

Energy Transition (Energiewende): Multifaceted Building Blocks of German-Japanese Cooperation

Johanna SCHILLING, ECOS Japan Consult Ltd

Similar to Japan, Germany faces enormous challenges on the way to a “decarbonised economy” as required by the Paris Climate Change Agreement by 2050. As high-tech countries, Germany and Japan can take leading roles with ambitious long-term climate protection strategies. Leading a constructive – and sometimes controversial – dialog on the road to a low-risk energy system without coal, oil and gas is more important than ever in times of disruptive change. In a complete series of different types of discussions and collaboration, solutions will be worked out bilaterally.

Since 2007, the **German-Japanese Environmental and Energy Dialog Forum** was established as a central platform for the intensive exchange of Japanese and German experts from research, industry and politics to deal with key issues of environmental, climate protection and energy policy (www.ecos.eu/eedf2018). Alternating between Japan and Germany, strategies, technologies, model projects

and opportunities for collaboration in the fields of sustainable energy supply, efficient energy storage, smart communities and smart grids are discussed. The organizers are the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, the Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Japanese New Energy Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO). In the past, the forum has already lived up to its role as an “incubator” for bilateral collaborative projects. For example, a smart community project in Speyer and a mega storage project in Lower Saxony were initiated or further developed here.

At the annual **German-Japanese Business Forum** held since 2006 at the Hannover Messe, energy-related topics were also often at the center, e.g. energy storage, energy transition, offshore wind power, green city and clean mobility. In addition, individual topics are discussed at numerous other events, such as the German-Japanese Solar Day or the German-Japanese Biomass Day, at an expert

level, sometimes at a very advanced level. The **German-Japanese Energy Transition Council (GJETC)**, which was established in 2016, understands itself as an expert panel for policy advice – similar to an Enquête Commission. The focus of the Council’s work is on energy-related issues: long-term scenarios for the energy transition, economic and social conditions, the design of the electricity market and strategies for promoting energy efficiency. In April, the German Federal Environmental Foundation (DBU), the Mercator Foundation, the German Federal Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) sponsored the results of a successful two-year dialogue process (www.gjetc.org). Long-term approaches to implement an ambitious energy transition are demonstrated through good examples from both countries.

Direct **inter-ministerial cooperation** has existed since a German-Japanese climate



Participants of the Symposium “Education, Research and Innovation – The Universities’ Way Forward in Collaboration with Society, Business and Industry...” on 26 and 27 April in Tōkyō (Photo © JACUIE)

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protection declaration was signed in May 2016 between the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MoEJ). Joint projects include **city and municipal utility partnerships** and support for the development of municipal energy suppliers as well as the initiation of a German-Japanese project in the field of hydrogen and power-to-gas. In turn, METI and the German Federal Ministry of Economics work together in the context of the “German-Japanese Energy Dialog” on issues related to restructuring energy systems.

Cooperation also exists at the **sub-national level**, for example between the prefecture of Fukushima and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The areas of activity include, e.g., solar energy, wind power or storage technology as well as energy efficiency in the building sector. The prefecture of Fukushima wants to complete its full consumption of primary energy from renewable energies by 2040. Within the framework of this cooperation, partnerships at the local level have developed, such as the development of the “climate partnership” between the municipality of Saerbeck with Shinchi city in the prefecture Fukushima.

Synergies and Intersections

In order to make the energy transition a success, as many stakeholders and areas of action as possible must be involved and connected with each other. While some of the cooperation formats described are more policy-oriented and deal with politically-motivated frameworks such as electricity market design or renewable energy promotion policies, others focus on civil society stakeholders such as municipalities or industry as innovative developers of forward-looking technologies and partners for their practical implementation *in situ*.

This complements and strengthens the various forms of events and collaboration. In 2018, both the German-Japanese Economic Forum at the Hannover Messe and the German-Japanese Environmental and Energy Dialog Forum will devote themselves to the theme “decarbonisation of transport”, each with a slightly different focus: political strategies and framework conditions as well as fun-

damental questions on the advantages and disadvantages of alternative drivers or, at the Hannover Messe, the concrete technologies that attract innovative companies from both countries. Industry representatives as well as parliamentarians and decentralized agencies in the energy transition – that is, regional energy suppliers and municipal utilities – will in turn be discussed with GJETC experts in stakeholder discussions.

