



Press Release

July 17, 2026

The Winner of the 2026 (33rd) International Cosmos Prize is:

Dr. Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar

Emeritus Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oxford

By conducting interdisciplinary research spanning anthropology, evolutionary psychology, primatology, and other fields, Dr. Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar established the Social Brain Hypothesis and proposed “Dunbar’s number,” “time-budget model,” and “evolutionary theory of language.” He has elucidated the origins and evolution of human sociality and presented a new path for examining the ideal relationship between nature and humankind.

On July 17, 2026, The Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, Osaka, Japan, 1990 (Expo '90 Foundation) (Chairperson: Mr. MITARAI Fujio) selected Dr. Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar (79), Emeritus Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oxford, as the winner of the 2026 (33rd) International Cosmos Prize. The decision to award the prize to Dr. Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar was reached after considering the recommendations submitted by the International Cosmos Prize Committee (Chairperson: Dr. YAMAGIWA Juichi) and the Screening Committee of Experts (Chairperson: Dr. YOKOHARI Makoto).

Dr. Dunbar’s establishment of the Social Brain Hypothesis and proposal of “Dunbar’s number” have scientifically elucidated the evolution of human sociality and culture. In addition, using a mathematical model, he has revealed the relationships between ecological factors and human evolution, while illuminating the roles played by language, laughter, religion, festivals, etc. in forming social cohesion. His research has re-examined humanity as a part of nature, offering a new perspective on the ideal relationship and forms of harmonious coexistence between nature and humankind.

The awards ceremony is scheduled to be held in Osaka on Monday, October 26 of this year.



The photo is at the following URL:

<https://www.expo-cosmos.or.jp/main/cosmos/2026photo.html>

1. Focus and scope of research to be awarded

The prize will be awarded for research and work that has achieved excellence and is recognized as contributing to a significant understanding of the relationships among living organisms, the interdependence of life and the global environment, and the common nature integrating these interrelationships. It should be characterized by a global perspective which tries to illuminate the relationships between diverse phenomena, in keeping with the concepts and principle of “The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind.”

The following points will be the standards by which the achievements will be evaluated.

- (1) The body of achievements should show an inclusive and integrated methodology and approach, in contrast to analytic and reductive methodologies.
- (2) The achievements must be based on a global perspective. If the focus is on a particular phenomenon or specific area, it must have universal significance and applicability.
- (3) The achievements should offer a long-term vision which leads to further developments, rather than solutions to limited problems.

2. Selection Process

(1) Selection Process

The International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts met four times between May and June of 2026 in order to evaluate candidates for the prize. After careful deliberations, the winner was selected at the International Cosmos Prize Committee on June 19.

(2) 2026 International Cosmos Prize Nominees

152 nominations (from 28 countries)

< Breakdown by Year >

Candidates since 2024: 46 Candidates since 2025: 54 Candidates since 2026: 52

< Breakdown by Country >

Japan (40), U.S.A. (26), U.K. (18), Canada (9), Germany (9), Slovakia (5), Italy (4), Australia (4), Austria (4), Sweden (4), Kenya (3), Multinationals (3), France (3), Argentina (2), Israel (2), Columbia (2), Spain (2), China (2), Ireland (1), India (1), Egypt (1), Sierra Leone (1), Singapore (1), Switzerland (1), Benin (1), Belgium (1), Peru (1), Malaysia (1), South Africa (1), Not specified (1)

※Dual citizenship nominees are counted twice

Others:

(1) Award ceremony

The award ceremony will be held at Sumitomolife Izumi Hall in Chuo-ku, Osaka, on Monday, October 26, 2026.

(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 1993-2025
- The International Cosmos Prize Committee, the Screening Committee of Experts

For further information, please contact:

MITANI Shoichi

Cosmos Prize Secretariat, Expo '90 Foundation

Phone: 06-6915-4513

Fax: 06-6915-4524

Email mitani@expo-cosmos.or.jp

URL <https://www.expo-cosmos.or.jp>

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar

Date of Birth: 28 June 1947

Nationality: U.K.

