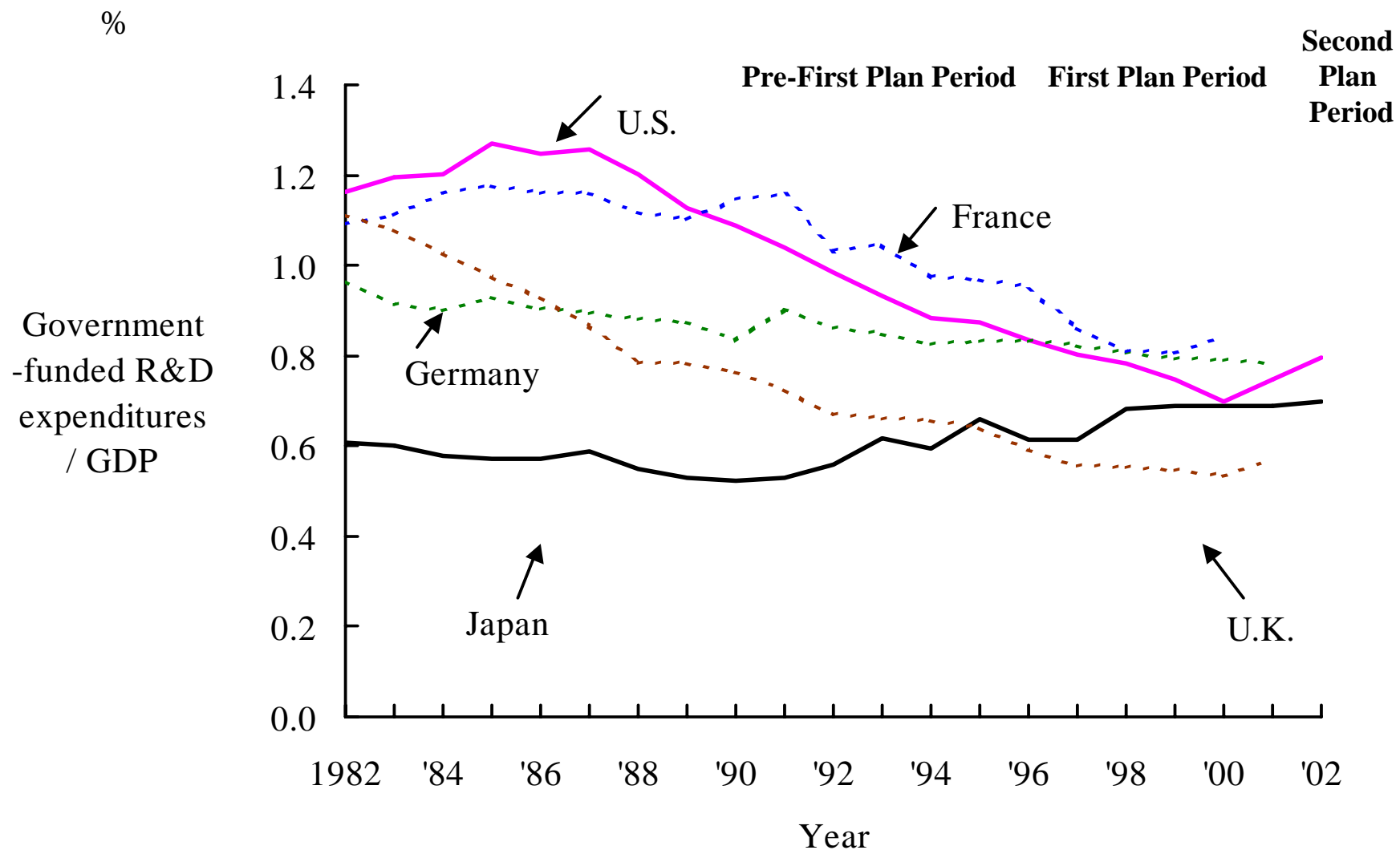


INTRODUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PO AND PD SYSTEM IN JAPAN

