

## Significance of the 2020 Tōkyō Olympic and Paralympic Games

KIMURA Tetsuya, Consul General of Japan in Munich

### Introduction

The 2020 Tōkyō Olympic and Paralympic Games (referred to in the following as the “Tōkyō Games”) were postponed in March and it is heartbreaking to think of the athletes who have prepared for the Tōkyō Games.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games comprise the people who sustain them, including athletes, spectators and volunteers. Moreover, it is not just the Games themselves but also the preparation process and the legacy they leave behind that form the Olympic and Paralympic Movement as a whole.

From this point of view, it is a great pity to postpone the Tōkyō Games, but the significance of the event is not lessened. First of all, I would like to look back on the significance of the Tōkyō Games for Japanese sport.

### Promotion of Japanese Sport and the two Tōkyō Olympics

When the Sports Agency was established in 2015, I was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Director General of the Agency. Until then, I had only considered sports as a lifestyle element, but through working for the Sports Agency, I realized that sport has a long history of being promoted through the involvement of many people, has influenced the development of society, and has played an important role.

The 1964 Tōkyō Olympic Games were significant for Japanese society. Anecdotes of the Games, such as pictograms being introduced for the first time, the modernization heralded by the Shinkansen, and the closing ceremony in which athletes from all over the world marched together, are too many to list but we should not forget that the Sports Promo-

tion Act was enacted in 1961 before the 1964 Games and had a lasting effect on the development of sport in Japan even beyond them.

The Basic Act on Sports was enacted in 2011, 50 years after the Sports Promotion Act, and in 2013, the decision was made to hold the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tōkyō; in 2015, within the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) the Sports Agency was established as the country’s new sports authority. Behind these new circumstances was the drive of many parties involved in promoting Japanese sport.

After the establishment of the Sports Agency, the Second Basic Plan for Sport, based on the Basic Act on Sport, was developed to determine a new direction for sports promotion. Centered on “enjoyment” of sports, the basic policy was to aim self-fulfillment (“Change your life through sport”), the contribution of sports to the realization of a symbiotic society and healthy aging as well as the revitalization of the economy and the regions (“Changing society through sports”), contributing to the realization of a diverse, sustainable, and fair world through sports (“Connecting with the world through sports”), and the implementation of a “society of 100 million sports fans” in the wake of the 2020 Tōkyō Games (“Sports shaping the future”). In cooperation with the relevant ministries, the Sports Agency works on the promotion of sports from a multifaceted perspective, including sports for people with disabilities, the growth of the sports industry, and the promotion of local areas through sports tourism such as skiing and cycling. The Tōkyō Games will be held in the midst of this new direction.



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### Legacy of the 2020 Tōkyō Games

With a vision of “sports having the power to change the world and the future”, the Tōkyō Games aim to leave behind a legacy that endures beyond the end of the event itself through the participation of many people in Japan and around the world.

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For example, the “Sport for Tomorrow” project for international contribution, which interacts with 10 million people through sports in over 100 countries all around the world, was established in 2014. The project not only sees the government, sports organizations, educational institutions, companies, and NGOs working together to promote sport exchanges, but social development work through the perspective of “sports for development and peace”, such as the establishment of a sports academy for multi-ethnic children in Bosnia and Herzegovina and support for a physical education curriculum in Cambodia and Myanmar.

As of the end of March, 395 projects (including those with Germany) have been registered within the framework of the “Host Town Initiative”, which promotes human, economic and cultural exchanges between the countries and regions participating in the Tōkyō Games, and exchanges are expected to expand even after the Games.

As for the Tōkyō Games itself, the objectives are (1) promoting health through sports, (2) promoting the participation of people with disabilities and realizing an inclusive society, (3) creating a “sustainable” event that is environmentally friendly, (4) promoting participation by children and young people, including activities in schools, and (5) promoting the recovery from natural disasters such as the Great East Japan Earthquake.

