



Results of the Japan-EU Summit Meeting and Future Relations between Japan and the EU

KAWAMURA Hiroshi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Positioning und Results of the Japan-EU Summit

This year, the 19th summit meeting between Japan and the EU was held in Tōkyō on April 28. On behalf of the Japanese side, Prime Minister HATOYAMA, current incumbent since his government assumed office under the leadership of the Democratic Party of Japan, welcomed the EU representatives. The EU, with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, was represented by the newly appointed European Council President van Rompuy. Both sides reiterated at the meeting how 2010 would mark a year of renewal for relations between Japan and the EU, as well as for shaping mutual relations which are marked by a renewed will to further deepen relations.

Relations between Japan and the EU were agreed upon in the Foundation of the 1991 passed "Joint Declaration of Japan and the European Community" as well as in the 2001 adopted "Joint Agenda Japan and the EU"; they were further strengthened through the expansion of dialog and cooperation. The replacement of the European Community with the EU through the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty as well as the fact that the 2001 Agenda is now ten years old, provided the opportunity to position this year as the starting point for discussions about the future shape of new relations between Japan and the EU. At the same time it was the first summit meeting between both sides because not only had a new government assumed power in Japan, but the EU had also adopted a new governance structure for its activities. Intensive discussions were held about the future shape of relations between Japan

and EU, and despite diverging opinions on some issues, the discussions were very constructive and the atmosphere was excellent.

Concrete results of this Japan-EU Summit included (1) the agreement to establish a "Joint High-level Group" to examine measures and the regulatory framework to intensify mutual relations as well as (2) to promote concrete projects to consolidate peace, for example in Afghanistan and Somalia. Participants were particularly unanimous in their decision to collaborate within this group on "joint analyses" with the goal toward a comprehensive reinforcement and integration of economic relations between Japan and the EU. On the basis of the options listed at the summit, the next steps would be decided at the consecutive summit to be held in the following year. The analyses would deal comprehensively with areas that are of interest to both parties; this would also include tariffs as well as non-tariff measures. We hope that these will prepare the way for an Economic Partnership Agreement in the future; nevertheless, we must still await the results of these analyses.

Relations between Japan and the EU have tended to place greater importance on economic relations. However, as the President of the EU Council van Rompuy made clear to the media, we are of the belief that political cooperation will continue to grow in importance in the future. The EU continues to examine the establishment of a European diplomatic service with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Even if we cannot yet say at this point which shape this organiza-

tion will have in the end, we can hope that the EU at the political level within the community of nations will start to operate with more strength. Within this context at the Summit meeting, Prime Minister HATOYAMA proposed an current collaborative project to examine more closely the problems in Somalia and in Yemen in the area of peace-building, as well as driving forward cooperation with the EU regarding aid for Afghanistan. It is worth noting that the EU President van Rompuy showed enormous interest with regard to cooperation in these areas.

Outline of the Japan-EU Summit Meeting

The contents of discussions held during the Summit are outlined below. First, the talks recognized the great importance of collaboration between Japan

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and the EU during the G8 and the G20 Summit as a global task. With regard to climate change, Prime Minister HATOYAMA explicated that a mere continuation of the regulations pertaining to the Kyoto Protocol is not desirable. Rather, it is essential to utilize the medium of cooperation between Japan and the EU to ensure all leading emitters that a global reduction can be achieved. European Commission President Barroso remarked that they would like to work together with Japan and lead the COP16 to success.

With regard to nuclear disarmament Japan and the EU agreed to combine efforts to ensure that the Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty would have early concrete results. With a view to the conference of the Treaty nations on the Agreement on biological diversity (tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties – COP10) in October this year which will be hosted by Japan, it was reiterated that it would be important that new targets for the period after 2010 should be concurrently ambitious and realistic, as well as able to be implemented.

Next Prime Minister HATOYAMA outlined his concept of an East Asian Community with regard to the regional situation, while EU President van Rompuy introduced the further development for an integrated Europe. Other topics of discussion included China and North Korea. The EU was adamant of their total alliance to Japan's viewpoint on North Korea stating that its development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles would not be accepted and North Korea must deal with the issue of kidnapping.

