

Japan – Partner Country of CeBIT 2017

TAKEUCHI Yoshiaki, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

From 20 to 24 March 2017, CeBIT, the world's largest trade fair for information and communication technology, will take place in Hanover. The partner country this year is Japan.

CeBIT has been held every year since 1970 and has grown steadily. Last year, 3,300 exhibitors from 70 countries participated, and around 200,000 people from 100 countries attended the trade fair. One out of four guests came from outside of Germany, making the event a truly international exhibition. The latest technologies are presented in areas such as Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence, virtual reality, robots, drones or cybersecurity, which are all receiving immense attention from around the globe. CeBIT also welcomes top representatives from industry and politics so that it can serve as a platform for information on IT strategies and technologies of the individual countries.

A special feature of CeBIT is the established, annually changing theme of “Partner Country”, which then becomes the central focus of interest. The aim is to globally promote the technologies and products of the country concerned, its national IT strategies, etc. In 2014, the UK was given the opportunity to promote its work, in 2015 it was China, and Switzerland in 2016. Due to an agreement made between Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister ABE at the German-Japanese summit in May last year, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed by both sides, whereby Japan became the partner country of “CeBIT 2017”. This nomination is a great honor and, in addition to the METI and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), all Japanese ministries and authorities, relevant organizations and bodies as well as industry partners shall work together as representatives of Japan as the partner country and help prepare for a successful CeBIT.

At the same time, CeBIT offers an opportunity to present not only Japanese products and services, but also to promote the strategies of our country to the world. Due to the technical innovations created by IoT, Big Data, AI, robots, etc. - also collectively referred to as the “Fourth Industrial Revolution” – we can assume there will be an exponential increase in data of all kinds. I am convinced that the free flow of data between Japanese businesspeople with outposts in both the domestic economy and abroad, and with their cooperation partners as well as their active use, will be fundamentally linked to creating innovations and strengthening competitiveness. At the same time, this is not only a necessity to solve social issues through the social implementation of leading technologies – as in the case of demographic change – but it also serves the global economy as a whole. However, there are tendencies in the world to represent only the



Second session of the German-Japanese Council of Experts on Energy Transformation (GJETC) held on 23 and 24 January 2017 in the JDZB (from left to right) Prof. TOYODA Masakazu (Chairman of GJETC), KAWAMATA Kōtarō (Embassy of Japan), RITA SCHWARZELÜHR-SUTTER (Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Construction and Nuclear Safety), Prof. Peter HENNICKE (Chairman GJETC).

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interests of one's own country and limit the circulation of this data. An important task for the international community is to work together against this culture of the collective.

On the other hand, Germany has taken on the role of the engine for development of the digital economy in the EU, for example, by always focusing on "monozukuri" ("production and design in excellent quality"), and is actively engaged in the promotion of Industry 4.0 or presiding over the G20. As far as Japan is concerned, I think it is a good idea to develop a common understanding of the free flow and active use of data with Germany, and to bring this into the world collectively. CeBIT is probably the best opportunity for this. In addition, such a strengthening of bilateral cooperation between our countries is a major step towards an international leadership role in this area.

At the German-Japanese talks in March 2015, it was agreed to continue development in bilateral cooperation for IoT / Industry 4.0, and a joint declaration was signed in April 2016. In this declaration, six complex themes were defined: (1) industrial cyber security, (2) international standardization, (3) regulatory reform, (4) small and medium-sized enterprises, (5) personnel development, and (6) research and development. In response to this, METI, together with relevant organizations and bodies, is promoting many initiatives. There will be several meetings held between Japanese and German experts for international standardization. A summary report from both countries is planned. With regard to small and medium-sized enterprises, there will be activities to improve exchange to increase productivity through the use of IoT, as well as an exchange of information with corresponding funding organizations. By documenting outstanding IoT usage examples in Japan and Germany and their Internet publication in the form of an "Online User Case Map", we can publicize the progress of both countries, share their methods for success and promote their cooperation.

On the opening day of the CeBIT, a "Japan Summit" will take place under the direction of the JETRO (Japan External Trade Organization), and lectures and discussions are planned to be held by experts with in-depth knowledge of companies with close ties to Germany and leading technologies. 118 companies are planning to attend as private exhibitors of our country in the "Japan Pavilion". Under the overarching theme of "Create a New World with Japan – Society 5.0, Another Perspective" large corporations will participate as well as highly regarded joint-venture companies at home and abroad. This will be done in the three areas "Life / Office / Society", "Infrastructure / Factory" and "Element". It is to be hoped that the presentations of Japan will be appreciated and lead to concrete international cooperation and developments through matchings and business discussions with German and other companies.

