

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 strategic funds for the promotion of 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) exists within MEXT to investigate and examine important matters related to overall promotion of S&T and other topics in general, upon request for advice from the Minister, while providing its own opinions to the Minister.

In particular, regarding the response to the GEJE, a “Viewpoint in the study of the future science and technology and science policy based on the Great East Japan Earthquake” was decided. Based on the current situation caused by the GEJE, CST will conduct a serious review from the viewpoint of science and technology and from the viewpoint of science policy; it will also conduct deliberations necessary for integrally promoting science and technology and science policy as a basis of the nation’s existence. At present, deliberations based on this viewpoint are conducted in each subcommittee.

The CST’s recommendations are as indicated in [Table 2-1-4](#).

Table 2-1-4 / Reports from the Council for Science and Technology (2011)

Date	Report
May 31, 2011	<u>General meeting</u> Viewpoint in the study of future science and technology and science policy based on the Great East Japan Earthquake
August 24, 2011	<u>Subdivision on R&D Planning and Evaluation</u> Implementation guideline for FY 2012 earth observation in Japan
July 15, 2011	<u>Subdivision on Science</u> Important activities for science promotion (Summary of previous opinions)
July 28, 2011	Appropriate use of Grants-in-Aid for the Scientific Research Program (KAKENHI) (Deliberation Summary part 1)
December 20, 2011	Basic Policy on Support for Diverse Career Paths for Young Postdoctoral Fellows to Be Employed through the MEXT Public Research Funds -Requirement for public research institutions and research team leaders as an employer-

Source: Created by MEXT

In addition, the Science Council of Japan (SCJ), comprised of 210 members and about 2,000 associate members, is placed under the authority of the Prime Minister as a representative institution established for the purpose of 1) networking scientists in Japan, 2) engaging in policy suggestions regarding the government and society, 3) examining important matters, 4) constructing a network among scientists, 5) facilitating collaboration with international academic institutions, and 6) spreading and enhancing public awareness regarding science literacy (Figure 2-1-5, Table 2-1-6).

In particular, as for the response to the GEJE, SCJ issued a statement from the executive committee that included recognition of the situation and the urgent scientific tasks that occurred one week after the earthquake, and they held an emergency meeting. From then, up until September, SCJ established the Great East Japan Earthquake Task Force and issued various proposals, including seven emergency recommendations and reports to the foreign academies. After October, SCJ established the Committee on Supporting Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. SCJ conducts deliberations, and the committee of scientific investigation on the GEJE engages in studying the trend of scientific investigations.

