

## Japan's and Germany's Responsibilities in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Former Ambassador Prof. Dr. SHINYO Takahiro, President of the JDZB

### 1. Frictions in Asia between Japan and the USA and China

With the rise of China and the relative decline of US influence, the world today is transforming into a leaderless sort of "G Zero". The world order is out of balance and faces enormous change. This equilibrium is endangered on two fronts: East Asia and Europe.

At present in East Asia, balance is changing dramatically, both politically and in terms of security. Relations between Japan and China/South Korea are riddled with historical issues and nationalism, and there is conflict between China and the US concerning freedom of navigation in the South China Sea. A growing struggle over hegemony in the region is evident. Primary factors may be the precipitous rise in China's national strength, US appeasement policy in China, and the decline in Japan's national strength. Japan's political and economic relations with China and South Korea have cooled. At a summit between the three nations, held on 1 November 2015 after a hiatus of three and a half years, it was agreed that dialog should continue but we are yet to see if this leads to an improvement in relations and strengthening of trust.

### 2. Can a split in Europe be avoided?

The European Union has brought peace to Europe in the 70 years since the end of World War II but Europe is currently confronted with crises in Greece and Ukraine, as well as disputes over the handling of the Syrian refugee situation, and Europe may be heading for a split yet again. Whether Europe will have another 100 years of peace as it enjoyed after the Congress of Vienna is yet unknown. 15 years have passed since the introduction of the euro as a common currency and the symbol of European integration, so it is ironic that friction within the EU should be increasing. The euro crisis affects confidence in Europe and also poses a risk for democratic governance.

From this point on, boosting the financial and political integration of the EU is key but, to avoid a split, cooperation between France and Germany in their positions as leaders is crucial. The survival of the euro and the EU depends on continued support from them both.

### 3. Japan's responsibility

Radical political and economic reorganization is essential to combat the decline in Japan's influence. Since Japan has sur-

vived several crises since the war, there is a sense of optimism and complacency this time, too. To tackle a deflationary economy, Prime Minister ABE established his "Abenomics" policy with a 2% inflation target and audacious monetary easing measures. We cannot know yet if this growth strategy can revive the Japanese economy; economic growth in the short term may be possible but this could also lead to complacency.

The National Diet has also agreed to preparations for coping with dramatic changes in the security situation and has approved changes in the interpretation of the right to collective defense, making it possible for Japan to play a larger political role towards world peace. We have to change our ways of thinking to tackle new issues that cannot be solved using old methods.

### 4. Germany's responsibility

No doubt Germany will continue to be the driving force within the EU. Chancellor Merkel's daring decision to accept refugees has put Germany in the spotlight – so why, as a major power in the EU, does it not have the self-confidence to assume leadership? For Germany to



The German members and the Co-Chairs of the German-Japanese Forum visiting Prime Minister ABE Shinzō. The 24<sup>th</sup> meeting of the advisory council for both governments was held in Tōkyō on 28 and 29 October 2015. (Photo © Japan Center for International Exchange)

continue being a major presence, the questions concern integration/division in Europe, “European Germany” alignment and the extent to which Germany can shoulder political and economical responsibility for Europe, and these are difficult to answer.

The utopia of German reunification has been realized. Even Germany’s “patented” social market economy has become an economic model for the EU since the Lisbon Treaty but, having already achieved utopia, Germany seems at a loss over what its next goal should be.

### 5. The required strategy for Germany and Japan

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is the common duty of Japan and Germany to contribute to global peace and prosperity without sacrificing their national power and global position. Without turning away from old ways of thinking and strategies, both Japan and Germany seem unable to adopt a more future-orientated change of paradigms. Complacency could lead to a vicious circle of crisis.

Both countries are dealing with a drop in birth rates and an aging population. At this rate, they are likely to slip into the ranks of middling powers some decades from now as their populations and economies shrink. However, renewed growth may be possible through new ideas and economic policy.

