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AUSTRALIA: Agreement on Priority Research

Australia's two largest publicly funded research agencies, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Defense Science and Technology Organization, have signed a Strategic Relationship Agreement to promote research on horizon scanning and emerging technologies, manufacturing, advanced materials, intelligent processing, energy storage, autonomous systems, sensors and bio-technologies. The two organizations will also share professional development training programs for staff, undertake staff exchanges and joint community outreach activities.

<http://www.csiro.au/en/Portals/Media/CSIRO-and-DSTO-join-to-strengthen-research-capability.aspx>

AUSTRALIA: Sharing Expertise in Water Resource Management

Researchers from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization will provide technical assistance to the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development's Koshi Basin Program. The Koshi River Basin stretches from China, across the Himalayas through Nepal and discharges into the Ganges River in India. Millions of people rely on the river's fertile floodplains for their livelihoods. However, the population growth and an increasing demand for energy in conjunction with natural hazards exacerbated by a changing climate add to the development challenges in the basin.



<http://www.csiro.au/en/Portals/Media/Australia-extends-its-expertise-in-water-resource-management-to-Asia.aspx>

JAPAN: White Paper on Science and Technology - 2013

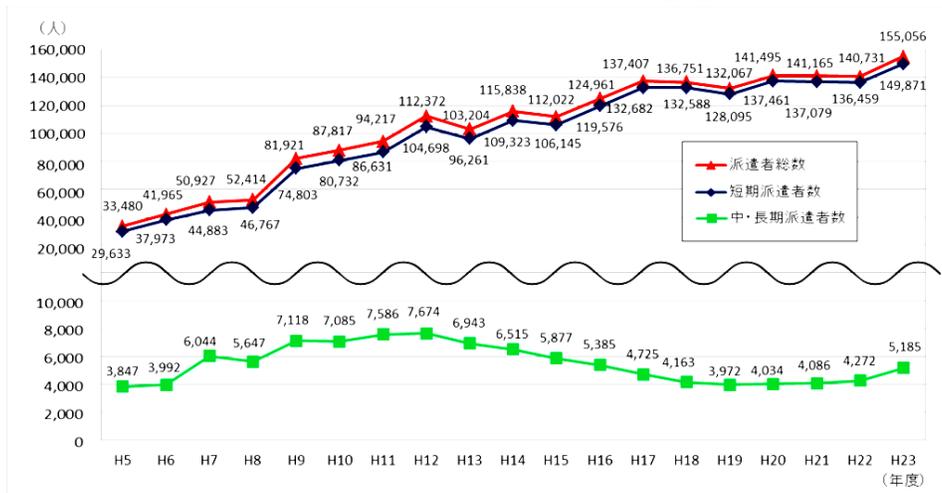


Based on the information provided by the NSF Tokyo Office, NSF's Merit Review System is featured on one page of the 298-page S&T White Paper-2013 issued by the Ministry of Education. NSF's support for (potentially) transformative research is also referred to in the annual publication that reviews Japan's S&T development in the previous year. The 2013 version, subtitled "S&T as a Base of Innovation," comprises two chapters: trend and issues in S&T policies; and innovation resulting from S&T. An English-language summary version of the White Paper will be published in early fall 2013.

[Summary translation of the S&T White Paper-2013](#)

JAPAN: Researchers Abroad

The number of researchers who studied overseas for more than one month during 2011 was 5,185 (green line on the graph), an increase of 21% from 2010 and the same number as in 2004. Forty-two percent of them went to Europe, 20% to the US, and 17% to Asia. The number of researchers who studied overseas less than one month in 2011 was 149,871 (blue line on the graph), an increase of 10% from 2010 and a record. When these long-term and short-term stays are combined (red line on the graph), the number of Japanese researchers who studied overseas in 2011 was a record. Various Japanese government-supported programs helped increase the number.



[Translation of a Nikkei article-June 25, 2013](#)

JAPAN: Next-generation Supercomputer

The Ministry of Education and S&T will build the next-generation supercomputer facilities at a site next to the “K” Supercomputer in Kobe, currently Japan’s fastest supercomputer. The new supercomputer will be able to calculate 10¹⁸ per second, 100 times faster than the K supercomputer. The site is surrounded by many frontier research institutions, including SPring-8 large-scale synchrotron radiation facilities. RIKEN, the agency that will manage the construction, installation and operation of the supercomputer facilities, will provide a detailed site plan in summer 2013.

[Translation of a Nikkei article-June 25, 2013](#)

JAPAN: US and Japan Jointly Develop Supercomputer Operating System

The US and Japan will jointly develop an operating system for next-generation supercomputers in order to reduce costs as they face stiff competition from China in the race for more powerful machines. Under an agreement signed between DOE and the Japanese Ministry of Education, S&T in April 2013, the Argonne National Laboratory (and possibly IBM) will cooperate with the University of Tokyo, Fujitsu, Hitachi, and RIKEN in developing the operating system.

[Translation of a Nikkei article-June 25, 2013](#)



JAPAN: Floating Wind Power Generator

Japan’s largest floating wind power generator will be installed off the coast of Fukushima in October 2013. The generator has an 80-meter diameter and will be installed 106 meters above sea level; it is planned to generate 2,000-kilowatts of power. The project is led by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and includes major Japanese companies and the University of Tokyo.

Japan is planning to establish the world-largest wind power generator (7,000 kilowatts) later in 2013.

[Translation of a Nikkei article-June 25, 2013](#)

JAPAN: DARPA Model

The Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) is exploring how best to establish a new program to succeed the Funding Program for World-Leading Innovative R&D on Science and Technology (FIRST) when the program expires in March 2014. The DARPA model is one of the options CSTP is considering in that it focuses on high-risk research and includes a strong program manager who is involved in all research stages from planning and management through evaluation and coordination. CSTP will announce the post-FIRST program in August 2013.

[Translation of the information obtained from CSTP website-June 27, 2013](#)

KOREA: UN Green Climate Fund Headquarters

South Korea and the UN Green Climate Fund (GCF) signed an agreement to host the new UN fund in Songdo, Incheon City. The GCF intends to provide \$100 billion per year in aid to developing nations in order to combat climate change.

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20130610000768>

KOREA: Emission Reductions in Seoul

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) officially notified the Seoul City Authority that its plan of installing solar photovoltaic power generation facilities at buildings of public organizations in Seoul was registered as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project. This enables Seoul to secure certified emission reductions (CERs) for greenhouse gases reduced by installing solar photovoltaic power generation facilities through 2039.

<http://energy.korea.com/archives/53741>

NEW ZEALAND: S&I Meeting with EU

The Science and Innovation Minister led the New Zealand delegation to the third Joint Science and Technology Cooperation Committee meeting between the European Union and New Zealand that was held to strengthen New Zealand's science and innovation links with the European Union. The EU's new research program, Horizon 2020, has similar S&T goals as New Zealand.

<http://www.msi.govt.nz/update-me/news/2013/successful-s-and-i-meeting-with-eu-in-brussels/>

http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/eu_nz_communique.pdf