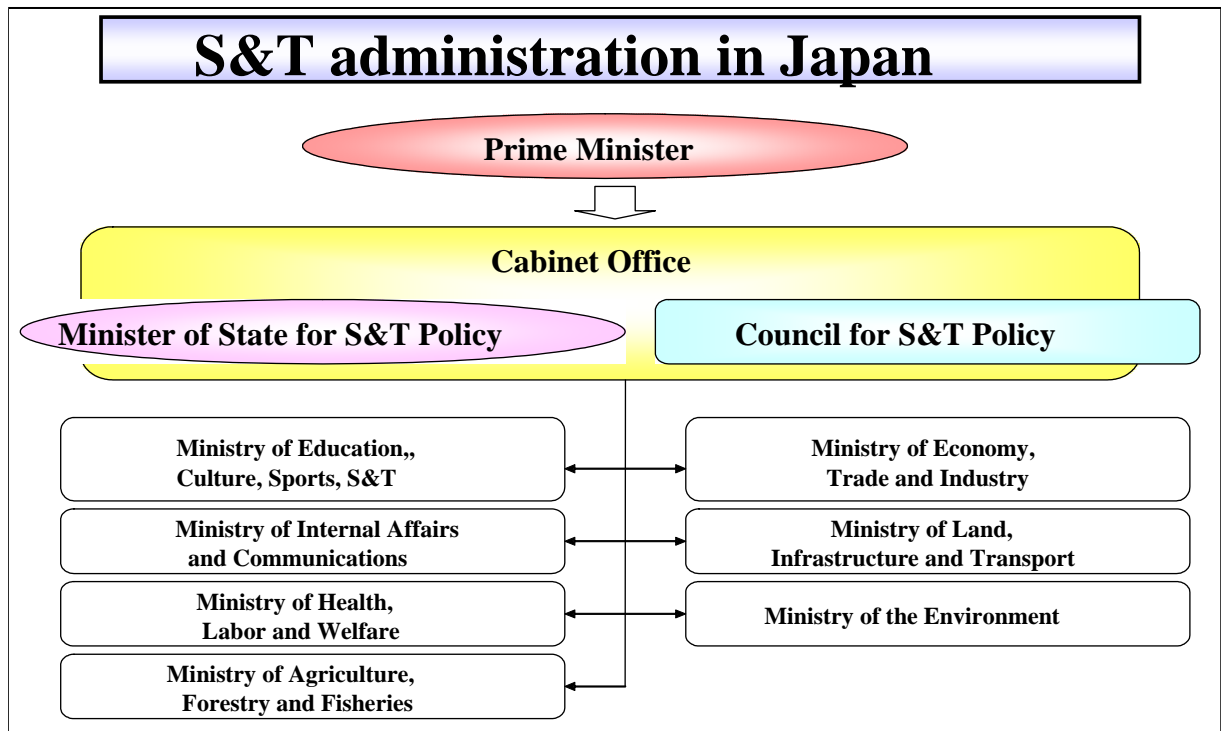




# **Council for Science and Technology Policy**

**Cabinet Office  
Government of Japan**



The Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) was established in January 2001 within the Cabinet Office as one of the governmental top councils based on the Law for Establishing Cabinet Office.

## Features

### (1) Strategic promotion and timeliness

The CSTP drafts a comprehensive strategy of science and technology to respond to national and social issues in a timely and appropriate manner.

### (2) Comprehensiveness

In science and technology policy making, the CSTP considers social sciences and humanities to improve the relationship between science and society in areas such as ethics.

### (3) Discretion

The CSTP may express opinions to the Prime Minister or other Ministers on important issues of science and technology at its discretion.