In a society with a shrinking population, a return to a large-scale consumption economic model would be difficult,

and in the medical and nursing care, environment and energy sectors, for example, a completely different consumer society must be created. Furthermore, the profitability of capital would need to be increased. To this end, innovation is essential.

Recently, the 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution (Industry 4.0) known as the Internet of Things (IoT) coming out of Germany has been widely discussed in Japan. I would like to believe that Japan and Germany will be the catalyst for the next industrial revolution. Necessity is the mother of invention. If innovation can circumvent decline in population and national strength and raise the profitability of capital, Germany and Japan will experience growth again. Areas of development such as iPS cell life sciences, hydrogen fuels, or new means of transportation could be the origin of such innovation.

Facing common issues, Germany and Japan require closer academic, corporate and research interaction to open new paths. Japan must first rid itself of deflation and contribute to harmony in the Asia-Pacific region. Germany needs to demonstrate leadership within the EU to overcome the euro and Ukraine crises as well as the refugee problem.

As well as sharing the universal values of freedom, human rights, democracy and the rule of law, Japan and Germany bear the responsibility of contributing to the world. This year Germany chaired the G7 summit and next year on 26-27 May, Ise-Shima in Japan will be host. It is hoped that Japan and Germany will work together even more than ever and, in this, the Japanese-German Center Berlin also intends to be a catalyst. There is no better time than now for Japan and Germany to fulfill their global responsibilities.



Dear Readers!

In the last *jdzb echo*, Gerhard WIESHEU, Chairman of the JDZB Foundation Council, provided an overview of the economic challenges of demographic changes facing Japan and Germany. In this edition, JDZB President Dr. SHINYO Takahiro describes which roles Japan and Germany should play in the world and in their respective regions of Europe and Asia.

According to President SHINYO, solving the difficult tasks for both countries depends on whether we are able to “turning away from old ways of thinking and strategies” and “adopt a more future-orientated change of paradigms”. Only then can Japan and Germany consolidate their respective futures and make meaningful contributions as stabilizing world factors. As part of these efforts, in January 2016, a conference will be held on strategies for coping with demographic change with Japan’s Ministry of Health and the German Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. An interview was conducted on this subject with Dr. Matthias von SCHWANENFLÜGEL from the German Ministry.

Prof. FUKAWA Hisashi (Hōsei University) reports on the symposium “Poverty Alleviation in Japan and Germany”; it was encouraging to learn that those dealing with poverty could bring about a shift in Japan’s society and “turn away from old ways of thinking and strategies”.

The JDZB will tackle global issues such as maritime security and the most important G7 topics in March 2016. I hope the JDZB can fulfill the expectations and its role as a “catalyst”.

SAKATO Masaru  
JDZB Deputy Secretary General

### jdzb echo

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Editor: Michael NIEMANN  
Tel.: +49-30-839 07 186, E-Mail: niemann@jdzb.de

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Address of the JDZB:  
Saargemünder Str. 2, 14195 Berlin, Germany  
Tel.: +49-30-839 07 0 Fax: +49-30-839 07 220  
E-Mail: [jdzb@jdzb.de](mailto:jdzb@jdzb.de) URL: <http://www.jdzb.de>

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### CONTENT

Japan’s and Germany’s... SHINYO Takahiro	1–2
Interview Demographic Change	3
Conference Report Alleviating Poverty	4
Exchange Program Young Leaders Forum	5
Cultural Events	6
Preview of Events 2015	7
Last Page Conferences in Autumn 2015	8

**Germany and Japan are facing similar challenges in demographic change: the birth rate is low, life expectancy is increasing, the age structure is changing and the number of skilled workers is decreasing. In mid-January 2016, the JDZB is planning to hold a German-Japanese Symposium on “Strategies for Coping with Demographic Change in Germany and Japan” in cooperation with the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ, Berlin) and the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW, Tokyo). Below is an interview with the Head of the Department “Demographic Change, Senior Citizens, Social Welfare” of BMFSFJ, Dr. Matthias von SCHWANENFLÜGEL, on the causes and consequences of demographic trends.**

*Demographic change means above all a falling birth rate and a simultaneously rising life expectancy. What sort of general government measures are there that promote families?*

Japan and Germany have had to respond earlier than other countries to demographic change. In Germany and Japan, the birth rate has been stagnant for a long time at 1.4 children per woman. Moreover, there’s already a lack of skilled workers in many regions and professions in these countries.