It would certainly be desired that these synergies and intersections are used even more purposefully in the future. There is no shortage of rewarding topics for intensified German-Japanese cooperation: the role and benefits of digitization for the energy transition (keyword: virtual power plants, aggregation of decentralized energy generators), possibilities of sector coupling, electricity-heat transport, etc. using hydrogen, technologies for more resource and energy efficiency (“3R policies”) or sustainable biomass use (as bioenergy villages, local heating/cooling networks) should also be mentioned here. Last but not least, the social dimension of the energy transition is a challenge for both Japan and Germany: what does the transformation of the energy supply actually mean for everyday life, jobs and consumer behavior? And how can acceptance and participation be achieved across all social sectors? There’s still so much material for fruitful German-Japanese exchange.



Johanna SCHILLING is authorized signatory and project manager at ECOS. ECOS Ltd, established in 1988, is one of the leading companies with regard to the Japanese market, business development and Japanese business practices. Her work focuses on environmental technologies including renewable energies, the automotive supply industry and the construction materials industry. (Photo © ECOS)

Dear Readers!

For this edition, we received contributions and reports on projects at the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB) dealing with various themes, such as the energy transition, digitization, the Indo-Pacific and sustainability. In addition, before the 100th anniversary of the Bauhaus movement in 2019, the JDZB is having a little “building boom” of its own. Within the German-Japanese architects’ dialog, introduced by Heike HANADA in the last issue, the architect ISHIGAMI Junya will be welcomed by the time this issue comes out.

At a symposium to be held in autumn this year, the topic of sustainable urban planning will touch on the 2020 Tōkyō Olympics. The New National Stadium designed by KUMA Kengo makes abundant use of timber. Half a century after the 1964 Olympics, which, in the middle of a period of rapid growth, saw fervent construction of bullet train lines, expressways, sports arenas, hotels, etc., the construction of this environmentally friendly, publically accessible New National Stadium is sure to become a symbol of redevelopment in harmony with the environment, the economy and society.

An exhibition on “Japan’s Masterpieces of Wooden Architecture” is planned subsequent to the symposium. It is hoped that, through the photography of FUJITSUKA Mitsumasa, the beauty and durability of Japan’s traditional architecture will be a significant hint for future architects. I would gratefully welcome your interest.

KIYOTA Tokiko

Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB

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 URL: <http://www.jdzb.de>

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The JDZB, in cooperation with the Cologne Institute of Economic Research (IW Cologne) and the Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI, Tōkyō), is organizing a conference on “Digitization of Work, Productivity Effects and Demographic Change” on 25 June 2018 in Tōkyō. Below is an interview with the Managing Director and Head of the Research Division at IW Cologne, Dr. Hubertus BARDT.

What is the aim of the conference? Everyone is talking about digital transformation, Economy 4.0 and Society 5.0... We dealt with these topics in two events last year: What effect do we have on productivity, what does digitization mean for German and Japanese companies, and what impact does this have on employment? We want to examine this further by trying to answer more questions, for example: What does digitalization mean for the way we work and how can it solve demographic problems - which are even more pronounced in Japan than in Germany.

The IW Cologne goes straight to the point in its first structure report: “Digitalization can increase economic efficiency and productivity, and reduce the impact of demographic change on the economy’s growth.” Could you please explain further?

As a result of the aging society, there are fewer workers available to the labor market, this is even more pronounced in Japan than in Germany. If we do not respond to this, economic growth will weaken significantly and prosperity will decline.

There are two ways to change this. The first is, as always, more people must work and for longer, we can address this by raising the age of retirement, more women working full-time instead of part-time, and addressing skilled labor shortages through immigration etc. The other is by increasing investment in innovations that introduce equipment and production methods which require fewer employees – in this case digitization can boost productivity which can lead to increased prosperity. I know that digitization in

Germany is often viewed with concern because certain jobs will disappear or be automated by computers. However, to put it simply, if we let machines do the work for which we no longer have humans, digitization can actually be a potential answer to demographic change.

How do Germany and Japan compare, or what is the degree of digitization of the economy and society in each country, for example, set against the background of demographic change?