For example, the “Everyone’s Medal Project”, which produces gold, silver, and bronze medals from recycled metals and the “Everyone’s Podium Project”, which produces podiums from recycled plastic, are also being implemented for sustainability. In addition to the use of hydrogen as a fuel for the Olympic torch for the first time, the Olympic Village buildings are also supplied with electricity and heat from hydrogen technology, and electric and fuel-cell vehicles are used to transport athletes around; the hydrogen for this is produced by renewable energy sources in Fukushima.

Furthermore, making the Tōkyō Games a “clean and fair” tournament is one of the foremost goals: The Act on the Prevention of Doping in Sports was enacted in

2018, and Japan is committed to setting an example, with international cooperation centered on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and implementation of for example “Play True 2020”, an international awareness campaign for the promotion of fair play.

### Sports Exchange between Japan and Germany

Youth sports exchange between Japan and Germany began in the 70’s, and mutual visits have taken place for more than 10,000 participants. I attended the Jūdo Championship for those with intellectual disabilities held in Munich last year, and I feel that, in its aim of implementing barrier-free access through opening up the experience of sports for people with disabilities in school education, etc., as triggered by the Tōkyō Paralympic Games, Japan can learn a lot from Germany’s efforts. The conference “Sports Law in Japan and Germany in Comparison”, which was scheduled to be held by the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB) in June this year, has also been postponed, but deepening discussions between the two countries, including fundamental ways of looking at sports, is worthwhile. Further, in 2022, the sister cities of Munich and Sapporo celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

### Conclusion

In March, the torch of the 2020 Tōkyō Games arrived in Japan. Prime Minister ABE said, “This torch is the light of hope that will lead humanity to the end of the long, dark tunnel that we are facing right now. I want to make next year’s Olympic and Paralympic Games a success as proof that humanity has overcome the new Coronavirus.”

The fundamental pleasure of the Olympic and Paralympic games is “doing, watching, and supporting” sports through the activities of athletes from all over the world, including those from Japan and Germany. With all of you, I look forward to the Tōkyō Games to be held next year.

Dear Readers!

In recent weeks, the coronavirus pandemic has affected us all deeply. I hope that you have come through this time well and I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy to those who have suffered directly.

In this issue, you will find an article by the Consul General of Japan in Munich, KIMURA Tetsuya, and an interview with Professor KURISHIMA (Saitama University), whom we asked to share their thoughts on sports in the run-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2020 in Tōkyō, planned for July. Alas, the Tōkyō Olympic Games have now been postponed to next year..

The JDZB also had to cancel or postpone all of our events and projects scheduled for after March 5. After restrictions were relaxed toward the end of April, the JDZB was able to open an exhibition to the public on May 4, with great care taken to help prevent transmission of the virus.

The JDZB is a place of Japanese-German encounters. We are all the more concerned that travel between Japan and Germany has been restricted. At first sight, all these developments could have had fatal consequences for us. However, they have given us the opportunity to develop new concepts and test new formats for dialogue and exchange. The novel coronavirus may change the way a country or society will develop in the future, but we should not allow ourselves to be disheartened. The JDZB will accept this as a challenge and will continue to make its contribution to exchanges between Japan and Germany.

We hope the pandemic will be eventually contained, and I sincerely hope that we will be able to enjoy together the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tōkyō, now scheduled for 2021.

KIYOTA Tokiko

JDZB Deputy Secretary General

### jdzb echo

Published quarterly in March – June – Sept. – Dec.

Publisher:

Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

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Opinions expressed reflect the author’s opinion and not necessarily the opinion of the publisher.

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Library open (return and pick up with reservation only): Tue + Wed 11 am - 5 pm; Thu 10 am - 5 pm

On 19 June 2020, a symposium on the subject of “Sports Law in Germany and Japan in Comparison” was to be held in Munich in cooperation with the German-Japanese Lawyers’ Association (Hamburg) and the Regional Court Munich I. Due to the current crisis in connection with SARS-CoV-2 and the postponement of the Olympic Games by one year, the JDZB has had to cancel the conference. However, as sports law is of general interest, the JDZB spoke to one of the planned speakers, Prof. KURISHIMA Tomoaki (Associate Professor; Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saitama University), and the interview is below.

