June 18, 2021

INAMORI FOUNDATION

Press Release

Announcement of the 2021 Kyoto Prize Laureates

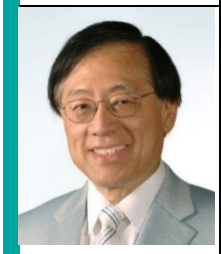
The Inamori Foundation (President: Shinobu Inamori-Kanazawa) is pleased to announce the laureates of the 2021 Kyoto Prize, an international award presented to individuals who have contributed significantly to the scientific, cultural, and spiritual betterment of humankind.

Each laureate will receive a diploma, the Kyoto Prize medal (20K gold), and prize money of 100 million yen. This year's Prize goes to the following three individuals.

Advanced Technology

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao

Computer Scientist
(b. December 24, 1946 / Age 74)



Dean, Institute for Interdisciplinary Information Sciences, Tsinghua University

Prize Field: Information Science

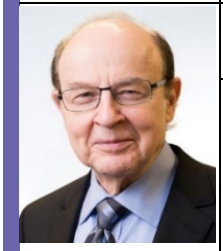
Pioneering Contributions to a New Theory of Computation and Communication and a Fundamental Theory for Its Security

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao created new trends in computer science and made a great contribution to cutting-edge research in various areas, especially in security, secure computing, and quantum computation through establishing innovative fundamental theories for computation and communication. His achievements are continuing to influence current real-world problems such as security, secure computing, and big data processing.

Basic Sciences

Robert G. Roeder

Biochemist and Molecular Biologist
(b. June 3, 1942 / Age 79)



Arnold and Mabel Beckman Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,
The Rockefeller University

Prize Field: Life Sciences (Molecular Biology, Cell Biology, Neurobiology)

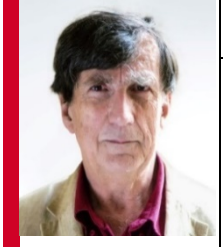
Discovery of the Principle of Gene Transcription Mechanisms in Eukaryotes

Robert G. Roeder has revealed the principle of the regulatory mechanism of transcription in eukaryotes through his over 50 years of transcriptional research, by identifying functions of a series of factors such as three distinct RNA polymerases, basic transcription factors, one of the first gene-specific factors, and regulators in transcription from chromatin. Through his achievements, he has made significant contributions to develop present life science.

Arts and Philosophy

Bruno Latour

Philosopher
(b. June 22, 1947 / Age 73)



Professor Emeritus, Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po)

Prize Field: Thought and Ethics

Radically Re-examining "Modernity" by Developing a Philosophy that Focuses on Interactions Between Technoscience and Social Structure

Bruno Latour has revolutionized the conventional view of science by treating nature, humans, laboratory equipment, and other entities as equal actors, and describing technoscience as the hybrid network of these actors. His philosophy re-examines "modernity" based on the dualism of nature and society. He has a large influence across disciplines, with his multifaceted activities that include proposals regarding global environmental issues.

(Age is as of June 18, 2021)

BIOGRAPHY OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Prize Field: Information Science

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao

Computer Scientist

Affiliation and Title/Position Dean, Institute for Interdisciplinary Information Sciences, Tsinghua University

Brief Biography

1946	Born in Shanghai, China
1972	Ph.D. in Physics, Harvard University
1975	Ph.D. in Computer Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
1975–1976	Assistant Professor, Mathematics Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1976–1981	Assistant Professor, Computer Science Department, Stanford University
1981–1982	Professor, Computer Science Division, University of California, Berkeley
1982–1986	Professor, Computer Science Department, Stanford University
1986–2004	Professor, Computer Science Department, Princeton University
2004–	Professor, Center for Advanced Study (currently Institute for Advanced Study), Tsinghua University
2005–	Distinguished Professor-At-Large, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
2011–	Dean, Institute for Interdisciplinary Information Sciences, Tsinghua University

Selected Awards and Honors

1987	George Pólya Prize
1996	Donald E. Knuth Prize
2000	ACM A. M. Turing Award

Memberships: Academia Sinica, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association for Computing Machinery, Chinese Academy of Sciences, International Association for Cryptologic Research, National Academy of Sciences

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

Prize Field: Information Science

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao

Pioneering Contributions to a New Theory of Computation and Communication and a Fundamental Theory for Its Security

Andrew Chi-Chih Yao has constructed innovative theoretical models for computation and communication, creating trends in modern computational theory that have revolutionized computational theory from a communications perspective. Further afield, Yao's research has influenced cutting-edge computer science in multiple fields, including security, privacy, parallel computing, big data processing, and quantum computing.