Current Position:

Emeritus Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oxford

Professional Preparation

1969 B.A. (Oxford University): Psychology & Philosophy
1973 Ph.D. (Bristol University): Psychology
2007 M.A. (Oxford University)

Appointments

1974-1977 Postdoctoral Research Associate: Psychology Dept, Bristol University
1977-1982 SERC Advanced Research Fellow
1979 Visiting Research Fellow [Kyoto University's Primate Research Centre], Japan Society for Promotion of Science
1983 Asst. Professor ('docent'): Zoological Institute, Stockholm University, Sweden
1983-1985 Research Associate, S/Dept of Animal Behaviour, Cambridge University
1985-1987 University Research Fellow: Zoology Dept, Liverpool University
1987-1992 Lecturer and Reader: Anthropology Dept, University College London
1992-1994 Professor of Anthropology: University College London
1994-1997 Professor of Psychology: Psychology Department, University of Liverpool
1997-2003 Professor of Evolutionary Biology: School of Biological Sciences, Liverpool University
2003-2007 British Academy Research Professorship, University of Liverpool
2007-2012 Professor of Evolutionary Anthropology, University of Oxford
2012-2017 Professor of Evolutionary Psychology, University of Oxford
2014-2017 Visiting Professor, Department of Computer Science, Aalto University, Finland
2017- Emeritus Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oxford

International awards and honours

- 1988 Elected Fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute
- 1994 Osman Hill Medal, Primate Society of Great Britain
- 1998 Elected Fellow of the British Academy
- 2012 DSc (Hon), Aalto University, Finland
- 2015 Huxley Medal, Royal Anthropological Institute
- 2019 Human Roots Award, Mainz Museum
- 2021 Elected Foreign Fellow, Finnish Academy of Science and Letters
- 2022 Elected Honorary Fellow, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Major Publications

- 1995 *The Trouble with Science*. Faber & Faber and Harvard University Press
- 1996 *Grooming, Gossip and the Evolution of Language*. Faber & Faber.
- 2010 *How Many Friends Does One Person Need?: Dunbar's Number and Other Evolutionary Quirks*. Faber & Faber
- 2012 *The Science of Love and Betrayal*. Faber & Faber and Harvard University Press
- 2014 *Human Evolution*. Pelican Press and Oxford University Press
- 2021 *Friends: Understanding the Power of our Most Important Relationships*. Little Brown
- 2022 *How Religion Evolved and Why It Endures*. Pelican Press and Oxford University Press

Reasons for the Award

Dr. Robin Ian MacDonald Dunbar has examined human society and sociality through his interdisciplinary research spanning anthropology, evolutionary psychology, primatology, and cognitive science. On the path that humanity should take, he has provided a scientific approach to the fundamental question of who we are. The foundational milestone of his work is the establishment of the Social Brain Hypothesis. The large neocortex of primates, especially humans, is thought to have evolved to maintain complex social relationships. Dr. Dunbar compared the ratio of the neocortex to the rest of the brain across various primate species with different group sizes, demonstrating that the larger the group size, the higher the ratio of the neocortex. This research led him to propose “Dunbar’s number,” an upper limit to the number of people with whom a human being can maintain comfortable social relationships, including family members and friends, determined by the size of the modern human brain. This theory has spread far beyond academia and been widely accepted by the general public, providing a new perspective on the social structure and social behavior of humanity.

Dr. Dunbar explored the Social Brain Hypothesis by examining how time is allocated to various daily activities, thereby elucidating the evolutionary factors behind the psychological and social traits of the human species. Specifically, he focused on how a species allocates its day to three survival-essential activities: resting including sleeping, foraging for nutrition, and interacting to maintain social relationships. Based on this, he inferred the relationships between these time allocations and the species’ lifestyle, physiological traits, and social structure in order to construct a model. By applying this model to early humankind, he scientifically inferred and reconstructed the process through which humanity expanded into new niches. This analysis quantitatively showed that increased efficiency in traveling for feeding due to reduced body hair, maintaining social cohesion due to the development of laughter, and feeding due to the use of fire for cooking is among critical factors behind the process of human evolution.