*Could you please start by explaining the structure of sport in Japan and Germany or the structures of sports federations and governmental organizations?*

The representative cross-sports umbrella organizations in Japan include three federations in particular: (1) The Japan Sports Confederation (JSPO), founded in 1911; this includes sports clubs that organize domestic sports separately by sport – the so-called “central sports clubs”, of which there are currently (as of April 2018) 59 clubs, such as the Athletics Association (JAAF) or the Swimming Association (JASF) – as well as 47 prefectural sports federations that regulate sport in general in the respective prefectures. (2) The Japan Olympic Committee (JOC), which was outsourced from the JSPO in 1989 and became independent; this is responsible for organizing and sending athletes\* to the Olympic Games, for example, and for promoting the Olympic movement. Around 80% of the JSPO’s sports clubs have dual membership of the JOC. (3) The Para-Sports Association (JPSA); this was founded in 1965, on the occasion of the Paralympic Games in Tōkyō 1964 as a general organization for the dissemination and promotion of sport for people with physical disabilities. In 1999, Japan’s Paralympic Committee (JPC) was founded as its sub-organization.

At the national level, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) used to be responsible for the promotion and management of sports; in 2015, Japan’s Sports Agency was newly established as the external department of MEXT and took over these tasks.

In Germany, the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB), created in 2006 through the merger of the German Olympic Committee and the German Sports Confederation (DSB), is the umbrella organization for all sports at the federal level. The DOSB includes 16 state sports federations and 66 top sports associations. In the relationship between sport and state institutions, it should be noted that the legislative, administrative and financing responsibilities for the entire sports sector lie in principle with the federal states. For this reason,

there is no sports ministry at the federal level; instead, the ministries of education and cultural affairs of the German States or Länder are independently responsible for the promotion and administration of sport on the basis of their respective cultural sovereignty.

*Are there special features in the sports law of both states?*

A special feature of Japanese sports law is the extremely low level of legal provisions and the density of regulations. This is due to the fact that there is no culture of individual law enforcement in sport. In Japan’s sports, especially in school sports, there is still a hierarchical order based on “social status” – coach over athlete/student, older age over younger. A pre-modern, feudal style prevails here: if you are violated in your own right (corporal punishment, bullying, sexual harassment, etc.) by a person placed above you, you often have to accept it without contradiction. In addition, team spirit is valued in the world of sports, so that individual legal claims are more likely to be labelled as egoistical and selfish. In order to be able to finally increase the transparency of sports law, Japan’s Agency for Sports Arbitration (JSAA) was founded in 2003, but it is rarely used – in 2018 only 18 requests for arbitration were made and in the previous year only seven. Another peculiarity is that even the court regards disputes within a sports club as disputes of a special sub-society – quasi as a “storm in a teacup” – and tends not to actively intervene (the so-called “doctrine of the sub-society” is similar to the theory of the special relationship of violence: according to old German legal doctrine, violations of rights in schools and prisons were settled in court as an exception of a constitutional state outside of a judicial examination).

In Germany, too, the autonomy of sports clubs has traditionally been emphasized on the basis of freedom of association (Article 9 (1) of the Basic Law); internal disputes have hardly been subject to judicial review. Today, however, with the increasing commercialization of sport and through the



influence of EU law, the influence of law and justice has also grown considerably in the field of sport.