In 1977, Yao first established a principle in problem solving by a computational algorithm, known as Yao's minimax principle, as the basis of worst case complexity of randomized algorithms in comparison with deterministic algorithms using von Neumann's minimax theorem (1). In 1979, Yao presented a model in which two persons perform cooperative computation through communication and introduced the concept of communication complexity, a measure of the difficulty of a computational problem in terms of the communication load (2). Furthermore, he provided a novel method for its analysis. The theory of communication complexity was a highly original, new concept that sent strong ripples through the computational theory research community, providing a theoretical foundation for many important models such as circuit complexity, parallel and distributed computing, data structures and stream computing. As such, Yao's work has inspired many recent breakthroughs in computational complexity theory.

Subsequently, Yao's research has evolved into theories that consider the security and privacy of communications. In 1981, he contributed to a theoretical definition of complete security (i.e., the Dolev-Yao model) for information and communication systems using public-key cryptography, which was being increasingly utilized around the early 1980s, and provided the standard model of evaluating the security of communication methods (3). In 1982, building on computational aspects, he introduced computational entropy into Shannon's theory of communication quantity and the theory of communication security (4). He then applied this concept to quantify the safety of security using unidirectional functions, thereby providing a computational method for testing (Yao's test) pseudo-random number generation, which bears significance for cryptography and computational theory.

In addition, he examined a mathematically complete model for communication-based secure computation protocols, and proposed an innovative secure computational method facilitating secure computation by many individuals, including adversaries, while preserving the privacy of the information pertaining to each individual (5). Here, using insights into so-called Yao's millionaires' problem, in which "two wealthy people determine which of them owns the larger fortune without disclosing their wealth to each

other," he presented a rigorous model of the conditions that must be satisfied to ensure information privacy and security. Remarkably, this model illustrated the principles of secure computation with an efficiency approaching that of a single binary circuit. This was a landmark achievement in the field of information security.

Yao's work has provided essential concepts and models that play a vital role in modern society. These concepts and models are most evident in areas in which many parties collaborate or confront each other to solve social problems over networks, such as in e-commerce and crypto-asset management. Moreover, Yao's concept and principle of quantum communication complexity enable quantitative performance evaluation of quantum computing (6). These achievements have a great impact and ripple effect on the information science field, and therefore Yao truly deserves the Kyoto Prize.

References

(1) Yao AC-C (1977) Probabilistic computations: Toward a unified measure of complexity. In *Proceedings of IEEE 18th Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science (sfcs 1977)*, IEEE: 222–227.

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(3) Dolev D & Yao AC-C (1983) On the security of public key protocols. *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* **29** (2): 198–208.

(4) Yao AC-C (1982) Theory and Applications of Trapdoor Functions. In *Proceedings of IEEE 23rd Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science (sfcs 1982)*, IEEE: 80–91.

(5) Yao AC-C (1982) Protocols for Secure Computations. In *Proceedings of IEEE 23rd Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science (sfcs 1982)*, IEEE: 160–164.

(6) Yao AC-C (1993) Quantum Circuit Complexity. In *Proceedings of IEEE 34th Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science (FOCS 1993)*, IEEE: 352–361.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN BASIC SCIENCES

Prize Field: Life Sciences (Molecular Biology, Cell Biology, Neurobiology)

Robert G. Roeder

Biochemist and Molecular Biologist

Affiliation and Title/Position Arnold and Mabel Beckman Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The Rockefeller University

Brief Biography

1942	Born in Boonville, Indiana, U.S.A.
1969	Ph.D. in Biochemistry, University of Washington
1969–1971	Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington (currently Carnegie Institution for Science)
1971–1975	Assistant Professor, Washington University School of Medicine
1975–1976	Associate Professor, Washington University School of Medicine
1976–1982	Professor, Washington University School of Medicine
1979–1982	James S. McDonnell Professor of Biochemical Genetics, Washington University School of Medicine
1982–	Professor and Head, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The Rockefeller University
1985–	Arnold and Mabel Beckman Professor, The Rockefeller University

