

Toward the G20 Summit in Ōsaka

H.E. YAGI Takeshi, Ambassador of Japan to the Federal Republic of Germany

Preface

On April 30, His Majesty the Emperor (now His Majesty the Emperor Emeritus) of Japan abdicated, and on May 1, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince acceded to the Imperial throne. “Reiwa” is used as the new era name from that day. “Reiwa” is a word which consists of two “Kanji” characters, “Rei” means “Beautiful” and “Wa” means “Harmony” respectively. Moreover, this name “Reiwa” includes the meaning of culture coming into being and flourishing when people bring their hearts and minds together in a beautiful manner. His Majesty the Emperor said on the occasion of the first audience after the accession to the throne on 1st May 2019, “I also swear that I will act according to the Constitution and fulfill my responsibility as the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people of Japan, while always turning my thoughts to the people and standing with them. I sincerely pray for the happiness of the people and the further development of the nation as well as the peace of the world.”

As for large-scale international conferences, the G20 Summit will be held in Ōsaka in June and the 7th TICAD (Tōkyō International Conference on African Development) in Yokohama this August. With regard to international sporting events, the Rugby World Cup will take place in autumn for the first time ever in Japan. We hope that this event, together with the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tōkyō in 2020, will further increase the exchange of people.

Furthermore, in the context of Japanese-German relations, 2021 marks the 160th anniversary of the conclusion of the

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Germany (then Prussia). The conclusion of the Treaty in 1861 established diplomatic relations between our two countries. It is expected that 2021, the anniversary year of “160 Years of Japan-Germany Exchange”, will provide an opportunity to further deepen mutual understanding and exchange between our countries.

Agenda of the G20 Ōsaka Summit

The Agenda of the Summit is currently under consideration, taking into account previous discussions at the past G20s. But there are in summary two pillars: one is promoting economic growth; the other is achieving an inclusive and sustainable society. Regarding the former, we will advance discussions in order to lead global economic growth by promoting free trade and innovation as well as to reduce disparities at the same time. As for the latter, we will promote measures to contribute to global issues with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core, setting a goal of the achievement of an inclusive and sustainable society.

Regarding the global economy, as global economic uncertainty increases and trust in multilateralism begins to be shaken, the G20 needs to seriously deal with the management of the global economy, which is its core mission.

Especially, the increase of trade tensions is a serious risk to the global economy and one of the biggest current agenda items which the G20 should tackle. Protectionism and the escalation of trade restrictive measures would not be to the benefit of any country. As a flag-bearer of free trade, Japan has been



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making hard efforts in the reinforcement and improvement of the rules-based multilateral trading system and has also been strongly promoting economic partnership agreements, as the entry into force of the CPTPP Agreement (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, also called the TPP11) and the Japan-EU EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) have already proved. We will continue to promote an early agreement on RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)

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(which includes ASEAN countries, Japan, China, Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India), and conclusions of other free trade agreements and investment agreements with various countries and regions. As the Summit chair, we would like to promote free trade.

Moreover, as cross-cutting issues, we attach great importance to innovation. Innovation can contribute to resolving social challenges such as an aging society and energy and environmental issues. At the G20 Ōsaka Summit we would like to show that innovation is an enabler to achieve economic growth and resolve social challenges.

At the same time, it is equally important to improve the environment to enable innovation to bring out its expected potential. We would like to deepen discussion about data governance, artificial intelligence and what we call the Society 5.0, which Prime Minister ABE announced at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos. Especially, while some worry that artificial intelligence could eliminate jobs, it is essential to create new jobs and to achieve revitalization of the economy through accelerating cultivation of human resources related to artificial intelligence.

Furthermore, as digital data is a future engine for economic growth, "Data Free Flow with Trust" must be secured in order to utilize data effectively. At the G20 Ōsaka Summit, we would like to propose the start of "the Ōsaka Track", focusing on data governance and electronic commerce and to introduce a breath of fresh air into WTO reform.

From the perspective of achieving an inclusive and sustainable world and attaining the SDGs, global issues such as global health, climate change and ocean plastic waste should be discussed at the G20.

With respect to climate change, in addition to issues related to the Paris Agreement, such as "Nationally Determined Contributions", long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, climate finance and adaptation actions, we will make an effort to advance concrete measures through

innovation and discussion with non-governmental actors.

