常にユニークな国際会議である。これは、各機関を代表する立場である参加者達が、聴講者や報道関係者等を気にせず、個人的な見解も含めて忌憚なく議論や意見交換を行い、また参加者全員が活発な発話や意見交換を実現できるような場を創出するための配慮である。

これまでのところ、奇数回は GIANT の拠点であるグルノーブル市で開催され、偶数回は他都市で開催される形となっており、このたびのつくば市における開催は第4回ハイレベルフォーラムと位置付けられる。過去3回の概要は以下のとおり。

[第1回]

·開催期間:2012年7月9日·10日

・開催地: グルノーブル市 (フランス イゼール県)

・テーマ

Research and innovation policies, governance and financing of innovation ecosystems

·参加都市等:

Harwell/Daresbury (英)、Hsinchu (台)、Karlsruhe (独)、 Dresden (独)、Technion/Haifa (イスラエル)、

Lausanne (スイス)、Montreal (加)、Argonne (米)、

Pasadena (米)、Rio de Janeiro (ブラジル)、Singapore、Tsukuba (日)、Warsaw (ポーランド)、Grenoble (仏)



GIANT キャンパス内のナノテク拠点・Maison MINATEC 前にて。中央はジュヌヴィエーヴ・ フィオラゾ高等教育・研究大臣(当時)

[第2回]

·開催期間: 2013年10月14日·15日

・開催地:パサデナ市(アメリカ カリフォルニア州)

・テーマ

Commercialization of research results and transfer of technologies

·参加都市等:

Harwell/Daresbury (英)、Grenoble (仏)、Gwangju (韓)、

Dresden (独)、Karlsruhe (独)、Montreal (加)、

Technion/Haifa (イスラエル)、Tsukuba (日)、

Warsaw (ポーランド)、Chicago/Argonne (米)、North Carolina (米)、Pasadena (米)



会場となったカリフォルニア工科大学(Caltech) キャンパス内における集合写真

About GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

What is the "GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM"?

GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM is an international conference which started in 2012 at GIANT (Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies), an innovative research and development center in Grenoble, France, by the initiative of CEA Tech, the leading institution of the GIANT.

This forum is held annually, and leaders of research institutes, universities, companies etc. located in major science cities and R&D centers around the world get together, learn from successful cases in various cities/centers, and discuss about the resolution of common issues, based on the general theme "how the environment should be where new technologies, products, services, industry etc. come out from R&D (*the environment where innovations come out = innovation ecosystem)." The forum aims to promote mutual understanding between science cities/R&D centers, and to share common issues concerning innovation. It is also expected human networks of leading individuals are strengthened through the forum, and will contribute to promotion of innovation in each area.

In this forum, only those who are in leading/executive positions at research institutes, universities, companies and local governments in science cities around the world, are invited as its participants. It is a unique international conference with limited number of participants, and it's not open to the public/media in principle. This style allows the participants representing each institute/company to discuss frankly and exchange their opinions including their personal views, free from minding the media/audience. With a limited number of the participants, it would be easier to make a condition in which every participant can actively provide their comments and exchange opinions.

For now, odd numbered forums have been held in Grenoble, the home of GIANT, while even numbered forums have been held in other cities. The forum in Tsukuba is the fourth GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM. The overviews of the past three forums are as follows.

▶ The 1st Forum

- Dates: July 9 and 10, 2012
- · Host city: Grenoble, France
- · Main theme:

Research and innovation policies, governance and financing of innovation ecosystems

· Participating cities and areas:

Harwell/Daresbury (UK), Hsinchu (Taiwan), Karlsruhe (Germany), Dresden (Germany),

Technion/Haifa (Israel), Lausanne (Switzerland), Montreal (Canada), Argonne (USA), Pasadena (USA),

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Singapore, Tsukuba (Japan), Warsaw (Poland), and Grenoble (France)

*The upper photo in page 10: Participants and Ms. Geneviève Fioraso, the French Minister of Higher Education and Research (at that time) just in front of Maison MINATEC, a center for nanotechnology in the GIANT campus

▶ The 2nd Forum

- Dates: October 14 and 15, 2013
- · Host city: Pasadena, California, USA
- · Main theme:

Commercialization of research results and transfer of technologies

· Participating cities and areas:

Harwell/Daresbury (UK), Grenoble (France), Gwangju (Korea), Dresden (Germany), Karlsruhe (Germany), Montreal (Canada), Technion/Haifa (Israel), Tsukuba (Japan), Warsaw (Poland), Chicago/Argonne (USA), North Carolina (USA), and Pasadena(USA)

*The lower photo in page 10: Group photo at the campus of California Institute of Technology (Caltech), where the forum was held

[第3回]

- ·開催期間:2014年9月29日·30日
- ・開催地:グルノーブル市(フランス イゼール県)
- ・テーマ: Promising Innovation Areas
- ·参加都市等:

Pasadena (米)、Atlanta (米)、Chicago/Argonne (米)、 Stanford (米)、North Carolina (米)、Montreal (加)、 Tsukuba (日)、Hsinchu (台)、Lausanne (スイス)、

Toditaba (I) (Tioliforia (I) (Eddodriffe (XY)XXX

Harwell/Oxford (英)、Dresden (独)、Warsaw (ポーランド)、

Milano (伊)、Technion/Haifa (イスラエル)、Daejeon (韓)、Thuwal (サウジアラビア)、Grenoble (仏)



グルノーブル市長エリック・ピオル氏と参加者 による集合写真

筑波研究学園都市におけるハイレベルフォーラム開催の経緯

現在、日本でハイレベルフォーラムへの招待を受けているのはつくば市のみで、第1回から毎回、つくば市長及

び筑波研究学園都市に立地する複数の研究機関・大学の幹部が参加している。なお、同フォーラムへの参加を通じてつくば市とグルノーブル市の行政間交流が急速に深まったことに加え、従前より TIA-nano中核機関(産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構、筑波大学、高エネルギー加速器研究機構)と GIANT 構成機関(および GIANT の前身である MINATEC)の関わりが深かったことなどを背景として、2013年11月につくば市・グルノーブル市は正式に姉妹都市提携を結ぶに至った。

このように、行政としてのつくば市およびグルノーブル市、また科学技術都市としての筑波研究学園都市および GIANT の友好・協力関係がめざましく進展する中で、第4回ハイレベルフォーラムがつくば市において開催される運びとなった。



筑波研究学園都市建設閣議了解 50 周年記念式典において挙行された、つくば市・グルノーブル市の姉妹都市提携調印式および筑波大学・グルノーブル大学の交流協定調印式(2013年11月12日)

筑波研究学園都市におけるハイレベルフォーラム開催のねらい

イノベーション創出による経済成長・国際競争力の強化が世界共通のテーマとなっている今日、国内随一の科学技術の集積地である筑波研究学園都市としては、我が国の成長や社会的課題の解決に貢献するため、イノベーション創出の拠点地域に求められる機能の強化と環境整備が急務の課題である。筑波研究学園都市は、多数の高度専門的人材と膨大な研究実績、最先端の研究開発施設が集積する世界的にも稀有な地域であり、この地にイノベーション創出に必要な機能が整えば、計り知れないほどに多彩な成果が生み出される世界的なイノベーション拠点都市となるはずである。

今回、当地でハイレベルフォーラムを開催するにあたっては、世界各地の科学技術都市の幹部や有識者による議論・事例紹介等を通じて、科学技術都市のイノベーション拠点化のためには何が必要か、またどのような課題が伴うかといった、筑波研究学園都市の今後の発展に係る示唆を得ることを大きなねらいとした。このことに加え、海外の有力な科学技術都市等と幹部レベルの人的ネットワークを形成するとともに、筑波研究学園都市のポテンシャルを国内外、特に海外に向けてアピールすることにより、当地への人材・モノ・資金等の誘引に資することを図った。

また、実行委員会では、ぜひこの科学技術都市・つくばならではの稀有な機会を活かし、何らかの形で地域や住民にメリットを提供できないかと考えた。その結果、基調講演部分のみ一般公開して、広く一般市民にイノベーションの重要性について理解を深める機会を創出することとした。先に述べたとおり、ハイレベルフォーラムは原則として非公開であるが、GIANTの理解を得たことにより市民等の基調講演聴講を実現することができた。さらに、フォーラム2日目には、わが国が誇るイノベーティブな研究開発者である天野浩氏・山海嘉之氏の両名にご講演いただくにあたり、ぜひ次世代を担う青少年に科学技術イノベーションのトップランナーの言葉をじかに聞く機会を提供し、科学教育の振興やグローバル社会における活躍への意欲向上を図りたいと考え、市内の全中学校・高等学校・中等教育学校に教育活動の一環としての基調講演聴講を呼びかけ、多くの学校から積極的なご参加をいただいた。

▶ The 3rd Forum

- Dates: September 29 and 30, 2014
- · Host city: Grenoble, France
- · Main theme:

Promising Innovation Areas

· Participating cities and areas:

Pasadena(USA), Atlanta (USA), Chicago/Argonne (USA), Stanford (USA), North Carolina (USA), Montreal (Canada), Tsukuba (Japan), Hsinchu (Taiwan), Lausanne (Switzerland), Harwell/Oxford (UK), Dresden (Germany), Warsaw (Poland), Milano (Italy), Technion/Haifa (Israel), Daejeon (Korea), Thuwal (Saudi Arabia), and Grenoble (France)

*The upper photo in page 12: Participants with Mr. Eric Piolle, the Mayor of the City of Grenoble

Background of inviting the 4th forum to Tsukuba Science City

At present, Tsukuba is the only city in Japan invited to the GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM. The mayor of Tsukuba City and the executives of several institutions in Tsukuba Science City have attended the forum every year since the first forum was launched in 2012. Along with long and close associations between the core institutes of TIA-nano (AIST, NIMS, Univ. of Tsukuba, and KEK) and the institutes of GIANT (as well as MINATEC), participations in the forum rapidly promoted exchanges between Tsukuba City and Grenoble City. These backgrounds led Tsukuba and Grenoble to officially establish a sister city affiliation in November 2013.

In this way, friendship and cooperation had been developed more and more between Tsukuba and Grenoble in terms of administrative cities as well as science cities, which motivated Tsukuba to take an opportunity of hosting the 4th forum.

*The lower photo in page 12: the signing ceremony for the sister city affiliation between Tsukuba and Grenoble, which took place during the commemorative ceremony for the 50th anniversary of the cabinet approval for construction of Tsukuba Science City (November 12, 2013). The signing ceremony for the partnership agreement between the University of Tsukuba and the University of Grenoble was also held together.

Aim of hosting the 4th High Level Forum in Tsukuba Science City

Growing economy and strengthening international competitiveness through innovation is the mutual challenge around the world today. Tsukuba Science City, Japan's largest center of excellence in science and technology field, is expected to contribute to the growth of Japan and solution for various social challenges, and improvement of its functions and environment to work as a center of innovation is an urgent issue. Tsukuba Science City is a globally unique area where a number of highly skilled people, a huge amount of research outcomes and a lot of state-of —the-art research facilities are clustered. Once necessary functions as a center of innovation are well equipped, the city will be surely able to work as a global center of innovation, which produces unprecedented varieties of innovative outcomes.

By hosting the 4th High Level Forum in Tsukuba, the organizers aimed to find clues about future development of Tsukuba Science City, including requirements and challenges in turning "a science city" a into "an innovation city," through discussions and case observations by leaders of various innovative areas and experts all over the world. It was also attempted to form human networks of leaders from important science and technology centers overseas as well as to appeal on the potentials of Tsukuba Science City domestically and especially internationally.

The organizers also considered how they could take advantage of this opportunity of hosting the forum, so that the local citizens would enjoy the benefit of living in a science city. As such, the forum accepted citizen audiences only during the keynote speeches, and let them share the opportunity of learning the importance of innovation. Though the High Level Forum is basically a closed event as stated earlier, GIANT showed an understanding with this exceptional way, which enabled the 4th forum to include citizens partially. Especially as for the second day of the forum, the organizers had contacted all the junior-high and high schools in Tsukuba City and suggested that their students would join the keynote session as a part of their school activities, with a view of providing the students with an opportunity to get inspired by two great innovative researcher, Prof. Hiroshi Amano and Prof. Yoshiyuki Sankai, motivating the younger generation to play active parts in the global society, and promoting science education. Actually many schools sent their students to the event and they enjoyed a great opportunity to directly listen to the talks by top runners of innovation in the field of science and technology.

■開催形態/主催・共催・後援

「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」は、茨城県、つくば市、TIA-nano 中核 4 機関(産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構、筑波大学、高エネルギー加速器研究機構)、つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構が実行委員会を形成し、GIANT との協力関係のもと、全 7 機関が主催者の立場となって連携することにより開催された協働事業である。

また、実行委員会を構成する研究機関・大学の大部分が、主にナノテクノロジー分野の研究開発で GIANT(※その前身はナノテクノロジーの研究開発拠点 MINATEC)との交流を有していた経緯から、筑波研究学園都市のナノテク研究開発拠点「TIA-nano(つくばイノベーションアリーナナノテクノロジー拠点)」も GIANT と並ぶ共催機関として本フォーラム開催に参画した。

つくば開催の前年にグルノーブルで開催された第3回フォーラムには、実行委員会構成機関のうち、つくば市内に立地する6機関の代表者が参加し、世界各地から集まった参加者に第4回フォーラムへの参加を呼びかけたほか、次回開催地として必要な情報収集やGIANT関係者との意思疎通を図った。また、つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構の中村理事長(当時)とつくば市の市原市長がフォーラムの登壇者として協同プレゼンテーションを行い、筑波研究学園都市についてのPRを行ったほか、中村理事長と産業技術総合研究所の中鉢理事長がパネリストとしてパネルディスカッションに参加した。

主 催

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会

実行委員会構成機関

- ・茨城県
- ・つくば市
- ·国立研究開発法人 產業技術総合研究所
- ·国立研究開発法人 物質·材料研究機構
- · 国立大学法人 筑波大学
- ・大学共同利用機関法人 高エネルギー加速器研究機構
- ・一般社団法人 つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構 ※実行委員会の構成メンバーについては、資料編 1 に収録した構成員名簿を参照。

共催

- · GIANT (Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies)
- ・つくばイノベーションアリーナナノテクノロジー拠点(TIA-nano)

後援

- ・内閣府
- · 外務省
- · 文部科学省
- · 経済産業省
- ・在日フランス大使館
- · 日本経済団体連合会
- · 筑波研究学園都市交流協議会

Organizers/Joint organizers/Auspices

"TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM" was a collaborative project by seven organization: Ibaraki Prefecture, Tsukuba City, the four core institutes of TIA-nano (AIST, NIMS, Univ. of Tsukuba, KEK) and TGI. These organization composed the Organizing Committee, and in cooperation with GIANT, all of them committed to the preparation and management of the forum both as sponsors and actual working units.

As each research institute and university in the committee had already experienced some kind of exchange with GIANT (*developed from MINTEC, a R&D center in nanotechnology) itself or its member(s) mainly through R&D in the field of nanotechnology, "TIA-nano (Tsukuba Innovation Arena for nanotechnology)," the R&D hub in nanotechnology located in Tsukuba Science City also supported the committee as a joint organizer along with GIANT.

In 2014, the previous year Tsukuba hosted the forum, representatives from six organizations of the committee participated in the 3rd High Level Forum in Grenoble, and appealed to other participants from around the world for participation in the 4th forum. They also attempted to collect necessary information for the next venue city and communicate with GIANT people. Besides Dr. Michiharu Nakamura, the President of TGI (at that time) and Mayor Ichihara gave a joint presentation to feature Tsukuba Science City, then Dr. Nakamura and Dr. Chubachi, the President of AIST, joined the panel discussion as panelists.

Organizer

The 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee

Organizations comprising the Organizing Committee

Ibaraki Prefectural Government

City of Tsukuba

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)

University of Tsukuba

High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)

Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency (TGI)

Joint Organizers

GIANT (Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies)
Tsukuba Innovation Arena for Nanotechnology (TIA-nano)

Auspices

Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA)

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in Japan (MEXT)

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan (METI)

Embassy of France

Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)

Tsukuba Science City Network

■参加都市・機関/参加人数

参加都市・機関等

今回のフォーラムに参加した国(地域)・都市等は以下のとおり。なお、以下に示す「参加都市」は、GIANTとの合意により本フォーラムのネットワークを構成するイノベーション創出拠点として位置付けられた都市等を意味し、原則としてこれらの都市等に立地する機関や関連を有する人物がフォーラムの正式参加者として招待されている。ただし、講演者など一部の参加者は下記以外の都市からも招待されている。

参加国·地域 (計 12)	参加都市(計 14)	参加機関数(計 31) (※)は左記参加都市以外の都市に立地する機関 (講演者等の所属機関ほか)
日本	つくば	茨城県(※)、つくば市 産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構 筑波大学、高エネルギー加速器研究機構 つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構
フランス	グルノーブル	グルノーブル・アルプ・メトロポール 原子力・代替エネルギー庁最先端技術局 ラウエ・ランジュバン研究所 ジョゼフ・フーリエ大学 グルノーブル・イゼール県経済開発局
イスラエル	ハイファ	イスラエル工科大学
米国	スタンフォード パサデナ シカゴ	スタンフォード大学、カリフォルニア工科大学 アルゴンヌ国立研究所、Google 社(※)
カナダ	モントリオール	ケベック州立高等工学技術学院、Ydee グループ(※)
英国	ハーウェル (オックスフォード)	英国科学技術施設会議
ドイツ	ドレスデン	ドレスデン市
ポーランド	ワルシャワ	ワルシャワ大学、国立研究開発センター ステファン・ヴィシンスキ枢機卿大学
スイス	ローザンヌ	スイス連邦工科大学ローザンヌ校
イタリア	ミラノ	STMicroelectronics 社、イタリア技術研究所(※)
タイ	タイランドサイエンスパーク (バンコク近郊)	タイ国立科学技術開発庁
台湾	新竹	国立交通大学、中原大学(※)、AzTrong 社

参加人数

[10月26日]

・フォーラム参加者数(招待を受けた正式参加者及び来賓): 90 人 ※スタッフ及び関連行事のみの出席者は除く

·基調講演一般参加者数:25人

[10月27日]

・フォーラム参加者数(招待を受けた正式参加者及び来賓): 68 人 ※スタッフは除く

・基調講演一般参加者数:570 人

※うち中学校・高等学校・中等教育学校の生徒:410人

Participating cities and institutions/Number of participants

Participating cities and institutions

The following list shows the countries (areas) and cities that participated in the 4^{th} forum. "Participating cities" in the list are the cities joining the network of the GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM, and in principle, institutions located in those cities and people affiliated with them are invited as official participants to the forum. There are also some participants who are invited from cities which are not included in the list below (*e.g. speakers etc.).

Participating countries/areas (12 in total)	Participating cities (14 in total)	Participating institutions (31 in total) *including institutions not located in the cities listed in the left column (e.g., institutions which speakers belong to, etc.)
Japan	Tsukuba	Ibaraki Prefectural Government* City of Tsukuba National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) University of Tsukuba High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK) Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency (TGI)
France	Grenoble	Grenoble-Alpes Métropole CEA Tech Institut Laue-Langevin Joseph Fourier University AEPI, Invest in Grenoble-Isére
Israel	Haifa	Technion - Israel Institute of Technology
United States	Stanford Pasadena Chicago	Stanford University California Institute of Technology Argonne National Laboratory Google Inc.*
Canada	Montreal	École de technologie supérieure (ETS) Ydee Group*
United Kingdom	Harwell (Oxford)	Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)
Germany	Dresden	City of Dresden
Poland	Warsaw	University of Warsaw National Center for Research and Development Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University
Switzerland	Lausanne	ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE (EPFL)
Italy	Milano	STMicroelectronics International Inc. Italian Institute of Technology*
Thailand	Thailand Science Park (*outskirts of Bangkok)	National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)
Taiwan	Hsinchu	National Chiao Tung University Chung Yuan Christian University* AzTrong Inc.

Number of participants

▶ 1st day (October 26)

- The number of participants in the forum (*officially invited participants and guests): 90 (*Excluding the number of staffs and people who only participated in related events)
- The number of citizen audiences in the keynote speeches: 25

> 2nd day (October 27)

- The number of participants in the forum (*officially invited participants and guests): 68 (*Excluding the number of staffs)
- The number of citizen audiences in the keynote speeches: 570

^{*}Among them, the number of junior high/high school students: 410

本フォーラムのテーマについて

前述のとおりハイレベルフォーラムはイノベーション・エコシステムのあり方を一大テーマとしているが、論点を 絞った具体的で深い議論を実現するため、年ごとにテーマが設定され、毎回異なる視点からイノベーション・エコシ ステムについての考察・議論が繰り広げられている。

ハイレベルフォーラムは2日間にわたり開催されるが、各日のメインプログラムは「Panel 1 (※1日目)」および「Panel 2 (※2日目)」と称され、それぞれ、基調講演・事例紹介のプレゼンテーション・パネルディスカッションの3要素で構成される。年ごとのテーマ設定にあたっては、2日間のフォーラム全体に共通した視点となる「メインテーマ」に加え、各日に「サブテーマ」を設定し、1日目と2日目では、共通の視点を踏まえつつも、異なる切り口による多彩なプレゼンテーションやディスカッションが行われるよう配慮されている。とりわけ、研究者・技術者としてのバックグラウンドをもつ参加者が多い会合でありながらも、技術そのものに関する発表・議論に終始させないことが本フォーラムの重要なポイントとされており、この点を十分に考慮したうえでメインテーマ・サブテーマを設定し、その年の Panel 1・Panel 2にふさわしい背景を有する人物がスピーカーおよびファシリテーターに選ばれている。今回の第4回フォーラムにおけるメインテーマ・サブテーマは以下のとおり。

- ●メインテーマ (※ 10 月 26 日 · 27 日の共通テーマ) Innovation and City (イノベーションと都市)
- ●サブテーマ 1 (※ 10 月 26 日の「Panel 1」に特化したテーマ)
 Innovation from Science City (科学技術都市からのイノベーション創出)
 - 主旨 国内外各地の科学技術都市がイノベーション拠点として機能するためには、どのような要素・機能・環境を備えることが必要であり、既存の体制・仕組みに対してどのような追加的措置を講じることが求められるかについての考察・議論を試みた。そして、Panel 1を通じて得られたヒントが、各国 / 各都市におけるイノベーション拠点機能の強化に向けた具体的な取り組みに活かされることを期した。
- ●サブテーマ 2 (※ 10月27日の「Panel 2」に特化したテーマ) Innovation and Society (イノベーションと市民社会)
 - □ボットや環境エネルギー材料等を含む技術的イノベーションがどのような未来社会を創っていくのか、その社会的影響や社会実装に必要な配慮等について議論が展開されることを期した。特に、ロボット及び環境エネルギー材料については、つくば市内の研究機関・大学において世界的にもトップレベルのさまざまな研究開発が推進されており、行政もこのような特性を「ロボットの街つくば」や「環境モデル都市」といったまちづくり構想に反映させている。つくばが強みとする分野を切り口としつつ世界に我が国の研究開発の先進性をPRするとともに、こうした科学技術イノベーションと社会・人間の共存に係る各方面からの考察・アクションを促す契機となることを期した。

フォーラム参加者とのテーマ / サブテーマの共有

フォーラム初日の10月26日には、「Panel1」の開始に先立ち、高エネルギー加速器研究機構の山内機構長が「イントロダクション」のプレゼンテーションを行い、その中でメインテーマ及びサブテーマの主旨が解説された。なお、両日のパネルディスカッションのファシリテーター及び各スピーカーには事前にメインテーマ・サブテーマとその主旨を伝え、ディスカッションの流れの考案や、プレゼンテーションの準備を依頼した。また、各Panelのファシリテーター側からEメール等で各スピーカーにコンタクトを取っていただき、事前にプレゼンテーション内容を把握するとともに、ディスカッションにおける議論のポイント等について可能な範囲で意識共有を試みていただいた。今回、Panel1・2ともにテーマ設定の意図が十分に反映された背景には、このようなファシリテーター・スピーカー各位の協力があったことを特筆したい。



CUBA GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

ハイレベルフォーラムの主旨 および今回のテーマについて 解説する山内機構長

Themes for the 4th forum

As mentioned before, GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM has a kind of general theme of "how the innovation ecosystem should be?" and this is the basic concept. However, to expect concrete and deeper opinions in presentations and discussions, annual themes are set for every forum, and it enables the participants to have studies and discussions on the innovation ecosystem from a different point of view every year.

GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM is held for two days. The main program of each day is called "Panel 1 (*for the 1st day)" and "Panel 2 (*for the 2nd day)." Each panel consists of three parts; keynote speeches, presentations of case studies, and a panel discussion. Upon setting the main theme in each year that gives a common viewpoint for the entire two-day forum, a different "sub theme" is set for each day to make variety in presentations and remarks in discussions. Though the most of the participants in this forum have background of R&D field, it is not supposed to make the presentations and discussions focus only on technical issues. Considering this point, the main theme and sub themes are set every year, and appropriate persons are appointed to speakers/facilitators. The main theme and sub themes of this fourth forum are as follows.

- Main theme (*the mutual theme both for October 26 and 27)
 Innovation and City
- Sub theme 1 (*specific to "Panel 1" on October 26)
 Innovation from Science City

Point of the sub theme 1

In Panel 1, it was expected to cover the elements, functions, and environments required for science cities around the world to work as innovation hubs. It was also expected to cover the additional measures needed to be taken for the existing systems and structures. All these suggestions were anticipated to be utilized for reinforcement of the functions of innovation hub in each country/city.

Sub theme 2 (*specific to "Panel 2" on October 27)

Innovation and Society

Point of the sub theme 2

Discussions in Panel 2 were expected to cover the possibility of future society which would be created by technological innovation including robots and materials for environmental energy, as well as its impact on the society and necessary concerns along with the implementation of such innovative technologies. Especially as for robots and materials for environmental energy, various kinds of world-top level R&D projects are in process at institutes in Tsukuba. The local government is also utilizing these features for enhancement of the community through the projects of "Robotics Tsukuba" and "Environmental Model City Tsukuba," etc. In Panel 2, it was also expected to appeal the excellence of R&D in Japan, by featuring the research fields in which Tsukuba takes advantage, and we also expected the forum would encourage further studies and actions concerning the coexistence of innovative science technology and the human society.

Sharing the points of the themes with the participants

On the first day of the forum, October 26, Dr. Yamauchi, the Director General of KEK, gave a presentation of "Introduction" in prior to the Panel 1, and explained the points of the main theme and the sub themes. The facilitators of the panel discussions and the speakers were informed beforehand about the themes, and the point of each theme. They were requested to plan the flow of the discussion or prepare for presentations in accordance with the point of each theme. Besides the facilitator in each Panel contacted the speakers beforehand via email etc., and tried to obtain the contents of the presentations and share the flow of the discussion. The points of the themes were sufficiently reflected in Panel 1 and Panel 2, owing to the previous communications between the facilitators and speakers.

*The photo in page 18: Dr. Yamauchi, the director general of KEK, explains the aim of the High Level Forum and the points of the themes for the 4th forum.

■ご来賓のことば

※ P20-25 には、10月 26日の開会行事において来賓の皆様からいただいたあいさつの内容を収録する。

『ご来賓

文部科学大臣 馳 浩 様

第4回ハイレベルフォーラムの開催を引き受けてくださった茨城県の橋本知事、そしてつくば市の市原市長に心からお礼を申し上げたいと思いますし、関係者の皆さんに感謝を申し上げたいと思います。われわれ文部科学省は、これからも研究開発の業績が一つでも多く世の中に役立つことができるように、支援をし続けて参りますことをお約束申し上げて、ごあいさつとさせていただきます。おめでとうございます。



『ご来賓

内閣府副大臣(科学技術担当) 松本 文明 様

内閣府で科学技術担当副大臣を拝命いたしました、松本文明と申します。今日はお招きありがとうございました。

安倍政権は、日本の国民に、また世界に向かっていくつかの約束をいたしております。震災による打撃からの早期の脱出、日本の社会保障制度改革、外交、安全の立て直しなど、さまざまなことを約束して、その実現に力を尽くしているところでありますが、やはり、日本の成長する力強い経済を取り戻すこと、これが第一の約束であります。この約束実現のためには、日本の科学技術によるイノベーションが最も重要だと考えておりまして、「科学技術のイノベーションによって日本の強い経済を作っていくのだ」そして「常にイノベーションを起こせる国づくりを進めるのだ」という思いをもって担当いたしております。



筑波研究学園都市構想が閣議決定されて、はや半世紀が経過いたしました。日本の科学技術研究も、グローバル社会の中で世界の人達としっかり交流し、日本一国にとどまらず、人類がこの地球上でいま解決しなければならない課題は何かという問題意識を世界中で共有して、新たなイノベーション、そして新たな課題解決に向かって、ぜひ力強く前進していただきたいと思います。今日の会議がその第一歩になりますことを心から祈念申し上げまして、ごあいさつといたします。ありがとうございました。

Remarks by the guests of honor

*Pages 20 to 25 cover the addresses of the honorable guests given in the opening ceremony.

Mr. Hiroshi HASE

Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

I would like to sincerely thank Mr. Hashimoto, the governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, and Mr. Ichihara, the mayor of Tsukuba City, for willingly convening the 4th High Level Forum here. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the people concerned in this event. On behalf of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, I sincerely pledge that we continue our support so that the outcomes of research and development will be utilized for the benefit of the world.

Mr. Fumiaki MATSUMOTO

State Minister of Cabinet Office (*in charge of Science and Technology Policy)

My name is Fumiaki Matsumoto, State Minister of Cabinet Office, and I take charge of science and technology policy as one of my duties. I would like to express my appreciation for being invited here.

The Abe Cabinet has made several key promises to Japanese citizens and to the world. For example, we are committed to, and have been working tirelessly for rapid recovery from the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as reforming Japanese social security system, diplomatic policies, reorganization of security structures, and so on. However, undoubtedly, our prime commitment is to restore and expand a strong national economy. To realize this promise, I believe that innovation in science and technology of Japan is most important. I am dedicated to my duties with the will to rebuild strong Japanese economy based on innovation in science and technology, and to develop our country into a place where innovation comes out continuously.

Half a century has already passed since the construction plan for Tsukuba Science City was approved in a Cabinet meeting, and I eagerly anticipate the rise of this country's science and technology research to the next level: through vigorous international exchange as members of the global society, broadening the perspective beyond national boundaries, and sharing awareness of the urgent challenges we must address as human beings living on this earth, I expect researches in science and technology field lead to further innovations, which would contribute to solutions to the global challenges. In closing, my most sincere wishes for success of today's forum, which I hope will be a major step toward this goal. Thank you.

経済産業大臣 **林 幹雄** 様からのメッセージ (※同省産業技術環境局審議官 星野 岳穂 様による代読)

今回、初めてのハイレベルフォーラム日本開催にあたりまして、ご尽力されたハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会の皆様、各国からお集まりいただきました皆様をはじめ、ご関係の皆様に敬意を表するとともに、本日お招きいただきましたことに感謝を申し上げます。

ご存じのとおり、ここつくば市は研究学園都市として位置づけられておりまして、半世紀近く 経ちます。産官学が一堂に会する英知の拠点として、現在では約 300 に上る研究機関や、企業 が集約しております。なかでも本フォーラムの共催機関であります「つくばイノベーションアリー ナナノテクノロジー拠点 | 通称「TIA-nano | の活動は、これまでの 5 年間において 1.000 名 を超える外部の研究者、200を超える企業の方々と連携し、数多くの研究成果を上げて参りま した。たとえば、次世代の半導体材料として期待されるシリコンカーバイド(SiC)については、 TIA-nano での研究開発により、世界最高性能のデバイス作成技術が確立されました。今日では その技術を応用して、民間企業が実際に自社工場でのパワーデバイスの量産を開始するに至って おります。また、カーボンナノチューブに関しても、TIA-nano において革新的な生産方法を用 いた量産技術が確立されました。年内には、民間企業による世界初のカーボンナノチューブ量産 プラントが生産を始める予定とうかがっています。TIA-nanoでは人材育成にも力を入れており、 つくばの研究設備や人材を活用して、一つの大学・研究機関では達成できない高水準な教育を目 指しております。たとえば、夏には「サマーオープンフェスティバル」を開催し、中核4機関 のそれぞれの強みを生かしたプログラムにより、学生や若手研究者のナノテクノロジーの最新の 知識・技術の習得や、分野横断的な交友を図る機会を設けております。このように、TIA-nano は日本国内での研究成果を実用化に結び付けるためのイノベーション・エコシステムの構築に成 功した我が国の代表例であり、心より誇りに思います。

今回の TIA-nano へのご訪問を通じまして、我が国のイノベーションの場にご関心をお持ちいただき、新たな協力関係が発展していくことを期待いたします。経済産業省としましても、こうした取り組みに加えまして、イノベーションによる成長実現を2016年度の重点施策と位置付け、第四次産業革命とも言うべき大きな産業革新や社会変革に貢献して参ります。その際、関係省庁とも密接に連携して取り組んで参りたいと思います。さまざまな分野で国内外の研究主体が連携を進めることは、イノベーションの促進に不可欠であります。本フォーラムの活発な議論により、相互理解と交流がいっそう深まり、新たなイノベーション・エコシステム構築への一助となること、また本日ご臨席の皆様のさらなるご活躍を祈念いたしまして、ごあいさつとさせていただきます。



メッセージをご代読 いただいた星野審議官様

Message from Mr. Motoo HAYASHI, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

(* Read out by Mr. Takeo HOSHINO, the Deputy Director-General, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

In honor of this High Level Forum, held in Japan for the first time, I would like to express my deep respect for the members of the organizing committee, whose great effort made this forum take place, as well as the participants from all around the world, and everyone involved in organizing this event. I also wish to express my gratitude to the organizers for inviting me here today.

