

An abstract graphic on the left side of the page, featuring overlapping, semi-transparent, curved shapes in shades of yellow, green, blue, and purple, creating a sense of depth and movement.

Shaping the Future  
beyond Modernity

# Shaping the Future beyond Modernity

12 March 2015

Final Report of the First Period, International Institute for  
Advanced Studies Strategic Committee(ISC)



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## Foreword



The International Institute for Advanced Studies (IIAS) was founded in 1984 in Kansai Science City (or Keihanna Science City) with the basic philosophy described in Chapter 1. Thirty years have elapsed since its founding, and in this time great changes have taken place in society, the world, the global environment, and other areas. For IIAS to look back on the reasons for its inception and work towards truly embodying its fundamental philosophy while continuing to fulfill its role and responsibility to today's society and future generations, the IIAS Strategic Committee (ISC) was established in October 2013 as an advisory body for IIAS's chairman Yoshio Tateishi and given the task of creating a medium- to long-term master plan and putting in place a foundation from which to implement this plan.

In developing its medium- to long-term plan, ISC, building on the achievements of IIAS researches, discussed the following items:

- To identify and interpret the changes that will be occurring in the coming ages
- To identify what views and understanding need to be shared in order to achieve a peaceful and sustainable coexistence of the global community
- To determine new areas of IIAS research that are required towards the above goal
- To develop measures to present the fruits of our research to the society and thereby pave the way for their implementation





IIAS has made many achievements in the thirty years since its foundation, but today, as the global community faces numerous challenges, the institute needs to address the following:

- 1) Redefining IIAS's vision and direction
- 2) Reestablishing itself as an intellectual hub and a core institution of the Kansai Science City—a role it is now playing below expectations
- 3) Exploring and determining, from the perspective of IIAS's founding philosophy, the social issues to be addressed—at a time when the world stands at a crossroads—and activities to be carried out to resolve those issues
- 4) Increasing the recognition of IIAS in the world while continuing to fulfill its mission based on the above explorations.

From the perspective outlined above, ISC held five meetings up to summer 2014 to take forward the discussion, and the results of these meetings have been compiled as an interim report. To further refine the details of the interim report, ISC considered it necessary to form a number of working groups at IIAS, and went on to hold discussions on three occasions regarding the kind of issues that they should address, before compiling the final report in which the results of these discussions were incorporated.

We are presenting this report not only to parties involved with IIAS but also to the general public in order to gain opinions, incorporate such opinions into discussions at the working groups established at IIAS, and enrich the discussion.

We hope that this report serves as a guideline when considering the future of humanity on this planet with its finite resources.

# The Mission of IIAS

fundamental philosophy

**Conduct research for the future and  
happiness of mankind**

**Being an international research institute**

**Implementing fundamental research in  
progressive fields and issues**

**Ensuring that research topics and researchers remain flexible**

**Cooperating with industry**

## 1. Recalling the founding philosophy of IIAS, and its implementation

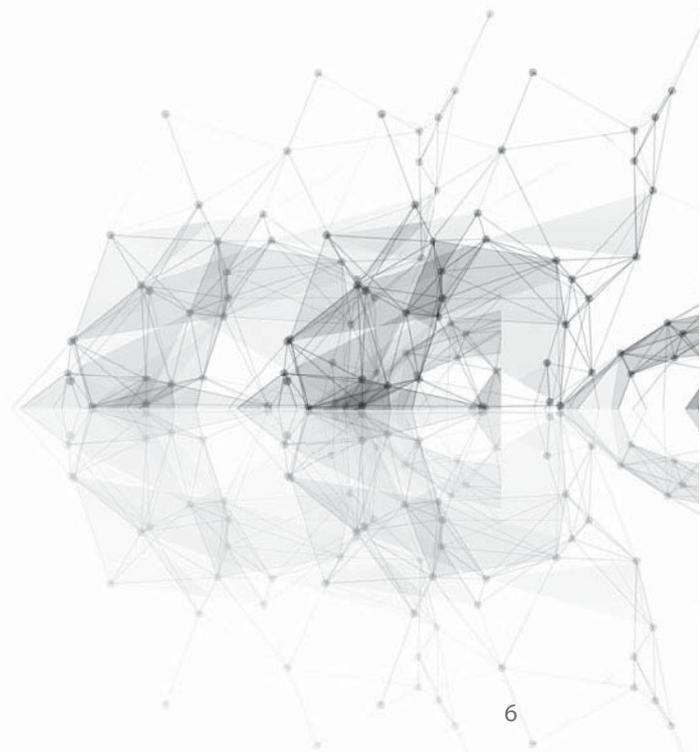
The founding philosophy of IIAS is as follows:

"Humanity is currently facing a number of challenges to its continued existence caused by a range of factors. Can we or future generations continue to live on this planet in the same way and with the same values we've held up to now? How can we resolve such problems that have historical and social origins? And in the 21st century, what form should our culture, science, and technology take? There are no set methods for developing ideas when it comes to such challenges.

IIAS's fundamental philosophy is to 'conduct research for the future and happiness of mankind,' and we address these issues through fundamental research based on cooperation among government, industry and academia. By consolidating wisdom from around the world and taking research forward, we aim to produce new directionality in academic research or orient ourselves towards creating new concepts, and contribute to the development of academic research culture."

