



Section 2 Council for Science and Technology Policy

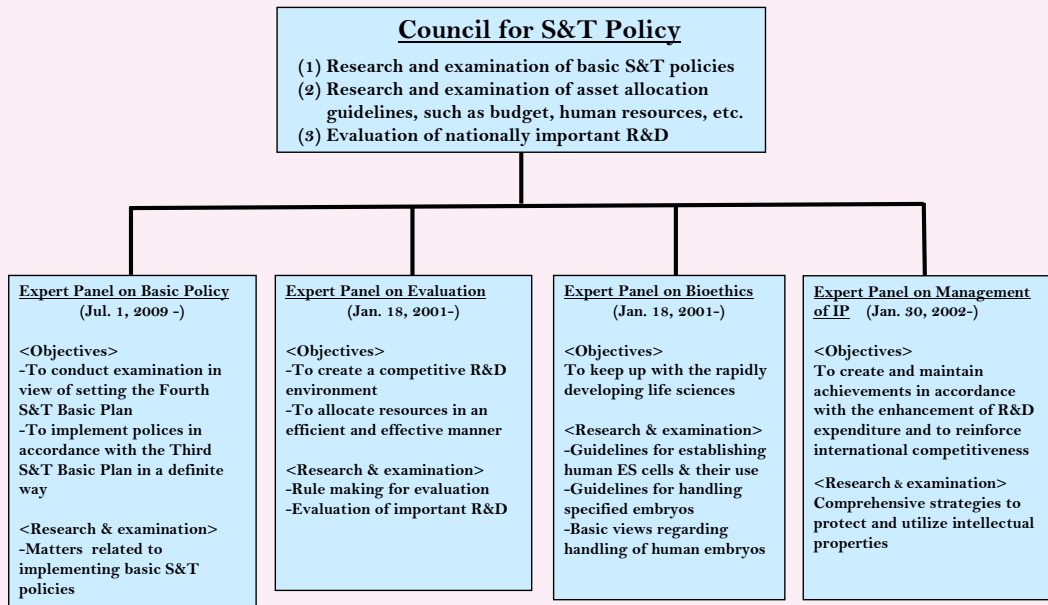
The Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) is placed in the Cabinet Office as “a council for key policy” for vigorously promoting Japan’s S&T policies, under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The Council is comprised of the Prime Minister, as the chairperson, related Cabinet members, and expert members, etc., with the twin missions of overseeing the nation’s S&T efforts and offering comprehensive and fundamental policy plans and overall adjustment. (Table 2-1-2)

As of March 2010, there are four expert panels under the CSTP, including the Expert Panel on Basic Policy, for examining technical aspects of key issues. (Figure 2-1-3)

● Table 2-1-2/ List of Diet members in the CSTP (as of April 1, 2011)

Cabinet members	Naoto Kan	Prime Minister
	Yukio Edano	Chief Cabinet Secretary
	Koichiro Genba	Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
	Yoshihito Katayama	Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications
	Yoshihiko Noda	Minister of Finance
	Yoshiaki Takaki	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
	Banri Kaieda	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
Experts	Masuo Aizawa (full-time)	Former president of Tokyo Institute of Technology
	Tasuku Honjo (full-time)	Visiting professor of Kyoto University
	Naoki Okumura (full-time)	Former executive vice president of Technical Development Bureau of Nippon Steel Corp.
	Toyoko Imae (part-time)	Professor emeritus of Nagoya University
	Takashi Shiraishi (part-time)	Professor of National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
	Reiko Aoki (part-time)	Professor of the Institute of Economic Research of Hitotsubashi University
	Ryoji Chubachi (part-time)	Vice chairman of Sony Corp.
Ichiro Kanazawa	President of the Science Council of Japan *affiliated institution	

● Figure 2-1-3/ Organization Chart of the Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP)



1 Major Projects of Council for S&T Policy FY 2010

Toward the formulation of the next basic plan, CSTP submitted the report to the Prime Minister on December 24, 2010 [Refer to Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 1 and this section, 3 (1)]

Also, using the “Leading-edge Research Promotion Fund” (in total 150 billion yen) appropriated for the first supplementary budget for FY 2009, CSTP has been promoting the “Funding Program for the World-Leading Innovative R&D on Science and Technology,” which supports 30 major researchers in Japan, and also the “Funding Program for Next Generation World-Leading Researchers” which supports young, female and regional researchers.