Hiroo Imura

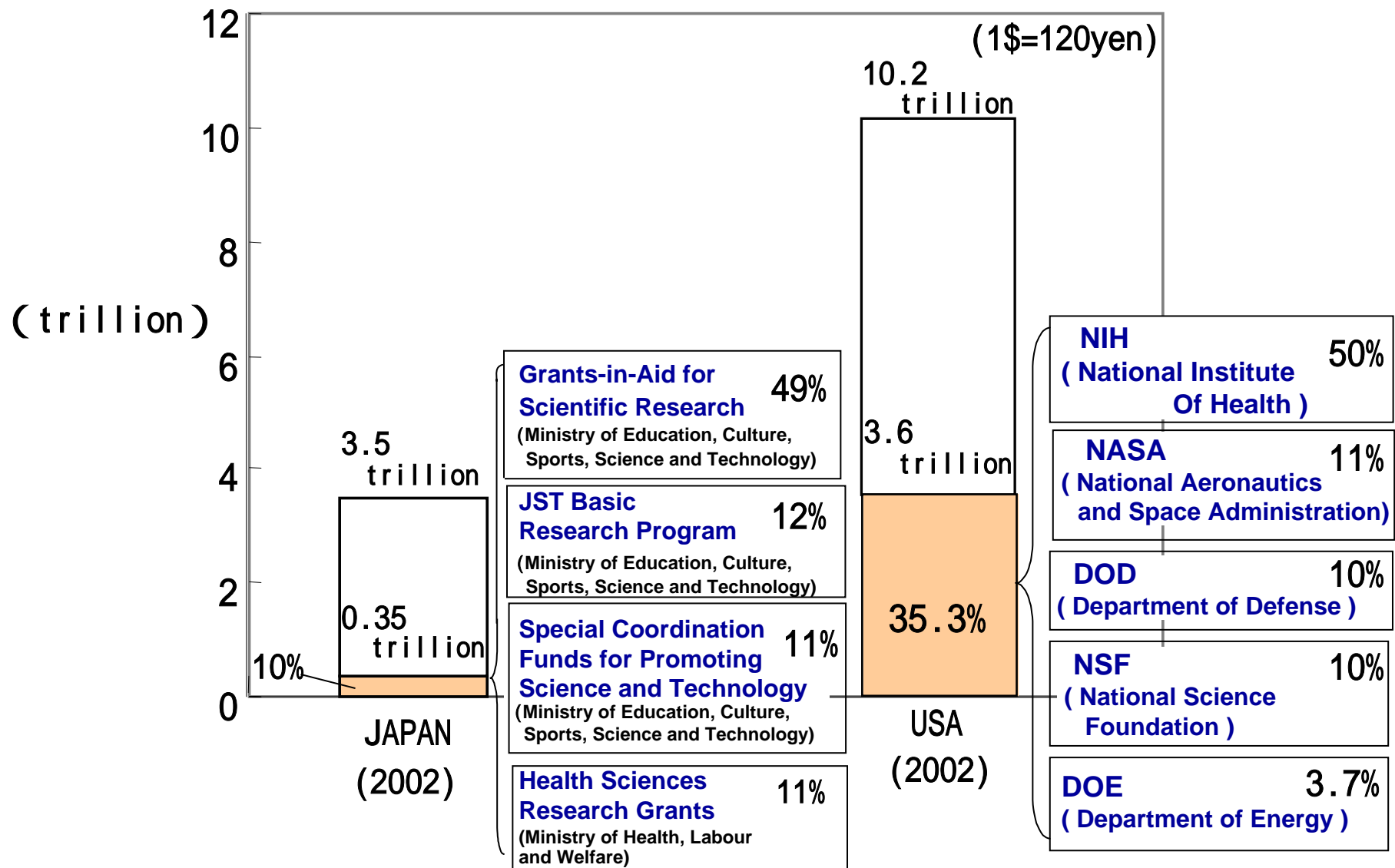
Former Member of Council of Science and Technology Policy
Program Director for the Special Coordination Funds Promoting
Science and Technology