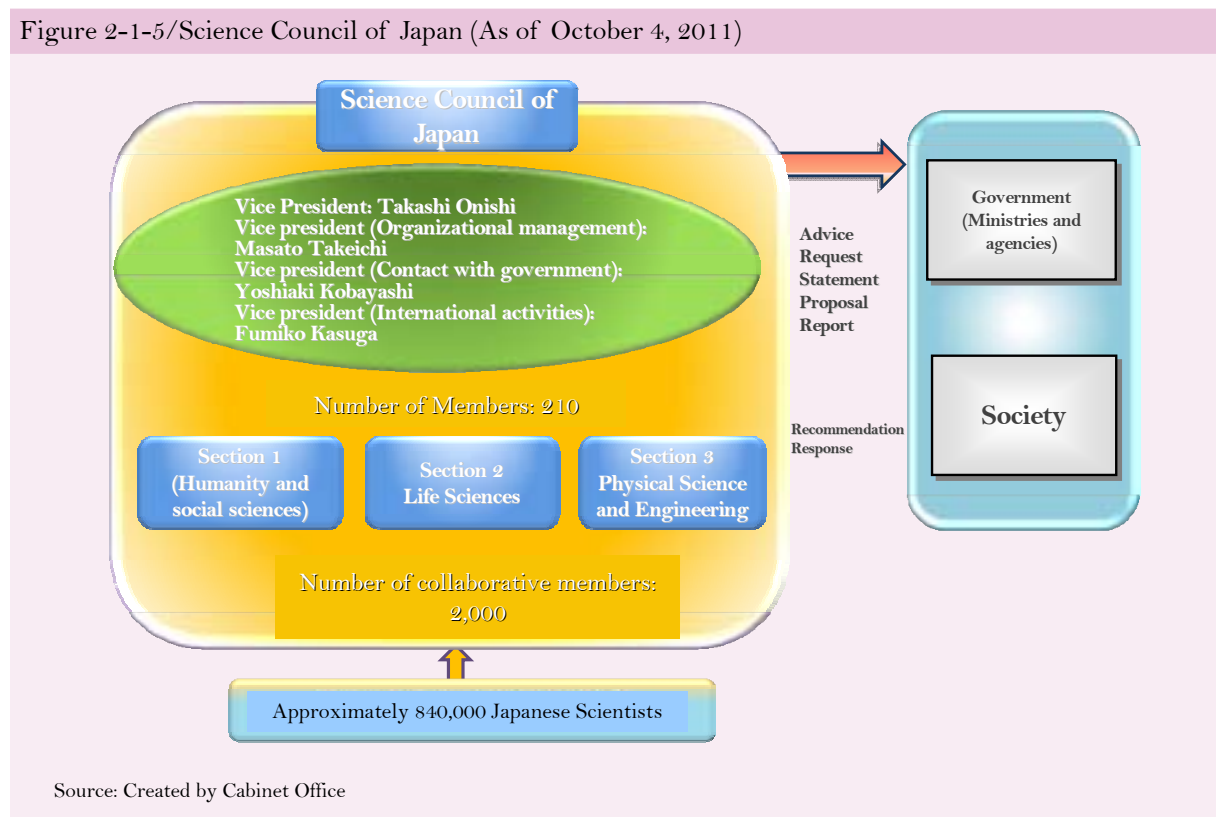


Table 2-1-6/Major proposals and reports of SCJ (FY 2011)

Related items in the White Paper	Proposals, etc.	Issued date	Summary
Realization of reconstruction and recovery from the earthquake	Emergency recommendations in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake (From the first to 7th recommendations)	March to August, 2011	For reconstruction and recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, SCJ issued seven emergency recommendations regarding the response to the nuclear power plant accident and the relief of victims, the necessity of the investigation of radiation levels, the measures of the waste created by the earthquake disaster and the environmental impact, etc.
	Support for employment and industry revitalization through reconstruction after the Great East Japan earthquake (recommendation)	September 21, 2011	Proposed measures to create employment in reconstruction work in the affected areas, introduction of a new job training system for the unemployed affected by the disaster, measures to support industrial revitalization, enhancement of employment support measures, support for affected business owners, and support for victims of the nuclear power plant accident.
	Measures to protect children from the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the subsequent nuclear power plant accident (Recommendation)	September 27, 2011	Six concrete measures proposed to promote the mental and physical health of children in Japan because radiation exposure from the nuclear power plant accident has affected not only children in the damaged areas, but also children throughout the entire country.
	Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake in regard to the fishing industry of the new era (Recommendation)	September 30, 2011	Proposed recovery and reconstruction of the fishing industry, aimed at the reconstruction of the fishing industry as a business and the fishing village as a place to live, considering that the affected areas are the center of the fishing industry and are thus indispensable to Japan's food security,
Promotion of green innovation	Research subjects and the outlook for the realization of green innovation (Report)	September 30, 2011	In order to realize green innovation to solve energy and resource problems, issues were centered on material research from the viewpoint of both manufacturers and users, and proposals to solve them were summarized.
System reforms for promoting STI	Strengthening the Creation Capability of Large-scale, Complex Socio-economic Systems (Report)	August 2, 2011	With regard to huge, complicated, wide-spread, large-scale, complex socio-economic systems, such as the Internet, financial systems, and nuclear systems, whose capability and reliability affect the socio-economy, SCJ proposed measures such as human resource development to strengthen the creation capability of these systems.
	Science and Dream roadmaps in the fields of science and engineering (Report)	August 24, 2011	Creation of a science-dream roadmap in cooperation with about 70 academy societies, looking ahead fifty years or more, in order to contribute to the development of Japan's science, technology and society.
	Scientific guidelines to realize the resource-circulation type Core Manufacturing Technology (Report)	August 8, 2011	Pointed out the importance of technologies needed for the realization of "Resource-circulation type core manufacturing technology" that uses minimum initial resources and maximizes recycling, a technology which is based on manufacturing and using industrial products that meet market demands, while making efforts for minimization in the consumption energy.
Promoting measures for achieving critical issues	Promotion of frontier artificial science and technology that contributes to securing the sustainability of humanity (Recommendation)	September 30, 2011	The development and use of space and ocean science and technology, as well as the development of science and technology in the fields of aircraft and vessels form the frontiers that will develop the future of mankind and serve as a prerequisite for securing the sustainability of humanity. SCJ has proposed national policies, research systems, industrial foundation, human resource development, etc., in order to promote these activities.
	"Integration of knowledge" toward science for society (Recommendation)	August 19, 2011	Integration of multiple scientific fields is indispensable for solving the current social issues in many cases and the "integration of knowledge" is considered necessary. SCJ has proposed a methodology to manage both social needs and the continuous development of science by deepening the discussions about the "integration of intelligence."
	2011 Master Plan for Large Facility Plan/Large-Scale Scientific Research Plan (Report)	September 28, 2011	Created and revised Japan's first master plan, which covers all fields of science, and considers the large-facility plan in which the scientific community jointly establishes and operates large, international-level facilities; it also considers the large-scale research plan in which many researchers who are organized under important research themes conduct long-term, fixed-point observation and research.
	Maintenance and networking of field facilities in universities that are contributing to biodiversity research and education (Recommendation)	September 26, 2011	Proposed networking of field facilities, such as forests for field practice and marine laboratories owned by national universities and other institutions, aimed at joint research and the execution of a collaborative education program.

