

Outline of Japan's Space Development and Use and Requests for the Future

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Nippon Keidanren

<Recent Advances in Japan's Development and Use of Space>

- Steady success in the launch of Japan-made rockets and increased use of space for security and crisis management.
- In June 2002, the Council for Science and Technology Policy and the Space Activities Commission drafted mid- and long-term policies for Japan's space development and use.
- In fall 2003, the 3 organizations involved in space development will merge to form the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

The business community's basic stance on issues regarding the expansion of space development and use

Policies to Expand the Development and Use of Space

Basic Philosophy

- Japan is entering a phase where, in addition to performing basic research, it will actively apply the results of past space-related R&D to improve security and crisis management and expand the general use of space.
- Japan must clarify its space policy with an eye on developing the space industry and promote it as a national policy under appropriate coordination between the public and private sectors.
- Space is already equipped with infrastructure that can be used to facilitate socioeconomic activities on earth, and Japan must expand space use by blending and applying the infrastructure to industry and to the nation's IT, environmental, and other policies. It is important that such activities be presented in an easy-to-understand fashion.

Priority Issues

(1) Improve Security and Crisis Management Capabilities

Citizen concern about security and crisis management has increased.



Japan must promote more sophisticated use and develop a Japan-made security and crisis management infrastructure that is of the highest class in the world

(2) Establish Policies for Satellite Positioning

Positioning data is a priority because it is expected to be used widely in such areas as security, crisis management, mapping, transport, and agriculture.



Japan needs to promptly clarify a national strategic policy from the perspective of both industry policy and security and crisis management policy.

(3) Construct Infrastructure for Increased Space Use

Space infrastructure is linked with ground infrastructure to provide social infrastructure for daily life.



Space infrastructure must be built based on society's needs, and the public and private sectors must expand use.

(4) Promote Activities with an Eye on Internationalization

The market for space, including space use, is expected to expand dramatically worldwide.



Japan must actively promote space diplomacy via exchange with foreign government agencies and companies.

Division of Roles between the Government and Private Sectors to Develop the Space Industry

Space policy with an eye on developing the space industry → Based on the policy, the government and private sectors must share an industry development plan and provide ongoing follow-up.

In principle: Government Sector → Perform major R&D and validation tests that involve risks too great for the private sector to bear. Promote use within the government.

Private Sector → Receive and commercialize the developed technology.

Securing Adequate Budget

Budget must be secured and revenue sources diversified while proper evaluations are made of efforts funded. Formulation of budgets that span several fiscal years should be considered.

Framework for Japan's Space Policy

Framework for Promoting Space Policy

For the entire process from R&D to industry development and space use, cross-sectional policies and concrete plans must be drafted, promoted, and followed up on through coordination among all government agencies.

New Space Agency: JAXA

The activities and organizational structure of the Japan Space Exploration Agency (JAXA), which will be launched in the autumn of 2003, must allow strong coordination and cooperation with the business community.