*How are doping cases dealt with, taking into account criminal law aspects, in both countries?*

In Germany, it was examined whether the administration of doping substances under Paragraph 228 of the Criminal Law Code (bodily injury) or self-doping under Paragraph 263 of the Criminal Law Code could be punished under criminal law as fraud against the organizer or the sponsors. However, as practice proved difficult, the German Medicinal Products Act – (Arzneimittelgesetz, AMG) was revised in 1998, making the distribution of doping substances controllable. (Paragraph 6a AMG) The acquisition and possession of small quantities of doping substances for personal use, however, did not remain a criminal offence, which is why a new Anti-Doping Act was passed in 2015, enabling a comprehensive approach.

Unlike Germany, there is no special doping legislation in Japan. As in Germany, administering doping substances could be punishable as bodily injury (Paragraph 204 of the Criminal Law Code Japan), but prosecution of self-doping is considered difficult; only under certain conditions can it be punishable as fraud (Paragraph 246 of the Criminal Law Code Japan) or possibly as “disruption to business activity” (Paragraph 233 of the Criminal Law Code Japan) – Japan’s original punishment.

### 9<sup>th</sup> Block Seminar “Japanese-German Interpreter Training” (21-24 February 2020)

**MIURA Madoka & Reiko TIDTEN (interpreters)**

After eight block seminars (organizers: University of Tsukuba and Japan Foundation/Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne) had taken place in Ludwigshafen, the JDZB joined as co-organizers in 2020 and made its premises available, especially since a lecturer is employed there (SEKIKAWA Fujiko, Head of Language Services) and it has numerous facilities including an interpreting system. The ninth seminar was attended by students, public service employees, interpreters and experienced conference interpreters. With a total of 39 participants from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Japan, this was the highest number ever to attend, making the seminar extremely lively right from the beginning.

The welcoming address on Friday by the Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB, KIYOTA Tokiko, was immediately used as “real teaching material” for practical exercises. Up until Monday, we were able to practice consecutive, simultaneous and whispered interpreting for participants using “real” lectures and discussions. At the end of each exercise time was made for questions and feedback, which was very informative because of the open and honest exchanges between the lecturers and participants. The technical presentations of the guest speakers, who made themselves available as “real teaching material” and answered questions in detail, also contributed to the high quality of the seminar.

On the second day, consecutive interpreting was practiced using diametrically opposed presentations by AIZAWA Keiichi (Director, Japan Cultural Institute Cologne) – who, as a climate change sceptic, offered a more scientific approach than President TRUMP – and JöREINOWSKI (JDZB Project Management) – who,

like Greta THUNBERG, insisted on quick action against climate change. Various interpreting techniques were discussed in the feedback session: how to handle presentation materials; what to do when the speaker does not leave time for interpretation and the audience becomes restless; what to do when you sit with your back to the screen; how to interpret sarcasm so that it is understood as sarcasm.

REINOWSKI’s second presentation on the Works Council was another opportunity to learn a lot in terms of content. Unfortunately, there was not enough time for a historical explanation of how the Works Council was established because the translation took too long. So the feedback session discussed how to master critical situations elegantly and not to let the translation get out of hand.

On the morning of the third day, KASHIWABARA Makoto (visiting researcher, Berlin office of Chiba University) gave a lecture on the history of Japanese-German medical exchange. During this exercise it became clear that even common words can become problems in interpreting and how important it is to not simply replace a Japanese word with a German word, but to find an expression appropriate to the context.

In the afternoon, the presentation given by NAKAMURA Ryō (Envoy of the Embassy of Japan in Germany) on the international situation and Japan’s foreign policy was simultaneously interpreted. NAKAMURA, who as a diplomat himself has extensive interpreting experience, divided his lecture into two halves: “reading an information-packed manuscript” and “aimlessly dragging along a typical Japanese style of speech”. In addition, he built in sev-

