



Press Release

July 13, 2021

The Winner of the 2021 (28th) International Cosmos Prize is:

Dr. Peter Bellwood

Emeritus Professor, Australian National University

Dr. Bellwood advocated the “early farming dispersal hypothesis” based on interdisciplinary research in archaeology and linguistics, and clarified the agricultural origins and the dispersal process of early farmers found in various parts of the world.

On July 13, 2021, The Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, Osaka, Japan, 1990 (Expo '90 Foundation) (Chairperson: Mr. MITARAI Fujio) selected Dr. Peter Stafford Bellwood (77), Emeritus Professor at the Australian National University, as the winner of the 2021 (28th) International Cosmos Prize. The decision to award the prize to Dr. Peter Bellwood was reached after considering the recommendations submitted by the International Cosmos Prize Committee (Chairperson: Dr. OIKE Kazuo) and the Screening Committee of Experts (Chairperson: Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa).

Dr. Peter Bellwood is a prominent archaeologist, who has been exploring the process of agricultural dispersal—which has been closely correlated with human migrations—from a global viewpoint, while studying human life in Oceania and Southeast Asia during the Neolithic Age as his main research theme. He proposes the “early farming dispersal hypothesis” based on interdisciplinary research in archaeology and linguistics, clarifying the agricultural origins and the process of early famers’ migration and dispersal. At the same time, through this research, he has investigated the history of “The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind”, from a holistic perspective.



The photo is at the following URL:
<https://www.expo-cosmos.or.jp/2021.jpg>

Selection Process:

(1) 2021 International Cosmos Prize Nominees

171 nominations (from 31 countries)

<Breakdown by Year>

Candidates since 2018: 34 Candidates since 2019: 58

Candidates since 2020: 45 Candidates since 2021: 34

Usually, nominations are valid for three years including the first year of nomination. However, the 2021 prizewinner was selected from among the candidates recommended during the past four years, since the organizer canceled the awarding of the 2020 prize due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<Breakdown by Country>

Japan (58), United States (39), Germany (14), United Kingdom (9), Australia (5), Belgium (3), Brazil (3), Egypt (3), France (3), South Korea (3), Switzerland (2), Canada (2), India (2), Indonesia (2), Singapore (2), China (2), Chile (2), South Africa (2), Malaysia (2), Netherlands (2), Argentina (1), Slovakia (1), Spain (1), Portugal (1), Ireland (1), Kyrgyzstan (1), Hungary (1), Tunisia (1), Kenya (1), Italy (1), Belarus (1)

(2) Selection Process

In March 2021, the Secretariat of the International Cosmos Prize Committee asked designated recommenders, including individuals and natural science societies inside and outside Japan and overseas academies, to recommend appropriate candidates for the prize by the deadline of April 16. The Secretariat then received 34 recommendations.

The International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts met three times between April and June 2021 in order to evaluate a total of 171 candidates who had been recommended for the four years from 2018 to 2021.

Subsequently, a final nominee was determined at the June 18 meeting of the International Cosmos Prize Committee. The board of directors of the Expo'90 Foundation held the meeting on July 13, and after careful deliberation on the report submitted by the Cosmos Prize Committee, selected Dr. Peter Bellwood as the winner of this year's International Cosmos Prize.

Others:

(1) Award ceremony

The award ceremony will be held at Sumitomolife Izumi Hall in Chuo-ku, Osaka, on Friday, November 12, 2021.

(2) Others

The prizewinner shall be awarded a certificate of merit, a medallion, and a monetary prize of 40 million yen.

Attached documents:

- Curriculum Vitae • Reason for Awarding the Prize
- Comments (on receiving the Prize) by the prizewinner • Prizewinners 1993-2019
- The International Cosmos Prize Committee, the Screening Committee of Experts

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Curriculum Vitae

Name: Peter Bellwood

Date of Birth: 10 August 1943, Leicester, England.