Strong families are an essential prerequisite for the future viability and innovative strength of a society. Especially for the “busy time” of life; we must create conditions that allow people to be both parents, carers of family members and employees.

The work-life balance has become a main goal of family policy of the German Federal Government. We want to create a world where life and work can be easily shared and to make it possible for parents to have a fair division of work and family responsibilities.

This is the aim of ElterngeldPlus (Parental Allowance Plus), the support by the German federal states and local governments to develop day care centers for children under three years of age and the concept of allowing family work time.

*Rising life expectancy means that an increasing number of people are living longer. What does the aging society mean for caring and supporting people in need? What are the biggest challenges?*

Already, the number of people needing care is higher than the number of children aged under three years (about two million) – and rising. More than two thirds of people requiring care are looked after at home – often by relatives who already have other jobs. More than three quarters of 40 to 59-year-old women who care for a relative or a family member are also employed elsewhere. Reconciling work and family care responsibilities is often a major challenge.

At the beginning of 2015, with the enactment of the German Law for Better Reconciliation

of Family, Care and Work, the instruments for balancing care responsibilities and employment was further developed: ten days’ leave in emergency cases with wage compensation, six months care period with interest-free loans and legal rights (in companies with more than 15 employees) and family care leave with interest-free loans and legal rights (in companies with more than 25 employees).

The question of reconciling care and work responsibilities cannot be solved solely with government initiatives. What is needed is social change, which must be supported by many stakeholders.

*Efforts to promote equality between women and men should not be forgotten within the context of an aging society. How can we incorporate this in tackling the challenges of demographic change?*

Again, and not only against a framework of a shortage of skilled workers, we need women. An example: since 1 May 2015, the law applies to the equal participation of women and men in leadership positions in the private sector and the public sector. The law should improve significantly the gender balance in the medium term, and ultimately achieve gender equality in leadership positions. Our intention is to lead cultural change in companies. In future, more women will be present in the upper echelons, where decisions are made about wages and working conditions. Thus, the law not only applies to the upper echelons of companies but becomes a very concrete measure that affects millions of women. I am convinced that setting targets to increase the proportion of women will also lead to positive outcomes for the companies – for example, increasing the attractiveness of the companies for job seekers, and have a positive impact on the company’s success.

*Ultimately, the challenges of demographic change are manifested in communities. What sort of measures should be adopted to cope with demographic change at the municipal or regional level? Where are the greatest problems?*



Germany’s regions are aging at different rates: young people tend to move away from the countryside to the city. In the management of demographic change, therefore, tailor-made solutions for different situations in municipalities or districts have to be found.

The German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth has established a Communities’ Demography Workshop. With the help of external advisory teams, we will accompany and support at least six selected municipalities (cities, municipalities, counties) for a period of five years to help manage demographic change in situ.

*To date three Japanese-German Symposia (2009, 2011, 2013) have been held in collaboration with the governments of both countries, and in which they played a predominant role. Has the focus shifted over the years?*

Nursing care was the focus topic of these former symposia held between the Japanese Ministry for Labor and Health and the German Federal Ministry for Health, for which I then headed the sub-department nursing care insurance. This is where we led discussions on, for example, improving the quality of nursing care, the use of electronic media or long-term care.

This year’s focus, demography, cuts across many issues. Our aim is to strengthen the quality of life and the cooperation between the generations. As a Ministry that seeks to represent all generations, we want to include all stages and perspectives of life – hence the scope of this symposium is wide and includes scientific findings as well as measures taken by the German federal government or the local authorities.