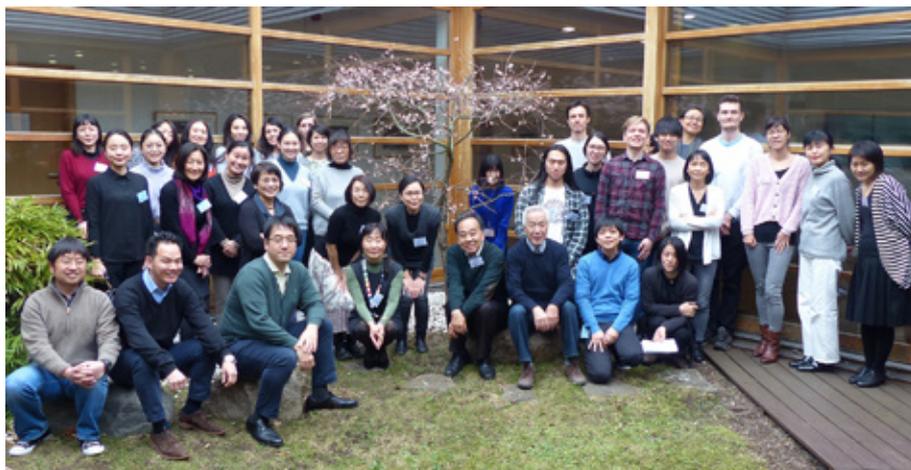
eral pitfalls, which is why we had to contend with great challenges. In the feedback round NAKAMURA himself had given helpful advice: When numbers accumulate, pay attention to the decimal places; with many years, at least the first and the last should be recorded; importance of the correct transfer of nuances and registers of speech; recommendations to use shorter sentences. In addition to NAKAMURA, participants from other Japanese representations in Germany and the German Embassy Tōkyō contributed to clarifying the terminology.

On the last day, a discussion between NASUDA Jun (author of books for young people) and Nathalie KÖPPEN (conference interpreter) on the education system was simultaneously interpreted. Some of us were able to apply what we had learned the day before and avoid the pitfalls, others not. But since the topic was a familiar one, everyone could enjoy the conversation.

At the end of the seminar it became clear that we had had four intensive days full of learning and inspiration, with precise advice from the speakers and lecturers and questions and views from professional colleagues. In interpreting, you are often alone and have little contact with colleagues. The seminar was an extremely valuable opportunity to meet and exchange views with colleagues of similar ambitions.

During the seminar, it was repeatedly highlighted that the interpreter needs to think of the speaker and the audience, to respect the speaker’s message and to interpret it in an easily understandable way. For example, if there is no correspondence between Japan and Germany, there is no fixed translation and there may be several translation options in circulation. If several interpreters are working in a team, ideally it should be clarified in advance which translation will be used. However, if there was no opportunity to do so, one should lean on the previous interpreter, or if one deliberately wants to use a different translation, briefly point out to the audience that it is the same thing. The basic principle is to put yourself in the position of the speaker and the listener.

Finally, we would like to thank the lecturers – who successfully planned, prepared and facilitated the block seminar – and the speakers – who gave us their time – and express our most fervent wish that this great seminar series will continue.



## Child Poverty in Japan and Germany

**Dr. Susanne BORKOWSKI, Interim Professorship in “Child Development and Health”, Magdeburg-Stendal University of Applied Sciences and Nicole ANGER, Head of Early Childhood Education and Youth Welfare, The Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband Landesverband Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. (Association of the Welfare Organisation in Saxony Anhalt)**

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child celebrated its 30th anniversary last year. It is one of the most signed human rights treaties and obliges all signatory states to protect and respect the rights of children. In view of the reality of life of the many children and young people growing up in poverty, this often seems to be a programmatic approach, as many of their rights are massively violated. Japan and Germany are among the richest industrialized countries in the world, but since the 1990s both countries have been facing the challenge of increasing social inequality, which is also reflected in the child poverty rates of recent years (OECD – Social Policy Division, 2018).

### Breaking the vicious circle of poverty

Both in Japan and in Germany, there is clear evidence of a close connection between family background, conditions of growing up and the future prospects of the children. In both countries, poverty is identified as a cycle that must be broken. While individual approaches in Germany focus on ensuring conditions for children’s development from the outset, Japan relies heavily on support in the field of education in order to compensate for differences due to origin.