There are different types of digitization: On the one hand there’s the exclusively data-driven Internet companies operating in the retail sector – Google, Facebook, etc., Germany and Japan are not as well positioned here, these remain the domain of the United States. The same is true of China, which is not so noticeable here because the companies – Alibaba, WeChat, etc. – are still largely confined to the Chinese market. In contrast, both Japan and Germany are among the industrial pioneers in digitization. Their companies are very strong in digitizing industrial production and the supply chain, from the planning of an idea to the production and delivery of products to the digital service afterwards – that was mentioned already under the keyword Industry 4.0. For example, there are companies that not only sell an elevator, but as a service install it in a building and then invoice against people and floors (for example, if a person rides three floors, this costs three cents), including remote maintenance and repair in case of any problems. Due to their strong industry foundations, German and Japanese companies are at the forefront of combining



Photo © IW Cologne

data, production and actual goods – keyword Internet of Things – whereby Japan is dominated by large companies with their suppliers while in Germany these are more medium-sized companies yet, in some cases, they are making billions in sales. Overall, however, from a business management perspective we can say that the degree of digitization is still very unequal: in both countries there are a small groups of companies who are pioneers and are very much involved in digitization, and many other companies just want to watch first and see where the developments lead to.

Finally, please comment on the policy of the new Federal Government? We now have a State Minister for Digitization in the German Chancellery...

Unfortunately, there is still no separate Ministry for Digital that holds all the strings in policy development. Of course, we are dealing here with a cross-sectional task – legal issues, infrastructure, modernization of administrative processes etc., and each government department must individually address the questions and tasks of digitization. However, I have my doubts as to whether the Minister can actually play a major role like she could with an independent ministry: and not just as moderator, but also by driving agendas and influencing!

**Conference “Germany – India – Japan and a Free and Open Indo-Pacific”,
12 March 2018 at the JDZB**

Dr. Kai SCHULZE, Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute for East Asian Studies/Japanese Studies, Freie Universität Berlin

The conference broached the issue of Japan’s “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” (FOIP) initiative, announced by Prime Minister of Japan ABE Shinzō in August 2016, which includes cooperation between Japan, the United States, Australia and India, and is widely evaluated as an attempt to counter-balance China’s “Belt and Road”-initiative (BRI). Against this backdrop, the conference aimed at elucidating the questions: What interest could Germany have to support the FOIP project? Will this project eventually become a security cooperation or will it remain political and economy-based? How will China react and will it be possible to integrate China into the FOIP-framework? To find answers to these questions the conference had three sessions focusing on (1) “A free and open Indo-Pacific region and opportunities for cooperation between Japan, Germany and India sharing the same values”, (2) “Economic Cooperation: Free trade between Asia and Europe”, and (3) “Cooperation in the security area – the rule of law and free navigation”.

The conference started with opening and welcoming remarks by Dr. Friederike BOSSE, Secretary General of the JDZB, His Excellency YAGI Takeshi, Japan’s Ambassador to Germany, and Her Excellency Ambassador Ina LEPEL, Director General for Asia and the Pacific of Germany’s Federal Foreign Office. The speakers emphasized the need for deeper cooperation between Japan, India and Germany based on shared values, such as democracy, a free and open market, and the rule of law. Ambassador YAGI praised the good bilateral relations between Japan, Germany and India, while also pointing out that there might be some space for further improvement particularly between Germany and India. Ambassador

Ina LEPEL emphasized that engaging China in the FOIP is important, so that BRI and FOIP supplement each other instead of developing into rivaling concepts.

In session (1), chaired by Prof. Dr. Verena BLECHINGER-TALCOTT (Freie Universität Berlin), the first contribution by Dr. C. Raja MOHAN (Carnegie India) on the topic “Indian Perspectives on the Indo-Pacific” pointed out that the Indo-Pacific should not be seen as an exclusive concept, but that it should rather be a tool to bring Europe and Asia closer together. This is important, in MOHAN’s view, because India and Europe can contribute to build institutions and norms as a means to react to China’s projections of power in the region. As the second speaker Dr. Christian WAGNER (German Institute for International and Security Affairs SWP, Berlin) broached the issue of “India’s Reaction to the BRI”. He argued that China is the main orientation for India’s foreign policy, sometimes seeing China as a partner, but mainly as a competitor. Therefore, India aims at finding new forms of cooperation, particularly with the US, Japan, and Australia, as in the FOIP initiative. As the last speaker of the panel Prof. TAKAGI Seiichiro (Japan Institute for International Affairs, Tokyo) analyzed China’s perception to FOIP. He made the surprising statement that while there are very obvious overlaps between BRI and FOIP, BRI is only a Chinese version of the FOIP and a direct reaction to Prime Minister ABE’s first attempt to redevelop the concept of an Indo-Pacific region in 2007.

