Re: The state of study of the Moonshot Research and Development Program

May, 2019

Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy

The state of study towards target setting

- O To promote ambitious research and development based on bold thinking, the government has set up ambitious targets (Moonshot targets) and solicited various research ideas in and outside of Japan for achieving the targets.
- O The government has set up Visionary Council consisting of experts, which is currently working on targets.

Visionary Council members

Hiroaki Kitano President and CEO,

Sony Computer Science Laboratory

Yoichi Ochiai Media artist

Marissa Ozaki Artist

(Sputniko!) Project Associate Professor, University of Tokyo

Chair Yoshimitsu Chairman of Keizai Doyukai

Kobayashi Chairman, Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings

Corporation

Naohiro Nishiguchi Executive Officer,

Japan Innovation Network

Taiyo Fujii SF Writer

Makiko Eda Chief Representative Officer,

World Economic Forum Japan

State of study/Future plan

The 1st meeting on March 29

➤ Deliberation on viewpoints to be taken into account when considering the Moonshot targets

The 2nd meeting on April 22

- ➤ Obtaining requests from academia and industry
- Deliberation on approach and criteria for setting the Moonshot targets

The 3rd meeting on May 23 (schedule)

Development and selection of candidate Moonshot targets

:

CSTI plenary meeting around summer

Deciding the Moonshot targets

^{*} As a budget necessary for promoting this program, 102.0 billion yen was allocated to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), which established funds in Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO).

Discussion at Visionary Council

 Analyzing challenges facing the world and Japan's "strengths" based on the vision of a future society, identifying challenges Japan should take on strategically, and then translating them into targets (missions) to be achieved

Points of discussion

- Can they be expressed plainly and concisely?
- Will they have a huge impact on industry and society? (Spinouts created one after another)
- Can they attract players from other countries?
- ✓ Aren't they mere slogans?
- Are they supposed to be led by the government? (Change of regulations)
- Can't they be managed by each ministry or agency?
- Do they reflect perspectives of women and young people?

Viewpoints for setting targets

Inspiring

- Values can be shared with the public and other countries
- Huge impact on future industry and society
- Wisdom of scientists can be brought together to secure national interest and industrial competitiveness

Imaginative

The public can envision future potential prosperity

Credible

- Scientific feasibility
- Progress in achievement verifiable



How to set targets

- O Targets are broken down into three stages of Challenges (Big Goals), Missions (Moonshot Targets), and Programs in order to advance research through backcasting
- O Optimizing examiners and management according to the stage

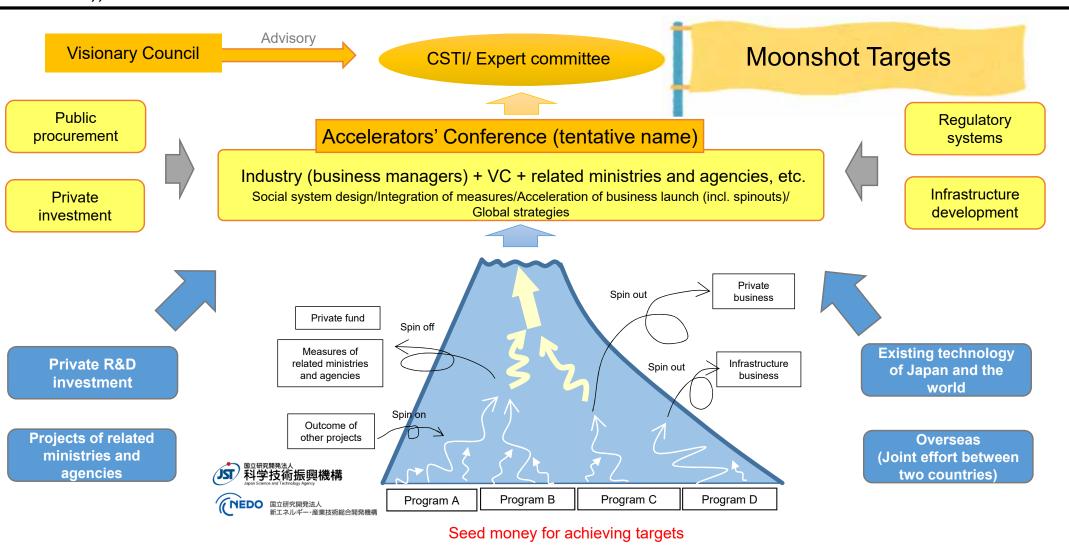
	Category (Priority area)	Challenges (Big Goals)	Missions (Moonshot Targets)	Programs
Case of EU	Resources and Environment	No household garbage	 Completely recyclable packaging technology 	Horizon Europe under planning (2021-2027, approx. 12 trillion yen)
Case of US (DARPA)	Military affairs	Maintain the technological predominance of U.S. Forces	Accelerate soldiers' resilience	Technology to provide users with near-natural control of prosthetic hands and arms via bidirectional peripheral nerve implants DARPA FY2019 budget 400 billion yen
Case of Japan (Moonshot)	• Environment	Realize a carbon recycling society :	 Establish the recycle system of CO2, and stem the rise of atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide (artificial photosynthesis)	
	Backcasting from problems of the world/future "Strengths" of Japan's industry and technology Visionary		Inspiring, Imaginative, Credible	Ambitious research and development taking advantage of Japan's "strengths" in basic research
			CSTI decision (schedule)	JST· NEDO

- O Once targets are set, the entire government will aim to achieve them by fully utilizing available measures and resources, including the Moonshot Research and Development Program, related research and development, and other related measures such as regulatory systems and public procurement.
- O The government will accelerate ambitious research and development towards social implementation by attracting industry with a seed fund of 100 billion yen (Establishment of Accelerators' Conference (tentative name))

Achieving targets

Social implementation

Research and development



Trend of other countries



- O US, Europe and China are oriented towards research and development in which innovation is promptly created from excellent research results that are obtained from expertise and ideas of basic research.
- O These countries promote advanced research into SDGs, security, quantum science, AI, bio, etc. especially by backcasting from social issues.

US



- O Government R&D investment focused on basic research
- O Increased investment in hightech and emerging fields of AI, quantum science, 5G, etc.
- O Enormous investment by Department of Defense in Al, semi-conductor devices, and quantum science

Europe



- O Enhanced cross-disciplinary missions aimed at solving specific issues
- O Intends to make radical/disruptive innovation by newly establishing "European Innovation Council (EIC)"

UK

O Focused on Al/data, aging society, clean growth, mobility, and quantum science

China

- O Promotes a series of support from basic research to innovation, human resources development, and research center formation.
- O Slated to invest around one trillion yen in the National Laboratory for Quantum Information Science

Germany



O Newly established "Agency of Dynamic Innovation A1 d "Cybersecurity A Agency" and makes intensive investment in AI, quantum science, and storage battery

France

O Newly established a fund and "Defense Innovation Agency"

A1 原文:「飛躍的イノベーション庁」

定訳(正式な英語表記)が確認できないため、暫定訳としています。ご確認ください。

A5, 2019/06/05

A2 原文:「サイバーセキュリティ庁」

定訳(正式な英語表記)が確認できないため、暫定訳としています。ご確認ください。

A5, 2019/06/05