Selected Awards and Honors

1995	Lewis S. Rosenstiel Award, Brandeis University
1995	Passano Award, the Passano Foundation
1999	Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize, Columbia University
2000	Canada Gairdner International Award
2001	Dickson Prize in Medicine
2002	ASBMB-Merck Award, the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB)
2003	Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award
2012	Albany Medical Center Prize in Medicine and Biomedical Research
2016	Herbert Tabor Research Award, ASBMB
2018	Howard Taylor Ricketts Award, University of Chicago
2019	Shitsan Pai International Award, the Biophysical Society of China

Memberships: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, European Molecular Biology Organization, National Academy of Sciences

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN BASIC SCIENCES

Prize Field: Life Sciences（Molecular Biology, Cell Biology, Neurobiology）

Robert G. Roeder

Discovery of the Principle of Gene Transcription Mechanisms in Eukaryotes

All the cells in our body have the same set of genetic information; yet, they differentiate to have various morphologies and functions, respond uniquely to changes in internal and external environments, and work together to enable our activities as living individuals. Such cellular differentiation and responses, characteristic of eukaryotes, are primarily achieved through the transcription of a combination of genes specific to each cell. Robert G. Roeder identified in animal cells a series of transcription factors generally involved in the initiation of transcription from DNA to RNA, and the first example of specific transcription factors that interact with these general transcription factors to initiate transcription of a specific gene. By revealing their functions, he elucidated the principle of gene expression mechanisms in eukaryotes and laid the foundation for current life sciences.

A distinguishing feature of his research was to use a “cell-free reconstitution system” in which he added various components and reproduced transcription from DNA to RNA *in vitro*. Using this system, in 1969, he first identified three distinct RNA polymerases designated as I, II, and III in eukaryotes (1), and by 1974, discovered that RNA polymerase I (Pol I) transcribes precursor RNAs involved in protein synthesis, such as those for 28S, 18S, and 5.8S ribosomal RNA (rRNA); RNA polymerase II (Pol II) transcribes precursor mRNA that codes for amino acid sequences of proteins; and RNA polymerase III (Pol III) transcribes 5S rRNA and tRNA (2, 3). He further purified each RNA polymerase, combined it with various fractions of nuclear extracts in the reconstitution assays, and revealed that transcription cannot be initiated by RNA polymerase alone, but by multiprotein complexes, formed by each RNA polymerase with general transcription initiation factors, called preinitiation complexes (PICs). These PICs bind to DNA sequences called promoters near the transcription initiation sites (4-9). It is now known that Pol I, Pol II, and Pol III require 9, 32, and 6 general transcription factors for transcription initiation, respectively.

In addition to the above stated general transcription factors, eukaryotes require gene-specific transcription factors that direct transcriptional activation of a specific gene or a specific set of genes in response to environmental changes. Roeder identified TFIIIA as a gene-specific transcription factor for the 5S rRNA gene and revealed that TFIIIA recruits Pol III and its PIC to the promoter of 5S rRNA gene and activates its transcription (10, 11). This was a pioneering work to elucidate the function of gene-specific transcription factors. Since then, hundreds of specific transcription factors have been identified. Many of these gene-specific transcription factors recognize sequences called enhancers, which are often located far from the promoter in the genome. In mammalian cells, Roeder revealed that a multiprotein complex called the mediator bridges gene-specific transcription factors on a remote enhancer and general

transcriptional machinery on a promoter to facilitate their physical and functional interaction for transcription initiation of the target gene (12, 13).

In eukaryotes, DNA wraps around basic proteins called histones, forming nucleosomes that make up the chromatin. Roeder further extended his study to examine the transcription mechanism of chromatin DNA by introducing nucleosome assembly into the cell-free system. He first discovered that binding of the activator-driven PIC to the promoter occurs in a mutually exclusive manner with nucleosome assembly (14, 15), and then showed in his cell-free system reconstituted with recombinant histones and coactivators that modification of the histone N-terminal tails was indispensable for transcription of chromatin DNA (16). These studies have significantly contributed to our understanding of the epigenetic regulation of transcriptional initiation. These studies of Roeder culminated in 2006 in the reconstruction of a machinery of more than 80 polypeptides that initiate and elongate transcription from inactive chromatin (17).

Roeder has thus elucidated the principle of transcription mechanisms in eukaryotes and made outstanding contributions to the development of life sciences. Roeder has devoted his life to transcription research for over 50 years, and thus deserves the Kyoto Prize in Basic Sciences that recognizes ceaseless efforts to study the secrets of nature.