Ocean plastic waste also needs to be dealt with by all countries, including developing countries. At the G20 Ōsaka Summit, we would like to build a framework to cope with this issue globally and effectively.

Moreover, to achieve global economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries, it is essential to enhance physical, people-to-people and institutional connectivity and to stimulate the flow of people, goods and capital. Therefore, at the G20 Ōsaka Summit, we aim to embody international standards of "quality infrastructure," which include open access, transparency, economic efficiency in view of life-cycle cost and debt sustainability.

With respect to women's empowerment, we place importance on 1) enhancing women's labor force participation rate, 2) support to female education especially in the so-called STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) and 3) support to female entrepreneurs. Last March, the World Assembly for Women (WAW!), which the Government of Japan has held since 2014, and the W20 was held in Tōkyō simultaneously. We would like to send a strong message at the upcoming G20 in order to accelerate and facilitate the implementation of various tasks which were specified at the past G20 meetings.

In addition to the Summit in Ōsaka, 8 Ministerial meetings will be held in various parts of Japan, including the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Fukuoka and the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Nagoya.

Conclusion

Seizing this series of opportunities from this year to 2021, I expect an increase in attention on Japan from all over the world, and we would like to firmly fulfill the role which Japan should play in the world. Together with Germany, with whom we share values, we will maintain and develop the rule-based international order.

Dear Readers!

On May 1, the era of "Reiwa" and thus a new era for Japan begun with the ascension of the new Emperor to the throne. Just a few weeks later, in late June, Japan will host the G20 summit in Ōsaka. The Ambassador of Japan, H.E. Mr. YAGI Takeshi, outlines in his contribution the goals Japan is pursuing in their G20 presidency to work with the partner countries to address the global and societal challenges of our time: from threats to the global trading system, to aging societies and the challenges of artificial intelligence, to climate change and global warming, plastic waste in the oceans – and bring forward the solutions. Immediately before the summit, the JDZB will host a conference in Berlin on "Artificial Intelligence and Innovation".

In an interview with the Vice President of the JDZB, Prof. Werner PASCHA, you will learn more about the background to the trilateral symposium "Labor Market Policy and Political Participation in France, Germany and Japan", which will take place at the JDZB in mid-June. In addition, we look back at the results of the sixth meeting of the German-Japanese Cooperation Council on Energy Transition held in early March. Finally, I would like to warmly invite you to our annual Open House, which will be held this year on June 15. This is where we introduce the JDZB and all of its great work to the wider public. There will be lot of Japanese culture to experience, as well as all sorts of Japanese culinary delights for you to try.

I look forward to seeing you there!

Claudia SCHMITZ
JDZB Secretary General

jdzb echo

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

Publisher:
Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)
Editor: Michael NIEMANN
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Opinions expressed reflect the author's opinion and not necessarily the opinion of the publisher.

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Opening hours of the Library:
Tue + Wed 12 noon–6 pm; Thu 12 noon–6 pm

The symposium “Labor Market Policy and Political Participation in France, Germany and Japan” will be held at the JDZB on 19 June 2019, in cooperation with the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ, Tōkyō) and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS, Paris). Below is an interview with the Chair of East Asian Economic Studies / Japan and Korea from the University of Duisburg-Essen and JDZB Vice President, Prof. Werner PASCHA.

Increasing inequalities in income and the labor market and their consequences were topics of the German-Japanese-French workshops in Paris 2017 and Tōkyō 2018. What are the inequalities in the labor market in concrete terms? What insights did you gather from the first two workshops in a three-country comparison?

The workshop series was an exciting experiment bringing together thoughts and opinions from very different national discourses. With bilateral dialogues between Japan and Germany, for example, the discussion often revolves around the same subject areas. The participation of a third “party” tends to break up these occasional somewhat worn-out lines of thoughts, offering alternative perspectives and, in the best case scenario, generating new “aha experiences”. In this regard, we can already say that an expansion of bilateral formats to a trilateral level can occasionally make a significant contribution to discussions and, hopefully, to the resulting insights. Inequality in income and wealth has in fact significantly increased in all three countries. Japan was once known to be a prime example of a more egalitarian distribution. Those days are over. According to various indicators, Japan is now the most unequal society among the three. In the labor market, this is sometimes different. Nevertheless, precarious employment conditions have significantly increased everywhere. In France, for example, there is a clear rise in the form of short-term employment contracts and increases in the number of freelancers and independent contractors. We asked ourselves if the global financial crisis in 2008/09 was a kind of turning point for these processes, but in the end we were rather skeptical. Technological change, globalization and a change of policy from the 1990s to less regulated labor markets seem more significant.

