

CECILIA MALMSTRÖM, EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR TRADE

PROTECTING PROSPERITY

Dancing to a new tune

The irreversible future of music

Flying high

Austrian Ambassador to Japan Hubert Heiss

Creating connections

The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation is helping SMEs





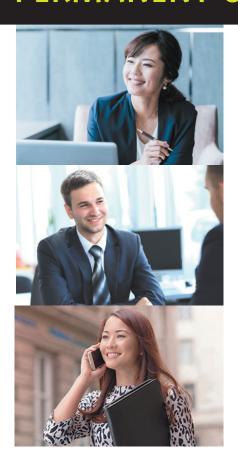
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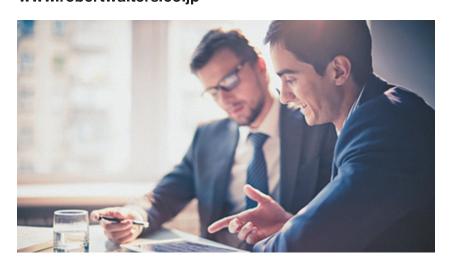


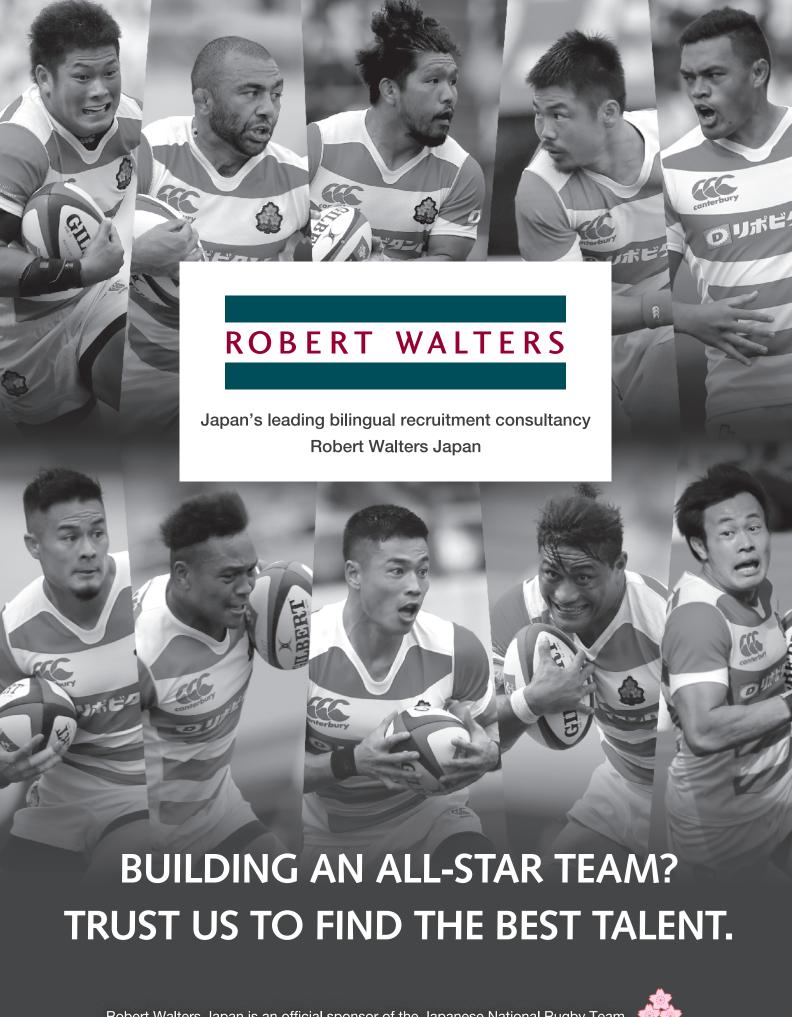


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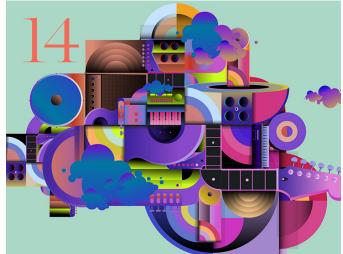
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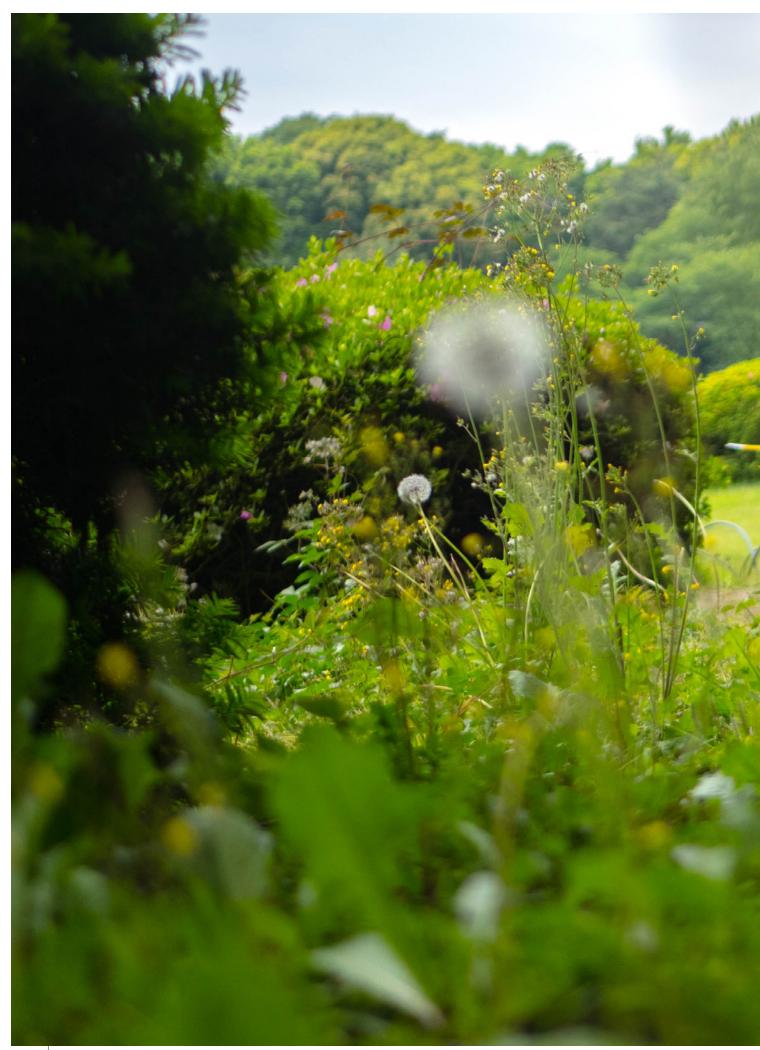
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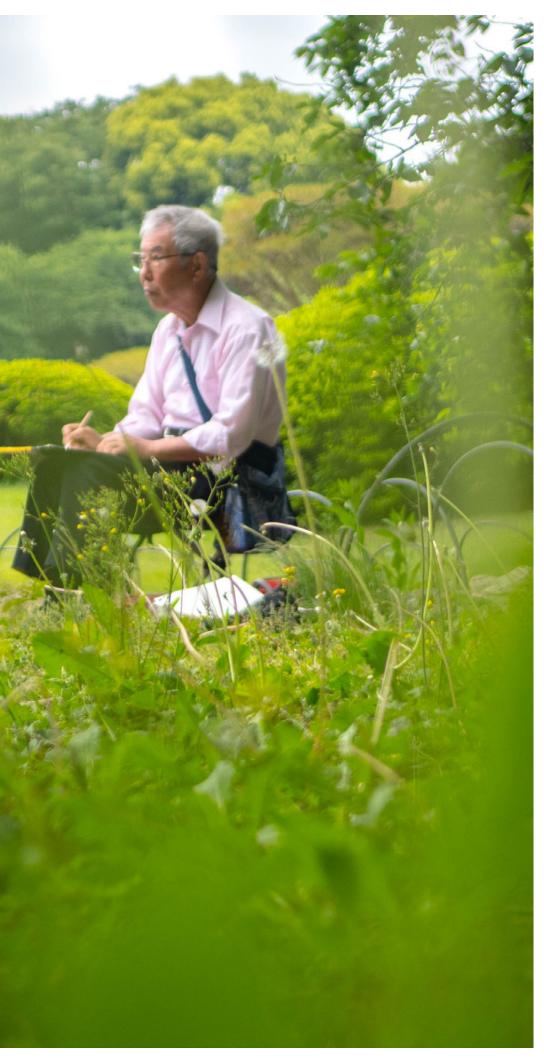
To promote an impediment-free environment for European business in Japan.



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Protecting prosperity







First Focus

Shinjuku Gyoen, the 144-acre park a short walk from one of Tokyo's busiest districts

- was the grounds of a feudal lord's mansion in the 17th century
- was taken over by the Imperial Family in 1879
- was redesigned and given its current layout in 1906
- was destroyed in air raids in 1945 but rebuilt after the war
- opened to the public as a national park in 1949

No matter the owner or the era, its irrepressible beauty continues to inspire.

Photo by Khalil Benihoud ☑ unsplash.com



Writing in and about Japan since 2000, **Gavin Blair** contributes articles to magazines, websites and newspapers in Asia, Europe and the US on a wide range of topics, many of them business related.

• "Small companies and startups acquiring technology patents from universities and research centres is probably not the first thing that springs to mind when most people think of cross-border business. But a Technology Transfer Helpdesk at the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation is now helping facilitate exactly that."



Dan Sloan has covered Japan and Asia as a journalist, author and corporate content chief for over 20 years, seeing more governments than he can count. He is a former president of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, and an unrepentant Yokohama BayStars fan.

• "Japanese whaling vessels will sail again in territorial waters starting in July. The renewal of commercial hunts after a decades-long ban will either gradually see the return of consumer demand or expedite a last voyage for the industry."