Among these, regarding the “Funding Program for the World-Leading Innovative R&D on Science and Technology,” while the CSTP accelerated and enhanced its R&D using the “Strategic Fund for Strengthening Leading-edge Research and Development” appropriated within the initial budget for FY 2010, the CSTP also promoted activities to make its R&D contents widely accessible to the public.

For the “Funding Program for Next Generation World-Leading Researchers,” CSTP accepted applications from April 5, 2010 to May 20, 2010 and after reviews by the CSTP Program Screening Committee and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, 329 proposals were accepted at the CSTP on February 10, 2010.

2 Strategic Priority Setting and Comprehensive Promotion in S&T Policy

The minister of state for S&T policy and expert CSTP members newly created “Action Plans for Science and Technology Priority Measures” in order to reform the government’s whole S&T budget preparation process. While implementing budget preparation focusing on this action plan, the CSTP also pursued new projects enhancing the transparency of the budget preparation process including utilizing the



opinions of young researchers in the forefront of their fields when implementing the priority determinations of the relevant S&T policies.

(1) Action Plans for Science and Technology Priority Measures 2011 (July 2010)

The minister of state for S&T policy and expert CSTP members created the action plan looking toward 2020, as a new project of the S&T budget preparation process, aiming at solving the issues surrounding Japan.

[Points of the action plan]

- Among the 2 major innovations, the green innovations and life innovations, which are essential issues of the “New Growth Strategy” (decided by the Cabinet on June 18, 2010), focus will be put especially on issues which have specific and clear goals with greater effectiveness when achieved.
- In order for researchers and research institutions to effectively and efficiently utilize research funds, unification, simplification and rationalization of various rules, etc., for use of competitive funds will be promoted.

(2) Guidelines for Resource Allocation, including the FY 2011 Budget Related to S&T (Decided on July 16, 2010, supplementary recommendation)

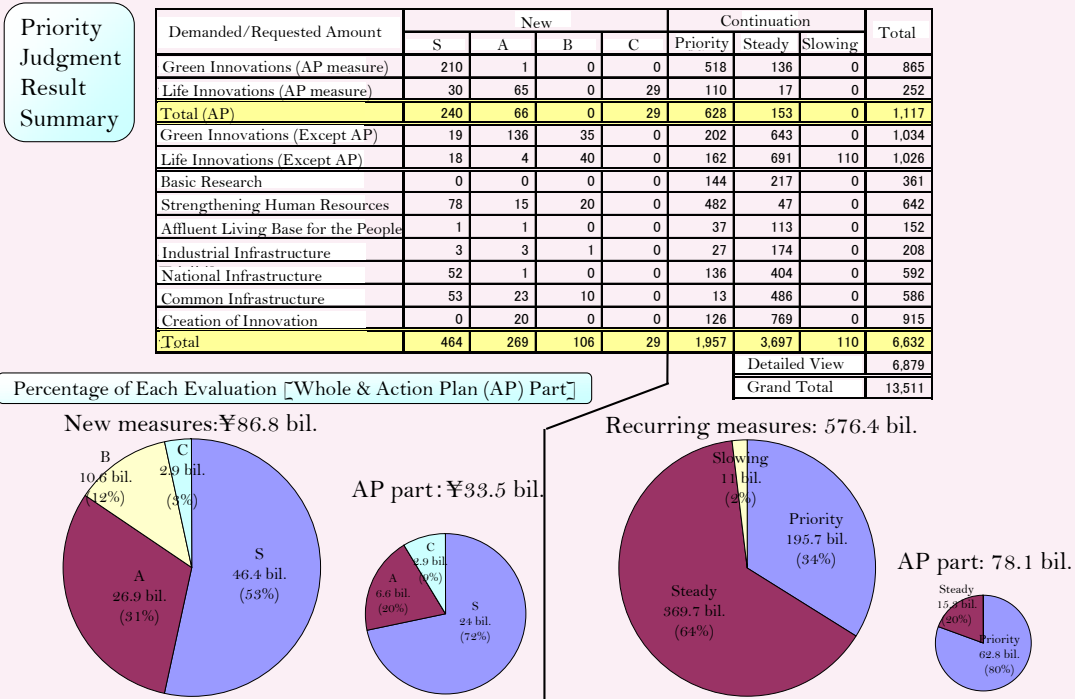
The CSTP adopted the “Basic Policy for the Allocation of Resources, including the Science and Technology Budget for FY 2011”, and provided supplementary recommendations to the Prime Minister and related Cabinet Ministers. Moreover, based on the “New Growth Strategy” and the “Basic Guidelines for Formulation of the Science and Technology Basic Policy” (literal translation) (June 2010, Expert Panel on Basic Policy), the “Policy for the Allocation of Resources, including the Science and Technology Budget for FY 2011,” which clarifies issues to be focused on in FY 2011, was adopted and supplementary recommendations provided to the Prime Minister and related Cabinet Ministers.