Would it be possible to say that the interaction between labor market policy and political participation, the inequalities and upheavals in the labor market can lead to political marginalization and anti-mainstream resentment, and even mistrust of democracy in general?

Of course growing inequality has political consequences, which in some cases are astonishingly different in each of the three countries. Interestingly, a paper based on a rather elaborate quantitative survey concluded that the problems did not necessarily lead to a greater preference for solidarity, perhaps a little, but only relatively slightly in Germany. It is generally assumed that increasing social tensions predominantly benefit right-wing protest movements. There are also clear indications for this in Germany and France, but in Japan no noteworthy populist force has been able to establish itself to the right of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. We could see this as pleasing. However, on the flip side, participation in election processes has reached historic lows and, according to surveys, many young people no longer feel that politics and democracy addresses their concerns.

What would labor market policies look like that could compensate for the increasing social inequities in the labor market or at least mitigate their consequences? And what would that mean in terms of political participation?

What should be done? That, of course, is the question that ultimately drives us all. It would be presumptuous to say that we managed to formulate a reliable answer in Paris and Tōkyō. We can also only formulate the question around the possibilities of government action per se. Most of the speakers held reasonably different positions. Some took a more pessimistic position. It is important to consider the scope for action in the nar-



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rower area of labor market policy, or to see these issues embedded in the wider context of economic growth and income development, future trends in increasing productivity, or even as an holistic problem of the economic and social system. The further you think you have to dance around the edges, the greater the skepticism about what can be targeted to be improved.

An interesting discussion arose from a paper based on an original data collection showed that the steps towards “deregulation” in the three countries are by no means a one-way street. For example, in Japan there are indications that the dominant, but not only, direction to increase productivity is still regulation, whereas social security is more likely to be deliberalization. One paper also asked directly whether the time for liberalization in Germany and Japan has not actually passed. Political participation via elections and protests can have an impact – of course there was a lot of talk about the yellow vests movement – but it does not necessarily have to be that way, let alone determine what the direction is.

To be certain, these sorts of questions cannot be answered conclusively. It makes good sense to have the opportunity on 19 June to discuss these topics further in Berlin at the JDZB and to draw even more pointed lessons from the first two workshops. We want to focus now on discussing key aspects of the more academic debate, such as those in Paris and Tōkyō, with a wider circle of commentators and discussants from politics, business and society. The JDZB is the ideal place for that, and everyone involved is looking forward to it.

How to Digitize the Energy Transition

Nils TEMMEN, ECOS Consult, Osnabrück

On 6 and 7 March 2019, the now 6th meeting of the German-Japanese Energy Transition Council (GJETC) has been held in the Japanese-German Center Berlin. The first meeting in 2019 took place primarily with a focus on digitization. A new working group was set up to deal with the issue of “Digitization and the Energy Transition”. At the sidelines of the meeting, members of the GJETC also visited an outstanding sector coupling project that uses surplus energy for heating and cooling.

The GJETC has dedicated one of its newly established working groups to the subject of “Digitization and the Energy Transition”. The Wuppertal Institute and the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) as the scientific secretariats of the GJETC are currently investigating concepts of virtual power plants and their underlying business models. The focus is on case studies such as the German company Next Kraftwerke and the US energy supplier Pacific Gas & Electric. In addition, the activities of German municipal utilities (“Stadtwerke”) in the field of digitization are of interest. The research group also looks at the heat sector in terms of district heating storage and sector coupling.

Digitization can enable system operators, producers, traders, consumers and storage providers to co-operate and use the renewable power instead of wasting it. “Utilization before limitation” is also the motto of the WindNODE showcase project within the SINTEG program of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), which was presented to the GJETC on the second day. The

aim is to integrate as much renewable energy into the system as possible while maintaining grid stability. New flexibility options through sector coupling and regional power plants are tested to prevent congestions and ensure optimal use of green energy.