At the time of its establishment, IIAS made it its policy to provide highly talented researchers from different countries and fields of research with an environment conducive to completely free interaction and discussion. As such, we have been placing importance on the following four pillars.

1. Being an international research institute
2. Implementing fundamental research in progressive fields and issues
3. Ensuring that research topics and researchers remain flexible
4. Cooperating with industry



## 2. Strengths of IIAS

IIAS is situated at the center of Keihanna region—spanning Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara prefectures, all of which have created and accumulated much of Japan's cultural and economic values throughout its long history—giving it a location that enables it to view Japan's superb culture, art, craft, technology, climate, and environment in a holistic manner and tackle everything from issue identification to resolution. There are a number of similar institutions around the world, but this historical and social environment allows IIAS to take advantage of its strengths—uniqueness and autonomy.

As such, IIAS should work to provide a venue for educators, scientists, business persons, intellectuals, religious leaders, and members of the public to come together regardless of the country, organization or field they belong to and hold discussions in a liberal yet disciplined environment, from which new directions in terms of knowledge, culture, society, and economics may be discovered and made practical use of.

## 3. Cultivating and exercising the “ability to pose questions”

We are said to have entered a “trans-science” age in which our modernistic way of thinking and behavior is no longer valid. In such an age and in an increasingly globalizing world, we need to seek and identify fundamental issues relating to the coexistence of states and ethnicities as well as the sustainability of society and the human race, and to convey these issues to the world. Furthermore, for IIAS to demonstrate its social value, it is important to discuss these critical topics with diverse domestic and global sectors, both within and outside of the academia, to find solutions and put them into practice.

From this perspective, IIAS’s founding philosophy of “studying what we should study,” established by Azuma Okuda, is still relevant and very important.

The ability to pose questions equates to intellectual ability, imagination, insight, and information processing ability, but in order to command this ability one must also have financial muscle. To possess such a gamut of abilities in a centralized and sustainable manner as an organization, IIAS must, based on the fundamental philosophy since its establishment, put in place a framework for research and implementation activities alongside the securing of human resources and funds.