As you know, Tsukuba City has been designated as a science city for nearly half a century. Today, home to roughly 300 research institutes and companies, the city has become a center of excellence, where the industrial, governmental and academic sectors meet. Particularly, "Tsukuba Innovation Arena for Nanotechnology," commonly known as "TIA-nano," one of the joint organizers of this forum, has produced many notable research results, through collaboration with more than 1,000 outside researchers and over 200 companies, during the past five years. For example, in its research and development work with silicon carbide (SiC), which is expected to be the next-generation semiconductor material, R&D project of TIAnano has developed production technology enabling the manufacture of the world's highest performance SiC device. Now, private companies have already applied the technology and actually begun massproduction of related power devices at their plants. TIA-nano has also brought about a mass-production technology for carbon nanotubes, utilizing an innovative production method. I've heard that the world's first volume-production plant for carbon nanotubes by a private enterprise will start its operation within this year. TIA-nano strives for development of human resources, as well. Utilizing research facilities and skilled experts gathered in Tsukuba, it aims to provide the highest level of education, which cannot be achieved by a single university or research institution alone. For example, every year it hosts "the Summer Open Festival," offering programs incorporating the distinct strengths of the four core institutions. The festival provides students and young researchers with an opportunity to access the latest knowledge and technology in the field of nanotechnology, and to benefit from interdisciplinary communications. As you can see, TIA-nano is a notable case in Japan as a successful form of an innovation ecosystem, wherein the outcomes of domestic R&D are applied to practical uses, and we are truly proud of its achievements.

I hope your visit to TIA-nano campus sparks your interest in the innovation center of our country, and leads to further collaborative relationships. Besides, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has identified the "economic growth through innovation" as a priority measure for fiscal year 2016: we will be committed to making contributions to a large-scale industrial innovation and social reform, which should be considered as the 4th Industrial Revolution. We will cooperate with relevant ministries and agencies closely for accomplishment of this measure. In order to promote innovation, it is essential to enhance collaborations among research bodies in various fields, both inside and outside Japan. It is my hope that lively discussions in this forum will encourage mutual understanding and interaction between the participants, and it would lead to the formation a new innovation ecosystem. In closing, I would like to express my very best wishes to everyone in attendance today.

^{*}The photo in page 22: Mr. Hoshino reading the message on behalf of the Minister

『ご来賓

Grenoble-Alpes Métropole 議長

Christophe Ferrari 様

大臣殿、知事殿、つくば市長殿、そして会場の皆様、2012年、フランス政府が設置した技術 研究機関である CEA (原子力代替エネルギー庁) 最先端技術局とその主要な推進役である Jean Therme 局長のご尽力により、グルノーブル市で第1回ハイレベルフォーラムが開催さ れました。カリフォルニア工科大学における第2回、そして再度グルノーブルにおける第3回 を経て、ここつくばで第4回ハイレベルフォーラムが開催されることを大変うれしく思います。 グルノーブルにとって、また Grenoble-Alpes Métropole の議長である私にとって、つくば市 は他の市とは異なる存在です。そして、単なる姉妹都市を超えた存在です。つくば市とグルノー ブル市の間にどれほど強固な関係があるかは、もはやご説明の必要はないでしょう。すべてご紹 介したいところではありますが、そのいくつかをご紹介しますと、CEA(原子力代替エネルギー 庁) 最先端技術局・MINATEC・LETIと TIA-nano や産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機 構といった組織の提携や、グルノーブル工科大学等のグルノーブルの大学群と筑波大学の親密な 提携が挙げられます。大変誇らしいことに、こうした建設的な関係の成果により、昨年、つくば とグルノーブルの交流関係は日仏間における最も良好な協力事例として位置付けられました。申 し上げるまでもなく、私はこの協力関係が継続・発展し、両市が相互に学び合い、技術革新の優 位性やさらに多くの成果に資することを望みます。2日間にわたる本フォーラムは、無論、グル ノーブルとつくばの交流のためだけに行われるものではありません。私にとって、本日、この フォーラムにご参加の皆様方とご一緒することは実に大きな喜びであり誇りです。皆様方はいず れも、世界でも一流の学術拠点、研究拠点、産業分野を代表される方々であり、公の支援を受け ているお立場でもあります。皆様おひとりおひとりが、各々が所属される先導的なイノベーショ ン・エコシステムどうしが世界的な協力体制を築くことがいかに重要であるかをご存じでいらっ しゃいます。第4回ハイレベルフォーラムは、このことを実現する絶好の機会であり、今回も 私たち全員にとってこの上なく貴重な経験になることと確信しております。誠にありがとうござ いました。



Mr. Christophe FERRARI

President, Grenoble-Alpes Métropole

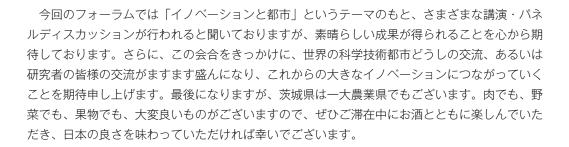
Mr. Minister, Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor of Tsukuba, ladies and gentlemen, in 2012, thanks to the CEA, the French government-founded technological research organization and with its president Jean Therme as the main driver, Grenoble hosted the first High Level Forum. After the 2nd edition in Caltech and the 3rd in Grenoble again, I'm very glad that this 4th edition takes place here in Tsukuba. Indeed for Grenoble and for me as the president of the Grenoble-Alpes Métropole, Tsukuba is not a city like others. And it's much more than a twin city. We don't need to prove anymore how strong the relationships between our cities are. I want to list all of them, but I will just highlight some of them, like the partnerships between the CEA Tech, MINATEC, LETI and Tsukuba's organizations such as Tsukuba Innovation Arena, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, the National Institute for Materials Science, and also the close partnerships between Grenoble Institute of Technology, Grenoble Business School, and the University of Tsukuba. All these successful and constructive relationships enable the Tsukuba-Grenoble couple to be designated the best French-Japanese cooperation last year and we can be proud of it. Of course I hope this cooperation will continue and will develop further, in order to support mutual learning, technological advances excellence and much more. These two days are of course not just about Grenoble and Tsukuba. So I want to tell you how pleased and proud I am to be among you today. Each of you represents the world classic excellent in academic, research, industry fields and with also the support of public authorities. Each of you knows how important is to build cooperation around the world between the leading innovation ecosystems, you are a part of. This 4th edition is once again a unique opportunity to do it and I'm sure it will be again an incredibly valuable experience for all of us. Thank you very much.

■主催者・共催者のことば

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会名誉委員長/茨城県知事 橋本 昌

茨城県知事の橋本昌でございます。世界各地より、ようこそ本県にお越しくださいました。本日、この第4回ハイレベルフォーラムを茨城県つくば市で開催できますことは、300万の茨城県民にとってこの上ない喜びでございます。世界の最先端の科学技術都市から来られた皆様方を心から歓迎申し上げたいと存じます。

今日、エネルギー問題をはじめ、世界的な課題の解決のために、また世界の平和と発展のために、科学技術の役割はますます重要性を増してきているのではないかと考えております。そういった中で、このハイレベルフォーラムが、世界中の著名な科学技術都市の要人たる方々にご参加いただき、ここつくばで開催されますことは、大変意義深いことと考えます。今、日本は科学技術創造立国を目指しておりますが、私ども茨城県も、その一部をしっかりと担っていけたらと思っております。茨城県には、つくば市、東海村といった最先端の研究開発拠点がございます。つくばでは、ロボット、ナノテクノロジー、ライフサイエンス関係など、さまざまな分野で最先端の研究開発が行われております。また東海地区では、原子力研究開発の日本の最大拠点として、たとえば BNCT(ホウ素中性子捕捉療法)などの研究が行われております。茨城県には、日立製作所やキャノン等の大きな研究所もございます。そういった中でも、つくばは市の人口の約1割にあたる2万人が研究開発者であり、この世界や日本をより良くするための研究開発に熱心に取り組んでいただいております。そして2016年には、G7科学技術担当大臣会合をこのつくばで開催していただくことになっております。私どもとしても、世界に向けてどんどんつくばをアピールしていきたいと思っておりますが、本フォーラムにご参加の皆様方には、ぜひこのつくばを楽しんでいただければありがたいと思います。



本フォーラムの成功と皆様方のご活躍を心から祈念申し上げまして、開会にあたってのあいさつとさせていただきます。どうもありがとうございました。



Remarks by the organizers and joint organizer

Mr. Masaru HASHIMOTO

Honorary Chairman of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee Governor, Ibaraki Prefectural Government

My name is Masaru Hashimoto, the governor of Ibaraki Prefecture. Welcome to our prefecture from all around the world. Hosting the 4th High level Forum in Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture, is an enormous pleasure for the three millions of whole citizens of our prefecture. I would like to extend my hearty welcome to those who have come here from the world's most advanced science cities around the globe.

I believe that science and technology are becoming ever more important in addressing global issues such as energy problems, and contributing to world peace and development. Thus, I think it is highly significant that the 4th High Level Forum is held here in Tsukuba, with distinguished participants from world-renowned science cities. Japanese government is now aiming to establish a nation that is truly creative in science and technology, and it is my great hope that our prefecture will be an important part of this, with its state-of-the-art research and development centers, Tsukuba City and Tokai Village. In Tsukuba, leading research and development activities are taking place in various fields, such as robotics, nanotechnology, life science, and so on. Tokai area is the largest center for atomic energy research and development in Japan, where advanced R&Ds such as BNCT (Boron Neutron Capture Therapy), are being conducted. Ibaraki Prefecture is home to large research laboratories of private companies such as Hitachi and Canon, as well. Above all, Tsukuba holds nearly 20,000 people engaged in R&D, accounting for roughly 10 percent of the total population of the city, and they are committed to various research and development activities to make Japan, and the world, a better place. In 2016, Tsukuba is going to host the G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting, and we are committed to greater promotion of Tsukuba City to the world. I hope everyone attending this forum takes the opportunity to explore and enjoy various features of this city.

This forum features various lectures and panel discussions with the theme of "Innovation and the City," and I do hope it will bring about the fruitful outcome. I also expect the forum will promote communications between science cities around the world, and facilitate personal exchange between researchers, which will lead to a great innovation in the future. Last but not least, Ibaraki Prefecture is also a great agricultural region in Japan, and we are proud of all sorts of high-quality products, such as meat, vegetables, fruits and so on. I hope you'll take this opportunity to sample our food products, with *sake* of local brew, and enjoy tastes of Japan.

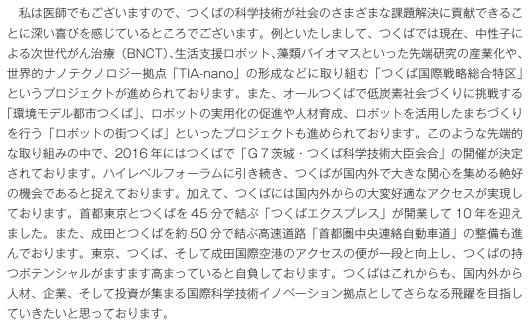
I would like to conclude my opening remark with my best wishes to everyone here today, as well as for a great success of this forum. Thank you very much.

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会委員長/つくば市長

市原 健一

皆様、ようこそつくばにお越しくださいました。つくば市長の市原健一です。世界各国の科学技術都市を代表される皆様方をこのつくばにお迎えし、ハイレベルフォーラムを開催できることを大変光栄に思っております。つくば市を代表いたしまして心から歓迎申し上げます。

つくば市は、高水準の研究・教育を行う拠点の形成を目的とした国家プロジェクトとして、国の試験・研究機関等を計画的に移転させて建設された、日本で最も進んだ科学技術都市です。建設計画から約半世紀の時を経た現在、32の公的な研究・教育機関等が集積し、およそ22万の人口のうち約2万人が研究者として研究開発に携わっており、我が国最大の研究開発拠点を形成しています。最近は、大学、研究機関、そして企業や行政の連携が急速に進んでおり、科学技術のイノベーションを創出することを目的に、さまざまな取り組みが進められております。



今回の「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」の全体的テーマ「イノベーションと都市」は、つくばにとっても、今回ご参加いただいている多くの科学技術都市の皆様にとっても、共通の興味深いテーマであると思います。イノベーション創出に向けては、さまざまな関係機関が国や組織の枠組みを超えて連携していくことが大変重要であり、このフォーラムでの闊達な議論を通して重要な示唆を得ることができるのではないかと心から期待しております。

ハイレベルフォーラムは今回で4回目を迎えます。私は、第1回目がグルノーブルで開催されたときからご招待を受け、参加して参りました。その際に、本日お越しいただいているモラビト氏に、ぜひとも4回目はつくばで開催させていただきたいとお話させていただいた結果、今日このつくばでの開催を実現することができました。私としては、グルノーブルの皆様をはじめ、多くの科学技術都市の皆様のご理解を得、このつくばを認めていただき、世界中から多くの科学技術関係者の方々にお越しいただいて当市で本フォーラムを開催できることを、本当に感謝しているところでございます。

最後になりますが、ハイレベルフォーラムの成功と本日お集まりの皆様方のますますのご活躍とご健勝、そしてつくばでの滞在が素晴らしい思い出になりますことを心からお祈りし、また開催にご尽力いただきましたすべての皆様に心から感謝を申し上げまして、御礼とごあいさつとさせていただきたいと思います。本日は本当にありがとうございました。



Mr. Kenichi ICHIHARA

Chairman of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee Mayor, City of Tsukuba

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Tsukuba City. I'm Kenichi Ichihara, the mayor of Tsukuba City. It is my greatest honor to host the High Level Forum here in Tsukuba, and I feel privileged to see representatives of science cities from all around the world. On behalf of the whole city, let me extend our hearty welcome to everyone in attendance.

Tsukuba is the most advanced science city in Japan, which was developed as a national project to form the center of research activities and higher education at an advanced level, and numbers of national research institutes and test laboratories were systematically relocated to this area. Roughly half a century has passed since the development project was launched, and currently Tsukuba is recognized as a largest center of research and development in Japan, with 32 public research and educational institutions gathered together, and nearly 20,000 people engaged in R&D, in the city with a population of 220,000. Recently, collaborations by universities, research institutes, companies, and governmental agencies have been rapidly increasing, and a variety of efforts are being made for innovations in science and technology fields.

As a medical doctor myself, it is my great pleasure that Tsukuba's science and technology are contributing to the resolution of various problems in society. For example, Tsukuba has been designated as "Tsukuba International Strategic Zone," and several projects are in progress as the parts of the Strategic Zone program: implementation of the next-generation cancer therapy using neutron (BNCT), personal care robots, and algal biomass, as well as establishment of open global hub of nanotechnology (TIAnano), etc. Besides, projects involving the local community are also being carried out: the "Environmental Model City Tsukuba" project is a city-wide initiative to achieve a low-carbon society, and the "Robotics Tsukuba" project focuses on promotion of practical use of robotic devices, development of related human resources and utilization of robots for enhancement of the community. While pursuing such advanced initiatives, Tsukuba has been chosen to host the G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting in 2016. We see this as an outstanding opportunity for Tsukuba to attract further national and international attention, following the High Level Forum. Another feature of Tsukuba is its nice access from inside and outside Japan. The Tsukuba Express railway line, which connects Tokyo and Tsukuba with a 45-minute trip, recently celebrated its 10th anniversary, while the Metropolitan Inter-city Expressway, which connects Narita International Airport and Tsukuba with a 50-minute travel time, is being developed. With improved access between Tsukuba and both the Tokyo metropolis and Narita Airport, I am proud to say that Tsukuba's future is ever more promising. We are committed to continuing growth, with the aim of making our city an international innovation center for science and technology, attracting human resources, businesses, and investment from around the world.

I believe the overall theme of this year's High Level Forum "Innovation and the City" is of great interest not merely for Tsukuba, but for many of today's participants, who themselves came from science cities. To promote innovation, it is extremely important that various players collaborate with each other beyond national and organizational boundaries. I truly hope that we could gain a lot of significant suggestions for our aim through open-minded discussions here at the forum.

The High Level Forum is being held for the 4th time this year, and I've had the privilege of being invited to every forum, since the very first one launched in Grenoble. When I joined the past forum, I talked to Prof. Morabito of CEA, and expressed my desire to host the 4th forum in Tsukuba; and that is why I am standing here today, welcoming you to this forum in our city.

I am deeply grateful to the related people in Grenoble as well as many science cities joining the network of this forum, for admitting that Tsukuba is eligible to host the High level Forum, and it is my greatest delight and honor to welcome you all, the important people committed to science and technology field from all over the world.

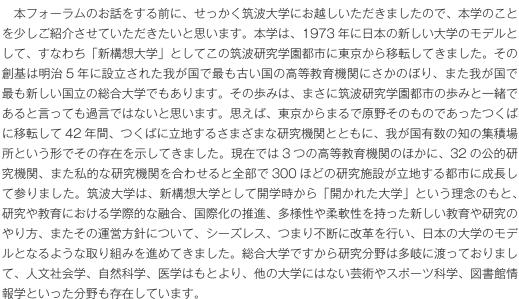
In concluding, I would like to extend my very best wishes to all of you in attendance, and I sincerely hope that each of you will enjoy a wonderful time during your stay here, as much as I wish this High Level Forum a great success. And finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all those whose great efforts enabled this forum to take place. Thank you very much.

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会監事/筑波大学学長

永田 恭介

遠方からのお客様、市民の皆様、そして学生の諸君、おはようございます。筑波大学長の永田です。「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」は今朝で2日目を迎えました。本日も世界の主要な科学技術都市から研究機関等の主だった方々をお迎えして、国際的にも、また研究を支える面でも有意義な会議が開催できることを大変光栄に思いますとともに、皆様を歓迎申し上げます。

この「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」では、世界各地の科学技術都市に立地する研究機関、大学、企業等の要人が一堂に会して、研究開発をもとに新たな技術や製品・サービス等を生み出す環境、すなわち "イノベーション・エコシステム"のあり方を一大テーマとして、世界各地での成功事例の検証や共通の問題点の解決に向けた議論が行われております。第1回目の開催はグルノーブル、第2回目がパサデナ、第3回目がグルノーブル、そして第4回目につくばという形で、毎年開催され続けてきたものです。



このほど、安倍首相に同行して中央アジアでのミッションに行って参りまして、1枚のスライ ドで筑波大学のことを紹介するチャンスがありましたが、「3人のノーベル賞関係者と、62個 のオリンピックメダリストがいる大学」というのが、この大学をひとことで表した姿であります。 研究面では、政府や民間の研究機関が集積する筑波研究学園都市の立地を生かして、また大学の 理念である学際的な研究という観点からも、先端的な研究はもとより、社会に還元できる研究を 展開してきています。具体的に申し上げれば、イノベーション創出に基づいたサイバニクス研究、 藻類バイオマス研究、睡眠科学など、特色のある国際水準の研究を展開しております。特に、「ロ ボットスーツ HAL®」を開発したサイバニクスは、単に工学だけではなく、医学や社会科学など を融合した新しい学術分野として進展を続けており、残念ながら日本ではまだ認可が下りていま せんが*、ドイツ・デンマークなどのヨーロッパ諸国ではその技術が実際に医療・介護の現場で 実用化されています。教育面でも、筑波研究学園都市に立地する国立・独法・民間企業等の計 29 の研究機関と連携を図り、「連携大学院方式」という新しい方式を用いて教育を展開してお ります。少しだけ自慢となりますが、昨年、文部科学省によって新しく設定された、国際化推進 や世界レベルの教育研究に力を入れる大学を支援する「スーパーグローバル大学事業」において、 支援対象となるトップ型大学のひとつとして本学が選択され、現在は「トランスボーダー大学」 というあり方を目指して教育・研究を進めています。この構想には、海外の機関から研究ユニッ トをそっくりそのまま本学に招致し、共同で教育や研究を進めるといった取り組みも含まれてお ります。留学生は、現在、計3千数百名が在籍しております。本学の学生数は、学部と大学院 を合わせて 17,000 名ほどですから、5~6人にひとりが留学生という環境になってます。



Dr. Kyosuke NAGATA

Auditor of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee President, University of Tsukuba

Good morning dear students, people from the local communities, and the distinguished guests who came here all the way. I'm Kyosuke Nagata, the President of the University of Tsukuba. Today is the second day of the High Level Forum in Tsukuba, and once again, today, I am extremely privileged to welcome the key figures from research institutions of major science cities around the world, and am most grateful to have the opportunity to host this conference with great significance both as an international event and as an opportunity of networking for research activities. I warmly and sincerely welcome your attendance. The High Level Forum in Tsukuba brings together leading figures from research institutes, universities, and companies in science cities all over the world. A key aim of the forum is to sketch the ideal image of an "Innovation Ecosystem"; that is, an environment in which research and development activities generate new technologies, products, services, and so on. The discussions here include the evaluation of successful cases around the world, and seeking solutions for common problems. The High Level Forum is an annual event, which was first held in Grenoble, next in Pasadena, then in Grenoble again, and this year here in Tsukuba as the fourth forum.

Since you have come all the way to the University of Tsukuba, let me briefly introduce you to our university, before I move on and talk about the forum. The University of Tsukuba was established as a new model for a Japanese university, described as a "university with a new vision", when it was relocated from Tokyo to Tsukuba Science City in 1973. Its founding, however, dates back to 1872 (Meiji 5), one of the oldest national higher educational institutes founded by the new government, and at the same time, the newest national comprehensive research university in Japan. I believe it is of no exaggeration to say that the recent history of the university is synonymous with that of Tsukuba Science City. In retrospect, Tsukuba was little more than wilderness when the university relocated here from Tokyo, 42 years ago. Since then, we have come to define ourselves, in company with many other research institutions in Tsukuba, as one of Japan's foremost centers for knowledge; while Tsukuba itself has grown into a city which boasts three institutions of higher education and a total of around 300 research facilities, including 32 public research institutions and numerous private ones. As the University of Tsukuba was established as a university with a new vision, conceived of as an "open university, "we have undertaken a host of initiatives aimed at becoming a model for the Japanese university. We have been committed to developing an interdisciplinary approach to research and education, promoting internationalization, introducing increased diversity and flexibility in our pedagogy and research, and reforming our operational policy. As we are a comprehensive university, our research covers a wide range of areas such as Humanities and Social Sciences, Natural Science, and Medicine; as well as more specialized areas such as Art and Design, Sports Science, and Library Information Studies, not often found in other universities.

Recently, I accompanied Prime Minister Abe on an official business trip to countries in the Central Asia region, and was given the opportunity to introduce the University of Tsukuba using only a single slide. I simply said: "The University that is affiliated with three Nobel laureates and has sixty-two Olympic medalists", which I believe describes our university well. With respect to research, we take advantage of our location in a science city where both governmental and private research institutions are concentrated. Also, a guiding principle of our university is to promote interdisciplinary research, and we do so in pursuit not merely of advanced research but also of research that can give back to society. We are developing distinctive, international-level research, such as innovation-based Cybernics research, and research on algal biomass, sleep science, and so on. The area of Cybernics in particular, which has seen the development of the Robot Suit HAL®, has been steadily evolving as a new research field, integrating not only engineering but also medicine, social science, and other traditional research avenues. *Unfortunately, the technology has not yet been approved for medical use in Japan, but it has already been practically applied in medical care and nursing situations in European countries such as Germany and Denmark. In terms of pedagogy, we have adopted a new system called the Cooperative Graduate School System, in which we collaborate with a total of 29 research institutions in Tsukuba Science City, including national, private, and independent administrative institutions. If you'll forgive me ringing my own bell, last year the University of Tsukuba was chosen as one of the 'Top Type' universities that qualified for support from the Super Global University Project, which has been newly implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, to support universities that are focusing on internationalization or international-level academic research. At present, we are advancing education and research, with the aim of becoming a 'Trans-border University'. Among its initiatives, our plan includes inviting to our university an entire research unit from an overseas institution, for collaboration in research and education. Well over 3,000 international students are enrolled in the university. Thus, as the total number of graduate and undergraduate students is around 17,000, one out of five or six students at our university is an international student.

^{*}The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare approved HAL® for its use as a medical device in November, 2015.

ハイレベルフォーラムの話に立ち戻りまして、本日のテーマは、「Innovation and Society - イノベーションと市民社会」でございます。イノベーションという単語そのものは、社会・経済の発展に欠かせない世界共通の重要なテーマとして、本日ご参加いただいている方々、また市民の方々にも広く知られるようになってきていると思います。本日は、その実態が分かりやすい例として、昨年ノーベル物理学賞を受賞された名古屋大学教授・天野浩先生、また先ほどご紹介したサイボーグ型ロボット HAL® の開発者である山海嘉之先生をお迎えし、基調講演が行われます。いかに科学が社会に結び付いているかということをよくご理解いただける 2 つの実例かと思います。

ハイレベルフォーラムは、世界各地の科学技術都市の VIP がその立場を気にせず忌憚なく意見を交換する場として、つくば市の姉妹都市であるフランスのグルノーブル市に立地する研究開発拠点「Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies (略称 GIANT)」の提唱によって 2012 年に発足した国際会議であります。年 1 回開催されるこのフォーラムは、通常は完全非公開型でありますが、このたびは GIANT のご理解をいただいて、市民の方々にもその一端に触れていただく機会を設けようということで、本日の基調講演一般公開を行う運びとなりました。一般の皆様にも素晴らしい先生方のご講演を聞いていただき、科学と技術が今の地球にとって大切であることをご理解いただき、また科学と技術を主体にしたこのつくばのあり方についてぜひともお考えいただきたいと思います。

最後となりましたが、今回この「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」は、行政機関であるつくば市および茨城県、つくばに立地する産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構、高エネルギー加速器研究機構と筑波大学、そして、これらを繋ぐハブ機関であるつくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構(TGI)、これら7つの機関が連携して実行委員会を形成し、フランスのGIANTと協力することによって開催が実現したイベントであります。GIANTに深く御礼を申し上げるとともに、この取り組みにご参画いただいた7つの機関に改めて御礼申し上げます。本日のプログラムが、海外からのお客様にも、また市民の方々にも有意義なものとなりますことを祈念して、私のあいさつとさせていただきます。どうぞ存分にお楽しみください。

共催機関

フランス原子力代替エネルギー庁最先端技術局(CEA Tech) シニアアドバイザー/ハイレベルフォーラムコーディネーター

Marcel Morabito €

GIANT プロジェクトの創始者である Jean Therme 氏に代わり、本日、つくばにおける第4回ハイレベルフォーラム開催をお喜び申し上げます。皆様に並々ならぬ歓迎を受けたことに加え、今回のフォーラムは開催準備の質が高いことに感銘を受けております。第4回フォーラムの開催準備は、地方自治体とトップレベルの研究機関・大学との連携の手本となるものでありました。実行委員会メンバーである茨城県の橋本知事、つくば市の市原市長、産業技術総合研究所の中鉢理事長、物質・材料研究機構の潮田理事長、筑波大学の永田学長、高エネルギー加速器研究機構の山内機構長、そして、つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構の住川理事長に感謝の意を申し上げたいと思います。特に、つくば市長には深く御礼申し上げます。運営事務局は大変有能で、特に上田部長(つくば市)とそのスタッフの方々に感謝したいと思います。思えば2年前、カリフォルニア工科大学での第2回フォーラムの際、市原市長は「つくばでハイレベルフォーラムを開催することができるでしょうか?」と私にお尋ねになりました。それが本日、このように見事に開催なさいました。私はグルノーブルを代表する立場ではありますが、今回の第4回フォーラムがこれまでで最高のフォーラムになると確信しております。ありがとうございました。



Returning to the High Level Forum, today's theme is "Innovation and Society". The meaning and importance of innovation are well known to all in attendance today, and also to the general public; the concept is universally acknowledged as essential to social and economic growth. Today, we have two keynote lectures that will provide us with concrete and compelling examples of such innovation; one by Prof. Hiroshi Amano from Nagoya University, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics last year, and the other by Prof. Yoshiyuki Sankai, who developed the cyborg-type robot HAL®, that I mentioned earlier. Among other things, the lectures will help us understand how deeply science is connected to society.

The High Level Forum is an international conference launched in 2012, on the initiative of the Grenoble Innovation for Advanced New Technologies (or GIANT), a center of innovative research and development in Grenoble, France, which is the sister city of Tsukuba. The aim of the forum is to provide distinguished representatives of science cities around the world with an opportunity for candid and unfettered exchange of opinion. This annual forum is normally closed to the public; however, this year, with GIANT's agreement, we opened the keynote lectures to the public, so that people from the local communities too could benefit from the conference. I greatly hope that the citizens will also enjoy the wonderful lectures by renowned professors, and understand how important science and technology are to our planet right now, as well as considering the ideal shape of Tsukuba as a city that focuses on science and technology.

Lastly, the High Level Forum in Tsukuba is made possible by the joint efforts of seven institutions, which formed the Organizing Committee in collaboration with GIANT in France. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to GIANT, and my sincerest appreciation to these seven institutions for organizing this event; they include the administrative organizations of the city of Tsukuba and Ibaraki Prefecture, as well as five institutions located in Tsukuba, namely, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, the National Institute for Materials Science, the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, the University of Tsukuba, and Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency (TGI), which serves as a hub connecting these other institutions. I hope today's program will prove rewarding both to those who have come from overseas, and to local people, and I encourage everyone to enjoy the event to the utmost.

Prof. Marcel MORABITO

Senior Advisor/ High Level Forum Coordinator, CEA Tech

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the initiator of the GIANT projects, Jean Therme, I would like to say you that it's great to be in Tsukuba today for this 4th edition. It's not only because of the exceptional welcome, but also of the high quality of the preparation of this edition. It was a model of cooperation between local authorities, top research institutes and university. And I would like to thank personally the executive committee, the Governor of Ibaraki, Hashimoto-san, the Mayor of City of Tsukuba, Ichihara-san, the President of AIST, Chubachi-san, the President of NIMS, Ushioda-san, the President of the University of Tsukuba, Nagata-san, the President of KEK, Yamauchi-san, the chairman of Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency, Sumikawa-san. Especially I would like to thank the mayor of the City of Tsukuba. The operational committee was very efficient, and thank you especially to Ueta-san and his staffs. Mr. Mayor, I remember, two years ago in Caltech you asked me "Could I organize the High Level Forum in Tsukuba?" Today, it's done and it's very well done. Even if I'm a representative of Grenoble, I'm sure that this 4th edition will be the best one. Thank you so much.





(写真上・中) T I A 連携棟におけるオープニングセレモニーの様子 (Photos at the top /in the middle) Opening ceremony at TIA Collaboration Center



26 日の総合司会を務めた産総研・金山副理事長 Dr. Kanayama, Vice President of AIST acted as the master of ceremonies on October 26

Panel 1 (フォーラム 1 日目/ 10 月 26 日)

Panel 1 (The 1st day of the forum, October 26)



■基調講演の概要

原山 優子 氏

総合科学技術・イノベーション会議議員(常勤)

略歴

1996年ジュネーブ大学教育学博士課程修了、1997年ジュネーブ大学経済学博士課程修了、1998年ジュネーブ大学経済学部助教授、2001年独立行政法人経済産業研究所研究員を経て、2002年より東北大学大学院工学研究科技術社会システム専攻教授に就任、科学技術イノベーション政策などの教育研究に従事。2010年から経済協力開発機構科学技術産業局次長。2013年3月に内閣府総合科学技術会議常勤議員に就任、現在に至る。



タイトル

Innovation: does the location matter?

イノベーション:場の意味合いは?