Strategic development of global activities integrated with the world	Strengthening collaboration with countries in Asia regarding energy science and technology (Report)	August 2, 2011	While Asian countries affect the world's supply and demand of energy and other environmental issues, many of them are blessed with new energy sources, and therefore, collaboration with these countries is important. In this light, SCJ proposed issues and measures to establish permanent win-win relationships through an analysis of science and technology collaboration between Asian countries.
	Toward the establishment of a foundation in Asia's science community (Recommendation)	September 30, 2011	Proposed the development of infrastructure for information sharing among Asian countries, the promotion of international exchange using multiple languages, and the establishment of a foundation for international education mobility for young people, etc.
Fostering human resources in order to lead the world in S&T	Establishment of the young academy (Recommendation)	September 28, 2011	Responses were mentioned in regard to issues on career paths for young scientists, and it was proposed that young scientists should consider solving these issues as an involved party.
	Development of core research and human resources connecting science and industry (Recommendation)	August 18, 2011	Proposed the promotion, as a nation, of 1) new, basic research connecting science and industrial technology, and 2) the fostering of human resources who can respond to the globalization of industry and R&D, etc., from the standpoint of applied physics which has been creating innovations by combining different scientific fields based on a deep understanding of physics.
Formation of the international-standard research environment and foundations	Establishment and utilization of scientific statistics (Recommendation)	July 28, 2011	Considering that establishing reliable, scientific statistical data and considering that easy access to that data is a prerequisite for promoting science, SCJ proposed reviews concerning the improvement of accuracy and comparability of science statistics, the appropriate implementation of various investigations and data disclosure, the development of human resources who conduct scientific statistic analysis, etc.

Source: Created by Cabinet Office

2 S&T Budget

The S&T budget in Japan's initial budget for FY 2011 was 3.6648 trillion yen, of which 3.0565 trillion yen was appropriated for the general account budget and of which 608.3 billion yen was appropriated for the special account budget. The funds for promoting S&T, which represent the principal expenditure in the general account, amounted to 1.3352 trillion yen. Also, in order to promote recovery and reconstruction from the GEJE, the government allocated its first to fourth supplementary budgets in FY 2011. The S&T budget in the supplementary budgets is 583.2 billion yen, of which 566.7 billion yen was appropriated for the general account budget (Funds for promoting S&T: 174.6 billion yen) and 16.5 billion yen of which was appropriated for the special account budget. The trend in the S&T budget is shown in [Table 2-1-7](#) and the S&T budget by ministry and agency is shown in [Table 2-1-8](#).