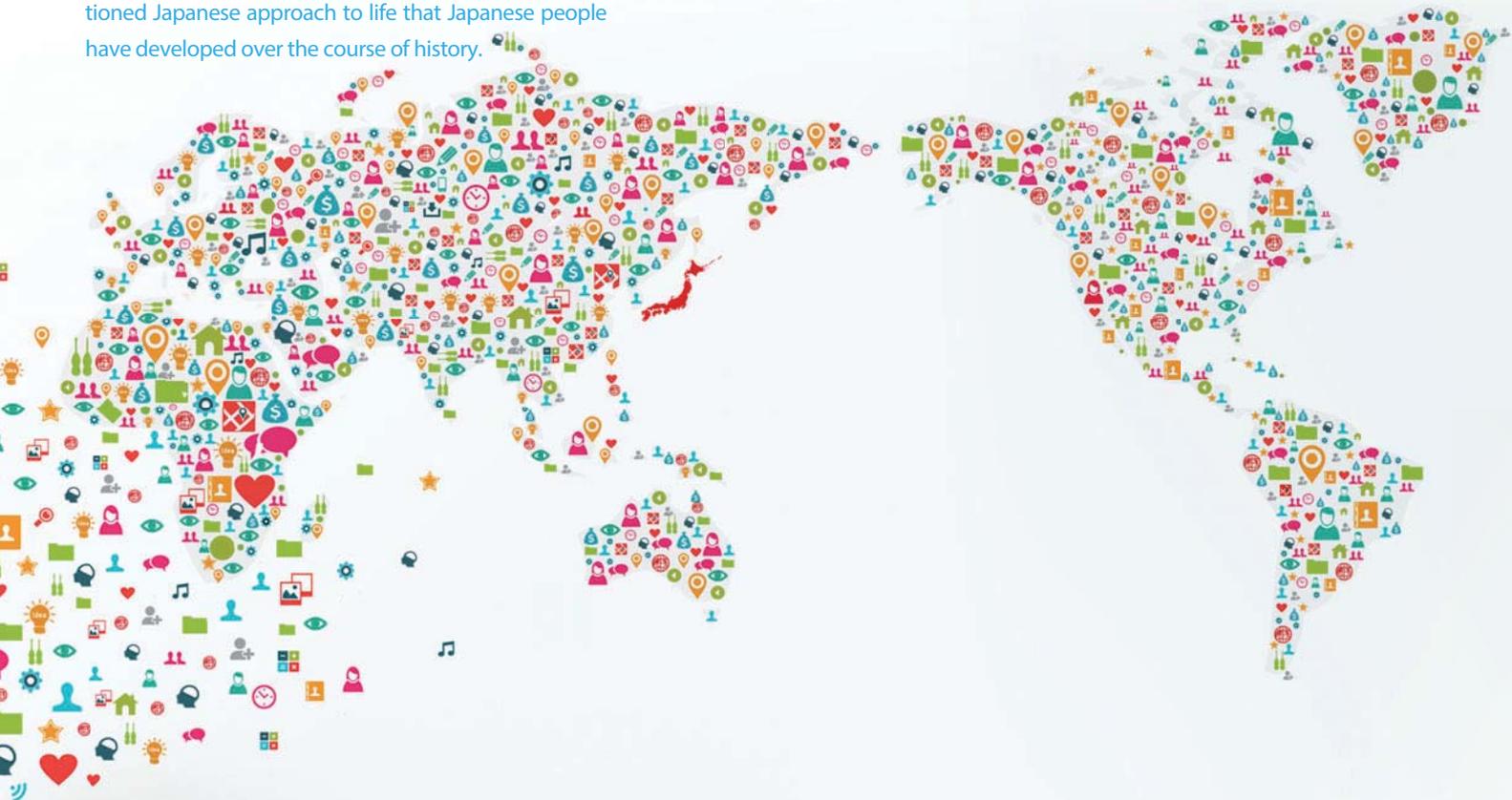


#### 4. The significance of IIAS posing questions to the world

While Japan is a small island nation, it has four distinct seasons and abundant nature. It has developed in its people a generous and resilient spirit through mild religions such as Shinto and Buddhism, and refined capabilities through a mindset of diligence and improvisation. Moreover, Japan has succeeded in creating technologies that its people can be very proud of, and while maintaining an almost aesthetic sensibility for harmony with the entirety. With the advancement of civilization, it has become abundantly clear that we are living on a planet with finite resources. *For humanity to peacefully coexist on this "isolated island in the universe" that is our Earth, it is important to present to the world the significance of the aforementioned Japanese approach to life that Japanese people have developed over the course of history.*

This is something that can only be done by Japan, and only by IIAS.

If countries, ethnicities, and people around the world fail to comprehend this approach of generosity, resilience, and harmony, and share it to cooperate to live together then it must be said that the future of the planet, humanity, and society will be in peril. As such, it is important for IIAS to set out direction and develop a concrete picture of the future of humanity and promote this to a wide variety of groups and organizations around the world so that we may think together about the issues faced by the planet, the human race, and society, and drive forward collaboration for the resolution of these issues.



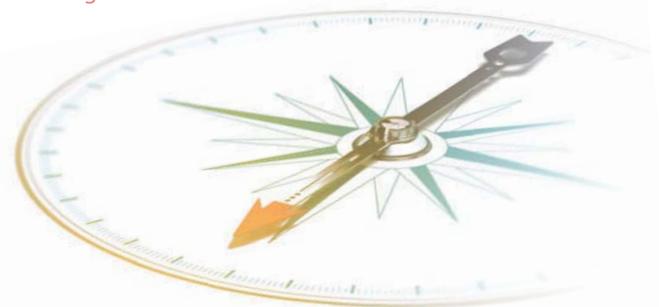


## 1. The necessity of sustainability

The issues faced by humanity and the planet are stemming from globalization-driven homogenization that takes no account of country- or region-specific culture and characteristics and in the pursuit of growth and competition that fails to consider the limits of the planet, resources, the environment, and human knowledge. The contradictions caused by a failure to accept and understand diversity are also becoming increasingly serious.

As a result of finance capitalism and globalization taking over the world, the environmental problems and resource depletion pointed out in "The Limits To Growth" report published by the Club of Rome in 1972 have worsened, and not only has poverty not been eliminated, economic disparity between individuals as well as between states is growing. This provides a breeding ground for terrorism, and conflicts continue with no end in sight. Instead of peaceful coexistence, it must be feared that humanity and the planet are heading, as things stand, down an unsustainable path.

Against a backdrop of political disarray, increased military conflict, increasing uncertainty, frequent economic crises, and breakneck technological development, the essence of our way of life, ethics, and morals have taken a back seat and the ideas such as human happiness and a sustainable, livable earth are fading away. *We now stand at a fork in the road at which we can change from a single-minded approach of progress and development to one of peaceful and sustainable coexistence. Society must change the course it has been taking in our history thus far.*



## 2. Increasing complexity and uncertainty of issues

In the thirty years since the establishment of IIAS, the state of Japan and the world has changed on a historic scale. Socio-economic problems have become more and more complex and uncertain, as with runaway capitalism, the limits of democracy, an aging society with a declining birthrate, among others.

When considering the future of humanity and the planet overall, **it is important for us not only to pursue socioeconomic value, but to also switch to a set of values that emphasize human happiness and social calm.** Neither developed nor developing countries fully recognize the problems they currently face, and are neglecting to make this change of direction. Developing countries have failed to learn from the bitter legacy left behind by developed countries and are proceeding in the direction of industrialization that lacks sustainability and takes no account of harmful waste, and such countries are attempting to flourish by taking a finance capitalistic path as their populations increase. It is feared that this global imbalance may continue for several decades to come.

As social issues contain within them contradictions and trade-offs, it is not possible to obtain a single answer for each one. **What is required is for us to incrementally take practical action, and switch to a set of values and activities that aim to achieve a sustainable future for humanity and the planet.**

## 3. The importance of historical views and worldviews

Since the Renaissance, humanity has achieved development through modernization, but the endless pursuit of economic value has diluted consideration for the sustainability of things including humanity, living organisms, resources, and the environment.

Furthermore, under extreme market fundamentalism, evaluation of value has become skewed towards economic value. The adverse effects of having excessively pursued economic rationality are now regularly felt, and the continued existence of humanity and the planet as we know it is facing a crisis. As such, it is necessary to consider investment in fields that contribute to social calm and improvement in quality of life, such as education, academia, science and technology, culture, medical care, security, nature, resources, and landscapes.