The Act on Securing Educational Opportunities for Regular Education in the Compulsory Education Stage in Japan is one that seeks a comparable law in Germany. Young people who fail or drop out of the school system due to personal, family and/or financial factors are given the chance to re-enter school in Japan. The law ensures that they fulfill their compulsory education in an out-of-school

place, such as the so-called Free Space, and can return to school at any time. In addition, the Japanese government will also provide financial support to ensure equal opportunities in the education system.

### Law to combat child poverty

In Germany there has been no lack of data on child poverty for decades. Nevertheless, it has not yet been possible to develop effective holistic counter-strategies. Many individual measures tend to be more like sticking a plaster on an ever-growing wound. Japan placed this issue at the top of the political agenda in 2013 with its Law to Promote Measures against Child Poverty. National legislation, which requires local authorities to use its best efforts to apply strategies and measures in line with local needs, is helping to ensure that the issue is present and addressed in all parts of the country.

### Ibasho – “place of being”

Mental health is an essential prerequisite for quality of life, performance and social participation. With regard to Germany, the results of the German Health Interview an Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS Wave 2) show a high and stable prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents and point to a connection between mental illness and socioeconomic status. The pressure to perform at school and competition among peers cause stress in many children and adolescents, which leads to physical and psychological problems.

Japan has become more attentive. With the knowledge of the importance of strong self-esteem and self-confidence in children and youth for coping with social demands, one often finds an Ibasho, a “place of being”. A place where the pressure is taken out, a place where everyone can be as they are, a place to rest, a place where no one makes demands. Ibashos can be found e.g. in the Free Spaces, in the learning support facilities, so-called children’s canteens and there are also sometimes an Ibasho within schools themselves.

In view of the alarming data from Germany, the idea of an Ibasho appears to be a measure that would promote prevention and intervention worth establishing in this country as well.

With the law and the commitment for interdepartmental cooperation to combat child poverty, Japan is well ahead of Germany. The lack of a law and national strategies that have an impact across the board means that prevention and intervention strategies continue to depend on the commitment of individual federal states and individuals. However, there are also contradictions in the Japanese approaches, which partly counteract the good approaches. For example, Japan is increasingly relying on civil society commitment to combat child poverty. Cooperation between non-profit organizations (NPOs) and state institutions is still in its infancy, and financial compensation for taking over state tasks has so far only taken place in a rudimentary form, with the result that many people in this field of work are in precarious employment and live on the poverty line themselves. Nevertheless, by examining what is happening in Japan, it can help Germany to review child poverty and the measures and strategies with fresh eyes and to rethink how prevention and intervention approaches for action must be established.

*The authors are participants in the German-Japanese Study Program for Child and Youth Welfare Professionals, which is funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. The annual theme changes every three years, since 2019 it has been “Poverty in childhood and youth: challenges and solutions”. On the German side, the JDZB is responsible for implementing the program, on the Japanese side for 2019 it was the National Institution for Youth Education.*





