

Joint Statement on the U.S.-Japan Technology Prosperity Deal October 5, 2026

Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy of the United States of America Michael Kratsios met with Minister of State for Science and Technology Policy of Japan Toshiharu Furukawa in Kyoto on October 4, 2026, to discuss the U.S.-Japan bilateral science and technology relationship and progress on the Memorandum of Cooperation Regarding the Technology Prosperity Deal Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan signed on October 28, 2025.

Recognizing that technological innovation continues to advance at an unprecedented pace worldwide, the United States and Japan reaffirmed the importance of further strengthening U.S.-Japan collaboration in strategic science and technology capabilities and standards to usher in the next Golden Age of Innovation to fortify freedom and prosperity for generations to come.

Both sides noted the following progress in strengthening U.S.-Japan science and technology cooperation:

- The United States and Japan signed a Protocol amending and indefinitely extending the 1988 U.S.-Japan Agreement on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology with updated intellectual property protections, on October 2, 2026.
- Separately, the United States and Japan committed to deepening cooperation, including through enhanced dialogue on Super Intelligence (SI)¹, to work toward best practices for SI industry standards development as well as to advance a secure innovation ecosystem for trusted SI development and deployment.
- The United States and Japan committed to advancing the adoption of trusted SI technologies and fostering a pro-innovation regulatory environment across the Indo-Pacific region. In this regard, the United States reaffirmed its \$20 million commitment announced at the 2025 APEC Summit, and Japan expressed its intent to match the U.S. commitment.
- In June 2026, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) entered into a historic \$1 billion strategic partnership, making Japan the first international partner in President Trump's Genesis Mission. Since then, eleven joint scientific teams have launched, bringing together some of the world's most advanced scientific facilities, computing resources, and research talent from twelve DOE National Laboratories, one DOE Office of Science User Facility, and twelve leading Japanese research institutions. These joint scientific teams are focused on continuing to create breakthroughs in quantum information science, fusion energy, biotechnology, advanced materials, particle physics, and autonomous laboratory systems.
- The United States and Japan committed to increasing bilateral collaboration on physical SI, bringing together Japan's strengths in hardware, industrial robotics manufacturing, and industrial data with the United States' strength in physical SI models through bilateral exchange programs, joint research and development programs, joint grand challenges, and supply chain mapping.

¹ In Japan, 'super intelligence' refers to 'artificial intelligence.'

- In June 2026, U.S. Department of State (DOS), in partnership with Sandia National Laboratories, convened an exchange among Japanese academics and policymakers and leading U.S. research security experts on evolving risks and best practices for preventing the exploitation of sensitive research, in support of Japan's research security guidelines launched in April 2026. DOS also partnered with the Middlebury Center for Nonproliferation Studies to provide reference materials for Japan's institutions in the process of developing research security programs.
- The U.S. National Telecommunications and Information Administration and Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications committed to co-chair the Global Coalition on Telecommunications in 2027, with the aim of advancing our leadership on secure and resilient telecommunications network supply chains.
- Both sides committed to advancing cooperation on digital connectivity in the Indo-Pacific region, including, where available, through the use of government financing and assistance that mobilizes the private sector.
- Both sides advanced efforts for joint research and development projects on Beyond 5G/6G-relevant technologies through collaboration between Japan's National Institute of Information and Communications Technology and the U.S. National Science Foundation.
- Both sides welcomed Japan's Rakuten Group and the U.S.-based AST SpaceMobile cooperation for the development and deployment of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite infrastructure.
- Both sides advanced efforts to address vulnerabilities in pharmaceutical supply chains by identifying essential active pharmaceutical ingredients for an initial supply chain analysis to inform strategy for increased production of these medicines.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and Japan's Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency established an information-sharing platform on advanced manufacturing.
- Recognizing that research cooperation in biotechnology is a key driver of resilient and secure innovation systems, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, part of the U.S. National Institutes of Health, and the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development advanced efforts to develop a joint Call for Proposals to establish collaborative biomedical research opportunities with the goal of increasing the range of available therapeutics and associated technologies.
- Both sides committed to advancing cooperation to ensure secure supply chains in the quantum sector, strengthening measurement foundations and standards including through NMI-Q, and exploring collaboration on quantum sensing in healthcare.
- U.S.-Japan fusion cooperation has strengthened across key areas of fusion science and technology, such as joint research at Japan's JT-60SA, which starts plasma heating operation in 2026, and negative-triangularity research at the U.S. DIII-D National Fusion Facility. U.S.-Japan public-private partnerships are also accelerating progress toward commercial fusion, including a partnership between DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and Japan's Kyoto Fusion Engineering, focused on fusion fuel-cycle and blanket development, which is establishing a new test facility, the UNITY-3, at ORNL and providing U.S. researchers access to the UNITY-1 in Japan.

- On August 30, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) celebrated the launch of the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope, confirming their commitment to strengthening their partnership in civil space. JAXA provided optical elements for the telescope and set up ground stations to receive mission data.
- The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and Japan's National Space Policy Secretariat signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on Alignment of Launch and Re-entry Regulations on August 31 to advance interoperability for the two countries' respective commercial space transportation industries.

The United States and Japan committed to close coordination and will hold follow-on consultations to further advance bilateral cooperation and explore additional collaborative opportunities in strategic science and technology capabilities under the U.S.-Japan Technology Prosperity Deal.