Moreover both sides raised their concerns regarding Iran's nuclear capacity, and both agreed to expand collaborations between Japan and the EU in Afghanistan. With regard to the problem of piracy along the coast of Somalia both reiterated the importance of driving forward the reconstruction of Somalia as well as improving the ability of neighboring states to control their coastal water ways. Worth noting here is the foci of discussions to support a training center in Djibouti by Japan and the EU.

The Future Relations between Japan and the EU

As outlined above, this year marks a new beginning in the relations between Japan and the EU. The representatives from both side endorsed efforts to shape new mutual relations that would be marked by their renewed desire to intensify action as well as deepen relations further. To date and within the framework of the above mentioned agenda, cooperative relations will be based on the foundation of the following four pillars: (1) the promotion of peace and security, (2) the expansion of economic and trade relations to utilize the momentum of globalization to the benefit of all people, (3) the challenges with regard to global problems and social matters, and (4) the exchange of people and culture. As part of this comprehensive framework consultations on the future shape of these relations will now take place.

Starting with the fight against terrorism or combating climate change there are indeed numerous tasks which the international community must tackle without delay. In view of the dramatic changes taking place within the international community, Japan will carefully examine the steps needed to be taken by Japan and the EU, who both share a responsibility toward the international community to further develop their collaborative relations for joint solutions to problems, so that these are addressed in a flexible and efficient manner.



Mr. KAWAMURA is Director of the European Policy Division, European Affairs Bureau

Dear jdzb echo Readers!

The EU and Japan have decided that the year 2010 will mark the beginning of a new era of relations. During the Summit Meeting held at the end of April in Tôkyô it was explicitly agreed to place more emphasis on future political cooperation – next to economics. We warmly welcome this development in view of current discussions on nuclear disarmament and the NPT Review Conference, as well as the tenacious discussions on the new benchmarks in global climate policy, and the imminent regulation of finance markets. We hope our conferences and fora organized by the JDZB with its partners will make a decisive contribution toward these dialogs.

At the same time 2010 marks the 25th anniversary of the JDZB and we will celebrate this occasion with the 100th Dahlem Musical Soiree to be held during the Berlin Foundation Weeks and with other events. In June we will also hold our annual Open House with a few surprises planned. We warmly welcome you to visit us in Dahlem.

Dr. Friederike Bosse
Secretary General of the JDZB

jdzb echo

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

Publisher:
Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)
Editor: Michael Niemann
Tel.: +49-30-839 07 186, E-Mail: niemann@jdz.de

The jdzb echo can be downloaded as a pdf-document from the JDZB Homepage or subscribed to by E-Mail.

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

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On September 20 and 21, 2010, the JDZB will host a conference on the topic “Work-Life-Balance: Factors for innovation for companies, individuals and society.” The conference will examine theoretical approaches and empirical research from labor and industrial social sciences as well as from family studies. An overview of Japanese and German companies will be presented as well as an outline of how they implement their work-life-balance concepts. Below is an interview with Prof. Uta Meier-Gräwe, Chair for Economics of Private Households and Family Studies at the Justus Liebig University Gießen.

What do we mean by the concept “Work-Life-Balance”?

In general we understand it to mean a state where a person’s working life and personal life are in balance with each other. From an industrial law perspective it’s about measures that companies use to enable employees to have an individual balance between work and family, irrespective of whether it’s a mother with a small child or a father who is a primary carer for a family member.

Why do we think it’s important to enable this balance? Isn’t it a contradiction when over the past few years we have promoted the concept of a highly mobile and flexible individual who dedicates him/herself to the task at hand without any further responsibilities?

Yes, in the first instance. Until now most companies in Japan and Germany have focused on the male, mobile employee: the traditional division of labor was the norm in both countries; the man was available when required by the company and played the role of “breadwinner.” The woman kept everything else under control, managing child-rearing and household duties. However this model, based solely on the demographic shift in both societies, is no longer viable.

Well-educated women are increasingly deciding against having children because they would not be afforded an opportunity for a work-life-balance; or, if they had children and despite their excellent education they remained clearly beneath their qualifications or gave up working entirely. This led to a drastic reduction in birthrates, but also to an enormous waste in education investment – both in Japan and Germany.

Are we speaking primarily about implementing strategic management concepts of life-work-balance to ensure women have better access and continued opportunity in the working world?