Following the Council Meeting, the German and Japanese experts visited a sector coupling project by GASAG Solutions on the EUREF Campus, concerned with Power-to-Heat (P2H) and Power-to-Cold (P2C). The system enables the intelligent use of surplus electricity for heating with one electric heater and two storage tanks and for cooling with two compression refrigerator machines. In addition, the connection to a bio-methane CHP can compensate for low supply voltage and keeps the system stable. The Japanese Council Members were impressed by the project: “Grid stabilization is always one of the most sensitive points when talking about renewable energy integration, especially in Japan. The intelligent combination of P2H, P2C and the CHP plant pose an interesting option for the energy supply of districts in the future”, said Prof. FUJII Yasumasa from Tokyo University.

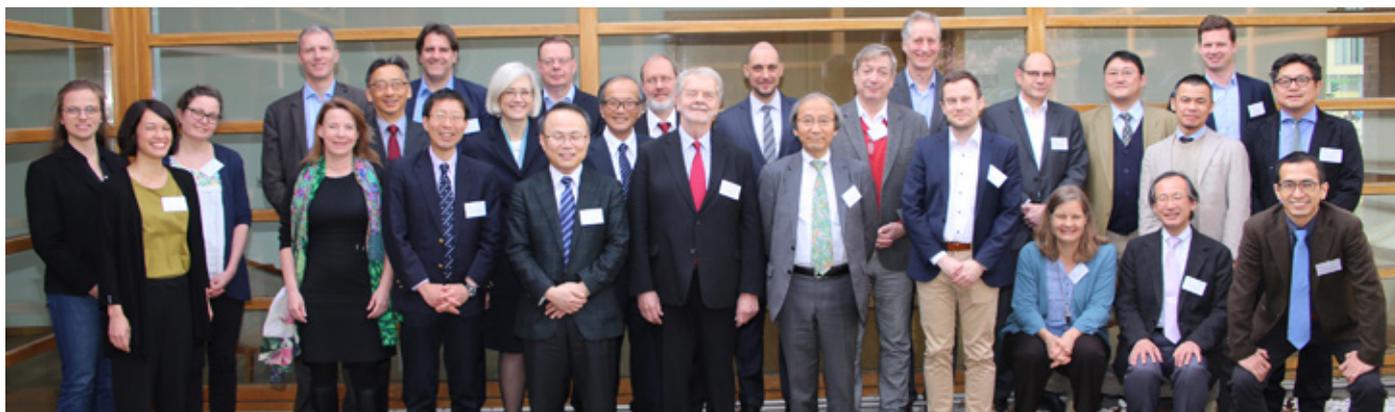
Focus on bottleneck issues

For the second working phase, which started in October 2018, the GJETC installed working groups including Council Members as well as external experts from industry and civil society in order to facilitate a more focused research on five specific topics (“bottleneck topics”) of energy transition identified in the first GJETC project phase. For example, one of

the newly implemented working groups of the GJETC accompanies a comparative study on “The Future Role of Hydrogen in the German and Japanese Energy Systems”. The study includes an analysis of the status quo, a meta-analysis of existing scenarios on the role of hydrogen in the Japanese and German energy systems and an overview of standards and regulations.

Another working group discusses long-term scenarios of energy supply until 2050 and related review mechanisms, including a study of BDI (Federation of German Industries) on “Climate Paths for Germany”. The discussion on how Germany and Japan can close the implementation gaps of their GHG emission reduction goals they committed to, comes right in time as the future alignment of energy policy are intensively discussed in Germany as well as in Japan in the run up to the G20 summit in Japan in June 2019. “Energy efficiency in buildings” is the main topic of another GJETC working group. At the Council Meeting in Berlin, the GJETC members discussed building policy in the Light of COP 24 results with external experts from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI), the German Industrial Initiative for Energy Efficiency (DENEFF) as well as the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR).

The next scheduled Council meeting will take place on 23-24 September 2019 in Tōkyō. A video on the concept and work of the GJETC as well as study results, input papers and a final report of the first project phase (in English, summaries in Japanese and German) can be downloaded from the GJETC website (www.gjetc.org).



JDZB-SCIENCEYOUTH Program 2018

Travel report by Tjark WELTER, 12th grade student of the Herbart Gymnasium Oldenburg. He travelled with eight other students and two teachers to Japan in autumn 2018 with the support of the JDZB SCIENCEYOUTH Program for German-Japanese student exchange.