We will work closely with the German side and jointly shape the CeBIT in a way so that not only exhibitors but all visitors gain a more comprehensive overview of Japanese initiatives and technologies, and thus make the fair a successful event for everyone.

See you at CeBIT 2017!



TAKEUCHI Yoshiaki is Deputy Director-General for IT Strategy of the Commerce and Information Policy Bureau of METI (Foto © METI)

Dear Readers!

This issue focuses on the theme of science and technology.

Every year in March, the renowned CeBIT international IT fair is held in Hanover, and Japan is participating this year as partner country. TAKEUCHI Yoshiaki (METI) has kindly presented his ideas on the significance of participation at CeBIT as a country of cooperation and the current state of Japanese-German collaboration in the field of information technology (IT) as an opening essay. It is hoped that the participation of Japan at this year's CeBIT as partner country is an opportunity to further develop cooperation between Japan and Germany in the area of IT. Human resources are the key to the sustainable development of IT that effect major changes in society. In order to guarantee human resources in the long term, it is essential to nurture a young generation with a sensibility for and an interest in the sciences. This year, the JDZB, with the support of OLYMPUS Europe, will embark on a new program of sponsorship for visits to Japan by German senior high school students majoring in science and mathematics.

In the interview, Jost WÜBBEKE (MERICS) talks about the topic of a planned Japanese-European-Chinese symposium on "Digitization and Industry 4.0", scheduled for June this year. The JDZB shall continue promoting Japanese-German cooperation aimed at the innovation of science and technology.

To conclude on a personal note, I will be returning to Japan at the end of March after five years at the JDZB. From 1990 onwards, I have intermittently spent a total of 11 of the last 27 years in Germany. Over these almost 30 years, the movement of people, things, money and information has become extreme, thanks to globalization and the development of the internet, and the walls that separate countries seem to have become smaller. Indeed, it would seem that these obstacles to movement are being torn down physically or institutionally. However, I believe it is difficult to judge whether there has been a deepening of understanding between the people of Japan and Germany. It would appear to be human nature to gauge others from time to time on the basis of our own experiences and yardsticks, thus obstructing the deepening of understanding. There are common yardsticks and distinct yardsticks in each society. Mutual understanding and cooperation is likely to deepen even further if the dialogue between Japan and Germany not only deals further with the common aspects but also arrives at an understanding for the inherent conditions and ways of thinking behind the aspects that are distinct. In this sense, I think that the mission of the JDZB will become increasingly important. I have enjoyed working at the JDZB immensely and will return to Japan with many fond memories. I wish you all the very best for the future.

SAKATO Masaru, JDZB Deputy Secretary General

The JDZB is planning an expert panel on “Digitization and Industry 4.0: China – Europe – Japan” in June in cooperation with the Mercator Institute for Chinese Studies (MERICS) in Berlin. The following is an interview on this very topical issue with the Head of the Economy and Technology Division of MERICS, Dr. Jost WÜBBEKE.

“Digitization” is on everyone’s lips, but how do you define Industry 4.0? And why 4.0?

The term Industry 4.0 stands for the Fourth Industrial Revolution and marks the latest technological development in industrial manufacturing. In today’s manufacturing plants, Industry 3.0, we already have powerful industrial robots, and many processes have been digitized through the use of control software. The next step to Industry 4.0 is the self-paced and self-evident manufacturing plant, where machines independently make decisions, such as whether a car is painted red or green, and communicate with each other. Digital services such as remote maintenance of machines are also included.

Why is Industry 4.0 necessary and what does this mean for the State (framework conditions) and individual companies (application models)?

Industry 4.0 has yet to prove that it can actually implement its revolutionary potential. Applications such as big data, cloud computing and machine-

to-machine communication are being advertised by vendors as groundbreaking innovations. However, the benefits of new technologies are often not apparent for many medium-sized companies. Ultimately, it does not matter whether a manufacturing process actually applies the principles of Industry 4.0 or not, but whether it works efficiently and error-free. The task of governments is to create appropriate framework conditions for experimenting with the new technologies, for example through funding projects and consulting work.

