



10 Years of the EU-Japan Science Policy Forum

**Organised by the
Delegation of the European Union to Japan and
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)**

The EU-Japan Science Policy Forum highlights the high-level and fruitful dialogue on STI policy that has been established between the two sides. It started in 2010 as an informal discussion and evolved into a conference in the dramatic aftermath of the 2011 Fukushima Catastrophe; this event grew over the years into a prestigious and sought-after Forum for dialogue and exchange on highly topical Science Policy issues between top-level representatives of the science and innovation systems of Europe and Japan. This bilateral forum is fully in line of a Joint Vision towards a new strategic partnership in Research and Innovation between the European Commission and the Government of Japan, that was endorsed by EU and Japan leaders during the EU-Japan Summit in May 2015; one of the five domains of this partnership is 'Deepening mutual understanding on key STI policies' - this annual event constitutes a key contribution towards this (please see below).

Year	Date	Title	Venue
2010	Oct. 3	The Governance of Science and Technology in the European Union and in Japan	Shiran Kaikan Kyoto University
2011	Oct. 1	Risk Communication during Emergencies	Grand Prince Hotel Kyoto
2012	Oct. 6	Japan's New Energy Mix – Creating a Viable and Trusted Path	Grand Prince Hotel Kyoto
2013	Oct. 5	The Changing Map of Science – Nations and Industries in the Global Innovation System	Grand Prince Hotel Kyoto
2014	Oct. 4	Science 2.0: Science in Transition	Kyoto International Conference Center
2015	Oct. 3	Foresight for STI Policy in an Era of Accelerated Change	Kyoto International Conference Center
2016	Oct. 1	Nurturing Future Human Resources for STI	Westin Miyako Kyoto Hotel
2017	Sept.30	Evidence Based STI Policy	Kyoto Hotel Okura
2018	Oct. 6	Boosting Innovation: Policy Initiatives and Measures in the EU and Japan	Hotel Nikko Princess Kyoto
2019	Oct. 5	New STI Policy in Changing World: Preparation and Implementation	Kyoto International Conference Center

* The 1st meeting was organized by the Delegation of the EU to Japan and the University of Tokyo.

BRIEF SUMMARY

2010 (1st)

The Governance of Science and Technology in the European Union and in Japan

The EU's Technology Assessment (TA) institution named S&T Options Assessment (STOA) and the Japanese Government shared how each deals with TA and shared the importance of TA in an era when S&T is becoming more complex and complicated. Japan presented its plan to include the importance of TA in the 4th S&T Basic Plan.

2011 (2nd)

Risk Communication during Emergencies

Representatives from academia, government and media discussed their views about Technology Assessment and Risk Communication in three panels: Media and Science; Government and Science; and Media and Government. They analyzed what should be done in times of emergency and what kind of communication system can operate globally.

2012 (3rd)

Japan's New Energy Mix – Creating a Viable and Trusted Path

The Fukushima accident made Japan to change its policy of increasing the share of nuclear power to 50% by 2030. The forum discussed the new policies, available instruments and institutions in Japan and in the EU that could help to increase the necessary public understanding of S&T. The discussion included the pros and cons of suggested instruments by the policy makers who were in the difficult position to create the best scenario for their countries.

2013 (4th)

The Changing Map of Science: Nations and Industries in the Global Innovation System

International collaboration brings the direct confrontation of different schools of thought, the integration and the exposure to different cultures and markets. Viewed from industries, collaboration might be too sensitive; international standardization might be a crucial goal of joint research; and navigation between competition and cooperation would be an issue. The forum discussed the challenges science organizations and industries are facing.

2014 (5th)

Science 2.0: Science in Transition

Science is in transition towards the use of open data, open annotation, data-intensive science, open access to publications and research outputs. The stakeholders are in various stages of responding or adapting to the evolving situation. This has implicated publishers to move towards models of open access to publications and research data. The forum discussed the future direction.

2015 (6th)

Foresight for STI Policy in an Era of Accelerated Change

Japan and European countries already have substantial experience of undertaking foresight via Delphi, trend impact analysis, horizon scanning or other prospective studies. How do these fit an era of unprecedented and accelerated technological change and disruptive innovation? Posing the overall policy issues for the EU and Japan, experts addressed the frontline of foresight activities and discussed how they need to adapt to the new era.

2016 (7th)

Nurturing Future Human Resources for STI

Japan's 5th S&T Basic Plan emphasized the importance of this theme. EU introduced a range of funding schemes to support researcher careers and mobility and enhancement of scientific culture in society. The forum recognized the importance of the topic and saw it as one of the key challenges confronting S&T policy for both EU and Japan.

2017 (8th)

Evidence Based STI Policy

Both EU and Japan invest substantial amounts of money on STI. Evidence-based STI policy is thus critical for helping prioritize the areas for policy activity. Such evidence includes the use of comparative indicators and statistics, bibliometric assessments, and the use of innovation surveys. The forum focused on STI related evidence for support of policy, its use, issues, and current efforts that are underway.

2018 (9th)

Boosting Innovation

The rough outlines of the EU Horizon Europe (2021-2027) and the Japanese 6th S&T Basic Plan were introduced. The discussions focused on how government can try to link and connect the stakeholders, knowledge and issues together in formulating STI policies; how to nurture friendly environments and eco-systems; the importance of openness of data and science and with the public; and the need for responsible innovation; and the provision of safety nets for citizens.