概要

原山氏は、総合科学技術・イノベーション会議の常勤議員として国の「科学技術基本計画」の策定に携わっておられ、2016年4月から運用される「第5次科学技術基本計画」はイノベーションの推進が中核的なテーマとなっている。本講演では、地域におけるイノベーション推進政策に係り、ポリシーメーカーに求められるアプローチと、その遂行に際して重要なポイントが中心的に述べられた。

地域においてイノベーション推進政策を遂行する際の 直接的な目的は、「地域の発展」および「イノベーショ ンが起こる場の創出」のいずれかまたは両方である。こ れらは相互補完的で、いずれも多数のステークホルダー が介在し、「ひとつの手段でひとつの目的を達成する」 という原則が通用しない特徴がある。

「イノベーションが起こる場」としては、都市、特定の機関、サイバー空間などさまざまな形があり得るが、政策形成に際して問題となるのは、それらがどのように「イノベーションが起こる場」になるかである。なぜなら、その目的のために地域を変革(トランスフォーム)することが必要となるためである。

地域をどのように「イノベーションが起こる場」とするかを考える上で、ポリシーメーカーが行うべきアプローチはさまざまだが、OECDが示すモデルでは、それぞれ異なる地域事情や歴史的背景等を把握することを重視している。また、地域自身が変革の担い手となり、地域においてイノベーション推進のビジョンやロードマップが作成され、主要なステークホルダー間で共有されることも重視している。さらに、当該地域に適用される政策間に重複や矛盾等がないよう調整(コーディネート)が必要であるとされている。原山氏は、政府の政策

が各地域で効率的に遂行されるように、地域事情に即した落とし込みを行うことが重要であると考える。また、地域としても、政府の政策を地域の利益・発展のために 戦略的に利用すべきであると述べた。

原山氏は、ポリシーメーカーに共通した課題として、 政策形成はコンセプトありきであり、政策を作ること自体が目的ではないと強調した。また、失敗事例などマイナス要素も含め、実践事例から学ぶ重要性も述べた。地域におけるイノベーション推進は、パテント数、論文数、技術移転件数といった指標データだけでは実情の一面しか把握できない場合が多く、その背景を十分に知るには、関係者に会ってじかに話を聞くことが不可欠であるという。こうしたアプローチを経た上で、「何のために」「誰のために」「誰によって」その政策を行うのかを見直す必要があるが、特に「誰のために」は、非常に見落としやすい点であり、地域レベルの政策のポリシーメーカーは、その地域で働く人、その地域に住む人、その地域で活動する人が主要なステークホルダーであることを見失ってはいけないと強調した。

イノベーション推進によって地域が目指す方向性は、特定産業の集積地、アイデアの創出・インキュベーション・アイデアをビジネスモデル化する機能を有するイノベーション・ハブ、また最終形態としてのイノベーション・エコシステムなどさまざまである。地域におけるイノベーション推進には、地域が独自のビジョンを持つこと、また地域全体を巻き込むことが必要であり、そのためには、ポリシーメーカーと地域(市民を含む多様なステークホルダー)が本音の対話を行い、地域が目指す最終形について戦略を講じることが必要であると述べられた。

Summaries of the keynote speeches

Dr. Yuko HARAYAMA

Executive Member of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CSTI)

Short biography

- 1996 Ph.D. in Education, University of Geneva
- 1997 Ph.D. in Economics, University of Geneva
- 1998 Assistance Professor, Department of Political Economy, University of Geneva
- 2001 Fellow, The Research Institute of Economy, Trade & Industry (RIETI)
- 2002 Professor, Management of Science and Technology Department, Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University
- 2010 Deputy-Director, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD
- 2013- Executive Member, Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CSTI), Cabinet Office

Title of the speech

Innovation: does the location matter?

Summary of the speech

Dr. Harayama has been committed to the formulation of the Science and Technology Basic Plan of Japan as a full-time executive member of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation. The 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan, which will come into operation from April 2016, positions promotion of innovation as a core theme. In this lecture she talked about policies for the promotion of innovation in regions, laying stress on approaches demanded of policymakers and on points important to the implementation of the policies.

The direct goals of the implementation of policies for promotion of innovation in regions are "regional development" and/or "the creation of space for innovation." These goals have the characteristics of being mutually reinforcing and of involving multiple stakeholders. In addition, the rule of thumb: "One policy instrument, one policy target" does not apply to them.

The space where innovation happens can vary, such as cities, specific institutions, and cyberspace, etc. A problem in policymaking is how such a space becomes a space where innovation happens, because regions have to be transformed for the purpose.

Although there are various approaches, policymakers should take when considering how they make regions into a space where innovation happens, the model of OECD attaches importance to an understanding of diverse regional circumstances and historical background. It is also desirable that the regions themselves become agents of transformation and develop visions and a road map of promoting innovation and share them with the major stakeholders. Furthermore, coordination is required to ensure the coherence and consistency of policies applied to the regions. Dr. Harayama thinks that it is important for effective implementation of

governmental policies to integrate the policies at the regional level. She also stated that regions should make strategic use of governmental policies to achieve regional benefit and development.

Dr. Harayama emphasized a problem common to policymakers, that policymaking should follow the conceptmaking; policymaking itself must not be the aim. She also stated the importance of learning from practices including negative elements such as failures. Indicators such as the number of patents, published papers, and technology transfer often show only one aspect of the actual situation of innovation promotion in regions. To understand the background, face-to-face talks with the people involved are indispensable. Through such approaches implementation of a policy "for what?" "for whom?" and "by whom?" has to be reviewed. Especially, the point of "for whom?" is very important for implementation of policies in regions but quite likely to be passed over. She emphasized that makers of regional policies must not forget that people working and living in the region or conducting activities in the region are the primary stakeholders.

There should be some variations in what each region aims to become through implementation of policies for innovation; a cluster of a specific industrial sector; an innovation hub with capacities of generating new ideas, incubating, designing and translating ideas into business models; or an innovation ecosystem as the final stage. It is indispensable for promotion of innovation in a region, that the region itself develops its own vision for the future, as well as the whole region would be be involved in the project. For that purpose, she stated that a candid dialogue between policymakers and the region (diverse stakeholders including citizens) to find an exit strategy is needed.

Tim Bestwick 氏

英国科学技術施設会議(STFC) ビジネス・イノベーション担当執行役員

略歴

ケンブリッジ大学にて博士号(工学)取得後、IBM 研究部門(米国)、シャープ研究所(英国)勤務。専門は主に光電子工学及びナノ構造技術。 ロンドンビジネススクールに学んだ後、Bookham Technology 社、Kamelian 社にて技術・商品開発、知財、事業開発、ベンチャーキャピタルの立上げを担当。2003年に英国科学技術施設会議(STFC)に着任し、STFC 傘下の研究所から派生した 12社の創業を担当、多数の技術系ベンチャー企業の取締役も務めている。現在、STFC ビジネス・イノベーション担当執行役員、英国内の科学・イノベーション拠点 SciTech Daresbury 及び Harwell Campus の長を兼務。



(タイトル)

Big science, Location & Innovation

ビッグ・サイエンス - そのロケーションとイノベーション

概要

英国科学技術施設会議(STFC)の研究開発拠点であるハーウェルは、ロンドンから約100km、オックスフォードからは約25kmの地点に位置し、Oxford Innovation Regionの一角をなす。STFC傘下の研究機関やオックスフォード大学の研究者らが研究を行い、多数の宇宙関連のミッションに貢献している。シンクロトロンや中性子実験施設など多くの研究施設を擁するほか、欧州宇宙機関(ESA)など国際的な研究機関のサテライト等も設置されている。田園地帯に立地するため、研究施設等の用地は豊富だが、都市部との接続性、とりわけ大学や住宅地から離れていることが課題である。Oxford Innovation Regionの周辺には1500ものハイテク企業が集積しており、最近は英国で最もイノベーティブな地域とも評されている。

2014年に英国政府が科学技術・イノベーション戦略を発表したが、Bestwick氏は、科学技術に関する戦略策定は、政府の見解だけでは不十分と考える。STFCは、政府の戦略をふまえて独自の組織戦略を策定し、今回初めて、キャンパスを「科学技術から最大の経済成果を生み出す場」にすることを目的とした、ロケーションの開発戦略を盛り込んだ。10年ほど前は、科学技術やイノベーションについて論じる際、イノベーションが起こる場や地域経済への影響には議論が及ばなかった。しかし今日では、科学技術や国による科学技術への投資が、地域や国の経済にどう結びつくかが重要なポイントとなっている。

STFC が推進する研究は、例えば宇宙の起源など、イノベーションとかけ離れた感がある「Big Science」と称される分野であるが、Big Science から社会で応用されるテクノロジーが生み出された例はたくさんある。ハーウェルでは、キャンパス内に ESA や CERN

のビジネスインキュベーションセンターが設置され、ベンチャー企業等に対して ESA や CERN の研究成果を活かしたビジネス創出の支援を行っている。

ハーウェルは、研究分野を特化した「クラスター」を 形成してイノベーションを生み出すことを志向している。このことをふまえたキャンパス整備案では、人(住民)、ビジネス、研究の場、大学を近接させて配置し、各要素が相互につながり連携が進むことを意図している。クラスターに必要な条件として、世界をリードする科学技術、専門性の高い人材、起業の風土、投資、各プレイヤー間のネットワークが挙げられた。Bestwick に、ハーウェルには専門性の高い人材は存在するが、雇用の可動性に欠けると指摘した。また、投資の状況は良くなりつつあるが、もっとその規模を大きくできるはずだと考える。さらに、ハーウェルはネットワーク面がやや弱く、基本的に車がないとアクセスできない立地であるため、学生がキャンパスに行き来しづらいなど、人材の集約を図る上での課題もあると述べた。

現在ハーウェルで機能しつつあるクラスターは、宇宙関連の分野に特化している。このクラスターにおけるイノベーション事例として、国際宇宙ステーションのロシアの実験棟に搭載された高解像度カメラが挙げられる。この取組みはカナダのベンチャーキャピタルによって立ち上げられ、ハーウェルの技術でカメラが建造され、ロシアによって打ち上げが行われた。ハーウェルのスペース・クラスターは、各構成機関がクラスターに属する必要性を認識して相互につながり、急速に成長しつつある。Bestwick 氏は、宇宙以外の分野でも STFC が有するBig Science の施設を活かして立ち上げるべきクラスターがあるはずだと考えている。

Dr. Tim BESTWICK

Executive Director of Business and Innovation at the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)

Short biography

Dr Tim Bestwick is Executive Director of Business and Innovation at the UK's Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC). He is also a Director of SciTech Daresbury, the science and innovation campus located just outside Liverpool and Manchester, and a Director of the Harwell Campus, located just outside Oxford. After degrees in Engineering from Cambridge University he worked for IBM Research Division at Yorktown Heights, New York, before moving to Sharp Laboratories in Oxford, UK.

His technical career has been mainly in optoelectronics and nanostructure technology, resulting in a number of publications and 7 granted patents in these fields.

He completed the 'Accelerated Development Course' at London Business School. He has held positions in Bookham Technology Ltd. and Kamelian Ltd. managing technology and product development, intellectual property, and business development, as well as raising venture capital investment.

Since joining STFC in 2003 he has been responsible for producing 12 spin-out companies from STFC's laboratories. He is currently a director of a number of technology start-up companies including Cobalt Light Systems Ltd., and on the Board of the Rainbow Seed Fund and 'Venturefest', the Oxford-based annual innovation event.

Title of the speech

Big Science, Location and Innovation

Summary of the speech

The Harwell Campus, an R&D center of the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) in the U.K., is located about 100 km from London and about 25 km from Oxford, and is a part of the Oxford Innovation Region. Researchers of STFC-affiliated research institutes and Oxford University etc. have been conducting research activities and contributing to many space-related missions there. Harwell is home to many research facilities such as a synchrotron light source and a neutron science facility, and satellites of international research institutes, including the European Space Agency (ESA), are also sited there. As Harwell is in a rural area, it has enough sites for additional research facilities, but has the inconvenience of being separated from urban areas, especially universities and residential districts. Around 1500 high-tech companies are located around the Oxford Innovation Region, and the Region is reputed to be the most innovative area in the U.K.

Although the U.K. government announced the Science and Innovation Strategy in 2014, Dr. Bestwick thinks that the government's points of view are insufficient in terms of the formulation of a strategy for science and technology. On the basis of the government's strategy, STFC formulated its own strategy, which incorporates the first strategy for the development of a location to turn the campus into a location where the maximum economic outcome is produced from science and technology. About 10 years ago, arguments about science and technology and innovation did not extend to locations where new innovations occur and the impact on regional economics. However, the way in which science and technology as well as national investment in science and technology are related to regional and national economy has become an important point.

The research that STFC promotes lies—like the origin of space for example—in a field called "Big Science," and this at first seems to be far away from innovation. However, there are many instances whereby technologies derived from Big

Science find practical applications in society. Harwell hosts business-incubation centers of both ESA and CERN, and they support small and medium-sized enterprises to start businesses based on outcomes of research activities by ESA and CERN.

Harwell intends to create innovations from a "cluster" specialized in specific research fields. In the development plan for the campus, based on this concept of cluster, it is expected that people (residents), businesses, research institutes, and the university will be located in the vicinity and each element will connect and collaborate with each other. The key ingredients of a cluster include world-leading science and technology, skilled people, entrepreneurship, investment, and networks among the players. Dr. Bestwick pointed out that Harwell has skilled people but lacks mobility of employment. In addition, he thinks that investment is getting better, but could become larger. Furthermore, Harwell has a disadvantage in networking, which is an issue to be addressed before drawing more people into the area. Dr. Bestwick stated that it is difficult for people without cars, such as students, to access Harwell and go back to the campus under the present circumstances.

The cluster that is functioning well in Harwell is specialized in the field of space science. An example of innovation from this cluster is the high-resolution camera installed in a Russian experiment module of the International Space Station. The project was started up by Canadian venture capital, the camera was built using the technology of Harwell, and the camera was launched by Russian sector. The Harwell Space Cluster is growing rapidly because the constituent institutes have recognized the necessity of belonging to the cluster and have linked up with each other. Dr. Bestwick thinks that further clusters in fields other than space should be formed by making use of the facilities of Big Science possessed by STFC.

■プレゼンテーションの概要

富山 和彦

株式会社経営共創基盤 代表取締役 CEO

略歴

- ・1985年 ボストンコンサルティンググループ入社
- ・1986年 株式会社コーポレイトディレクション設立に参画 (2001年 同社代表取締役就任)
- · 2003-2007 年 株式会社産業再生機構 (IRCJ) COO
- · 2007 年 株式会社経営共創基盤設立 CEO 就任 従業員 3500 人 (連結)、プロフェッショナルスタッフ約 160 人 主に日本・アジアにおいて、経営コンサルティング、ファイナンシャ ルアドバイザリー、プライベートエクイティ投資等の経営支援を 行っている
- ・2007年 オムロン㈱社外取締役、ぴあ㈱社外取締役就任 ・2009年 JAL タスクフォース サブリーダーとして JAL の再生に携わる
- · 2012年 経済同友会副代表幹事就任
- ・首相官邸主導による、まち・ひと・しごと創生会議有識者メンバー、金融庁・コーポレートガバナンス・コード策定 に関する有識者会議メンバー等、多数の政府関係委員も務める
- ・東京大学法学部卒業、司法試験合格、スタンフォード大学 経営学修士・公共 政策課程修了



From top science to top innovation

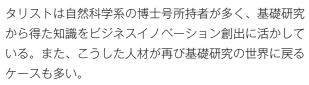
トップサイエンスからトップイノベーションへ

概要

日本の起業傾向として、「ヘビー・サイエンス」と称 されるハイテク分野の研究開発(バイオ、材料、メカト ロニクス、エネルギー関連等)を基盤とした成功事例は 多くないが、世界的にベンチャーキャピタルはこの分野 への注目を高めている。高齢化社会における健康長寿や エネルギー問題などの社会的課題は、ヘビー・サイエン ス分野の研究開発によって解決策が生み出されることが 期待されるためである。

サイエンス分野のイノベーション創出について、「政 府や社会は基礎研究により投資すべきか、もしくは産業 により投資すべきかしとの議論がよく行われるが、その 実現にはエコシステムを構成するさまざまなプレイヤー の関与が必要であり、基礎研究機関、企業などすべての プレイヤーが強い存在であることが必要である。問題は、 これらをつなぎ合せてビジネス創出に導くエコシステム が機能するかどうかである。

特に日本では、研究機関、企業、業種など各プレイヤー 間に多くの壁が存在し、エコシステム全体の機能を妨げ ていることが深刻な問題である。エコシステムが有効に 機能するには、人材の可動性を高めることが重要である。 日本では学術・研究界と産業界の人材の行き来が乏し く、例えば博士号を持つベンチャーキャピタリストは稀 である。シリコンバレーのスター的なベンチャーキャピ



基礎研究とイノベーションは密接につながっている。 MIT 等のトップ研究者が企業に移籍するケースがしば しばあるが、実は企業の方が基礎研究に有利な環境であ ることが少なくない。企業は多くのデータを有し、研究 成果を実用化させるチャンスが多く、実用化によって得 られたアウトカムをフィードバックして研究をさらに進 展させることもできる。また、昨今はデジタルテクノロ ジーと人工知能があらゆる産業分野に影響を及ぼしてお り、これらを各分野の研究と融合させることがイノベー ション創出のカギとなっている。こうした融合を促すハ ブとなる場も重要である。

近年、若手人材の価値観や行動は変化しており、基礎 研究を活かしたイノベーションを常に意識し、組織・研 究分野・業種・国等の枠組みを超えた動きに前向きであ る。問題は、企業や研究機関を率いる上の世代が、新し い価値観や行動を受け入れるか否かである。まずは学 術・研究界と産業界の壁を超えた人材の可動性を高める ことが、オープン・イノベーションの時代において真に 重要な課題である。



Summaries of the presentations

Mr. Kazuhiko TOYAMA

CEO, Industrial Growth Platform, Inc. (IGPI)

Short biography

2003–2007 COO of Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan (IRCJ), a government-backed restructuring fund

2007- Founding CEO of IGPI, a management consulting, financial advisory and private equity investment firm with 3,500

employees including 160 professionals covering Japan and Asian countries mainly

2007- Independent Outside Director of Omron and Pia

2009 Sub leader of Japan Airline (JAL) revitalization task force

2012- Vice Chairperson of KEIZAI DOYUKAI (Japan Association of Corporate Executives), one of three largest industry

associations in Japan

Member of various governmental councils such as Council on Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan (for which Prime Minister Abe chairs), the Council of Experts Concerning the Corporate Governance Code (FSA), and so forth. BA in Law from the University of Tokyo, MBA from Stanford Business School, Japanese national Bar, and started his professional career from BCG Tokyo office in 1985.

Title of the presentation

From top science to top innovation

Summary of the presentation

In Japan there have been a limited number of successful ventures based on R&D in the high-tech sector called "Heavy Science," such as biotechnology, materials, mechatronics, and energy-related fields, etc. However, worldwide venture capital has increasingly paid attention to Heavy Science because R&D in Heavy Science is expected to resolve social issues including health and longevity in an aging society and with respect to energy issues.

For the creation of innovation in science, arguments about "whether the government and the society should invest more in basic research or in the industry" are often raised. However, the creation of innovation in science requires the involvement of a variety of players constituting an ecosystem and all the players, such as institutes for basic research and private companies, must be strong. The problem is whether an ecosystem connecting the players to create new business functions effectively or not.

In Japan especially, there is a serious problem in that many walls exist among the players including research institutes, private companies, and industrial sectors, and such walls hinder the function of the ecosystem. For the effective function of the ecosystem, it is important to improve the mobility of human resources. It is rare in Japan for human resources to come and go between the academia and the industry. For example, there are few venture capitalists holding doctorates. Many star venture capitalists in Silicon Valley hold doctorates in natural science, and apply the knowledge they learned in basic research to business

innovation. Furthermore, such human resources often return to hasic research

Basic research and innovation are closely connected. There are many instances of the transfer of top researchers in academia, such as those at MIT, to private companies, because private companies often have environments more favorable to basic research; private companies hold a large amount of data, a lot of opportunities for commercializing research results, and opportunities for developing research after getting feedback from the outcome of the commercialization. Furthermore, these days, digital technology and artificial intelligence have great impacts on every industrial sector, and fusion of these technologies and every kind of research field has become the key to creating innovation. It is also important to construct a hub that encourages such fusion.

In recent years, the sense of values and the behavior of the younger generation have been changing, and they are conscious of innovation based on basic research and show proactive attitudes to a movement across frameworks of organizations, research fields, industrial sectors, and nations. The issue is whether the older generation leading private companies and research institutes accepts the new sense of values and behavior of the younger generation. First and foremost, an improvement in the mobility of human resources between the academia and the industry is a truly important issue in the age of open innovation.

Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool 氏

タイ国立科学技術開発庁(NSTDA)長官 タイランドサイエンスパーク委員会 議長

略歴

- 1980 ロンドン大学インペリアルカレッジにて博士号(電気工学)取得
- 1981 プリンス・オブ・ソンクラー大学工学部で教鞭をとる(電気工学)
- 1983 タマサート大学教育開発情報処理研究所副所長、商学部講師(マネジメント情報システム)
- 1994 タイ国立電子・コンピュータ技術研究センター (NECTEC) 副センター長
- 1995 タイ国内初のインターネットサービスプロバイダー (Internet Thailand Company Limited) を共同設立 (※ 2001 年に株式上場)

1996-1997 NECTEC にて SchoolNet Thailand プログラム(全国の学校教育機関のためのインターネットネットワーク構築計画) および情報スーパーハイウェイのテストベッド計画を主導

1998 NECTEC センター長

2006-2010 タイ国立科学技術開発庁(NSTDA)副長官

2010- 現在 NSTDA 長官

自然言語処理研究、国の IT 規格開発に精力的に取り組み、1992 年以降はタイ国内のインターネット開発の主導的な役割を担ってきた。国の政策に関する多数の委員会(ICT 計画、e コマース、e ペイメント、サイバー法、国の競争力、イノベーションシステム開発など)のメンバーを歴任。研究分野および刊行物は、コンピュータ・ハードウェア、ソフトウェアローカリゼーション、e コマース、IT法、コンピュータ・セキュリティなどの分野に及ぶ。7 社の合弁会社と2つの公共事業機関を共同設立し、ハーバードビジネススクールのアドバンスド・マネジメント・プログラム (AMP) に参加した経験も有する。特許2件、出願中の特許7件を有し、12 冊以上の著書と 170 編以上の論文(タイ語および英語)を著している。3 社の合弁会社の理事。

タイトル)

THAILAND SCIENCE PARK: A Promising Innovation Center in Asia

タイランドサイエンスパーク:アジアにおける有望なイノベーション拠点

概要

タイの新たな成長戦略において、政府はイノベーション主導型の経済を目指している。科学技術分野の研究開発やイノベーションの推進を通じて国の経済成長を促し、「中所得国の罠」からの脱却を図っている。

政府は最近、経済特区の設置や新たな投資への優遇措置など、海外からの直接投資や連携を促す施策を発表した。国内向けにも、投資家や研究関係者向けの税制優遇や、中小企業への財政支援、中小企業やベンチャー企業によるイノベーティブな製品・サービスの政府調達を促すユニークな施策や、研究機関・大学・大企業から中小企業への技術移転、農村地帯の課題解決に資する技術移転の促進など、イノベーション活動の活性化を促しつつ、中小企業支援や人口の大半を抱える農村部への貢献にも直結する施策を展開している。

2002年、新たな成長を支えるプラットフォームとして「タイランドサイエンスパーク (TSP)」が発足した。バンコクの約30km北に位置し、タイ国立科技術開発庁 (NSTDA)の4つの研究機関のほか、タイ技術管理センター、タイ科学技術研究所も設置されている。タマ

サート大学に隣接し、アジア工科大学院 (AIT) にも近く、大学との連携が盛んである。ドンムアン空港、ナワナコン工業団地にも近い。TSP の人口は現在約3200人で、うち約2700人がNSTDA に勤務している。AIT では約1000人、タマサート大学では少なくとも5000人が科学技術に携わっており、この地域はタイ国内で最大のイノベーション拠点であると言える。

現在、TSPはロードマップにおけるPhase Iの段階であり、自動車部品分野と食品加工分野のスーパークラスターを形成し、高度成長につなげることに力を注いでいる。自動車部品のクラスターでは、技術面の支援プログラム、試験やエンジニアリングデザインの支援、人材育成支援など、既存の自動車部品産業をより高度なレベルにアップグレードさせるさまざまな支援が行われている。食品加工のクラスターでは、その中核機関であるNSTDAや大学が有する研究インフラの共用や、企業・関係機関のネットワーキング、中小企業の技術力向上支援等を通じ、付加価値の高い製品を生み出すフード・イノベーションの推進が期待されている。



Dr. Hugh Thaweesak KOANANTAKOOL

President, National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) Chairman, Thailand Science Park Committee

Short biography

Dr. Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool is President of National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) in Thailand. He taught in Prince of Songkla and Thammasat universities prior to joining NSTDA in 1993. He has actively involved in natural language processing research and national IT standards development, and played a leading role on the development of the Internet in Thailand since 1992. He served in several national committees in Thailand for national ICT planning, e-commerce, e-payment, cyber-laws, national competitiveness and national innovation system development.

Dr. Koanantakool holds a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University. His past positions include Executive Director of National Electronics and Computer and Technology Center (NECTEC). His research and publications span computer hardware, software localization, e-commerce, IT laws and computer security.

Dr. Koanantakool has cofounded seven state-private JV companies, two public service agancies and had joined the Advanced Management Program of Harvard Business School. He holds two patents, seven pending patents and has published more than 12 books and 170 papers and articles (in Thai and English). He is in the boards of three state-private joint venture companies.

Title of the presentation

THAILAND SCIENCE PARK: A Promising Innovation Center in Asia

Summary of the presentation

Under Thailand's New Growth Strategy, the government aims at an innovation-driven economy. The government is making efforts to drive the country's economic growth through R&D in science and technology and the promotion of innovation, and seeking to pull out of "the middle income country trap."

The government has recently announced the creation of special economic zones and incentives for new investment to encourage direct investment from abroad and collaborations.

The government has also implemented the following policies for domestic sectors, which activate innovation activities and also directly connect with support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) or contributions to rural areas, where a large part of the population live; tax incentives for investors and researchers, financial support for SMEs, a unique policy to encourage governmental procurement of innovative products and services of SMEs or ventures, promotion of technology transfer from research institutes, universities and large businesses to SMEs, and promotion of technology transfer to be utilized as solutions for issues in rural areas.

In 2002, the Thailand Science Park (TSP) was established as a platform to support new growth. TSP is located about 30 km north of Bangkok and includes the four research institutes affiliated with the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), the Technology Management

Center, and the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research. TSP is adjacent to Thammasat University and also close to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), and cooperates with the universities energetically. The Don Mueang International Airport and the Nava Nakorn Industrial Estate are also within close range. About 3,200 people belongs to TSP and about 2,700 of them work for NSTDA. About 1000 people in AIT and at least 5000 people in Thammasat University are engaged in science and technology. Therefore, TSP and the surrounding area can be said to be the largest innovation hub in Thailand.

TSP is in the stage of Phase II of its road map, and is focusing on the formation of superclusters of automotive parts and of food processing as driving forces of the high growth. In the auto parts-innovation cluster, various support programs (e.g. industrial technology assisting program, support for testing and engineering design, support for human resource development, etc.) have been carried out to upgrade the existing auto parts industry. In the food-processing cluster (Food Innovation Network), food innovation creating products with high additional values is expected through sharing of the research infrastructures of NSTDA and universities, which are core members of the cluster, the networking of private companies and related institutes, and support for improvement of the technological skills of SMEs.

William George Stirling 氏

ラウエ・ランジュバン研究所 所長

略歴

1972 エディンバラ大学にて博士号取得

1972-1973 独ユーリヒ原子力研究機構 博士研究員

1973-1987 仏グルノーブル ラウエ・ランジュバン研究所 研究員

1987-1995 英キール大学 理学部固体物理学教授

SERC デアズベリー研究所 兼務(1987-90)/自然科学・工学部長(1988-93)/副学長,自然科学委員会委員(1992-93)/理学部長(1994-95)/学長,自然科学委員会委員長(1993-95)

1995-2009 英リバプール大学 理学部実験物理学(凝縮物性物理)教授 理学部長(1999-2000)

2001-2008 仏グルノーブル 欧州シンクロトロン放射光研究所 所長(※リバプール大学からの派遣)

2009-2013 仏グルノーブル 原子力代替エネルギー庁 (CEA) サイエンティフィックアドバイザー、欧州シンクロトロン放射光研究所 上席研究員

2014-現在 仏グルノーブル ラウエ・ランジュバン研究所 所長

CEA のサイエンティフィックアドバイザーとして、GIANT イノベーションキャンパスプロジェクトに携わった経験を有する。主な関心領域は、磁性構造と励起、磁性薄膜と多分子膜、液体ヘリウム(4 He および 3 He)のダイナミクス、シンクロトロン X 線と中性子散乱技術、機器設計・建造、欧州シンクロトロン放射光研究所の UK-CRG 等。科学関連の刊行物約 190 編。英国物理学会(IOP)フェロー、IOP フェロー表彰審査委員および委員長(輪番制)、米国物理学協会会員。欧州・米国を中心とした各種外部委員会の委員・委員長歴多数。

タイトル

GIANT INNOVATION CAMPUS

GIANT イノベーションキャンパス

概要

GIANT は3つの高等教育機関、2つの国の研究機関、3つの欧州の大規模研究施設によって構成され、地元自治体(グルノーブル市)・地域の広域連合・国・国際機関(EU)からの投資・支援によって下支えされている。GIANT の体制がここまでに発展したのは、プロジェクトの発案者であり推進役となった Jean Therme 氏(CEA)の熱意・発想・継続的なサポートがあってこその成果である。

GIANT 構成機関は、大規模な施設の建設など、さまざまな複合出資事業において協働してきたが、そのつど異なる機関の人材やアイデアが集まったことがポイントである。GIANTの代表的な中核研究拠点としてMINATEC、GreEn、clinatecが挙げられるが、これらにより、教育、研究およびイノベーション創出、産業、雇用への効果がもたらされている。

教育関連の取組みとして、イベント等によって学生や研究者間のネットワーク作りを促す事業、市内・周辺の高等学校による施設見学・体験プログラム、若手研究者による企業関係者向けの研究発表会(JSIAM)などがある。なかでも、欧州リサーチカウンシル(ERC)の研究助成申請にチャレンジする研究者を対象とした研修は特に有意義である。この研修には GIANT 内のさまざまな研究分野から特に優れた研究者が集まるため、次世代のリーダー候補となる人材が一堂に会する機会となっている。

GIANT キャンパスの整備・拡張に伴ってトラムが延伸され、GIANT のメインキャンパスと大学エリアがト

ラムで接続された。このため、学生や教授が短時間で大学と研究所を行き来できるようになった。また現在、「オープンイノベーションセンター」の建設が計画されている。この施設は「GIANTへの玄関口」と位置付けられ、市民の参画、カルチャーの醸成、アイデアや情報の交換を促し、オープンラボなども設置される予定である。

GIANT の利点および特徴として、まず区域がコンパクトであるため、迅速に情報共有や意思疎通ができ、移動にも時間がかからないことが挙げられる。また、大学・基礎研究機関・応用研究機関・産業(企業)が参画し、国内外の機関が含まれることも特徴である。街には国際的な雰囲気があり、学生達は一流の研究開発を目の当たりにしている。そして、グルノーブル市の強力な支援があることは大きな利点である。

GIANT の次なる計画「GIANT2.0」は、「Grenoble Presqu'île」と呼ばれる都市計画プロジェクトと並行して進められる。「GIANT2.0」には新たな建設・開発計画が含まれ、特に環境分野でグルノーブル市との協働により展開される。例えば、キャンパス近接区域の開発では、市民・学生向けのテラスや植栽を備えた環境に優しい住宅の建設、電気自動車・レンタサイクル・カーシェアリングなど環境に優しい交通手段の導入、商業施設の新設が計画されている。一連の計画によって市民と科学の一体化が構想されており、大学・科学・産業と密接につながったダイナミックかつイノベーティブな環境において、高い生活水準と経済効果が両得されることを目指している。



Prof. William George STIRLING

Director, Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL)

Short biography

1972	Received Ph.D from the University of Edinburgh
1972-1973	Post doctoral research associate K FA Julich German

1973–1987 Physicist, Institut Laue Langevin (ILL), Grenoble, France /Staff Scientist, 1975

1987–1995 Professor of Solid State Physics, Department of Physics, Keele University, UK; joint appointment with

SERC Daresbury Laboratory (1987-90)

Head of School of Physical Science and Engineering (1988–93)

Deputy Dean, Board of Natural Sciences (1992-93)

Head of Department of Physics (1994-95)

Dean and Chairman, Board of Natural Sciences (1993–95)

1995–2009 Professor of Experimental Physics (Condensed Matter), Department of Physics, University of Liverpool, UK

Head of Department (1999-2000)

2001–2008 Director General, European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble, France

(on detachment from the University of Liverpool)

2009–2013 Expert Scientifique CEA – Grenoble; Senior Scientist, ESRF

2014- Director, Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble, France

Worked on the GIANT innovation campus project as a scientific advisor at CEA. Main fields of interest: magnetic structure and excitations; magnetic thin films and multilayers; dynamics of liquid ⁴He and liquid ³He; synchrotron X-ray and neutron scattering techniques, instrument design and construction; UK-CRG at European Synchrotron Radiation Facility. 190 scientific publications. Fellow, Institute of Physics; Member and Chair (rotating) of IOP Fellowship award panel, Member, American Physical Society. Appointed to the member/chairman of a lot of external committees mainly in Europe and US.