Following this resource allocation policy, the CSTP requested pertinent government offices to prioritize the allocation of budget and other resources mainly to high-priority projects (such as the promotion of green innovation and life innovation) and to the projects needing priority in implementation (drastic enhancement of basic research, etc.).

(3) Judgment on Priority of S&T Policies (October, 2010)

The Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy and the expert Diet members from the CSTP conducted a public hearing on S&T policy, for which relevant ministries requested funds to allocate to high-priority policies. The Minister and CSTP checked survey results precisely to assess priorities, while asking for the advice of external experts including young researchers in the forefront of their fields, and arranged the “Report on the Decision Regarding the Priority of S&T Policies in the FY 2011 Budget Request,” including an overall summary. (Figure 2-1-4)

● Figure 2-1-4/ Result of Priority Judgments on S&T Policies for FY 2011 (Money base)



(4) Regarding views on S&T activities in independent administrative agencies and national university corporations (FY 2009)

As Independent Administrative Agencies and national university corporations¹ which are engaged in activities related to S&T receive operating expense subsidies, but there are limits to understand the uses, affairs and allocation at the time of budget preparation. Thus, various indicators representing corporate output are investigated to facilitate adequate implementation of various measures in the 3rd Science and Technology Basic Plan.

Based on the above-mentioned investigation, expert Diet members from the CSTP sought opinions regarding the issues that have improved or need to be addressed further.

(5) Toward S&T Budget Preparation

(Decision on December 10, 2010, supplementary recommendation)

To prepare a S&T budget which appropriately reflects the judgments with priority, the CSTP adopted the supplementary recommendation “Toward Formulation of the Science and Technology Budget for FY 2011,” summarizing important points or points affecting budget preparation, and submitted it to the Prime Minister and related Ministers.

¹ Including Inter-University Research Institute Corporation.



(6) Execution of R&D Evaluation

(Follow-ups on preliminary evaluation of R&D of national importance [July 2010])

The CSTP executed a post facto assessment of the “Genome Network Project” (MEXT) completed in 2008, which was given a preliminary evaluation by the CSTP, and notified the Minister of MEXT, who was implementing this project, of the evaluation results.

(7) Pioneering Projects for Acceleration Social Return

Under the leadership of the CSTP, projects are implemented, with multiple ministries and public-private collaboration, to accelerate the return of research outcomes to society (dissemination) through feasibility experiments, while simultaneously conducting interdisciplinary R&D and system reform. More specifically, the following six projects are being executed from FY 2008 until FY 2012.