## Symposium “Alleviating Poverty in Japan and Germany”, September 5, 2015 at the JDZB

**Prof. FUKAWA Hisashi, Faculty of Social Policy & Administration, Hōsei University, Tōkyō**

During my visit to Berlin as part of a study trip with students I was given the opportunity to participate in a JDZB symposium within the framework of an alumni event of the bilateral youth exchange programs and the subsequent discussions. For the lecturers, teachers and students, indeed for all participants representing Hōsei University, this was an enjoyable and also very important experience. My sincere thanks go to all those who were entrusted with the planning and execution. The following summary of the symposium deals mainly with poverty issues in Japan.

The lecture given by Prof. YUASA Makoto (Professor of Social Work at Hōsei University) began with the words: “My 20 years of dealing with poverty issues coincides with a time when Japan rediscovered poverty.” He began working in 1995 with former itinerant workers who had become homeless in Shibuya. In 2001 he founded the “NPO Moyai Support Centre for Independent Living” to guarantee “shelter and work” and to support the needy by helping them to rent an apartment by acting as the obligatory guarantor. Following the Lehman shock, at the end of 2008 he opened the “New Year Temporary Workers’ Village” for unemployed and homeless temporary workers, and in 2009 he was appointed as an adviser to the Cabinet Office. In this capacity he helped develop policies and negotiated budgets regarding poverty alleviation and drove the “Law to Assist those Experiencing Hardship” (passed in 2013 and came into force in 2015).

Japanese society did not rediscover poverty or finally notice it because of a rise in the number of homeless people. Their realisation signified

a shift in views in personal responsibility for the impoverished. It was a move towards the recognition that homelessness is not someone’s fault or responsibility or a choice that those affected have made, rather it constitutes a social problem. Coinciding with the resignation of Prime Minister KOIZUMI in 2006 the problem of the “working poor” was taken up as an NHK issue. Interest in the problem of poverty increased and there was heightened awareness that poverty is not a personal responsibility but a problem for society.

Within the context of the “New Year Temporary Workers’ Village”, starting at the end of 2008 feelings about the failure of the existing system intensified in Japanese society. People in atypical employment, who are particularly at risk of unemployment, are either not entitled to unemployment benefits or only up to 90 days, if at all. The welfare system, as a last resort social safety net, is not used by those who need it and it is not accessible to them. It became obvious to all: Japan is a “slide society”, in which one slips down into homelessness when for any reason poverty may strike.

After the change of government from the Liberal Democratic Party to the Democratic Party a system began to be constructed to combat poverty with the goal of developing a “second safety net” between unemployment insurance and welfare. As advisor to Cabinet Prof. YUASA initiated model projects for solidarity assistance through personal support and was able to enact this permanently with the “Law to Assist those Experiencing Hardship”.

Moreover, by following the theme child poverty he could gain society’s attention and develop general consensus to introduce a “Law on Measures to Counter Child Poverty”. The achievements to date indicate the current situation in Japan, but the fight against poverty has only just begun.

Following this lecture by Prof. YUASA, Prof. Arne von BOETTICHER (Dean of the Faculty of Social Work, Ernst Abbe University Jena) spoke about the successes and challenges in the fight against poverty in Germany and focussed on the German Law for Basic Security for Job Seekers (SGB II).

In the ensuing discussion, both speakers gave their viewpoints on the different approaches taken to combat poverty in Japan and Germany. Prof. YUASA stressed that the response to poverty has a different depth and breadth in Japan and Germany, and reiterated that the fight against poverty in Japan had only just begun. The proportion of people in Japan who receive welfare benefits, and also the diversity of assistance have not yet reached their full extent.

The first of the subsequent lectures was entitled “Poverty in Japan from the Perspective of Students.” The social gap was large in Japan, however, one can hardly assume that awareness of poverty is particularly high. Thoughtful comments on the question by aspiring social workers on how they see their own feelings and actions best connecting social issues together, were warmly received by the audience.