Title of the presentation

GIANT INNOVATION CAMPUS

Summary of the presentation

GIANT is consisted of three higher educational institutes, two national research organization, and three European large-scale research facilities, and underpinned by funding and supports by local/regional/national/international authorities. It owes today's establishment to the passion, ideas and continuous support by Mr. Jean Therme of CEA, who is the initiator and driving engine of the GIANT project itself.

The GIANT partners have worked together for various project including joint funding for construction of large buildings. It has been quite important and meaningful human resources and ideas from different organizations got together for every opportunity of such collaboration. There are three large centers of excellence in GIANT, MINATEC, GreEn, and clinatec, which brought about impact on research, education, innovation, industry, employment, etc.

As examples of impact of education: GIANT provides with opportunities of networking among researchers or students (welcome day, visit, sports, etc.); accepts visits of local high schools to research institutes; holds a kind of showcase meeting that young researchers make presentation to the industry (JSIAM), etc. Among these, the training program for European Research Council candidates is the highlight with a great significance. This training program gathers many outstanding researchers from various research fields and different organizations inside GIANT, thus it also means a good opportunity for leaders of the next generation to meet and get to know each other.

As the impact on the city, the tram line was extended along with the extension of the GIANT campus. It connected the main campus of GIANT and the university area, which now enables students and professors to come and go

between universities and laboratories in a short time. In addition, construction of the new "Open Innovation Centre" is planned now. It is expected to work as "a gateway to GIANT" and it will include facilities for participation of citizen, development of culture, exchange of ideas and information, as well as open laboratories.

As advantages and special features of GIANT, Prof. Stirling firstly pointed out that its site is compact; it enables rapid and easy communications among concerned sectors, as well as swift transfer within the site. Mixture of domestic/international sectors is also a major feature; it includes university, basic research institutes, applied research institutes and the industry, etc. There's a cosmopolitan atmosphere all over the city, and students are always exposed to first class research and development. And above all, the strong involvement and supports by the City of Grenoble is a great advantage.

The next phase of the development of GIANT is based on the plan "GIANT 2.0," which will be progressed along with "Grenoble Presqu'île," the urban development project of the city. "GIANT 2.0" includes construction of new buildings and development program, and it will be carried out in collaboration with Grenoble City, especially in the environmental field. For example, the development program for the neighboring area of the campus includes: eco-friendly housing with terraces, green areas, for city dwellers and students; eco-friendly transport such as electric vehicles, self-service bicycles, car-pooling, etc.; new commercial area as well. The whole program aims at the integration of citizen and science: combining quality of life and economic performance: a dynamic and innovative university, scientific and industrial environment.

■パネルディスカッション 1 の概要

ファシリテーター

Richard B. Dasher

スタンフォード大学 アジア・米国技術経営研究センター 所長 集積システム研究所 専務理事 工学部 特任教授



略歴

1977年 サンフランシスコ音楽院大学卒業 (指揮、クラリネット専攻)。1980年 スタンフォード大学大学院、言語学修士取得。1985年 米国国務省入省。1986~1990年 米国国務省外務研修院日本研修所所長、韓国研修所所長(兼務)。1990~1993年 (株)スマイル音楽出版 取締役・国際ビジネス開発担当部長。1993年 スタンフォード大学工学部 アジア・米国技術経営研究センター 次長。1994年~現在 アジア・米国技術経営研究センター 所長。1995年 スタンフォード大学大学院 言語学博士取得。1996~2001年 同大学工学部 特任準教授。1998年~現在 同大学工学部 集積システム研究所 専務理事。2001年~現在 同大学工学部 特任教授に昇進。2001~2003年 内閣府科学技術政策担当大臣国際顧問会議委員 (※沖縄科学技術大学院大学設置関連)。2004~2005年国立大学法人東北大学 (学外)理事。2005~2010年 国立大学法人東北大学 経営協議会員。2005年~現在国立大学法人東北大学、総長特別顧問。2007年~現在文部科学省世界トップレベル研究拠点(WPI)プログラム委員会委員。

パネリスト

- ·原山 優子 氏
- · Tim Bestwick 氏
- · 冨山 和彦 氏
- · Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool 氏
- · William George Stirling 氏



概要

10月26日に「Panel 1」のプログラムとして行われたパネルディスカッションでは、当日のサブテーマ「Innovation from Science City (科学技術都市からのイノベーション)」を軸として、都市がイノベーションを生み出す場となるためにはどのようなことが求められるか、また科学技術都市とはどのような都市を意味するのかといった論点について、会場内の参加者からの発言も含め活発な議論が繰り広げられた。

パネルディスカッション 1 では、特に筑波研究学園都市のあり方を考える上で示唆に富んだ発言が多かったため、以下に主な論点・発言の概要を記録する。

●イノベーション創出のため、異なる機関/ 分野の連携を促進するには

研究機関と企業の連携促進を中心的な課題として議論が展開し、研究者を産学連携に前向きにさせるためには、企業との連携や研究開発の産業化に対する組織内の評価システムや報奨制度を確立し、インセンティブを高める必要があるとの見解が共有された。また、研究機関と企業が価値を共有することが重要であるとの視点も示され

た。両者ともに将来的に世の中をより良くしたいという 考えは共通であり、こうした価値観をベースに両者がいかに多くの価値を共有し、それぞれのインセンティブを 喚起できるかが重要であるとの意見であった。この際に ベースとなる価値観は、中学校~高等学校にさかのぼる 教育による影響も大きく、シリコンバレーでのイノベー ション創出においては、関係者間でこうした価値の共有 が行われているケースが多いと考えられるとの興味深い 指摘もあった。

Overview of the discussion in Panel 1

Facilitator

Prof. Richard B. DASHER

Director, US-Asia Technology Management Center Executive Director, Center for Integrated Systems Consulting Professor, Stanford University

Short biography

Prof. Dasher received the Bachelor of Music degree in clarinet and orchestra conducting from the San Francisco Conservatory of Music in 1977. Completed Master's degree in Linguistics from the graduate school at Stanford University in 1980. Joined the US Department of State in 1985. From 1986 to 1990, served as Director of the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute advanced field schools in Japan and Korea. From 1990 to 1993, served as a board director of international business development at Smile Music Publication Inc. In 1993, served as assistant director of the US Asia Technology Management Center, School of Engineering, Stanford University. Since 1994, he has been the director of the US Asia Technology Management Center. In 1995, received a PhD in linguistics from the graduate school at Stanford University. From 1996 to 2001, served as consulting associate professor at School of Engineering, Stanford University. Since 1998, serving as the executive director of Center for Integrated Systems, School of Engineering, Stanford University. Since 2001, he has been a consulting professor at School of Engineering, Stanford University. From 2001 to 2003, served as a member of the International Advisory Committee of the Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy at the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan (*related with establishing Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University). From 2004 to 2005, served as a member of the board of directors (outside of the university) of Tohoku University in Japan. From 2005 to 2010, became a member of the management council at Tohoku University. Since 2005, serving as a special advisor to the President of Tohoku University. Since 2007, serving as a member of the Program Committee for World Premier International Research Center Initiative at the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology in Japan.

Panelists

Dr. Yuko HARAYAMA,
Dr. Tim BESTWICK,
Mr. Kazuhiko TOYAMA
Dr. Hugh Thaweesak KOANANTAKOOL
Prof. William George STIRLING

Overview of the discussion

In the panel discussion held on October 26 as part of the Panel 1 program, issues such as "what is required for a city to be a place where innovation happens?" or "what does a science city mean?" were actively discussed involving the floor, with a focus on the day's subtopic, "Innovation from Science City."

The discussion provided various thought-provoking opinions for consideration of future development of Tsukuba Science City; the following are summaries of the main issues discussed and stimulating viewpoints.

What to do to promote collaboration between different organizations and sectors for innovation

The discussion started with a topic of how to promote collaborations between research institutes and the industry. The panel shared the view that it is necessary for each institute to develop internal evaluation system and reward programs for collaborations with business and achievements of industrialization of R&D, in order to encourage researchers

to have motivation for academia-industry collaborations. It was also suggested that it is important for research institutes and businesses to share the same values. Both of them share a common desire to make the world a better place; upon this basics, sharing as many related values as possible and promoting related incentives would be the key to promotion of academia-industry collaborations. It was noted that such basic sense of value is significantly affected by education at the junior and senior high-school levels; and that, interestingly, there seem to be many cases of shared values

●イノベーション拠点内での連携を促進する キーパーソンについて

ファシリテーターから、イノベーション創出に成功している地域においては、さまざまな人と人を繋ぎ、それらの人々がイノベーション創出に向けて連動していく上での要となる、触媒のような人材の役割が大きいとの指摘があった。パネリストからも、異なる分野/機関どうしの連携は自然発生的に起こるものではなく、触媒的な人材による働きかけが不可欠であるとの力説があったほか、日本では多機関連携による研究開発プロジェクトにおける「プログラムマネージャー」にそのような役割が求められており、これを担える人材を育成していく必要があるとの意見があった。

●科学技術都市とそのステークホルダーに ついて

科学技術都市(研究開発拠点)からのイノベーション 創出を図る上でのさまざまなステークホルダーに対し、 いかにその理解を得て、期待に応えていくかについて議 論がなされた。

住民(納税者)に対しては、イノベーション拠点としての地域の将来像に関するコンセプト作りの段階から住民を巻き込み、住民自身もその実現に貢献すべきという当事者意識を醸成することが有効であろうとの意見が出された。また、一般人の間で基礎研究に対して肯定的な世論が形成され、国の予算を投入することに理解を得るには、政府が科学技術分野の広報・普及活動およびサイエンスコミュニケーションにより多くの予算を割り当てるべきとの意見も出た。

国(政府)に対しては、イノベーションは短期間で実現するものではないため、長期的に国の予算を費やす意義を訴求する必要があるとの見解が示された。

学術・研究機関については、異なる組織間の物理的・ 心理的な壁を取り除くために人材交流の機会を創出する ことの意義が述べられ、特に有意義な事例として、各機 関における次世代のリーダー候補者達を集めて行う教育 プログラムを通じた人材交流が紹介された。

また、科学技術都市、とりわけオープンイノベーション拠点に対する産業界からの期待として、昨今の産業界は公的研究機関が基礎研究機能を担うことを期待しており、その基礎研究成果を企業が活用できるような体制の整備が望まれているとの指摘があった。

●研究開発への投資促進について

ベンチャーキャピタル、個人投資家、国、企業などさまざまな投資主体があるが、それぞれの異なる投資意欲を喚起するよう訴求することが大変重要である。これには、触媒的な人材の役割が期待されるところである。例として、NASAは彼らの研究開発がいかに世の中に貢献するかという分かりやすいビジョンを提供し、一般人をエキサイトさせるようなコミュニケーションを展開してきたことが多くの研究機関との違いであると述べられた

また、投資促進のためには、研究開発のビジネス化モデルを示すことも重要であるが、優れたビジネス化モデルの立案等について研究者を支援する人材が必要であるとの意見もあった。

●科学技術都市の特徴について

科学技術都市とは単なる研究機関や企業の集積地を意味するのではなく、その地域に科学技術都市ならではの文化が存在することが大前提であるとの認識が共有された。それは、住民が科学技術都市である自分の街に誇りを感じており、研究者にとどまらず、一般市民を含む多くの人々の間で科学が話題になり、意見交換や議論が行われるような地域性が醸成されていることを意味する。こうした地域性は、人口規模が大きい都市では形成されがたく、総人口に占める研究者およびその家族の割合が高い地域に特有のものである。また、研究者やその家族が住む場所として魅力的な要素を備えていることも科学技術都市として重要なポイントであり、シリコンバレーなどもそういった特徴を有しているが、つくばはこうした意味で非常に魅力的な都市になりつつあるとの意見も述べられた。

among those involved in creating innovation in Silicon Valley.

Key individual to be a "catalyst" to promote collaboration in an innovation center

The facilitator pointed out that in areas where innovation has been successfully created, the role of "catalyst" is important in bringing different people together and encouraging them to collaborate in creating innovation. Some panelists stressed that collaboration between different sectors/organizations is not spontaneous, and thus it is essential that somebody works as a driving force like a catalyst to get them together. Also there was an opinion that in Japan "Program Managers" in collaborative R&D projects involving different sectors/organizations are required to play this role, and thus we must develop human resources capable of successfully fulfilling the role of such key individual.

Science city and its stakeholders

There was a discussion on how we can get understanding of a variety of stakeholders in terms of promotion of innovation in a science city (R&D center), and meet their expectations.

There was an opinion that it is useful to get citizens (taxpayers) involved in the early stages of developing the concept of the area as a future innovation center, and to increase awareness on their part that they have a significant stake in the development of the concept and should help bring it into reality.

It was also suggested that, in order to encourage positive public opinion regarding basic research, and public understanding on the government's budget allocation to research activities, the government should allocate larger budgets to science communication and public relations activities in the areas of science and technology.

As for promotion of governmental understanding, it was pointed out that innovation is not something to be achieved in a short time, and it is necessary to appeal to the government for their support by showing reasons why national budgets should be allocated to the field of science and technology on a long-term basis.

Concerning communication with players inside the same system, importance of making opportunities for personnel exchange was insisted, in order to overcome physical and psychological barriers between different research fields/institutes. As a good example for this point, the educational program for ERC candidates was highlighted; it brings promising researchers from different institutes together, who are expected to become next-generation leaders.

With respect to the industry's expectations of a science city and particularly an open innovation center, it was noted that today's industry expects public research institutions to play a major role in basic research, and seeks a system that would enable businesses to effectively exploit the results of basic research.

Promotion of investment in R&D

There are a variety of potential investors in research and development, such as venture capitalists, individual investors, governments, and corporate investors. It is highly important to appeal to each one's different motivation for investment, and key individuals to be "catalysts" are expected to play a significant role in this effort.

A noted example was NASA, which has been presenting accessible and exciting visions of how its research and development activities contribute to the world, and communicating effectively with the general public; thus distinguishing itself from many other research institutions.

It was also mentioned when researchers try to present business models of their researches in seeking inventors, it is needed some skilled persons assist the researchers with developing effective business models.

Characteristics of so called "a science city"

Panelists shared a common view that a "science city" should not simply mean a place where research institutions or companies are gathered together, but should possess a unique culture, which distinguishes it from other cities/areas; in such a culture, citizens take pride in their community as a science city, and general people other than researchers also casually talks about or discuss on science-related issues. These kinds of regional characteristics are difficult to be formed in cities with a large population, and are specific to areas with a high percentage of researchers and their families among population. Thus, it is one of very important qualifications for a science city to have attractive features which allow both researchers and their families to live in comfort. It was noted that while areas like Silicon Valley have such features, Tsukuba too is becoming an attractive city in this sense.





TIA-nano 中核機関の施設見学ツアー(10 月 26 日/物質・材料研究機構) TIA-nano Campus Tour (at NIMS/ October 26)





TIA-nano 中核機関の施設見学ツアー(10 月 26 日/高エネルギー加速器研究機構) TIA-nano Campus Tour (at KEK/ October 26)

Panel 2 (フォーラム2日目/10月27日)

Panel 2 (The 2nd day of the forum, October 27)



■基調講演の概要

天野 浩 氏

名古屋大学教授

略歴

1988年 名古屋大学大学院工学研究科博士課程後期課程単位取得満期退学。1989年 工学博士 (名古屋大学)。1988年4月 名古屋大学工学部助手、1992年4月 名城大学理工学部講師、助教授を経て2002年4月 名城大学理工学部教授。2010年4月 名古屋大学大学院工学研究科教授、2015年10月名古屋大学未来材料・システム研究所未来エレクトロニクス集積研究センター長・教授に就任。また、2011年4月 名古屋大学赤崎記念研究センター長兼任。主な受賞歴は1998年 英国ランク賞、2001年 丸文学術賞、2009年 応用物理学会フェロー、2011年 英国物理学会フェロー、2014年 文化功労者、文化勲章、2014年 ノーベル物理学賞、2015年 静岡県民栄誉賞、中日文化賞、愛知県名誉県民。



タイトル

新材料開発による省エネおよび創エネの挑戦

概要

名古屋大学の天野教授が開発に携わる GaN は、LED をはじめ、ブルーレイディスクやスマートフォンの基地局のアンプ等に使用されている。材料としてのポテンシャルは 1960 年から認知されていたが、1987 年から名古屋大学と豊田合成が共同で開発を進め、世の中で広く使用されるようになった。

東日本大震災(2011年)以来、電力問題は日本における重要な課題の一つとなっている。ここで天野教授らが目指すのは LED の利用による効率化である。日本では2020年までに照明の3/4が LED 化され、全発電量の7%(約1兆円)の省エネが見込まれる。また、直流から交流への変換過程に新半導体材料を導入すれば、現在の Si-IGBT 以上の変換効率が実現でき、さらに9.8%の省エネ効果が期待される。

2100年ごろには世界人口は110億人程度になると推定され、水・食糧の確保も深刻な課題である。天野教授らは水の殺菌技術として、AIGaN系短波長紫外LEDの研究を進め、日機装(株)がその実用化を目指している。

また、InGaN では別の応用の可能性がある。日本に

は石英光ファイバーを使ったバックボーンという通信ネットワークがあるが、問題は家庭へのラスト 1 マイルである。緑色・赤色 LED の性能が向上して、ここに安価でフレキシブルなプラスチック光ファイバーを使えるようになれば、4K、8K にも十分対応可能な100Gbpsの通信が可能になる。

さらに、長波長材料の開発が進んで多接合型太陽電池が実用化されれば、現在のシリコンベースの太陽電池の2倍以上の効率が実現できる。ただ、現在は高 In 組成 InGaN の品質がまだ非常に低いため、天野教授らはアトミックマニピュレーションの技術の応用による効率化を目指している。

このような技術を大学で構築し、社会に役立てるために、名古屋大学では全国 12 大学、25 企業、産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構が参加する GaN 研究コンソーシアムを 2015 年 10 月に立ち上げた。研究開発の加速と、新材料による省エネ・創エネの推進、次世代を担う若手人材のトレーニングによる社会への貢献が期待される。

Summaries of the keynote speeches

Prof. Hiroshi AMANO

Professor at Nagoya University
Director of Center for Integrated Research of Future Electronics (CIRFE),
Institute of Materials and Systems for Sustainability (IMaSS), Nagoya University

Short biography

In 1988, completed All But Dissertation (ABD) for a PhD degree of the Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University. In 1989, acquired a PhD in Engineering from Nagoya University. In April 1988, appointed as Assistant Professor at School of Engineering, Nagoya University. In April 1992, appointed as Lecturer at Faculty of Science and Technology, Meijo University, then as Associate Professor, and in April 2002, as Professor at Faculty of Science and Technology, Meijo University. In April 2010, appointed as Professor at Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University. In October 2015, appointed as Director of Center for Integrated Research of Future Electronics (CIRFE), Institute of Materials and Systems for Sustainability (IMaSS), Nagoya University, as well as Professor, Nagoya University. In April 2011, concurrently appointed as Director of the Akasaki Institute, Nagoya University.

Major awards: Rank Award of UK in 1998, Marubun Academic Award in 2001, The Japan Society of Applied Physics Fellow in 2009, The Institute of Physics Fellow (UK) in 2011, Person of Cultural Merit, the Order of Culture in 2014, The Nobel Prize in Physics in 2014, Shizuoka Prefectural Honor Award, Chunichi Cultural Prize, and Aichi Prefectural Honor Award in 2015.

Title of the speech

Challenges for energy savings and energy harvesting by new materials

Summary of the speech

Professor Amano at Nagoya University is engaged in research and development of GaN, which is used in LEDs, Bluray discs, amplifiers in base stations of smartphones, etc. Though its potential as a material for semiconductors was recognized in 1960, its development has progressed by collaboration between Nagoya University and TOYODA GOSEI Co., Ltd. since 1987. Now, it is a widely used semiconductor material.

Power supply has been an important issue in Japan since the Great East Japan Earthquake (2011). Professor Amano and his co-workers aim to improve the efficiency of energy consumption by utilization of LEDs. In Japan, it is expected that LEDs will be used in three quarters of the total number of lighting equipments by the year 2020, which will result in an energy saving of 7% of the total electricity consumption (about one trillion yen). Moreover, if new semiconductor materials are introduced in the conversion process from DC to AC, the conversion efficiency will be much better than that of Si-IGBT, which is currently used. It is expected that by replacing the current Si-based IGBT to SiC/GaN devices, 9.8% of the total electricity consumption can be saved.

It is estimated that the world population will be around 11 billion by the year 2100, and securing water and food will be also an essential issue. Professor Amano and his coworkers have been advancing the research on AlGaN-based short-wavelength ultraviolet LEDs, which can be applied to water sterilization technology, and NIKKISO CO., LTD. is aiming to put this technology into practical use.

InGaN has another potential for application: in Japan, there is a communication network called backbone, in which quartz optical fibers are used; the problem is the high cost of placing the fiber for the last one mile for each household. If the performance of green and red LEDs is improved, and if inexpensive and flexible plastic optical fibers can be used, it is possible to achieve a 100 Gbps communication speed that is sufficient for 4K and 8K broadcasting.

In addition, if the development of long-wavelength materials is advanced and multijunction solar cells are put into practical use, it is possible to achieve an efficiency more than twice as higher as that of the present silicon-based solar cells. However, as the quality of InGaN of high indium composition is still quite low currently, Professor Amano and his co-workers aim to improve the efficiency by application of atomic manipulation technology.

To develop these technologies at universities and to make use of them in society, Nagoya University established the GaN Research Consortium in October 2015. This consortium involves 12 universities and 25 private companies, as well as the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology and the National Institute for Materials Science. It is expected the consortium will contribute to the benefit of the society through acceleration of research and development activities, promotion of energy-savings and energy-harvesting by new materials, and training opportunities for young researchers to lead the next generation.

山海 嘉之 氏

筑波大学大学院 システム情報工学研究科 教授 筑波大学 サイバニクス研究センター センター長 CYBERDYNE 株式会社 代表取締役社長/ CEO 内閣府 ImPACT 革新的研究開発推進プログラム プログラムマネジャー

略歴

1987年筑波大学大学院修了。工学博士。

日本学術振興会特別研究員、筑波大学助手、講師、助教授、米国 Baylor 医科大学客員教授を経て現在、筑波大学大学院システム情報工学研究科教授、筑波大学サイバニクス研究センター長、CYBERDYNE ㈱代表取締役社長/CEO、内閣府 ImPACT プログラムマネジャー。

内閣府 FIRST:最先端サイバニクス研究プログラム研究統括、日本ロボット学会理事、評議員、世界経済フォーラム(ダボス会議)Global Agenda Council Member 等を歴任。



タイトル

革新的サイバニックシステムと社会変革・産業変革 ~ 重介護ゼロ® 社会の実現に向けて~

概要

山海教授は、人間の脳・神経系、生理系、身体、ロボット、情報系などを融合複合させた新学術領域「サイバニクス」を提唱し、介護や治療を取り巻く社会課題を解決する革新技術の研究開発に挑戦している。高齢化の進む日本では、2055年には65歳以上人口が40%以上を占めるようになるといわれている。研究開発を進めている革新的サイバニックシステムによって人間の残存機能を改善させ、自立度を高めることで、社会全体の負荷の低減を狙う。

サイバニクスを駆使することにより誕生した「ロボットスーツ HAL®」は、装着することによって人の身体機能を改善・補助・拡張・再生する世界初のサイボーグ型ロボットである。山海教授はサイバニクス技術の開発・普及を目指し、大学発ベンチャー CYBERDYNEを立ち上げたほか、国際標準化機構(ISO)のメディカルロボットや生活支援ロボット等の委員会のエキスパートメンバーとしてルールづくりに貢献し、世界初のロボット治療機器としての医療機器 CEマーキング認証の取得や世界初のパーソナルケアロボットの国際安全規格認証の取得も実現した。HAL®を使用した機能改善治療は、現在ドイツで既に公的労災保険が適用されており、日本で

も医療機器としての薬事承認済みで2016年4月からは医療保険が適用されることとなった。日本では政府がロボット革命実現会議を立ち上げており、この分野の推進を加速する流れができつつある。

山海教授らは労働現場で使用できるデバイスの開発も進めるほか、急性期にベッド上でも使える単関節型HAL®、さらには、動脈硬化度や血液濃度、心臓機能を測定する次世代型バイタルセンシングシステム、着衣のまま心電図がとれるデバイスなど、予防や未病分野で活用可能なデバイスの開発も推進している。また、このような技術の社会への実装の取り組みとして、CYBERDYNE社は羽田空港と提携し、空港内でのロボットの試験導入を通じた運用技術開発を開始している。

ハーバードビジネススクールをはじめ世界的な連携も 進み、社会課題を解決することを事業とするソーシャル ビジネスの観点からもサイバニクスへの期待が高まって いる。山海教授らは、イノベーションエコシステムを機 能させる拠点の構築を進め、国内外からもチャレン ジャーを受け入れて、イノベーションの実現と技術開発 成果の社会実装というサイクルの確立を目指している。

Prof. Yoshiyuki SANKAI

Professor and Director at the Center for Cybernics Research, University of Tsukuba CEO of CYBERDYNE Inc.

Program Manager of the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT), Cabinet Office, Japan

Short biography

Graduated from the Graduate School, University of Tsukuba with a PhD in Engineering in 1987.

Appointed to the Research Fellowship for Young Scientists by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Assistant Professor, Lecturer, Associate Professor at University of Tsukuba, a Visiting Professor at Baylor College of Medicine in the US. Currently, he is Professor at the Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering, Director of Center for Cybernics Research, University of Tsukuba, CEO of CYBERDYNE Inc., and Program Manager of ImPACT program at the Cabinet Office.

He has successively held various posts both at home and abroad, including Research Supervisor of the Center for Cybernics Research in the FIRST Program of the Cabinet Office, member of the board of directors/councilor of the Robotics Society of Japan, member of the Global Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum (Davos meeting), etc.

Title of the speech

Innovative Cybernic System and Social Change ~Challenges for ZERO Intensive-nursing-care Society"~

Summary of the speech

Professor Sankai is the advocator of the new scientific field called "Cybernics," which has been established by fusing and mixing the brain and the nervous system of human being, physiological system, human body, robot engineering, information system etc., and he is challenging research and development of innovative technologies to be solutions for various social issues concerning nursing-care and medical treatment.

In Japan, the population is aging rapidly and it is said that people of 65 years of age or older will account for more than 40% of the total population in 2055. Professor Sankai has been pushing on research and development of innovative Cybernic system, which is expected to improve the residual functions of a human body and increase the degree of independence. He aims to reduce the heavy burden on the entire society through implementation of this technology in the society.

"Robot Suit HAL®" is the world's first cyborg-type robot, developed by making full use of the Cybernics technologies, which helps to improve, assist, expand, and reproduce physical functions of its wearer. With a view of developing and spreading the Cybernics technology, Professor Sankai founded a university-oriented startup company CYBERDYNE, and as an expert member of the committee for medical robots and personal care robots at the International Standardization Organization (ISO), he contributed to establishment of the rules for the fields. Moreover he obtained CE marking as the world first approval to a medical robot, and also the world's first ISO certification for a personal care robot. At present, in Germany, the public industrial

compensation insurance is already applicable to functional improvement therapy using HAL®. Also In Japan HAL® has been finally approved as a medical device, and the medical insurance program will be applied from April, 2016. Besides, the Robot Revolution Realization Council has been established by Japanese government, and there's a trend of accelerating the promotion of this field.

Professor Sankai and his co-workers are developing devices that can be used in work places, along with a single joint HAL® that can be used in a bed in the acute phase of illness, as well as such devices expected to be utilized also for preventive use in a preclinical stage: for example, a nextgeneration vital-sensing system to measure arteriosclerotic index, blood concentration and cardiac function; a device which can measure electrocardiography with clothes on, etc. In addition, as a channel to implement this technology in the society, CYBERDYNE has affiliated with Haneda airport and started development of operation technology through trial operations of robots in the airport.

Global collaborations such as with Harvard University are also in progress, and expectation for Cybernics is increasing also from an viewpoint of social business, which focuses on solutions for social issues. Professor Sankai and his co-workers are progressing an establishment of a hub where an innovation ecosystem works; they accept challengers to the hub from both the inside and outside the country, and aim to establish a cycle in which innovations are brought about and the outcomes are implemented in the society.

■プレゼンテーションの概要

James Kuffner 氏

Google 社 ロボティクス部門長(※フォーラム当時)

略歴

Google 社エンジニアリングディレクター(※フォーラム当時)、カーネギーメロン大学ロボティクス研究所准教授(非常勤)。1999年スタンフォード大学コンピュータサイエンス学部(ロボティクス研究所)より博士号取得。1999-2001年日本学術振興会(JSPS)の外国人特別研究員として東京大学でソフトウェアおよびヒューマノイドロボットのアルゴリズム設計の研究に従事。2002年にカーネギーメロン大学ロボティクス研究所で教鞭を執りはじめるとともに、



2002-2009 年には産業技術総合研究所デジタルヒューマン工学研究センターの客員研究員を務めた。これまでに発表した技術論文は 125 編以上で、2007 年に大川情報通信基金より若手研究者を対象とした表彰を受けた。2009 年に Google 社に参画後は、同社の自動運転車の経路計画ソフトウェアを開発し、2013 年にはロボティクス技術を含む同社の新たなプロジェクトの立ち上げを担った。2016年1月、トヨタ自動車が米国に設立した人工知能技術の研究・開発を行う新会社「Toyota Research Institute, Inc.」のテクニカルチームへの参画が発表された。

タイトル

Innovation and Robotics

イノベーションとロボティクス

概要

日米の大学や研究機関においてロボットや CG アニメーション等の動作に関わるアルゴリズムの構築やソフトウェア開発を手がけた豊富な経験をもち、Google 社においては自動運転車や 3D オブジェクト、ロボティクス事業といった社会的注目度の高いプロジェクトに携わってきた Kuffner 氏。こうしたバックグラウンドのもと、ロボティクスを軸として、研究者と産業界の双方の視点が反映されたプレゼンテーションを展開した。

自動車やコンピュータ、携帯電話など社会に大きな影響をもたらしたイノベーション事例やヒューマノイドロボットの研究開発の歩みを振り返った上で、今後のロボット開発に大きな変革をもたらすと期待される「クラウドロボティクス」について紹介し、その利点や発展性について論じた。クラウドコンピューティングによる知識や技術の共有化、またハードウェアのクラウド化により、より安価かつ軽量で賢いロボットの開発が可能にな

り、異なる技術との組み合わせによる多彩な発展性が期 待されるという。

イノベーション創出には、人の生活や社会の向上に活用されうる技術開発が、有効な産学官連携のもとで推進されることが必要であることを強調した。また、シリコンバレーの利点として、大学・人材の集積や投資を受けやすい環境、充実した社会的インフラ、才能・アイデア・国際性のダイバーシティに加え、この地域に根ざす社会規範(因習的な考え方や既存のビジネスモデルにとらわれない、オープンソース本位、失敗を不名誉としない価値観)がイノベーションを生み出す大きな要因であると述べた。その上で、家賃の高騰により他地域への人材流出が生じつつある状況に言及し、住宅事情がイノベーション拠点にとって大きなポイントであるとの興味深い指摘もあった。

Summaries of the presentations

Dr. James KUFFNER

Director, Robotics at Google (*the then position when the forum was held)

Short biography

James Kuffner is the former Engineering Director at Google, Adjunct Associate Professor at the Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University. He received a Ph.D. from the Stanford University Dept. of Computer Science Robotics Laboratory in 1999. He was a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Tokyo working on software and planning algorithms for humanoid robots. He joined the faculty at Carnegie Mellon University's Robotics Institute in 2002, and was an Invited Senior Researcher at the Digital Human Research Center (AIST/Japan) from 2002–2009. He has published over 125 technical papers and received the Okawa Foundation Award for Young Researchers in 2007. After joining Google in 2009, he authored the route planning software for Google's self-driving car, and co-founded Google's recent new project involving robotic technology in 2013. In January 2016, it was announced that he has joined the technical leadership team at Toyota Research Institute Inc. in the U.S.

