PROMOTING PLANETARY MISSIONS AT ISAS/JAXA. M. Fujimoto, Department of Solar System Sciences, ISAS, JAXA (3-1-1 Yoshinodai, Chuo-ku, Sagamihara, 252-5210, Japan).

Introduction: At ISAS, it is fully recognized that international collaborations are necessary to make a space science mission a truly successful one. This recognition has led to the recent reformulation of the space science program at ISAS. Now it is clearly formulated that ISAS has three mission lines, (A) Strategic L-class mission to be launched by H-IIA/III launchers, (B) Competetive M-class mission to be launched by Epsilon launchers, and (C) Small-sized opportunities including those for participation to foreign missions. (A) is expected to be a mission that is so attractive to the international community as to collect substantial fraction of its instruments from abroad. Martian Moons eXplorer (MMX), the Phobos sample return mission that is under study at ISAS, is a typical example. (B) is expected to perform nice focused science theme and it is a good challenge for planetary sciencetists to come up with a compelling mission idea.SLIM, a lunar landing technology demonstrator having a decent science instrument onboard, is an example. (C) is set so that a well defined path for Japanese participation to NASA and ESA missions, whose sizes JAXA cannot afford, exists and be visible from abroad. An onging one is for ESA JUICE.

This is a substantial change from what it used to be: Every science mission was launched by M-V without clearly defined path for international collaboration, and all that proposers had to care was to design a good mission that fits the mostly-single boundary. The change in the landscape is leading to the necessity to reconsider the schemes by which pre-proposal activities, ranging from (A) to (C), are supported by ISAS. Here a better way to promote smoother international collaboration is the key issue. Ideas under discussion will be presented in expectation of fruitful feedback from the international audience.