Nationality: British and Australian

Current Position: Emeritus Professor, Australian National University

Professional Preparation:

1966	B.A. University of Cambridge (King's College)
1969	M.A. University of Cambridge
1980	Ph.D. University of Cambridge

Appointments:

1967-1972	Lecturer in Prehistory, University of Auckland, New Zealand.
1973-1975	Lecturer in Prehistory, Australian National University.
1976-1983	Senior Lecturer in Prehistory, Australian National University.
1984-1999	Reader in Archaeology, Australian National University.
2000-2006	Professor of Archaeology, Level E1, Australian National University.
2007-2013	Professor of Archaeology, Level E2, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University (retired to Emeritus status in September 2013).

Select books:

1. Bellwood, Peter S. 1978 *The Polynesians*, London, Thames and Hudson.

邦訳 : 『ポリネシア』 大明堂, 1985,

2. Bellwood, Peter S 1978 *Man's Conquest of the Pacific*, Auckland and London, Collins, North American edition, Oxford University, Press.

邦訳：『太平洋－東南アジアとオセアニアの人類史』法政大学出版局, 1989

3. Bellwood, Peter S. 1985. *Prehistory of the Indo-Malaysian Archipelago*. Academic Press., Sydney.

4. Bellwood, Peter S. 2005 *First Farmers: The Origins of Agricultural Societies*, Oxford Blackwell.

邦訳：『農耕起源の人類史』京都大学学術出版会, 2008

5. Bellwood, Peter S. ed. 2013 *First Migrants: Ancient Migration in Global Perspective*. Chichester, Boston and Oxford, Wiley Blackwell.

6. Bellwood, Peter S. 2017. *First Islanders: Prehistory and Human Migration in Island Southeast Asia*. Chichester, Boston and Oxford, Wiley Blackwell.

7. Bellwood, Peter S. ed., 2019, *The Spice Islands in Prehistory: Archaeology in the Northern Moluccas, Indonesia*, ANU Press, Canberra.

Reasons for the Award

Dr. Peter Bellwood is a distinguished archaeologist whose main research theme has been human life in Oceania and Southeast Asia during the Neolithic Age. From a global perspective, he has explored how farming spread—closely correlating with human migrations—through intercontinental comparative analysis as to the advent of farming and the migration and dispersal processes of early farmers. His major achievements can be summarized into the following three aspects.

Firstly, using archaeological methodologies, Dr. Bellwood clarified the process by which Polynesian culture was formed; the Lapita culture (1,500–1,000 BC) that emerged in the Melanesian islands moved eastwards and changed to adapt to the diverse environments of these islands, which resulted in the formation of Polynesian culture. He has also traced the migration tracks of the Austronesian language family (a large group of various peoples in Taiwan, the Southeast Asian Archipelago and the Pacific islands who speak Austronesian languages), taking an interdisciplinary approach based on joint research with specialists in archaeology, anthropology, linguistics and other scientific disciplines. By integrating these research findings, Dr. Bellwood elucidated that, in the case of Austronesians, fueled by the development of maritime skills, human dispersals had a close connection with the migrations and expansions of early food-producing populations.

Secondly, Dr. Bellwood carried out interregional comparative studies regarding the origins and spread of farming on a global basis. By reproducing the conditions of agricultural dispersals in various regions worldwide in an interdisciplinary manner, he succeeded in making global comparisons of the early farming expansion process in the prehistoric period. He considers that farming dispersal was accompanied by human migrations, and that languages also spread along with human migrations. Based on this idea, he came up with a method of investigating farming dispersal in conjunction with the spread of language families. In other words, Dr. Bellwood showed that the relationship between the expansions of food-producing populations and language families could be applied not only to the Austronesian speaking peoples but also to many other major language families around the world. He advanced the “early farming dispersal hypothesis,” which postulates that human population movements were intimately correlated with farming and language dispersals.

Thirdly, Dr. Bellwood conducted research into the process of human adaptation to island environments. Beginning from *Homo erectus*, which reached Java approximately 1.3 million years ago, to *Homo floresiensis* and down to *Homo sapiens*, humans have migrated also to island regions and adapted themselves to the new environments there. Drawing on archaeological and paleoanthropological examples primarily from Southeast Asian islands, he illustrated the biological and cultural processes of human adaptation to island environments, from an interdisciplinary perspective. Moreover, he made reference to the migration of *Homo sapiens* 50,000 years ago before the beginning of agriculture, as well as the spread of Austronesian peoples and languages from southern China.