Well, naturally we’re concerned with finally anchoring today’s well-educated generation of women more strongly in the labor force, and

creating better conditions so we can utilize their knowledge and abilities and to increase their share of executive positions! However, it’s also about creating a holistic life plan for men - and increasingly important - for aged workers. Men also need to have opportunities to be more visible in family life and to live a more active role as a father. It’s really about ensuring that both genders maintain their good health and their employability for as long as possible.

Can you give us some examples of companies in Japan and Germany where the work-life-balance has already had some successes?

We already have a number of cases in both countries. For example, in Germany we have FRAPORT, the operator of Frankfurt airport which quite decisively introduced a work-life balance. However, in general it’s those companies with a majority of female workers who make the effort to ensure women return to work in the company after the birth of a child. Quite a bit of research has been carried out that clearly demonstrates this is beneficial for the company as well.

In Japan I would like to mention Tsukuba University Clinic. Last year I had the opportunity to speak with doctors and nurses working there; they used to encounter great hurdles when they wanted to return to work after giving birth. Now management offers young female doctors and nurses the opportunity to work for only 30 hours a week.

I was also very impressed by Shiseidō. As a company operating in the cosmetic industry, Shiseidō realized that by implementing family-friendly working conditions not only are they well-received by employees but also by customers, thus it can have a positive knock-on effect for profits.

Lastly I would like to mention Daiwa Securities. Management introduced via employment policies a finishing time of 7 pm to give employees more time to spend with their families; any overtime after 7 pm must now be accounted for. This is very innovative in Japan.



Japan and Germany as highly industrialized nations are facing similar socio-political challenges. How do both countries fare in an international comparison?

I would place them somewhere in the middle, so there’s room for considerable improvement. There are a number of shining stars, but currently we can’t tell yet whether the whole economy is heading in the right direction.

Which barriers still need to be surmounted so that we can successfully implement greater measures for a more effective work-life-balance in Japan and Germany?

I think there are still psychological and physical barriers. Above all amongst men in executive positions who have forged a more traditional career and personal life; it’s very difficult for them to give up their entrenched gender roles. It’s hard for them to imagine that young employees have completely different work and life models and need assistance to realize these models.

Moreover, both countries experienced toward the end of the industrialized age how economic success could be achieved using the traditional division of labor between men and women. In periods of crises they are therefore not immune to thinking that we need to create employment opportunities for men first – the recognition that this is no longer pays justice to the demands of modern day labor market is only starting to be realized.

In summary, what are the demands for a working world that’s more family-friendly and offers greater gender equality?

It’s a world in which men and women are regarded as equal and can utilize their hard-earned qualifications and fulfill their potential in companies, but also a world where we can realize a more balanced private and family life. A good balance between both areas motivates employees, and, moreover, clearly has positive effects on companies’ balance sheets.

Foods, morals and the diversity of life – their significance for Germany and Japan in particular

Report from the event “Biodiversity Research – Milestone for Sustainability” held on March 29 and 30, 2010, in Berlin.

Dr. Stefan Hotes (Department of Animal Ecology of the Institute for General and Specialized Zoology of the Justus Liebig University Giessen)

Who would have known? – The United Nations declared 2010 as the international year of biological diversity, and for Germany and Japan this has special consequences. Both countries joined the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and thus made commitments toward the protection and the sustainable use of biological diversity of genetic information ranging from species to ecological systems. However, survey results show that even 18 years later “biological diversity” or “biodiversity” still remain little known concepts.

In 2008 Germany hosted the 9th Treaty Nations’ Conference of the CBD. Until the next meeting Germany will chair the convention and has special responsibility to ensure that decisions are made which will bring us closer to the three great goals of the convention – in addition to protection and sustainable use of biological diversity, the third goal is the fair balance of advantages resulting from the utilization of biodiversity.

Japan will host the 10th Treaty Nations’ Conference in Nagoya in October 2010. The year 2010 is particularly symbolic since the governments of the treaty nations actually wanted to have achieved the goals by then and significantly reduce, or in Europe to have even halted the loss of biological diversity. Despite great efforts by government and non-government organizations, they have not been successful and it will become a central

task of the conference in Nagoya to determine new goals and strategies that are concurrently ambitious and realistic.