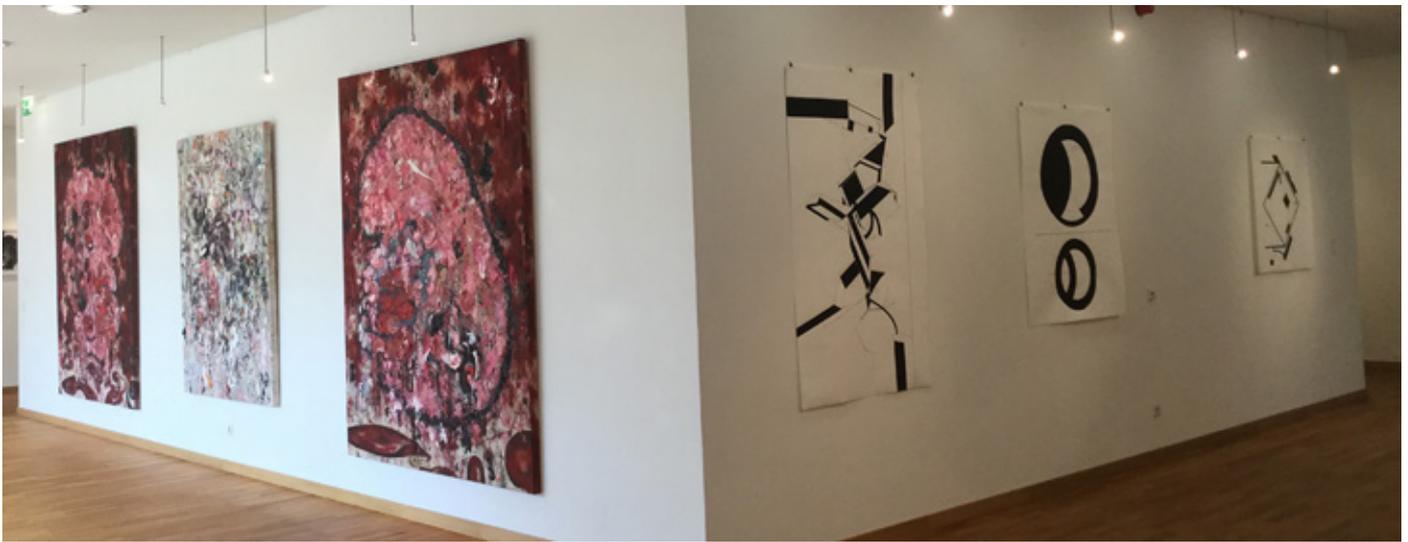
**Exhibition “Lost in Transformation” with paintings and graphics by MATSUBARA Katsuhiko and Kyle EGRET**

Due to developments related to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, this exhibition opening had to be canceled at short notice.

The art exhibition has now reopened and is extended until 28 August 2020.

**Please note the following when you visit:**

Masks are mandatory – hand disinfection – keep your distance. In order to track all possible chains of infection, please provide your contact details (these will be kept in accordance with GDPR regulations and deleted after four weeks).



Round Table Discussion on “Transnational Environmental Movements and Young People – The Case of Fridays for Future in Germany and Japan” on 5 March 2020 at the JDZB with (from left to right) Dr. Phoebe Stella HOLDGRÜN (JDZB), Dr. Simon TEUNE (Technical University Berlin), Asuka KÄHLER (Fridays for Future, Frankfurt am Main), Dr. Anna WIEMANN (Ludwig-Maximilian University Munich), Prof. Chelsea Szendi SCHIEDER (Aoyama Gakuin University, Tōkyō) and KIYOTA Tokiko (JDZB). The Japanese participant TSUKAMOTO Yūhei (Fridays for Future Japan) presented a video message outlining his views and the resources available in Japan.

Discussions here dealt with the engagement of young people in environmental protection and climate protection movements and highlighted in particular the activities, strategies and reception of „Fridays for Future“ in Germany and Japan. Differences between the two countries could be seen in, for example, the comparatively stronger following in Germany and the effect of Fridays for Future on other social areas, whereas in Japan the activities of the movement are only of limited visibility.

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

**German-Japanese Security Dialog**, *Track 1.5*  
C: German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Tōkyō  
Date: 5. November 2020, in Tōkyō

**Conference: EU-Japan Relations: Beyond the Strategic Partnership Agreement**  
C: European Advanced Research Network (EJARN), Stockholm School of Economics; Freie Universität Berlin  
Date: 26.-27. November 2020

**Conference: Disarmament and the Role of the United Nations: German and Japanese Perspectives**  
C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin  
Date: to be confirmed in 2020

**Conference: Trilateral Cooperation Germany – Japan – Indonesia**  
C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin  
Date: to be confirmed in 2020, in Jakarta