Progressive digitization in business and society also leads to greater vulnerability - what about security (“cybersecurity”) in our present day and in the future?

Information security in Industry 4.0 is a key issue. With Industry 4.0, sensitive information is sent through the network, which can affect important and confidential business data. If these are not adequately protected, the intensive data transfer can prove to be a trap. In view of a growing number of hacker attacks internationally, an effective cyber-defense at both the national and organisational or company level is indispensable.

What are the different strategies for digitizing the economy in China, Japan and Germany? Or are there prevailing similarities?

The three countries have fundamentally different starting points. While in China only a rudimentary automation (industry 2.0) is available, the manufacturing plants in Germany and Japan are very advanced with a high density of industrial robots. China therefore needs to make a particularly large developmental leap. Another big



Photo © MERICS

difference is the role of politics and businesses. In Germany, the companies are the major drivers, while the government accompanies with certain measures. In China, on the other hand, the government is pushing ahead with the modernization of industry and is now only just beginning to shake up the industry. Together, the three countries face a number of challenges, such as cyber security, standardization and the development of new business models.

What does international cooperation in Industry 4.0 look like - or in other words: what can these countries learn from each other?

The three countries can learn a lot from each other and tackle common challenges: through collaboration in research, business partnerships and bilateral platforms at the inter-governmental level. There is already close cooperation between Germany and China with numerous pilot projects. It’s a win-win for both: China needs the latest technologies from abroad to build modern factories, while German companies operating in China see great business opportunities in this area. There are similar opportunities for Japanese suppliers of intelligent manufacturing.

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Workshop on EU-Japan Security Cooperation “Threat Perceptions and Response in the EU and Japan” on 9 and 10 February 2017 at the JDZB, in cooperation with the University of Essex.

Prof. Emil KIRCHNER, University of Essex

As much of EU-Japan relations relate to trade and economic matters, the aim of the two-day workshop was to explore the extent to which the EU and Japan cooperate in the field of security. The starting point of this endeavour was to examine the levels of threat perception held by Japan and the EU respectively in ten different security areas and what levels of response each assigns to tackle these threats. A further aim was to examine whether the existing levels of threat perception and response correspond to similar levels of EU-Japan cooperation in given sectors, both at the bilateral and at the multilateral level.

By spanning a wide range of security areas, including military (such as non-proliferation and counter-terrorism) and non-military issues (such as cyber security, migration, climate change and energy security), the workshop sought to extend the scope of the assessment of EU-Japan security relations. The intention was not only to add value to the existing literature on EU-Japan security relations, but also to move beyond by shifting the emphasis from the macro-level of assessments to a more micro or sector-oriented perception of the subject. While the objective of the workshop was primarily to explore the extent to which the EU and Japan cooperate on a number of different security areas, it was also to reflect on how recent or contemporary internal (e.g., Brexit) and external developments (e.g., US, Chinese and Russian positions) affect, or are likely to affect, the levels of cooperation between the two partners in the different security areas. Unsurprisingly, uncertainties surrounding the policy agenda of the United States’ President Trump became a prominent feature in the discussions.

To facilitate discussions among the workshop participants, a number of papers from either an EU or a Japanese perspective on threat perception, institutional response and joint cooperation in different security areas were



presented by European and Japanese researchers. After an additional editing process, these papers will appear online at the EUJA project website (www.essex.ac.uk/government/research/euja.aspx). Besides involving participants who are contributing to an envisaged edited volume on EU-Japan Security Cooperation, a number of other colleagues from the academic and policy-making community attended.

The workshop provided an opportunity not only to discuss the nature of EU-Japan security cooperation, but also to strengthen links between European and Japanese researchers and to facilitate the process of pairing European and Japanese researchers in the writing

of the ten substantive chapters of the envisaged book. These endeavours will be further strengthened with a follow-up workshop in Kobe in June 2017 and a conference in Brussels in the early spring of 2018, which will also provide a forum for further discussions and to present the findings of the project to a wider audience.

We are enormously grateful to the JDZB for offering its pleasant headquarters to host the event, for contributing to the financing of the workshop, and for organizational support of the event. Judging by the feedback from participants, the event can be deemed to have been interesting, rewarding and successful.



JDZB-SCIENCEYOUTH PROGRAM for German-Japanese Highschool Students Exchange Encounters are the future!