Publisher

Vickie Paradise Green paradise@paradigm.co.jp

Editor-in-chief Andrew Howitt andrew@paradigm.co.jp

EditorToby Waters

Creative Director Paddy O'Connor

Art Director Mizuho Hayashi

Illustrator DJ, Meg Ishihara

Account Executives
Tamás Dóczi

Nicole Marchetti Eduardo Antonio Pabón advertising@paradigm.co.jp Production and distribution

Daisuke Inoue eurobiz@paradigm.co.jp

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6F Daiwa Osaki 3-chome Bldg. 3-6-28 Osaki, Shinagawaku, Tokyo 141-0032 Tel: 03-5719-4660 Fax: 03-3492-1202 www.paradigm.co.jp

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Tokyo journalist **Tim Hornyak** has covered technology in Japan for IDG News, CNET, Scientific American and other media, and is the author of *Loving the Machine:* The Art and Science of Japanese Robots. He has also co-authored Lonely Planet's guidebooks to Japan and Tokyo.

• "If you've ever used a smartphone fingerprint sensor, you've already experienced edge computing. It allows devices to process data near the source, and it's one of several ways that the machinery around us is getting smarter. European players, such as the chipmaker Arm, are already leading the field."



A former newspaper and wire service reporter, **Geoff Botting** has called Japan home for over a quarter of a century. He now works as a freelance journalist and translator, writing mostly about business, economics and travel.

• "Next-generation 5G wireless technology isn't just about faster speeds, it's also about people and companies taking control. The platform will enable anyone to quickly and easily set up their own networks. The EBC is working to ensure that Japan's regulations and standards will be fully in sync with this aspect of the 5G revolution."

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The European (EU) Chamber of Commerce in Japan

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Second Vice-Chairman Carl Eklund
Treasurer Erik Ullner
Executive Director Francesco Formiconi
Policy Director Bjorn Kongstad
Communications & PR Yoko Hijikuro

ebc@ebc-jp.com

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For two weeks, from 21 July to 3 August, the annual Jinseki Summer School will be giving children the chance to learn, explore nature and make friends in one of the most beautiful parts of Japan.

he Jinseki Summer School is based in the peaceful town of Jinseki-kogen, Hiroshima Prefecture, with the gorgeous Chugoku mountain range, rivers and waterfalls as its backdrop. It is also where the Jinseki International School – Japan's first junior

boarding school – will be opening in April 2020. It offers a multilingual learning environment that keeps children active, stimulated and entertained with daily learning, exercise and activities in either our Academic Programme or Summer Programme.

Taught by visiting lecturers from a Swiss elementary boarding school, the Academic Programme for native English speakers helps students to expand their knowledge of science, maths, art, history, geography, PHSE and international mindedness all across one project, which is completed at the end of the programme.

The Summer Programme, taught in English, explores a range of different themes with a core question on each prepared for the students, who consider possible answers themselves under the guidance of a teacher. Summer course students who don't speak English will steadily gain English and global thinking skills thanks to the exploratory curriculum, which leverages children's natural curiosity.

We make sure that each child receives two hours of sports and exercise a day, and we work with the United Sports Foundation to promote adventurousness, enjoyment and unity for children through physical activity.

We also organise a number of activities for the evenings, including local cultural experiences and star-gazing.

Breakfast, lunch and dinner are made with natural, healthy food from the local area, with vegetables and meat from nearby farms, and seafood from the Seto Inland Sea, at the centre of all four islands of Japan.

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TEXT BY ANDREW HOWITT

Staying in harmony

The world-renowned Vienna Boys' Choir can trace its roots back to 1498. Throughout its history, great classical composers, such as Mozart and Bruckner, composed for the choir, and some, including Haydn and Schubert, were choristers themselves.

Today, some 100 boys, aged nine to fourteen, are divided into four separate groups and perform more than 300 concerts around the world annually. Their singing — blending soprano and alto voices in perfect harmony — can only be described as angelic.

This year marks 150 years of harmonious diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan and, as part of the celebration, the Vienna Boys' Choir will be touring Japan from 28 April to 16 June. In this month's Q&A, Austrian Ambassador Hubert Heiss speaks about this and other cultural and diplomatic highlights from this very special year. Read the full interview on page 22.

More than four dozen albums by the Vienna Boys' Choir are available to stream on Spotify. The growth of such streaming services — though not a perfect solution to the problems created by internet piracy — have helped to bolster the music industry's global revenues while opening up new possibilities for musicians and listeners alike.

Find out about potential future trends for music in "Dancing to a new tune" (page 14).

We are privileged to have on our cover European Commissioner for Trade Cecilia Malmström. She was in Japan at the start of the month to evaluate progress on the implementation of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. Learn more about her visit to Japan, and what her office is busy with right now, on page 10. While not everything is in perfect harmony (see EBC Update, page 33), Malmström is happy that the EU and Japan are singing the same tune.

Editor-in-Chief andrew@paradigm.co.jp



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TEXT BY ANDREW HOWITT

PHOTOS BY TOMOHIRO OHSUMI





As the EU's commissioner for trade, Cecilia Malmström lives to strengthen connections and increase prosperity. She oversaw negotiations on the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the world's biggest and most comprehensive trade pact, which came into force on 1 February. Before taking up her current post, she served as Minister for European Union Affairs from 2006 to 2010 and as European Commissioner for Home Affairs from 2010 to 2014. In Japan from 9 to 11 April, Malmström spoke with Eurobiz Japan about the purpose of her visit, the importance of the EPA, and the EU trade office's current priorities.

Could you tell me about your visit to Japan?

This was the first chance both sides have had to sit down and discuss how the EPA is going. It has been an opportunity for celebration — this is the first time I've been in Japan since the deal came into force. Yet, we must remain cleareyed. In many ways the work has only just begun. Two months in, the focus must now shift to implementing the agreement effectively. This meeting will be the first of many; I want to keep up a regular dialogue. We must continue to listen to businesses and make sure that the EPA is working for them.

How does the EPA stand out from the EU's existing trade agreements?

We've signed many trade agreements in the past few years, but the EPA with Japan is by far the largest, covering around 635 million people and 30%

"the future of EU-Japan relations looks very good indeed"

of world GDP. This is a huge opportunity for EU exporters, for many reasons. To give the most obvious example, the vast majority of the duties paid to enter the Japanese market will be scrapped. This will translate into €1 billion in savings every year. All in all, our studies show that annual trade between the EU and Japan could increase by nearly €36 billion once the agreement is implemented in full.

It has always been important to me that our trade agreements reflect our values, and the EU-Japan EPA is a flagship achievement in that respect. One important innovation is the inclusion of a commitment to the Paris climate agreement, a first for an EU trade agreement. This is because both the EU and Japan consider climate change an urgent issue and are committed to working together to implement the UN climate accords effectively.

Who have you met with and what have you discussed?

I met with Foreign Affairs Minister [Taro] Kono and Trade Minister [Hiroshige] Seko to take stock of the trade agreement, as well as broader EU–Japan relations. I also met with members of the European Business Council for lunch in order to hear more about the situation for EU companies on the ground. They are already making use of the agreement

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Carlo Maria Ferro Italian Trade Agency (ITA/ICE)



Yasukazu Irino Executive Vice President Japan External Trade
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"we are building closer ties with major trading partners"

and there is a real interest in the opportunities still in store. We must keep working to help them take advantage of these.

I also took part in a very interesting panel discussion at the Japan Institute of International Affairs. I always find it fascinating to see how different nations look at a single issue from different perspectives. The EU and Japan share many priorities, but often we arrive at them from different angles.

What are the main areas of focus for your office right now?

Amidst the current trade tensions, protecting the World Trade Organization [WTO] is our number one objective. The WTO is facing its deepest crisis since its inception, and there is today a genuine risk of the demise of the multilateral trading system. Together with the United States, the EU and Japan are looking for solutions to the current problems in a trilateral format.

The EU has set out a comprehensive plan to reform the WTO and put forward first ideas and concrete proposals. We will deepen and accelerate our

efforts to prevent the rules-based multilateral system from foundering.

The EU is also looking to expand its circle of friends even further through bilateral agreements, so we are building closer ties with major trading partners. Our deal with Canada entered into force in 2017. Now, we are strengthening our alliances with Vietnam and Singapore. In Latin America, we are upgrading our existing deals with Mexico and Chile, Annual trade between and we still hope to conclude a the EU and Japan could deal with the Mercosur trade increase by nearly bloc. We are also negotiating with Australia and New

Also high on our agenda are enforcing our anti-dumping and anti-subsidy laws and putting our brand-new EU-wide investment screening frameis implemented in full work into practice. Unfair competition subsidised by governments threatens EU industries, and it is important that we are able to monitor foreign investments to safeguard our interests.

Zealand, so we are very busy.

What reforms are you hoping to see implemented at the WTO?

The most pressing issue is to resolve the Appellate Body crisis. The WTO dispute settlement system will be paralysed by the end of the year if the appointment of Appellate Body members is not swiftly unblocked. This is an essential part of the WTO that can resolve disputes in an organised, rules-based manner. Without proper enforcement, we

cannot ensure that the rules will be followed. We therefore must make certain that it can continue functioning.

Updating the WTO rulebook will also be critical to ensure that the WTO remains relevant. We need new and better rules to maintain a level playing field and eliminate unfair practices, notably industrial subsidies. We also need new rules to stop forced technology transfers when companies have to give away valuable technology as a price to pay for investing in a given country.

What are your hopes for the EU-Japan relationship over the coming years?

Over the next months and years, we should see even more cooperation between us; for example, on connectivity. This is a priority for Japan during the G20 - held this year on home turf in Osaka - and

> fits nicely into the EU's 2018 Strategy of Connectivity. In this context, connectivity means everything from improving transport links and digital infrastructure to bridging energy networks, as well as bringing our

people closer together. This obviously has a very clear link to trade, which relies on strong connections to deliver prosperity. The two go hand in hand.

once the FPA

With the new Economic Partnership Agreement and Strategic Partnership Agreement now in place, the future of EU-Japan relations looks very good indeed. Our international goals broadly align and we are both pushing in the same direction.