The first presentation of Session (2), chaired by Dr. Hanns-Günter HILPERT (SWP), dealt with “Free Trade between Asia and Europe – A German Business Perspective” by Friedo-

lin STRACK (Federation of German Industries BDI, Berlin). In his perspective, the world is developing into a competition of different economic systems, with China as a non-market economy on one side, and market economies like Germany, Japan and India on the other. Therefore FOIP should protect the principles of market economics and provide alternatives to China’s non-market economic model. Subsequently, Prof. TERADA Takashi (Doshisha University, Kyoto) highlighted the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTA), including European, Indian and East Asian cooperation, to react to China’s growing economic influence. Dr. Nilanjan GHOSH (Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi) also concentrated on FTAs, particularly between the EU and India. While pointing out some of the difficulties in the negotiations of this FTA, he stated that the FTA is geo-economically favorable, particularly against the background of a rising China.

The concluding session of the day, chaired by Dr. Christian WIRTH (German Institute for Global and Area Studies GIGA, Hamburg), started with a presentation by Prof. TSURUOKA Michito (Keiō University, Tōkyō). He emphasized that the Indo-Pacific is a perfect place for meeting interests of Japan and Europe, however, he simultaneously stressed that a joint strategy is so far missing and needs to be developed. Abhijit SINGH (Observer Research Foundation) evaluated BRI as a geo-economic as well as military strategy by China that requires a reaction from Europe, India and Japan. There is, however, too much focus on China and the three parties should also develop joint strategies against other problems, such as piracy and terrorism. Finally, Markus POTZEL (Federal Foreign Office, Berlin) emphasized the significance of the rule of law in international cooperation between India, Japan and Germany, and promised more attention to the Indo-Pacific region by Germany.



Report from the 2017 conference on “Sustainability” and outlook on the conference 2018 on “Mobility” of the Alumni Association of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum.

Jan ROSEMEYER, CFO of Allianz Ayudhya (Thailand), alumnus of YLF 2009 and chairman of the Japanese-German Young Leaders Forum Alumni Association

In August 2017, the Summer School of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum (YLF) was held for the twelfth time with 18 participants from Germany and Japan. As alumni, we now have “critical mass” to formally organize ourselves and act independently of the Summer School. For this purpose, we established the Alumni Association of the Japanese-German Young Leaders Forum. The association is not-for-profit and pursues the goal of promoting international awareness, tolerance for all areas of culture and international understanding, in particular the promotion of transnational and interdisciplinary dialogue between Japan and Germany in the fields of politics, the media, science and business. Regular events and meetings in both countries maintain and strengthen interdisciplinary dialogue and the alumni network. Among the activities is the organization of a three-day conference with a public symposium on a socially relevant topic in Japan and Germany. The Association finances itself from membership fees of the alumni and donations from companies and institutions as sponsors and supporters of the respective events. A specially formed task force of experienced alumni also seeks to establish contacts with other potential partners.

From 25 to 27 August 2017, the annual alumni conference was held in Tōkyō under the heading “Achieving Sustainability through Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Perspectives for Japan and Germany”. After a very warm welcome held at the German Embassy on the previous evening, we were looking forward to the public symposium as the highlight of the conference, this time in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI). About 100 participants came to the offices of the ADBI located in the venerable Kasumigaseki Building with its magnificent view of the Imperial Palace.

Following the welcome given by the

Dean of the ADBI, Dr. YOSHINO Naoyuki, as well as JDZB Secretary General Dr. Friederike BOSSE, the Director of the United Nations Information Center (UNIC) in Tōkyō, NEMOTO Kaoru, gave a presentation where he gave an overview of the general theme of the symposium “Implementation of the Agenda 2030 - Financial, Economic and Political Challenges” and the 17 different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The German participants were especially fascinated by the following short video of the Japanese pop musician Pikotarō, who is working for the SDGs on behalf of the Japanese government – this has obviously been successful because our Japanese alumni seemed to know more about the SDGs than we did. In the three subsequent parallel sessions the following aspects of the German and Japanese sides were presented and discussed: aspects of Financing Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals and Trade, and the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the Private Sector.