In Germany as in Japan, young people are curious and tech savvy. Thanks to the internet and social media, they have access to an incredible wealth of information, including information about other countries, their inhabitants and culture. But only a direct face-to-face encounter with people and learning about another culture on the ground can become a defining and decisive experience, and this can last a lifetime. Encounters are the future!

Through an exchange project with a school in Japan, young people have the opportunity to talk to peers in real time, exchange ideas, get a better understanding of the country and the daily school life, and opportunities to ask questions. What are Japanese and German students interested in? What similarities and differences exist in schools? What sort of ideas do young people in Japan and Germany have that will shape the future and society through the positive and meaningful utilization of science and technology? What ideas can they work on together? Working with other cultures at a young age and exchanging with peers from other cultures helps young people to achieve intercultural and social competence.

The JDZB-SCIENCEYOUTH PROGRAM has been established by the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB) to promote these types of encounters between German and Japanese young people. The aim of the program is to facilitate discussions and the exchange of students from Germany and Japan through supporting self-initiated, German-Japanese student exchange projects.

The target groups of the JDZB-SCIENCE YOUTH PROGRAM are groups of students and student projects of STEM schools (upper secondary level), STEM-friendly schools and upper secondary schools with Japanese-language classes that are located in Germany, and which have exchange projects on science or technical themes with a Japanese Super Science High School (SSH) or a senior high school. The contact with the school in the other country should be carried out independently; planning and implementation of the exchange with the Japanese Partnership is also self-initiated and self-managed. If required, the JDZB can help to find an interested school in Japan.

For 2017, we are planning to promote the exchange of up to 40 students, including their accompanying teachers, from Germany.

The JDZB-SCIENCEYOUTH PROGRAM is supported by OLYMPUS Europe SE & Co. Ltd. in Hamburg. With their financial support, we can better meet the high costs of flights arising from the great distance between the two countries, as well as other expenses. In addition, supported schools are given the opportunity, during their stay in Japan, of a Tokyo site visit of OLYMPUS K.K. or a chance to visit the OLYMPUS Europa SE & Co. Ltd. in Hamburg before or after the trip in order to learn more about a leading international manufacturer of optical and digital products.

Schools can now register their interest to receive further information about the application process.

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Applause for interpreters at the end of the German-Japanese dialogue on the “Role of Religions in Today’s Society – Buddhism in Japan and Christianity in Germany” held at the JDZB on 22 February 2017, in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan.



Symposium “Migration and Demographic Challenges: New Policy Approaches in Japan and Germany” on 22 February 2017, at the International House of Japan in Tōkyō, in cooperation with the Tōkyō office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (photo: FES).



Fifth German-Japanese Symposium on Preventive Medicine and Public Health “Healthy City – Smart City” on 30 January 2017 in the JDZB, in cooperation with the University of Chiba and Charité Berlin.



Chamber music concert by the Bärmann trio with clarinet players Sven van der KUIP and Ullrich BÜSING, accompanied by the pianist John-Noel ATTARD on 6 February 2017 at the JDZB.



Christmas concert on 16 December 2016 in the JDZB: The Quartet Berlin-Tokyo with the former clarinet soloist of the Berlin Philharmonic, Karl LEISTER (in center of photo).



Symposium “Future of Euro-Japan Economic Relations – Brexit, FTA and Globalization” on 9 December 2016 at the Keidanren Hall in Tōkyō, in cooperation with the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs.



Speakers and organizers of the conference “Food Education in Japan and Germany” on 6 December 2016 at the JDZB, in cooperation with the Graduate School of East Asian Studies at the Free University Berlin and the University of Hokkaidō.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Workshop: Germany's and Japan's Role in Global Health

Z: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; Waseda Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Tōkyō; Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
17-18 October 2017

Conference: Globalisation Processes and Democratic Legitimation – A comparative Study of Japan and Europe

C: Free University Berlin; Sophia University, Tōkyō
11-12 December 2017

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Symposium: Geo-Energy and Energy Transition (in Germany and Japan)

C: Helmholtz-Centre Potsdam – GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences; Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tōkyō
Date: September 2017

DEMOGRAPHY

Symposium: Promoting Children, Making Older People More Active – Shaping Demographic Change

C: Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō; German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō
10-11 May 2017, in Tōkyō

Conference: Changes in Law and Demography

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists (DJJV), Hamburg; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tōkyō Office; Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV), Berlin
7 July 2017, in Tōkyō

STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

Conference: Digitalization and Industry 4.0: China – Europe – Japan

C: Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Berlin
12 June 2017

Symposium: Digital Transformation and Globalization in Germany and Japan

C: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft (IW), Cologne; Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō
13 June 2017, in Cologne

Symposium: Diversity – Sports, Arts and the Inclusion of People with Disabilities

C: Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center, Tōkyō
29 September 2017, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Democratization of Society through Equal Participation and Diversity in Japan, Korea and Germany

C: Düsseldorf University; Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Berlin
30 November + 1 December 2017

DIALOG OF CULTURES

Symposium: Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage – Challenge and Perspectives on Caring for Intangible Cultural Heritage

C: The Association for the Socio-Culture (ASC), Tōkyō; Hildesheim University
7 or 8 September 2017

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Symposium: Spheres of Interaction: Africa – Japan – Europe

C: Embassy of Japan, Berlin
6 March 2017

26th Japanese-German Forum

C: Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
16-17 November 2017, in Tōkyō

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

“History is Ours – Portrayals of Women in Media” Paintings and Installations by IMAMURA Aya and Roman FRECHEN

Opening: 29 March 2017, 7 pm
On Display: 29 März until 31 Mai 2017

“The Human Dimension” Photographs by NAKAZATO Katsuhito and Stefan CANHAM

On Display: mid-June until mid-August 2017

“The 36 Views of Mount Fuji after Hokusai in Oshie-Technique” Silk Relief Paintings (Oshie) by NAKAMURA Yōko

Opening: 1 September 2017, 7 pm
On Display: 2 September until 20 October 2017

CONCERT

Contemporary Duo: Contemporary Works MURATA Kōsei (Trumpet) and NAKAMURA Kazue (Piano)

17 May 2017, 7.30 pm

Chamber Music – Members of the Young German Philharmony: “Reflections. German-Japanese Encounters”

Date: Beginning of June 2017

Trio INOUE, DARBELLEY, DARBELLEY with Noëlle-Anne DARBELLEY (Violin), Olivier DARBELLEY (Horn), INOUE Satoko (Piano): Contemporary Chamber Music from Japan

15 November 2017, 7.30 pm

LECTURES

Lecture by Nobel Prize Winner 2014 Prof. AMANO Hiroshi (Nagoya University): Lighting the Earth with LEDs

C: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Bonn Office; Einstein Foundation Berlin; Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, Berlin; Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne / The Japan Foundation
15 March 2017, 6 pm

OTHERS

2017 Open House: 24 June 2017

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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
 - JDZB SCIENCEYOUTH PROGRAM
- 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



“History is Ours – Portrayals of Women in Media” Photos and installations by Roman FRECHEN and IMAMURA Aya

The image of women in the media and societal perceptions is the common theme of both Berlin-based artists. In her works, IMAMURA reflects on the female image of today’s world in relation to the classical images of women in European art, while FRECHEN deals with the female image in Japanese pop culture with a special focus on fashion, lifestyle and video games, using the traditional Japanese painting style “Nihonga”.

Opening on 29 March 2017 at 7pm, on display from 29 March to 31 May 2017.



“The Human Dimension” Photographs by NAKAZATO Katsuhito and Stefan CANHAM

The Japanese photographer NAKAZATO places “Koya” in the center of his photo series, images of small, mostly dilapidated huts, which are all over Japan, and which exude a special aesthetic. The Hamburg photographer CANHAM took photos all over Germany of construction vehicles which, according to the “micro-housing” principle, serve people as an alternative living space. In addition, his photographs also show micro-housing accommodation in Hong Kong, where inhabitants have created their own living space.

Opening on 29 June 2017 at 7 pm, on display from 30 June until 11 August 2017.

Photo left: Portraits from Above © CANHAM; Photo on the right: Aomori, Mutsu © NAKAZATO

“The 36 Views of Mount Fuji (after Hokusai)” Silk Relief Images (Oshie) by NAKAMURA Yōko

NAKAMURA Yōko has recreated the well-known 36 views of Mount Fuji by Hokusai, a master of wood engraving, using Oshi’s technique (embossed relief motifs). This traditional craftsmanship, rarely seen in Germany, will be on display in the JDZB as part of a travelling exhibition through Würzburg, Düsseldorf and Cologne. The exhibition is a collaborative event between the JDZB and EKO-Haus in Düsseldorf.

Opening on 1 September 2017 at 7pm, on display from 2 September to 20 October 2017.

Photo © NAKAMURA