**Symposium: Global Health IV**  
C: Global Health Center (GHC), Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; National Center for Global Health and Medicine (NCGM), Tōkyō  
Date: to be confirmed in 2020, in Tōkyō

**Symposium: Rebuilding a Sustainable International Order – What Roles and Responsibilities for Germany and Japan?**  
C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) Tōkyō Office; Asia Pacific Initiative (API), Tōkyō; German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), Berlin  
Date: to be confirmed in 2020, in Tōkyō

### SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**Conference: Climate-friendly Mobility**  
C: Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (IW), Cologne; Fujitsu Ltd., Tōkyō  
Date: 24 August 2020

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

**Symposium: “Active Aging” in the digital Age**  
C: German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tōkyō Office  
Date: 25 November 2020, in Tōkyō

**Workshop: Aging and Care in German and Japanese Communities (participation only on invitation)**  
C: German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tōkyō Office  
Date: 26-27 November 2020, in Tōkyō

**Symposium: Demographic Change in Germany and Japan**  
C: Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Tōkyō  
Date: to be confirmed in 2020, in Tōkyō

## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

**Symposium: Autonomous Driving: Perspectives on Japan, France and Germany**  
C: Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris  
Date: 17 September 2020

## STATE, ECONOMY, GOVERNANCE

**Conference: Attractive for Immigrants? Migrants' Life Satisfaction in Host Countries in Comparison**  
C: Duisburg-Essen University  
Date: 2-3 December 2020

## CULTURE AND CHANGE

**German-Japanese Architects' Dialog**  
C: Association of German Architects, Berlin; Technical University Berlin  
Date: To be confirmed in 2020

## SPECIAL PROJECT

**29<sup>th</sup> Japanese-German Forum**  
C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō  
Date: 3-4 November 2020

## CULTURAL EVENTS

### EXHIBITION

**“Lost in Transformation” MATSUBARA Katsuhiko and Kyle EGRET. Paintings and Installations.**  
On display until 28 August 2020

**Dialog Exhibition: Paintings and Installations by ISO Masko and Wolf KAHLEN**  
Opening: 24 September 2020, 7 pm  
Duration: 25 Sept. until end of Dec. 2020

### CONCERT

**Contemporary Compositions with Maurizio BARBETTI (viola) and INOUE Satoko (piano)**  
Date: 23 November 2020, 7 pm

### OTHERS

**JDZB Virtual Open House**  
Date: 13 June 2020, from 2 pm (planned)

## 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 cultural events** 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

Based on the worldwide SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, this is only a preliminary plan of JDZB programs as reflected from May 2020.

Please confirm the dates for each event on the JDZB homepage!



Unfortunately, due to the SARC-CoV 2 pandemic we are unable to host this year's Open House in its usual form. Instead, we are trying to set up a virtual open day with online programs for you to join. This will be confirmed at a later date. Please refer to the JDZB Facebook Page (<https://www.facebook.com/JDZB.PR>) and JDZB website (<https://jdz.de>) for further details about joining the virtual open day on June 13 (Saturday).



The draft program will probably include, among others, the following:

- Furoshiki – Wrapping Cloth
- Go – Japanese Board Game
- Ikebana – Flower Arranging
- Manga Drawing
- Origami – Paper Folding
- Shodō – Calligraphy
- Relaxing with Daishin-Zen
- Reading for Children German/Japanese
- Introduction into the Japanese Language
- Reports of Participants of Exchange Programs of the JDZB
- Information on the Current Exhibition
- Information on Activities of the JDZB



Music by NAKAMURA Tempei

The composer pianist NAKAMURA Tempei, whose unmistakable style and passionate interpretations thrill audiences worldwide, will provide musical enrichment to the JDZB's Open House with his music videos. The diverse program invites the audience to a spiritual journey: From East to West, from the past to the present.

Photo © NAKAMURA Tempei