We received positive feedback from the participants on the broad subject area of the symposium, which focused on macroeconomic theoretical approaches to the benefit of free trade on the SDGs, presented by Dr. Matthias HELBLE from ADBI, to concrete initiatives and technical solutions. We learned, for example from the Director of Kopernik Japan, TENGEJI

Hiromi, how her institution is advancing development projects worldwide for low-cost drinking water treatment equipment with the help of Japanese technology companies. After the public symposium, on the following day we continued to work on the topic of sustainability and tried out new formats for individual workshops, which met with very positive responses from the participants. For the successful implementation of the alumni conference, we would like to thank the following sponsors who significantly contributed to its success: ADBI, B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co., Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), German Embassy to Japan, JDZB.

On the last day of our 2017 conference, the alumni association held its annual general meeting and elected the current board for the next three years. A Steering Committee consisting predominantly of participants from the current YLF class will have a leading role in planning the 2018 Alumni Conference in cooperation with the JDZB. To this end, the alumni present in Tōkyō have agreed on the topic of “Mobility” and the thematic contributions on the following aspects: Smart City, Future of Transport, Shared Mobility, Innovation, Regulation, Universal Design, Safety and Insurance, Referendum Bicycle, Volkswagen and Toyota as Global Mobility Champions in the 20th Century; Strategies, Best Practices and Differences in Japan and Germany Dealing with Mobility in the 21st Century. The Summer School followed by a three-day alumni conference will take place in early September 2018 in Berlin. We look forward to it!





Opening of the exhibition “Bentō & Built Space” with Debra SAMUELS and the Boston Architectural College on 9 May 2018 at the JDZB.

A workshop on how to fill an Obentō-Box will be held at the Open House on 9 June (please refer to page 8).

The exhibition will be on display until 29 June 2018 at the JDZB.



Symposium “How to Advance Digitization to Achieve Society 5.0” on 24 April 2018 in Tōkyō, in cooperation with the Japan Institute of Social and Economic Affairs KKC, Tōkyō (Photo © KKC)



Reading and author’s talk with the Akutagawa Award winner 2007, AOYAMA Nanae, on 8 March 2018 at the JDZB. German reading by publisher and translator Katja BUSSON (left on the photo).



Talk with the audience with director AGATSUMA Kazuki on 16 March 2018 about his documentaries “The People Living in Hadenya” (2014) and “Tremorings of Hope” (2017) that were shown before at the JDZB.



Opening of the double exhibition commemorating the earthquake in Tōhoku on 11 March 2011 “7 Years On ... Searching for Clues and Looking Ahead” on 28 February 2018 at the JDZB.

The exhibition was part of the 9th Berlin Foundation Weeks and was closed with a finissage on 26 April 2018.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Symposium: Global Health II

C: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tōkyō
Date: September 2018, in Tōkyō

Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: German Federal Foreign Office; Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Tōkyō
Date: To be confirmed in 2018

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Symposium: Different Paths to the Mobility of the Future

C: Alumni Association of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum; Innovation Center for Mobility and Social Change, Berlin; Berlin Social Science Center
9. September 2018

Symposium: Tōkyō 2020 – and then?

C: Senate Chancellery of Berlin
Date: Autumn 2018

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Symposium: Demographic Change in Germany and Japan

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō
3–4 December 2018

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Conference: Workstyle Reforms, Digitization and Corporate Protection in Japan and Germany

C: Cologne Institute of Economic Research (IW); Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō
25 June 2018, in Tōkyō

STATE, ECONOMY, GOVERNANCE

Conference: Internationalization of Japanese Companies Put to the Test

C: Free University Berlin; École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris; Said Business School, University of Oxford
20–21 September 2018

Symposium: Law and Politics

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists, Hamburg; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Tōkyō office
2 November 2018, in Tōkyō

Conference: Science and Society: Institutions, Practice and Perspectives

C: Free University Berlin; German Association for Social Science Research in Japan (VSJF)
23–25 November 2018

How Can Women (and Men too) Shine? Gender Time Gap and Gender Equality in Japan and Germany

C: Tōkyō University; Düsseldorf University; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Tōkyō Office; German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō
Date: November 2018, in Tōkyō

Symposium: 10 Years After the Lehman Crash

C: German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō; EHESS, Paris
14–15 December 2018, in Tōkyō

