



# *CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES LIST UPDATE*

*A Report by the*  
FAST TRACK ACTION SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRITICAL AND  
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

*of the*  
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

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### **About the National Science and Technology Council**

The National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) is the principal means by which the Executive Branch coordinates science and technology policy across the diverse entities that make up the Federal research and development enterprise. A primary objective of the NSTC is to ensure that science and technology policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals. The NSTC prepares research and development strategies that are coordinated across Federal agencies aimed at accomplishing multiple national goals. The work of the NSTC is organized under committees that oversee subcommittees and working groups focused on different aspects of science and technology. More information is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/nstc>.

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The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was established by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 to provide the President and others within the Executive Office of the President with advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of the economy, national security, homeland security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources, among other topics. OSTP leads interagency science and technology policy coordination efforts, assists the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of Federal research and development in budgets, and serves as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. More information is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp>.

### **About the Fast Track Action Subcommittee on Critical and Emerging Technologies**

The NSTC established this Fast Track Action Subcommittee in 2020 to identify critical and emerging technologies to inform national security-related activities. In support of this work, the Subcommittee coordinated across the NSTC and the National Security Council (NSC) to identify priority critical and emerging technology subfields.

### **About this Document**

This document identifies critical and emerging technologies.

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>AI</b>	artificial intelligence
<b>CET</b>	critical and emerging technology(ies)
<b>NSTC</b>	National Science and Technology Council
<b>OSTP</b>	Office of Science and Technology Policy
<b>RF</b>	radio frequency

### Overview

Critical and emerging technologies (CETs) are a subset of advanced technologies that are potentially significant to U.S. national security. The 2021 *Interim National Security Strategic Guidance* defines three national security objectives: protect the security of the American people, expand economic prosperity and opportunity, and realize and defend democratic values.<sup>1</sup> This list identifies CETs with the potential to further these objectives and builds on the October 2020 *National Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technologies*, which contains an initial list of priority CETs.<sup>2</sup> This updated document expands upon that original CET list by identifying subfields for each CET with a focus, where possible, on core technologies rather than on technology application areas or performance characteristics. In focusing on core technologies, the CET list does not highlight important crosscutting objectives that underpin the security and efficacy of CETs, such as the responsible development and deployment of cyber-secure and resilient technologies. Furthermore, the list does not call out enabling capabilities, such as accessible, interoperable, and secure data; adequate test and evaluation infrastructure; and a modernized, technically capable workforce. Although not explicitly included in the CET list, such objectives and enabling capabilities are critical to the promotion and protection of all CETs.

Although not a strategy itself, this updated CET list will inform a forthcoming strategy on U.S. technological competitiveness and national security. This list may also inform future efforts to prioritize across CETs and their component subfields; however, *this list should not be interpreted as a priority list for either policy development or funding*. Instead, this list should be used as a resource to: inform future efforts that promote U.S. technological leadership; cooperate with allies and partners to advance and maintain shared technological advantages; develop, design, govern, and use CETs that yield tangible benefits for society and are aligned with democratic values; and develop U.S. Government measures that respond to threats against U.S. security. Departments and agencies may consult this CET list when developing, for example, initiatives to research and develop technologies that support national security missions, compete for international talent, and protect sensitive technology from misappropriation and misuse.

To generate this updated CET list, the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) facilitated an extensive interagency deliberative process through the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) and in coordination with the National Security Council (NSC). The responsible NSTC subcommittee included subject matter experts from 18 departments, agencies, and offices in the Executive Office of the President, who, over the course of a year, identified CET subfields that their home organizations determined may be critical to U.S. national security. As such, this updated CET list, which was coordinated through both the NSTC and the NSC, reflects an interagency consensus on updates to the 2020 CETs.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/NSC-1v2.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/National-Strategy-for-CET.pdf>

## **Critical and Emerging Technologies List**

The following critical and emerging technology areas are of particular importance to the national security of the United States:

- Advanced Computing
- Advanced Engineering Materials
- Advanced Gas Turbine Engine Technologies
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Advanced and Networked Sensing and Signature Management
- Advanced Nuclear Energy Technologies
- Artificial Intelligence
- Autonomous Systems and Robotics
- Biotechnologies
- Communication and Networking Technologies
- Directed Energy
- Financial Technologies
- Human-Machine Interfaces
- Hypersonics
- Networked Sensors and Sensing
- Quantum Information Technologies
- Renewable Energy Generation and Storage
- Semiconductors and Microelectronics
- Space Technologies and Systems

## Critical and Emerging Technology Subfields

Each identified CET area includes a set of key subfields that describe its scope in more detail.