Our society must drastically alter the course of these post-renaissance, **post-industrial revolution trends by taking a new view of history and a new world view. We are approaching a time where we must consider what should be done to ensure the peaceful coexistence of all people on this limited earth, and Japan needs to determine and play its role towards this end.**

In terms of global history, it is very rare for unparalleled natural disasters such as the Great Hanshin Earthquake or the Great East Japan Earthquake to occur in a country considered to be an economic powerhouse. Thus, it is very important for Japan to share with the world the significance of overcoming the difficulties caused by these disasters through the creation of a new set of values and soft power for the 21st century. By doing so, the people of Japan can return the kindness in the form of support Japan received from other countries and people during its recovery.

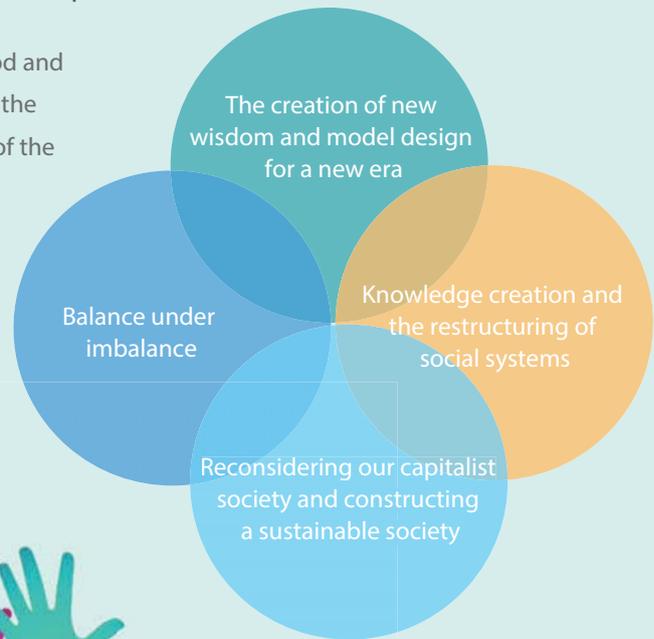


Chapter 3

# Identifying issues and perspectives for solutions

- knowledge and practical capability in a transitional period -

The first half of the 21st century will be a transitional period and there are many issues that should be examined. Based on the philosophy and mission of IIAS, as well as the perception of the times and worldview described in Chapter 1 and 2, the problems that IIAS should address henceforth are summarized in this chapter.



## 1. The creation of new wisdom and model design for a new era

In order to realize a sustainable world in which anyone can live happily, mutual acceptance is necessary not only between countries and peoples but also between religions, languages, and cultures, and based on the principles of generosity and mutual benefit, we must create a new framework for thought and knowledge as well as a "total design" for new social orders and systems. As an aspect of this, the traditional values and spirit of the Japanese people should be considered.

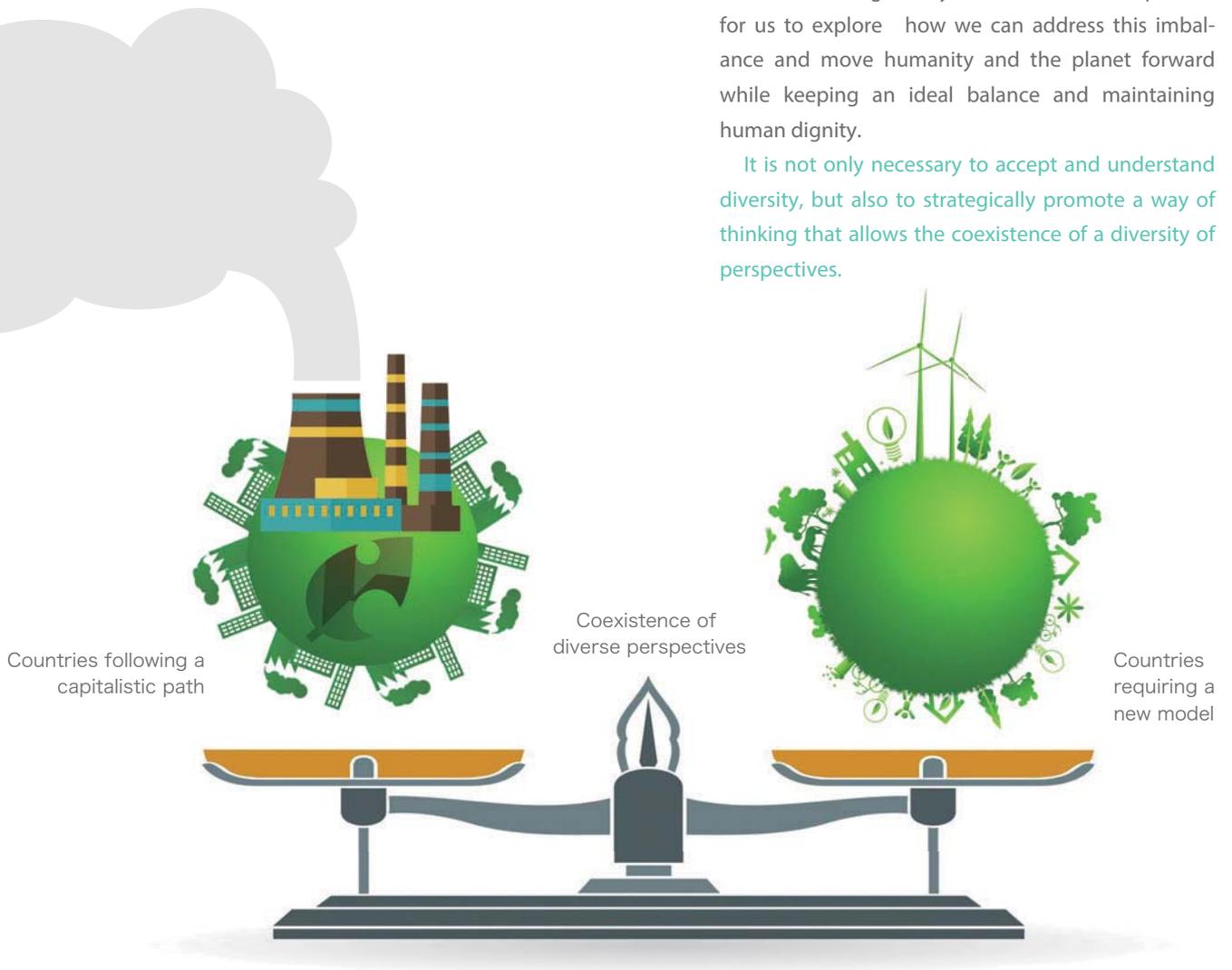
In Japan and other developed countries, population shrinkage is now a certainty, and models for a smaller population must be conceptualized. We must use this reduced model as a basis to consider and propose a new sustainable model for developed countries that enables them to demonstrate their value to the world.