From the beginning scientists have played an important role in the introduction and proliferation of the concept of biological diversity. Their analyses were the starting points of several community debates and were reflected in the treaty and legislative frameworks. From 2000 to 2010 The German Federal Ministry for Education and Research fostered a research program on biodiversity and global change entitled “BIOLOG.” The conference “Biodiversity research – milestones for sustainability” was held in Berlin on March 29 and 30, 2010, and research results were presented and discussions held with specialists from the field. Thanks to the support of the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, participants included the Japanese Minister for the Environment KURODA Daizaburo and AMAKO Naoki as well as representatives from Japanese biodiversity research fields Prof. YAHARA Tetsukazu from Kyûshû University in Fukuoka.

In his opening address, Parliamentary Secretary of State of the German Ministry for Education and Research Dr. Helge Braun, quoted Berthold Brecht “Erst kommt das Fressen, dann kommt die Moral” (food is the first thing, morals follow on), to illustrate the dilemma of protection and sustainable utilization of biological diversity. Wild, not specifically utilized species

and their natural environments are either ignored or relegated somewhere in the middle to their importance for our well-being. Thus, we regard their preservation as a luxury; we can defer to morals once we have secured our food, or in other words economic prosperity. BIOLOG research is developing approaches that bring together ecological knowledge with social and economic scientific tools. The goal is to create a framework under which we understand the importance of biodiversity for human societies and this is then reflected in decision-making processes.

Japan and Germany are now working together on a series of important projects which includes for example the establishment of an international scientific advisory board that shall support the political decision-making processes. Another project is the “Business and Biodiversity Initiative,” where we investigate economic strategies to avoid negative effects as well as the utilization of potential positive effects on biodiversity. A decisive factor for biological diversity is land utilization. This is particularly important for heavily populated industrialized countries such as Germany and Japan in which cultural landscapes for biodiversity have huge importance because there are almost no untouched natural areas left. In Japan traditional cultural landscapes are grouped under the term “Satoyama.” The Japanese Ministry for the Environment is organizing a Satoyama initiative, in which it will provide a number of linkages to BIOLOG research.

Conference papers and other information can be found on the following web links:

<http://www.biolog-europe.org/>

<http://www.biolog-veranstaltung.de/>



(From left) JDZB Secretary General Dr. Friederike Bosse, Christiane Wiehle (Carl Zeiss Gymnasium (CZG) in Jena), Dr. Jo Mulongoy (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity), KURODA Daizaburo (Ministry of the Environment of Japan), Juliane Heimann (Friedrich Schiller University Jena), Dr. Elsa Nickel (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety), Dr. Helge Braun (Parliamentary State Secretary of the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research), Christina Elstner (CZG Jena), Prof. Volkmar Wolters (Justus Liebig University Gießen), and Nelly von Puttkamer (CZG Jena).

In regular intervals the JDZB gives allied institutions that are also active in the fields of culture, science and exchange programs the opportunity to introduce themselves. In this edition it is The Japan Foundation.

The Japan Foundation (JF) was established by the Japanese government in October 1972 in order to represent the nation through international cultural exchange. In October 2003 it became an independent administrative body under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The JF Headquarters are located in Tōkyō, with an office in Kyōto as well as two "Japanese-Language Institutes" (Urawa and Kansai). The Foundation has 23 branch offices located in 21 countries around the world. In those countries in which the Foundation is not represented, projects are carried out in cooperation with the residing Japanese Embassies or Consulates General. The budget (16.8 billion Yen in the fiscal year 2010) is funded by government contributions, the proceeds of these contributions, as well as private donations. 230 people work at the Headquarters. The current president is the former Japanese Ambassador to South Korea and France, OGOURA KAZUO.

The JF seeks to deepen understanding toward Japan and to promote mutual understanding, and contribute toward improving international conditions. The ongoing care and further development of Japan's friendly foreign relations is also central to its goals. The Foundation's activities are focused in the fields of "arts and culture," "Japanese language development abroad" and "Japan Studies and intellectual exchange."

In the field of "arts and culture" Japanese works are presented abroad and joint projects by Japanese and foreign artists are supported. Art exhibitions, theater productions, films and other events held overseas are supported by the Foundation either under its own auspices or together with other partners. Artists as well as leading personalities from the fields of the arts and sports are dispatched overseas or are invited to attend events abroad. The JF organizes the exhibition of the Japanese Pavilion at the "Biennale di Venezia" and participates in theater festivals and international film festivals around the world. The Foundation supports theater events, exhibitions or film festivals around the world that have a Japan focus. The Foundation also provides a cultural news service about Japan and information on various websites.