Title of the presentation

Innovation and Robotics

Summary of the presentation

Dr. Kuffner is an expert in algorithm and software for motion of robots or CG animations etc., and has engaged in research and development at universities and research institutes both in the US and Japan. At Google he was engaged in various projects which have attracted significant social attention, such as autonomous vehicles, computer models of 3D objects, and robotics business, etc. With this background, he gave a presentation, featuring robotics as the main subject, from viewpoints of both a researcher and the industry.

He first reviewed examples of innovations that substantially influenced society, such as the automobile, computer, cellphone etc., and he also talked about the history of research and development of humanoid robots. Thereafter, he introduced "cloud robotics," which is expected to bring about significant change in the field of robot development in the future. He discussed its advantages and possibilities; by sharing knowledge and technology through cloud computing or adapting hardware to cloud computing, it is expected that development of robots will be less expensive, and robots could be lighter and smarter than present ones in

near future. Moreover, we can expect a variety of possibilities resulting from combinations of robotics and various other technologies.

He emphasized that innovation requires the right ingredients; it is essential that technology to uplift humanity and society should be developed through effective partnerships between academia, industry, and the government. Further, he explained certain advantageous features of Silicon Valley: an environment where universities and skilled people are concentrated, availability of funding, rich social infrastructure, and the diversity of talent, ideas, and nationality. In addition, he mentioned that an important factor to create innovation is the philosophy and tendency of people living in this area to act; challenges for conventional way of thinking or existing business models, the open source standard, and values that never regard failure as shame. He also mentioned the recent tendency that people are moving out to other areas because of the rise in house rents, and pointed out that the housing condition is also an important factor for an innovation site.

Roberto Cingolani 氏

イタリア技術研究所 所長

略歴

1961年、イタリア・ミラノ生まれ。ピサ高等師範学校(※ピサ大学システムの一部)にて博士号(物理学)取得。サレント大学内に国立物性物理学研究所(INFM)傘下の機関として設置された国立ナノテクノロジー研究所の創設に携わり初代所長を務め、2005年以降、ジェノヴァにあるイタリア技術研究所(IIT)の所長を務めている。独シュトゥットガルトのマックス・プランク固体研究所に在籍したほか、東京大学生産技術研究所および米ヴァージニアコモンウェルス大学におけ



る客員教授の経験をもつ。約750もの著作および共同著作、また46のパテントファミリーを有し、長年に渡り国内外のさまざまな組織における役職を担っている。多数の受賞・表彰歴があり、イタリア物理学会による若手研究者向けの賞(2件)、INFMによる半導体物理学の研究者を対象とした「Ugo Campisano賞」、イタリア物理学会の「ST-Microelectronics賞」、医学科学情報提供連合(UNAMSI)およびノヴァルティス社による「Premio Grande Ippocrate賞(※生命医療分野の情報普及および研究を対象とした賞)」、イタリア共和国議会上院からその研究活動に対して授与された「Guido Dorso賞」などがある。また、イタリア共和国大統領から Alfiere del Lavoro および Commendatore della Repubblica の称号が授与されている。

タイトル

Technology and Humans in the XXI Century

21世紀における技術と人間

概要

Cingolani 氏が所長を務めるイタリア技術研究所 (IIT) は、同国の教育大学研究省 (MIUR) と経済財務省 (MEF) によって設立された機関であり、研究開発と人材育成によって、イタリアの技術競争力の強化と経済に貢献することをミッションとしている。同氏は EU全体の研究開発支援プログラムである「研究・技術開発枠組み計画」に関する複数の委員会のメンバーも務めており、EU が推進する研究開発のポリシーに沿った観点から、IIT が手掛ける研究開発事例の紹介を行った。

プレゼンテーション冒頭では、人口問題、先進国と後 進国の格差、高齢化と健康長寿、資源・環境問題といっ た世界的な課題が挙げられ、こうした課題への対応を視 野に入れた、応用性がありかつローコストな技術の開発 が必要とされていると述べられた。具体的には、持ち運 び可能な医療診断機材、廃棄物や水のリサイクル技術、 スマートシティ及び生活支援関連技術、ポータブルな動力源やスマート素材等の開発が期待されており、そのいくつかは、EUが実施しているリサーチ・イノベーションへの過去最大規模の資金助成制度である「European Horizon 2020 プログラム」による支援対象となっている。

具体的な研究開発事例としては、血液からがんや感染症ウイルスのバイオマーカーやさまざまな特定物質を検知できる高性能ナノセンサーや、"一家に一台"をコンセプトとした比較的低価格なクラウドインテリジェンス対応のロボットコンパニオン(iCub)、ロボティクス技術を活用したリハビリ機器、環境発電を目的としたMEMS、微生物燃料電池や、廃棄される植物性素材を原料としたバイオプラスチックなどが紹介された。

Prof. Roberto CINGOLANI

Scientific Director of IIT (Instituto Italiano di Tecnologia)

Short biography

Roberto Cingolani (Milan, 1961) graduated in Physics and got the "Diploma di Perfezionamento" (PhD) in Physics at Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa. Founder and Director of the National Nanotechnology Laboratory (NNL) of INFM at University of Salento, he is the Scientific Director of the Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Genoa, since 2005. He was staff member at the Max Planck Institut für Festkörperforschung in Stuttgart (Germany) and Visiting Professor at the Institute of Industrial Sciences at Tokyo University (Japan) and at Virginia Commonwealth University (USA). Author and co-author of about 750 publications, he holds 46 patent families. During the years he has been in charge of various institutional roles at national and international levels. Among Prof. Cingolani's awards and honors are: two Prizes of the Italian Physical Society for young researchers, the INFM Prize "Ugo Campisano" for researchers in the field of Semiconductor Physics, the "ST-Microelectronics" Prize by the Italian Physical Society, the "Premio Grande Ippocrate" award for science dissemination by Unamsi and Novartis, the "Guido Dorso" award by the Italian Republic Senate for his Research Activity. The title of "Alfiere del Lavoro" and the title of "Commendatore della Repubblica" by the President of the Italian Republic.

Title of the presentation

Technology and Humans in the XXI Century

Summary of the presentation

Prof. Cingolani is the Scientific Director of the Italian Institute of Technology (IIT), which is an institute established by the Ministry of Education, University, and Research (MIUR) and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in Italy. Its mission is to enhance Italy's technical competence and to contribute to the Italian economy through research and development and nurturing human resources. Prof. Cingolani is a member of various committees on the "Framework Programme," which is a program to support research and development throughout the EU, and he gave a talk introducing several examples of research and development at IIT, which are in alignment with the policy of research and development that EU promotes.

The presentation began with worldwide issues such as the population problem, disparity between developed countries and underdeveloped countries, aging and living healthy and long, and problems of resources and environments; he mentioned that it is necessary to develop adaptive and low cost technologies that can be used to deal

with these issues. For example, development of portable medical diagnostic system, waste and water recycle technology, technologies for smart cities and life assistance, a portable power sources, and smart materials, etc. are expected. Some of these are supported by the "European Horizon 2020 programme," which is the largest scale of fund support system for research and innovation projects in the EU.

As examples of specific cases at IIT, he introduced some R&D projects including followings: a high-performance nanosensor that can detect biomarkers of cancer and infectious viruses as well as various specified substances from blood; a robot companion "iCub," which is based on the concept of "1 robot companion in every family," and is relatively low cost and cloud intelligence-capable; rehabilitation devices using robotics; MEMS for energy harvesting; microbial fuel cells; and bioplastic made from waste plant materials.

木村 武史 氏

筑波大学人文社会系哲学·思想専攻 准教授

略歴

1998 年 シカゴ大学大学院神学校宗教学専攻修了、Ph.D. 取得

1996年~2000年 山口大学人文学部

2001年~現在 筑波大学人文社会系

2007年以来、ロボエシックスについて取り組む。

2008年~2012年

筑波大学 GCOE「サイバニクス:人・機械・情報系の融合複合」でロボット倫理を取り上げる。



タイトル

Robotics. Al and Future of Human Society

ロボティクス、人工知能および人間社会の将来

概要

技術開発のトップランナー達が登壇した本フォーラム 2 日目において、哲学・思想分野を専門とする木村氏の プレゼンテーションが投じた視点は非常に有意義であった。木村氏は、近年、各方面から呈されている「イノベーティブ・テクノロジーが社会にもたらす負の影響に対する懸念」を紹介し、続くパネルディスカッションでは、これらの観点もふまえた厚みのある議論が展開されることになった。

たとえば、2013年にオックスフォード大学の Carl B. Frey および Michael A. Osborne が著した論文「雇用の未来―コンピューター化によって仕事は失われるのか(The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are jobs to Computerisation?)」では、さまざまな業種におけるコンピューター化の進展により、米国の総雇用者の47%が失業のリスクに直面していると分析されているが、同大学やボストンコンサルティンググループ等により、ロボットの普及も同様に雇用の危機をもたらすと予測されている。こうした影響による社会の不安

定化や格差の拡大、また精神的豊かさの喪失などさまざまな弊害が懸念される中、社会はそのようなリスクを伴うテクノロジーを受容すべきであるのか、といった問いも発せられている。その一方で、老人ホーム等におけるメンタルコミットメントロボット活用の有効性、コミュニケーションロボットが重度のALS患者と家族とのコミュニケーションを実現している事例など、ロボットが人間のQOLを高めるケースが存在することも事実である。

国際的に深刻な懸案課題となりつつあるロボット技術の応用事例として、自律型致死兵器システムの使用に関する問題にも言及があった。2015年、多数の科学者や実業家等よって、その禁止を求める書簡が国連に提出された。この問題については、既に CCW (特定通常兵器使用禁止制限条約)締約国による非公式会合において議論が始まっているが、具体的な対処に向けて実際的な議論が進められることが急務の課題である。

Dr. Takeshi KIMURA

Associate Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba

Short biography

1998 Ph.D. Divinity School, the University of Chicago, USA

1996–2000 Yamaguchi University, Faculty of Humanities

2001-present University of Tsukuba, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Since 2007, Roboethics has been a part of the field of his study.

From 2008 to 2012, as a member of the Global COE Program (GCOE) at University of Tsukuba "Cybernics: Fusion of human, machine and information systems," he worked on Roboethics.

Title of the presentation

Robotics, Al and Future of Human Society

Summary of the presentation

On the second day of this forum, which had several talks by the front-runners of technological development, the viewpoint of the presentation by Dr. Kimura, a specialist in the fields of philosophy and ideas, brought about another angle to approach the theme for the Panel 2. He introduced "concerns about negative influences of innovative technology on society," which have been under discussion in various fields recently. Awareness of such concerns added further depth to the subsequent panel discussion.

For example, "The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are jobs to Computerisation?," by Carl B. Frey and Michael A. Osborne at Oxford University in 2013, shows analysis that 47% of the total employees in the US face a risk of losing their jobs because of the development of computerization in various kinds of business fields. It is also estimated by Oxford University, Boston Consulting Group etc., that spread of robots will cause a similar problem of unemployment. It is concerned such influence will cause further harmful effects: society becomes unstable, social inequality increases, and people lose their spiritual happiness,

etc. These serious concerns have been turning into a question of whether society should accept technologies which contain such risks. On the other hand, it is also true that there are cases that robots enhance people's quality of life (QOL); there are many reports that use of mental commitment robots at homes for the aged showed good effects on aged people, and also there are cases that communication robots enable communication between advanced ALS patients and their family members.

Dr. Kimura mentioned another serious global issue concerning implementation of robot technology: use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), so called "killer robots." In 2015, a letter to request the ban of LAWS was submitted to the United Nations by many scientists and business people. Though a discussion about this problem has been already begun in an informal meeting of Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), there's an urgent demand that the affiliated countries would start practical actions to deal with this issue.

■パネルディスカッション 2 の概要

ファシリテーター

中鉢 良治 氏

ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 副委員長 産業技術総合研究所 理事長



パネリスト

- · 天野 浩 氏
- ・山海 嘉之氏
- · James Kuffner 氏
- · Roberto Cingolani 氏
- ·木村 武史 氏



概要

フォーラム 2 日目である 10 月 27 日は、サブテーマである「イノベーションと市民社会(Innovation and Society)」を軸として、科学技術およびイノベーションと社会のかかわりを視野に入れた基調講演・プレゼンテーション・パネルディスッションが展開された。

パネルディスカッションにおいては、論点を「科学技術の社会実装」に絞り、①実装段階での課題、②国際連携、③認証・標準化、④倫理を切り口として、各パネリストからご意見をいただいた。技術面を中心とした発言にとどまらず、イノベーティブな技術が社会にもたらす影響についても議論が深まり、フロアからも人間と科学技術とのかかわりの将来像などに関する質問が出され、パネリストとフロアとの有機的なディスカッションが実現した。少子高齢化の進行する日本や欧州各国では解決すべき課題が多いが、人間とロボットが共生していくことにより、豊かで幸せな社会を形成することが重要という点では、参加者の合意が得られた。

世界的に注目を集める技術の社会実装化のフロントランナーが集結したパネルディスカッションであったが、各パネリストによる活発な意見の数々は、木村氏のプレゼンテーションで提起された「技術者に哲学はあるか?」という問いかけへの、各人なりの確固たる是認になっていたと言えるだろう。





フロアからパネリスト達への積極的な質疑の様子

Overview of the discussion in Panel 2

Facilitator

Dr. Ryoji CHUBACHI

Vice Chairman of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee President, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

Panelists

Prof. Hiroshi AMANO
Prof. Yoshiyuki SANKAI
Dr. James KUFFNER
Prof. Roberto CINGOLANI
Dr. Takeshi KIMURA

Overview of the discussion

On the second day of the forum, October 27, the keynote speeches, presentations, and panel discussion in Panel 2 focused on science/technology and innovation from viewpoints of relationship with the society, based on the sub theme for the second day "Innovation and Society."

The topic of the panel discussion was narrowed down to the "implementation of science and technology," and the facilitator drew opinions of each panelist from the following aspects: 1. Basic issues in social implementation; 2. International cooperation; 3. Certification and standardization; 4. Ethics.

The remarks of each panelist were not focused only on technological issues, and discussion about influences that innovative technologies would bring about in the society was also active. Questions on the future vision about relationship between human and science/technology were raised by the floor, and the panel and the floor had a lively discussion. In Japan and European countries where declining birthrates and aging population are at issue, there are a lot of challenges to be solved. The panel and the floor agreed on the idea that in the era with such tough challenges, it is important that humans would live in well coexistence with robots, and create a happy and fulfilled society.

The panel discussion on the second day provided a meeting venue for leading experts in social implementation of technologies which attract worldwide attentions. Considering the opinions each panelist gave, it was apparent that everyone definitely had an affirmative answer to the key question in Dr. Kimura's presentation: "Do engineers have any philosophy?"

^{*}The photos at the bottom in page 62: Panelists and the floor in an active Q&A session



フォーラム 2 日目の主催者あいさつ(10 月 27 日/筑波大学 大学会館講堂)

Welcome address on the second day of the forum (at the Auditorium of University of Tsukuba/ October 27) $\,$



パネルディスカッションに聞き入る各国からの参加者たち(10月27日/筑波大学 大学会館ホール) Participants listening to the panel discussion (at the University Hall of University of Tsukuba/ October 27)



27 日の総合司会を務めた KEK・野村理事

Dr. Nomura, Trustee of KEK acted as the master of ceremonies on October 27

総 括

Conclusion



■つくば開催による主な成果

「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」の開催は、参加者にとっても主催者にとってもさまざまな意義深い成果をもたらしたが、ここでは特に開催地である筑波研究学園都市にとっての意義に着目し、ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会を構成する 7 機関が共有した主な成果について言及する。

●国内外に筑波研究学園都市のプレゼンスをアピール

開会式には馳文科大臣・松本内閣府副大臣にご参列いただいたほか、林経済産業大臣のメッセージ(代読)もいただき、国に対して筑波研究学園都市のプレゼンスを印象付けるきかっけとなった。また、ロボットをはじめつくばが強みを有する研究開発分野のアピールや、ノーベル物理学賞受賞者である天野教授による基調講演等を通じ、イノベーション創出に係るつくば及び日本の先進性を示すことができた。また、KEK山内機構長のプレゼンテーション(イントロダクション)による筑波研究学園都市および TIA-nano の解説や、パネルディスカッションにおいて言及された科学技術都市としてのつくばの利点、TIA-nano 中核機関見学ツアーや公式晩餐会での江崎玲於奈博士によるプレゼンテーション等によっても、つくばにおける施設面・人材面の高度な集積およびイノベーション拠点都市としてのポテンシャルを大いに示すことができた。こうした成果が、国内的な筑波研究学園都市への注目度を高めるとともに、海外からつくばへの人材・モノ・資金の誘引につながることが期待される。

●海外に向けた TIA-nano の PR

イントロダクションのプレゼンテーションにおける TIA-nano の実績説明や、中核機関の見学ツアー等を通じ、特に海外の参加者に対して TIA-nano の認知度を高める好機となった。来賓・主催者のあいさつに TIA-nano への言及が含まれたことも効果的であったと考えられる。

●筑波研究学園都市のイノベーション拠点化に向けた整備に関連する議論

Panel 1・2 ともに、本フォーラムに参加した科学技術都市・研究開発拠点にとって共通の課題に係る貴重な議論が行われたが、特に1日目のパネルディスカッションでは、今後の筑波研究学園都市のあり方を考える上で非常に示唆に富む見解が多数述べられた(※詳細はP46・48の「パネルディスカッション1の概要」を参照)。本フォーラム実行委員会を構成するすべての機関にとって、イノベーション拠点としての筑波研究学園都市の今後の整備・発展は大きな課題であり、そのためにどのような取組み・てこ入れが求められるかについて世界各地の有識者からヒントを得られたことは大変有意義であった。

● 7 機関の連携・協働によるフォーラムの成功

前述のとおり、今回のハイレベルフォーラムは異なる 7 機関の連携により開催されたものであり、各機関が相応の役割を担う協同事業であった。フォーラム本行事、関連行事ともに参加者から非常に高い評価が得られ、とりわけ海外の参加者からは、基調講演・プレゼンテーション・パネルディスカッションの内容はもとより、フォーラム全体を通したホスピタリティの高さに対して極めて大きな賛辞を受けた。これは 7 機関の連携・協働があってこその成果であり、筑波研究学園都市における大規模な多機関連携事業の成功事例として、今後同様の連携事業が実施される際に大きな参考となり得る実績となった。

● G7 茨城・つくば科学技術大臣会合開催準備に向けたノウハウの提供

2016 年 5 月 15 日~17 日にわたり、つくば市において「G7 茨城・つくば科学技術大臣会合」が開催されるが、その開催準備において大きな役割を担う茨城県及びつくば市の管理職がハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会の幹事会メンバーを務めており、本フォーラム開催を通じて得られた、海外の要人が多数参加するイベント運営のノウハウがG7 の開催準備に大いに活かされることが期待される。また、フォーラム開催中は茨城県・つくば市のG7 担当職員が運営業務の実地視察に入り、イベントの当日運営の要領や現場の雰囲気を経験する貴重な機会を提供することができた。

Significance of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM brought about significant outcomes both to the participants and the organizers. The following shows major points of significance shared among the seven institutes of the Organizing Committee, from the viewpoint of the host city to review the impact of this forum on Tsukuba Science City.

Promotion of Tsukuba Science City for inside/outside the nation

The Organizers had an honor of the presence of Mr. Hase (Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) and Mr. Matsumoto (State Minister, Cabinet Ofice), as well as a message from Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, at the opening ceremony of the forum; which became an opportunity to impress the central government with the presence of Tsukuba Science City. The forum included presentations about the research domain where Tsukuba has a strength such as robotics, as well as the keynote speech by Professor Amano, the Nobel laureate: by these programs the forum could show the potential and competitiveness of innovative science and technology of Tsukuba/Japan. Besides there were a lot of opportunities to show the accumulation of state-of-the-art facilities and skilled human resources in Tsukuba, as well as a potential as an innovation center: the introduction about Tsukuba Science City and TIA-nano by Dr. Yamauchi (Director General, KEK); remarks on the advantages of Tsukuba as a science city in the panel discussion; TIA-nano campus tour; the special presentation by Dr. Leo Esaki during the gala dinner, etc. It is expected these would become the impact to raise domestic attention to Tsukuba Science City, and also attract human resources, facilities, and investment from abroad to this area.

Promotion of TIA-nano to foreign countries

The forum included good opportunities to raise awareness of TIA-nano especially among overseas participants: presentations of the achievement of TIA-nano as an open innovation facility in the Introduction; TIA-nano campus tour; as well as mentions about TIA-nano in the addresses by honorable guests.

Suggestions for developing Tsukuba into a successful innovation center

Both of the Panel 1 and 2 provided suggestions with deep significance concerning common various issues among the participating cities/sectors. Especially the discussion in the Panel 1 provided a lot of implicative opinions, which should be considered when we work on transforming Tsukuba Science City into a really effective innovation center (*for details, please refer to p.47 and 49). For all the members of the Organizing Committee of this forum, further development of Tsukuba Science City as a innovation center is a truly important challenge, and it was so useful we could share a lot of instructive suggestions by distinguished experts all over the world, which will be great hints for considering what kind of additional measures should be taken.

Success of the forum by the collaboration of seven organizations

As mentioned before, TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM was organized as a collaborative project of seven different organizations, and each organization took a significant burden both for its preparation and management. Thanks to the efforts by all of them, the forum obtained very high evaluations from participants both in the main events and social events. Especially from the overseas participants, there were great compliments to our hospitality all over the forum, as well as satisfying contents of keynote speeches, presentation, and panel discussions. This is nothing but the result of the collaboration of the seven organizations, and it could be a model achievement by a successful collaboration of multiple organizations in a large scale in Tsukuba Science City, which would be a good reference for similar collaborative projects in the future.

Learning for G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting in Tsukuba, Ibaraki

The G7 Science & Technology Ministers' Meeting will take place in Tsukuba from May 15 to 17, 2016. The managerial staff at Ibaraki Prefecture and Tsukuba City, who plays core roles in the preparation for the meeting, have also been the leading members in the Management Board of the Organizing Committee of the High Level Forum. It is expected they transfer the know-how of the High Level Forum to the preparation of the G7 STM meeting, and make the best use of it: what they learned about the organization of an international conference of VIPs. In addition, during the period of the High Level Forum in Tsukuba, general staffs of the Prefecture/City to be in charge of the G7 STM meeting, also experienced inspection of the forum as assistants, and learned a lot from the on-site management and the atmosphere of an international meeting for VIPs.

■次回フォーラムの開催について

第5回ハイレベルフォーラムは以下の要領で開催される予定である。(※2016年2月現在の予定)

開催期日

2016年9月26日(月)·27日(火) (※25日(日)にソーシャルイベントが実施される見込み。)

開催都市

グルノーブル市 (フランス)

テーマ

メインテーマ: Collaborative Creativity

サブテーマ1: Progress, Governance, Strategies, Visions

サブテーマ2: Application to "Smart Industry"

なお、2017年の第6回ハイレベルフォーラムは、現段階ではカナダ(モントリオール)での開催がほぼ確定となっている。また、これまで CEA 最先端技術局の局長付シニアアドバイザー及びハイレベルフォーラムコーディネーターとして実質的にハイレベルフォーラムの推進役を務めてきた Marcel Morabito 氏が 2015年末をもって引退し、現在は後任の Alain Astier 氏が中心となって開催準備が進められている。

Information of the 5th High Level Forum

The 5th High Level Forum is going to be held on the following condition. (*The information is based on the latest communications in February 2016.)

Dates

September 26 (Mon) and 27 (Tue), 2016

*The above dates are for the official events. Social events will be programed on September 25 (Sun), as opportunities for overseas participants to get to know each other and make networks.

Venue

GIANT campus in Grenoble, France

Themes

Main Theme: Collaborative Creativity

Sub theme 1: Progress, Governance, Strategies, Visions

Sub theme 2: Application to "Smart Industry"

At present it is agreed that the 6th High Level Forum in 2017 would be held in Montreal, Canada.

Professor Marcel Morabito retired from the post of the Senior Advisor/the High Level Forum Coordinator at CEA in the end of 2015, and afterward Mr. Alain Astier has been committed to the organization of the High Level Forum as the new coordinator.

■主催者・共催者による講評

つくばにおける多機関連携の成果



ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 監事 物質・材料研究機構 理事長(※フォーラム当時)

潮田資勝

今回、世界各国の科学技術都市等を代表するゲストの方々にお越しいただき、非常に充実した内容で「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」を開催できたことを大変うれしく思う。このたびのフォーラム開催は、筑波研究学園都市に立地する7つの機関が、組織の枠を超えて連携し、ひとつのものを作り上げる一大プロジェクトであったが、こうしてフォーラムを成功させることができたのは、多機関連携の成果に他ならない。フォーラム開催に向けての連携こそが、いわばひとつのイノベーションであったと言えるだろう。ハイレベルフォーラム開催を通じて得られた協力体制や、世界各地のイノベーション拠点におけるキーパーソンとのネットワークが、今後大いに生かされることを期待したい。

内容の濃いプログラムと素晴らしいホスピタリティ



フランス原子力代替エネルギー庁最先端技術局(CEA Tech) 国際アドバイザー

Jean-Daniel Tordjman 氏

つくばにおける第4回ハイレベルフォーラムは、これまでのフォーラムの中でも際立って質の高い内容であった。素晴らしいスピーカーによる基調講演やプレゼンテーションに加え、大変中身の濃いパネルディスカッションが行われたことは非常に印象的であった。また、今回のフォーラムでは、開催地であるつくば関係者の素晴らしいホスピタリティが大変心に残った。フォーラム本行事だけでなく、関連イベントにおける趣向も大変印象的であった。とりわけ、公式晩餐会で素晴らしい日本の伝統芸能のパフォーマンスを披露してくれた大学生を含む若者達からは、とてつもないエネルギーとつくばのポテンシャルが感じられた。今回のフォーラムは、長くわれわれの記憶に残るフォーラムとなるだろう。次回の第5回フォーラムはグルノーブルにおける開催となるが、ぜひまた皆様にお会いできることを楽しみにしたいと思う。

Comments by the organizer and joint organizer

Results of collaboration by multiple institutions in Tsukuba

Dr. Sukekatsu USHIODA

Auditor of the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee President, National Institute for Materials Science (*the then positions when the forum was held)

I am very happy that the distinguished guests representing various science and technology cities in the world gathered here and we could have "TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM" take place with satisfying contents. Organization of this forum has been a big project, for which seven institutions in Tsukuba Science City have been collaborated beyond the institutional boundaries to achieve a goal. The success of this forum is attributed to the collaboration of multiple institutions. We can say that the collaboration itself has been a kind of innovation in our academic community. I expect that, we will make the best use of the cooperative framework made up through the organization of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM, as well as the network of key persons from various innovation centers in the world, for our future initiative and activities.

Program with satisfying contents and wonderful hospitality

Mr. Jean-Daniel TORDJMAN

International Advisor to CEA Tech
President of the Ambassadors' Club
Former Ambassador of the French Competitive Cluster Network

The fourth GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM in Tsukuba had outstandingly high quality of contents among the forums held to date. To say nothing of the keynote speeches and presentations by wonderful speakers, it was impressive we could enjoy deep and informative panel discussions. Moreover, at this forum, I was impressed by the wonderful hospitality of people in Tsukuba as the host city. Not only the forum's main events, but also the program of related events were left in my mind. In particular, at the gala dinner, I felt an enormous power and Tsukuba's potential from young people including university students who gave excellent Japanese traditional art performances. This forum will be the one that remains in our memory long. The next fifth forum will be held in Grenoble, and I look forward to seeing you again.

ハイレベルフォーラム in つくばを振り返って



ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会委員 一般社団法人つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構 理事長

住 川 雅 晴

このたびの「ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば」は、「つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構(TGI)」の理事長に就任後、最初に携わった大規模な事業でありました。しかも、TGI 単独ではなく、茨城県、つくば市、TIA-nano 構成 4 機関、TGI の計 7 機関がそれぞれ主催者の立場で連携し、GIANT という海外の研究開発拠点とも協力しながら国際会議を企画・運営するという、まさに TGI のミッションを象徴するかのようなプロジェクトであったと感じております。

TGI は、国内最大の科学技術の集積地「筑波研究学園都市」における産学官連携を促進するハブ機関として設立され、当地におけるイノベーション・エコシステムの形成を促し、またそれを機能させていくことを目的としています。私は、つくばを中心としたナノテクノロジー拠点「TIA-nano」の運営最高会議議長も務めており、私にとって「つくば発のイノベーション」は常に考え続けているテーマであります。今回のフォーラムは、世界各地の科学技術都市を支える VIP の方々とともに、科学技術都市と称される地域の存在意義について真剣に議論し、この筑波研究学園都市が地域社会にとって、また我が国にとって、さらには世界にとっていかなる価値をもたらす存在となり得るのかを考える貴重な機会となりました。

筑波研究学園都市は、国家プロジェクトとして、多数の研究機関や大学等を移設して形成されました。しかし、その構想から約50年を経た今、私たちは、多くの研究機関や企業が集まっただけではイノベーション創出には不十分であるという認識に至っています。当地をイノベーション拠点として有効に機能させるために、私たちは新たな梃入れに取り組まなければならない段階に直面しているといえるでしょう。

この取組が決して容易ではないことは、ハイレベルフォーラムに参加された皆様であれば十分にご理解していただけたと思います。しかし、半世紀近くにわたって貴重なリソースが集積してきたつくばは、国内のいかなる都市にも模倣できない、比類ないイノベーション拠点に発展するポテンシャルがあると確信しております。フォーラム1日目のパネルディスカッションでは、科学技術都市の特徴について活発に意見が述べられました。多数の学術・研究機関や人材の集積、豊かな国際性など、つくばはまさにそれらの特徴を体現したような都市ですが、何にもまして決定的だと感じたのは、地域人口に占める研究者およびその家族の割合が高いことにより、科学技術都市ならではの「カルチャー」が醸成されているということです。GIANTを代表して発言されたStirling氏がグルノーブルの特徴として言及されましたとおり、つくばにも、家庭内や学校、職場、地域コミュニティなどさまざまな場面において、子どもから大人まで幅広い層の一般市民の間で、サイエンスと関連のあるトピックが日常的に話題に上がる地域性があります。市民にとって、子どもの頃から研究機関や大学に親しむ機会が豊富であるという特徴もあります。イノベーション創出に関わる地域内のさまざまなステークホルダーがこうしたカルチャーを共有していることが、つくばにおけるイノベーション・エコシステムを他地域とは質的に異なるものにしていることは明らかです。

科学技術都市ならではのカルチャーを含め、半世紀にわたり集積した貴重なリソースを有するつくばは、国内唯一の、また世界的にも稀有な都市です。そして今、このような都市から生み出される科学技術イノベーションが、地域に、我が国に、ひいては世界にどのようなメリットをもたらすかを示し、その期待に応えていく必要があります。私は、このことを TGI の重要なミッションととらえ、地域内外のさまざまな機関と連携して当地のイノベーション・エコシステムの整備に取り組んでいかなければならないと、決意を新たにしました。この取組自体が、ひとつのイノベーションと言えるかもしれません。

いみじくも、フォーラム 1 日目のパネルディスカッションの皮切りとなった原山優子先生のご発言は、「イノベーションを起こすには、アイデアがあるだけでは不十分。イノベーションは他者との関わりを通じて引き出されるもので、ひとりで起こすことはできない」というご指摘でした。我が国が誇る「科学技術イノベーション拠点・つくば」の確立のため、ぜひとも各方面の皆様の温かいご理解と厚いご支援をお願い申し上げます。

最後になりましたが、本フォーラムの開催にお力添えいただいたすべての皆様に深く感謝申し上げますとともに、 次回のグルノーブル市における第5回ハイレベルフォーラムのご成功を心よりお祈り申し上げます。

Review of TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Dr. Masaharu SUMIKAWA

Council member, the 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee Chairman, Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency

The "TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM" was the first big project I was committed to as the chairman of the Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency (TGI). It was not a project to be held merely by TGI, but a collaborative project by seven organizations including TGI, as well as an overseas partner, GIANT. All the seven organizations committed to the preparation and management of the forum both as sponsors and actual working units, and we mainly took the role of coordination of the whole; now I feel that it just represents the mission of TGI itself.

TGI was established with a mission to serve as a hub to promote collaborations among the academia, industry and government in "Tsukuba Science City," the largest center of science and technology in Japan. It is also expected TGI would promote the establishment of an innovation ecosystem in Tsukuba area and enable its function. I also serve as the chairperson of the Executive Board of "TIA-nano," an open innovation platform for nanotechnology based in Tsukuba, and "Innovation in Tsukuba" is a great theme for me that I always have in my mind. Thus, I found this forum was a precious opportunity to seriously discuss about the meaning of the existence of science cities, together with the VIPs around the world who play important roles in science cities, and to consider what values Tsukuba Science City can provide to local areas, Japan, and the global community.