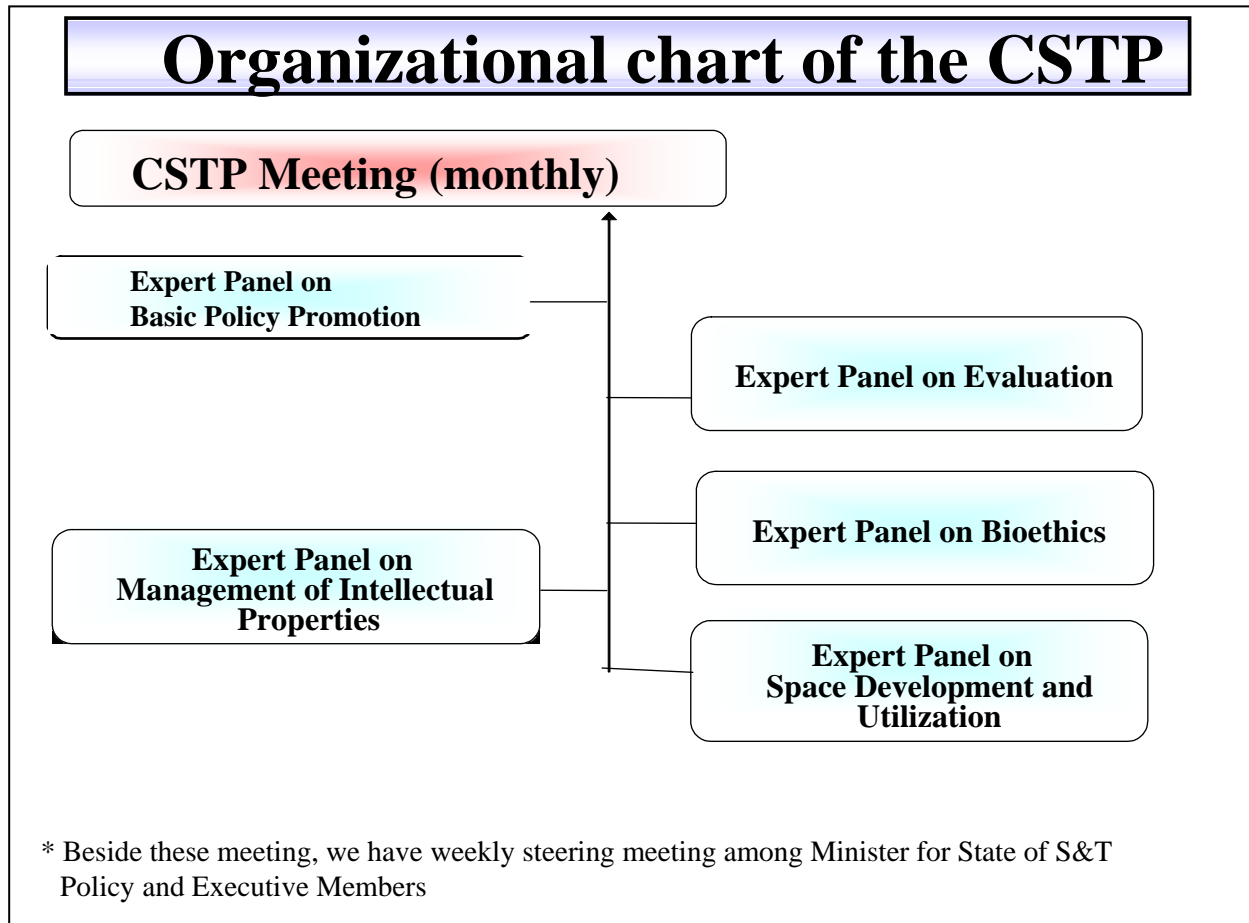
# Members of the CSTP

<b>Chairperson</b>	<b>Junichiro KOIZUMI</b>	Prime Minister
<b>Cabinet Members</b>	<b>Iwao MATSUDA</b>	Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy
	<b>Shinzo ABE</b>	Chief Cabinet Secretary
	<b>Heizo TAKENAKA</b>	Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications
	<b>Sadakazu TANIGAKI</b>	Minister of Finance
	<b>Kenji KOSAKA</b>	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
	<b>Toshihiro NIKAI</b>	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
<b>Executive Members (academia/industry)</b>	<b>Hiroyuki ABÉ</b> (Full-time member)	Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University
	<b>Taizo YAKUSHIJI</b> (Full-time member)	Visiting Professor, Keio University
	<b>Ayao TSUGE</b> (Full-time member)	Former Representative Director & Managing Director, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd
	<b>Tasuku HONJYO</b> (Full-time member)	Visiting Professor, Kyoto University
	<b>Reiko KURODA</b>	Professor, the University of Tokyo
	<b>Etsuhiko SHOYAMA</b>	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Hitachi Ltd.
	<b>Yuko HARAYAMA</b>	Professor, Graduate School of Engineering Tohoku University
<b>Head of Related Organization</b>	<b>Kiyoshi KUROKAWA</b>	President of Science Council of Japan

The CSTP consists of 14 members plus the Prime Minister, who chairs the council.