The number of people learning Japanese overseas in 2006 was approximately 3 million. By dispatching Japanese experts and by providing training for foreign Japanese teachers and students in Japan, or by organizing "Japanese-Language Proficiency Tests" and other activities, the JF plays a leading role in Japanese language training abroad. In order to get a better idea of the actual state of Japanese language training throughout the world and to improve their own activities at this level, the JF supports comparative studies on this training and promotes the establishment of the "JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education," which shall build the framework for education, studies, surveys and evaluations. In the fiscal year 2009 more than 620,000 people sat the "Japanese-Language Proficiency Tests" which are carried out around the world. The JF also creates new learning materials. "Erin's Challenge! I Can Speak Japanese" is available on DVD and is also broadcast on television around the world; since 2010 there's even an internet version. Information is now available on demand throughout the world on websites such as "Minna no Kyōzai," which supports Japanese teacher with the development of teaching materials, or "NIHONGO えいご" (or: Nihongo ina!), "Japanese in Anime & Manga" and "NIHONGO de CARE-NAVI" (care and residential care) for those learning Japanese.

Further important focal points include supporting Japan Studies abroad and promoting intellectual exchange. The further development of international Japan Studies is serviced by the "Japan Foundation Japanese Studies Fellowship Program," which to date has assisted more than 5,000 researchers and specialists to work in Japan. Overseas-based Japan Institutes as well as Japan Studies Associations and other network organizations are also supported.

The Foundation supports international conferences, intellectual dialogs and other activities that work on global or transnational joint tasks. Projects of this nature are implemented in cooperation with foreign universities and organizations. In Germany, the JF collaborates with the Japanese-German Center Berlin, the Goethe Institute, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. To strengthen intellectual dialog and youth exchange with the USA and China, the JF established the "Center for Global Partnership" and the "China Center".

The JF recognizes individuals and organizations that have made contributions toward international cultural exchange with the "Japan Foundation Award." The recipients of this award in 2009 included the Russian author Boris Akunin (art and culture), the American "Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese" (Japanese Language) as well as the British James Arthur Stockwin, Professor em. of the University of Oxford (Japan Studies). Past award recipients from Germany include Wolfgang Sawalisch (1999), Roger Goepper (1997) and Heinrich Pfeiffer (1994). Die Berliner Festspiele GmbH received in 2001 the (annually awarded from 1974 to 2007) "Japan Foundation Special Prize."

The branch offices offer Japanese language courses, comprehensive Japan-specific information and raise the profile of Japanese culture. European branch offices ("Japanese Culture Institutes" or "Japanese Cultural Centers") are located in Rome, Cologne, Paris, London, Budapest, Moscow and Madrid. The Japanische Kulturinstitut Köln (Japanese Cultural Institute in Cologne) presents exhibitions, concerts, film nights, lectures, events to promote the dissemination of Japanese language, symposia and other forms of intellectual exchanges to introduce modern Japanese culture in particular.

In today's world, where the international community is confronted with many difficult problems, the JF regards it as being of paramount importance that Japan contributes toward deepening mutual understanding of people beyond borders as well as strengthening their collaborative efforts. Moreover, culture is seen as an important factor for the reinstatement of peace in conflict regions. It is for this reason why the JF also deals with "peace-building cultural exchange," i.e., it supports collaborations that protect cultural heritage through conflict prevention, or supports cultural projects that help promote the spiritual recovery of those whose lives have been marred by conflict.

The JF would like to continue contributing toward a peaceful future for Japan and the world. Therefore it cooperates with national and international partners and performs valuable and fecund work that incorporates its 40 years of efforts and experiences.

Website of the Japan Foundation:
<http://www.jpff.go.jp>

Photo above right:

The “Japanese-German Dialog on Non-Proliferation” was held in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation on March 8, 2010, in Tôkyô. Seated from left, Ambassador ABE Nobuyasu (Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Japan Institute of International Affairs, Tôkyô), Dr. Volker Stanzel (German Ambassador to Japan), Ralf Fücks (President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation), and the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Japan, FUKUYAMA Tetsuro.

**Photo right:**

The literary scholar and translator Donald Keene (Tôkyô/New York) at the conference “MISHIMA! Worldwide Impact and Multi-Cultural Roots” on March 18-20, 2010, held in cooperation with the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and the Free University Berlin.