CULTURE AND CHANGE

German-Japanese Architects' Dialog

C: Association of German Architects, Berlin
31 May 2018, 7 pm

Symposium: 150 Years Meiji – The Function of the West for Social Change Processes

C: University of Halle-Wittenberg; Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
13–14 December 2018, in Halle

SPECIAL PROJECT

27th Japanese-German Forum

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
18–19 October 2018

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

“O-Bento & Built Space” by Debra SAMUELS and the Boston Architectural College
On display, 11 May until 29 June 2018

Exhibition “Distant Affinities” by Wojtek SKOWRON, YAMAMOTO Akihiro, CHIBA Yūdai
Opening: 5 September, on display 6 September until 2 November 2018

Exhibition “Japan’s Masterpieces of Wooden Architecture” Photographs by FUJITSUKA Mitsumasa

Opening: 29 November 2018, 7 pm
On display 30 Nov. 2018 until 1 February 2019

CONCERT

Reflections. German-Japanese Encounters. Concert with members of the Junge Deutsche Philharmonie

C: Junge Deutsche Philharmonie, Frankfurt; Werner Reimer’s Foundation, Bad Homburg
6 June 2018, 7.30 pm

Jazz Concert: Kyōto mon Amour

9 June 2018, 7 pm (Open House)

MOVIE

Accompanying the exhibition “Obentō & Built Space”: “A Tale of Samurai Cooking” by ASAHARA Yūzō (2013, 121 Min., OwES)

22 June 2018, 6 pm

“Norikos Noriben” by OGATA Akira (2009, 107 Min., OwGS)

29 June 2018, 6 pm (Finissage)

OTHERS

JDZB Open House: 9 Jun 2018, from 2 pm
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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

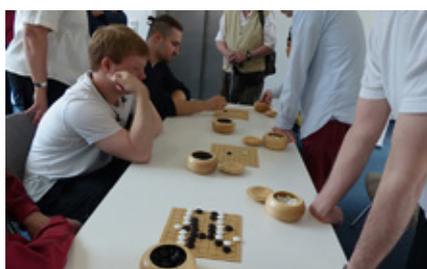
Registration for the concerts opens close to the date

C: = in cooperation with

Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise

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

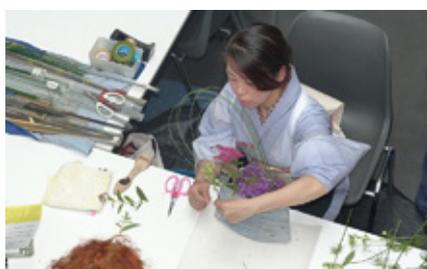
For information on JDZB language courses please refer to: <http://www.jdzb.de> --> Japanese Courses



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PROGRAM (subject to change, as of end of May, latest->www.jdzb.de, admission free)

2 pm: Welcome and Information about the Program

2 pm until approx. 9 pm: Japanese Food and Refreshments

2 pm to 7 pm

- Exhibition and Information on JDZB Activities
- Information on Japanese Language Courses and “Name Writing” in Japanese
- Japanese Books and Manga (Book Shop Yamashina)
- Kendama – Japanese Game of Skills
- Go – Japanese Board Game

Workshops

Manga Drawing: 2.15 pm + 3.25 pm + 4.35 pm + 5.45 pm

Bentō – Japanese Lunchbox: 2.15 pm + 3.45 pm + 5.15 pm

Shodō – Calligraphy: 2.15 pm + 3.15 pm + 4.15 pm + 5.15 pm + 6.15 pm

Furoshiki – Wrapping Cloth: 2.15 pm + 3.30 pm + 4.45 pm + 6 pm

Introductory Japanese Language Course:

2.30 pm + 3.15 pm + 4 pm + 4.45 pm + 5.30 pm + 6.15 pm

Information on German-Japanese Youth Exchange

Relaxing with Daishin-Zen (2.15 pm) and exercise method KaQiLa (3.45 pm)

Reading for Children in German and Japanese 3 pm + 4 pm

Ikebana – Flower Arranging: Demonstration and Exhibition 3.30 pm + 5 pm

7 pm Jazz Evening “Kyōto mon Amour”

Quartet with (from left): KIKUCHI Naoko (Koto), UMEZU Kazutoki (Clarinet & Bass Clarinet), Eric SCHAEFER (Drums) and John ECKHARDT (Bass).



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