

Development and Popularization of Sciences



Science Council of Japan

➤ In 1949, Science Council of Japan was established as an "Extraordinary Organ" under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, to represent the country's scientists both domestically and internationally, as well as to independently discharge its duties.

▽ Its two functions

To deliberate on important issues concerning science and to help solve such issues

To coordinate scientific studies and to achieve higher efficiency therein

Recommendations to the government and the public



Recommendations to the government and the public

- Provides reports and responses upon requests from the government.
- Provides the government and the public with opinions from a scientific point of view. (e.g., recommendations, requests, statements, reports, etc.)

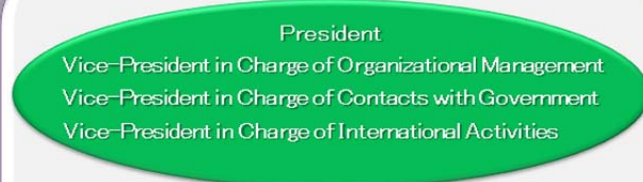
International activities



G-Science Academies (G8 Academies)

- Exchanges with academies of other countries.
- Contributes to international academic organizations.
- Hosts international conferences and symposiums.

Science Council of Japan



210 Council Members



Approx. 2,000 Members

840,000 Scientists in Japan

Establishment of networks among scientists



Academic lecture meeting at a Regional Conference

- Organizes Regional Conferences and carries out activities based on local needs.
- Builds cooperative relationships with academic research organizations.
- Promotion of the gender equality in the science community.

Promotion of science literacy



Academic forum

- Hosts academic fora.
- Plans and hosts Science Cafes.

For details → <http://www.scj.go.jp/en/index.html>