PHOTOS ©EUROPEAN UNION, 2019



or more than a decade, it looked like pirates might sink the music industry. After annual physical album sales peaked in 1999 at \$25.2 billion globally, the rampant spread of online piracy nearly halved the industry's revenue, bringing it down to \$14.3 billion in 2014. What stopped the downward spiral, transformed how music is consumed, and put the future of music on a new track is streaming, a more reliable, more convenient and safer alternative to piracy.

"The rise of these streaming services has completely changed the market for recorded music," says Andreas Brandis, managing director at German jazz record label ACT Music. "From our perspective, two things are certain. First, people will always want to listen to recorded music. In fact, they are listening to more music than ever before. And, second, there is no way that this development in how people listen to music can or will be reversed."

According to the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry's *Global Music Report* 2019 released earlier this month, recorded music revenues grew for the fourth consecutive year, to reach \$19.1 billion in 2018. Streaming now accounts for 46.9% of global recorded music revenues — with overall streaming revenues up 34% in 2018 — compared with physical sales comprising only 25%.

The German label ECM resisted streaming until November 2017, but now has its catalogue of some 1,500 albums on all major streaming sites.

"It was important to make the catalogue accessible within a framework where copyrights are respected," says Christian Stolberg, head of communications at ECM. "Although ECM's preferred mediums remain the CD and the LP, the first priority is that the music should be heard."

Like ECM, Japan has not rushed to embrace streaming.
Although the nation was the world's second-largest music market in 2018 after the US — with the UK, Germany and France rounding out the top five — the Recording Industry Association of Japan reports that CD sales accounted for 80% of the country's music revenues in 2017. However, it seems that, even here, listening habits are beginning to slide towards digital and streaming formats.

This trend has not been entirely positive

for music labels, and especially independent ones.

"The income we receive from streams does not compensate, in any comparable way, for the loss from



Streaming now accounts for

46.9%

of global recorded music revenues

physical sales — neither for the artists nor for the labels," says ACT's Brandis. "This makes it harder to produce new music. We can't only embrace streaming; we need to establish new approaches to broaden our business model."

That said, the nature of streaming and the possibilities

it creates give an indica-

tion of how music consumption, and music itself, will evolve in the coming years.

Perhaps the most significant change is that music is becoming increasingly global.

Markets, such as Asia and Latin America, are opening up as anyone with an internet connection can become a new

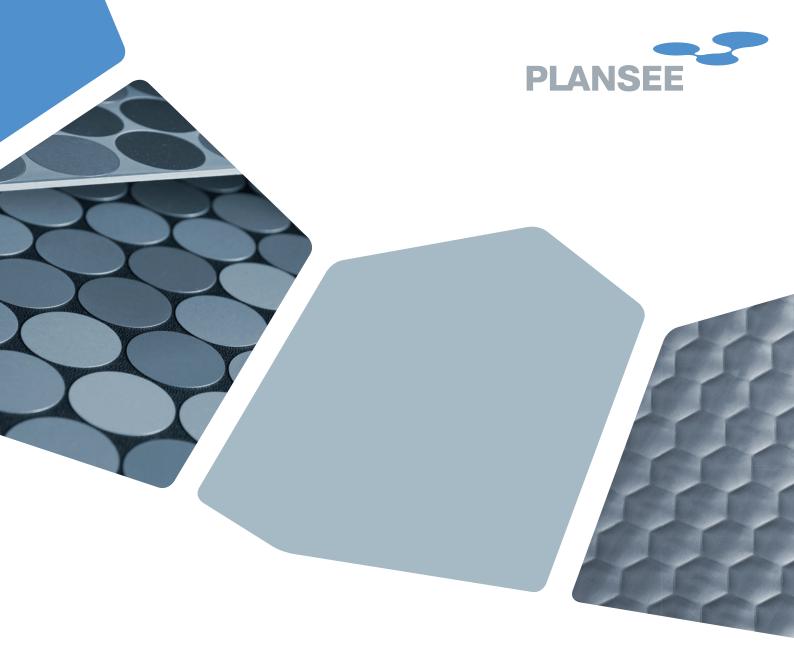
listener; and musicians are being exposed to a broader range of types of music, leading to new kinds of musical expression.

"All music is available pretty much everywhere in the world; we can potentially reach a huge audience, way beyond the jazz world, through these services," says Brandis. "Like in many fields, borders are becoming obsolete between countries, cultures and continents, but also between genres and styles."

At the end of last year, the Nordic chambers of com-



"there is no way that this development in how people listen to music can or will be reversed"



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merce in Japan held an event called *The Future of Music Consumption* at the Embassy of Sweden in Japan. One of the speakers was Henrik Johansson, head of Japan's Premium Business at Swedish streaming giant Spotify, which boasts 207 million active users — of whom 96 million are paid subscribers — across 79 markets.

"What we do and the product we build have quite an impact on how people listen to music, enjoy music, think about music and discover music," he stated.

According to Johansson, it's certain that there will be greater personalisation for listeners, through improved algorithms and careful editorial curation.

"We learn a lot about what people value in terms of what music is, and when they listen," he said. "And we can feed all this information back into creating a platform that's even more personal, that's even better at helping you discover new content and new music. We're moving away from a world where radio shows and big marketing machines determine exactly who is going to be successful."

Johansson also observed that streaming is removing the limitations that physical formats had imposed on musicians. The news site Quartz reports that the average song is getting shorter, due in part

to the economics of streaming — where "more streams means more money" — but Johansson asserts that creativity is boundless within the context of streaming.

"There's nothing stopping you from making a 24-hour long album and putting it on Spotify," he said.

Also, the idea that an album is no longer fixed has begun to take root. Noting that some artists have been making modifications to albums in their back catalogue, Johansson believes that streaming services allow for an entirely new, open-ended form of creativity, with art that can change as the artist matures.

"What's been printed on the CD is not the way you have to listen to an album for the next 25 years," stated Johansson.

The future of music is not entirely in the hands of streaming services and musicians. Change is also taking place in how our music is delivered. Smart speakers, for example, will become increasingly integrated into liv-

"We're moving away from a world where radio shows and big marketing machines determine exactly who is going to be successful"





Spotify boasts



active users

ing spaces, and firms are working hard to make the sound quality and listening experience the best they can possibly be. Danish speaker manufacturer Bang & Olufsen, for example, brought its first smart speaker to the Japan market in January.

"Music is something that should be easily accessible, a natural part of our daily routines," said Shin Iwanaga, president of Bang & Olufsen Japan, speaking at the same event as Johansson. "That experience is what we are continually trying to produce."

Bang & Olufsen's recently released Beosound Edge speaker — a large, metallic disc balancing on its edge — demonstrates the firm's emphasis on design, craftsmanship and sound quality while nodding to the future direction of speakers in the home.

"The designer behind the Edge is Michael Anastassiades, and he hates speakers that are visible in a room," said Iwanaga. "His product has actually exceeded the boundaries of a speaker — it is an art piece, a sculpture."

Free of twentieth-century constraints, music has entered a phase of seemingly limitless potential. Today's technology will ensure that we never tire of listening to the new directions that musicians take.

Creating Connections The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation is helping SMEs

As trade and business ties between the EU and Japan are set to strengthen with the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) now being implemented, there are initiatives being undertaken to try to ensure that smaller companies also share the benefits. One such measure is the Technology Transfer Helpdesk launched by the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation, which last year added further support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) looking to acquire or license intellectual property (IP) rights from universities and research institutions.

he EU-Japan Centre was started as a joint venture between the European Commission (EC) and the Japanese government in 1987 to promote industrial, trade and investment cooperation, with a particular focus on assisting SMEs from both sides. This includes delivering training programmes, disseminating information, attending trade fairs, organising networking events, supporting trade missions and providing a desk at the centre for SMEs to use short-term while establishing a presence in Japan.

Philippe de Taxis du Poët, EU-side general manager of the centre, recalls a recent example of the organisation's work in facilitating cross-border business.

"We were recently approached by an Italian– Slovenian company that participated in the Circular Economy
Mission to Japan during the World Circular
Economy Forum in Yokohama late last year
— it wasn't our event, but we attended and
supported European companies there," he
says. "This company recycles 100% of the
materials from used tires into new products;
and they were in touch with us as they are
now moving into the Japanese market."

The Technology Transfer Helpdesk was launched in early 2016 to help match SMEs with technologies available to license and to generate awareness of other business opportunities, concentrating on potential tie-ups with academic institutions. The idea for the helpdesk came about through a policy report written by Luca Escoffier while on a Minerva Fellowship, a scheme operated by the centre to "support its research and policy analysis of EU–Japan economic and industrial issues." according to its website.

The helpdesk is "run like a start-up" and "concentrates on patents and licensing opportunities", notes Escoffier, who now heads the unit from the centre's Japan office.

"We have a database that gives SMEs access to technologies available from universities and research centres, not com-

panies, so exclusively from an academic setting," he explains.

The helpdesk offers all its services for free. These include, among others, providing fact-sheets and guides to relevant issues, such as the IP aspects of the EPA, as well as monthly webinars featuring experts from around the world.

"the helpdesk has been a great help; it opened doors and put us on the right track for protecting our IP"

"We are partnering with a European start-up to add information to the database about projects funded by the EC, researchers, scientific publications and clinical trials," adds Escoffier.

1987

The EU-Japan Centre was started as a join venture between the European Commission (EC) and the Japanese government in 1987

ast September,
the unit initiated
the Intellectual
Property
Rights Support
Programme designed to aid
both inventors and companies looking for the best way
to protect their innovations,
though Escoffier says its scope
is not limited to that and their
approach is flexible.

"I'm now helping a Japanese precision engineering company that is looking for partners, distributors or agents in Europe — any way we can create connections," says Escoffier.