Changes in the traits of early humankind, such as changes in the mode of feeding and the loss of body hair, have complex relationships with various ecological factors, including the temperature, precipitation, and vegetation of their habitats, as well as the distribution of food. Dr. Dunbar and other members of his research group developed a mathematical model that enables quantitative analysis of the relationship between changes in these ecological factors and changes in the characteristics of human society, and with this model, they succeeded in scientifically interpreting the process of human evolution in the context of the dynamism of the global ecosystem.

Moreover, Dr. Dunbar argued that the expansion of the human brain served as a significant driver for the evolution of language, asserting that human language evolved to maintain social cohesion in large societies. He also revealed through detailed analysis that laughter, feasting and drinking, religion, and festivals also contributed to and are important to this process.

The impact that humanity has had on the environment and ecosystems has now reached such a serious and irreversible stage that the concept of the “Anthropocene” has been proposed. In this context, when considering a desirable relationship between nature and humankind in the future, it is necessary not only to comprehend the impact that humanity today has on the environment and ecosystems, but also to re-examine the fundamental question of how humanity originated, evolved, and formed its culture and civilization in the first place. Without this ontological perspective, the foundation for envisioning the relationship between humankind and nature in the future will be fragile, preventing a proper formulation of the overall vision.

Humans constitute a part of nature, yet they are also beings that alter the natural environment through science, technology, and economic activities. Therefore, Dr. Dunbar’s research on human evolutionary history, which seeks to understand the essence of human behavior and values and to re-examine the nature of society, will provide a solid academic foundation in relation to the Anthropocene concept in the future. In recognition that his research reveals, from an integrated perspective, the essence of change and diversity in the interactions between living organisms and the Earth, we have determined that Dr. Robin Dunbar deserves the International Cosmos Prize.

Comment by the prizewinner

It is a singular honour to be awarded the International Cosmos Prize for 2026, and I am very grateful to the International Cosmos Prize Committee and the Screening Committee of Experts. It marks the culmination of a long career studying humans and other animals in the environments in which they evolved. This was not the career path I intended to take, but rather, like many aspects of life, was a consequence of a series of accidents. Though born in Britain, I spent my entire childhood until my twenties initially in Western Australia and, later, East Africa. Growing up in an environment that was unusually rich in wildlife, with close daily social interaction with many different African, Asian and European cultures, created a sense of wonder at the extraordinary diversity of the world we live in. It engendered a lifelong fascination with the origins and history of both animal species and human cultures and languages.

My early intellectual interests were, nonetheless, in the humanities – philosophy, history, poetry and literature. And so it was to study philosophy that I went to university. It was not possible to study philosophy on its own at the University of Oxford, where I was an undergraduate, so I chose psychology as a second subject. Fortuitously, this introduced me to the sciences through the medium of animal behaviour, and led to my undertaking undergraduate field studies of monkeys in East and West Africa, and eventually a PhD in the behavioural ecology of primates in Ethiopia. It was here that I first met Japanese primatologists – an encounter that, thanks to a fellowship from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, later led to my spending several months as a visiting scientist at Kyoto University's Primate Research Centre.

The principal focus of my research has always been on social evolution, especially in primates and humans. How do animals and humans manage to live in harmony in social groups despite the many inevitable stresses of doing so? How do they live in harmony (or, sometimes, not in harmony) with their environments and with other species? The conservation of species and their habitats, especially in the face of climate change, has been an important theme in my research. In exploring these questions, I have always taken a deliberately multidisciplinary approach. My projects have benefitted from close collaborations with ecologists, psychologists, neuroscientists, mathematicians, physicists, computer scientists, archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, musicologists and even literature scholars.

Out of this research on humans, primates, ungulates and birds emerged four major ideas (the social brain hypothesis, Dunbar's Number, time as a crucial ecological constraint, and the gossip, or social bonding, theory of language evolution) that, between them, established a new understanding of social evolution with a focus on how communities manage to live in harmony – a theme central to the interests of the Cosmos Prize.