First of all, thank you for supporting my trip to Japan. I think I speak for every one of us when I say that we experienced lots, learned lots, met lots of great people and had lots of fun. It's hard for me to decide what my personal highlight was because everything I experienced over those 17 days was extraordinary, eventful and cool; everything has a right to be my highlight. The flights, the time I spent with the host families and in the two schools, in Hiroshima and in Ōsaka, the excursions, the food, everything.

And it wasn't only a culturally, linguistically, touristy and culinary interesting time, but also emotionally. Since I was born in Japan 18 years ago, it was a very special trip for me. Moreover, my first host family actually lives in the same

The JDZB-SCIENCEYOUTH Program was established to initiate and promote sustainable exchange between Japanese and German schools. Target groups of the program are student groups and student projects of secondary schools that teach Japanese and secondary schools with a scientific and technical focus in Germany, which together with a Japanese Super Science High School (SSH) or a Senior High School plan or aspire to work together on an exchange project on a scientific or technical topic. The program is made possible by the generous support of OLYMPUS Europa SE & Co. KG in Hamburg.

area where I was born. This gave me the opportunity to see my birthplace and surroundings again. Even though I was in Japan just a few years ago to see the area, it was different because the last time I was there I was clearly younger and paid attention to other things. Also, I didn't really notice the connection I had with the area back then. This experience of returning to the place where my parents lived for a year and where I was born was very special. It was like coming home after a long time, even though I never felt like I was away from home. I think I only really understood Japan as my second home because of this trip to Japan.

Still, I would like to try and commit myself to one highlight here. My personal highlight of the trip to Japan were the hikes. I am gen-

erally fascinated by the diversity of nature and am an enthusiastic hiker. So I was very excited about the various hikes we did. That's why, for example, on Miyajima, I not only climbed to the top of Mount Misen, but also happily descended as well. The Kii Mountains to Kumano Nachi-Taisha, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and Fushimi-Inari were also phenomenal. Overall, nature in Japan is fantastic. The mere sight of standing on the top of a mountain in the middle of the countryside and being able to see the sea not too far away was, to me, as a North German, who knows only the sea or the mountains, but never both together, just indescribable.

Finally, I would like to thank you again for giving us this experience. We all had our personal experiences, we grew personally tremendously and probably can't even grasp how much we have taken from this journey and how much it has affected our lives. Thank you, or as one usually says in Japan "dōmo arigatō gozaimasu".





Symposium “Innovation in East Asia in Global Contexts: Electromobility and Urban Systems” on 9 and 10 May 2019 in the JDZB. The symposium was the final event of the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research-funded research project of the IN-EAST Institute for East Asian Studies at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

The symposium dealt with the question of how innovation arises in different cultural and political contexts and is absorbed into society – in East Asian societies, but also in comparison to Germany and Europe.



Opening of the photo exhibition “Tōkyō & Berlin: Two Metropolises – A Thousand Villages” on 8 April 2019 at the JDZB. On the panel the photographers (from left to right) Günter ZORN, Kiên Hoàng LÊ and KOJIMA Yasutaka as well as presenter Karin KAUFMANN (Leica Galleries International / Austria). The exhibition is on display at the JDZB until the end of June to celebrate the 25-year sister city partnership between Tōkyō and Berlin.

Prof. Dr. HIROSE Yōko and Bernt Berger (German Council on Foreign Relations, DGAP) on the panel after a lecture by Dr. HIROSE on “Collaboration between Europe and Asia – a Japanese perspective” on 28 February 2019 at the JDZB.

Dr. HIROSE is Professor at the Faculty of Policy Management of Keiō University in Tōkyō and a widely-recognized expert for Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Russia.



Finissage of the exhibition “Japan’s Masterpieces of Wood Architecture Photographs by FUJITSUKA Mitsumasa” with a lecture on “Historic Wooden Architecture in Japan - Generations, Techniques, Building Materials” by Dr. Christoph HENRICHSEN on 22 February 2019 at the JDZB.