As mentioned above, albeit starting from archaeological research into the formation of Polynesian culture, Dr. Bellwood put forward the “early farming dispersal hypothesis,” which is closely associated with linguistic studies. In so doing, he has examined the correlation of human population migrations with farming dispersals from a global viewpoint, as part of his work to illuminate the relationship between nature and humankind.

In the field of global environmental studies, scientists consider that along with the transition from hunter-gatherer societies to farming societies, human settlements increased and populations grew, and motivated by a reliance on domesticated plants such as wheat and rice, human beings transformed vast areas of natural vegetation into croplands, thereby having a significant impact on the global environment. Consequently, we have witnessed, for instance, phenomena where closer contact between human society and wildlife has given rise to new infections. Amid the ongoing novel coronavirus pandemic, we have reached a new turning point regarding the way of looking at the relationship between nature and humans. In this context, we have recognized that Dr. Peter Bellwood has accomplished important research achievements that provide us with a foundation for reflecting on the “Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind,” the principle upheld by the International Cosmos Prize.

Comment by the prizewinner

I am honoured to be awarded the 2021 International Cosmos Prize, particularly during this difficult pandemic period in the global affairs of humanity. As a human scientist, I am humbled to be among so many previous awardees who have attained great distinction within this arena. I study the history of humanity, whose past and present actions have informed the contributions of so many previous Cosmos Prize recipients.

A major purpose of the Cosmos Prize is to increase the importance of a holistic global perspective in studying humanity, and its impact upon the earth. As a multidisciplinary historian of the pre-modern human population, I have come to realise that any true understanding of the human past and its global impact must draw on research that is undertaken by many different scientific disciplines. As humans, we create cultures and societies, we speak languages, and our bodies contain skeletons and genes. As a broadly-focused historian of human populations, I must be aware of findings in many fields of investigation, particularly in archaeology, linguistics, and bioanthropology.

When I studied archaeology at Cambridge during the 1960s, my focus was generally on the western part of Eurasia, and heavily grounded in archaeology itself. In 1967, I moved across the world to a teaching position in the University of Auckland, New Zealand, and discovered the Polynesians and their remarkable ancestors, some of whom ultimately migrated around two-thirds of the Earth's circumference at the Equator – to Madagascar, Easter Island, and even South America. As a result of my early research in Polynesia, I came up with one important conclusion; the Polynesians had a deep ancestry somewhere beyond Oceania, and to trace that ancestry required a truly multidisciplinary perspective.

As scientists understand nowadays, the immediate homeland of the Polynesians lay in southern China and Southeast Asia, in terms of their archaeology, languages and genes (their ultimate homeland, as for all of us, lay in Africa). The Polynesians, as a final leg in the 5000-year expansion of people speaking Austronesian languages, illustrated for me the importance of migration in human history. In the Polynesian case, it was migration fuelled by maritime skills and a remarkable subsistence economy of food production, based on many domesticated plant and animal species that could be transported in boats and by land to distant parts of the earth, and fruitfully transplanted.

By the 1980s, I was beginning to perceive the importance of food production in global human affairs, and not just in Oceania, as an engine of population increase that led on multiple occasions to continent- and ocean-wide dispersals of people, with their cultural and economic lifestyles, their languages, and their genes. Our world today, even after the massive population upheavals of the colonial era, still reflects the migrations of early food producing populations, in Eurasia, Africa, the Americas and the Pacific.

Of course, farmers were not the first humans ever to migrate. Our history as a species (*Homo sapiens*) goes back to between 300,000 and 50,000 years ago with our emergence in Africa, and subsequent Palaeolithic migrations into Eurasia, Australia, and eventually into the Americas. But the last 10,000 years of human existence, with food production, witnessed major movements of people, languages and genetic ancestries that still structure much our world today. Understanding this global history of the past 10,000 years, in conditions of warm Holocene climatic encouragement, with its multiple migrations and long-term episodes of population mixture, will enable each of us to see our place in the ever-changing kaleidoscope of human existence against a background of nature. My goal has always been to expose others to the remarkable achievements of our ancestors, so that those achievements can still inspire us today.