PRIZEWINNERS 1993-2025

1993 Sir Ghilleen 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 (deceased)

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 (deceased)

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 (deceased)

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 (deceased)

Founder, Jane Goodall Institute, U.K.

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 WATSUJI Tetsurō, 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 Nicolas Schook of the Environment and Earth Science, Duke University, U.S.A.

Prof. 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.

2021 Dr. Peter Bellwood

Emeritus Professor, Australian National University, Australia

He proposes the "early farming dispersal hypothesis" based on interdisciplinary research in archaeology, linguistics, and human physiology clarifying the agricultural origins and the process of early farmers' 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.

2022 Dr. Felicia Keesing

Professor of Biology, Bard College, U.S.A.

Dr. Keesing clarified the relationship between the biodiversity of natural ecosystems and the risk that zoonotic pathogens may be transmitted to human society through her practical research, and provided scientific suggestions for thinking about what The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind should be like in the post-COVID-19 era.

2023 Dr. Kristin Shrader-Frechette

O'Neill Family Professor Emerita, University of Notre Dame, U.S.A.

Dr. Shrader-Frechette has advanced ground-breaking work in quantitative risk assessment methodologies, all while framing her findings through the concept of environmental justice. In researching the world as it is, her research has helped to guide the creation of communities where all are offered the opportunity to live in healthy environments.

2024 Dr. William James Sutherland

Director of Research, Department of Zoology, The University of Cambridge, U.K.

An advocate of the concept of "evidence-based conservation", Dr. Sutherland has transformed the face of biodiversity conservation with the development of a website that compiles information from an extensive range of research papers from around the world and other outstanding contributions.

2025 Dr. David Andrew Keith

Professor of Botany, Centre for Ecosystem Science, University of New South Wales, Australia

With his foundation in research on plant ecology, Dr. Keith has made significant contributions to conservation with his dedicated work on classifying global ecosystems and the establishment of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems.

2026 International Cosmos Prize Committee

2026. 6

Position	Name	Specialty	Official Title
Chairperson	Dr. YAMAGIWA Juichi	Anthropology, Primateology	Director General, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
Vice Chairperson	Dr. NAKANISHI Tomoko	Radioplant hysiology	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
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. IKEYA Kazunobu	Environmental anthropology	Professor Emeritus, National Museum of Ethnology
Member	Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa	Marine biology	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Member	Dr. NISHIZAWA Naoko	Plant molecular biology	Counselor, Ishikawa Prefectural University
Member	Dr. HAYASHI Yoshihiro	Animal science and resource	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. MURAKAMI Noriaki	Plant Phylogeny and Taxonomy	Director, Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo
Member	Dr. YOKOHARI Makoto	Landscape and environmental science	Project Professor, Organization for Interdisciplinary Research Projects The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. WASHITANI Izumi	Ecology, Conservation ecology	Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo

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

2026 International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts

2026. 6

Position	氏 名 Name	専門分野 Specialty	職 名 Official Title
Chairperson	Dr. YOKOHARI Makoto	Landscape and environmental science	Project Professor, Organization for Interdisciplinary Research Projects The University of Tokyo
Vice Chairperson	Dr. SAKURA Osamu	Science and technology studies	Professor, Faculty of Human and Social Studies, Jissen Women's University
Member	Dr. IKEYA Kazunobu	Environmental anthropology	Professor Emeritus, National Museum of Ethnology
Member	Dr. UEHARA Mayuko	Japanese philosophy	Professor, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University
Member	Dr. OKI Taikan	Global Hydrological System	Professor, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. KAMEYAMA Yasuko	International relations	Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. Stefan Hotes	Landscape Ecology	Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Chuo University
Member	Dr. MIYASHITA Tadashi	Science of Biological Diversity	Professor Emeritus, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo
Member	Dr. YUMOTO Takakazu	Plant Ecology	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Member	Dr. YOKOYAMA Jun	Systematic botany	Professor, Faculty of Science, Yamagata University