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



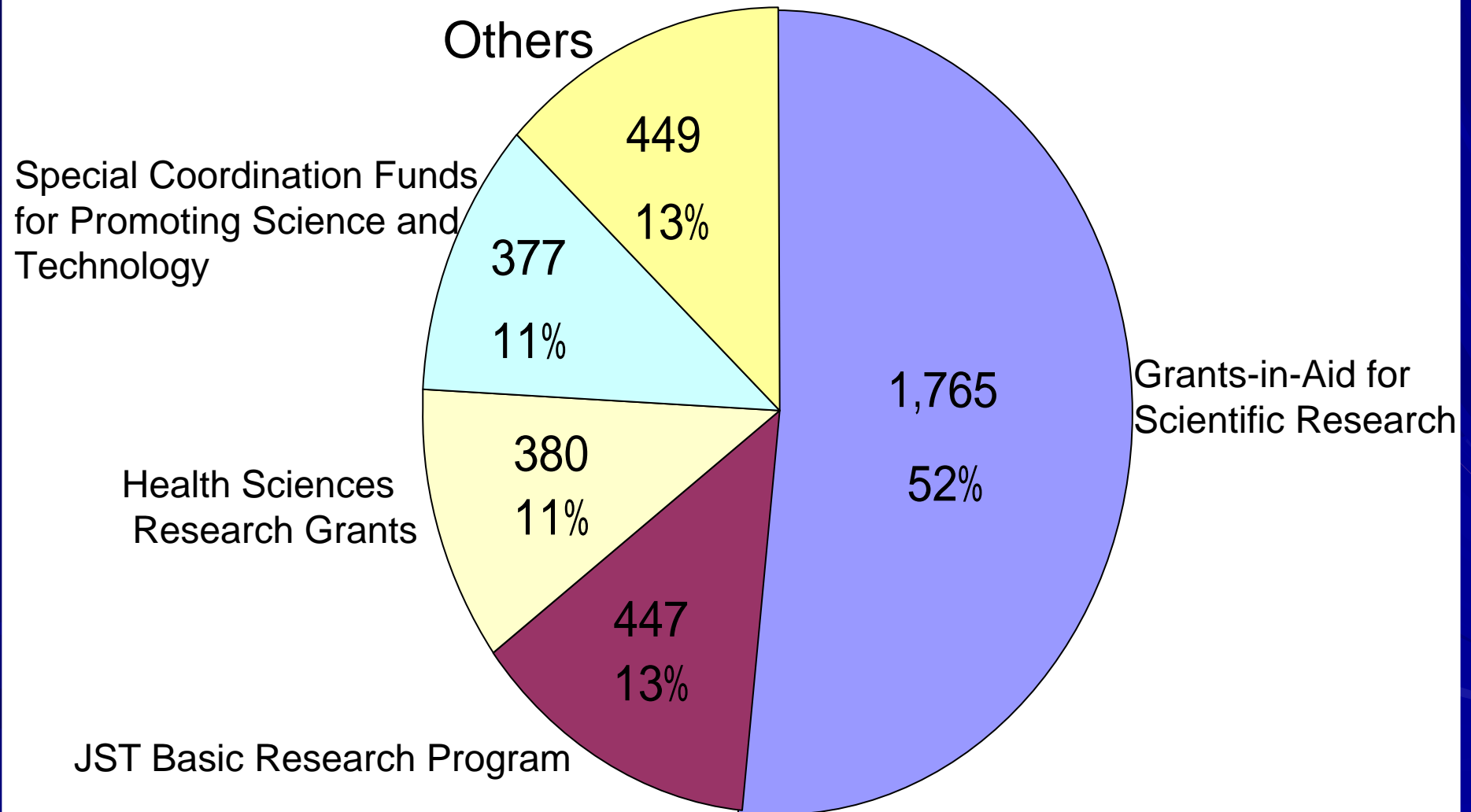
Source: NISTEP REPORT No.74 (NISTEP; 2004.5)