PRIZEWINNERS 1993-2019

1993 Sir Ghillean Prance

Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, U.K.

An authority on tropical plants centering on those of the Amazon basin of South America, Dr. Prance advocates his Flora-on-the-Earth Project to establish a comprehensive record of the earth's vegetation in the form of a database.

1994 Dr. Jacques François Barrau (deceased)

Professor, Paris National Museum of Natural History, France

Dr. Barrau has conducted ethnobiological studies on nature and the life styles of people in the Pacific Ocean. His results have afforded unique insights into the relationship between human beings and food from a global perspective.

1995 Dr. KIRA Tatuo (deceased)

Professor Emeritus, Osaka City University, Japan

On the basis of his quantitative research on plants' organic production, Dr. Kira has established "Production Ecology". He has also played a leading role in conducting field studies of the ecosystem in tropical rainforests in Southeast Asia.

1996 Dr. George Beals Schaller

Director of Science, the Wildlife Conservation Society, U.S.A.

Dr. Schaller has been conducting field research on the ecology and behavior of various wild animals in all parts of the world, and has written many books including "The Mountain Gorilla" and "The Last Panda."

1997 Dr. Richard Dawkins

Professor, Oxford University, U.K.

Dr. Dawkins totally reversed the conventional view of biology with a bold hypothesis he put forward in his 1976 book. He continues to present new views.

1998 Dr. Jared Mason Diamond

Professor, University of California at Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Dr. Diamond has made remarkable achievements in physiology. He has been organizing field expeditions to New Guinea and has employed the results of this fieldwork to restructure his unique studies of the evolution of human societies.

1999 Dr. Wu Zheng-Yi (deceased)

Professor and Director Emeritus, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Dr. Wu is a representative botanist of China. He edited "Flora of China" which describes all known plant species in China.

2000 Sir David Attenborough

Producer, Naturalist, Zoologist, U.K.

Sir David is a pioneer of wildlife documentary films. With his excellent films of various creatures or plants, he has told many people throughout the world about the nature of life for more than fifty years since joined the BBC.

2001 Prof. Anne Whiston Spirn

Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

Based on the principle, "Cities must not conflict with nature, it is possible to build cities that exists as part of nature", she proposes measures to develop cities while maintaining harmony with nature.

2002 The Charles Darwin Research Station

The Charles Darwin Research Station is a biological research center established in 1964 by the international NGO/NPO Charles Darwin Foundation in the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador. The Station has made remarkable achievement in research and protection of the numerous indigenous species of the Island, including elephant tortoises and marine iguanas.

2003 Dr. Peter Hamilton Raven

Director, Missouri Botanical Garden, U.S.A.

Dr. Raven is a representative botanist of the U.S., and international pioneer in advocating for the conservation of global biodiversity. He has given his approach toward issues concerning life on earth from a global viewpoint and his significant contributions toward promoting the co-existence of nature and human beings in both academic and practical terms.

2004 Prof. Julia Carabias Lillo

Professor, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

Professor Carabias has always considered global environmental issues from the perspective of developing countries. She has achieved excellent results in resolving difficult challenges under different conditions, through the implementation of programs based on thorough fieldwork with a multidisciplinary approach.

2005 Dr. Daniel Pauly

Professor and Director, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia, Canada

Pursuing his comprehensive studies of the relationship between fishing and marine ecosystem, Dr. Pauly has made outstanding achievements in the field of research into marine ecosystems and resources, including the development of scientific models to enable both marine ecosystem conservation and sustainable resource use of fisheries.

2006 Dr. Raman Sukumar

Professor, Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, India

A strong advocate of preserving biodiversity and the environment, Dr. Sukumar has done pioneering research on the ecological relationship between elephants and humans, and on resolving the conflict between them, making him an internationally recognized expert on the coexistence of wildlife and humans.