Six cabinet members, heading Ministries closely related to S&T policy, are included as regular members. Other Ministers may sit on the council as temporary member.

One seat is designated for the President of the Science Council of Japan, and seven executive members, whose professional careers range from various natural sciences and technologies to social sciences, are drawn from industry and academia.



Once a month, the Prime Minister convenes the CSTP Conference, which is presided over by the Minister for S&T policy, to discuss various aspects of S&T policy.

The weekly steering meeting to supplement the main conference is chaired by executive member Dr. Abe and attended by the Minister for S&T policy, other executive members, and the president of the Science Council.

The CSTP has 7 expert panels for technical/efficient investigation. Each expert panel is chaired by an executive member of the CSTP.

# National Strategy for S&T

The CSTP reported a “Comprehensive Strategy to Promote S&T” in March 2001 in compliance with the Prime Minister’s consultation, which was adopted by the Cabinet as “S&T Basic Plan for 2001-2005”.

Under the Basic Plan, various policies such as a following are implemented.

One of the major priorities is the promotion of basic research, which is pursued through measures such as strengthening the functions of universities and attempting to double the amount of the competitive research funds.

For a strategic and prioritized promotion of science and technology, the CSTP presented in September 2001 a “Promotion Strategy for Eight Prioritized Areas”:

Life sciences	Information and communication technology
Environmental sciences	Nanotechnology/materials
Energy	Manufacturing technology
Infrastructure	Frontiers (outer space and the oceans)

The CSTP also presented a wide variety of guidelines and recommendations to encourage, improve and coordinate the S&T policies of the relevant ministries.

- “Strategy on management of intellectual property”
- “Reform of management of competitive research funds”
- “Promotion of business-academia-government collaboration”
- “Basic policy for space development and utilization”
- “Promotion of R&D for biotechnology”
- “Promotion of the ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimentation Reactor) project”
- “Guidelines on establishment and utilization for human embryonic stem cell”
- “Guidelines on handling of specified embryos”

## Initiatives in S&T Budgeting

The CSTP took initiatives in S&T budgeting, working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance (MOF).

In the case of FY2005 budgeting,

- Jun.: “CSTP guidelines for S&T resource allocation”  
before the ministries’ budgetary requests to the MOF
- Oct.: Executive Member’s prioritization on requested  
projects/programs to indicate “CSTP ranking S-A-B-C”  
to effect MOF budget allocation
- Nov.: “CSTP comments on FY2005 S&T budgeting”  
before the FY2005 budget bill drafted by the  
government

As a result of the CSTP’s initiatives in the budgeting process, the budget bill shows

### Priority-setting in the S&T field

Expenditures for promoting S&T in general account (\*1US\$=¥107):

¥1,317.0 billion (US\$ 12.3 billion) ---- 2.6% increase

Since the budget for all other general expenditure items (except for expenditures related to social security) have declined, this increased expenditure indicates the government’s stress on promoting S&T as the key to the future.

Total amount of governmental S&T Related expenditure:

¥3,578.5 billion (US\$ 33.4 billion) ---- 0.8% decrease

That reduction reflects the impact of cuts to the general expenditures as a whole.

## Evaluation of R&D

The CSTP is promoting R&D evaluation as an integral part of S&T policy through, “National Guideline for Evaluating Government Funded Research and Development (2005)”.

Results of R&D evaluation conducted by the relevant Ministries and research institutions are used to improve national R&D projects and reflected in prioritization of the Ministries’ S&T budget requests.

Besides promoting and improving overall R&D evaluation systems, the CSTP itself conducts evaluation of specific nationally important R&D, such as:

Large-scale R&D proposals expected to cost over c.a. ¥30 billion (US\$ 280 million) throughout the entire R&D period (for proposals after FY2004 )

On-going R&D that requires evaluation from specific viewpoints, such as:

- 1) Major change in scientific or social environment
- 2) Extreme delay or unexpected development
- 3) Serious concern or high expectation of the society
- 4) Need for nation-wide or inter-Ministerial coordination