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(1) Roeder RG & Rutter WJ (1969) Multiple forms of DNA-dependent RNA polymerase in eukaryotic organisms. *Nature* **224**: 234–237.

(2) Weinmann R & Roeder RG (1974) Role of DNA-dependent RNA polymerase III in the transcription of the tRNA and 5S RNA genes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **71**: 1790–1794.

(3) Weinmann R, Raskas HJ & Roeder RG. (1974) Role of DNA-dependent RNA polymerases II and III in transcription of the adenovirus genome late in productive infection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **71**: 3426–3439.

(4) Sklar VE *et al.* (1975) Distinct molecular structures of nuclear class I, II, and III DNA-dependent RNA polymerases. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **72**: 348–352.

(5) Parker CS & Roeder RG (1977) Selective and accurate transcription of the *Xenopus laevis* 5S RNA genes in isolated chromatin by purified RNA polymerase III. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **74**: 44–48.

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(16) An W *et al.* (2002) Selective requirements for histone H3 and H4 N termini in p300-dependent transcriptional activation from chromatin. *Mol. Cell* **9**: 811–821.

(17) Guermah M *et al.* (2006) Synergistic functions of SII and p300 in productive activator-dependent transcription of chromatin templates. *Cell* **125**: 275–286.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN ARTS AND PHILOSOPHY

Prize Field: Thought and Ethics

Bruno Latour

Philosopher

Affiliation and Title/Position Professor Emeritus, Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po)

Brief Biography

1947	Born in Beaune, France
1975	Ph.D., University of Tours
1981–1982	Associate Professor, National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts (CNAM)
1982–1991	Associate Professor, Centre for the Sociology of Innovation (CSI), Paris School of Mines (ENSMP)
1991–2006	Professor, CSI, ENSMP
2006–2017	Professor, Paris Institute of Political Studies (Sciences Po)
2017–	Professor Emeritus, Sciences Po

Selected Awards and Honors

2013	Holberg Prize

Memberships: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Academy of Science, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, The British Academy

Selected Works

1979	*Laboratory Life: The Construction of Scientific Facts* (with Steve Woolgar), Sage Publications.
1987	*Science in Action: How to Follow Scientists and Engineers Through Society*, Harvard University Press.
1991	*Nous n'avons jamais été modernes : Essai d'anthropologie symétrique*, La Découverte. (trans. Catherine Porter, *We Have Never Been Modern*, Harvard University Press, 1993)
1999	*Pandora's Hope: Essays on the Reality of Science Studies*, Harvard University Press.
2005	*Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*, Oxford University Press.
2012	*Enquête sur les modes d'existence : Une anthropologie des Modernes,* La Découverte. (trans. Catherine Porter, *An Inquiry into Modes of Existence: An Anthropology of the Moderns*, Harvard University Press, 2013)
2015	*Face à Gaïa : Huit conférences sur le nouveau régime climatique*, La Découverte. (trans. Catherine Porter, *Facing Gaia: Eight Lectures on the New Climatic Regime*, Polity, 2017)
2017	*Où atterrir? : Comment s'orienter en politique*, La Découverte. (trans. Catherine Porter, *Down to Earth: Politics in the New Climatic Regime*, Polity, 2018)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATE IN ARTS AND PHILOSOPHY

Prize Field: Thought and Ethics

Bruno Latour

Radically Re-examining "Modernity" by Developing a Philosophy that Focuses on Interactions Between Technoscience and Social Structure

Bruno Latour has developed a philosophy that breathes new life into our view of science by treating nature, humans, laboratory equipment, and other entities as equal actors, and describing technoscience as the hybrid network of these actors. At the same time this means that his philosophy re-examines "modernity" based on the dualism of nature and society. Recently, his discourse on overcoming global environmental issues, which expose modernity's limits, have also received public attention.

Latour, with a background in philosophy and anthropology, has developed new approaches to science studies. He and Steve Woolgar wrote an ethnographic description of the scientists' activities in a particular laboratory, through participant observation, and opened up a new field called "anthropology of science." In the 1980s, Latour developed the actor-network theory, a sociological theory that describes technoscience research and development, in collaboration with Michel Callon, John Law, and other researchers, at the Center for the Sociology of Innovation at the Paris School of Mines (ENSMP). This theory describes the production of scientific knowledge as the action of a hybrid network that encompasses activities and equipment other than individual researchers, including social systems, research funding acquisition, laboratory management, laboratory equipment, and experiment samples, which are all treated as actors. This viewpoint revolutionizes the conventional understanding of technoscience, which has strengthened a dualistic conception of modernity that contrasts nature as consisting of inert material beings with a human mind (and a society) that manipulates and encroaches upon it.