For this initiative, the help-desk has partnered with Sonoda & Kobayashi, an intellectual property law firm. They offer a free initial 30-minute consultation for inventors with a patent attorney, which can be done at the firm's offices or online, to assess whether an invention can be protected and to explain the basics of IP rights and the relevant costs to protect them.

nventors often don't know much about IP rights and can't distinguish between the different categories of patents, trademarks, designs and utility models," says Nicole Bigler, director of international affairs at Sonoda & Kobayashi.

The first consultations under the programme took place late last year and the firm is in the process of filing the first patent application from them.

One of the first companies to utilise the programme was Genuine Venture, a small start-up that operates in Tokyo and London.

"[Genuine Venture is] trying to change the way products are made and distributed," says its founder Mimmo Cangiano Belcuore. "Sustainability of products is our key goal and we are developing partnerships with manufacturers.

"We are also a platform, which brands can use to change their current infrastructure," he adds, stating that he is unable to go into more detail because the patent for the technology isn't public yet.

"Being a start-up, we don't have a lot of resources and the helpdesk has been a great help; it opened doors and put us on the right track for protecting our IP," says Belcuore. "The process was pretty straightforward and from the initial screening to meeting the counterparty it only took about three weeks."

"European start-ups can help develop products and services more quickly"

Another company to have benefited from the work of the helpdesk is the Italian start-up weAR (pronounced we-are). It delivers instructional information and user-generated manuals via wearable devices through an augmented and mixed reality app, according to CEO and founder Dr Emanuele Borasio. This allows, for example, senior workers to provide training remotely to new recruits on how to operate machinery and has also been employed by surgeons to prepare for operations.

"In Japan, a lot of technology is created by large corporations, which tend to move slowly, so European start-ups can help develop products and services more quickly," Borasio suggests.

The helpdesk provided his company with networking opportunities and introductions to entities in Japan, explains Borasio.

"There is a lot of interest in wearable devices in Japan," he says. "Microsoft Japan has tried our application out with their HoloLens smart glasses, which we are currently talking to them about."

orasio believes there is significant potential for weAR's products in
Japan but acknowledges that it is a challenging market to crack, requiring patience and a local presence.

"This year we are planning to hire a representative in Japan," he adds, "something we will be looking for help with from the EU-Japan Centre."





Listing to starboard

Japan leaves the IWC and reboots its whaling industry

Japan's exit from the League of Nations in 1933 was far more dramatic, but late last year the country announced its withdrawal from another global organisation, the 89-member International Whaling Commission (IWC).

he decision, which followed the IWC's 41–27 rejection of Japan's proposal for partial whaling resumption — and included opposition from the European Union — will christen the relaunch of commercial whaling in Japanese waters starting in July, the first official hunt in over three decades.

"Whaling will be conducted in accordance with international law and within the catch limits calculated in accordance with the method adopted by the IWC," stated Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga.

Nonetheless, Japan's exit reflects an unfortunate departure from more than 70 years of consensus-building and status-quo

Since 1986, at least

17000

whales are estimated to have been killed by Japan under its scientific programme

diplomacy, raising the questions: why, and why now?

Professor Joji Morishita of the Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology — who served as IWC chair for two years until last September and will be Japanese commissioner until the nation leaves — says the move was not a divorce, but rather based on no further prospect of sanctioned whaling.

"Withdrawal from the IWC was not an attempt to leave the international community," he said. "For the purpose of resuming whaling, there was no more room for improvement."

Japan will continue on at the IWC with observer status, but its monetary contributions — estimated at up to 8% of the organisation's budget — will end. Morishita said the IWC's future is hard to predict, but other nations may leave as the IWC shifts to conservation mode

"This is Abe flipping the bird at the IWC and cutting costs of a programme that isn't viable"

"Now that the 'bad guy' is out of the movie, what's the point for the other guys?," he asked.

Professor Jeffrey Kingston, director of Asian Studies at Temple University Japan, says Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe achieved two goals in one fell swoop.

"This is Abe flipping the bird at the IWC and cutting costs of a programme that isn't viable and most Japanese care little about," he said. "He saves taxpayer money and can show his nationalist colours." The "Japan First" announcement, rather than an immediate walkout after the September IWC vote, was seen by some as an attempt to stave off European opprobrium that could have affected the December ratification of the parties' mega-trade deal, the EU–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.

Japan skirted a whaling moratorium for years through sustained "scientific" whaling in international waters. The International Court of Justice said in 2014 that Japan's programme had little scientific merit and should halt, leading to a one-year suspension of activities before eventual resumption.

Some critics welcomed Japan's IWC withdrawal, as Japanese whalers are now limited to the country's Exclusive Economic Zone, which will keep it out of international waters

near Antarctica, an area with a large whale population. Still, the actual area of Japan's "coastal whaling" will be an estimated 4.5 million/km².

The nation dates its cultural and dietary ties to the 7th century's whale-eating Emperor Jimmu. Around the

turn of the 20th century, Japan began expanding its whaling fleets and ports. Domestic demand peaked in the late 1950s, as the dark red meat became common fare in restaurants, supermarkets and school lunch programmes, being a noted source of protein.

Commercial whaling was banned under an IWC moratorium in 1986, but Japan later resumed its efforts under the scientific mantle. Since then, at least 17,000 whales are estimated to have been killed by Japan, with some 600 whales caught in 2017 alone, of which 333 were minke whales and more than a third pregnant. Minke make up the majority of whales in Japanese waters.

The return of overt commercial whaling comes as annual consumption has tumbled from 230,000 tonnes in 1962 to as low as 4,000, or 40 grams per person, today. Prices in Japan vary widely depending on demand, and Morishita says the industry should not be in a hurry to return to whaling's heyday.

"They do not need to be in full gear next year, but rather take steady, gradual steps," he said, noting markets where whale has remained popular. "They should concentrate on high-demand places, such as Nagasaki."

Most see political motivation rather than a clear business case as key to the decision. Of the communities tapped to lead whaling's comeback in Japan, Shimonseki (on the main island of Honshu), where Prime Minister Shinzo Abe captured 72.6% of the vote in the 2017 election, and the port of Taiji, Wakayama Prefecture, which LDP Secretary-General Toshihiro Nikai has represented for eight terms, are historical hubs ready for an industry reboot.

Five vessels from various ports will form a fleet in northeastern Japanese waters

between Aomori and Hokkaido from 1 July, according to the nation's Fisheries Agency. After this initial hunt and return to port, the fleet will gather again in September.

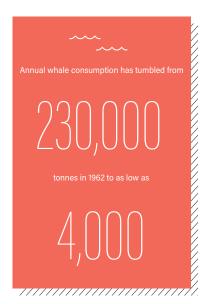
Morishita said exact catch goals have not been decided, but coastal whaling may see a return to levels similar to before the moratorium in the 1980s, when Taiji alone would bring in about 300 minke annually. He added that each whaling nation should not make targets independently.

Looking at Europe, Iceland and Norway have already left the IWC. Iceland sells domestically and exports to Japan, while Norway exports but has seen minke volumes decline despite having raised its catch limit by 28% in 2018. Norway's whaling barely exceeds Japan's scientific programme in volume, while the number of its whaling vessels has declined significantly.

Market forces will likely determine whaling's viability

in Japan. Temple University's Kingston says the return to commercial hunting may actually be the industry's last voyage.

"It's hard to imagine much of a market," he says. "This is the beginning of the end for commercial whaling by Japan, and a blessing for whales."



"Now that the 'bad guy'
is out of the movie,
what's the point for
the other guys?"



Austria and Japan established diplomatic ties in 1869 with the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and this year marks 150 years of close bilateral relations. Austrian Ambassador to Japan Hubert Heiss sat down with *Eurobiz Japan* to speak about what has been planned for this very special year, the recent visit of Chancellor Sebastian Kurz, and how flying between Vienna and Tokyo just became a lot easier.

How are Austria and Japan celebrating 150 years of diplomatic relations?

This anniversary is, to us, a welcome occasion to increase Austria's presence in the public space in Japan. There is an a priori interest in Austria in political circles, media and the public in general, and we want to satisfy this interest. There are many vehicles to do this. One is high level visits. We recently had visits from the federal chancellor and the foreign minister. Federal President Van der Bellen will visit in the autumn on the occasion of the enthronement of Emperor Naruhito.

There are a number of cultural events,

such as exhibitions of paintings by Gustav Klimt, and another called Vienna on the Path to Modernism, which focuses on art from Vienna at the turn of the 20th century. There are special musical performances, such as the annual tour by the Vienna Boys' Choir from April to June and the Vienna Philharmonic week in Japan in November.

There are also some events on the economic side, such as a delegation of Austrian companies at trade fairs like FORESTRISE 2019 in Nagano in August and the Austria Snow campaign, with Austrian and Japanese stakeholders and partner cities, in the area of winter sports. It's quite a programme.

I think these events will bring Austria and Japan even closer. And I hope they will create a greater awareness of Austria and a momentum that will last for years to come — until we have the next celebration.

Could you give me some details about Chancellor Kurz's visit in February?

The chancellor had an exchange of views with His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Naruhito. He also had a discussion with Prime Minister [Shinzo] Abe. The topics they discussed included our excellent bilateral relations and people-to-people contacts. In the international sphere, possibilities of closer cooperation and joint endeavours in the western Balkan region were discussed. The Japanese side gave an assessment of the rather complex situation in East Asia.

The chancellor also visited Hiroshima. This visit was inspired by the desire to pay tribute to the victims and survivors of the atomic bombing, and it took place against the backdrop of a priority of Austrian foreign and security policy, specifically, nuclear disarmament, nonproliferation of

"I hope [these anniversary events] will create a greater awareness of Austria and a momentum that will last for years to come"





















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nuclear weapons and, ultimately, a world free of weapons of mass destruction. The nuclear issue is very topical in Austria — parliament and the general public alike are against both the military and civil use of nuclear technology.

This particular visit was a major operation for the embassy since it was not only the federal chancellor visiting Japan with a few members of his staff, but he was accompanied by a delegation of some 60 people, including two federal ministers, members of the Parliamentary Friendship League and members of the business community and the media. The Vienna Philharmonic String Quartet came with the delegation to perform a gala concert celebrating the 150th anniversary.