- Realizing regenerative medicine for lost human physiological functions
- Establishment of an information and telecommunication system useful at the time of disaster while delivering detailed disaster information to every citizen
- Realization of a safe and efficient road transportation system using information and telecommunications technology
- Realization of advanced home care and home nursing for the elderly, the ailing, and individuals with disabilities
- Comprehensive utilization of the biomass resources that contribute to solving environmental and energy problems
- Realization of voice communication technologies to overcome language barriers

3 Major Points to Be Discussed in Expert Panels

(1) Expert Panel on Basic Policy

The Expert Panel on Basic Policy was founded in July 2009 for sound implementation of the 3rd Basic Plan and for discussions aimed at setting forth the 4th Basic Plan. Based on the “Basic Guidelines for Formulation of the Science and Technology Basic Policy” [literal translation] created in June 2010, at the “Policy Study Working Group (WG)” [literal translation] established under the Expert Panel on Basic Policy, discussions were conducted focusing on the draft report. At the “R&D System WG [literal translation]” established in November, 2009, through discussions of R&D systems as they ought to be, a report was completed in December, 2010. In addition, in December, 2010, through discussions in 12 meetings held at the Expert Panel, a draft report on Consultation No. 11 “Regarding Basic Policy for Science and Technology” was completed. The draft was approved at the Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP), and submitted to the Prime Minister on December 24, 2010.

Also, regarding implementation of the “Sectoral Promotion Strategy” (March 2010, decided by the CSTP), two separate project teams established under this expert panel for the four primary priority areas (life science, information and telecommunications, environmental sciences, and nanotechnology/materials) and the four secondary priority areas (energy, manufacturing technology, infrastructure, and frontier) summarized the results in June 2010 and for comprehensive follow-ups of FY 2006 to 2010, the projected teams summarized the results in March 2011.

(2) Expert Panel on Evaluation

A post facto assessment plan was organized regarding the R&D of national importance completed in FY 2008. Furthermore, investigation into R&D evaluation progress by concerned ministries was executed as a follow-up of the “National Guideline on the Method of Evaluation for Government R&D.”

(3) Expert Panel on Bioethics

Investigations and discussions are conducted to address the bioethical issues accompanying the development of life sciences, such as research on utilization of human embryos. In FY 2010, the Minister of MEXT requested advice from the CSTP regarding the revision of Guidelines on the Utilization of Human Embryonic Stem Cells and Guidelines on the Derivation and Distribution of Human Embryonic Stem Cells. The revisions were judged to be appropriate, and the CSTP submitted reports with advice on each guideline in April 2010.

(4) Expert Panel on Management of Intellectual Properties (IP)

This panel examines how a system regarding intellectual properties (IP) should be for promoting S&T policy and the relevant concrete measures, including principally the promotion of IP activities in universities¹. In 2010, in collaboration with the Intellectual Property Strategic Promotion Office (literal translation), this panel implemented the follow-ups including preparation of cooperation and allotment systems at each concerned ministry in order to smoothly promote the results of the examinations regarding strengthening the IP system of universities conforming to the Pro-Innovation indicated at the task force meeting in 2009. (The results were reflected in the “intellectual property strategic program 2010.”)

Section 3 Administrative Structure and Budget for S&T

1 Administrative Structure for S&T

In the national administrative structure, the Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) is placed in the Cabinet Office, the operations of which include projecting plans and making overall adjustment regarding important governmental policies, with the Council providing a variety of advice on comprehensive strategies and resource allocation policies, including budget and human resources concerning promotion of S&T. Based on its advice, the government offices concerned conduct research activities, promote research in various research programs, and develop an R&D environment at national experimental research institutions, independent administrative agencies, universities, and so on.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) not only adjusts efforts related to the S&T of administrative institutions concerned while creating specific R&D plans for different fields and allocating the special coordination funds for promoting S&T, but also conducts R&D in cutting-edge and important S&T fields and comprehensively promotes administrative tasks such as enhancement of creative and basic research activities. The Council for Science and Technology (CST)

¹ Including inter-University Research Institute Corporations