2007 Dr. Georgina Mary Mace (deceased)

Professor of Conservation Science and Director of NERC Centre for Population Biology, Imperial College, London, U.K.

Dr. Mace played a significant role in the creation of scientific criteria for the identification and classification of threatened species. She has also contributed to the conservation of species and biodiversity.

2008 Dr. Phan Nguyen Hong

Professor Emeritus, Hanoi National University of Education, Vietnam

Dr. Phan has been involved in comprehensive scientific research in Vietnam, where war and overdevelopment have had a devastating impact on its mangrove ecosystem. He has made a major contribution to the restoration of the mangrove forests.

2009 Dr. Gretchen Cara Daily

Professor, Stanford University, U.S.A.

Dr. Daily has provided us with a comprehensive picture of the value of biodiversity-based ecosystem services, upon which human society is dependent. She has made a vital contribution to international initiatives such as the U.N. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and played a leading role in launching the "Natural Capital Project," which is a result of the fusion of ecology and economics, in order to promote the sustainable utilization of natural capital.

2010 Dr. Estella Bergere Leopold

Professor Emeritus, University of Washington, U.S.A.

Dr. Leopold has made tremendous achievements by continuing and further developing the Land Ethic, which was initiated by her father, Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), as well as by disseminating the idea to many places in the United States. She is still pursuing activities that weave the Land Ethic into the fabric of people's lives and society.

2011 Scientific Steering Committee of the Census of Marine Life

The Scientific Steering Committee of the Census of Marine Life provided overall governance to the Census, a grand global project. The objective of the Census was to survey and analyze changes from past to present in marine life biodiversity, distribution and abundance, and to compile the resultant data into a comprehensive database called the "Ocean Biogeographic Information System" to be used in forecasting the future of marine life.

2012 Dr. Edward Osborne Wilson

Pellegrino University Research Professor ,Emeritus, Harvard University, U.S.A.

Dr. Wilson has accomplished outstanding achievements in his research into the natural history of ants and ethology. He has focused his scientific perspective and experience on helping to illuminate the human circumstance, including human origins, human nature and human interactions. Dr. Wilson has also been active in practicing biodiversity conservation and environmental education.

2013 Dr. Robert Treat Paine (deceased)

Professor emeritus of Zoology, University of Washington, U.S.A.

Dr. Paine has demonstrated, through explicit field experiments, that predators play essential roles in the stable maintenance of biotic communities. He proposed the concept of the keystone species, which plays a crucial role in maintaining the structure of an ecological community. He has had great impact not only on ecology, but also on conservation biology, as well as on the general public's understanding of biodiversity.

2014 Dr. Philippe Descola

Professor, the Collège de France, France

Dr. Descola, a distinguished anthropologist, has conducted rigorous fieldwork among the indigenous Achuar people living in Amazonia, South America, highlighting their view of nature and activities in interacting with the natural environment. On the basis of his findings, Dr. Descola has developed a philosophical concept and proposed the "anthropology of nature," which considers nature and culture in an integrated manner.

2015 Dr. Johan Rockström

Executive Director, Stockholm Resilience Center, Sweden

Dr. Rockström cautioned that we have reached a saturation point in terms of human pressures on the Earth. System, and that if we let these anthropogenic pressures continue increasing to cross the thresholds or tipping points defined as "planetary boundaries," there is a risk of irreversible and abrupt environmental change.

2016 Dr. IWATSUKI Kunio

Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University, Japan

Dr. Iwatsuki has continually pursued the goal of biodiversity, and developed plant systematics in an inclusive and multifaceted manner, by adopting not only traditional methodologies but also molecular phylogenetic techniques. He advocated the importance of an integrated understanding of biological classification including phylogenetic systematics. Dr. Iwatsuki has also clarified that this approach is the essential principle which supports the abundance of life forms and harmonious coexistence between people and nature.

2017 Dr. Jane Goodall

Founder, Jane Goodall Institute, UK

Dr. Goodall has been studying wild chimpanzees since 1960 so as to paint a fuller picture of chimpanzees. She has conducted afforestation programs to provide habitats for chimpanzees, and an environmental educational project. She began Roots & Shoots, environmental learning program by young people. More than 150,000 groups are actively working in 99 countries under this program.