Could you also tell me about Foreign Minister Kneissl's recent visit?

The prime reason for her visit was to participate in the World Assembly for Women conference, hosted by Foreign Minister [Taro] Kono. Minister Kneissl was a keynote speaker in a panel discussion on the creation of new market value by

"for the first time in history, we have two daily flights between Tokyo and Vienna"

women entrepreneurs, and she participated in the closing session with the participating foreign ministers.

In addition, she gave a lecture at Kyoto University on the energy mix of the future, addressing the need to make energy supplies sustainable in the future and what conditions must exist to achieve that goal. And she visited Nagasaki for the same reason the chancellor had visited Hiroshima a couple of weeks earlier.

Which Austrian industries are seeing growth right now?

For Austria's economy, Japan has been a vital partner in Asia over the last decades. Japan is the third-largest overseas export market for Austria. Last year was yet another year where our exports to Japan surpassed €1.5 billion. It's important to mention that Austria's exports to Japan are diverse. There is no single industry that's not finding business chances here in Japan, and vice versa.

I'd like to highlight one area of growth: forest technology, including timber harvesting and biomass. I believe Austria has a competitive edge when it comes to making these technologies economically viable. There's a great interest in this from the Japanese side, and the demand for alternative energies here is huge, particularly in the area of biomass. Austria cooperates successfully with Japan on the integrated value chain of proper forest management. This includes high-tech equipment for logging and delivery, and high-efficient biomass plants.

Our trade promotion agency, Advantage Austria Tokyo, is working hard to create favourable conditions and to support individual companies in their business interests.

How is the resumption of direct flights between Vienna and Tokyo helping tourism?

Not only has Austrian Airlines resumed daily flights from Vienna to Tokyo Narita, but All Nippon Airways has launched a daily route from Haneda to the Austrian capital. So, for the first time in history, we have two daily flights between Tokyo and Vienna. And I understand that both airlines are fully booked, even though tickets are not exactly cheap. This will serve well for an increased stream of tourists in both directions.



some

250,000

Japanese visitors come to Austria every year, and

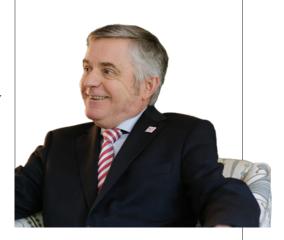
20,000

Austrians visit Japan

At present, some 250,000
Japanese visitors go to
Austria every year, and
20,000 Austrians visit Japan.
Considering the relative size of
the populations, this amounts
to roughly the same level.

Right now, the majority of Japanese visitors to Austria only stay in Vienna. But, being a Tyrolean myself, I would like to convince Japanese visitors to Austria to extend their stay a little and take time to get to know the rest of the country.

As a nice coincidence, ANA's direct flights started on 17 February and our delegation with the chancellor flew home on their maiden flight from Tokyo.



TEXT BY TORY WATERS

[Z] WWW.ABC-JPN.NET



of specialised fields of industry, including young Austrian fashion, startup events, fine wines, wood technology, forestry, medtech, factory automation and robotics, mechatronics, railway technology and more."

Several companies that entered the Japanese market in 1869 are still present here today and continue to thrive.

"These include the crystal-ware maker J&L Lobmeyr and sparkling wine producer Goldeck," says Lochschmidt. One of the most accomplished of these is Bösendorfer,

One of the most accomplished of these is Bösendorfer, which began its operations in 1828. It manufactures world-renowned pianos and keyboards, and it has played a major part in Austria's long and illustrious musical history. In 2008, it was acquired by Japanese instrument-maker Yamaha, and while they work closely on distribution and sales, Bösendorfer has maintained its traditional manufacturing and operational independence.

Another longstanding Austrian institution is Wiesner Hager, which opened its doors in 1849 as a carpentry and construction firm, and today specialises in creating ergonomic office furniture. It has risen to be the market leader in office chairs in Austria. In Japan, Wiesner Hager sells furniture through a partnership with a licensee, Okamura Corporation, itself an award-winning furniture maker.

Doppelmayr, another Austrian firm with origins in the nineteenth century, was originally focused on making and repairing tools. Nowadays, it is the market leader in ropeways, but also produces tramways, gondolas and funicular railways for ski resorts and theme parks. Thanks to its partnership with Nippon Cable, its technology supports several Japanese winter sport destinations and amusement parks.

Perhaps the most famous Austrian brand from the 1800s is the luxury crystal producer and jeweller Swarovski. It has become a synonym for high quality jewellery, watches and accessories, as well as creating diamond cutting tools for the construction industry and road safety products. With Japan being one of its most important markets, it has shops nationwide, including in high-profile department stores such as Mitsukoshi.

While the anniversary represents a major milestone for everything Austria, Japan and their businesses have achieved, the future is even brighter.

"We are glad we have the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Japan in place," states Lochschmidt. "With this, our bilateral trade and technology exchanges can increase even further."

 (\rightarrow)

Trade with Japan

Exports to Japan: €1.53 billion
Imports from Japan: €2.24 billion

SOURCE STATISTIK AUSTRIA (2018 "Some companies that entered the Japanese market ... in 1869 are still present here today"



Area

83,871 km². Coastline: landlocked.

Climate

Temperate; cold winters with frequent rain, and some snow in the lowlands and the mountains; moderate summers with occasional showers.

Major cities

Vienna (capital), Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck.

Population

8,793,370 (July 2018, estimate). Urban population: 58.3% (2018). 42.1% are 25-54 years of age.

Main exports to Japan

Non-railway vehicles; wood, charcoal and wooden products; machinery; optical, photo, technical and medical apparatus.

Interesting fact

Vienna has the world's oldest zoo, which opened in 1752.



AUSTRIA

A look at some companies from the region





SILHOUETTE

Headquartered in Linz, Austria, Silhouette International Schmied AG is the world's leading manufacturer of premium eyewear, with over 1,600 employees worldwide. With 13 international subsidiaries and one regional office, the family-owned company is the market leader in rimless eyewear. Silhouette feels extremely honoured to be a part of the long-term friendship between Austria and Japan and wishes for continued prosperity for both nations.

www.silhouette.com japan@silhouette.co.jp





KTM Group

The Austrian sports motorcycle manufacturer's brands KTM and Husqvarna sold more than 261,000 units in 2018, achieving a turnover of €1.6 billion.

Ready to Race is the core value of KTM. This has led to more than 270 world championship titles in nearly all categories of street and off-road racing. Now with more than 2,200 subsidiaries and importers across the globe, KTM Group is on a journey to achieve even higher results.









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EVG hosts regular private seminars to present its products and services, as well as solutions to support the Japanese semiconductor market, as it evolved from leading-edge logic and memory manufacturing to include the production of advanced MEMS, image sensors, power devices, optical components and high-functional materials.

EVG Japan would be honoured to welcome you at our "EVG Technology Day 2019" in Kyoto on the 30th of May. For more information and to register, please visit www.evgroup.com/Techdays



TEXT BY TOBY WATERS

PHOTO BY BEN BEECH

Hendrik Michael

Wanderlust in his DNA

Hendrik Michael was destined to be a traveller. Originally from Magdeburg in East Germany, his parents' work took his family abroad, and they spent several years in Poland.

f you grow up moving to different places, you get used to it," he says.

"The older I got, the clearer it became that I wanted to live a

global life."

Although Michael has spent time living and working in many countries, including Chile, Switzerland and the United States, it is Japan that he's most fascinated with.

"Coming to Japan as a
German makes it easy to fit in,"
he says. "The way we explore
things, our mutual love for
details and rules, and the
acceptance that things have to
be regulated are some points we
have in common, so it was quite
easy for me to adapt to life here.

My wife is Italian, so for her it was a little bit different."

There have also been aspects of life in Japan that have come as welcome surprises to Michael, chief among them being the emphasis on prioritising relationships. One incident that left a lasting impression was buying a set of handmade knives for his father-in-law, something that, in Germany, would have been nothing more than a simple business transaction.

"It was amazing; the shop owner really spent time with me," Michael says. "Then his mother came and offered coffee to my wife and chocolate to my kids, just to make us comfortable. And he asked questions like, 'What is your father-in-law's favourite meal? Where is he from? Does he do the cooking?' It's so different from Europe."

This experience reminded him of the importance of being considerate in each interaction. According to Michael, the high standards of efficiency in Germany, and the focus on completing a task quickly, have led to the stereotype of Germans being overly direct.

"I've learned that, in Japan, you completely fail if you behave like that," he notes. "You have to pay attention to non-verbal behaviour."





Telecommunications Equipment

Connecting Japan to the future

Our wired world is about to lose a lot more of its wires. Countries are busy laying the groundwork for 5G, the fifth-generation wireless platform — a giant leap forward from the current LTE standard.

The considerably faster connection speeds, lower latency and massive traffic capacity of 5G will create a world where all sorts of devices - from refrigerators to cars to hospital equipment - can be online around the clock.

Japan is aiming to be a main player in all this and hopes the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics will serve as a showcase for the country's early advances.

"We will probably have pre-commercial service, or equivalent, of 5G this year and commercial service in 2020," says Yoshio Honda, chairman of the EBC Telecommunications Equipment Committee.

The committee is among the EBC's smallest, consisting of just two member companies: Ericsson Japan, where Honda works, and Nokia. But it's also an extremely busy and important one given its role as an official participant in the policy committees of Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC).

The EBC's issues cover harmonisation of the radio spectrum and other common technical standards, as well as intellectual property protection.

For example, the future use of the 5 GHz band is a big topic within Japan's wireless industry. Frequencies in that band are unlicensed and used for such technologies as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. They also happen to be a lot less congested than the common 2.4 GHz band, which, these days, is crammed with radio waves from Wi-Fi routers, garage door openers, baby monitors and a plethora of other devices.

