Areas	Primary Research	Related Research	IAIs (estimated)	Competitive Fund	Total (Ref. Use)
Life Science	167 (154)	25 (28)	64 (63)	182 (173)	438 (418)
IT	116 (117)	68 (77)	29 (29)	33 (28)	246 (250)
Environment	51 (38)	665 (635)	27 (26)	22 (20)	764 (720)
Nano/Materials	12 (7)	38 (28)	29 (30)	45 (44)	123 (109)
Energy	684 (671)	4 (5)	6 (6)	9 (9)	703 (691)
Manufacturing	3 (5)	36 (35)	2 (2)	17 (17)	58 (58)
Infrastructure	201 (209)	26 (31)	56 (53)	5 (6)	288 (297)
Froniters	278 (300)	33 (32)	1 (1)	6 (5)	317 (338)
Total	1,511 (1,501)	####(A) TESTS	212 (210)	318 (299)	5. 3-(-) 5.75

B. S&T Structure in Japan in 2002

Following the administrative reform begun in January 2001, 59 national research laboratories out of 89 underwent reform and were transformed into Indsependet Administrative Institutions (IAIs). As well, the Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) of the Cabinet Office was formed by the reorganisation of the old Council for Science & Technology (CST), which had belonged to the old Prime Minister's Office. Another reform of Japan's S&T structures will take place within the coming few years. The reform of public corporations (there are 14 such S&T-related units), is currently under review and as mentioned, all 98 of the national universities will assume "agency" status.

Major S&T players of the government in terms of amount of spending:

- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology (MEXT)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

MEXT has became the largest amongst the above four science-related ministries. With respect to location, MEXT officials are sited in two buildings; the old Monbusho building (used as MEXT headquarters), and the old MPT building (named the "Annex" building of MEXT). Officials involved in S&T files in support of universities (i.e., the old role of Monbusho), and national laboratories and public corporations (i.e., the old role ofthe STA), now work shoulder-to-shoulder in the Annex building. The personnel of the former two distinct organisations also have been intermixed. For example, officials of the old STA who have degrees science are now engaged in the formulation of educational policy.

The Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) is the central advisory body of