Recently, Latour has advocated the necessity of a serious understanding of the Anthropocene for solving global environmental issues as the failure of such dualistic conceptions of modernity. In other words, the anthropocentric concepts of "nature" (i.e., an object influenced by humans) and the "environment" (i.e., an entity surrounding humans) have been identified as extensions of this dualistic idea that is hidden behind modernity, which has resulted in environmental issues and climate change. To move away from this dualistic conception of modernity, Latour has proposed an alternative perspective of the world and nature, which is centered on the "terrestrial" that is interwoven within various Earthbounds, including humans, animals, plants, topographical features, climates, and other material beings in the biosphere (i.e., a thin film that covers the surface of the earth and is several kilometers in thickness). He has suggested the necessity for reorganizing the political and social system by standing atop this "terrestrial" perspective.

Latour, who is influential in anthropology, philosophy, sociology, business administration, geography, and political philosophy, actively collaborates with natural scientists and artists, to share this "terrestrial" perspective with more people. By engaging

in such multifaceted activities, he provides an alternative mode of academic activities in the twenty-first century.

Press Release

EVENT SCHEDULE OF THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE

The Prize Presentation Ceremony and other related events in Japan that the Inamori Foundation hosts will not be held this year due to ongoing global concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, in place of the usual Commemorative Lectures, special lectures by the laureates will be delivered online. Details of these lectures will be announced in due course on the Kyoto Prize website (https://www.kyotoprize.org/en).

Events	Schedule
Welcome Reception	Canceled
Prize Presentation Ceremony	Canceled
Joint Press Conference	Canceled
Banquet	Canceled
Workshops	Canceled
Lectures in Kagoshima	Canceled
Commemorative Lectures	Delivered Online

The Kyoto Prize events in overseas are scheduled as follows as of today.

KYOTO PRIZE SYMPOSIUM IN U.S.A.

Tue., March 29–Thu., March 31, 2022 / San Diego, California, U.S.A.

The locally-based Kyoto Symposium Organization and co-host universities host public lectures by the Kyoto Prize laureates of the previous year, as well as a gala dinner. Having been held since 2002, the Kyoto Prize Symposium is now a widely-supported annual event in San Diego.

KYOTO PRIZE AT OXFORD

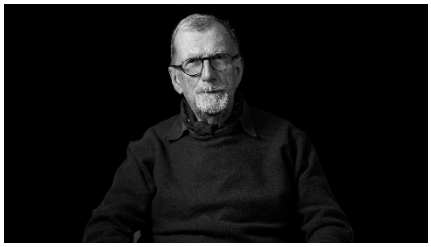
Tue., May 10, Wed., May 11, 2022 / The University of Oxford, U.K.

This is an annual event held and organized by the Blavatnik School of Government (BSG) of the University of Oxford, hosting public lectures by the Kyoto Prize laureates of the previous year and a panel discussion by the laureates and Dean of BSG. The University of Oxford will continue to provide a platform for the Kyoto Prize to increase its presence on the European and the global scene. The series of Kyoto Prize events for the laureates of a particular year concludes with this event in Oxford.

Press Release

THE 2021 KYOTO PRIZE LAUREATES
PICTURES FOR PUBLICATION

The following pictures are available on request for your publication's use. Please tell us the photo number you wish to use, as well as your contact information: 1. your name, 2. company name, 3. affiliation and title in the company, 4. phone number and 5. name of publication (date of issue if possible); by E-mail to **press@inamori-f.or.jp**.

Portrait pictures of the 2021 Kyoto Prize laureates		
Advanced Technology **Andrew Chi-Chih Yao**	Basic Sciences **Robert G. Roeder**	Arts and Philosophy **Bruno Latour**
☐ A1 	☐ B1 	☐ C1 
☐	☐ B2 	☐ C2 

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◎ The use of these photos shall be limited to the press aiming at the public relations of the Inamori Foundation and/or Kyoto Prize such as Newspaper, Publication, Broadcasting (News and/or Program) and Website.

◎ Any secondary use other than the announcement of the 2021 Kyoto Prize laureates shall be strictly prohibited. If you wish to use some of these photos alternatively, please contact us beforehand without fail.

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