## 2. Balance under imbalance — wisdom in transition —

While there are countries and regions that require a new model which incorporates shrinkage as a precondition, there are also countries and regions following a capitalistic path towards prosperity on the back of growing population and by boosting production capacity, with the belief that they can achieve it. The first half of the 21st century can be expected to be uncertain and dangerously imbalanced. It is important for us to explore how we can address this imbalance and move humanity and the planet forward while keeping an ideal balance and maintaining human dignity.

It is not only necessary to accept and understand diversity, but also to strategically promote a way of thinking that allows the coexistence of a diversity of perspectives.



### 3. Knowledge creation and the restructuring of social systems

Looking at society overall, while there are sectors enjoying concentrated investments, there are sectors where the investment of capital is relatively and disproportionately low, such as education, academia, science and technology, culture, security, medical care, nature, landscapes, and other such areas. In order to eliminate the negative effects of this and ensure peace and stability for individuals and society, it is necessary to explore what ideal resource distribution may look like.

It is important for us to review the mechanisms that govern knowledge creation and socioeconomic systems from a broader and more inclusive perspective, and look into the philosophy and methodology that will take us beyond the transitional period and move towards a humanity and planet with new values and sustainable dynamism.

### 4. Reconsidering our capitalist society and constructing a sustainable society

It is becoming ever more apparent that the planet's resources are limited, and so we must consider how to change conventional capitalism, which centers around using up resources to produce profit. In order to sustain the global community for as long as possible, we have to create a sustainable social system in which all activities worldwide form part of an inter-linked cycle and works with as little energy loss as possible. Exactly how to do this, however, is as yet unknown, so it is essential that we give serious consideration to such issues, with particular consideration being given to how to address global capitalism and the expanding wealth gap.



Chapter 4

## Urgent tasks for IIAS

With regards to the diverse issues raised in Chapter 3, IIAS must launch numerous working groups to drive the discussion forward while taking into account their inter-related nature, and make clear the route to resolution, but it is difficult to address all of these problems at once. Based on the awareness that the earth's resources are finite, we will launch three working groups dedicated to the three most pressing outlined in this chapter, and conduct intensive discussions while taking into account their inter-related nature and aiming to obtain a conclusion in two to three years. If issues for which it is deemed necessary to create new working groups come to light while intensively examining these issues, the number of working groups will be increased.



## 1. Science and technology in consideration of the global community in the future

Today, the methods and ideological frameworks of modern science that have been built over the last few hundred years are approaching a major crossroad, against the backdrop of globalization of science and technology research, the revolutionary pace of progress in digital technology, the increasing complexity and globalization of issues facing our society and economy, and the convergence of socioeconomic value creation and research into science and technology.

Discussions are taking place all over the world regarding this issue. In the working groups, a broad,