PROPORTION OF COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS IN TOTAL SCIENCE BUDGET IN JAPAN AND USA

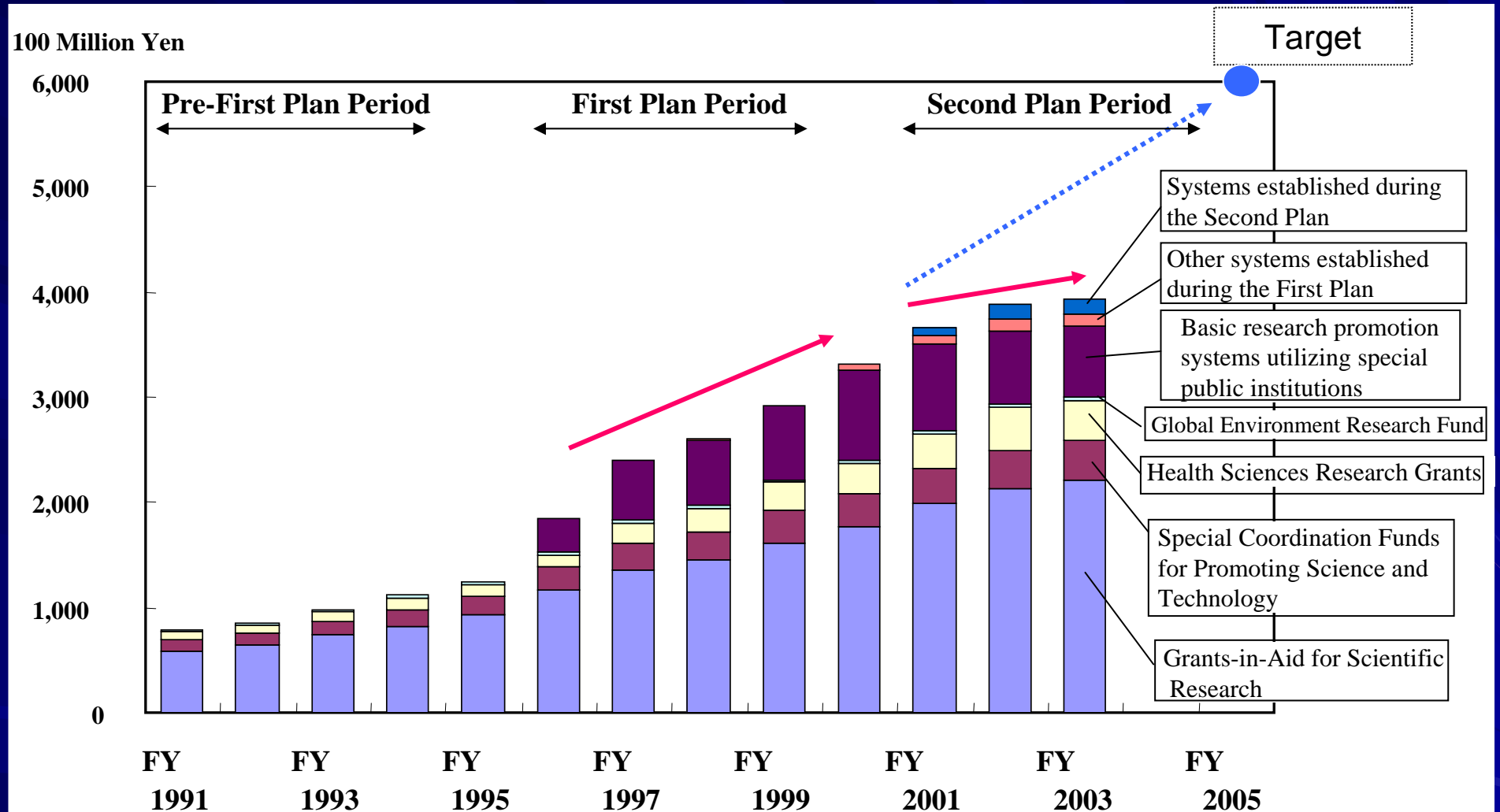


Source : AAAS Report, Research&Development FY2001
Budget of the United States Government FY2003, Analytical Perspective

COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANT IN 2002 FISCAL YEAR (0.1 BILLION YEN)



TRENDS IN COMPETITIVE RESEARCH FUNDS



Source: MEXT S&T Policy Bureau, "Budget for S&T in FY 2003," May 2003 and its annual issues, and budget for S&T data

Source: NISTEP REPORT No.74 (NISTEP; 2004.5)

PROBLEMS IN JAPANESE RESEARCH GRANTS

- **Absence of Established Funding Agencies**

 - Freer Discretion for JST and JSPS

- **Lack of Proper Management**

 - Data Base, PD or PO, Follow-up System

 - Amount of Each Grants, etc.

- **Problems of Research Grants Themselves**

 - Amount and Duration

 - Consideration to Young Investigators

 - Many Group Studies

- **Lack of Flexibility**

 - Carryover to Next Fiscal Year

 - Earmarking

PROPOSALS TO REFORM RESEARCH GRANT SYSTEMS

1. Creating More Competitive Environment

Incentive, Effort Management, Indirect Cost, etc.

2. Supporting Young Investigators

Help Independence

3. Management of Grants by PD and PO

Defining Roles of PD and PO

4. Effective and Flexible Use of Grants

Carryover of Grants

Fair and Transparent Screening System

Use of Electronic System

5. Establishing Independent Funding Agencies

6. Reform of Universities