2018 Dr. Augustin Berque

Director of studies at the EHESS (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales), France

Profoundly inspired by Fūdo, authored by the Japanese philosopher Tetsurō Watsuji, and by further elaborating, deepening and evolving Watsuji's concept of Fūdo, Dr. Berque organized his own thinking about landscapes and scenery, so as to develop a new academic discipline called "mésologie." Moreover, based on the theoretical results of mésologie, he proposed a theory about the subjecthood of nature, which holds that nature has subjectivity, while critically overcoming anthropocentrism in the nature-culture dualism and environmental ethics.

2019 Prof. Stuart L. Pimm

Doris Duke Professor of Conservation Ecology Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Science, Duke University, U.S.A.

Professor Stuart L. Pimm has established the theoretical basis for understanding the complexities of food webs, the speed of species extinction and other such factors critical to the conservation of ecological habitats worldwide. He has established the non-profit foundation to take this work on conservation science into practical application in the field by supporting local groups in their habitat conservation activities and directing biodiversity conservation policy formulation based on scientific foundations. Prof. Pimm's contributions through this marriage of theory and practice in the field of habitat and species preservation are most impressive.

The International Cosmos Prize Committee

2021.4

Position	Name	Specialty	Official Title
Chairperson	Dr. OIKE Kazuo	Geoscience	President, University of Shizuoka
Vice Chairperson	Dr. YAMAGIWA Juichi	Anthropology, Primatology	Director General, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
Member	Dr. AKIMICHI Tomoya	Ecological anthropology, Ethno-biology	Director General, Fujisan World Heritage Center
Member	Dr. ASASHIMA Makoto	Developmental biology	Research Professor, Teikyo University
Member	Dr. IKEUCHI Satoru	Astronomy	Professor Emeritus, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies
Member	Dr. ISOGAI Akira	Agricultural chemistry	Professor Emeritus, Nara Institute of Science and Technology
Member	Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa	Marine biology	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Member	Dr. TAKEUCHI Kazuhiko	Landscape and environmental science	President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
Member	Dr. NAKANISHI Tomoko	Radioplant physiology	President, Hoshi University
Member	Dr. NISHIZAWA Naoko	Plant molecular biology	President, Ishikawa Prefectural University
Member	Dr. HAYASHI Yoshihiro	Animal science and resource	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. WASHITANI Izumi	Ecology, Conservation ecology	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. WADA Eitaro	Biogeochemistry	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University

Position	Name	Specialty	Official Title
Advisor	Dr. IWATSUKI Kunio	Systematic botany	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
Advisor	Dr. KISHIMOTO Tadimitsu	Immunology	Project Professor, Immunology Frontier Research Center, Osaka University
Advisor	Dr. NAKAMURA Keiko	Biohistory	Honorary Director, Biohistory Research Hall

The International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts

2021.4

Position	Name	Specialty	Official Title
Chairperson	Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa	Marine biology	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Vice Chairperson	Dr. IKEYA Kazunobu	Environmental anthropology	Professor, National Museum of Ethnology
Member	Dr. IKEBE Konomi	Landscape and Environmental science	Professor, Graduate School Environmental Science and Landscape, Chiba University
Member	Dr. Monte Cassim	Environmental science	President, Graduate School of Leadership and Innovation, Shizenkan University
Member	Dr. KAMEZAKI Naoki	Animal ecology	Professor, Faculty of Biosphere-Geosphere Science, Okayama University of Science
Member	Dr. SAKURA Osamu	Science and technology studies	Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. Kevin Short	Anthropology	Former Professor, Department of Environmental Information, Tokyo University of Information Sciences
Member	Ms. TAKAMURA Yukari	International law, Environmental law	Professor, Institute for Future Initiatives
Member	Ms. TSUJI Atsuko	Science journalist	Project Professor, Chubu University
Member	Dr. YOKOYAMA Jun	Systematic botany	Professor, Faculty of Science, Yamagata University