As well as being less crowded, the 5 GHz band also has the potential for faster connection speeds. It's no surprise, then, that many industry players view this band as important to the developments 5G will

But according to the committee, regula-

Advocacy issues

Intellectual property

♦Common technical

ards for telecommunications

standards

€ 5G

tors at the MIC are considering limiting the kind of technologies that can be carried in that slice of the radio spectrum in

"We would prefer this regulation to be technology-agnostic, allowing deployment of new emerging technologies," says Jari Vaario of Nokia.

An example of this technology using the 5 GHz band is MulteFire. It is cellular-based, like the LTE standard on your smartphone, but it is as easy and inexpensive to set up and run as the Wi-Fi in your

"It's easy to deploy on this kind of unlicensed band," Vaario explains, adding that he expects the ministry to announce the new regulation on 5 GHz use sometime this year. "We've been working with them on the technical topics, but it's difficult to influence them."

The future promises the rollout of many other technologies similar to MulteFire. Most networks are currently managed by internet-service providers and other such operators. But a distinguishing feature of the wireless revolution ahead will be private, self-contained networks, deployed and managed exclusively by the people and organisations they serve.

Honda says the committee has been working with the MIC on related policies.

"We are now actively joining the regulatory discussions in the government for local, private 5G systems and spectrum," he says. "There will be industry applications of 5G, for example, in factory automation and systems. [A part of the] spectrum can be deployed and owned by industry players, not by the [mobile network operators]."

This shift will lead to a boom in new business opportunities, according to Vaario.

"If you look at industries around the world," he says, "this is now maybe the most rapidly growing business area in the network infrastructure business."

The EBC Telecommunienormous impact on just about every industry there is.

cations Equipment Committee may be small, but the work it's engaged in will have an

Yoshio Honda is chairperson of the EBC Telecommunications Equipment Commitisation and regulation, technology and research at Ericsson Japan.



Stopping a bout of hiccups



Call for input on any EU-Japan EPA-related issues

The EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement has now been in force for two and a half months. Many companies are already reaping the benefits of the agreement, whether through lower tariffs or by EU products not needing to undergo additional testing for the Japanese market.

his is not to say that there haven't been any hiccups. Shortly after the EPA came into force on 1 February, the EBC started to receive reports that importers of EU products were being required to provide detailed information on how the products had obtained their EU origin status. While products do indeed need to meet the rules of origin in order to benefit from what is referred to as preferential treatment (i.e. lower or zero duty), this call from the authorities for additional information was not, in our estimation, in line with the spirit of the EPA.

The EBC immediately contacted both the

Only the cases that the EBC are made aware of can be tackled. This cannot be emphasised enough

European Commission and the Japanese authorities to get more information. We also gave them our opinion on the issue. Thanks to the EBC's action, the European Commission and representatives from the Japanese government met right away to discuss the issue.

Only a couple days later, Japan Customs published an announcement stating that the submission of additional information on origin is only voluntary and that the importer is still able to request preferential treatment under the EPA.

It is important to note, however, that, according to the announcement, this is only applicable in those cases where the importer has made use of the statement on origin, which verifies origin criteria for exports, issued by the exporter.

The EBC, therefore, recommends that, when possible, companies make use of the statement on origin as, with this, importers will not be required to provide additional information for verification.

It should be stated that Japan

Customs can still request verification. However, in this event, if a statement on origin has been used, the request will be forwarded to the exporting country's authorities. Furthermore, it is not possible for the import authority to unilaterally deny preferential

treatment.

If you want more information on the verification process, please contact the EBC secretariat.

We are hoping that, with this announcement and the change

in how the authorities are handling these cases, this issue has now been resolved.

The EBC is continuing to monitor the situation and would welcome information from any company that is having difficulties taking advantage of the EPA.

We call on all companies to let the EBC know of issues similar to this matter regarding the rules of origin and origin certification. Only the cases that the EBC are made aware of can be tackled. This cannot be emphasised enough.

It is also important that companies provide a comprehensive overview of the problem and, preferably, suggestions on how to solve the issue. It is in everybody's interest that the EU–Japan EPA is as successful as possible and is utilised to the fullest extent. This makes it easier to, for instance, maintain or increase quota volumes, or to suggest further liberalisations.

If there are any further hiccups, it is good to be aware that many of the chapters of the EPA have provisions on joint committees between the EU and Japan where issues can be raised, discussed, and, if need be, solved.

If you encounter any EPArelated problems at all, let the EBC know immediately. •

Japan Customs' announcement, in English, regarding the submission of additional information on origin can be found at http://www.customs.go.jp/roo/english/text/eu-3-16e.htm

Bjorn Kongstad is policy director at the European Business Council in Japan.



Driven by technology

Connected cars, advanced automobiles

TEXT BY TOBY WATERS

The rise of the Internet of Things means that today we're connected to objects in ways that only a few years ago would have been unthinkable. This includes our cars. Given the hours many of us spend driving every day, it's only natural that we demand our cars be as responsive and connected as our kitchens or living rooms have become. But just what developments do automotive companies have in store, and how will they help us?

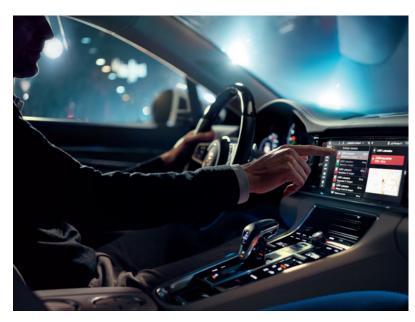


Photo courtesy of Porsche Japan



ne of the major benefits of technology's integration with cars is increased convenience, which means that you can be in the driver's seat before you even get up from the sofa.

"Our customers can plan their next journey using their smartphone wherever they happen to be," says Peter Kronschnabl, president and CEO of **BMW Group Japan**. "Not only that, but they can get updates — on remaining fuel and current mileage, for example — on their smartphones. Also, with our latest in-car voice interface, the driver can speak to the car and ask it to lower the temperature, look for a restaurant nearby, give an update on its condition and more. You can change the command words to your liking, giving the customer huge scope for personalisation."

Such features make handling the little things much easier, meaning drivers can keep their eyes on the road.

"Our customers take pleasure in driving, and we offer well-integrated connected services so our customers can focus more on the drive," says Riho Ishioka, senior manager of **Porsche Japan**. "The Porsche Connect app is available on both



iOS and Android, and you can use it to set your destination while sitting on your couch. As soon as you get in the car, the app automatically uploads the location to the car's navigation software."

Kronschnabl agrees that making driving fun is an essential aspect in the creation of connected cars.

"BMW stands for pure driving pleasure — the technology in our cars, whether driving assist features or connectivity features, all support this end," he explains. "Our aim is to enable maximum driving enjoyment and safety for our customers."

Ishioka notes that the speed at which technology is developing poses new and complex challenges to car makers — but challenges that they aim to meet.

"Planning and manufacturing a car takes a long time, but the consumer expects their connectivity experience to be the same as in their living room," she says. "Many carmakers have announced plans to offer over-the-air [OTA] software updates. Previously, software updates only meant updating navigation map software or aftersale-related updates, and customers needed to take their car to a dealership to get this done. With OTA technology, we can offer remote updates, just like on a smartphone."

Keeping ahead of the curve is paramount as technology continues to revolutionise the lives of customers. Automotive businesses are refocusing their priorities to guide them through this new era.

"We try to localise as much as we can," Ishioka says. "Virtual assistants are cool, but if they can't understand you, for example, they're not going to be relevant to your life. Connectivity is not just about improving specs or checking things like a virtual assistant off of a list. Rather, it is about fully understanding the customer's needs
— and language — to make it more relevant to the driving and to their lives."

The integration of connective technology also promises to reimagine even the basics, including the humble car key.

"As sharing services become more popular, the physical key will disappear and smartphones will work as keys instead," Kronschnabl says. "Using cloud technology, BMWs will be able to identify you 'logging-in' to the car, just as you log-in to an SNS account. This means customers could use any connected BMW. Additionally, in 2021, we will launch the BMW iNext. This car embodies four characteristics of modern mobility that we call the ACES: automated, connected, electrified and shared — in short, the mobility of the future."

Soon, whether you're gripping a steering wheel or a smartphone, your connection with your car is going to become a lot stronger.

$\binom{1}{1}$

Living on the edge

Edge computing is making devices smarter and more efficient



Next time you query the internet for the weather or key in a URL, consider the time it takes to display the result. If the data is coming from halfway across the planet, there may be a few seconds' delay due to the limits of the speed of light and depending on your connection. That's not too long, but what if you're dealing with huge volumes of data that need processing? Edge computing is being touted as a way to make data transfer faster and more secure.

Research firm IDC defines edge computing as a "mesh network of micro data centres that process or store critical data locally and push all received data to a central data centre or cloud storage repository, in a footprint of less than 100 square feet". In other words, in an effort to decentralise computing, it's simply putting the processing that currently goes on in remote cloud-based data centres closer to the source of the data.

Part of the Internet of Things (IoT), edge computing is being adopted in transport, healthcare, manufacturing, finance and telecommunications. A good example is your iPhone. When it encrypts and then scans your thumbprint to authenticate you as a user, it doesn't need to ping the Apple cloud and wait for a response. The biometric data and the security software are in the phone itself. That means you can instantly unlock your iPhone and you needn't worry about Apple getting hacked.

But edge computing has many more transformative applications, especially for technology that requires large bandwidth, zero latency or artificial intelligence. Self-driving cars, for instance, process large volumes of sensor data and use onboard artificial intelligence to navigate their envi-

ronments independently; asking the cloud for instructions would be slow, unreliable and dangerous. In hospitals, sensors attached to wheelchairs can alert nurses' stations when they are not being used, boosting efficiency and reducing waiting times.

In a step towards building a smart city, California's Palo

"As we move to a world with a trillion connected devices, the magnitude of data is growing significantly"

Alto equipped over 100 traffic intersections with sensors, giving researchers unprecedented accuracy in traffic analysis and allowing Waymo's self-driving cars to plan the least congested routes. In Japan, NEC has proposed edge computing solutions to allow refrigerators to automatically report temperature data as part of food safety protocols.