The exhibition attracted a record number of visitors to the JDZB and was closed with a talk given by Dr. HENRICHSEN – a master carpenter, a doctor of art history and Japan specialist, and well-known connoisseur of Japanese wood architecture.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Symposium: Global Health III

C: Global Health Center (GHC), Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tōkyō
25 October 2019

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: December 2019, in Tōkyō

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Symposium: Demographic Change in Germany and Japan IV

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō
Date: Autumn 2019, in Tōkyō

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Symposium: Ahead of G20 – Artificial Intelligence and Innovation

C: German Economic Institute (IW) Cologne; Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō
25-26 June 2019

Symposium: LegalTech – Artificial Intelligence in Law and in the Judiciary. Chances and Risks

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists (DJJV), Hamburg; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tōkyō Office; German Center for Research and Innovation Tōkyō (DWIH Tōkyō); The German Federal Bar, Berlin
4 October 2019, in Tōkyō

STATE, ECONOMY, GOVERNANCE

Symposium: Labor Market Policy and Political Participation in France, Germany and Japan

C: German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō; France-Japan Foundation (FFJ) de l'École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris
19 June 2019

Workshop: Forefront of UV Light-emitting Devices and Future Expectations

C: Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Tōkyō; Technical University of Berlin; Meiji University, Nagoya
29.-30 August 2019

Lecture by Prof. Richard SAMUELS: Special Duty – A History of the Japanese Intelligence Community

C: Graduate School of East Asian Studies, FU Berlin
9 October 2019

Symposium: Tōkyō and Berlin: Inclusive Cities and “Universal Design”

C: Japan Foundation, Tokyo
Date: Autumn 2019

Symposium: Consequences of Rising Levels of Education in Modern Societies: Reduction of Social Inequality and its Continuation in Germany and Japan

C: Free University Berlin; Dōhisha University, Kyōto
Date: To be confirmed in 2019

CULTURE AND CHANGE

German-Japanese Architects' Dialog

C: Association of German Architects, Berlin; Technical University Berlin
Date: Second Half of 2019

SPECIAL PROJECT

28th Japanese-German Forum

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
5-6 December 2019, in Tōkyō

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

Photographs “Tōkyō & Berlin: Two Metropolises – One Thousand Villages”

On display: 9 April until 28 June 2019

“Spagat” (balancing act) Photographs by Laure CATUGIER and drawings by KIMBARA Akane

Opening: 20 September 2019, 7 pm
On display: 23 Sept. until 15 Nov. 2019

“Morning Clouds” HIGASHIYAMA Kaiti

Opening: 28 November 2019, 7 pm
On display: 29 Nov. until mid-Feb. 2020

CONCERT

Jazz Concert “Play Like Children”

15 June 2019, 7 pm (Open House --> Page 8)

SPECIAL EVENT

Nō Theater with the Ensemble Umewaka-Kennōkai at the Berlin Musikfest

3 September 2019, 7 pm
Venue: Berlin Philharmony
Organizer: Berliner Festspiele/Musikfest Berlin; The Japan Foundation/Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne

FILM

Express 300 Miles (1928)

Japanese silent movie – Director SAEGUSA Genjirō – with live music by and with Günter A. BUCHWALD (piano, violin) and Silent Movie Music Company
14 November 2019, 7 pm

OTHERS

JDZB Open House

15 June 2019 from 2 pm (--> Page 8)

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



Under the heading “Play Like Children”, KANEKO Sumie (*Shamisen* lute, Jazz-vocal, photo right) presents original compositions that combine Japanese traditional music with jazz in a very special way. Together with a classical jazz ensemble, a wide range of genres is produced that ranges from traditional Japanese folk music to pop and rock and classical jazz music.

PROGRAM (as of May, subject to change, 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



14:15 Uhr Lecture: Washoku – The Harmonic Cuisine from Japan

Workshops

Origami – Paper Folding: 2.15 pm until 6 pm

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

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

Shodō – Calligraphy: 2.30 pm + 3.30 pm + 4.45 pm + 5.45 pm

Introductory Japanese Language Courses:

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

Relaxing with Daishin-Zen (3.15 pm) and exercise method KaQiLa (4.15 pm)

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

Information on German-Japanese Youth Exchange

Reading for Children in German and Japanese



KANEKO Sumie © KUNIYOSHI Tokio

7 pm “Play Like Children”
Jazz Concert with
KANEKO Sumie
(*Shamisen*, Jazz-vocal)
FUJIOKA Aine
(Drums)
Davide INCORVAIA
(Piano) and
Stuart KEMP (Bass)