Tsukuba Science City was developed as a large national project: it was formed by relocating a numbers of academic institutes to this area. Now, however, half a century passed since the original planning of this area, we recognize that mere a cluster of many research institutes and companies is not sufficient for creating innovation. To activate the city's function as an innovation site, we are in the phase which requires additional measure for reinforcement.

I believe those who participated in the High Level Forum fully understand that this is never an easy task. However, with the valuable resources that have been gathered in Tsukuba for almost half a century, I am certain that Tsukuba has the greatest potential to be developed into an unparalleled innovation site that can never be replicated in any other cities in Japan. In the panel discussion on the first day of the forum, there was an active discussion about the characteristics of a science cities. Without doubt, Tsukuba is the representative model showing such characteristics: it has a concentration of many academic and research institutions, a lot of skilled people for research and development, and it is a cosmopolitan city with diversity, etc. Above all, I believe the most crucial point is the unique "culture" of Tsukuba as a science city: the culture which have been established in the community with a high ratio of researchers and their families among the whole residents. Just like the characteristic of Grenoble mentioned by Prof. Stirling representing GIANT, Tsukuba is also such a city where general citizens, from kids to adults, casually talk about science-related issues in their daily communications at home, schools, work places, and local communities, etc. in every occasion. Besides, the people in Tsukuba are provided with a lot of opportunities to familiarize themselves with research institutes and universities since their childhood. Various stakeholders in the area that are related with innovation share this culture in Tsukuba, and this is apparently the reason why the innovation ecosystem in Tsukuba is uniquely different in quality from those in other areas.

Tsukuba is a unique city in Japan and a rare one in the world, with valuable resources which have been concentrated for half a century, including its culture. Now, we need to show the values that innovation in science and technology created in this city can bring to local areas, Japan, and the world, and we have to meet expectations for them. I believe it to be an important mission of our TGI: I've made up my mind to work on the establishment of the innovation ecosystem in this city, collaborating with various institutions within and outside of this area. Probably this project itself would be a part of our innovation.

At the very beginning of the panel discussion on the first day of the forum, Dr. Yuko Harayama pointed out that "for innovation, it is not sufficient to have only ideas. Innovation cannot be created alone but through a collaboration with others." To establish Tsukuba as the innovation center in science and technology, which could be our country's pride, I sincerely appreciate understanding and generous support from various fields.

Finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all the people who supported "TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM," and I truly wish the great success of the fifth High Level Forum in Grenoble.



公式晩餐会では、ノーベル物理学賞受賞者であり、 ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会の特別顧問を務めた 江崎玲於奈氏による特別プレゼンテーションも行われた(10 月 26 日)

Dr. Leo Esaki, a Nobel laureate in physics, acted as a special advisor to the Organizing Committee and made a special presentation at the gala dinner. (October 26)



公式晩餐会のアトラクションとして、井坂斗絲幸社中のメンバーが 和太鼓や三味線、舞踊など日本の伝統芸能のステージパフォーマンスを披露。 多数の筑波大生が参加しており、エネルギッシュな舞台でゲストを魅了した。

A traditional Japanese performing arts company "Isaka Toshiyuki Shachu" gave spectacular performances of Japanese drums, *shamisen* (Japanese stringed instruments) and traditional dances, etc. as an attraction for the gala dinner. The company includes a lot of students at the University of Tsukuba, and their energetic performances fascinated the guests so much.

資料編1

Appendix-1



■実行委員会構成員名簿

実行委員会総会

役職	氏名	所属機関等
名誉委員長	橋本 昌	茨城県知事
委員長	市原健一	つくば市長
副委員長	中鉢 良治	国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所 理事長
監事	潮田 資勝	国立研究開発法人物質・材料研究機構 理事長(フォーラム開催当時)
監事	永田 恭介	国立大学法人筑波大学 学長
委員	鈴木 厚人 (※~2015年3月末) 山内 正則 (※2015年4月~)	大学共同利用機関法人高エネルギー加速器研究機構 機構長
委員	中村 道治 (※~2015年6月中旬) 住川 雅晴 (※2015年6月下旬~)	一般社団法人つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構 理事長

実行委員会幹事会

氏名	所属機関等
佐久間正敏	茨城県企画部理事兼科学技術振興監
清瀬 一浩	茨城県企画部国際課長
上田 智一	つくば市科学技術振興部長
金山 敏彦	国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所 副理事長
岩田 普	国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所 審議役
岡谷 重雄 (※~2015年7月)	国立研究開発法人産業技術総合研究所 審議役
兵藤 知明 (※~2015年3月末) 菱田 俊一 (※2015年4月~)	国立研究開発法人物質·材料研究機構 TIA 推進室長
野家彰	国立大学法人筑波大学 国際産学連携本部 教授(産学連携担当)
野村 昌治	大学共同利用機関法人高エネルギー加速器研究機構 理事
池田 進	大学共同利用機関法人高エネルギー加速器研究機構 名誉教授
末広 峰政	一般社団法人つくばグローバル・イノベーション推進機構 事務局長

[※]幹事会には上記座員のほか、実行委員会構成機関の関係部署から必要に応じて担当者等が参加した。

顧問

役職	氏名	所属機関等
名誉顧問	江崎玲於奈	一般財団法人茨城県科学技術振興財団 理事長
顧問	岸 輝雄	つくばイノベーションアリーナナノテクノロジー拠点運営最高会議名誉顧問
顧問	住川 雅晴 (※ 2015年6月下旬~ は総会メンバーに移行)	つくばイノベーションアリーナナノテクノロジー拠点運営最高会議議長

Members of the Organizing Committee

General Council

Position in the Council	Name	Title/Affiliated Organization
Honorary Chairman	Masaru HASHIMOTO	Governor, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
Chairman	Kenichi ICHIHARA	Mayor, City of Tsukuba
Vice Chairman	Ryoji CHUBACHI	President, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
Auditor	Sukekatsu USHIODA	President, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) (*the then president when forum was held)
Auditor	Kyosuke NAGATA	President, University of Tsukuba
Council Member	Atsuto SUZUKI (*-March 2015) Masanori YAMAUCHI (*April 2015-)	Director General, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
Council Member	Michiharu NAKAMURA (*-June 2015) Masaharu SUMIKAWA (*June 2015-)	President, Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency

Management Board

Name	Title/Affiliated Organization
Masatoshi SAKUMA	Trustee/ Senior Advisor for Science and Technology, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
Kazuhiro KIYOSE	Director, International Affairs Division, Ibaraki Prefectural Government
Tomokazu UETA	Director, Science & Technology Promotion Department, City of Tsukuba
Toshihiko KANAYAMA	Vice President, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
Hiroshi IWATA	Counselor, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
Shigeo OKAYA (*-July 2015)	Counselor, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
Tomoaki HYODO (*-March 2015) Shunichi HISHITA (*April 2015-)	Chief, Tsukuba Innovation Arena Promotion Office, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)
Akira NOIE	Professor, International Innovation Interface Organization, University of Tsukuba
Masaharu NOMURA	Trustee, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
Susumu IKEDA	Professor/ Chief, Tsukuba Innovation Arena Promotion Office, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
Minemasa SUEHIRO	Secretary General, Tsukuba Global Innovation Promotion Agency

^{*}Some other people joined meetings of the Management Board occasionally according to circumstances.

Advisors

Position	Name	Title/Affiliated Organization
Honorary Advisor	Leo ESAKI	President, Science and Technology Promotion Foundation of Ibaraki
Advisor	Teruo KISHI	Honorary Advisor of the Executive Board, Tsukuba Innovation Arena for Nanotechnology
Advisor	Masaharu SUMIKAWA (*Appointed to the council member of the General Council at the end of June 2015)	Chairperson of the Executive Board, Tsukuba Innovation Arena for Nanotechnology

■実行委員会総会・幹事会 開催一覧

総会

●第 1 回総会

· 日時: 平成 26 年 12 月 9 日(火) 11:00~12:00

・会場:産業技術総合研究所 TIA 連携棟 1 階 TIA-nano ホール

●第2回総会

· 日時: 平成 27 年 2 月 16 日(月) 10:00~11:00

・会場:産業技術総合研究所 TIA 連携棟 1 階 TIA-nano ホール

幹事会

●第 1 回幹事会

· 日時: 平成 26 年 12 月 26 日(金) 16:00~17:00

・会場:つくば市庁舎 6階全員協議会室2

●第 2 回幹事会

· 日時: 平成 27 年 1 月 19 日(月) 9:00~11:00

・会場:つくば市庁舎 6階全員協議会室2

●第 3 回幹事会

· 日時: 平成27年2月6日(金) 10:00~12:00

・会場: つくば市庁舎 6階全員協議会室 1

●第 4 回幹事会

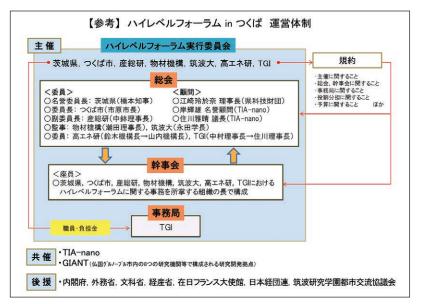
· 日時: 平成27年8月31日(月) 14:00~16:00

・会場: 筑波大学春日プラザ 4 階共用会議室 1

●第 5 回幹事会

· 日時: 平成 27 年 10 月 9 日(金) 15:30~17:00

・会場:筑波大学春日プラザ 4 階共用会議室 1



Meetings of the Organizing Committee

General Council

1st Meeting of General Council

• Date: December 9 (Tue), 2014

11:00-12:00

· Venue: TIA Collaboration Center (AIST)

2nd Meeting of General Council

• Date: February 16 (Mon), 2015

10:00-11:00

· Venue: TIA Collaboration Center (AIST)

Management Board

1st Meeting of Management Board

• Date: December 26 (Fri), 2014

16:00-17:00

· Venue: Tsukuba City Hall

2nd Meeting of Management Board

• Date: January 19 (Mon), 2015

9:00-11:00

· Venue: Tsukuba City Hall

3rd Meeting of Management Board

• Date: February 6 (Fri), 2015

10:00-12:00

· Venue: Tsukuba City Hall

4th Meeting of Management Board

• Date: August 31 (Mon), 2015

14:00-16:00

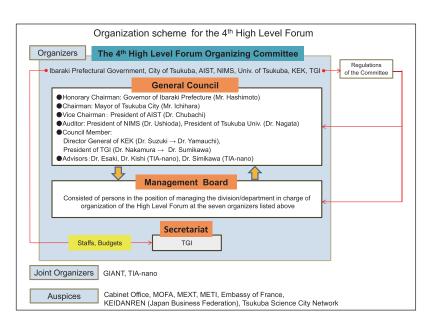
• Venue: Kasuga Plaza (University of Tsukuba)

5th Meeting of Management Board

• Date: October 9 (Fri), 2015

15:30-17:00

• Venue: Kasuga Plaza (University of Tsukuba)



■ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば 関連行事及び本行事スケジュール

10月 25日(日): ソーシャルイベント

(※海外都市から招待した正式参加者の交流促進を目的とした関連行事)

11:00	宿泊先にてブランチ(※オークラフロンティアホテルつくば)
12:15	バスで宿泊先を出発
13:30	筑波山神社境内見学、拝殿にて「浦安の舞」見学 筑波山神社門前町散策、喫茶(※筑波山ホテル青木屋) 稲葉酒造見学
16:30	バスで宿泊先に移動(※オークラフロンティアホテルつくば)
17:30	宿泊先にて休憩
18:00	バスで夕食会場へ移動(※つくば山水亭)
18:15	夕食会場にてドリンクサービス後、記念撮影
18:50	夕食会 (※枯山水庭園のある座敷で茨城県産の食材を取り入れた和風会席料理)
20:40	終了後、バスで宿泊先に移動し、解散(※オークラフロンティアホテルつくば)





筑波山神社における境内見学 Tour of Mt. Tsukuba Shrine

The program for TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

October 25 (Sun): Social events

*Social events are options for overseas participants as opportunities to get to know each other and make networks.

11:00	Brunch at the Okura Frontier Hotel Tsukuba
12:15	Bus leaves the hotel
13:30	Coffee Break at Tsukuba-san Hotel Aokiya/ Walk in the shrine town Tour of Mt. Tsukuba Shrine including appreciation of a traditional holy dance performance by a <i>Shinto</i> maiden Tour of Inaba Brewery (*a Japanese <i>sake</i> brewery)
16:30	Return to the hotel by bus
17:30	Free time at the hotel
18:00	Bus leaves the hotel for the restaurant (*San-sui-tei)
18:15	Cocktail service/ Take a commemorative photo
18:50	Welcome dinner (*Japanese <i>Washoku</i> dinner including local food products at a traditional Japanese-style banquet place which has a rock garden)
20:40	Return to the hotel by bus



稲葉酒造における日本酒の仕込み見学と試飲 Tour of a *sake* brewery and tasting at Inaba Brewery

10月 26日(月): フォーラム1日目

7:50	バスで宿泊先を出発、フォーラム会場に移動(※産業技術総合研究所 TIA 連携棟)
8:15	会場到着後、コーヒーサービス
8:50	記念撮影
9:00	開会式 ・主催者あいさつ:橋本 昌 氏(茨城県知事)、市原 健一氏(つくば市長) ・来賓あいさつ: 馳 浩 氏(文部科学大臣) 松本 文明 氏(内閣府副大臣(科学技術担当)) 星野 岳穂 氏(経済産業省産業技術環境局 審議官) Christophe Ferrari 氏(Grenoble-Alpes Métropole 議長) ・共催者あいさつ: Marcel Morabito 氏(CEA 最先端技術局 シニアアドバイザー) ・総合司会:金山 敏彦 氏(産業技術総合研究所 副理事長)
9:35	イントロダクション:山内 正則 氏(高エネルギー加速器研究機構 機構長)
9:50~13:15	Panel 1 "Innovation from Science City (科学技術都市からのイノベーション)"
9:50	基調講演① 原山 優子 氏 (総合科学技術・イノベーション会議(CSTI)議員(常勤))
10:20	基調講演② Tim Bestwick 氏 (英国科学技術設備審議会 (STFC) 執行役員 (ビジネス・イノベーション担当))
10:50	コーヒーブレイク
11:10	プレゼンテーション① 冨山 和彦 氏 (経営共創基盤 CEO)
11:30	プレゼンテーション② Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool 氏 (タイ国立科学技術開発庁(NSTDA)長官)
11:50	プレゼンテーション③ William George Stirling 氏 (ラウエ・ランジュバン研究所(ILL)所長)
12:15	パネルディスカッション ・ファシリテーター:Richard B. Dasher 氏 (スタンフォード大学アジア・米国技術経営研究センター 所長)
13:20	昼食
14:40	TIA-nano 中核機関見学ツアー (※バスで移動し、産業技術総合研究所、物質・材料研究機構、筑波大学、高エネルギー加 速器研究機構のいずれか 1 機関を見学)
16:30	バスで宿泊先に移動 (※オークラフロンティアホテルつくば)
16:50	宿泊先にて休憩
17:50	バスで公式晩餐会会場に移動(※ホテルグランド東雲)
18:00	公式晩餐会会場に到着した参加者からカクテルタイム
18:40	公式晩餐会(※茨城県産の食材を取り入れたコース料理)
21:00	終了後、バスで宿泊先に移動し、解散(※オークラフロンティアホテルつくば)

October 26 (Mon): 1st day of the forum

7:50	Bus leaves the hotel for the forum venue (TIA Collaboration Center, AIST)
8:15	Coffee/Tea
8:50	Take a commemorative photo
9:00	Opening ceremony Opening Address by Host: Mr. Masaru Hashimoto, Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture Mr. Kenichi Ichihara, Mayor of Tsukuba City Addresses by Guests of Honor: Mr. Hiroshi Hase, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Mr. Fumiaki Matsumoto, State Minister of Cabinet Office (*in charge of Science and Technology Policy) Message from Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (*Read out by Mr. Takeo Hoshino, Deputy Director-General, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, METI) Address by Joint Organizer: Prof. Marcel Morabito, Senior Advisor/ High Level Forum Coordinator, CEA Tech *Master of ceremonies by Dr. Toshihiko Kanayama, Vice President of the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
9:35	Introduction Dr. Masanori Yamauchi , Director Genaral, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
9:50-13:15	Panel 1 "Innovation from Science City"
9:50	Keynote Speech 1: Dr. Yuko Harayama Executive member of the Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (CSTI)
10:20	Keynote Speech 2: Dr. Tim Bestwick Executive Director of Business and Innovation, Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)
10:50	Refreshment break
11:10	Presentation 1: Mr. Kazuhiko Toyama CEO, Industrial Growth Platform Inc. (IGPI)
11:30	Presentation 2: Dr. Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool President, National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)
11:50	Presentation 3: Prof. William George Stirling Director, Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL)
12:15	Discussion Facilitator: Prof. Richard B. Dasher Director of US-Asia Technology Management Center of Stanford University
13:30	Lunch
14:20	TIA-nano Campus Tour (*Tour of the core research institutes of TIA-nano: AIST, NIMS, Univ. of Tsukuba, and KEK)
16:30	Return to the Okura Frontier Hotel Tsukuba by bus
16:50	Free time at the hotel
17:50	Bus leaves the hotel for the venue of the Gala Dinner (*Hotel Grand Shinonome)
18:00	Cocktail service
18:40	Gala Dinner (*Prefix banquet dinner including local food products)
21:00	Return to the Okura Frontier Hotel Tsukuba by bus

10月27日(火):フォーラム2日目

7:50	バスで宿泊先を出発、フォーラム会場に移動(※筑波大学 大学会館講堂)
8:20	会場到着後、コーヒーサービス
9:00	開会 ・主催者あいさつ・イントロダクション:永田 恭介 氏(筑波大学 学長) ・総合司会:野村 昌治 氏(高エネルギー加速器研究機構 理事)
9:10~13:00	Panel 2 "Innovation and Society (イノベーションと市民社会)"
9:10	基調講演① 天野 浩 氏 (名古屋大学教授)
9:55	基調講演② 山海 嘉之 氏 (筑波大学大学院 システム情報工学科 教授、筑波大学 サイバニクス研究センター センター長、CYBERDYNE 株式会社 代表取締役社長/CEO、内閣府ImPACT 革新的研究開発推進プログラム プログラムマネジャー)
10:40	講堂からホールに移動し、コーヒーブレイク
11:00	プレゼンテーション① James Kuffner 氏 (Google 社ロボティクス部門長(※フォーラム当時))
11:20	プレゼンテーション② Robert Cingolani 氏 (イタリア技術研究所 所長)
11:40	プレゼンテーション③ 木村 武史 氏 (筑波大学人文社会系哲学・思想専攻 准教授)
12:00	パネルディスカッション ・ファシリテータ ー:中鉢 良治 氏(産業技術総合研究所 理事長)
13:00	ハイレベルフォーラム 2016 開催案内 Jean-Daniel Tordjman 氏(CEA 最先端技術局 国際アドバイザー)
13:10	総括/閉会挨拶 潮田 資勝 氏(物質・材料研究機構 理事(※フォーラム当時))
13:20	昼食
14:30	解散
15:00	希望者は専用バスで成田空港/羽田空港/つくば駅/秋葉原駅のいずれかに移動

October 27 (Tue): 2nd day of the forum

7:50	Bus leaves the hotel for the forum venue (Auditorium/Hall, University of Tsukuba)
8:20	Coffee/Tea
9:00	Welcoming Address by Host: Dr. Kyosuke Nagata , President of the University of Tsukuba *Master of ceremonies by Dr. Masaharu Nomura , Trustee of High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK)
9:10-13:00	Panel 2 "Innovation and Society"
9:10	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. Hiroshi Amano Professor/ Director of Center for Integrated Research of Future Electronics (CIRFE), Institutes of Materials and Systems for Sustainability (IMaSS), Nagoya University
9:55	Keynote Speech 2: Prof. Yoshiyuki Sankai Professor and Director at the Center for Cybernics Research, University of Tsukuba CEO of CYBERDYNE Inc. Program Manager of the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT) Program, Cabinet Office, Japan
10:40	Refreshment break
11:00	Presentation 1: Dr. James Kuffner Director, Robotics at Google (*the then position when the forum was held)
11:20	Presentation 2: Prof. Roberto Cingolani Scientific Director, IIT (Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia)
11:40	Presentation 3: Dr. Takeshi, Kimura Associate Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba
12:15	Discussion Facilitator: Dr. Ryoji Chubachi President, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
13:00	Invitation to HLF 2016 Mr. Jean-Daniel Tordjman International Advisor to CEA Tech, President of the Ambassadors' Club, Former Ambassador of the French Competitive Cluster Network
13:10	Conclusion Dr. Sukekatsu Ushioda , President of the National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS)
13:20	Lunch
14:30	End of the program
15:00	Shuttle buses for the participants leave for Narita Airport, Haneda Airport, Tsukuba Station and Akihabara Station.









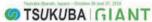
コーヒーブレイクや食事のひとときも世界各国の参加者をつなぐ貴重なネットワーキングの機会となった The forum provided a lot of good opportunities of networking for the participants and guests from all over the world.

資料編2

Appendix-2



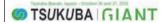




HIGH LEVEL FORUM on Leading Innovation Ecosystems

Outline of this talk

- About High Level Forum
- Brief introduction to Tsukuba Science city
- TIA-nano: An open platform to bridge science and technology to industries
- Points of discussions oat HLF2015



High Level Forum

High Level Forum

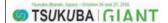
- 2012 in Grenoble 2013 in Pasadena 2014 in Grenoble 2015 in Tsukuba



Nov. 2013

Aims of HLF

 provide a platform to share our visions on the great challenges we will face in the area of innovation and in particular, with regard to the role of major stakeholders such as Academia, Industry and Governments. Share knowledge and strengthen the cooperation among the core institutes/cities for innovation – ecosystem.



HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Tsukuba - The largest R&D site in Japan < 1 >









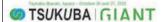






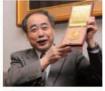


- The cabinet approved the construction of Tsukuba Science City in 1963.
- 32 national Institutes & univ., ca. 150 **R&D** companies
- Over 20,000 researchers, 18,000 univ. students, related officials and workers
- Foreign residents and visitors from over 130 nations
- World-class advanced facilities and Infrastructures



HIGH LEVEL FORUM on Leading Innovation Ecosystems

Tsukuba - The largest R&D site in Japan < 2 >















- Diverse science and basic research activities
- Many researchers and institutes in applied fields:
 - Nano-technology and materials,
 Robotics, Advanced medical care,
 Biotechnology, ICT, Aeronautics,
 Infrastructure, etc.
- Over 200 start-ups have spun out recently
 - Mainly from AIST, NIMS and Tsukuba University







Tsukuba - Strategic zone in Japan

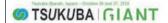


In 2011, the governmentdesignated Tsukuba city as:

- One of seven "International Strategic Zones"
- "Mobility Robot Experiment Special Zone"
- "Exceptional Schools Zone" of national curriculum standard

8 innovative projects

- BNCT (Boron Neutron Cancer therapy)
- · Personal care robots
- Algal biomass
- Global hub of nanotechnology
- Drug development
- Medical radioisotope
- Medical application of HAL®
- · Recycle system for urban mines



"City of Robotics"



















- Various robots are developed and tested.
- Open the public roads and facilities for their tests.
- Promoting introduction of the advanced medical care robots to hospitals, etc.
- Working on verifying and establishing the international safety standards.

TIA-nano



- Bridging Science and Technology to Industry -



From "Tsukuba" towards Future Industries through Open Platform by Four Institutions in Tsukuba



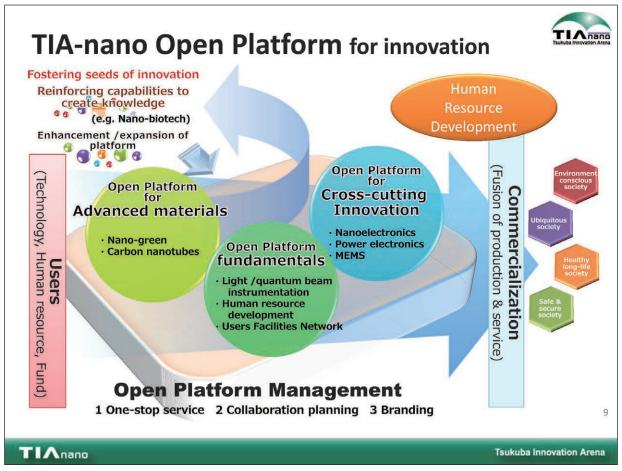


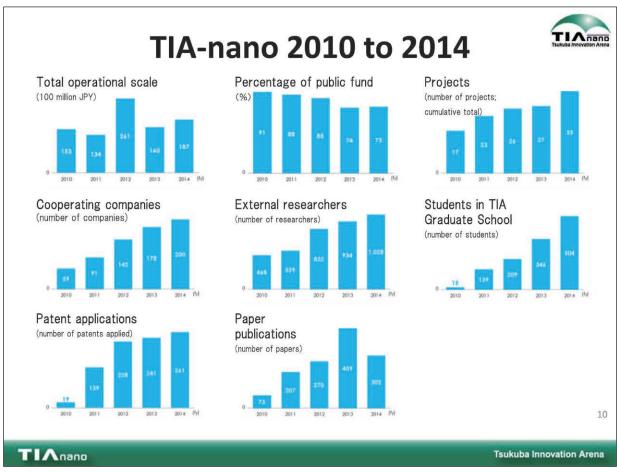


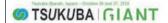


TIAnano

Tsukuba Innovation Arena







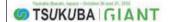
HLF2015

 the discussions will focus on a topic of crucial importance for our innovation ecosystems:

Innovation and City.

This topic will open discussions about how to achieve Innovation from Science City on the 1st day of HLF debates, and about Innovation and Society on the 2nd day.

This conference will provide a platform to share our visions on the great challenges we will face in the area of innovation, and in particular, with regard to the role of major stakeholders, such as Academia, Industry, and Governments.



HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Panel 1: Innovation from Science City

October 26 (Monday)

Keynote Speeches (open session for public) English presentation and Japanese translation

Yuko Harayama,
 Executive Member of the Council for Science,
 Technology and Innovation (CSTI)

Tim Bestwick.

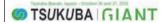
Executive Director of Business and Innovation at the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC), Harwell/Oxford

Kazuhiko Toyama, CEO of Industrial Growth Platform Inc.

Thaweesak Koanantakool, President of the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), Thailand

William Stirling, Director of the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), Grenoble Discussion for Panel 1 including keynote speakers and presentation speakers <Facilitator>

Richard Dasher, Director of US-Asia Technology Management Center of Stanford University

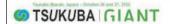


Panel 1: Innovation from Science City

October 26 (Monday)

Discuss on what additional measures—promoting cooperation, strengthening city functions etc.— are needed for research parks all over the world to develop as innovation hubs.

How the environment should be for creating innovation? What is the desirable relation between research parks for creating innovation?



HIGH LEVEL FORUM

Panel 2: Innovation and Society

October 27 (Tuesday)

Keynote Speeches (open session for public) Japanese presentation and English translation

- Hiroshi Amano.
 - Professor at the Nagoya University Graduate School, Nobel laureate in Physics 2014
- Yoshiyuki Sankai,

CEO of CYBERDYNE Inc.,
Professor and Director at the Center for Cybernics Research, University of Tsukuba, Program Manager of the Impulsing Paradigm Change through Disruptive Technologies (ImPACT) Program, Cabinet Office, Japan

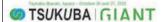
James Kuffner, Chief of the robotics division at Google

Roberto Cingolani, Scientific Director of IIT (Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia), Genoa

Takeshi Kimura, Associate Professor at the University of Tsukuba

Discussion for Panel 2 including keynote speakers and presentation speakers

Ryoji Chubachi, President of the National Institute for Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)



HIGH LEVEL FORUM on Leading Innovation Ecosystems

Panel 2: Innovation and Society

October 27 (Tuesday)

Discuss on how technology innovation—robot, materials for environmental energy etc.—creates the future society, what impact on the society and necessary concerns for implementation can be.

What are the innovative technologies directly effect daily life and society?

What kind of impact does the innovative technology gives on the society?

How the innovative technologies accepted and spread in society?

Innovation Does the location matter?

Yuko Harayama
Executive Member
Council for Science, Technology and Innovation
Cabinet Office

SETTING THE TUNE

2

Innovation and Location

- Why promoting innovation?
 - Innovation for growth
 - Innovation for addressing social & global challenges
 - Innovation for empowering industry
 - Innovation for development
 - Innovation for regional development

– ...

- Or looking at it from another angle
 - How does innovation occur?

What's about "Science City"?

- Where does it happen?
 - Regions, Cities, Districts, Institutions, or Cyber space
 - Can we identify framework conditions for innovation?

3

26/10/2015

Concept and Concept!

- · Economic Geography
 - Why do companies agglomerate?
 - Agglomeration ➡ Impact on regional development?
- Innovative Milieux
- Competitive Advantage of Regions (Porter)
- Cluster Approach (OECD)
- Regional Innovation System (RIS)
- · Innovation Ecosystem
 - Science/Technology Park: « Le Technopôle » (e.g. ZIRST (Innovallee) in Grenoble)
 - Region: « La Technopole » (e.g. Silicon Valley, Sophia-Antipolis)
 - District: Innovation Center (e.g. Cambridge Innovation Center, Catapults)
- Competitive cities (OECD)
- Smart Specialisation (OECD, EU)
 - How to become an innovative region?

What we observe…

- Facts
 - Regions where economic activity↓.
 - "Innovative regions"
 - Traditional industries versus High tech industries
 - Moving from "Traditional" one to "High tech" one
 - "Network form" versus "Integrated form"
 - "Locally-led" versus "Politically led"

Examples

- US: Stanford University + City of Palo Alto → Silicon Valley Phenomena
- FR: Grenoble Institute of Technology + City of Grenoble + MINATEC → High Tech Hub
- FR: Colocation of Research Institutes, Higher Education Institutions & Industry's labs → Paris-Saclay
- CH: Decline of Watch Industry → City of Neuchatel + University of Neuchatel + CSEM + Watch Industry → Innovation Cluster
- JP: City of Toyota

5 26/10/2015

Yes, location

innovation!

does matter for

POLICY CHALLENGES

6

Policy Goals

Leveraging innovation for regional development

or/and

- Creating « space » for innovation
- Characteristics
 - These two goals mutually reinforcing
 - Multi-stakeholders
 - Rule of the thumb « One policy instrument, one policy target » (Tinbergen) does not apply!

7

26/10/2015

Regions and Innovation Policy

- Role of government
 - Competitiveness of the region (restructuring local industry, job creation)
 - Facilitating knowledge production and use
 - Social infrastructure
 - Supporting University-Industry-Linkage (UIL)
 - · Facilitating networking
- Policy tools
 - S&T policy, Industry policy, SME policy, Deregulation
 - Regional development policy, cohesion policy, ...
- Challenges
 - Appropriate policy mix?
 - Policy co-ordination?
 - Decentralized, To-down, Horizontal

OECD Approach

- Acknowledge the diversity of regional economic and innovation profiles
- Open the black box of regional innovation policies
 - Institutional context
 - Regional innovation system
 - Strategic choices
- Enable regions to become agents of change
 - Develop a vision and a strategic road map to encourage innovation
 - Design a smart policy mix
 - Establish multi-level, open and networked governance structures
 - Foster policy learning through better metrics, evaluation and experimentation

9

26/10/2015

Smart Specialisation Approach

- Entrepreneurial process of discovery
 - Distinct of top-down decision making
- Principles of regional embeddedness and relatedness
 - History matters
 - Responsiveness to the changing environment
- Connectivity
 - Active in the global value chains (GVCs)
- Integration of policies at regional level
 - Make use of horizontal policies to achieve regional development

26/10/2015

10

CSTI's Approach

- Coordinating national/local policies
 - Both inter-agency and inter-local government
- Watching regional initiatives and sharing good practices with the aims
 - To inspire "regions" and "policy makers at all levels
 - To attract interest of younger generation
- Ensuring policy coherence and consistency
 - Across regional innovation policies

11

26/10/2015

Reality Check

- From concept to policy
- From policy to reality
- Good practices
- Experience sharing
- · Learning from failure
- · Data, evidences, narrative
- Back to the basic

– Regional development for what? For whom? By whom?

Challenges for policy makers

Last but not least…

Through these policies



- Region expected to
 - Moving up the value chain
 - Becoming Industrial agglomeration
 - To become a "Center of Excellence" in a specific industrial sector
 - Or/and Innovation hub
 - To equip region with capacity to generate new ideas, incubate, design, and translate them in terms of business model
 - Or/and Innovation ecosystem
 - · To become a self-evolving region through learning process
- Fundamental
 - Region's vision & engagement!
- Need for a candid dialogue between "policy maker" and "region" to find out an exit strategy!