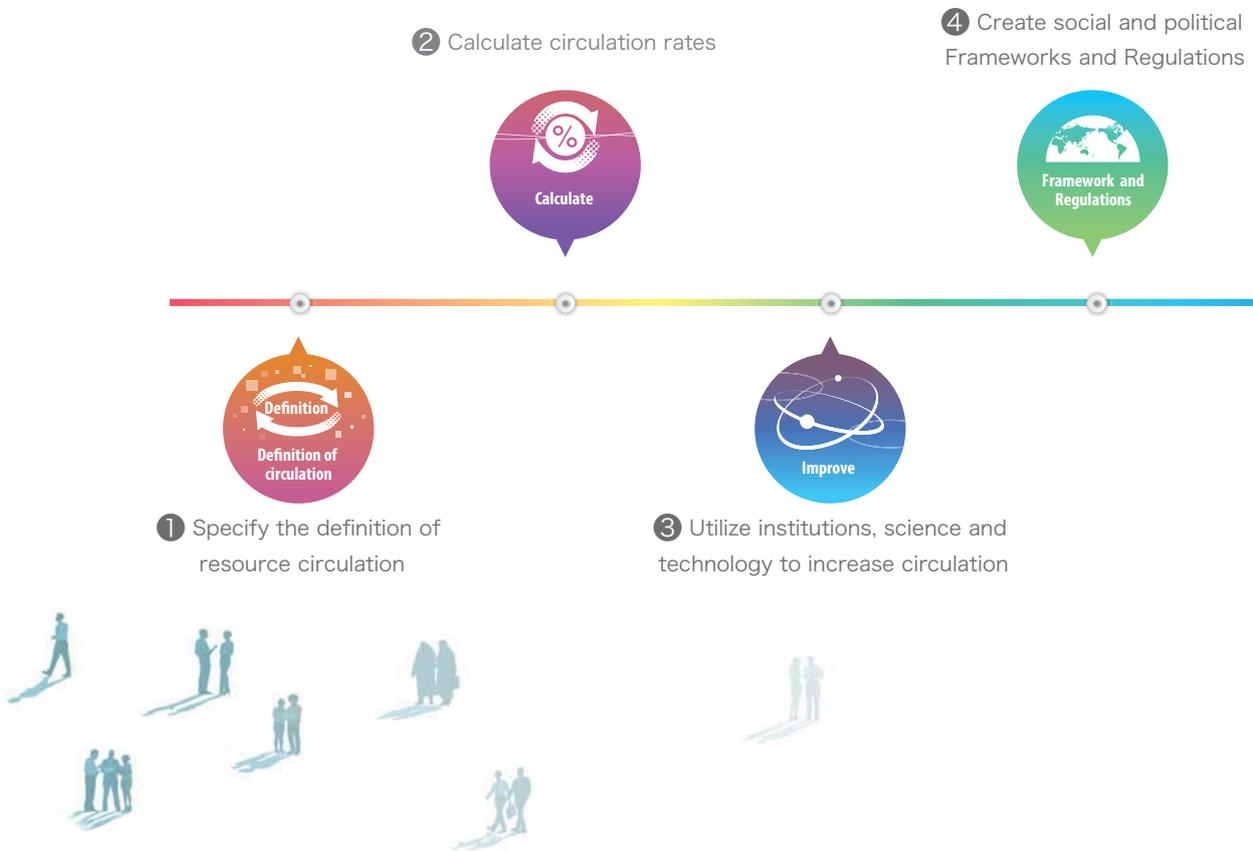
historical and contemporaneous view will be taken and fundamental issues such as what constitutes academic study, science and technology, and universities will be reexamined. **In the course of doing so, it is very important to discuss the future directions for scientific and technological activities in the face of problems confronting the global community, such as the earth's limited resources, severe environmental destruction and pollution, to name a few.** We will then present the outcome to the world.



## 2. The necessity and measures of building a circular, steady-state economic society

In consideration of limited earth, a pressing issue facing humanity, it is obvious that the relentless pursuit of wealth through modern capitalism will lead, if unchanged, to the depletion of global resources, an increased wealth gap, and the swift extinction of the human race. *As such, it is necessary for us to go beyond our concept of progress and development, build a stable, recycling economy and a sustainable society, reduce the wealth gap as far as possible, and create a society that guarantees a cultural lifestyle.* This working group will paint the picture of such society and discuss what needs to be done to make a smooth transition into it.

As such, it is necessary for this working group to make clear the definition of resource circulation and specific details of what it involves. The working group must also develop a formula for calculating the levels of circulation or circulation rate, apply it to each country, society, and field. For the societies and areas with a low level of circulation, the group will identify the causes and explore ways to eliminate them. To this end, it is necessary to create social and political frameworks, regulations, and science and technology at the international level, so the group will discuss this from policy perspectives.



### 3. Measures for a peaceful coexistence of states and societies with differing values

We must ask ourselves what prevents the peaceful coexistence of a diversity of people, societies, and states that have different ways of thinking and values, morals, religions, and other qualities. This working group will consider what measures are required to eliminate the obstacles, and what we have to do to be able to visualize the road to peaceful coexistence. **As such, the working group will produce indicators that focus on human-centered values to replace the widely used GDP indicator of economic activity, and create a worldwide network to discuss this issue. Discussions will place emphasis on the perspectives of realizing a recycling, stable economic society that values the planet's limited resources, and creating measures to overcome the differences between values, ethical views, religions, and other factors in order to achieve a peaceful coexistence.**

While this may seem like an extremely difficult problem to address, humanity has always made efforts to overcome the many difficult problems it has faced through ethics, morals, and religions. Similar issues are already being raised and discussed around the world, so the working group shall first compile the

information available in order to gain an overview. By performing a research in Japan, a country that has at its foundation a spirit of tolerance, harmony, and mutual benefit, we can provide ideas and proposals from a unique perspective and can lead this kind of discussion around the world.

These three issues are very closely linked to each other, so it is important to take discussions forward while ensuring coordination among the three working groups through information sharing and interaction. Even if it were to take a decade or more, it is necessary to create a platform on a global scale and con-

tinue efforts to resolve the issues. IIAS must immediately work out practicable frameworks and methods to effectively address those issues, based on its 30 years of experience and keeping in view its limited resources.