Of course, Alphabet, Google's parent company, and Apple

aren't the only big brands involved in edge computing. Earlier this year, 18 companies and organisations formed the **Edge Computing Consortium** Europe (ECCE), which is aimed at driving adoption of edge computing in industries and other markets. One of the ECCE's founding members is Arm, a UK-based semiconductor and software firm owned by Japan's SoftBank. Every quarter, Arm ships more than five billion chips, including cores, that power IoT devices. The ECCE estimates the global market for edge computing will be worth up to €18 billion by 2023.

"As we move to a world with a trillion connected devices, the magnitude of data is growing significantly," Mohamed Awad, vice president of marketing at Arm, said in a press release. "From the edge to the core datacentre, ecosystem collaboration in relevant industry initiatives, such as the ECCE, are fundamental to supporting the performance, security and scalability required."

While industrial groups like the ECCE formulate standards, edge computing will help make our devices even smarter. Whether you really want to have an AI-powered fridge, however, is another kettle of fish.



GERMAN CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

German Asparagus Dinner 2019

TIME: 18:00 to 21:30 venue: Palace Hotel Tokyo, Aoi 2F **FEE:** ¥20,000 (for members), ¥25,000 (for non-members) contact: events@dihkj.or.jp

<u>20</u>

SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

May Luncheon with Martin Nydegger, **Switzerland Tourism**

TIME: 12:00 to 14:00

VENUE: ANA InterContinental Tokyo **FEE:** ¥6,500 (for members), ¥8,000

(for non-members) contact: info@sccij.jp

14

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

Aperitivo della Camera

TIME: 19:00 to 21:00 venue: Pepe Rosso

FEE: ¥2,000 (for members), ¥3,000 (for

non-members)

contact: projects@iccj.or.jp

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG, FRENCH AND SWISS CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

Annual Joint Golf Tournament

TIME: 8:00 to 17:00

venue: Tomisato GC, Chiba

FEE: ¥21,500 (for those coming by car), ¥26,000 (for those taking the bus)

contact: info@blccj.or.jp



IRELAND JAPAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual General

Meeting (IJCC Members only)

TIME: 19:00 to 21:00

VENUE: Irish Ambassador's Residence

<u>conтаст:</u> secretariat@ijcc.jp

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

WIN Workshop: Redefining "Good Leadership"

TIME: 19:00 to 21:00

venue: Embassy of Sweden

FEE: Free (for members), ¥2,000 (for

non-members); women only contact: www.sccj.org/events/68

SWEDISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

SCCJ Academy -

Swedish Business School 2019 Spring

TIME: 9:00 to 18:00 venue: Embassy of Sweden

FEE: ¥30,000 (for members), ¥40,000

(for non-members)

contact: www.sccj.org/events/65

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

Belgian Beer and Food Academy in Tokyo VII

TIME: 18:30 to 21:30

venue: Hilton Tokyo,

Kiku banquet room

FEE: ¥14,500 (for members), ¥17,000 (for

non-members)

<u>сомтаст:</u> info@blccj.or.jp

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

Monthly Beer Gathering

TIME: 19:00 to 22:00

venue: Belgian beer cafe in Tokyo

FEE: Pay as you go сомтаст: info@blccj.or.jp

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JAPAN

BCCJ Cup 2019 -**Annual Golf Day**

тіме: 9:15 to 15:00

venue: Gold Tochigi President's

Country Club

FEE: ¥16,500

contact: https://www.bccjapan.com/

events/

BEST OF TOKYO GUIDE

EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

Tokyo hotspots to satisfy anyone

TEXT BY TOBY WATERS

With spring in full swing, the sun is shining brighter on the myriad activities and opportunities that Tokyo has to offer to all who live here, from those fresh from Narita to seasoned Tokyoites. To get the best out of your summer and your city, we've compiled this list of the top places to go on a shopping spree, get a healthy workout, find the perfect place for an excellent education, indulge in a special meal for two, have a night out with friends and which hotel to stay at for a night to remember. Whatever you feel like doing, visiting one of these terrific Tokyo spots is sure to put a spring in your step.

THE START OF A NEW SEASON

For many, spring is the ideal time to arrive in Tokyo or move into a new home. For nearly 20 years, **Arkios** has been helping expatriates in the city find and settle into their new homes, giving reliable service and assistance at every stage of the process. It manages hundreds of properties, including apartments, detached houses and townhouses, all of which are easily searchable on its state-of-the-art database. Arkios' bilingual agents are happy to assist you in any way you need. For more information, visit www.arkios.co.jp/.

Many who move into a new home will wish to appoint it with new furniture. **Roche Bobois** is a world leader in furniture design and distribution. Working closely with renowned designers, such as Marcel Wanders and Kenzo Takada, and with haute couture fashion houses, including Missoni Home, Jean Paul Gaultier and Christian Lacroix Maison, Roche Bobois offers a broad range of exclusive

made-to-order designs, manufactured in small European workshops. Visit their showrooms in Tokyo and feel the French 'Art de Vivre' through their two collections: Contemporains (modern and creative) and Nouveaux Classiques (traditional know-how, natural materials). For details, visit www.roche-bobois.com.

DON'T SWEAT IT

It's not just the heat that can seem overwhelming — first-timers in Tokyo sometimes need a helping hand. After working in the luxury concierge industry and starting a business as a health coach, **Thrive Tokyo** founder Katheryn Gronauer soon discovered that her clients' biggest struggles were a result of isolation, culture shock and the difficulty of accomplishing daily errands. Katheryn combined her knowledge in customer service with her skills in health coaching to produce orientation programmes for international executives and their spouses to help them gain the confidence to live and thrive in Japan.

BRIGHT YOUNG THINGS

Nurseries and pre-schools plant the seeds of learning that will benefit children for their entire lives. For more than 40 years, **Gymboree Play & Music** (www.gymboglobal.jp) has been fostering creativity and confidence in children from infancy to age five. A global leader in early childhood development programmes, the school offers activities that have been designed by education and play experts to help children develop the

there's so much choice that you can easily miss much of what the city has to offer ____

cognitive, physical and social skills necessary for success in our global society. Families enrolled in any of Gymboree's programmes can enjoy daily Playgyms.

At **St. Alban's Nursery** (www.saintalbans.jp), small is beautiful. One of Tokyo's longest-running English-speaking nurseries (since 1972), it has a limit of 25 pupils and focuses on personalised care. Each child is encouraged to develop his or her own unique personality and skills in an atmosphere of free choice and caring guidance, under the Montessori method. Situated on church grounds, with a leafy outdoor playground, it welcomes children of all nationalities and creeds.

RADIANT BEAUTY

The bright blue sky brings out the city's beauty, and spring is also a fine opportunity to get a make-over. NUA International Wax & Beauty Salon (www.nuajapan.com) has some fresh and exciting treatments. The new Dermalogica Pro Power Peel reveals your skin's radiance through a three-peel course over only six weeks. SHR hair removal treatments offer swift, smooth and permanent removal of body hair in a procedure suitable for all skin types. Mention Eurobiz to receive a 20% discount until 31 July. Call 03-6804-5285 or email info@nuajapan.com to book today.

At **Azabujuban Cler Dental Clinic**, making clients feel beautiful is the top priority, and it begins with a dazzling smile. The head clinician, Dr Aki Fujita, has experience in general dentistry and specialised whitening. Bilingual staff help

clients from around the world with teeth cleaning, stain removal and whitening. They can arrange for premium, customised treatments to resolve dental problems and whiten your teeth in as little as one session.

SUPERB SEASONAL DINING

The warmer nights unveil a host of dining possibilities. The restaurant Chez Olivier - which in French means the "House of Olivier" - was opened in 2009 by head chef and owner Olivier Oddos so that quests can enjoy classic French cuisine in a relaxed atmosphere. Olivier uses fresh, seasonal ingredients to offer dishes that are simultaneously simple and beautiful. A Michelin-starred restaurant since 2014, Olivier puts his greatest efforts into every single dish, from the amuse-bouche to the dessert, for all his diners.

A CLUB IN FULL BLOOM

The **Tokyo American Club** (tokyoamericanclub.org) is a second home for around 3,800 members and their families — catering to people from over 50 nations. Described by the McMahon Group as "quite possibly the finest

private club facility in the world," the eight-story facility in Azabudai provides a diverse range of outstanding recreational, dining, fitness and cultural amenities and programmes. The club offers membership options for different personal circumstances, and it will serve as Team USA's hub for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

No matter what your spring plans are, you'll find plenty of places to fulfil them in the capital of the land of the rising sun.



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A brighter tomorrow for women

The 5th World Assembly for Women summit

Although the weekend of March 23 and 24 was cloudy, the 5th annual World Assembly for Women (WAW!) summit opened to huge crowds eager to create "a society where women shine", the stated goal of the conference.

art of WAW!'s great appeal to the public is its strong track record of inviting high-profile women from around the world as keynote speakers. This year, the internationally renowned Nobel Peace Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai, the UN Human Rights Commissioner Michelle Bachelet and the Vice President of Argentina Gabriela Michetti took the stage.

Since being attacked by the Taliban in her native Pakistan in 2012 for promoting education for girls and women, Yousafzai has become a global inspiration for her unwavering dedication to seeing the improvement of education rights across the world.

This formed the main theme of her speech at WAW!, where she stressed the capacity for education to better both the life of the individual student and society as a whole

"If we hope to create a world where all women can shine — where more women are driving innovation, holding seats in government or running companies — our leaders must invest in girls' education," she said in her address. "This week, I'm asking G20 leaders to commit new funding to give girls

12 years of education and the skills they need for the future workforce."

Yousafzai also explained how rapid developments and advances in technology mean that access to education is more important than ever before, and how young women can be particularly vulnerable to

these changes.