13

26/10/2015

High Level Forum in Tsukuba

Learning from practice
Getting inspired
And being connected

All my best wishes for a fruitful discussion

26/10/2015

14











The Harwell campus is part of the Oxford innovation region

- Oxford University global top 10
- ~1,500 'high tech' companies
- "Most innovative in the UK"
- "Highest % professional, scientific and technical jobs outside London"
- JET fusion facility
- Diamond synchrotron light source
- Isis neutron science facility
- Vulcan Petawatt laser facility

UK Science and Innovation Strategy

- Five principles
 - Excellence
 - Collaboration
 - Agility
 - Place
 - Openness

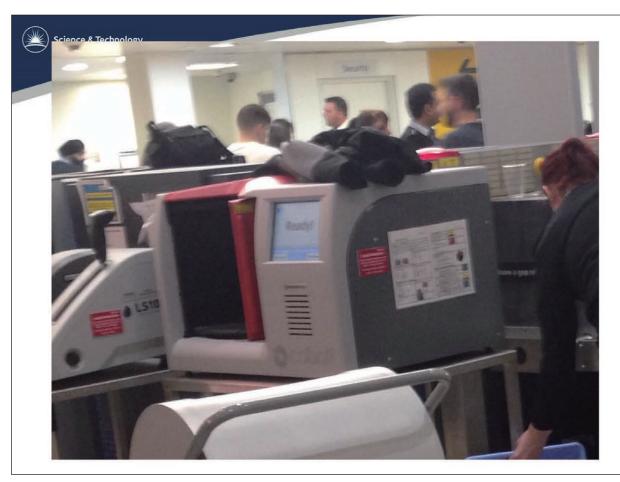






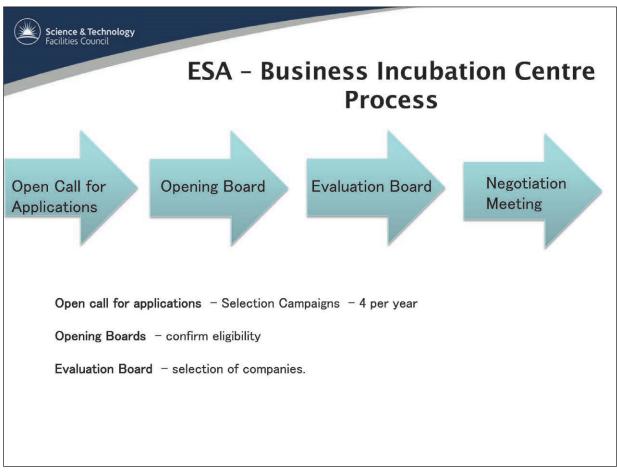
STFC uses four main 'channels' to deliver innovation:

- Innovation Developing our intellectual property opportunities into commercial licenses and spin-out companies
- 2. Business Development Our facilities and expertise working with commercial organizations to deliver innovative products and services
- **3. Business Incubation** Helping technology businesses grow by working with us and our partners
- **4. Campuses** Working with our partners to develop campuses, including projects to develop economically-productive clusters

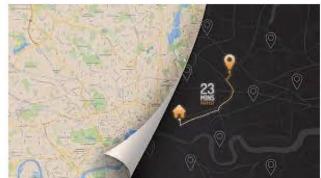








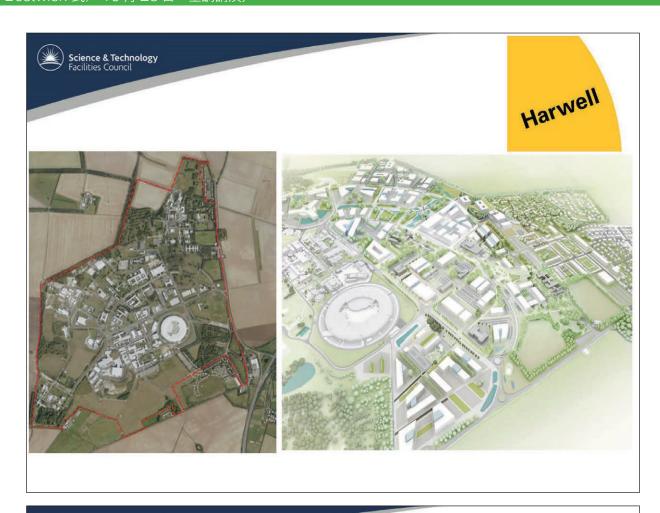














"Specialization in a set of clusters (is) what drives competitiveness and innovation, not homogenization"

Clusters, Innovation and Competitiveness: New Findings and Implications for Policy

Michael Porter (2008)

"Fostering innovation-led clusters A review of leading global practices"

Report by The Economist Intelligence Unit (2011)

- Government has a crucial role to play; so does the market.
- Clusters are about collaboration, not just locating firms in the same place.
- Talent is the single most important factor in developing successful clusters.
- Governments need to work to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Clusters work best when they are focused and can compete.
- Governments can do much to create an attractive business environment—and a good place to live.
- A strong local market will help attract R&D investment, but is not crucial for global success.





Clusters

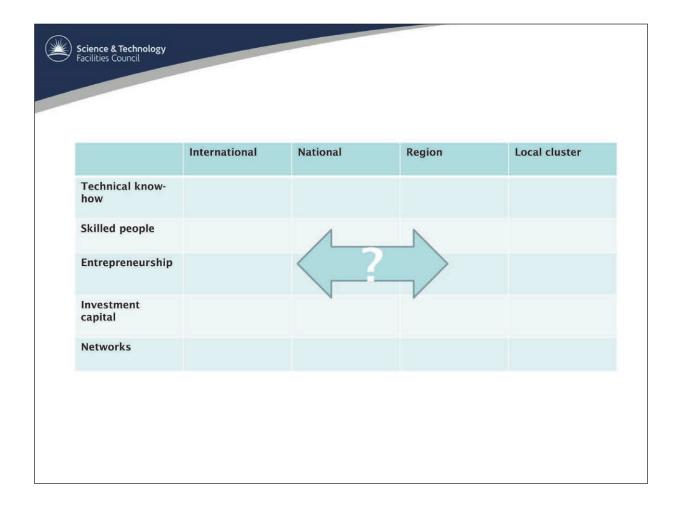
Some of the key ingredients of a cluster:

- Technical know-how
- · Skilled people
- Entrepreneurship
- Investment capital
- Networks

Not all need to be provided by one organization – but probably all are necessary for an economically-productive cluster









From top science to top innovation

26 October, 2015

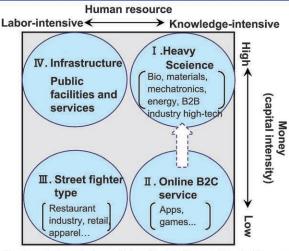


Kazuhiko Toyama, CEO and Representative Director Industrial Growth Platform, Inc. (IGPI)

SEM001151026 IGPI All Rights Reserved

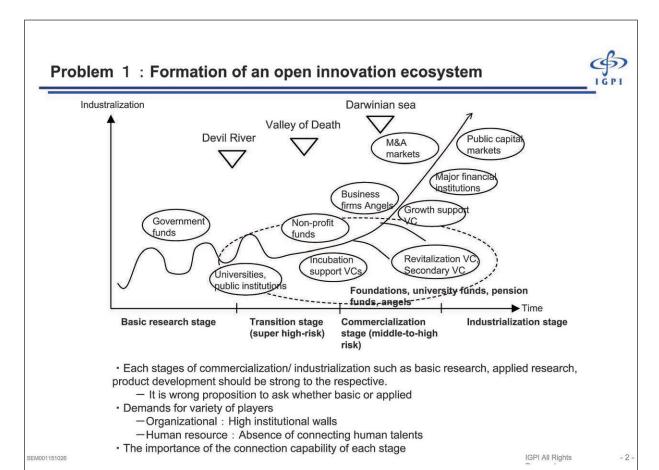
The real problem with venture in Japan is in the domain of "Heavy Science"





- Which should be the target domain for policies (legislative and budgetary measures)?
- There is quite a difference between existing market mechanisms and the way that non-governmental players (money offerers, business leaders) function, so there is a need for different approach in terms of policy-making
 - > III and IV are non-governmental market functions (buyout funds, existing Japanese VC and bank debt financing, etc.) and these are already quite covered (the world of DCF, which will be described later)
 - The problem is particularly serious with I and II, but especially I and there isn't really much of an "ecosystem"

IGPI All Rights Reserved







◆IT brought productivity and growth in the past. Today, it is transforming the entire industry.

entire industry.

"Digital Revolution" "Artificial Intelligence"

1st generation: 1970s- 1st boom: 1960s-

Downsizing, Horizontal specialization
[Computer Industry]

Physical Symbol System
Expert system, search algorithm

2nd generation: 1990s Internet, Mobile communication
[BtoC electronics industry]

2nd boom: 1980s-Soft Computing Neural network, Fuzzy logic, etc.

Recent development:

Big Data

IoT, Cloud computing services

Recent development:

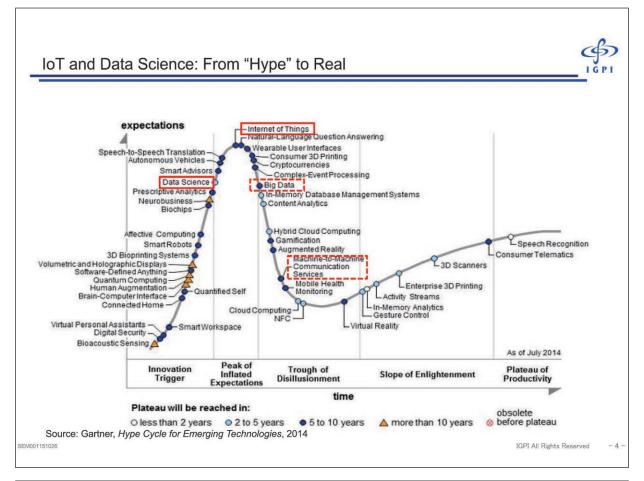
Deep Learning

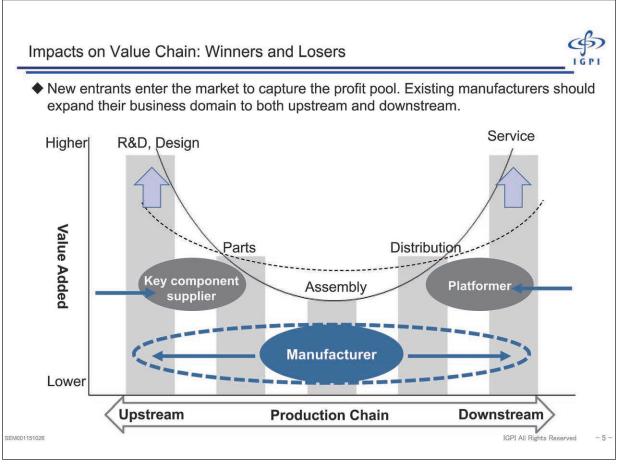
Data Mining, Natural Language recognition, picture/voice recognition, etc.

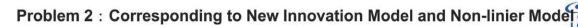
Digital Transformation of the Entire Industry
[Automotive, Heavy electrics, Healthcare, Agriculture]

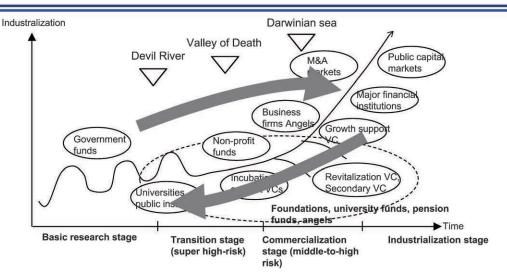
IGPI All Rights Reserved

- 3 -









- ${\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$ The digital revolution not only impacted the industry but also major research fields.
 - -AI, Big Data, IoT
- Academic Basic research and social implementation are directly connected, and synergistic non-linear innovation process has emerged.
- There are need for even more open socio-economic system.

SEM001151026

IGPI All Rights

-6-





THAILAND SCIENCE PARK: A Promising Innovation Center in Asia

Hugh Thaweesak Koanantakool, Ph.D.
Chairman, Thailand Science Park Committee, and
President, National Science & Technology Development Agency

The Fourth High Level Forum on Leading Innovation Ecosystem 26 October 2015 - Tsukuba, Japan

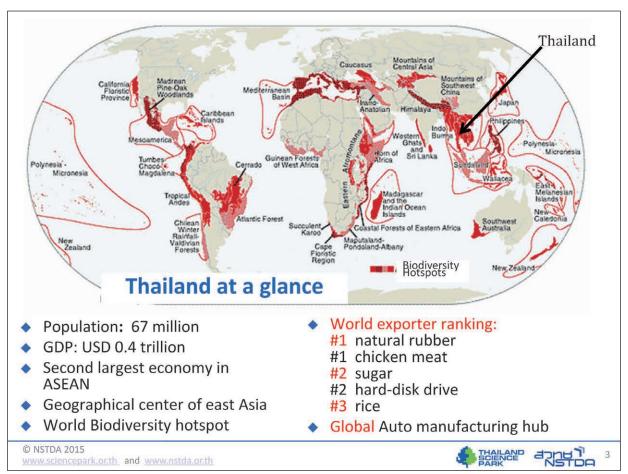
Presentation Outline

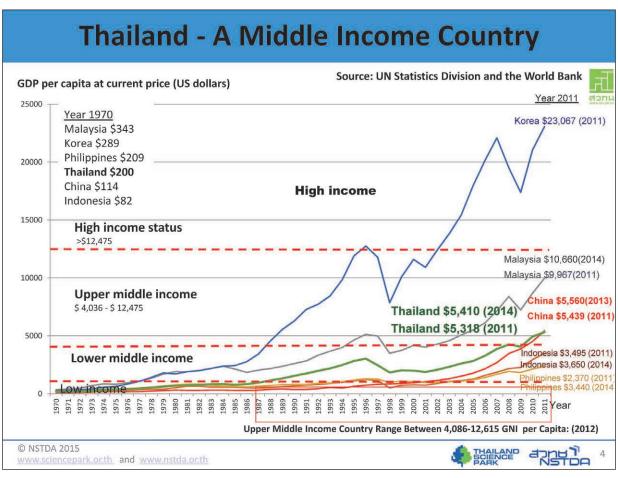
- Thailand at a glance
- New Growth Strategy
- Thailand Science Park as a Platform supporting new growth
- Summary

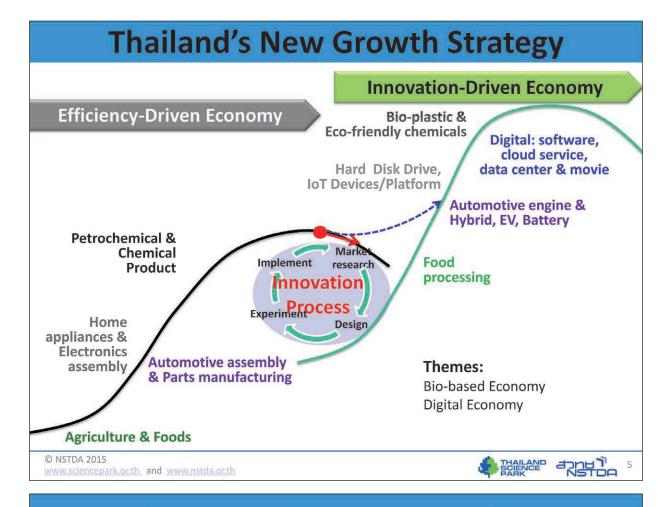
© NSTDA 2015 www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th











Innovation as a Tool for New Growth Strategy

Special Economic Zones:

- Promote clusters to create investment concentration in accordance with regional potential and strengthen value chains
- Promote investment that helps enhance national competitiveness by encouraging R&D, innovation and high value-added creation

Incentives:

- 8-year corporate income tax exemption + 5-year 50% deduction
- 10-15-year corporate income tax exemption for future industries
- Exemption of import duty on machinery
- Personal income tax exemption for leading experts
- Permanent residence for overseas leading experts

Super Clusters:

- Automotive and parts
- Electric appliances, Electronics and Telecommunication equipment
- Eco-friendly petrochemical and chemical products
- Food processing (Food Innopolis)
- Digital industry

Knowledge-based activities:

- R&D
- Biotechnology
- Design and engineering
- Science and Tech HRD/Training
- Testing services
- Calibration services

© NSTDA 2015

www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th





Innovation Policies to support New Growth

- 300% Tax deduction for RDI expenses
- 200% Tax deduction for donation to RDIfunds
- Tax exemption for capital gains and dividend received from private equity investment
- Allowing government bodies to purchase innovation products and services listed in "Thai Innovation Catalog" conveniently

- Fund of funds for matching private equity investment
- Innovation Promotion Fund

Government Procurement

Incentives

Technology **Transfer**

Financial

Supports

- Strengthening SMEs through STI capability upgrading
- Technology transfer to rural areas
- Accelerating commercialization process of R&D through collaboration

© NSTDA 2015

www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th



STAILAND ANSTON

Thailand Science Park: a Platform Supporting New Growth



www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th





Thailand Science Park at a Glance



Build up the critical mass of R&D activities and S&T services



Phase II 2014-2021

Strengthen competitiveness of targeted industries through Innovation Cluster Development



Phase III 2022 onwards

Induce a science city development from the surrounding





ecosystem





Area: 80 Acres Established: 2002

Location: Northern Outskirt of Bangkok, adjacent to

Thammasat University and Asian Institute of Technology

Space: Total 300,000 sq.m. planned

Phase 1: 140,000 sq.m.; Phase 2: 124,000 sq.m.

Flagship: NSTDA and its 5 main centers: NECTEC, BIOTEC,

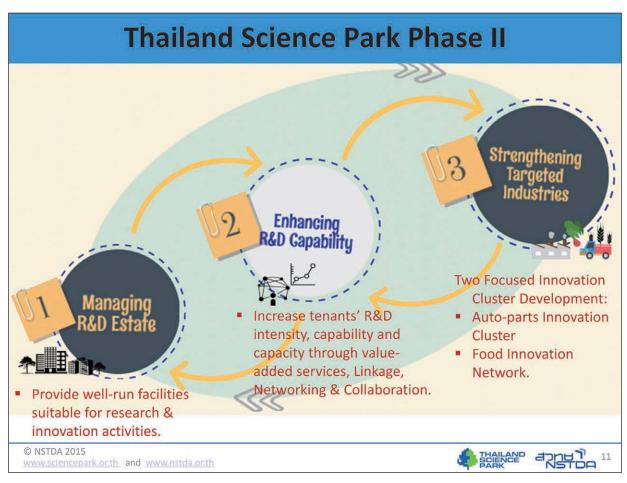
MTEC, NANOTEC and TMC.

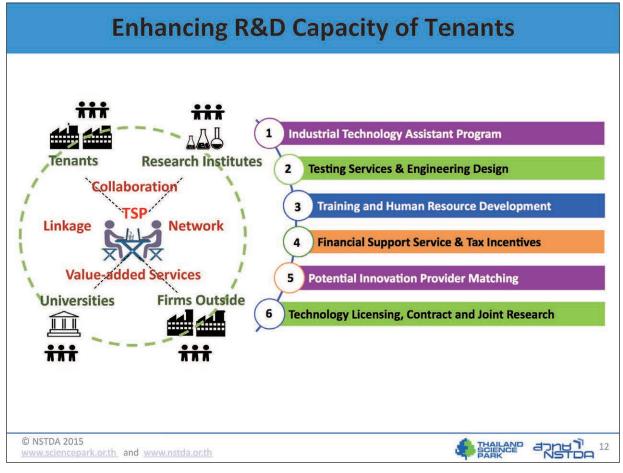
Tenants: > 80 firms, 30% International (as of Sep. 2015)

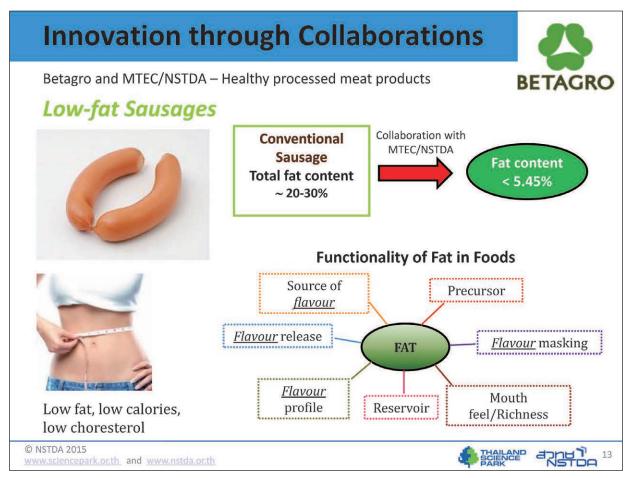
© NSTDA 2015 www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th













Innovation through Collaborations





KEEEN Limited

Bioremediation Agent to resolve the industrial waste treatment problem prior to discharge to natural

Collaboration:

KEEEN + BIOTEC + Mahidol University

Awards:

- The International Technology Expo 2012, Malaysia, May 2012
 - Gold Medal
 - Excellent Biotechnology Innovation Award from Japan
 - Excellent Environment Innovation from China
- Gold Medal from 8th Taipei International Invention Show & Technomart, Taiwan, Sep 2012
- Grand Prize 2012 from Asian Science Parks Association, Oct 2012

Source: KEEEN Limited



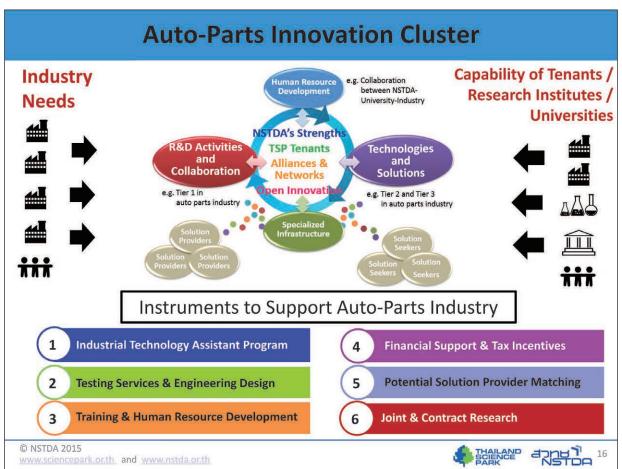




© NSTDA 2015 www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th









Food Innovation Network

- Supporting mechanisms to utilize shared infrastructures and other services (Service matrix, System, Database)
- 2. Networking activities: connecting both private and public sectors in the food and related industries (Marketing activities, Roadshows, Active consortiums)
- **3. Enhancing professionals capability** in Food Innovation (Best practices, Train the trainers)
- **4. Enhancing technological capabilities of SMEs** in the food industry

(Focus groups, Technology incubation, Workshop, Seminars, Experts visit)

5. Influencing naional policies focusing on food innovation

(e.g. study & propose PPP model for infrastructure and service development)

Core Members

- Thailand Science Park
- BIOTEC/NSTDA
- Thammasat University
- Kasetsart University

With...

- King Mongkut University of Technology at Thonburi
- · Chulalongkorn University
- · Mahidol University

And

· Private companies

© NSTDA 2015

www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th





Summary

- Thailand's New Growth Policy aims at driving the country's economic growth and out of Middle-Income-Trap using collaborations in science and technology.
- 2. Thailand Science Park supports research and innovation capability enhancement of its tenants through many mechanisms.
- 3. Our high-growth super-clusters are Auto-Parts, and Food.

© NSTDA 2015

www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th





Thank you...







Where Innovation and Technology Grow...

Thailand Science Park

National Science and Technology Development Agency

111 Thailand Science Park Phahonyothin Road, Khlong Nueng, Khlong Luang Pathum Thani 12120 Thailand.

Website: www.sciencepark.or.th / www.nstda.or.th E-mail: sci-park@nstda.or.th / ic@nstda.or.th

© NSTDA 2015

www.sciencepark.or.th and www.nstda.or.th







High Level Forum, Tsukuba 25-27 October 2015

Panel 1: Innovation from Science City



W.G. Stirling
Director, Institut Laue-Langevin, Grenoble

What I will cover in this talk



- ➤ The GIANT core: what we have done together
- ➤ The impact of GIANT on education
- ➤ The impact of GIANT on the city of Grenoble
- A personal analysis of successes and failures
- > The next phase



Reminder: the GIANT Partners

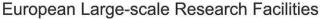


Academic Members

- Grenoble École de Management (GEM)
- Institut Polytechnique de Grenoble (G-INP)
- Université Joseph Fourier (UJF)

National Research Organizations

- Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)
- Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (CEA)



- European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)







UNIVERSITE JOSEPH FOURIER











- European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF)
- Institut Laue Langevin (ILL)

Underpinned (funding and support) by local/regional/national/international authorities













What we have done together (1)



Joint funding requests to permit major building programme on site (French regional and national funding, European funding: variable geometry)



PHELMA2 G-INP



MINATEC CEA





GEM BIS

Green-ER UJF/G-INP

What we have done together (2)



Joint funding requests to permit major building programme on site (French regional and national funding, European funding:- variable geometry)



Plateforme nanosécurité CEA



Science Building ILL/ESRF



Plateforme Photonique CEA



Institut de Biologie Structurale IBS2

Nanosciences CNRS



Not just concrete: bringing people and ideas together

What we have done together (3)



linate

The three Centres of Excellence



Nanoscience and nanotechnology, information technologies

> Renewable energies, materials for energy

NanoBio, biotechnologies and health

Impact on education, research and innovation, industry, jobs ...

Impact on education (1)



GIANT involvement with school and university students, and researchers

- Researcher Network, Student Network (welcome day, visits, sports ...)
- International Internship Programme
- Industry Connection, Science and Technology Review
- Nano@school, Synchrotron@School
- Junior Scientist & Industry Annual Meeting (JSIAM)
- > 100 ans de cristallographie (international), Fête de la Science (national)









Impact on education (2)



Training for European Research Council (ERC) candidates

- > European Research Council grants
 - prestigious awards to outstanding researchers
 - pure and applied science, social sciences, humanities
 - Starting, Consolidator, Advanced grants
- Supporting the research leaders of tomorrow
- GIANT partners work together to advise and support ERC applicants
 - □ information meetings Fostering Days
 - advice on proposals by external experts
 - workshops on candidates' presentations with senior GIANT staff
 - bringing together outstanding GIANT researchers from different fields
 - □ more than 50 awards so far



Impact on the city of Grenoble (1)



Extension of tram line B - "La ligne du savoir"



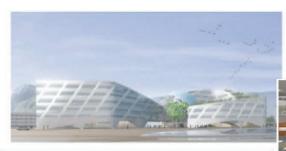
Environmentally sensitive transport, eco-friendly buildings ...

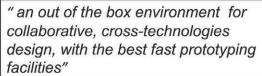
9

Impact on the city of Grenoble (2)



Open Innovation Centre - a gateway to GIANT (planning phase)







IDEAS Labora

Participation of citizens, cultural development, exchange of ideas and information, open laboratories, ...

Impact on the city of Grenoble (3)



Communicating with Grenoble's people: students, teachers, politicians, industrialists, scientists, technologists



Innovation Revue



Web site



Electric bus



Brochures



Flyers



Conference stand



Posters

11

My personal analysis (1)



Good (aims achieved); **medium** (can do better): **poor** (much more to do)

GIANT - as a trade-mark (recognition):

ILL/ESRF staff vague about GIANT, but □ Local med

recognised by political class

□ National little impact (but model reproduced - CEA) med

□ International good impact (HLF, visits ...) good

GIANT - as a financing vehicle:

□ All levels good impact at region, state, EC levels

GIANT - forging links:

□ Local closer cooperation, better understanding good

□ National links mainly local and international poor

HLF, international contacts and contracts International good

My personal analysis (2)



Good (aims achieved); medium (can do better): poor (much more to do)

➢ GIANT - economic impact:

□ Local good attracted finance; jobs

National med companies attracted to Grenoble by

research/innovation ecosystem

International good ditto; and reputation

GIANT- societal impact:

□ Local good new "quartier de l'avenir"; housing; tram;

Open Innovation Centre (citizen's gateway

to GIANT); strong educational impact

National med several similar projects in France,

each with particular emphasis

□ International med Grenoble recognised internationally as a

very innovative city; ÉcoCité label

13

My **personal** analysis (3)



GIANT - advantages and special features:

- Compact site rapid and easy communications
- Involvement of Universities (including GEM), fundamental research, applied research, industry
- Mixture of national and international institutes/laboratories
- Cosmopolitan, multi-national personnel and atmosphere
- Students exposed to first class research and development
- Strong involvement and support of local political authorities

GIANT/Grenoble Presqu'île: the next phase – GIANT2.0 (1)



- ➤ New phase of building programme (science and technology, focused on health and environment) being planned (Open Innovation Centre ...)
- Working with City of Grenoble (strong focus on environment)
- > City Council: Rassemblement citoyen, de la gauche et des écologistes
- > Development of new neighbourhood (quartier) of Grenoble



5 Sectors: GIANT, Oxford, Cambridge, Coeur de Presqu'île, Durand-Savoyat.

15

GIANT/Grenoble Presqu'île: the next phase – GIANT2.0 (2)





- Eco-friendly housing with terraces, green areas, for city dwellers and students
- Eco-friendly transport : electric vehicles (and charging points), self-service bicycles, car-pooling ...
- > Shops, restaurant/snack, pharmacy ...; new industry and commerce
- Integration of citizens and science: combining quality of life and economic performance - a dynamic and innovative university, scientific and industrial environment



Innovation and Robotics

James Kuffner



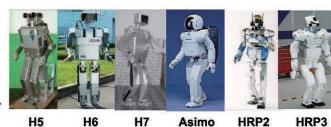
Google Research & Carnegie Mellon University



James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Robot Motion Planning

- Stanford University 1995 - 1999
- University of Tokyo 1999 - 2001
- Carnegie Mellon University
 The Robotics Institute
 2001 2009



 Digital Human Research Center (AIST Japan) 2001 - 2009







- Google Self-Driving Car Team 2009 – 2011
- 3D Objects Project Co-Founder 2011 – 2013
- Robotics Project Co-Founder 2013 – present









James Kuffner (Google)

Talk Overview



- · Historical Innovation
- Robotics and Autonomy
- Cloud-Enabled Robots
- Challenges to Achieve Innovation
- Future Prospects

Historical Precedence: The Automobile

 1885-1886
 Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz develop first gaspowered cars





- 1890-1915
 Rapid advancement in engine/transmission design and manufacturing technology
- 1910-1915
 Ford Model-T becomes first widely affordable automobile



James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Historical Precedence : The Computer

- 1945-60
 Early computer prototypes
- 1960-75
 Rapid advances in hardware (transitors, storage, displays)
- 1980-90
 Personal Computers (PCs)
 become widely affordable



DEC PDP-1



James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Historical Precedence: The Mobile Phone

1983
 Motorola DynaTAC cellular phone sold publicly for \$4000

1985-2000

Rapid technology advances (size, transmission speeds, reliability, network coverage, cost)

2000-2015

Mobile phones evolve into "smartphones" and overtake desktops worldwide







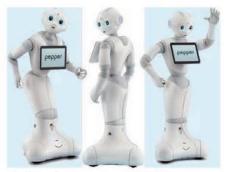


James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Humanoid Robotics Timeline

- 1996
 Honda P2
 (first fully self-contained walking humanoid)
- 2000-20
 Rapid advancement in hardware (actuators, power, sensors) and software (control, planning, learning)
- 2020-30?
 Home robots become ubiquitous and affordable

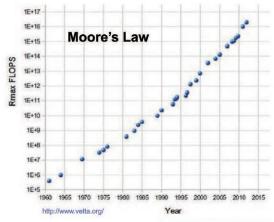




SoftBank Pepper ~\$1600 base cost

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Search-based Artificial Intelligence









$$\dot{x} = f(x, u)$$

Planning = "Reasoning about the consequences of actions"

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Planning in Unstructured Environments: A Research Challenge "Snowball"

Unstructured Environments

(unknown objects, unknown obstacles)





Online Perception & Modeling Required (can't "cheat" with a priori models)



Online Motion Computation Required (can't use pre-defined trajectories)

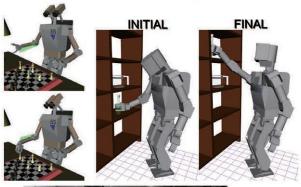


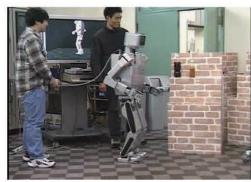
"Dynamic Tasking"

(can't rely on pre-defined sequences)

(James Kuffner 氏∕ 10月27日 プレゼンテーション 1)

Autonomous Grasping & Manipulation (1998-2010)



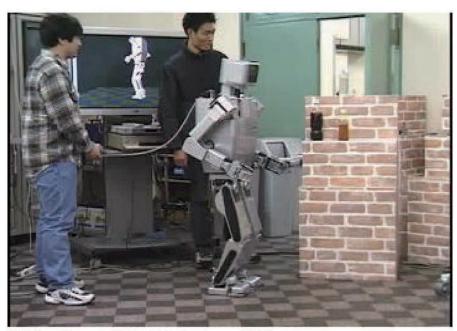








RAVE: Online Manipulation Planning (2001)



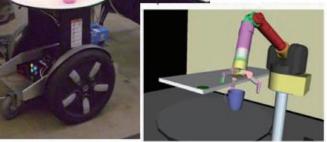
[Kuffner, Kagami, Nishiwaki, Inaba, Inoue, 2001]

"HERB": Home-Exploring Robot Butler



Hardware

- Barrett WAM 7DOF
- Barrett Hand 4DOF
- Segway RMP
- Ceiling camera
- SICK laser scanner







Quality of Life Technology Center

http://www.cmu.edu/herb-robot/



a National Science Foundation Engineering Research Center

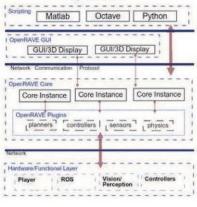
James Kuffner (Google)

OpenRAVE: Open-source Robotics and Automation Virtual Environment

http://openrave.org/



OpenRAVE





Rosen Diankov CMU PhD student 2005-2010

Founder & CTO Mujin, Inc.