### Advanced Computing

- Supercomputing
- Edge computing
- Cloud computing
- Data storage
- Computing architectures
- Data processing and analysis techniques

### Advanced Engineering Materials

- Materials by design and material genomics
- Materials with new properties
- Materials with substantial improvements to existing properties
- Material property characterization and lifecycle assessment

### Advanced Gas Turbine Engine Technologies

- Aerospace, maritime, and industrial development and production technologies
- Full-authority digital engine control, hot-section manufacturing, and associated technologies

### Advanced Manufacturing

- Additive manufacturing
- Clean, sustainable manufacturing
- Smart manufacturing
- Nanomanufacturing

### Advanced and Networked Sensing and Signature Management

- Payloads, sensors, and instruments
- Sensor processing and data fusion
- Adaptive optics
- Remote sensing of the Earth
- Signature management
- Nuclear materials detection and characterization
- Chemical weapons detection and characterization
- Biological weapons detection and characterization
- Emerging pathogens detection and characterization
- Transportation-sector sensing
- Security-sector sensing
- Health-sector sensing
- Energy-sector sensing
- Building-sector sensing
- Environmental-sector sensing



### **Advanced Nuclear Energy Technologies**

- Nuclear energy systems
- Fusion energy
- Space nuclear power and propulsion systems

### **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

- Machine learning
- Deep learning
- Reinforcement learning
- Sensory perception and recognition
- Next-generation AI
- Planning, reasoning, and decision making
- Safe and/or secure AI

### **Autonomous Systems and Robotics**

- Surfaces
- Air
- Maritime
- Space

### **Biotechnologies**

- Nucleic acid and protein synthesis
- Genome and protein engineering including design tools
- Multi-omics and other biometrology, bioinformatics, predictive modeling, and analytical tools for functional phenotypes
- Engineering of multicellular systems
- Engineering of viral and viral delivery systems
- Biomanufacturing and bioprocessing technologies

### **Communication and Networking Technologies**

- Radio-frequency (RF) and mixed-signal circuits, antennas, filters, and components
- Spectrum management technologies
- Next-generation wireless networks, including 5G and 6G
- Optical links and fiber technologies
- Terrestrial/undersea cables
- Satellite-based communications
- Hardware, firmware, and software
- Communications and network security
- Mesh networks/infrastructure independent communication technologies

### **Directed Energy**

- Lasers
- High-power microwaves
- Particle beams

### **Financial Technologies**

- Distributed ledger technologies
- Digital assets
- Digital payment technologies
- Digital identity infrastructure

### **Human-Machine Interfaces**

- Augmented reality
- Virtual reality
- Brain-computer interfaces
- Human-machine teaming

### **Hypersonics**

- Propulsion
- Aerodynamics and control
- Materials
- Detection, tracking, and characterization
- Defense

### **Quantum Information Technologies**

- Quantum computing
- Materials, isotopes, and fabrication techniques for quantum devices
- Post-quantum cryptography
- Quantum sensing
- Quantum networking

### **Renewable Energy Generation and Storage**

- Renewable generation
- Renewable and sustainable fuels
- Energy storage
- Electric and hybrid engines
- Batteries
- Grid integration technologies
- Energy-efficiency technologies

### **Semiconductors and Microelectronics**

- Design and electronic design automation tools
- Manufacturing process technologies and manufacturing equipment
- Beyond complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) technology
- Heterogeneous integration and advanced packaging
- Specialized/tailored hardware components for artificial intelligence, natural and hostile radiation environments, RF and optical components, high-power devices, and other critical applications

- Novel materials for advanced microelectronics
- Wide-bandgap and ultra-wide-bandgap technologies for power management, distribution, and transmission

### **Space Technologies and Systems**

- On-orbit servicing, assembly, and manufacturing
- Commoditized satellite buses
- Low-cost launch vehicles
- Sensors for local and wide-field imaging
- Space propulsion
- Resilient positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT)
- Cryogenic fluid management
- Entry, descent, and landing