

**(Unofficial abridged translation)**

## **Policy of Resource Allocation on Budgetary, Human, and other Resources for FY 2005**

March 26, 2004  
Council for Science and Technology Policy

### 2. (2) 1) [1] (b) Information technology

Special priority should be given:

- To improve the safety and reliability of IT systems. Innovations in information technology are taking place all over the world; the lives and social and economic activities of people are more dependent on information technology than ever.
- To promote R&D in information technology powerfully as a national strategy based on comparative evaluation of international ascendancy, and to have world standards reflect its outcomes aggressively so that Japan can take adequate initiatives in today's severe international competitive environment.
- To promote R&D on and demonstrations of key technologies, including those of networks and other core technologies of devices, for the realization of a safe, secure and comfort daily life through ubiquitous and always-on networks.
- To promote R&D and demonstrations of technologies that act as platforms for a wide range of R&D areas, as well as to reinforce R&D of both basic and more complex areas from a long-range viewpoint, especially those that are expected to bring about breakthroughs for the next generation.
- To foster and support qualified experts who are able to make sophisticated contributions in information technology especially in the fields of software skill development and security technology.

[Attached table]

“Information Technology”

Prioritized areas are as follows:

(i) Technologies for a network-centric society

- Electrical appliances equipped with information technologies
- Technologies of mutual connection, controlled by many different kinds of devices and terminals, including sensors
- Technologies to realize a faster, more-reliable mobile internet system running under an optical network and accessed by wireless devices
- Semiconductor elements with high functionality and low electric power consumption
- Flat panel display devices
- Foundational technologies for recording and storage devices
- Security technologies to reinforce the reliability of the internet
- Technologies to improve the security and productivity of software
- Technologies that can recognize situations
- Human interface technologies designed to resolve the “digital divide”
- Information accumulation, processing, and retrieval technologies
- Contents technologies
- Technologies that provide highly reliable service through distributed computers

(ii) Information technologies to lead to any breakthrough for the next generation or any seed for new industries

- Utilization of new principles and technologies, such as quantum engineering technology or organic functionalities
- Fused areas between information technology and the other area such as robotics, nanotechnologies, life sciences, or space communications

(iii) Basic technologies for R&D

- Network systems to ensure a high computational ability and faster network technologies for distributed computer resources connected via high-speed linkages
- Computational science and technologies to simulate sophisticated effects such as natural phenomena