**Photo left:**

Dr. Florian Kohlbacher (German Institute for Japan Studies, Tôkyô) during his lecture on the topic “Ethical Consumption and Its Influencing Factors – A German-Japanese Comparative Study” on April 29, 2010, at the JDZB.

Photo below:

A delegation of Japanese parliamentarians from the governing coalition and opposition party in discussion with German experts on the topic “Foreign and Security Policy” held on May 3, 2010, at the JDZB.



CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Symposium: „Global Zero“ or Nuclear Anarchy: How to Proceed after the NPT-Conferenz in New York?

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin
June 29, 2010, in Berlin

RESOURCES, ENERGY, CLIMATE,
ENVIRONMENT**Germany-Japan Solar Day**

C: Fraunhofer Society, Tôkyô; Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (ISE), Freiburg; New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Tôkyô
October 5, 2010, in Tôkyô

DEMOGRAPHY

Symposium: Personnel Policies for the Aging Workforce

C: Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft, Cologne
German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tôkyô;
German Federal Ministry of Economics
September 15, 2010, in Cologne

Symposium: Family-Friendly Policies in Enterprises

C: Giessen University; Tsukuba University
September 20–21, 2010

Symposium: Aged Care Legislation

C: Tsukuba University; German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tôkyô; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tôkyô; Mainichi Shimbun, Tôkyô
September 29–30, 2010, in Tôkyô

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Conference: Strategies to Improve Mathematics and Science Education in Japan and Germany

C: Free University Berlin; Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST, Tôkyô); National Institute for Educational Policy Research, Tôkyô
November 23–24, 2010

GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS, CIVIL
SOCIETY**Symposium: The Social Market Economy in Europe and its Implications for Japanese Businesses**

C: Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (KKC), Tôkyô; Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Tôkyô
June 18, 2010, in Tôkyô

Workshop + Symposium: Leadership and Professionalism in Japan and Germany

C: Free University Berlin; Shibusawa Eiichi Foundation, Tôkyô
Date: September/October 2010

Symposium: Human-Robot-Interaction from an Intercultural Perspective: Japan and Germany

C: Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main; The Japan Foundation, Tôkyô
December 7–8, 2010

DIALOG OF CULTURES

4th German-Japanese Korean Grantee Seminar (11th Meeting of DAAD Grantees)

C: German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn
Date: July 12–13, 2010

SPECIAL PROJECT

19th Meeting of Japanese-German Forum

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tôkyô
November 12–13, 2010

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
- Takenoko Fund

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

CULTURE

CONCERTS

100th Dahlem Musical Soiree

Anniversary concert held within the framework of the Berlin Foundation Week: The Young Asian Chamber Orchestra Berlin (YACOB)
June 4, 2010, 7.30 p.m.

101st Dahlem Musical Soiree

Trio Evening
October 8, 2010, 7.30 p.m.

102nd Dahlem Musical Soiree

Piano Concert (Mona Asuka-Ott)
November 11, 2010, 7.30 p.m.

103rd Dahlem Musical Soiree

Christmas Concert
December 10, 2010, 7.30 p.m.

OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, June 19, 2010, from 2 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

Paintings by MIYATAKE Kikue

Showing October 5–10, 2010

Art Books by Veronika Schaeppers

Opening: October 14, 2010, 7 pm
Showing until November 26, 2010

Wood Prints by Eva Pietszcker und Olaf Dahlhaus

Opening: December 3, 2010, 7 pm
Showing until February 2011

Opening hours of exhibitions:
Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm,
Friday 10 am to 3.30 pm.

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



Photos, clockwise from above

- Visit of the Japanese imperial couple His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Akihito of Japan and Her Imperial Majesty Empress Michiko on September 17, 1993, at the JDZB

- JDZB Open House June 15/16, 1995: "Kimono Mime" Pantomime in Kimono by the artist MATSUI Asako

- Intensive courses for Japanese language and culture of the Special Exchange Program for High School and University Students from Western Europe (in Kyōto), summer of 1994

- Former Ambassador MOTONO Toshiyuki during the symposium "Europe and Japan: Partnership in a Changing World" in April 1991 at the JDZB

- Members of the Japanese-German Dialog Forum (now: Japanese-German Forum) visiting German Federal President Roman Herzog in March 1995