Cloud Robotics



Google DataCenter



Google/Hasbro Project PhoneDox

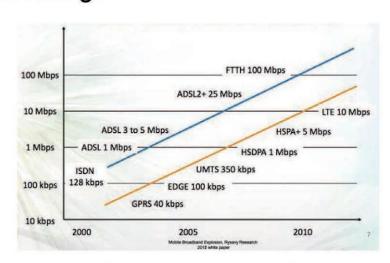
- Build your own "cellbot" http://www.cellbots.com/ http://www.cloudrobotics.com/
- Willow Garage ROS on Android (ROS = "Robot Operating System")
- Cloud Robotics Keynote at Google I/O (May 2011)

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)



Enabling Factors

- · Wireless networking:
 - Fast
 - Reliable
 - Ubiquitous
 - Sufficient bandwidth



Peak Mobile Broadband speed growth: 64 kbps to 100 Mbps in 10 years = **1600x**

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Benefits of "Cloud Robotics"

- Provides a shared knowledge database
 - Organizes and unifies information about the world in a format usable by robots
- Offloads heavy computing tasks to the cloud
 - Cheaper, lighter, easier-to-maintain hardware (akin to desktop PC vs. a thin-client "netbook")
 - Longer battery life
 - Less need for software pushes/updates
 - CPU hardware upgrades are invisible & hassle-free
- Skill / Behavior Database
 - reusable library of "skills" or behaviors that map to perceived task requirements / complex situations.
 - Data-mining the history of all cloud-enabled robots







James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Speech-to-Speech

- Recognition
- Translation
- Synthesis





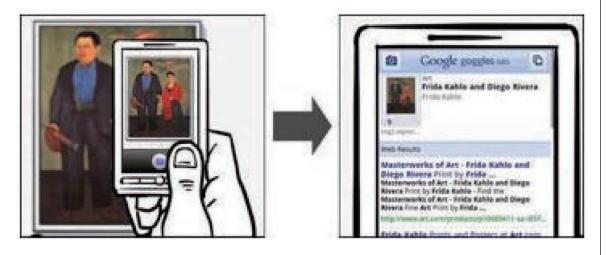


Conversation Mode on Android

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

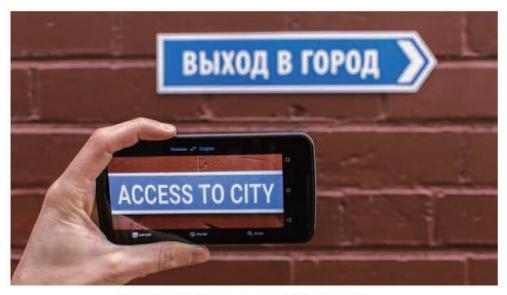
Example: Perception

- Cloud-enabled Object Recognition
 - e.g. "Google Goggles"



James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Real-time Image-Based Language Translation

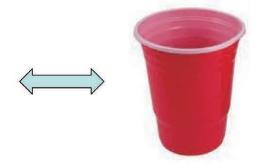


Free Google Translate app (iOS, Android)

"Robot" Goggles

- Upload image(s) → Download Semantics
 - Object name
 - 3D model, mass, materials, friction properties
 - Usage instructions (function, how to grasp, operate)
 - Context / Domain knowledge



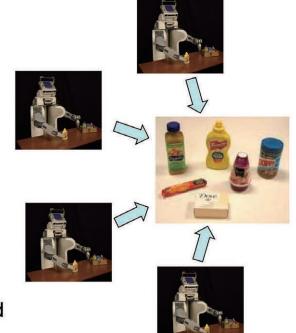


ARMAR III (KIT)

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Enabling "Robotsourcing"

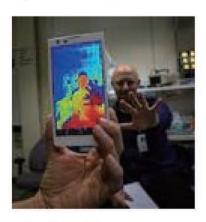
- Human crowdsourcing can scale hard semantic and quality control problems globally
 - Example: Wikipedia
 - Google MapMaker
- Large-scale deployment of data-sharing robots
 - Offers similar advantages to human crowdsourcing
- Automated
- Supervised or Unsupervised



James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Example: Maps & Planning

- Shared, highly-detailed maps of the world stored in the cloud
- Project Tango
 (3D sensing for mobile devices)







James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

The Knowledge Graph



- Database of facts
- As of Jan 2013:
 - 570 million entities
 - 18 billion facts

A.I. meets "Big Data"

Currently supports 8 languages (with more planned):

English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese, Japanese, Russian, Italian

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)

Some Observations

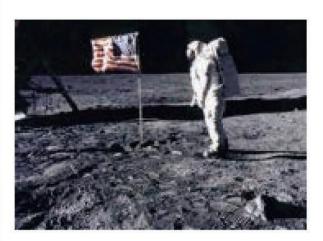
- Big Data and Deep Learning
 - Powering advances in Speech / Translation
 - Object recognition (ImageNet)
 - Are we approaching the criticalmass in terms of memory, storage, & compute resources to mimic a human brain?





"Moonshot" Research



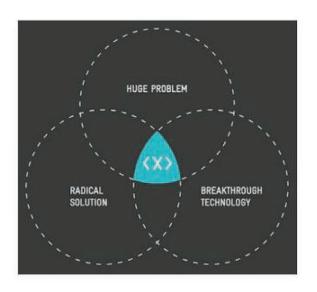


Focus on Transformative Technology "Leaps"

James Kuffner (Google)

Create Transformative Technology to Uplift Humanity

- What to build?
 - "Toothbrush Test"
 - 10x versus 10%
- Partnerships
 - Academia
 - Industry
 - Government



Example: Finding Information

- 1992 Stanford Digital Library project funded by NSF and donations from industry.
 - "Develop the technologies for a single, integrated, and universal digital library"
- 1996 "PageRank" algorithm published and patented by Stanford



- 1998 Larry Page and Sergey Brin found Google.
 (Stanford awarded 1.8 Million shares of Google stock)
- · 2002 Google initiates book scanning project
- 2005 Stanford sells stake in Google for \$336 Million

James Kuffner (Google)

Example: DARPA Grand Challenge







- 2004 Grand Challenge (no winner)
- 2005 Grand Challenge (Stanford "Stanley")
- 2007 Urban Challenge (CMU "Boss")
- 2009 Google "Self-Driving Car" project

Thoughts about Silicon Valley

- Proximity of Talent
 - Stanford University
 - UC Berkeley
 - Many experienced technology veterans
- · Availability of Funding
 - Angel Investors, VC
 - startup incubators
- Infrastructure
 - Convenient airports, freeways, transportation
 - Critical mass of industrial activity
 - Social networks of investors + technologists
 - Desirable location and work environment

James Kuffner (Google)

Thoughts about Silicon Valley

- Diversity of Talent and Ideas: International residents:
 - 40M foreign-born in the US (~14%)
 - 10M foreign-born in CA (~28%) (source: 2010 U.S. Census data)



Social Norms

- Challenge traditional thinking and disrupt existing business models
- Open source standards
- Failure is not a stigma

Challenges Going Forward: Brain Drain?

BUSINESS INSIDER

Silicon Valley is unaffordable even for software engineers



MADELINE STONE MAY 28, 2015, 10:32 AM

Aspiring entrepreneurs and coders have been moving to Silicon Valley in droves for the past half-century.

But home prices are rising so rapidly that Bay Area residents are increasingly looking to go

According to a recent study by the real-estate brokerage Redfin, one in four people based in the Bay Area are searching for homes in other regions of the country. In 2011, it was one in seven.

Where are they going? Mostly to Seattle; Portland, Oregon; and Southern California.

James Kuffner (Google)

Even Techies May Now Be Getting Priced Out of the Bay Area



Housing a Driving Factor

A Silicon Valley exodus? Redfin analysis finds Bay Area residents are increasingly looking for homes in Seattle and Portland

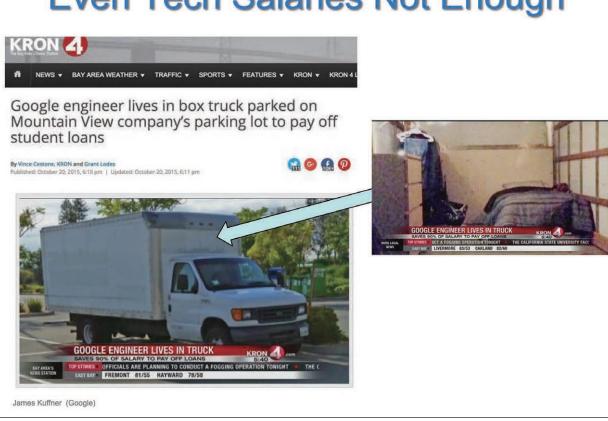
BY JOHN COOK (HTTP://WWW.GEEKWIRE.COM/AUTHOR/JOHN/) on May 25, 2015 at 9:54 am



One of the most interesting trends we've tracked at GeekWire over the past few years is the arrival in Seattle of what we dub the Silicon Valley tech giants. Huge companies such as Facebook, Twitter, Dropbox, Apple and Alibaba all have established engineering centers in the Pacific Northwest - so many that we created a list of the more than 50 centers a few weeks ago (http://www.geekwire.com/engineering-centers/).

But it's not just big Bay Area tech companies that are looking at the Pacific Northwest. So are many tech workers who are starting to feel the pinch of skyrocketing housing prices. Just this past week here at GeekWire, we talked to one of these tech workers who was looking to move to Seattle after more than a decade in the Bay Area). James Kuffner (Googie)





Summary

 Robotics technology holds great potential to help humans live better lives.



- Cloud Robotics enables cheaper, lighter, and "smarter" robots.
- Innovation requires the "right ingredients"
 - Partnerships between academia, industry, government
- Let's be optimistic!

Thank You!

James Kuffner (Google)

Students and Collaborators

CMU

- **Dmitry Berenson**
- Joel Chestnutt
- Rosen Diankov
- Phil Michel
- Manfred Lau
- Mike Stilman
- Matt Zucker
- Chris Atketson
- **Drew Bagnell**
- Siddarth Srinivasa
- Takeo Kanade

Worldwide

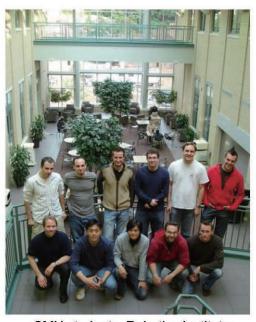
- Satoshi Kagami
- Koichi Nishiwaki
- Steve LaValle
- **Tamim Asfour**
- Hirochika Inoue

UC Berkeley / DexNet

- Ken Goldberg
- Ben Kehoe
- Jeffrey Mahler
- Florian Pokorny
- Brian Hou
- Melrose Roderick
- Michael Laskey
- Mathieu Aubry

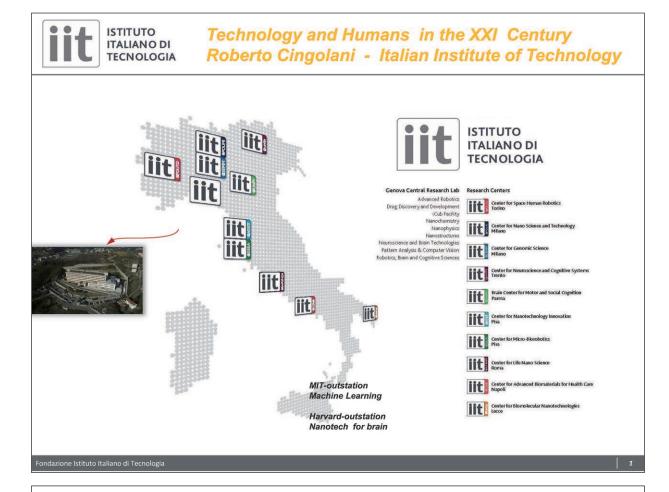
Google

- Self-Driving Car Team
- 3D Objects Team
- Robotics Team



CMU students, Robotics Institute

James Kuffner (Google & CMU)





The grand challenges

- 20% of the planet population owns/uses 80% of energy and water
- In those societies life expectation increases 3 months/year and approaches 100 y
- · In the the other societies life expectation does not grow
- Meanwhile planet population increases, targeting 9 billions in 30 years

We need to reduce the gap:

- · Long life and good ageing in the advanced countries (new welfare)
- · Improvement of life standard in the other countries
- · Resource management and sustainability

ondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologi



A few numbers

- In 30 years there will be one retired person per active person
- 35% of the population will be over 65
- Today every 30 seconds 1 child dies in Africa
- We consume 2600 cubic km of water every year but the availability per capita ranges between 300 liters and 20 liters depending on the region
- Biodiversity: every year more than 100 species disappear
- We have occupied 12% of the planet surface (15% is the limit)

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologi

3



Social and technological strategy

Need to develop adaptive, low cost technologies, such as:

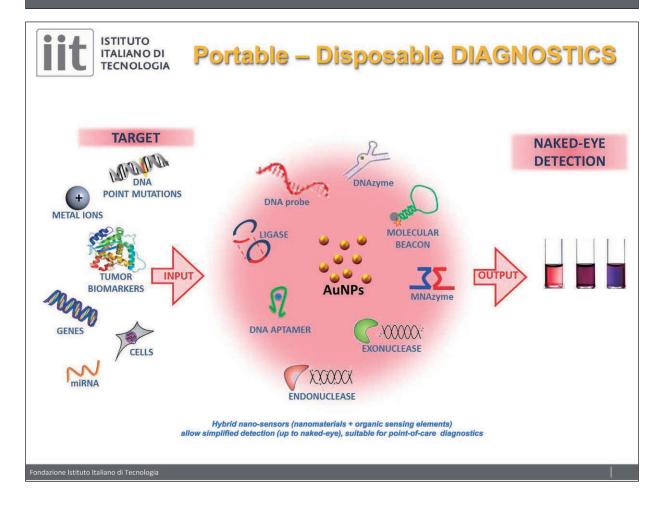
- Portable diagnostics for home-made genetics and for point of care diagnostics
- Precision medicine
- Waste cycle technology
- Water cycle technology
- Smart cities and assistance to citizens (robotic rehabilitation)
- Sub kw Power sources (portable energy)
- Smart materials
- European Horizon 2020 program targets some of these challenges + domestic programs (eg IIT's Human-Centric Technology program)

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia



Public Health

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia





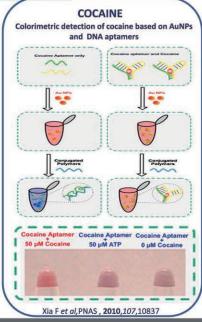
NANOSENSORS for SMALL ANALYTES

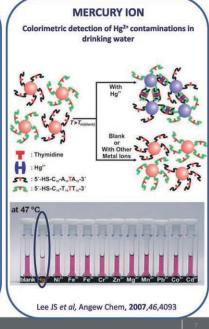
KILLER APPLICATIONS IN DIAGNOSTICS

- Detection of few molecules of tumor biomarkers (e.g., PSA) in whole blood;
- Detection of virus biomarkers for infectious disease in whole blood (e.g., HIV).
- Instrument free detection;
- Direct analysis on whole blood;
- Detection of ultralow concentration (4X10⁻²⁰ M).

(food sofistication) Colorimetric (instrument-free) detection of melamine trace amounts in infant formulations 1.2 B A₆₅₀/A₅₁₈ 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 ne (mg/L) hen W et al, Analyst, 2012,137,5382

MELAMINE

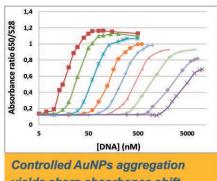






SEMI-QUANTITATIVE DETECTION SCHEMES

- ON-OFF colorimetric detection, non-graded response (no interpretation bias)
- Light-up readout when target exceeds a threshold level



yields sharp absorbance shift

Unbiased, threshold-based,

colorimetric readout

RELEVANCE:

STAGING OF **INFECTIOUS** DISEASES AT THE POINT-OF-

CARE

profiles

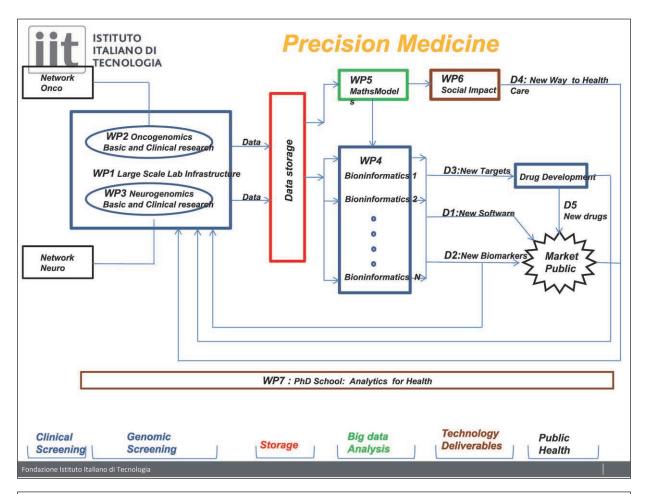
Coupling semiquantitative strategies with isothermal amplification schemes

Target

E.g.: Isothermal target amplification with **EXPAR (EXPonential Amplification**

Reaction time: 5 minutes Amplification efficiency: 106 - 107

Work in progress: New isothermal amplification strategies (PATENT PENDING)







1 robot companion in every family

4 sensed humanoid

Fully plastic

Below 1 KW, self powered

Cloud intelligence

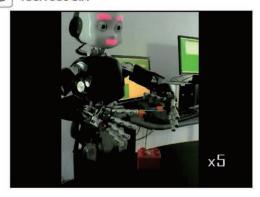
Wireless fast com protocol (>6G)

Cost < 10000 euro

City car business model

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia





Robot companion of citizens

- •Elder assistance
- City/house monitoring
- Disaster recovery
- Housekeeping
- Amusement
- Education

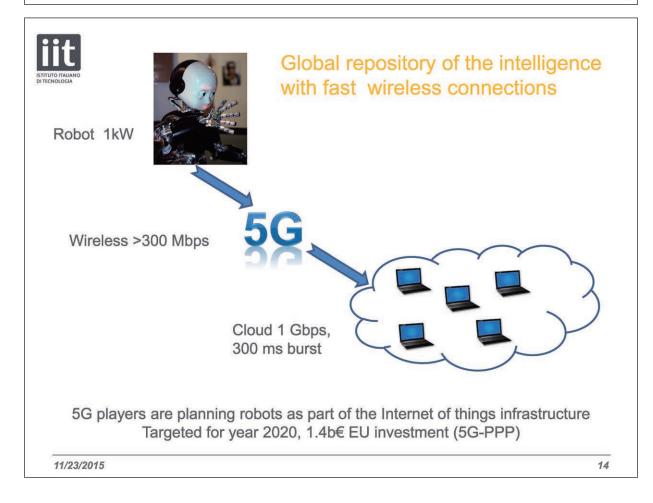


ondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia



Umanoidi: robot bambini e adulti

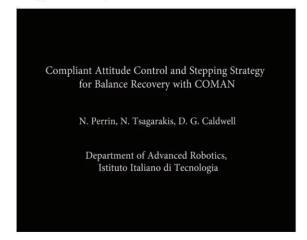






Robotic Rehabilitation

- •Parallel rehab therapies
- •Remote Operation Portable Devices
- Exoskeletons
- Augmented performances





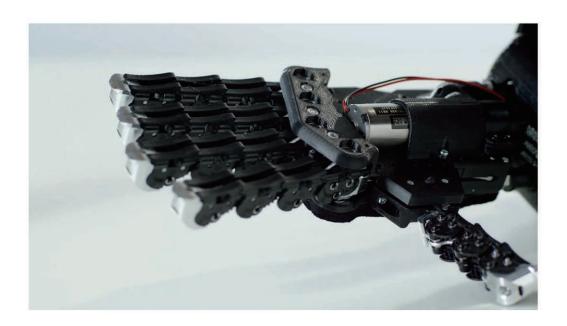


Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia

15



Low cost Prostheses



Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia



Sub kW Power sources

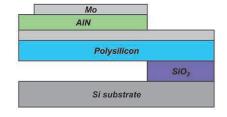
Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia



High Efficiency MEMS for energy Harvesting

Layered AIN structure:

- Molybdenum (bottom electrode) 120 nm
- AIN (piezoelectric layer) 1 μm
- Molybdenum (top electrode) 120 nm
- PolySilicon (elastic layer) 1.4 μm



- Layered AIN structure deposited by DC sputtering on Si substrate
- Cantilever micro-fabrication by lithography and wet/dry etching
- Beams width of 20 µm
- Beams length from 100 µm to 1 mm



Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia



Molibdenum/AIN heterostructures coverded with Parilene





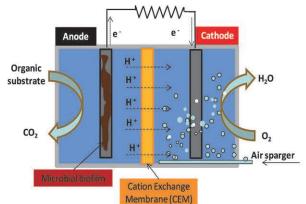


Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia

19



MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS (MFC)



Continuous power generation
~ 1-2 mW/cell →

~ 0.5 W/m²anode

MFCs operate at ambient temperature and pressure.



They do not need expensive catalysts such as platinum

They can be powered by,organic wastes instead to use high-grade H2, generally obtained by reforming petroleum

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologi



Conformable high efficiency batteries Graphene nanoflakes anode/LiFePO₄ cathode



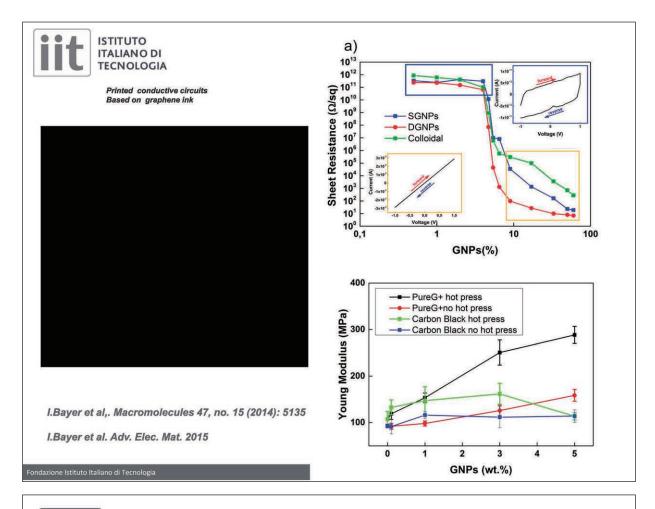
Estimated specific energy: 200Wh/kg

F. Bonaccorso, et al. Nanoletters 14, 4901 (2014)



GRAPHENE - Two-dimensional Inks

TECNOLOGIA Printable 2d material solutions Graphene and TDM inks by liquid phase exfoliation





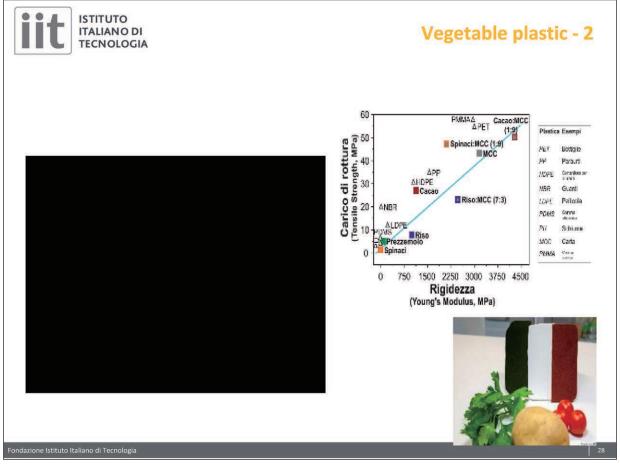
Waste cycle, sustainability

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia











Thank you!

roberto.cingolani@iit.it

Fondazione Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia

Robotics, Al and Future of Human Society

Takeshi Kimura
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Ph.D. program in Philosophy
University of Tsukuba

High Level Forum in Tsukuba "Innovation and Society" Oct.27, 2015

1

My role today is to raise several issues related to social and ethical implications of innovative robotics technology for the sake of having discussions. My approach is to raise questions by referring to concrete cases.

I want to take this opportunity to ask questions freely since there are many important scholars and people.

My assigned role today is to ask Roboethical questions, therefore I will focus only on them.

Outline of Presentation

- Introducing Masahiro Mori Does an engineer have philosophy?
- 2. For what do engineers want to make a new technology?
 For whom?
- 3. Does Technology make people happy?
- 4. Will technology contribute to enhance liberation of people?
- 5. Drone of War
- 6. Who will a human be in relationship to an AI robot?
- 7. Bina 48

3

森政弘、『ロボット考学と人間一未来のためのロボット工学』 (2014)

Mori, Masahiro, Robotics Philosophy and Human: Robotics Engineering for Future (2014)

Masahiro Mori, Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Masahiro Mori is worldly known for his concept of 「不気味の谷 (Uncanny Valley)」.

In Japan, he is also known as an initiator of Robo-Kon (Robot Contest broadcasted by NHK every year).

森:禅の実践者、仏教についての著者

Mori: Zen Practitioner, an author of books on Buddhism

森政弘、『森政弘の佛教入門』、1974

(Masahiro Mori, Mori's Introduction to Buddhism, 1974)

森政弘、『退歩を学べ:ロボット博士の仏教的省察』、2011

(Masahiro Mori, Learn Inner Mind: Buddhist Reflection by Robotics Engineer, 2011.)

森政弘、『仏教新論』、2013

(Masahiro Mori, New Essays on Buddhism, 2013)

5

森が仏教を学び始めたのは、

Mori started to study Zen Buddhism

彼がまだ大学院生だった頃、エンジニアには哲学がない、といわれ、日本人でもあることから仏教を学び始めた。

When he was told that engineers did not have any philosophy when he was a young graduate student. Then, he started to study Zen Buddhism

森の著作はエンジニア、技術者に次のように問う。 In Mori's books, he asks engineers a following question.

技術者、工学者には哲学があるのか?

Do engineers have any philosophy? (not just philosophy of technology, but philosophy of life, human and society.)

7

Mori criticizes that engineers and policy makers are desperate for innovation by looking at "outside".

Mori mildly says that innovation would not come just by looking at "outside," and that it is important for engineers as persons to look into ones' own "inside" of mind. (Remember that Mori is a Zen practitioner.)

Discovery and innovation are matters of intuition. Mori says that scientific intuition and religious (Zen) intuition are the same.

e.g. Steve Jobs?

For what do engineers want to make a new technology? For whom?

Carl B. Frey and Michael A. Osborne, "The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are jobs to Computerisation?" September 17, 2013, (http://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads /academic/The_Future_of_Employment.pdf#search ='Carl+ Frey+and +Michael+Osborne'

"47 percent of total US employment is at risk."

e.g. "Intelligent Machines: The jobs robots will steal first," BBC.com, 14 September 2015 Boston Consulting Group predicts that by 2025, up to a quarter of jobs will be replaced by either smart software or robots, while a study from Oxford University has suggested that 35% of existing UK jobs are at risk of automation in the next 20 years.

9

a question from STS

From a perspective of STS (Science, Technology and Society), it will ask:

Will a society accept such a technology which will eventually steal people's jobs in a near future? Without a consent with a society in general, would engineers not be allowed to create such a technology, or would engineers be allowed to do whatever they like to create?

- 1. Will Innovative Technology make the rich richer and the poor poorer?
- 2. High unemployment might lead social unrest and uncertainty.
- 3. Engineers' children or grandchildren might be unemployed due to their innovations today.
- 4. Is it job transformation or job replacement?

- 5. Japanese society has a relatively positive cultural view of robotics and technology (due o its self-imposing image that Japan does not have enough natural resources, therefore has to rely on technology.)
- 6. At the same time, Japanese society is very shy of accepting immigrants as supplementing labor.

11

Does Technology make people happy?

A similar question is asked: Does money make people happy?

In 2010, a study from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School said, no matter how much more than \$75,000 people make, they don't report any greater degree of happiness.

Japan is the third largest economy in the world after USA and China.

But, Word Happiness Report 2013: Japan 43rd out of 158 countries World Happiness Report 2015: Japan 46th out of 158 countries

Will technology contribute to enhance liberation of people?

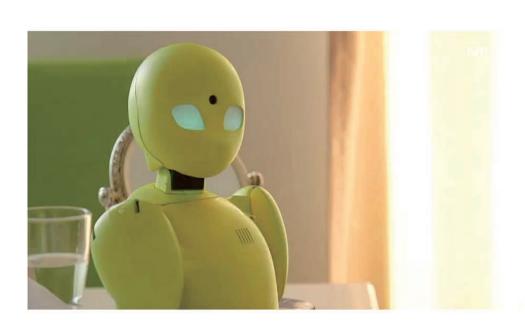
e.g. OriHime by OryLab



NHK Heartnet TV: Moto Documentary, 17th September 2015

ノルウェーでの利用されている様子を、国営放送で紹介されています。 http://www.nrk.no/magasin/er-pappa-via-robot-1.12282264

13



A recent movie: Drone of War (2015)

Though it says that it is based on fact, there are many fictional scenes.

The Intercept: The Drone Papers:

The White House and Pentagon boast that the targeted killing program is precise and that civilian deaths are minimal. However, documents detailing a special operations campaign in northeastern Afghanistan, Operation Haymaker, show that between January 2012 and February 2013, U.S. special operations airstrikes killed more than 200 people. Of those, only 35 were the intended targets. During one five-month period of the operation, according to the documents, nearly 90 percent of the people killed in airstrikes were not the intended targets. In Yemen and Somalia, where the U.S. has far more limited intelligence capabilities to confirm the people killed are the intended targets, the equivalent ratios may well be much worse.

15

The campaign to stop Killer Robots at UN, 19-20 Oct. Killer Robots=Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS)

• The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots calls on states to preemptively ban weapons systems that would select targets and use force without meaningful human control. It supports continued deliberations on "lethal autonomous weapons systems" at the <u>Convention on Conventional Weapons</u> (CCW) in Geneva in 2016, but believes it's time for states to step-up their CCW talks on autonomous weapons by agreeing to a more substantive outcome-oriented mandate instead more informal discussions. An ambitious mandate is needed so that states can act with the urgency that this issue demands.

Constructive Approaches to Robotics

Constructive Approaches to developing intelligent robotics have been very popular in Japan. (JST ERATO Asada Project **Child-robot With Biomimetic Body (CB2)**) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rYLm8iMY5io)

1. These robotics scholars who take constructive approaches claim that by constructing robots with "human" abilities, they could understand human better. Their ideas and statements have been accepted into social discourse. Yet, how many of us would agree that we really understand human (us) better by constructing intelligent robots? If "Yes," did robotics scholars become teachers of humanities? If "No," then what does their claim mean?

17

Who will a human be in relationship to an AI robot?

A social robot and a human live together?

Life with Pepper, Softbank
VS
Life with a dog





PALRO at an elderly home



Bina48: social robot

Dr. Martine Rothblatt, Terasem Movement Foundation investigate the Terasem Hypotheses which state that –

- (1) a conscious analog of a person may be created by combining sufficiently detailed data about the person (a "mindfile") using future consciousness software ("mindware"), and
- (2) that such a conscious analog can be downloaded into a biological or nanotechnological body to provide life experiences comparable to those of a typically birthed human.

Marshall Brain, "The Day You Discard Your Body," http://www.terasemmovementfoundation.com/philop_files/TheDayYouDiscardYourBody.pdf

19

Bina48, YouTube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvcQCJpZ JH8



Thank you very much for your attention.

ハイレベルフォーラム in つくば 開催記録 TSUKUBA/GIANT HIGH LEVEL FORUM

FORUM REPORT

平成 28 年 3 月 発行者 ハイレベルフォーラム実行委員会 Published in March 2016 The 4th High Level Forum Organizing Committee