The second lecture of this series was about “Love and Partnership among Japanese Students”. The image Japanese students have of German men and women sparked general merriment and enlivened the following discussions.



## Taking Part in the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum 2015 (4–13 September 2015 in Tōkyō): Between Global Politics and Nomunication

**Mareike ADEN** (Editor Foreign Countries and Current Affairs, NDR Television, Hamburg)

We gather for the first group photo at the foot of the Great Buddha in Kamakura. Eight Japanese and eight Germans – the latter still suffering from jet lag from the flight to Tōkyō on the previous day. Smile, click, ten minutes to the next temple. The sun is shining, time is short; we have a full itinerary ahead. The German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum 2015 in Tōkyō begins with temple and shrine-hopping – and of course getting to know each other better. There is much to talk about because we all come from very different professional fields. There are economists, political scientists, development aid specialists, journalists, a diplomat, a Navy commander and an energy expert from Greenpeace.

For most of the participants from Germany, it is their first time in Japan and most of the Japanese participants have had little contact with Germany. All the more exciting for us are the opportunities to learn more about our respective countries, about their roles in international politics and the opportunities for cooperation – especially in a time when there seems to be more trouble spots around the world than ever before. This also explains why the theme of this year's Summer School under the direction of Prof. Christoph W. HUGHES from the University of Warwick is entitled: "Regional Stability and Cooperation in East Asia and Europe".

And there is much to discuss: the tensions in East Asia, the poor state of relations between the West and Russia, the war in Ukraine, the EU struggles with Greece, refugees, the rise of China and increasing disputes, a sluggish lead nation in the USA, the Middle East and Islamic State. History is always raising its head in our meeting room at International House in Tōkyō. Many of the Germans are especially amazed and shocked how remembrances of the Second World War still – or yet again – trigger many conflicts between Japan, China and South Korea. Almost all of these topics were dealt with in-detail by Japanese and German experts, and we also prepared our own short presentations.

We met with diplomats from Germany and Great Britain and we soon realized that for some of them – diplomatically put – it was obviously quite difficult for them to answer our questions, let alone really lead discussions

with us. On the other hand we wonder how openly and honestly a representative from the Japanese Ministry of Defence answered our questions about military reform – and about the protests against the reform among the general public. We even saw with our own eyes a similar demonstration in front of Parliament one evening in Tōkyō, during the alumni meeting.

There are questions to which we can find no conclusive answer, no consensus: What is stability? And should citizens of a state have to sacrifice rights so that a nation is spared unrest or revolutions – in the name of stability?

How can Europe deal with the refugee crisis? What will Germany face in particular? And why does Japan take in hardly any refugees? We speculated: What will the world look like in 2065? Will the US and China dominate or will the world indeed become multipolar? Or go completely off the rails?

We ask ourselves: what would rapprochement look like in East Asia and how good the EU is as a model for regional cooperation in the region? And why is it so hard for Japan to apologize for their part of the blame in the Second World War?

We were made especially aware of history and its significance for the present when we visit the Ichigaya Memorial Hall located on the site of the Japanese Ministry of Defence. While the friendly tour guide turns on a video with an easy listening soundtrack, and then loses himself in explaining the history of the hall,

the finer details of the architecture, and the photos lavishly depicting staged troops, the German participants finally comprehend: this is where the Tōkyō War Crimes Trial was held after the Second World War – the equivalent of the Nuremberg Trials, by which the Allies sought to help de-nazify society in Japan and Germany. But in Japan the Ichigaya Memorial Hall is now mainly famous for being the location where the famous writer MISHIMA Yukio attempted a state coup, failed and then committed suicide.