In Japan, S&T are overseen by several relevant ministries. To promote S&T efficiently and effectively while maintaining consistency nationwide, it is necessary to develop S&T-related policies in relevant ministries while eliminating redundancies, and making appropriate adjustments, such as strengthening partnerships among offices, based on the guidelines set forth by the CSTP.

Table 2-1-7/ Trends in S&T Budget

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Item		Fiscal Year				
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Funds for promoting S&T (A)	13,477	13,628	13,777	13,334	13,352
	Comparison to previous year %	101.2	101.1	101.1	96.8	100.1
	Other research expenditure (B)	16,428	16,770	16,414	17,197	17,213
	Comparison to previous year %	98.6	102.1	97.9	104.8	100.1
S&T budget in general account (C) = (A) + (B)		29,905	30,398	30,191	30,531	30,565
Comparison to previous year %		99.8	101.6	99.3	101.1	100.1
Special account: S&T budget (D)		5,208	5,310	5,449	5,359	6,083
Comparison to previous year %		90.4	102.0	102.6	98.3	113.5
S&T budget (E) = (C) + (D)		35,113	35,708	35,639	35,890	36,648
Comparison to previous year %		98.2	101.7	99.8	100.7	102.1
National budget for general account (F)		829,088	830,613	885,480	922,992	924,116
Comparison to previous year %		104.0	100.2	106.6	104.2	100.1
National general appropriation (G)		469,784	472,845	517,310	541,724	540,780
Comparison to previous year %		101.3	100.7	109.4	104.7	99.8

Note: 1. Initial budget for each FY

2. The accumulations and the numbers in the totals may not match due to rounding off.

Source: Created by MEXT

Table 2-1-8/ S&T Budget at Each Government Office

(Unit: million yen)

Item	FY 2010 (Initial budget)				FY 2011 (Initial budget)				FY 2011 (Supplementary budget)			
	General account	Funds for promoting S&T	Special account	Total	General account	Funds for promoting S&T	Special account	Total	General account	Funds for promoting S&T	Special account	Total
Diet	1,147	1,103	—	1,147	1,153	1,093	—	1,153	—	—	—	—
Cabinet Secretariat	63,573	—	—	63,573	66,993	—	—	66,993	16,536	—	—	16,536
Cabinet Office	19,865	16,414	—	19,865	17,166	14,436	—	17,166	196	—	—	196
National Police Agency	2,358	2,113	—	2,358	2,194	2,056	—	2,194	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	59,595	43,528	1,400	60,995	53,073	43,116	—	53,073	20,846	9,054	—	20,846
Ministry of Justice	6,354	—	—	6,354	6,435	—	—	6,435	135	—	—	135
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,769	—	—	11,769	11,626	—	—	11,626	59	—	—	59
Ministry of Finance	1,386	1,064	—	1,386	1,341	1,020	—	1,341	54	54	—	54
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	2,182,387	857,154	141,166	2,323,553	2,314,484	892,866	134,883	2,449,367	266,824	62,835	6,498	273,322
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	151,172	112,511	2,947	154,119	147,442	109,021	2,621	150,063	408	408	—	408
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	123,377	114,094	1,700	125,077	113,474	108,308	300	113,774	9,336	8,769	—	9,336
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	176,274	131,059	362,541	538,815	142,629	108,675	443,621	586,250	224,823	85,220	10,000	234,823
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	54,588	30,120	16,039	70,626	52,016	28,129	17,226	69,242	24,420	6,089	—	24,420
Ministry of the Environment	27,875	24,228	10,143	38,018	29,645	26,447	9,615	39,259	2,204	2,204	—	2,204
Ministry of Defense	171,353	—	—	171,353	96,817	—	—	96,817	823	—	—	823
Total	3,053,074	1,333,387	535,935	3,589,009	3,056,489	1,335,165	608,266	3,664,755	566,664	174,633	16,498	583,162

Note: The accumulations and the numbers in the totals may not match due to rounding off.

Source: Created by MEXT