### 4. The importance of creating an open platform for research on these issues

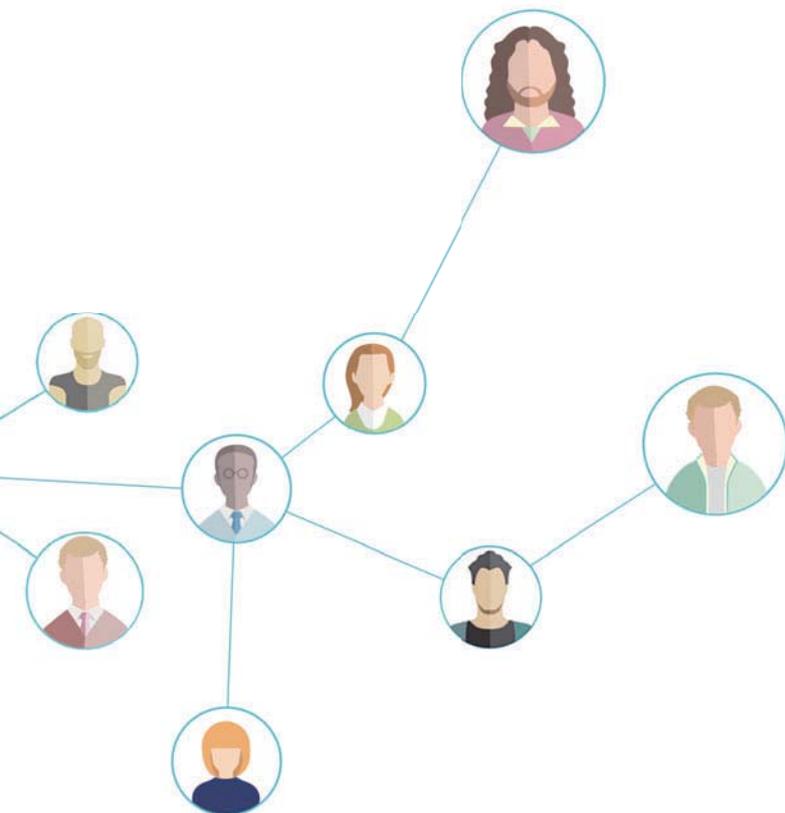
A working group of specialists will be formed for each of the three issues mentioned above, and a thorough research will be performed into each issue. As well as presenting the details of the research to many members of society at various phases of discussion, it is necessary to obtain opinions from such people and deepen the discussion, for which the use of symposiums and the Internet can be considered. **Of particular note, ideas should be generated for a venue for collaborative discussion with the young people who will lead the next generation.** Such activities will help promote the recognition of the significance of IIAS research activities.



Chapter 5

# Future IIAS activities





Based on the discussions thus far, ISC has compiled, as its final report, a medium- to long-term master plan that includes the IIAS operational strategy and a basic policy for its activities.

With regards to the specific initiatives henceforth for the issues included in the ISC final report, it is hoped that IIAS will commence research projects for each individual issue as soon as possible, having first given the issue internal consideration after April 2015.

In order to implement the activities for research projects for individual issues from an international perspective and on an international scale, IIAS must work to build a network with domestic and overseas foundations and think tanks, and create a base for co-operation.

In preparation for this, it is necessary to survey the philosophy and activities of possible partners, and to cultivate contacts that can lead to building bridges to these organizations. It is also important to publish English versions of the fruits of IIAS research, and keep on holding symposiums and seminars as a means to raise issues in the society.

As outlined here, if we can raise awareness of the problems that we face at an international level, pose questions to the world, and hold global discussions to find resolutions and aim for their implementation in society, IIAS will be able to continue creating and providing its unique value.

To ensure global reach and high effectiveness of its activities, IIAS will need to collaborate with foundations and think tanks of extensive global influence so as to diversify and intensify its activities, identify and build, without delay, a network with partner think tanks and research institutes in and outside Japan, and eventually achieve financial health and stability.

## (Appendix) Issues raised in the ISC discussions

Summarized below are the issues that emerged from ISC discussions.

These were organized and integrated into three broader themes that need to be intensively examined by IIAS, which are outlined in Chapter 4.

### 1 **Degrowth**

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"Degrowth," a concept that goes beyond the 20th century's shared perception of "growth," is becoming a subject of debate in some parts of the developed world. We will examine each of those arguments and consider what we can add to the discussion.

### 2 **Edo Era and Japan's Journey Through the Times**

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We will draw on Japan's cultural and spiritual history to discuss what our country has to offer the world towards making sustainable society a reality. ISC focused on some aspects of Edo era—social life, the recycle-mindedness that took root in civil culture, ethics in daily life, the spirit of tolerance and mutual respect, and others—that might inspire us on ways for all to live together on this limited earth. We will trace the path of Japan's history from that period through Meiji Restoration and thereon, explore how to build a future of peaceful coexistence for Japan and its Asian neighbors in the 21st century, and discuss what needs to be done to positively assess the potential of Japanese culture in the globalized world, as well as utilize that power to bring peace in the life of future generations.

### 3 **ELSI (Ethical Legal Social Issues)**

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Ethical, legal and social issues (ELSI) emerge as a sort of intersection point when science addresses a complex social problem that requires collaboration between science and humanities or trans-scientific approaches. We will work to develop a common platform or an integrated model to handle ELSI.

### 4 **Seeking a Balance Within Imbalance**

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We live in a time of imbalance, with countries and regions where "paradigm of society or sense of happiness do not depend on economic growth" on the one hand, and those that are continuing the existing growth-oriented capitalist path on the other. We will explore a model that allows us to achieve a good balance in this state of imbalance so that the earth will survive into the future. We will look deeply and professionally into imbalance and disparities, for example, in the areas of "energy resources," "healthcare resources," and others.