Of course we also experienced and learned a lot, which had nothing to do with the vagaries of history and world politics. Of course we sung karaoke and dared each other to try matcha chai and matcha chocolate. We realised how extreme nature influences life in Japan as a typhoon swept over the country. We stopped complaining about the days of continuous rain as we saw the dramatic effects it had in other parts of the country, where dam levees broke and people died. During the alumni meeting a small earthquake shook us awake at half past five in the morning – it was reported as only a "weak 5" on the Japanese scale of earthquake magnitude classifications according to the the Japanese disaster site on Twitter, no tsunami threat. We could just go back to sleep, but we now understand a little better why hotel rooms are standard equipped with flashlights for emergency.

Only one of the German participants could speak Japanese. But each of us learned a few words. For example, "Nomunication", a bilingual creation from the word for drink (nomu) and communication. That was the magic word, a Japanese participant said right at the beginning and another agreed: "Alcohol, they say, is the reason for all the problems in the world – and its solution." Kampai to that!





The best-selling author YOSHIMOTO Banana gave a public reading from her latest book "Moshi Moshi", at the 15<sup>th</sup> International Literature Festival Berlin (September 15, Haus der Berliner Festspiele).



At the same literature festival, Akutagawa Prize winner ONO Masatsugu read from his book „A Prayer Nine Years Ago“. Both readings were held on the occasion of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of JDZB.



YOSHIMOTO Banana visited the JDZB on 16 September, where she talked about her novels and her life with students from Berlin schools and high schools.



Left photo:  
Lecture by Prof. TAKE-DA Sachiko (Ōtemon Gakuin University, Tōkyō) on the development of the *kimono* from antiquity to the present on 28 August 2015 at the JDZB.



Opening of the exhibition "MITATE/as if" with paintings and photographs by Eva-Maria SCHÖN and SUZUKI Nanae. The exhibition was on display from 27 August until 22 October 2015 at the JDZB.

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

#### Conference: Maritime Law and Maritime Security

C: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; German-Japanese Association of Jurists, Hamburg

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016, in Hamburg

#### Conferec: German and Japanese Contributions to post-2015 Developing Agenda

C: German Marshall Fund, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016

#### Conference: Germany and Japan within the Framework of the G7

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin  
Date: April or May 2016, in Tōkyō

#### Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō

Date: to be advised

### ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### Conference: Challenges for a Sustainable Energy Supply in Germany, Japan and China II

C: Mercator Institute for China Studies, Berlin

Date: September 2016

#### Conference: Energy Management of the Next Generation – Power Grids and Storage Technology

C: ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tōkyō

Date: to be advised

### DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Conference: Strategies for Coping with Demographic Change in Germany and Japan

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Tōkyō  
Date: 13–14 January 2016

#### **Symposium: Guardianship Law**

C: Japan Adult Guardianship Law Association, Tōkyō; Betreuungsgerichtstag, Bochum  
12 September 2016

#### **Conference: Immigration of Foreign Workers**

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō  
Date: to be advised, in Tōkyō

#### **Conference: Education in Nursing and Care Professions**

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin  
Date: to be advised, in Tōkyō

### **PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE**

#### **Conference: Universities and Innovation**

C: German Rectors' Conference, Bonn; Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange, Tōkyō  
Date: 28–29 June 2016

#### **Conference: The Changing Role of Everyday Nutrition in Family Households – a Japanese-German Comparative Study**

C: Giessen University  
Date: to be advised

### **STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY**

#### **Compliance Workshop**

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists, Hamburg  
Date: April or May 2016 in Tōkyō

#### **Conference: Diversity – Inclusion**

C: Japan Foundation, Tōkyō  
Date: Autumn 2016

### **DIALOG OF CULTURES**

#### **Symposium: Traditional Craft – Modern Design: Dieter RAMS Talks to Japanese Designers**

C: Kyōto Institute of Technology  
Date: Spring 2016 in Kyōto

### **SPECIAL PROJECT**

#### **25<sup>th</sup> German-Japanese Forum**

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tōkyō  
Date: Autumn 2016

### **CULTURAL EVENTS**

#### **CONCERT**

#### **Soma Children's Orchestra/El Sistema Japan on the occasion of the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the catastrophe in North East Japan**