"As technology changes the way we live, learn and earn, almost one billion girls lack the skills they need for the modern workforce," she said. "Many students entering classrooms today will work in jobs that don't even exist yet. That means we must invest in girls today to ensure that women can succeed in the jobs of tomorrow."

Following Yousafzai, Bachelet used her speech to highlight the major economic benefits of eliminating the gender gap — a particularly relevant subject in Japan. According to the World Economic Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report 2018*, Japan ranks 110 out of 149 countries surveyed.

"Research suggests that if women could fully participate in the global economy, they would contribute up to \$28 trillion to annual global GDP within ten years, a 26% increase compared with a business-as-usual scenario," Bachelet said. "Empowering women unlocks economic potential at every level in society — from the state,

"If we hope to create a world where all women can shine ... our leaders must invest in girls' education"

through private companies and state-run enterprises, to individual women, their families and their communities."

Michetti — who uses a wheelchair following a 1994 car accident — spoke about the need for diversity and inclusivity to reduce inequality.

"Let us strive to give everyone their place," she said, "to value everyone for who they are, to embrace differences that allow us to shift our sights and be flexible. We will be broken as a society if we dare not include, value, admire and learn from each other."

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, whose administration has made womenomics a central plank of its domestic policy, affirmed in his opening remarks to the summit that the value of education for young women is clear to the Japanese government. He promised to make young women's education a high priority at the upcoming G20 meeting in Osaka — a vow deeply appreciated by Yousafzai.

"As the hosts of this year's G20, Prime Minister Abe and Japan have the opportunity to lead on girls' education," she said in response. "I can't think of a better legacy for this year's summit or a better gift for Japan to give the world."









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St Alban's Nursery, close to Tokyo Tower, offers a select programme of learning and self-discovery for English-speaking preschoolers, based on the Montessori method. Now independent, but still in the quiet, leafy surrounds of St Alban's Anglican-Episcopal church, the nursery is open to all denominations and cultures, focusing on each child's individuality in a caring, personalised atmosphere, under the warm leadership of programme director Gilma Yamamoto-Copeland and her experienced staff.

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Making golf healthier

The 5th Golf Innovation Symposium

On 12 and 13 March, the United States
Golf Association (USGA) and the Japan
Golf Association (JGA) held the 5th Golf
Innovation Symposium, aimed at improving
the golf experience for all involved in the
sport. USGA CEO Mike Davis kicked off
the symposium by stating, "We need
to make sure we are doing things
to make the game healthy". This
purpose, he explained, had
to be approached from the
viewpoints of the player, the
golf club and society at large.

he game must be environmentally and financially sustainable," he said.
"And we can't focus on just adding golfers to the game. We must make sure golfers stay in the game".

This is a worldwide challenge. Davis pointed out that since 2011, 14.6 million golfers had taken up the game but 17 million had quit the sport. While acknowledging that cost and accessibility were factors for those deciding whether to take up, or to keep playing, golf, he stated, "If you make it enjoyable, they will find the time and money to play".

The other side of the golf coin is the costs to the clubs. Maintaining a golf course is never cheap and one of the purposes of the symposium was to present innovations— such as robot lawn mowers— and new thinking to help clubs cut costs and become more efficient.

One of the more fascinating methods was course heat-mapping, achieved by attaching GPS monitors to golfers. This enables researchers to see where golfers go and, importantly, where they don't go. The cost of maintaining and repairing turf is a major factor for golf clubs, so reducing the areas covered by grass — the places where golfers do go — saves time and money.

After identifying these areas, golf club operators can reduce the amount of turfed area, which lowers the costs of investment and maintenance. The turf can be replaced by an organic substitute that is environmentally friendly and requires little maintenance, but without affecting the golf experience for players.

The heat map also helps in course redesign to improve the flow of players. The symposium was told that the most annoying factor for players on a golf course was being held up by other golfers. The heat map and other information shows where the holdups occur, and with this information the golf club can change the course layout to maintain an even pace.

But, the USGA's Rand Jerris notes, golf clubs also have to improve value for golfers. "Things have to change," he said. "We need to address players' satisfaction with the golf experience."

As a result, the USGA has set itself a target of improving satisfaction by 20%, as well as reducing resource consumption by 25% by 2025.

"The game must be environmentally and financially sustainable"

While course maintenance is a practical consideration, finding — and keeping — new golfers requires a more emotional appeal. Jay Karen, CEO of the National Golf Course Owners

Association, believes clubs have to address a wide range of issues facing golf in Japan and around the world.

These include price perception, appealing to different age groups, gender discrimination, dress codes and the offcourse experience.

"The demographics

"The demographics are changing, so golf must change," he stated.

With golf worth around \$35 billion in Japan, an efficient organisation that cares about the satisfaction of golfers should be leading the country's most important and valuable sport forward. But, as Nobuya Ishizaka of *Golf Digest Online* pointed out, "It's a challenge because it's a conservative industry".

As the symposium showed, the USGA is providing answers. It's time for Japan to start addressing the questions.



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Vitiviniculture

How one hemisphere follows the other

It's springtime here in the Northern Hemisphere, as autumn descends upon the south. While vineyard managers are just beginning to see their vines awaken in Europe and the US, it's time for winemakers to work their magic on harvested grapes in Australia, Chile and other southern regions.

his January saw the first of the Southern Hemisphere's 2019 harvest. White grapes come first — acidity declines in the last weeks of summer and flabby whites are truly unfashionable these days. Red grapes need to stay on the vine a little longer to develop adequate sugar levels. During the months of harvest in the south, the vines in the north remain dormant in their winter hibernation.

After January and February's harvest, the winemakers of New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and other countries spring into action. Whites are crushed and pressed immediately before fermentation while reds skip the press until after fermentation to prolong contact with grape skins and leach out all that beautiful colour into the wine. It's the time of year when you can smell a winery's fermentation tanks a mile away.

In the Northern Hemisphere, warmer weather and rainwater cause the vine's rootstock to release nutrients, which are sent through its limbs, stirring dormant buds into the first green signs of growth. This is called bud break, which happens between

March and April in the north, just as southern winemakers begin transferring their wine to barrels.

When deciding on how to age a wine, there are multiple

factors for winemakers to consider. Stainless steel or oak barrels? If oak, how would new barrels impact the wine compared with used ones? What about small barriques or large butts? American

versus French

oak? It may sound complicated, but the factors are simple: the newer the barrel, the more oak flavour it will impart to the wine. The smaller the barrel, the stronger the flavour, due to increased surface area contact with the wine. Whereas American oak is known to give a wine flavours of coconut and dill, French oak delivers more

During the months of harvest in the south, the vines in the north remain dormant in their winter

hibernation

subtle flavours of baking spice and vanilla.

In short, a winemaker in the Barossa Valley, Australia, wanting to create a bold Shiraz may use small, new American oak barrels to finish their wine. Meanwhile a winemaker in

Central Otago, New Zealand, wanting to create a rather Burgundian Pinot Noir would probably employ larger, used French barrels to complement their delicate wine. The longer the wine ages, the more its astringent compounds subside, creating a silkier, more complex drink.

And so, as the great wines of the south settle into their long slumber, and as their vines go into hibernation, the vines of the north are bursting alive. Their buds break open into green shoots that flower and pollinate themselves, resulting finally in clusters of tiny berries that will ripen all summer until, just as in the south six or more months before, it's harvest time. Again.







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TEXT BY ANDREW HOWITT



Mariko Shimizu

Company: Danone Japan Co., Ltd.

<u>Title:</u> Marketing Director <u>Originally from:</u> Tokyo, Japan

<u>Time spent overseas:</u> Almost 20 years

Hungry? Where do you like to go for a bite?

Tamai in Nihonbashi. It specialises in saltwater eel, one of Japan's tastiest traditional foods.

What do you do to stay in shape?

Bodypump at the gym, and I commute by bicycling.

Name a favourite movie:

The Shawshank Redemption.

Favourite musician:

It's a tie between Jon Bon Jovi and Michael Jackson.

Favourite album:

Michael Jackson's Thriller.

Favourite TV show: I have two: *Golden Girls* and *Criminal Minds*.

Favourite book: The Broken Commandment by Toson Shimazaki.

What's something a lot of people don't know about you?

I can be very patriotic (when it comes to shopping). If I buy something expensive, I always go for Japanese brands — or Italian brands, because my husband is Italian.



Cats or dogs?

Dogs.

Summer or winter?

I love them both.

What's your ideal weekend?

Waking up on a sunny morning with my daughter, not having set the alarm. Then sit down for brunch with the family and sip some Prosecco and talk until sunset.

Where do you go for a drink after a busy week?

Blue Note Tokyo.

"I can be very patriotic ... If I buy something expensive, I always go for Japanese brands"



Marco Zoli

Company: Marposs K.K.

Title: President

<u>Originally from:</u> Forli, Italy <u>Time in Japan:</u> 11 years

Hungry? Where do you like to go for a bite?

Elio Locanda Italiana in Hanzomon, di giorgio in Azabujuban or Mamma Luisa's Table in Shibuya.

What do you do to stay in shape?

Until quite recently I played tennis, but these days I swim and cycle.

Name a favourite movie:

Quentin Tarantino's *Pulp Fiction*. **Favourite musician:** Led Zeppelin,
Talk Talk, Pink Floyd, Elio e le Storie
Tese ... There are too many. It's
difficult to name just one.

Favourite album: The Seeds of Love by Tears for Fears.

Favourite TV show: In Japan, I watch *Nodo Jiman* and *Shoten*.

Favourite book: So far, Siddhartha by Hermann Hesse, but I hope that I have yet to read my favourite.

What's something a lot of people don't know about you?

That I have a black belt in karate.

Cats or dogs?

Dogs.

Summer or winter?

Summer in Italy, winter in Japan.

What's your ideal weekend?

Exercise, have an espresso and, later, enjoy a nice *aperitivo* under the sun with my wife.

Where do you go for a drink after a busy week?

I don't usually just go out for a drink. Most often, I end my evening at the restaurant where I dine.







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