### 5 **Production and Consumption**

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The "limited earth" will not tolerate the business activities of global capitalists to continue in the same way, nor should the resulting wealth gap be left unaddressed. We will explore alternative modality of production and consumption for the future.

## 6 **Guidelines for Addressing Problems of Unsustainability**

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We will discuss directions for addressing serious challenges facing the earth such as global warming, water, food, resources, population, energy and more, in order to turn the future of our planet around. Debates on this theme are already taking place everywhere and in various ways, so we will aim to present a “ground plan” based on assumptions that a new sustainable model will be applied and that the various imbalances facing the world will be dealt with.

## 7 **Setting KPIs to Gauge Target Achievements**

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We will examine if the global society is cooperating towards a moderate development or if it is succeeding in building a future beyond the challenges facing humankind, and set key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor the achievement of these targets, as well as discuss ways to track progress and share the target with others.

## 8 **Modes of Happiness**

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The development in the 20th century revolved around the promotion of industrialization, which led to a strong perception that happiness is brought about by material wealth and measured by indices for economic or financial values, such as GDP. We will discuss what will determine happiness in a sustainable society and what elements are indispensable in structuring a new concept of happiness, such as the quality of life and increased cultural literacy.

## 9 **Ways to Solicit Interest of the Society in the Global Challenges Facing All Human Beings**

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Human beings, just like the “frog slowly being boiled,” are making scant effort to tackle the already acute problems facing themselves and the earth. We will discuss and study how to present and call attention to, in a tangible way, the catastrophe that awaits human society if we sit and wait, the gravity of our situation, and the critical need for an all-out effort to solve those problems.

## 10 **Designing Measures to Bring Discussions out into the Society**

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We will elaborate a comprehensive set of measures for putting the outcome of ISC discussions into practice in the society as soon, and in a specified manner, as possible. To ensure that these measures will be understood and practiced around the world—regardless of country, ethnicity or the diverse types and different levels of cultural literacy—we will repeat a cyclical process of “sympathizing, identifying problems, prototyping, testing,” work to establish a shared world view, and eventually develop a solution that is based on diverse humanity and limited earth.

## 11 **Aiming for cooperation on a global platform and identifying themes for collaborative research**

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Aiming for future collaboration with world-class, globally active foundations, we will look closely into their activities and develop—from a viewpoint and approach that takes them one step further—novel themes for collaborative research, make proposals and realize partnership. (Already in progress as part of ISC activities for the current fiscal year.)

## ISC Members, first period

<b>Chairman</b>		<p><b>Makoto Nagao</b> Professor emeritus and ex-President at Kyoto University</p>	
<b>Members</b>		<p><b>Tateo Arimoto</b> Professor at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies</p>	
		<p><b>Kazuhiko Kasaya</b> Professor at International Research Center for Japanese Studies</p>	
		<p><b>Toshio Kuroki</b> Senior advisor at Research Center for Science Systems, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science</p>	
			<p><b>Kenichiro Ohara</b> President at Ohara Museum of Art</p>
			<p><b>Yoichiro Murakami</b> Professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo and International Christian University</p>

## ISC Session agenda, first period

1 <sup>st</sup>	<p><b>Date: Monday, 2nd December 2013, 8:30 – 11:00</b> <b>Location: Hotel Granvia Kyoto</b></p> <p><b>Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Looking back on the purpose of IIAS' establishment</li> <li>(2) Comparing IIAS activities in the first decade and those of the present</li> <li>(3) Raising issues – details of activities henceforth</li> <li>(4) Composition of ISC members</li> <li>(5) Other issues</li> </ul>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<p><b>Date: Thursday, 30th January 2014, 15:30 – 18:00</b> <b>Location: IIAS</b></p> <p><b>Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Future of the Earth – building a sustainable society</li> <li>(2) Expansion of ISC members</li> <li>(3) Other issues</li> </ul>

3<sup>rd</sup>**Date: Wednesday, 2nd April 2014, 10:00 – 14:00****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) "Traditional Culture and Globalization"
- (2) How to take ISC forward
- (3) Other issues

4<sup>th</sup>**Date: Wednesday, 7th May 2014, 14:00 – 17:00****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) Interim report of ISC
- (2) Future work plans
- (3) Other issues

5<sup>th</sup>**Date: Thursday, 10th July 2014, 10:00 – 12:00****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) Interim report of ISC
- (2) Appointment of members to be involved in compiling the interim ISC report

6<sup>th</sup>**Date: Thursday, 16th December 2014, 11:00 – 15:00****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) Items to focus on in the final report
- (2) Possible themes for IIAS research projects in FY2015
- (3) Organization of a 30th anniversary forum
- (4) Other issues

7<sup>th</sup>**Date: Monday, 2nd February 2015, 11:00 – 15:00****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) Possible themes for IIAS research projects in FY2015
- (2) ISC Final Report
- (3) Other issues

8<sup>th</sup>**Date: Thursday, 12th March 2015, 10:00 – 11:30****Location: IIAS****Issues**

- (1) Final deliberation on ISC Final Report (draft)
- (2) Social communication plans for ISC Final Report
- (3) IIAS research topics in FY2015 (report)
- (4) Panel discussions at the Keihanna Forum
- (5) Other issues



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