Z: The Japan Foundation, Tōkyō; IPPNW-Concerts, Berlin; Foundation Berliner Philharmoniker, Berlin  
10 + 11 March 2016

#### **EXHIBITION**

#### **Paintings by MURAYAMA Nobuhiko**

Opening: 20 November 2015  
On display: 23 November until 29 January 2016

#### **SHIROKI Asako & Liv STRAND**

Opening: 19 February 2016  
On display: 22 February until end of March

#### **SHIRAO Kanari, N.N.**

Opening: mid-April 2016  
On display: mid-April until end of May

#### **Exhibition Project with Students of the Weißensee Kunsthochschule**

Opening: mid-June 2016  
On display: mid-June until end of July

### **MOVIE**

**Dokumentary Movie "Double Heartbeat" (2014) by SONG Su-Jin**  
4 or 5 February 2016

### **OTHER EVENTS**

**JDZB Open House**  
Friday, 10 June 2016

### **JAPANESE COURSES**

#### **New LANGUAGE COURSES**

start on 18 January 2016!

Registration for 2016

on 15 January from 10 am until 2 pm and  
16 January from 2 pm until 4 pm at the JDZB!

#### **CALLIGRAPHY COURSE**

from 18 January 2016!

#### **KANA-KANJI-COURSE**

from 17 February 2016!

Information:

[www.jdzb.de/japanese-courses](http://www.jdzb.de/japanese-courses)

### **EXCHANGE PROGRAMS**

- Junior Experts Exchange Program
- German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum
- Youth Group Leaders Exchange Program
- Study Program for Youth Work Specialists
- Exchange Program for Young Employees

For details of the programs, please refer to "http://www.jdzb.de --> Exchange Programs"

#### **Opening hours of exhibitions**

Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm, Friday  
10 am to 3.30 pm

**Registration for the Dahlem Musical Soirees** will open close to the date

C: = in cooperation with

Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise

For **more information** please refer to:  
<http://www.jdzb.de> --> Activities

For **information on JDZB language courses** please refer to:  
<http://www.jdzb.de> --> Japanese Courses



Symposium “Developing Cities – Resilience, Climate Change and Energy Security in Japan and Germany” was held on 5 November 2015, at Hōsei University (Tōkyō); in collaboration with the Climate Alliance (Frankfurt/Main) and Nagoya University.



Panel discussion “The New Situation in Regions Surrounding Japan and Germany and the New Security Policy” was held on 29 October 2015, at the International House of Japan (Tōkyō), in cooperation with the Foreign Office (Berlin) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tōkyō).



Speakers and organizers of the symposium “Good Education and Work for All – Why Families in Germany and Japan are Reliant” was held on 24 October 2015, at the Tōkyō Campus of Tsukuba University. (Photo © Felipe SANDOVAL)



Symposium “Chances and Challenges of Regional Integration in East Asia and Europe” was held on 11 September 2015 Tōkyō; in cooperation with the Robert Bosch Foundation (Stuttgart) and the Alumni Association of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum.



Lecture by former Prime Minister KAN Naoto “Crisis Management - Lessons from the Trifold Disaster in March 2011” given on 13 October 2015, in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation (Berlin) and supported by the East Asia Institute of Ludwigshafen University.



Speakers and organizers of the conference “Diversity and Academic Excellence: Opportunities for Scientists and Young Researchers” held in Tōkyō on 4 September 2015, in cooperation with The Japan Foundation (Tōkyō) and the Science Council of Japan (Tōkyō).



Symposium “The Future of Structural Reforms in Japan and Germany” held in Tōkyō on 8 September 2015 at the Keidanren Kaikan Diamond Hall in cooperation with the Fujitsu Research Institute FRI (Tōkyō) and the Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft IW (Cologne).